



**NORTH YORKSHIRE  
FIRE & RESCUE SERVICE**

# **Public Accountability Meeting:**

# **Community Risk Profile**

March 2022

Presenters  
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# What is a Risk and Resource Model

Fire and Rescue National Framework (2018) requires fire and rescue authorities to:

- Make appropriate provision for fire prevention and protection activities and response to fire and rescue related incidents
- Identify and assess the full range of foreseeable fire and rescue related risks their areas face
- Collaborate with emergency services and other local and national partners to increase the efficiency and effectiveness of the service they provide

# NFCC Community Risk Management Planning Framework

**Data and Business Intelligence**  
 A key factor which supports the CRMP is ensuring that appropriate data and business intelligence (from both internal and external sources) is utilised to ensure decision making throughout the whole process is evidenced based and intelligence driven.

**Defining Scope**  
 Understanding and explaining what the CRMP process is seeking to achieve.

**Hazard Identification**  
 This is the process of recognising and describing hazards the CRMP process needs to mitigate.

**Risk Analysis**  
 This element involves the process within the CRMP where the risk level of an identified hazard is determined.

**Decision-Making**  
 Key CRMP based decisions are required to ensure appropriate control measures are implemented to mitigate the risks identified.

**Evaluation**  
 Provides assurance that the CRMP is achieving the desired outcome

**Operating Context**  
 What governs and drives the need and content of an FRS CRMP.  
**Risk Objectives**  
 What are the risk objectives the FRS is seeking to achieve through its CRMP.

**Hazard**  
 What are the potential sources of harm that could impact a risk group/s.

**Hazardous Events**  
 What are the potential events that could lead to a hazard causing harm to a risk group.

**Risk Group**  
 Who or what within the community is at risk.

**Likelihood**  
 Calculating the probability and/or frequency of a hazardous event occurring. This includes determining the influence causal factors and existing organisational control measures will have on the overall likelihood.

**Consequence**  
 Assessing the severity and extent of the harm caused by a hazardous event, this includes determining the influence impact factors and existing organisational control measures will have on the overall consequence.

**Risk Metrics**  
 The process of measuring the level of risk to assist with prioritisation and weighting.

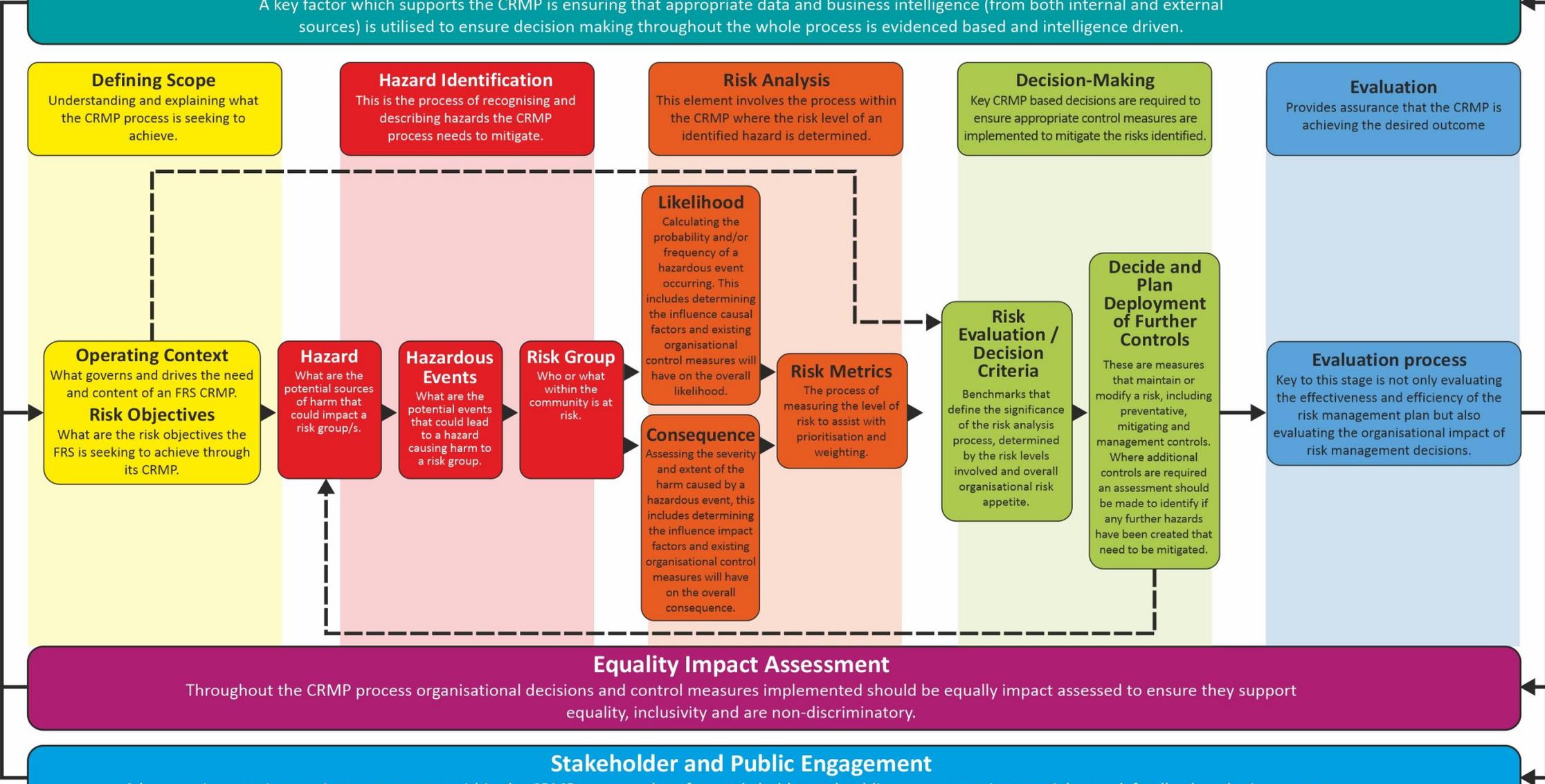
**Risk Evaluation / Decision Criteria**  
 Benchmarks that define the significance of the risk analysis process, determined by the risk levels involved and overall organisational risk appetite.

**Decide and Plan Deployment of Further Controls**  
 These are measures that maintain or modify a risk, including preventative, mitigating and management controls. Where additional controls are required an assessment should be made to identify if any further hazards have been created that need to be mitigated.

**Evaluation process**  
 Key to this stage is not only evaluating the effectiveness and efficiency of the risk management plan but also evaluating the organisational impact of risk management decisions.

**Equality Impact Assessment**  
 Throughout the CRMP process organisational decisions and control measures implemented should be equally impact assessed to ensure they support equality, inclusivity and are non-discriminatory.

**Stakeholder and Public Engagement**  
 A key requirement is ensuring transparency within the CRMP process, therefore stakeholder and public engagement is essential to seek feedback and raise awareness.



# RISK - Areas of Focus



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Accidental dwelling fire risk and fatality/injury risk



Road risk and fatality/serious injury risk



Water risk; flooding, rescues and other water related risk

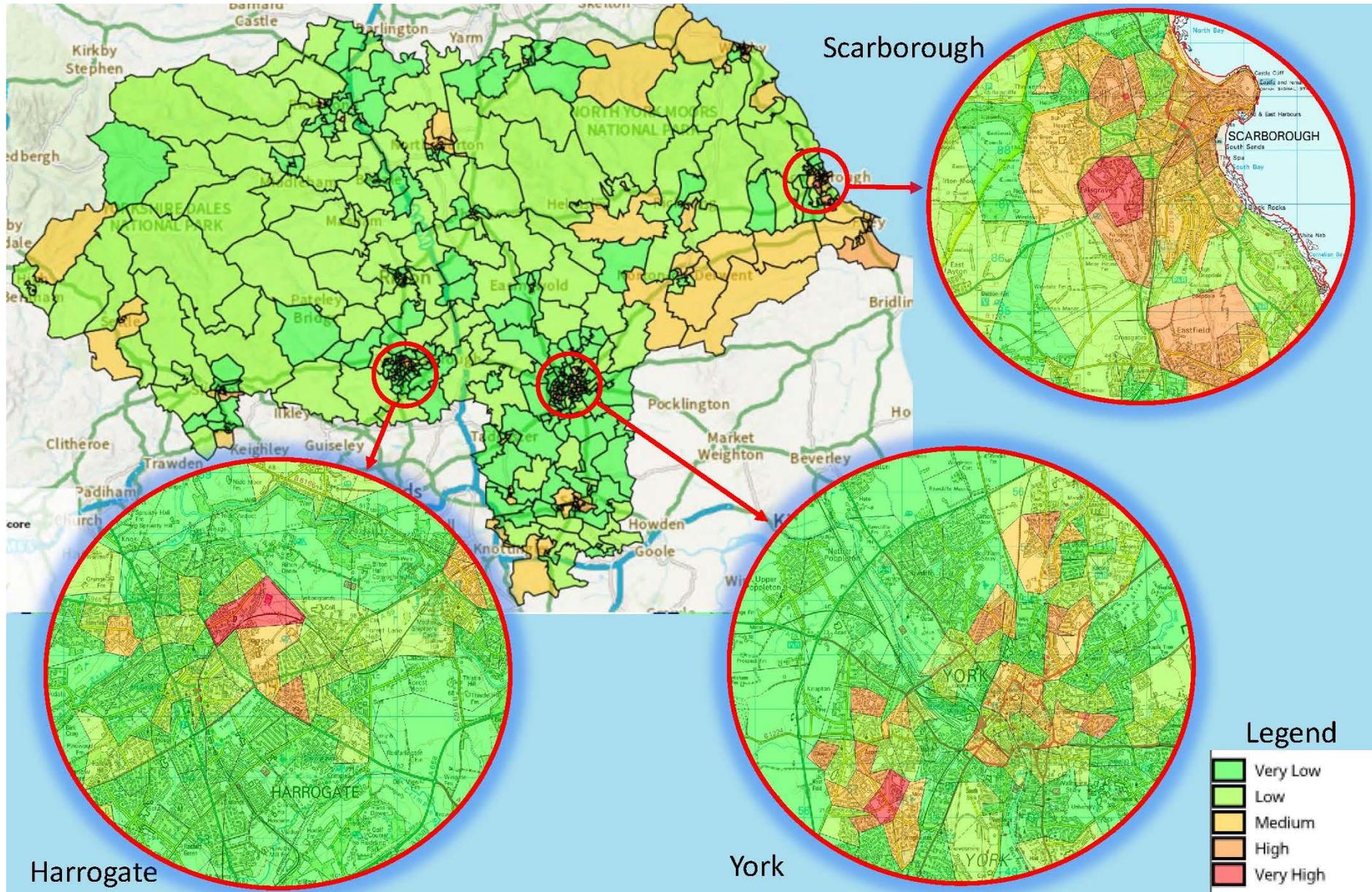
# Definition of Risk



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- **Hazardous event** = an event with the potential to cause harm. This may be referred to as a threat or risk.
- **Likelihood** = the chance of something happening. This is sometimes also referred to as the probability, frequency or uncertainty of events.
- **Consequence** = the outcome of an event. Specifically, the severity or extent of harm caused by the event.

# Combined Fire Risk for North Yorkshire Fire and Rescue Service Area





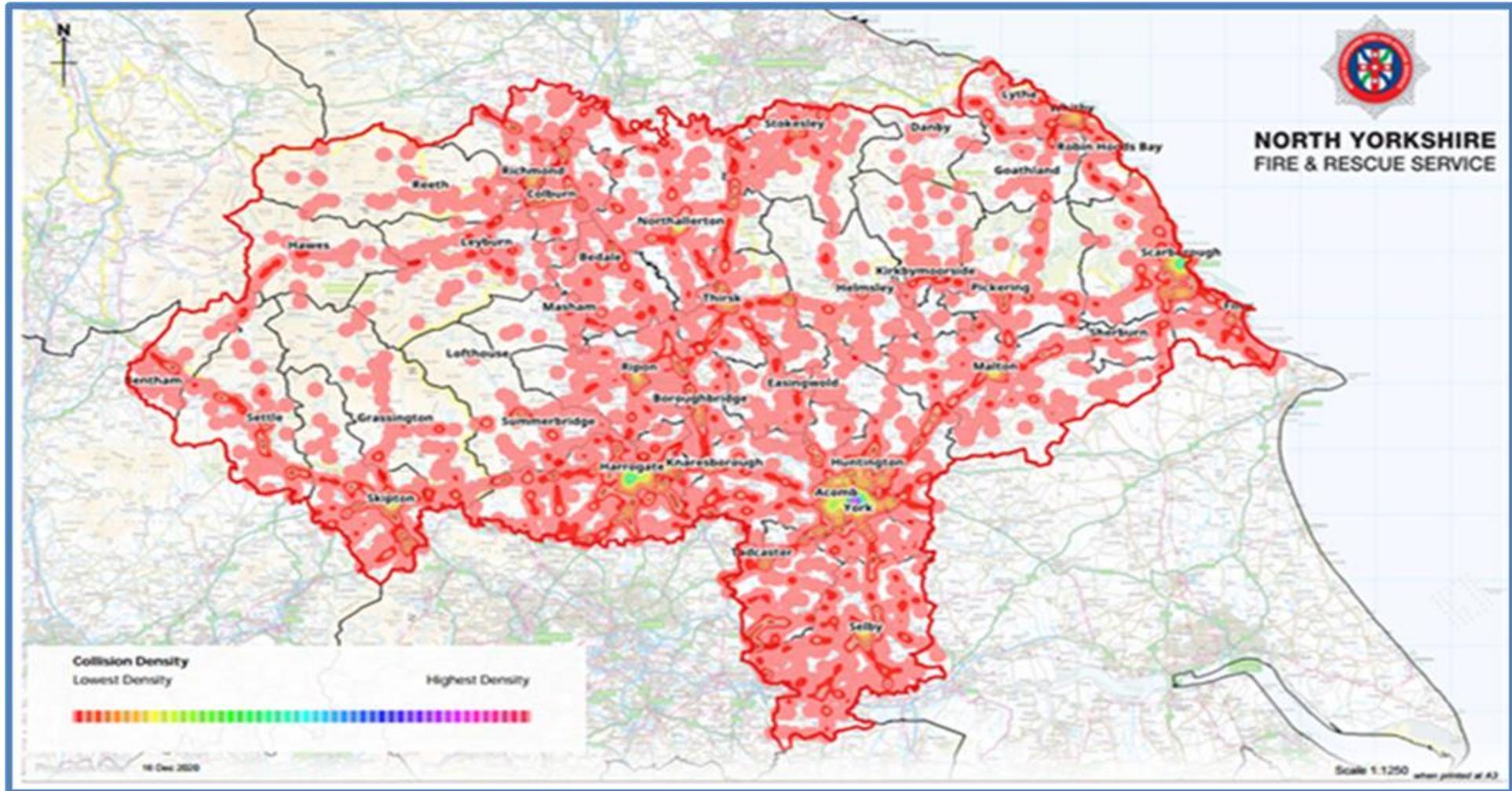
## What does this tell us?

- The risk of death or injury in a residential fire is low but they still occur.
- We need to find and help those most at risk to prevent fires from occurring.
- The spread of risk is quite consistent however, there are more areas towards the east of the Service area with greater numbers of people meeting the risk factors.
- The larger urban centres such as York, Harrogate and Scarborough have a broad range of fire risk including the highest risk areas.
- The City of York has some very localised areas of higher risk, largely around the city centre and to the south-west of the city.
- A lot of our higher risk is on the borders of our county, further from our fire stations, meaning we need to focus more of our prevention activity in these areas

# Road Risk



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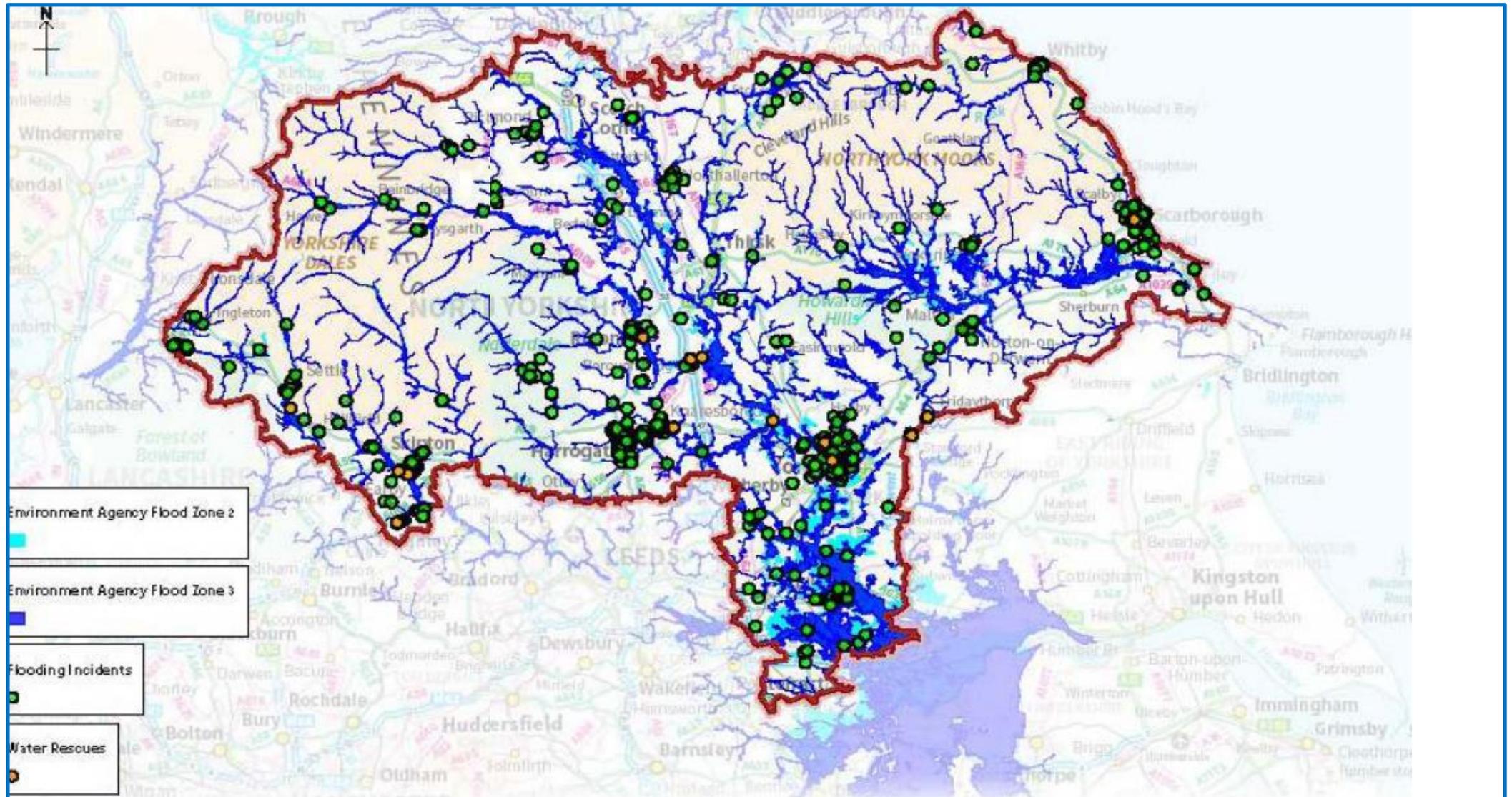
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## What does this tell us?

- The scale of the road safety problem in our Service area is greater than our incident data indicates as our attendance is not requested to all road traffic incidents.
- We recognise that road safety is a significant area where we need to focus our prevention activity.
- Tackling the factors that increase the likelihood of a road traffic incident and severity of the harm caused requires an evidence-based approach to prevention activities.
- We have a significant role to play working in partnerships to further reduce road risk within our communities.
- Road traffic collision activity sadly remains constant though with an increased complexity of extrication because of new vehicle technology.

# Water Risk





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## What does this tell us?

- Flooding incidents and water rescues are likely to be an increasing area of demand for our Service.
- Some of these incidents are preventable, as they are often linked to human behaviour e.g. driving through flood water.
- Water rescue incidents can be complex and present significant risk to our firefighters and other rescuers, for which we must plan and train for, and equip accordingly.
- We need to increase our emphasis on helping communities build resilience

# What will we do with this



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*The Fire and Rescue Plan CARE principles are met through the Service's delivery model of prevention, protection, resilience and response. To fulfil the CARE principles, and further reduce the current and foreseeable fire and rescue related risks in North Yorkshire and the City of York, it is necessary to redesign the service model to prioritise prevention and protection activity, enabling a flexible, affordable and sustainable multi-year model.*

*The Risk and Resource Model (RRM) will develop the Community Risk Profile (CRP) for the Service area, and realign Service resources to remove, reduce and mitigate the risk. The RRM will define a resource plan to align the most effective and efficient distribution of resources. This will facilitate the Fire Transformation Programme until the output of the next RRM.*

# What next



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- Community Risk Profile Completed

[Community Risk Profile - North Yorkshire Fire & Rescue Service \(northyorksfire.gov.uk\)](https://northyorksfire.gov.uk)

- Gap Analysis
- Resource Option Development
- Public Consultation – Summer 2022
- Implementation
- Continued Development of Community Risk Profile