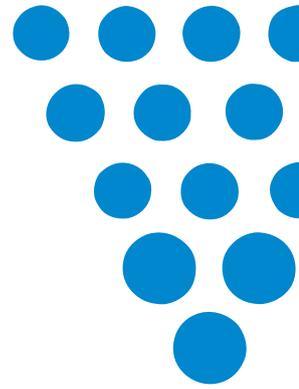




CORNWALL
FIRE & RESCUE SERVICE
A service of Cornwall Council



Working together to make Cornwall safer

Integrated Risk Management Plan
2019-2022 Consultation Document



Like all fire and rescue services we are accountable to the communities we serve and **consultation is one of the ways we provide the public, our partners and stakeholders with an opportunity** to shape our priorities and ensure we are clear in outlining our priorities and the way in which we deliver our services.

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Purpose of this document

The Government requires all fire and rescue services to produce an Integrated Risk Management Plan (IRMP) covering at least a three year time span and developed in consultation with the public, partners and key stakeholders. We are now in the third and final year of our 2016-2019 IRMP and need to develop a new one covering 2019-2022.

Like all fire and rescue services we are accountable to the communities we serve and consultation is one of the ways we provide the public, our partners and stakeholders with an opportunity to shape our priorities and ensure we are clear in outlining our priorities and the way in which we deliver our services.

This document provides background information about Cornwall Fire and Rescue Service (CFRS) to support consultation on our 2019-2022 IRMP. Feedback from the consultation will be considered in the development of the IRMP, which assesses existing and potential risks to the local community and will set out how prevention, protection and response arrangements will mitigate risks. Our 2019-2022 IRMP will be published alongside a summary of the consultation findings.

About us

Cornwall Fire and Rescue Service are a service of Cornwall Council, and alongside Community Safety, Localism and Resilience and Emergency Management make up 'Resilient Cornwall'. The IRMP focusses on CFRS's activity, but as Resilient Cornwall we link these broader areas of work through a number of separate plans; Safer Cornwall Partnership Plan, Phoenix Services Income Generation Plan and the Localism Strategy. We will make reference to the broader remit of the Resilient Cornwall service, however the core focus of this document and the IRMP is Fire and Rescue activity as outlined under the Fire and Rescue Services Act 2004.

Cornwall Fire and Rescue Service are responsible for a wide range of activities that help make Cornwall safer. We provide a response to 999 emergency calls, as well as undertaking prevention and protection work to help prevent fires in the home or business, and advise people how to stay safe on the roads. We have outlined more detail on our work in this document and ask for your views on six key areas, which will help shape the 2019-2022 IRMP.

We deliver targeted prevention activities to the people identified as most risk of being injured or dying in a fire at home, at work, or at a place they visit, or in a road traffic collision.

Our prevention and protection work aims to reduce known risk, and includes;

- **preventing fires in the home**
- **preventing fires in business premises**
- **advising people on how to stay safe on our roads**
- **providing health, safety and well-being advice and support to help people live independently**

We provide support and advice to organisations and business owners ensuring premises, such as hospitals, care homes, hotels and other businesses have effective fire safety management to protect people and property. Our preferred option is to help businesses help themselves but where fire safety management is not improved or there are significant safety concerns, we have a duty to enforce fire safety law. We also provide

help to local businesses to support a safe and vibrant night time economy.

Our response function is delivered through 31 community fire stations; two of these have operational crews working out of them 24-hours a day; five stations operate 7am-7pm (on-call staff at night) and 24 stations are crewed solely by our on-call personnel. During periods of the year when the population and potential risk increases in Newquay, we implement our Newquay 24 crewing model and staff Newquay Community Fire Station 24 hours a day. We have also introduced this model in Liskeard to support on call stations in the east of the county.

Service Headquarters is located at Tolvaddon where the Critical Control Centre is located and where the majority of the service support functions operate including workshops, our resilience and emergency management and our business and admin support teams.



Wholetime firefighters

Wholetime firefighters are those whose main job is a firefighter, so they work shifts on a full time contract to provide operational cover. They undertake all the required training as part of their wholetime hours.



On-call firefighters

On-call firefighters are trained personnel who have a job outside of the fire service, but are available to respond to an incident. They are alerted to an incident by a pager, and attend the station ready to 'turn out' in response to an incident if they are available. They are required to attend a training session known as 'drill night' once a week for two hours. The number of hours they may be available for depends on the terms of their contract and they are paid for drill nights and for attending incidents.



Our operational fire crews maintain competency across a diverse range of skills. Our multi-skilled firefighters and officers adapt their skills based on identified local and national risks and community priorities.

The national picture

Since fire and rescue moved to the Home Office, there have been many changes and reforms. The three Pillars of Reform are:

- **efficiency and collaboration – we have a statutory duty to collaborate with other emergency services in the Policing and Crime Act 2017, to include co-response, co-location, joint /national procurement**
- **accountability and transparency – including the introduction of Her Majesty’s Inspectorate of Constabularies and Fire & Rescues Services (HMICFRS)**
- **workforce reform – flexible duty systems, apprenticeships, diverse workforce, attracting and retaining staff, professional leadership, talent pipeline, service culture and staff engagement, national professional standards**

HMICFRS independently assesses the effectiveness and efficiency of police forces and fire and rescue services, providing information which allows the public to compare the performance of their fire and rescue service against others and used to drive improvements in the services they provide to the public.

The new Fire and Rescue National Framework for England published in May 2018 reinforces the Home Office programme for reform, outlining the following priorities for fire and rescue services:

- **provision of fire prevention and protection activities and response to fire and rescue incidents**
- **identify and assess full range of foreseeable fire and rescue related risks**
- **collaborate with emergency services and other national and local partners to increase efficiency and effectiveness of service**
- **be accountable to the communities for the service they provide**
- **develop and maintain a workforce that is professional, resilient, skilled, flexible and diverse**

Our budget

Like all public services we face the challenge of balancing reducing budgets and providing a good quality, value for money service to the public.

Resilient Cornwall has a budget of £21million, which is agreed by Cornwall Council at the annual Council meeting, attended by all 123 elected Members.

£11.3million service delivery

From the £21million, £11.3million is the operational part of the budget used to deliver our service and fulfill our statutory function of delivering our IRMP. This pays for the wholtime and on-call staff working at our 31 community fire stations, as well as our, Area, Group and Station Managers who have additional responsibilities. It includes our prevention, protection and road safety teams and delivery of fire and road safety messages, home fire safety checks and living safe and well visits. We recover £217,678 of the costs of these services through our Phoenix Services trading arm, which delivers a variety of training courses by experienced and qualified trainers. The budget for prevention, protection and response is broken down below.

The response budget is profiled on the basis of previous years' incidents and response activity, however due to the unpredictable nature of

response (see page 13) and an increase in some types of incidents (see page 14), demand at times may be greater than the profiled budget for that period. If this happens, we try to balance the overall budget, for example drawing on savings made elsewhere across the wider service. If we are unable to manage this in service we look at the wider Council to support us in balancing the budget.

The remaining budget is allocated to cover: support services such as engineering workshops, training and development of our operational staff, our Critical Control Centre, including CCTV monitoring. It also pays for business support activities and our community safety, emergency management and localism functions to provide the broader Resilient Cornwall services which you can find out more about here: www.cornwall.gov.uk/community-and-living/cornwall-fire-and-rescue-service-homepage/about-us/what-we-do/

There is a planned 15-year replacement programme and also a one-off capital budget of £27 million, to replace ageing vehicles with more up-to-date ones aligned to modern-day risks and maximising new technologies. For example we are replacing some of our large 'type b' fire engines with equally capable, but smaller, lighter 'light rescue pumps'. This will help give us better access to the 24% of rural roads in Cornwall which are less than 5 metres wide. We recently took delivery of a new fire boat which provides an operational emergency fire and rescue marine response to cover to the 100+ house boats in and around the Falmouth, Penryn and Helford River areas. Throughout the summer months the boat can also be called upon by other agencies to be used for high profile events across Cornwall. The capital programme also includes replacement and updating of personal safety equipment such as helmets and fire-proof jackets, trousers and gloves for example.





Prevention and protection

We review a range of risks that face our communities in Cornwall and this information plays a key role in informing our IRMP, ensuring that we focus fire, rescue and community safety activities on reducing and managing these risks.

Fires in the home

Nationally the number of fires attended by fire and rescue services has been declining over the last 15 years. In England and Wales the number of fires has fallen by 66% since a peak in 2003/04. There has also been a decline in the number of people killed in fires – down from 454 in 2003/04 to 261 in 2016/17. This is thought to be due to a number of factors including; better building and furniture regulations, a decline in chip pan use, a stronger focus by fire and rescue services on prevention activities, national campaigns to raise awareness of the dangers of fire and an increase in smoke alarm installation. Lifestyle changes are also thought to have an impact, such as a reduction of drug and alcohol use and of smoking indoors.

In Cornwall last year there were 312 fires in homes, which is a 22% increase on the previous year. Looking at the average number of fires over the last five years as well as taking into account increases in population and household figures, this shows an upward trend for 17/18 although it unclear at this stage if there are any specific reasons for the increase, or if this is simply down to the unpredictability of fires. The 17/18 figure represents an average of five accidental fires occurring in homes in Cornwall every week.

Sadly a small proportion of these fires result in loss of life or serious injury as outlined in the following table.

Accidental dwelling fires - 5 year data

	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18
No. of attended	288	267	273	256	312
No of fatalities	1	3	2	3	1
No. of serious injuries	10	3	2	1	1

Working with communities to help reduce the risk of having a fire in the home and minimising the impact of a fire remain priorities for the service.

We deliver a range of targeted fire safety information based on risk and vulnerability. For example, we know that there are a number of factors that make someone in Cornwall more at risk of dying if a fire occurs in the home, and we deliver home fire safety and living safe and well visits which are prioritised on the basis of risk. For example each of the following factors increases an individual's risk and these are assessed and scored. We prioritise those with the highest risk score. Priority factors are;

- **aged over 65**
- **living alone**
- **lone parent**
- **living with a disability**
- **hoarder**
- **hard of hearing**
- **fire setting or known alcohol/drugs related issues**

Home fire safety and living safe and well visits are delivered by our own staff and we work in collaboration with a number of partner agencies including residential social landlords, Age UK Cornwall, Alzheimer's Society and Disability Cornwall to undertake these on our behalf.

We also produce extended home fire safety messages via all agencies communications channels and social media. For example we developed a targeted campaign to the public around the use of emollient creams and we are raising awareness of the risks with health professionals. By offering education, support and information we help create safer and healthier homes for people to live in, and help to reduce the risk.

“ The number of home fire safety and living safe and well visits, has reduced in recent years from 5,092 in 2015/16 to 4,192 in 2018/19 due to a lack of appropriate available resources ”



Road traffic collisions

Road traffic collisions are also one of the highest risks our service deals with for people living, working and visiting Cornwall, with on average 31 collisions involving an injury happening each week in Cornwall. Last year, 22 people died and 224 people were seriously injured on our roads. During 2017 the fire and rescue service attended 130 road traffic collisions in which sadly someone was injured. This represents around 11% of the total injury collisions that are reported to the police.

People killed and injured in road traffic collisions - 5 year data

	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18
Fatal	23	24	8	22	22
Serious injury	178	200	186	247	224
Slight injury	1084	1085	1037	934	905

Although the service attends only a small proportion of the injury collisions that are reported to the police, we attend collisions that may not have resulted in an injury. The combined impact on our resources is therefore more significant. In 2017/18 we responded to a total of 373 road traffic collisions which is around 6% of all the incidents Cornwall Fire and Rescue Service attended in that year. Although this may not sound like much it is equivalent to around 3000 active firefighter hours, with an average of more than six hours per incident.

Based on information recorded by the police about the nature of collisions, everyone falls within our identified high risk groups we prioritise for road safety prevention work in Cornwall, these are:

- **Motorcyclists**
- **Pedal cyclists**
- **Pedestrians**
- **Casualties aged under 16**
- **Young car drivers aged 17-24**
- **Older car drivers aged 70 plus - there is an increased risk from age 80 upwards**
- **Car drivers aged 25 - 69**
- **Car passengers of all ages**
- **Other vehicles drivers and passengers of all ages**
- **Other road users of all ages**



24% of Cornwall's population are aged 65 or older and are identified as high risk road users. In line with national trends Cornwall has an increasingly ageing population as life expectancy continues to rise – between 2015 and 2025 the population aged 75-84 and 85+ is expected to increase by 47% and 36% respectively. We also have a growing younger population with 20% of the population aged under 18.

As well as high risk groups, we have also identified five high risk driving behaviours which occur in the majority of collisions in Cornwall, these are:

-  **Failed to look properly**
-  **Failed to judge other person's path or speed**
-  **Speed**
-  **Careless/reckless/in hurry**
-  **Loss of control**

As well as responding to road traffic collisions we deliver education, training and publicity through our prevention team to promote safer road use. For example we have undertaken awareness campaigns which specifically target the high risk groups, including: “Biker Think, Think Biker – Give Yourself Time to React”, Learn2Live, Driving Safely for Longer and Distractions workshops. We carry out post-activity evaluation which includes a self-assessment of the individual’s intention to change their behaviour. In 2017/18 the number of people who stated that they will change to, or will maintain, good behaviour at the end of each road safety initiative/intervention was 93.9% against a target of 75%.

We have a small, dedicated team of nine (full time equivalent) staff covering Cornwall to undertake these road safety awareness initiatives –delivering both fire and road safety awareness and

supporting our 18 wholetime watches to develop and deliver local projects aligned to the risks in their station areas.



Phoenix Services is the external training arm of CFRS that delivers driver awareness and driver coaching courses aimed at improving road safety awareness and encouraging improved driver behaviour.

There may also be opportunities to collaborate further with Devon and Cornwall Police, Cornwall Council’s highways provider – Cormac, and with our colleagues across Resilient Cornwall who have additional links with our communities.

The estimated cost of a fatal road traffic collision in Cornwall is £1.9 million, a serious collision is £215,000, and a slight casualty collision is £19,000. The human cost is of course beyond price.

Our informal engagement survey showed

30% of respondents felt road safety enforcement was very important.



Non-domestic fires

During 2017/18 in Cornwall, there were 143 fires in non-domestic premises, such as businesses and workplaces, which is higher when compared with the past five years, although thankfully there have been no deaths or serious injuries over the past three years.

We carry out a range of activities to ensure businesses and non-domestic premises such as schools and hospitals comply with fire safety legislation. Our risk based inspection programme sets out which premises will receive an audit.

Analysis of casualties from the past five years shows that sleeping risk account for majority of fatal and serious casualties, and our inspection programme prioritises these premises based on the risk they present to the public. We have developed our inspection programme prioritising the following premises types for a fire safety audit visit from our inspection officers:

- **Hospitals**
- **Residential care homes**
- **Hotels and holiday accommodation**

Each year we review our data in line with national guidance and local knowledge to ensure we are focussing our efforts on the premises types which present the greatest risk to the public. Based on the last five years, the highest number of non-domestic fires occur in the following premise types:

- **Retail**
- **Food and drink**
- **Permanent agriculture**
- **Hospitals and medical care**
- **Hotel/ motel premises types**
- **Industrial manufacturing**
- **Education**
- **Residential care**

Our officers and firefighters carry out visits to schools and businesses across Cornwall to highlight fire safety regulations and provide advice in making these premises safer. In the last three years we have carried out 8,010 audits, activities and operational fire safety visits.



Response

The information in the following sections will provide useful background details to help you respond the questions in the separate questionnaire.

We provide an emergency response service 24 hours a days, 7 days a week, 365 days a year, which serves a population of 561,000, of which approximately 60% live in rural settlements of less than 3,000 people. This presents particular challenges around access to services and rural isolation.

Context and background relating to question 1 in the separate questionnaire.

Our Fire and Rescue Service is delivered through 31 community fire stations; two of which are operated by wholtime crews 24 hours-a day, five are operated by wholtime crews from 7am to 7pm (with on-call cover at night) and 24 crewed solely by on-call firefighters.

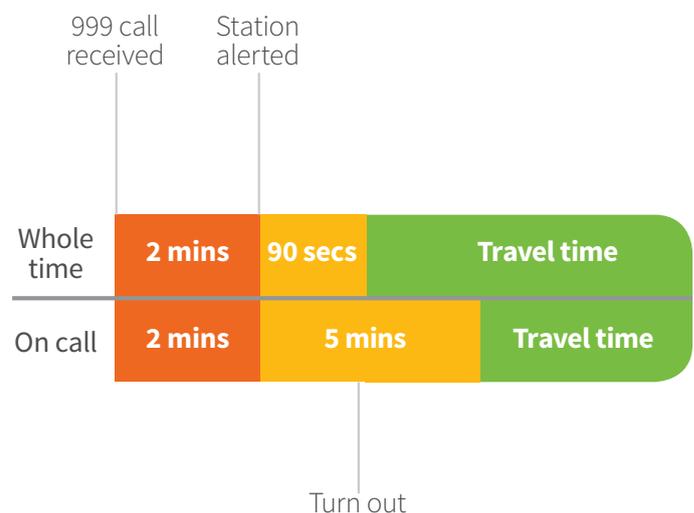
When we receive a 999 call the appliance closest to the incident is immediately mobilised to respond. We operate a safe systems of working utilising a minimum crew of five firefighters. We have made this decision based on our unique geography, travel distances and risk, to ensure we use our resources as efficiently and effectively as we can.

Operational performance, including station availability and response, is key to our successful delivery. We strive to have all the information we need from the caller within two minutes of receiving the call to allow us to alert and mobilise the appropriate response. Once alerted an appliance with a crew of five is expected to leave the station within 90 seconds for a wholtime station or 5 minutes for an on-call station.

Our aim is to reach any incident in the quickest time possible to save life and reduce injury and harm to people or limit damage to property and buildings. We have electronically mapped the distance we can expect to travel in 10 minutes from our 31 community fire stations (including call handling and mobilisation) and set a performance target to reach 100% of incidents within these boundaries, within this time.

In 2017/18 we reached 73% of incidents within our

Collective time (10 minutes)



defined boundaries, which is lower than our target of 100%. Any part of the process shown below can be the cause of delays; for example it may take longer than two minutes to understand the nature of the incident and the response required, or it may take longer for the crews to turn out. Journey time is also subject to variables, such as time of day, season, road works, weather and location of incident – for example rush hour, school or holiday traffic, the road type and accessibility of the location. For more isolated and rural incidents the journey time can also be extended, due to the distance travelled and the rural nature of our roads.



Seasonality and unpredictability

Context and background relating to question 2 in the separate questionnaire.

Not only can seasonality affect our response times, it has an impact on the risks we need to consider. Cornwall's risk profile increases in the summer months when the population rises significantly due to the number of people visiting and staying in Cornwall. This is especially true in Newquay, where it is estimated the population increases 4-fold at the height of the season. For example we have more people staying in hotels and holiday accommodation as well as visiting retail and food and drink premises in the town centre and surrounding areas, as well as gathered at large events, such as Boardmasters. The increased risk profile is the case in many of our towns and villages popular with holiday makers during this time.

Newquay Community Fire Station is one of our 'day-crewed' stations, and is usually staffed from 7am – 7pm. Between June and September we increase station cover to 24 hours, to mitigate the increased risks associated with the tourism industry. This additional cover is provided by on-call firefighters who work a wholetime contract which enables us to increase the operational hours in this way. Using on-call staff to bolster the operational capacity as well as deliver fire and road safety awareness, comes with an associated additional cost. To date we have not looked at this approach to manage the increase in population in areas outside of Newquay. To do this across Cornwall would require using some of our resources to undertake a specific project assessing the impact.

Flooding and water rescue

Context and background relating to question 3 in the separate questionnaire.

Response is an unpredictable activity and requires significant resources such as people, vehicles and equipment. Last year the service attended 6,204 incidents which is 20% higher than the previous year and the highest number of incidents attended over the past five years. This figure incorporates all types of incidents not covered in this document, such as gorse fires, fires on farm land or machinery, rescuing trapped or injured people or animals, incidents involving chemical spills or other hazardous materials and responding to automatic fire alarms.

We have seen an increase in certain types of incident and also how long we spend at them as they have become more protracted. For example in December 2017, a large deployment of on-call firefighters assisted in fully extinguishing a large scale fire at a privately owned holiday and leisure facility near Summercourt. A total of 23 wholetime, 108 on-call firefighters and 14 officers responded which ensured fatalities and serious injury were prevented.

During 2017/18 we have seen a higher number of flooding and water rescue incidents than in the previous four years.

Flooding and water rescue - 5 year data

	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18
Flooding	204	56	117	88	124
Rescue or evacuation from water	15	3	13	8	15

During the month of July 2017 the service responded to flash flooding in the rural coastal village of Coverack, which posed a substantial risk to life. The immediate response and recovery activity involved 64 wholetime and 47 on-call firefighters as well as six officers. A total of 200 person hours were spent in active attendance by CFRS, whilst other resources across Resilient Cornwall provided both on-scene and after the event support. We know that flooding incidents can be volatile and although last year's increase is not statistically significant, we must continue to be equipped and prepared to respond to them effectively.

Outside of the emergency response we provide, there is a lot that communities can do to help themselves: by developing plans which outline how they might protect properties and people from the effects of a flood. For example identifying which properties may be most at risk, planning how to acquire and fill sandbags or other flood defence equipment; identifying which members of their community may be most vulnerable such as the elderly or people with limited mobility, who may require assistance should their property become flooded, as well as who might be best placed within the community to provide that assistance. In the event of an emergency this could mean communities draw less on fire and rescue resources for activities that are not an immediate threat to life.

Blue light collaboration

Context and background relating to question 4 in the separate questionnaire.

We have a statutory duty to collaborate with other emergency services (see national picture section

on page 6) and we do this in a number of ways. In 2015 we became the first fire and rescue service in the UK to design and build a tri-service building which provides accommodation for our fire and rescue service, operating alongside colleagues from South West Ambulance Service Foundation Trust and Devon and Cornwall Police.

Shared property

We have an ongoing programme of work to explore and develop opportunities to share some of our community fire stations with police and ambulance colleagues. For example Truro was remodelled to accommodate colleagues from the ambulance service and St Columb now houses police officers alongside our fire and rescue staff. We are looking at other options to share facilities including our engineering workshops at Tolvaddon, which could in the future maintain police and ambulance vehicles, as well as our own.

Property sharing could also be expanded to include other public sector partners, or to the voluntary and community sector. For example we could reconfigure our community fire stations to provide facilities for other public sector bodies; town and parish councils, coastguard, local health services for example. Or have a place for local Scout groups to meet or where fitness classes, craft or educational meetings could take place.

There are benefits in sharing facilities: better collaborative working, improved relationships between services and better links across the community. A facility and location at the heart of the community suitable for multiple blue light services as well as for other public sector and community groups is advantageous. An additional benefit is of course, the savings generated by sharing accommodation costs. Collaboration and efficiency is one of the priorities for fire and rescues services under the new National



Framework (see national picture section on page 6) although how this is managed locally is at the discretion of the individual services.

While these options could provide community and emergency services facilities there are some challenges associated with sharing locations. For example working to a range of shared premises is resource intensive and complex. Shared usage can also provide challenges with the different service users expectations and needs being different and provide specific and unique challenges.

Shared roles and expertise

In November 2014 we introduced the UK's first Tri Service Support Officer (TSSO) role in partnership with Devon and Cornwall Police (DCP) and South West Ambulance Service Foundation Trust (SWASFT) in Hayle. Last year we recruited and trained two further TSSOs for Liskeard and Bude

and are in the process of recruiting a further seven to support other communities in Cornwall. The TSSOs have some police powers as well as being a co-responder for the ambulance service, an anti-social behaviour case worker and an on-call fire fighter. All TSSOs have received comprehensive training from all three emergency services.

On-call firefighters from six community stations serving the communities of St. Keverne, St. Ives, Mullion, St. Mawes, Helston and Polruan also act as co-responders assisting the local community and SWASFT by providing prompt medical treatment to people living in isolated areas. They do this using CFRS vehicles to respond to the incident scene and provide enhanced medical care until the arrival of an ambulance. Regular enhanced training ensures maintenance of skills, which is confirmed by assessment from SWASFT Paramedics. The TSSOs provide a co-response as part of their role.

During 2015/16 we ran a pilot ‘first responder’ project at Penzance Community Fire Station; this involves us providing a first responder on behalf of SWASFT for life saving emergencies, for example cardiac arrests. This was undertaken to provide support for the ambulance service to manage the increased number of calls they receive as well as make medical response available in more rural and isolated locations that may not be close to an ambulance station, hospital or emergency medical facility. The service is provided by our wholetime watches and has been expanded following the pilot to include stations in Falmouth, Truro, Newquay, Bodmin and St Austell. It is a voluntary pilot as nationally emergency medical response trials are in negotiation with representative bodies, and we are evaluating our scheme to identify best practice in this area.



Medical incident response

Context and background relating to question 5 in the separate questionnaire.

Medical incident response - 5 year data

	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18
Medical incident response	636	631	967	868	1515

Demand for SWASFT is on the increase and our firefighters can provide an immediate lifesaving response to support people in rural locations. There are challenges in the approach one of which is acquiring and maintaining the skills required, our resources can be tied up in responding to such incidents. However we have a positive track record in saving lives in rural areas.

Although the data shows that the number we are responding to is increasing, this is still a small proportion of the overall number of incidents

we attend each year. There are both benefits and challenges with this approach. We are about saving lives and there is a clear alignment between the fire and rescue and ambulance services in this regard. It also has the potential to make the job more interesting and rewarding for our staff who have a great passion about and for their community. Recipients of the service will receive a lifesaving response, however they will not receive treatment from a fully trained paramedic until an ambulance arrives.



Procurement

Context and background relating to question 6 in the separate questionnaire.

Procurement, or the purchasing of goods or services through a careful process of assessment and selection, is a key factor in delivering our capital investment programme (see budget section on page 7). As a service of Cornwall Council we procure from suppliers who have met the Council's framework of checks, for example that they meet certain criteria for how they look after their staff, or meet certain ethical sourcing or environmental standards.

We are one of 45 fire and rescue services across England which have historically each used a different set of criteria (framework) when purchasing goods. This means the type of vehicle, helmet, jacket or gloves for example, used in those services may be slightly different depending on which product and supplier they selected when it was procured. For example in 2016 we paid £155.34 for a fire helmet, while Devon and

Somerset Fire and Rescue Service paid £139.00 for an equivalent helmet. Similarly we bought leather firefighting boots at a cost of £74.95 each, whereas Cumbria Fire and Rescue paid £131.53. These products may vary slightly but will all meet the rigorous standards required to undertake fire and rescue activities, as they will have been thoroughly tested as part of the procurement process each fire service will have undertaken.

In a bid to find a more efficient approach to procurement across fire services a national framework was introduced which seeks to standardise the procurement of goods and services, saving fire and rescue services time seeking, testing and acquiring these individually. It also seeks to harmonise the costs, so that all fire services pay a similar price and purchase similar products from approved suppliers. The advantage of this would be a quicker and potentially more cost effective procurement process as one fire service would test a product on behalf of all 45 services, although this would mean services would not necessarily be able to choose the exact product they wanted.

Next steps

Your views will help shape your Fire Service's activities for the next three years and inform development of the IRMP, which assesses existing and potential risks to the local community and will set out how prevention, protection and response arrangements will mitigate risks.



Thank you for taking the time to read this consultation document. A separate questionnaire is available on our website at

www.cornwall.gov.uk/IRMP

or in hard copy via email

consultation@fire.cornwall.gov.uk,

if you have not received one with this document. It contains eight short questions and should take no longer than 10-15 minutes to complete. Please complete the questionnaire and return any hard copies to the address outlined on the questionnaire.

Following your feedback we will draft the plan and ask Members of the Council's Neighbourhoods Overview and Scrutiny Committee to scrutinise our plan and provide us with any comments and feedback. We will take these on board and draft our Fire, Rescue and Community Safety Service Integrated Risk Management Plan 2019-2022. This

will be presented to Members of the Council's Cabinet for sign off and published alongside a summary of **the consultation findings by 1 April 2019**.

We thank you for your time and ongoing support of your fire and rescue service.

How we will capture and analyse the results?

All responses will be captured and recorded via our survey system Netigate.

Responses and comments will be grouped to identify common themes and these will then be used to help shape our priorities and three year IRMP.

Contact us

For advice and guidance please email us on:

consultation@fire.cornwall.gov.uk

Or phone us at:

0300 1234 232

If you would like this information in another format or language please contact:

Cornwall Council, County Hall,
Treyew Road, Truro, TR1 3AY

✉ **comments@cornwall.gov.uk**

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