

This document must be read in conjunction with the RRM Methodology.

Socio demographic risk – lifestyle risk					
	Current state (as is)	Areas impacted	Desired Future	Gaps	Remedies
<b>Aging population</b>	<p>All districts have an aging population, with a 14% increase across the county in over 65s by 2025 (compared to 2018).</p> <p>National data shows over 65s are at greater risk of a serious outcome from a fire, including not being able to self-evacuate.</p> <p>Over 65s represent the largest group for fire fatalities and injuries. In North Yorkshire, we've had 14 accidental dwelling fire fatalities in the last 5 years.</p> <p>Aging is linked to increased frailty, incapacity, and vulnerability.</p> <p>As a result of the Covid Pandemic, people are looking to move to rural areas, taking advantage of home working, increasing the risk due to homes becoming office environments.</p> <p>Statistically, we're in the bottom quartile for deliberate dwelling fires nationally and significantly under the national mean</p>	<p>By 2025</p> <p>Craven:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Additional 2,100 people aged 65+.</li> <li>• Currently 6,600 over 65s with limiting long term illness of which 43% report their illness limits their ability to carry our day-to-day activity.</li> </ul> <p>Hambleton:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Additional 3,100 people aged 65+.</li> <li>• Currently 10,600 over 65s with limiting long term illness of which 43% (4,500) report their illness limits their ability to carry our day-to-day activity.</li> <li>• Hambleton district has health inequalities representing a 10-year life expectancy difference for men and 9 for women. Linked to circulatory and respiratory diseases.</li> </ul> <p>Harrogate:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Additional 5,800 people aged 65+.</li> <li>• Currently 15,600 over 65s with limiting long term illness of which 42% (6,600) report their illness limits their ability to carry our day-to-day activity.</li> </ul>	<p>Data led intelligence that facilitates a dynamic risk model, adaptable to the community, directing our resourcing to risk.</p> <p>Targeted community safety initiatives to proactively educate and make individuals/communities more resilient.</p> <p>Collaborative data and social activity partnerships to make every contact count, through increased partnership referrals and signposting.</p> <p>Crews and specialist staff understand their community and the changing demographics, through local knowledge, experience and data.</p>	<p>Lack of access to reliable, sustainable, and reliable local data.</p> <p>Shared data with Police and Health agencies would enable deeper understanding of risk and vulnerability, along with risk – demand profiles e.g. fire incident demand is linked to deprivation.</p> <p>Some data sets (e.g. Exeter) cannot be used for strategic planning, hindering our approach to targeted activity interventions.</p> <p>Partnerships for vulnerable groups need to be expanded, with joint outcome-based accountability.</p> <p>The current staffing model doesn't provide the flexibility to deliver the necessary preventative interventions evenly</p>	<p>Better data for use in targeting locally and county wide, including partner agencies.</p> <p>Increase in partnership working and referral pathways for targeted community safety work.</p> <p>RRM embedded as BAU, with links to local and national databases for upstream identification of issues that lead to vulnerability.</p> <p>Increased Safe &amp; Well activity, targeted at the most vulnerable.</p>

	<p>average. (average of 7 per quarter Vs 16.75 nationally). Residential fires are our 4<sup>th</sup> highest incident attendance type (3,647 over 5 years). We've included residential and building data sets into the Community Risk Profile.</p> <p>Overcrowding of dwellings can result in a fire risk. Those living in households with five or more members are more likely to experience a fire than those in smaller households and represents one of the top 5 risk categories for fire related fatalities nationally.</p> <p>We've had 42 Firefighter injuries at fires in the last 5 years at incidents. Incident demand cannot be explicitly linked to the number of injuries, but training must take account of societal risk and develop to meet the demands being faced.</p> <p>Overcrowding is an upward trend and can result in a fire risk. Those living in households with five or more members are more likely to experience a fire than those in smaller households. Whilst this is not identified as a significant risk to us,</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• There is an 11-year gap in life expectancy between wards.</li> </ul> <p>Richmondshire:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Additional 1,800 people aged 65+.</li> <li>• Currently 5,000 over 65s with limiting long term illness of which 40% (2,000) report their illness limits their ability to carry our day-to-day activity.</li> </ul> <p>Ryedale:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Additional 2,000 people aged 65+</li> <li>• Currently 6,300 over 65s with limiting long term illness of which 42% (2,600) report their illness limits their ability to carry our day-to-day activity.</li> </ul> <p>Scarborough:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Additional 3,300 people aged 65+</li> <li>• Currently 14,500 over 65s with limiting long term illness of which 46% (6,700) report their illness limits their ability to carry our day-to-day activity.</li> </ul> <p>Selby:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Additional 3,300 people aged 65+</li> <li>• Currently 8,600 over 65s with limiting long term illness of which 46% (4,000) report their illness limits their ability</li> </ul>		<p>across the Service area. Where Fire cannot have a direct impact on a vulnerability issue, co-creation of local initiatives, will allow us to expand our positive influence in the community and with our partner agencies.</p> <p>Making every contact count through a 'whole systems approach' to prevention, protection and resilience.</p>	<p>Change the current staffing models to increase capacity and capability across the Service, including upscaling the Public Safety Service.</p>
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	Recent fatal fires have involved aged persons.	<p>to carry our day-to-day activity.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Selby has the second highest health inequality in North Yorkshire with health expectancy varying by 9 years between wards.</li> </ul> <p>York:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Has over 209,893 residents, with 15.3% (32,113) reporting report their illness limits their ability to carry our day-to-day activity.</li> </ul>			
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	Current state (as is)	Areas impacted	Desired Future	Gaps	Remedies
<b>Suicide</b>	<p>Yorkshire and the Humber regions suicide rate is higher than the national average. NYFR undertakes a large number of calls to suicides either to affect a rescue or support other services.</p> <p>England's average is 10.1 per 100,000 with Yorkshire and Humber having 12 per 100,000.</p> <p>Suicides (2017-19) The Fire Service attends suicides incidents of the following types:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Fire (e.g. in properties and vehicles)</li> <li>Working at height (e.g. bridges)</li> </ul>	<p>Districts within North Yorkshire have suicide levels around the national average except for Scarborough.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Scarborough (16) is above the national average and for males (24.7) significantly above the national average of 15.5.</li> <li>Hambleton (13.1) and Harrogate (13.2)</li> <li>Richmond (11.1), Ryedale (11.7) and York (11.8)</li> <li>Selby (8.7) and Craven (8.8) are slightly below average for England.</li> <li>All areas may experience special service calls to affect rescues or support partner agencies.</li> </ul>	<p>Fire is an integral partner in local suicide prevention forums.</p> <p>Our work impacts on multiple areas of vulnerability which lead to suicide e.g., alcohol, drugs, mental health, and socioeconomic factors.</p> <p>Crews and specialist staff work with partner agencies and local communities to foster local support and interventions that reduce rate of suicides and demand on our resources.</p>	<p>Crews in Scarborough have started work in earnest to make interactions to prevent suicide, raise awareness of support and become active participants in local prevention groups.</p> <p>Access to reliable and credible data that actively supports and drives our partnership working and interventions, along with</p>	<p>Training review for suicide incidents allowing safe systems of work and support for colleagues impacted by such incidents.</p> <p>Equipment suitable for intervention, where required, over and above the Gotcha resource etc.</p> <p>Mental Health First Aid training rolled out across the service and specialist training where required.</p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Individual chemical exposure (Harmful and toxic substances)</li> <li>Water Rescues</li> </ul> <p>Our staff receive no formal training in dealing with incidents involving suicide or support of vulnerable people at such incidents.</p> <p>This places a moral imperative on crews to respond appropriately, either directly when affecting a rescue, or providing an intervention whilst awaiting partner agencies.</p> <p>We have noted an increase in calls through the Covid period.</p>		<p>Fire and Rescue Service (FRS) staff receive training to support individuals when called to incidents, with equipment that allows a safe system of work to be made when a resource is required.</p>	<p>training and equipment.</p>	<p>Gaining a deeper awareness and understanding about suicide; the trends within the Service area.</p> <p>Increasing our Service level awareness of suicide and causal factors.</p> <p>Working more closely with partners to develop the Service's approaches to safeguarding.</p>
<p><b>Deprivation IMD (Index of Multiple Deprivation)</b></p>	<p>North Yorkshire has 373 Lower-layer Super Output Areas (LSOA's). The UK has 32,844 nationally. These are small areas designed to be of a similar population size, with an average of approximately 1,500 residents or 650 households.</p> <p>The 2019 IMD identifies 24 NY LSOAs as being in the 20% most deprived in England. This represents 36,000 people in NY.</p> <p>In 2019 NYs overall IMD score was 13.991, which is lower than the national mean of all fire authorities –</p>	<p>Scarborough:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>20 of the 24 most deprived LSOAs are in the Scarborough district representing 30,000 people.</li> <li>Scarborough's Eastfield, Woodlands and North Bay have high rates of overall deprivation.</li> <li>North Bay and Eastfield have high rates of deprivation amongst older people.</li> <li>Northstead ward has 41% of children living in poverty (after housing costs) compared to a national average of 30%</li> </ul>	<p>To have a full understanding of the way IMD, fire risks and incident demand interacts.</p> <p>NYFRS focus on the factors leading to fire related risk and provide targeted intervention and mitigation.</p> <p>Partnership working allows Fire to have a direct and indirect impact on risk and vulnerability.</p>	<p>Data is at a LSOA level which makes it hard to identify the individual households at postcode level.</p> <p>Nationally, FRS do not have a standard definition of risk and consistent approach to risk reduction or Integrated Risk Management Plans, including data.</p>	<p>Develop North Yorkshire Office of Data Analytics (nYODA) relationship and capability for access to credible and quality assured data.</p> <p>Intelligent data led, community fire safety interventions, targeting reduction in the likelihood of a fire occurring and the severity of any fire should it occur.</p>

	<p>20.613, placing NYFR in the bottom quartile.</p> <p>The county has a wide spread of IMD scores including some of the lowest 20% in the country as well as some relatively affluent areas. Often affluent and deprived areas are in close proximity.</p> <p>Analysis of incident data and studies into what makes someone more likely to have a fire, shows a very strong link between fire and deprivation.</p> <p>The more deprived an area is, the more house fires there are likely to be. It's also likely those fires will be more severe, possibly resulting in someone being taken to hospital or resulting in a fatality.</p> <p>Some IMD scores as well as age, health and lifestyle factors impact on the severity and consequences of a fire should one occur.</p> <p>Areas that score high in the IMD are linked to our areas of highest incident demand. We've attended 4,326 deliberate fires across the county in 5 years.</p>	<p>Harrogate:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Harrogate has eight wards where 1 in 5 children grows up in poverty.</li> <li>• Harrogate Bilton Woodfield has high deprivation amongst older people.</li> </ul> <p>Deliberate Fires by District (5 years data)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• York &amp; Selby: 1,849</li> <li>• Scarborough &amp; Rydale: 1,120</li> <li>• Craven &amp; Harrogate: 969</li> <li>• Hambleton &amp; Richmond: 380</li> </ul> <p>Total: 4,318</p> <p><b>Deliberate Fires</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Deliberate fire incidents dropped by almost 2/3rds in 2021, possibly due to the lockdown periods of Covid-19.</li> </ul> <p><b>Fuel Poverty Households (2017 stats)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Craven: 9% (2,394)</li> <li>• Hambleton 9% (3,394)</li> <li>• Harrogate 8% (5,703)</li> <li>• Richmondshire 9.5% (1,890)</li> <li>• Ryedale 10% (2,334)</li> <li>• Scarborough 12% (5,907)</li> <li>• Selby 7.1% (2,530)</li> <li>• York 8.9% (18,680)</li> </ul>	<p>This would be measurable through evaluation of activity and where possible, quantified financially to understand the social return on investment of our direct activity and partnership work.</p> <p>Reduced incident demand on our service. The benefit of this reduction being used to increase community safety activity.</p>	<p>End users must be the target for outcome driven activity, with evaluation of all activity and shared learning to promote good practice and avoid duplication of effort.</p>	<p>Work alongside the National Fire Chief Council, through the Community Risk Project - understand the national definition of risk and align our strategic priorities.</p> <p>Enhanced Fire and Rescue Service Collaboration opportunities, promoting the use of consistent terminology and approach to risk management and vulnerability reduction.</p> <p>Increased Safe &amp; Well activity, targeted at the most vulnerable, whilst also supporting and educating communities on risks and fuel poverty support.</p>
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	<p>Fuel poverty is a national issue and has health impacts including increased risk of disease, death, poor mental health, circulatory and respiratory problems.</p> <p>Household groups in fuel poverty include private rented, over 60s and local authority.</p> <p>Off gas (mains) homes are heated by other means – back boilers, coal/wood burning stoves and electric heaters, which presents a risk of fire, particularly with other intersectional risks of age, frailty, and deprivation. (see also Chimney Fires)</p>				
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	Current state (as is)	Areas impacted	Desired Future	Gaps	Remedies
<b>Smoking</b>	<p>We have around national average for levels of smoking.</p> <p>National statistics link smoking to 6-10% of accidental dwelling fires and 36% of fatalities.</p> <p>Smoking when combined with other risk factors such as immobility or health conditions increases the chances of a fire fatality.</p> <p>Smoking and smoking cessation is a key.</p>	<p>All districts in North Yorkshire have smoking rates that are statistically similar to the England rate, other than Craven which has a rate of 13%.</p> <p>For adults in routine and manual professions, rates are higher than for the general population and prevalence in North Yorkshire is similar to England (25.1% locally vs 25.4% nationally).</p> <p>Craven district has the highest rates of smoking in routine and manual professions in the county.</p> <p>Smoking prevalence is generally higher among disadvantaged groups. Lower socioeconomic groups often find it harder to quit.</p> <p>Low IMD scores correlate with higher incidents of smoking in districts, presenting risk of fire and fire injury to the public and firefighters.</p>	<p>Crews and community safety specialists use interventions and encourage referrals to work with Living well Smoke free (a supported smoking cessation service NYCC only)</p> <p>Reduce smoking before it links to other risk factors such as limited mobility.</p> <p>Behaviour changes to be prioritised over risk mitigation.</p>	<p>Access to reliable and credible data that actively supports and drives our partnership working and interventions.</p>	<p>Increase the number of targeted Safe and Well visits in order to deliver smoking cessation advice and signposting to a greater number of people.</p> <p>Collate and analyse data on smoking and fire incident links locally.</p>
<b>Alcohol</b>	<p>Nationally alcohol is a risk factor for fire, road and water fatalities.</p> <p>In a five-year period (2011-16) 30.9% of fire fatalities were people thought to be under the influence of alcohol and/or drugs at the time.</p> <p>Alcohol is a contributory factor leading to accidental dwelling fires and being under the influence of</p>	<p>Road safety - North Yorkshire Police/NYCC analysis of factors involved in Killed and Seriously Injured (KSIs) regularly identifies 'impairment and distraction' as one of the top 5 contributory factors for van and car drivers.</p> <p>Most intelligence relating to drink driving relates to rural areas.</p>	<p>Behaviour changes of the public would be prioritised over risk mitigation.</p> <p>Reduce alcohol risk before it links to other risk factors which has an effect on vulnerability from fire and other incidents e.g. road traffic collisions.</p>	<p>Access to reliable and credible data that actively supports and drives our partnership working and interventions, along with training and equipment changes where necessary.</p>	<p>Collate and analyse data on smoking and fire incident links locally.</p>

	<p>alcohol means people are less likely to escape from a fire safely.</p> <p>Alcohol presents a linked risk to deprivation, poor mental health and housing affordability problems.</p> <p>Road risk is increased with around 1 in 7 road deaths (nationally) being attributed to alcohol related incidents.</p> <p>Alcohol and open water or rivers are a combination that often result in accidental drownings or injuries.</p>	<p>Water safety – York has a student population and is a popular destination for people from within North Yorkshire and surrounding counties to visit for celebrations.</p> <p>Many of the bars are situated along the riverfront and the mix of alcohol and flowing cold water can be fatal.</p>			<p>Crews and community safety specialists use interventions and encourage partnership working through the York and North Yorkshire Road Safety Partnership and other schemes.</p> <p>Understanding national level research into how alcohol puts people at risk of requiring our key interventions.</p>
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Infrastructure					
	Current state	Areas impacted	Desired Future	Gaps	Remedies
<b>Climate and potential impact on spate conditions</b>	<p>Climate change is making the environment drier.</p> <p>Scientists predict there will be more heatwaves and longer periods of drought as temperatures increase, making the environment more susceptible to wildfires.</p> <p>Changes to land management may also impact e.g. reduction or banning of prescribed burning or more drainage of moorland.</p>	<p>Districts which cover the North Yorkshire Moors and Dales National Parks are at greatest risk of an increase in wildfires.</p> <p>This could be exacerbated if there is an increase in visitor numbers, BBQ, etc due to 'staycations' and day trips following Covid lockdown periods.</p>	<p>Resourcing to risk for Wildfire provision, linked to current and predicted future demand.</p> <p>Flexible regional and national statutory agreements to bolster our resources in times of high demand.</p>	<p>Current specialist resources are split between moors and dales.</p> <p>Both specialist resources are based at on call stations with the potential to cause crewing issues for protracted incidents or use.</p>	<p>Improved data recording and analysis to assess trends and ability to predict climate impact locally.</p> <p>Link to national climate change work and resilience forums</p> <p>Targeted education and intervention working with landowners, visitors and national parks to reduce the incidents.</p>



	<p>Summer temperatures may rise to 5.4 degrees hotter than the current national average.</p> <p>We have two Argo Cat off road vehicles (Skipton and Kirkbymoorside) as well as a wildfire equipped land rover in Goathland and a number of 4x4 Fire engines. We've attended 147 wildfire and moorland fires over 5 years.</p> <p>We have also recently been required to provide national resilience support to cross border incidents.</p> <p>New housing developments in flood plains will double by 2065, coupled with wetter winters leading to a 35% increase in precipitation by 2070.</p>	<p>Large scale wildfires often impact resources across the entire county due to the number of fire engines needed, especially where they are protracted and last a number of days requiring relief crews.</p> <p>New housing schemes will be built across the county, some in flood plan areas that may impact on our demand, resourcing requirements and cross border resilience requests.</p>	<p>Appropriate training for crews on wildfire, flooding and climate change, plus local capability training with partner agencies.</p> <p>Partnership working with agencies and communities to build resilient communities that respond and adapt to situations as a result of climate change.</p> <p>Public recognise the dangers of climate issues and actively avoid dangerous situations that have the potential to impact life and local economy e.g. Driving through flood water and moving livestock away from flood areas.</p>	<p>Community resilience and education needs developing.</p> <p>Local knowledge of current and potential future issues to begin raising community resilience and awareness for crews.</p> <p>Strategy for local implementation, linked to National Fire Chiefs Council lead work.</p>	<p>Review of wildfire capability and equipment.</p> <p>Review of water/flood rescue capability across the county.</p> <p>Improved risk information and wildfire pre-plans.</p> <p>Joint training with partners and landowners.</p>
<p><b>Road, housing, and population increases</b></p>	<p>As populations increase the housing, road network and infrastructure needed to support increases in population.</p> <p>North Yorkshire can see large fluctuations in temporary population and road users over holiday periods especially with an increase in 'staycations' and day trips.</p>	<p>York has the fastest growing population and has recently seen a large increase in residential accommodation being built/converted within the heart of the city.</p> <p>A number of relatively new high-rise residential buildings are (above 18m high) flats and mixed commercial and residential blocks.</p>	<p>To understand future changes locally and county wide, ensuring we're able to adapt and maintain appropriate resourcing to risk, based on risk profiling and modelling.</p>	<p>Data on housing type (e.g. high rise, timber framed, etc) and impact on fire fighting and severity.</p> <p>Assessment of any developments built on flood plains and potential impacts of spate conditions.</p>	<p>Improve data collection and analysis from building plans.</p> <p>Work with partners to understand medium and long-term housing strategies.</p> <p>Improved links with local authorities to achieve early risk identification from new/increased infrastructure and development.</p>

	<p>As a result of the Covid Pandemic, people are looking to move to rural areas, taking advantage of home working.</p> <p>Modern building regulation and hard-wired smoke detection have provided a downward trend in terms of fire deaths but increasing populations may have other upwards trends e.g. in terms of road incidents and risk resulting from using the home as office/workspaces.</p>	<p>Due to planning constraints and having two National Parks in our county, much of the additional housing is expansion is around existing towns and cities, increasing the pressure on exiting road networks.</p>			<p>Improved data sharing agreements that facilitate combined access to real time data and future plans.</p> <p>Having a complete picture of building type and use across the county by accessing the national gazetteer (address-based premium).</p> <p>Our information risk information management system will be linked using Unique Premises Reference Numbers (UPRNs) and Basic Land Premises Unit (BLPU).</p>
<p><b>Road risk</b></p>	<p>Fatal and serious injuries in North Yorkshire are higher than the national average.</p> <p>Killed and Seriously Injured statistics nationally are reducing but in North Yorkshire (2018/19) they have increased significantly across the county.</p> <p>The road network is predominantly rural however, we've attended 12,355 special service – Road Traffic Collision incidents over 5 years.</p> <p>The highest prevalence of RTCs being in the Scarborough, York, Harrogate, Acomb and Skipton areas respectively.</p>	<p>In 2019 45% of road fatalities occurred in Harrogate and Craven.</p> <p>Most KSIs occurred on rural A and B roads rather than on strategic road network.</p> <p>There are identifiable KSI routes, with higher-than-average incidents, across the county (often those popular with motorcyclists)</p>	<p>Nationally low Killed and Seriously Injured statistics - meeting 'vision zero'</p> <p>Integrated working between partners to target those groups most at risk of being killed or seriously injured as well as those most likely to cause these incidents.</p> <p>Targeted data led interventions to target the routes and road users posing the highest risk.</p>	<p>Resources and capacity may not always be aligned to risk.</p> <p>Lack of intelligent data available.</p> <p>Cross border road users and risk need to be understood to enable work to be targeted at high-risk groups that come in from other counties.</p> <p>Loss of NYCC road safety officers.</p>	<p>Targeted prevention work by crews.</p> <p>Enhanced partnership working to improve community resilience and education.</p> <p>Active partnership collaboration on 'Vision Zero' with the York and North Yorkshire Road Safety Partnership.</p> <p>Our fleet, equipment and training of staff matches the changes to vehicle technology and changes in road use and behaviour.</p>

		<p>It is important to note that people killed or seriously injured on our roads are often not residents of that district or North Yorkshire.</p>			
<p><b>Marauding Terrorist Attacks (MTA)</b></p>	<p>Fortunately, North Yorkshire has not experienced an MTA event.</p> <p>However, we still have statutory obligations and none statutory guidance that we must adhere to in relation to MTA Joint Operating Protocols and Joint Emergency Service Interoperability Principles (JESIP).</p> <p>Currently, if an incident occurred, we would rely on resources attending from neighbouring Metropolitan services to resource an MTA event.</p> <p>To ensure our staff are aware of such risks and national protocols, we've provided awareness training to all staff.</p> <p>However, we don't have specialist PPE or 'specialist responders' that could operate in a warm zone or co-locate with other responders as required in JESIP.</p>	<p>York has a number of buildings with significant historical and heritage status.</p> <p>The city centre attracts large volumes of visitors across the year and in significant numbers at times of events e.g. Christmas.</p>	<p>If required, our staff have the training and PPE required to fully resource an MTA event in the county, being able to co-locate with partner agencies and fulfil our statutory and none statutory obligations.</p>	<p>Intelligence led approach though close links with North Yorkshire Police. Clear risk/threat methodology in line with and advised by NYP.</p> <p>PPE review for MTA light/full team</p> <p>Review of requirements against JESIP and Kerslake report.</p>	<p>Review of MTA capability in service and across the region.</p> <p>Review of statutory resilience arrangements through the Fire Service Act 2004 sections 13 &amp; 16.</p>

	<p>The response from neighbouring services (if available and released by the Chief Fire Officer) would take over 1 hour to attend, due to their mobilising protocols and travel distance.</p>				
<p><b>Chimney fires</b></p>	<p>We have the third highest number of chimney fires nationally. These amount to 1015 calls over 5 years.</p> <p>Community safety initiatives are aligned to national initiatives around chimney fire safety week. Crews carry out targeted initiatives – e.g. working with coal and wood merchants and chimney sweeps.</p> <p>Whilst most chimney fires result in relatively minor consequences there are occasional fires where poor work, blocking old fireplaces or old, complex buildings can lead to a more serious fire spreading sometimes undetected for some time.</p> <p>This high incidence of chimney fires may also potentially link to other factors such risks from carbon monoxide and hot ashes being incorrectly disposed of.</p>	<p>Many properties in rural North Yorkshire cannot access mains gas supplies and have historically relied on open fires and back boilers.</p> <p>There has also been an upward trend in the number of people fitting woodburning and multifuel stoves partly for heat and partly for the effect.</p> <p>This applies not only in domestic settings but also a number of hotels, pubs and restaurants.</p>	<p>To reduce numbers of chimney fires and the resulting financial, health and demand impact this has on the public and service.</p>	<p>Data led approach to targeted interventions.</p>	<p>To understand the link to fuel poverty and chimney fires and where fire risks overlap and interlink.</p> <p>To research approaches to fighting fires at height to ensure appropriate resources are available to crews.</p> <p>To embed National Operational Guidance for fighting fires in chimneys.</p> <p>Support and information for residents on chimney fires and approved contractors</p>

	<p>A new generation of people using log burners, etc may not have the related fire safety knowledge.</p>				
<p><b>Unwanted Fire Signals (UWFS)</b></p>	<p>48% of all calls are classed as Unwanted Fire Signal (UwFS) from Automatic Fire Alarms (AFAs) which represents a significant amount of physical and financial resources for the organisation. Further, the risk to the community is increased due to road risk from the appliance(s) travelling through the county and appliances being unavailable whilst committed to the UwFS call.</p> <p>We have a policy for mobilisation and management of UWFS:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• UwFS are made up of calls to commercial business premises – offices, factories, etc.</li> <li>• Residential premises – flats, care homes, sheltered accommodation, etc.</li> <li>• Single domestic premises with telecare linked smoke alarms going through to a call centre.</li> </ul> <p>The risk and response of the different alarm types varies as will the actions needed to reduce demand.</p>	<p>Over 5 years we've attended over 20 thousand false alarm incidents:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• York and Selby: 7,531</li> <li>• Craven and Harrogate: 5,734</li> <li>• Scarborough &amp; Rydale: 4,558</li> <li>• Hambleton &amp; Richmondshire: 2,145</li> </ul>	<p>Significantly reduced number of calls, especially repeat calls to single premises.</p> <p>A greater understanding of which UwFS are domestic and which are commercial in order to target and manage these different areas appropriately.</p>	<p>There has been creep since the policy was put in place which needs revitalising to ensure that there is consistency across the county.</p>	<p>A root and branch review of the UwFS, mobilising and associated policies.</p> <p>Training for Control, crews, and specialist officers to ensure calls are challenged and appropriately resourced.</p> <p>Data driven approach for targeted interventions.</p> <p>Review of application of national arrangements for AFAs and best practice to reduce calls, with appropriate capabilities attending incidents.</p>

	<p>Automatic Fire Alarm activations in domestic properties may be another sign of an aging population and changes to the care sector as more people are remaining in their home with additional telecare, as opposed to moving into supported accommodation or a residential care home.</p> <p>UWFS due to food left cooking can be a valuable indicator of potential future fires, especially where the person also has dementia or other health issues.</p>				
<p><b>Water related risk including flooding</b></p>	<p>Flooding sits on the national and local risk registers for sea river and spate conditions. The highest flooding risk is surface water flooding with significant often causing significant damage and destruction to people, homes, property, business, and infrastructure.</p> <p>1,279 incidents (including suicide attempts) involving water over 5 years</p>	<p>Across the Service area there's an ability to respond to water related incidents however, there's a higher propensity for these types of incident in certain parts of the county that are in predictable higher risk areas.</p>	<p>Reliable and credible data providing proactive and predictive intervention before flooding happens. Building community, business and individual resilience through education (i.e. stopping people entering flood water). Strengthening community partnerships to build community resilience, reducing demand on resources and impact on communities.</p>	<p>Distribution of our response capability needs to reflect the likelihood of incidents.</p>	<p>Undertake a review of our ability to respond to this incident type, including the location of our specialist teams/resources.</p>

<p><b>Heritage</b></p>	<p>North Yorkshire has a significant number of heritage buildings ranging from stately homes and buildings of national importance through to smaller business premises, churches and individual houses.</p> <p>Older buildings can pose a greater risk of fire spread due to building materials and methods as they do not have the same level of compartmentation and fire stopping features as modern buildings.</p> <p>The term 'heritage risk' relates to historic buildings, stately homes, monuments, museums, historic parks and other attractions.</p> <p>We've over 823 new Grade I and II* listed buildings, monuments, archaeological sites, landscapes and conservation sites at risk across the Yorkshire region.</p> <p>North Yorkshire is home to a number of national heritage sites and although the number of these sites in comparison to domestic dwellings is few, we recognise the unique risk they pose if involved in fire. For obvious reasons, this type of risk rarely changes.</p>	<p>There is a reasonably even spread of heritage sites across the county.</p>	<p>We know most important heritage buildings in the county have salvage plans should a disaster occur. The plans will form part of the Incident Commanders Tactical Plan to enable us to mitigate the damage in the event of fire, flooding, or any other emergencies.</p> <p>Crews will understand the heritage risk in their area and have carried out familiarisation visits and have operational pre-plans in place to mitigate risk.</p>	<p>Local knowledge of heritage risk, salvage plans and response requirements.</p>	<p>Review of resourcing to risk for heritage sites and buildings.</p> <p>Capability review of equipment required for fire intervention, with robust response plans available on MDTs.</p> <p>Embed National Operational Guidance and focus on firefighting in heritage buildings and the associated risks, to include risk information improvement.</p>
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<p><b>Commercial and industrial</b></p>	<p>North Yorkshire is not a particularly industrial county. It has significantly less heavy industry than our regional neighbours</p> <p>We've attended 976 incidents over 5 years.</p> <p>We have two COMAH sites, two power stations and a variety of other sites which pose a potential risk to society, firefighters, environment, and the economy should an incident occur.</p> <p>These higher risk sites are visited by crews for familiarisation and to gather information that might be needed if an incident occurred.</p> <p>Being a popular tourist destination there is a high number of premises used as holiday accommodation and the service industry features heavily in popular areas.</p> <p>Business fire safety has a risk-based inspection programme and premises</p>	<p>Most districts have a mixture of high, med and low risk commercial premises in their station areas.</p>	<p>All stations have a station risk profile which includes both domestic and commercial risk information.</p>	<p>Current systems need to be improved and upgraded to allow improved recording, risk rating and reporting on the types and levels of risk in order to confirm these match the resources in the area.</p>	<p>Ensure that all new supervisory managers complete L3 Fire Safety qualification to increase knowledge, understanding and capacity to complete audits and offer advice.</p> <p>Closer working between Business Fire Safety and operational crews to ensure new risks are identified, rated and recorded.</p> <p>Embed National Operational Guidance and focus on firefighting in the built environment and the associated risks, to include risk information improvement.</p> <p>Our information risk information management system will be linked using Unique Premises Reference Numbers (UPRNs) and Basic Land Premises Unit (BLPU).</p>
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