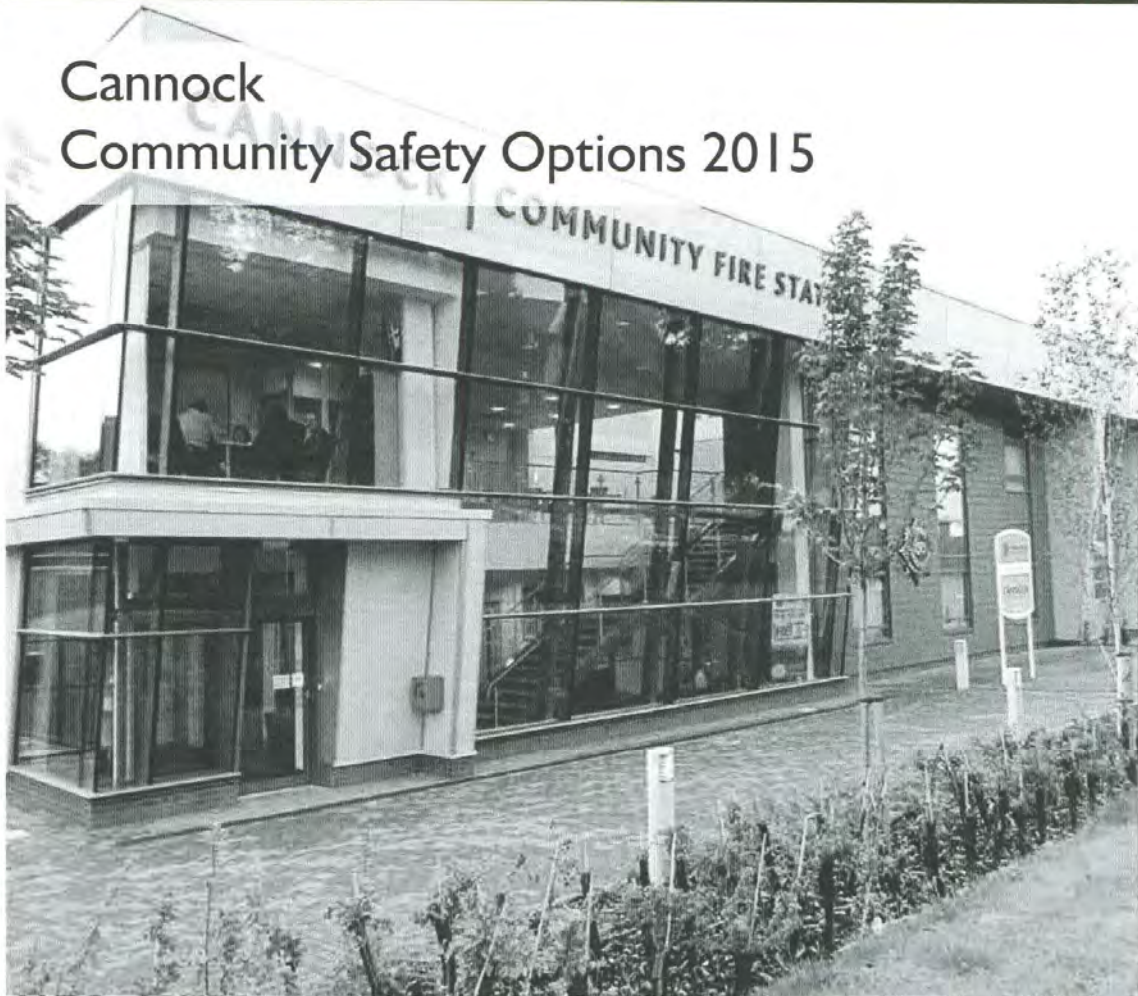


Cannock Community Safety Options 2015



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Annual Council Meeting 19 May 2015 Agenda Item 10



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Our community safety options are the way in which we combine our prevention, protection and response activities to make our communities safer, meet the challenge of reduced public sector funding and reflect the changing demands and risks placed on the Service.

Over the next 12 weeks we are consulting with the community and with our staff about principles such as;

- How we allocate our resources for prevention, protection and response activities.
- Using different vehicles and crewing methods for different incident types.
- Changing operational crewing to reflect times of peak demand and low demand.
- Working more closely with neighbouring Fire and Rescue Services to deliver prevention, protection and response activities.
- Introducing new contract opportunities that are more flexible to our needs.
- Removing some emergency response vehicles and moving equipment to different locations.

Our financial challenge

Since 2011 our government funding has reduced by £4 million. We expect further cuts of around £5.7 million up 2019/2020.

From 2011 to 2014 the Stoke-on-Trent and Staffordshire Fire and Rescue Authority (FRA) chose not to increase Council Tax but instead opted to take a grant from central government equivalent to a 1% local council tax increase.

Our budget for the next financial year (2015/6) includes a reduction in government funding of £1.75 million (8% down from last year). We will have to take some money from our reserves to fund our activities.

In February, the FRA voted to increase Council Tax by 1.95%. This will see tax payers living in Band D properties pay 2.5 pence more per week – an annual contribution to the Fire and Rescue Authority of £68.96.



Reducing demand and developing our service to the community

In recent years Staffordshire has been getting safer - demands placed on the emergency response-side of the Service are reducing.

Through a combination of prevention, protection and response activity we have been very successful in driving down the number of fires in Staffordshire.

- There were 3183 fires involving property and casualties in 2003/4. In 2013/14 this had reduced to 1564 - a reduction of 54%.

Total Incidents



- The number of people injured in property fires across Staffordshire has more than halved in the past decade. The number of people injured or killed in accidental fires in homes has reduced by almost half from 50 to 27.
- Fewer resources are needed to deal with our emergency calls. The proportion of incidents that require a deployment of just a single vehicle have been increasing. Incidents requiring three or more fire appliances make up a small proportion of the total of incident calls.

- More than half of building fires (56%) have either no damage or damage limited to the item first ignited.
- 71% of Road Traffic Collisions don't require us to remove casualties from vehicles.
- We continue to be one of the most efficient and low cost services with an average cost per head of population of around £37.
- Our Private Finance Initiative (PFI) project provided Staffordshire with three new and seven re-built Community Fire Stations. We are currently on our second PFI project and in the process of re-building ten of our stations and one new Community Fire Station at Loggerheads. Chase Terrace, Kinver, Loggerheads, Longton, Rugeley and Stone Community Fire Stations are now up and running. Burton, Leek, Penkridge, Lichfield, and Codsall are due to be completed by 2016.
- We are developing Biddulph Community Fire Station into a shared locality 'hub' that will accommodate West Midlands Ambulance Service and another key partner.
- We are creating a Life Skills Centre in Stafford to provide education and training to the community so that they can live safe and healthy lives.
- We have collaborated with private sector companies and frontline staff to develop new technology for extinguishing fires such as the ST15 misting branch that uses minimum water to achieve maximum results when putting out fires.

Our Options for Cannock Community Fire Station

These are the options that we are considering for Cannock Community Fire Station;

OPTION 1: Introduce a whole-time crewing system that provides cover during the high demand periods of the day and maintain the retained provision.

This option would result in 2 watches working 12 hour shifts on a day only basis.

This option would result in the Service not achieving our attendance standard for life risk incidents as a first appliance for an additional 2 calls per year and as a second appliance for an additional 1 call per year.

Our attendance standards are the standards that we set ourselves to reach certain types of incidents. For an incident to be measured against our response standards it has to meet the following criteria – it has to be a life risk incident requiring a minimum 2 pump attendance.

If both of the above criteria are met then other factors are taken into consideration to determine the risk of the incident such as the age and health of the occupant and whether the property is rented. Our current attendance standard times are;

	1st Pump	2nd Pump
High Risk	within 8 minutes	within 13 minutes
Medium Risk	within 10 minutes	within 15 minutes
Low Risk	within 18 minutes	within 23 minutes

Based on data from the past three years, changing Cannock's first appliance to retained cover from 10pm to 10am would not impact on the Service's ability to meet the attendance standards for high risk incidents. For attendance to medium risk incidents the Service would not achieve the attendance standards for the first appliance for an additional 2 calls per year. As a second appliance the Service would not achieve the attendance standard for medium risk incidents as a second appliance for an additional 1 call per year.

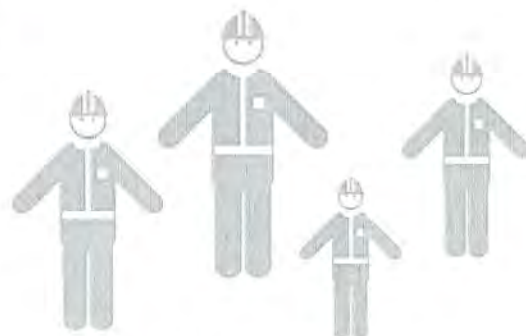
There would be no impact on the Service's attendance standard for low risk calls.

This option would result in an increase in demand for attendance at life risk calls for Cannock (second appliance) - 21 calls per year as a first appliance and a decrease of 13 calls less per year as a second appliance, Penkridge - 2 additional calls per year as a first appliance and 1 additional call per year as a second appliance and Codsall - 5 additional calls per year as a first appliance and 4 calls less per year as a second appliance.

The special appliances would require crewing by the retained as is the case currently which may affect the availability of some of the appliances.

Special Appliances – the Service has a number of specialist vehicles available for emergency calls alongside front-line fire appliances such as Aerial Ladder Platforms, Foam/Water Tender and High Volume Pumps.

The savings that could be achieved depend on the crewing model adopted. For example, if 2 watches of 7 personnel were utilised this could realise savings of around £441,000 per year.



OPTION 2: Maintain the current whole-time provision with removal of the standalone Targeted Response Vehicle crew. Introduce the use of part-time workers contracted to provide a mix of operational and non-operational roles.

This could result in the Targeted Response Vehicle (TRV) being removed completely or switched crewed as per other special appliances at Cannock.

Switch crewing – this is a system where the crew on duty will be trained to use any of the different vehicles based at a station alongside the front-line fire appliance such as an aerial ladder platform or foam/water tender.

The TRV predominantly attends non-life risk or low severity demand on an average of 14 times per month. This demand could be met by the current whole-time and retained provision. The TRV crew at Cannock provide a considerable resource to the prevention activities in the Cannock area. This provision would require resourcing in a different and more cost effective way.

With the increased seasonal demand in small fires on Cannock Chase and the surrounding areas, a TRV could be crewed when required by part time staff. The role would have a contract giving operational and non-operational cover (with different terms and conditions).

The potential savings based on the removal of the personnel required by the current standalone TRV watch equates to 8 posts with a cost of around £348,000 per year in salaries. Additional savings would be achieved in reduced vehicle maintenance and replacement costs.

OPTION 3: Introduce a whole-time crewing system that provides flexible crewing during high demand periods and low demand periods.

This option would result in 2 watches working shifts with 5 personnel being available during the day and a reduced crew of 3 during the night.

This option would have no impact on availability as there would be an immediate response 24/7 although this would be reduced over the night period to a smaller crew.

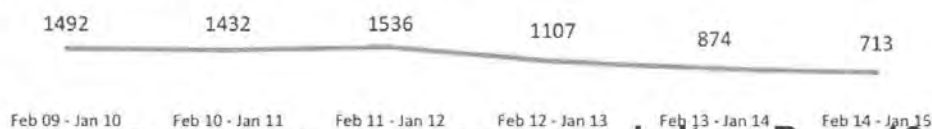
There would be an option of supplementing the crewing with retained staff for high severity calls during the reduced crewing hours. The responding retained crew would be used to increase the numbers to 5 on the 1st appliance. When the whole-time crew are mobilised to crew the specialist appliances the retained staff would be used to fill any gaps.

The potential savings depend on the crewing model adopted. For example, if 2 watches of 11 personnel were utilised this could achieve savings of around £135,000 per year.

Background information

The options we are considering have been developed using the following supporting information. We have also conducted research alongside Staffordshire County Council's Insight Team into potential future risks and demand for our services across Stoke-on-Trent and Staffordshire.

6 yearly incident demand - Cannock Station Area



Background information

Cannock Community Fire Station is located to the south east of the town centre. It is crewed by a 24/7 whole-time 4 watch shift system with 7 personnel on each watch providing 5 per shift. There is also a daytime crew maintaining a Targeted Response Vehicle (TRV) who operate a different two-watch system with 8 personnel providing 3 per shift. The TRV undertakes prevention and protection activities in addition to providing response arrangements to the Cannock area. The whole crew is supported by retained staff.

TRV (Targeted Response Vehicle)

Specifically designed to deal with small incidents such as car, minor grass and bin fires carrying 800 litres of water, and state of the art firefighting equipment and a crew of 3.

PRL (Pump rescue Ladder)

The most common front line appliance deployed to emergency calls. A general purpose vehicle capable of carrying and pumping water, carrying rescue and cutting equipment to deal with road traffic accidents and other rescue operations. The vehicle will be normally be crewed by five firefighters.

In addition to the PRL there are special appliances based at Cannock, which include a Foam/Water carrier and a Unimog 4x4 vehicle, which are part of the enhanced response to Animal Rescues. All the appliances (with the exception of the TRV) are switch crewed in response to the call type and requirements. The retained crew are then recalled to the station to ensure the required numbers of personnel are immediately available to crew the pumping appliance.

Switch crewing – this is a system where the crew on duty will be trained to use any of the different vehicles based at a station alongside the front-line fire appliance such as an aerial ladder platform or foam/water tender.

Demand

- Over the past 5 years fire calls in the Cannock area have fallen from 1492 to 874 and so far this year (Feb 14 – Jan 15) down to 713.
- We have used specially designed analysis to give us more detail about the severity of life risk incidents we attend. Over the past 3 years of the 2518 incidents analysed only 327 were high severity.
- 87% of incidents attended by Cannock within their station area are low severity.

HIGH SEVERITY FIRES

A building fire with damage at room of origin or beyond, a Road Traffic Collision involving extrication or special service call with an extrication/ rescue or high level action.

LOW SEVERITY FIRES

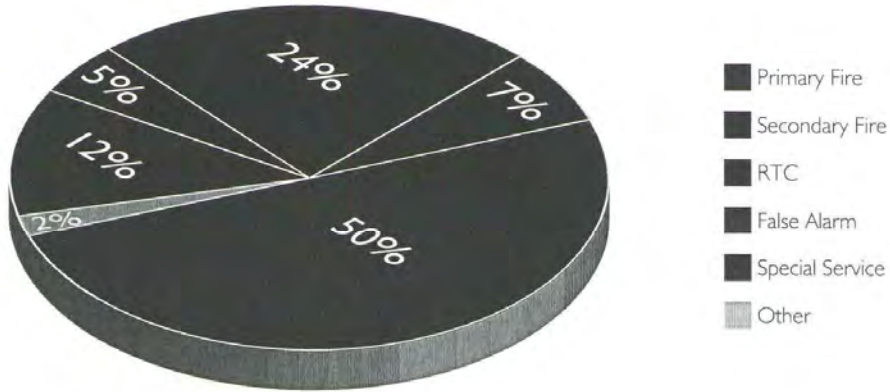
A building fire with no damage or limited damage, a Road Traffic Collision not requiring an extrication, false alarm calls and all other fires other than building fires.



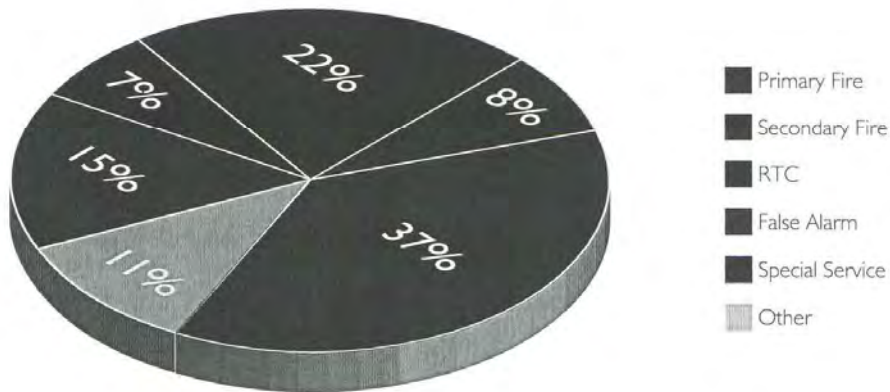
- 71% of calls occur between 12 noon and midnight.
- 67% of high severity incidents, happen between 12 noon and midnight.

The overall demand profile broadly mirrors the Service activity profile. There is a period of low demand from midnight to 6am in the morning. Demand increased through the day to peak between 6pm and 8pm in the evening and then reduces through till 11pm.

5 yearly demand all incident types - Cannock



Feb 2014 - Jan 2015 demand all incident types - Cannock



Primary Fire	Primary fires are generally more serious fires occurring in one or more of the following locations, buildings, caravans or trailers, vehicles and other methods of transport (not derelict). Outdoor storage, plant, machinery, agricultural, forestry property, other outdoor structures including post boxes, tunnels, bridges, etc., any fire involving casualties or rescues, or attended by four or more appliances, would also be categorised as a primary fire.
Secondary Fire	Secondary fires are generally small fires which start in, and are confined to, outdoor locations. Typically, they are fires in grass or heathland, fires involving rubbish, fires involving street or railway furniture and fires in derelict buildings or vehicles.
RTC	Road Traffic Collisions that are attended by the Fire Service.
False Alarm	Any incident where a fire was reported maliciously or mistakenly.
Special Service	Any other incident that would require fire service attendance e.g. rescue from water or lift, chemical incidents or incidents involving the rescue of animals.
Other	Non-incidents that are logged with control. E.g. training exercises, non-attendances etc.

Give us your views

Please take a look at the information in this booklet about our Community Safety Options for Cannock Community Fire Station. We want to get your comments on the options we are currently considering and any other thoughts or ideas you may have about how we develop our services to the local community.

1. Visit our website and complete the online questionnaire at www.staffordshirefire.gov.uk
2. Write to us with your views or to request additional information at:
Community Safety Options Consultation
Staffordshire Fire and Rescue Service, Pirehill, Stone, Staffordshire, ST15 0BS
3. Attend one of our public meetings – see our website for details, contact your local fire station or see local press for details.
4. Follow us for updates on social media;



We are also consulting on different options in the following areas; Kidsgrove, Stafford, Burslem, Stone, Lichfield, Burton-upon-Trent, Rugeley and Tamworth – you can find out more information on our website.

All of the information that we gather during this consultation will be used to help our Fire and Rescue Authority (FRA) make decisions about which options might be selected for trial implementation for further consultation.

You can find out when FRA meetings are held and read agendas and minutes at www.staffordshirefire.gov.uk

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Annual Council Meeting 19 May 2015 agenda item 10

Rugeley Community Safety Options 2015



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- Working more closely with neighbouring Fire and Rescue Services to deliver prevention, protection and response activities.
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Our financial challenge

Since 2011 our government funding has reduced by £4 million. We expect further cuts of around £5.7 million up 2019/2020.

From 2011 to 2014 the Stoke-on-Trent and Staffordshire Fire and Rescue Authority (FRA) chose not to increase Council Tax but instead opted to take a grant from central government equivalent to a 1% local council tax increase.

Our budget for the next financial year (2015/6) includes a reduction in government funding of £1.75 million (8% down from last year). We will have to take some money from our reserves to fund our activities.

In February, the FRA voted to increase Council Tax by 1.95%. This will see tax payers living in Band D properties pay 2.5 pence more per week – an annual contribution to the Fire and Rescue Authority of £68.96.



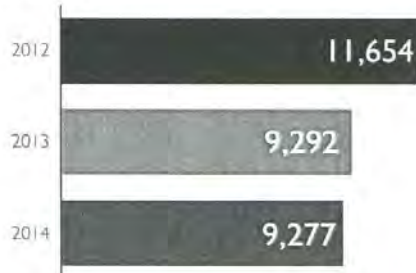
Reducing demand and developing our service to the community

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Through a combination of prevention, protection and response activity we have been very successful in driving down the number of fires in Staffordshire.

- There were 3183 fires involving property and casualties in 2003/4. In 2013/14 this had reduced to 1564 - a reduction of 54%.

Total Incidents



- The number of people injured in property fires across Staffordshire has more than halved in the past decade. The number of people injured or killed in accidental fires in homes has reduced by almost half from 50 to 27.
- Fewer resources are needed to deal with our emergency calls. The proportion of incidents that require a deployment of just a single vehicle have been increasing. Incidents requiring three or more fire appliances make up a small proportion of the total of incident calls.

- More than half of building fires (56%) have either no damage or damage limited to the item first ignited.
- 71% of Road Traffic Collisions don't require us to remove casualties from vehicles.
- We continue to be one of the most efficient and low cost services with an average cost per head of population of around £37.
- Our Private Finance Initiative (PFI) project provided Staffordshire with three new and seven re-built Community Fire Stations. We are currently on our second PFI project and in the process of re-building ten of our stations and one new Community Fire Station at Loggerheads. Chase Terrace, Kinver, Loggerheads, Longton, Rugeley and Stone Community Fire Stations are now up and running. Burton, Leek, Penkridge, Lichfield, and Codsall are due to be completed by 2016.
- We are developing Biddulph Community Fire Station into a shared locality 'hub' that will accommodate West Midlands Ambulance Service and another key partner.
- We are creating a Life Skills Centre in Stafford to provide education and training to the community so that they can live safe and healthy lives.
- We have collaborated with private sector companies and frontline staff to develop new technology for extinguishing fires such as the ST15 misting branch that uses minimum water to achieve maximum results when putting out fires.

Our Options for Rugeley Community Fire Station

These are the options that we are considering for Rugeley Community Fire Station;

OPTION 1: Remove the second appliance and maintain crewing at a level which would support the High Volume Pump (HVP).

Removing the second appliance would not impact on our ability to meet overall attendance standards for a first appliance at incidents. There would be an impact on the Service not achieving the attendance standard for the second appliance at life risk incidents for an additional 0.2% of occasions over a 3 year period which equates to 2 calls a year.

Our attendance standards are the standards that we set ourselves to reach certain types of incidents. For an incident to be measured against our response standards it has to meet the following criteria – it has to be a life risk incident requiring a minimum 2 pump attendance.

If both of the above criteria are met then other factors are taken into consideration to determine the risk of the incident such as the age and health of the occupant and whether the property is rented. Our current attendance standard times are:

	1st Pump	2nd Pump
High Risk	within 8 minutes	within 13 minutes
Medium Risk	within 10 minutes	within 15 minutes
Low Risk	within 18 minutes	within 23 minutes

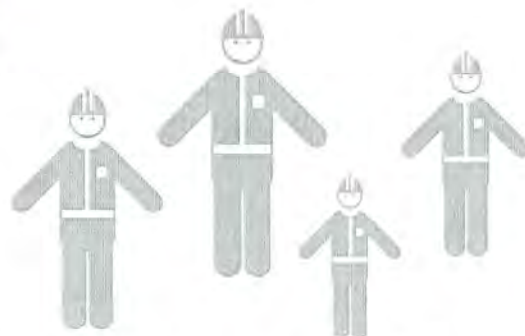
This option would not impact on our ability to meet the attendance standards for high risk incidents. For attendance at medium risk incidents the Service would not achieve the attendance standards for the first appliance at medium risk incidents on an additional 0.1% over a 3 year period which equates to 1 incident over the 3 years. As a second appliance the Service would not achieve the attendance standard for medium risk incidents as a second appliance for an additional 0.4% over a 3 year period

which equates to 2 incidents over the 3 years. As a second appliance the Service would not achieve the attendance standard for low risk incidents for an additional 0.1% over a 3 year period which equates to 1 incident per year.

Removing the second appliance from Rugeley would result in an increase in demand for attendance at life risk calls for Cannock (first appliance) 12 more calls per year as a second appliance, Lichfield (first appliance) 3 more calls per year as a second appliance and Abbots Bromley 3 calls per year as a second appliance.

The removal of the second appliance would result in the opportunity to reduce the number of operational staff at Rugeley. The reduction would equate to 7 posts from the current level. This would enable maintenance of the first appliance and the HVP. Implementing this option would require a commitment to maintain the training at additional retained stations to provide resilience to the crew of the HVP when deployed to other areas.

Savings would be around £81,000 per year. Further savings would be achieved through reductions in vehicle maintenance and replacement



OPTION 2: Remove the second appliance and move the High Volume Pump to Burton-on-Trent

The impact for the second appliance is as detailed above however the relocation of the HVP to Burton would result in personnel at that station requiring additional training for an additional special vehicle.

The HVP is part of the National Resilience provision and as part of this is periodically mobilised outside Staffordshire for extended periods. This was last

seen in early 2014 and crew welfare arrangements were catered for by the host fire and rescue service. It is anticipated that the ability to mobilise the HVP and the cost of doing so will be no different to that currently experienced.

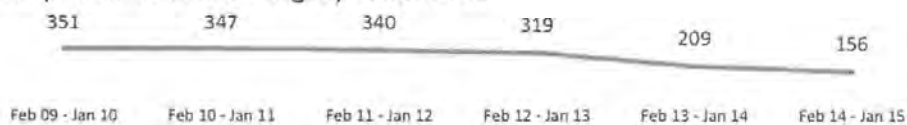
The removal of the second appliance and the HVP would result in the opportunity to reduce the number of operational staff at Rugeley. The reduction would equate to 11 posts from the current level.

The savings would be around £130,000 per year.

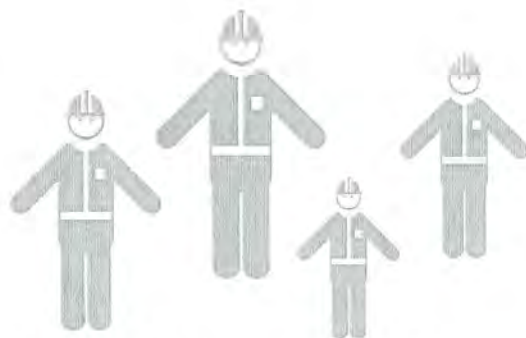
Background information

The options we are considering have been developed using the following supporting information. We have also conducted research alongside Staffordshire County Council's Insight Team into potential future risks and demand for our services across Stoke-on-Trent and Staffordshire.

6 yearly incident demand - Rugeley Station Area

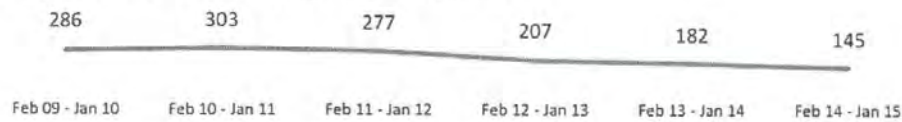


- Rugeley Community Fire Station is a retained duty system station classed as a two-appliance station. The High Volume Pump (HVP), which is deployed along with double hose bin and welfare vehicle, is also stationed at Rugeley.
- On average the first appliance is available 97% of the time – this includes times when the crewing drops from 5 firefighters to 3 firefighters. The second appliance is available on average 63% of the time.
- Over the past 5 years fire calls in the Rugeley area have fallen from 351 to 209 and so far this year (Feb 14 – Jan 15) down to 156.
- The demand for the first appliance has reduced from 286 to 182 and so far this year (Feb 14 – Jan 15) down to 145. Demand for the second appliance has reduced from 110 to 28 and so far this year (Feb 14 – Jan 15) down to 17. The demand for the HVP and associated appliance remains relatively static during the 5-year period.
- Some of the reduction in demand is due to work to reduce the impact of calls to unwanted fire signals premises and changes to mobilising policies.

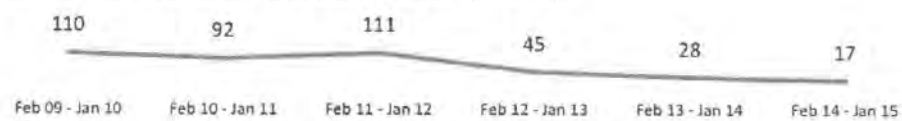


Background information

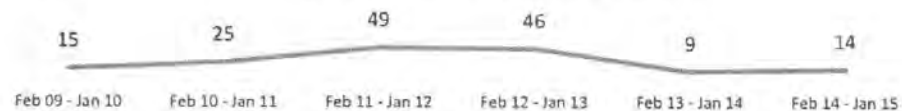
6 yearly incident demand – (Rugeley First Appliance)



6 yearly incident demand – (Rugeley Second Appliance)



6 yearly incident demand – (Rugeley HVP and associated appliances)



- We have used specially designed analysis to give us more detail about the severity of life risk incidents we attend. Over the past 3 years of the 620 incidents analysed only 95 were high severity.
- 85% of incidents attended by Rugeley within their station area are deemed 'low severity'.

HIGH SEVERITY FIRES

A building fire with damage at room of origin or beyond, a Road Traffic Collision involving extrication or special service call with an extrication/ rescue or high level action.

LOW SEVERITY FIRES

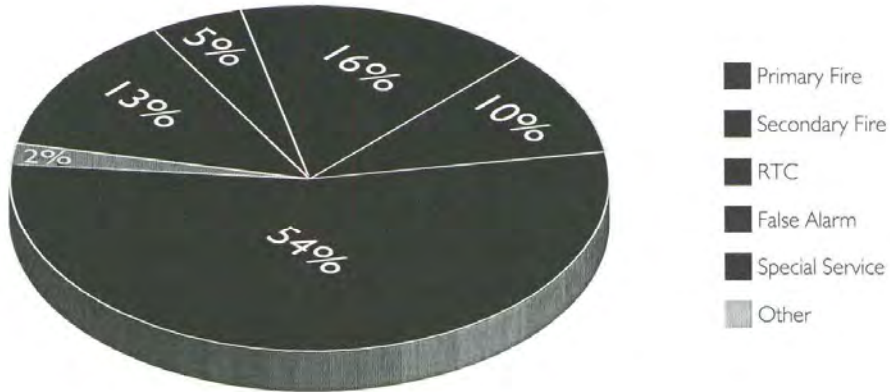
A building fire with no damage or limited damage, a Road Traffic Collision not requiring an extrication, false alarm calls and all other fires other than building fires.



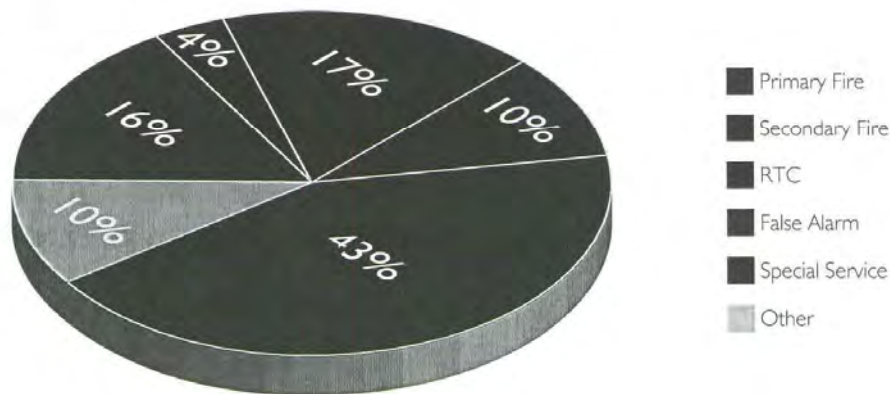
- 63% of calls occur between 12 noon and midnight.
- 62% of high severity calls occur between 12 noon and midnight.

Overall demand by hour of day mirrors the Service's activity profile. Low demand from midnight to 7am. Demand increases through the day to peak around 10am and then reduces slightly but remains relatively static until 6pm when it then decreases further until 11pm.

5 yearly demand - All incident types



February 2014 to January 2015 demand - All incident types



Primary Fire	Primary fires are generally more serious fires occurring in one or more of the following locations, buildings, caravans or trailers, vehicles and other methods of transport (not derelict). Outdoor storage, plant, machinery, agricultural, forestry property, other outdoor structures including post boxes, tunnels, bridges, etc., any fire involving casualties or rescues, or attended by four or more appliances, would also be categorised as a primary fire.
Secondary Fire	Secondary fires are generally small fires which start in, and are confined to, outdoor locations. Typically, they are fires in grass or heathland, fires involving rubbish, fires involving street or railway furniture and fires in derelict buildings or vehicles.
RTC	Road Traffic Collisions that are attended by the Fire Service.
False Alarm	Any incident where a fire was reported maliciously or mistakenly.
Special Service	Any other incident that would require fire service attendance e.g. rescue from water or lift, chemical incidents or incidents involving the rescue of animals.
Other	Non-incidents that are logged with control. E.g. training exercises, non-attendances etc.

Give us your views

Please take a look at the information in this booklet about our Community Safety Options for Rugeley Community Fire Station. We want to get your comments on the options we are currently considering and any other thoughts or ideas you may have about how we develop our services to the local community.

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Community Safety Options Consultation
Staffordshire Fire and Rescue Service, Pirehill, Stone, Staffordshire, ST15 0BS
3. Attend one of our public meetings – see our website for details, contact your local fire station or see local press for details.
4. Follow us for updates on social media:



@staffsfire



Staffs Fire and Rescue

We are also consulting on different options in the following areas; Burslem, Kidsgrove, Stone, Stafford, Cannock, Lichfield, Burton-upon-Trent and Tamworth – you can find out more information on our website.

All of the information that we gather during this consultation will be used to help our Fire and Rescue Authority (FRA) make decisions about which options might be selected for trial implementation for further consultation.

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