

LEICESTERSHIRE

FIRE and RESCUE SERVICE

INTEGRATED RISK MANAGEMENT PLAN DISTRICT PROFILE

CHARNWOOD DISTRICT // 2014



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Demographic Profile

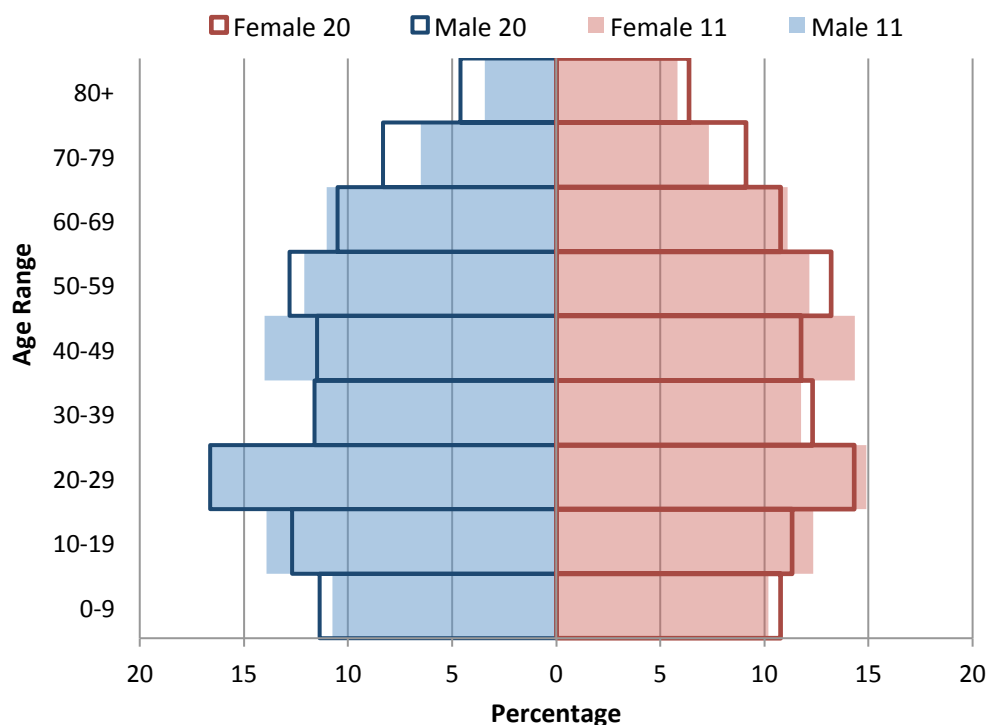
Charnwood is a rural area containing the market town of Loughborough in the north; smaller settlements of Shepshed in the east and Birstall, Syston and Thurmaston in the south. It has a population of 166,100 and covers an area of 27,906 hectares, resulting in a population density of 6 persons per hectare.

The borough is home to Loughborough University and is a hub for scientific research and development with companies such as 3M Health Care. The area represents 16% of the population of Leicester, Leicestershire and Rutland (LLR) and 11% of the total geographical area of LLR.

Population

At 39 years old, the average age of a resident of Charnwood is the same as the rest of England. The single largest age group is 20-29 year olds which is in

Chart 1. Projected change in population from 2011 to 2020



part due to the large student population attending Loughborough University. There is expected to be population growth of nearly 10% by 2020 which is the highest in LLR. Like many other parts of the country the population is ageing with the over 60s age group expected to increase from 23% to 25%.

Ethnicity

Over 85% of the local population describe themselves as White or White British, which is a higher percentage compared to LLR. The largest minority ethnic group is: Asian, predominantly from the South Asian subcontinent, at 9.7% of the local population. At 0.8%, the Black population is only a third of the LLR percentage. In the past 10 years there has been growth of White migrants from the European Union and Eastern Europe.

Households

There are over 66,500 households in the borough. 28% are single person households, 22% are 65 and over households and 9% are lone parent households. 12% of households rent their properties through a social landlord and 14% rent privately. The largest percentage increase in known household types is expected to be a 33% increase in lone parent households and a 14% increase in lone person households.

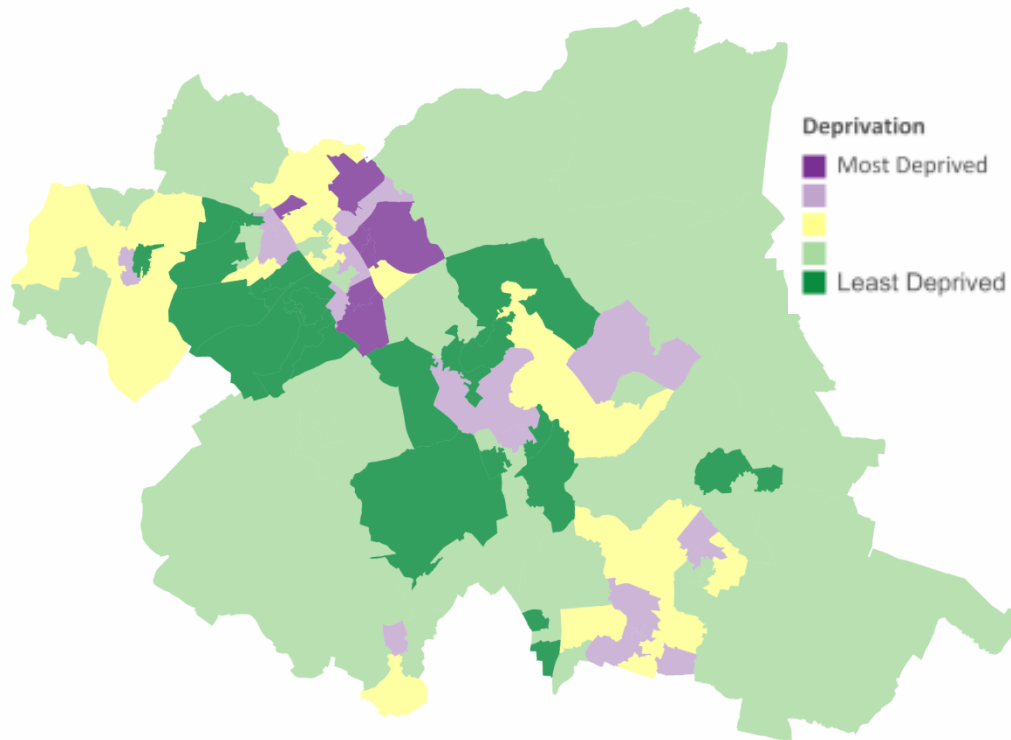
Deprivation

Deprivation is defined as the lack of material benefits considered to be basic necessities in society and in this case includes a wide range of factors. The Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) includes 7 domains: health, education, income, employment, environment, crime and housing. Charnwood is the third most deprived local authority in LLR, and the 231st (out of 326), most deprived local authority in the country.

The map below shows the spread of deprivation in Leicester based on a small geographical area called a Lower Super Output Area (LSOAs). LSOAs are based on an average population of 1,500 people and the more populated an area, the smaller the LSOA. All of the LSOAs in LLR are banded into 5 equal groups (quintiles) based on their deprivation score with each group representing 20% of all LSOAs. As such, the most deprived quintile, which

accounts for 20% of all LSOAs, accounts for 7% of Charnwood’s population; which is the second highest percentage in LLR.

Map 1. Deprivation profile by LSOA for Charnwood based on quintiles



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Resource Priority Profile

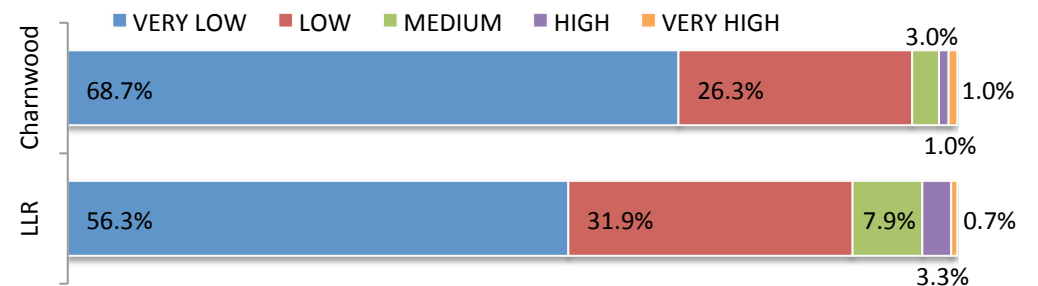
This profile is used to inform decisions on allocating resources. It indicates the potential for serious emergency incidents to occur for each LSOA in Leicester, compared to all other LSOAs in LLR. The profile is based on deprivation as well as incidents involving serious fires, road traffic collision and other types of rescue such as: people trapped in buildings or under machinery or rescuing people from lakes and rivers or due to flooding.

Local Profile

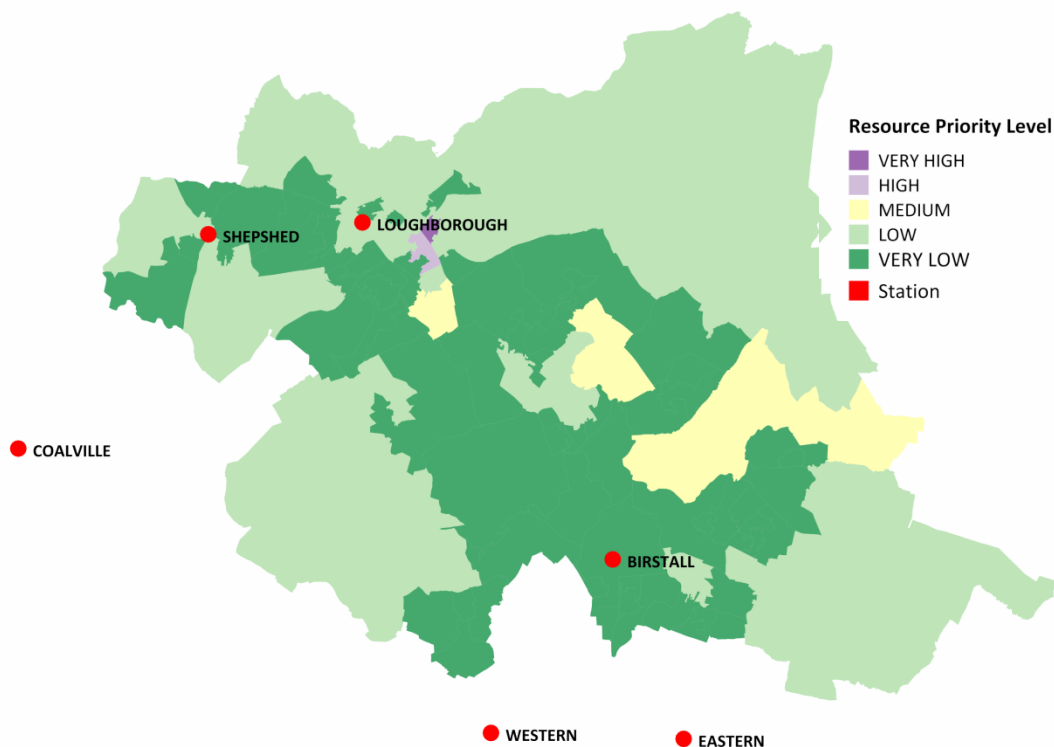
Charnwood has 1 very high priority LSOA, 1 high priority LSOA and 3 medium priority LSOAs. The very high and high priority LSOAs are both in Loughborough town centre and cover areas of mixed residential and commercial buildings as well as public services. LFRS is more likely to attend a serious emergency incident in these 2 LSOAs compared to other LSOAs in Charnwood. It is also more likely to attend a serious emergency incident in these 2 LSOAs compared to LSOAs of a lower priority elsewhere.

The very high priority LSOA covers the residential area around Pinfold Gate including Magistrates Court and the high priority LSOA covers the residential area around Southfields Park and nearby Police Station and Council Offices. The Pinfold Gate LSOA is especially afflicted by house fires and is also more deprived and the Southfields Park LSOA also has a higher level of house fires and casualties due to fires. On the whole Charnwood has a lower percentage of medium to very high priority LSOAs.

Chart 3. Percentage of LSOAs in Charnwood by Priority Level



Map 2. Resource Priority Profile



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Other Risk Factors

Flooding

The main sources of flooding are: overflowing watercourses, surface water runoff and rising groundwater levels. Flooding from watercourses is likely to affect developments near the flood plain of the River Soar and River Wreake and where watercourses interact, especially in Loughborough. Surface water flooding has in the past affected parts of Loughborough and villages to the south due to less permeable ground in the area.

Groundwater Sensitivity

Groundwater is a major source of drinking water and fire fighting operations must minimise the risk of contaminating such sources. There are no groundwater protection zones for drinking water sources such as wells, boreholes and springs. Aquifers, which are layers of water bearing rock from which groundwater can be extracted, mainly follow the course of the River Soar and River Wreake.

Listed Buildings

Listed status is recognition that a building is of special architectural and historic interest and is predominant in older buildings.

Grade II	Grade II*	Grade I	Total
620	34	10	664

There are 3 grades, ranging from Grade II for buildings of national importance to Grade I for buildings of international importance. Charnwood has 10 Grade 1 buildings which are mainly churches but also include Prestwold Hall, the ruins of Ulverscroft Priory and Rothley Court Hotel and the Chapel.

*excludes structures

Operational Risks

Risk information is collected for sites which pose a substantial risk to both firefighters and the public in an emergency. These are known as Category (Cat) sites ranging from Cat 2

Cat 2	Cat 3	Cat 4	Total
4	17	0	21

lower to Cat 4 higher risk. Charnwood has no Cat 4 sites and Cat 3 sites

include 3 Great Central Railway Stations, Fischer Scientific and Rothely Court Hotel amongst others. In comparison to LLR, Charnwood has the joint third highest number of Cat 2 to 4 sites and a higher proportion of Cat 3 sites.

Business Risks

LFRS undertake periodic inspections of premises open to the public such as factories, hotels and schools to ensure they comply with statutory fire safety requirements. If

Action Plan*	Enforcement	Prohibition	Total
89	21	7	117

*action plan = 3 years

a premise is found to be non-compliant,

depending on the risks, there are several enforcement options. These options range from an action plan at the lowest level, to a prohibition notice at the highest level. Charnwood has the second highest number of plans and notices and a higher proportion of action plans compared to LLR.

Transport Risks

There is predicted to be growth in road traffic over the next few years based on population and economic growth. Locally this growth was 0.5% in 2011-12 compared to the previous year and this is in line with the national trend. Traffic volume growth will also mean more congestion on the roads and declining vehicle speeds. The number of casualties from road traffic collisions locally has been declining over the 5 year period to 2012. In 2012, there were 357 casualties of which 313 had slight injuries and 44 were killed or seriously injured on roads in the borough.

Local Development

The recommended level of new housing is between 810-820 homes per year and there are new housing developments planned for the west of Loughborough, east of Thurmaston and A46 north of Birstall amongst other locations. In addition the local economic strategy has prioritised the following areas: Loughborough Town Centre, the former Astra Zeneca site in Loughborough, East Loughborough, Loughborough University Science & Enterprise Park and the Watermead Corridor in Thurmaston and Syston.

Incident Profile

On average there are 1,192 incidents per year in Charnwood. During this period, the number of incidents has declined by 25%. There has been a substantial reduction of 50% in fire incidents, a smaller reduction of 13% in false alarms; but special service incidents have increased slightly by 2%. False alarm incidents comprise 48% of all incidents attended, followed by fire incidents (33%) and special service incidents 19%. Charnwood has a lower rate of all incident types compared to the whole of LLR.

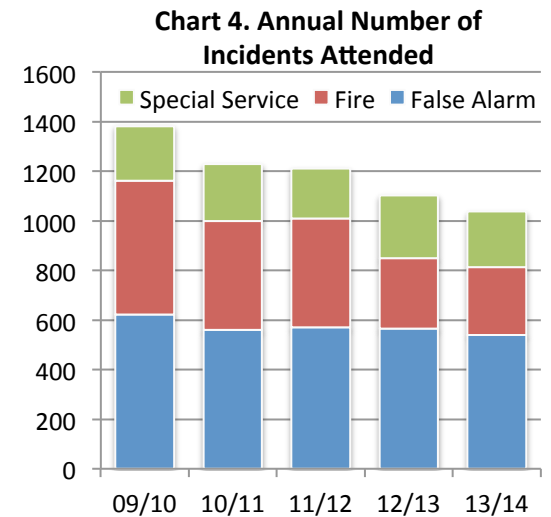
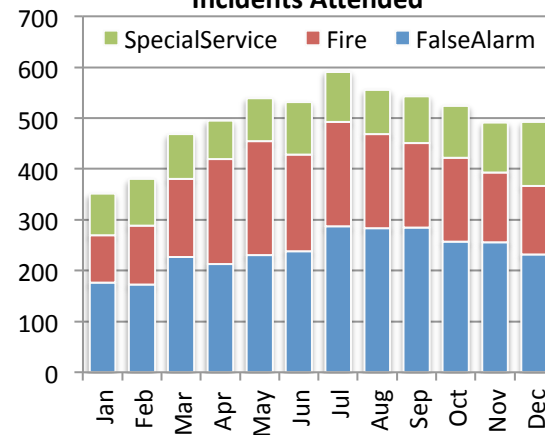


Chart 5. Monthly Number of Incidents Attended



On average there have been 5 fatalities per year and 4 are due to road traffic collisions. Fatalities have remained stable over the 5 year period. Similarly, there are 64 casualties per year (excluding precautionary checks) of which 7 are due to fires and 57 are due to special service incidents, mainly road traffic collisions. Casualties have declined by 15%; however this is based on small numbers.

Distribution of Incidents by Month, Hour and Day

Incident numbers increase from spring onwards, peaking in the summer months as a result of both false alarm and fire incidents, before decreasing during the autumn and winter months. Special service incidents vary slightly

in that they increase during winter months. Incidents occur fairly evenly throughout the week, fluctuating in a small band of +/- 10% between the lowest and highest day. The hourly pattern for incidents shows that they are at their lowest 05:00-06:00 and increase during the day peaking at 18:00-19:00. Within this pattern, there is a noticeable dip in incidents between 14:00-16:00 mainly due to fewer false alarms.

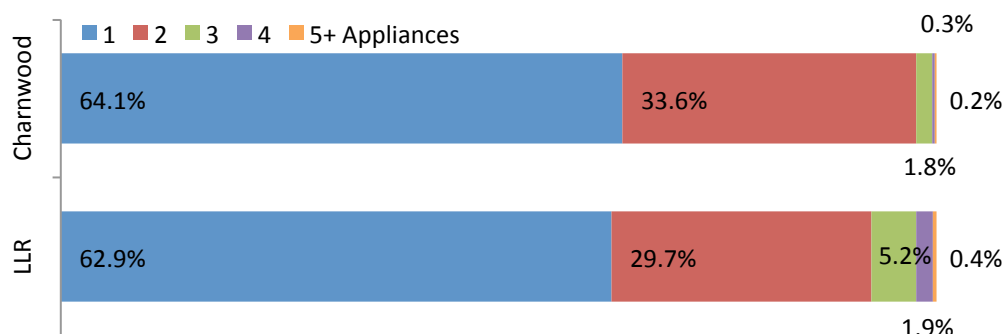
Response Profile

Charnwood has 3 fire and rescue stations: Birstall, Loughborough and Shepshed. There are a total of 80 firefighters working to different crewing arrangements and a total of 4 appliances. In addition there are 3 other stations: Coalville, Coalville and Western in close proximity. When appliances from all these stations are taken into account, there are 9 appliances in and around Charnwood.

Attendances

The higher the risk an incident poses to the safety of the public and firefighters, the more fire engines (appliances) are committed. In Charnwood over 95% of incidents are attended by 2 or fewer appliances and this is a higher proportion compared to the whole of LLR.

Chart 6. Percentage of Incidents by Number of Pumps Attended



Level of Interdependence

In reality, neighbouring stations will make attendances in the local area and local stations will make attendance in neighbouring areas. For example, 82%

of attendances in Charnwood were made by stations in the borough and the remainder were made by appliances from other stations. Chief among these were: 8% from Western Station, 5% from Eastern Station and 1% from Coalville Station. Conversely, 20% of attendances by Charnwood stations were made to locations outside the borough boundary.

In April 2013, Syston Station was replaced by Birstall Station, resulting in a change in crewing arrangements from retained to day crewing plus. As a result of increased availability, it is envisaged that a higher proportion of calls in South Charnwood will be met by the local station.

Response Standards

The Service has implemented emergency incident response standards for all emergency incident types. In summary, we aim to achieve an attendance at any life threatening incident within 10 minutes of mobilisation. If there is no risk to life, we aim to attend the incident within 20 minutes.

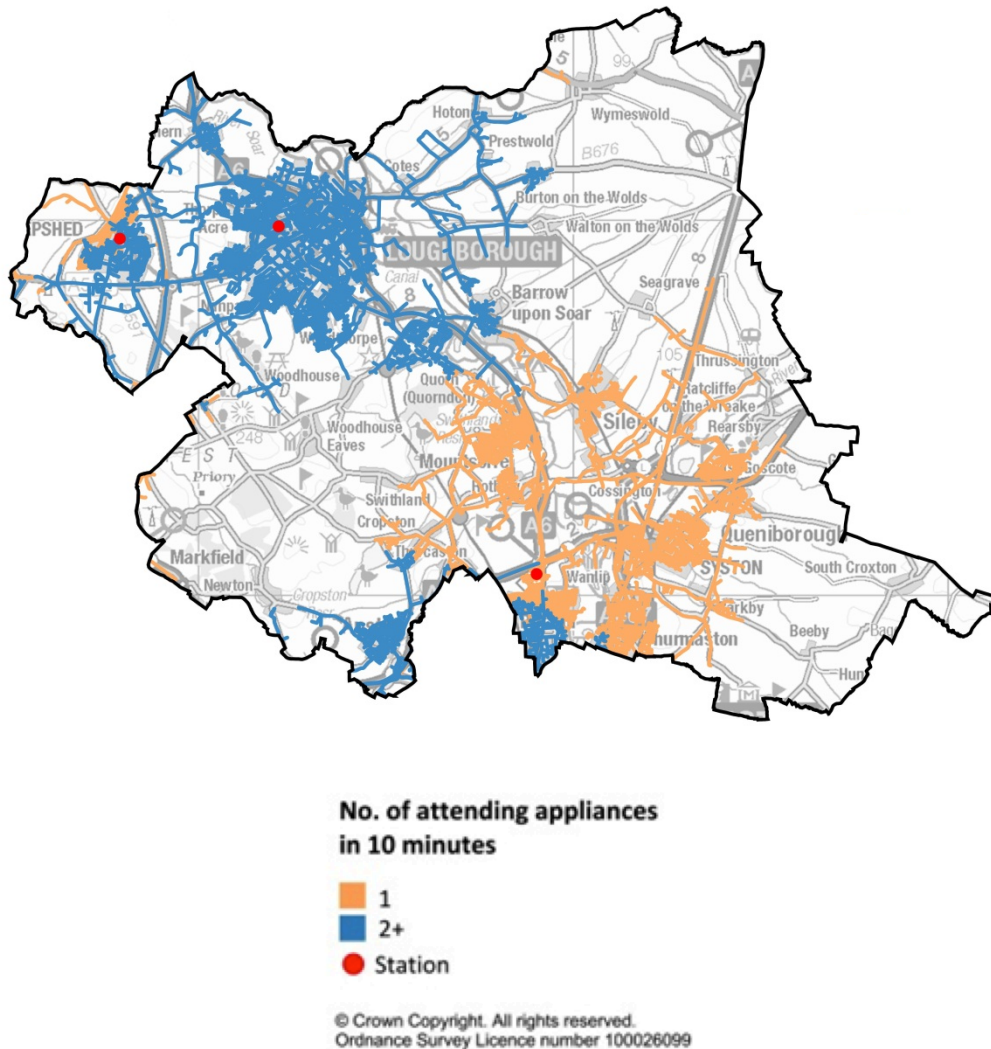
Performance against these standards is very good in Charnwood and 96.9% of life risk incidents were attended within 10 minutes over the past 3 years. The percentage of non-life risk incidents attended within 20 minutes was higher at 99.3%.

Coverage

A key consideration in determining the required level of resource provision is the ability to respond effectively to a variety of situations. We aim to mobilise 1 fire engine (appliance), to small fires such as those involving vegetation. Two appliances are mobilised to fires in buildings or to road traffic collisions where casualties are reported. Three appliances are mobilised to building fires where casualties are reported.

Charnwood has the additional complexity of a relatively large number of medium to high rise buildings. When a fire occurs in such buildings we aim to mobilise 5 appliances. Based on these considerations, most of the borough can be reached in 10 minutes by at least 1 appliance and by 5 appliances.

Map 3. Coverage of Charnwood based on the number of pumps turning out in 10 minutes.



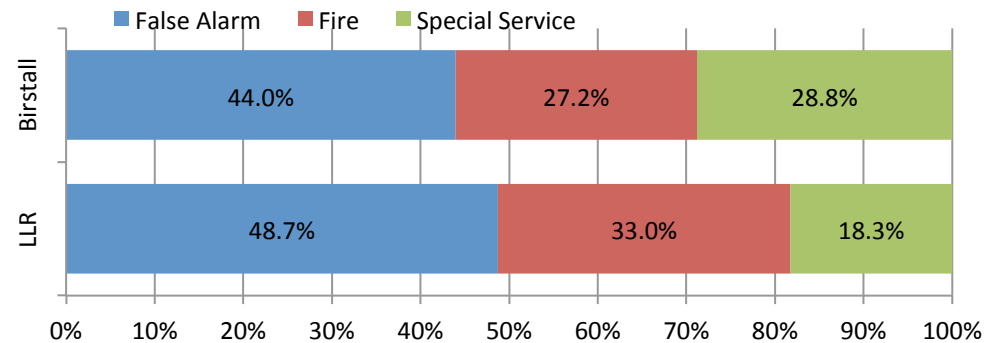
Birstall Fire and Rescue Station

Birstall station opened in April 2013, replacing Syston station and providing improved coverage to the growing town of Birstall and surrounding area. The station employs 14 firefighters, on a day crewing plus shift system and is equipped with 1 fire engine and 1 aerial ladder platform.

Incidents

In its first 12 months, there were 427 incidents in the stations area, which when all stations in Charnwood have been combined is 27% of incidents. The largest percentage of incidents in the stations area is false alarms and there is an almost equal percentage of fire and special service incidents. In comparison to LLR, Birstall has a much higher percentage of special service incidents.

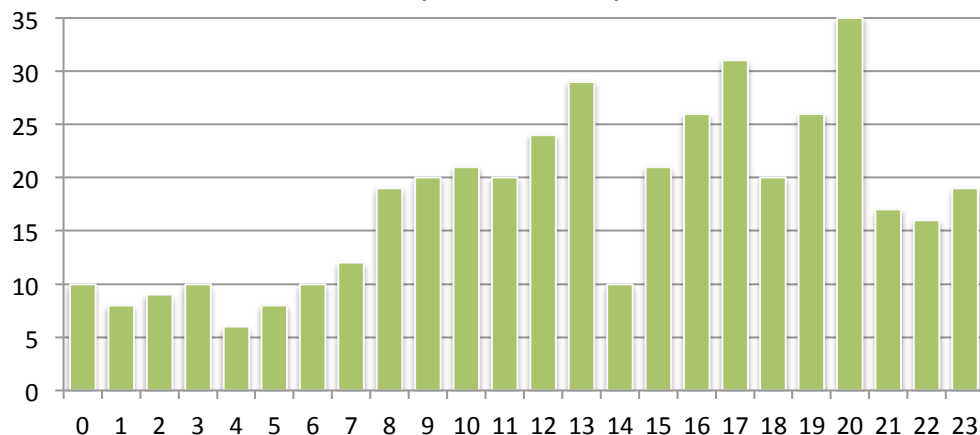
Chart 7. Percentage of incidents in Birstall Station area



Attendances

When a fire engine is turned out to an incident this is referred to as an attendance and more than 1 fire engine can attend an incident. Attendances are lowest between 04:00-05:00 hours and peak at 20:00-21:00, the general trend is of incidents increasingly quickly throughout the day until 17:00-18:00 when they begin to decrease. Within this trend, there is a noticeable drop off in incidents between 14:00-16:00 and the peak is at a time when incidents are otherwise decreasing.

Chart 8. Hourly attendances by Birstall Station



Response Standards

Birstall maintains very high performance against the agreed emergency incident response standards. In the past year it has achieved a standard of 97.4% of life risk incidents attended in 10 minutes and 98.9% of non-life risk incidents attended in 20 minutes of mobilisation.

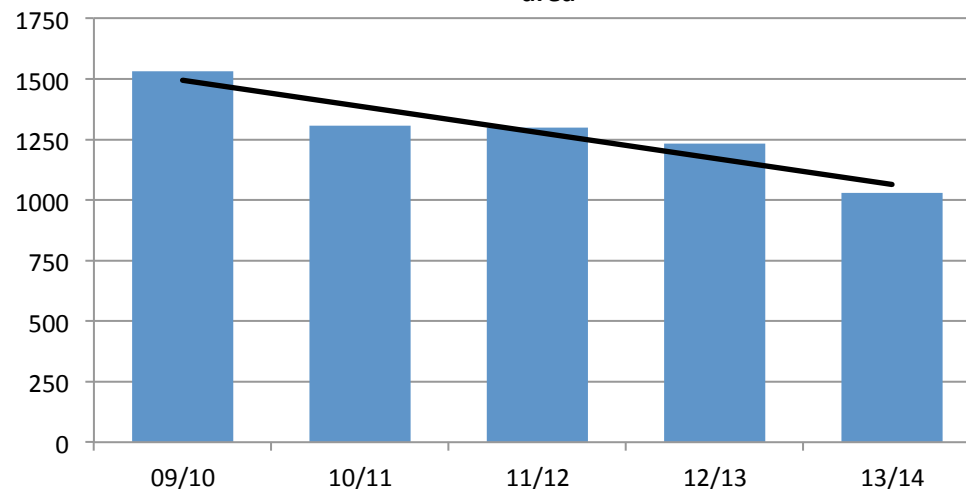
Loughborough Fire & Rescue Station

Loughborough currently employs 48 firefighters on a wholetime basis who crew 2 fire engines.

Incidents

On average there are 1,280 incidents in Loughborough Station’s area and this has decreased by 32.8% over the past 5 years. The largest reduction is in fire incidents at 53.4%, followed by special service incidents at 21.2% and false alarm incidents at 19.8%.

Chart 9. Annual number of incidents in Loughborough Station area



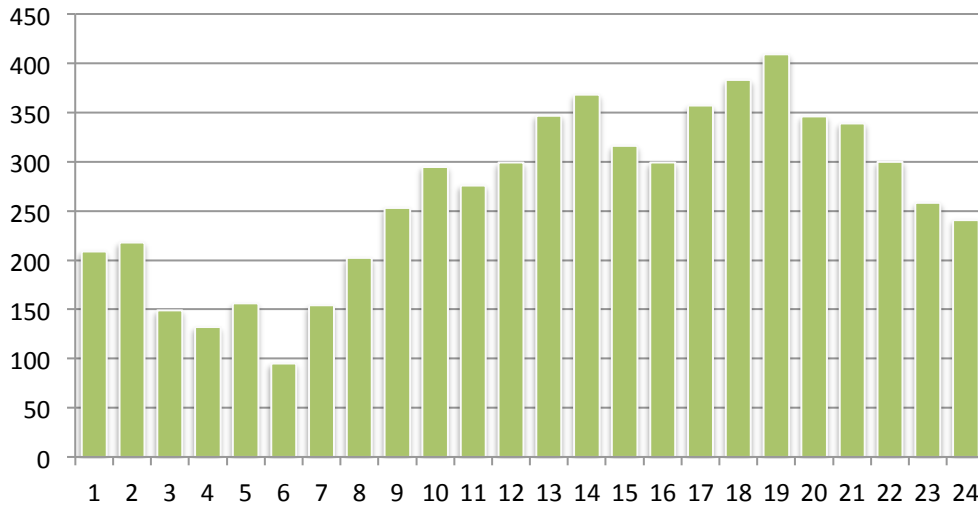
When all 3 stations in Charnwood are combined, Loughborough has 65% of incidents, the highest percentage. Just over half of all incidents in Loughborough’s area are false alarms (50.1%), 31.2% are fires and 18.7% are special service incidents, which is similar to the LLR profile.

Attendances

When a fire engine is turned out to an incident this is referred to as an attendance and more than 1 fire engine can attend an incident. Attendances are lowest between 06:00-07:00 hours; they increase quickly throughout the day and drop away rapidly after 19:00-20:00 hours. Attendances peak at

19:00-20:00 and within the overall trend, there is a noticeable drop off in incidents between 11:00-13:00 hours and 15:00-17:00 hours.

Chart 10. Hourly attendances by Loughborough Station



Response Standards

Loughborough maintains very high performance against the agreed emergency incident response standards. In the past 3 years it has achieved a standard of 92.9% of life risk incidents attended in 10 minutes and 98.9% of non-life risk incidents attended in 20 minutes of mobilisation.

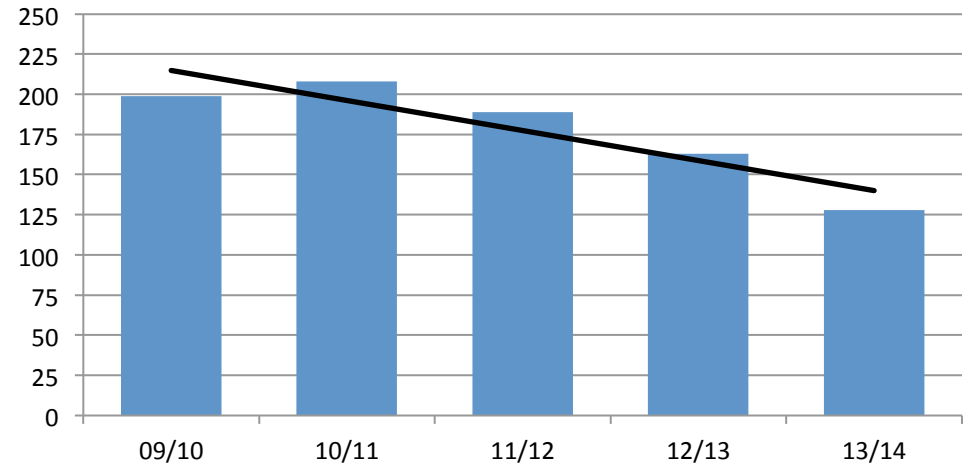
Shepshed Fire & Rescue Station

Shepshed Station employs 18 firefighters, working on a retained crewing shift system and has 1 fire engine.

Incidents

On average there are 177 incidents in Shepshed Station’s area and this has decreased by 35.7% over the past 5 years. The largest reduction is in fire incidents at 56%, followed by false alarm incidents at 32.6% and special service incidents at 13.8%.

Chart 11. Annual number of incidents in Shepshed Stations area

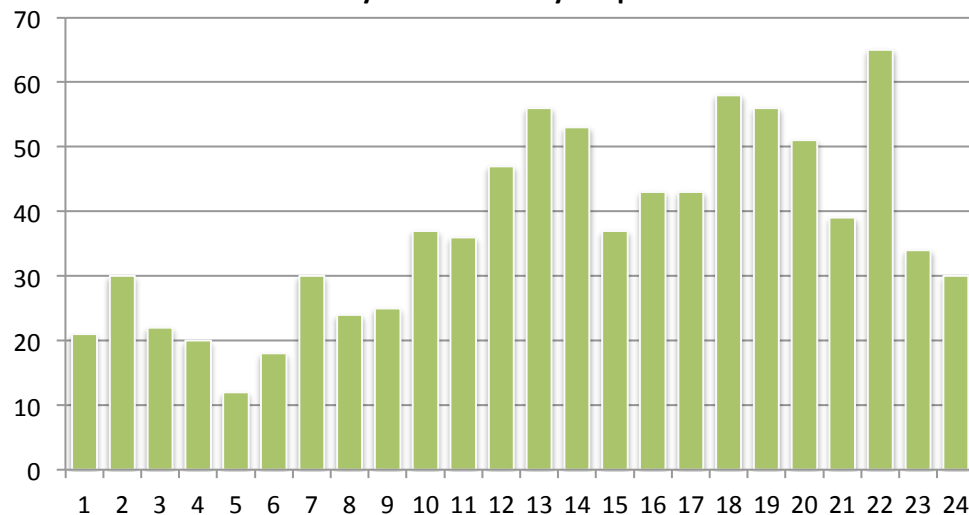


When all incidents in all 3 stations in Charnwood are combined, Shepshed has 11.5% of incidents, the lowest percentage. Just over half of incidents in Shepshed station’s area are false alarms, 30.9% are fires and 17.9% are special service incidents which is similar to the profile for LLR.

Attendances

When a fire engine is turned out to an incident this is referred to as an attendance and more than 1 fire engine can attend an incident. Attendances are lowest between 05:00-06:00 hours; they increase throughout the day and drop away after 18:00-19:00 hours. Within this overall trend there is a noticeable dip between 15:00-18:00 hours and the peak at 22:00-23:00 hours is at a time when incidents are otherwise decreasing.

Chart 12. Hourly attendances by Shepshed Station



Response Standards

Shepshed maintains very high performance against the agreed emergency incident response standards. In the past 3 years it has achieved a standard of 100% of life risk incidents attended in 10 minutes and 100% of non-life risk incidents attended in 20 minutes of mobilisation.

Summary

Charnwood has a population of 166,100 and covers an area of 27,906 hectares which is equivalent to 16% of the population and 11% of the geographical area of LLR. Its population is of a similar age compared to the rest of the country and is expected to grow by 10% by 2020. The borough has the third highest level of deprivation, and 7% of the population live in the top 20% most deprived areas in LLR.

Based on our analysis, there is 1 very high priority and 1 high priority locality for resource prioritisation and these are both cover Loughborough town centre. Charnwood is also vulnerable to flooding from the Rivers Soar and Wreake which run south to north through the centre of the borough. It has the joint third highest number of Cat 2-4 risk sites and the second highest number of action plans and notices.

On average, 1,192 incidents were attended per year and this has reduced by 25% over the 5 year period. The highest reduction was in fire incidents (50%), followed by false alarms (13%) but special service incidents increased by (2%). False alarm incidents comprise 48% of all incidents attended, followed by fire incidents (33%) and special service incidents 19%.

There are a total of 4 fire engines and the majority of incidents (97.7%) are attended by 2 or fewer appliances. Response times have been good and in the past 3 years 96.9% of life risk incidents were attended in 10 minutes and 99.3% of non-life risk incidents were attended within the 20 minute standard. Based on the current allocation of resources the majority of Charnwood can be reached within the 10 minute standard.

Proposals

Current Situation

Charnwood is currently served by 2 wholetime Fire & Rescue Stations and 1 retained with a total establishment of 62 wholetime firefighters and 19 retained. Birstall and Shepshed are equipped with 1 fire engine each and Loughborough currently has 2. In addition, there are also 2 other stations in

close proximity at Castle Donington and Coalville. When the resources available from all of these stations are accounted for, the number of fire engines in and around Charnwood totals 7. The service has implemented response standards for all emergency incident types. In summary, we aim to achieve an attendance at any life threatening incident within 10 minutes of mobilisation. If there is no risk to life, we aim to attend the incident within 20 minutes.

Proposal

In April 2013 the total level of cover in Charnwood was increased by the opening of two new wholetime stations; one in Birstall and one in Castle Donington. The close proximity of these and other stations means that there is sufficient cover in the area to safely remove one fire engine from Loughborough station. In addition, the sustained reduction in the number of emergency calls has decreased the overall level of demand in the area. The majority (64%) of all these calls over the past 5 years have only required the attendance of one fire engine. 33% of incidents were calls were to false alarms. Removing one fire engine would save us **£779,040** per year.

Impact

Currently, if you have a fire at your home or are involved in a road traffic collision in the Loughborough area, then it is likely that two fire engines will be with you within 10 minutes. If we remove a fire engine from Loughborough station, the first fire engine will still be with you within 10 minutes. The second fire engine will come from Birstall, Castle Donington or Shepshed shortly afterwards, and will attend the Loughborough area within 13 minutes. Most importantly we will still be achieving our standard of attending any life threatening incident with the arrival of the first fire engine within 10 minutes.

LEICESTERSHIRE

FIRE and RESCUE SERVICE

INTEGRATED RISK MANAGEMENT PLAN DISTRICT PROFILE

RUTLAND // 2014



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safer communities

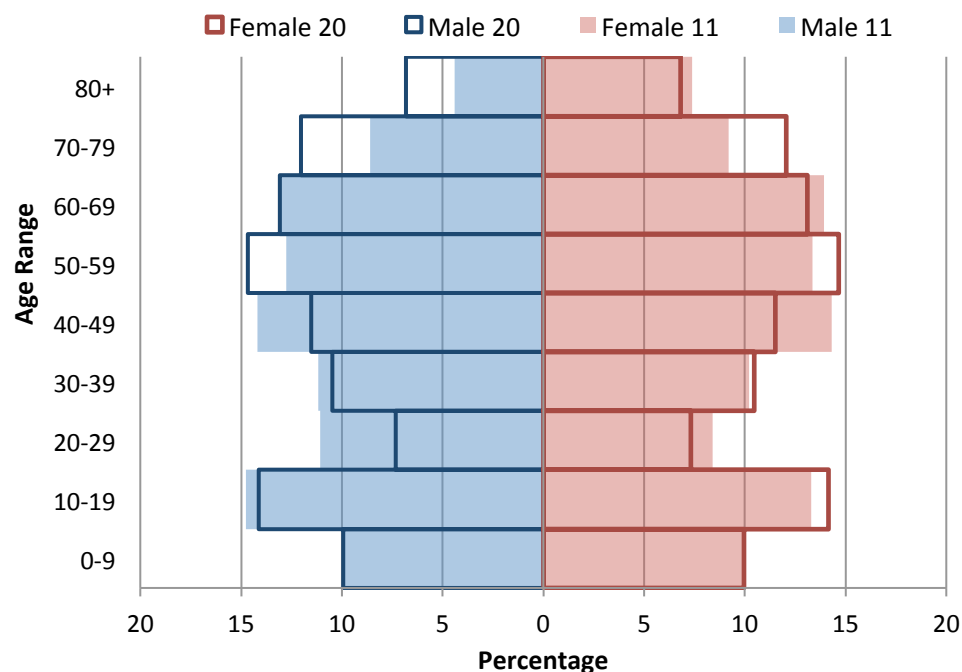
Demographic Profile

Rutland is a predominantly rural area with two main settlements. The majority of the population live in the villages surrounding the main market town of Oakham, as well as Uppingham. It has a population of 37,369 and covers an area of over 38,000 hectares, resulting in a population density of 1 person per hectare. Rutland is also home to a large number of serving armed forces personnel at Kendrew Barracks in Cottesmore, and St. Georges Barracks in North Luffenham. The county represents 4% of the population of Leicester, Leicestershire and Rutland (LLR) but 15% of the total geographical area of LLR.

Population

At 43 years old, the average age of a resident of Rutland is older than the rest of England. The single largest age group is 40-49 year olds although there is also a similar percentage of 10-19 year olds, likely to be due to the student

Chart 1. Projected change in population from 2011 to 2020



population of the two public schools: Oakham and Uppingham. There is expected to be population growth of nearly 1% by 2020 which is the second lowest in LLR. Like many other parts of the United Kingdom the population is ageing with the over 60s age group expected to increase from 28% to 32%.

Ethnicity

Over 95% of the Rutland population describe themselves as White or White British, which is a much higher percentage compared to LLR. The largest minority ethnic groups are Asian and mixed/multiple ethnic groups which both comprise 1% each of the local population. In the past 10 years, there has also been growth in the White ethnic population from the European Union and Eastern Europe.

Households

There are over 15,000 households in the borough. 27% are single person households, 28% are 65 and over households and 7% are lone parent households. 11% of households rent their properties through a social landlord and 16% rent privately. The largest percentage increase in known household types is expected to be a 59% increase in lone parent households and a 12% increase in couple and no other adult households.

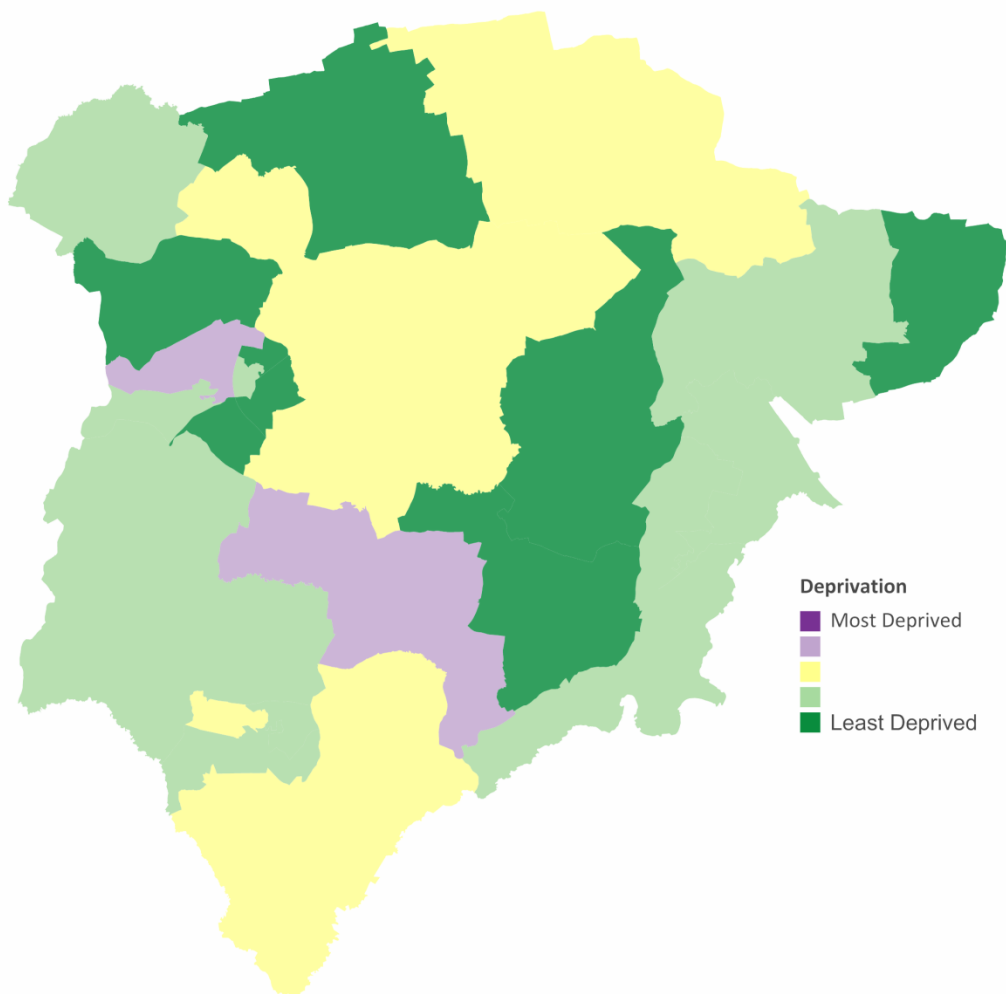
Deprivation

Deprivation is defined as the lack of material benefits considered to be basic necessities in society and in this case includes a wide range of factors. The Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) includes 7 domains: health, education, income, employment, environment, crime and housing. Rutland is the second least deprived local authority in LLR and 305th (out of 326), most deprived local authority in the country.

The map below shows the spread of deprivation in Rutland based on a small geographical area called a Lower Super Output Area (LSOAs). LSOAs are based on an average population of 1,500 people and the more populated an area, the smaller the LSOA. All of the LSOAs in LLR are banded into 5 equal groups (quintiles) based on their deprivation score with each group

representing 20% of all LSOAs. As such, there are 2 LSOAs in the second most deprived quintile, which is 8% of the local population.

Map 1. Deprivation profile by LSOA for Rutland based on quintiles



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Resource Priority Profile

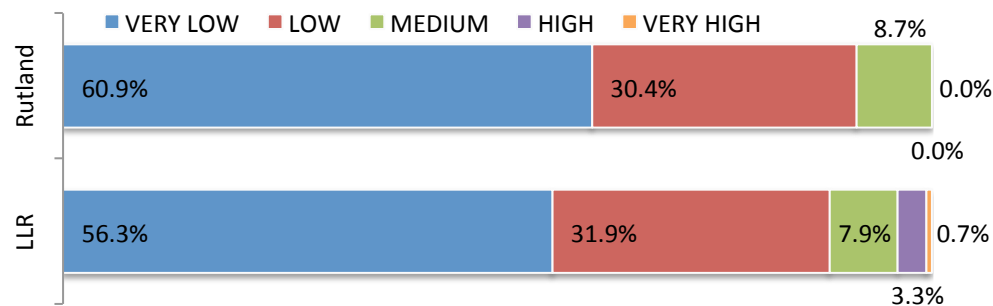
This profile is used to inform decisions on allocating resources. It indicates the potential for serious emergency incidents to occur for each LSOA in Rutland, compared to all other LSOAs in LLR. The profile is based on deprivation as well as incidents involving serious fires, road traffic collision and other types of rescue such as: people trapped in buildings or under machinery or rescuing people from lakes and rivers or due to flooding.

Local Profile

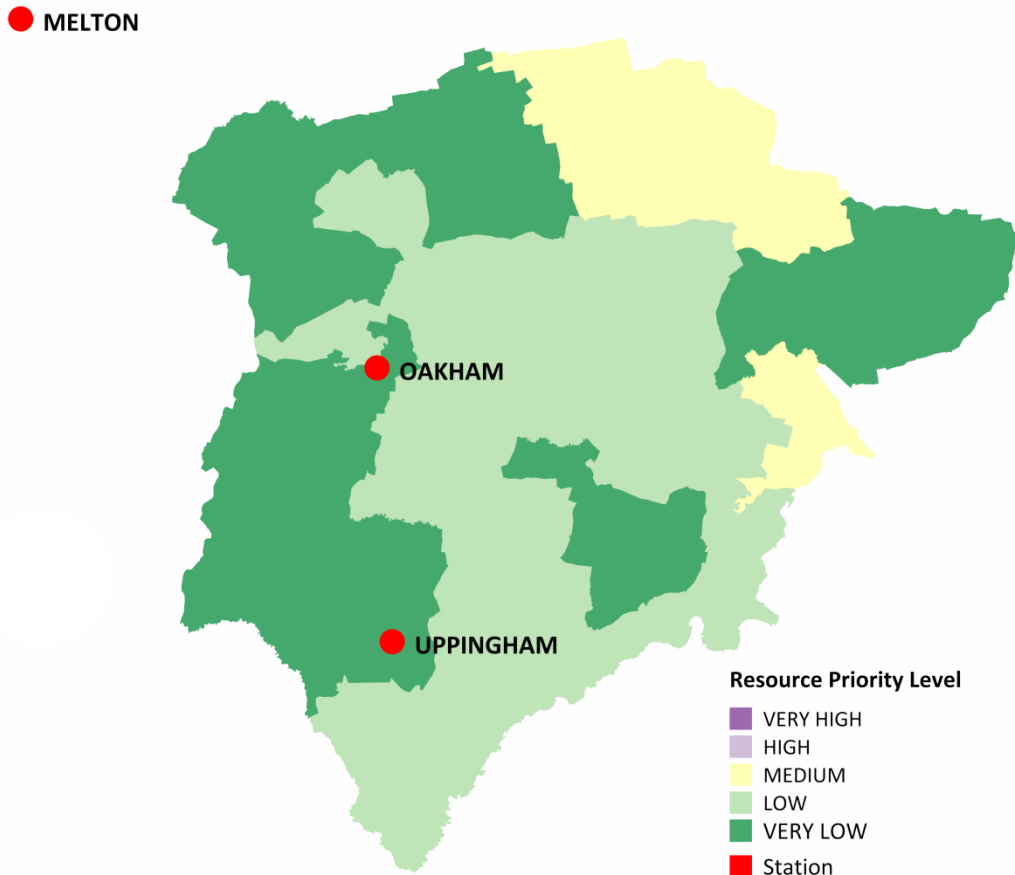
Rutland has no very high priority LSOAs, no high priority LSOAs and 2 medium priority LSOAs. Both of the medium priority LSOAs are rural areas containing villages and the busy A1 highway. LFRS is more likely to attend a serious emergency incident in these 2 localities compared to other localities in Rutland. It is also more likely to attend a serious emergency incident in these 2 LSOAs compared to LSOAs of a lower priority elsewhere in LLR.

The first locality covers the area around Greetham in the northwest of the county and Tinwell in the west. Due to the presence of a major highway both localities have considerable traffic volumes resulting in a higher level of road traffic collisions. On the whole Rutland has a lower percentage of higher priority localities compared to LLR.

Chart 3. Percentage of LSOAs in Rutland by Priority Level



Map 2. Resource Priority Profile



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Other Risk Factors

Flooding

The main sources of flooding are: overflowing watercourses, surface water runoff and rising groundwater levels. The main watercourse is the River Welland and there is a history of flooding associated with it and its key tributaries affecting areas such as: Greetham, Cottesmore, Ketton and South Luffenham. Surface water flooding is more likely to affect parts of the County to the west of Rutland Water due to less permeable ground.

Groundwater Sensitivity

Groundwater is a major source of drinking water and fire fighting operations must minimise the risk of contaminating such sources. There are 2 groundwater protection zones which cover the area from Morcott to Empingham and Greetham to Stretton, both heading eastwards. Aquifers, which are layers of water bearing rock from which groundwater can be extracted, mainly follow the course of the River Welland.

Listed Buildings

Listed status is recognition that a building is of special architectural and historic interest and is predominant in older buildings.

Grade II	Grade II*	Grade I	Total
1091	65	25	1181

There are 3 grades, ranging from Grade II for buildings of national importance to Grade I for buildings of international importance. Rutland has the largest number of listed buildings including 25 Grade 1 buildings which are mainly churches but also include Oakham Castle, Luffenham Hall and The Elizabethan Schoolroom in Uppingham.

*excludes structures

Site Specific Risks

Risk information is collected for sites which pose a substantial risk to both firefighters and the public in an emergency. These are known as Category (Cat) sites ranging from Cat 2 lower to Cat 4 higher risk.

Cat 2	Cat 3	Cat 4	Total
7	6	8	21

Rutland has 8 Cat 4 sites and sites include 3 rail

tunnels and HMP Stocken amongst others. In comparison to LLR, Rutland has the joint third highest number of Cat 2 to 4 sites and a higher proportion of Cat 4 sites.

Business Risks

LFRS undertake periodic inspections of premises open to the public such as factories, hotels and schools to ensure they comply with statutory fire safety requirements. If a premise is found to be non-compliant,

Action Plan*	Enforcement	Prohibition	Total
26	7	7	40

*action plan = 3 years

depending on the risks, there are several enforcement options available. These options range from an action plan at the lowest level, to a prohibition notice at the highest level. Rutland has a higher proportion of prohibition notices and a lower proportion of enforcement notices compared to the whole of LLR.

Transport Risks

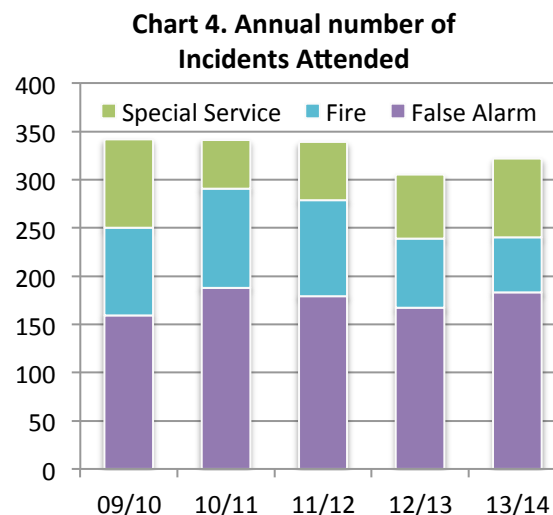
There is predicted to be growth in road traffic over the next few years based on population and economic growth. Locally this growth was 0.5% in 2011-12 compared to the previous year and this is in line with the national trend. Traffic volume growth will also mean more congestion on the roads and declining vehicle speeds. The number of casualties from road traffic collisions locally has been declining over the 5 year period to 2012. In 2012, there were 125 casualties, of which 25 were killed or seriously injured on roads, which is above average for LLR.

Local Development

The recommended level of new housing is 121 homes per year which will be built largely in the 2 main areas of Oakham and Uppingham. Future development plans for the local economic include a business hub at Oakham Enterprise Park which is on the site of former prison HMP Ashwell.

Incident Profile

On average, 330 incidents were attended per year and this has reduced by 6% over the same period. There has been a substantial reduction of 37% in fire incidents, a smaller reduction of 10% in special service incidents; however false alarm incidents have increased by 15%. False alarm incidents comprise 53% of all incidents attended, followed by fire incidents (26%) and special service incidents 21%.



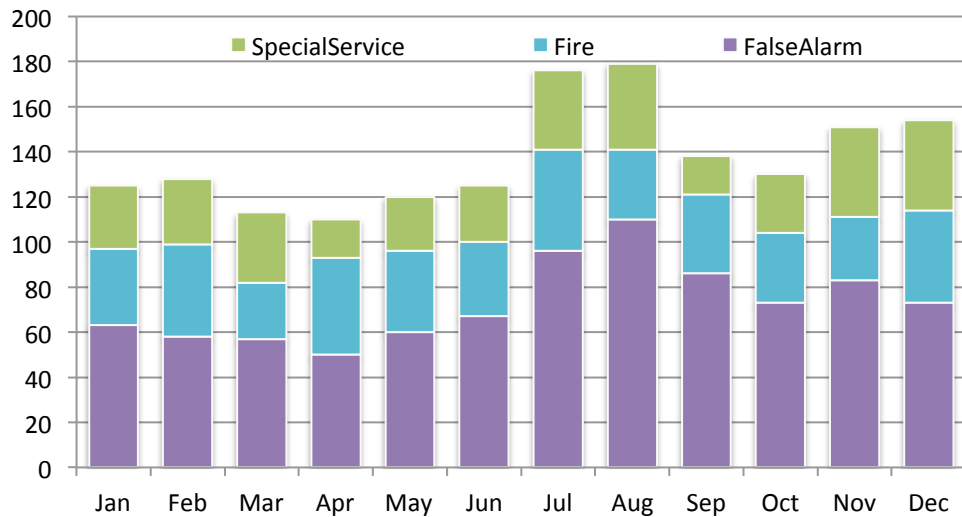
On average there have been 4 fatalities per year due to fires and almost all are due to road traffic collisions. Fatalities have declined by 75% over the 5 year period but this is based on small numbers. Similarly, there are 31 casualties per year (excluding precautionary checks) of which 2 are due to fires and 29 are due to special service incidents, mainly road traffic collisions. Casualties have declined by 18% however this is based on small numbers.

Distribution of Incidents by Month, Day and Hour

Incident numbers increase from spring onwards, peaking in the summer months and decreasing in the autumn and winter months. There is some variation on a month to month basis, for example special service incidents are also high in November and December.

Incidents vary by 25% between the lowest and highest days, and are lowest on Sundays and Thursdays and highest on Mondays. Throughout the day incidents increase from 04:00-05:00 hours, peaking at 17:00-18:00 hours and then declining. Within this pattern there is a small dip between 14:00-16:00 hours, mainly due to fewer false alarms.

Chart 5. Monthly number of incidents attended



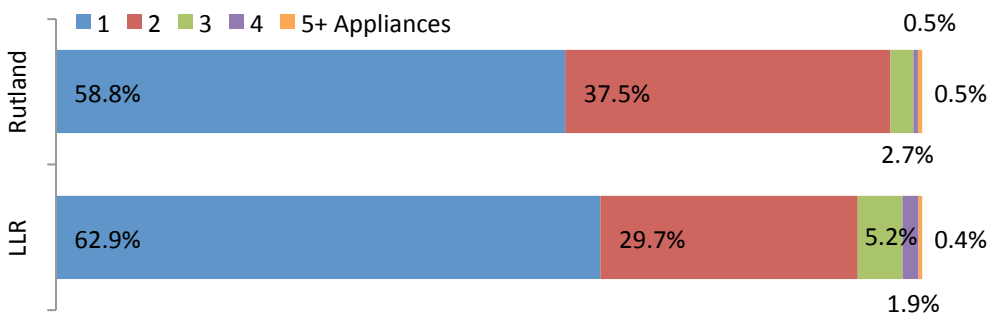
Response Profile

Rutland is served by 2 Fire & Rescue Stations: Oakham and Uppingham which employs 37 firefighters and has 3 appliances. In addition, Melton station is in close proximity, and when these resources are combined there are 5 appliances in and around Rutland.

Attendances

The higher the risk an incident poses to the safety of the public and firefighters, the more appliances are committed. In Rutland over 95% of

Chart 6. Percentage of Incidents by Number of Pumps Attended



incidents are attended by 2 or fewer appliances and this is a higher percentage compared to the whole of LLR.

Level of Interdependence

In reality, neighbouring stations will make attendances in the local area and local stations will make attendances in neighbouring areas. For example 95% of attendances in Rutland were made by local stations and 1% of attendances were made by Melton station. Conversely, 15% of attendances by Rutland stations were made to locations outside the Rutland County boundary.

Response Standards

The service has implemented response standards for all emergency incident types. In summary, we aim to achieve an attendance at any life threatening incident within 10 minutes of mobilisation. If there is no risk to life, we aim to attend the incident within 20 minutes.

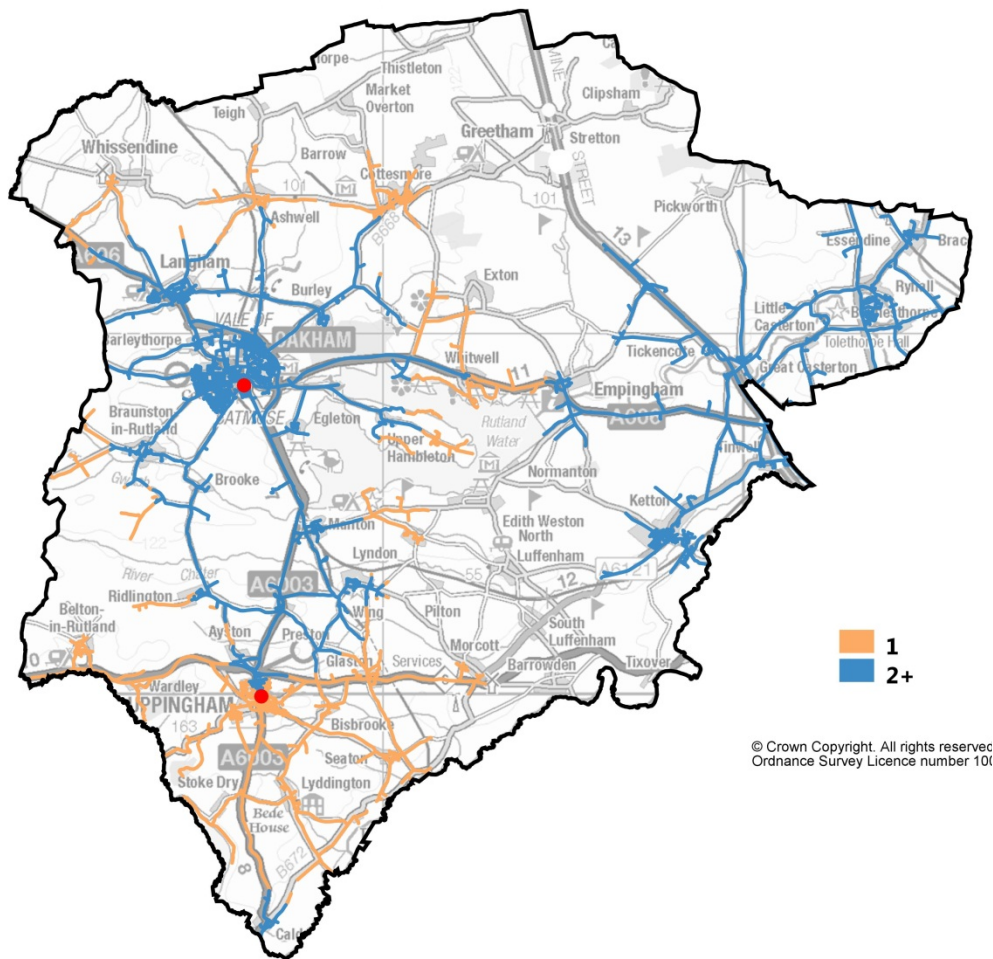
Performance against these standards is good in Rutland and 81.9% of life risk incidents were attended within 10 minutes in the last 3 years. In addition, a much higher percentage of 98.6% of non life risk incidents were attended within 20 minutes.

Coverage

A key consideration in determining the required level of resource provision is the ability to respond effectively to a variety of situations. We aim to mobilise 1 fire engine (appliance), to small fires such as those involving vegetation. Two appliances are mobilised to fires in buildings or to road traffic collisions where casualties are reported. Three appliances are mobilised to building fires where casualties are reported.

Based on these considerations, many parts of the county can be reached in 10 minutes by at least 1 appliance.

Map 3. Coverage of Rutland based on the number of fire engines turning out in 10 minutes.



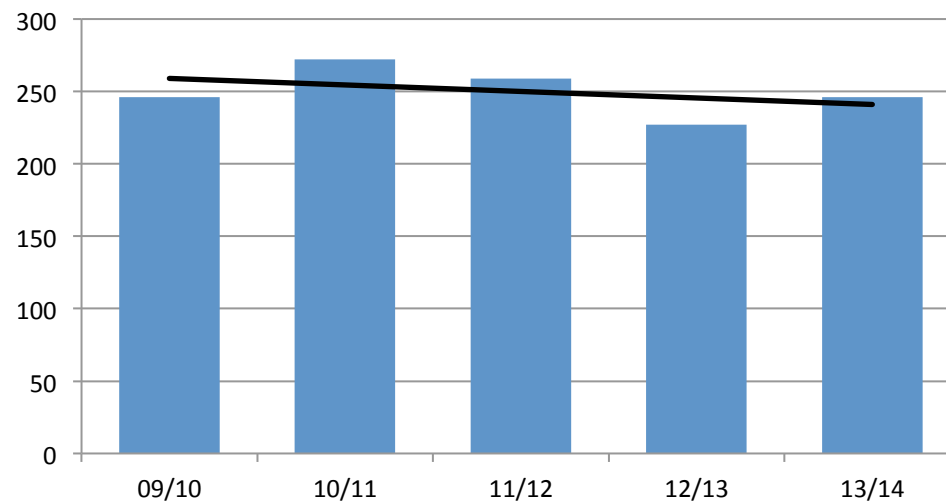
Oakham Fire and Rescue Station

Oakham Station employs 25 firefighters, 14 on a day crewing plus basis and 13 on a retained basis, who crew 2 appliances.

Incidents

On average there are 250 incidents per year in Oakham Station’s area per year and this has remained stable over the past 5 years. The breakdown shows a reduction of 32.9% in fire incidents, followed by a 5.8% reduction in special service incidents but a 26.9% increase in false alarm incidents.

Chart 7. Annual number of incidents in Oakham Station's area

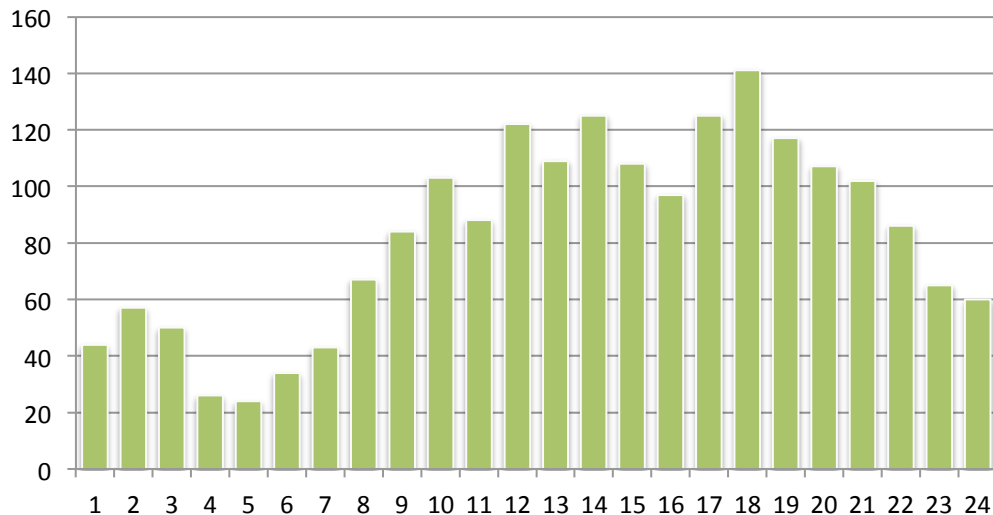


When all incidents in the 2 stations in Rutland are combined, Oakham has 79.8% of incidents, the highest percentage. More than half of incidents in Oakham’s area are false alarms, 26.9% are fires and 21.6% are special service incidents, the latter is just over 3% points more compared to LLR.

Attendances

When a fire engine turned out to an incident this is referred to as an attendance and more than 1 fire engine can attend an incident. Attendances are lowest between 05:00-06:00 hours; they increase throughout the day and drop away rapidly after 19:00 hours. Appliances most frequently attend incidents between 18:00–19:00 hours.

Chart 8. Hourly attendances by Oakham Station



Response Standards

Oakham maintains a good performance against the agreed emergency incident response standards. In the past 3 years, 79.4% of life risk incidents were attended in 10 minutes and 98.6% of non-life risk incidents were attended in 20 minutes.

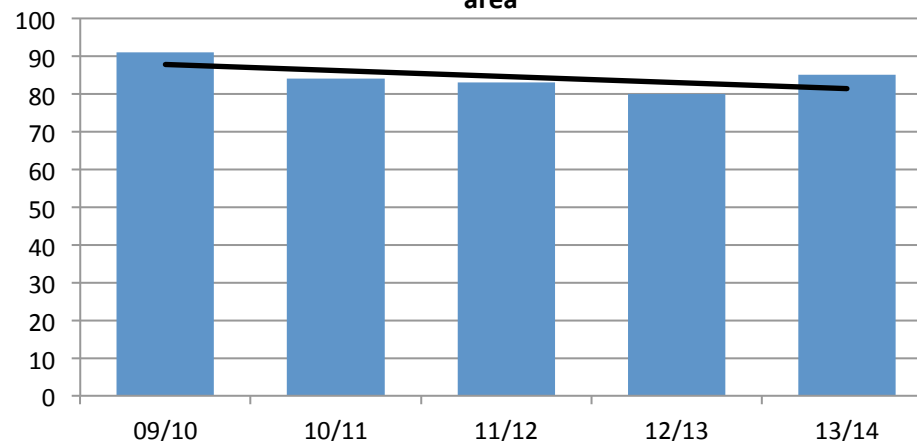
Uppingham Fire and Rescue Station

Uppingham Station employs 10 firefighters on a retained basis who crew 1 fire engine.

Incidents

On average there are 85 incidents per year in Uppingham Station’s area per year and this has decreased by 6.6% over the past 5 years. The breakdown shows a reduction of 45.5% in fire incidents, followed by a 18.8% reduction in special service incidents but a 1.9% increase in false alarm incidents.

Chart 9. Annual number of incidents in Uppingham Station's area

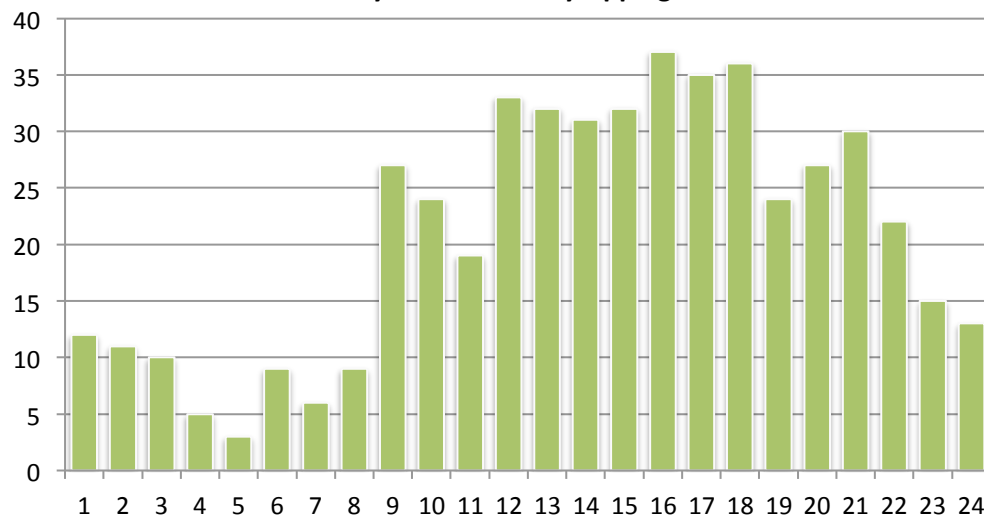


When all incidents in the 2 stations in Rutland are combined, Uppingham has 20.2% of incidents. More than half of incidents in Uppingham’s area are false alarms, 23.9% are fires and 14.9% are special service incidents. Compared to LLR Uppingham has less fire incidents by 10% points and correspondingly more false alarm incidents by a similar percentage.

Attendances

When a fire engine turned out to an incident this is referred to as an attendance and more than 1 fire engine can attend an incident. Attendances are lowest at 05:00 – 06:00 hours; they increase rapidly throughout the day and drop away from 19:00 hours. Appliances most frequently attend incidents at 16:00 – 17:00 which is earlier compared to LLR.

Chart 12. Hourly attendances by Uppingham Station



Response Standards

Uppingham maintains a good performance against the agreed emergency incident response standards. In the past 3 years, 87.1% of life risk incidents were attended within 10 minutes and 98.1% of non-life risk incidents were attended within 20 minutes.

Summary

Rutland has a population of 37,369 and covers an area of 38,000 hectares which is equivalent to 4% of the population and 15% of the geographical area of LLR. Its population is older than the rest of the country and is expected to grow by 1% by 2020. The borough is the second least deprived in LLR and none of the population live in the top 20% most deprived areas in LLR.

Based on our analysis, there are no very high or high priority localities for resource prioritisation. There are 2 medium priority localities which cover the areas of: the A1 near Greetham and the A1 on the outskirts of Stamford near Tinwell. Rutland is also vulnerable to flooding from the River Welland which runs along the southern edge of the borough. It has the joint third highest number of Cat 2-4 risk sites and the joint third highest number of prohibition notices.

On average, 330 incidents were attended per year and this has reduced by 6% over the same period. The highest reduction was in fire incidents (37%), followed by special service incidents (11%) but false alarm incidents increased by (15%). False alarm incidents comprise 53% of all incidents attended, followed by fire incidents (26%) and special service incidents 21%.

Proposals

Current Situation

Rutland is currently served by 1 wholetime Fire & Rescue Station and 1 retained with a total establishment of 14 wholetime and 38 retained Firefighters. Oakham is currently equipped with 2 fire engines and Uppingham has 1. In addition, there are also 2 other stations in close proximity in Melton and Billesdon and over the border in Corby and Stamford. When the resources available from all of these stations are accounted for, the number of fire engines in and around Rutland totals 8. The Service has implemented emergency incident response standards for all emergency incident types. In summary, we aim to achieve an attendance at any life threatening incident within 10 minutes of mobilisation. If there is no risk to life, we aim to attend the incident within 20 minutes.

Proposal

We are proposing to remove the fire engine crewed by the on-call staff from Oakham Station. This would mean a reduction of 12 on-call posts.

Oakham is the quietest of all of our wholetime stations in terms of the numbers of emergency incidents. That, and the area profile, classes it as a lower risk than other areas. 41% (514) of incidents over the past five years for Oakham station have been calls to automatic false alarms. The majority (964 or 59%) of incidents over the past five years in Rutland have only required the attendance of one fire engine.

It is safe and feasible to remove the on-call fire engine from Oakham without increasing risk to local people, because there will continue to be a wholetime fire engine with crew on the station 24/7, and there is also cover from nearby stations at Uppingham, Billesdon and Melton Mowbray (and those over the border in Corby and Stamford). Removing the on-call fire engine would save us **£97,150** per year.

Impact

Currently, if you live in Oakham and dial 999 for a life-risk emergency, two fire engines will be with you within 10 minutes. Implementing this proposal would mean that the first fire engine from Oakham will still be with you within 10 minutes. The second fire engine will come from Uppingham, Melton or Billesdon (or Corby or Stamford), and may take slightly longer than 10 minutes. Most importantly we will still be achieving our standard of attending any life threatening incident with the arrival of the first fire engine within 10 minutes.

LEICESTERSHIRE

FIRE and RESCUE SERVICE

INTEGRATED RISK MANAGEMENT PLAN DISTRICT PROFILE

LEICESTER CITY // 2014



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safer communities

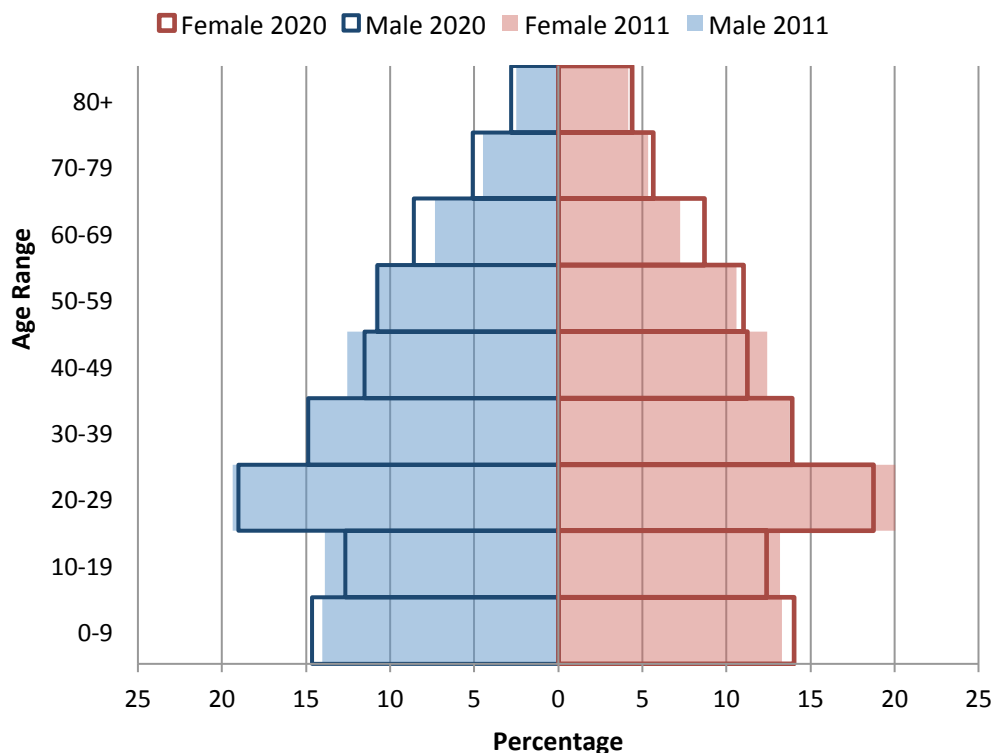
Demographic Profile

Leicester is a compact, densely populated urban area and a major hub for employment, education, leisure and healthcare. It has a population of over 329,000 and covers an area of 7,331 hectares, resulting in a population density of 45 persons per hectare. As such Leicester represents 32% of the total population of Leicester, Leicestershire and Rutland (LLR) but only 3% of the total geographical area of LLR.

Population

At 35 years old, the average age of a Leicester resident is younger than the rest of England. The single largest age group is 20-29 years old, in part due to the substantial university student population; which whilst expected to decrease by 2020, will still be the largest age group.

Chart 1. Projected change in population from 2011 to 2020



The population is expected to grow by 5% by 2020 and the 60 and over age groups will increase from 15% to 18% of the total population.

Ethnicity

Leicester has a very diverse population and in the 2011 Census less than half of the population described themselves as White or White British. The largest minority ethnic groups are: Asian, predominantly from the South Asian subcontinent and Black African, especially from South and East Africa. In addition, in the past 10 years there has been growth of White migrants from the European Union and Eastern Europe.

Households

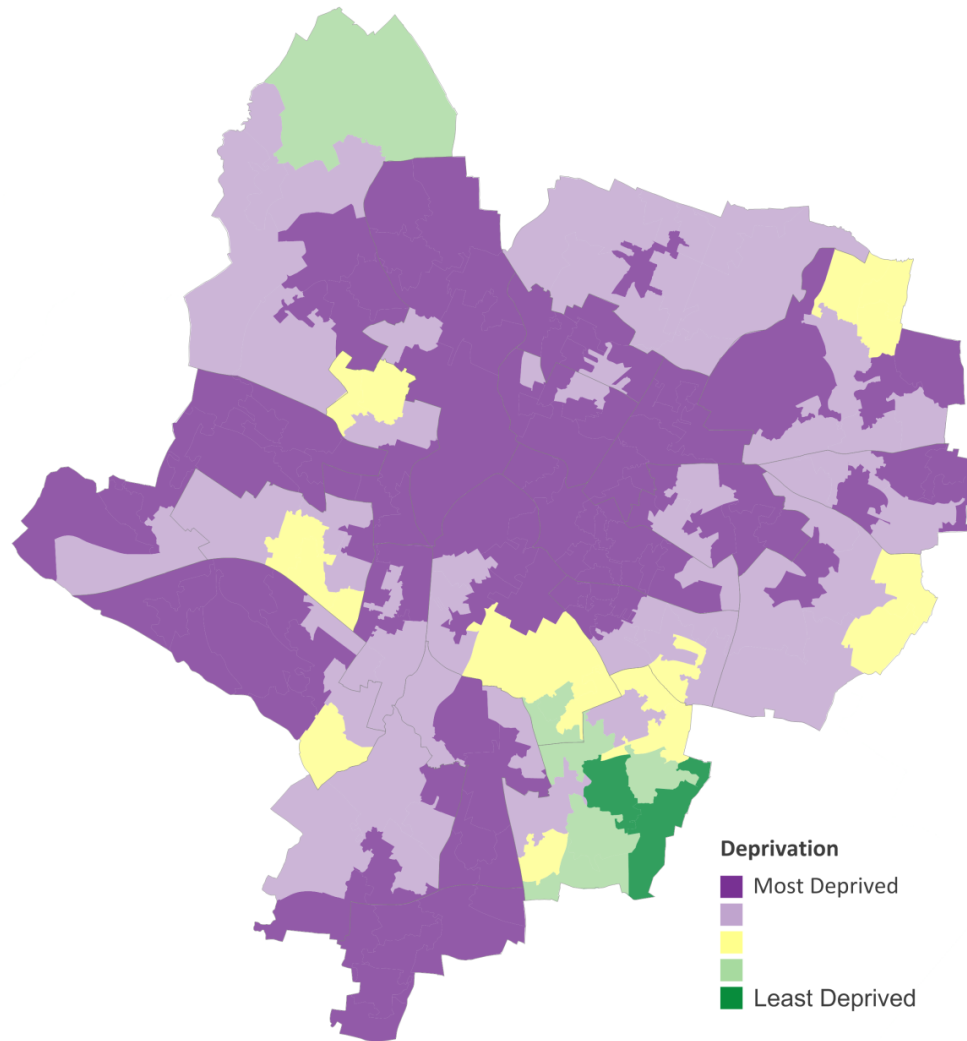
There are over 123,000 households in Leicester. 30% are lone person households, a third of which are aged 65 or over and 12% are lone parent households. 25% of households rent their properties from social landlords and 23% rent from private landlords, which is much higher compared to the whole of LLR. Lone parent households are expected to increase by 12% but lone person households will decrease by 2% by 2021.

Deprivation

Deprivation is defined as the lack of material benefits considered to be basic necessities in society and in this case includes a wide range of factors. The Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) includes 7 domains: health, education, income, employment, environment, crime and housing. Leicester is the most deprived local authority in LLR and the 25th (out of 326), most deprived local authority in the country.

The map below shows the spread of deprivation in Leicester based on a small geographical area called a Lower Super Output Area (LSOAs). LSOAs are based on an average population of 1,500 people and the more populated an area, the smaller the LSOA. All of the LSOAs in LLR are banded into 5 equal groups (quintiles) based on their deprivation score with each group representing 20% of all LSOAs. As such, the most deprived quintile, which accounts for 20% of all LSOAs, accounts for 58% of Leicester's population; a disproportionately higher amount.

Map 1. Deprivation profile by LSOA for Leicester City based on quintiles



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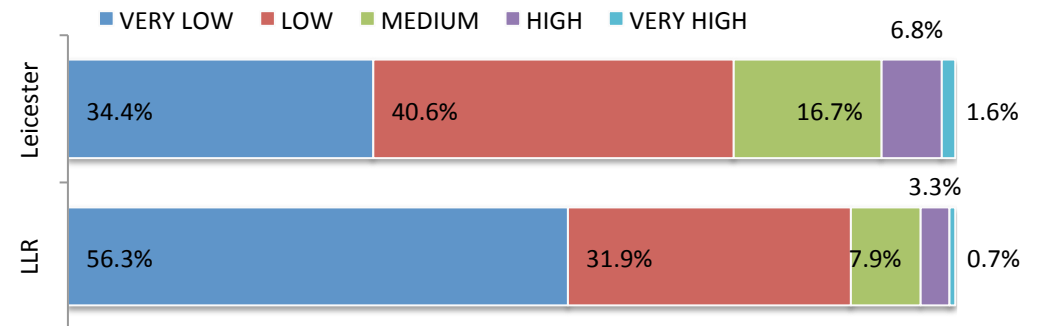
Resource Priority Profile

This profile is used to inform decisions on allocating resources. It indicates the potential for serious emergency incidents to occur for each LSOA in Leicester, compared to all other LSOAs in LLR. The profile is based on deprivation as well as incidents involving serious fires, road traffic collision and other types of rescue such as: people trapped in buildings or under machinery or rescuing people from lakes and rivers or due to flooding.

Local Profile

Leicester has 3 very high priority LSOAs, 13 high priority LSOAs and 32 medium priority LSOAs. The very high priority LSOAs are all in the City Centre and as such contain a mixture of residential and commercial buildings as well as public amenities. LFRS is more likely to attend a serious emergency incident in these 3 LSOAs compared to any other LSOA in Leicester. It is also more likely to attend a serious emergency incidents in these 3 LSOAs compared to LSOAs of a lower priority elsewhere in LLR. On the whole Leicester has a higher percentage of medium to very high priority LSOAs compared to LLR.

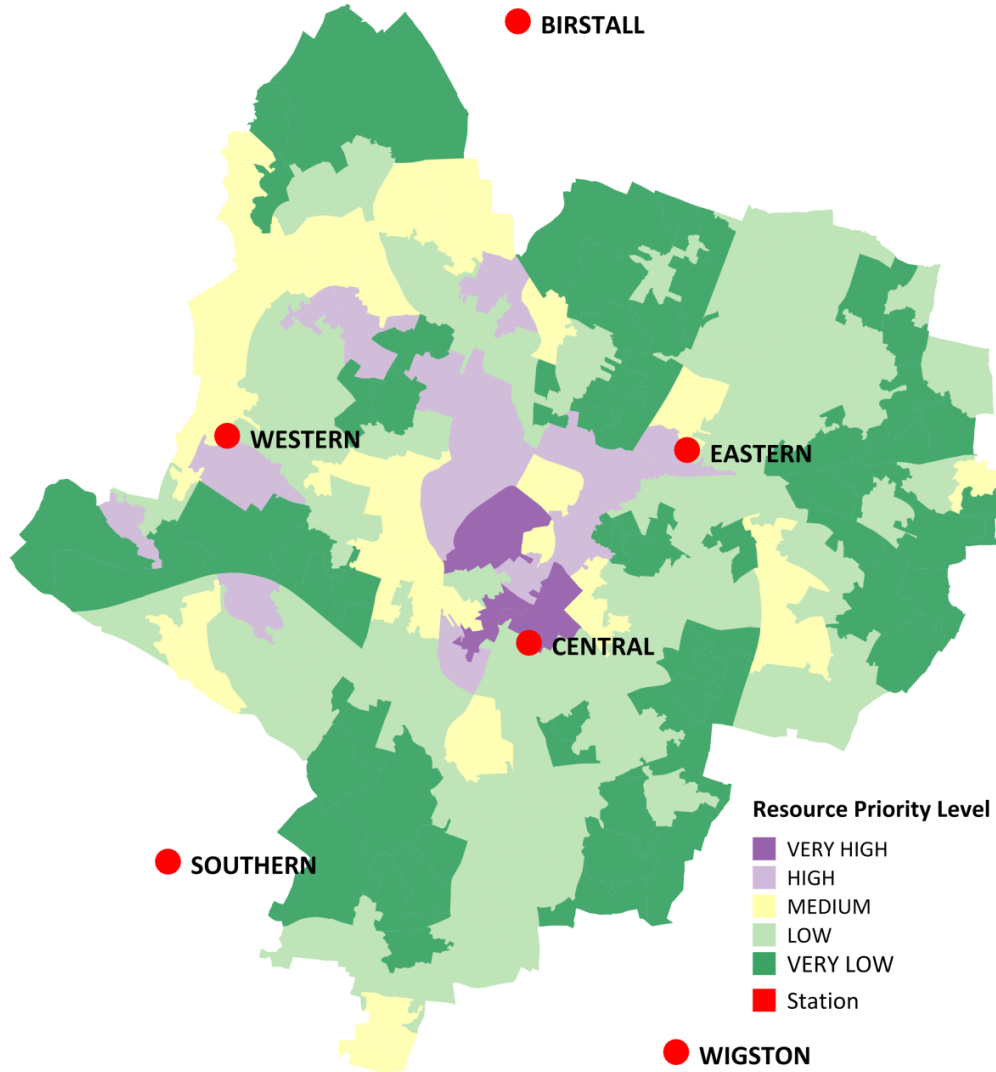
Chart 3. Percentage of LSOAs by Priority Level



The very high priority LSOAs broadly cover the following areas: the main shopping area including Highcross and Haymarket Shopping Centres, Leicester Train Station, New Walk offices and nearby Highfields residential area and Leicester Royal Infirmary, HMP Welford Road and Walnut Street residential area. Each LSOA is afflicted by a mixture of different types of incidents, the City Centre LSOA is more afflicted by fires in commercial premises; the Leicester Train Station LSOA more by dwelling fires; and the

Leicester Royal Infirmary LSOA more by dwelling fires and casualties due to fires. In addition the high priority LSOAs are mainly in the City Centre and on the west side of Leicester.

Map 2. Resource Priority Profile



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Other Risk Factors

Flooding Risks

The main sources of flooding are: overflowing watercourses, surface water runoff and rising groundwater levels. Flooding from watercourses is likely to affect developments near the River Soar and its tributaries including Braunstone, Saffron and Willow brooks. Surface water flooding has affected several parts of the city in the past and remains a significant problem. Leicester is in the top 10 flood risk areas nationally.

Groundwater Sensitivity

Groundwater is a major source of drinking water, and fire-fighting operations must minimise the risk of contaminating such sources. There are no groundwater protection zones for drinking water sources such as wells, boreholes and springs in Leicester. On the whole, the bedrock in the City tends to be of lower permeability which store and yield limited amounts of groundwater.

Listed Buildings

Listed status is recognition that a building is of special architectural and historical interest and is predominant in older buildings. There are 3 grades, ranging from Grade II for buildings of national importance to Grade I for buildings of international importance.

Grade II	Grade II*	Grade I	Total
302	28	9	339

*excludes structures

Leicester has 9 Grade 1 buildings, mostly in the City Centre, which are mainly churches but also include the Guildhall, the Magazine and Assembly Rooms.

Operational Risks

Risk information is collected for sites which post a substantial risk to both firefighters and the public in an emergency. These are known as Category (Cat) sites ranging from Cat 2

Cat 2	Cat 3	Cat 4	Total
41	38	9	88

(lower) to Cat 4 (higher) risk. Leicester City has 9 Cat 4 sites which includes the 3 major sporting venues as well as 2 shopping centres. Compared to LLR,

Leicester City has by far the highest number of Cat sites, generally all located in and around the City Centre.

Business Risks

LFRS undertake periodic inspections of premises open to the public such as factories, hotels and schools to ensure they comply with statutory fire safety requirements. If a premise is found to be noncompliant;

Action Plan*	Enforcement	Prohibition	Total
181	116	46	343

*action plan = 3 years

depending on the risks, there are several enforcement options available. These options range from an action plan at the lowest level, to a prohibition notice at the highest level. Action plans were issued 181 times over the last 3 years, and enforcement and prohibition notices issued 162 times.

Transport Risks

In Leicester City, existing traffic volumes are expected to increase based on population and economic growth. The number of people injured on roads from 2008-2012 has gradually declined. For example, in 2012 there were 1,284 casualties, compared to 1,365 in 2008; a reduction of nearly 6%. Cyclists are the only major type of road user to have had an increase in casualties, due to the growth in this form of travel.

Local Development

Locations earmarked for major development include: Waterside a mixed leisure and residential development near Frog Island and Ashton Green a residential development to the north-west of the City Centre near Birstall. Other areas include Abbey Meadows and St. Georges which are both on the periphery of the city centre. The development is expected to provide up to 3,500 new homes.

Incident Profile

On average the fire and rescue service has attended 3,966 incidents per year in the city. However, this is a declining trend and during the five year period incidents have reduced by 25.6%. Fire incidents have reduced by 39%,

followed by false alarm incidents at 19% and special service incidents at 16%. At 53% false alarm incidents form just over half of all incidents attended in Leicester City, followed by fire incidents at 33% and special service incidents at 14%.

On average there have been 5 fatalities per year, of which 2 are due to fires, and 3 to special service incidents. The number of fatalities has declined by 50% over the period; however this is based on very small figures. Similarly, there are 152 casualties (excluding precautionary checks) per year, 27% are due to fires and the remainder due to special service incidents. Nearly 75% of special service casualties are due to road traffic collisions. The number of casualties has declined by 13%.

Chart 4. Annual number of incidents

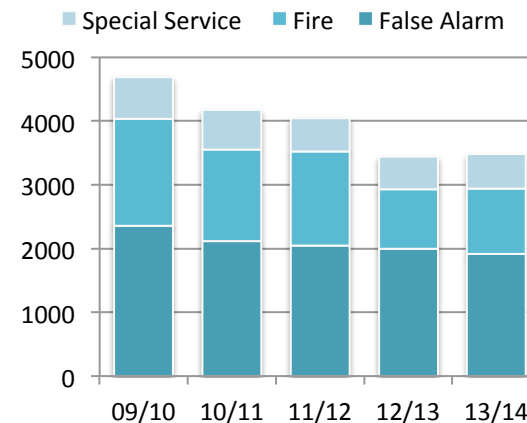
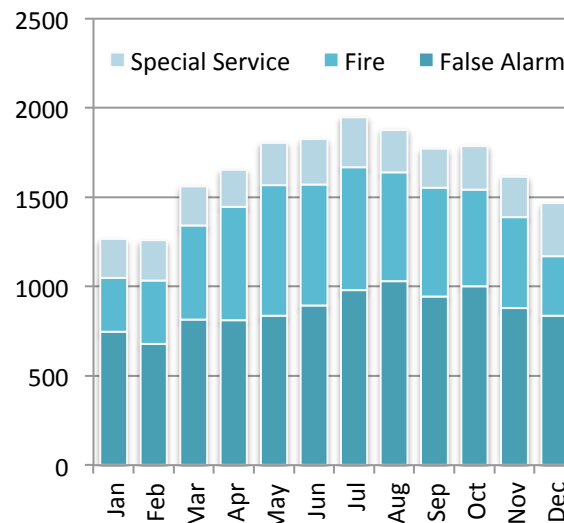


Chart 5. Monthly number of incidents



Distribution of Incidents by Month Day and Hour

Incident rates peak in the summer months and decline in the winter months. This peak is due mainly to the fact that fire incidents are far more sensitive to changes of temperature. For example, the vast majority of small outdoor fires (bins, grass etc.) occur during the summer months. Incidents occur fairly evenly throughout the week

operating in a small band of +/- 6% between the lowest and highest day. In terms of time of day, incidents are at their lowest rates between 05:00-06:00 in the morning and increase during the day peaking at 18:00-19:00 before declining sharply.

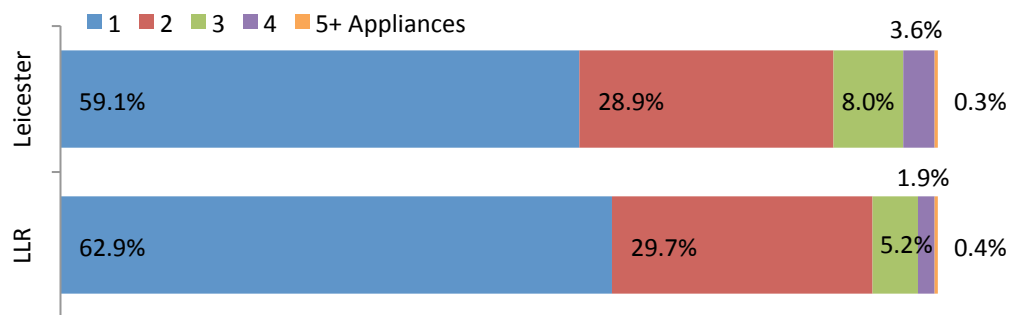
Response Profile

Leicester City is currently served by 3 wholtime fire & rescue stations: Central, Eastern and Western and there is a total establishment of 144 wholtime firefighters. Each station has 2 fire engines and these fire engines equipped with the very latest technology available. In addition, there are also 3 other stations in close proximity to the City: Birstall, Southern and Wigston. When the resources available from all of these stations are accounted for, the number of fire engines in and around the City is 10.

Attendances

When a fire engine is turned out to an incident this is referred to as an attendance and more than 1 fire engine can attend an incident. The percentage of incidents attended by 2 or fewer appliances in Leicester City is 88% and this is 4.6% points less compared to LLR.

Chart 6. Percentage of Incidents by Number of Appliances Attended



Level of Interdependence

In reality, neighbouring stations will make attendances in the local area and local stations will make attendance in neighbouring areas. For example, 91% of attendances in the city were made by city stations with the remainder

made by appliances from other stations. 5% are made by Southern station, 3% were made by Wigston station and 1% is made by Birstall station. Conversely, 12% of attendances by the city stations were made to locations outside the Leicester City boundary.

Birstall Station was opened in April 2013 and therefore its contribution of 1% is only equivalent to a year's worth of attendances. If the station had been open for 5 years, its contribution to attendances would have been higher. It is therefore expected to have a higher contribution to attendances in and around Leicester City in the future.

Response Standards

The service has response standards for all emergency incident types. In summary, we aim to achieve an attendance at any life threatening incident within 10 minutes of mobilisation. If there is no risk to life, we aim to attend the incident within 20 minutes.

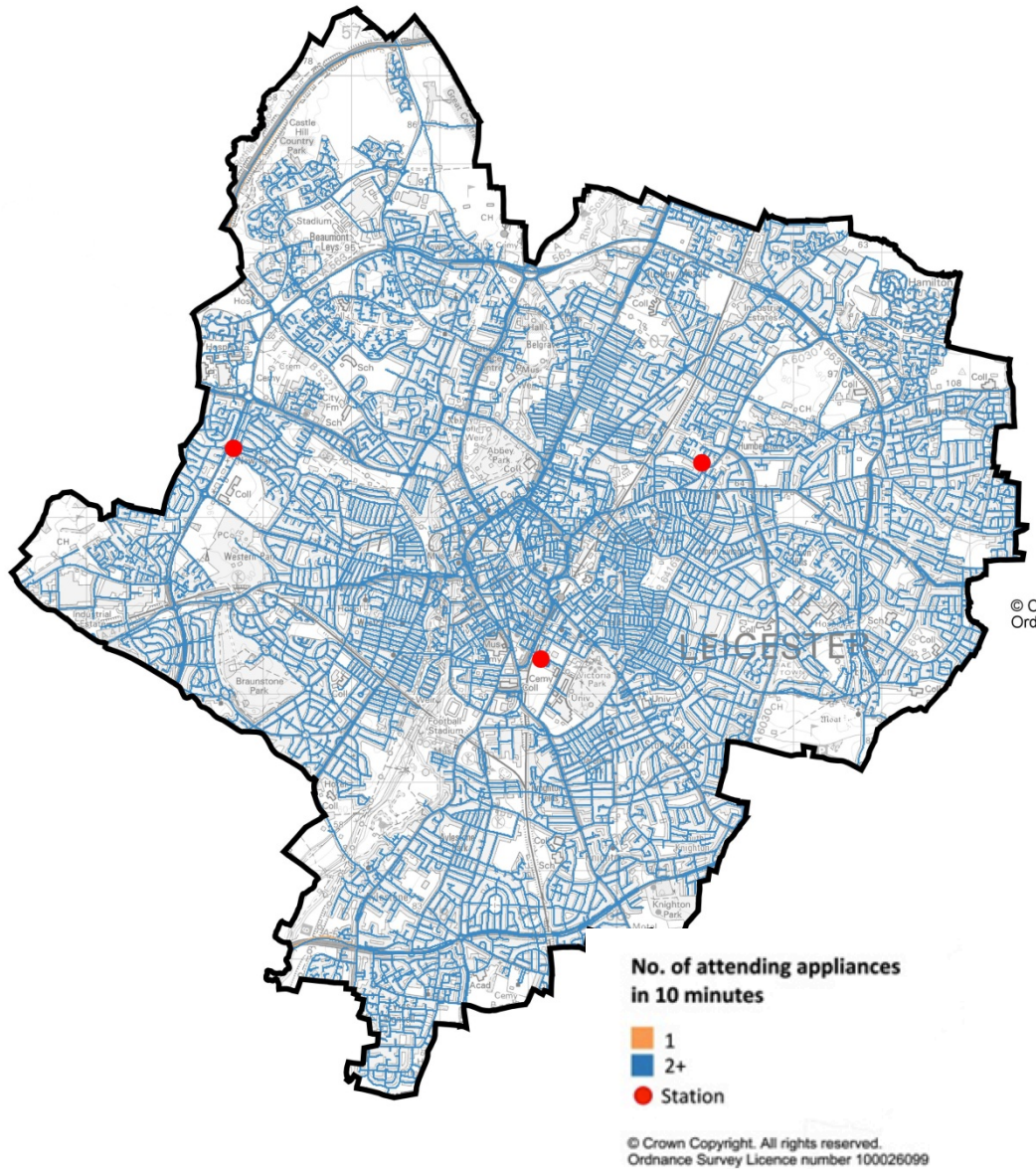
Performance against these standards is very good in Leicester City and 99.9% of life risk incidents were attended within 10 minutes over the past 3 years. This was also the same percentage for non-life risk incidents attended within 20 minutes.

Coverage

A key consideration in determining the required level of resource provision is the ability to respond effectively to a variety of situations. We aim to mobilise one fire engine to small fires such as those involving vegetation. Two fire engines are mobilised to fires in buildings or to road traffic collisions where casualties are reported. Three fire engines are mobilised to building fires where casualties are reported.

Leicester has the additional complexity of a relatively large number of medium to high rise buildings. When a fire occurs in such buildings we aim to mobilise 5 appliances. Based on these considerations, all of Leicester can be reached in 10 minutes by 2 or more appliances.

Map 3. Coverage of Leicester based on the number of pumps turning out in 10 minutes.



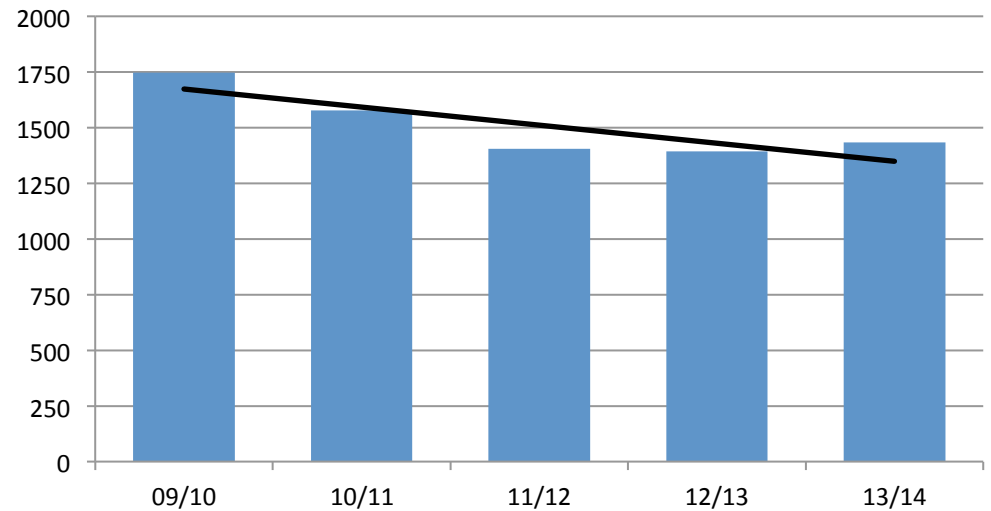
Central Fire and Rescue Station

Central Station employs 56 wholtime firefighters who crew 2 fire engines and an aerial ladder platform.

Incidents

On average there are 1,512 incidents in Central Station’s area and this has decreased by 18% over the past 5 years. The largest reduction is in fire incidents at 30%, followed by special service incidents at 23.9% and false alarm incidents at 11.7%.

Chart 7. Annual number of incidents in Central Station area



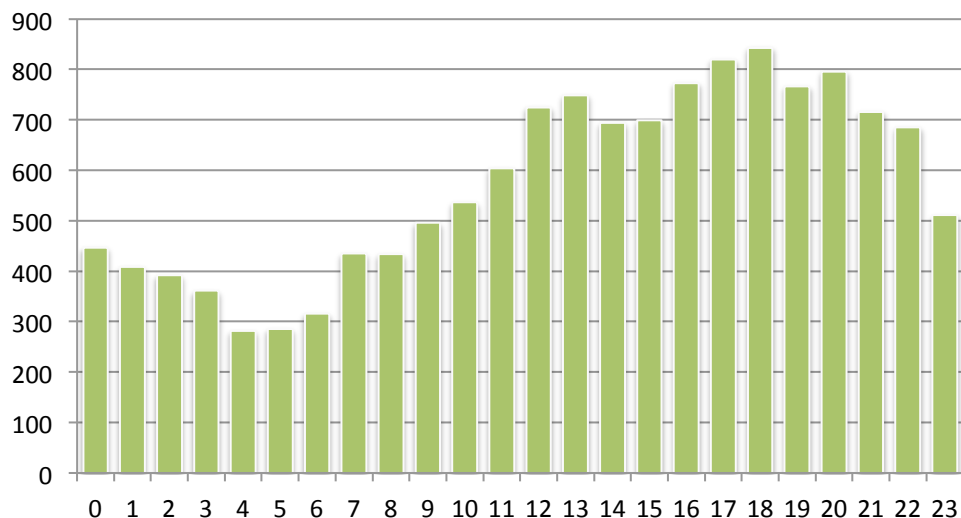
When all incidents in all 3 City stations are combined, Central has 37.7% of incidents, the highest percentage. More than half of all incidents are false alarms (62%); which is 12% points more than LLR, 23% are fires and 15% are special service incidents.

Attendances

When a fire engine is turned out to an incident this is referred to as an attendance and more than 1 fire engine can attend an incident. Attendances are lowest between 04:00-5:00 hours in the morning, before increasing steadily throughout the day and peaking at 18:00-19:00 hours, they then

decrease into the night and early hours of the morning. There is a slight but noticeable dip in attendances between 14:00-16:00 hours.

Chart 9. Hourly attendances by Central Station



Response Standards

Central maintains a very high performance against the agreed response standards. In the past 3 years it has achieved a standard of 99.7% of life risk incidents attended in 10 minutes and 99.9% of non-life risk incidents attended in 20 minutes.

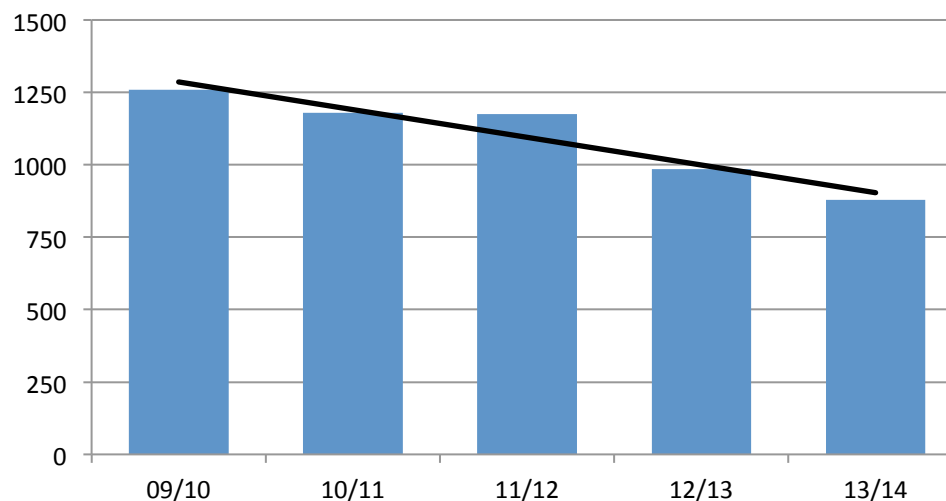
Eastern Fire and Rescue Station

Eastern Station employs 44 wholetime firefighters who crew 2 fire engines.

Incidents

On average there are 1,095 incidents in Eastern Station’s area and this has decreased by 30.2% over the past 5 years. The largest reduction is in fire incidents at 44.1%, false alarm and special service incidents have both decreased by a similar percentage of 23.3% and 23% respectively.

Chart 10. Annual number of incidents in Eastern Station area



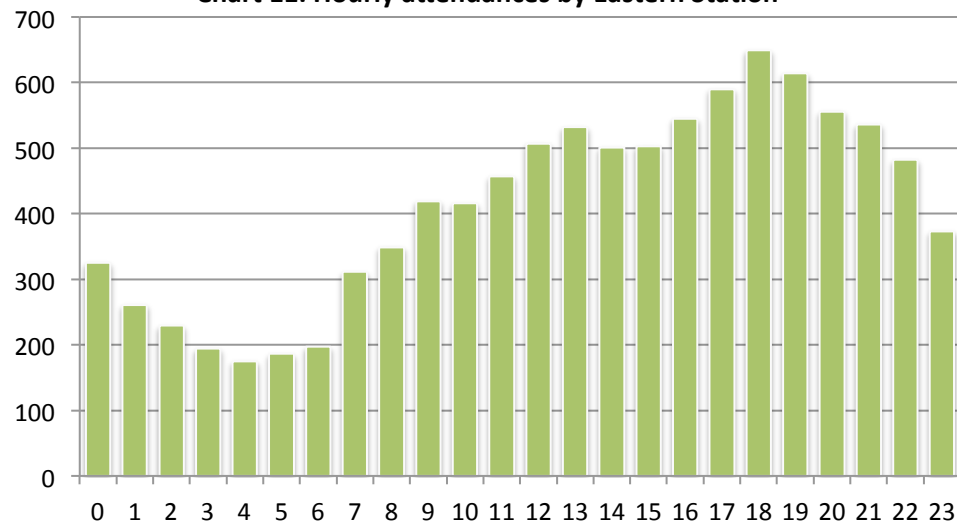
When all incidents in all 3 City stations are combined, Eastern has 27.3% of incidents, the lowest percentage. Just over half of all incidents are false alarms at 52.8%, this is slightly higher than LLR, 31.9% are fire incidents and 15.3% are special service incidents.

Attendances

When a fire engine is turned out to an incident this is referred to as an attendance and more than 1 fire engine can attend an incident. Attendances are lowest between 04:00-05:00 hours in the morning, before increasing steadily throughout the day and peaking at 18:00-19:00 hours, they then decrease into the night and early hours of the morning. There is a slight but noticeable dip in attendances between 14:00-16:00 hours.

When emergency incident attendance is further analysed it identifies that attendance rates are lowest between 5-7am, before increasingly steadily throughout the day and peaking at 19:00-20:00 and then dropping away.

Chart 11. Hourly attendances by Eastern Station



Response Standards

Eastern maintains a very high performance against the agreed response standards. In the past 3 years it has achieved a standard of 100% of life risk incidents attended in 10 minutes and 99.7% of non-life risk incidents attended in 20 minutes.

Western Fire and Rescue Station

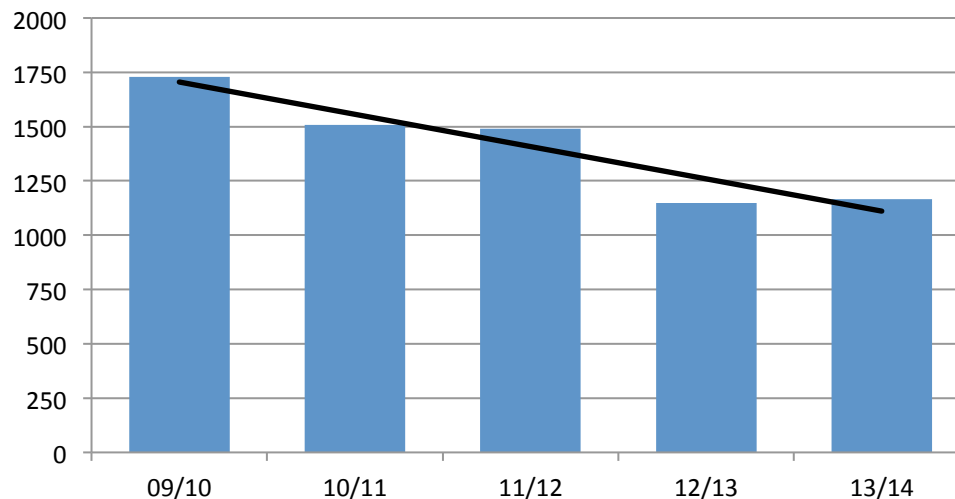
Western Station employs 44 wholetime firefighters who crew 2 fire engines.

Incidents

On average there are 1,408 incidents in Western Station’s area and this has decreased by 32.6% over the past 5 years. The largest reduction is in fire incidents at 45.4%, followed by false alarm incidents at 26.3% and special service incidents at 2.5%.

When all incidents in all 3 City stations are combined, Western has 35.1% of incidents. There are a similar percentage of false alarms to fire incidents at

Chart 12. Annual number of incidents in Western Station area

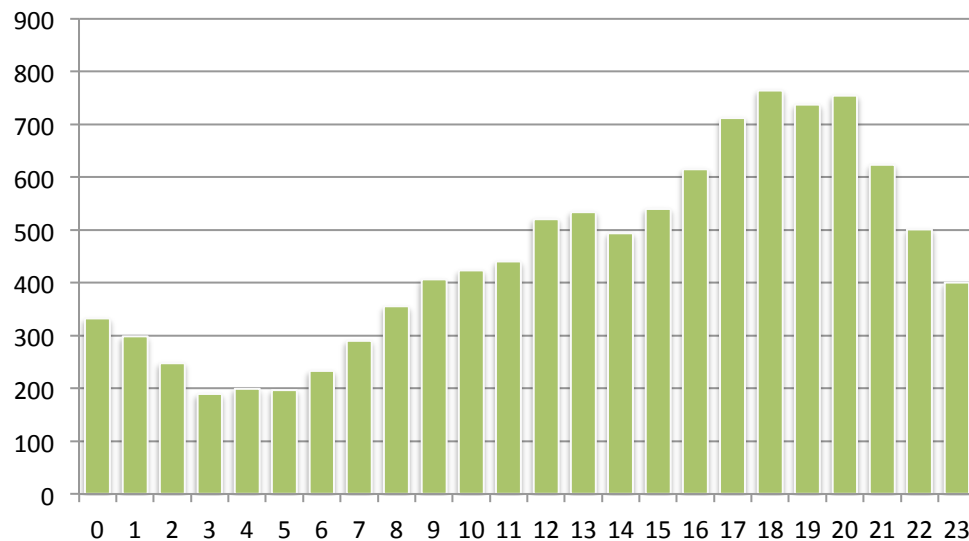


44.0% and 41.8% respectively and the latter is 8.8% points higher compared to LLR. The remainder of incidents at 14.2% are special service incidents.

Attendances

When a fire engine is turned out to an incident this is referred to as an attendance and more than 1 fire engine can attend an incident. Attendances are lowest between 03:00-04:00 hours in the morning, before increasing steadily throughout the day and peaking at 18:00-19:00 hours, they then decrease into the night and early hours of the morning.

Chart 15. Hourly attendances by Western Station



Response Standards

Western maintains very high performance against the agreed response standards. In the past 3 years it has achieved a standard of 98.6% of life risk incidents attended in 10 minutes and 99.8% of non-life risk incidents attended in 20 minutes.

Summary

Leicester has a population of 329,839 and covers an area of 7,331 hectares which is equivalent to 32% of the population but only 3% of the geographical area of LLR. Its population is both younger and more diverse when compared to the rest of the country and is expected to grow by 5% by 2020. Like most cities, Leicester has a disproportionate share of social and economic problems and has the highest level of deprivation, with 58% of the population living in the top 20% deprived areas in LLR.

Based on our analysis, there are 13 high and 3 very high areas for resource prioritisation and these are clustered in and around the city centre as well as to the west of the City. Leicester is also vulnerable to flooding from the River Soar which runs through north to south through the centre. It has the highest

number of Cat (risk) sites due to the presence of major sporting venues as well as institutional, educational and healthcare facilities.

On average, 4,000 incidents are attended per year in Leicester City and this has reduced by 25% over the past 5 years. False alarm incidents form just over half of all incidents attended in Leicester City at 53%, followed by fires at 33% and special services at 14%. Incident reduction has been uneven with a much higher reduction in fire incidents at 39% and smaller reductions in false alarm incidents at 19% and special service incidents at 16%.

Proposal

Current Situation

Leicester City is currently served by 3 wholtime Fire & Rescue Stations with a total establishment of 144 wholtime Firefighters. Each station is equipped with 2 fire engines. In addition, there are also 3 other stations in close proximity to the City. When the resources available from all of these stations are accounted for, the number of fire engines in and around the City totals 10. The Service has implemented emergency incident response standards for all emergency incident types. In summary, we aim to achieve an attendance at any life threatening incident within 10 minutes of mobilisation. If there is no risk to life, we aim to attend the incident within 20 minutes.

Proposal

The overall reduction in the number of emergency calls in the City has led to a reduction in demand for emergency response. The majority (59%) of incidents over the past 5 years have only required the attendance of one fire engine. In addition, since its opening in 2013, Birstall fire and rescue station now responds to calls that would previously have been taken by the City group (150 incidents in 2013/14 that would previously have been responded to by Western station). Therefore, along with the existing cover from neighbouring Birstall, Wigston and Southern stations, the removal of one fire engine from the City area will not compromise either firefighter or community safety. Removing one fire engine would save us **£779,040** per year.

Impact

Currently if you live in the Leicester City area and have a fire at your home, or are involved in a road traffic collision, two fire engines will be with you within 10 minutes. If we remove a fire engine from one of the city stations there will be no difference: two fire engines will still be at the emergency within 10 minutes.