



**NORTHAMPTONSHIRE POLICE, FIRE AND CRIME COMMISSIONER  
AND NORTHAMPTONSHIRE FIRE AND RESCUE SERVICE  
ACCOUNTABILITY BOARD**

<b>Report title</b>	<b>Northamptonshire Fire and Rescue Service (NFRS) Performance Report</b>
<b>Meeting date</b>	<b>14 September 2021</b>
<b>Author</b>	<b>Area Manager Business Services</b>

## **1 Proposal**

- 1.1 The Commissioner to note this report and consider how the Service is delivering against the Integrated Risk Management Plan (IRMP) 2019-22 outcome measures ([Appendix 1](#)) and organisational measures as detailed within the balanced scorecard (Appendix 2). The Commissioner to approve this report to be published on [NFRS website](#).

## **2 Alternative Options Considered**

- 2.1 Information for awareness only, no alternative options to be considered
- 2.2 Due to the current issues with the BIRT performance system, performance data relating to fatalities and casualties is not available, however this will be provided for the December Accountability Board Paper.

### **List of appendices**

[Appendix 1 – IRMP 2019-2022 outcomes measures](#)

[Appendix 2 – Appliance availability](#)

[Appendix 3 – Killed or Seriously Injured \(KSI\) figures previous three financial years](#)

[Appendix 4 – Total incident data](#)

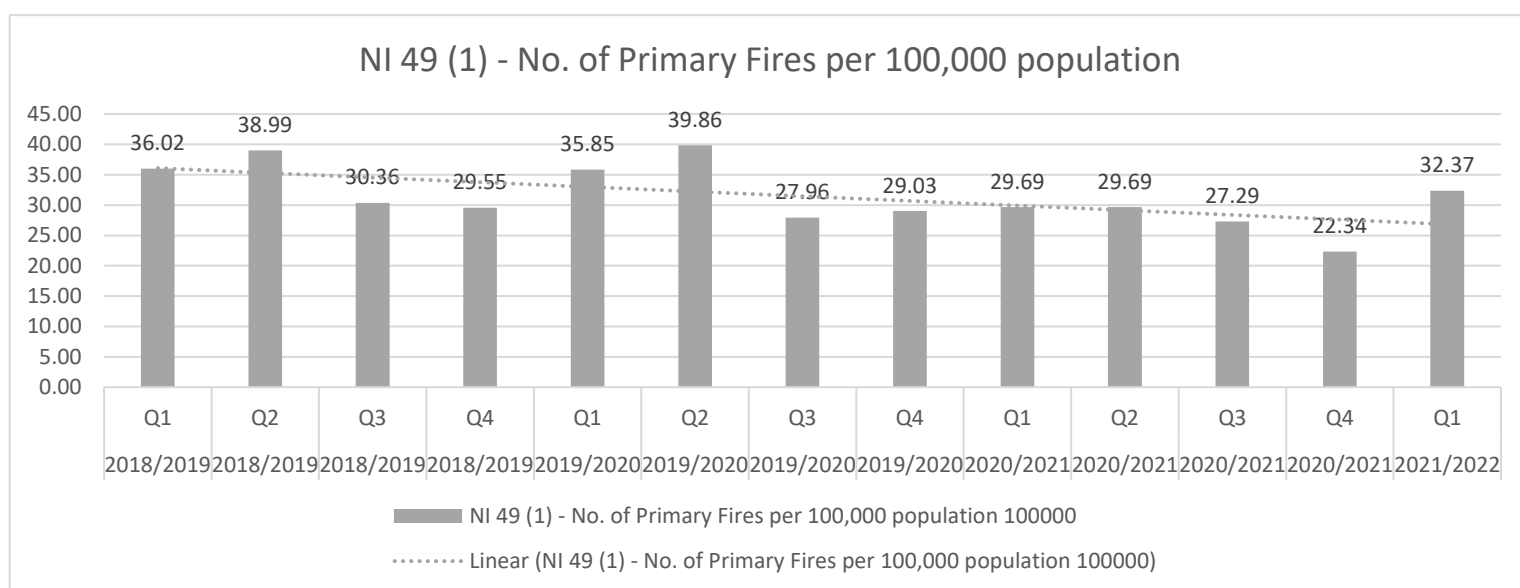
## Appendix 1 – IRMP 2019-2022 outcome measures

### Community Outcome Measures

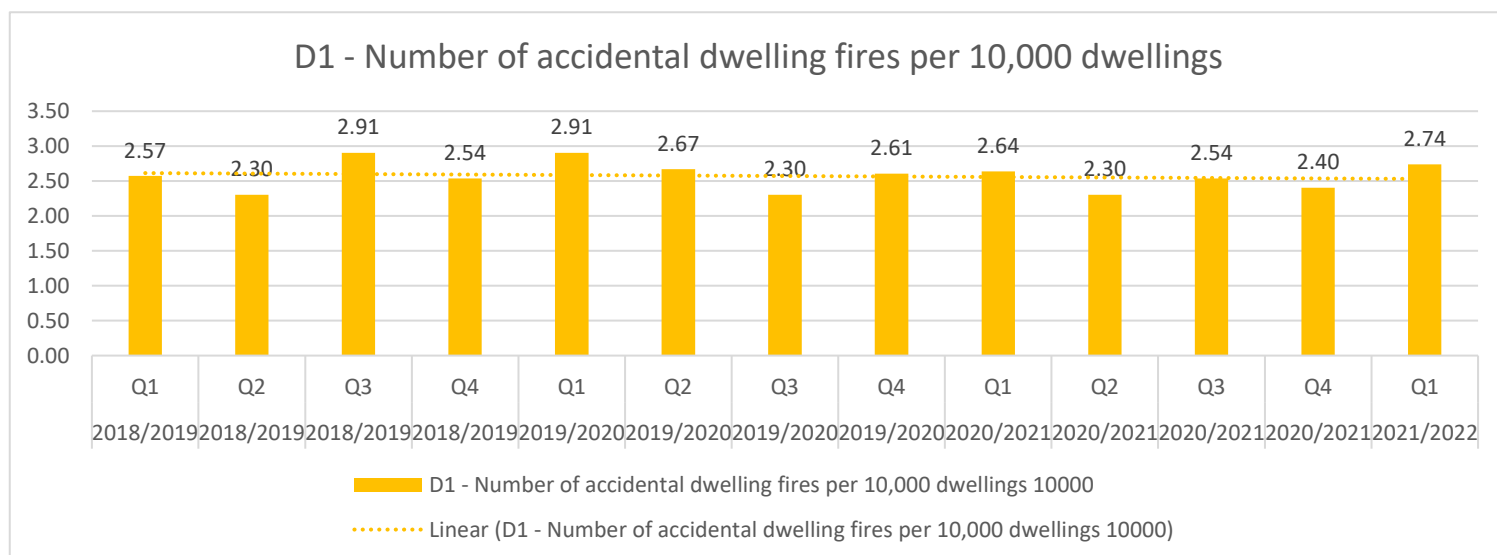
The graphs below reflect the IRMP Community Outcome Measures against the National Indicators (Nis). As requested by the accountability board, the Service have supplied the information over the current and previous 3 year period to provide a longer term view of performance and progress.

The graph below details the number of primary fires per 100,000 population. The long term trend line shows primary fires are decreasing quarters 1 (April-June) and 2 (July-September) are traditionally higher. The sharp increase in Q2 indicates that primary fires are starting to increase back to pre-Covid numbers.

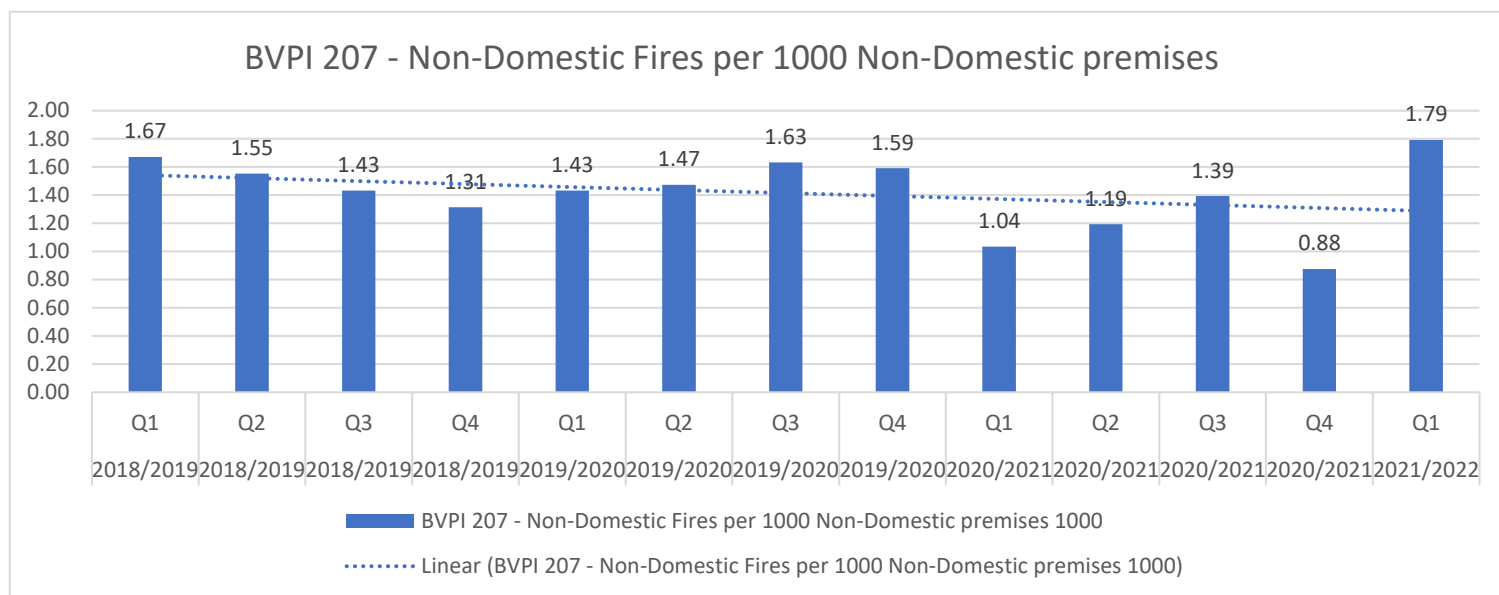
This could be attributed to rises in non-domestic premises fires (as commercial and industrial operations re-establish after Covid closures) and a slight rise in accidental dwelling fires. This rise will be closely monitored over the coming months.



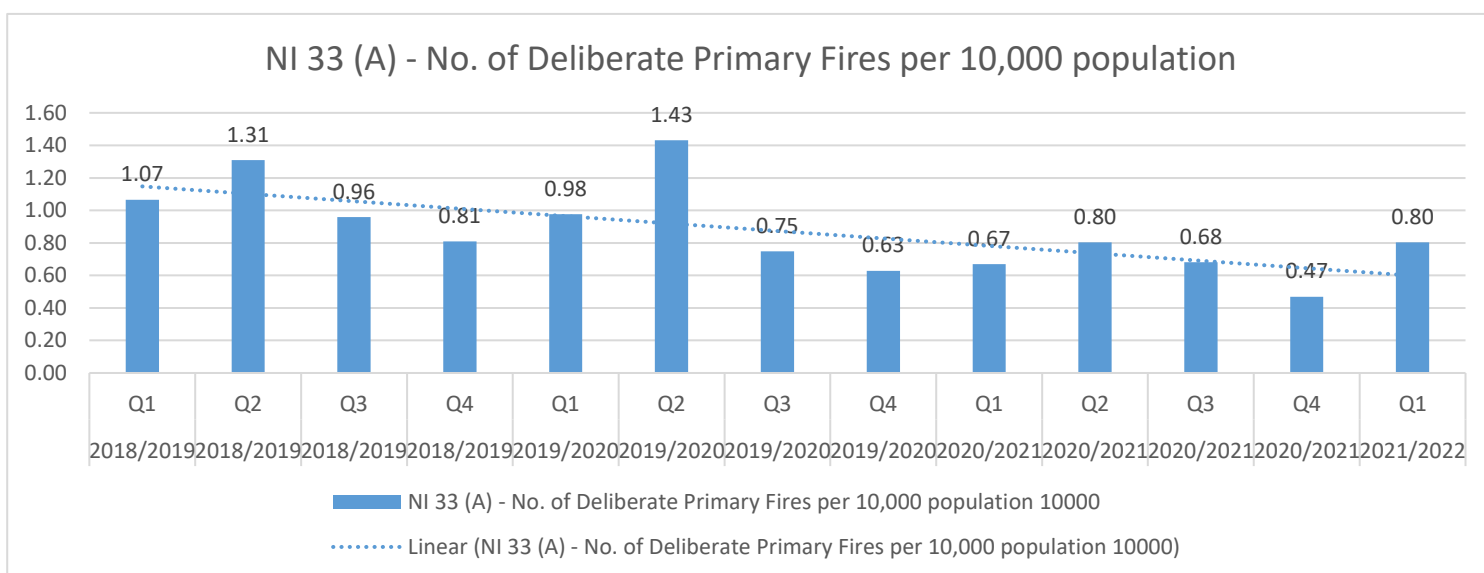
The graph below (number of accidental dwelling fires per 10,000 dwellings) shows that accidental dwelling fires appear stable. They do not appear to have decreased during lockdown, where more people have been home during the day. This could be argued that fires are being detected without requiring fire service intervention.



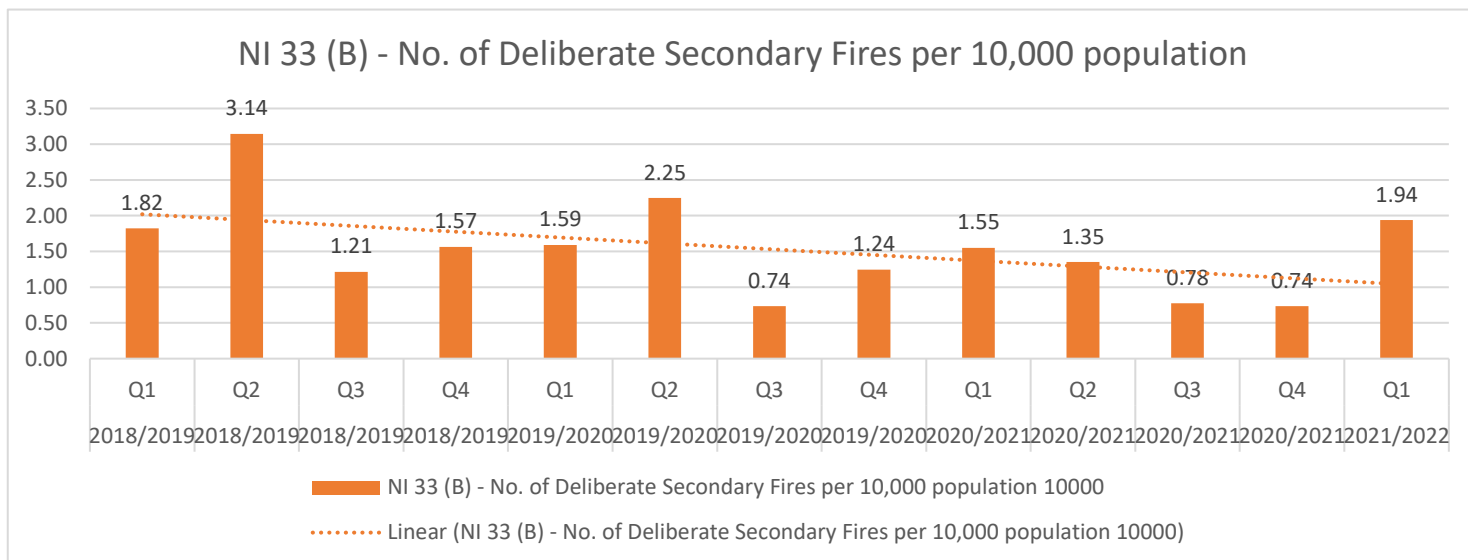
Although the long term trend shows a decrease in non-domestic premises fires; as previously stated, non-domestic fires have risen during quarter 1 which has contributed to the overall rise in primary fires. Further work will be completed to investigate and monitor this rise.



Deliberate primary fires show a trend line of reducing over time. Although they have increased slightly for Q1 they are still below pre-Covid levels.

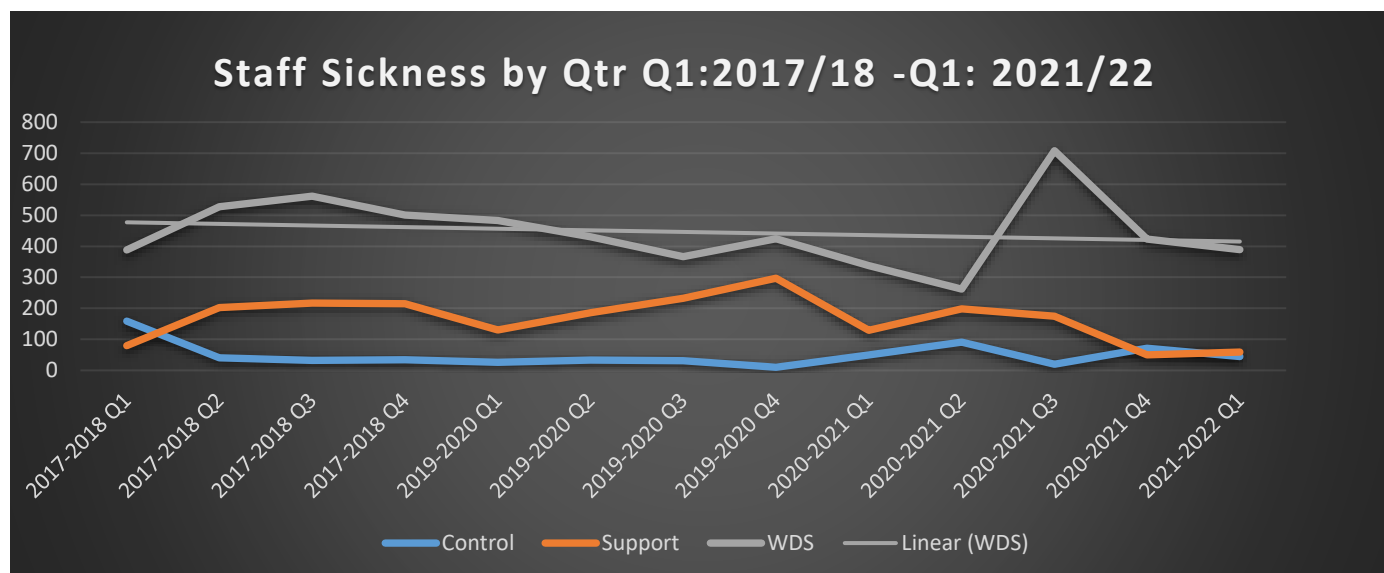


The long term trend is that deliberate secondary fires are reducing; however, the Service saw a rise in deliberate secondary fires during quarter 1 of 2020/21. Some of these fires relate to ‘fires in the open small’ and there was a rise in deliberately set fires of household and domestic waste, which could be attributed to the closure of refuse centres. Further work is ongoing to investigate this.



### Sickness data

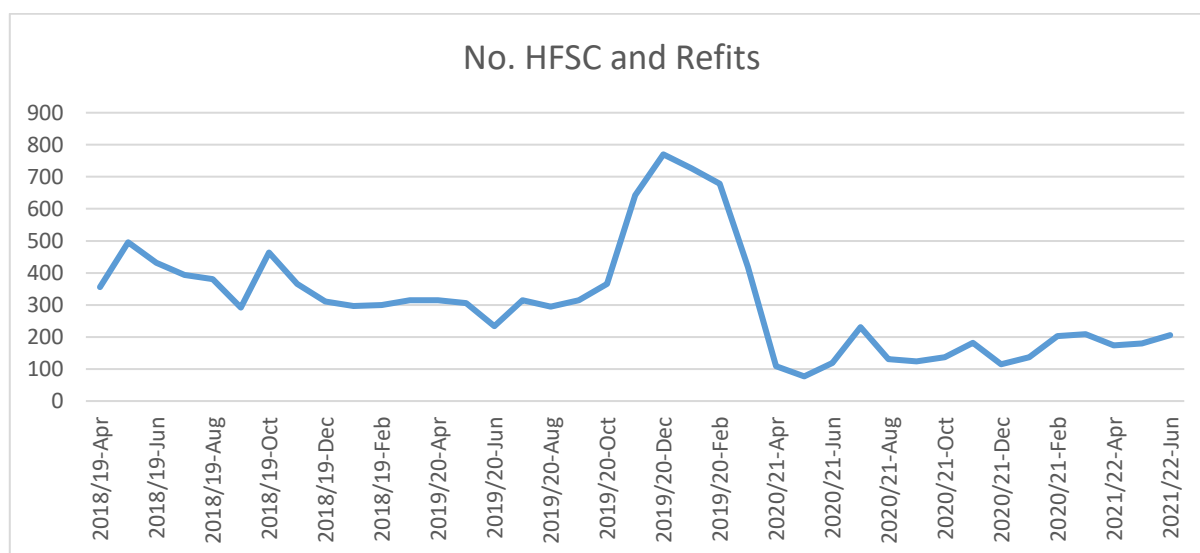
Overall staff sickness is reducing, the graphs below shows the spike which is concurrent with the last national Covid-19 spike. This predominately affected the Wholetime Duty System (WDS) and is now levelling off. WDS and Variable Crewing System (VCS) are now counted under WDS. sickness.





## Prevention

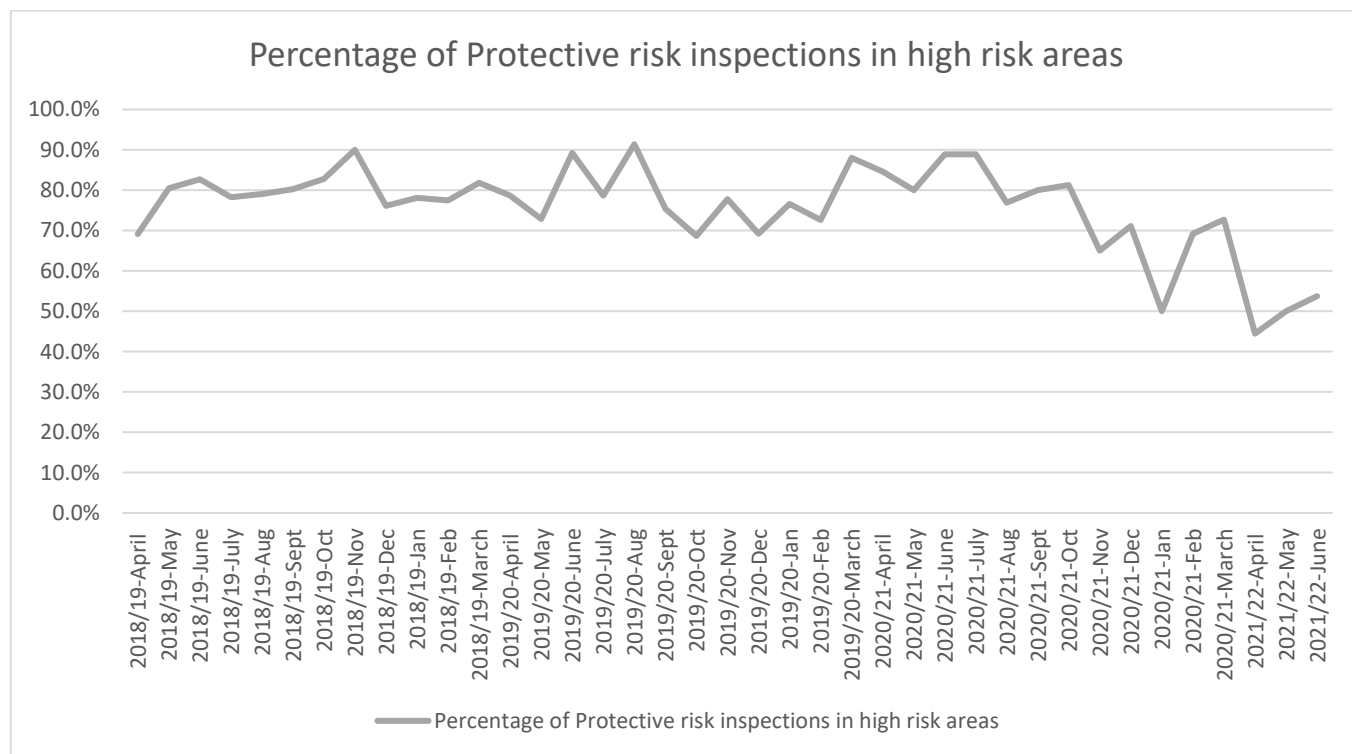
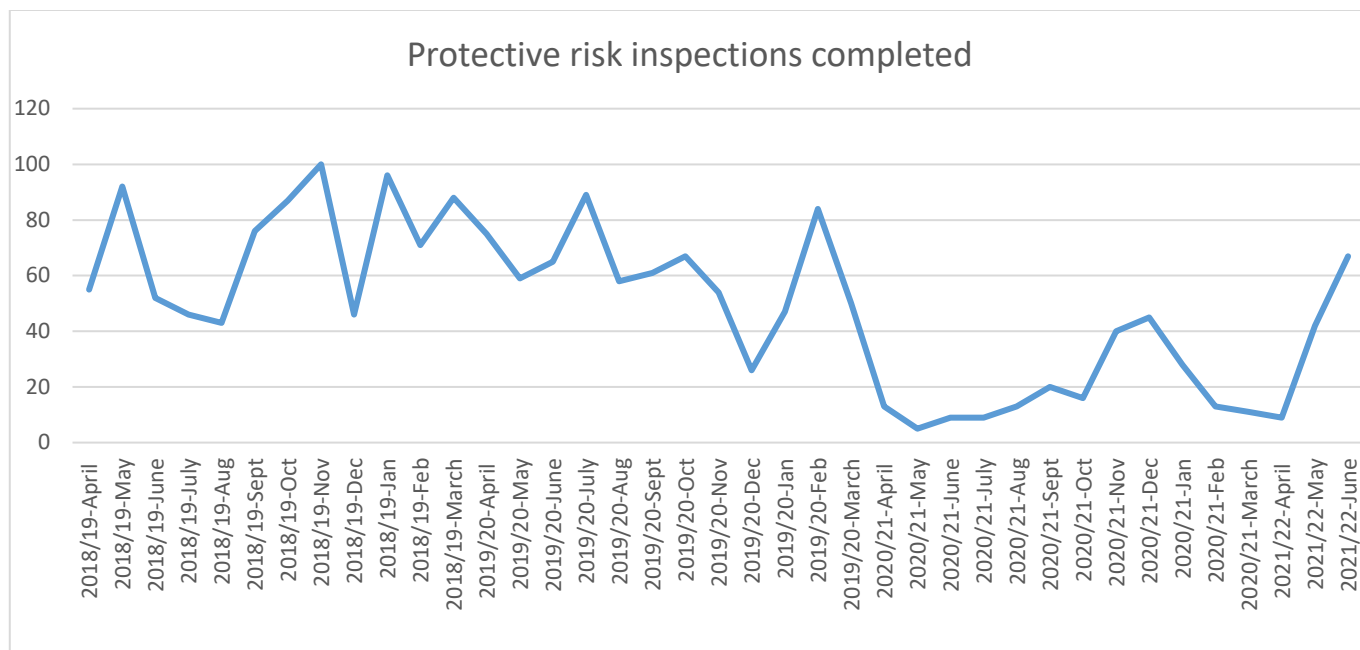
Prevention are adding additional detail to their activities this financial year therefore this data will evolve. The graph below shows the number of Home Fire Safety Visits (HFSVs) and refits. The table below shows the monthly figures and the quarter 1 total for 2021/22.



HFSVs	April	May	June	Quarter 1 total
Total HFSVs recorded on CFRMIS including refits	174	179	205	558

## Protection: Full Risk Inspections

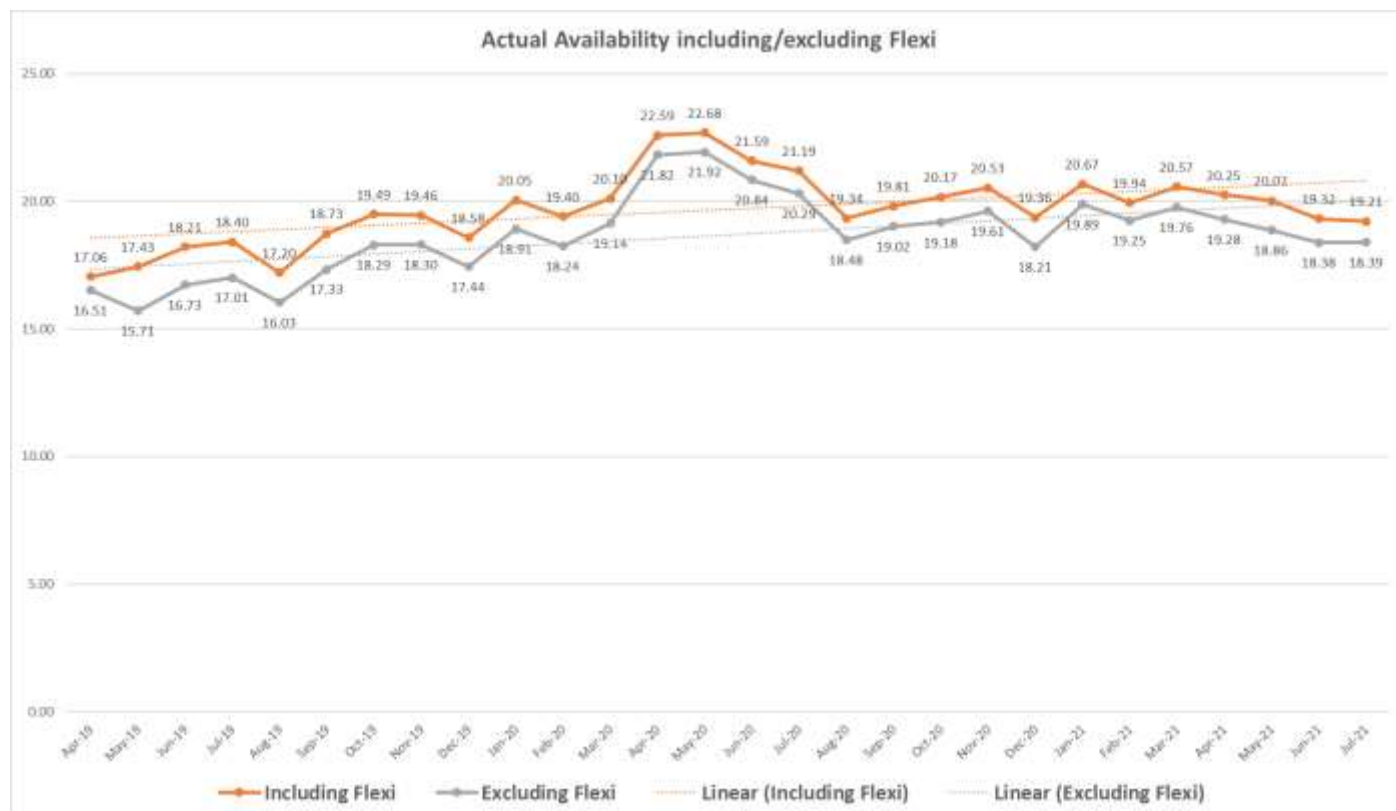
Protection activities were affected by the Covid-19 restrictions. Progress is being made across this area to address those shortfalls and figures are reflecting the work currently being made.



## Appendix 2 - Appliance Availability

**IRMP 2019-22:** We will maintain a minimum of 14 fire appliances to support our strategic response capability.

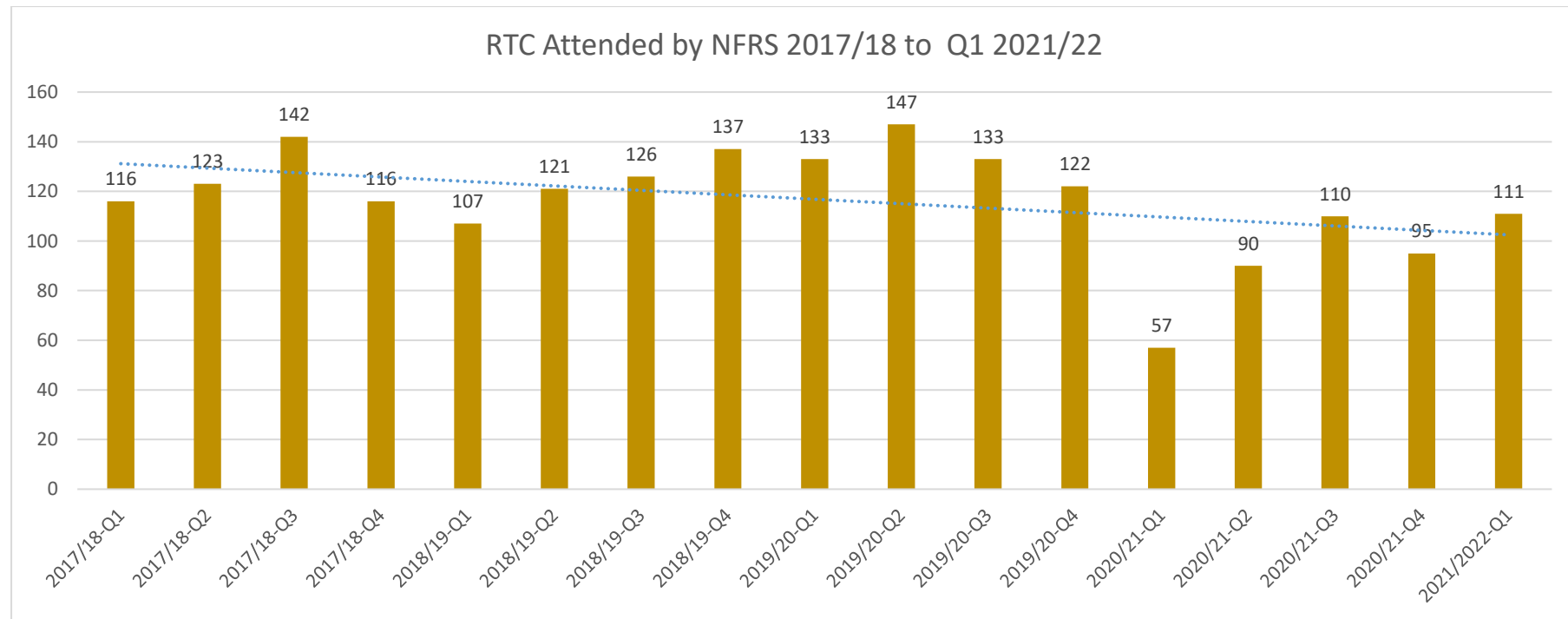
The Service has improved its appliance availability over the last 3 years. There was a considerable increase during lockdown, and the availability is now levelling back off. This graph shows that the service still operates over 18 appliances for both flexi and non-flexi crewing. June and July show a slight dip due to summer leave.



## Appendix 3 - KSI

### Organisational Road Traffic Collision (RTC) performance data

The long term trend for RTCs shows a reduction; however, when 2020/21 Covid year is taken out this produces a flatter line representative of what is seen nationally. The graph below shows there was a slight rise in RTCs which can be attributed to the easing of the lockdown period. As lockdown is lifted so we are increasing our prevention and education activities to pre-Covid levels and working closely with partners, the success of our recent 'Biker-down' sessions are testament to this.



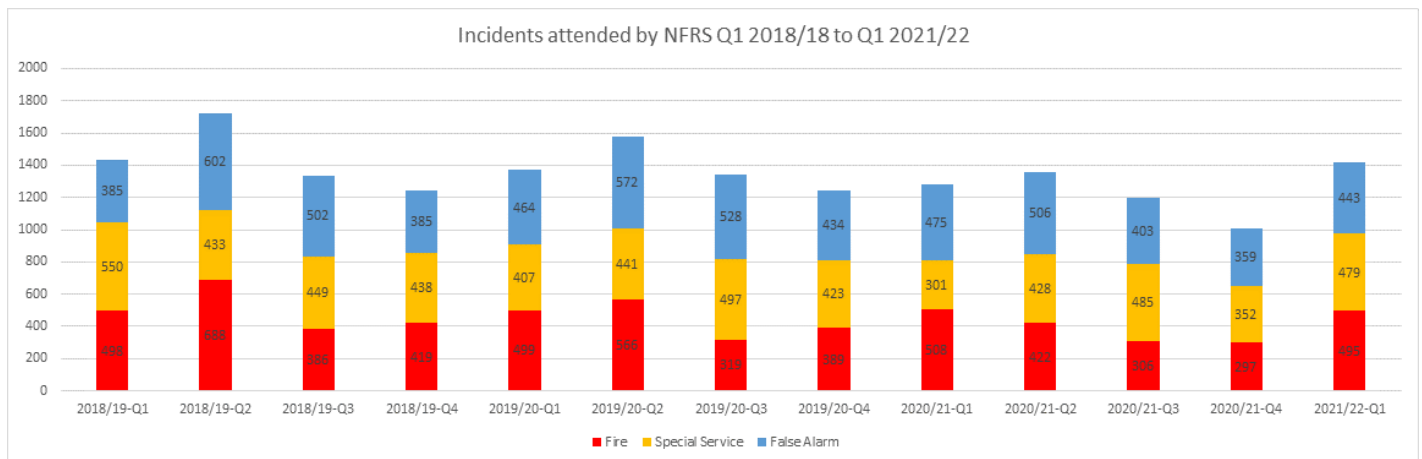


## Appendix 4 - Total incident data

All data from 01 April 2018 to 31 March 2021.

The graph below provides a breakdown of the total number of incidents attended in Northamptonshire

The graph shows fire related incidents have increased in quarter 1 however, this remains lower than the previous quarter 1 period in the previous 3 years. Future papers will compare NFRS to other similar Fire and Rescue Services.



The graph below breaks down the type of fires attended. The spike in quarter 1 2020/21 refers to the increase in secondary fires which can be attributed to a rise in deliberate secondary fires.

False alarms covers both domestic and commercial alarms. Work is being carried out to identify and address false alarm calls.

