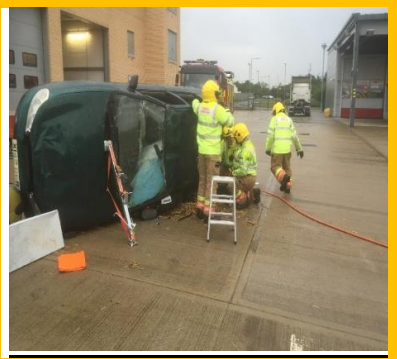
Wear and Tees District

Local Risk Profile 2018 – 19



National Perspective:

Maintaining Capabilities and Resilience to Respond to National Risks

Under the Civil Contingencies Act 2004 County Durham & Darlington Fire & Rescue Service (CDDFRS), together with the Police and Ambulance Services are classified as a category 1 responders

A requirement under the act is for category 1 and 2 responders (local authorities etc.) to form a Local Resilience Forum (LRF) which is usually formed under the local Police service boundary. The LRF is a framework to ensure response and recovery arrangements are in place to deal with large scale incidents ranging from a large-scale transport event, a fire involving a large chemical plant to even earthquakes and wildfires.
The LRF ensures that County Durham and Darlington has proportionate responses available to deal with large scale incidents through a multi-agency approach.
This is achieved through a number of working groups. These groups include risk assessment, training and exercising and warning and informing groups.
A directory of national risks is produced annually by the Cabinet Office and part of the role of the LRF is to carry out local assessments of national risks to determine impact and consequence if any event occurred and to develop plans that can be trained and exercised around to maintain an effective response. The LRF then captures this information in a Community Risk Register. Learn more about the most prominent risks affecting County Durham and Darlington:
https://www.durham.police.uk/Informationandadvice/Documents/38697%20County%20and%20Darlington%20Risk%20Register%20April%202017%20version%201.0.pdf
CDDFRS geographical area covers a wide range of risks including road networks, rail, industry and of course the weather. Most of these are regulated and well managed however as a service we have to be able to respond to all foreseeable risks.
We do this from 15 fire stations covering 5 administrative districts. In total we have 27 pumping appliances, all having a wide range of capability including responding to property fires, road traffic collisions (RTC's), working at height and water related incidents. CDDFRS specialist appliances are vehicles or capabilities used to deal with complex or larger rescues and incidents.
National Resilience Appliances/Capabilities are provided by the Government through special funding and management arrangements again to deal with often very complex and difficult incidents locally, regionally and nationally. The table below gives details on the full list of appliances and capabilities across the service

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CDDFRS Capability

Station	District	Pumping* Appliances		CDDFRS Specialist Appliances/Capabilities	National Resilience Appliances/Capabilities
		WT	RDS		
Consett	Derwentside	1	1		
High Handenhold		1	1		
Stanhope			1	• Wildfire Unit	
Seaham	Easington	1	1	• Working at Height Level 3	
Peterlee		2			• High Volume Pump
Wheatley Hill			1	• Demountable Foam Sled	
Durham	Durham	2	1	• Aerial Ladder Platform • Hazardous Material Environmental Protection Unit	
Crook			2	• Welfare Vehicle	
Spennymoor		1	1	• Bulk Water Carrier	
Sedgefield	Darlington		1		
Newton Aycliffe		1	1	• Working at Height Level 3 • Incident Command Support Unit	
Darlington		2		• Aerial Ladder Platform	• Mass Decontamination Unit
Bishop Auckland	Wear & Tees	1	1	• Water Rescue Unit and Boat (National Response) • Flood Response Vehicle, • SRU • Animal Rescue Capability	
Middleton in Teesdale			1	• Wildfire Unit	
Barnard Castle			2	• Wildfire Unit	

County Durham and Darlington
Fire and Rescue Service

Wear and Tees District Local Risk Profile.

This district local risk profile covers Bishop Auckland, Middleton in Teesdale and Barnard Castle community fire stations and sets out our intentions and approach to the risks and challenges we face, to ensure that the people who live and work in, or visit County Durham and Darlington, are the safest people in the safest places.

This profile commits to the achievement of the service strategic priorities:

- Emergency Response
- Community Safety
- Business Fire Safety
- Value for Money
- Working Together
- Our People Our Way

Emergency Response staff are committed to the delivery of these priorities and to the values and behaviours of the service. We will also work closely with other sections of the service, partners and key stakeholders to manage and or mitigate risk, ensuring that our prevention & protection activities and emergency response arrangements are proportionately aligned to risk to deliver better outcomes for our communities.

Our risk profile is also dedicated to the following local priorities:

1. Reducing accidental dwelling fire fatalities
2. Reducing accidental dwelling fire injuries
3. Reducing the number of accidental dwelling fires
4. Reducing the number of non-domestic property fires
5. Reducing deliberate fire activity
6. Identifying and managing other life and property risks
7. Working in partnership to reduce other incident types e.g. water related incidents & RTC’s
8. Maintaining district capabilities.

1. Reducing accidental dwelling fire fatalities

1.1 Over that last five years there have been 2 accidental dwelling fire fatalities in this district.

District: Wear & Tees		Accidental Dwelling fire fatalities				
Station & Household Numbers	**2013/14**	**2014/15**	**2015/16**	**2016/17**	**2017/18**	**Total**
Bishop Auckland 12 - 26534	0	0	1	1	0	2
Middleton in Teesdale 13 - 1480	0	0	0	0	0	0
Barnard Castle 14 - 5029	0	0	0	0	0	0
District total	**0**	**0**	**1**	**1**	**0**	**2**

2. Reducing accidental dwelling fire Injuries

2.1 Over that last five years there have been 18 accidental dwelling fire injuries in this district.

District: Wear & Tees		Accidental Dwelling fire injuries				
Station & Household Numbers	**2013/14**	**2014/15**	**2015/16**	**2016/17**	**2017/18**	**Total**
Bishop Auckland 12 - 26534	5	4	1	5	2	17
Middleton in Teesdale 13 - 1480	0	0	0	0	1	1
Barnard Castle 14 - 5029	0	0	0	0	1	1
District total	**5**	**4**	**1**	**5**	**4**	**19**

3. Reducing accidental dwelling fires

3.1 Over that last five years there have been 136 accidental dwelling fires in this district.

District: Wear & Tees		Accidental dwelling fires				
Station & Household Numbers	**2013/14**	**2014/15**	**2015/16**	**2016/17**	**2017/18**	**Total**
Bishop Auckland 12 - 26534	26	22	26	21	19	108
Middleton in Teesdale 13 - 1480	3	1	0	0	1	5
Barnard Castle 14 - 5029	6	2	3	1	5	17
District total	**35**	**25**	**29**	**22**	**25**	**136**

4. Reducing non-domestic property fires

4.1 Over that last five years there have been 72 non-domestic property fires in this district.

District: Wear & Tees		Non-domestic property fires				
Station	**2013/14**	**2014/15**	**2015/16**	**2016/17**	**2017/18**	**Total**
Bishop Auckland 12	10	11	6	8	8	43
Middleton in Teesdale 13	1	1	0	0	0	2
Barnard Castle 14	7	11	2	2	5	27
District total	**18**	**37**	**22**	**33**	**13**	**72**

What are we going to do?

The Wear & Tees district teams are committed to reducing accidental domestic/non-domestic property fires and related deaths and injuries to as low as possible.

We understand the differences in the profiles of people who could be more vulnerable to death or injury from fire and we will focus on key patterns, trends and associated human factors that enable teams to deliver local safety advice specific to their area through safe and wellbeing visits, fire safety audits and bespoke education where required.

We want to have the safest people in the safest places and to be a high performing district, supporting the overall aim of being the best performing fire and rescue service nationally.

Why we are going to do it

As a district, we want to continue to drive down the number of fire related deaths, injuries and incidents to as low as possible, targeting those people and properties who we believe are more vulnerable from having a fire.

We also recognise the economic, social and environmental benefits of reducing domestic and non-domestic property fires and associated injuries.

How we are going to do it

We will continue to engage with and support every team across the district and encourage them to be fully committed to the priorities within this local risk profile. We are supported by business fire safety and fire investigators who will identify patterns and trends of local, regional and national incidents so we can develop localised action plans aimed at reducing the number of reoccurrences through prevention and protection activities.

In 2018/19 we will adopt baseline minimum numbers of safe & wellbeing visits / fire safety audits for the district. These have been determined by looking across a range of factors to determine levels for prevention and protection activity. We will effectively utilise our available capacity to deliver these activities to protect those higher risk people and properties.

We will continue to use the high risk ward tool as the key driver for prevention activity, however as part of our approach we have identified a number of additional risk factors for district teams to consider in our aim to reduce accidental fires in domestic and non-domestic properties and associated injuries and deaths to as low as possible. These will include:

- Targeting specific age groups;
- Developing specific local safety messages from previous incident experience;
- Considering people or properties outside the targeted 8 and 11 minute response times;
- Considering the use of MOSAIC data;
- Considering the use of Low Super Output Area data.

We will analyse past incident data to assist us in prioritising and ensuring that we are delivering our prevention and protection work where it is needed most. District teams will consistently review the location, cause and severity of accidental dwelling fires and non-domestic property fires using the last 5 years data to focus on the areas identified as being at the highest risk or where we could experience higher incident rates.

Safe & wellbeing visits are our vehicle to achieving reductions in accidental dwelling fires and associated injuries. We will also look at the number of accidental dwelling fires occurring across the district and provide a proportionate number of safe and wellbeing visits inline with the identified baseline numbers. We will continue to use the service business information and intelligence systems to determine those people and or properties with the greatest vulnerabilities or who are a higher risk and work closely with the Community Risk Management (CRM) and Communication teams to determine the most effective way of developing local plans to provide specific education to make homes and communities safer.

We will adopt a similar approach to the reduction of non-domestic property fires. The vehicle to achieve this are fire safety audits

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SWV Baseline Minimum Number's

District: Wear & Tees	2018/19 SWV Baseline Numbers											
Station	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar
Bishop Auckland 12	138	138	138	138	138	138	138	138	138	138	138	138
Middleton in Teesdale 13	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8
Barnard Castle 14	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27
District total=	173	173	173	173	173	173	173	173	173	173	173	173

FSA Baseline Minimum Number's

District: Wear & Tees	2018/19 Fire Safety Audit Baseline Numbers											
Station	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar
Bishop Auckland 12	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16
Middleton in Teesdale 13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Barnard Castle 14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
District total=	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16

Key Wards or Low Super Output Areas (LSOA)

1. Reducing accidental dwelling fire fatalities - Station	Ward / LSOA	Rationale
Bishop Auckland 12	Thickley, Henknowle	1 Fatality each in 2015/16 and 2016/17
Middleton in Teesdale 13	none	
Barnard Castle 14	none	

2. Reducing accidental dwelling fire injuries - Station	Ward / LSOA	Rationale
Bishop Auckland 12	Henknowle, Woodhouse Close, Thickley, Sunnydale, Bishop Auckland Town	Over the last 4 years these areas have seen the highest number of injuries
Middleton in Teesdale 13	Middleton in Teesdale. Only 1 injury in the last 5 years	With only one injury in the last 5 years no trends are evident therefore crews will concentrate on higher risk ward areas from census data and referrals for vulnerable persons
Barnard Castle 14	Barnard Castle East. Only 1 injury in the last 5 years	With only one injury in the last 5 years no trends are evident therefore crews will concentrate on higher risk ward areas from census data and referrals for vulnerable persons

3. Reducing accidental dwelling fires – Station	Ward / LSOA	Rationale
Bishop Auckland 12	Henknowle, Woodhouse Close, Thickley, Sunnydale, Bishop Auckland Town, Dene Valley.	Over the previous years and with Henknowle having the most last year these areas are responsible for the most number of dwelling fires
Middleton in Teesdale 13	None	There are no trends for Middleton in Teesdale area for dwelling fires, Crews can therefore adopt a mixed strategy for covering areas with longer attendance times and referrals for vulnerable persons
Barnard Castle 14	Barnard Castle East	Out of the 17 incidents in the last 5 yrs Barnard Castle East experienced 2 last year and will be a focus for crews this year along with outlying areas and referrals for vulnerable persons.

4. Reducing non-domestic property fires - Station	Ward / LSOA	Rationale
Bishop Auckland 12	West Auckland, Bishop Auckland Town	As expected with the highest density of non-domestic property Bishop Auckland Town will be an area of focus along with West Auckalnd, Generally

		over the last 5 years Bishop Auckland as a whole has averaged 8 incidents a year
Middleton in Teesdale 13	None	Only 2 incidents in the last 5 years
Barnard Castle 14	Startforth	This area comes out the most frequent due to Deerbolt YOI

5. Reducing deliberate fire activity

5.1 All fires are categorised by the Home Office. The two main types of fire are primary and secondary fires. Both fire types can be caused accidentally or deliberately

5.2 Primary Fires - include all fires in buildings, vehicles and most outdoor structures or any fire involving casualties, rescues or those fires attended by five or more pumping appliances.

5.3 Secondary Fires – are reportable fires that:

- Were not chimney fires;
- Did not occur at primary locations (unless derelict);
- Did not involve casualties, rescues or escapes;
- Were attended by four or fewer pumping appliances.

5.4 Over that last five years the district has been mobilised to the following number of deliberate fires:

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Station 12 Bishop Auckland	Total Fires (Primary + Secondary Fires)	Total Deliberate Primary Fires (DPF)	% DPF of Total Fires	Total Deliberate Secondary Fires (DSF)	% DSF of Total Fires	% Total Deliberate Fires
2013/14	366	56	15.3%	250	68.3%	83.6%
2014/15	309	53	17.2%	201	44.4%	82.2%
2015/16	318	32	10.0%	198	62.3%	72.3%
2016/17	277	37	13.4%	142	51.3%	63.9%
2017/18	375	44	11.7%	255	68%	79.7

Station 13 Middleton in Teesdale	Total Fires (Primary + Secondary Fires)	Total Deliberate Primary Fires (DPF)	% DPF of Total Fires	Total Deliberate Secondary Fires (DSF)	% DSF of Total Fires	% Total Deliberate Fires
2013/14	6	0	0%	0	0%	0%
2014/15	4	0	0%	1	25%	25%
2015/16	4	0	0%	0	0%	0%
2016/17	5	0	0%	0	0%	0%
2017/18	4	3	75%	0	0%	75%

Station 14 Barnard Castle	Total Fires (Primary + Secondary Fires)	Total Deliberate Primary Fires (DPF)	% DPF of Total Fires	Total Deliberate Secondary Fires (DSF)	% DSF of Total Fires	% Total Deliberate Fires
2013/14	33	6	18.1%	14	42.4%	60.6%
2014/15	36	14	7.0%	13	36.1%	75%
2015/16	23	3	13.0%	6	26.0%%	39.1%
2016/17	20	3	15.0%	2	10%	25%
2017/18	30	6	20.0%	7	23.3%	43.3%

Local Context:

For Bishop Auckland Station area of the 19 dwelling fires attended in 2017-18, 9 incidents involved cooking related activity and a further 2 involving smoking materials. A number of others could be grouped together to cover faulty electrical equipment such as washing machines and there was 1 reported incident of a fire involving a candle. Of these 19 incidents 5 involved persons over pensionable age with the most of them occurring over lunchtime or between 9 and 10 in the evening.

With regard to secondary/rubbish fires the majority involved either loose refuse, rubbish or scrubland as well as there being 18 recorded wheelie bin fires. The majority of this type of incident occurred between 3 oclock in the afternoon through to midnight and the Sunday being the primary day for incidents.

For Middleton in Teesdale Station area, this area is historically an area with very little anti-social behaviour or significant numbers of primary fires.

For Barnard Castle Station area although the area is not subject to large numbers of incidents they do attend a number of primary incidents at Deerbolt YOI and have dealt with a number of secondary incidents involving loose rubbish and refuse.

What are we going to do?

Our district teams recognise that there are a wide range of social issues that can contribute to a range of deliberate primary and secondary fire types occurring, from low level ASB to more serious criminalised activity. The district teams are committed to working in partnership with a range of stakeholders to develop innovative ways to reduce the number of deliberate fires year on year.

Why are we doing it?

Our district teams understand the impact that deliberate fires have our communities, from general nuisance to causing long term blights on the landscape. We also recognise the social economic benefits of reducing all types of deliberate fires which include increased insurance premiums.

How are we going to do it?

We understand that we need to work in partnership to deliver better outcomes and results for the communities we serve. We will work closely with our Community Risk Management, Fire Investigation (FI) and Communications teams as well as with the Police and Local Authorities to both support the identification of incident patterns and trends and also develop localised multi agency action plans designed to reduce the number of deliberate fires in the area.

We will identify the most prevalent deliberate fire types and those areas worst affected through the use of the service business information and intelligence systems.

We will use past incident data analysis and share intelligence to assist us to prioritise and ensure that we are targeting our resources to those areas most at risk and balanced against our other prevention and protection activities

The service has an agreed partnership protocol for dealing with deliberate fires. The top 30% of the worst affected areas are considered on a monthly basis. During this monthly review a look back over the previous three months' data is carried out. These incidents are then sub divided into 10% tiers and managed through an escalation process:

L3 (upper tier) – The incidents that are occurring in this tier are referred to the Multi Agency Partnerships (MAPs') to determine specific multi agency action plans to reduce this higher level of deliberate activity.

The service also plays a part in influencing the direction of thematic group's e.g. ASB group of the Safe Durham Partnership (SDP) who influence the work of the Multi Agency Problem Solving (MAP) groups.

L2 (mid tier) – District teams working closely with the communications team and community risk management section to develop specific actions and messages to reduce the amount of deliberate activity

L1 (lower tier) – Managed locally through the supervisory managers liaising with partners to determine local solutions which may include for example attending PACT and community group meetings to obtain partner support to reduce the amount of deliberate activity

6. Identifying and managing other life and property risks

Each station within the district is responsible for generating and maintaining risk information to support effective emergency response. Utilising the service operational risk information (ORI) procedure, each station will use recognised information sources e.g. national/community risk register, business fire safety / building control information and incidents that have occurred locally, regionally or nationally to identify risks within their station areas.

Following the initial risk assessment process, we will develop proportionate ORI which will include SSRI's, tactical information notes or emergency response plans to support our response to these locations.

We are also committed to ensuring that we carry out periodic district training and exercising at our identified top risks. We will work closely with the Emergency Response and Resilience Planning team to achieve this.

The Assurance and Assets team will periodically provide thematic information that will also be used as a driver for this type of activity.

Highest District Life/Property Risks:

Station	Top risks	Rationale	Exercise Date
Bishop Auckland 12	1. Bishop Auckland Hospital	Life risk	
	2. PPG Industries	Process risk	
	3. Raby Castle	Heritage	
	4. Hamsterley Forest	Property	
	5. Kynren	Life risk	

Station	Top 5 risks	Rationale
Middleton in Teesdale 13	1. High Force	Water risk
	2. Force Garth Quarry	Process risk
	3.	
	4.	
	5.	

Station	Top 5 risks	Rationale
Barnard Castle 14	1. Glaxo	Chemical/process risk
	2. Deerbolt	Secure accommodation/life risk
	3. Barnard Castle School	Life risk
	4. Bowes Museum	Heritage risk
	5. A66	Transport risk

7. Working in partnership to reduce other incident types e.g. water related incidents & road traffic collisions

7.1 Road traffic collisions (RTC's)

Station – Bishop Auckland 12	RTC's Attended	Number of Extrications or Medical Release	Percentage
2013 - 14			
2014 - 15	31	13	41.9%
2015 - 16	33	14	42.4%
2016 - 17	28	9	32.1%
2017 - 18	25	8	32%

Station – Middleton in Teesdale 13	RTC's Attended	Number of Extrications or Medical Release	Percentage
2013 - 14			
2014 - 15	3	0	0
2015 - 16	1	1	100%
2016 - 17	1	1	100%
2017 - 18	3	3	100%

Station - Barnard Castle 14	RTC's Attended	Number of Extrications or Medical Release	Percentage
2013 - 14			
2014 - 15	10	1	10%
2015 - 16	17	5	29.4%
2016 - 17	12	5	41.7%
2017 - 18	9	3	33.3%

What are we going to do?

We will work in partnership with the Road Casualty Reduction Partnership of the County Cleveland & Durham Specialist Operations Unit (CDSOU) to identify joint working opportunities in areas most at risk of RTC's occurring.

Why are we doing it?

Across the UK there continues to be a significant number of RTC's daily resulting in death or serious injury. Every year CDDFRS attend a significant number of Road Traffic Collisions (RTC's) across the service. Often crews are required to extricate casualties from vehicles where the cause of the RTC may have been influenced by speeding or distraction.

How are we going to do this?

District teams have access to Traffic & Accident Data Unit (TADU) information which is taken from the Capita Innovations Road Traffic Accident System (CIRTAS)

Where appropriate we will identify accident hotspots and work with partners to determine innovative ways to support the reduction of RTC's across the district area.

The district will also support the service in local and national safety campaigns e.g. BRAKE Road Safety Week.

7.2 Water Safety

What are we going to do?

We will seek partnership opportunities to support the joint aim of reducing water related incidents that result in death and serious injury

Why are we going to do this?

Every year the service attends a number of water rescue incidents which occur over a wide range of locations, situations and scenarios. The service already supports a number of national and regional campaigns e.g. “Dying to be Cool” and local water safety groups.

How are we are going to do this?

We will use past incident data to identify any specific locations that present a higher than normal risk of a water related incidents and will work with the Communications team, Community Risk Management team and external partners including the third sector and local communities to support initiatives that aim to reduce this type of incident.

8. Managing district capabilities

The availability of emergency response appliances is key to maximising the capability of the service.

Ensuring the continued availability of all front-line appliances is a key objective of the district.

The district operates under the support and guidance of the Emergency Response & Resilience Planning section and the Assurance and Assets section to ensure that capabilities are maintained, with foreseeable risks identified, managed and mitigated and to ensure that business continuity arrangements remain current and tested in line with service procedure.

District teams will also work closely with the Human Resources section to support recruitment and training requirements to maintain emergency response capabilities.

How are we going to measure this?

The Emergency Response section has a number of performance indicators, used to ensure we maintain high levels of preparedness and response.

This includes the time taken from the moment a 999-emergency call is received by a Command & Control operator to dispatching the appropriate appliances.

Even though the number of accidental dwelling fires continues to reduce, we are still committed to mobilising to this type of incident as quickly and as safely as possible. We also adopt this approach for RTC’s and non-domestic property fires.

16 of our 27 pumping appliances are crewed by staff working on the retained duty/On Call system. These people generally have other primary employment but provide a significant amount of emergency response cover to sustain our overall capability.

Area of Performance	Primary target level of Performance	Secondary target level of Performance
Time between receiving an emergency call and the dispatching of resources	90% of all emergency calls will answered and resources dispatched within 90 seconds	N/A
Attendance at accidental dwelling fires	70% responded to within 8 minutes	90% responded to within 11 minutes
Attendance at fires in non-domestic properties	70% responded to within 8 minutes	90% responded to within 11 minutes
Attendance at RTC's	75% responded to within 11 minutes	90% responded to within 15 minutes
Availability of RDS Appliances	All RDS appliances are to be available 90% of the time	N/A

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Glossary of Terms

Abbreviation	Meaning
WT	Whole Time Emergency Response crews who are permanently based on the station
RDS	Retained Duty System Emergency Response crews respond from work or home and must live or work within 5 minutes from the station.