1. Front Cover to include contact details (including translation) and award badges

2. Contents pages

Foreword by the Chairman of the Authority and Chief Fire Officer

The Authority values its service to the community and seeks to work with all diverse groups to reduce risk. To achieve this we are striving to gain a better understanding of the needs of all diverse groups within our area to enhance our community access and engagement, which in turn will provide greater opportunities to undertake prevention and education activities.

We are all committed to achieving this diversity in our workforce, which will undoubtedly enhance our ability to create the safest community. We will realise our Vision through strong and visible leadership and commitment at all levels within our Service.

We are already achieving greater outcomes for communities, including within the past 12 months which have seen us exceed a significant number of our targets set for 2008/09 including:

- Number of deaths from all fires
- Number of injuries from all fires
- Number of fire calls attended
- Number of Home Safety Checks (HSCs) carried out

Indeed over the last five years we can claim to have:

Reduced deaths from accidental dwelling fires by 52%
Reduced injuries from accidental dwelling fires by 25%

Further information on our performance can be found from page XXX. In addition, this Strategic Community Safety Plan also details how we intend to develop and improve on our current performance all of which contributes to the achievement of our Vision, 'Creating the Safest Community'.

There are a number of challenges that we are seeking to address to ensure the safety of all members of our community, to enable us to do this, we will seek to create a workforce profile that reflects our diverse communities at all levels, therefore broadening our skills base and improving communications with difference sections of the community.

While the financial outlook for the Fire and Rescue Service nationally is challenging, the Authority's prudence and good planning means that we are in a relatively sound position in terms of resources and reserves. Nevertheless we continue to identify efficiency wherever possible, while maintaining our current levels of service.

2

Currently, we believe that the Authority's operational resources are continuing to be developed and deployed to meet the risks facing the public of Tyne and Wear. Consequently, we aim to further improve our services through analysis and assessment of our experiences and those of other Fire and Rescue Services, in order to provide even better levels of service to the people of Tyne and Wear.

We are also committed to the environmental efficiency of the Authority and continue to raise awareness amongst staff and identify and implement initiatives aimed at reducing our energy usage and carbon footprint.

On behalf of the Fire and Rescue Authority we present this Plan to you, and would like to congratulate every member of the Service, and each of our partners, for their continued dedication and hard work. Together we really are making a difference.

As always, we value your views and comments, so please take time to complete the questionnaire at the end of this Plan.

Councillor Thomas Wright, Chairman
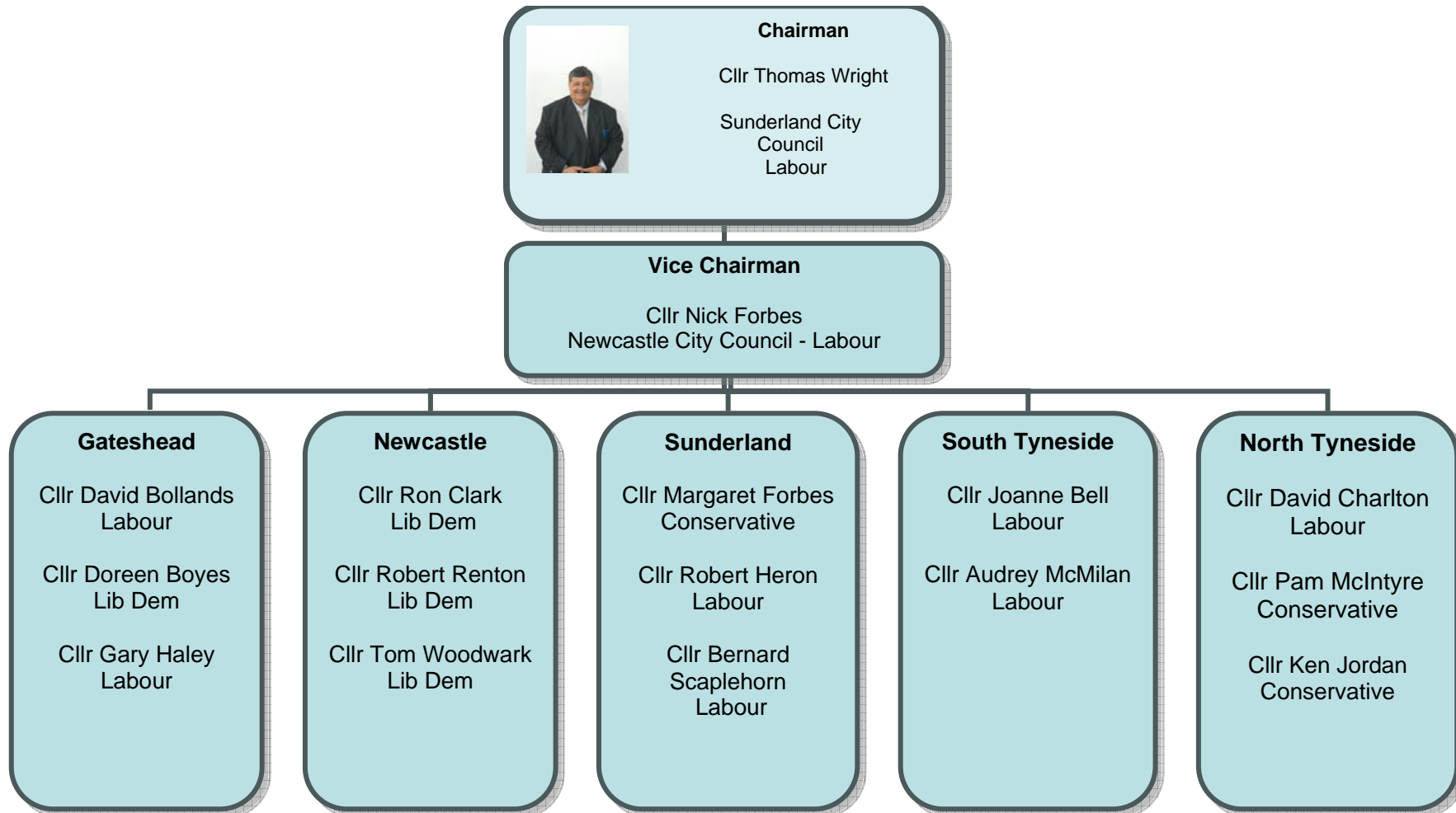
Iain Bathgate, Chief Fire Officer

Tyne and Wear Fire and Rescue Authority

Fire and Rescue Authority Structure

Tyne and Wear Fire and Rescue Authority is the Local Government organisation created under the Local Government Act 1985 to oversee the activities of Tyne and Wear Fire and Rescue Service.

It has statutory responsibilities laid down in the Fire and Rescue Services Act 2004; Civil Contingencies Act 2004 and The Local Government Act 1999 to provide an effective, economic and efficient Fire and Rescue Service.

The Authority currently compromises 16 elected members, nominated by the five constituent councils of Tyne and Wear; Gateshead; Newcastle; North Tyneside; South Tyneside and Sunderland. Representation is provided as follows:

Chairman

Cllr Thomas Wright

Sunderland City
Council
Labour

Vice Chairman

Cllr Nick Forbes
Newcastle City Council - Labour

Gateshead	**Newcastle**	**Sunderland**	**South Tyneside**	**North Tyneside**
Cllr David Bollands Labour	Cllr Ron Clark Lib Dem	Cllr Margaret Forbes Conservative	Cllr Joanne Bell Labour	Cllr David Charlton Labour
Cllr Doreen Boyes Lib Dem	Cllr Robert Renton Lib Dem	Cllr Robert Heron Labour	Cllr Audrey McMilan Labour	Cllr Pam McIntyre Conservative
Cllr Gary Haley Labour	Cllr Tom Woodwark Lib Dem	Cllr Bernard Scaplehorn Labour		Cllr Ken Jordan Conservative

The Authority has a Corporate Governance Framework in place which is aimed at ensuring that we are doing the right things, in the right way, for the right people, in a timely, inclusive, open, honest and accountable manner. The Corporate Governance Framework comprises the systems, processes, cultures and values through which we direct and control our functions, and through which we account to, engage with and, where appropriate lead our communities.

The Authority adopted a Local Code of Corporate Governance in 2003, this was revised and updated in 2008. The Code ensures that the Authority complies with recommended practice and maintains high standards of conduct by Members of the Authority.

Any breaches of the Code should be reported to the Standards Board for England which will determine whether the complaint should be investigated and if so by whom.

The framework is based upon the following six core principles:

- Focusing on the purpose of the authority and on outcomes for the community and creating and implementing a vision for the local area;

- Members and officers working together to achieve a common purpose with clearly defined functions and roles;

- Promoting values for the authority and demonstrating the values of good governance through upholding high standards of conduct and behaviour;

- Taking informed and transparent decisions which are subject to effective scrutiny and managing risk;

- Developing the capacity and capability of members and officers to be effective;

- Engaging with local people and other stakeholders to ensure robust public accountability.

To enable the Authority to carry out its duties effectively, the Authority has set up a number of committees:

- Civil Contingencies Committee
- Human Resources Committee
- Policy and Performance Review Committee
- Governance Committee
- Policy and Advisory Committee

- Appointments Committee
- Disciplinary Appeals Committee
- Personal Appeals Sub-Committee, and the
- Emergency Sub-Committee

Tyne and Wear Fire and Rescue Authority (TWFRA) work together with the Fire and Rescue Authorities of Cleveland, County Durham and Darlington and Northumberland to form a Regional Management Board (RMB).

The Board has proportionate representation from each Fire and Rescue Authority, with TWFRA represented by the Authority Chairman and three other elected members.

The purpose of the RMB is to achieve greater efficiency in the use of resources and to co-ordinate interests more effectively for the formulation of policy. The RMB works primarily within six functions:

- Ensuring resilience to emergencies, especially potential chemical, biological, radiological or nuclear attack;
- Specialist or common services where appropriate, such as fire investigations;
- Establishing regional control centres;
- Introducing regional based procurement or procurement to national standards;
- Developing regional training strategies and delivery; and
- Introducing regional personnel management and human resources management functions.

Continuing from 2008, the main focus of the RMB throughout 2009 is the establishment of a Regional Control Centre (RCC), providing call handling and mobilising services to the four constituent Fire and Rescue Authorities. The RCC is scheduled to open during the summer of 2010 and will be governed by a Local Authority Controlled Company (LACC) with two directors appointed by each Fire and Rescue Authority.

For further information regarding Tyne and Wear Fire and Rescue Authority and Regional Management Board, please log onto www.twfire.gov.uk.

The Strategic Management Team

Tyne and Wear Fire and Rescue Service is lead by the Chief Fire Officer, Iain Bathgate, and delivers a range of services aimed at preventing, protecting and responding to fires and other emergencies.

The Strategic Management Team is responsible for leading and managing each function within the Service. The members of the Strategic Management Team and their main roles are:

Iain Bathgate
Chief Fire Officer

John Hindmarch
Deputy Chief Fire Officer
Human Resources

Joy Brindle
Assistant Chief Fire Officer
Strategy and Performance

David Simpson
Assistant Chief Fire Officer
Community Safety

Peter Trevithick
Area Manager
Human Resources,
Learning and
Development

John Baines
T/Area Manager
Regional
Control Centre

Helen Tait
Finance Manager

Nina Wilson
Area Manager
Strategic Planning
and Communications

Kevin Hepple
Area Manager
Community
Safety

Tom Capeling
Area Manager
Corporate
Support

Paul Harbottle
Area Manager
Service
Delivery

7

Tyne and Wear Fire and Rescue Service Values

Tyne and Wear Fire and Rescue Service recognises that all staff and stakeholders should have a clear understanding of the Service's core values that underpin the work we do and are fundamental to long term success.   The Strategic Management Team and Authority Members are responsible for ensuring that all staff understand and adopt these values:

We value service to the community by:
- Working with all groups to reduce risk
- Treating everyone fairly and with respect
- Being answerable to those we serve
- Striving for excellence in all we do

We value all our employees by practising and promoting:
- Fairness and respect
- Recognition of credit
- Honesty, integrity and mutual trust
- Personal development

We value improvement at all levels of the service by:
- Accepting responsibility for our performance
- Being open minded
- Considering criticism thoughtfully
- Learning from our experience
- Consulting others

We value diversity in the service and community by:
- Treating everyone fairly and with respect
- Providing varying solutions for different needs and expectations
- Promoting equal opportunities in employment within the Service
- Challenging prejudice and discrimination

The Authority is committed to fairness and equality. Our policies and procedures are continually reviewed to promote equality of opportunity and equal treatment for everyone. In 2008, we achieved the Equality Standard for Local Government Level 3 and we continue to strive to achieve Level 4.   Through these policies and procedures we demonstrate out commitment to employing a diverse workforce which is representative of the communities we serve.

Tyne and Wear fire and Rescue Service vision and Direction

Tyne and Wear Fire and Rescue Service have a Vision that will be achieved by providing the people of Tyne and Wear with the Services they need, to the highest possible standard:

Vision Statement:

"Creating the Safest Community"

Our Mission will help us to secure this Vision:

"To save life, reduce risk, provide humanitarian service and protect the environment"

To be successful, we will focus on four corporate goals:

Goal One: To prevent loss of life and injury from fires and other emergencies and promote community wellbeing
Goal Two: To respond appropriately to the risk
Goal Three: To plan and prepare for exceptional events, and
Goal Four: To deliver a modern, effective service, ensuring value for money with staff who reflect the communities we serve

To achieve these objectives we must ensure that Tyne and Wear Fire and Rescue Service:

- Is well managed – employees are expected to manage the areas for which they are responsible within budget,
- Aims for excellence in service provision taking account of stakeholders views, and
- Works in effective partnership with the communities it represents, and external organisations

We will deliver sustainable improvements in the effectiveness and efficiency of the Service by:

- Examining all aspects of our service to ensure it provides value for money
- Learning from our experience of audits and inspections
- Making sure that women and people from ethnic minority communities are fairly represented in Tyne and Wear Fire and Rescue Service
- Working with partners to deliver services that improve community safety and well being, and
- Making sure that Tyne and Wear Fire and Rescue Service is a safe place to work by examining the procedures, training and equipment used by firefighters to make sure that they can deal with emergency incidents safely and effectively

Where we are now

To enable us to achieve our Vision we need to understand where we are at the moment. Knowing where we are means that we can continuously develop our plans to address the gap between where we are now and where we want to be (our Vision).

To understand where we are now there are three main areas we need to consider:
- Understanding the diverse nature of our community
- Understanding the current risks to the community
- Understanding current levels of our performance

In this section you will find:
- Information about how we identify our risk, which provides a series of risk maps for Tyne and Wear
- Community profiles for Tyne and Wear for each constituent district, including information relating to, for example, ethnicity, age profile and housing stock of each of the districts
- A summary of the Authority's performance information which demonstrates where Tyne and Wear Fire and Rescue Service's performance has improved over the last three years and what our targets for improvement are over the next three years.

Identifying Our Risks

As a Fire and Rescue Service we are constantly striving to achieve our vision of 'Creating the Safest Community'.

In order to reach our goal we must appreciate the risks that are affecting our community, once identified, those risks must be prioritised so that we can affect the greatest change in the most effective way. In order to do this we must ensure that the right resources are in the right place at the right time to manage the risks that have been identified.

Home Safety Checks (HSC) underpin the preventative work carried out by the Service at District level. It is essential that the work undertaken by Districts is carefully targeted taking into account both national research and local intelligence.

As a service we employ analysts to look at a range of data; incident data, census data and other sources of information so that a risk map can be generated. The data collated in relation to the types of fires, the types of property affected, the number and nature of injuries, the gender and age profile of those injured or any fatalities as a result of the incidents that we attend is used to build up a picture of the risk within our community.

The picture that we have built up shows that certain personality profiles are more likely to die as a result of an accidental dwelling fire and it is those profiles that we must target to try and drive down the risk that exists within the service area. This is achieved by using a number of software programmes including the government sponsored FSEC (Fire Service Emergency Cover) toolkit risk modelling software.

Therefore high priority groups have been identified and a minimum of 80% of completed HSC must come from our high priority list. These are;

- Older people
- Children and young persons (including students)
- Black and Minority Ethnic (BME) Groups
- People with learning or physical difficulties
- Persons with mental illness or drug or alcohol problems

- Persons in poor or temporary housing
- People who smoke at home
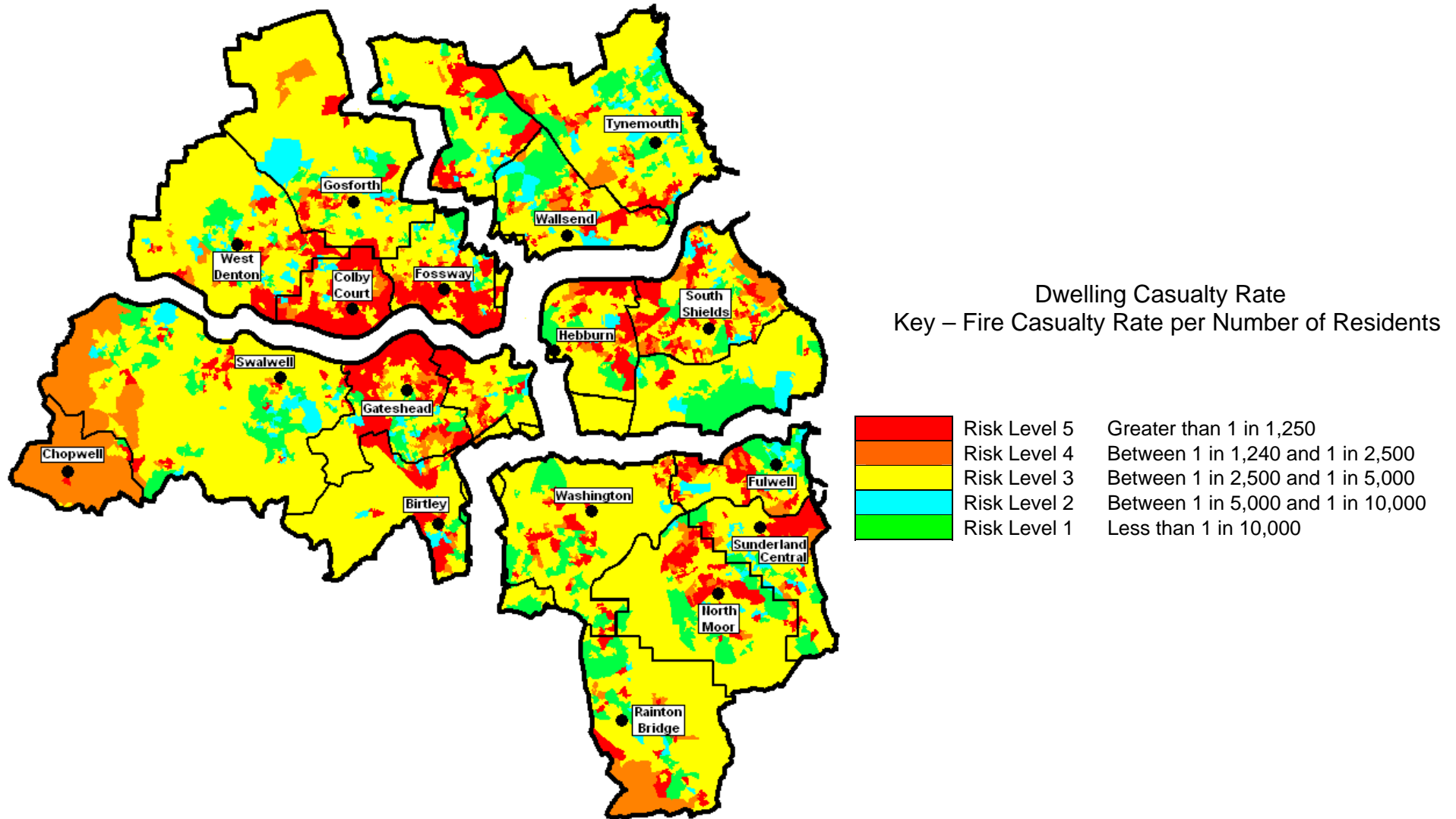- High risk areas using FSEC, Mosaic, Origins and five year fire data

The FSEC toolkit is also used in the assessment of risk from fire in buildings other than dwellings, in order to give us a picture of risk in large buildings such as offices, hotels, hospitals and factories.

The maps that are produced through the FSEC toolkit show how risk is distributed throughout the Service area. The example shown gives the distribution of dwelling risk within Tyne & Wear with red as the highest risk and green as the lowest.

The map shown is currently used by the operational crews on station to select which properties to target for home safety checks. This map is subject to change as we develop a more informed picture of risk for our service area.

The associated District Plans for your area can be accessed using the Service website at: www.twfire.gov.uk/yourarea

Map of Tyne and Wear Fire and Rescue Authority Area
Predicted Dwelling Fatality Rates per Output Area

Dwelling Casualty Rate
Key – Fire Casualty Rate per Number of Residents

■	Risk Level 5	Greater than 1 in 1,250
■	Risk Level 4	Between 1 in 1,240 and 1 in 2,500
■	Risk Level 3	Between 1 in 2,500 and 1 in 5,000
■	Risk Level 2	Between 1 in 5,000 and 1 in 10,000
■	Risk Level 1	Less than 1 in 10,000

Community Profile

Tyne and Wear is a densely populated metropolitan area with 1.09 million residents located in the North East of England. Covering 538km^2 it represents only 6% of the North East Regions land, yet it is home to over 40% of the Region's population. The conurbation surrounds the River Tyne to the north of county and the River Wear to the south. The area is divided into five local authority districts. The City of Newcastle upon Tyne and North Tyneside lie to the north of the Tyne while Gateshead and South Tyneside lie to the south. The City of Sunderland occupies both banks of the River Wear. Together they form the area of Tyne and Wear which ceased to exist as a statutory administrative tier of government (Metropolitan County Council) in 1986.

Tyne and Wear borders Northumberland County to the north and Durham county to the south. Along with the other urban areas of Tees Valley, these four county areas constitute the North East Government Office (GO-NE) Region.

Tyne and Wear has an international airport, two major cities, nearly 1.4 million square metres of retail floor space, five indoor shopping centres, a variety of specialist sporting facilities, hosting both domestic and international competitions and events. These include Gateshead International Stadium for athletics, Sunderland Silksworth Sports Complex for dry slope skiing and the Puma Centre for tennis, in addition to two premier league football clubs, Sunderland AFC and Newcastle United FC.

Since the early 19th century the Tyne and Wear area has been renowned for shipbuilding, coalmining and heavy engineering industries but it suffered industrial decline during the 1970's and 1980's with social and economic consequences. Today, the majority of traditional industries have been replaced by service based organisations and modern industrial developments. Despite this regeneration the area retains many diverse risks including chemical, engineering and highly technical industries.

Unemployment Rates in Tyne and Wear

Male	7.5%
Female	2.9%
Total	5.4%

Employment by Industry

Finance/Business	19.1%
Retail/Wholesale	15.8%
Health/Social Care	13.4%
Manufacturing	11.6%
Public Administration	8.8%
All Other Industries	31.4%

The principal industries in the area include:

Automotive	Airport and Avionics	Electronics/Semi-conductors
Printing and Publishing	Mechanical Engineering	Retail
Business Services	Software/E-commerce	Culture
Engineering	Construction	Tourism and Hospitality
Food and Drink	Biosciences	Financial Services

Gross Average Earnings

Men	£26, 501
Women	£21, 660
Average	£24, 477

Car Ownership	**Tyne and Wear**	**England**
Households with at least one car or van	58%	56%

As a result of its economic redevelopment, Tyne and Wear has gained an international reputation for sport, shopping, social life, historic architecture, urban parks and contemporary arts. This reputation has been enhanced by such events as the Great North Run, the Tall Ships Race, the O'Neill British Surfing Cup and the Sunderland Air Show – all of which contribute to the North East becoming one of England's fastest growing tourist regions.

By contrast, Tyne and Wear suffers from higher than average unemployment, below average educational attainment and a higher proportion of communities experiencing problems of multiple deprivation and social exclusion. These areas tend to have high levels of crime, large numbers of empty houses and poor environments.

These factors present considerable challenges for the fire and rescue service. However, domestic house fires remain the primary risk within Tyne and Wear, as these are the main cause of injury and loss of life from fire.

The Authority aims to provide the community with outstanding community fire, rescue and emergency planning services. In addition to this, the Authority seeks to demonstrate its commitment to continuous improvement and its ability to respond positively to change.

All % rounded to 1 decimal place; not all % may add to 100
Data in this section is sourced from Tyne and Wear Research and Information Unit www.tyne-wear-research.gov.uk and is based on Census 2001 data and information from the Office of National Statistics (ONS) mid 2005 estimates.

District Information

Due to the combination of District and Station Plans in 2009, to avoid duplication, there is limited District info in the SCSP.

Each of the five Local Authority Areas have a dedicated District Manager who is responsible for all aspects of service provision in their area. The following pages provide summary information of each of the Districts, further information can be found within the District Plans which are available at www.twfire.gov.uk.
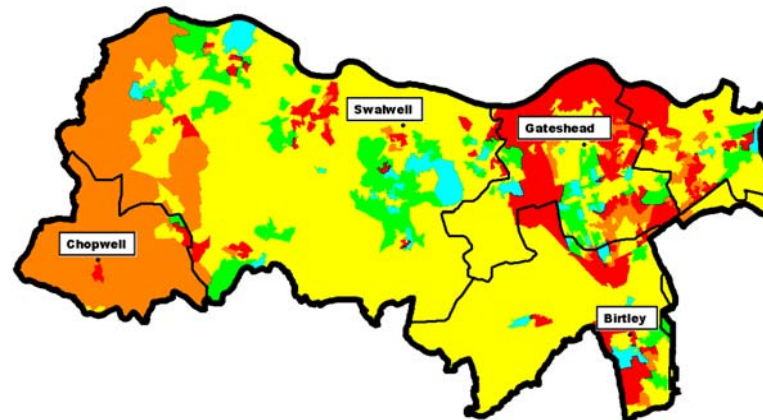
Gateshead

Community Fire Stations in Gateshead

- Gateshead
- Birtley
- Swalwell
- Chopwell

Photo of GM SS

The Group Manager for these stations is:
Group Manager Steve Stokoe
e-mail: steve.stokoe@twfire.gov.uk

As a result of the community safety visits carried out by fire crews and community safety staff, over 2,602 homes in the Gateshead area have had a free Home Safety Check (HSC) in 2008/09, and approximately 2,613 smoke detectors have been fitted, helping to make Newcastle a safer community.

Newcastle

Community Fire Stations in Newcastle

- West Denton
- Newcastle Central – Colby Court
- Gosforth
- Newcastle East – Fossway

Photo of GM KG

The Group Manager for these stations is:
Group Manager Kevin Gardner
e-mail: kevin.gardner@twfire.gov.uk

As a result of the community safety visits carried out by fire crews and community safety staff, over 3,970 homes in the Newcastle area have had a free Home Safety Check (HSC) in 2008/09, and approximately 5,806 smoke detectors have been fitted, helping to make Newcastle a safer community.
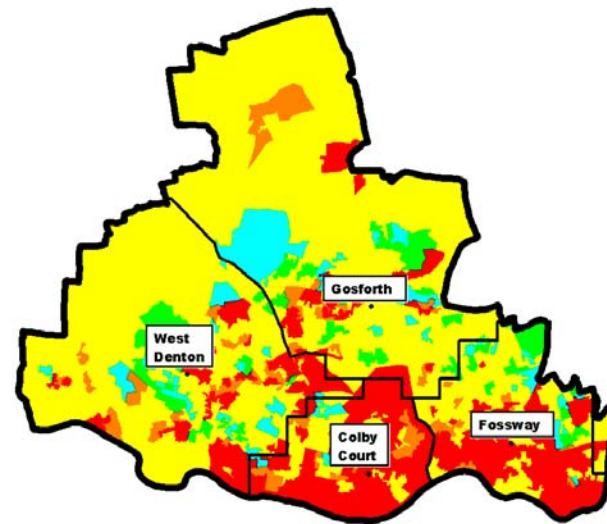
North Tyneside

Community Fire Stations in North Tyneside

- Tynemouth
- Wallsend

Photo of GM TT

The Group Manager for these stations is:
Group Manager Trevor Tague
e-mail: trevor.tague@twfire.gov.uk
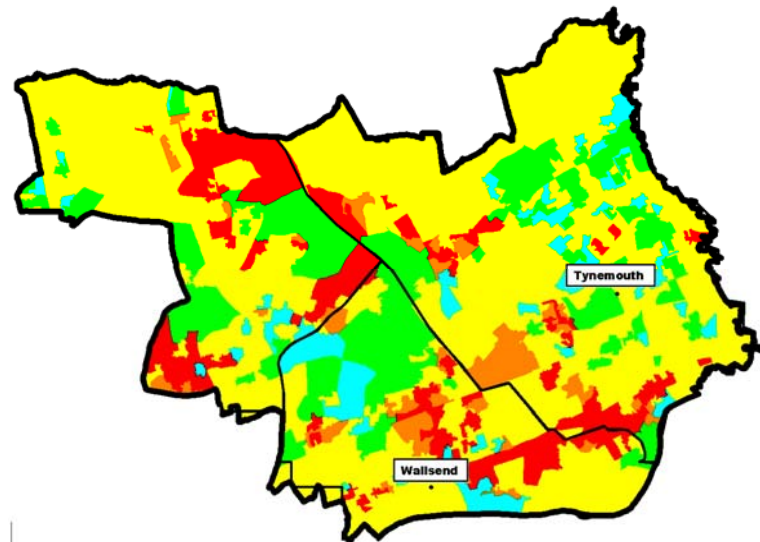
As a result of the community safety visits carried out by fire crews and community safety staff, over 2,228 homes in the North Tyneside area have had a free Home Safety Check (HSC) in 2008/09, and approximately 2,010 smoke detectors have been fitted, helping to make North Tyneside a safer community.

South Tyneside

Community Fire Stations in South Tyneside

- South Shields
- Hebburn

Photo of GM MN

The Group Manager for these stations is:
Group Manager Mick Nielsen
e-mail: mick.nielsen@twfire.gov.uk
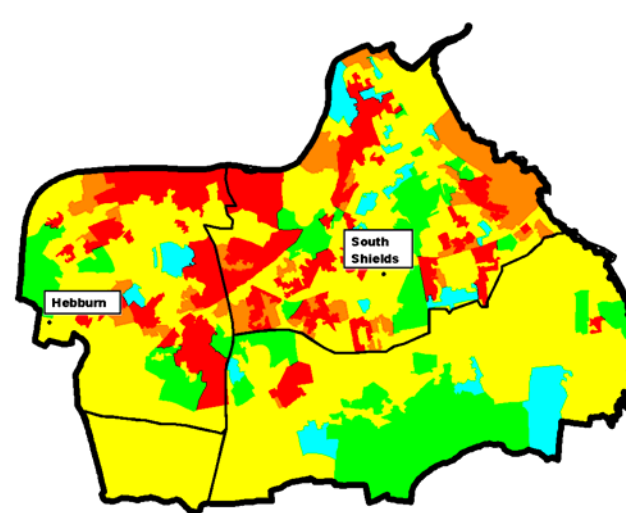
As a result of the community safety visits carried out by fire crews and community safety staff, over 2,282 homes in the South Tyneside area have had a free Home Safety Check (HSC) in 2008/09, and approximately 2, 459 smoke detectors have been fitted, helping to make South Tyneside a safer community.

Sunderland

Community Fire Stations in Sunderland

- Sunderland North – Fulwell
- Sunderland Central
- Sunderland South - North Moor
- Rainton Bridge
- Washington

Photo of GM JA

The Group Manager for these stations is:
Group Manager John Allison
e-mail: john.allison@twfire.gov.uk

As a result of the community safety visits carried out by fire crews and community safety staff, over 4,644 homes in the Sunderland area have had a free Home Safety Check (HSC) in 2008/09, and approximately 3, 596 smoke detectors have been fitted, helping to make Sunderland a safer community.
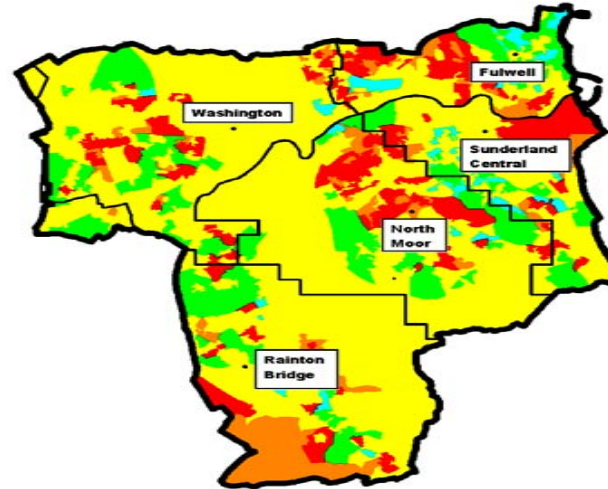
Performance Summary of Local Indicator Information

The Authority uses the performance information that is generated from the Local Indicators (LI's), to:
- Assist in its decision making processes
- Demonstrate improvements in the services it delivers
- Demonstrate how it achieves Value for Money, and
- Enable the effective use of resources

This section provides details of the indicators that have been used in previous performance and Service level plans. These figures are based on <u>forecasted, not validated data</u>.

There are a number of external factors outside of the control of the Fire and Rescue Service that can affect fire trends and subsequently performance indicators. Consequently performance information is always tempered with professional judgement in any decision making process.

Performance Summary of Local Indicator Information

- Trend information over the five year period 2004/2005 to 2008/2009;

- Variance between 2008/2009 forecast and target performance. The variance is colour coded using the traffic light system.
  - Where a target is likely to be achieved the variance is highlighted in green
  - Where it is likely to be missed by more than 2.5%, it is highlighted in red
  - Where it is forecast to be within - 2.5% of the target it is highlighted in yellow.

Data Quality

Tyne and Wear Fire and Rescue Authority is responsible for the gathering, storing and processing of data. In order to ensure that the data is accurate and represents a true reflection of our performance we consistently monitor and scrutinise the data through a process of validation.

The performance data used within this Plan is based on statistics which have been through our validation process. Data relating to other Metropolitan Fire and Rescue Authorities performance has been supplied by the individual authorities and is subject to their own data quality processes.

		A 04/05	A 05/06	A 06/07	A 07/08	% Variance with A 07/08	F 08/09	T 08/09	% Variance with T (08/09)	T 09/10	T 10/11	T 11/12
Deaths and Injuries												
LI1	Number of deaths from accidental fires in dwellings	5	4	4	5	0	5	0-5	n/a	0-5	0-5	0-4
LI1.1	Number of deaths from accidental fires in dwellings per 100,000 population (BV143i)	0.47	0.37	0.37	0.46	0	0.46	0.47	2	0.45	0.45	0.37
LI2	Number of deaths from ALL fires	7	8	5	8	25	6	0-6	n/a	0-6	0-6	0-5
LI51	Number of fire related deaths in a non domestic property	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
LI3	Number of injuries arising from accidental fires in dwellings excluding precautionary checks (BV143ii as a whole number)	159	78	61	44	5	42	42	0	40	38	36
LI3.1	Number of injuries arising from accidental fires in dwellings per 100,000 population (excluding precautionary checks) (BV143ii)	14.81	7.26	5.57	4.05	26	3.86	3.86	0	3.67	3.49	3.31
LI4	Number of injuries from accidental fires in dwellings	259	204	258	257	25	193	245	21	184	175	166
LI5	Number of injuries from ALL fires	339	281	327	340	24	258	317	19	246	234	222
LI28	Number of non fatal casualties (excluding precautionary checks)											
LI53	Number of fire related injuries in public buildings and industrial premises	15	20	15	25	36	34	14	143	27	20	14
Fire Attendance												
LI24	Total number of fire calls attended	12948	12395	14337	12381	26	9130	11886	23	8765	8400	8034
LI25	Number of property fires excluding road vehicles (part 1 of BV142ii)	3183	3083	3044	2343	38	1452	2240	35	1394	1336	1278
LI26	Number of fires involving road vehicle (part 2 of BV142ii)	1705	1611	1457	1258	17	1046	1203	13	1004	962	920
LI29	Number of primary fires per 10,000 population (BV142ii)	45.5	43.7	41.1	33.1	31	22.9	31.7	28	22	21.1	20.2
LI32	Percentage of accidental fires in dwellings confined to the room of origin	95	95.3	95.7	94.2	3	91.4	94.8	4	95.7	96.8	97.9
LI35	Number of fires in non-domestic premises per 1,000 non-domestic premises.	40.1	38.1	22.3	18	35	11.71	17.2	32	11.3	10.9	10.5

24

		A 04/05	A 05/06	A 06/07	A 07/08	% Variance with A 07/08	F 08/09	T 08/09	% Variance with T (08/09)	T 09/10	T 10/11	T 11/12
Accidental Fires												
LI8	Number of accidental fires in dwellings (BV142iii as a whole number)	1570	1562	1593	1110	32	754	1069	29	724	694	664
LI8.1	Number of accidental fires in dwellings per 10,000 dwellings (BV142iii)	33.3	33.2	33.7	23.4	32	15.9	22.51	29	15.24	14.61	13.98
LI9	Number of accidental kitchen fires (part 1 of LI8)	1255	1211	1295	801	35	522	771	32	501	480	459
LI10	Number of accidental non kitchen fires (part 2 of LI8)	315	351	298	309	25	231	293	21	222	213	203
LI6.1	The percentage of people in accidental dwelling fires who escape unharmed without FRA assistance (BV208)	nda	91	93	95	0	94.9	96	0	96	96	96
LI11.1	The percentage of fires attended in dwellings where a smoke alarm had activated (BV209i)	49.5	54.8	60.8	53.6	24	40.9	55.1	25.8	45.1	49.3	53.6
LI12.1	The percentage of fires attended in dwellings where a smoke alarm was fitted but did not activate	8.9	8.3	8.2	10.8	23	13.3	8.2	38	10.4	9.3	8.2
LI13.1	The percentage of fires attended in dwellings where no smoke alarm was fitted (BV209iii)	41.6	36.9	31.1	35.5	29	45.8	29.54	55	42.4	39	35.5
LI50	Number of accidental fires in a non domestic property (part 2 of BV207)	525	504	483	403	47	213	388	45	205	197	187

		A 04/05	A 05/06	A 06/07	A 07/08	% Variance with A 07/08	F 08/09	T 08/09	% Variance with T (08/09)	T 09/10	T 10/11	T 11/12
	Deliberate Fires											
LI33	Number of deliberate primary fires and secondary fires	10100	9613	11188	9581	25	7230	9351	23	6941	6733	6598
LI14	Number of property fires started deliberately (BV206i as a whole number)	1023	944	875	721	23	556	685	19	534	518	507
LI14.1	Number of deliberate primary fires (excluding deliberate primary fires in vehicles) per 10,000 population (BV206i)	9.5	8.8	8	6.6	23	5.11	6.3	19	4.91	4.76	4.66
LI15	Number of vehicle fires started deliberately (BV206ii as a whole number)	1462	1342	1200	965	17	797	936	15	765	742	727
LI15.1	Number of deliberate primary fires in vehicles per 10,000 population (BV206ii)	13.6	12.5	11	8.9	18	7.3	8.6	15	7	6.8	6.7
LI16	Number of secondary fires not involving property or road vehicles started deliberately (BV206iii as a whole number)	7615	7327	9113	7895	26	5877	7730	24	5642	5473	5364
LI16.1	Number of deliberate secondary fires (excluding deliberate secondary fires in vehicles) per 10,000 population (BV206iii)	70.9	68.3	83.2	72.6	26	54	71.1	24	51.9	50.3	49.3
LI17	Number of deliberate primary fires (including vehicles)	2485	2286	2075	1686	20	1353	1621	17	1299	1260	1234
LI18	Number of refuse fires started deliberately	5834	5254	5738	5397	25	4039	5229	23	3877	3761	3686
LI19	Number of non domestic property fires started deliberately	262	207	208	157	3	152	148	3	146	142	139

		A 04/05	A 05/06	A 06/07	A 07/08	% Variance with A 07/08	F 08/09	T 08/09	% Variance with T (08/09)	T 09/10	T 10/11	T 11/12
Unwanted Alarms												
LI20	Number of calls to malicious false alarms NOT ATTENDED (BV146i as a whole number)	261	237	243	207	15	176	198	11	169	164	161
LI20.1	Number of calls to malicious false alarms NOT ATTENDED per 1,000 population (BV146i)	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	20	0.16	0.18	11	0.16	0.15	0.15
LI21	Number of malicious false alarm calls ATTENDED	795	622	671	685	10	619	665	7	594	576	565
LI21.1	Number of calls to malicious false alarms ATTENDED per 1,000 population (BV146ii)	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.6	5	0.57	0.6	5	0.55	0.53	0.52
LI22	Number of false alarm calls due to automatic fire alarms from non domestic premises (BV149i as a whole number)	2945	3531	3058	2774	2	2731	2697	1	2631	2531	2401
LI22.1	Number of false alarms due to automatic fire detection, per 1,000 nondomestic properties (BV149i)	94.6	113.4	98.6	89	2	87.6	86.5	1	84.4	81.2	78
LI23	Number of false alarms due to automatic fire detection from domestic premises	nda	nda	3112	2698	3	2609	2611	0	2513	2417	2322
LI30	Number of those properties in BV149i with more than 1 attendance by the FRS (BV149ii)	new 05/06	562	471	439	8	406	430	6	390	374	357
LI31	% of calls which are to a property with more than one attendance (BV149iii)	nda	79	79	79	n/a	Apr-09	75.1	n/a	73.8	72.5	71.2

		A 04/05	A 05/06	A 06/07	A 07/08	% Variance with A 07/08	F 08/09	T 08/09	% Variance with T (08/09)	T 09/10	T 10/11	T 11/12
Home Safety Checks												
LI7	Number of HSCs delivered to properties where the occupiers are identified as being at the greatest risk of becoming a dwelling fire casualty	nda	nda	16713	17087	19	20360	16064	21	Revised LI's introduced in 09/10		
LI34	Number of initial HSCs successfully delivered by Operational Crews to a high priority home	New LI in 2009/10					New LI in 2009/10			17400 (minimum standard)	17400 (minimum standard)	17400 (minimum standard)
LI35	% of deaths from accidental dwelling fires where a HSC was not carried out	New LI in 2009/10					New LI in 2009/10			baseline to be established		
LI36	% of injuries arising from accidental fires in dwellings (excluding precautionary checks) where a HSC was not carried out	New LI in 2009/10					New LI in 2009/10			baseline to be established		
LI37	% of accidental fires in dwellings where a HSC was not carried out	New LI in 2009/10					New LI in 2009/10			baseline to be established		
LI38	% of accidental fires in kitchen fires where a HSC was not carried out	New LI in 2009/10					New LI in 2009/10			baseline to be established		
LI39	% of accidental non kitchen fires where a HSC was not carried out	New LI in 2009/10					New LI in 2009/10			baseline to be established		

		A 04/05	A 05/06	A 06/07	A 07/08	% Variance with A 07/08	F 08/09	T 08/09	% Variance with T (08/09)	T 09/10	T 10/11	T 11/12
Control												
LI 41	Percentage of emergency callers engaged within 7 seconds	98.2	97.5	97.6	98.1	0.4	98.5	98.3	0.2	98	98	98
LI 42	Percentage of fire appliances despatched within 60 seconds	61.8	54.3	56	57.9	5	61	58.9	3	61.3	61.6	61.8

Section 1 - Where we are now
SCSP 2009 - 2012

		A 04/05	A 05/06	A 06/07	A 07/08	% Variance with A 07/08	F 08/09	T 08/09	% Variance with T (08/09)	T 09/10	T 10/11	T 11/12
	Equal Opportunities											
LI70	The level (if any) of the Equality Standard for Local Government to which the Authority conforms	1	1	2	3	33	4	4	0	Excellence		
LI71	The duty to promote race equality	74	84	95	100	0	100	100	0	100	100	100
LI72	% of top 5% of Authority earners that are women	5.19	5.3	15.6	13.9	3	14.3	14	2	14.75	15.2	15.6
LI73	% of the top 5% of Authority earners from ethnic minority communities	0.74	0.75	1.6	2.5	2	2.54	2.51	1	2.69	2.84	3
LI74	% of top 5% of earners that have a disability	nda	1.5	1.6	1.3		1.3	1.32		nts	nts	nts
LI75	% of wholetime and retained duty system employees with a disability	previoulsy reported as 1 indicator		0.75	0.64	9	0.7	nts	n/a	nts	nts	nts
LI76	% of control and corporate employees with a disability			2.8	2.6	10	2.86	nts	n/a	nts	nts	nts
LI87	% of workforce with a disability											
LI78	% of uniformed staff from ethnic minority communities	0.85	0.65	0.66	0.72	36	0.98	0.97	1	1.92	2.9	3.8
LI86	% of workforce from an ethnic minority community											
LI88	% of new employees from minority ethnic groups entering into the service											
LI80	% of women firefighters	1.3	2.3	3.1	4.3	5	4.5	4.7	4	5.33	6.16	7
LI89	% of new women entrants joinging the operational service											
LI85	% of workforce who are women											

		A 04/05	A 05/06	A 06/07	A 07/08	% Variance with A 07/08	F 08/09	T 08/09	% Variance with T (08/09)	T 09/10	T 10/11	T 11/12
Absence and Retirement												
LI81	Proportion of working days/shifts lost to sickness absence by wholetime uniformed staff	9.69	9.52	7.72	7.3	1	7.2	7.01	3	6	5.54	5.07
LI82	Proportion of working days/shifts lost to sickness absence by all staff	10.26	9.53	8.72	8.03	5	8.4	7.91	6	6	5.54	5.07
LI83	Wholetime fire fighters ill-health retirements as a % of the total workforce	0.63	0.63	0.65	0.32	100	0	0.31	100	0	0	0
LI84	Control and non-uniformed ill-health retirements as a % of the toal workforce	2.65	2.39	1.06	0	100	0.3	0.5	40	0	0	0

		A 04/05	A 05/06	A 06/07	A 07/08	% Variance with A 07/08	F 08/09	T 08/09	% Variance with T (08/09)	T 09/10	T 10/11	T 11/12
Finance and Procurement												
LI64	The % of invoices for commercials goods and services paid by the Authority within 30 days of receipt or within the agreed payment terms	79.2	93.96	92.24	96.83			100				