

Coniston Fire Station
Risk Based Evidence Profile 2018
Risk Review



**Prepared by Cumbria County Council
Performance and Intelligence Team**

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Introduction

This document forms part of the Risk-Based Evidence Profile 2018 (RBEP 2018). The RBEP 2018 is comprised of a 'core' document profiling risk and demand across the county, and 38 individual station profiles (of which this is one).

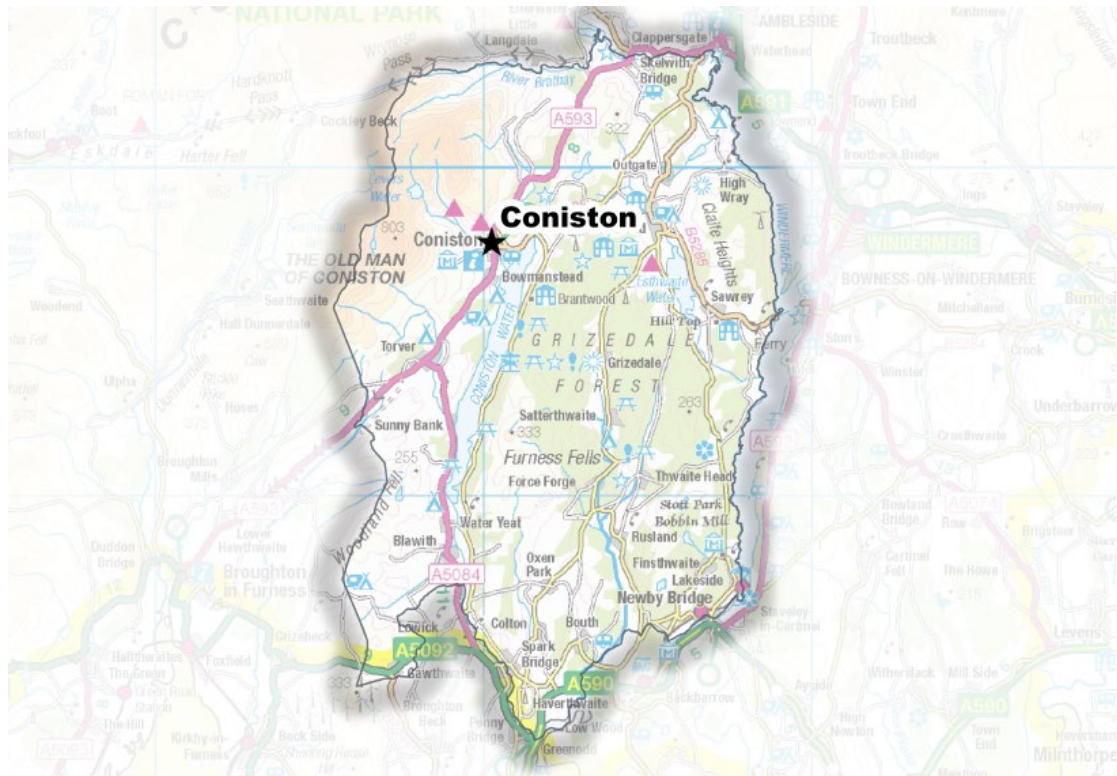
The RBEP 2018 is developed to support the Integrated Risk Management Plan (IRMP) 2019-23. The purpose of the IRMP 19-23 is to identify and assess fire and rescue related risks for the next four years, and set out what the service is going to do to address them.

Each station profile details the station area and its available resources, alongside the demand and risk for that station. Prevention and protection activities are also provided to evaluate the scope of mitigating actions that have been taken to address high priority risks.

Horizon scanning is conducted to identify any significant infrastructure, economic and housing developments which need to be taken into account for future service provision.

Station Area and Resources

The fire station is situated in Coniston. A map of the 'station area'¹ is shown below. The station in 17/18 was crewed by 7 firefighters working the On-call duty system.



Station Area	3,000 population
Crewing Type	On-call
Fire Engines	1 fire engine

The following table indicates the travel distance in miles from Coniston Fire Station to the next nearest three fire stations.

Station Name	Distance by Road (MILES)
Ambleside	8 miles
Broughton	9 miles
Windermere	12.5 miles

¹ This is a nominal area which distributes the county across its 38 stations for the purposes of management and performance benchmarking.

Fire Engine Availability

During 2017/18 the Coniston On-call fire engine had been off duty for 23.68% of the time.

C43P1	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18
Total Availability	82.47%	66.45%	76.32%
Mon - Fri (08:00 - 18:00)	79.37%	47.06%	63.13%
Mon - Thurs (18:00 - 08:00)	92.98%	86.00%	91.77%
Fri - Mon (18:00 - 08:00)	75.40%	64.51%	73.04%

Station Fire Engine Response Times

Coniston fire engine has been called to the following number of incidents over the last three years with the associated response times. Some of the incidents attended may have been in neighbouring station areas.

Between 2015/16 and 2017/18 the Coniston On-call fire engine (C43P1) had the following response times below

C43P1	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18
Average crew turnout time (time it takes the crew to respond to the station)	3 mins 57 secs	3 mins 51 secs	4 mins 59 secs
Average response time (time it takes the crew to arrive at the incident from the station)	19 mins 10 secs	16 mins 54 secs	11 mins 38 secs
Number of incidents attended by fire engine C43P1	32	18	19

Station Area Response Priorities

A 3 year profile of demand within the station area, with associated number of fatalities and seriously injured casualties, is detailed in the table below.

Table 1: Prevention, Protection and Response Priorities: Coniston

Fire, Rescue and Road Safety Priorities 2018/19	Incidents			Fatalities				Seriously Injured Casualties				PRIORITY	2017/18 compared to 3yr average ³
	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	Average per 100 incidents	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	Average per 100 incidents		
All incidents	39	27	29	-	-	-	0.0	3	1	3	7.4	n/a	↓
Injury Road Traffic Collisions ¹	1	2	1	-	-	-	0.0	3	1	1	125.0	Very High	↓
Primary Fires ²	8	5	3	-	-	-	0.0	-	-	-	0.0	Very High	↓
Flooding and water incidents	5	1	2	-	-	-	0.0	-	-	-	0.0	High	↓
Gas incl Carbon Monoxide	2	1	-	-	-	-	0.0	-	-	-	0.0	Medium	↓
Automatic Fire Alarms	14	10	14	-	-	-	0.0	-	-	-	0.0	Standard	↑
Wildfires ⁴	-	-	1	-	-	-	0.0	-	-	-	0.0	Standard	↔
Animal Assistance Incidents	1	-	-	-	-	-	0.0	-	-	-	0.0	Standard	↓

↔ = No Difference +/-5% ↑ = Higher ↓ = Lower

¹Injury Road Traffic Collisions include RTCs attended by CFRS where there was a fatality or a rescue with injury

²Primary fires include all fires in buildings, vehicles and outdoor structures or any fire involving casualties, rescues or fires attended by five or more appliances

³Increase or decrease if greater than 5% of three year average

⁴Wildfire is defined as any uncontrolled vegetation fire which requires a decision, or action, regarding suppression, plus any one of the following criteria (i) involves a geographical area of greater than 1 hectare (ii) has a sustained flame length of 1.m (iii) requires a committed resource of 4 or more appliances (iv) requires resources to be committed for over 6 hours (v) presents a serious threat to life, environment, property and infrastructure

Primary Fire Response Profile

Incident and Risk Profile

In 2017/18, there were 29 incidents within Coniston Station area with 3 fatalities. This included 1 Injury RTC, 3 primary fires and 2 flooding and water incidents.

CFRS Risk Profile identifies the levels of risk within an area (Lower Super Output Area²) of incident types occurring – this is based on the likelihood of an incident occurring and also on the likelihood of that incident being of a life-threatening or serious nature. Full details of the risk model calculations used are in Appendix B of RBEP 2018.

The fire risk model shows decreasing fire risk for Coniston Fire Station with no high level risk LSOAs, and overall risk score decreasing from 58 in 2014/15 to 56 in 2018/19, a decrease of 3%.

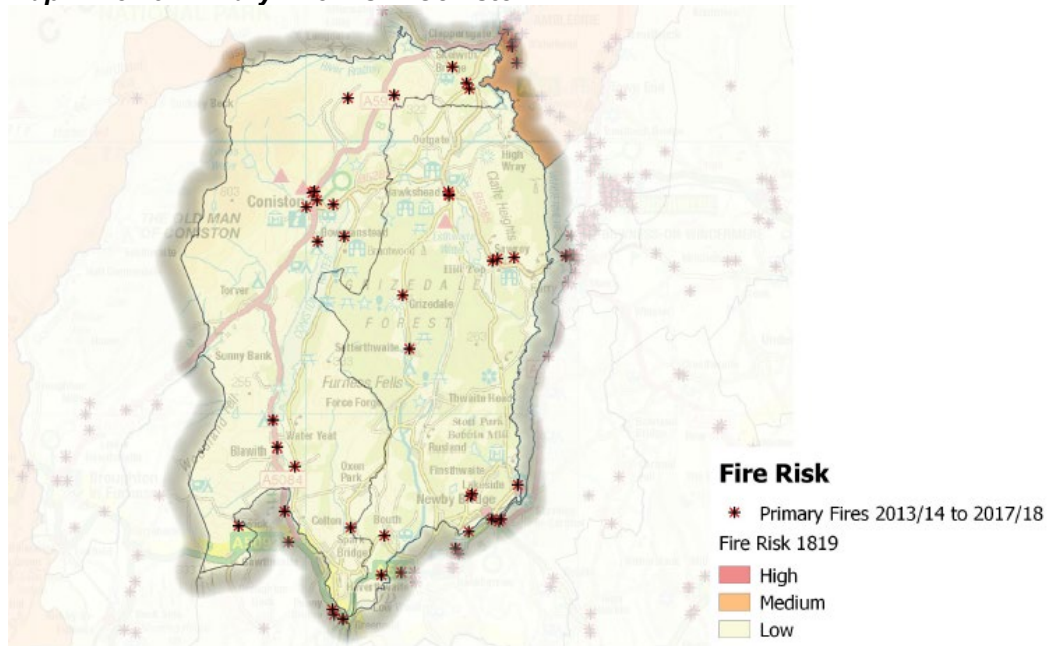
Table 2: 18/19 Primary Fire Risk – Coniston

Coniston Risk Profile		Incidents 2009/10 - 13/14		Incidents 2010/11 - 14/15		Incidents 2011/12 - 15/16		Incidents 2012/13 - 16/17		Incidents 2013/14 - 17/18	
		2014/15 Risk		2015/16 Risk		2016/17 Risk		2017/18 Risk		2018/19 Risk	
Score	Risk Grade	Risk Score	No of LSOAs	Risk Score	No of LSOAs	Risk Score	No of LSOAs	Risk Score	No of LSOAs	Risk Score	No of LSOAs
>=76	High	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
35- 75	Medium	38	1	36	1	38	1	0	0	0	0
<=34	Low	20	1	28	1	28	1	58	2	56	2
TOTAL		58	2	64	2	66	2	58	2	56	2

The map of Fire Risk below shows levels of Fire Risk by LSOA, with the last 5 years of primary fire incidents clustering within Coniston town centre.

² Lower Super Output Areas are geographic areas created by the [Office for National Statistics](https://www.ons.gov.uk/methods/geography/other-geographies/lsoas) to support statistical analysis at a more detailed geographical level . Each LSOA is designed to have similar population sizes of up to 1,200 households.

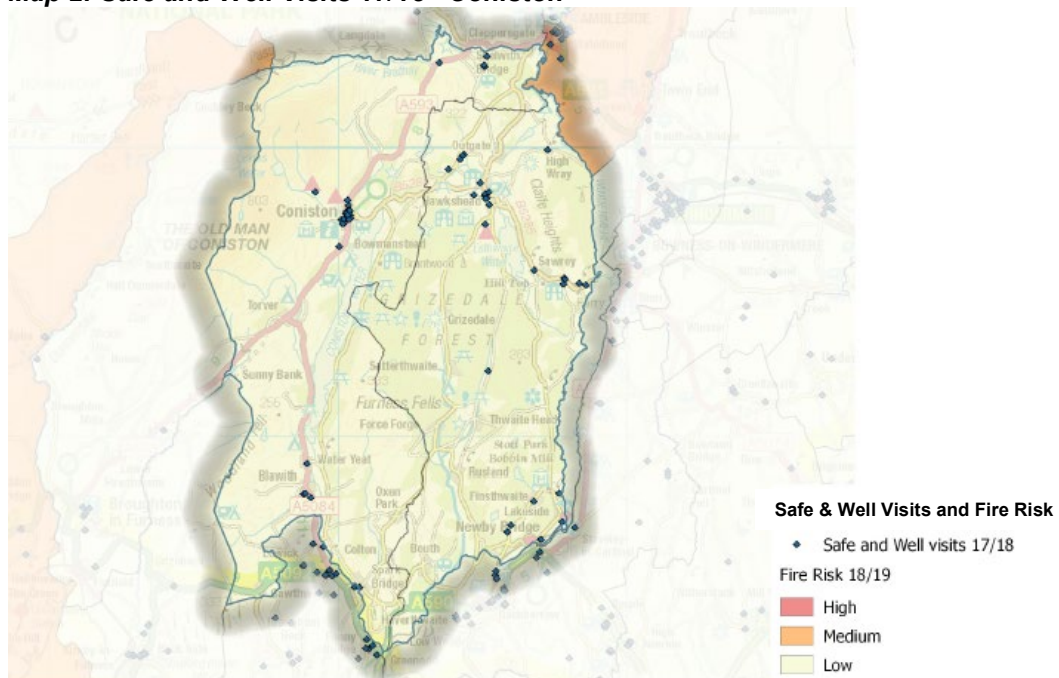
Map 1: 18/19 Primary Fire Risk –Coniston



Prevention and Protection Activity

In April 2017 CFRS implemented their new Safe and Well visits. These are targeted at individual households that are high risk, rather than areas of high risk as previously targeted in the Home Safety Visits. In 2017/18 CFRS conducted 10,432 Safe and Well visits across Cumbria.

Map 2: Safe and Well Visits 17/18 –Coniston



Injury Road Traffic Collision Response Profile

Incident and Risk Profile

The Injury RTC risk modelling shows an increasing rate of risk for Coniston Fire Station area. There is one LSOA that is high risk in 2018/19. The overall risk score decreases from 164 in 2014/15 to 180 in 2018/19 – an increase of 25%

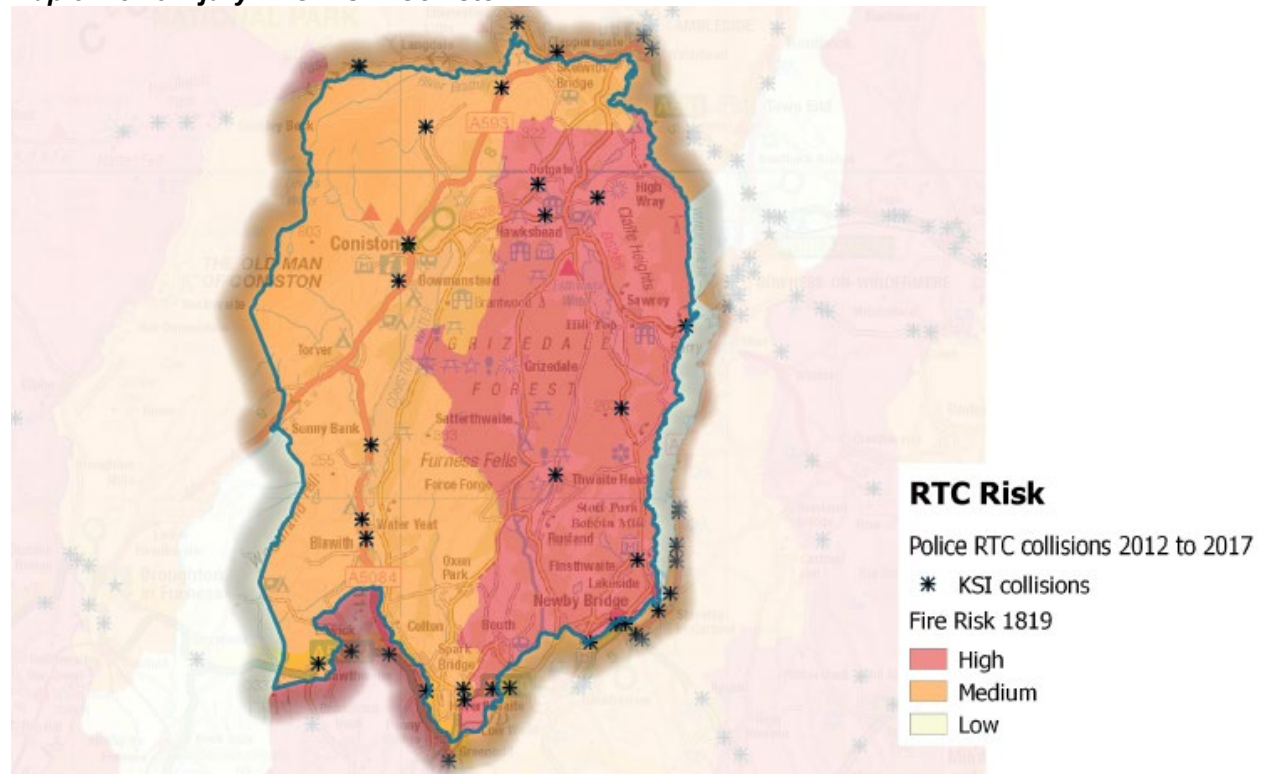
Table 3: 18/19 Injury RTC Risk – Coniston

Coniston Risk Profile		Incidents 2009/10 - 13/14		Incidents 2010/11 - 14/15		Incidents 2011/12 - 15/16		Incidents 2012/13 - 16/17		Incidents 2013/14 - 17/18	
		2014/15 Risk		2015/16 Risk		2016/17 Risk		2017/18 Risk		2018/19 Risk	
Score	Risk Grade	Risk Score	No of LSOA	Risk Score	No of LSOAs	Risk Score	No of LSOAs	Risk Score	No of LSOAs	Risk Score	No of LSOAs
100	High	100	1	100	1	200	2	100	1	100	1
24-100	Med	64	1	80	1	0	0	80	1	80	1
<=24	Low	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL		164	2	180	2	200	2	180	321	180	2

Datasources: Cumbria Constabulary RTC Data, FireCore Incident data

The map below shows the risk levels by LSOA for Cumbria, overlaid with Killed/ Seriously Injured (KSI) incidents between 2012 and 2017.

Map 3: 18/19 Injury RTC Risk –Coniston



Prevention and Protection

CFRS provide Road Awareness Training (RAT) sessions targeted at drivers aged 18 to 25 years, as these are at highest risk of being involved in a collision. We also currently provide RAT sessions targeted at those aged 55 years and older.

In South Lakeland District, 10 RAT sessions were provided throughout 2017/18 to a total of 507 attendees.

Table 4: Number of RAT sessions 2017/18 by District

Road Traffic Awareness Training Sessions completed 2017/18		
District	Number of RATs	Number attended
Allerdale	27	305
Barrow-in-Furness	7	257
Carlisle	24	629
Copeland	11	329
Eden	3	120
South Lakeland	10	507
Cumbria	82	2,147

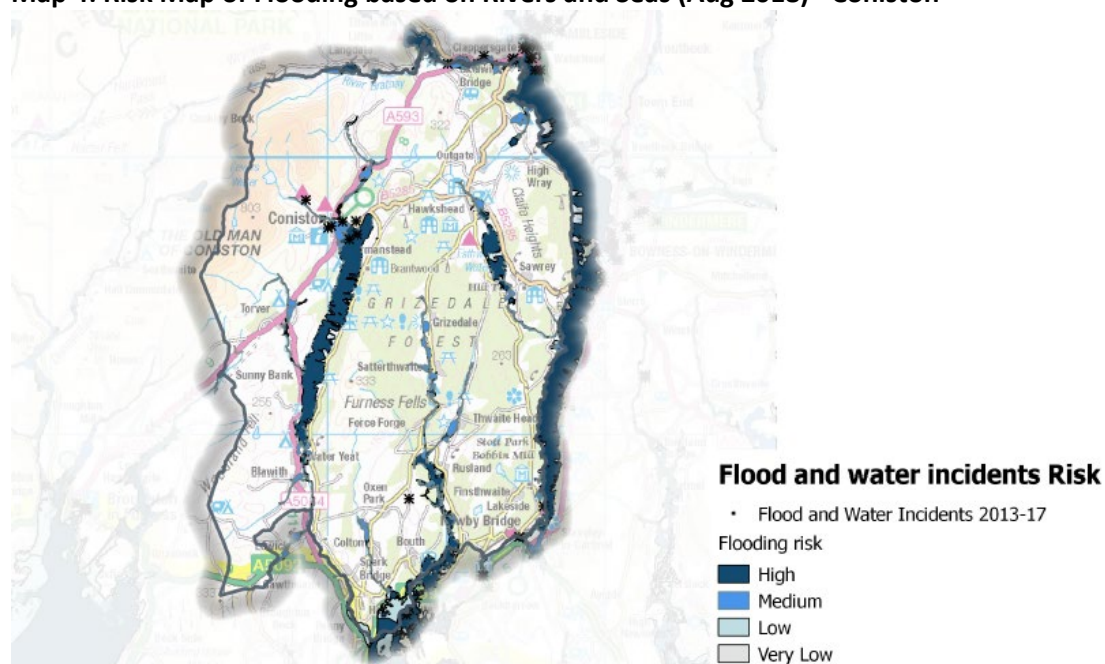
Datasource: CFRMIS

Flooding and Water Rescue - Response Profile

Incident and Risk Profile

Flood Risk is taken from the Environment Agency's Risk of Flooding from Rivers and Seas (Aug 2018). The risk of flooding is categorised into high, medium, low and very low areas. Incidents responded to by CFRS between 2013 and 2017 are overlaid on the risk areas.

Map 4: Risk Map of Flooding based on Rivers and Seas (Aug 2018) - Coniston



Prevention and Protection Activity

The [Environment Agency's Cumbria Flood Action Plan](#) (1 June 2016) details 65 areas of action for implementation across Cumbria, Eden, Derwent and Kent and Leven Catchment areas. These proposed actions fall into five key themes

- Strengthening Defences
- Upstream Management
- Maintenance
- Resilience
- Water Level Management Boards

Full details of the Cumbria 2015 Flood Events are available in the [Flood Impact Assessment](#) Dec 2015.

Other Risk information

The village of Coniston is situated in the south of the Lake District National Park, nestling among the mountains at the head of Coniston Water. The population of the village and surrounding area is approximately 3,500 people. The population quadruples during the holiday season resulting in an increased sleeping risk.

The station provides fire cover to most of High Furness, a large remote rural area of approximately 20,000 hectares, including the picturesque conservation village of Hawkshead. The station area is bounded by high fells to the north and west, Windermere to the east and the agricultural land of the Rusland and Crake valleys to the south.

The risks are mainly residential; however there are a large number of hotels, guest houses, hostels, outward bound centres and other types of holiday accommodation throughout the area. Other industries include tourism, hill farming and forestry. Grizedale Forest covers a large part of the station area. There are two historic houses of national significance in the station area, Brantwood, the home of the Victorian philosopher and artist John Ruskin, and Hill Top, the home of the famous children's book writer Beatrix Potter.

The station attends a range of incidents from chimney fires to the rescue of large animals, farm fires, fell and forest fires. There are no trunk roads in the station area however there are a number of road traffic collisions every year on the congested, narrow, twisting roads around the lakes.

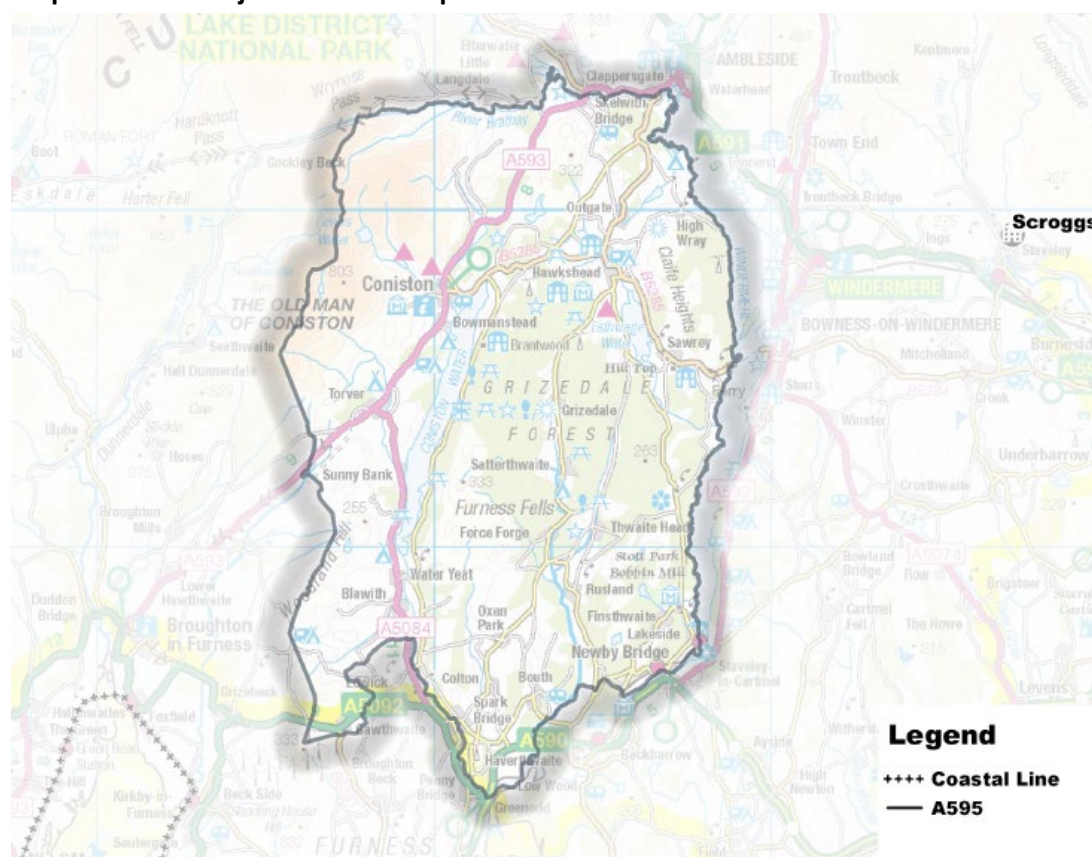
Coniston	Risk in station area
Heritage	<p>Grade I listed:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Church of St Michael and All Saints, Hawkshead <p>Grade II* listed:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Cragg, Cragg Cottage and Barn, • Friends' Meeting House • Hill Top, B5285 (South Side), Neat Sawrey • Nibthwaite Mill, Nibthwaite, Colton • Slater's Bridge, Little Langdale • Brantwood, Coniston (including Lodge And Former Stable; Former Coach-House & Stable) • Coniston Hall, Hawes Bank, Coniston • Hawkshead Grammar School, Main Street, Hawkshead • • Anne Tyson's Cottage (Formerly listed as Wordsworth Lodge), Hawkshead • Hawkshead Old Hall (Formerly listed as Hawkshead Hall), Hawkshead • Hawkshead Courthouse (Formerly listed as Gatehouse at Hawkshead Hall), Hawkshead • The Bield, Barn Adjacent to the Bield, Little Langdale • Graythwaite Old Hall (Low Graythwaite Hall), Graythwaite • Hoathwaite Farmhouse and Outbuildings, Coniston
Environment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 12 site of Specific Scientific Interest

Coniston	Risk in station area
Site Specific Risks	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Centre for Ecology & Hydrology
Rurality	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• According to the DEFRA Urban/Rural classifications the 2 LSOAs that makes up Coniston are 'Village & Hamlet'

Horizon Scanning

Risk and demand are constantly evolving across the county, and as such necessitate an evolving service to optimise efficiency and effectiveness. In the short to long-term a range of infrastructure and economic projects are anticipated across the county. Those that are planned within the Coniston Fire Station area are shown below.

Map 5: Future Projects and Developments within Coniston Fire Station Area



Currently there are no large infrastructure or economic projects planned within the Coniston station area, however the neighbouring station area, Broughton, has:

- Cumbrian Coastal Railway Enhancements – Improvements to the railway to increase capacity, usage and resilience of the line through the area.

Based on these economic and housing projects, South Lakeland district's population is expected to remain relatively stable with projections of growth between 0% and +4% by 2023, which would lead to primary fires staying the same or increasing by 5. This would have no projected impact on fire casualty rates by 2023.