

Public Document Pack

PERFORMANCE COMMITTEE

Wednesday, 16 September 2020 – Virtual meeting accessible via MS Teams and YouTube (as a live webcast) commencing at 10.00 am.

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IF ANY MEMBER OF THE PRESS AND PUBLIC WISH TO RAISE A QUESTION FOR THE CHAIRMAN PLEASE DO SO NO LATER THAN 3 WORKING DAYS IN ADVANCE OF THE MEETING BY EMAIL TO: DIANE BROOKS@LANCSFIRERESCUE.ORG.UK

AGENDA

PART 1 (open to press and public)

Chairman's Announcement – Open and Transparent Virtual Committee Meeting

In response to the Covid-19 Pandemic the Government has made regulations that enable virtual meetings.

This meeting will be accessible for Committee Members via Microsoft Teams and for members of the press and public via a live webcast on YouTube.

1. APOLOGIES FOR ABSENCE
2. DISCLOSURE OF PECUNIARY AND NON-PECUNIARY INTERESTS

Members are asked to consider any pecuniary/non-pecuniary interests they may have to disclose to the meeting in relation to matters under consideration on the agenda.

3. MINUTES OF PREVIOUS MEETING (PAGES 1 - 16)
4. PERFORMANCE MANAGEMENT INFORMATION (PAGES 17 - 56)
5. DATE OF NEXT MEETING

The next scheduled meeting of the Committee has been agreed for 10:00 hours on 16 December 2020 - venue to be confirmed.

Further meetings are: proposed for: 17 March 2021, 30 June 2021 and 15 September 2021.

6. URGENT BUSINESS

An item of business may only be considered under this heading where, by reason of special circumstances to be recorded in the Minutes, the Chairman of the meeting is of the opinion that the item should be considered as a matter of urgency. Wherever possible, the Clerk should be given advance warning of any member's intention to raise a matter under this heading.

7. EXCLUSION OF PRESS AND PUBLIC

The Authority is asked to consider whether, under Section 100A(4) of the Local Government Act 1972, they consider that the public should be excluded from the meeting during consideration of the following items of business on the grounds that there would be a likely disclosure of exempt information as defined in the appropriate paragraph of Part 1 of Schedule 12A to the Local Government Act 1972, indicated under the heading to the item.

PART 2

8. COMPARATIVE PERFORMANCE (PAGES 57 - 68)

LANCASHIRE COMBINED FIRE AUTHORITY

PERFORMANCE COMMITTEE

Wednesday, 24 June 2020, at 10.00 am - Virtual Meeting accessible via MS Teams and YouTube (as a live webcast).

MINUTES

PRESENT:

Councillors

S Holgate (Chairman)
M Khan OBE (Vice-Chair)
L Beavers
P Britcliffe
S Clarke
N Hennessy
Z Khan
A Riggott
D Smith

In accordance with the resolution of the predecessor Performance Review Committee at its inaugural meeting on the 30th July 2004 (Minute No. 1/04 refers), representatives of the LFRS, the Unions and Audit had been invited to attend all Performance Committee meetings to participate in discussion and debate.

Officers

D Russel, Deputy Chief Fire Officer (LFRS)
B Norman, Assistant Chief Fire Officer (LFRS)
T Crook, Area Manager, Head of Service Delivery (LFRS)
S Morgan, Area Manager, Head of Service Delivery (LFRS)
D Brooks, Principal Member Services Officer (LFRS)
N Bashall, Member Services Officer (LFRS)

19/19 CHAIRMAN'S ANNOUNCEMENT

The Chairman, County Councillor Holgate welcomed Authority Members and members of the press and public to the first virtual committee meeting of the Performance Committee. He advised that in response to the Covid-19 Pandemic the Government had made regulations that enabled virtual meetings. This meeting was accessible for Committee Members via Microsoft Teams and for members of the press and public via a live webcast on YouTube.

The Committee Members individually confirmed their attendance at the start of the meeting.

20/19 APOLOGIES FOR ABSENCE

Apologies for absence were received from County Councillor Stansfield.

21/19 DISCLOSURE OF PECUNIARY AND NON-PECUNIARY INTERESTS

None received.

22/19 MINUTES OF PREVIOUS MEETING

In response to a question raised by CC Riggott, the Deputy Chief Fire Officer confirmed that in relation to 1.3, Accidental Dwelling Fires quarter 2 activity was 213 with the previous year quarter 2 activity 196; this represented an increase of 8.67% (and not a decrease as stated in the report).

Further to the update presented by Mr Basson, North West Fire Control at the last meeting, CC Hennessy requested an update in relation to Fire Control staff recruitment and turnover. The Deputy Chief Fire Officer agreed to investigate and report back to CC Hennessy after the meeting.

RESOLVED: - That, subject to the above amendment the Minutes of the last meeting held on the 28 November 2019 be confirmed as a correct record for signature by the Chairman.

23/19 PERFORMANCE MANAGEMENT INFORMATION

The Chairman introduced, Deputy Chief Fire Officer David Russel who presented the report.

The Deputy Chief Fire Officer advised Members that this was the 4th quarterly report for 2019/20 as detailed in the Risk Management Plan 2017-2022 and it included an Annual Report on Road Safety Intervention Activity during 2019/20.

Members examined each indicator in turn as follows:-

KPI 1 – Preventing, fires and other emergencies from happening and Protecting, people and property when fires happen

Risk Map

This indicator measured the fire risk in each Super Output Area. Risk was determined using fire activity over the previous 3 fiscal years along with a range of demographic data, such as population and deprivation.

The standard was to reduce the risk in Lancashire – an annual reduction in the County risk map score.

The current score 31,816, previous year score 32,114.

1.6 Overall Activity

This indicator measured the number of incidents that the Service attended with one or more pumping appliances.

Quarter 4 activity 3,851, previous year quarter 4 activity 3,575 an increase of 7.72% over the same quarter.

Year to Date	2019/20 Quarter 4	Previous year to Date	2018/19 Quarter 4
17,207	3,851	17,062	3,575

Incidents attended consisted of a myriad of different types. The report presented a chart which represented the count and percentage that each activity had contributed to the overall quarter's activity; most notably was that 47% were false alarms.

In response to a question from CC Clarke on whether the Service could impose a charge or penalty for repeat offenders the Deputy Chief Fire Officer advised that a robust approach was taken but no charge was applied. He confirmed there was a huge spread of alarm systems across the built environment and numbers of repeat offenders were not that high.

1.3 Accidental Dwelling Fires

This indicator reported the number of primary fires where a dwelling had been affected and the cause of the fire had been recorded as 'Accidental' or 'Not known'.

It was noted that quarter 4 activity was 201, the previous year quarter 4 activity was 185, which represented an increase of 8.65% over the same quarter (not a decrease as stated in the report).

Total number of Accidental Dwelling Fires – Year to Date, 816

The Deputy Chief Fire Officer advised that the previous year activity of 815 was the lowest level in the previous 10 years and this year was on a similar level which reflected all the good work staff were doing to reduce risk and keep people safer from fire in their homes.

CC Hennessy felt that a press release should be issued to recognise this achievement and give staff credit for their good work.

1.3.1 Accidental Dwelling Fires – Extent of Damage (Fire Severity)

This indicator reported the number of primary fires where a dwelling had been affected and the cause of the fire had been recorded as 'Accidental or Not known' presented as a percentage extent of fire and heat damage.

The extent of fire and heat damage was recorded at the time the 'stop' message was

sent and included all damage types. The report charted a rolling quarterly severity of accidental dwelling fire over the previous two years with each quarter broken down into high, medium and low severity. Each quarter included the percentage (out of 100%) that each severity type represented of the total, with an indicator to illustrate the direction against the same quarter of the previous year.

The latest quarter recorded a combined 'low' and 'medium' severity of 92% which was a decreased of 4.8% against the 96.8% recorded in the same quarter of the previous year.

Previous Rolling 4 Quarters				Quarter 4	
Quarter 4	Quarter 1	Quarter 2	Quarter 3		
3.2%	3.8%	6.5%	4.9%	8.0%	
49.7%	49.8%	51.5%	57.3%	49.8%	
47.0%	46.4%	42.0%	37.9%	42.2%	

1.3.2 Accidental Dwelling Fires – Number of Incidents where occupants have received a Home Fire Safety Check

This indicator reported the number of primary fires where a dwelling had been affected and the cause of fire had been recorded as 'Accidental or Not known' by the extent of the fire and heat damage. The HFSC must be a completed job (i.e. not a refusal) carried out by LFRS personnel or partner agency. The HFSC must have been carried out within 12 months prior of the fire occurring.

	2019/20		2018/19	
	ADF's with previous HFSC	% of ADF's with previous HFSC	ADF's with previous HFSC	% of ADF's with previous HFSC
Q1	23	11%	21	10%
Q2	26	13%	17	9%
Q3	31	15%	24	11%
Q4	27	13%	15	8%

1.4 Accidental Dwelling Fire Casualties

This indicator reported the number of fire related fatalities, slight and serious injuries at primary fires where a dwelling had been affected and the cause of fire had been recorded as 'Accidental or Not known'. A slight injury was defined as; a person attending hospital as an outpatient (not precautionary check). A serious injury was defined as; at least an overnight stay in hospital as an in-patient.

There were 2 fatalities during the latest quarterly period. 4 casualties were recorded as serious and 11 slight. The same quarter of the previous year recorded no

fatalities, 3 serious and 10 slight.

Casualty Status	2019/20 Quarter 4	2018/19 Quarter 4
Fatal	2	0
Victim went to hospital visit, injuries appeared Serious	4	3
Victim went to hospital visit, injuries appeared Slight	11	10
TOTAL	17	13

The Deputy Chief Fire Officer introduced Area Manager Morgan who advised that sadly the 2 fatalities recorded (in Leyland and Chorley) were both older, females in receipt of care packages to assist with underlying health conditions. He confirmed that where people had unfortunately lost their lives a review of the circumstances was undertaken to draw out any learning which was then fed back to staff. It was recognised that while advice and support was provided from multi-agencies it was difficult to secure behavioural change.

A negative exception report was provided due to the number of casualty's recorded during the month of January being above the upper control limit.

Analysis of the casualties recorded showed that during quarter 4 January 2020 – March 2020 there had been 17 recorded casualties, with a peak in January of 11. This month recorded 1 fatality, a further 2 casualties with serious injuries an 8 with slight injuries 2 of which occurred at the same incident. Due to the number of casualties being quite small, there can often be large variations in the month on month counts. As such, the monthly 'mean' average over the year showed there were an average of 5 casualties per month, compared to 4 over the previous 3 years.

The overall Accidental Dwelling Fire count that the end of year count was at a 10-year low.

Home Fire Safety Checks (HFSC's) had also been increasing, with a greater number being undertaken in 2019/20 than in each of the previous 4 years.

Members noted the actions being taken to improve performance.

1.5 Accidental Building Fires (Non-Dwellings)

This indicator reported number of primary fires where the property type was 'Building' and the property sub type did not equal 'Dwelling' and the cause of fire had been recorded as 'Accidental' or 'Not known'.

Quarterly activity decreased 25.26% over the same quarter of the previous year.

Total number of incidents	2019/20 Quarter 4	2018/19 Quarter 4
	71	95

1.5.1 Accidental Building Fires (Non-Dwellings) – Extent of Damage (Fire Severity)

This indicator reported the number of primary fires where the property type was a building and the property sub-type was not a dwelling and the cause of fire had been recorded as 'Accidental or Not known' presented as a percentage extent of fire and heat damage.

The extent of fire and heat damage was recorded at the time the 'stop' message was sent and included all damage types. The report charted a rolling quarterly severity of accidental dwelling fire over the previous two years with each quarter broken down into high, medium and low severity. Each quarter included the percentage (out of 100%) that each severity type represented of the total, with an indicator to illustrate the direction against the same quarter of the previous year.

The latest quarter recorded a combined 'low' and 'medium' severity of 83.1%. This is an improvement of 13.6% against a combined severity of 69.5% in the same quarter of the previous year. Accidental building fires with a calculated fire severity of 'high' and 'low' increased against the same quarter of the previous year, whilst 'medium' severity decreased.

Previous Rolling 4 Quarters				Quarter 4
Quarter 4	Quarter 1	Quarter 2	Quarter 3	
30.5%	36.8%	19.7%	12.5%	16.9%
49.5%	50.6%	57.9%	58.3%	63.4%
20.0%	12.6%	22.4%	29.2%	19.7%

o Deliberate Fires

This indicator reported the number of primary and secondary fires where the cause of fire had been recorded as 'Deliberate'. Secondary fires were the majority of outdoor fires including grassland and refuse fires unless they involved casualties or rescues, property loss or 5 or more appliances attended. They included fires in single derelict buildings.

Deliberate Fire Type	2019/20 Quarter 4	2018/19 Quarter 4
1.6.1 Deliberate Fires – Anti-Social Behaviour	256	301
1.6.2 Deliberate Fires – Dwellings	30	22
1.6.3 Deliberate Fires – Non-Dwellings	29	25

1.7 Home Fire Safety Checks

This indicator reported the percentage of completed Home Fire Safety Checks (HFSC), excluding refusals, carried out where the risk score had been determined to be high.

An improvement was shown if: i) the total number of HFSC's completed was greater than the comparable quarter of the previous year; and ii) the percentage of high HFSC outcomes was greater than the comparable quarter of the previous year.

The number of completed HFSCs decreased 14% over the same quarter of the previous year and those with a high risk outcome, decreased by 5%.

	2019/20	2018/19
	% of High HFSC outcomes	% of High HFSC outcomes
Q1	65%	66%
Q2	61%	67%
Q3	60%	64%
Q4	60%	65%

The Deputy Chief Fire Officer advised that this year had seen a significant increase from the previous year of 2,000 HFSCs undertaken. Going forwards, the Service would be monitoring that increases in the number of visits undertaken included more high risk vulnerable people.

The Deputy Chief Fire Officer introduced Area Manager Crook to provide a brief update for Members on what the Service had been undertaking to keep people safe in their homes during the Covid-19 pandemic.

AM Crook advised that during the pandemic the Service was leading on the 'humanitarian assist cell' for the Lancashire Resilience Forum. This involved contacting vulnerable and shielded people, working with local authority community hubs and visiting people to find out if they were safe and well and to leave any supplies and medicine as required. The Service had carried out approximately 3,500 visits during the last quarter to assist people in Lancashire. The visits were carried out mainly by community safety staff who had redesigned their work and shift pattern across a 7-day week; with support from LFRS volunteers who also worked over the weekend. The Service engaged with local authorities and within districts for this work and had taken the opportunity to ask whether they would like to become a 'preferred partner' which meant that details of any vulnerable person would then automatically be sent for the Service to carry out a home fire safety check. To date 9 (out of 14) local authorities had responded favourably to this request. This would hopefully increase the count of high risk HFSCs. The Committee wanted to express their thanks to staff and volunteers for their support to vulnerable people during this time.

CC Riggott had asked at the last meeting whether it was possible to determine from the domestic fires attended where a home fire safety check had been refused; he also asked whether reasons were known for these refusals. Area Manager Crook advised that there were various reasons why a home fire safety check was refused ie: transient people may have already relocated, sometimes the fire was small and people didn't want to make any more contact with the Service. Of the 816 accidental dwelling fires reported this year (under KPI 1.3) 121 people had been offered a visit and had refused for a variety of reasons (broken down into quarters these were: 30

in quarter 1, 30 in quarter 2, 35 in quarter 3 and 26 in quarter 4). AM Crook confirmed that immediately following an accidental dwelling fire a smoke detector was fitted and advice given; this was then followed up with that dwelling and the surrounding area provided advice and HFSCs.

The Deputy Chief Fire Officer stated that the challenge going forwards was 3 fold: i) a closer conversion rate ie: the service offered was taken up; ii) there was an increase in completion rates; iii) alongside an increasing percentage return on the numbers completed within high risk households. It was agreed that more detail would be provided in future reports.

In response to a question raised by CC Hennessy regarding whether it was possible to determine of those who had refused a HFSC whether they subsequently had a fire, the Deputy Chief Fire Officer confirmed this was possible and details would be provided at a future meeting.

1.8 Road Safety Education Evaluation

This indicator reported the percentage of participants of the Wasted Lives and Road Sense education packages that showed a positive change to less risky behaviour following the programme; based on comparing the overall responses to an evaluation question before and after the course.

Total participants were a combination of those engaged with at Wasted Lives and Road Sense events.

The total number of participants increased by 24.9% and those with a percentage of positive influence on participant’s behaviour remained consistent with the same quarter of the previous year.

	2019/20 (cumulative)		2018/19 (cumulative)	
	Total participants	% positive influence on participants’ behaviour	Total participants	% positive influence on participants’ behaviour
Q1	4,354	85%	5,002	85%
Q2	8,158	85%	5,983	85%
Q3	16,417	85%	10,613	85%
Q4	21,516	85%	17,220	85%

Area Manager Crook advised that the Service delivered a number of road safety education packages which included:

- Wasted lives –a hard-hitting prevention package targeted at year 11 high school children on the consequences of dangerous driving behaviour;
- Road Sense – targeted at year 6 primary school children to understand risks as they prepare for the transition to high school and more independent travel;
- Biker Down senior workshops were community events which targeted particular demographics ie: motor bike users and the older population who may have

- health concerns while driving;
- Safe Drive Stay Alive – aimed at college students aged 16-17 to highlight the risks of dangerous driving;
- Community events were also held for the wider population where cars that had been involved in accidents were shown to demonstrate what could happen.

AM Crook also advised that the Service was part of the Lancashire Road Safety Partnership which was Chaired by Deputy Chief Constable Terry Woods. The work of the partnership included:

- Child pedestrian training at reception, year 1 and year 2 at almost every primary school in the county;
- Cycle training at every primary school;
- Targeted social media campaigns based on the 'fatal 5': failure to wear seat belts, intoxication, speeding and driving while fatigued or distracted (ie: driving without thinking about other road users behaviour);
- Activity in communities at key times of the year in line with the national road safety calendar;
- Managing and responding to community speed concerns;
- Delivery of speed awareness courses;
- Coordinated safety engineering and enforcement works such as the installation of the average speed cameras.

All this work did have an impact but this was difficult to quantify. However, the Department of Transport figures nationally showed that between 2014 – 2018 there had been a consistent year on year decrease in the number of people who have been killed and seriously injured on Lancashire's roads (860 in 2014 had dropped to 740 in 2018).

County Councillor Hennessy asked whether it was possible to find out the age of the drivers who had died and the Deputy Chief Fire Officer confirmed that it was.

It was therefore agreed that the detail requested for Home Fire Safety Checks and Road Safety be brought together as a separate item for a future meeting of this Committee and more detail be provided as part of this report going forwards.

1.9 Fire Safety Enforcement

This indicator reported the number of Fire Safety Enforcement inspections carried out within the period resulting in supporting businesses to improve and become compliant with fire safety regulations or to take formal action of enforcement and prosecution of those that fail to comply.

Formal activity was defined as one or more of the following; enforcement notice or an action plan, alterations notice or prohibition notice.

An improvement was shown if the percentage of adults 'requiring formal activity' was greater than the comparable quarter of the previous year. This helped inform that the correct businesses were being identified.

*The 'number of inspections' count included business safety advice and advice to other enforcement authorities which were not captured within the formal/informal or satisfactory counts.

	2019/20				2018/19	
	*No. of Inspections	Requiring		Satisfactory Audit	% requiring Formal Activity	% requiring Formal Activity
		Formal Activity	Informal Activity			
Q1	411	38	270	90	9%	9%
Q2	392	35	248	105	9%	12%
Q3	385	38	222	93	10%	7%
Q4	251	33	147	55	13%	11%

The Deputy Chief Fire Officer reported that following the Grenfell Fire and the independent review of building regulations and fire safety led by Dame Judith Hackitt there had been a number of legislative changes that would increase the powers of the Fire Authority in its enforcement of the Fire Safety Order. The performance of the Service in relation to how people were being kept safe in buildings (that were not domestic properties) would be an area of focus for central government and Her Majesty's Inspectorate of Constabulary and Fire & Rescue Services. It was noted that the Assistant Chief Fire Officer would be taking a report on this to a future meeting of the Planning Committee.

KPI 2 – Responding, to fire and other emergencies quickly and competently

2.1.1 Emergency Response Standards - Critical Fires – 1st Fire Engine Attendance

This indicator reported the 'Time of Call' (TOC) and 'Time in Attendance' (TIA) of the first fire engine arriving at the incident in less than the relevant response standard.

The response standards included call handling and fire engine response time for the first fire engine attending a critical fire, these were as follows:-

- Very high risk area = 6 minutes
- High risk area = 8 minutes
- Medium risk area = 10 minutes
- Low risk area = 12 minutes

The response standards were determined by the risk map score and subsequent risk grade for the location of the fire.

Standard: to be in attendance within response standard target on 90% of occasions.

Quarter 4 – 1st pump response improved 5.4% over the same quarter of the previous year.

Year to Date	2019/20 Quarter 4	Previous year to Date	2018/19 Quarter 4
88.47%	88.99%	85.31%	87.97%

2.1.2 Emergency Response Standards - Critical Fires – 2nd Fire Engine Attendance

This indicator reported the time taken for the second fire engine to attend a critical fire incident measured from the time between the second fire engine arriving and the time of call. The target is determined by the risk map score and subsequent risk grade for the location of the fire.

Standard: to be in attendance within response standard target on 85% of occasions.

Quarter 4 – 2nd pump response improved 4.41% over the same quarter of the previous year.

Year to Date	2019/20 Quarter 4	Previous year to Date	2018/19 Quarter 4
86.40%	85.56%	82.14%	81.15%

2.2.1 Emergency Response Standards - Critical Special Service – 1st Fire Engine Attendance

This indicator measured how long it took the first fire engine to respond to critical non-fire incidents such as road traffic collisions, rescues and hazardous materials incidents. For those incidents there was a single response standard which measured call handling time and fire engine response time. The response standard for the first fire engine attending a critical special call was 13 minutes.

Standard: to be in attendance within response standard target on 90% of occasions.

The latest quarter 1st pump response decreased 2.15% over the same quarter of the previous year.

Year to Date	2019/20 Quarter 4	Previous year to Date	2018/19 Quarter 4
88.90%	87.75%	89.85%	89.90%

2.3 Fire Engine Availability – Wholetime, Day Crewing and Day Crewing Plus

This indicator measured the availability of fire engines that were crewed by wholetime, day crewing and day crewing plus shifts. It was measured as the percentage of time a fire engine was available to respond compared to the total time in the period.

Fire engines were designated as unavailable for the following reasons:

- Mechanical
- Crew deficient
- Engineer working on station
- Appliance change over
- Debrief
- Lack of equipment
- Miscellaneous
- Unavailable
- Welfare

Standard: 99.5%

Year to date availability of 99.55% was a decrease of 0.1% over the same period of the previous year.

Year to Date	2019/20 Quarter 4	Previous year to Date	2018/19 Quarter 4
99.51%	99.55%	99.45%	99.63%

2.4 Fire Engine Availability – On-Call Duty System

This indicator measured the availability of fire engines that were crewed by the on-call duty system. It was measured as the percentage of time a fire engine was available to respond compared to the total time in the period.

Fire engines were designated as unavailable (off the run) for the following reasons which include the percentage of off the run hours that each reason contributed to the total. Members noted that fire engines can be off the run for more than one reason; hence the percentages were interpreted individually (rather than as a proportion of the total):

- Manager deficient 59%
- Crew deficient 60%
- Not enough BA wearers 50%
- No driver 45%

Standard: above 95%

Year to date availability 87.49%, a 0.23% increase against the previous year to date of 87.29%.

Year to Date	2019/20 Quarter 4	Previous year to Date	2018/19 Quarter 4
87.49%	90.20%	87.29%	87.05%

2.4.1 Fire Engine Availability – On-Call Duty System (without wholetime detachments)

Subset of KP1 2.4 and provided for information only

This indicator measured the availability of fire engines that were crewed by the on-call duty system (OC) when wholetime detachments were not used to support availability. It was measured by calculating the percentage of time a fire engine was

available to respond compared to the total time in the period.

Fire engines were designated as unavailable (off-the-run) for the following reasons:

- Manager deficient
- Crew deficient
- Not enough BA wearers
- No driver

Standard: As a subset of KPI 2.4 there was no standard attributable to this KPI.

The percentage of time that OC crewed engines were available for quarter 4 was 86.68%. This excluded the wholetime detachments shown in KPI 2.4.

The Deputy Chief Fire Officer praised the exceptional efforts of on-call firefighters and officers during the pandemic; they have worked hard to deliver almost 100% availability due in part to staff being furloughed and self-employed staff working longer contracted hours.

2.5 Staff Accidents

This indicator measured the number of staff accidents.

The number of staff accidents during the latest quarter decreased by 47.39% against the same quarter of the previous year.

Year to Date	2019/20 Quarter 4	Previous year to Date	2018/19 Quarter 4
73	11	65	16

The Deputy Chief Fire Officer explained the increase was a rise in accidents of routine activity, typically manual handling related injuries at road traffic incidents and at incidents attended with North West Ambulance Service involving bariatric casualties; ie: the moving of people in testing environments. It was noted that the Authority had recently invested £60k for lightweight, battery powered tools that could be used at road traffic incidents which would help going forward. Also while there had been an increase in accidents overall, a more accurate of picture of injury severity could be gained from the number of accidents reported to Health and Safety Executive under Reporting of Incidents, Diseases and Dangerous Occurrences Regulations (RIDDOR). Statistics reportable under RIDDOR for the last 3 years was 13 in 2017/18; 9 in 2018/19 and 9 in 2019/20. While there had been an increased number the severity was not high. It was difficult to provide an accident free environment due to the nature of the work but the Service endeavoured to create a culture where accidents were as low as possible.

KPI 3 – Delivering, value for money in how we use our resources

3.1 Progress against Savings Programme

The annual budget for 2019/20 was set at £56.0m with the spend for the same period £56.0m.

3.2 Overall User Satisfaction

There had been 2,401 people surveyed since April 2012 and the number satisfied with the service was 2,378; % satisfied 99.04% against a standard of 97.50%; a variance 1.58%.

During the latest quarter, 94 people were surveyed and 94 responded that they were 'very satisfied' or 'fairly satisfied' with the service they received.

KPI 4 – Valuing, our people so that they can focus on making Lancashire safer

4.1 Overall Staff Engagement

Staff surveys were undertaken on matters which required a broader range of input. In the past, these had related to health and wellbeing, naming of the new intranet or more targeted surveys on challenges faced by blue light drivers. Due to surveys being undertaken on an ad hoc basis they were reported on an 'as required' basis. As such, the measure of success would be the levels of engagement in a survey and in contributing to decisions and improvements.

During December 2019 and December 2020 a survey was undertaken as part of a review of the duty rig uniform. The survey was carried out via online and paper surveys. 573 staff responded to the survey representing 49% of the workforce. This was an increase on the 2018 staff survey response rate which was 43%.

A further 57 members of staff participated in trials of new trousers and boots and 32 engaged in focus groups to provide feedback. Based on the engagement levels and the positive feedback during the consultation, the Service is changing to the boots and trousers preferred by staff.

4.2.1 Staff Absence – Excluding on-Call Duty System

This indicator measured the cumulative number of shifts (days) lost due to sickness for all wholetime, day crewing plus, day crewing and support staff divided by the total number of staff.

Annual Standard: Not more than 5 shifts lost
Cumulative total number of monthly shifts lost 9.132

This was a negative exception report due to the number of shifts lost through absence per employee being above the Service target.

The Deputy Chief Fire Officer presented Members with the analysis, that:-

During quarter 4 (January 2020 to March 2020), absence statistics showed above target for all 3 months. Wholetime personnel and non-uniformed personnel were both above the target over all 3 months.

There were 14 cases of long term absence which spanned over the 3 months and there were 26 other cases of long term absence which were recorded within the 3 months with the reasons detailed in the report.

Members also considered the actions undertaken to improve performance which included that the Service aimed to continue with:

- Early intervention by Occupational Health Unit (OHU) doctor / nurse / physiotherapist;
- Human Resources supported managers in following the Absence Management Policy managing individual long term cases, addressing review periods / triggers in a timely manner and dealing with capability of staff due to health issues;
- To be included again within the leadership conference to assist future managers understanding and interpretation of the policy;
- Encouraging employees to make use of our Employee Assistance Programme provider Health Assured and The Firefighters Charity;
- HR to be in attendance at Stress Risk Assessment meetings, to support managers and to offer appropriate support to the employee along with signposting;
- OHU to organise health checks for individuals on a voluntary basis;
- Support from Service Fitness Advisor / Personal Training Instructors;
- Promotion of health, fitness and wellbeing via the routine bulletin and Employee Assistance programme.

4.2.2 Staff Absence – On-Call Duty System

This indicator measured the percentage of contracted hours lost due to sickness for all on-call duty staff.

Annual Standard: Not more than 2.5% lost as % of available hours of cover.

Cumulative on-call absence (as % of available hours cover) at the end of the quarter, 0.61%.

ANNUAL REPORT ON ROAD SAFETY INTERVENTION ACTIVITY 2019/20

This activity was discussed earlier. Members noted that through the Integrated Risk Management Plan 2017-2022 (IRMP), prevention and protection services and the structure for delivery were reviewed over the course of the last IRMP to ensure that the Service was delivering appropriate services in line with the changing operating environment. As a result working practices had changed with a strategic focus on the quality of the services that continued to be delivered. These services were delivered around 4 key themes: helping people to start safe, live safe, age safe and be safe on our roads with a focus on working collaboratively with other organisations. To ensure constant improvement in all parts of the prevention priority, the Service had dedicated thematic groups which reviewed current practice and results.

Members were provided with an annual overview of road safety intervention activities being delivered by the Lancashire Fire and Rescue Service to the communities of Lancashire on a daily basis.

RESOLVED: - That the Performance Committee endorsed the quarter 4 measuring progress report and noted the contents including the 2 negative key performance indicator exception reports and the annual Road Safety Intervention Activity.

24/19 DATE OF NEXT MEETING

The next meeting of the Committee would be held on Wednesday 16 September 2020 at 1000 hours – venue to be confirmed.

A further meeting date was noted for 16 December 2020.

25/19 URGENT BUSINESS - APPEAL TO STOP THE USE OF DISPOSABLE BARBECUES IN THE COUNTRYSIDE

The Chairman asked for an update on the progress made regarding the appeal made by the Service for people to stop using disposable barbecues in the countryside following two large wildfires in the county.

The Deputy Chief Fire Officer advised that the 2 significant moorland fires were in Longridge and Darwen. Assistant Chief Fire Officer Norman was in charge and he declared this a major incident because of the collective impact of these fires. Lessons learned from Winter Hill enabled the incidents to be dealt with swiftly and partnership arrangements worked seamlessly. Everyone connected with LFRS had been appalled by the behaviours of some people who appeared to have an utter absence of regard to public safety or the impact on the environment if a fire got out of control, whether that was in relation to barbecues, smoking materials or lighting fires.

On the specific issue of disposable barbecues, which have been problematic in the past and were problematic in the 2 recent incidents, the Chief Fire Officer had a strong view and had been very vocal to state that these should be unequivocally banned. The Chief had also made contact with Chief Executives of local authorities who have agreed in principle to start to try and ban and progressively eradicate the use of them in open moorland areas.

The next step for the Service was to work with major suppliers within the county ie: supermarket type outlets with the aim of gaining agreement to remove these items from their stores.

RESOLVED: - That the report be noted.

M NOLAN
Clerk to CFA

LFRS HQ
Fulwood

**LANCASHIRE COMBINED FIRE AUTHORITY
PERFORMANCE COMMITTEE**

Meeting to be held on 16th September 2020

**PERFORMANCE MANAGEMENT INFORMATION FOR 1ST QUARTER 2020/21
(Appendix 1 refers)**

Contact for further information:

Ben Norman, Assistant Chief Fire Officer (ACFO) – Tel No. 01772 866801

Executive Summary

This paper provides a clear measure of our progress against the Key Performance Indicators (KPI) detailed in the Integrated Risk Management Plan 2017-2022

Recommendation

The Performance Committee is asked to endorse the Quarter 1 Measuring Progress report, note the contents of the 3 negative and 1 positive KPI exception reports.

Information

As set out in the report.

Business Risk

High

Environmental Impact

High

Equality & Diversity Implications

High – the report appraises the Committee of the Authority's progress.

HR Implications

Medium

Financial Implications

Medium

Local Government (Access to Information) Act 1985
List of Background Papers

Paper Performance Management Information	Date	Contact Ben Norman (ACFO)
Reason for inclusion in Part 2, if appropriate: N/A		



Measuring Progress

Performance Report

April 2020 - June 2020

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Introduction

The following pages set out Lancashire Fire and Rescue Service's Performance Framework, an explanation of how our Key Performance Indicator's (KPI) are measured and how we are performing.

The document illustrates our performance across all our KPI's and where appropriate, by an analysis of the KPI's which are classified as being in exception, along with an analysis of the cause and actions being taken to improve performance.

Table of Contents	Page (s)
Introduction	3
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Explanation of Performance Measures	5
Index	6 - 7
Key Performance Indicators	9 - 38

Performance Framework

The Combined Fire Authority sets the Service challenging targets for a range of key performance indicators (KPI) which help them to monitor and measure our performance in achieving success and meeting our priorities. Performance against these KPIs is scrutinised every quarter at the Performance Committee.

The below graphic illustrates our priorities and how their respective KPI's fit within the overall performance framework.

<p>1 Preventing fires and other emergencies from happening.</p> <p>Protecting people and property when fires happen.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1.1 Critical Fire Risk Map Score 1.2 Overall Activity 1.3 Accidental Dwelling Fires (ADF) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1.3.1 ADF – Extent of Damage (Fire Severity) 1.3.2 ADF – Number of incidents where occupants have received a Home Fire Safety Check 1.4 ADF Casualties 1.5 Accidental Building Fires <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1.5.1 Accidental Building Fires – Extent of Damage (Fire Severity) 1.6.1 Deliberate Fires – Antisocial Behaviour (ASB) 1.6.2 Deliberate Fires – Dwellings 1.6.3 Deliberate Fires – Non Dwellings 1.7 High Risk HFSC 1.8 Road Safety Education 1.9 Fire Safety Enforcement
<p>2 Responding to fire and other emergencies quickly and competently.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2.1.1 Critical Fire Response – 1st Fire Engine Attendance 2.1.2 Critical Fire Response – 2nd Fire Engine Attendance 2.2.1 Critical Special Service Response – 1st Fire Engine Attendance 2.3 Fire Engine Availability (Wholetime, Day Crewing & Day Crewing Plus) 2.4 Fire Engine Availability (On Call) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2.4.1 Fire Engine Availability (On Call) – Without wholetime detachments 2.5 Staff Accidents
<p>3 Delivering value for money in how we use our resources.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 3.1 Progress Against Savings Programme 3.2 Overall User Satisfaction
<p>4 Valuing our people so that they can focus on making Lancashire safer.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 4.1 Overall Staff Engagement <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 4.2.1 Staff Absence (Excluding On Call) 4.2.2 Staff Absence (On Call)

Explanation of Performance Measures

KPI's are monitored either by using an XmR chart, comparing current performance against that achieved in the previous cumulative years activity, or against a pre-determined standard, for example, the response standard KPI's are measured against a range of set times.

The set times are dependent upon the risk rating given to each Super Output Area (SOA), which is presented as a percentage of occasions where the standard is met.

XmR chart explanation (Value [X] over a moving [m] range [R]).

An XmR chart is a control chart used to highlight any significant changes in activity so that interventions can be made before an issue arises. It can also highlight where activity has decreased, potentially as a result of preventative action which could be replicated elsewhere.

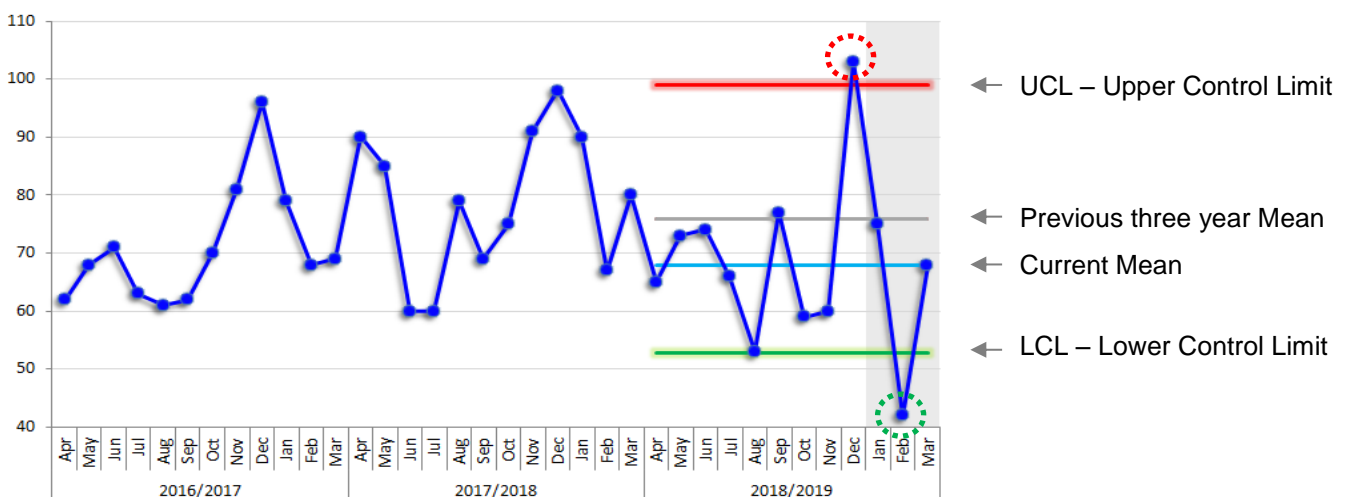
Activity is deemed to be within standard if it remains within set upper and lower limits. These limits are based upon the previous three years activity and are set using a statistical constant, derived from the standard deviation.

An exception report is generated if the XmR rules are breached.

The following rules are applicable to the XmR charts and define when an exception has occurred:

1. A single point beyond the Upper Control Limit is classified as a negative exception.
2. A single point beyond the Lower Control Limit is classified as a positive exception.

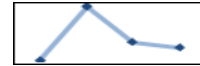
Example XmR chart: In the example below, KPI 1.3 would produce a negative exception for meeting rule 1, as the activity, represented as a dark blue line, for December 2018 (⊙) is above the Upper Control Limit (UCL) and a positive exception in February 2019 (⊙) for meeting rule 2.



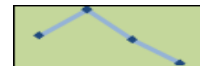
Key Performance Index and Indicator trends

This section provides an overview of the performance direction of the KPI's. Each KPI is shown within its priority with an indicator, called Sparkline's, which are the inset summary charts below and indicate the relative direction of travel and trends over the last four quarters; so the last point of the chart will always represent the most recent quarter. Sparkline's are simple indicative indicators and are not intended to have labelled points or axes.

The cell shading denotes whether the indicator is - within accepted limits:














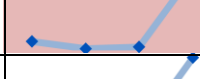

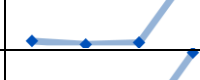

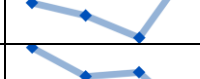





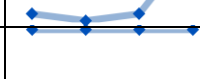






is in positive exception:




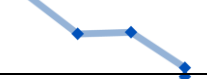





















or is in negative exception:



KPI	Description	Progress	Page (s)
1	Preventing fires and other emergencies from happening. Protecting people and property when fires happen.		
1.1	 Risk Map Score		9
1.2	 Overall Activity		11
1.3	 Accidental Dwelling Fires (ADF)		13
1.3.1	 ADF - Extent of Damage (Fire Severity)		14
1.3.2	 ADF - Number of Incidents Where Occupants have Received a HFSC		15
1.4	 Accidental Dwelling Fire Casualties		16
1.5	 Accidental Building Fires (ABF) - Non Dwellings		17
1.5.1	 ABF (Non Dwellings) - Extent of Damage (Fire Severity)		19
1.6.1	 Deliberate Fires - Anti-Social Behaviour		20
1.6.2	 Deliberate Fires - Dwellings		20
1.6.3	 Deliberate Fires - Non Dwellings		20
1.7	 High Risk Home Fire Safety Checks		21
1.8	 Road Safety Education Evaluation		22
1.9	 Fire Safety Enforcement		23

Key Performance Index and Indicator trends

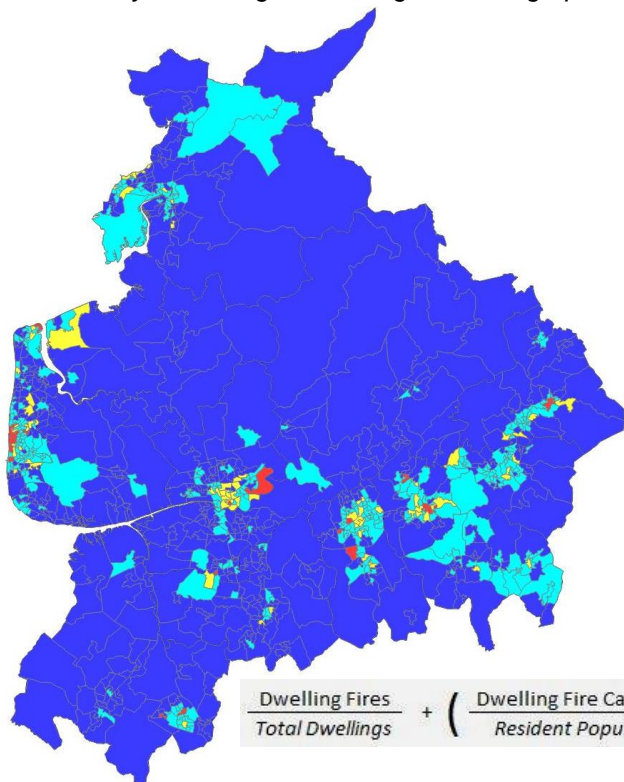
KPI	Description	Progress	Page (s)
2 Responding to fire and other emergencies quickly and competently.			
2.1.1	 Critical Fire Response - 1st Fire Engine Attendance		24
2.1.2	 Critical Fire Response - 2nd Fire Engine Attendance		25
2.2.1	 Critical Special Service Response - 1st Fire Engine Attendance		26
2.3	 Fire Engine Availability - Wholetime, Day Crewing and Day Crewing Plus		27
2.4	 Fire Engine Availability - On-Call Duty System		28
2.4.1	 Fire Engine Availability - On-Call Duty System (without wholetime detachments)	Subset of KPI 2.4 and provided for information only	30
2.5	 Staff Accidents		31
3 Delivering value for money in how we use our resources.			
3.1	 Progress Against Savings Programme		32
3.2	 Overall User Satisfaction		33
4 Valuing our people so that they can focus on making Lancashire safer.			
4.1	 Overall Staff Engagement		34
4.2.1	 Staff Absence - Excluding On-Call Duty System		35
4.2.2	 Staff Absence - On-Call Duty System		38

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Lancashire Fire and Rescue Service
Measuring Progress
April 20 – June 20

1.1 Risk Map		Risk Score 32,448
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This indicator measures the fire risk in each SOA. Risk is determined using fire activity over the previous three fiscal years along with a range of demographic data, such as population and deprivation.



Specifically, the risk score for each SOA is calculated using the formula shown below.

Once an SOA has been assigned a score, it is then categorised by risk grade.






Standard: To reduce the risk in Lancashire - an annual reduction in the County risk map score.

The County risk map score is updated annually, before the end of the first quarter. An improvement is shown by a year on year decreasing 'score' value.

Current score 32,448, previous year score 31,816.

$$\frac{\text{Dwelling Fires}}{\text{Total Dwellings}} + \left(\frac{\text{Dwelling Fire Casualties}}{\text{Resident Population}} \times 4 \right) + \text{Building Fire} + \left(\text{IMD} \times 2 \right) = \text{Risk Score}$$

Score Category	Risk Grade	Score (15-18)	SOA Count (15-18)	Score (16-19)	SOA Count (16-19)	Score (17-20)	SOA Count (17-20)
Less than 36	L	12,012	524	12,528	542	12,058	520
Between 36 & 55	M	13,654	321	13,230	310	13,798	324
Between 56 & 75	H	4,598	74	4,306	68	4,718	74
Greater than 75	VH	1,850	22	1,752	21	1,871	23
Grand Total		32,114	941	31,816	941	32,448	941

Risk Grade	Very High	High	Medium	Low	Overall Risk Score
2019 count	21	68	310	542	31,816
2020 count	23	74	324	520	32,448
Change	 10% Overall increase in Very High risk SOA's	 9% Overall increase in High risk SOA's	 5% Overall increase in Medium risk SOA's	 - 3% Overall decrease in Low risk SOA's	 2% Overall increase in fire risk

What are the reasons for an Exception Report

This is a negative exception report due to the overall risk score increasing over the previous year.

Analysis

There has been an overall increase in risk for the latest rolling three year period.

The reason is due to two factors: the first being the 2019 update to the Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) score. This is compiled by the Ministry of Housing and Local Government; with the previous update being 2015.

Commonly referred to as the IMD score, this is the official measure of relative deprivation for small areas (SOA) and is taken from the English Indices of Deprivation.

Each SOA is assigned a score; the higher the score the more deprived the area. The 2019 update showed an increased score for 565 of the 941 Super Output Areas (SOA's) within Lancashire, over previous IMD score publications.

Our risk map calculation applies a multiplier of two to the score; hence an increased likelihood of SOA's being moved to a higher risk banding.

$$\frac{\text{Dwelling Fires}}{\text{Total Dwellings}} + \left(\frac{\text{Dwelling Fire Casualties}}{\text{Resident Population}} \times 4 \right) + \text{Building Fire} + \left(\text{IMD} \times 2 \right) = \text{Risk Score}$$

The second Factor is the number of dwelling fire casualties recorded over the three year period. Unfortunately, these have recorded an increase over the rolling three year period. Casualties are reported quarterly within KPI 1.4.

Although there were decreases in the number dwelling and building fires, they were insufficient to offset the combined increases in IMD and casualties.

Actions being taken to improve performance

As the increase in the risk map score appears to be related to the update to the IMD, then it is felt that this increase will be a single occurrence, and that the current trajectory of dwelling and building fires, will lead to a reduction in the next risk map update.

Performance will continue to be monitored via the KPI's; at both a local and county level. This will help ensure that areas which have shown an increased risk grade will receive the appropriate targeting in respect of prevention work.

The updated risk will also be considered in any future planning actions e.g. the Emergency Cover Review (ECR) and the special Appliance review.

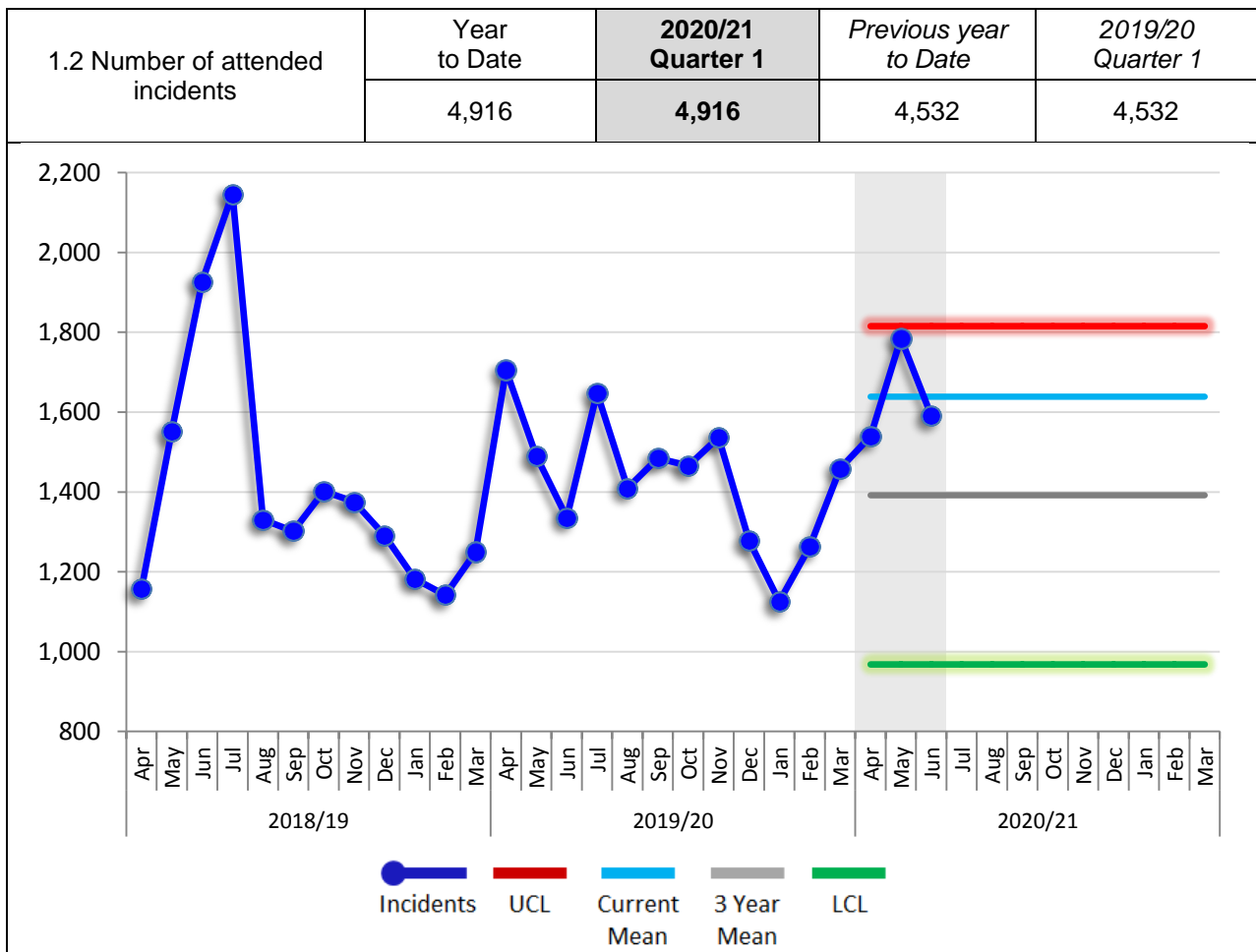
Lancashire Fire and Rescue Service
Measuring Progress
April 20 – June 20

1.2 Overall Activity		Quarter activity 4,916
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The number of incidents that LFRS attend with one or more pumping appliances. Includes fires, special service calls, false alarms and collaborative work undertaken with other emergency services. For example, missing person searches on behalf of the Police and gaining entry incidents at the request of the Ambulance Service.


A breakdown of incident types included within this KPI is shown on the following page.

Quarterly activity increased 8.47% over the same quarter of the previous year.



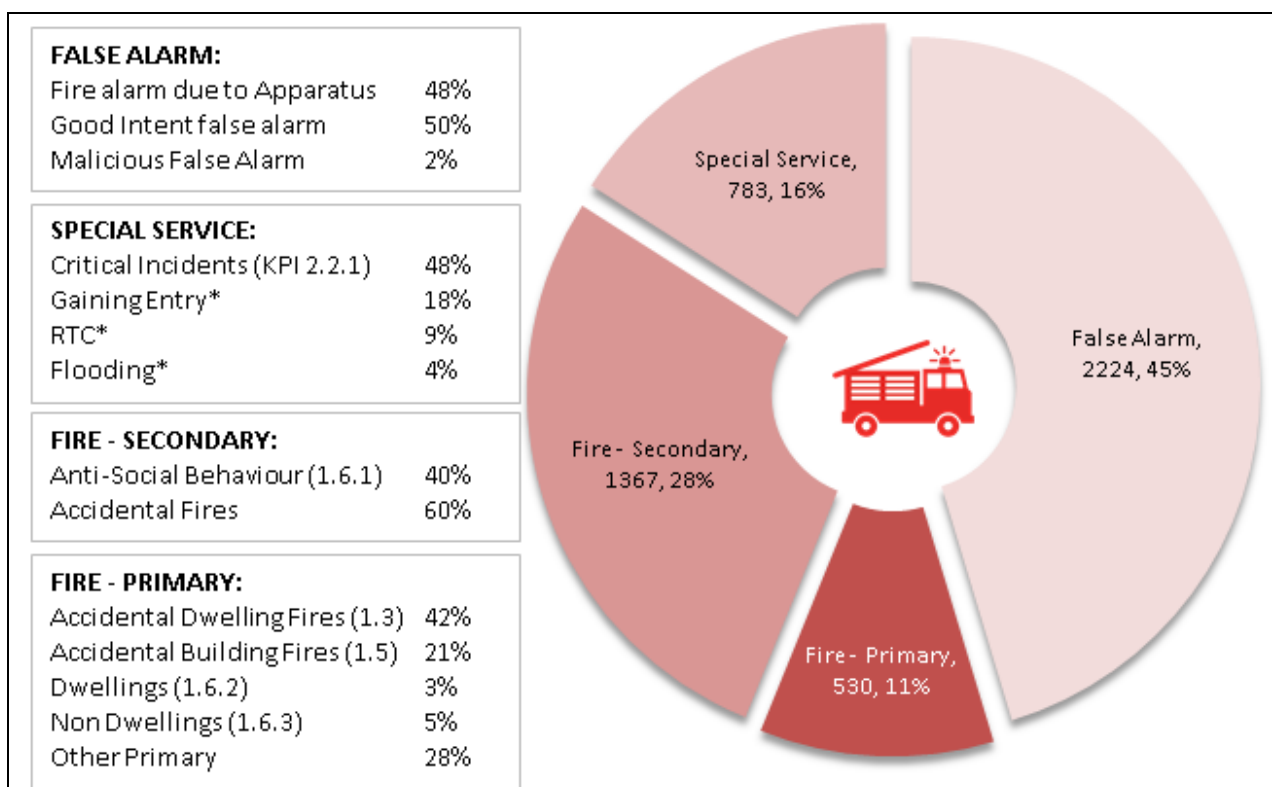
The grey line on the XmR chart denotes the mean monthly activity over the previous 3 years and the pale blue line the current mean.

Current Mean	3 year Mean	Monthly Mean		
		2019/20	2018/19	2017/18
1,639	1,392	1,434	1,422	1,320





1.2 Overall Activity Breakdown		Quarter activity 4,916
---------------------------------------	---	----------------------------------

Incidents attended by Lancashire Fire and Rescue Service consist of a myriad of different types. The breakdown below, whilst not an exhaustive list, aims to illustrate how activity captured within KPI 1.2 Overall Activity is split by the different types of incidents.

The chart figures represent the count and percentage each activity contributes to the quarter’s activity, whilst the inset table breaks the incident types down further.



*Chimney fires only contribute a small proportion and are not shown in the above chart. *Included within KPI 2.2.1*

	FALSE ALARM incidents make up almost half of the Service’s activity. During quarter 1 false alarms consisted of: 50% Good Intent false alarm, 48% Fire alarm due to Apparatus and 2% Malicious False Alarm.
	SPECIAL SERVICE incidents are made up of a number of different activities, of which, 492 are defined as critical incidents and are captured within KPI 2.2.1. On behalf of the Ambulance Service we were asked to gain entry to a property on 342 occasions, of which, 187 (55%) resulted in the use of tools to gain entry to a property. Also, 9% of special service incidents are Road Traffic Collisions (RTC) and 4% are flooding related.
	SECONDARY FIRE incidents are typically anti-social behaviour fires (KPI 1.6.1). These mainly involve loose refuse. However; during the warmer weather of quarter one, 60% are recorded as accidental fires or fires with an unknown cause.
	PRIMARY FIRE incidents encompass Accidental Dwelling Fires at 42% and are shown later in the report as KPI 1.3. Accidental Building Fires contribute 21% and again are covered within its own KPI 1.5.

1.3 Accidental Dwelling Fires

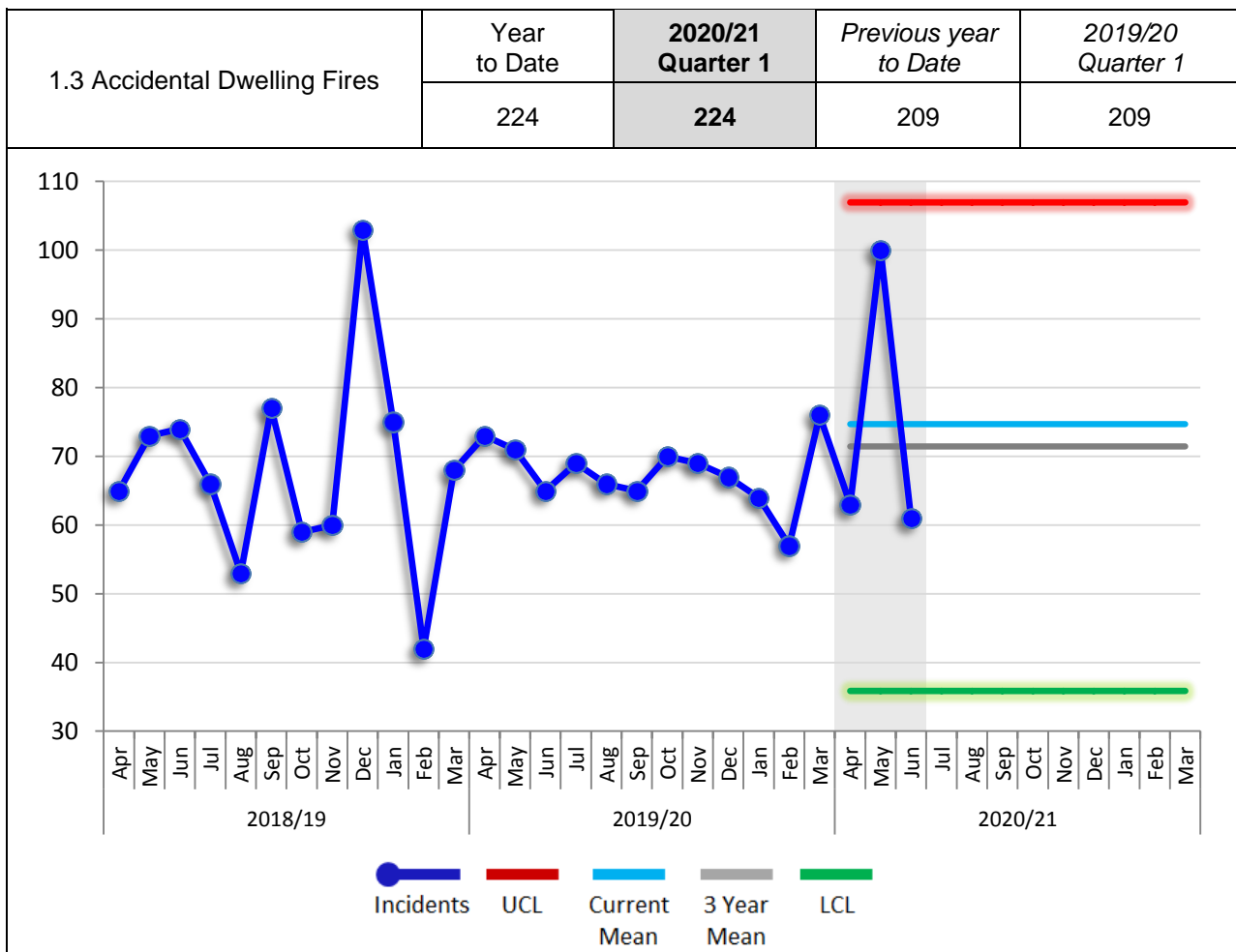


Quarter activity
224

The number of primary fires where a dwelling has been affected and the cause of fire has been recorded as 'Accidental' or 'Not known'.

A primary fire is one involving property (excluding derelict property) or any fires involving casualties, rescues, or any fire attended by five or more appliances. An appliance is counted if either the appliance, equipment from it or personnel riding on it, were used to fight the fire.

Quarterly activity increased 7.18% over the same quarter of the previous year.



The grey line on the XmR chart denotes the mean monthly activity over the previous 3 years and the pale blue line the current mean.

Current Mean	3 year Mean	Monthly Mean		
		2019/20	2018/19	2017/18
75	71	68	68	79

Lancashire Fire and Rescue Service
Measuring Progress
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1.3.1 ADF - Extent of Damage (Fire Severity)		Quarter activity: 93%
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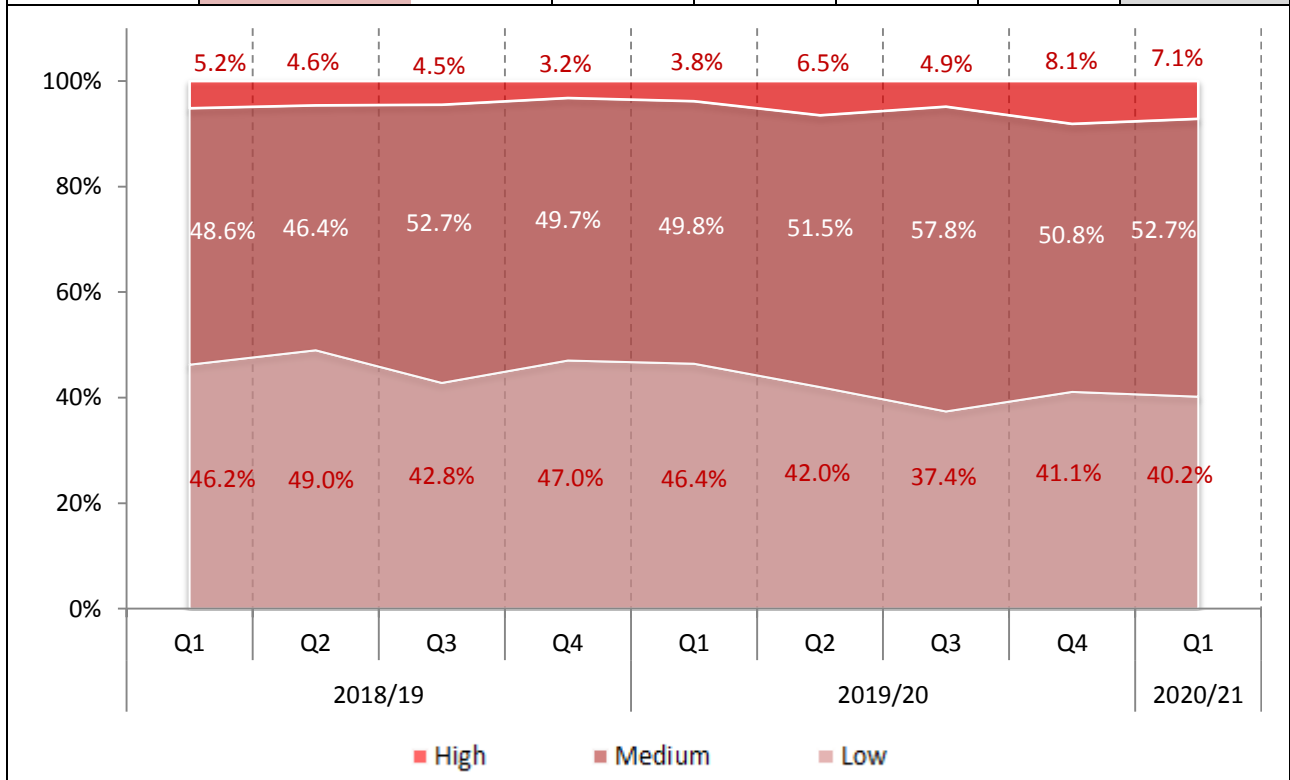
ADF criteria as 1.3. Extent of fire and heat damage is recorded at the time the STOP message is sent and includes all damage types.


The chart below shows a rolling quarterly severity of Accidental Dwelling Fire over the previous two years. Each quarter is broken down in to high, medium & low and is calculated using the Cheshire Fire Severity Index for Accidental Dwelling Fires.

Each quarter includes the percentage out of 100% that each severity type represents of the total, with an indicator to illustrate the direction against the same quarter of the previous year.

The latest quarter recorded a combined 'low' and 'medium' severity of 92.9%. This is a decrease of 3.3% against the 96.2% recorded in the same quarter of the previous year.

	Severity (Direction against the same quarter of previous year)		Previous Rolling 4 Quarters				Quarter 1
			Quarter 1	Quarter 2	Quarter 3	Quarter 4	
1.3.1 ADF – Severity of Fire	High	↑	3.8%	6.5%	4.9%	8.1%	7.1%
	Medium	↑	49.8%	51.5%	57.8%	50.8%	52.7%
	Low	↓	46.4%	42.0%	37.4%	41.1%	40.2%



1.3.2 ADF - Number of Incidents Where Occupants have Received a HFSC		% with previous HFSC 12%
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ADF criteria as 1.3. The HFSC must be a completed job (i.e. not a refusal) carried out by LFRRS personnel or partner agency. The HFSC must have been carried out within 12 months prior of the fire occurring.

An improvement is shown if the percentage of '% of ADF's with previous HFSC' is greater than the comparable quarter of the previous year. This indicates that the correct households are being targeted with prevention activities.

Over the latest quarter, Accidental Dwelling Fires with a previous HFSC increased 1% against the total number of ADF's over the same quarter of the previous year.

	2020/21		↑/↓	2019/20	
	ADF's with previous HFSC	% of ADF's with previous HFSC	Progress	ADF's with previous HFSC	% of ADF's with previous HFSC
Quarter 1	26	12%	↑	23	11%
Quarter 2				26	13%
Quarter 3				31	15%
Quarter 4				27	14%

1.4 Accidental Dwelling Fire Casualties



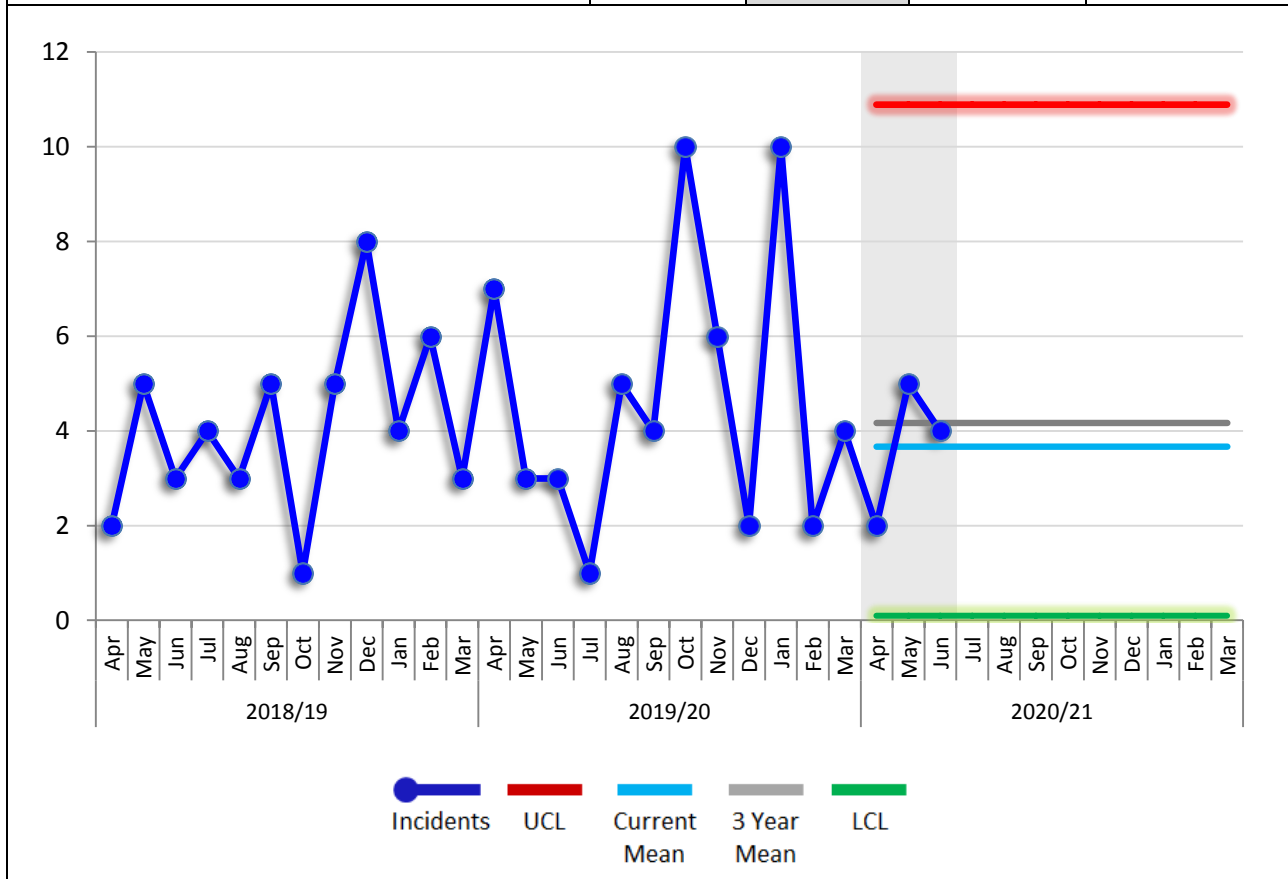
Quarter activity
11

ADF criteria as 1.3. The number of fire related fatalities, slight and serious injuries.

A slight injury is defined as; a person attending hospital as an outpatient (not precautionary check).
 A serious injury is defined as; at least an overnight stay in hospital as an in-patient.

There were no fatalities during the latest quarterly period. One casualty is recorded as serious and 10 slight. The same quarter of the previous year recorded 2 fatalities, 6 serious and 5 slight.

Casualty Status	Year to Date	2020/21 Quarter 1	Previous year to Date	2019/20 Quarter 1
Fatal	0	0	2	2
Victim went to hospital, injuries appear Serious	1	1	6	6
Victim went to hospital, injuries appear Slight	10	10	5	5
Total	11	11	13	13



The grey line on the XmR chart denotes the mean monthly activity over the previous 3 years and the pale blue line the current mean.

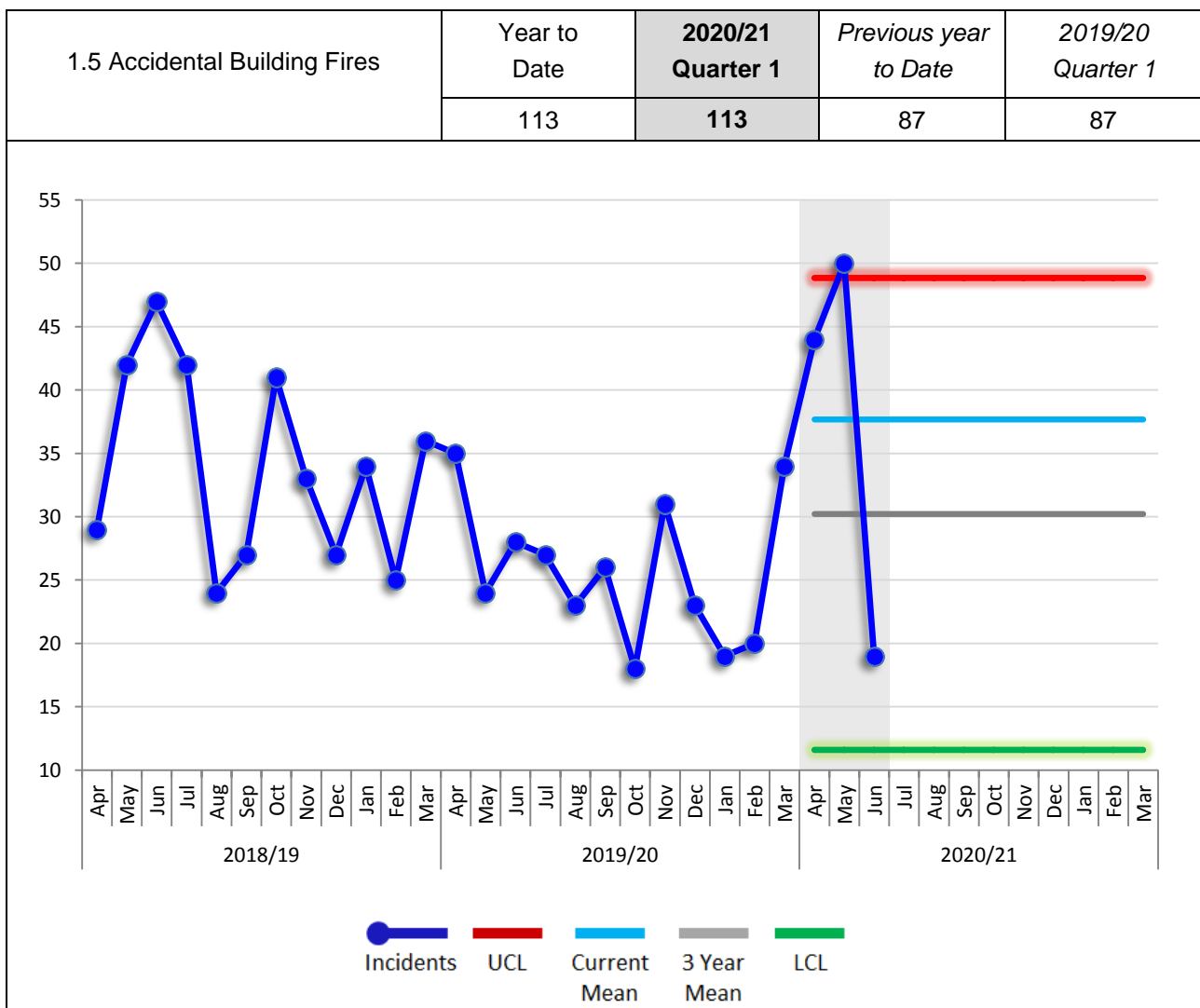
Current Mean	3 year Mean	Monthly Mean		
		2019/20	2018/19	2017/18
4	4	5	4	4

Lancashire Fire and Rescue Service
Measuring Progress
April 20 – June 20

1.5 Accidental Building Fires (Non Dwellings)		Quarter activity 113
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Primary fire criteria as 1.3. Accidental Building Fires (ABF) are recorded as: Primary fires where; the property type is 'Building' and the property sub type does not equal 'Dwelling' and the cause of fire has been recorded as 'Accidental' or 'Not known'.

Quarterly activity increased 29.89% over the same quarter of the previous year.



The grey line on the XmR chart denotes the mean monthly activity over the previous 3 years and the pale blue line the current mean.

Current Mean	3 year Mean	Monthly Mean		
		2019/20	2018/19	2017/18
38	30	26	34	31

What are the reasons for an Exception Report

This is a negative exception report due to the number of accidental building fires (non-dwelling) recorded during the month of May, within quarter 1, being above the upper control limit.

Analysis

During the April to June quarter, there have been 113 recorded accidental building fires, with a peak in May of 50. This month is just above the upper control limit of 48.8

A similar increase was seen during quarter 1 of 2018 (ref above chart) with activity possibly being exaggerated during the period by the national lockdown, starting late March.

Private garden shed fires accounted for a third of the fires during the quarter, with a further 14% being within a private garage.

Combined, there were 53 fires, which account for almost 50% of the accidental building fires within the quarter. This would be consistent with the public being mainly confined to their home address for several months.

As a comparison, during the same quarter of the previous year, there had been 21 private garage and private garden shed fires.

Actions being taken to improve performance

Based upon activity patterns seen in previously years, and that the increase appears to be linked to private garages and garden sheds, it is expected performance will return to within standard over the coming months. This has already shown to be occurring, with activity in June being very low compared to previous years.

Targeting in local areas has taken place, where possible, during the Covid period. This included guidance when we attended accidental garden rubbish fires, which, without intervention, may had led to a primary property being affected. In these instances, the occupier has been informed of the current lockdown period guidance.

Lancashire Fire and Rescue Service
Measuring Progress
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1.5.1 ABF (Non Dwellings) - Extent of Damage (Fire Severity)		Quarter activity: 56.6%
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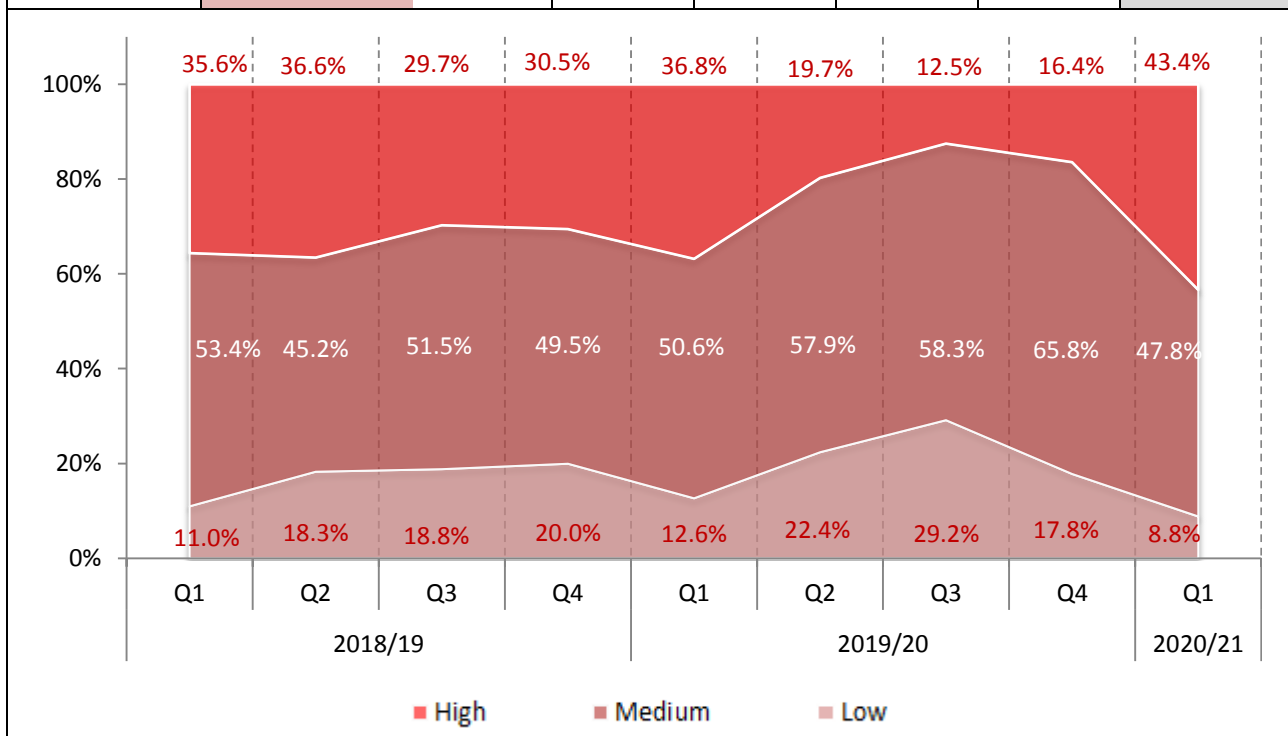
ABF criteria as 1.5. Extent of fire and heat damage is recorded at the time the STOP message is sent and includes all damage types. Included within this KPI are property types of private garages and private sheds; due to their single room construction, any damage is often classified as 'whole building', which will have the effect of increasing their severity category outcome.

The chart below shows a rolling quarterly severity of ABF over the previous two years. Each quarter is broken down in to high, medium & low and is calculated using the Cheshire Fire Severity Index for Accidental Dwelling Fires methodology, applied to Accidental Building Fires.

Each quarter includes the percentage out of 100% that each severity type represents of the total, with an indicator to illustrate the direction against the same quarter of the previous year.

The latest quarter recorded a combined 'low' and 'medium' severity of 56.6%. This is a decrease of 6.6% against the combined severity of 63.2% recorded in the same quarter of the previous year.

	Severity (Direction against the same quarter of previous year)		Previous Rolling 4 Quarters				Quarter 1
			Quarter 1	Quarter 2	Quarter 3	Quarter 4	
1.5.1 ABF – Severity of Fire	High	↑	12.6%	22.4%	29.2%	17.8%	43.4%
	Medium	↓	50.6%	57.9%	58.3%	65.8%	47.8%
	Low	↓	36.8%	19.7%	12.5%	16.4%	8.8%

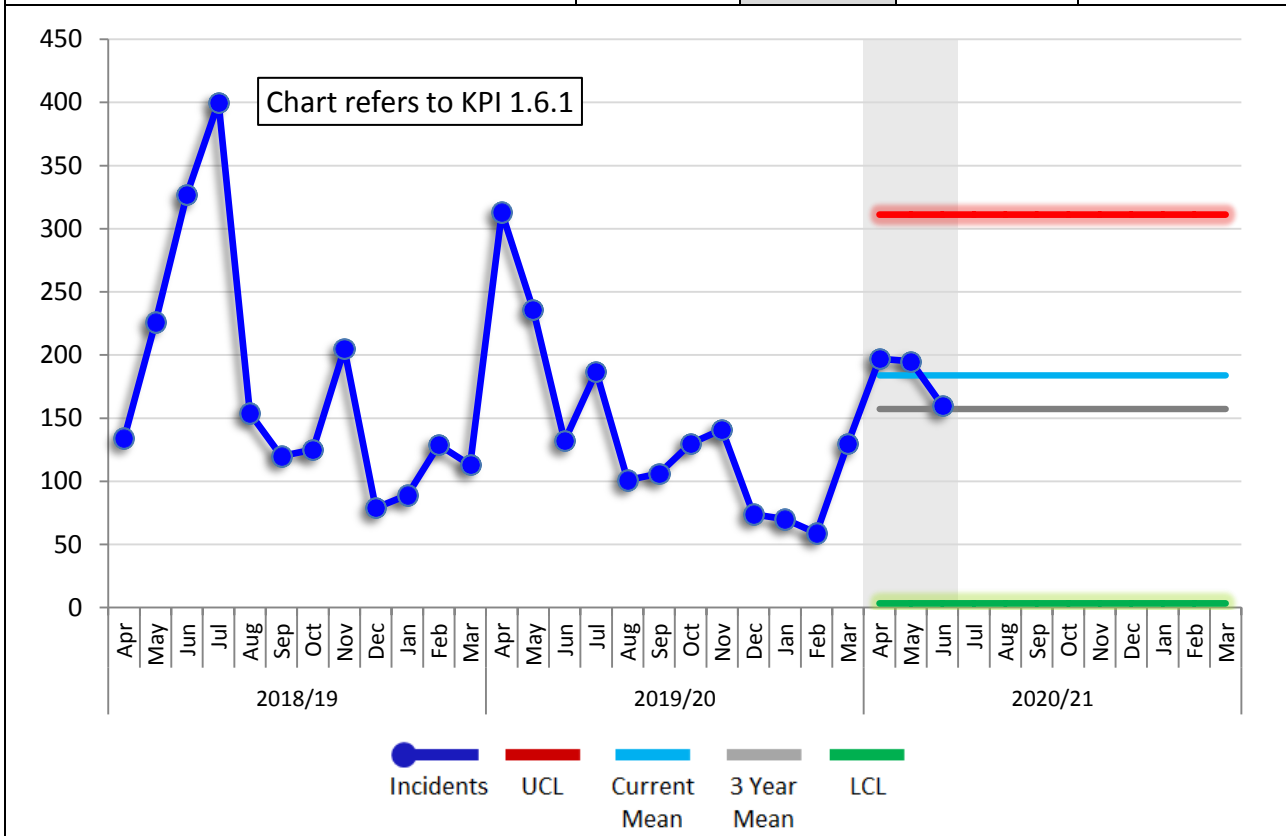





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1.6 Deliberate Fires		Quarter activity 552
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The number of primary and secondary fires where; the cause of fire has been recorded as 'Deliberate'. Secondary fires are the majority of outdoor fires including grassland and refuse fires unless they involve casualties or rescues, property loss or 5 or more appliances attend; includes fires in single derelict buildings.

1.6.1 Deliberate ASB Fires	Year to Date	2020/21 Quarter 1	Previous year to Date	2019/20 Quarter 1
	552	552	681	681



Deliberate Fire Type		Year to Date	2020/21 Quarter 1	Previous year to Date	2019/20 Quarter 1
	1.6.1 Deliberate Fires - ASB	552	552	681	681
	1.6.2 Deliberate Fires - Dwellings	18	18	29	29
	1.6.3 Deliberate Fires - Non Dwellings	29	29	35	35

The grey line on the XmR chart denotes the mean monthly activity over the previous 3 years and the pale blue line the current mean.

Current Mean	3 year Mean	Monthly Mean		
		2019/20	2018/19	2017/18
184	157	140	175	157

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1.7 Home Fire Safety Checks		Quarter outcome 71%
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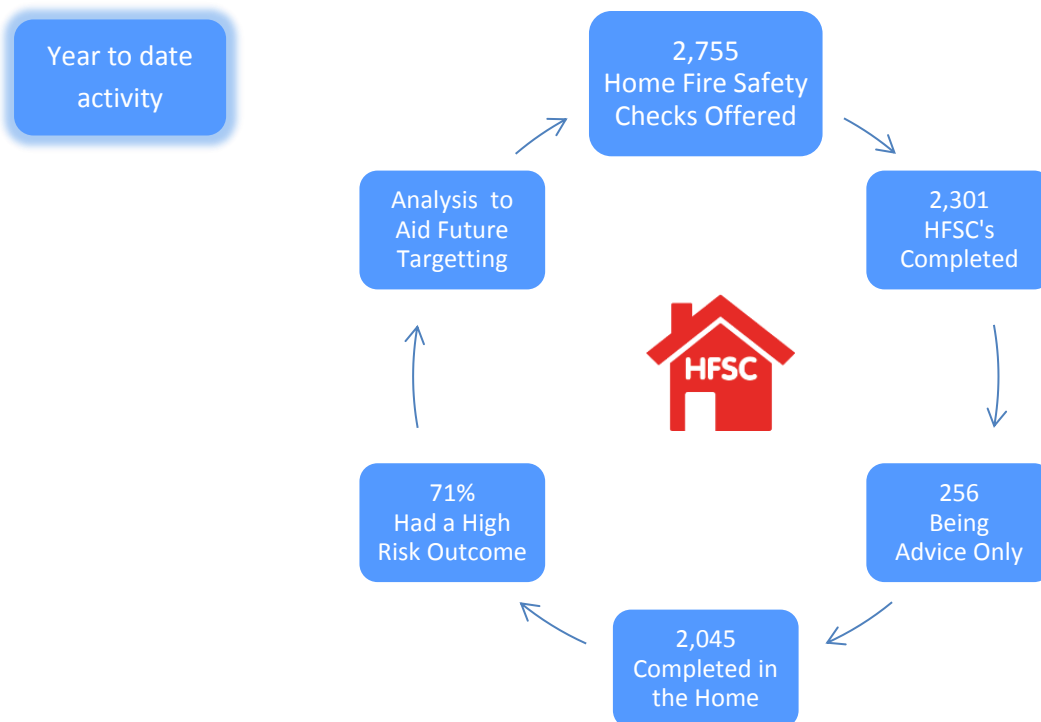
The percentage of completed HFSC's (KPI 1.7.1), excluding refusals, carried out by LFRS personnel or partner agencies in the home, where the risk score has been determined to be high.


An improvement is shown if:

- 1) the total number of HFSC's completed is greater than the comparable quarter of the previous year and,
- 2) the percentage of high HFSC outcomes is greater than the comparable quarter of the previous year.

The number of completed HFSC's decreased 52% over the same quarter of the previous year and the percentage of those with a high risk outcome, increased by 6%.

	2020/21		↑/↓	2019/20	
	<i>HFSC completed</i>	<i>% of High HFSC outcomes</i>	<i>Progress</i>	<i>HFSC completed</i>	<i>% of High HFSC outcomes</i>
Quarter 1	2,301	71%	↓/↑	4,401	65%
Quarter 2				4,770	61%
Quarter 3				4,364	60%
Quarter 4				4,028	61%



1.8 Road Safety Education Evaluation		Quarter activity n/a
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The percentage of participants of the Wasted Lives and RoadSense education packages that show a positive change to less risky behaviour following the programme. This is based on comparing the overall responses to an evaluation question pre and post-delivery of the course.

Total participants are a combination of those engaged with at Wasted Lives and Road Sense events.

An improvement is shown if the percentage positive influence on participants behaviour is greater than the comparable quarter of the previous year.

The total number of participants increased -% and those with a percentage of positive influence ^[1] on participant’s behaviour remained consistent with the same quarter of the previous year.


	2020/21 (Cumulative)		↑/↓	2019/20 (Cumulative)	
	Total participants	% positive influence on participants behaviour ^[1]	Progress	Total participants	% positive influence on participants behaviour ^[1]
Quarter 1	Please refer to the narrative below.		-/-	4,354	85%
Quarter 2				8,158	85% ^[2]
Quarter 3				16,417	85% ^[2]
Quarter 4				21,516	85% ^[2]

^[1] From a sample. ^[2] Estimate

The Covid-19 pandemic, during the quarter 1 period, has led to the closure of educational facilities. As such, Lancashire Fire and Rescue have been unable to deliver road safety activities in the normal way.

To ensure our road safety messages continue to be available, we are engaging with people via our social media platforms; with 30,000 people recorded as engaging with the LFRS road safety social media activities account during the quarter 1 period.

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1.9 Fire Safety Enforcement		Quarter activity 28%
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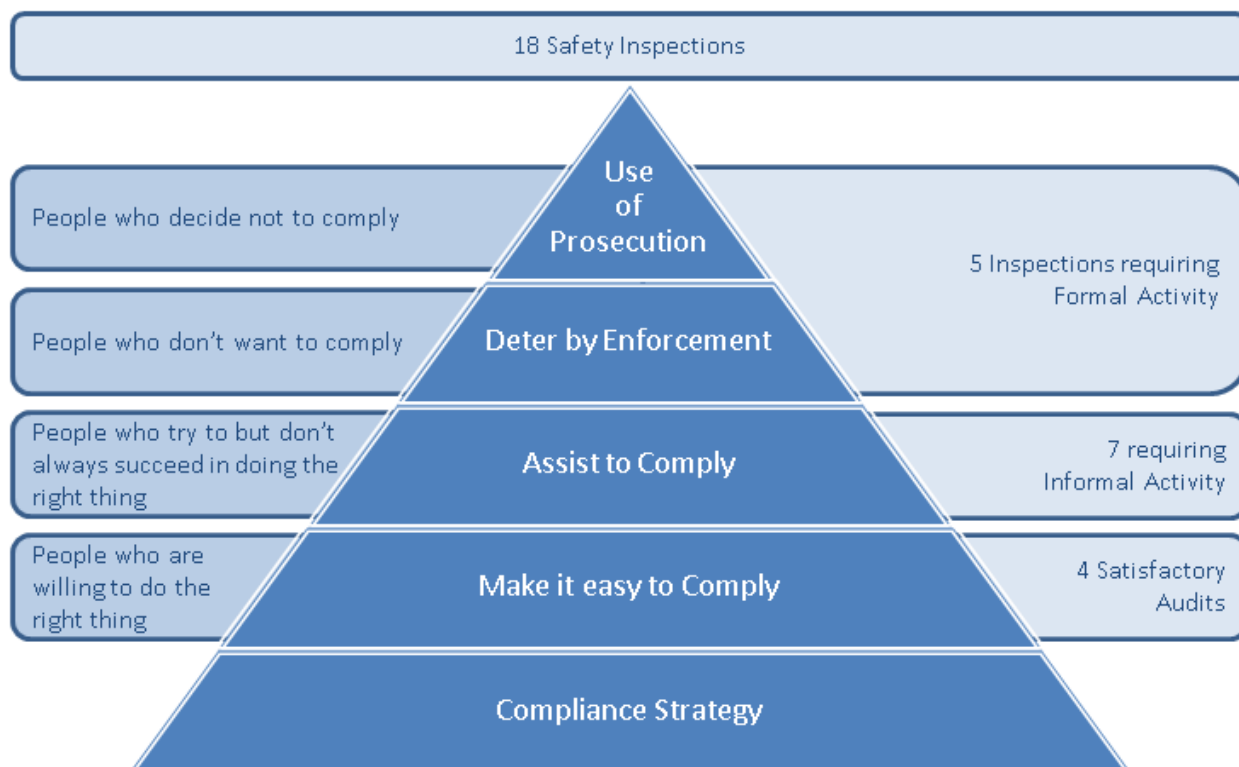
The number of Fire Safety Enforcement inspections carried out within the period resulting in supporting businesses to improve and become compliant with fire safety regulations or to take formal action of enforcement and prosecution of those that fail to comply.

Formal activity is defined as one or more of the following; enforcement notice or an action plan, alterations notice or prohibition notice.

An improvement is shown if the percentage of audits 'Requiring formal activity' is greater than the comparable quarter of the previous year. This helps inform that the correct businesses are being identified.

*The 'Number of Inspections' count includes Business safety advice and advice to other enforcement authorities, which are not captured within the formal/informal or satisfactory counts.

Quarter	2020/21					↑/↓ Progress	2019/20 Percentage requiring Formal Activity
	*Number of Inspections	Requiring		Satisfactory Audit	Percentage requiring Formal Activity		
		Formal Activity	Informal Activity				
1	18	5	7	4	28%	↑	9%
2							9%
3							10%
4							13%



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2.1.1 Emergency Response Standards - Critical Fires - 1st Fire Engine Attendance		Quarter response 88.50%
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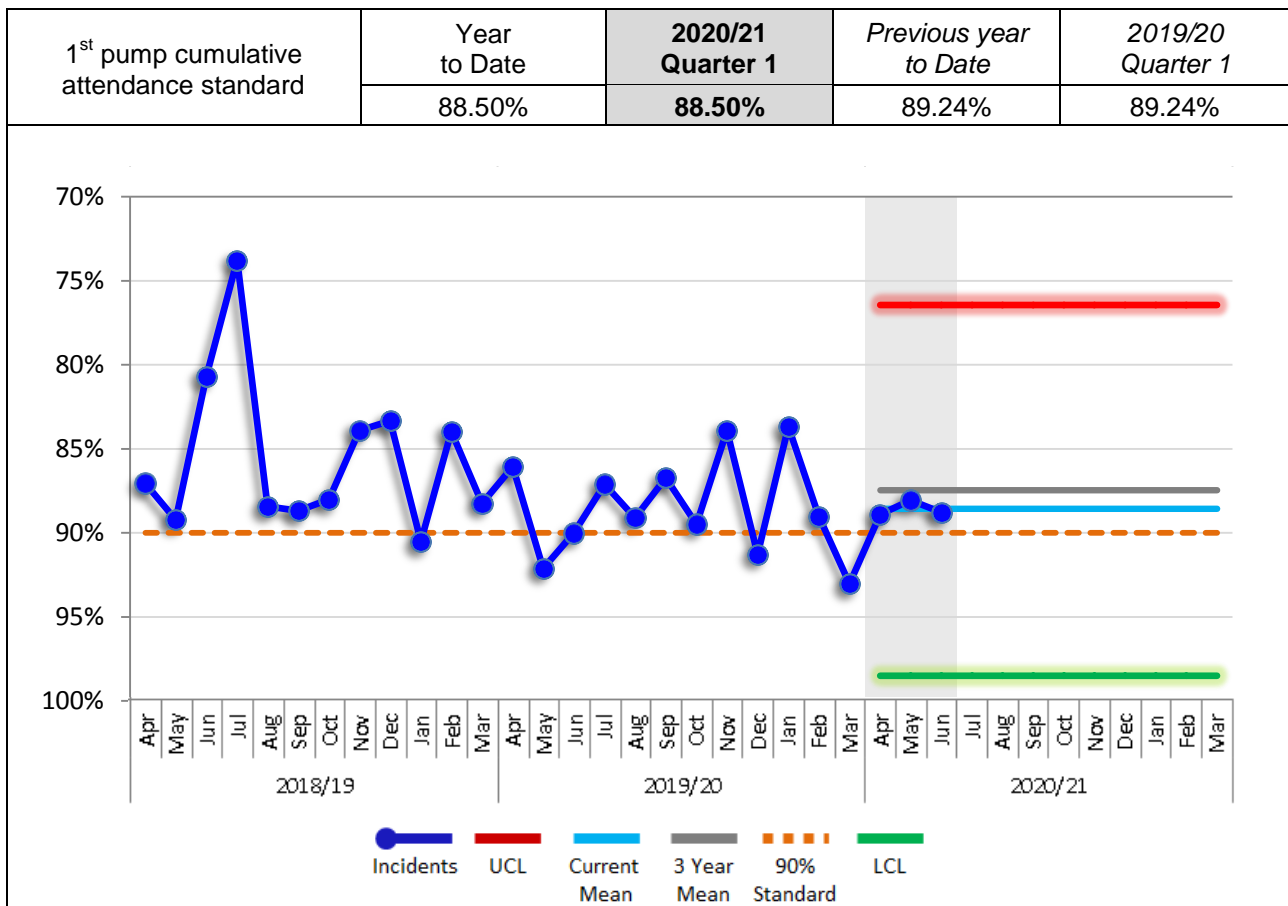
Critical fire incidents are defined as incidents that are likely to involve a significant threat to life, structures or the environment. Our response standards, in respect of critical fires, are variable and are determined by the risk map (KPI 1.1) and subsequent risk grade of the Super Output Area (SOA) in which the fire occurred.

The response standards include call handling and fire engine response time for the first fire engine attending a critical fire, and are as follows:

- Very high risk area = 6 minutes
- High risk area = 8 minutes
- Medium risk area = 10 minutes
- Low risk area = 12 minutes

We have achieved our **90% standard** when the time between the 'Time of Call' (TOC) and 'Time in Attendance' (TIA) of the first fire engine arriving at the incident is less than the relevant response standard.

The latest quarter 1st pump response decreased 0.74% of total first fire engine attendances over the same quarter of the previous year.



2.1.2 Emergency Response Standards - Critical Fires – 2nd Fire Engine Attendance		Quarter response 83.71%
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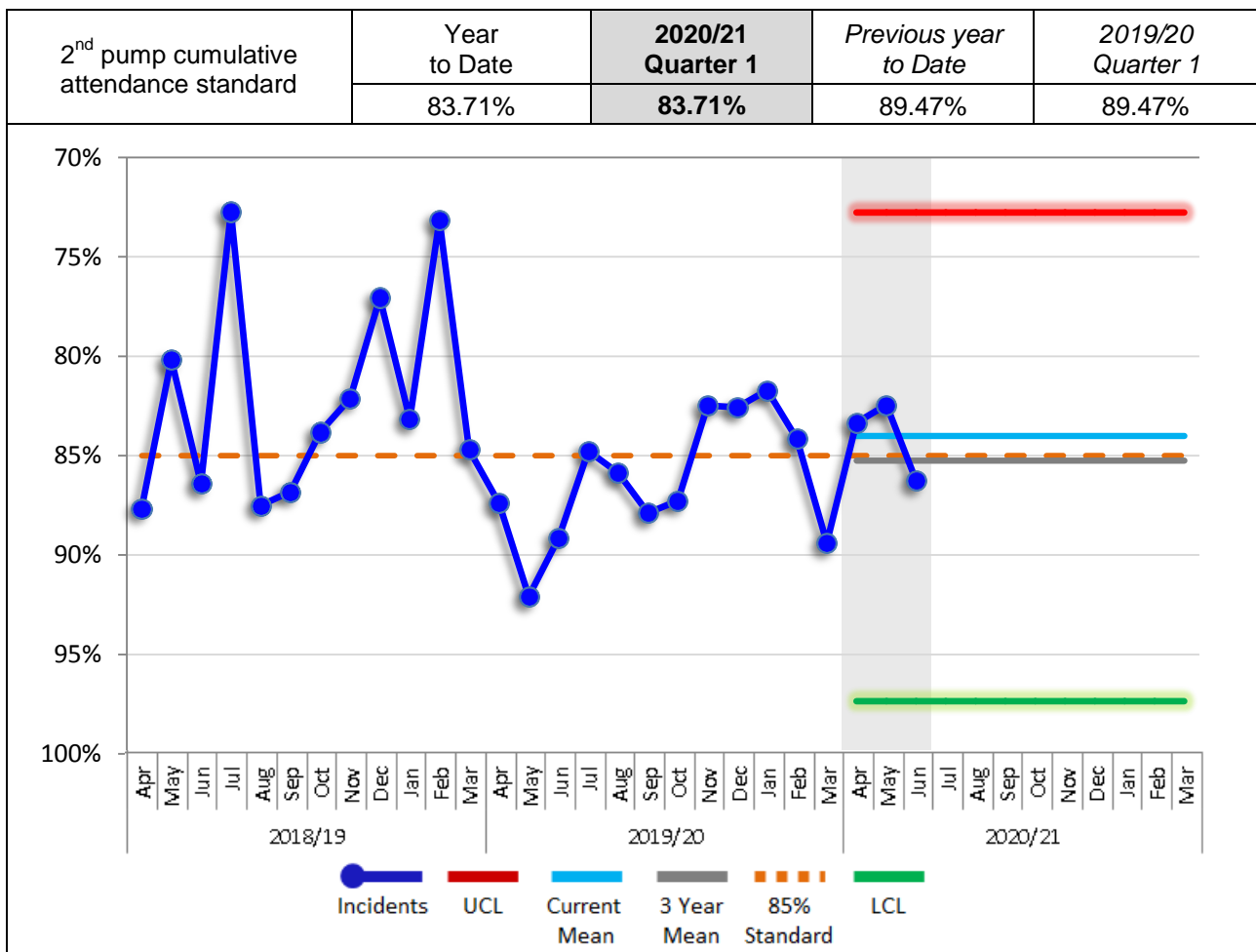
Critical fire incidents are defined as incidents that are likely to involve a significant threat to life, structures or the environment. Our response standards, in respect of critical fires, are variable and are determined by the risk map (KPI 1.1) and subsequent risk grade of the Super Output Area (SOA) in which the fire occurred.

The response standards include call handling and fire engine response time for the second fire engine attending a critical fire, and are as follows:

- Very high risk area = 9 minutes
- High risk area = 11 minutes
- Medium risk area = 13 minutes
- Low risk area = 15 minutes

We have achieved our **85% standard** when the time between the ‘Time of Call’ and ‘Time in Attendance’ of second fire engine arriving at the incident is less than the relevant response standard.

The latest quarter 2nd pump response decreased 5.76% of total second pump attendances over the same quarter of the previous year.



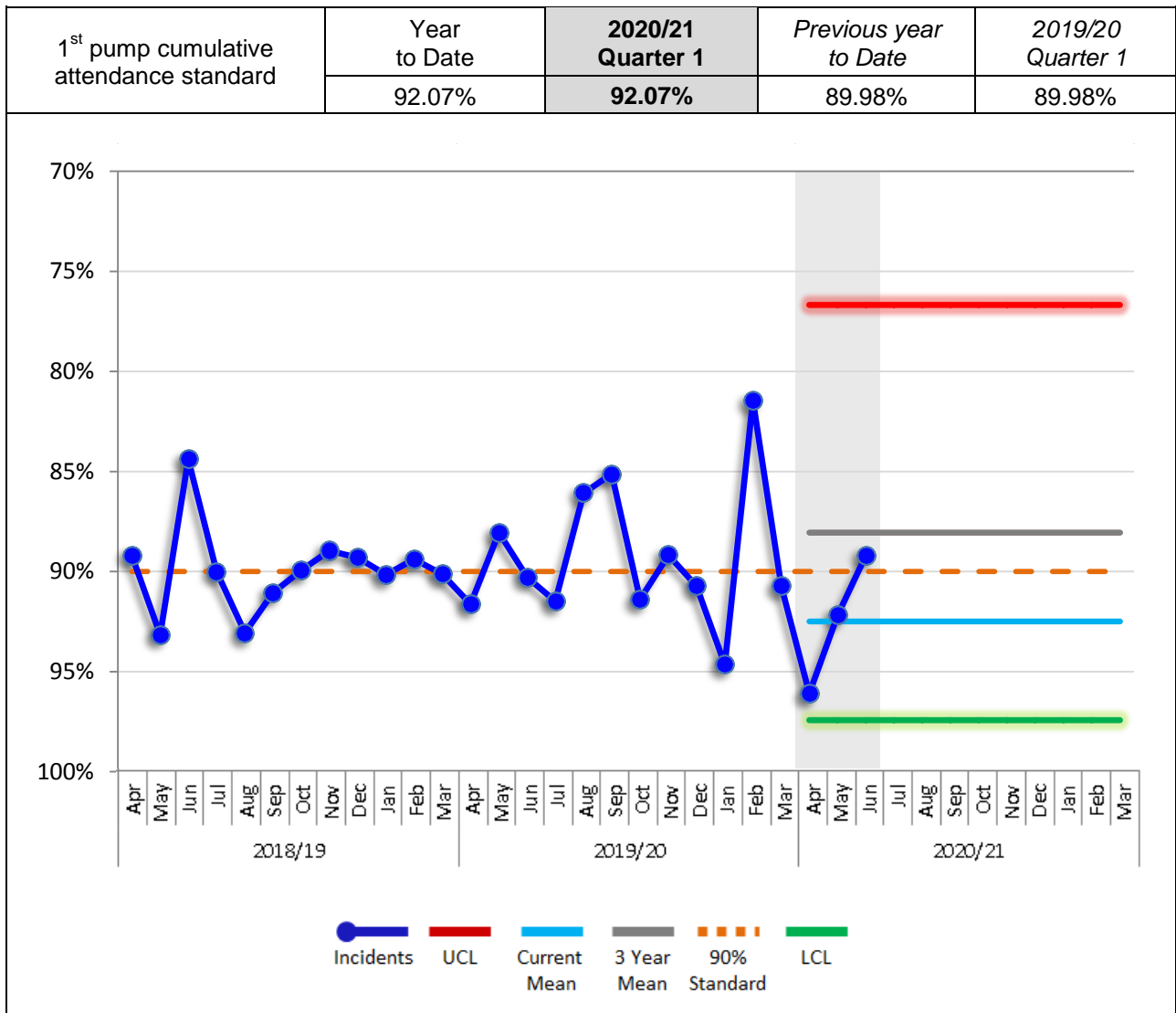
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2.2.1 Emergency Response Standard - Critical Special Service - 1st Fire Engine Attendance		Quarter response 92.07%
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Critical special service incidents are non-fire incidents where there is a risk to life, for example, road traffic collisions, rescues and hazardous materials incidents. For these incidents there is a single response standard which measures call handling time and fire engine response time. The response standard for the first fire engine attending a critical special service call is 13 minutes.

*We have achieved our **90% standard** when the time between the 'Time of Call' and 'Time in Attendance' of first fire engine arriving at the incident is less than the response standard.*

The latest quarter 1st pump response increased 2.32% of the total responses over the same quarter of the previous year.



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2.3 Fire Engine Availability - Wholetime, Day Crewing and Day Crewing Plus		Quarter availability 99.27%
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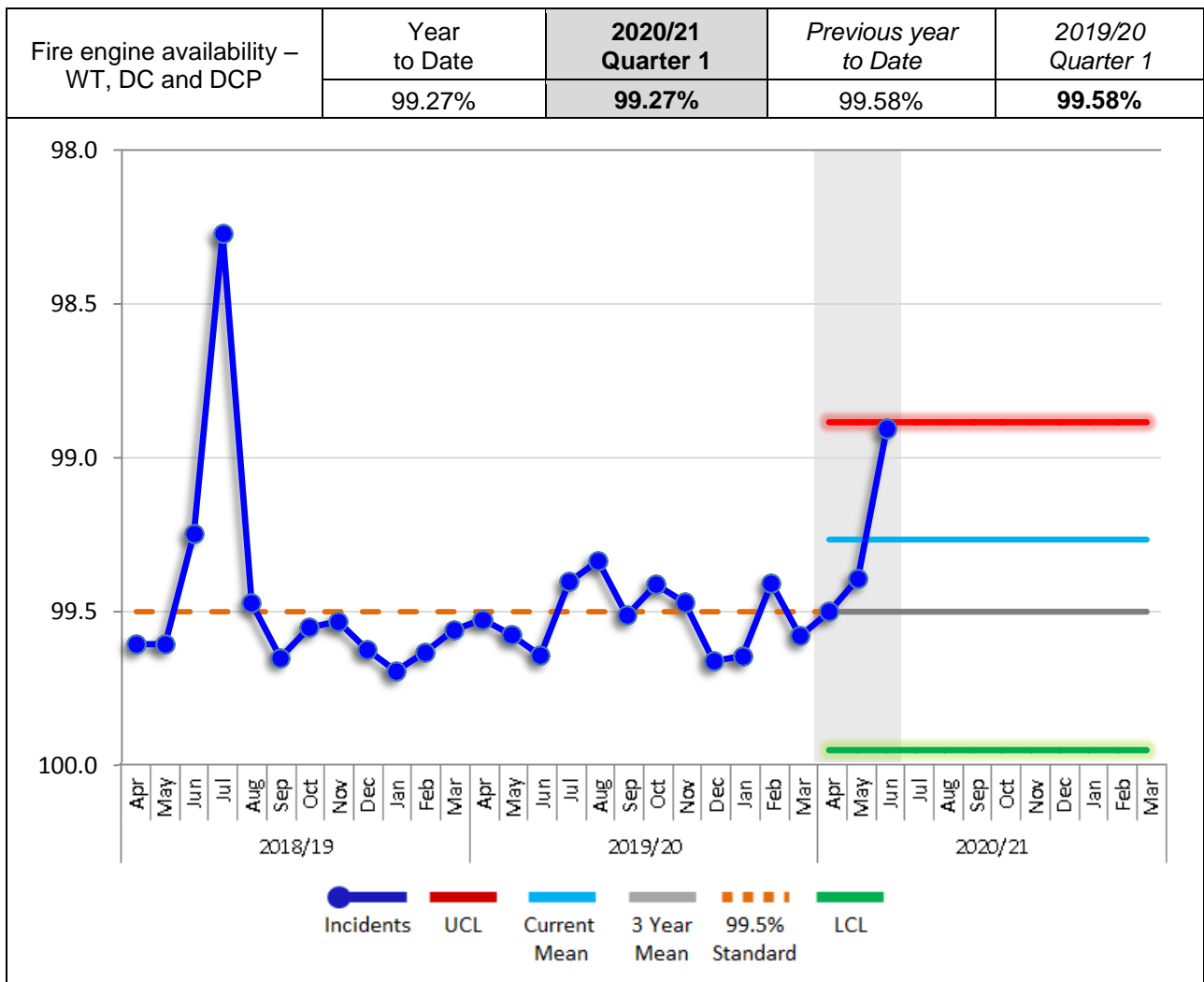
This indicator measures the availability of fire engines that are crewed by wholetime, day crewing and day crewing plus shifts. It is measured as the percentage of time a fire engine is available to respond compared to the total time in the period.

Fire engines are designated as unavailable for the following reasons:


- Mechanical
- Lack of equipment
- Appliance change over
- Crew deficient
- Miscellaneous
- Debrief
- Engineer working on station
- Unavailable
- Welfare

Standard: 99.5%

Year to date availability of 99.27% is a decrease of 0.31% over the same period of the previous year.



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2.4 Fire Engine Availability – On-Call Duty System		Quarter availability 96.11%
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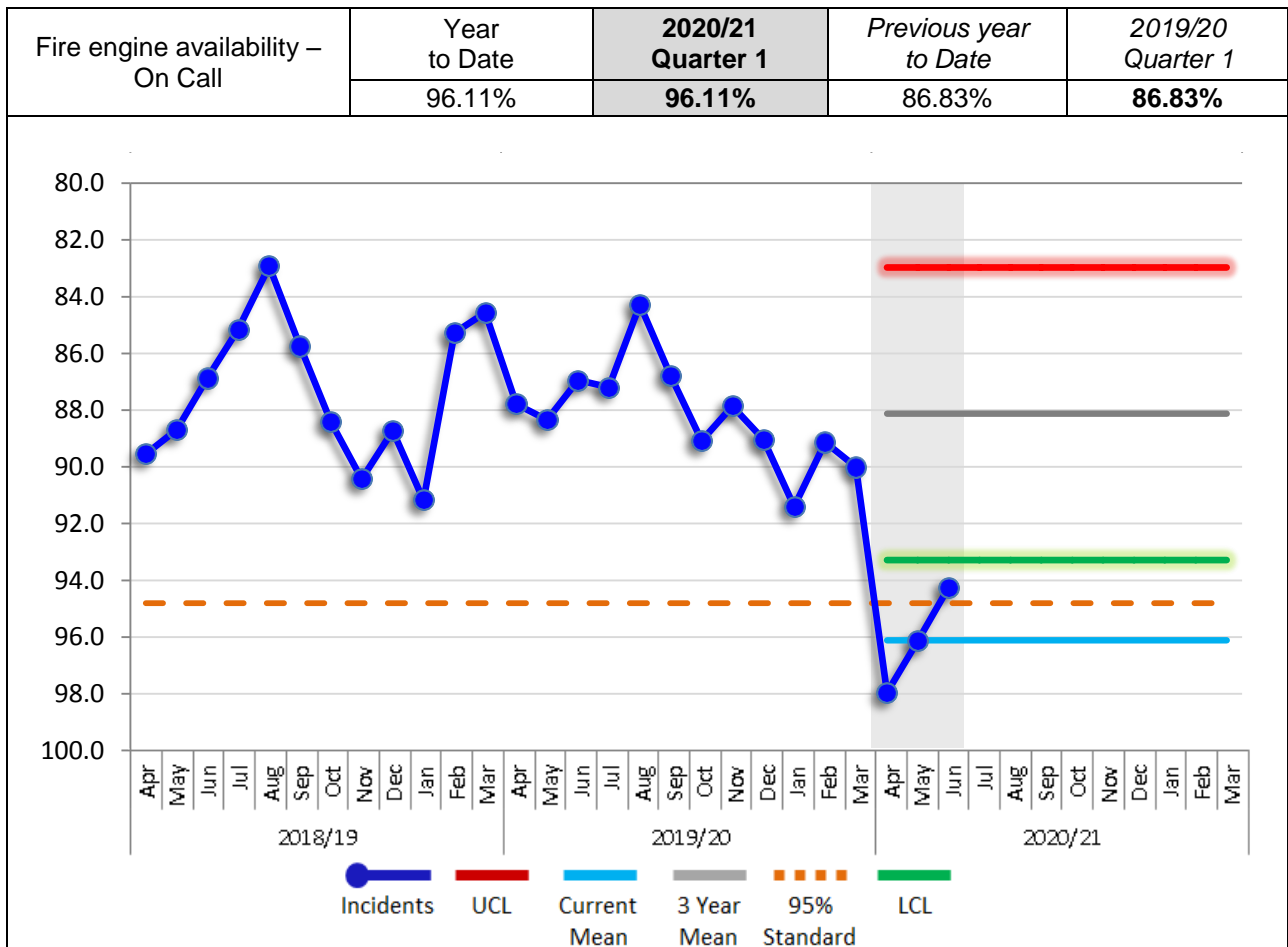
This indicator measures the availability of fire engines that are crewed by the On Call duty system. It is measured by calculating the percentage of time a fire engine is available to respond compared against the total time in the period.

Fire engines are designated as unavailable (off-the-run) for the following reasons. This is further broken down by the percentage of off-the-run (OTR) hours that each reason contributes to the total. A Fire engine can be OTR for more than one reason; hence the percentages are interpreted individually, rather than as a proportion of the total:

- *Manager deficient* 50%
- *Not enough BA wearers* 29%
- *Crew deficient* 30%
- *No driver* 33%

Standard: Above 95%

Year to date availability 96.11%, a 9.28% increase against the previous year to date total availability of 86.83%.



What are the reasons for an Exception Report

This is a positive exception report due to On-Call availability being within standard and greater than the lower control limit, during all three months of quarter 1.

Analysis

On-Call availability increased during the start of the lockdown period. This has been due to staff being furloughed from their primary employment, the self-employed who have not able to carry out their roles, and those who are homeworking.

An overall increase in availability was also due to furloughed and self-employed staff choosing contract variations to increase availability, with staff on some units working over their contracted hours, particularly at weekends.


As we move out of the furloughed stage it is likely that wholtime imports, which had decreased during quarter 1, will begin to increase to their pre-April position. These will be used to help manage the reduction in hours On-Call staff will be able to supply when they return to their primary employment.

Lessons learnt

The number of On-Call staff leaving the Service during quarter 1 was lower than previously recorded at this time of year. This may suggest that Lancashire Fire and Rescue has been responsible for staff being able to maintain their financial position, with having a reliable and steady income to support any furlough payments they received from their primary employers.

As we move out of the initial restrictions, additional work on local risks, hydrants and additional training, where possible, will continue to drive Service Delivery at a local level.

Additionally, an increase in the use of flexible contracts, used to cover gaps in availability, will continue to be appraised.

2.4.1 Fire Engine Availability – On-Call Duty System (without wholetime detachments).		Quarter availability 94.57%
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Performance indicator: 2.4.1 Fire Engine Availability – On-Call Duty System (without wholetime detachments).

Subset of KPI 2.4 and provided for information only.

This indicator measures the availability of fire engines that are crewed by the On-Call duty system (OC) when wholetime detachments are not used to support availability. It is measured by calculating the percentage of time a fire engine is available to respond compared to the total time in the period.

Fire engines are designated as unavailable (off-the-run) for the following reasons:

- *Manager deficient*
- *Crew deficient*
- *Not enough BA wearers*
- *No driver*

Standard: As a subset of KPI 2.4 there is no standard attributable to this KPI.

The percentage of time that On-Call crewed engines were available for the most recent quarter was 94.57%. This excludes the wholetime detachments shown in KPI 2.4

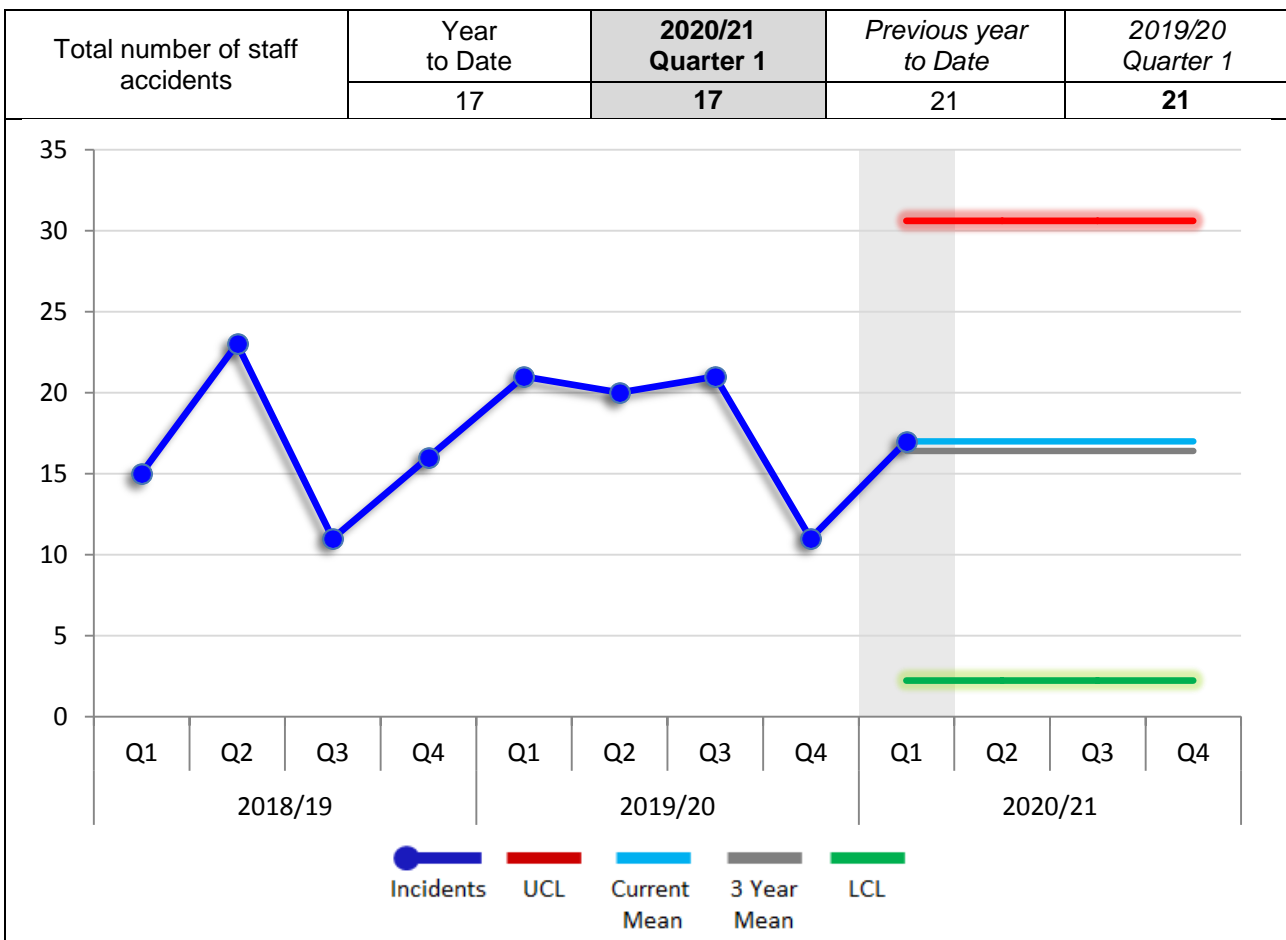
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2.5 Staff Accidents		Quarter activity 17
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The number of staff accidents.


An improvement is shown if the average number of staff accidents per quarter is lower than the mean of the previous three years.

The number of staff accidents during the latest quarter decreased by 19.05% against the same quarter of the previous year.



The grey line on the XmR chart denotes the mean quarterly activity over the previous 3 years and the pale blue line the current mean.

Current Mean	3 year Mean	Quarterly Mean		
		2019/20	2018/19	2017/18
17	16	18	16	15

3.1 Progress against Savings Programme		Quarter variance -0.52%
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The total cumulative value of the savings delivered to date compared to the year’s standard and the total.

Budget to end of June 2020 £13.8 million. The spend for the same period was £13.5 million.

As a public service we are committed to providing a value for money service to the community and it is important that once a budget has been agreed and set, our spending remains within this.

The annual budget for 2020/21 was set at £57.3 million, with a budget to 30 June of £13.8 million. The spend for the same period was £13.5 million. This gives an under spend for the period of £0.3 million, which is a result of the pandemic affecting planned spend activity during the period. This position will continue to be monitored in the forthcoming months.

Variance:	-0.52%
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3.2 Overall User Satisfaction		Percentage satisfied 99%
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The percentage of people who were satisfied with the service received as a percentage of the total number of people surveyed.

People surveyed include those who have experienced an accidental dwelling fire, a commercial fire or a special service incident that we attended.

The standard is achieved if the percentage of satisfied responses is greater than the standard.

71 people were surveyed; 69 responded that they were very or fairly satisfied.

Question	Total	Number Satisfied	% Satisfied	% Standard	% Variance
Taking everything into account, are you satisfied, dissatisfied, or neither with the service you received from Lancashire Fire and Rescue Service?	2,472	2,447	98.99%	97.50%	1.53%

There have been 2,472 people surveyed since April 2012.

During the latest quarter - 71 people were surveyed and 69 responded that they were 'very satisfied' or 'fairly satisfied' with the service they received.

4.1 Overall Staff Engagement		Percentage Engaged 32%
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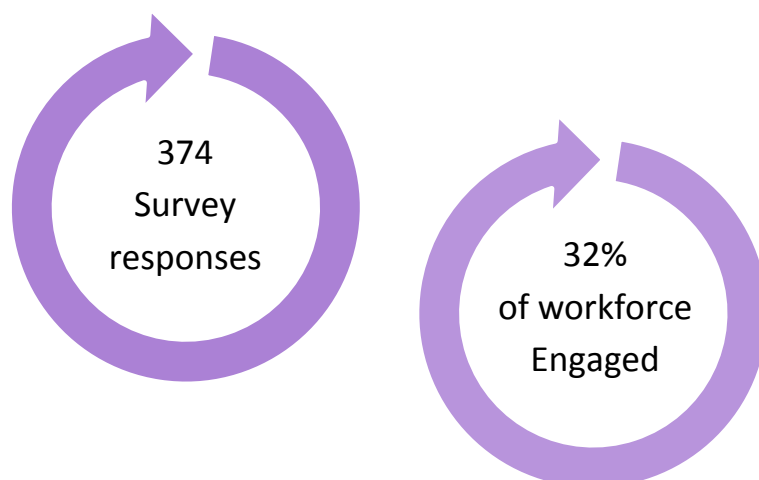
Staff surveys are undertaken on matters which require a broader range of input. In the past, these have related to health and wellbeing, naming of the new intranet or more targeted surveys on challenges faced by blue light drivers.

Due to surveys being undertaken on an ad hoc basis, they will be reported on an 'as required' basis. As such, the measure of success will be the levels of engagement in a survey and in contributing to decisions and improvements.

Two surveys for operational and support staff ran online only for two weeks from 15th to 21st June 2020. They were designed to gain insight into the health and wellbeing of our staff during the pandemic along with their views on ways of working, safety measures and communications.

There was additional focus on support service staff in relation to remote working and plans to gradually re-occupy offices. In total, 374 responses to the surveys were received (32% of staff).

- In total 79% of respondents were very satisfied or satisfied with safety measures taken by work to-date.
- 96% strongly agreed or agreed that they know what to do to keep safe and healthy during the pandemic.
- 81% strongly agree or agree that they are receiving timely communications.
- 93% of people are able to access the systems and technology they need to do their job remotely.
- 76% strongly agree or agree that LFRS is supporting employees during the pandemic.



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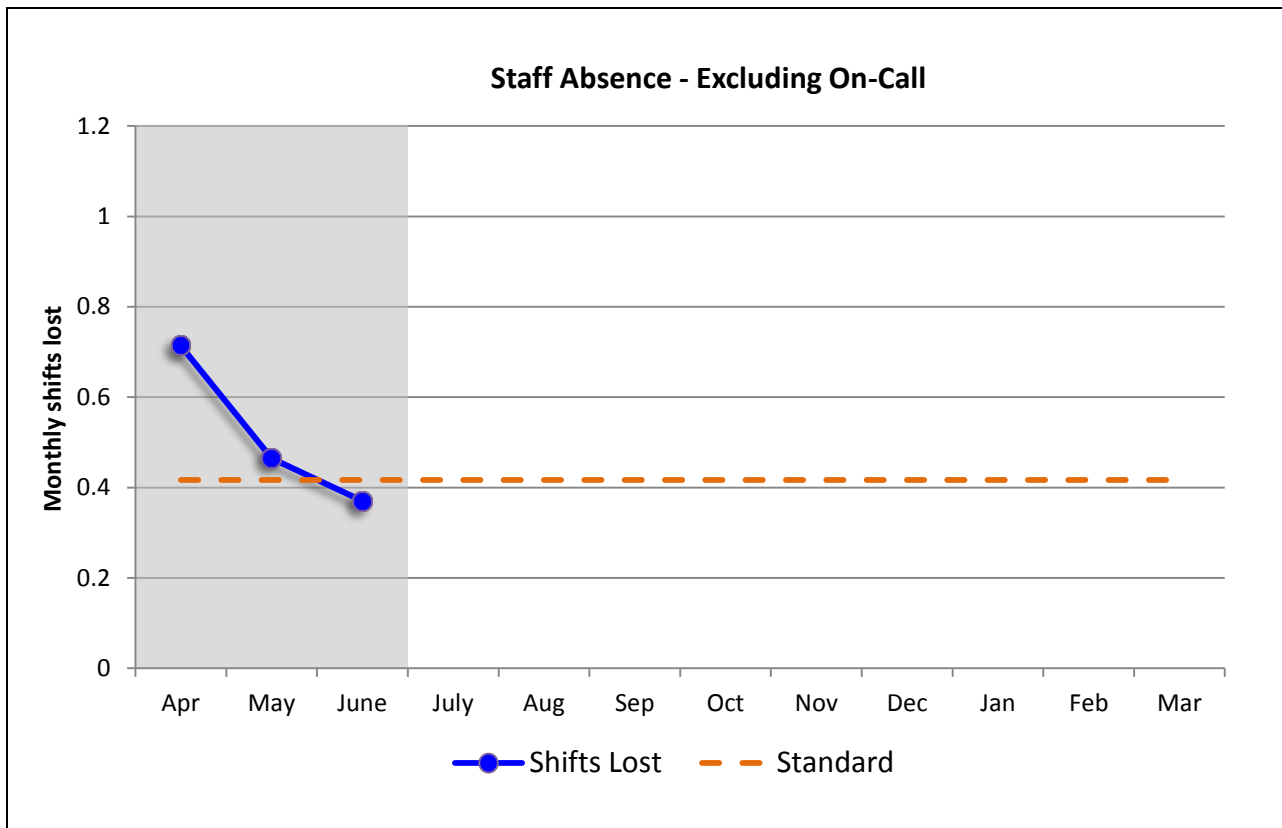
4.2.1 Staff Absence - Excluding On-Call Duty System



Shifts lost
1.549

The cumulative number of shifts (days) lost due to sickness for all wholetime, DCP, DC and support staff divided by the total number of staff.

Annual Standard: Not more than 5 shifts lost.
 (Represented on the chart as annual shifts lost ÷ 12 months)



Cumulative total number of monthly shifts lost:

1.549

What are the reasons for an Exception Report

This is a negative exception report due to the number of shifts lost through absence per employee being above the Service target for the months of April and May during the quarter.

Analysis

During quarter one April 2020 – June 2020, absence statistics shows whole-time personnel and non-uniformed personnel are above target for April and May and below target for June. The target for April was 0.41 and the total of shifts lost was 0.71. Cumulatively, the target for May was 0.83 and the total of shifts lost was 1.18 and the target for June was 1.25 and the total number of shifts lost was 1.55.

There were 10 cases of long term absence which span over the total of the 3 months; the reasons being:

Green Book	
Reason	Case/s
Mental health	2
Muscular skeletal	1
Operation	1

Grey Book	
Reason	Case/s
Cancer	2
Mental Health	1
Operation	1
Neurological	1
Injury	1

During the quarter: One Green book employee returned to duty and 1 employee left the Service. There was also 1 Grey book employee who returned to duty and 1 employee who left the Service.

There were 24 other cases of long term absence which were also recorded within the 3 months:

Green Book	
Reason	Case/s
Mental health	3
Operation	2
Injury	1
Neurological	1
Cancer	1
Muscular skeletal	1
Cardio	1

Grey Book	
Reason	Case/s
Muscular skeletal	5
Mental health	3
Injury	3
Cardio	1
Cancer	1
Urological	1

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During the quarter there were 7 Grey book and 10 Grey book employees who returned to duty.

At the end of June 2020 the cumulative totals show that overall absence for all staff (except On Call staff) was 1.549 shifts lost which is above the Service target of 1.25 shifts lost for this quarter.

Actions being taken to improve performance

The Service aims to continue with:

- Early intervention by Occupational Health Unit (OHU) doctor/nurse/physiotherapist.
- Human Resources (HR) supporting managers in following the Absence Management Policy managing individual long term cases, addressing review periods/triggers in a timely manner and dealing with capability off staff due to health issues.
- To be included again within the leadership conference to assist future managers understanding and interpretation of the policy.
- Encouraging employees to make use of our Employee Assistance Programme provider Health Assured and The Firefighters Charity.
- HR to be in attendance at Stress Risk Assessment meetings, to support managers and to offer appropriate support to the employee along with signposting.
- OHU to organise health checks for individuals on a voluntary basis.
- Support from Service Fitness Advisor/ Personal Training Instructors.
- Promotion of health, fitness and wellbeing via the routine bulletin and Employee Assistance programme.

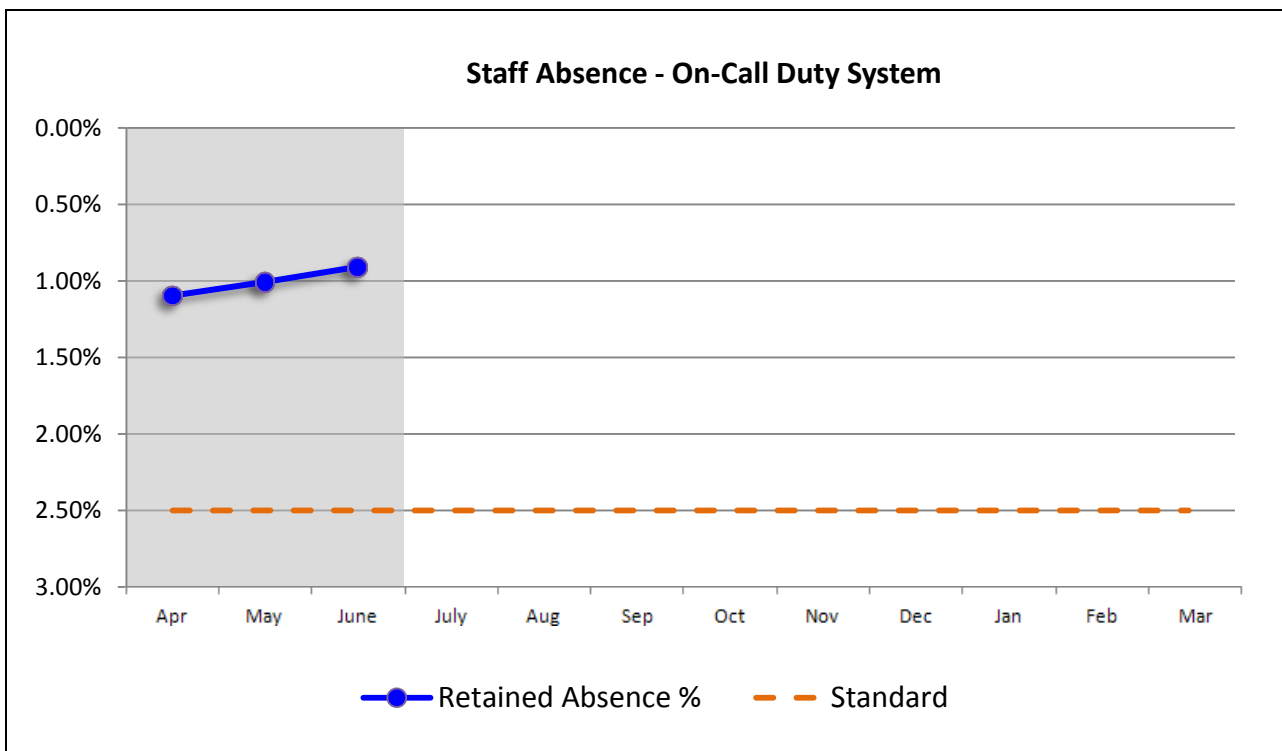
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4.2.2 Staff Absence – On-Call Duty System		Absence 0.91%
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The percentage of contracted hours lost due to sickness for all On-Call contracted staff. An individual's sickness hours are only counted as absent where they overlap with their contracted hours.

Cumulative On-Call absence, as a percentage of available hours of cover at end of the quarter, 0.91%

Annual Standard: No more than 2.5% lost as % of available hours of cover.



Cumulative On-Call absence (as % of available hours of cover): 0.91%

By virtue of paragraph(s) 3 of Part 1 of Schedule 12A of the Local Government Act 1972.

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