



West Yorkshire  
Fire & Rescue Service

# Performance Management and Activity Report 2018/19

Period covered: 1 April 2018 – 31 March 2019  
Date Issued: 30 April 2019



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### 1. Introduction/Summary

The purpose of this report is to provide information regarding the performance of West Yorkshire Fire and Rescue Service against selected national and local targets to enable the Authority to measure, monitor and evaluate performance.

In this report, monthly statistics have been utilised to identify trends in performance. Information regarding a selection of local performance targets has also been provided in this report and comparisons have been made with the previous year's performance.

All data, unless specified, is for the reporting period 1 April 2018 – 31 March 2019.

A traffic light system has been employed to provide a straightforward visual indicator of performance against each of the FRS indicators.

Graphical representation of the performance of West Yorkshire Fire and Rescue Service is available through the Performance Management Information System (PMIS), which is accessed via the Service's intranet site.

## 2. Service Delivery Targets

	Not achieving target (by more than 10%)
	Satisfactory performance (within 10% of target)
	Achieving or exceeding target

This data is based on incident reports that have been completed and/or checked but will not include data from incident reports which have not been completed or have been opened for amendment.

	Three Year Average Target (2015/18)	Quarter 1 (Apr-Jun)		Quarter 2 (Jul-Sep)		Quarter 3 (Oct-Dec)		Quarter 4 (Jan-Mar)		Actual Data to date		Performance Against Three Year Average (2018/19)	End of Year Projection (2018/19)
		2017/18	2018/19	2017/18	2018/19	2017/18	2018/19	2017/18	2018/19	2017/18	2018/19		
Arson	6355	2258	1976	1766	3007	1798	1394	892	1358	6714	7735	21.7%	7735
Actual Rescues	784	187	226	170	179	179	198	155	193	691	796	1.5%	796
Total Activity	22504	6477	6667	6137	8400	6012	5571	4310	5037	22936	25675	14.1%	25675
Dwelling Fires	1169	299	297	248	300	266	292	281	301	1094	1190	1.8%	1190
Non-Domestic Building Fires	448	130	110	79	101	100	94	83	106	392	411	-8.3%	411
Prevalence of False Alarms	11249	2475	2655	2891	2936	2772	2710	2179	2221	10317	10523	-6.5%	10523
Fire-Related Injuries	214	66	58	43	39	38	45	46	66	193	208	-2.8%	208
Road Traffic Collisions	634	142	139	164	146	157	174	136	156	599	615	-3.0%	615
Malicious False Alarms	352	85	96	81	85	116	94	95	77	377	352	0.0%	352

## Service Delivery Indicators

Description	Quarter 1 (Apr-Jun)		Quarter 2 (Jul-Sep)		Quarter 3 (Oct-Dec)		Quarter 4 (Jan-Mar)		Cumulative	
	2017-18	2018-19	2017-18	2018-19	2017-18	2018-19	2017-18	2018-19	2017-18	2018-19
Accidental Dwelling Fires (per 10,000 dwellings)	2.66	2.49	2.18	2.37	2.26	2.48	2.50	2.59	9.60	9.95
Number of deaths arising from accidental fires in dwellings (per 100,000 population)	0.13	0.00	0.09	0.09	0.22	0.13	0.09	0.22	0.53	0.43
Number of Fire-Related Deaths (per 100,000 population) arising from fires other than Accidental Dwelling Fires	0.00	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.13	0.00	0.04	0.04	0.22	0.13
Number of Injuries arising from accidental fires in dwellings (per 100,000 population)	1.75	1.69	0.96	0.91	1.01	1.60	1.49	1.73	5.22	5.94
(a) Number of Serious Injuries(per 100,000 population)	0.13	0.17	0.09	0.04	0.26	0.22	0.13	0.30	0.61	0.74
(b) Number of Slight Injuries (per 100,000 population)	1.62	1.52	0.88	0.87	0.75	1.39	1.36	1.43	4.60	5.20
The percentage of dwelling fires attended where there was a working smoke alarm which activated	55.18%	50.17%	60.48%	54.33%	53.76%	59.25%	57.65%	60.13%	56.67%	55.88%
The percentage of dwelling fires attended where a working smoke alarm was correctly fitted but did not activate	21.74%	18.18%	18.15%	22.33%	21.80%	19.52%	17.44%	12.62%	19.84%	18.24%
The percentage of dwelling fires attended where a smoke alarm, because it was faulty or incorrectly sited, did not activate	3.01%	7.74%	4.03%	3.33%	5.26%	3.42%	3.20%	3.99%	3.84%	4.62%
The percentage of dwelling fires attended where no smoke alarm was fitted	20.07%	23.91%	17.34%	20.00%	19.17%	17.81%	21.71%	23.26%	19.65%	21.26%
Number of calls to malicious false alarms (per 1000 population) – attended	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.05	0.04	0.04	0.03	0.17	0.15
False alarms caused by automatic fire detection equipment (per 1000 non-domestic properties)	8.59	8.16	9.94	9.30	9.79	8.86	8.51	7.96	36.83	34.28

False alarms caused by automatic fire detection equipment (per 1000 domestic properties)	<b>0.96</b>	<b>1.01</b>	<b>1.03</b>	<b>0.99</b>	<b>0.87</b>	<b>1.01</b>	<b>0.82</b>	<b>0.85</b>	3.69	3.87
Fires in non-domestic premises (per 1000 non-domestic premises)	<b>1.60</b>	<b>1.30</b>	<b>0.99</b>	<b>1.20</b>	<b>1.23</b>	<b>1.11</b>	<b>1.02</b>	<b>1.26</b>	4.85	4.87
Number of Primary Fires (per 100,000 population)	<b>42.07</b>	<b>39.06</b>	<b>36.33</b>	<b>42.26</b>	<b>34.89</b>	<b>34.29</b>	<b>30.11</b>	<b>34.72</b>	143.40	150.33
Number of Fire Casualties – excluding Precautionary Checks (per 100,000 population)	<b>2.76</b>	<b>2.47</b>	<b>1.75</b>	<b>1.56</b>	<b>1.31</b>	<b>1.82</b>	<b>1.88</b>	<b>2.60</b>	7.71	8.45
Arson Incidents – All Deliberate Fires (per 10,000 population)	<b>9.90</b>	<b>8.57</b>	<b>7.74</b>	<b>13.03</b>	<b>7.88</b>	<b>6.04</b>	<b>3.91</b>	<b>5.90</b>	29.43	33.53
Arson Incidents – Deliberate Primary Fires (per 10,000 population)	<b>1.99</b>	<b>1.66</b>	<b>1.79</b>	<b>2.11</b>	<b>1.68</b>	<b>1.43</b>	<b>1.19</b>	<b>1.47</b>	6.64	6.67
Arson Incidents – Deliberate Secondary Fires (per 10,000 population)	<b>7.91</b>	<b>6.90</b>	<b>5.95</b>	<b>10.92</b>	<b>6.20</b>	<b>4.62</b>	<b>2.72</b>	<b>4.43</b>	22.78	26.86

### 3. Operational Risk Visits (including Fire Safety)

Below is a summary of operational risk visits (ORV) in 2018/19. These visits were issued in the transitional period of introducing the new Premises Risk Database (PRDX). The visits were generated from operational liaison referrals, post fire visits and what crews identified as perceived risks within their station area. The new PRDX went live on 5th February 2018 this now identifies the higher risk premises that will form the Operational Risk Visits Programme (ORVP). The PRDX uses a recalculated risk matrix for each premises type based on national guidance and Provision of Operational Risk Information System (PORIS).

The Operational Risk Visits (ORVs) are allocated to each District which are then allocated to stations/watches. The total numbers have not been finalised but based on previous calculations it is predicted that there will be approximately 1000 ORVs per year across five districts within the organisation.

The ORMT centrally auditing 100 percent of all ORVs has been successful at standardising the risk information captured on the operational risk visit.

The training and familiarisation of the system with operational crews is still progressing and we are continuing to complete joint visits with crews to ensure the correct information is captured.

	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Total
Completed	60	90	104	98	88	93	147	210	144	138	175	144	1491

## 4. Safe and Well Checks/Safer Communities Programme

Following introduction of the new Safer Communities Strategy in 2017, WYFRS is implementing a comprehensive change in the way it delivers its early intervention and prevention activity. Our key priority is still the delivery of a proactive community safety programme. This is delivered through a variety of community engagement and individual home visits, targeted towards those communities and individuals who are most vulnerable. Fire risk is often a direct result of specific lifestyle issues and these include smoking, living alone, mobility issues, mental health, some prescription medicines and misuse of alcohol and recreational drugs.

Other factors that increase risk of fire are poor housekeeping, misuse of electrics and the storage of large amounts of combustible materials (hoarding). In response, the traditional home fire safety check has broadened to include an assessment of the factors that create fire risk. The new home visit programme has been rebranded Safe and Well.

The removal of a points-based target has given local crews the freedom to engage in wider early intervention and prevention activities. These are now being recorded on the prevention database.

There is still a lot of prevention activity that goes unrecorded and District teams are working to encourage the recording of all interventions so we can capture and report on the broad range of activity that the service is delivering. Previously, the majority of prevention activity recorded involved home fire safety checks but as we are progressing through the implementation of the new Safer Communities Strategy, our teams are being encouraged to become more aware of the risk profile within their local community and to work with partners on innovative programmes to address the identified issues.

We are now beginning to see an increased amount of work being done in other key areas such as water safety, road safety and general community engagement. We will continue to encourage innovative practice and support our teams in taking ownership at local level to address issues within the heart of their local areas.

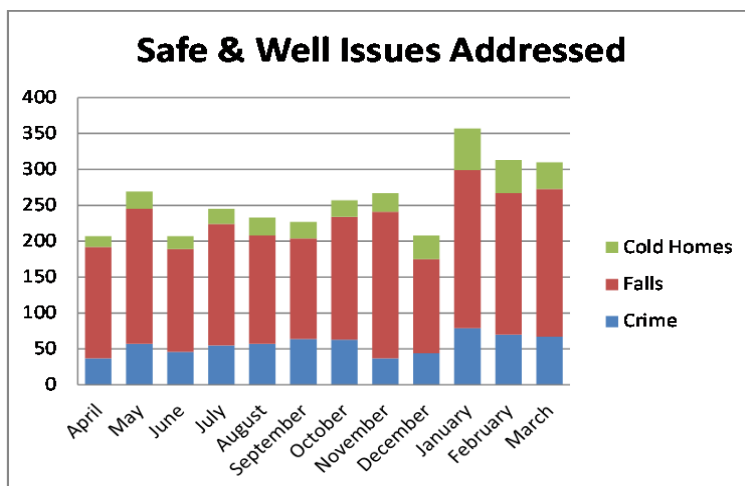
The introduction of a risk filtering process (at point of referral) was approved at Community Safety Committee in 2017. This now requires individuals who are being referred for a home safe and well visit to go through a simple risk rating process. For those who qualify, a more in depth home assessment (Safe and Well Check) is carried out and this involves the traditional home fire safety assessment, with appropriate advice and interventions for the individual risk factors identified during the visit. We are currently mid-way through a comprehensive training programme to give our staff the knowledge and understanding to assess risk and vulnerability caused by:

- Frailty and falls
- Social Isolation
- Winter Cold
- Crime
- Smoking

When someone is identified as being vulnerable to any of the factors above, our teams deliver basic education and advice with the option of referring people to specialist support services across the districts. We have engaged with a wide range of partners in order to design, develop and deliver this training package. We have delivered an updated fire prevention training module to all staff and the falls and frailty module and Crime prevention are almost complete.

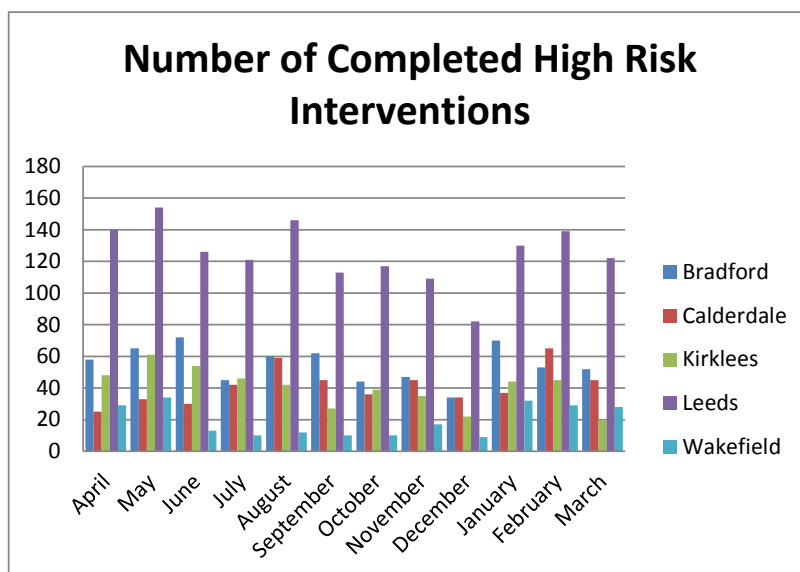
## Performance

The following graphs present a breakdown of performance in respect of prevention and early intervention activity:

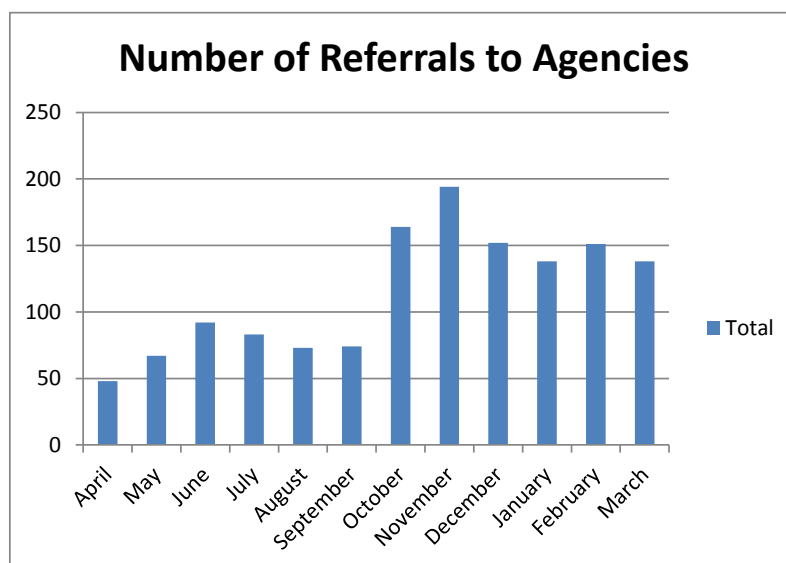


There has been a significant reduction in the number of direct home approaches and increases in the numbers being referred through the web and over the telephone. When direct home approach visits were analysed, the majority were delivered in homes that would score in the low and very low risk category and crews and prevention staff now have a doorstep assessment to determine if the occupant needs a Safe and Well visit. If the occupant scores in the low and very low risk rating then no visit is carried out. The ability to risk filter online and over the telephone has improved with a simple risk filtering survey that results in the requester being informed if they qualify for a home visit.





The introduction of the risk filtering has started to have an impact on the quality of referrals we now process. The intention is to conduct visits to those people who are more vulnerable. Before risk filtering was applied, a significant proportion of visits were carried out in the homes of people in the low and very low risk categories. These are no longer offered a visit but do receive the option to engage in an online education tool or have a safety advice leaflet posted to their address.



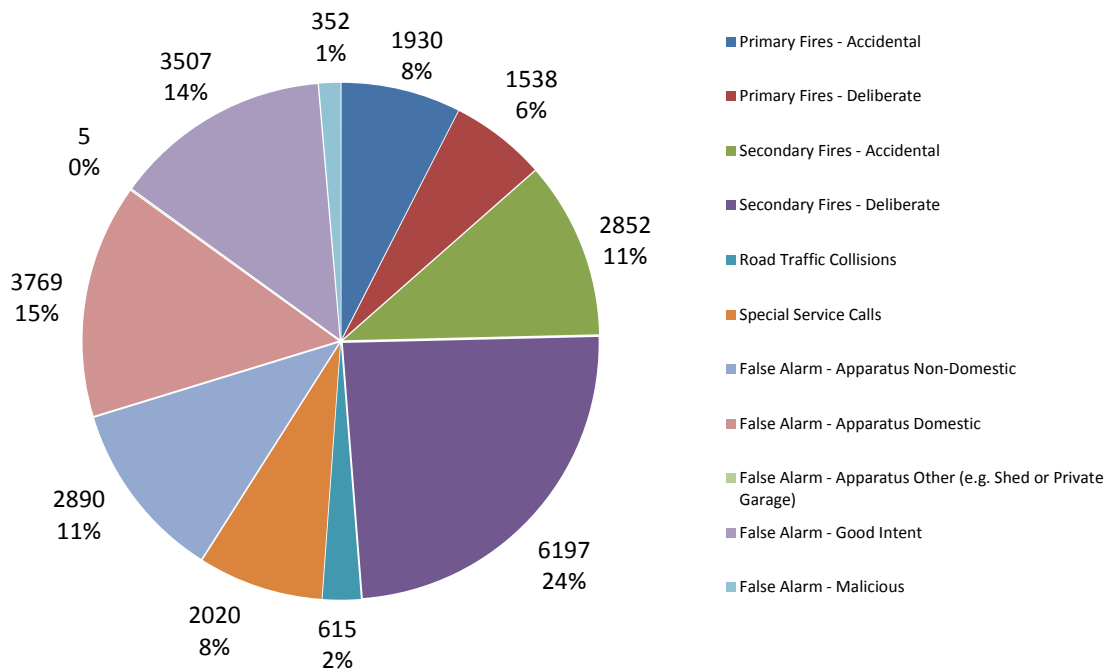
The training programme for the Safe and Well programme is now being delivered and it can be seen that, as more staff are being trained to identify and refer vulnerability, there is an increasing number of referrals being made to partners across the districts. As we progress the training modules and begin to deliver the social isolation, winter cold and smoking cessation programmes, it is expected that there will also be an increase in the numbers of people we identify and signpost for support for these areas of vulnerability.

## 5. Incidents

The table and chart below show the operational activity of West Yorkshire Fire and Rescue Service for the financial year (1 April – 31 March 2019) categorised by incident type.

NOTE: The data on page 3 is based on incident reports that have been completed and/or checked but will not include data from incident reports which have not been completed. The data below is based on all incident reports which have been started at the time of compiling this report.

Incident Category	Number	Percentage
Primary Fires - Accidental	1,930	7.5%
Primary Fires - Deliberate	1,538	6.0%
Secondary Fires - Accidental	2,852	11.1%
Secondary Fires - Deliberate	6,197	24.1%
Road Traffic Collisions	615	2.4%
Special Service Calls	2,020	7.9%
False Alarm - Apparatus Non-Domestic	2,890	11.3%
False Alarm - Apparatus Domestic	3,769	14.7%
False Alarm - Apparatus Other (e.g. Shed or Private Garage)	5	0.0%
False Alarm - Good Intent	3,507	13.7%
False Alarm - Malicious	352	1.4%
Total	25,675	100%



The table below shows the total number of incidents ten years ago, five years ago, and last year, and can be used as a comparison with the current year's data above.

Incident Category	Number of incidents 1 April 2008 to 31 March 2009	Percentage	Number of incidents 1 April 2013 to 31 March 2014	Percentage	Number of incidents 1 April 2017 to 31 March 2018	Percentage
Primary Fires - Accidental	2,156	5.9%	1,811	8.0%	1,756	7.7%
Primary Fires - Deliberate	2,747	7.5%	1,125	4.9%	1,516	6.6%
Secondary Fires - Accidental	1,107	3.0%	1,512	6.6%	1,652	7.2%
Secondary Fires - Deliberate	8,842	24.1%	4,541	20.0%	5,198	22.7%
Road Traffic Collisions	1,071	2.9%	619	2.7%	599	2.6%
Special Service Calls	2,419	6.6%	1,644	7.2%	1,898	8.3%
False Alarm - Apparatus	11,678	31.8%	7,890	34.7%	6,537	28.5%
False Alarm - Good Intent	5,482	15.0%	3,227	14.2%	3,403	14.8%
False Alarm - Malicious	1,165	3.2%	369	1.6%	377	1.6%
Total	36,667	100.0%	22,738	100.0%	22,936	100.0%

## **Comments on Fatal Fires**

### **Akeroyd Lane, Hebden Bridge**

**4 January 2019 12:20**

The deceased male was 75 years old and lived alone in his semi-detached farmhouse living predominantly in the living room of the property but had frequent visits from his family.

He was a non-smoker and did not drink however he was on prescribed medication.

The room of origin of the fire was the living room which had reached flashover. Due to the extensive fire damage and several possible accidental causes the cause of fire could not be ascertained.

### **Deighton Road, Deighton, Huddersfield**

**4 January 2019 17:01**

The deceased female was 87 years old and lived alone in a semi-detached bungalow which was rented from Kirklees Neighbourhood Housing. The deceased used a walking stick but was mobile. She had a number of ongoing health issues.

The premises had not had a Safe and Well visit but had a care-phone and working smoke detection.

The evidence identified suggests that the deceased has accidentally ignited her clothing against the energised cooker hob whilst preparing food. The investigation is ongoing.

### **Skipton Avenue, Fartown, Huddersfield**

**5 January 2019 11:48**

The deceased female was 80 years old and lived alone in her semi-detached bungalow. She had two wheelchairs in her property but the extent of her mobility was unknown. The property had Telecare-monitored smoke detection which actuated and instigated our attendance.

The deceased was a smoker and received a number of high-risk interventions with a most recent visit from Prevention in October 2018 when she was supplied with a fire-retardant bedding pack and four smoke detectors were installed in her property.

The room of origin of the fire was the bedroom where, examination of the property indicated the deceased spent most of her time. This room was extensively damaged due to reaching flashover. The deceased had informed hospital staff that her toaster was sparking and the corner of the bedroom which appears more heavily damaged did indeed contain a toaster. Given the severity of the damage within the bedroom it is uncertain the exact cause of the fire. The investigation is ongoing.

### **Haworth Road, Bradford**

**10 February 2019 08:28**

The deceased female was 50 years old and lived alone in a semi-detached rented house. She was a smoker who was known to other agencies to have mental health issues. On the morning of the fire she was reported missing to the police by staff from the hospital who had visited her and got no reply. Later that day a call was made to the fire service from a neighbour who saw flames at the door.

From the evidence at the scene the most likely cause of the fire was the ignition of a flammable liquid on the deceased's clothing which she had ignited with a naked flame.

### **Huddersfield Road, Mirfield**

**11 February 2019 08:28**

The deceased female lived with her daughter in a privately-rented three-storey house. She was a non-smoker. It is unknown if any other agencies were involved with the deceased but it is believed that she was fit and well and quite active. Her daughter was on holiday at the time of the fire.

The room of the fire's origin was the living room which had reached flashover and suffered severe fire damage. The bay window was laid 3 metres into the garden completely undamaged by fire but displaying blast-damaged glass.

On investigation it is believed that there has been a gas leak externally which has seeped into the living room causing an explosion by an unknown ignition source blowing out the bay window and starting a fire within the living room.

### **Bridle Path Road, Shadwell, Leeds**

**25 February 2019 06:25**

The deceased male was 73 years old and lived in his own static caravan. He was undergoing treatment at York Hospital. Neighbours state that the deceased had poor mobility as a result of his medical condition/treatment.

Joint investigations are continuing with West Yorkshire Fire and Rescue Service and West Yorkshire Police. Several electrical appliances are being examined and at this stage the cause of fire is being treated as accidental with an electrical cause.

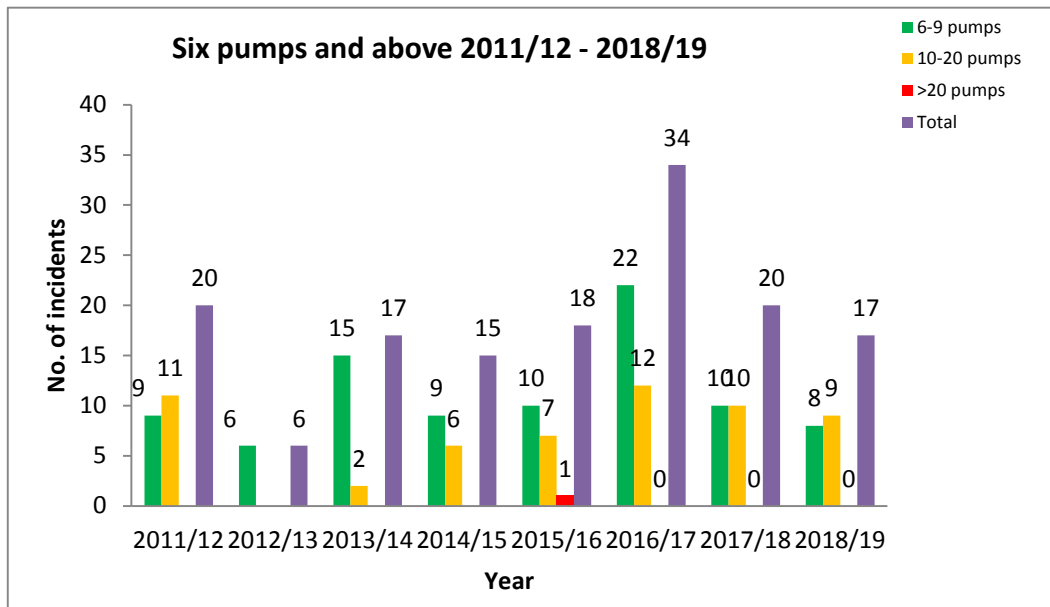
## **6. Fire-Related Incidents attended by Six Pumps and Above**

### **General Commentary**

UK fire and rescue services determine the size of a fire by the final number of pumps mobilised to deal with it.

A number of additional pumping appliances and special appliances are often mobilised to these types of incidents to undertake supporting activities. These are described as support and specials.

The following chart details the numbers and severity of such incidents over the last seven years up to 31 March 2019:



Fire-related incidents of this type require the attendance of a fire investigation officer to determine the cause of the fire. The cause is included in the table. For fires identified as deliberate, we work in accordance with a regionally agreed Memorandum of Understanding with the police, who are responsible for the investigation of all deliberate fires.

New incidents added to the table are shaded in white.

<b>Date &amp; Time</b>	<b>Address</b>	<b>Premises Use</b>	<b>Station Area</b>	<b>Cause</b>	<b>Pumps Plus Specials</b>	<b>Number of Personnel</b>
Tuesday 05/06/2018 22:13	Princes Soft Drinks Toftshaw Lane Bradford	Factory	40 (Bradford)	Unable to determine	10 pumps 3 support 6 specials	64 Ffs 6 Officers
Thursday 28/06/2018 04:11	Holt Bros Ltd 49 Hope Street Halifax	Industrial	64 (Halifax)	Negligent use of equipment	6 pumps 1 support 4 specials	36 Ffs 4 Officers
Saturday 30/06/2018 00:22	Holmfirth Dyers Dunford Road Holmfirth	Factory	66 (Holmfirth)	Not known	12 pumps 5 support 4 specials	76 Ffs 5 Officers
Wednesday 04/07/2018 14:10	Crompton Mouldings West Vale Buildings Sherwood Road Brighouse	Factory	61 (Rastrick)	Combustibles in an industrial oven	12 pumps 5 support 4 specials	76 Ffs 9 Officers
Saturday 07/07/2018 15:18	DS Smith Recycling Pennine View Birstall, Batley	Warehouse	27 (Morley)	Not known (Accidental)	17 pumps 4 support 4 specials	92 Ffs 7 Officers
Sunday 15/07/2018 02:24	Jewsons Moor Road Hunslet, Leeds	Builders' Merchant	25 (Hunslet)	Deliberate	15 pumps 4 support 7 specials	90 Ffs 10 Officers
Monday 16/07/2018 3:28	Graphic Packaging Cockburn Field Middleton Grove Beeston, Leeds	Factory	25 (Hunslet)	Unable to determine	5 pumps 1 support 5 specials	34 Ffs 5 Officers
Friday 20/07/2018 11:26	Third Avenue Rothwell	Standing crops	91 (Rothwell)	Not known (Accidental)	5 pumps 2 support 4 specials	36 Ffs 4 Officers
Tuesday 24/07/2018 01:31	Dearne Head Haddingley Lane Cumberworth Huddersfield	Barn	71 (Skelmanthorpe)	Deliberate	8 pumps 3 support 6 specials	56 Ffs 5 Officers

<b>Date &amp; Time</b>	<b>Address</b>	<b>Premises Use</b>	<b>Station Area</b>	<b>Cause</b>	<b>Pumps Plus Specials</b>	<b>Number of Personnel</b>
Saturday 11/08/2018 02:32	Canal Road Bradford	Recycling Plant	53 (Shipley)	Natural Occurrence	15 pumps 5 support 5 specials	90 Ffs 7 Officers
Sunday 19/08/2018 04:18	Midland Road Hunslet Leeds	Warehouse	25 (Hunslet)	Deliberate	6 pumps 1 support 2 specials	32 Ffs 5 Officers
Monday 20/08/2018 19:21	Skelton Moor Farm Halton Moor Road Halton Leeds	Barn	25 (Hunslet)	Deliberate	6 pumps 1 support 5 specials	38 Ffs 7 Officers
Monday 08/10/2018 11:53	The Drum Yard Ingram Road Holbeck, Leeds	Industrial	20 (Leeds)	Accumulation of flammable materials	8 pumps 1 support 5 specials	46 Ffs 8 Officers
Wednesday 06/02/2019 18:57	Hick Lane Batley	Dwelling	83 (Dewsbury)	Gas explosion	10 pumps 1 support 8 specials	60 Ffs 9 Officers
Sunday 17/02/2019 06:00	Cliffe End Business Park, Dale Street Lockwood Huddersfield	Mill	60 (Huddersfield)	Self-heating	10 pumps 4 support 3 specials	62 Ffs 7 Officers
Tuesday 12/03/2019 15:30	Bronte Works Sapgate Lane Thornton, Bradford	Vehicle Repair	42 (FWG)	Combustibles too close to heat source	8 pumps 0 support 0 specials	32 Ffs 3 Officers
Tuesday 19/03/2019 17:30	Harris Court Mills Harris Court Bradford	Paper Mill	42 (FWG)	Deliberate	10 pumps 3 support 5 specials	62 Ffs 7 Officers



## **Further detail on recent six pumps and above fire-related incidents:**

### **Hick Lane, Batley**

This incident occurred in Dewsbury station area and involved a domestic block of flats 2 storeys high. Butane gas from canisters caused an explosion, causing fire on 2 floors of the flats with severe blast damage throughout the building and damage to multiple adjacent buildings. 6 occupants exited the building with severe burns.

The initial pre-determined attendance was 3 pumps from Dewsbury, Cleckheaton and Morley. Due to the number of calls Control mobilised a further pump from Ossett. At the height of the incident a make pumps 10 message was received by Control who mobilised pumps from the following stations: Dewsbury, Hunslet, Leeds, Rastrick and Mirfield.

The following support vehicles were also mobilised: Aerial appliance from Bradford, Technical Rescue Unit from Cleckheaton, Welfare Unit from Skelmanthorpe, Hazmat Unit from Dewsbury, Command Unit Lite from Featherstone, USAR and USAR dog from FSHQ and CU Assistants from Hunslet.

Officers were mobilised due to the size of the fire, they were Station Manager Boocock as initial officer in charge, Station Manager Pearson as Operational Assurance Officer, Station Manager Rose as Technical Rescue Officer, Station Manager Naylor as Hazardous Materials and Environmental Protection Officer, Station Manager Needham as Fire Investigation Officer, Station Manager Bairstow as Breathing Apparatus Officer, Group Manager Lawton as Officer in Charge, Station Manager Hannah as Command Support and Area Manager Kirby was an observer.

The time of call for this incident was 1846 hours on 6<sup>th</sup> February 2019 and the stop message was received by Control on 6<sup>th</sup> February 2019 at 2043 hours. The incident was closed on 8<sup>th</sup> February 2019 at 1647 hours.

The cause of the fire was thought to be accidental.

### **Cliffe End Business Park, Dale Street, Longwood, Huddersfield**

This incident occurred in Huddersfield station area and involved a textile mill. The fire in the mill was complicated due to the involvement of asbestos, acetylene and propane cylinders.

The initial pre-determined attendance was 2 pumps from Huddersfield. At the height of the incident a make pumps 10 message was received by Control and appliances from the following stations were mobilised; Rastrick, Cleckheaton, Halifax, Holmfirth, Slaithwaite, Meltham, Skelmanthorpe and Dewsbury.

The following support appliances were also mobilised; Hose Layer and Hose Layer Support from Mirfield, Command Unit Lite from Featherstone, Command Unit from Pontefract, Rapid Deployment Safety Crew from Skelmanthorpe, Command Unit Assistants from Odsal and Command Unit Support from Pontefract.

Officers were mobilised due to the size of the fire, they were Station Manager Hill as a Working Officer, Station Manager Greenwood as Command Support Officer, Station Manager Earl as Operational Assurance Officer, Station Manager England as Hazardous

Materials and Environmental Protection Officer, Group Manager Donegan and Incident Commander, Watch Manager Griffiths as Fire Investigation Officer and Area Manager Smith as an observer.

The time of call for this incident was 0557 hours on 17<sup>th</sup> February 2019 and the stop message was received by Control on 17<sup>th</sup> February 2019 at 1753 hours. The incident was closed on 17<sup>th</sup> February 2019 at 1818 hours.

The cause of the fire is still being investigated.

### **Bronte Works, Sappgate Lane, Thornton, Bradford**

This incident occurred in Fairweather Green station area and involved a single-storey building used for vehicle repairs and involved several LPG cylinders. There was a rapid fire spread attributed to strong winds and the fire was believed to have started due to combustible articles being too close to a heat source.

The initial pre-determined attendance was 2 pumps from Fairweather Green and Illingworth. At the height of the incident a make pumps 8 restricted message was received by Control and pumps from the following stations were mobilised; Bingley, Odsal, Bradford, Keighley and Halifax.

Officers mobilised to the incident were Station Manager Cookson as Operational Assurance Officer, Station Manager Daly as Hazardous Materials and Environmental Protection Officer and Group Manager Brown as Officer in Charge.

The time of call for this incident was 1530 hours on 12<sup>th</sup> March 2019 and the stop message was received by Control on 12<sup>th</sup> March 2019 at 1938 hours. The incident was closed on 13<sup>th</sup> March 2019 at 1130 hours.

The cause of the fire was thought to be accidental.

### **Harris Court Mills, Harris Court, Bradford**

This incident occurred in Odsal station area and involved a traditionally constructed mill building. The building had 4 floors and the fire was on the 3<sup>rd</sup> floor.

The initial pre-determined attendance was 2 pumps from Fairweather Green and Bradford. At the height of the incident a make pumps 10 message was received by Control and pumps from the following stations were mobilised; Odsal, Stanningley, Cleckheaton, Rastrick, Bingley, Halifax, Illingworth and Rawdon.

The following support appliances were also mobilised; Aerials from Bradford and Huddersfield, Hose Layer from Mirfield, Welfare Unit from Ilkley, Command Unit and Support from Pontefract, Command Assistants from Morley and Rapid Deployment Safety Crew from Keighley.

Officers mobilised to the incident were Group Manager Bush as Incident Commander, Station Manager Holt as Command Support Officer, Station Manager Naylor as Hazardous Materials and Environmental Protection Officer, Station Manager Boocock as Operational Assurance Officer, Station Manager Rose as Shadow Command Support, Station Manager Helliwell as Fire Investigation and Brigade Manager Walton as an observer.

The time of call for this incident was 1728 hours on 19<sup>th</sup> March 2019 and the stop message was received by Control on 20<sup>th</sup> March 2019 at 0728 hours. The incident was closed on 20<sup>th</sup> March 2019 at 1251 hours. The cause of the fire was thought to be accidental.

## 7. Violence at Work

### Attacks on Personnel

There have been 75 incidents reported by West Yorkshire FRS in this financial year.

	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19
Attacks on Firefighters	77	40	76	64	60	87	92	75

The table below summarises the events reported by firefighters and other staff. Where stations have not reported any incidents, they are not shown within this table.

For clarification, 'stoning' and 'firework' cover any thrown object identified respectively as a stone or firework; and 'missile' covers any other object used as a projectile.

Attacks on Firefighters as a Percentage of Turnouts										
District / Station	No. of Turnouts	Physical Assault	Weapon Brandished	Missile Thrown	Firework Thrown	Stoning	Aggressive Behaviour	Verbal Abuse	Total	Percentage
<b>Bradford District</b>										
Bradford	3064			5	3		2	2	12	0.39%
Bingley	528	1						1	2	0.38%
FWG	1133			2	3	4			9	0.79%
Keighley	849				2		2	3	7	0.82%
Odsal	1352		1	1	1	4	1	2	10	0.74%
Shipley	1142			1	2				3	0.26%
<b>District Total</b>	<b>8164</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>0.53%</b>
<b>Calderdale District</b>									0	
Rastrick	720	1							1	0.14%
Halifax	1012			1					1	0.10%
Ilkley	776					1		1	2	0.26%
<b>District Total</b>	<b>2786</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>0.14%</b>
<b>Kirklees District</b>									0	
Huddersfield	2089						2	3	5	0.24%
Cleckheaton	1023							1	1	0.10%
Dewsbury	1967						1		1	0.05%
Mirfield	193							2	2	1.04%
<b>District Total</b>	<b>5863</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>0.15%</b>
<b>Leeds District</b>									0	
Leeds	3314				1	1	2	2	6	0.18%
Cookridge	452						1		1	0.22%
Hunslet	2454					1			1	0.04%
Moortown	661				1				1	0.15%
Rothwell	375							1	1	0.27%
Stanningley	910		1	1		1	3		6	0.66%
Killingbeck	2080			1	1				2	0.10%
<b>District Total</b>	<b>11891</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>0.15%</b>
<b>Wakefield District</b>										
Featherstone	178							1	1	0.56%
<b>District Total</b>	<b>3998</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0.03%</b>
<b>Totals</b>	<b>32901</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>0.23%</b>

The above table shows the number of incidents in which firefighters were subjected to violence as a percentage of attendance, by station and by district (0.23% overall). Some stations might appear to suffer a relatively high percentage of attacks, but this is largely due to the number of incidents attended from such stations.

The Chief Fire Officer re-emphasises that even one attack is one too many and that every assistance and encouragement will be given to the police to bring offenders to court. Work is continuing with a variety of agencies from the police and district councils to community groups and youth leaders to address these issues.

### **District Actions to Address Violence**

All districts are undertaking the following actions:

- Communicating a positive image of the Fire Service in the community
- Taking part in community events to support this image
- Asking questions to firefighters at Performance Monitoring Visits (PMVs) regarding the e-learning package that was sent out in relation to reading the body language of persons and diffusing certain situations
- Encouraging all staff to use the SCIP when intelligence or other information is received for risk issues
- Encouraging any watch who place the information on SCIP to email other local stations to alert them to the fact that the address has been added and to make sure that they then view the SCIP for the details
- Consistently promoting the knowledge of Silent Witness cameras with crews and to the public at events etc. to discourage anti-social behaviour
- Where incidents do occur, publicising through the media any arrests made by the police and any sentences given by the courts
- There is a working group established to look at ways of addressing the issues we have experienced over past years in relation to violence to staff and in particular attacks on firefighters. This group will report progress to the Community Safety Committee

### **Bradford**

On 12<sup>th</sup> February at 2002 hours whilst attending an incident at Sycamore Close, Bradford crews had stones thrown at them by approximately 10 youths in dark clothes and hoodies.

On 14<sup>th</sup> February at 1730 hours whilst attending a fire in the open on Fagley Lane, Bradford youths in the area became verbally abusive towards crews.

On 19<sup>th</sup> February at 2100 hours whilst attending a fire in the open on Greyswood Crescent, Holmewood glass bottles were thrown at the crews and appliance.

On 27<sup>th</sup> February at 1900 hours whilst attending a fire at Marsh Street, Bradford, staff carrying out the controlled burning became abusive towards crews and would not let them into the site. The manager arrived and apologised and allowed the crew to extinguish the fire.

On 17<sup>th</sup> March at 1815 hours whilst extinguishing a fire in the open on Garthland Way, Bradford a group of youths were verbally abusive towards crews and throwing objects at them as they left.

On 29<sup>th</sup> March at 0005 hours whilst attending a car fire on Wrigley Avenue, Bierley a member of the public threatened the crews with a knife.

## **Calderdale**

On 12<sup>th</sup> May at 0230 hours crews attended a dwelling fire on Slade Lane, Rastrick the officer in charge of the incident was physically attacked by the occupier.

On 1<sup>st</sup> July at 1945 hours whilst attending a large grass fire in Canterbury Crescent, Halifax crews were subjected to verbal abuse by youths.

On 8<sup>th</sup> August at 1900 hours whilst attending an incident at Cousin Lane, Halifax, youths threw stones at the crew and also put an LPG cylinder onto the fire.

On 5<sup>th</sup> November at 1930 hours eggs were thrown at crews whilst they attended a fire in the open on Cedar Street, Halifax.

## **Kirklees**

On 3<sup>rd</sup> February at 0520 hours whilst attending a fire alarm at Equilibrium, Oakes, Huddersfield the occupier of the flat became verbally aggressive towards crews.

## **Leeds**

On 12<sup>th</sup> January at 2256 hours whilst attending an incident at Oatland Drive, Sheepscar, Leeds the occupier became extremely aggressive towards crews and attending police officers.

On 24<sup>th</sup> January at 0620 hours crews were verbally abused by a man burning rubbish at Troydale Lane, Pudsey.

On 3<sup>rd</sup> February at 0145 hours crews were verbally abused and sworn at by the occupier whilst attending an incident at Brownberrie Walk, Leeds.

On 9<sup>th</sup> February at 1230 hours crews were verbally abused whilst attending an incident on Chapeltown Road, Chapeltown, Leeds.

## **Wakefield**

On 20<sup>th</sup> April at 2100 hours whilst attending a fire in the open at Barnsley Road, South Kirkby crews were verbally abused.

The following attacks took place but are not shown in the table as they were on the way to or back from incidents so are not classed as attacks at incidents by OHSU:

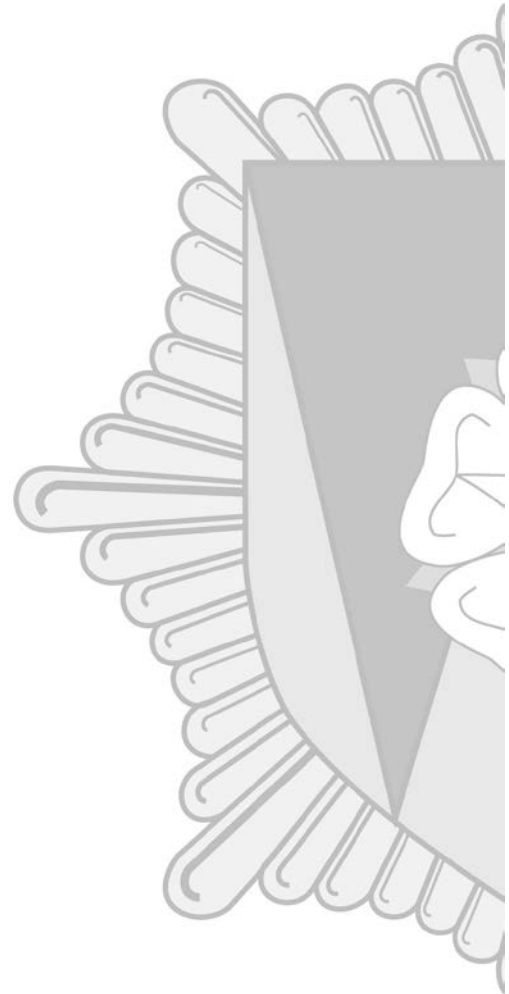
On 1<sup>st</sup> September at 1957 hours crews were on their way to a special service call at Shelf Moor, Shelf when they received threatening behaviour from a group of youths who gesticulated towards the appliance.

On 7<sup>th</sup> September at 2130 hours at Sandhurst Terrace, Harehills, youths blocked the appliance and once confronted became very abusive and intimidating.

## 8. Regulation of Investigatory Powers Act (RIPA) 2000

The Regulation of Investigatory Powers Act (RIPA) 2000 regulates the use of the powers to conduct covert surveillance by public bodies including West Yorkshire Fire and Rescue Authority. The Authority adheres to procedures based on the Codes of Practice produced by the Home Office. Annual returns are submitted to the Office of Surveillance Commissioners and the Interception of Communications Commissioners Office. The annual number of applications, authorisations and rejections are stated in the Annual Corporate Health Report which is submitted to the Full Authority Annual General meeting. A breakdown for this period is stated below.

<b>Period: 1 April 2018 to 31 March 2019</b>	<b>Applications</b>	<b>Authorisations</b>	<b>Rejections</b>
Directed Surveillance	0	0	0
Covert Human Intelligence Sources	0	0	0
Disclosure of Communications Data	0	0	0



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