

**M. Pearson
CLERK TO THE AUTHORITY**

**To: The Chair and Members of the
Community Safety and Corporate
Planning Committee
(see below)**

**SERVICE HEADQUARTERS
THE KNOWLE
CLYST ST GEORGE
EXETER
DEVON
EX3 0NW**

Your ref :
Our ref :
Website : www.dsfire.gov.uk

Date : 26 August 2010
Please ask for : Sam Sharman
Email : ssharman@dsfire.gov.uk

Telephone : 01392 872200
Fax : 01392 872300
Direct Telephone : 01392 872393

COMMUNITY SAFETY AND CORPORATE PLANNING COMMITTEE
(Devon and Somerset Fire and Rescue Authority)

Monday 6 September 2010

A meeting of the Community Safety and Corporate Planning Committee will be held on the above date, **commencing at 10:00 hours in Conference Room B in Somerset House, Service Headquarters** to consider the following matters.

M. Pearson
Clerk to the Authority

A G E N D A

1. **Apologies**
2. **Minutes** of the meeting of the Committee held on 10 June 2010 attached (Page 1).
3. **Items Requiring Urgent Attention**

Items which, in the opinion of the Chair, should be considered at the meeting as matters of urgency.

4. **Declarations of Interest**

Members are asked to consider whether they have any **personal/personal and prejudicial interests** in items as set out on the agenda for this meeting and declare any such interests at this time. *Please refer to the Note 2 at the end of this agenda for guidance on interests.*

PART 1 – OPEN COMMITTEE

5. Total Place

The Committee will receive a presentation to be given by Gary Hancox, Change Manager for the High Contact Workstream at Somerset County Council, together with Jonny Woodthorpe, Project Officer for the Customer Contact Workstream. The presentation will cover:

- Background of Total Place
- High Contact Families & Customer Contact Workstreams of Total Somerset
- Data Protection
- Customer Journey Mapping.

6. Emergency Response Standards (Non-Domestic Fires & Entrapments (Non-Road Traffic Collisions)) - Outcome of the Pilot

Report of the Assistant Chief Fire Officer, Service Delivery Support (CSCPC/10/6) attached (page 4)

7. Corporate Planning Timescales

Report of the Director of Corporate Services (CSCPC/10/7) attached (page 13)

PART 2 – ITEMS WHICH MAY BE TAKEN IN THE ABSENCE OF THE PRESS AND PUBLIC

Nil

MEMBERS ARE REQUESTED TO SIGN THE ATTENDANCE REGISTER

Membership:-

Councillors Leaves (Chair), Manning (Vice Chair), Eastman, Fry, Foggin, Healey and Woodman

Substitute Members

Members are reminded that, in accordance with Standing Order 36, the Clerk (or his representative) MUST be advised of any substitution prior to the start of the meeting.

NOTES

1. ACCESS TO INFORMATION

Any person wishing to inspect any minutes, reports or lists of background papers relating to any item on this agenda should contact Sam Sharman on the telephone number shown at the top of this agenda.

2. DECLARATIONS OF INTERESTS BY MEMBERS

What Interests do I need to declare in a meeting?

As a first step you need to declare any personal interests you have in a matter. You will then need to decide if you have a prejudicial interest in a matter.

What is a personal interest?

You have a personal interest in a matter if it relates to any interests which you must register, as defined in Paragraph 8(1) of the Code.

You also have a personal interest in any matter likely to affect the well-being or financial position of:-

- (a) you, members of your family, or people with whom you have a close association;
- (b) any person/body who employs/has employed the persons referred to in (a) above, or any firm in which they are a partner or company of which they are a director;
- (c) any person/body in whom the persons referred to in (a) above have a beneficial interest in a class of securities exceeding the nominal value of £25,000; or
- (d) any body of which you are a Member or in a position of general control or management and which:-
 - you have been appointed or nominated to by the Authority; or
 - exercises functions of a public nature (e.g. a constituent authority; a Police Authority); or
 - is directed to charitable purposes; or
 - one of the principal purposes includes the influence of public opinion or policy (including any political party or trade union)

more than it would affect **the majority** of other people in the Authority's area.

Anything that could affect the quality of your life (or that of those persons/bodies listed in (b) to (d) above) either positively or negatively, is likely to affect your/their "well being". If you (or any of those persons/bodies listed in (b) to (d) above) have the potential to gain or lose from a matter under consideration – to a **greater extent** than **the majority** of other people in the Authority's area - you should declare a personal interest.

What do I need to do if I have a personal interest in a matter?

Where you are aware of, **or ought reasonably to be aware of**, a personal interest in a matter you must declare it when you get to the item headed "Declarations of Interest" on the agenda, or otherwise as soon as the personal interest becomes apparent to you, **UNLESS** the matter relates to or is likely to affect:-

- (a) any other body to which you were appointed or nominated by the Authority; or
- (b) any other body exercising functions of a public nature (e.g. membership of a constituent authority; other Authority such as a Police Authority);

of which you are a Member or in a position of general control or management. In such cases, provided you do not have a prejudicial interest, you need only declare your personal interest if and when you speak on the matter.

Can I stay in a meeting if I have a personal interest?

You can still take part in the meeting and vote on the matter unless your personal interest is also a prejudicial interest.

What is a prejudicial interest?

Your personal interest will also be a **prejudicial** interest if **all** of the following conditions are met:-

- (a) the matter is not covered by one of the following exemptions to prejudicial interests in relation to the following functions of the Authority:-
 - statutory sick pay (if you are receiving or entitled to this);
 - an allowance, payment or indemnity for members;
 - any ceremonial honour given to members;

- setting council tax or a precept; **AND**
- (b) the matter affects your financial position (or that of any of the persons/bodies as described in Paragraph 8 of the Code) or concerns a regulatory/licensing matter relating to you or any of the persons/bodies as described in Paragraph 8 of the Code); **AND**
- (c) a member of the public who knows the relevant facts would reasonably think your personal interest is so significant that it is likely to prejudice your judgement of the public interest.

What do I need to do if I have a prejudicial interest?

If you have a prejudicial interest in a matter being discussed at a meeting, you must declare that you have a prejudicial interest (and the nature of that interest) as soon as it becomes apparent to you. You should then leave the room unless members of the public are allowed to make representations, give evidence or answer questions about the matter by statutory right or otherwise. If that is the case, you can also attend the meeting for that purpose.

You must, however, leave the room **immediately after you have finished speaking (or sooner if the meeting so decides)** and you cannot remain in the public gallery to observe the vote on the matter. Additionally, you must not seek to **improperly influence** a decision in which you have a prejudicial interest.

What do I do if I require further guidance or clarification on declarations of interest?

If you feel you may have an interest in a matter that will need to be declared but require further guidance on this, please contact the Clerk to the Authority – preferably before the date of the meeting at which you may need to declare the interest. Similarly, please contact the Clerk if you require guidance/advice on any other aspect of the Code of Conduct.

COMMUNITY SAFETY AND CORPORATE PLANNING COMMITTEE
(Devon and Somerset Fire and Rescue Authority)

10 June 2010

Present:-

Councillors Fry, Healey, Leaves and Woodman

Apologies:-

Councillors Eastman, Foggin and Manning

***CSCPC/1. Election of Chair**

RESOLVED that Councillor Leaves be appointed Chair of the Committee until its first meeting after the Annual Meeting of the Authority in 2011.

***CSCPC/2. Minutes**

RESOLVED that the Minutes of the meeting held on 25 March 2010 be signed as a correct record.

***CSCPC/3. Election of Vice-Chair**

RESOLVED that Councillor Manning be appointed Vice Chair of the Committee until its first meeting after the Annual Meeting of the Authority in 2011.

***CSCPC/4. Declarations of Interest**

Members of the Committee were invited to consider whether they had any personal/personal and prejudicial interests in items as set out on the agenda for this meeting and to declare any such interests at this time.

Councillor Woodman declared a personal but not prejudicial interest in those items relating to South West Fire Control Ltd. by virtue of his being the Authority appointed Director on the company.

***CSCPC/5. Update on Community Safety Initiatives including Partnerships**

The Committee received for information an update given by the Director of Support Services and Improvement in respect of current initiatives being undertaken by the Service. These initiatives included:

- The implementation of a new Volunteer Policy;
- The Partnership Framework;
- An association with students from Bath University.

The Area Manager (Community Safety) gave an overview of the position in respect of the above initiatives. Attention was drawn to a new initiative in respect of the launch of a Volunteer Policy for the Service. The Service was only the second in the country to pursue this and the Policy was subject to consultation at present. It was felt that the engagement of volunteers by the Service could increase capacity and effectiveness, particularly on community safety work, and would assist in raising the profile in this area of work. A full risk assessment would need to be undertaken prior to implementation.

The Committee discussed the partnership arrangements of the Service following the Partnership Framework relaunch on 17 May 2010. It was noted that the Partnership Register was being compiled and that this would assist the Service in quantifying the work that was being carried out together with providing information in respect of the outcomes being achieved. This work had commenced with an evaluation of all of the partnerships in which the Service was involved. One of the main issues in terms of partnership working was the instigation of data sharing agreements and reference was made to work that was being undertaken to address this.

Members of the Committee commended the instigation of a marketing and community safety based project involving Bath University post graduate students in the identification of ways to target vulnerable groups in the community.

***CSCPC/6. Ellacombe Road Fire - Update**

The Committee received for information an update given by the Director for Support Services and Improvement in respect of the Inquest following the tragic deaths of two children in the fire at Ellacombe Road, Torbay. The Committee noted that the Coroner had recorded a verdict of accidental death for both children and as a result, this would be categorised as fire deaths in the context of the Service's performance statistics. This information had been fed back to the Department for Communities and Local Government (CLG) for further consideration.

The Area Manager (Community Safety) drew attention to a number of issues for the Service that had been considered as a result of this fire. These included:

- The Service had not been made aware of some critical issues surrounding the family prior to the fire;
- There were no smoke detectors in the property;

He added that the incident had acted as a catalyst for local agencies to work together in the prevention of a further incident like this occurring in the future and the following points of action were highlighted:

- That, in the 6 months following the incident, 1200 Home Fire Safety Visits had been carried out locally due to referrals from other agencies;
- The Service's Firesetting Intervention Programme had been fully endorsed by Torbay Council, who were unaware of its existence previously;
- That a data sharing agreements had been instigated with Children's Services at County Council level and with Torbay Primary Care Trust (covering all of their services), enabling more effective partnership working;
- That, language schools, special needs schools, home schooled pupils and excluded pupils had been contacted with a view of increasing their awareness of the dangers of fire;
- There had been training organised in conjunction with the Landlords' Association to target those particularly without smoke detectors fitted on their properties.

The Area Manager (Community Safety) stated that this had been a tragic incident but it had encouraged action to be taken to enable the Service to move forward with its prevention activities. There was a tremendous amount of work to be carried out still but the action highlighted above had proved a very positive start.

***DENOTES DELEGATED MATTER WITH POWER TO ACT**

The meeting started at 10.15hours and finished at 10.55hours.



DEVON & SOMERSET FIRE & RESCUE AUTHORITY

REPORT REFERENCE NO.	CSCPC/10/6
MEETING	COMMUNITY SAFETY & CORPORATE PLANNING COMMITTEE
DATE OF MEETING	6 SEPTEMBER 2010
SUBJECT OF REPORT	EMERGENCY RESPONSE STANDARDS (NON-DOMESTIC FIRES & ENTRAPMENTS (NON-ROAD TRAFFIC COLLISIONS)) – OUTCOME OF THE PILOT
LEAD OFFICER	Assistant Chief Fire Officer, Service Delivery Support
RECOMMENDATIONS	<p>Based on the outcome of the pilot, it is recommended to the Devon and Somerset Fire and Rescue Authority that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) The ERS should be amended to discount false alarms and state that they are recorded for confirmed fires only; (b) The measures for non-domestic premises should be calculated for personnel originally mobilised to the incident by Fire Control, although the standard should remain the same; (c) The standards for non-domestic premises be adopted subject to the minor alterations as set out above; (d) The measures for entrapments should read person(s) trapped and not 1 person trapped; (e) The ERS for entrapments be split into major and minor based on the definitions and experience currently used by Control Room Operators; (f) Guidance be developed to ensure to enable an appropriate differentiation to be made between a major and minor entrapment; (g) In order to provide validity to these new standards and to ensure appropriate opportunity to review the changes recommended for entrapments, it is further recommended that the pilot for entrapments be extended for a further period of three months.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	Following the decision to approve and introduce new emergency response standards for house fires and road traffic collisions, it was recognised that the Service is called to attend many different types of emergency incident for which there is also a need to set response standards. It was further agreed to pilot new emergency response standards for non-domestic fires & entrapments (non-road traffic collisions). This report provides details of the standards that were piloted, information on the outcome of the pilot, lessons learned and observations from the pilot and makes recommendations based on the pilot.
RESOURCE IMPLICATIONS	None
EQUALITY IMPACT ASSESSMENT	
APPENDICES	N/A
LIST OF BACKGROUND PAPERS	N/A

1. **INTRODUCTION**

- 1.1 Last year the Service approved and introduced new emergency response standards for house fires and road traffic collisions. However, it was recognised that the Service is called to attend many different types of emergency incident for which there is also a need to set response standards.
- 1.2 The corporate plan 2010/11 – 2012/13 stated that to achieve success in Goal 1 it should be able to demonstrate that a response strategy is provided to emergency incidents that meets local response standards and ensures firefighter and public safety. To achieve this, the plan stated that the Service will complete the work on adopting locally risk assessed emergency response standards and the areas for development were recognised as follows:
- To pilot new emergency response standards for non-domestic fires
 - To pilot new emergency response standards for entrapments
- 1.3 The work on the house fires and road traffic collision standards in 2007/08 laid effective foundations for recommending the proposed standards for non-domestic fires and entrapments. Implementation of these proposals will reduce the variation of pre-determined attendance standards and resource levels currently in use. Under current resource distribution and deployment processes there will be no lessening in the level of service provision and in some cases a potential for a small increase.

2. **THE NEW EMERGENCY RESPONSE STANDARDS FOR FIRES IN NON-DOMESTIC PREMISES AND ENTRAPMENTS**

Non-Domestic Fires

- 2.1 Non-domestic fires are defined in two categories, residential risk and commercial/non-residential risk. In this context residential risk does not include domestic dwellings. In considering non-domestic buildings it must be borne in mind that this title covers a wide range of buildings from hotels through to public lavatories, and therefore represents a broad range of risk. In addition, with Devon and Somerset being fundamentally rural counties, there is a large predominance of agricultural buildings which are unoccupied for the majority of the time.
- 2.2 The sparsity of the counties' population and access problems mean that even with a significant increase in funding and redistribution of resources it would not be cost effective, or provide the community with value for money, to endeavour to meet the 10-minute attendance time set for domestic dwelling fires for all agricultural buildings and all non-domestic buildings.
- 2.3 It is also unlikely that fires in agricultural buildings present a significant life risk. The real impact on such buildings would best be made by proactive work, which would have a greater impact on life and environmental safety. Whilst life risk may be lower, it should still form a fundamental element of our planning, as when life is threatened, the survival times remain the same and the 10-minute thresholds established for domestic dwelling fires should remain the benchmark for our initial attendance.

Non-domestic Fires - Proposed Standards

- 2.4 The proposed response standards are presented as Reactive and Proactive. The reactive response standard is how we will react with the mobilisation of resources to an incident. The proactive response standard is how we will be proactive in working to prevent an incident occurring in the first place. These standards will ensure the most appropriate provision of vehicles and equipment will be available to respond to ensure firefighter and public safety.

Proactive Response Standard

PREMISES LOCATION	ACTION
All non-domestic premises	Application of the DSFRS Targeting of Enforcement Activity policy

Reactive Response Standard

INCIDENT TYPE & LOCATION	1st ATTENDANCE	FULL	NO OF PERSONNEL
Residential (non-domestic) premises e.g. hotels, sheltered accommodation etc	10mins	13mins	9
Residential (non-domestic) buildings where we are unable to make first attendance time of 10 minutes	-	-	12
Non-domestic premises confirmed fire e.g. shops, factories	10mins	15mins	9
Non Domestic premises fire where we are unable to make first attendance time of 10 minutes	-	-	12
Prescribed attendance due to specific risk	No change to existing prescribed attendance		

Entrapments (excluding Road Traffic Collisions)

- 2.5 With the potential exception of traffic management, the factors affecting the effective management of an entrapment are very similar to the management of a road traffic collision (RTC) extrication. Therefore it would appear to be appropriate to carry forward the reactive response standards for RTCs. The numbers of personnel dispatched to RTCs takes into account the potential for the fire and rescue service having to carry out traffic management activities in order to create a safe working environment.
- 2.6 Unless the entrapment takes place on or in close proximity to a roadway these additional duties will not be required, therefore a lower number of personnel can be considered. In the planning assumptions used for RTCs two personnel were included for the performance of additional duties potentially required. Therefore six personnel may be sufficient for entrapments not on the roadway. Where the entrapment is on or in close proximity to a road the response standards for single and dual carriageway roads should be used. However, it is even more difficult to define a proactive response standard for entrapments as the variety is extremely wide.

- 2.7 Entrapments in machinery are often a result of a failing of the safety/guarding systems within plant and machinery, which is the enforcement domain of the Health and Safety Executive. Therefore, the most significant potential for proactive work would appear to lie in partnership working with other agencies.

Entrapments (excluding Road Traffic Collisions) - Proposed Standards

The standards are for entrapments in machinery or the collapse of structures or stacked objects. These standards will ensure the most appropriate provision of vehicles and equipment will be available to respond to ensure firefighter and public safety.

INCIDENT TYPE & LOCATION	1st ATTENDANCE	FULL	CREW
Entrapment, off road (1 person trapped)	15mins	18mins	6
Entrapment, excluding road traffic collision on a single carriageway (1 person trapped)	15mins	18mins	8
Entrapment, excluding road traffic collision on a Dual Carriageway e.g. incident involving highway maintenance / construction	15mins	18mins	10

3. PILOT AND IMPLEMENTATION OF EMERGENCY RESPONSE STANDARDS FOR FIRES IN NON-DOMESTIC PREMISES AND ENTRAPMENTS

- 3.1 The emergency response standards for non-domestic premises and entrapments have been subject to a six month trial during 2010/11, which commenced on 1st March 2010. It was proposed in the corporate plan 2010/11 – 2012/13 that pending the successful evaluation of the pilot the Authority will be invited to consider formal adoption of the standards.

The Pilot

- 3.2 The pilot commenced on the 1st March 2010 and, as it had previously been agreed, ran for a period of six months. Essentially during the pilot, appliances were mobilised to incidents as per current policies and the performance, against the new emergency response standards was measured. However, for non-domestic premises, there was an arrangement put in place to notify Control Room Operators of premises outside of the 10 minute area, which prompted the mobilisation of an additional appliance in line with these new ERS. No other special arrangements were put in place for entrapments as these were treated in much the same way as RTCs, i.e. there is potentially no fixed locations for such incidents.

Outcome of the Pilot

3.3 In terms of performance (from the 1st March 2010 to the 31st August 2010*) the outcome is based on the percentage of occasions that the standard was met as set out below:

Incident Type and Location	1 st attendance in 10 Minutes (Includes those where only 1 appliance is in attendance)	Full Attendance (9 Crew) in 13 minutes
Non Domestic - Residential (confirmed fire only) e.g. hotels, sheltered accommodation etc. (Inside 10 minute area)	90% (18 out of 20)	71% (12 out of 17)
		Full Attendance (12 Crew)
Non-Domestic - Residential (confirmed fire only) where we are unable to make first attendance time of 10 minutes (Outside 10 minute area)	-	83% (5 out of 6)
		Full Attendance (9 Crew) in 15 minutes
Non Domestic - Non Residential (confirmed fire only) e.g. shops, factories – Does NOT include BARN FIRES (Inside 10 minutes)	85% (66 out of 78)	78% (54 out of 69)
		Full Attendance (12 Crew)
Non Domestic – Non Residential (confirmed fire only) where we are unable to make first attendance time of 10 minutes (Outside 10 minutes)	-	89% (25 out of 28)

Incident Type and Location	1 st Attendance in 15 minutes (Includes those where only 1 appliance is in attendance)	Full Attendance (6 Crew) in 18 minutes
Entrapments (person(s) trapped)	85% (52 out of 61)	33% (20 out of 61)
Entrapment, excluding road traffic collision on a single carriageway (person(s) trapped)	no data available**	no data available**
Entrapment, excluding road traffic collision on a Dual Carriageway e.g. incident involving highway maintenance / construction (person(s) trapped)	no data available**	no data available**

* at present this table only includes data up to 31st July and will be amended to include the data up to 31st August when this is available

** no incidents of this type have occurred throughout the duration of the pilot

Observations/Lessons Learnt from the Pilot

- 3.4 When recording performance against the standards, experience from the standards set for Domestic Dwellings and RTCs has been considered.

Non-Domestic Premises

- Calls to all false Alarms should be discounted unless further information is received confirming a fire. This also reflects current Service policy in respect of attendance at AFAs.

Therefore it is recommended that the ERS should be amended to discount false alarms and state that they are recorded for confirmed fires only.

- The pilot has showed that in some cases the actions of the incident commander on the initial attending appliance, based on his/her initial assessment of the incident, could have a bearing on whether the full attendance arrives at the incident. For example, whilst the initial call may have been to a fire, which would attract the full attendance as set out in the ERS, the initial Incident Commander may feel that he/she has sufficient resources to deal with the incident and may therefore send the on-coming appliance(s) back before they arrived at the incident. This would clearly constitute a failure.

Therefore it is recommended that the measures for non-domestic premises should be calculated for personnel originally mobilised to the incident by Fire Control, although the standard should remain the same.

It is recommended that the standards for non-domestic premises be adopted subject to the minor alterations as set out above.

Entrapments

- The original standards make reference to one person trapped and it is recognised that, on occasions, there may be more than one person at these types of incident.

Therefore it is recommended that the measures for entrapments should read person(s) trapped and not 1 person trapped.

- For entrapments off-road, the ERS is for a single appliance in 15mins and the full attendance in 18mins. The full attendance is one appliance and a crew of 6. In the majority of cases, appliances will only mobilise with a crew of up to five and therefore this requires an automatic mobilisation of two appliances, irrespective of the incident type. The current appliance mobilising policy differentiates between major and minor entrapments, with a major entrapment attracting two appliances and a minor entrapment, one appliance. The decision as to whether the incident is classed as major or minor is based on caller interrogation by, and the experience of the Control Room Operators. The piloted ERS do not differentiate between major and minor and therefore would require, in most cases, the automatic mobilisation of two appliances.
- It is questionable therefore whether this is both an efficient and effective use of resources. Evidence from the pilot, suggests that where appliances have been mobilised based on the current mobilising policy, resources have been sufficient to meet the needs of the incident.

Therefore it is recommended that the ERS for entrapments be split into major and minor based on the definitions and experience currently used by Control Room Operators.

It is also recommended that guidance be developed to ensure an appropriate differentiation to be made between a major and minor entrapment.

To provide validity to the proposed amendments to the entrapments standards and to ensure appropriate opportunity for review and stakeholder comment, it is further recommended that the pilot for entrapments be extended for a further period of three months using the following standards:

INCIDENT TYPE & LOCATION	1 st ATTENDANCE	FULL	CREW
Entrapment - minor, off road (person(s) trapped)	15mins	-	5
Entrapment - major, off road (person(s) trapped)	15mins	18mins	6

The standards for entrapments on single and dual carriageway roads (excluding RTCs) would remain the same.

4. **CONCLUSIONS**

- 4.1 During the pilot there were regular reviews of the performance based on the new standards. As stated earlier, experience from the previous ERS for domestic dwellings and RTCs was considered and this enabled the performance to be measured based on a number of different scenarios, whilst not altering the standard. This experience and some of the changes to the measures form the basis of the recommendations that have been made.

4.2 The performance, with the exception of the full attendance to entrapments is good and compares favourably with the Service's current performance against the existing ERS for domestic dwellings and RTCs. The suggested recommendations for the changes to entrapments should see an improvement in the performance in respect of the full attendance to entrapments and this will be monitored should agreement be reached to extend the pilot for entrapments.

5. **RECOMMENDATIONS**

5.1 Based on the outcome of the pilot, it is recommended to the Devon and Somerset Fire and Rescue Authority that:

- (a) The ERS should be amended to discount false alarms and state that they are recorded for confirmed fires only
- (b) The measures for non-domestic premises should be calculated for personnel originally mobilised to the incident by Fire Control, although the standard should remain the same
- (c) The standards for non-domestic premises be adopted subject to the minor alterations as set out above
- (d) The measures for entrapments should read person(s) trapped and not 1 person trapped
- (e) The ERS for entrapments be split into major and minor based on the definitions and experience currently used by Control Room Operators
- (f) Guidance be developed to ensure to enable an appropriate differentiation to be made between a major and minor entrapment
- (g) In order to provide validity to these new standards and to ensure appropriate opportunity to review the changes recommended for entrapments, it is further recommended that the pilot for entrapments be extended for a further period of three months

TREVOR STRATFORD
Assistant Chief Fire Officer, Service Delivery Support



DEVON & SOMERSET FIRE & RESCUE AUTHORITY

REPORT REFERENCE NO.	CSCPC/10/7
MEETING	COMMUNITY SAFETY AND CORPORATE PLANNING COMMITTEE
DATE OF MEETING	6 SEPTEMBER 2010
SUBJECT OF REPORT	CORPORATE PLANNING TIMESCALE
LEAD OFFICER	Director of Corporate Services
RECOMMENDATIONS	That the Devon & Somerset Fire & Rescue Authority be recommended to approve the Draft Corporate Plan on 16 December 2010 followed by a period of consultation, the duration of which to be proportionate to the level of change.
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	The Draft Corporate Plan has traditionally been consulted upon for twelve weeks during the period of October to December. Due to the current national economic position and the expected budget savings from the public sector, it is important that the Authority has knowledge of its level of government grant so that it can adjust its plans accordingly. Therefore, the Authority may wish to wait until the grant is announced before it approves the draft plan for consultation. The announcement of the government grant is not expected until the end of November 2010, currently estimated around the 25 November. It is proposed that the Draft Corporate Plan is presented to the Authority for approval in December followed by a period of consultation that is proportionate to the level of change.
RESOURCE IMPLICATIONS	Nil
EQUALITY IMPACT ASSESSMENT	This will be considered in conjunction with the proposals for the Draft Corporate Plan and associated consultation period in December 2010.
APPENDICES	Nil
LIST OF BACKGROUND PAPERS	Nil

1. BACKGROUND

- 1.1 The annual planning cycle produces the Corporate Plan that sets the future direction to ensure the Authority has the right resources in the right place being used efficiently and effectively. The Corporate Plan has also historically incorporated the needs of Integrated Risk Management Planning (IRMP); a component of this is the incorporation of proposed service delivery changes upon which the community and stakeholders are invited to comment through various methods of consultation.
- 1.2 In previous years, the Authority has approved the Draft Corporate Plan and presented it for public consultation during the period of October to December. The consultation has been managed so that it considers the guidance of consulting for a twelve week period, which the Authority has endeavoured to achieve.

2. PUBLIC SECTOR BUDGET SAVINGS

- 2.1 Due to the current national economic position and the expected savings required from the public sector, it is suggested that the Authority may wish to know the level of government grant prior to setting its Draft Corporate Plan. With the knowledge of the grant it will receive the Authority may adjust the plan accordingly before it is approved for consultation.
- 2.2 The announcement of the government grant is not expected until the end of November 2010, currently estimated at 25 November. Therefore it is proposed that the Draft Corporate Plan is presented to the Authority for approval in December followed by a period of consultation that is proportionate to the level of change.

3. CONSULTATION PERIOD

- 3.1 By approving the Draft Corporate Plan in December, the Authority will have a future decision to make on the period of consultation. The consideration of the consultation methodology and timescales for the Draft Corporate Plan would be at the Authority meeting on 16 December 2010 at the same time the draft plan is approved. There are currently two options that may be presented for Members to consider. These are as follows:
- To compress the duration of consultation to a period substantially less than 12 weeks in order that the Corporate Plan is approved alongside the budget at the Authority's meeting on 16 February 2011.
 - To hold a twelve week consultation period commencing in December 2010. This option may require the Authority to set a budget in February 2011 that could be dependent on incorporating one or more of the options that would be consulted on. The decision on which option(s) to select would be informed by the consultation results and made by the Authority at a meeting in late March or early April 2011, the date for which will be proposed at the Authority meeting on 16 September 2010.

MIKE PEARSON
Director of Corporate Services