Integrated Risk Management Plan
2016-2017
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Foreword

A joint foreword by the Chief Fire Officer / Chief Executive, Terry McDermott and the Chair of the Fire & Rescue Authority, Cllr Steve Marshall-Clarke.

In introducing this document, we would first of all like to thank you the public, our partners and our employees for the efforts you all go to in assisting, supporting and delivering the work of your Fire and Rescue Service.

It gives us great pleasure to present to you Derbyshire Fire & Rescue Service’s Integrated Risk Management Plan 2016-17 (IRMP). This document drives both the service delivery elements of Prevention, Protection and Response, and the vital support elements that enable the service delivery to be effectively realised. The IRMP is based on current and historical risk data which will inform our plans and strategies both now and in the future as we balance resources, risk and budgets.

The Service is currently facing the most significant financial challenges it has ever faced. By the end of the 2015/16 financial year the Service will have already saved £7.6m since 2011. It is anticipated that a further £1.6m - £2m saving will be required by 2019/20. However, through sensible financial management and intelligent long term planning, the Service is in a strong position and is able to pro actively meet these challenges ‘head on’ and create sustainable and manageable plans for 2021 and beyond.

This year will see the Fire & Rescue Service headquarters staff move to a new joint Fire & Police HQ incorporating a joint fire and police training facility. These modern purpose built buildings will generate an environment that will be the catalyst to closer more effective working with colleagues from the other blue light organisations and will generate positive improved outcomes for public safety.

In addition to closer working with the Police, the Service will be continuing to focus on the health and wellbeing of those most vulnerable in our society by developing new and innovative intervention to support independent living for the ageing population and refreshed youth engagement strategies.

We have taken part in a project, along with other fire and rescue colleagues from the East Midlands and Humberside, to trial Emergency First Responding (EFR). This pilot, undertaken with East Midlands Ambulance Service, will be evaluated thoroughly by an external agency. Subject to detailed discussions with representative bodies and approval by the Fire & Rescue Authority, EFR may be introduced across a wider area delivering lifesaving interventions, particularly in remote rural locations. The introduction of this pilot scheme does not have a detrimental impact upon the availability of fire appliances. This principle will be applied to any future development of the scheme.
The Service and its workforce do have some challenging times ahead, not least with the potential national changes to our governance arrangements. We have recently moved government office from the Department for Communities and Local Government to that of the Home Office. This being the forerunner to pending legislation which will see even closer collaboration between ‘blue light’ services.

Within the Service, we are proud of both what we do and what we represent. Together, we will continue to improve, innovate and find better ways of working. We are confident we can overcome these challenges and ensure we continue to deliver an effective fire and rescue service to make Derbyshire safer. We need your help to deliver service improvements and to get them right first time. Therefore, we call upon our entire workforce, our partners and the public of Derbyshire to help us find new and improved ways of working and collaborating to drive down risk.

We need everyone to embrace the challenge, to find new solutions so that the Service can be as efficient and effective as it can be. We need to work together to create and improve our systems and processes. Through this, the Service can remain ‘match fit’ and able to ensure the safety of our firefighters and our communities.

Although we have seen a reduction in the volume of calls we attend, largely due to the positive Prevention and Protection activities carried out by fire crews and other staff, the risk from fire and other incidents such as flooding and Road Traffic Collisions (RTC’S) remains very real. During this same period DFRS firefighters have rescued 209 people from the threat of fire and rescued/released 2,267 people from other emergency incidents.
Introduction

Derbyshire Fire & Rescue Authority is required to produce and publish an IRMP in line with the Fire & Rescue Services Act 2004 and the Fire and Rescue National Framework for England 2012.

The plan considers all the foreseeable inherent and emerging risks that could affect our communities and how we aim to tackle them. It illustrates the most up to date risk analysis and consultation undertaken with the communities of Derbyshire.

The IRMP summarises how, through the planning cycle, we consider all the fire and rescue related risks that could affect our communities and how we aim to tackle them. For 2016/17, the Service will illustrate this using the final year of the Service Plan 2014 – 17: Service Action Plan 2014 – 17 Year 3 of 3. The Service will then commence development of an IRMP through to 2021, in line with the Comprehensive Spending Review, which will be underpinned by a Service Action Plan.

We have learned that people who are vulnerable because of their social and economic circumstances are also vulnerable to fire. By working with our key partners to achieve our collective objectives, we will focus our prevention activities on the most vulnerable people in our communities across Derbyshire.

The graph below illustrate fire fatality rates by age over five years in Great Britain. As you can see, the highest fatality age rates still remains with the 60+ age range.

*No figures available for 2009/10*
Our Vision

‘Making Derbyshire a safer place to live, work and visit’

OUR SERVICE PRIORITIES

PREVENTING fire and other emergencies by working with partners, communities and individuals to develop a risk based intelligence led approach to preventing emergency situations

PROTECTING people, property and the environment by working with partners and other enforcement agencies to ensure a joined up approach and comply with statutory obligations

RESPONDING to fire and rescue emergencies when you need us, taking when necessary, calculated risks to save life, protect your property and the environment and rendering humanitarian services

National Core Values
The Authority has adopted the National Core Values, underpinned by its own Core Values.

Derbyshire Fire & Rescue Service Core Values

LEADERSHIP
We listen, develop and champion our people

RESPECT
We value the opinions of our people

INTEGRITY
Our actions will always be well intended

OPENNESS
We won’t hide anything and will share our experiences and knowledge

TEAMWORK
We will achieve more together

AMBITION
We will always do the best we can
Derbyshire Fire & Rescue Authority

Derbyshire Fire & Rescue Service is governed by Derbyshire Fire & Rescue Authority (DFRA), which is made up of locally elected members from Derby City (four councillors) and Derbyshire County Council (12 councillors). More details about the Authority, the committee structure and working groups are available at: Derbyshire Fire & Rescue Authority.

As the Authority, it must make provision to respond to incidents such as fires, road traffic collisions (RTCs) and emergencies within their area.

Derbyshire Fire & Rescue Service

Derbyshire covers an area of 1,000 square miles and has a population of over one million people. It is home to many diverse communities and with this diversity comes differing attitudes to risk.

As a Fire & Rescue Service our role is to respond to a wide range of emergency incident types in addition to fire. Our primary role has evolved from responding to emergencies to preventing them in the first instance. Through collaboration and our work in prevention and protection, community risk can be identified and managed.

To meet the demands of our risks we have 31 fire stations that are strategically situated throughout the county.

We operate two types of duty systems; On-call Firefighters (Retained Duty System RDS) and Wholetime Firefighters (WDS) with a variety of crewing options on our stations. The map on the next page identifies the location of each station with the station duty and type of crewing system.
9 x Wholetime Stations staffed by permanent full-time firefighters, 24/7 (5 of these stations are supported by RDS)

- 19 x Retained Duty System Stations
- 2 x Wholetime Day Staffed Stations (with houses) which are permanently staffed during the day but are on-call at night
- 1 x Day Crewing Station with RDS support.
## Appliance Types on our Fire Stations

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Station Name</th>
<th>Appliance / Resource Type</th>
<th>Station Name</th>
<th>Appliance / Resource Type</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Alfreton Community Fire Station</td>
<td>2 x Water Ladders</td>
<td>Glossop Fire Station</td>
<td>1 x Water Ladder</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1 x Incident Response Unit</td>
<td></td>
<td>1 x Unimog</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1 x Environment Unit</td>
<td></td>
<td>1 x Centaur (special appliance)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ascot Drive Community Fire Station</td>
<td>1 x Water Ladder</td>
<td>Hathersage Fire Station</td>
<td>1 x Water Ladder</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1 x ALP</td>
<td>Heanor Fire Station</td>
<td>1 x Water Ladder</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ashbourne Fire Station</td>
<td>2 x Water Ladders</td>
<td>Ilkeston Community Fire Station</td>
<td>2 x Water Ladders</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1 x Water Foam Carrier</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bakewell Fire Station</td>
<td>1 x Water Ladder</td>
<td></td>
<td>1 x HVP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Belper Fire Station</td>
<td>1 x Water Ladder</td>
<td>Kingsway Fire Station</td>
<td>1 x Water Ladder</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1 x Welfare Unit Pod / BA Support Pod</td>
<td></td>
<td>1 x Water Rescue Unit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bolsover Fire Station</td>
<td>1 x Water Ladder</td>
<td>Long Eaton Fire Station</td>
<td>2 x Water Ladders</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bradwell Fire Station</td>
<td>1 x Water Ladder</td>
<td></td>
<td>1 x Water Ladder</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1 x Unimog</td>
<td>Matlock Fire Station</td>
<td>1 x Unimog</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1 x ALP</td>
<td></td>
<td>1 x Animal Rescue</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1 x Control Unit</td>
<td></td>
<td>1 x EFR Vehicle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1 x Water Rescue Unit</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1 x Water Carrier</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Buxton Fire &amp; Rescue Centre</td>
<td>1 x Water Ladder</td>
<td>Melbourne Fire Station</td>
<td>1 x Water Ladder</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chesterfield Community Fire Station</td>
<td>1 x ALP</td>
<td>New Mills Fire Station</td>
<td>1 x Water Ladder</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1 x Water Rescue Unit</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1 x EFR Vehicle</td>
<td>Nottingham Road Fire Station</td>
<td>1 x Water Ladder</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chapel en le Frith</td>
<td>1 x Water Ladder</td>
<td>Ripley Fire Station</td>
<td>1 x Water Ladder</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1 x ICU</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Shirebrook Fire Station</td>
<td>1 x Water Ladder</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clay Cross Fire Station</td>
<td>2 x Water Ladders</td>
<td>Staveley Community Fire Station</td>
<td>2 x Water Ladders</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1 x Prime Mover / 1 x MRU Pod</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clowne Fire Station</td>
<td>1 x Water Ladder</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1 x Water Foam Carrier</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crich Fire Station</td>
<td>1 x Water Ladder</td>
<td></td>
<td>1 x EFR Vehicle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dronfield Fire Station</td>
<td>1 x Water Ladder</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1 x EFR Vehicle</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Duffield Fire Station</td>
<td>1 x Water Ladder</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2 x Water Ladders</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Whaley Bridge Fire Station</td>
<td>1 x Water Ladder</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Wirksworth Fire Station</td>
<td>1 x Water Ladder</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Management of Risk

This risk management process consists of two stages.

The first is to identify the level of risk across the county, which is achieved through the use of a range of predictive tools and historical data to identify the people, areas and groups that are most vulnerable.

The second stage is to target our limited resources to maximise their effectiveness using the ‘Four Walls of Defence’.

The first and most important wall of defence is the community, because the fire and rescue service alone cannot stop all fires and emergencies from occurring.

We reinforce Community Safety with three further lines of defence, which are:

- **Prevention** - Preventing emergency situations, through the delivery of fire safety information to communities and the provision of smoke alarms
- **Protection** - Protecting people, property and the environment through the regulation of the built environment
- **Response** - Responding to fires and rescue emergencies.
The Planning Process

The IRMP Planning Cycle is a continuous process that plans, monitors, evaluates and implements processes to manage and mitigate the risks within Derbyshire. By following this process we can:

- Identify existing and foreseeable/emerging risks to the community within Derbyshire
- Evaluate the effectiveness of current prevention, protection and response arrangements
- Identify opportunities for improvement and determine policies and standards for prevention, protection and response
- Determine resource requirements to meet these polices and standards.
We have a number of documents that underpin the delivery of the IRMP. These are shown below with a brief explanation of each.

- **IRMP: Identification of risks in Derbyshire and how they will be managed**
- **Service Plan 2014 – 17 Year 3 of 3**
- **Portfolio Delivery Plans: Management of actions for each department to deliver the Service Plan/IRMP**
- **Station IRMPs: Identification and management of local risks within each station area.**

### Safety and Risk Management

Our effective management of risk impacts positively on firefighter safety. The Safety & Risk Management team works alongside other portfolios to achieve a safety culture which is both supportive and proactive. This includes having a risk appetite whereby the level of risk we are willing to take is rational, proportionate and well intentioned, ensuring that our employees feel supported in their decision making.

The Health and Safety Committee meets quarterly, where there is an opportunity for managers and representative bodies to discuss all aspects of safety.

### Community Risk Analysis

Central to our approach to risk analysis is the commitment to supporting and making the Service inclusive, with an emphasis on the most vulnerable and those likely to be at risk. This ensures we adopt a fair and transparent risk-based approach which is not discriminatory and protects the most vulnerable members of our communities.

In recent years we have reviewed and refined the techniques we use to measure and predict risk by looking at a wider range of possible influences.

We have a variety of tools and information including our own Emergency Incident Data (EIS), Deprivation Level Data, MOSAIC (which categories households based on residents’ characteristics), the National
Census and more recently, access to NHS data for all individuals aged over 65 years. Using this risk data, we are able to categorise small geographical areas called Lower Super Output Areas (LSOA). This is a measure of deprivation and relates to income deprivation, employment deprivation, health deprivation and disability, educational skills and training deprivation, barriers to housing and services, living environment deprivation and crime.

Indices of Multiple Deprivation 2015
We have undertaken a comprehensive structured approach to identify and assess all foreseeable fire and rescue service risks. This structured approach can be broadly divided into four key areas:

1. Inherent Risks
2. Emerging Risks
3. Community Risks
4. Performance Information

The following sections provide a summary of each key area:

1. Inherent Risks

Derbyshire’s existing risks are a reflection of the county’s great contrasts. From the rolling hills of the north to the busy industry of Derby, the Service strives to make sure the whole of Derbyshire is a safer place to live, work and visit.
The county encompasses much of the Peak District National Park as well as important historic buildings such as Chatsworth House, Bolsover Castle, Calke Abbey and Kedleston Hall to name a few.

Industries such as manufacturing, agriculture and tourism all contribute to the local economy.

Despite the diversity of the county, we have made an assessment of the common risks that the communities of Derbyshire face. Only by doing this can we devise our strategies and allocate resources and assets effectively to mitigate and/or respond to such emergencies.

2. Emerging Risks

A key element of the management of risk is the identification of future and emerging risks that have the potential to impact on the way our services are delivered.

Once identified, we can develop appropriate tactics and strategies to control and minimise these risks.

- **Environmental Impact**

The Communities and Local Government (CLG) report ‘Effects of Climate Change on FRSs in the UK’ states that central England temperatures have risen by almost one degree centigrade over the last century. We are now prone to more extreme weather conditions such as flash floods and heat waves that impacts on the safety of our communities. It is predicted on average the UK will see wetter, milder winters and hotter, drier summers due to global warming.

The following chart shows water related incidents attended by the Service between 2010 – 2015. The majority of these incidents involved the removal of water due to flooding.

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**Incidents Attended:**

**Water Rescues, Flooding, or Rescues of Animals from Water**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Incidents</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2010/11</td>
<td>200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2011/12</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2012/13</td>
<td>200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2013/14</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2014/15</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The consequences of our changing climate include increased severity of grassland and forest fires, water shortages impacting on both training and fire-fighting and increased frequency of flooding events especially in winter. Our firefighters were called to help with the severe flooding that happened in Lancashire prior to Christmas 2015.

Dealing with the moorland fire: Beeley Moor Mallock

Dealing with major fires can leave behind devastating pollution in our atmosphere as seen in the incident below.

The environmental impact left behind from a fire at a plastics factory, Sawpit Lane, Tibshelf.
**Obesity**

In the past 25 years, obesity rates have more than doubled, leading many to suggest that the UK is in the grip of an obesity epidemic. We have seen an increase in incidents where we are called to assist the people concerned and/or our ambulance colleagues.

**Drugs and alcohol**

Drug and alcohol abuse has also increased. Those who live in homes where the occupiers misuse drugs or alcohol are at increased risk of a fire. Research suggests that nationally more than 50% of fire fatalities within the home involve drink or drug-related behaviour.

Being under the influence of drink or drugs makes a person more vulnerable, and the evidence suggests the alcohol problem is a growing one – most worryingly in young people.

**Population**

The ageing population is another concern. Statistics show that older citizens are most at risk from fires in the home. We have done some excellent work through targeting our home safety efforts towards this vulnerable group. We will continue with these efforts using a more targeted approach according to the improved risk data we now have available.

The figures below provide an indication of the increased population in Derbyshire over the census year 2001, 2011 and 2014* (Mid Year Population estimate - MYE).

Increasing numbers of people aged 65 and over present the most significant challenges for all local authorities in relation to the provision of effective public services. For the fire & rescue service, they are deemed to be at heightened risk and therefore prioritised for Home Safety Checks (HSC). We are changing from Home Safety Checks to Safe and Well Checks from April 2016.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Census Year</th>
<th>Population</th>
<th>Increase</th>
<th>% Increase</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2001</td>
<td>965,614</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2011</td>
<td>1,018,438</td>
<td>52,824</td>
<td>5.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2014*</td>
<td>1,032,267</td>
<td>13,829</td>
<td>1.3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The proportion of the population aged 65 and over
Ethnicity Groups within Derbyshire

The vast majority of the population of Derbyshire as a whole identify themselves as being White: British (924,420 people representing 90.8% of the population).

However; there are a number of other ethnic minority groups that make up the population of the area.

Historically, Polish and other Eastern European nationalities have comprised the majority of individuals migrating into Derbyshire, in addition to communities from India and Pakistan.

Engaging with our communities lies in the success of meeting the needs of our diverse nationalities and cultures within Derbyshire. With this in mind, the Service continuously reviews its ways of working practices and community engagement initiatives to ensure we reach all areas within our communities. We continually seek funding to support our communities in a partnership approach.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ethnicity</th>
<th>City of Derby (UA)</th>
<th>County of Derbyshire</th>
<th>Combined Count</th>
<th>Combined %</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>White: English/Welsh/Scottish/Northern Irish/British</td>
<td>187,386</td>
<td>737,034</td>
<td>924,420</td>
<td>90.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asian/Asian British: Indian or British Indian</td>
<td>14,620</td>
<td>4,132</td>
<td>18,752</td>
<td>1.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mixed/multiple ethnic group: White and Black Caribbean</td>
<td>10,907</td>
<td>3,173</td>
<td>14,080</td>
<td>1.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White: Irish</td>
<td>3,916</td>
<td>3,154</td>
<td>7,070</td>
<td>0.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White: Polish</td>
<td>3,405</td>
<td>2,562</td>
<td>5,967</td>
<td>0.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mixed/multiple ethnic group: White and Asian</td>
<td>3,156</td>
<td>2,053</td>
<td>5,209</td>
<td>0.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asian/Asian British: Chinese</td>
<td>3,028</td>
<td>1,727</td>
<td>4,755</td>
<td>0.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White: Other Western European</td>
<td>2,319</td>
<td>1,587</td>
<td>3,906</td>
<td>0.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White: Any other ethnic group</td>
<td>1,772</td>
<td>1,311</td>
<td>3,083</td>
<td>0.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black/African/Caribbean/Black British: African</td>
<td>1,292</td>
<td>1,303</td>
<td>2,595</td>
<td>0.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black/African/Caribbean/Black British: Caribbean</td>
<td>1,164</td>
<td>1,153</td>
<td>2,317</td>
<td>0.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White: European Mixed</td>
<td>1,089</td>
<td>1,139</td>
<td>2,228</td>
<td>0.2%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Pictures taken at Pakistani Community Centre (left: Eid ul Fitr event 16 July 2015; right: Eid ul Acha event 22 September 2015)
• **Health & Wellbeing**

We recognise the link between health inequality, lifestyle and the risk of fires in the home and are therefore committed to support the health and wellbeing of our residents. By working alongside City and County Health and Wellbeing Boards and improving our data sharing facilities we will strive to deliver health and wellbeing initiatives. This will be in collaboration with our health partners to support local people with local needs.

We work with Derbyshire Community Health Service Breathe Ability Team, who use Ascot Drive Community Fire Station facilities to run their Pulmonary Rehabilitation Programme, as well as offering a chair-based exercise programme at Chesterfield and Ilkeston Community Fire Stations.

3. **Community Risks**

Using historical data we can identify areas and groups that are most vulnerable, which in turn enables us to target our resources effectively.

• **Derbyshire Property Fire Risk Map**

The county map below shows an analysis of the risk for property fires. Areas of highest perceived risk are indicated as red whilst lower risk areas are dark blue.
Road Traffic Collisions (RTCs)

The county map provides historical data that can be used to calculate the potential risk and location of future RTCs in Derbyshire.

Below is a map of RTC incident activity involving casualties and / or fatalities between 1 September 2010 – 31 August 2015 (Total incidents = 1,609). The denser the red points are on the map, the greater number of RTCs that have occurred, and consequently the greater the potential risk is for future incidents to occur.


- **Over Border Counties**

Derbyshire has mutual joint working arrangements in place with all its surrounding fire and rescue authority areas with an agreement to provide emergency assistance when necessary. This agreement is secured through legislation, namely sections 13 and 16 of the Fire and Rescue services Act 2004. The following map shows the counties that surround Derbyshire and the location of Derbyshire Fire Stations.
4. Performance Measures

The Service has a comprehensive suite of Key Performance Measures (KPMs) that are used to assess the performance and achievements of the Service.

They are measured against historical data, local targets and other similar demographic fire and rescue services to assess its effectiveness. Information on our Performance can be viewed [here](#).

Collaboration

We are increasingly looking at working with other blue-light services and agencies/organisations, to improve efficiencies, but crucially to improve outcomes and provide a better service to the communities of Derbyshire.

Joint Fire and Police Headquarters

In December 2014, the Fire & Rescue Authority agreed to collaborate with the Police and Crime Commissioner Derbyshire (PCCD) and Derbyshire Constabulary to build a new joint headquarters at the existing Police headquarters site at Ripley, Derbyshire.

Both organisations operate from old headquarter buildings that require considerable refurbishment. Over the last four years they have had to make substantial budget cuts to maintain a sound financial position. They have therefore agreed jointly to share a new headquarters building based at Ripley. The build will deliver a modern, bespoke headquarters that will be of an open-plan design which will encourage more efficient work within the fire and police services.

The joint HQ will have significant long-term potential to develop the capacity to accommodate other agencies which will further enhance inter operability and efficiencies. It will also enable the two organisations to work more closely together and plan how they deploy operational resources around major incidents and deliver community safety activities. This will provide clear benefits to the communities of Derbyshire.
Joint Police/Fire Training Centre, Ripley

Following on from the joint headquarters project, we are looking at the opportunity for a combined facility comprising of a Fire & Rescue Training Centre building at Ripley.

The Authority had already approved a scheme to build a new stand-alone training centre for the fire service in 2014 with the proposed build at Ripley. However, subsequent discussions between Fire and Police have identified further opportunities for partnering arrangements.

With the construction of a joint Police and Fire facility, there will be potential for Police and Fire to share some facilities within the buildings and the wider site which would benefit both organisations.

- Hydra Simulation Training Suite

There is a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with Derbyshire Constabulary regarding shared use of our Hydra Suite, which is a scenario based training simulator. We also host Derbyshire police trainees during their RTC module to encourage efficient and effective interoperability at operational incidents.

EMAS Co-locating on Fire Stations

Following an approach from East Midlands Ambulance Service (EMAS), the Authority agreed to work in partnership with EMAS in the form of co-location on various fire stations. The co-location involves EMAS having separate facilities on three fire stations, Ascot Drive, Long Eaton and Staveley, allowing them to have a comfortable rest area in between responding to 999 calls.

The introduction of sharing the stations with EMAS improves relationships and helps to reduce their operating costs whilst providing the Service with valuable rental income.

Derbyshire Police Co-location

The next phase of our co-location activity in 2016/17 will be to work with Derbyshire Constabulary to explore opportunities to have police co-locating on fire stations.
Emergency First Responder

In May 2015, the Service embarked on an Emergency First Responder (EFR) trial scheme with EMAS which formed part of an overall regional working trial scheme involving five other fire and rescue services (FRSs). Namely, Nottinghamshire, Leicestershire, Northamptonshire, Lincolnshire and Humberside.

The pilot scheme involves RDS/On-Call fire fighters from four stations (Buxton, Dronfield, Staveley and Matlock) responding to Category ‘Red 1’ (immediately life-threatening, eg. cardiac arrest) & ‘Red 2’ (immediately life-threatening, eg. chest pain / stroke)’ incidents, giving medical treatment in line with the EMAS clinical governance arrangements. They provide medical intervention, including the use of defibrillators to patients aged 12 years and older, and will remain at the incident until EMAS clinicians arrive.

By entering into this collaboration our staff benefit from developing a wider skills base for incident responses as well as increasing call out activity. It aims to support and improve the patient outcomes in each station area, increasing a positive public perception of collaborative working between the two emergency services.

Additional benefits include obtaining access to properties following a call-out, where vulnerable persons may reside who may require a Safe and Well Check, or may benefit from the Services First Contact team. This collaborative working will also aid and strengthen our contribution to the Health & Wellbeing Strategy.
Health and Wellbeing Agenda (HAW)

It has been recognised that firefighters can make a difference towards the ever increasing demands on the NHS.

We have the opportunity to add value to the bigger agenda of HAW using the skills, experience and trust to influence and reduce the demands on the NHS. Both fire and rescue services and the NHS are dealing with the same vulnerable people.

In 2014 there were in excess of 36,000 winter deaths nationally. The number of deaths that involved vulnerable people were likely to be victims of fires because of falls or using unsafe means of keeping warm. It is therefore clear that we can support the NHS to reduce their demands for service by delivering prevention activities.

Over the last 10 years, through prevention activities along with a proactive approach to call challenging and resourcing to risk, we have seen a reduction in calls for the fire service by 40% proving prevention is better than cure. The NHS now recognises they need to invest time and money in prevention activities.

We already contribute significantly towards making people safer in their homes by delivering Home Safety Checks (HSCs). Our involvement in the NHS led ‘Making Every Contact Count’ (MECC) initiative also contributes towards the HAW agenda by delivering health messages and signposting to healthy lifestyle resources. We continue to work closely and are actively involved in the Vulnerable Adults and Risk Management (VARM), as well as supporting the Handy Van Scheme in Derbyshire.

NHS priorities also include the wider population. Childhood obesity and child wellbeing is a key area where we can influence the lives of young people. Youth Engagement and Cadet Schemes play an important role in our communities. Firefighters are excellent role models who have the skills and experience to influence young people to improve their behaviours and opportunities.

Tri-Service Control System

In August 2015, we went live with a new Tri-Service Control Centre with Leicestershire and Nottingham Fire & Rescue Services. As well as a new mobilising system for the three FRSs, there were new station end equipment, pagers and alerters, Mobile Data Terminals and a new rostering system (Nottinghamshire and Derbyshire FRSs).
This is a major milestone in the delivery of a mobilising system that will see a common system operating from three separate control centres.

The new mobilisation system will bring about significant improvements in mobilising and support for operational incidents that will ultimately provide a better service to our communities. We will continue to develop the functions of the system as a priority.

**Joint Emergency Services Inter operability Principles (JESIP)**

In 2014, a framework of Joint Emergency Services Inter operability Principles, known as JESIP, was agreed nationally by the three emergency services. JESIP has been embraced in Derbyshire, as the keystone for joint working, supporting all our multi-agency contingency plans.

Key objectives that have been agreed are:

- To establish joint inter operability principles and ways of working
- To develop greater understanding of roles, responsibilities and capabilities amongst tri-service responders
- To improve communication, information sharing and mobilisation procedures between services including their control rooms
- To implement a training strategy for all levels of command.

**Fire Operations Group (FOG)**

The Fire operations Group, formed after a serious moorland blaze in 1996, brings together a partnership of Fire and Rescue Services, including DFRS, National Park rangers, National Trust wardens, water companies, major land owners and gamekeepers. The group draws up fire plans, oversees specialist fire fighting equipment, raises awareness of moorland fires and the consequences and trains for emergencies.

**Mountain Rescue**

We recognise that we will at times be called upon to perform rescues in environments that are not wholly familiar to us, or not best placed to solely respond to these types of incidents. On such occasions, we will work closely with the agency best placed to lead on operational activities.

Peak District Mountain Rescue Organisation has entered into a MoU with the Service and South Yorkshire Fire & Rescue Service, detailing each other’s role and responsibilities when working together to resolve incidents. The MoU also covers inter operability and how this will be maintained through training.
DFRS Learning & Development Portfolio working with key partners

Learning & Development has a strong partnership focus with EMAS, Derby Royal Hospital & Air Ambulance, Derby University and Toyota Manufacturing UK. This has allowed the portfolio to improve the customer experience and improved multi-agency working.

Operational Guidance

In line with recently published Operational Guidance we have reviewed and updated our procedures relating to Breathing Apparatus and Incident Command. By incorporating this guidance into our response to emergency incidents it ensures inter operability with other agencies and that cross border arrangements are fully integrated.

There is a regionally agreed format and framework to deliver National Operational Guidance through the FRS Collaborative Partnership. The Service delivers its part in a partnership with other FRS’s in the East Midlands known as the East Midlands Operational Guidance Group which is responsible for the on-going production for new and updated operational guidance presented in a single content, format, style and suite of documents. This group reports to the East Midlands region CFOA Strategic Operations Committee.
The Prevention and Inclusion (P&I) Portfolio is responsible for the first stage of Derbyshire Fire & Rescue Service’s IRMP. It works with partners, communities and individuals to develop a risk-based intelligence-led approach to preventing emergency situations, through the delivery of innovative prevention activities, which are targeted at the most vulnerable within our communities.

Working intelligently and in partnership across Derbyshire, the aim is to reduce risk by educating communities about the risk from fire, RTCs and other emergencies, in order to reduce the likelihood of an event occurring in the first place. Where education cannot provide the necessary reduction in risk to our most vulnerable members of the community they will work in partnership with other relevant agencies to apply advanced methods of protection; for example, portable misting systems and domestic sprinklers.

The Portfolio supports the IRMP by working in partnership to deliver education and other prevention activities with the intended outcomes of:

- Reducing the number of accidental fires in the home
- Mitigating the severity of fires in the home
- Reducing the number of deaths and injuries that occur from fire in the home
- Reducing the number of deliberate fires
- Reducing deaths and injuries on Derbyshire’s roads.

We work with key partners in support of proactive prevention activities to reduce the number of RTCs in Derbyshire. Derby and Derbyshire Road Safety Partnership (DDRSP) is a lead partner with us in reducing the number of incidents involving Young Drivers.

We are committed to maintaining and further developing our strong commitment to Inclusion and Equality which has been recognised through the achievement of Excellence in the Fire & Rescue Equalities Framework. As we continue to work with fewer resources, it is important to place a greater emphasis on understanding our diverse and newly emerging communities to enable us to be more efficient and focus our resources on the most at risk and seldom heard. These are often minority groups protected by the Equality Act 2010.

The Portfolio is developing strategies and plans to work closely with partner agencies within Health and Social Care across the county. Our reputation for delivering prevention related interventions that work make us a partner of choice. Health and Fire partnerships will result in healthier, safer and more inclusive communities. We will deliver this through Safe & Well Checks.

In 2014/15 we installed 42 portable misting systems and a further 25 in 2015/16 into properties in Derbyshire. They are installed in properties where there is a high probability of fire in the home, due to the vulnerability of the resident, and therefore they have little or no chance of escaping in the event of a fire.

During the same period, we attended seven activations, which have saved lives as all activations were caused by genuine fires. These ranged from kitchen fires to fires in the living room.

Since 2012, we have led the way in promoting domestic sprinklers through our well established ‘Think Sprinkler’ campaign.
Protection


The Authority has a duty to enforce the Order in non-domestic premises within the county and is designed to protect people from fire. Individuals and groups who have control over premises are now responsible for making sure people in or around them are not at risk from fire and its effects.

The Order also includes powers to make sure that facilities within premises that are there to help fire-fighters in their work are maintained and available.

There are a range of options open when breaches or potential breaches of the Order are identified. These range from advice and agreed action plans through to alteration, enforcement and prohibition notices and, in some circumstances, prosecutions.

Except for single private houses, all work on buildings that are subject to building control legislation requires building control authorities to consult the Service. These consultations range from projects such as alterations to the entrance hall in a small nursery school, to the major refurbishment and extension of a city centre shopping complex or a multi storey hospital. None of these places should be constructed, occupied and managed in a way that puts people in or around them at an unacceptable exposure to the risk of harm if a fire occurs.

In the largest and most complex premises, specialist fire engineers develop solutions bespoke to the premises’ structure and use.

Protection Officers work with local authorities, housing associations, local building companies and planning departments to progress the retro-fitting of sprinklers in existing properties whilst promoting the installations of sprinklers within all new residential properties. Partnership work with housing providers and local community safety groups has identified vulnerable households to which sprinklers now form part of the approach to reducing the consequences of fire.

Primary Authority Schemes (PAS)

We are committed to reducing risk in commercial premises through supporting Central Governments drive to reduce the regulatory burden on business by developing PAS; PAS enable business to access fire safety advice from a single lead Fire Authority, thus reducing the need for involvement with a number of local enforcing authorities on similar issues. We will work pro actively to further expand PAS across Authority boundaries.

The Protection Portfolio supports the IRMP in two broad ways:

- **Risk-Based Inspection Programme**

The Portfolio ensures that premises of the highest risk – whether this be to individuals,
Fire Investigation

The Fire and Rescue Services Act 2004 section 45 gives authorised Fire Investigators powers to investigate the cause and spread of fire.

- You cannot Prevent a fire unless you know its cause
- You cannot Protect people from fire unless you know how it develops
- You cannot Respond to a fire to extinguish it safely unless you know how it spreads

DFRS investigates all fires that it attends and the results of our fire investigations directly support and influence all our Prevention, Protection and Response activities making Derbyshire safer.

Firefighter Safety

Firefighter safety is closely linked to knowledge and understanding of buildings and how fire protection can assist with fire fighting operations. The Protection Team ensures that up-to-date safety information is available to operational firefighters, enabling greater decision making at incidents, thus reducing the risk of injury/death to people within our communities. Also, firefighter safety is closely linked to knowledge and understanding of buildings and how fire protection can assist with fire fighting operations.
Response

Despite all the efforts of individuals and the Prevention and Protection activities, Derbyshire’s firefighters still respond to over 6000 emergency incidents a year. Whilst we have seen a reduction in calls to fires, we are still responding to a yearly average of over 500 RTCs where we performed 215 rescues and numerous water related incidents where we are carrying out an average of 41 rescues per year.

Responding to emergencies is the ‘safety net’ which underpins the Prevention and Protection activities. The Response Portfolio is an integral part of the IRMP and assists in making Derbyshire safer by:

- Saving life
- Protecting property and the environment
- Rendering humanitarian services.

The Response Portfolio ensures that we have our operational resources in the right place, at the right time, staffed by personnel who have the right skills, training and equipment to resolve the full range of incidents that they may face, effectively and professionally.

Risks which have been identified within the IRMP need to have procedures in place to enable a safe and effective conclusion. Where risks have been identified that we do not have the necessary equipment, knowledge or skills to do, agreements with other agencies are entered into, to ensure that a suitable response can be provided.

We have a number of MoU agreements in place, including the following agencies to complement our response to incidents:

- Peak District Mountain Rescue Organisation
- Derbyshire Cave Rescue
- The Environment Agency
- Hazardous Area Response Team (HART)
- Watersafe UK Search and Rescue

Attending the Fire at the Assembly Rooms, Derby in March 2014.
Specialist Response Vehicles

We attend a multitude of emergency calls which require specialist equipment and training. There are 24 specialist appliances as part of our response fleet to deal with the variety of incidents we are required to attend.

These specialist appliances are staffed by firefighters who have received advanced training in specialist techniques to enable them to perform rescues in water, at height and even the rescue of animals.

National Resilience

We contribute to the mitigation of national risks through sharing and providing specialist appliances and resources to neighbouring fire and rescue services. This enhances the preparedness and resilience of England and Wales by improving the capability of fire and rescue services to respond to major or catastrophic incidents.

Derbyshire hosts national vehicle assets such as a High Volume Pump, to assist with flooding; an Incident Response Unit for mass decontamination; Detection Identification and Monitoring Advisors who advise on hazardous materials and National Inter-Agency Liaison Officers to act as a link between agencies at large multi-agency incidents.

We have previously supported large-scale national incidents with our specialist resources and training. Such incidents include large scale flooding in Lancashire in December 2015 and assisting Royal Berkshire FRS when the flooding occurred along the River Thames in 2014.
Future Firefighter Tactics

Nationally, the way we tackle fires is continually evolving. This has led us to initiate research and develop fire-fighting techniques and equipment that would improve our response. We have combined technologies and techniques to develop a truly innovative approach to fire fighting for the future. This is supported with new Personal Protective Equipment (PPE); new breathing apparatus sets and associated communication radio equipment.

Positive Pressure Ventilation (PPV), the introduction of a large amount of air into a fire involved structure, is intended to remove smoke and heat from the atmosphere providing much needed air to any remaining occupants. This also provides a smoke free path to the fire for any firefighters carrying out rescue operations. To ensure our firefighters are adequately trained, and the technique is used appropriately, the use of PPV is being upgraded in manageable stages to ensure this practice is implemented effectively throughout the Service. RDS employees will be trained in the use of PPV at Level 1 (the use of a fan to clear a building post fire) and WDS employees will employ an advanced technique known as Level 3 which can be used before the fire is extinguished.

Emergency Cover Review (ECR)

In 2016 we will undertake a comprehensive review of our Response profile through an ECR. This will take into account changes in risk areas and profiles in line with the current response standards. As a piece of research work, we will use the information to support the development of our Integrated Risk Management Plan for 2017 onwards.

Since the last ECR, we have made no changes to the fire stations in Derbyshire, other than a change in duty system at Swadlincote Fire Station.

Dealing with a flat fire in Belper July 2015
Operational Middle Management Review

There has been a review to ascertain the number of operational middle managers (Group & Station Managers), required to effectively manage the Service, against a reduction of incidents and budgetary constraints. This has resulted in a reduction of managers, whilst maintaining a high level of service.

In 2014, the Service undertook a review of the Protection Portfolio as part of its service improvement initiatives. The review identified many areas of improvement in relation to efficiency and effectiveness, including financial savings to the Service and improved processes, without jeopardising the quality of the services it delivers.

Specials Review

We will review our specialist appliances which include the provision and use of foam for fire fighting and the use of our Aerial Ladder Platforms (ALP). The review will analyse several areas in order to establish the requirements that we should maintain. The evidence will be based on legislation, historical data, current and foreseeable risks and will also take into account over-border provisions within surrounding fire and rescue services.

Light Water Ladder (LWL)

The Service has taken the opportunity to review and rationalise, where necessary, the fleet options within the Service.

The Light Water Ladders (LWLs) are the latest vehicles in emergency vehicle design and are designed to meet the ever increasing demands of the modern fire service. These vehicles are able to perform a multitude of tasks depending on the situation, ranging from bin fires, car fires in urban areas, moorland wild fires and property fires.

The vehicle design can vary significantly dependent upon its role and capability and are typically delivered on a pick-up/smaller commercial chassis between 3.5 and 7.5 tonne gross vehicle weight.
OUR BUDGET - 2016/2017
(2015/2016 EQUIVALENT IN BRACKETS)

COUNCIL TAX
£21.7m (£21.1m)

REVENUE SUPPORT GRANT
£7.3m (£8.6m)

NNDR*
£8.7m (£8.3m)

OTHER INCOME
£0.7m (£1.1m)

EMPLOYEE COSTS
£27.6m (£27.9m)

SUPPLIES AND SERVICES
£1.9m (£2m)

TRANSPORT COSTS
£1.3m (£1.3m)

PREMISES COSTS
£2.3m (£2.3m)

CONTRIBUTION TO CAPITAL AND RESERVES
£2.5m (£2.1m)

BORROWING COSTS
£1.2m (£2m)

COUNCIL TAX
£21.7m (£21.1m)

REVENUE SUPPORT GRANT
£7.3m (£8.6m)

NNDR*
£8.7m (£8.3m)

OTHER INCOME
£0.7m (£1.1m)

*NNDR National Non-domestic Rates
Consultation

Consultation with Derbyshire’s communities has been central in the production of the IRMP to ensure that the Service is meeting their needs and expectations. During these austere times, it is at the forefront of business planning to ensure that the most efficient and effective service is delivered whilst listening to the needs and views of local communities.

With this in mind, formal consultation with the public and our stakeholders took place in January and February 2016. Questions that we asked were:

- Do you support the Service in continuing to work in collaboration or partnership with other emergency services and agencies/organisations?
- Do you agree in other emergency services co-locating on fire stations in Derbyshire?
- Do you agree that the Service should continue with the Emergency First Responder Scheme?

Outcome of the Consultation

The consultation ran for a period of four weeks, primarily through an on-line questionnaire with hard copies available on request. The survey set out the three questions detailed above, each with an introductory context and referencing the relevant pages in the draft IRMP document. In total 55 questionnaire responses were received.

Overall the strength of agreement was very strong with the three proposals for collaborative and partnership working included in the consultation - between 89% and 96% of respondents.

- 96% of respondents (53 people) said they would support the Service in continuing to work in collaboration or partnership with other emergency services and agencies/ organisations.
- 96% of respondents (53 people) said they agreed with other emergency services co-locating on fire stations in Derbyshire.
- 89% of respondents (49 people) agreed that the Service should continue with the Emergency First Responder Scheme.

The percentage of respondents disagreeing with proposals was highest for the continuation of the Emergency First Responder Scheme with 11% of respondents (6 people) disagreeing.
Headline Results

Q1. Do you support the Service in continuing to work in collaboration or partnership with other emergency services and agencies/organisations?

- No (2) 4%
- Yes (53) 96%

Of the two respondents that disagreed, one was a member of the public, the other a DFRS employee.

Q2. Do you agree with other emergency services co-locating on fire stations in Derbyshire?

- No (2) 4%
- Yes (53) 96%

Of the two respondents that disagreed, one was representing an organisation and commented that it was for the emergency services to decide if a co-location would offer them operational advantage, the other did not specify or comment.

Q3. Do you agree that the Service should continue with the Emergency First Responder Scheme?

- No (6) 11%
- Yes (49) 89%

Of those that disagreed that the Service should continue with the Emergency First Responder Scheme, three were members of the public, one was a Derbyshire Fire & Rescue employee and one represented an organisation, one respondent did not specify who they completed the survey on behalf of.

Conclusion
There was an acceptable response rate to the consultation, and a positive response in support of the three proposals for collaborative and partnership working.

Recommendation
On the above basis it is recommended that the three proposals consulted on are developed, taking into account the comments made in relation to these.

The full IRMP 2016/17 Consultation report can be found on Derbyshire Fire and Rescue services website or by following this link (to be inserted).
"By building properties fitted with domestic sprinklers, builders, architects and planners are not only safeguarding the lives of those that live in their properties, but also safeguarding those properties for life”

Chief Fire Officer/Chief Executive, Terry McDermott
Derbyshire Fire & Rescue Service