

**M. Pearson
CLERK TO THE AUTHORITY**

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

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

Wednesday 31 August 2011

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

AGENDA

1. **Apologies**
2. **Minutes** of the meeting of the Committee held on 7 July 2011 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. **Fire Control Issues**

Oral update by Director of Service Support at the meeting.

6. **Performance Against Community Safety Targets**

Presentation by Deputy Chief Fire Officer and /or Director of Service Delivery at the meeting.

7. **Prevention Targeting**

Report of the Director of Service Support (CSCP/11/4) attached (page 3)

8. **Local Community Plans**

Report of the Chief Fire Officer (CSCP/11/5) attached (page 8)

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), Brooksbank, Eastman, Foggin, Fry, 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 Ruth Fray 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)

7 July 2011

Present:-

Councillors Brooksbank, Eastman, Foggin, Fry, Healey, Leaves and Woodman

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

RESOLVED that Councillor Leaves be appointed Chair of the Committee until the first meeting after the Annual General Meeting of the Authority in 2012.

***CSCPC/2. Minutes**

RESOLVED that the Minutes of the meeting held on 13 January 2011 be signed as a correct record.

***CSCPC/3. Items Requiring Urgent Attention**

Reference was made to a matter requiring consideration in respect of the strategy being taken on Fire Safety Enforcement, whereupon it was agreed that this be discussed following the item on Specialist Rescue.

Nb. MINUTE *CSCPC/7 BELOW REFERS.

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

Members were asked 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.

No interests were declared.

***CSCPC/5. Election of Vice Chair**

RESOLVED that Councillor Eastman be appointed Vice Chair of the Committee until the first meeting after the Annual General Meeting of the Authority in 2012.

***CSCPC/6. Specialist Rescue - Update**

The Committee received for information a report of the Assistant Chief Fire Officer (Service Support) (CSCPC/11/3) that gave an update in respect of the progress made against the five year plan for implementation of specialist rescue activities within Devon and Somerset Fire and Rescue Service (DSFRS).

The report referred specifically to the progress made in the following areas:

- four Specialist Rescue Teams (SRTs) were now live for water rescue; two SRTs were fully live for rope rescue, two partial status; animal rescue training was underway; level two water rescue training for all operational firefighters was now complete;
- four new SRT vehicles were now on the run;

- DSFRS was chairing the Chief Fire Officers' Association (CFOA) Inland Water Technical Group;
- DSFRS worked closely with the Department for Food, Environment and Rural Affairs (DEFRA) to produce a final draft of national flood rescue concept of operations;
- Four DSFRS boat teams and two SRAs on the national assets register.

***CSCPC/7. Fire Safety Enforcement**

(An item taken in accordance with Section 100B (4)(b) of the Local Government Act 1972.

The Chairman determined that this matter should be taken as a matter of urgency to enable the Committee to consider the strategy being taken in respect of Fire Safety Enforcement matters in the light of a recent prosecution.

The Committee received for information a presentation given by the Assistant Chief Fire Officer (Service Support) that set out the action being taken by the Service to provide fire safety audits at both commercial and domestic premises on a risk based approach. It was noted that this action was being taken to ensure that premises complied with the Regulatory Reform (Fire Safety) Order 2005 (RRO) and that 159 audits had been completed to date in 2011 by wholetime firefighters, crew managers and watch managers following appropriate training courses. The advantages of undertaking this activity were to increase community and firefighter safety and to ensure that the Service complied with the "Hampton" principles of enforcement. 4 prohibition notices had been issued since the audits had been instigated.

A Protection Handbook setting out the guiding principles had been produced as there had been a gap in this area since the RRO had been introduced and this was issued to all attendees on the courses run. The Committee commended the Service on the action taken and the officers involved in the production of an excellent Handbook.

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

The meeting started at 10.00hours and finished at 11.08hours.



DEVON & SOMERSET FIRE & RESCUE AUTHORITY

REPORT REFERENCE NO.	CSCP/11/4
MEETING	COMMUNITY SAFETY AND CORPORATE PLANNING COMMITTEE
DATE OF MEETING	31 AUGUST 2011
SUBJECT OF REPORT	PREVENTION TARGETTING
LEAD OFFICER	DIRECTOR OF SERVICE SUPPORT
RECOMMENDATIONS	<i>That the report be noted.</i>
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	This document is intended to show some of the methodologies used by Devon and Somerset Fire and Rescue Service (DSFRS) to target Community Safety activity. This includes use of Experian Mosaic, data sharing with partner organisations and using data held by DSFRS. It also describes some case studies.
RESOURCE IMPLICATIONS	None
EQUALITY IMPACT ASSESSMENT	No potentially negative impact sufficient enough to warrant a full impact assessment has been identified in the content of this report.
APPENDICES	None
LIST OF BACKGROUND PAPERS	None

1. **INTRODUCTION**

- 1.1 To achieve the maximum impact and efficiency in the delivery of community safety activities, Devon and Somerset Fire and Rescue Service (“the Service”) must target its resources.
- 1.2 The Service’s targeting and evaluation team form part of the wider community risk intelligence team and use a variety of tools and data sources to create as complete a picture as possible of the risk within Devon & Somerset. This data can then be used to provide a picture of community risk in respect of home safety, road safety and general premises fire safety.
- 1.3 This document provides an overview of some of the different tools and methodologies used to target prevention activities. These tools include ‘Experian Mosaic Public Sector’, use of data sharing with other public sector organisations and risk profiling. Each of these is explained below.

2. **EXPERIAN MOSAIC PUBLIC SECTOR**

What is Mosaic?

- 2.1 Mosaic Public Sector is designed to identify groupings of consumer behaviour for households and postcodes. The methodology used is unique to Experian, and has been redefined through many years of creating classifications using data from different sources and different levels of geography. Some of the sources of data include; The British Crime Survey, Hospital Episode Statistics, Index of Multiple Deprivation, Higher Education Statistic Authority, as well as a wide range of authoritative sources of media and market research that allows Experian to build a detailed picture of the nation’s socio-cultural diversity.
- 2.2 Mosaic classifies households into 15 groups and then subdivides them further into 69 detailed types. The Mosaic codes will be used and their descriptions provided where relevant, with the basic key features for all codes included in the appendices. In each type there are a number of key features which make each category distinctive and are useful to bear in mind when devising communications or treatment strategies targeted at them. These are subjective and are intended to highlight key issues rather than to be comprehensive. Mosaic at household level is being used for these profiles.
- 2.3 Clearly not every one of Devon & Somerset’s 755,000 households will match exactly to just one of 69 different Mosaic Types. The description should be recognised as “ideal types”, examples to which individual cases approximate only with various degrees of exactness.
- 2.4 Further information can be found on the Experian website – www.experian.co.uk/publicsector

What have we already used it for?

- 2.5 The community risk intelligence team have used the Experian Mosaic dataset to identify those households most at risk of an accidental dwelling fire through matching almost 4500 accidental dwelling fires to a mosaic household type.
- 2.6 Through this matching exercise we have been able to identify a number of higher risk mosaic types and then map the areas where these groups are found within the communities of Devon and Somerset to allow targeting of community safety activity.

How is a high risk group identified?

- 2.7 High risk groups and areas are identified by matching of the data sources described above, these are analysed and factors identified which indicate a level of above average risk for accidental dwelling fires. These are then compared against the local populations across Devon & Somerset to give an overall picture of the home safety risk for each of the Service's 12 Group areas. A high risk group is one with that is identified as having a higher likelihood of having a dwelling fire, rather than likely to experience a higher number of dwelling fires.
- 2.8 For example within a certain area, the population and expected number of dwelling fires may be distributed as follows:

Group	No of Households in area	Likelihood Index	Expected Number of Fires
Z	50	200	5
Y	200	100	10
X	500	50	12.5

- 2.9 In this case though both Groups X and Y would have higher numbers of dwelling fires, due to their larger number of households, however, they would not be considered as high risk as those households in Group Z. The benefit in terms of the number of incidents prevented by engagement with households in group Z is clearly much larger (in theory one household in 10 would experience a dwelling fire) than in the other two groups (X would see one in 40, Y one in 20).

Likelihood Index

- 2.10 The likelihood index is a score given to each group or type which gives the relative likelihood of a household in a particular group experiencing a dwelling fire. A group with a risk of fire that is exactly average would have a likelihood index score of 100. A score of above 100 is indicative of an above average risk and a score of below 100 below average risk. Put simply a higher likelihood index for a group means the risk to that group is higher.

Who are the Highest Risk Types?

	Mosaic Type Description	Households	% HHs	Total ADFS %	Likelihood Index
G32	Students and other transient singles in multi-let houses	10764	1.43%	2.88%	202
G33	Transient singles, poorly supported by family and neighbours	18650	2.47%	5.34%	216
G34	Students involved in college and university communities	4107	0.54%	1.45%	267
M57	Old people in flats subsisting on welfare payments	6374	0.84%	1.96%	232
M58	Less mobile older people requiring a degree of care	10238	1.36%	4.54%	335
M59	People living in social accommodation designed for older people	9030	1.20%	4.72%	395
N60	Tenants in social housing flats on estates at risk of serious social problems	2828	0.37%	1.31%	351
N61	Childless tenants in social housing flats with modest social needs	10273	1.36%	4.01%	295
N63	Multicultural tenants renting flats in areas of social housing	82	0.01%	0.02%	212
N64	Diverse homesharers renting small flats in densely populated areas	29	0.00%	0.02%	600
N66	Childless, low income tenants in high rise flats	1310	0.17%	0.69%	398
O69	Vulnerable young parents needing substantial state support	7956	1.05%	2.65%	251

2.11 The above table summarises the highest risk Mosaic Types within Devon & Somerset. The highest risk type is N64 Diverse homesharers renting small flats in densely populated areas, which are 6 times more likely than average to have an accidental dwelling fire.

2.12 All of the types shown in table above are at least twice as likely as average to have an accidental dwelling fire.

3. USE OF DATA SHARING WITH PARTNER ORGANISATIONS

3.1 The Service's partner organisations hold information about some of the most vulnerable people within the community and by sharing this information it can ensure that timely interventions are carried out to support these vulnerable groups.

Case Study (Teignbridge Multi Agency Risk Analysis)

- 3.2 The South Devon & Dartmoor East (SDDE) Group and Targeting & Evaluation team, together with Devon & Cornwall Police, Teignbridge District Council (TDC) and other organisations, have developed a joint risk targeting report which uses various sources of data including the frequent caller data from the Police and Ambulance, DSFRS incident data and vandalism data from TDC.
- 3.3 The report, compiled by the Targeting & Evaluation team, identifies those premises or households which more than one agency has dealt with so that collaborative working can take place. SDDE have offered and carried out Home Safety visits for the majority of the households identified in this way.
- 3.4 The households that have been targeted in this way have invariably been found to be very high risk including one notable example where there had been a minor fire that was unreported to the Fire and Rescue Service previously. Through intervention in cases such as this, it is not difficult to see that resources targeted in this way can be very effective.

4. RISK PROFILES

- 4.1 A Community Risk Profile has been created for each of the DSFRS 12 Groups to reflect the distribution of risk within each Group Area. These contain information on where the risks groups are and how they might be engaged with, as well as signposting the reader to sources of further information and other targeting tools.
- 4.2 These profiles draw on the analysis carried out with Mosaic as well as some partner data to create a detailed snapshot of the community at a point in time. The documents are currently held on the service intranet though it is hoped to make them publically available in the near future.

5. RECOMMENDATIONS

- 5.1 It is recommended that the report be noted.

TREVOR STRATFORD
Director of Service Support

DEVON & SOMERSET FIRE & RESCUE AUTHORITY



REPORT REFERENCE NO.	CSCP/11/5
MEETING	COMMUNITY SAFETY AND CORPORATE PLANNING COMMITTEE
DATE OF MEETING	31 AUGUST 2011
SUBJECT OF REPORT	LOCAL COMMUNITY PLANS
LEAD OFFICER	Chief Fire Officer
RECOMMENDATIONS	<i>To note the report.</i>
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	The Local Community Plan was introduced as part of a new planning structure for service delivery upon the combination of Devon and Somerset Fire and Rescue Services in 2007. Since then it has improved through incremental steps to the publicly available format we have today. The calculation of activity costs have been introduced into the development of the most recent versions of the plans. The future of community planning is considered to be the increased empowerment of local communities to identify and deliver activities to reduce risk and improve safety.
RESOURCE IMPLICATIONS	None
EQUALITY IMPACT ASSESSMENT	None
APPENDICES	None
LIST OF BACKGROUND PAPERS	None.

1. BACKGROUND

- 1.1 A new planning structure to support service delivery was developed during the process of combining Devon and Somerset Fire and Rescue Services. The principle behind the new approach was that of Integrated Risk Management Planning (IRMP). IRMP seeks to provide a more flexible, locally determined risk-based approach that will improve community safety through more effective targeting of resources and more dynamic, flexible, and appropriate levels of emergency response to incidents. The provision of resources will be effectively targeted to save lives and reduce injuries.
- 1.2 The core of this planning structure is the Local Community Plan. The Local Community Plan is based on the concept of planning service delivery activity to reduce community risk. These plans introduced a new way of thinking that places the community as the central focus of the plan. Historically, planned activity has been focused on what can be achieved with the local station personnel. By focusing on the needs of the community it removes this constraint and empowers service delivery managers to direct prevention and protection activity to those areas where they are required most. This often means that Service staff providing prevention and protection activity are not from the nearest station. In practice, each Local Community Plan is unique to a specific area. The new structure was introduced on 1 April 2007.

2. DEVELOPMENT OF THE LOCAL COMMUNITY PLAN (LOCAL COMMUNITY PLAN)

- 2.1 The Local Community Plan has evolved with many improvements since its introduction. The quality of the plans has also increased to a stage where each Local Community Plan is now publicly available on the Service's website. The importance of the plans in reducing community risk and planning our activity is reflected in the corporate target of publishing the annual Local Community Plans by 1 April each year.
- 2.2 The greatest advancement in the Local Community Plan has been the introduction of calculating the budget requirements for each activity. This was a significant change in practice and has only been achieved with the patience and support of the service delivery managers who prepare the plans. To support the service delivery managers in preparing their plans, an electronic planning tool has been developed to assist with calculating the budget requirements and also available work capacity. The continued development of this planning tool and the plan template has been enabled through the temporary appointment of a Planning and Consultation Officer. This officer also provides on-site support to the service delivery managers to assist them in completing their plans.

3. FUTURE OF COMMUNITY PLANNING

- 3.1 The future of community planning is to increase the involvement of members of the public in determining what activity is required to meet the risks in their area. This Service is a national leader amongst fire and rescue services in one approach to achieve this, namely Participatory Budgeting. The Service is piloting Participatory Budgeting in four areas – Honicknowle in Plymouth, Beacon Heath in Exeter; Hele in Torquay and Minehead. These pilots will be conducted in the Autumn of 2011 and will invite community groups to bid for a small sum of money for activities they propose will reduce risks and improve community safety in their area. The intended benefit of increasing involvement is to empower communities in the planning and delivery of activities.

LEE HOWELL
Chief Fire Officer