



OFFICIAL

# Risk Based Intervention Programme 2024/25

## Community Safety Committee

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Date: 22 March 2024

Agenda Item:

06

Submitted By: Director of Service Delivery

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<b>Purpose</b>	This report provides Members of the Community Safety Committee with information on the Risk Based Intervention Programme setting out the fire protection activities for 2024 – 2025
<b>Recommendations</b>	That Members of the Community Safety Committee approve the Risk Based Intervention Programme for 2024 - 2025.
<b>Summary</b>	<p>The Risk Based Intervention Programme (RBIP) is the new name for the previous inspection programme and is a requirement of the National Framework for Fire &amp; Rescue Services. It enables WYFRS to determine the fire protection risks within West Yorkshire and utilise our resources to deliver a programme of audits in premises where the Regulatory Reform (Fire Safety) Order 2005 applies.</p> <p>This year's RBIP is the first which takes in to account the principles of new national guidance that supports Fire &amp; Rescue Services in utilising a consistent methodology for intervention. Whilst this guidance has yet to be published, through the national work of our officers we are able to incorporate the principles of that draft guidance within this programme.</p>

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Local Government (Access to information) Act 1972

Exemption Category: None

Contact Officer: Chris Kemp – Senior Fire Protection Manager  
[christopher.kemp@westyorkshire.gov.uk](mailto:christopher.kemp@westyorkshire.gov.uk)

Background papers open to inspection: None

Annexes: A - Risk Based Intervention Programme 2024-2025

## **1 Introduction**

- 1.1 The Risk Based Intervention Programme (RBIP) details how West Yorkshire Fire and Rescue Service will meet the requirements of the current National Framework. The full document is provided at Annex A and provides details of the annual programme of visits, based upon national intelligence of emerging risks and clarification/national determination on the definition of High Risk in relation to Fire Protection activities.
- 1.2 The National Framework expects Fire Authorities to have a locally determined risk-based inspection programme in place for enforcing compliance with the provisions of the Regulatory Reform (Fire Safety) Order 2005 (FSO). Historically this has been based on local factors, but we have now considered the principles of the yet published national document 'Higher Risk Occupancies - Preliminary Guidance and Relative Priorities for Risk Based Intervention Programmes' which have been incorporated into the document attached at Annex A.
- 1.3 The RBIP also enables the Authority to demonstrate that it is meeting its statutory enforcement responsibilities in respect of the FSO.

## **2 Information**

- 2.1 Annexe A to this report provides a full copy of the RBIP which demonstrates how WYFRS will discharge its statutory duties in relation to Fire Protection. We want to ensure that the communities of West Yorkshire are safe in the premises they use. Our Fire Protection Inspectors will visit premises in line with the RBIP to check compliance with the FSO and where necessary they will carry out an audit relevant to the premises and utilise their powers as an inspector to ensure compliance.
- 2.2 The delivery of a RBIP needs to have cognisance of other external requirements on regulators. One such requirement is the Regulators Code which places a statutory duty on all regulators to have regard to the burden of inspection placed on building owners. Historically our RBIP has not be one which provided a re-inspection frequency to specific premises types but focused on available information and intelligence to identify those premises which place relevant persons at the greatest risk.
- 2.3 With the development of national methodologies we will be commencing a programme of reinspection at higher risk premises. We envisage this to align with recommendations that the most high-risk premises are inspected every 3 years.
- 2.5 The RBIP for 2024/25 builds on the work we have achieved in 2023/24 to provide a benchmark date in which our re-inspection frequency can be determined. This process is development that we will be looking to progress within OSARIS, our Protection database as we progress in to the 24/25 year.

## **3 Financial Implications**

- 3.1 There are no financial implications arising from this report.

## **4 Legal Implications**

- 4.1 The Monitoring Officer has considered this report and is satisfied it is presented in compliance with the Authority's Constitution

## 5 Human Resource and Diversity Implications

5.1 There are no Human Resource and Diversity implications arising from this report.

## 6 Equality Impact Assessment

Are the recommendations within this report subject to Equality Impact Assessment as outlined in the EIA guidance? ( <a href="#">EIA guidance and form 2020 form.docx (westyorksfire.gov.uk)</a> )	No
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The EIA is available on request from the report author or from [diversity.inclusion@westyorksfire.gov.uk](mailto:diversity.inclusion@westyorksfire.gov.uk)

## 7 Health, Safety and Wellbeing Implications

7.1 The health and safety of our staff and the communities we serve is our priority. Given the targeted approach we take there is inevitably a higher risk of conflict when our inspectors attend premises which are non-compliant. We have processes in place to ensure lone working arrangements are managed and risk assessments for inspectors to follow which provide the opportunity for the attendance of additional colleagues or the involvement of the Police.

## 8 Environmental Implications

8.1 There are no significant environmental implications arising from this report.

## 9 Your Fire and Rescue Service Priorities

9.1 This report links with the Community Risk Management Plan 2022-25 strategic priorities below;

- Focus our prevention and protection activities on reducing risk and vulnerability.
- Collaborate with partners to improve all of our services.
- Plan and deploy our resources based on risk.

## 10 Conclusions

10.1 The RBIP enables us to demonstrate that we are utilising our fire protection resources in the most effective and efficient manner by being proactive in determining the actual risk in premises.

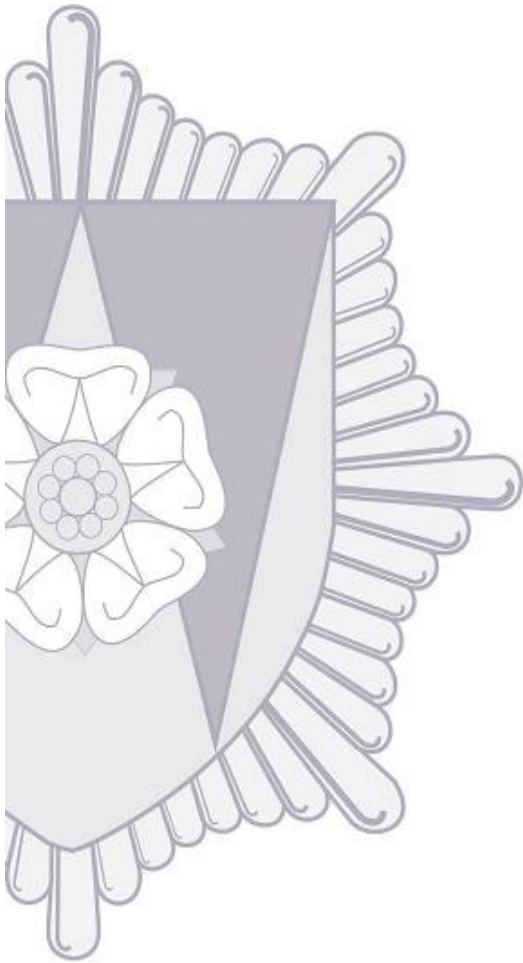
10.2 The document provides a robust demonstration of how we utilise our fire protection resources to focus on those premises which present the highest risk.

10.3 Our inspectors improve compliance and this inevitably reduces the risk to relevant persons should a fire occur.



## Fire Protection Policy

### Risk Based Intervention Program 2024 - 2025



**West Yorkshire Fire & Rescue Service**

**Oakroyd Hall**

**Birkenshaw**

**Bradford**

**BD11 2DY**

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***PREVENTING PROTECTING RESPONDING***

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## Risk Based Intervention Program 2024 - 2025

### 1 Introduction

- 1.1 This Risk Based Intervention Programme (RBIP) details how West Yorkshire Fire and Rescue Service (WYFRS) will meet the requirements of the current National Framework. This document covers the period up to 31 March 2025.
- 1.2 The National Framework expects Fire Authorities to have a locally determined risk-based inspection programme in place for enforcing compliance with the provisions of the Regulatory Reform (Fire Safety) Order 2005 (FSO). Historically we have based this on local factors but have now introduced the principles of new national guidance which is currently in development.
- 1.3 The RBIP enables the Authority to demonstrate that it is meeting its enforcement responsibilities in respect of the FSO.
- 1.4 The FSO makes Risk Assessment central to determining the necessary level of fire precautions in non-domestic premises and the common parts of multi-occupied domestic premises. The statutory responsibility for ensuring an adequate level of fire safety lies with the Responsible Person for individual premises – usually the employer, or occupier (person in control of the premises) or the owner. This RBIP does not place any undue responsibility of compliance with this Authority.
- 1.5 The Fire Authority has a statutory duty to enforce the compliance requirements of the FSO in the majority of premises, although the Health & Safety Executive (HSE), the Crown Premises Inspection Group and local authorities also have enforcement responsibilities in some specific types of premises.
- 1.6 The development of this intervention programme allows WYFRS to demonstrate that we are focusing our resources on those premises that represent the greatest risk to life in the event of fire through failure to comply with fire safety law.
- 1.7 Fire Protection Inspectors (FPI) are specifically trained and authorised to carry out “audits” as defined by IRMP Note 4 which is a full in-depth inspection in relation to whether the Responsible Person of the premises is complying with the FSO. The competence of our FPI’s and the associated assurance process is subject to external scrutiny through Kirklees Audit, receiving a score of ‘Substantial Assurance’ in March 2023.
- 1.8 Our Fire Protection team have adopted the NFCC “short audit” model which aims to provide the facility for inspectors to carry out an audit relevant to the premises they are visiting, allowing them to make a judgment to determine if the premises are safe enough. If this is deemed to be the case the inspector conducts a much shorter audit which significantly reduces the time the business has to engage with us as a regulator. By doing this, we reduce the burden of inspection on business which allows us to target resources more effectively.
- 1.9 We have developed and realigned this RBIP to the most up to date methodology outlined within the ORH-NFCC draft guidance (of which members of WYFRS have been key contributors) together with guidance on risk, highest risk occupancies and prioritising fire safety interventions. This new approach will in the future develop new working arrangements with Operations and Prevention to ascertain the most appropriate method of intervention within premises.
- 1.10 Station personnel are not authorised to inspect or audit premises under the FSO. However, it is incumbent on operational staff to gather risk information in relation to fighting fires in premises that may pose a risk to the safety of firefighters and the public alike. Operational crews carry out visits to collect site specific risk information, these visits which are carried

## Risk Based Intervention Program 2024 - 2025

out under section 7(2)d of the Fire & Rescue Services Act 2004 do not form part of this RBIP, they do however form a key element of intelligence that we utilise to assess risk. Whilst on site crews collect basic fire safety information that enables them to determine if a referral through to a specialist FPI is necessary

- 1.11 All Watch and Crew Managers will have attended either the previous Operations Fire Protection course which was delivered by the Fire Protection team or the newly introduced Level 3 introductory Certificate in Fire Safety, both of which provide a comparable grounding knowledge in fire protection and as such, ensures that our operational staff are competent to collect and identify Fire Protection issues.
- 1.12 Whilst station personnel carry out visits to gather operational risks, they will inevitably utilise the training, skills and knowledge gained to highlight potential fire protection issues, via a Fire Safety Check these will be scored accordingly, and a follow up visit actioned by a fire protection inspector where necessary.

## 2. Assurance

- 2.1 In order to establish how our RBIP is achieving the targets set within this document we will continue to analysis the data input and scrutinise this centrally on a monthly and quarterly basis we present this information annually to the Home Office and members of the Authority.
- 2.2 To assure the Authority that WYFRS is targeting its resources affectively it has adopted the principles of the following recent framework guidance established by NFCC:

**The National Framework** expects Fire Authorities to have a locally determined RBIP in place for enforcing compliance with the provisions of the Regulatory Reform (Fire Safety) Order 2005.

**Protection Fire Standards** which require the Authority to create, and be able to evidence, its community risk management plan in line with a nationally approved structure which involves the key components detailed within the standard.

**The Competence Framework** for Fire Safety Regulators expects officers to be trained to the appropriate standard for the work they undertake.

**Community Risk Management Programme (now its own Fire Standard)** Whereby a fire and rescue service assess its foreseeable community related risks and uses this knowledge to decide how those risks will be mitigated.

**Definition of High Risk** For consistency the definition was endorsed in 2020 following a national consultation process.

**Preliminary Guidance Technical Note - Higher Risk Occupancies Preliminary Guidance and Relative Priorities for Risk Based Intervention Programmes.** Current NFCC guidance which has been updated and should be published within this RBIP year.

**Developing a National Risk Methodology**  
Definition of Risk Phase 2 - Other Building Fires:

## 3. Information

- 3.1 We want to ensure that the communities of West Yorkshire are safe in the premises they use, our Fire Protection Inspectors will continue to visit premises where we receive intelligence to suggest that compliance with the FSO is significantly poor, where

## **Risk Based Intervention Program 2024 - 2025**

necessary they will carry out an audit relevant to the premises and utilise their powers as an inspector to ensure compliance.

- 3.2 Our Senior Officers are engaged with national work to develop a consistent approach to risk-based intervention through the NFCC and Home Office which is focusing on the definition of risk and a standardised RBIP methodology. We understand that guidance is expected to be published during 2024 but rather than wait for that publication we have incorporated the high-risk premises identified within the methodology to ensure we are working towards the type of approach that we expect to be published. Details of this are included in Section 4.
- 3.3 Fire Protection Inspectors are provided with individual targets which are based on calculations within National Guidance, this guidance however does not take account of the type of premises they are visiting and the outcome of the audit, only the available hours per inspector.
- 3.4 In order to develop a target for fire protection inspectors we would have to calculate the average time taken for an audit, this can vary significantly based upon the size, type and occupancy of the premises together with the required interventions by the inspector to ensure compliance. The number of hours a full-time inspector is expected to commit to fire protection work is 1440 per year taking in to account, training, Continuous Professional Development (CPD) and other administrative work.
- 3.5 As a service we recognise the importance of audits within premises, however they do not represent the full picture of activity within the team. During the Covid pandemic we demonstrated the importance of collaborative working with Local Authorities in ensuring that premises which were repurposed were safe to be used. We have realised the benefit of this type of partner working which will continue to be carried out by our Protection Team and may therefore have an impact on the number of audits which we will complete annually.
- 3.6 Inclusive of the hours specified in 3.4 our inspectors will also be required to dedicate time to supporting new trainees. We are continuing on our programme of introducing new staff to the team which will mean that our competent staff are required to support newer, less experienced staff in order to progress.

## **4 Programme of risk based interventions.**

- 4.1 Our RBIP does not exist to generate enforcement action, its purpose being to target our resources effectively at the highest risks, thus maintaining fire protection standards through compliance and reducing the likelihood of loss of life due to fire. Due to this targeted approach, it is inevitable that enforcement action will follow as a result of this plan.
- 4.2 The RBIP is underpinned by a determination of the level of risk presented by premises through non-compliance and residual risk. Inspections will be determined by their priority when set against other similar premises which may present a greater or lesser risk due to poor compliance with the FSO. The focus of the FSO is life safety.
- 4.3 The RBIP is delivered by specialist Fire Protection Inspectors whose training, skills and knowledge have been gained through extensive training in line with the principles of the Competence Framework. We are currently reassessing individual inspectors to realign them to the latest revision of the framework and the new 3<sup>rd</sup> party accreditation through the Contextualised Auditors Register. These Inspectors will target those premises that present the highest risk within West Yorkshire.
- 4.4 We will achieve this by utilising a programme of pro-active interventions determined by the methodology of the latest NFCC guidance which is indicated by Table C in Appendix 3.



## **Risk Based Intervention Program 2024 - 2025**

Details of the programme of pro-active risk-based interventions for 2024/25 are included in Table A in Appendix 1.

- 4.5 In addition to those premises identified above, we will carry out the following work:

### **Houses in Multiple Occupation (HMO)**

The enforcing authority for the provisions of the Housing Act 2004 is the Local Housing Authority (LHA) and not WYFRA.

A legislative overlap means that both the LHA and WYFRA may enforce fire safety standards in a HMO. In order to clarify areas of responsibility a national protocol has been produced which WYFRS have adopted with the 5 Local Housing Authorities. This supports partnership working within these premises and ensures reactive interventions are managed appropriately.

### **Schools (LEA) (Sampling Inspections)**

Each of the 5 Local Education Authorities (LEA's) within West Yorkshire has agreed a working protocol with WYFRA. These protocols are reviewed and updated as necessary. FPI's may carry out sample audits to check fire safety standards and compliance through both independent and joint inspections.

### **Fire Engineered and Complex Buildings**

The fire engineering team exists to reduce fire risk in large and complex buildings. The majority of these buildings incorporate some element of fire engineering as a risk control measure e.g. smoke control or sprinklers.

Fire engineering may rely on complex systems to reduce risk to an acceptable level. It is essential that systems are maintained and that alterations to the building do not compromise the fire safety strategy and engineered systems for the building.

The team will conduct joint visits with operational staff to increase their awareness of the hazards, firefighting facilities, layouts and evacuation procedures within fire engineered and complex buildings enabling the creation of Tactical Information Plans.

- 4.4 The perception of risk in premises can remain high even though the premises may be fully compliant with the FSO. We will maintain the concept of improving the 'regulatory compliance level' within the premises we visit.
- 4.5 All fire safety audits include the requirement for FPI's to discuss the problems related to arson and the opportunities available for reducing them, with referrals to the District Prevention Teams as and when deemed necessary.
- 4.6 Each year, in addition to the work identified above our Fire Protection Inspectors will deal with routine visits to premises as detailed in the following sections, which are generated by other legislation.

#### **4.6.1 Petroleum Inspections**

Inspections will be carried out by specialist FPI's who are duly authorised under the Health & Safety at Work etc. Act 1974 to ensure compliance with the Petroleum (Consolidation) Regulations 2014 and Dangerous Substances and Explosive Atmospheres Regulations 2002 (DSEAR). Additionally, as the Petroleum Enforcing Authority, we also have a duty to:

- Ensure the approved arrangements are maintained at sites.
- Approve and provide guidance and advice to new and refurbished sites.
- Investigate all reports of non-compliance.
- Review the license arrangements for individual licensed sites.

## **Risk Based Intervention Program 2024 - 2025**

At present there are approx. 300 licensed/certificated petrol filling stations in West Yorkshire.

### **4.6.2 Explosives**

Inspections will be carried out by specialist FPI's who are duly authorised under the Health & Safety at Work etc. Act 1974, The Explosives Act 1875 and the Fireworks Act 2003 to ensure compliance with the licensing and registration requirements of the Explosives Regulations 2014. Firework Inspections carried out by specialist officers are in support of the memorandum of understanding between the Authority and West Yorkshire Trading Standards.

### **4.6.3 BASIS Inspections**

BASIS is an independent registration, standards, certification and training organisation (serving pesticide, horticulture, forestry and other relevant interests), working with and through industry organisations to implement relevant sections of 'The Food and Environment Protection Act 1985' and other legislative and industry Code of Practice requirements.

WYFRS and BASIS have established and agreed joint working arrangements which promote opportunities for WYFRS to obtain operational information about operational risks and to ensure fire safety resources are targeted towards higher risk to life premises.

### **4.6.4 NAMOS Inspections**

The Dangerous Substances (Notification and Marking of Sites) Regulations 1990 (referred to as the NAMOS Regulations), require the person in control of any site or premises where a total quantity of 25 tonnes or more of dangerous substances are used or stored, or are to become used or stored, to give written notification to both the Fire & Rescue Service and the Health and Safety Executive.

### **4.6.5 Unwanted Fire Signals (UwFS)**

We will continue to work with local and national businesses to reduce the number of false alarms in premises where the FSO applies. In conjunction with our UwFS policy we will visit those premises that cause concerns to our operational response crews due to persistent attendance to false alarms, if after exploring our cost recovery process there fails to be a reduction in attendances.

## **4.7 Consultation**

The primary responsibility for enforcing 'general fire precautions' in places other than domestic dwellings rests with this Authority. In some cases, other enforcing authorities may have responsibilities for certain fire precautions under more specific legislation. In such cases, we have effective and agreed consultation procedures with those relevant statutory authorities, e.g.

### **4.7.1 Health & Safety**

Owing to the overlap of certain responsibilities for fire precautions the Authority will establish and maintain close links with the authorities enforcing the provisions of the Health & Safety at Work etc. Act 1974.

### **4.7.2 Building Regulations**

Through effective consultation with 'building control bodies' the Authority will ensure that buildings are adequately protected from the effects of fire as required by the Building Regulations. In order to facilitate the consultation process the 'building control body' will

## **Risk Based Intervention Program 2024 - 2025**

take the co-coordinating role with this Authority and as per procedural guidance we will provide responses to consultation requests

### **4.7.3 Licensing**

West Yorkshire Fire & Rescue Authority (the Authority) is a “Responsible Authority” as defined within the Licensing Act 2003 (the Act). The responsibility for licensing functions under the act is the local authority (LA). Responsible authorities must be notified of applications for the grant, variation, or review of a premises license or club premises certificate. The Authority will examine license applications and the applicant will be advised of their responsibilities under the RRO.

### **4.7.4 Sports Grounds**

The Fire Safety order has passed all enforcement duties, in certificated sports grounds and regulated stands over to local authorities.

To support our operational colleagues and ensure that timely and appropriate advice is given during these multi-agency meetings, we provide nominated fire protection inspectors to represent WYFRA.

### **4.7.5 Statutory Notifications**

Regulatory Reform (Fire Safety) Order 2005 - Fire Fighters’ Switches for Luminous Tube Signs etc.

In the case of new installations, the ‘responsible person’ is required, not less than 42 days before commencement of the work, to give notice to West Yorkshire Fire & Rescue Authority (the Authority) showing the location, colouring and marking of the cut-off switch for such installations.

## Risk Based Intervention Program 2024 - 2025

### Appendix 1

#### Proactive Programme of Risk Based Audits

1.1 Although not yet published, WYFRS officers have been significantly involved in and participated with the NFCC and Home Office to understand the principles of the new methodology to create our intervention program for 2024 – 25. The program began in 2023 (Table A) and we will be developing our focus to encompass all the higher risk premises types identified in the methodology, and will therefore conduct a programme of pro-active audits in the following premises (Table B):

1.2

Table A

	Target audits for 2023/24	Total number of premises	% of premises in this year's programme
Hospital	2	70	3%
Care Home	328	647	51%
Flats	150	450	33%
Hotel	14	314	5%
Other Sleep	21	100*	21%
School	0	200	0
<b>Audits</b>	<b>515</b>	<b>1781</b>	<b>29%</b>

Table B

	Target audits for 2024/25	Total number of premises	Comments
Hospital		70 (sites)	See 1.3 below
Hospice	15	15	100%
Care Home	311	639	100% at the end of 2024/25
Flats with EWS	100*	450	See 1.4 below
Student accom over 18m / 7 storeys inc those with EWS	59	89	100% at end of 2024/25
Childrens Homes	108	108	100%
Sample of Community, Economic or Heritage of a Higher Risk	67	NK	Sample
<b>Audits</b>	<b>660</b>	<b>1371</b>	

Note: The number of premises varies slightly year on year due to premises closing and new ones being opened.

1.3 To further support our RBIP in this year we are developing new engagement methods and audit procedures within hospitals which will feature in the 2024/25 programme. This new method has been developed with support of external specialists and NHS Trusts and will provide a mechanism of targeted inspections within these premises.

## Risk Based Intervention Program 2024 - 2025

- 1.4 Our focus for blocks of flats for 2024/25 will be on those which continue to require some form of remediation. The purpose of this being that buildings requiring remediation present a greater risk to residents. The majority of this work will inevitably be within the Leeds area and working arrangements with Private Sector Housing and Building Control have been implemented to support the delivery of this programme.

A large number of high-rise blocks are used for student accommodation. Of these about 89 are greater than 18m or 7 storeys in height and therefore need to meet the same requirements as flats. Some having been assessed have been identified with External Wall issues and therefore will form part of this year's program where remediation is needed.

- 1.5 We have continued to support our team when working within these premises types by developing a programme of training and CPD activity which aligns to the targeted premises types identified within Table B above, these activities have included:

- Training on External Wall Systems
- Training and awareness of FRAEW and PAS:9980
- Attendance on HTM course
- HTM refresher courses
- Care home refresher CPD

- 1.6 We will continue to audit premises on a reactive basis based on the following factors and in line with the priority principles set out in

- Intelligence received that indicates poor compliance of fire safety law which is likely to put relevant persons at risk of death or serious injury in case of fire.
- Referrals from Operational Crews and partners
- Complaints from members of the public
- National identified risks
- Local and national incidents

## Appendix 2

### Prioritisation of Fire Protection reactive work

1.1 Every complaint, referral or report of dangerous conditions is reviewed by the Enforcement Manager or equivalent and prioritised in to one of 5 categories:

- Dangerous Conditions
- Priority 1
- Priority 2
- Priority 3

1.2 The criteria used for determining the priority of each work item is set out below under each additional heading however, the information will be assessed based upon the following criteria which is not in any specific order:

- Time of day
- Use of premises
- Number of people likely to be using the premises
- Familiarity of occupants
- Vulnerability of occupants
- Sleeping / non-sleeping
- Nature of deficiencies
- Historical data / action
- Primary Authority Scheme involvement
- Any additional hazards/information

#### 1.3 Dangerous Conditions

Work tasks set as Dangerous Conditions will meet the following criteria:

- Report of inadequate fire precautions which place one or more relevant persons at immediate risk of death or serious injury should a fire occur.

The Enforcement Manager or equivalent will review such reports and determine if dangerous conditions are likely to exist utilising the factors set out in section 1.2 against the information received.

Reports of dangerous conditions will be responded to as soon as possible by being allocated to an available inspector for immediate action.

An initial visit will be made as soon as possible to determine if Prohibition or Restriction is necessary or if the risk can be reduced by the introduction of temporary interim measures.

#### 1.4 Priority 1

Work tasks set as Priority 1 will meet the following criteria:

- Dangerous conditions as detailed above in 1.3 are not present.
- The report includes serious inadequate fire precautions in premises with sleeping accommodation or vulnerable occupants which incorporate:
  - 1) Inadequate means of giving warning in case of fire and/or
  - 2) Inadequate means of escape

## Risk Based Intervention Program 2024 - 2025

The Enforcement Manager or equivalent will review such reports and determine the priority of the work item utilising the factors set out in section 1.2 against the information received.

Work tasks set as Priority 1 will be allocated to an appropriate inspector who based upon availability and the need to prioritise more urgent work items will carry out a response as soon as possible within 5 working days.

The task may extend beyond 5 working days dependent upon the level of involvement required and may have to be extended where other priority work takes precedence.

### 1.5 Priority 2

Work tasks set as Priority 2 will meet the following criteria:

- Dangerous conditions as detailed above in 1.3 are not present
- Serious inadequate fire precautions as detailed in 1.4 are not present.
- The report includes inadequate fire precautions which may incorporate:
  - 1) Inadequate means of giving warning in case of fire and/or
  - 2) Inadequate means of escape

The Enforcement Manager or equivalent will review such reports and determine the priority of the work item utilising the factors set out in section 2.6 against the information received.

Work tasks set as Priority 2 will be allocated to an appropriate inspector who based upon availability and the need to prioritise more urgent work items will carry out a response as soon as possible within 15 working days.

The task may extend beyond 15 working days dependent upon the level of involvement required and may have to be extended where other priority work takes precedence and resources will not allow the initial action date to be met.

### 1.6 Priority 3

Work tasks set as Priority 3 will meet the following criteria:

- Dangerous conditions as detailed above in 1.3 are not present.
- Serious inadequate fire precautions as detailed in 1.4 are not present.
- Inadequate fire precautions as detailed in 1.5 are not present.
- Inadequate fire precautions which relate to matters other than inadequate means of giving warning in case of fire and inadequate means of escape are present.

The Enforcement Manager or equivalent will review such reports and determine the priority of the task utilising the factors set out in section 1.2 against the information received.

Work tasks set as Priority 3 will be allocated to one of the following:

- Business Fire Safety Advisor
- Trainee Fire Protection Inspector

## **Risk Based Intervention Program 2024 - 2025**

Alternatively in the short-term, Priority 3 tasks may be allocated to a Fire Protection Inspector who will deal with the task via a desk top audit.

The task should be completed within 3 months however this may be extended dependent upon the level of involvement required and where other priority work takes precedence.

### **1.8 Requests for Advice**

We will aim to respond to a request for advice and will look to incorporate responding to these requests with those individuals new in role and undertaking training.

Requests for advice will normally be dealt with via telephone or by email. WYFRS will not carry out fire safety visits upon request.

If the Officer dealing with the request feels a site visit may be necessary due to concerns raised during the process of giving advice, then a new priority would be issued, and a visit may be undertaken.



## Risk Based Intervention Program 2024 - 2025

### Appendix 3

### NFCC occupancy/premises classifications and 'generic' risk levels

Table C

Risk Influencing Factors		Occupancy Category	IRS Measured Scores		Potential Consequence Ratings (potential severity of consequence if a fire develops)						Combined Risk Score	Relative Risk Score	Combined Risk Category
			Likelihood	Consequence	Individual Life Risk - (Dwellings only)	Societal Life Risk	Firefighter Risk	Community Loss Risk	Heritage Risk	Environment Risk			
A. Dependent Occupiers and complex evacuation risk	A1	Prison/Secure Establishments	10	6.2	1	10	10	10	1	1	322		Very High
	A2	Care/Nursing Homes/Hospices	9	7.5	1	10	5	10	1	1	300		Very High
	A3	Hospital (Treatment Buildings)	10	4.4	1	10	5	10	1	5	289		Very High
	A4	Communal Residence - Supported Living (Multi Occ)	8.5	8.8	1	10	5	5	1	1	283		Very High
	A5	Communal Residence - Hostels/Refuges (for dependent residents)	8.5	8.8	1	10	5	5	1	1	283		Very High
	A6	Sheltered Housing Flats (multi occ)	5.7	8.4	5	1	5	5	1	1	226		High
	A7	Sheltered Housing Flats (Extra Care) (multi occ) (Align with A6)	5.7	8.4	5	1	5	5	1	1	226		High
	A8	Residential Boarding School/Residential Education /Residential Family Centres	4.3	5.8	1	5	5	5	1	1	186		Medium
	A9	Childrens Homes (Ofsted etc) (Align scores with A8)	4.3	5.8	1	5	5	5	1	1	186		Medium
	A10	Day Schools for dependent pupils (SEN)	6.2	1	1	5	1	5	1	1	137		Low
	A11	Nursery/Creche (non residential)	1.9	2.1	1	5	1	5	1	1	105		Very Low
	B1	Block of flats (with interim measures in place) (Align scores with B3 plus increased Societal risk score)	4.3	5.8	1	5	10	5	1	1	211		High

## Risk Based Intervention Program 2024 - 2025



OFFICIAL

# Performance Against Response Indicators

## Community Safety Committee

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Date: 22 March 2024

Agenda Item:

**07**

Submitted By: Director of Service Delivery

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<b>Purpose</b>	To inform Members of Community Safety Committee of the performance against the 2023 / 24 performance outcome targets. The report specifically looks at performance covering 01 April 23 – 29 February 2024.
<b>Recommendations</b>	That Members of the Community Safety Committee note the contents of the report.
<b>Summary</b>	Members of the Community Safety Committee are presented this report as part of an ongoing commitment to demonstrate how the service delivery activities undertaken by WYFRS contribute to 'Making West Yorkshire Safer'.

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Local Government (Access to information) Act 1972

Exemption Category: None

Contact Officer: Scott Donegan, AM Operations Response  
[Scott.Donegan01@westyorkshire.gov.uk](mailto:Scott.Donegan01@westyorkshire.gov.uk)

Background papers open to inspection: None

Annexes: None

## **1 Introduction**

- 1.1 This performance report covers the period from 01 April 2023 to 29 February 2024.
- 1.2 A narrative against key performance indicators is provided at whole service level.

## **2 Information**

- 2.1 The OneView system allows managers and staff to monitor incident activity using real time data sets. Incidents are plotted geographically which allows for the identification of trends and a more thorough understanding of what is driving the indicators.
- 2.2 The attached reports provide a narrative alongside the performance indicators against the three-year average for the period.
- 2.3 It must be acknowledged that when comparing against the three-year average we are considering 'Covid Years' which are not representative of 2023 / 24. Due to this a comparison to the same period for 2022 / 23 will also be provided.

### **Service Level Performance Indicators**

#### **All Incidents**

- 2.4 For the period 1<sup>st</sup> April 2023 – 28<sup>th</sup> February 2024 we have responded to 23,578 incidents. This is 478 more than the three-year average, yet 1347 fewer than the same period last year. The three-year average does include a Covid year which does skew the comparison. The three-year average will become more consistent for the next financial year.
- 2.5 Summer activity tends to be weather driven and this year's wetter summer did contribute to fewer secondary fires through the second quarter. Attendance at False Alarms and Gaining Entry support to the Yorkshire Ambulance Service (YAS) have seen significant increases for this financial year and will be discussed in more detail later in this report.

#### **Incident Demand**

- 2.6 The peak period for operational mobilisations is between 15:00 and 22:00. During this reporting period, on average, operational demand over the weekend increases by 7.2% when compared to weekdays. This is a more consistent distribution when considered against last year's performance which was 15.6% busier on weekends.
- 2.7 Performance against the agreed Risk Based Planning Assumptions (RBPA) continues to be strong with the RBPAs being met for 94.3% of mobilisations. This is a slight improvement on the 93.8% for the same period last year.

## Fires

- 2.8 We have responded to 8142 fires since 01 April 2024, this is 744 fewer than the three yearly average and 2176 fewer than the same period last year. 35% of all emergencies attended are fires. In 2022 – 23, 41% of incidents attended were fires.
- 2.9 The Prevention and Risk Reduction Group are working to implement best practice highlighter within the NFCC Arson Reduction Strategy

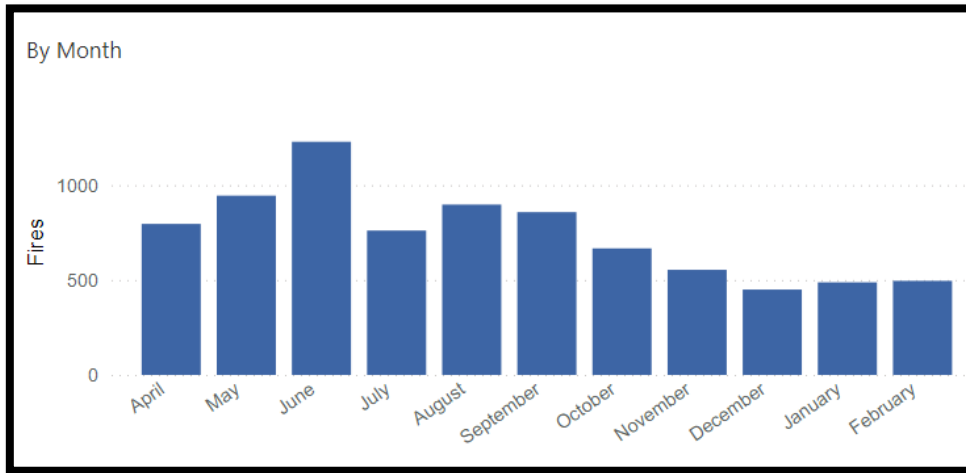


Figure 1 1st April 23 - 28th Feb 24

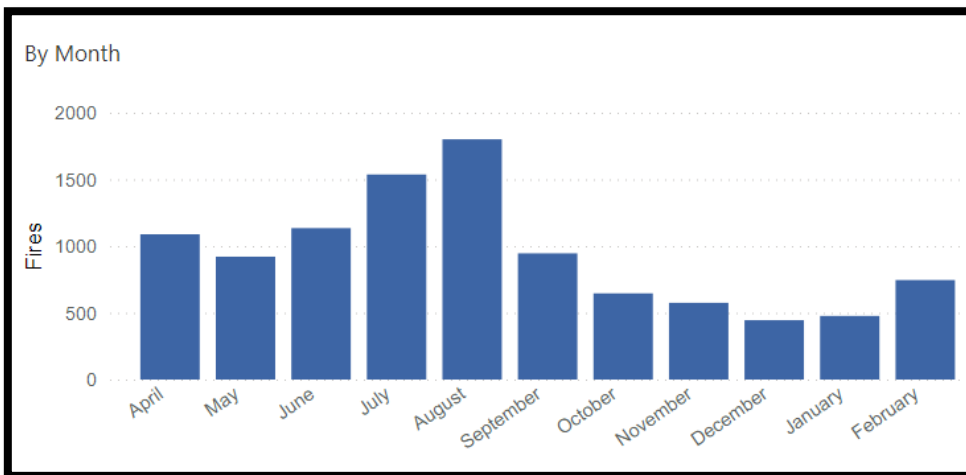


Figure 2 1st April 22 - 28th Feb 24

- 2.10 Deliberate fires account for 4749 mobilisations this is 744 fewer than the three year average and 1487 fewer than the same period last year. Working in partnership, we have had a successful bonfire period and our BeMoorAwareCampaign continues to show strong results across the county.

2.11 Through the first quarter of the year, we did see a significant and protracted wildfire on Marsden Moor. We have since commissioned a Strategic Analysis of Marsden Moor which will inform future tactics and equipment. Training has also been provided to moorland stakeholders in order to improve prevention and response to wildfires in that area.



*Figure 3 Wildfire Partnership Training*

2.12 Since 01 April 2023 we have responded to 882 accidental dwelling fires. This is one more than the same period last year and 1 less than the three year average.

2.13 During this reporting period we have completed 11120 safe and well visits. This is a 5% increase on the same period last year.

2.14 We continue to provide safe and well visits for the most vulnerable in our communities, through referrals we are able to identify vulnerable individuals and households by working with partners. Since January 2024 we have developed a community risk model underpinned by data which enables us to target vulnerable people who are not known to partners. This will increase the number of safe and well visits we undertake which will ultimately reduce dwelling fire risk in our communities.

### **Non-Fires**

2.15 There have been 4387 non-fire incidents in this reporting period. This is 442 more than the three year average and 280 more than the same period last year. Non-fires account for 19% of total operational demand.

2.16 Over the reporting period, we have supported the Yorkshire Ambulance Service at 1417 gaining entry incidents. This is 258 more than the same period last year

2.17 The top fire non-fire types are:

- Assisting other Agencies (900)
- RTCs (566)
- No Action Required (281)
- Lift Release (233)

## False Alarms

- 2.18 During this period we have attended 11049 false alarms. This is 780 additional false alarms when compared to the three year average and 549 more than the same period last year. False alarms account for 47% of operational demand during this reporting period.
- 2.19 There has been a 16% reduction in malicious false alarms (265) and we continue to provide education in schools, challenge at point of call and apply discretionary mobilising when it is thought a call may be malicious.
- 2.20 Automatic Fire Detection in non domestic properties has resulted in 3309 false alarms in this reporting period. The top 5 non domestic property types are:

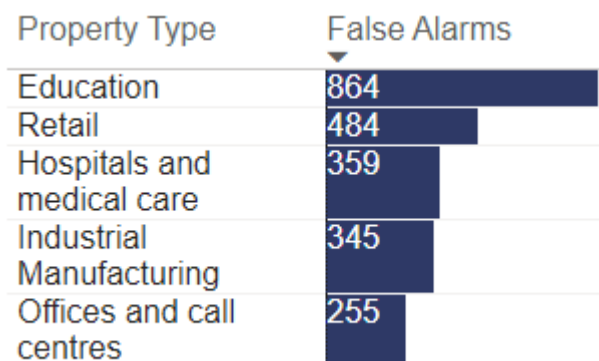


Figure 4 Non-domestic False Alarms

- 2.21 1467 of non domestic false alarms result from faulty equipment. A further 340 are accidentally or carelessly actuated.

## Fire Related Injuries and Fatalities

- 2.22 In this reporting period there have been 141 fire related injuries and twelve fire related fatalities. This is 18 additional injuries compared to the three year average and four more than last year. Of the injuries, 35 were considered severe, 118 were injuries considered slight.
- 2.23 There have been seven preventable dwelling fires. Fire Investigation indicates two of the fatalities were a result of unsafe smoking, two relating to candles, one from cooking, one from a Li-Ion battery and one from a naked flame.
- 2.24 We have also seen an increase in deliberate self-ignition. This has resulted in four fatalities in the reporting period. Work is being planned with mental health teams to identify individuals at risk of self-immolation to enable intervention to be put in place.

## Injuries and Fatalities

- 2.25 In this reporting period there have been 253 non-fire related fatalities compared with 194 last year. This is 79 more than the three year average. Effecting entry and support to partners account (197), suicides (17) and RTC (15) account for the majority of fatalities.





2.29 We continue to work in partnership with District Road Safety Partnership and the service is represented at the West Yorkshire Vision Zero Board. We have now introduced tyre safety checks during charity car washes and developed training courses such as @e-tude to tackle the emerging risk from powered two wheeled vehicles.

### **3 Financial Implications**

3.1 There are **no** financial implications resulting from this report.

### **4 Legal Implications**

4.1 The Monitoring Officer has considered this report and is satisfied it is presented in compliance with the Authority's Constitution

### **5 Human Resource and Diversity Implications**

5.1 It has been identified through national datasets that higher levels of deprivation are a key factor in the occurrence of fire and other emergencies. By targeting prevention activities to those most vulnerable we are likely to support and reduce risk in the most diverse communities across the county.

### **6 Equality Impact Assessment**

Are the recommendations within this report subject to Equality Impact Assessment as outlined in the EIA guidance? ( <a href="#">EIA guidance and form 2020 form.docx (westyorkfire.gov.uk)</a> )	Yes / No
Date EIA Completed	DD/MM/YY
Date EIA Approved	DD/MM/YY

The EIA is available on request from the report author or from [diversity.inclusion@westyorkfire.gov.uk](mailto:diversity.inclusion@westyorkfire.gov.uk)

### **7 Health, Safety and Wellbeing Implications**

7.1 The health, safety and wellbeing of all WYFRS staff involved in responding to emergency incidents is one of the key priorities contained within the Your Fire and Rescue Service 2022-2025. The District Command teams actively monitor the health and safety of staff following incidents and have welfare provisions in place for any specific incident type where crews may witness distressing scenes with support available through local managers and the Occupational Health and Safety Unit.

## **8 Environmental Implications**

- 8.1 Working in partnership has enabled WYFRS to relaunch the Bemooraware campaign to reduce the risk of wildfire across our moorland areas. This has proven extremely successful this summer in preventing significant wildfires and opened networks which we will use to improve our prevention and response activities in the future.
- 8.2 We will continue to monitor response activity related to climate change and through the CRMP process develop our operational response and prevention resource to manage the risk.

## **9 Your Fire and Rescue Service Priorities**

- 9.1 This report links with the Community Risk Management Plan 2022-25 strategic priorities below:
- Improve the safety and effectiveness of our firefighters.
  - Plan and deploy our resources based on risk.
  - Focus our prevention and protection activities on reducing risk and vulnerability.
  - Collaborate with partners to improve all of our services.
  - Continuously improve using digital and data platforms to innovate and work smarter.

## **10 Conclusions**

- 10.1 Members of the Community Safety Committee are presented this report as part of an ongoing commitment to demonstrate how the service delivery activities undertaken by WYFRS contribute to 'Making West Yorkshire Safer'.
- 10.2 Although a number of indicators are not currently achieving the three year average, performance compared to 2022 /23 is strong.
- 10.3 In this reporting period, the service has responded to significantly fewer incidents overall when compared to last year and attended less fires. We continue to perform strongly when compared to comparable FRS's in regard to dwelling fires and RTCs and since the 18<sup>th</sup> March we have applied a new mobilising strategy for AFAs which will provide significantly more time for prevention, protection and training.

## Performance 2022 / 23



## Performance 2023 / 24



## **Performance Management Wakefield District 1<sup>st</sup> April 2023 – 28<sup>th</sup> February 2024**

### **All incidents**

There have been a total of 3053 incidents across the district this reporting period. This is 192 more incidents compared to the 3-year average. Both fires and accidental dwelling fires are down in this period compared to the 3 year average and this is a direct correlation to the positive community work carried out by our crews and prevention team. We have started a developed of strong multiagency upstreaming programme which has enabled us to get our messages to young people before poor decisions are made or bad habits formed.

### **Fires**

There have been 1253 fires during this period, this is 97 fewer compared to the 3-year average. This is split into 401 primary fires and 846 secondary fires. 592 were reported as deliberate and 661 accidental. Engagement has been undertaken through the year to tackle antisocial fire setting in hotspot areas and this work will continue into next year.

### **Non Fires**

There have been 605 non fire incidents, this is 131 more compared to the 3-year average. The main type of incident in this category is giving assistance to other agencies (290). Crews have attended 10 hazardous material incidents during this period – following learnings from these incidents our District team have carried out CPD sessions for all crews to ensure they are able to deal with these incidents safely and effectively.

### **False Alarms**

There have been 1195 false alarm in this period, this is 157 more compared to the 3 year average. The majority of these are 'fire alarm due to apparatus'(675) with only 37 being reported as malicious false alarms. The large majority of these mobilisations were to low (532) and very low (366) risk areas – crews are working alongside building owners and our protection team to reduce the number of these incidents.

### **Accidental Dwelling Fires**

There have been 95 accidental dwelling fires, this is 7 fewer compared to the 3-year average. Each accidental dwelling fire has been followed up with a direct home approach safe and well visit. In total we have carried out 1849 safe and well visits across the district in this period and this is an area we feel we can build on by delivering the new targeted home visit approach.

### **Non-domestic Building Fires**

There have been 57 non-domestic building fires, this is 12 more than the 3-year average. We currently have a Watch Commander working on a project to evaluate and hopefully reduce these figures.

### **Fire Related Injuries and Fatalities**

There have been 14 fire related injuries during this period and one fatality, this is one more compared to the 3-year average. 3 of the injuries were due to the effects smoke with 1 being

burns – this was an incident caused by a faulty pipe from a gas bbq which caused burns to the occupant’s right arm and right leg.

### Actual Victims Rescued

There have been 154 rescues during this period, this is 31 more compared to the 3-year average. This figure is high due to our crews assisting partner agencies to evacuate residents from blocks of flats due to a gas leak earlier this year. The 154 rescues are from a total of 130 incidents.

### Road Traffic Collisions

There have been 86 Road Traffic Collisions during this period, 28 more compared to the 3-year average. 19 of the incidents involved multiple vehicles. We have set up a Wakefield District Safer Roads Group to work alongside the wider West Yorkshire Safer Roads Group which will hopefully have a positive effect on these figures. We have delivered several intervention days at local colleges where we have engaged with over 4500 students. This is an area we aim to build on next year.

### Gaining Entry

There have been 221 incidents where crews have assisted other agencies to gain entry to buildings, this is 63 more compared to the 3-year average.

### Water Rescue

There have been 11 Water Rescue incidents across the District, this is 5 more than the 3-year average. 7 of the incidents involved a person in the river/canal, 1 bankside rescue, 1 pond, 1 person trapped in flood water and 1 other.

Crews have carried out several engagement activities at known water locations across the District. These were increased during ‘Be Water Aware’ week and ‘Drowning Prevention’ week.



## Performance Management Bradford District 1<sup>st</sup> April – 28<sup>th</sup> February 2024

**All Incidents** - In 2023/24 we have responded to 204 more incidents compared to the three-year average. Over the reporting period, we have attended more 'non-fires', such as RTCs and gaining entry, whilst attending less fires. The marginal rise in overall incidents is, in the main, attributable to increases in false alarms and effecting rescues.

**Incident Demand** – The peak time for incidents in Bradford is between 18:00 and 21:00. On average, operational demand is similar over the weekdays but increases slightly over the weekend with busiest month being June this year, where we attended almost 750 incidents.

**Fires** – Bradford fire crews have responded to 2446 fire incidents since 01 April 2023, this figure has reduced by 176, compared to the three yearly average. Deliberate fires account for 1617 incidents (66% of all fires). It is pleasing to see this figure reduce by more than 200 against the average. However, deliberate fires remain high and will continue to be an area of focus for risk reduction.

We have attended 241 accidental dwelling fires; this is slightly higher but in-line with the three-year average. The Bonfire period was hailed as a success in relation to secondary deliberate fires seeing a 25% reduction for the period of 29<sup>th</sup> October to 12<sup>th</sup> November 2023.

We have used a data led approach to identify trends across the Bradford. Refuse and waste is a significant problem. Due to factors such as deprivation and a lack of education on recycling, mixed with ASB, this has led to high numbers of refuse fires, in areas such as Bowling & Barkerend, Eccleshill, Tong and City ward.

Fire crews have been able to provide this data to local authority and the neighbourhood policing teams. For e.g. we know that City ward has more incidents than any other ward. Most incidents occur on Wednesdays between 23:00 and 00:00 or Thursday between 21:00 – 23:00. This information is extremely valuable especially when shared with WYP. This allows them to patrol certain areas at the key times.

**Non-Fires** – Non fires include incident types such as gaining entry for YAS, RTCs, lift rescues, technical rescues etc.

Bradford district have responded to 1100 non-fires since 01 April 2024, this is 188 more than the three yearly average. A large percentage of this increase is mainly down to demand from partners requiring assistance.

By joining forces with Bradford City Community foundation, we are now able to extend our reach within the community. We can provide education to schools which have established working partnerships with the Premier League Primary Stars Programme. Education on road safety is significant objective in Bradford and we are confident we can reduce RTCs in Bradford with assistance from other agencies.

**False Alarms** – We have attended 192 more false alarms compared to the three-year average. We attended 2620 false alarm incidents, of which 1782 were due to faulty fire alarm apparatus. The overwhelming majority of false alarms prove to be unwanted fire signals i.e., an actuation of a detection device due to fault, poor maintenance, or careless behaviour. This figure is stubbornly high and remains an area of focus for us to try and drive down these incidents, with assistance from partners, businesses and building owners.

Malicious false alarms have reduced significantly over the last few years, and we are now looking at almost a 50% reduction against the three-year average.

**Fire Related Injuries and Fatalities** – Bradford crews have responded to 44 fire related Injuries and fatalities; this is slightly above the three yearly average. Unfortunately, there were five fire related fatalities and seven fire related injuries which were considered severe, three were due to smoke inhalation and four people had severe or slight minor burns.

3618 safe and well visits have been conducted this year and the total number of referrals has increased over the last calendar year. We continue to identify the vulnerable people within Bradford and signpost to partners when required.

We have updated our referral pathway out of the Fire and Rescue service with our Safe and Well partners. This has seen the simplification of the process for our staff, improved knowledge/ awareness of the issues affecting our service users and wider organisational benefits through improved efficiency.

**Victims Rescued** – Fire crews have rescued 497 victims, 114 more than the three-year average. Incidents with a rescue make up 7% of all incidents in the Bradford district. 472 of these incidents were non-fire related with only 17 people requiring rescue from a fire. This continues to demonstrate how the balance has shifted in terms of ‘fire’ compared to ‘rescue’ service. The majority of these rescues resulted from calls to support partner agencies and members of the public.

Bradford district are keen to support and build on our partnerships to help spread fire safety education as we did last year by looking to create new partnership with Bradford City Football Club. We will continue to support and work with existing partners to reduce all incident types pushing key safety messages and education to the whole community.

**Road Traffic Collisions** – Bradford fire crews have attended 144 RTCs in this reporting period, 29 more than the three-year average. 2% of all Bradford district incidents are RTCs. There have been 100 injuries and 4 fatalities. 40 of these incidents have required firefighters to employ full extrication techniques to rescue the casualties.

We have been working with various partners to educate 11 to 21-year-olds. After great success with Nitrous Oxide campaign last year, we will be driving community awareness around e-bikes, scooters and lithium-ion batteries in general. The district team will be providing a ‘road show’ like event to publicise the dangers associated with e-bikes and e-scooters. E-bikes have been kindly donated by WYP. We will provide the safety education with WYP providing the consequence messages.

## Summary

As we approach the end of this financial year, the Incident data shows a variation of some really positive reductions in some incidents but also highlights that we still have lots of work to do to reduce other incident types.

Fire crews have focused on reducing malicious false alarms and the data now shows almost a 50% reduction in these calls. This is a great success, and we will continue to drive this number down further.

Back in November, we saw the effects of some great risk reduction work leading up to the Bonfire period – we experienced a reduction in both incidents and firefighter attacks. Work is starting now for Bonfire 2024, and we hope to build on the success of the previous year.

Deliberate secondary fires continue to be high in West Yorkshire, but I have seen a pleasing reduction in Bradford of nearly 300 incidents compared to this time last year. We are working hard with other agencies to educate and target problem areas.

Fire crews across Bradford continue to improve and develop the safe and well service we offer and target the most vulnerable, carrying out over 3500 visits to people's homes. Unfortunately, Bradford have tragically experienced an increase in fatal house fires over the last 12 months. This reinforces the importance of our fire prevention strategy, and we remain committed to identifying those most vulnerable in the community and giving them the help and support needed.

Our risk reduction team along with Youth Interventions continue to drive initiatives in key areas of focus across Bradford – Initiatives such as water and road safety.





# Performance Management Leeds District 1<sup>st</sup> April – 28<sup>th</sup> February 2024

## All Incidents

Within this reporting period we have responded to 167 more incidents when compared to the three-year average, but 607 fewer than last year. The incident types that are above the three-year average are Non-fires, False Alarms, Non-domestic building fires, Road Traffic Collisions, Gaining Entry and Water rescues.

## Incident Demand

The peak period for operational mobilisations is between 15:00 and 22:00. Over the week, operational demand is relatively consistent, with slightly more demand on Friday and Sundays.

## Fires

We have responded to 2568 fires since 01 April 2023, this is 198 fewer than the three yearly average and significantly lower than last year. 30% of all emergencies attended in Leeds are fires. Primary fires accounted for 35% (901) of fire incidents, 60% involved buildings and 35% road vehicles. We had 32 less primary fires in comparison to last year (same reporting period).

Accidental Dwelling Fires –Within Leeds District we've had 286 accidental dwelling fires, 17 fewer than the 3 year average. 152 single occupancy house – 97 Flat/Maisonette – 12 Bungalow- 14 Sheltered Housing. Most accidental dwelling fires are limited to the item first ignited or to within the room of origin. Cooking or items left near hobs is a significant contributory factor.

Primary fires, Deliberate - These incidents accounted for 335 (14%) of all fire incidents, 8 fewer than last year. Almost 52% of these were vehicle fires. 39 involved dwellings, 27 less than compared to last year. There has been a significant rise of fires within the three prisons in Leeds. We have had 51 fires, 34 more than the previous year. We have allocated this as a high priority project, we have assigned an ADC and WM and they have made progress and are building relations with relevant staff within the justice system to try and reduce cell fires.

Deliberate outdoor (secondary fires) accounted for 1192 mobilisations, which is 450 lower than the same period last year and 89 lower than the three-year average. We continue to work with local authority anti-social behaviour teams and neighbourhood policing team to identify hotspot locations and reoccurring issues through an intelligence led approach and local monitoring of performance indicators.

## Non-Fires

18% of incidents are non-fires, we attended 1546 during the reporting period. It is 12 more compared to the three-year average. We have supported the Yorkshire Ambulance Service at 517 incidents 38%, attended 180 RTCs, 124 lift rescues and 33 water rescues. At 90 incidents, we took no action. We assisted in 181 incidents for persons locked in their properties and vehicles a high proportion of these were young children, persons in distress or vulnerable members of the community. We assisted WYP in 61 incidents a half of these cases were people in distress threatening to commit suicide. We have representation on the Leeds suicide prevention board and staff are receiving awareness training from WYP negotiators. Water safety is a key district priority we are working in collaboration with crews, key partners, business owners and the RNLI to try and reduce these rescues within Leeds City Centre.

## False Alarms

There have been 353 more false alarms attended compared to the three-year average. Within Leeds this accounts for 52% of all operational incidents. Almost 76% of false alarms prove to be unwanted fire alarm signals. Main reason for AFAs 1282 Faulty alarms – 745 Cooking/burnt toast – 272 Accidentally set off. Automatic detection within non-domestic premises accounted for almost 30% of false alarms. The impending changes to the AFA mobilisation policy will see a reduction in this area. Almost 47% of actuation of alarms occurred within sheltered housing and purpose-built flats. We had 91 malicious calls into service that we attended, two-thirds being call point activations. We closely monitor these and work with partners, fire protection and building owners to try and reduce them. As a district this is a key area to reduce incident demand to enable operational crews to be more productive in other areas of service delivery.

### **Fire Related Injuries and Fatalities**

Within Leeds we had 45 fire related injuries, unfortunately three resulted in a fatality. Fire investigation indicates two of the fatalities were a result of unsafe smoking and one was because of accidental ignition of clothing. Fire related injuries occurred at 0.4% of incidents attended, 32 (78%) went to hospital with injuries appearing to be slight, three were considered to have severe burns.

### **Injuries and Fatalities**

In this reporting period there have been 97 non-fire related fatalities. Three-quarters of fatal incidents attended were assisting other agencies and gaining entry for YAS. Other fatal incidents include; two resulting from one RTC incident, three following removal from a water course, four from suspected suicide and four other incident types.

### **Victims Rescued**

Leeds Firefighters rescued 19 more people in comparison to the three-year average, this year we rescued 380 people. (95%) were related to a non-fire incidents by fire fighters not wearing breathing apparatus. 128 were from within a building, mainly supporting partner agencies or calls to support vulnerable people from members of the public. 97 from a road vehicle and we had 15 rescues from the waterways in Leeds.

Road Traffic Collisions – There have been 178 RTCs in this reporting period, nine fewer in comparison to last year but six more than the three-year average. RTCs are responsible for 2% of the incidents Leeds Firefighters attend. 29% of the incidents require people to be extricated from the vehicle whilst 56% of times our involvement was to make the scene or vehicle safe, or no action was taken. Most injuries (63%) sustained through an RTC were slight, first aid given or a precautionary check-up. Unfortunately, 24 did result in serious injuries and we had three fatalities. We continue to work in partnership with Leeds Road Safety Partnership and the local authority in highlighting trends or hotspot locations to ascertain any root causation. It is a key district risk to lower, and we are delivering several initiatives to various community groups and schools through station-based work.

Leeds Performance Chart 01/04/2023 – 28/02/2024



## **Performance Management Kirklees District 1<sup>st</sup> April – 28<sup>th</sup> February 2024**

### **All Incidents**

To date we have responded to 3644 incidents which is 141 fewer incidents when compared to the three-year average. Over the reporting period we have attended 178 fewer fires in this period.

Over half of the incidents are to low or very low risk properties / areas. It is positive to report 4 fewer accidental dwelling fires and 7 fewer non-domestic building fires in this period. Kirklees District have worked with local partner agencies to educate people on how to prevent incidents. This resulted in fire safety advice and awareness being delivered to businesses in the district. Operational crews and Prevention personnel have also undertaken 1728 safe and well visits so far this year.

### **Fires**

We have responded to 1216 fires since 01 April 2023, this is 178 fewer than the three yearly average. Secondary fires account for 789 mobilisations with 584 classed as deliberate. Rubbish and waste have been identified as a problem across Kirklees. A data led approach has been used to target areas and we have seen some positive results across the region with crews working with partners.

### **Non-Fires**

There has been an increase of 78 mobilisations to incidents classed as non-fire with a reported 692 incidents. In this reporting period we have assisted other agencies at 156 incidents, effected entry at 178 incidents and attended 103 RTCs. Kirklees District were prominent during the Road Safety Week in November and the various partnership interventions included engagement activities at colleges, days of actions in town centres, a focus on safe parking and the use of community SID around schools. We have also enhanced our partnership with YAS with a series of training and exercises to ensure a safe response to these types of incidents within Kirklees.

### **False Alarms**

There have been 41 fewer false alarms attended compared to the three-year average. However, of the 1736 call outs 1210 were false alarms due to apparatus. We will continue to work with businesses where we identify repeat occurrences, and the repeat building fire report has been useful for highlighting premises which may require our prevention and protection interventions. The report tell us which buildings, private and domestic, are attracting repeat attendances.

### **Fire Related Injuries and Fatalities**

In this reporting period there have been 22 fire related injuries and 2 fatalities. The majority of injuries took place in domestic settings and individuals mostly were overcome by products of combustion. The 2 unfortunate incidents that resulted in fatalities were caused by a deliberate ignition and an accidental fire due to clothing becoming impregnated with an emollient cream.

Injuries and Fatalities – In this reporting period there have seen 207 non-fire related injuries and fatalities in 168 incidents. This has included 32 fatalities. RTCs have accounted for 88 occurrences were most of these injuries were back / head injuries with 2 fatalities. We have also seen 65 injuries from buildings with 27 fatalities. The majority of fatal incidents attended were assisting other agencies and gaining entry for YAS.

## Victims Rescued

Over the reporting period 168 people have been rescued by firefighters. 156 were at non - fire incidents and the majority of these rescues were to support partner agencies and members of the public. These incidents which have resulted in rescues have included RTCs, water rescues, assist ambulance, and assist police.

## Road Traffic Collisions

There have been 102 RTCs in this reporting period. RTCs in Kirklees have only required firefighters to employ full extrication techniques at 27 of these incidents. Kirklees District continues to support and be an influential member of the Kirklees Road safety Group. Kirklees crews delivered RTC awareness to students at Royds Hall High, Kirklees College Waterside, Kirklees College Engineering and Dewsbury College. We highlighted Driver behaviours such as speeding, drink / drug driving, using mobile phones & seat belts. The YIT team also focused on vulnerable road users – cyclists, pedestrians (older / younger)

## Summary

We continue to see positive indicators against the majority of our indicators in Kirklees. Operational crews and the Kirklees Prevention team continue to display passion, skill and commitment when delivering to the communities of Kirklees. We are committed to the challenges around arson & secondary fires. Moving forward we remain committed to the shared outcomes we have agreed with our partners. This joint working allows us to bring our collective insight, expertise, and resources together to achieve greater impacts and makes Kirklees a safer place to live.



## **Key Performance Indicators Calderdale - 1<sup>st</sup> April 2023 to 28<sup>th</sup> February 2024.**

### **All incidents**

Calderdale District has responded to 2207 incidents, this is 55 more than the three year average for the same time period. We have responded to 119 more false alarms than we did during the same period over the last three years. This is an area we continuously monitor, this should reduce significantly when the new AFA procedure is live.

### **Fires**

Calderdale have responded to 96 fewer fires when compared to the three year average for the same period. We have attended 659 fire related incidents of these fires 237 were primary fires (9 chimney fires) and 413 secondary fires. 290 have been classified as deliberate and 369 as accidental.

There have been 103 accidental dwelling fires which have been followed up with a direct home approach safe and well visit. There have only been 62 deliberate primary fires, which is 15 fewer than the average.

### **Non Fires**

Calderdale have attended 444 non fire related incidents including assistance ambulance, persons stuck, persons locked in, assist police, persons in lift and RTCs. Of these 56 were RTCs and 9 were water rescues.

We continue to work with WYP to reduce the number of RTCs and make our roads safer. We are planning our road safety roadshow for November with a new element being a focus around NOx and drug driving which WYP have reported to use has seen a significant increase within the district. We will also be carrying out a roadshow event at Todmorden High School and Halifax Trinity Sixth Form Academy college. Keighley Road and Burnley road have both seen a significant number of incidents since April, these will be our areas of focus as we enter into our road safety campaign. We have unfortunately seen six fatalities since April last year resulting from RTCs

### **False Alarms**

Calderdale have attended 1104 false alarms since 1<sup>st</sup> April this is 119 more than the same period three year average. Only 23 of these incidents are malicious which is a significant decrease when compared to last year. The top two reasons for the false alarm were cooking/burnt toast or faulty alarms we are consistently working with the properties where these occur to ensure they receive safe cooking information and have correctly sited smoke alarms. 274 automatic false alarm attendances were in non domestic premises of these education was the highest, particularly over the school summer holidays.

Within the false alarm figures 89 were incidents of controlled burning 784 were due to apparatus.

### **Fire related injuries and fatalities**

Calderdale have had 19 fire related injuries since 1<sup>st</sup> April 2023 and no fire related fatalities. The 19 injuries resulted from 18 incidents. 11 of the injuries were due to smoke inhalation and the casualties were taken to hospital for precautionary checks, 3 of the injuries were due to burns.

## Injuries and Fatalities

The 57 injuries and 17 of the fatalities recorded are as a result of attending gaining entry incidents with YAS and RTCs. We continuously review our attendance at gaining entry incidents as per our MOU with YAS. Other injuries and fatalities are attributed to water rescue, RTC and special service calls.

## Actual Victims Rescued

There have been 58 incidents which required rescues to be carried out since 1<sup>st</sup> April this year, this resulted in 63 victims being rescued which is 1 fewer than our 3 year average. These incidents which have resulted in rescues have included RTCs, water rescues, assist ambulance, and assist police.

## RTCs

There have been 56 RTCs since the start of April this year. These incidents have resulted in 53 injuries and 6 fatalities. 44 incidents have been single car incidents, 12 multi vehicle and 1 HGV involved. We have identified areas where we are seeing a large amount of collisions and continue to work with police to reduce the risk and assist with Operation Hawmill across the district. There have been a number of themes arising in the suspected causes of RTC including the use of NOS and excessive speed. These will now be the main themes in our Road Safety events in November.









OFFICIAL

# Safeguarding Activity - Annual Update

## Community Safety Committee

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Date: 22 March 2024

Agenda Item:

**08**

Submitted By: Director of Service Delivery

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<b>Purpose</b>	To inform Community Safety Committee of the safeguarding activity undertaken in 2023 under West Yorkshire Fire and Rescue Service (WYFRS) Safeguarding Procedure.
<b>Recommendations</b>	Community Safety Committee to note the information in this report and continue to promote the Authority's commitment to safeguarding vulnerable people in West Yorkshire.
<b>Summary</b>	<p>210 cases have generated a Cause for Concern in the period 1 January 2023 to 31 December 2023.</p> <p>131 people were identified as requiring safeguarding and referred to the local authority safeguarding team and 67 were identified as vulnerable individuals requiring additional support from WYFRS. 5 cases were the identification of soft intelligence. 7 were uncategorised.</p> <p>Process fully reviewed and new form set to go live in March 2024. Training has also been reviewed and will follow.</p>

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Local Government (Access to information) Act 1972

Exemption Category: None

Contact Officer: Scott Donegan, Operations Response AM  
[Scott.Donegan01@westyorksfire.gov.uk](mailto:Scott.Donegan01@westyorksfire.gov.uk)

Background papers open to inspection: WYFRS Safeguarding Policy PRE-POL-002  
WYFRS Safeguarding Procedure PRE-PRO-002

Annexes: Internal Audit of Safeguarding Risk Report

# 1 Background

- 1.1 West Yorkshire Fire and Rescue Service is a reporting authority for situations where abuse or neglect has taken place, is threatened or where an omission of care has been identified or is suspected.
- 1.2 The Local Authority's statutory duty of care applies to the protection of children and vulnerable adults, from abuse and neglect. As we are a reporting agency only, no member of staff will investigate any incident of abuse unless they have been designated a specific role as part of a formal safeguarding authority investigation. Wherever possible, our decision to raise a cause for concern or safeguarding referral is made in conjunction with the person concerned if they have the capacity to contribute to the decision.

## 2 Data for 01/01/2023 to 31/12/2023

- 2.1 For the year 1 January 2023 to 31 December 2023, 210 Cause for Concern cases were raised by WYFRS personnel. 131 (62%) of these cases were subsequently assessed as having a safeguarding issue and were reported to the local authority and 67 (32%) were assessed as vulnerable individuals in need of further support from other agencies. 7 further records were uncategoryed<sup>1</sup> or duplicated. 5 cases were categorised as soft intelligence.
- 2.2 The total number of cases raised during the year represents a 16% decrease on the previous calendar year, 2022.
- 2.3 **Table 1: Decisions made by designated safeguarding managers by district**

District	No. of Cause for Concerns raised	% of total no. in district
<b>Bradford Total</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>100% (21%)</b>
Safeguarding	44	61%
Vulnerable Person	15	34%
Uncategoryed	1	2%
Soft Intelligence	1	2%
<b>Calderdale Total</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>100% (16%)</b>
Safeguarding	23	68%
Vulnerable Person	11	32%
<b>Kirklees Total</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>100% (13%)</b>
Safeguarding	12	44%
Vulnerable Person	12	44%
Uncategoryed	1	4%
Soft Intelligence	2	7%
<b>Leeds Total</b>	<b>85</b>	<b>100% (40%)</b>
Safeguarding	53	62%
Vulnerable Person	25	29%
Uncategoryed	5	6%
Soft Intelligence	2	2%
<b>Wakefield Total</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>100% (10%)</b>
Safeguarding	16	80%
Vulnerable Person	4	20%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>210</b>	

<sup>1</sup> Definition of uncategoryed – a case where the field on the Cause for Concern form has been left blank by the designated officer.

### **3 Process Review Implementation**

- 3.1 The 2022 safeguarding activity update report stated that a process review identified the following changes;
- a. Re-development of the e-learning package for staff.
  - b. Update training for managers involved in the safeguarding process.
  - c. Removal of the role of designated safeguarding advisor would be removed but the role of designated safeguarding manager <sup>2</sup>would remain.
  - d. Cause for Concern form would need to be reviewed and updated.
  - e. Quarterly audit process would be replaced by a quality assurance process.
  - f. Quality assurance process would be evidenced within quarterly performance meetings.
  - g. Reporting soft intelligence would be removed from the safeguarding process.
- 3.2 All items have been completed after being delayed due to other organisational IT system changes. These changes will go live in March 2024.

### **4 Quality Assurance**

- 4.1 The quarterly safeguarding audit process has been replaced by a quality assurance process. This process was introduced in January 2022. A sample of Cause for Concern forms were examined to assess whether the process had been followed correctly and to identify areas for improvement. An overall rating of Outstanding, Good, Adequate, Requires Improvement or Inadequate is used.
- 4.2 Two quality assurance exercises were carried out during 2022 and an overall grade of Improvement Needed was given. Recommendations made and communicated during performance management meetings were about writing concise notes, providing constructive feedback to report raisers, gaining consent before raising a concern, and clarity about any concerns relating to hoarding. Further development of this process was on hold as we were awaiting the finalisation of the changes to the Cause for Concern form, which will be rolled out in March 2024. The QA process will continue as expected following this change.

### **5 Financial Implications**

- 5.1 The costs of training and implementation of the safeguarding policy are met from within the current approved revenue budget.

### **6 Legal Implications**

- 6.1 The Monitoring Officer has considered this report and is satisfied it is presented in compliance with the Authority's Constitution

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<sup>2</sup> These are not posts. The role of designated safeguarding manager is carried out by the five district prevention managers.

## 7 Human Resource and Diversity Implications

- 7.1 Implementation of the Safeguarding Procedure and the related training of employees supports the safeguarding of children & vulnerable adults. Equality and diversity issues relating to children and vulnerable adults are referred to the appropriate safeguarding unit at the time of referral.

## 8 Equality Impact Assessment

Are the recommendations within this report subject to Equality Impact Assessment as outlined in the EIA guidance? ( <a href="#">EIA guidance and form 2020 form.docx (westyorksfire.gov.uk)</a> )	No
Date EIA Completed	DD/MM/YY
Date EIA Approved	DD/MM/YY

The EIA is available on request from the report author or from [diversity.inclusion@westyorksfire.gov.uk](mailto:diversity.inclusion@westyorksfire.gov.uk)

## 9 Health, Safety and Wellbeing Implications

- 9.1 The implementation of robust safeguarding procedures will help ensure the safety of vulnerable adults and children across West Yorkshire.

## 10 Environmental Implications

- 10.1 None arising from this report

## 11 Your Fire and Rescue Service Priorities

- 11.1 This report links with the Community Risk Management Plan 2022-25 strategic priorities below:

- Improve the safety and effectiveness of our firefighters.
- Promote the health, safety, and wellbeing of all our people.
- Focus our prevention and protection activities on reducing risk and vulnerability.
- Collaborate with partners to improve all of our services.
- Achieve a more inclusive workforce, which reflects the diverse communities we serve.
- Continuously improve using digital and data platforms to innovate and work smarter.
- Plan and deploy our resources based on risk.

## 12 Conclusions

- 12.1 That Community Safety Committee note the content of this report and
- Continue to actively promote the Authority's commitment to preventing abuse and safeguarding children and vulnerable adults.
  - Support the internal safeguarding processes implemented under the procedure.

2023/24

PRIVATE & CONFIDENTIAL

## Audit of Safeguarding Risk (SAFE1.S)



West Yorkshire Fire & Rescue Service

Internal Audit

Report Ref. WYFRS/0824

Draft – December 2023

Simon Straker: Audit Manager

01484 221000 (73726)



## 1 Introduction, Background and scope

In accordance with the 2023/24 agreed audit plan, a review of the arrangements for effectively managing the risk associated with Safeguarding has recently been carried out. This audit was previously undertaken in 2019 report ref WYFRS/1519 and achieved a Substantial Assurance opinion. This relates directly to risk item 39 (reference SAFE1.S) on the Authority’s Risk Management Matrix.

Risk Ref.	Director with Ownership	Risk Owner	Risk Description	Risk Factor Score
SAFE1.S	Director of Service Delivery	AM – Service Delivery	Allowing unsuitable staff to work with vulnerable people; and risk of individuals not recognising signs of abuse when working with vulnerable people. (ensuring integrity of the organisation)	6 (Medium)

The risk is reviewed annually, the latest review having been undertaken in May 2023 with no change to the risk score. The next review is due in May 2024. Management actions in mitigation of this medium scoring risk, as documented on the risk matrix, are shown at Appendix A.

At the time of the current audit the Authority were carrying out a project to refresh safeguarding procedures to demonstrate that they meet the Fire Standards Board<sup>1</sup> (FSB) professional standard for Safeguarding, launched in February 2022. The National Fire Chiefs’ Council (NFCC) definition of safeguarding is “protecting people’s health, wellbeing, and human rights, enabling them to live free from harm and abuse.” The Authority is a reporting agency only but is represented at each of West Yorkshire’s multi agency Safeguarding panels.

A preliminary meeting was held on 2<sup>nd</sup> November 2023 with AM Scott Donegan, Service Delivery, and Sarah Laidlow-Moore, Fire Prevention Manager to gain an overview of current arrangements, with a further meeting on 7<sup>th</sup> December with Rachel McArdle, HR Manager, and project sponsor.

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<sup>1</sup> The role of the Fire Standards Board is to oversee the identification, organisation, development and maintenance of professional Standards for fire and rescue services in England.



The scope of the audit is to provide assurance that managed action is operating as reported in the Authority's risk register and that the actions are reflective of the requirements of the Fire Standards Board safeguarding standard.

The audit was conducted primarily through discussions with key staff, review of policy and guidance and sample testing of employee HR, competency and training records and included the following areas;

- Risk register entry and review
- DBS checks (sample testing of employee HR record)
- Training (sample checking of employees Competency Dashboard record and Access HR records)
- Operational policy, procedures, and guidance
- Management reporting to Community Safety Committee.



## 2 Conclusions

At the time of the current audit the Authority was carrying out a project to refresh safeguarding procedures to demonstrate that they meet the Fire Standards Board<sup>2</sup> (FSB) professional standard for Safeguarding, launched in February 2022. The project sponsor is Rachel McArdle, Head of HR. WYFRS follow the NFCC safeguarding guidance for Children, Young People and Adults. The FSB-self assessment toolkit is being utilised to manage progress towards meeting the standard and at the time of the audit 7 of the 10 requirements<sup>3</sup> are regarded as fully compliant.

The DCFO has been designated as the senior responsible person for Safeguarding with a designated safeguarding lead for internal, (Head of HR) and external, (Central Prevention Manager) with other officers listed in their absence.

The existing management actions encompass the majority of the FSB requirements, with additional work being required to refresh process to be more explicit about internal safeguarding arrangements. Legal changes to DBS requirements for FRSs has also created additional work to that process which is in progress.

This audit review has determined that the actions taken are sufficient to manage the safeguarding risk and demonstrate that they are actively working towards meeting the FSB standard. Detailed findings are shown at section 4. Once the project work is complete the risk record should be updated to remove any historic management actions and add in any new ones.

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<sup>2</sup> The role of the Fire Standards Board is to oversee the identification, organisation, development and maintenance of professional Standards for fire and rescue services in England.

<sup>3</sup> 8 MUSTS and 2 SHOULD





### 3 **Audit Opinion**

The Audit Committee requires Internal Audit reports to include an audit opinion, which is reported to them in a quarterly summary of audit work undertaken. Based on the conclusions made in this report, a “**Substantial Assurance**” opinion has been allocated.

Audit recommendations are classified to signify the risk, level of internal control adequacy or application associated with the issue identified. The classifications used are shown at Appendix C together with the methodology for determining the audit opinion and what it indicates about the internal control environment. In addition, the various key processes and parts of the overall control environment are allocated a separate opinion based upon the findings and conclusions drawn by the auditor to provide management with an insight into any specific areas of concern or best practice.

<b>Area (Management action)</b>	<b>Assurance Opinion</b>
Risk Management	Substantial Assurance
Recruitment	Substantial Assurance
Safeguarding Policies and Procedures	Substantial Assurance
Training & Awareness	Adequate Assurance
Reporting and monitoring	Substantial Assurance
<b>Overall</b>	<b>Substantial Assurance</b>



## 4 Detailed Findings

4.1 – Risk Management		
Ref	Findings	Recommendation
a	The current risk factor score of 6 is considered to be reasonable based on the findings and conclusions of this review and managed action documented on the Authority's risk register in response to safeguarding risks was found to be on the whole consistent with currently ongoing arrangements. The project to achieve the FSB standard has resulted in some changes to policy and process and this should be reflected in the risk record.	<b>R1</b> – The Risk Matrix record should be reviewed to reflect the work towards the FSB standard. <b>Classification - Merits Attention</b>
4.2 – Recruitment and DBS checks (MA1)		
Ref	Findings	Recommendation
a	The Authority has in place policies with regards to safe recruitment and screening requirements including; HRPOL067 - Recruitment Policy HRPOL005 - Recruitment of Ex-Offenders policy HRPOL002 - Disclosure and Barring Service Policy	<b>None</b>
b	In July 2023 Fire & Rescue Authorities were listed as an exception in the Rehabilitation of Offenders Act 1974 following a case made by the NFCC. The Amendment to the act means that FRS is now be required to perform a minimum of Standard DBS checks for all employees with Enhanced for specific posts. The DBS policy is being updated to reflect the requirements and has led to an increased workload to undertake the new level of DBS required. Checks on a sample of 23 employees from across the Authority to ensure the required level of DBS checks had been undertaken <sup>4</sup> and refreshed if applicable <sup>5</sup> proved satisfactory.	

<sup>4</sup>Requirements prior to July 2023.

<sup>5</sup>Enhanced rechecked on a 3 yearly basis.



4.3 – Safeguarding Policies and Procedures		
Ref	Findings	Recommendation
a	<p>The Authority’s commitment to safeguarding is supported by dedicated Policy, along with supporting procedures, which clearly identify roles and responsibilities and reporting requirements, including;</p> <p>PRE-PRO002 - Procedure            PRE-HNG-015 – Cause for Concern (CFC) form guidance            PRE-POL- 002- Safeguarding Policy</p>	None
b	Existing policies and procedures are being refreshed as part of the project work and are more explicit regarding raising internal as well as external safeguarding concerns. Additional guidance for internal reporting is being developed.	
c	A cause for concern form is available to all staff to report concerns and is being updated to incorporate the option to report about yourself or others, be that internal or external individuals.	
4.4 – Training and Awareness		
Ref	Findings	Recommendation
a	<p>The FSB requires FRS to provide training relevant to the role including basic awareness of safeguarding (recognise, respond, report and record), and additional specific training for some roles. Procedures and CFC forms are being refreshed and developed to incorporate internal safeguarding concerns (either for self or concerns about colleagues) and external concerns. It is the responsibility of the Designated Safeguarding Leads to make the referral to the respective Authority, or if internal to the HR safeguarding lead.</p>	



b	All WYFRA staff are required to complete a safeguarding e-learning module, with those with safeguarding leads and decision-making roles receiving specialist training.																			
c	<p>Testing of the e-learning training report indicated that over 95% of employees had completed and passed the e-learning. Outcomes are shown below;</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>STATUS</th> <th>Numbers</th> <th>%age</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Completed - passed</td> <td>1288</td> <td>92.73%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>In progress</td> <td>19</td> <td>1.37%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Not attempted</td> <td>79</td> <td>5.69%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Completed- failed</td> <td>3</td> <td>0.22%</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>1389</td> <td>100%</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	STATUS	Numbers	%age	Completed - passed	1288	92.73%	In progress	19	1.37%	Not attempted	79	5.69%	Completed- failed	3	0.22%		1389	100%	<p><b>R2</b> - Reminders should be sent to those staff who have not attempted or successfully completed e-learning.</p> <p><b>Classification – Merits Attention</b></p>
STATUS	Numbers	%age																		
Completed - passed	1288	92.73%																		
In progress	19	1.37%																		
Not attempted	79	5.69%																		
Completed- failed	3	0.22%																		
	1389	100%																		
d	Further specialist training to Level 3 and 4 had been provided by an external provider to 18 employees in May 2023 including designated leads, HR and Prevention staff.																			
e	<p>Operational staff are required to record their acknowledgement of the Safeguarding policies on an annual basis within the Competency Dashboard. Competency records were reviewed for a sample of 17 Fire Prevention and Youth Intervention staff to establish recorded annual acknowledgment of the Safeguarding competencies. The recorded competencies are;</p> <p>PRE-POL002 – Safeguarding Policy PRE-PRO002 – Safeguarding Procedure</p> <p>Outcomes are shown below;</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Competencies recorded</th> <th>No of employees</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>100%</td> <td>6</td> </tr> <tr> <td>50%</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>0%</td> <td>9</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Competencies recorded	No of employees	100%	6	50%	2	0%	9	<p><b>R3</b> - Management should remind staff of their obligation to perform and record competencies.</p> <p><b>Classification – Significant</b></p>										
Competencies recorded	No of employees																			
100%	6																			
50%	2																			
0%	9																			



4.5 – Reporting and monitoring		
Ref	Findings	Recommendation
a	A Safeguarding Activity report is taken to Community Safety Committee on an annual basis. The report (28/04/2023) outlined the planned process changes, and progress against each one.	<b>None</b>
b	243 CFC cases were identified between 01/01/2022 to 31/12/2022, a 37% increase from the previous year. 173 people were identified as requiring safeguarding and referred to the local authority safeguarding team and 61 were identified as vulnerable individuals requiring additional support from WYFRS. 3 cases were the identification of soft intelligence. 6 were uncategorised.	
c	<p>Quarterly auditing of CFC forms is now being replaced with performance monitoring in line with the Authority's regular performance reporting. The latest report noted that 2 quality assurance exercises had been undertaken in 2022 which identified 4 recommendations for improvement;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Writing concise notes on CFC form</li><li>• Provision of feedback</li><li>• Gaining consent</li><li>• Clarity on hoarding</li></ul> <p>These were to be communicated during performance management meetings.</p>	



## 5 **APPENDICES**

- Appendix A Management actions
- Appendix B Fire Standards Board summary
- Appendix C Recommendations and Assurance Levels

## 6 **DISTRIBUTION LIST**

Draft:-

Scott Donegan, Area Manager Service Delivery  
Rachel McArdle, Head of HR  
Sarah Laidlow-Moore, Central Prevention Manager

CC John Tideswell - Risk Management Officer

*Final:-*

*Dave Walton, DCFO, Director of Service Delivery  
Ian Brandwood – Chief Employment Services Officer  
cc.*

*Scott Donegan, Area Manager Service Delivery  
Rachel McArdle, Head of Human Resources  
Sarah Laidlow-Moore, Central Prevention Manager  
John Tideswell, Risk Management Officer*



**WYFRS/0824 Risk – Safeguarding (Draft)**

For further details, please contact:

Lindsay Ward, Senior Finance Officer, Internal Audit

Kirklees Council, High Street Buildings, High Street, Huddersfield HD1 2ND

Telephone 01484 221000, extension 73730

This report is prepared in accordance with the Public Sector Internal Audit Standards.







## **Appendix A – SAFE1.S Management Actions in the Risk Matrix**

- 1 Vetting staff procedures under DBS policy and risk assess all roles.
- 2 WYFRS Safeguarding Children and Vulnerable Adults Policy
- 3 Cause for Concern form on intranet.
- 4 Close supervision and debriefs.
- 5 Lone Working Policy.
- 6 Training;
  - a. Additional training for Designated Managers and specific roles.
  - b. Further safeguarding training currently being worked on, following an update to the C4C form (Sept 2019).
  - c. Safeguarding refresher training to all operational staff March 2020.
- 7 Internal audits (Kirklees auditors)
- 8 Annual report to Community Safety Committee
- 9 Regular internal (WYFRS) audits to ensure safeguarding procedure is applied appropriately across the service.



## Appendix B FSB requirements

### WHAT IS REQUIRED TO MEET THE FIRE STANDARD +

A fire and rescue service **must**:

- 1 have a responsible person within the service at the highest strategic level (where reasonable), that demonstrates the services commitment to the importance of Safeguarding and is responsible for ensuring:
  - A the service is and remains compliant with legislation and follows relevant guidance;
  - B the service's Designated Safeguarding Leads or Head of Safeguarding, where applicable, are appropriately qualified and suitably trained in accordance with legislation and the requirement of Local Safeguarding Adults and Children's Boards;
- 2 only use accredited persons to provide Safeguarding training.
- 3 educate, train and support employees and volunteers, relevant to their role, in the need to safeguard and promote the welfare of children, young people and adults at risk of abuse, harm, or neglect.
- 4 align local training to its Community Risk Management Plan and the NFCC's Safeguarding Guidance for Children, Young People and Adults.
- 5 implement appropriate processes to enable regular background checks proportionate to an individual's roles or duties and having due regard to the Rehabilitation of Offenders Act (Exceptions) Order.
- 6 work effectively with Others (including cross-border working) to safeguard and promote the welfare of children, young people and adults at risk of abuse, harm, or neglect.
- 7 have agreed systems, standards and protocols in place to:
  - A allow Safeguarding concerns to be raised or otherwise identified;
  - B investigate Safeguarding concerns; and
  - C maintain effective and efficient information sharing, ensuring data is made available to all those who need it, in accordance with national and local guidelines.
- 8 demonstrate inclusivity by recognising and responding to the diversity of its Community and providing Equality of Access.

A fire and rescue service **should**:

- 9 use the suite of NFCC Safeguarding guidance including self-assessment and risk assessments, and other guidance relevant to mitigating the risk of abuse, harm, or neglect.
- 10 contribute to the continual improvement of Safeguarding adults and children at risk of harm by communicating, sharing learning and experiences with the NFCC network of fire and rescue service Safeguarding leads through, but not limited to:
  - A engaging with NFCC forums;
  - B supporting the NFCC Safeguarding Workstream through national and regional structures; and
  - C considering appropriate representation at relevant national events and conferences.



## Appendix C – Recommendations and Assurance Levels

### Classification of Recommendations

**Fundamental** - A recommendation, often requiring immediate action that is key to maintaining an appropriate control environment and thereby avoiding exposure to a significant risk to the achievement of the objectives of the system, process or location under review.

**Significant** - A recommendation requiring action that is necessary to improve the control environment and thereby avoid exposure to a risk to the achievement of the objectives of the system, process or location under review.

**Merits Attention** - A recommendation where action is advised to enhance control or improve operational efficiency.

### Assurance Level

Assurance Level	Recommendation Classification		
	Fundamental	Significant	Merits Attention
Substantial	There are no fundamental recommendations	There are no more than one significant recommendation	There are no more than 5 merits attention recommendations.
Adequate	There are no fundamental recommendations	There are 2 – 4 significant recommendations	There are 6 – 10 merits attention recommendations
Limited	There is 1 or more fundamental recommendations	There are more than 4 significant recommendations	There are more than 10 merits attention recommendations
No Assurance	The number of fundamental recommendations made reflects an unacceptable control environment	N/A	N/A



**Audit Opinion on Control Adequacy & Application**

Assurance Level	Control Adequacy	Control Application
Substantial	A robust framework of all key controls exists that are likely to ensure that objectives will be achieved.	Controls are applied continuously or with only minor lapses.
Adequate	A sufficient framework of key controls exists that are likely to result in objectives being achieved but the overall control framework could be stronger.	Controls are applied but with some lapses.
Limited	Risk exists of objectives not being achieved due to the absence of a number of key controls in the system.	Significant breakdown in the application of a number of key and / or other controls.
No assurance	Significant risk exists of objectives not being achieved due to the absence of key controls in the system.	Serious breakdown in the application of key controls.



OFFICIAL

# Road Traffic Collisions Update

## Community Safety Committee

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Date: 22 March 2024

Agenda Item:

09

Submitted By: Director of Service Delivery

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- Purpose** To update Members of Community Safety Committee on how WYFRS contributes to reducing road risk across the county.
- Recommendations** That Members note the contents of the report.
- Summary** Although we have seen a minor upturn in RTCs this financial year Members should be reassured that we are working in partnership with a long term aim of achieving the objectives outlined by Vision Zero.

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Local Government (Access to information) Act 1972

Exemption Category: None

Contact Officer: Scott Donegan, Operations Response AM  
[Scott.Donegan01@westyorksfire.gov.uk](mailto:Scott.Donegan01@westyorksfire.gov.uk)

Background papers open to inspection: None

Annexes: None

## 1 Introduction

- 1.1 Across West Yorkshire there are 100 miles of motorway managed by Highways England and 6000 miles of local roads managed by the five West Yorkshire Local Authorities. These roads have a range of users including drivers and passengers in cars, vans, lorries, coaches, buses, taxis and motorcycles and more locally, cycling and walking.
- 1.2 Fire and rescue services have a statutory duty under the Fire and Rescue Services Act (2004) to make provision for the purpose of
- Rescuing people in the event of road traffic accidents in its area
  - Protecting people from serious harm, to the extent that it considers it reasonable to do so, in the event of road traffic accidents in its area.
- 1.3 WYFRS will attend Road Traffic Collisions (RTC) where people are trapped, if there is a risk to the environment, If there is structural damage following a collision or on request from partner agencies. This means that RTCs involving cyclists, pedestrians, motorcycles or low speed collisions will not always attract a fire service response.

## 2 Information

- 2.1 In 2019 / 20 West Yorkshire Fire and Rescue Service attended 612 RTCs which resulted in 477 injuries and eight fatalities.
- 2.2 In 2020 / 21 we saw a significant reduction in RTCs attended as a result of the Covid travel restrictions, conversely there was a significant increase in fatalities a large proportion of these were as a result of excessive speed.

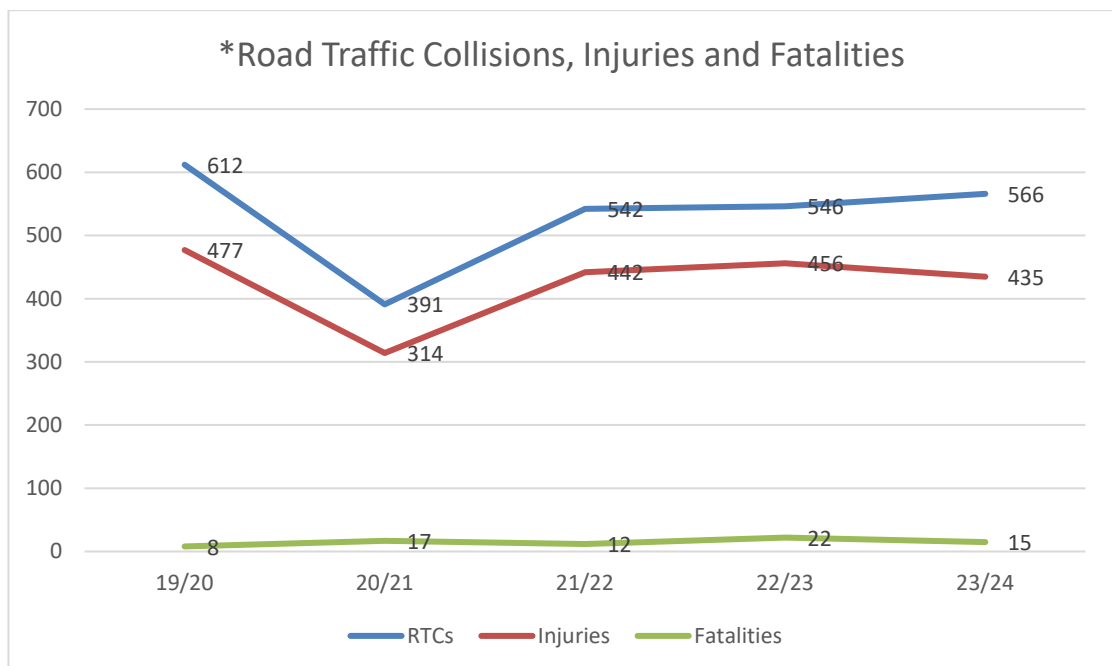


Figure 1 WY RTC rate per year

2.3 Since we 2021 / 22 we have returned to a more consistent RTC rate, with a slight upturn for this financial year, however Injuries and fatalities have reduced.

2.4 When considered against other FRS's, WYFRS performs strongly with RTC rates being almost half that of other metropolitan services and a third of comparable FRS's covering predominantly urban landscapes.

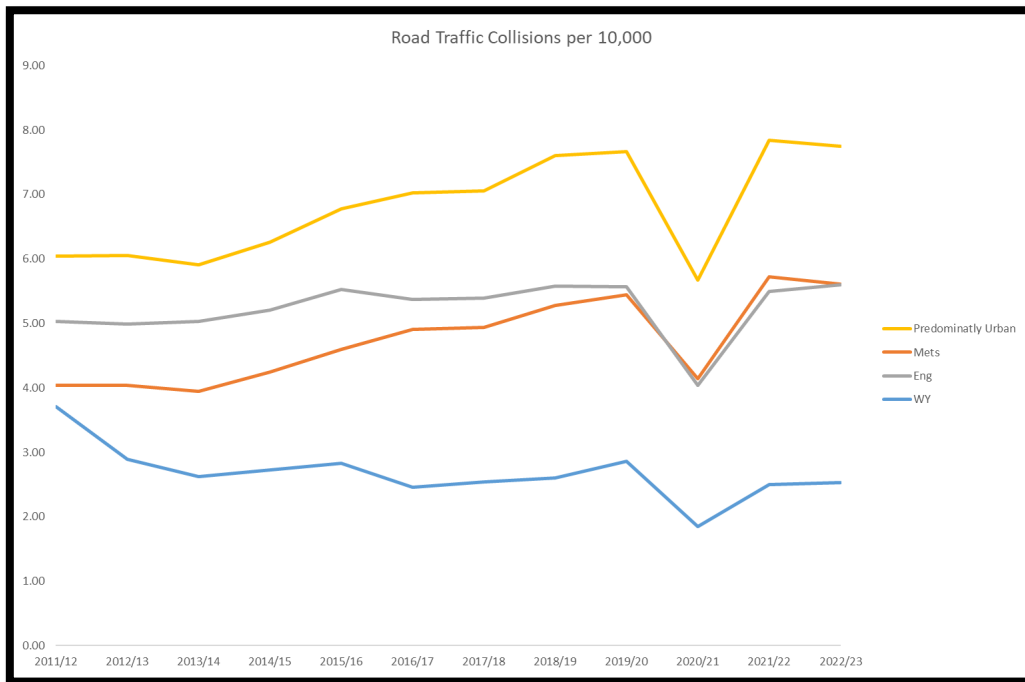


Figure 2 RTC rate per year by service type

2.5 For the period 1<sup>st</sup> April 2023 – 5<sup>th</sup> March 2024 WYFRS attended 576 RTCs. RTCS account for 2% of the emergencies we attend. These RTCs have resulted in 444 injuries and 15 fatalities.

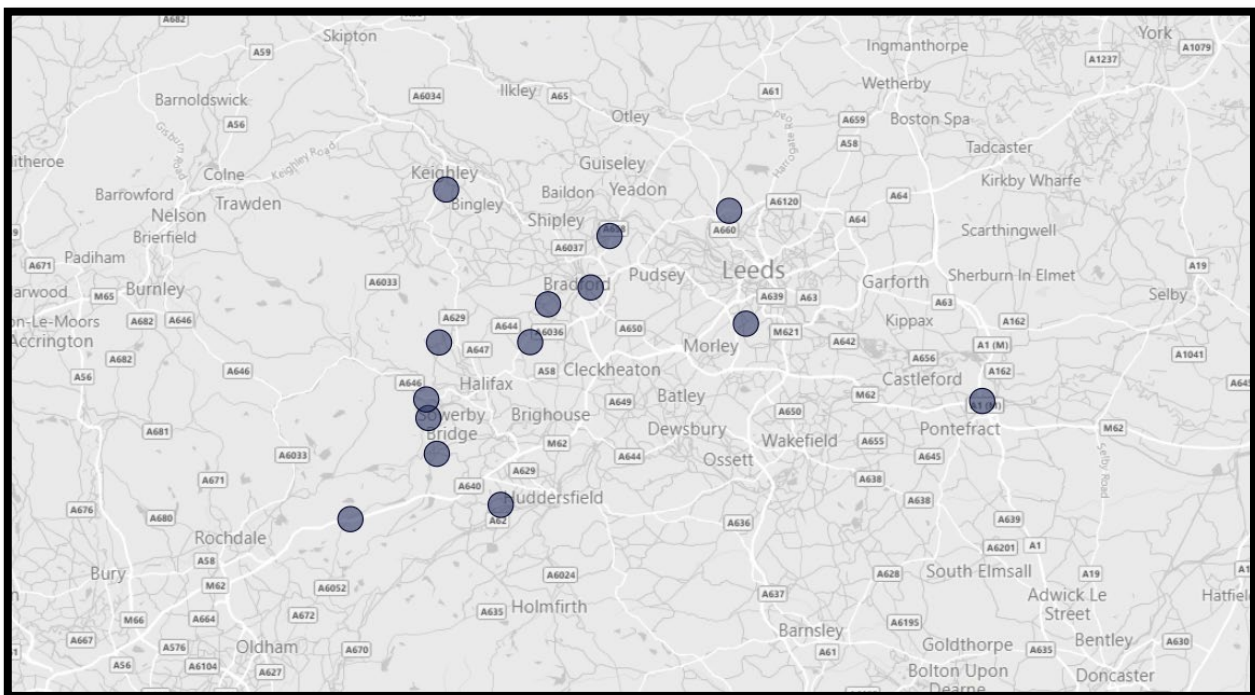
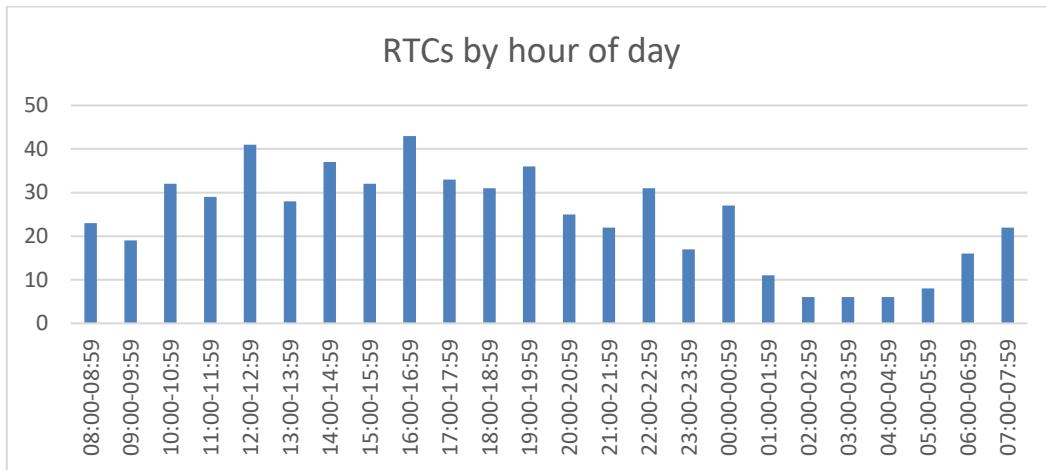


Figure 3 RTC Fatalities attended by WYFRS 2023 / 24

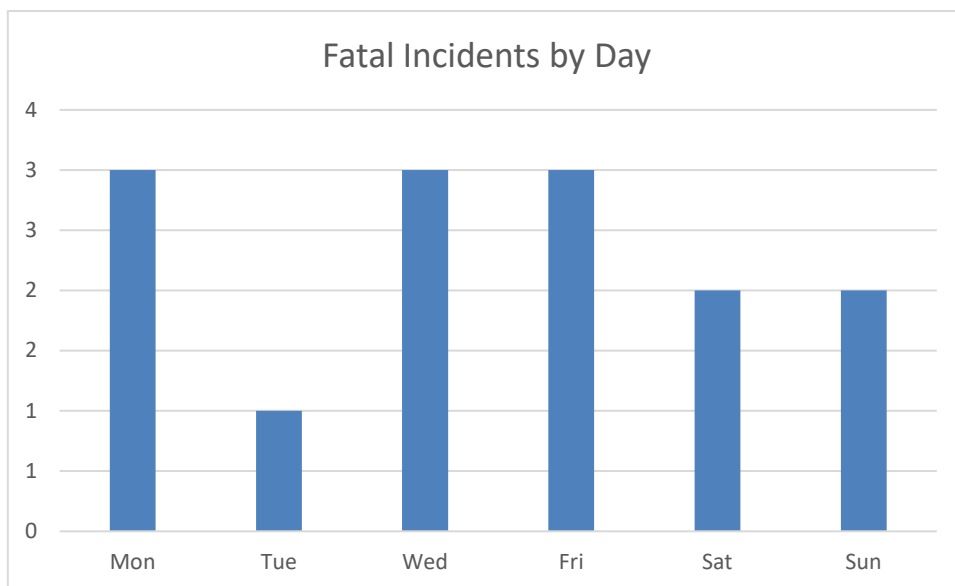




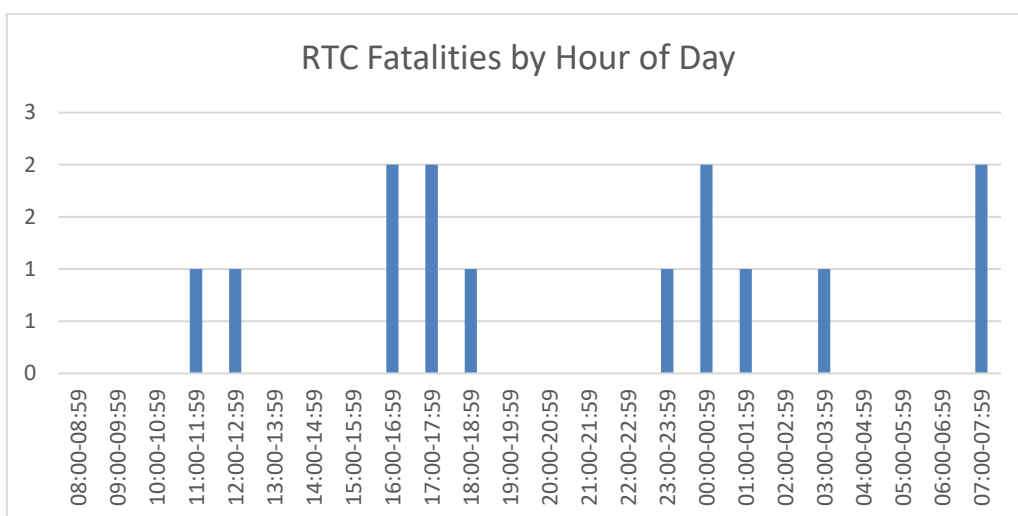
2.8 The chart below represents the distribution of RTCs by hour of day and demonstrates that RTCs generally follow the normal incident activity profile.



2.9 When concentrating on fatalities, the distribution by day is reasonably stable across the week and due to the low numbers, it is difficult to establish any discernible trend.



Fatal RTCs by Hour of Day



## Prevention Activity

- 2.10 West Yorkshire Fire and Rescue Service have a statutory duty to respond to RTCs. However, there is also a moral duty to do all we can in partnership with other agencies to reduce the likelihood of an RTC occurring and therefore reducing the likelihood of death and serious injury.
- 2.11 To achieve this, WYFRS are represented at the West Yorkshire Vision Zero Board. The aim of this board chaired by Alison Lowe, Deputy Mayor for Policing and Crime is to reduce the number of people killed and seriously injured (KSI) on our roads by 50% by 2030, and to zero by 2040.

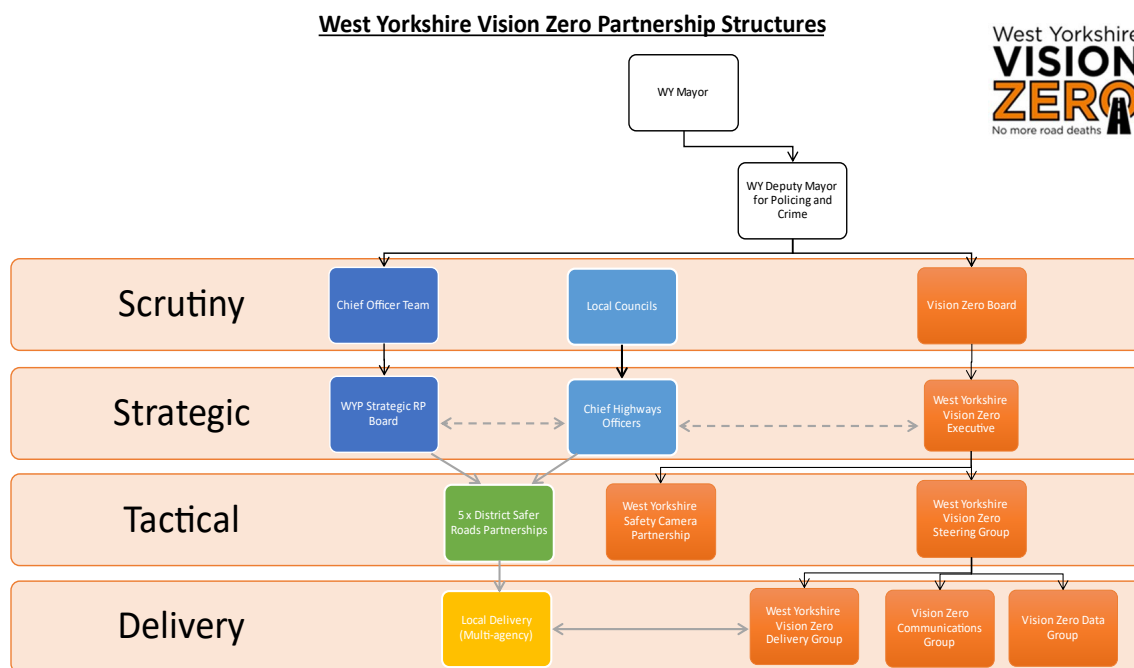


Figure 5 Vision Zero Partnership Structure

- 2.12 At a local level, Vision Zero objectives are delivered through District Roads Safety Groups. Vision Zero promotes a safe system approach based on five pillars:

- Safe Road Users/Behaviours

This pillar relates to reducing dangerous behaviours on the roads to reduce the chance of a crash, both for those causing harm to others and those who are more at risk of injury.

Investigations into collisions show that many fatalities were preventable and that there are five main contributory factors that cause serious road traffic collisions. These are known as the 'Fatal Five'. The Fatal Five are:

- Careless driving
- Drink and drug driving
- Not wearing a seatbelt
- Using a mobile phone
- Speeding

Road users who commit one of the Fatal Five offences are far more likely to be involved in a fatal collision than those who do not.

WYFRS contributes to this pillar through our suite of education programmes ranging from basic early education in primary schools, to wider pre-driver college events. The Youth Intervention have developed targeted programmes such as @-etude which identifies risks and consequences of power 2 wheels inc. e scooters & e bikes and Fast Furious and Fatal which explores the consequences of reckless driving and the aftermath of a collision.

These programmes all centre on the tackling the Fatal Five.

WYFRS has recently implemented a reporting structure into Operation Snap. This enables staff travelling in service vehicles to share dashcam footage with the police with aim of educating and where necessary enforcing when irresponsible driving has been seen.

- Safe Speeds

Inappropriate speed contributes to around 25% of fatal crashes. This pillar aims to address unsafe speeds on the roads to give people more time to react and reduce crash severity and injury.

WYFRS contributes to this pillar by providing incident data to the partnership which is then used to build a wider understanding of risk and supports the deployment of partnership resources such as Operation Hawmill in Halifax and Operation Steerside in Bradford.

WYFRS has recently released training to all staff which outlines our responsibility as drivers across our fleet of vehicles.

- Safe Roads

Creating safe roads involves changes to the physical road environment to prevent collisions from happening or reduce their impact. Improvements to the existing transport network through maintenance to improve people's everyday travel is also part of this pillar, as well as delivering dedicated infrastructure that caters to the different needs of those walking, wheeling, and cycling

Through data sharing the wider partnership is able to influence initiatives such as school streets, pedestrian roads and the implementation of traffic calming measures.

- Safe Vehicles

The vehicles people use to travel should be roadworthy and meet national regulations, so we know they are safe for people to use. New vehicle technology should be used to improve in-vehicle safety and promote safe local driving.

This has traditionally been a challenging area for WYFRS to directly influence. Media campaigns are aligned to the NFCC Campaign Calendar and also includes initiatives such as Project Edward (every day without a road death).

In January 2024, WYFRS entered into a partnership with Tyresafe. At future WYFRS charity events Tyresafe will coordinate the delivery of roadworthiness check on tyres of

people attending our car washes and open days. It is believed that we will be able to offer safety advice to thousands of drivers whilst also collecting anonymised data to further underpin risk reduction work.

- Post-collision Response

This pillar relates to the support and learning necessary after a crash has occurred, which requires close collaboration and data-sharing between emergency services, health, highways, local road safety teams, and more.

WYFRS works in partnership with Huddersfield University and the Yorkshire Ambulance Service to deliver RTC Training as part of the Paramedics Trainees course. This will contribute to more effective working practices which will benefit the casualties of an RTC.

### 3 Financial Implications

- 3.1 There are **no** financial implications resulting from this report. Programmes delivered as part of our road safety offer are met from existing budget and local grants.

### 4 Legal Implications

- 4.1 The Monitoring Officer has considered this report and is satisfied it is presented in compliance with the Authority’s Constitution

### 5 Human Resource and Diversity Implications

- 5.1 It has been identified through national datasets that higher levels of deprivation are a key factor in the occurrence of RTCs. By targeting prevention activities to those most vulnerable we are likely to support and reduce risk in the most diverse communities across the county.

### 6 Equality Impact Assessment

Are the recommendations within this report subject to Equality Impact Assessment as outlined in the EIA guidance? ( <a href="#">EIA guidance and form 2020 form.docx (westyorkfire.gov.uk)</a> )	No
Date EIA Completed	DD/MM/YY
Date EIA Approved	DD/MM/YY

The EIA is available on request from the report author or from [diversity.inclusion@westyorkfire.gov.uk](mailto:diversity.inclusion@westyorkfire.gov.uk)

## **7 Health, Safety and Wellbeing Implications**

- 7.1 The health, safety and wellbeing of all WYFRS staff involved in responding to emergency incidents is one of the key priorities contained within the Your Fire and Rescue Service 2022-2025. The District Command teams actively monitor the health and safety of staff following incidents and have welfare provisions in place for any specific incident type where crews may witness distressing scenes with support available through local managers and the Occupational Health and Safety Unit.
- 7.2 Promoting safe driving within in the service will likely lead to a reduction in the number of collisions involving our fleet.

## **8 Environmental Implications**

- 8.1 By promoting safe driving we will reduce vehicles emissions and tyre ware. By improving pedestrian / cyclist infrastructure we will reduce the reliance on individual vehicles for commuting and pleasure.

## **9 Your Fire and Rescue Service Priorities**

- 9.1 This report links with the Community Risk Management Plan 2022-25 strategic priorities below:
- Improve the safety and effectiveness of our firefighters.
  - Plan and deploy our resources based on risk.
  - Focus our prevention and protection activities on reducing risk and vulnerability.
  - Collaborate with partners to improve all of our services.
  - Continuously improve using digital and data platforms to innovate and work smarter.

## **10 Conclusions**

- 10.1 Members of the Community Safety Committee are presented this report as part of an ongoing commitment to demonstrate how the risk reduction activities undertaken by WYFRS contribute to 'Making West Yorkshire Safer'.
- 10.2 The WYFRS attendance rate to RTCs is significantly lower than the national average and comparable metropolitan services.
- 10.3 Although we have seen a minor upturn in RTCs this financial year Members should be reassured that we are working in partnership with a long-term aim of achieving the objectives outlined by Vision Zero.





OFFICIAL-SENSITIVE

# Manchester Arena Inquiry (MAI) Update

## Community Safety Committee

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Date: 22 March 2024

Agenda Item:

10

Submitted By: Deputy Chief Fire Officer/Director of Service Delivery

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<b>Purpose</b>	To provide the Community Safety Committee an update on the progress of the WYFRS Manchester Arena Inquiry (MAI) working group.
<b>Recommendations</b>	That Members of the Community Safety Committee note the contents of the report.
<b>Summary</b>	The paper provides a brief overview of the background to the MAI reports along with the work undertaken regarding the MAI Recommendations both internally and with local partners.

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Local Government (Access to information) Act 1972

Exemption Category: None

Contact Officer: Area Manager (AM) David Teggart

T: 07810 354638

E: [dave.teggart@westyorksfire.gov.uk](mailto:dave.teggart@westyorksfire.gov.uk)

Background papers open to inspection: None

Annexes: None

## 1 Introduction

- 1.1 The devastating attack at Manchester Arena on 22 May 2017 continues to have a long-lasting impact on the victims' families, survivors, and the emergency response agencies involved. The attack, which killed twenty-two people and injured over one hundred, prompted the establishment of the Manchester Arena Inquiry (MAI) to investigate the deaths of the victims. The inquiry, chaired by The Hon Sir John Saunders, has published three reports, they can be found at the MAI website [here](#), with Volume Two focusing on the emergency response on the night of the attack.
- 1.2 Volume Two of the MAI report highlighted key points and themes that impacted the emergency response agencies, including the lack of necessary changes implemented from previous tragedies, poor inter-agency coordination, and a significant "Care Gap" in the response to the incident.
- 1.3 There are 149 recommendations throughout the report, covering organisations including Greater Manchester Police (GMP), British Transport Police (BTP), North West Ambulance Service (NWS), North West Fire Control (NWFC), Greater Manchester Fire and Rescue Service (GMFRS) and the arena operator SMG.
- 1.4 In response to the MAI reports, West Yorkshire Fire and Rescue Service (WYFRS) established a project team to assess the impact of the recommendations on their service. 56 of the recommendations were considered to have some bearing on WYFRS, that required further action, including high-fidelity training, improved trauma care including for 999 control operators, and training on equipment used in real-life incidents.
- 1.5 We are working to address these areas, by reviewing our capabilities, contingency plans, and training arrangements along with collaborating with our partners in the West Yorkshire Local Resilience Forum, the regional JESIP groups along with the broader regional working group to share best practices and ensure a coordinated approach to implementing the recommendations.
- 1.6 The National Fire Chiefs Council (NFCC) is engaged in overseeing the progress of the MAI recommendations, working with government and national partners. They have established the Manchester Arena Inquiry Oversight Group (MAIOG) and a new JESIP national lead to facilitate the implementation of best practices throughout the FRS.

## 2 Information

- 2.1 The 56 recommendations WYFRS are tracking, cover the following areas:
- 8 recommendations for Fire Control.
  - 4 recommendations for GMFRS.
  - 2 recommendations for the wider FRS in general.
  - 14 recommendations require national updates (Home Office, HMICFRS, etc.).
  - 28 recommendations require multi-agency action, that all FRS should consider.



- 2.2 Of the 56 recommendations WYFRS are tracking, we are compliant in 39, partially compliant in 16 and 1 recommendation remains non-compliant and on hold. The compliance of these recommendations relates to WYFRS's position and whilst WYFRS may be fully compliant in a particular recommendation, that recommendation may require action by other agencies, which in the future may require additional consideration/work for WYFRS.
- 2.3 Recommendation (R) 116 is non-compliant and is targeted at the Ambulance Service, with regards to the other emergency services being able to drive Ambulances. This action remains at a national level and no local discussions have been had with Yorkshire Ambulance Service, as they await further updates on how this should progress.
- 2.4 The following 16 recommendations require further action and improvements to achieve full compliance, with a summary of the outstanding work to be completed to close.

**R36 Commanders are adequately trained in the use of operational discretion.** Work is ongoing between Command Training and Operational Learning to review the occurrences of operational discretion over the previous 12 months. This will inform the future training and input required to embed WYFRS.

**R39 Improve our approach to record-making during and immediately following a Major Incident.** The Command Support cohort along with Command Training and Operational Policy and Guidance are working to improve this area. We will shortly roll out Body Worn Video (BWV) cameras to GM, AM and PO's, which will lead into the service wide procurement of BWV for front line appliances and specialist staff.

**R47 JESIP should develop a nationally agreed format for all plans, placing JESIP at their centre.** Whilst we are reviewing existing guidance and plans, these are being updated to ensure JESIP is included.

**R41 SMG (Leeds Arena) should review its processes and share it with emergency services.** WYP are leading the work with broader partners and Leeds Arena to implement learning from MAI and recent multi-agency exercises.

**R50 Regular 'high-fidelity training' to give emergency responders better experience of the stress, pressure, and pace of a no-notice attack.** During 2023 we increased the multi-agency training through the Local Resilience Forum. In 2024, this will continue with multi-agency commanders receiving Forward Command Point (FCP) commander training to further embed understanding and to help build confidence and resilience when working at these types of incidents.

**R51 The members of each emergency service are aware of the specialist capabilities of every other emergency service.** Regional multi-agency show and tell event is being planned for June 2024 this will be an interactive demonstration of each service/organisation's capabilities covering the Yorkshire and Humber region.

**R52 Steps should be taken to ensure that a consistent approach is taken so that equivalent commanders locate in the same place during the response to a terrorist attack.** A number of large-scale exercises are being planned for 2024, along with no notice mobilisation exercises and the above FCP commander training will each improve this joint response.

**R57 Introduce nationally devised training for control operators, to enable them to give guidance on basic trauma care to 999 callers.** Whilst this action, sits at a national level, local

discussions are ongoing with regards to areas that may be closed through liaison and training by/with YAS for Fire Control staff.

**R59 Develop nationally accredited training for Force Duty Officer or Force Incident Managers.** WYP are awaiting national guidance on the timescales and requirements for this training. Locally we are review the major incident plans to ensure broad alignment across the tri-services.

**R64 Police to ensure that all firearms officers and commanders receive training in Op Plato.** WYP are continuing to roll out this training.

**R85 Improve record keeping including the suitable provision of equipment key personnel within control rooms.** BWV cameras have been procured for GM to PO with plans for implementation in early 2024. Additional BWV cameras will be procured for other operational staff in 2024 including Control Room Supervisors. WYP have introduced a bank of Dictaphones within the multi-agency command room to improve the capture of information and decisions.

**R86 Provide training on recording equipment/key decision logs on the circumstances in which it should be used.** Recent FDS CPD sessions have covered decision logging, the services decision logging procedures have been reviewed and updated with broader input provided to all staff. BWV cameras have been procured for GM to PO with plans for implementation in early 2024.

**R87 During exercises use equipment/key decision logs to replicate the circumstances of a real-life incident.** BWV cameras have been procured for GM to PO with plans for implementation in early 2024.

**R112 YAS to introduce the Major Incident Triage Tool (MITT).** YAS are undertaking training for their staff to implement MITT in the first quarter of 2024.

**R113 Introduce Ten Second Triage (TST).** WYFRS have procured the Ten Second Triage (TST) tool and will be introducing it in mid-2024.

**R130 Ensure all fire fighters are trained in first responder interventions.** Introduction of TST will take place in mid-2024. Further to this we are replacing our existing trauma packs across the fleet of appliances to improve and standardise the provision of equipment. Further training will be undertaken on catastrophic haemorrhage and mass casualty rescue in 2024.

- 2.5 We are actively working with our West Yorkshire Local Resilience Forum partners to ensure that there is a joined up multi-agency approach. We also have a regional working group that pulls together the service leads on the MAI reviews for each of the Yorkshire and Humber FRS' to ensure that we share best practice and broaden the scope of the work covered.
- 2.6 The regional JESIP meeting structures also provides oversight and reassurance by including updates to/from regional partners including 4 Police forces, 4 fire services and YAS.
- 2.7 The National Fire Chiefs Council (NFCC) have and continue to be engaged with National Police Chiefs' Council (NPCC), National Ambulance Resilience Unit (NARU), Joint Emergency Service Interoperability Principles (JESIP) and Home Office on the multi-agency approach to major incidents and situational/operational awareness.

### **3 Financial Implications**

- 3.1 WYFRS are working within the existing confines of revenue and capital schemes. Where additional areas of spend are found, these will be costed and planned with our Finance team for future implementation, this may include staff costs, procurement of equipment and exercise planning.

### **4 Legal Implications**

- 4.1 The Monitoring Officer has considered this report and is satisfied it is presented in compliance with the Authority's Constitution

### **5 Human Resource and Diversity Implications**

- 5.1 There have been limited Human Resource and Diversity implications to date within this project.

### **6 Equality Impact Assessment**

Are the recommendations within this report subject to Equality Impact Assessment as outlined in the EIA guidance? ( <a href="#">EIA guidance and form 2020 form.docx (westyorksfire.gov.uk)</a> )	Yes
Date EIA Completed	20/04/2023
Date EIA Approved	N/A

The EIA is available on request from the report author or from [diversity.inclusion@westyorksfire.gov.uk](mailto:diversity.inclusion@westyorksfire.gov.uk)

- 6.1 New equipment, policy, procedure or guidance will have individual EIA's completed on them within the development of each.

### **7 Health, Safety and Wellbeing Implications**

- 7.1 The updates within this report are intended to assure WYFRS and the Fire Authority that we are working to mitigate the risks to ourselves, our staff and the public of West Yorkshire.
- 7.2 Any proposed changes to training, equipment, guidance, policy or procedure will be undertaken in consultation with staff and representative bodies.
- 7.3 Increasing the provision of equipment, training, knowledge and understanding of MTA will reduce the risk to our staff and members of the public within West Yorkshire.

### **8 Environmental Implications**

- 8.1 There are limited environmental implications identified within this report.

## **9 Your Fire and Rescue Service Priorities**

9.1 This report links with the Community Risk Management Plan 2022-25 strategic priorities below:

- Improve the safety and effectiveness of our firefighters.
- Encourage a learning environment in which we support, develop, and enable all our people to be at their best.
- Provide ethical governance and value for money.
- Collaborate with partners to improve all of our services.
- Plan and deploy our resources based on risk.

## **10 Conclusions**

10.1 Following the publication of the Volume Two MAI report, WYFRS have undertaken a significant amount of work to capture the evidence required to show how we comply with or are working towards compliance with the recommendations. This sits within an action plan that is monitored and progressed locally within the service and with partners from the LRF, regionally various ongoing meeting structures and nationally by the NFCC. Whilst some recommendations are closed, others remain open and ongoing, we are making good progress towards completion of many of them.



OFFICIAL

# Spotlight On Reports

## Community Safety Committee

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Date: 22 March 2024

Agenda Item:

11

Submitted By: Director of Service Delivery

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<b>Purpose</b>	To provide Members with examples of how the service meets the needs of vulnerable people within the community in its service delivery functions of prevention, protection and response.
<b>Recommendations</b>	That Members of the Community Safety Committee note the contents of this report.
<b>Summary</b>	The 'Spotlight On' case studies highlight just some of the excellent work that is being delivered across the communities of West Yorkshire.

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Local Government (Access to information) Act 1972

Exemption Category: None

Contact Officer: Scott Donegan, Operations Response AM  
[Scott.Donegan01@westyorksfire.gov.uk](mailto:Scott.Donegan01@westyorksfire.gov.uk)

Background papers open to inspection: None

Annexes: Spotlight On Reports

## 1 Introduction

1.1 WYFRS is committed to meeting the needs of West Yorkshire’s diverse communities. Members are aware that we direct our resources particularly towards the most vulnerable groups and individuals who are most at risk because of their lifestyles, behaviours or the way their protected characteristics, such as race, or religion or belief, influence their day-to-day life.

1.2 The Spotlight On case studies allow the Service to demonstrate to Members of the Community Safety Committee how we often go above and beyond in order to provide an excellent service to the people of West Yorkshire and keep vulnerable people safe.

## 2 Information

2.1 The cases attached to this report showcase how our staff are working across districts in order to reduce risk and where required, respond to emergencies to provide a first-class service to people in their time of need.

## 3 Financial Implications

3.1 There are no financial implications arising from this report. The activities carried out in the development of the work described come from existing revenue budgets and are supporting through collaboration with key partners.

## 4 Legal Implications

4.1 The Monitoring Officer has considered this report and is satisfied it is presented in compliance with the Authority’s Constitution

## 5 Human Resource and Diversity Implications

5.1 The ‘Spotlight On’ Case studies illustrate how the Authority meets the needs of service users who share a protected characteristics and how it fosters good relations, two key requirements of the Public Sector Equality Duty.

## 6 Equality Impact Assessment

Are the recommendations within this report subject to Equality Impact Assessment as outlined in the EIA guidance? ( <a href="#">EIA guidance and form 2020 form.docx (westyorkfire.gov.uk)</a> )	<u>No</u>
Date EIA Completed	DD/MM/YY
Date EIA Approved	DD/MM/YY

## 7 Health, Safety and Wellbeing Implications

7.1 The activities described demonstrate our commitment to improving the health, safety and wellbeing of target groups across the respective districts. All activities have been fully risk assessed and where necessary control measures implemented.

## **8 Environmental Implications**

- 8.1 Several the risks highlighted in these documents could potentially have a significant impact on the environment locally and service wide, the plans show we have considered these risks and the actions we will take to mitigate the impact.

## **9 Your Fire and Rescue Service Priorities**

- 9.1 The Spotlight On case studies attached provide examples of how we deliver against the following key service priorities 2022 - 25:

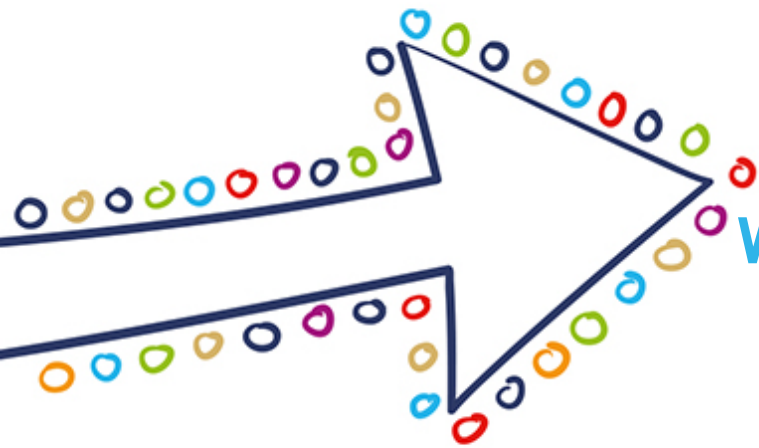
- Collaborate with partners to improve all of our services.
- Focus our prevention and protection activities on reducing risk and vulnerability.
- Continuously improve using digital and data platforms to innovate and work smarter
- Plan and deploy our resources based on risk.

## **10 Conclusions**

- 10.1 The documents presented to Community Safety Committee demonstrates how West Yorkshire Fire and Rescue Service have found innovative ways to make a positive contribution to reduce risk for the communities of West Yorkshire.







# Spotlight on...

## Water awareness in Bradford with Kanga Sports



### What was the need, how was it identified?

As outlined in the Bradford District Plan, we continually work with the community to reduce the risk of people getting into difficulty when entering water. This includes rivers, lakes, canal, and reservoirs. This work also supports the national NFCC campaign Be Water Aware and also supports the UK Drowning Prevention Strategy.

Nationally and locally several people have tragically lost their lives after getting into difficulty in water. Drowning is the third most common cause of death in children and latest statistics show that 1 in 4 children leave primary school without being able to swim the expected 25m. \*[SwimEngland](#)

### What did we do?

After analysis of the data in the Bradford area, it was felt we needed to try and do more around water safety for children.

We took the opportunity to approach Kanga Sports who had recently installed 'pop-up'

swimming pools (see picture below and page 2) at two Primary School's in Bradford.

We held a meeting with the Head teacher of Saltaire Primary and the head of Swimming at Kanga Sports to discuss the aims and objectives of the collaboration.



We followed the guidelines set by the Royal Life Saving Society Water Safety Message of how to be safe when both in, and around water.

Kanga sport provide daily swimming lessons in the 8m x 6m swimming pool, which is based within the school grounds. This allows the students to learn quickly about being safe in the water. The sessions had negligible impact on school education.

Bradford Risk reduction team attended with the Water Safety Flume to show a practical demonstration of safety in the water, focusing on our safety messages, and which also complimented the key messages from Kanga sports.

[#FloatToLive](#)  
[#MakeTheRightCallFire999](#)  
[#ColdWaterKills](#)





We delivered a 25-minute presentation to 150 pupils in year 4,5 and 6, targeting our education around the key safety messages. Showing the students, the basic of water hydrology, the hazards within flowing open water such as river, weirs and waterfall as well as still open water lakes and reservoirs.

As part of the lesson, we also discussed Cold Water Shock. [#ColdWaterKills](#), what to do if you get into difficulty in the water, [#FloatToLive](#) and how to help other in difficulty as well as peer pressure and making the right call to the Emergency Services. [#MakeTheRightCallFire999](#)

### What difference did we make?

This education along with the swimming lessons will help children be more aware of water safety. This practical demonstration allows the students to understand the dangers around both flowing and still water. Providing guidance and techniques if you get into difficulty and how to help others, without yourself in danger. We encouraged the students to go home and discuss this with their families and friends to spread our safety messages across our community.

### What are the keys to our success?

The key to our success is providing the education and information to as many people as possible, always looking for new partners to work jointly with.

Working with Kanga Sports, we can have a real impact on the students to be safe around the water, we will continue to provide our safety message in all areas of our community. Kanga Sports have a good social media presence and have already highlighted our work through this.



### What are we doing next?

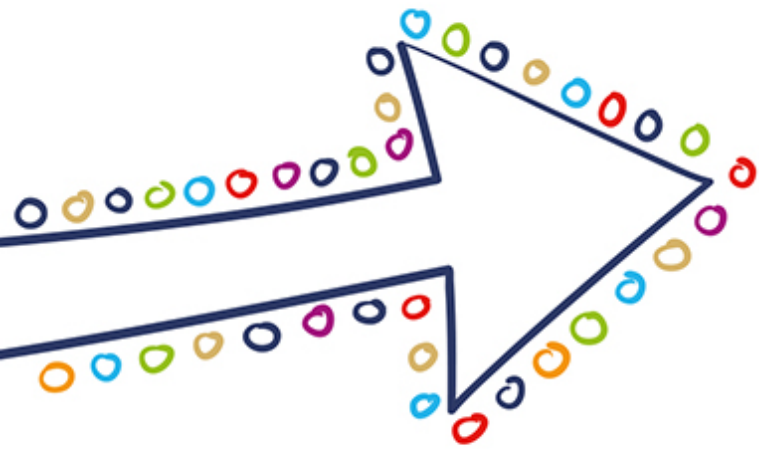
We will continue to visit the schools that Kanga Sports are booked into with their 'Pop up' Swimming pool and lessons. Their current programme has 2 touring swimming pools booked up to 2025 and they are looking to expand to a third pool.



### Contact

- Name: Benjy Bush
- Telephone: 01274 682311
- Benjy.bush@westyorksfire.gov.uk





# Spotlight on...

## Calderdale Project Challenge



West Yorkshire  
Fire & Rescue Service

Project Challenge aims to unlock young people's potential by developing their confidence enabling them to achieve qualifications and self-esteem.



### What was the need, how was it identified?

Working within our Community Safety Partnership in Calderdale one of the main themes is engaging with Young People across Calderdale.

We have seen a number of attacks on firefighters in Calderdale over the last few years often carried out by Young People. In order to engage with these groups we have traditionally targeted schools and colleges in partnership with the police.

We have also worked with Calderdale College over the last few years to deliver a series of days with their public service course. This year we have started working with Project Challenge in Halifax to offer a similar day within their Ignite Programme.

Project Challenge is a specialist education/training provider working with 16-19 years olds who have become disengaged from traditional education.

Following on from the incidents where firefighters have been attacked reports from the

community have often suggested that those involved are no longer in mainstream education so we are hoping to be able to engage with them through programmes such as project challenge.



### What did we do?

We have worked with Project Challenge to look at how we can work with the Ignite Programme to assist in the delivery of the BTEC Level 1 Award in Public Services. During the course learners will:

- Produce a progression plan to meet intended progression goal.
- learn about different public services in their area and what purpose they serve.
- Investigate the common features of these public services, such as uniforms, and basic practices, such as taking part in drills.
- learn about different techniques to help them improve their own organisational skills and how to use them.
- develop their skills that will allow them to plan, take part in and review fitness testing activities.

- look at the basic fitness tests that are required as part of the selection stages for different public services and at the levels of fitness required to undertake them.
- Develop the physical, communication and teamwork skills that are needed for a career in public services

## ➔ Contact



Laura Boocock, Calderdale DC



07552283487



Laura.boocock01@westyorksfire.gov.uk

## ➔ What difference did we make?

Calderdale District are hoping to bring some real life examples to the public service course and we are looking to use our new firefighters to give up to date accounts of the recruitment process and what life is like as a firefighter in West Yorkshire.

We are also looking at how our Youth Interventions team can assist in delivering some of the more targeted interventions across similar programmes.

## ➔ What are the keys to our success?

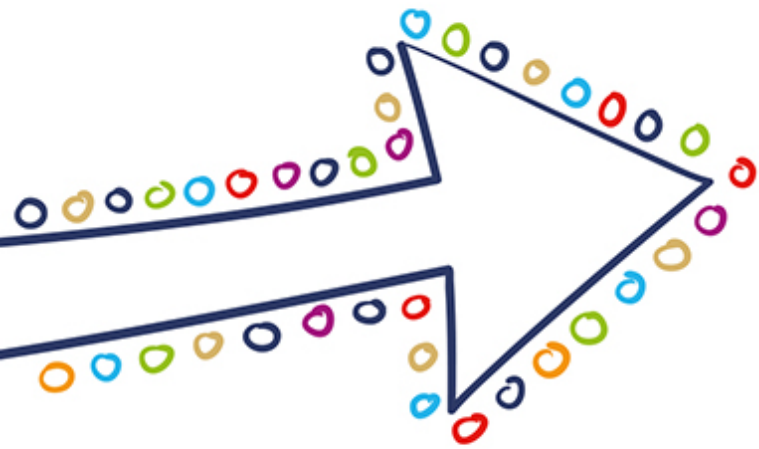
Working alongside project challenge to understand their requirements and tailor our input to suit the groups attending.

Looking for innovative ways to deliver the course content to ensure learners both enjoy the course but get something out of it for themselves to assist in their future career choices



**Project Challenge**  
"Believes in young people"





# Spotlight on...

## Ashbrow Collaboration



### ➔ What was the need, how was it identified?

Following local concerns around Ashbrow ward and a variety of local issues. The Ashbrow collaboration group was formed to look at a place-based approach, working out local challenges and opportunities by working with local people and organisations, not presuming that every area is the same. This brought together a variety of partners and more importantly the local community.

This would then increase access to and ownership of local assets (buildings and other spaces) or influence how these assets are used. The Top Club working men's club in Ashbrow was taken over by Local Services 2 You, a group of community businesses whose ambition is to turn the building into a centre of education, digital technology, culture, and heritage for local people.

### ➔ What did we do?

The building needed modernisation and renovation to ensure it was safe and fit for purpose. The building has been transformed by local businesses, West Yorkshire Police and Huddersfield Fire crews from Green and Blue, Kirklees Local TV and members of the community. Volunteers worked hard at carrying out surveys of the centre's electrical and fire safety, its drainage system and existing damage to the roof, as well as redecorating the entire interior of the building with donated materials, reupholstering seating areas, fixing leaks and replacing fixtures, replacing old flooring and also giving it a fresh coat of paint. This site was identified by Wilmott Dixon as a location where they could contribute to wider social wellbeing linked to the Headquarters redevelopment programme.

Following this Huddersfield red watch then delivered selection boxes to the community groups to hand out to the young people who use the centre for a variety of activities.



➡ **What difference did we make?**

“We’re delighted to be supporting the development of this centre in the heart of Deighton and thanks to our partners and crews who have taken the time to get involved to get the project to this stage”  
Nick Smith

WYFRS’s Assistant Chief Fire Officer

➡ **What are the keys to our success?**

We know that when we collaborate we achieve improvements when working with the communities we serve, we have far greater impact than any one organisation working in isolation, hence the partnership approach to the development of the Ashbrow collaboration. We must therefore consistently communicate the progress, expected outcomes of our approach and successes, to build trust and foster a sense of belonging within and amongst our communities.

➡ **What are we doing next?**

These events cemented our good reputation within the community. We are now looking at working with the Hub Coordinator for Ashbrow and Birkby who works closely with the schools (primary and secondary) to deliver input on e-bikes/scooters and ASB. We will also be undertaking targeted safe and wells in the area to maintain our presence within the community.

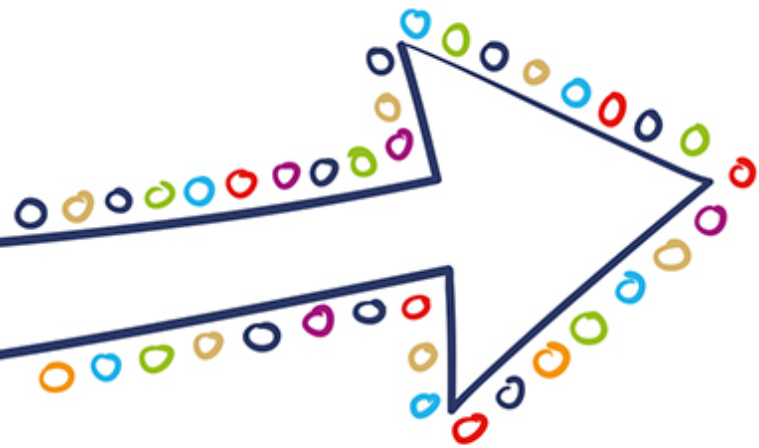
➡ **Contact**

 **Name Dale Gardiner**

 **Telephone 07557006166**

 **Email address Dale.gardiner@westyorkfire.gov.uk**





# Spotlight on...

## IGNITE



### What was the need, how was it identified?

Killingbeck Station crews have always had a strong community relationship and good links to our youth intervention team working with young people within the community. Killingbeck White watch lead by CC Simpson identified a real potential for equality, diversion and inclusion work, and created the idea of a 12-session programme that would allow young people from diverse and LSOA areas to get a thorough understanding of the role of a fire fighter.

The aim is to not only drive recruitment but enable these people to be risk reduction peer ambassadors within their communities.



### What did we do?

Initially Killingbeck white watch presented their idea to Prevention Manger, Youth Intervention Co-ordinator and ED&I lead, to collect feedback and support on how this could be shared and delivered.

There was a significant amount of planning involved and co-operation from other fire service teams including HR, fire protection

and other stations with specialist training facilities such as smoke house and tech rescue.

We had lengthy discussions on how best to run the session with minimal operational impact to the service and little additional cost. We agreed after reviewing incident data that the best option would be to run the session during the first 2 hours of a night shift, and in the morning on a weekend. We decided a set day would not only be unfeasible for staff consistence but wouldn't give a true reflection of the nature of shift working either. Each session date was agreed and communicated in advance.

We then also wanted to really make sure that the Youth Voice across Leeds would want this and created a survey with the support of Comms and PAIT that was circulated on social media and our partners across not just Leeds but west Yorkshire to collect feedback.

We asked questions on what they would like to achieve from a programme like this, how often they would be willing to participate, how far would they be willing to travel etc.

On reviewing the results, we then designed an application form for two taster day sessions which were hugely successful.

Once the applications were received and the final 12 young people offered places the sessions were delivered. Each session was a mix of physical and learning experiences, with the attendees also being tasked with carrying out risk reduction work within their communities.



### ➔ What difference did we make?

The young people at the session showed amazing commitment to the programme, travelling from across West Yorkshire to attending during cold raining winter nights, with hardly a session being missed by anyone. Out of those attending 10 applied to the most recent round of recruitment

with 3 getting through to final interview stages.

At the final ignite session we welcomed the families of the attendees to witness some examples of their skills, and also the attendees themselves said a few words about their experiences. We heard over and over how much the course had been enjoyable, that it had given them confidence, that they learnt skills like teamwork and resilience. That their knowledge of how vast the fire service work is, and we heard from every candidate about their Prevention learning and how they applied this to their peer groups and communities.

*“ I could hardly persuade my son to get up and out of bed, but you all have made a real change in him! His confidence has soared, #and he has ambitions for a future now, Thank you- Attendees Parent”*

### ➔ What are the keys to our success?

The Keys to the success of this have been many, but the real lynch pin had been Killingbeck White Watch, showing passion, commitment, drive and belief in the young people involved.

In addition, we made steps to hearing the voice of young people, making this about

their needs, wants and journey. We also made effort to make the attendees feel valued, appreciated and rewarded for their commitment and efforts.

### ➔ What are we doing next?

Next steps will be the formal programme review. There have been lots of learning from the programme that we made, and this all needs to be formally assessed.

The aim however is to run this programme again, with Killingbeck Red Watch volunteering to take up the mantle at Killingbeck station. Beyond that we will share the programme with the whole Brigade so it can be replicated in other districts.

### ➔ Contact



Naomi Hirst Leeds District Prevention Manager



07552283577

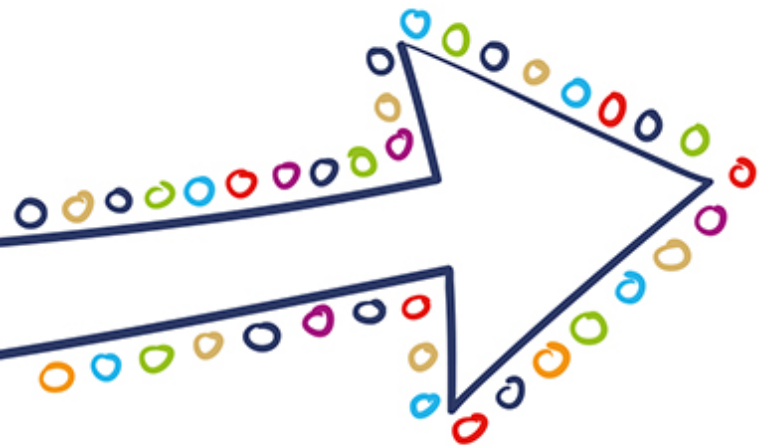
[Naomi.Hirst@westyorkshire.gov.uk](mailto:Naomi.Hirst@westyorkshire.gov.uk)











# Spotlight on...



## Wakefield District – working within the community to improve safety

### ➡ What was the need, how was it identified?

Following a number of water rescues in the District. We arranged a number of awareness sessions at local colleges.

### ➡ What did we do?

We carried out sessions at the 3 colleges that belong to the Heart of Yorkshire group, Selby, Wakefield and Castleford. Over a 3 week period we engaged with over 3000 16 – 18yr olds. The focus was on winter water safety and the effects of cold what shock looking at our local risks and educating the students to really think about the dangers involved.

### ➡ What are we doing next?

We will visit the colleges again in May to further engage with the students on Summer water Safety. In the summer we will continue with our live cold water shock

demonstrations which were a success in 2023.



### ➡ What was the need, how was it identified?

Wakefield District are actively engaged at the present time with key partners across our local communities within the district tackling ASB and Fire Setting behaviour.

### ➡ What did we do?

Local initiatives are underway in the Agbrigg , Belle Vue and South Kirkby areas of Wakefield as part of a Project to deliver Healthy and Sustainable Communities. These are 3 areas currently being targeted in a collaborative approach by ourselves and partners with the objectives of creating healthy and sustainable communities.

The list is not exhaustive and other wards are under discussion at the present time to plan and deliver further interventions and support for those individuals who are at the most risk and in need of connecting with local services and provisions to ensure that they are even more safe and well.

The areas outlined are experiencing high levels of ASB and Fire Setting which has a devastating effect on the environment and quality of life of the local residents.



If the individual fit the criteria then they receive a safe and well visit and a safer oil filled radiator – the latter which has initially been funded by both the Council and ourselves at Wakefield District .



➡ What was the need, how was it identified?

With a slight rise in road traffic collisions across the District we wanted to find a way to contribute towards the vision zero strategy. We have partnered up with tyresafe to perform safety checks on

➡ What was the need, how was it identified?

With more and more people slipping into fuel poverty and struggling to heat their homes we teamed up with Wakefield Council to find a way to help.

➡ What did we do?

Wakefield District are continuing to deliver Safe and Well visits as part of the Portable Heater Amnesty alongside Wakefield Council. This project concentrates on identifying those individuals who are struggling to heat their homes and making unsafe decisions with portable heaters.

vehicles during our charity car washes.



NFCC  
National Fire  
Chiefs Council

The professional voice of the UK Fire & Rescue Service

Vehicle safety checks and The Fire Fighters Charity car wash events



➡ What are we doing next?

We plan to hold car washes with vehicle checks at all of our 7 stations. 2 are already booked in –

6<sup>th</sup> April – South Kirby

13<sup>th</sup> April - Wakefield



## ➔ What was the need, how was it identified?

Our crews are attending more and more incidents where they are faced with people in crisis, there have been many water rescue incidents in the district where officers are faced with someone threatening to take their own life.

## ➔ What did we do?

We arranged for Dave Peach from West Yorkshire Police to deliver awareness sessions to our Watch Officers and crews. Dave is the 'Quality Improvement & Development Officer/Hostage & Crisis Negotiator/Coordinator' for West Yorkshire Police, and the intention of the session was to improve awareness and understanding if confronted by a person/s in crisis. This covered skills that could be used in the event of a responding crew finding themselves directly faced with a person in crisis such as the types of words, phrase, tone, positive body language etc which could be used until a specialised response arrived and to help obtain a positive outcome for all involved.

## ➔ Contact



Name DC Paul Daly



Telephone 07552283496



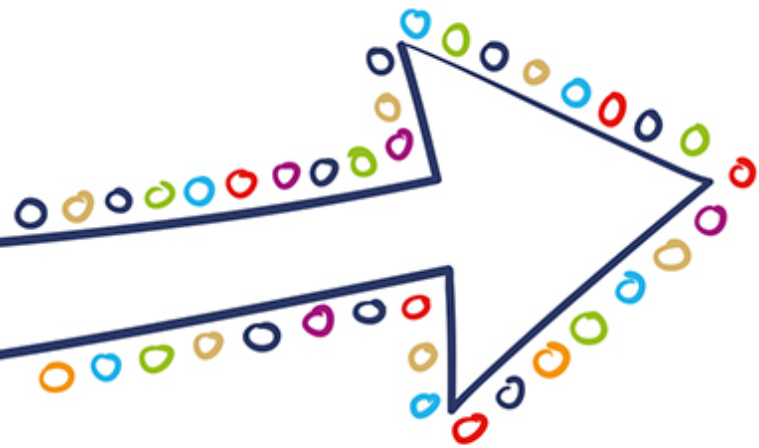
[paul.daly@westyorksfire.gov.uk](mailto:paul.daly@westyorksfire.gov.uk)



# Safer Roads West Yorkshire







# Spotlight on...



## @ E – Tude: A new WYFRS targeted Intervention From the Youth Intervention Team

### ➔ What was the need, how was it identified?

The Youth Intervention Team have developed a targeted intervention day called, '@E-Tude' after identifying the need for early intervention for young people in West Yorkshire who use a form of powered two-wheelers (PTW). These are vehicles include a variation of an electric bike or E-Bike, electric scooter or E-Scooter, or a variation of motorbike or moped. This was due to the rising numbers of PTW related reports and RTC injuries and fatalities.

Following the work carried out with youth groups in East Leeds in 2023 that focus on young people interested in PTW vehicles, the team identified the lack of awareness around road rules and the law around using electric vehicles, the disregard for safety clothing when riding, as well as transporting passengers on vehicles that not designed to have them.

### ➔ What did we do?

The Youth Intervention Team have developed a one-day targeted intervention programme, "@E-Tude" which looks to raise awareness around the safe use of a PTW, the consequences of dangerous riding, reduce the chances of young people requiring a blue

light service when using one, and aim to boost the safety of other pedestrians and road users.

E-Scooters and E-Bikes are popular vehicles for young people as they are a quick and easy mode of transport, "fun to ride," and are often sold as "a greener transport."

As PTW vehicles are motorised vehicles, they should only be ridden on roads and not public footpaths however, this requires a driving licence, MOT, and insurance and this leads to many riding illegally and sometimes unknowingly.

The @E-Tude programme is specifically designed to engage with targeted young people and includes a focus on different types of PTW, the common misconceptions around using them, as well as the use of real-life stories, videos, and local incidents to demonstrate the risks and dangers posed by PTW. There is also the use of the bike brake reaction test which will test reaction times but more importantly, highlight the distance a rider may be thrown off a PTW at differing speeds if involved in an RTC. Other elements include use of the fire service training tower to demonstrate physical impacts on the head in an RTC for those not wearing a helmet and explore the clear vulnerabilities to a rider of not having access to seat belts or the same protection that a car would offer in the event of an RTC.



