

Cockermouth Fire Station
Risk Based Evidence Profile 2018
Risk Review



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

September 2018

Contents

Introduction	3
Station Area and Resources.....	4
Fire Engine Availability	5
Station Fire Engine Response Times.....	5
Station Area Response Priorities.....	6
Primary Fire Response Profile.....	7
Incident and Risk Profile	7
Prevention and Protection Activity	8
Injury Road Traffic Collision Response Profile.....	9
Incident and Risk Profile	9
Prevention and Protection.....	10
Flooding and Water Rescue - Response Profile	11
Incident and Risk Profile	11
Prevention and Protection Activity	11
Other Risk information.....	12
Horizon Scanning.....	14

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 Cockermouth. A map of the 'station area'¹ is shown below. The station in 17/18 was crewed by 9 firefighters working the On-call duty system.



Station Area	15,800 population
Crewing Type	On-call
Fire Engines	1 fire engine and 1 Welfare Unit

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

Station Name	Distance by Road (MILES)
Workington	9 miles
Maryport	7 miles
Aspatia	9 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 Cockermonth On-call fire engine had been off duty for 10.37% of the time.

C04P1	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18
Total Availability	92.43%	90.18%	89.63%
Mon - Fri (08:00 - 18:00)	92.37%	89.65%	92.32%
Mon - Thurs (18:00 - 08:00)	98.38%	97.81%	96.61%
Fri - Mon (18:00 - 08:00)	87.09%	83.76%	81.22%

Station Fire Engine Response Times

Cockermonth 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 Cockermonth On-call fire engine (C04P1) had the following response times below

C04P1	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18
Average crew turnout time (time it takes the crew to respond to the station)	3 mins 29 secs	4 mins 41 secs	4 mins 53 secs
Average response time (time it takes the crew to arrive at the incident from the station)	4 mins 52 secs	7 mins 15 secs	6 mins 32 secs
Number of incidents attended by fire engine	112	89	89

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: Cockermouth

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	106	86	82	-	2	1	1.1	5	4	1	3.6	n/a	↓
Injury Road Traffic Collisions ¹	5	7	6	-	1	1	11.1	1	-	1	55.6	Very High	↔
Primary Fires ²	20	11	9	-	-	-	0.0	-	-	-	0.0	Very High	↓
Flooding and water incidents	18	5	3	-	1	-	3.8	-	-	-	0.0	High	↓
Gas incl Carbon Monoxide	1	1	-	-	-	-	0.0	-	-	-	0.0	Medium	↓
Automatic Fire Alarms	40	42	40	-	-	-	0.0	-	-	-	0.0	Standard	↓
Wildfires ⁴	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.0	-	-	-	0.0	Standard	↓
Animal Assistance Incidents	-	-	-	-	-	-	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 82 incidents within Cockermouth Fire Station area with 1 fatality as a result of a road traffic collision. This included 6 Injury RTCs, 9 primary fires and 3 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 Cockermouth Fire Station with no high level risk LSOAs, and overall risk score decreasing from 242 in 2014/15 to 208 in 2018/19, a decrease of 14%.

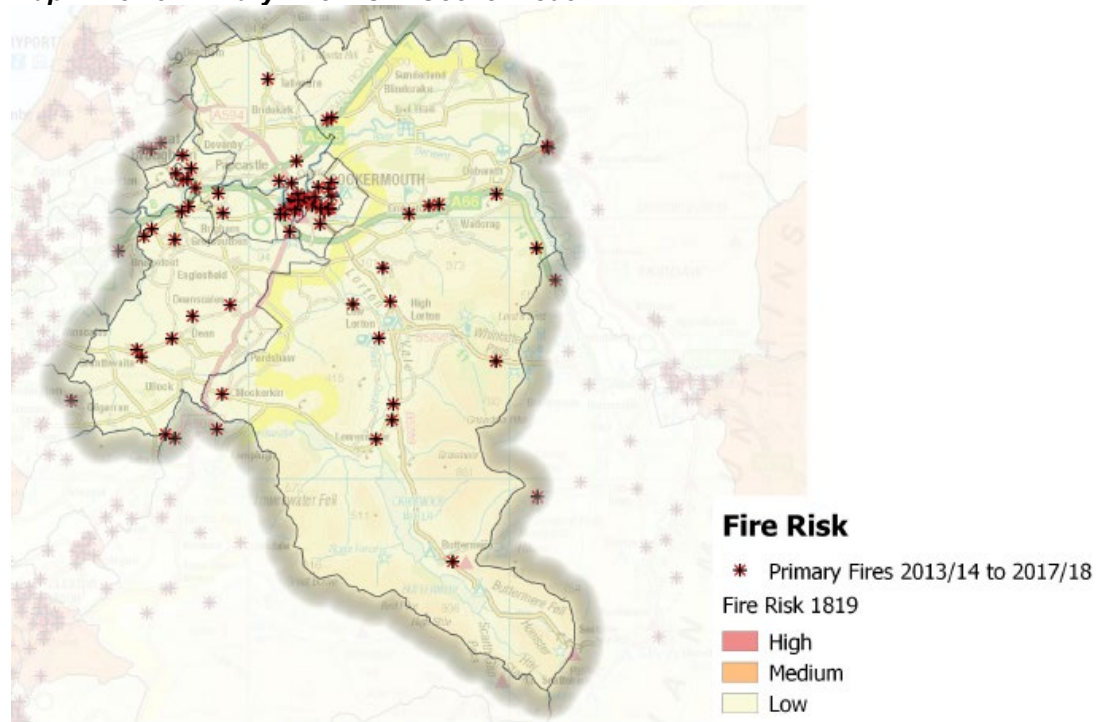
Table 2: 18/19 Primary Fire Risk – Cockermouth

Cockermouth 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	48	1	44	1	44	1	0	0	0	0
<=34	Low	194	9	184	9	186	9	214	10	208	10
TOTAL		242	10	228	10	230	10	214	10	208	10

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

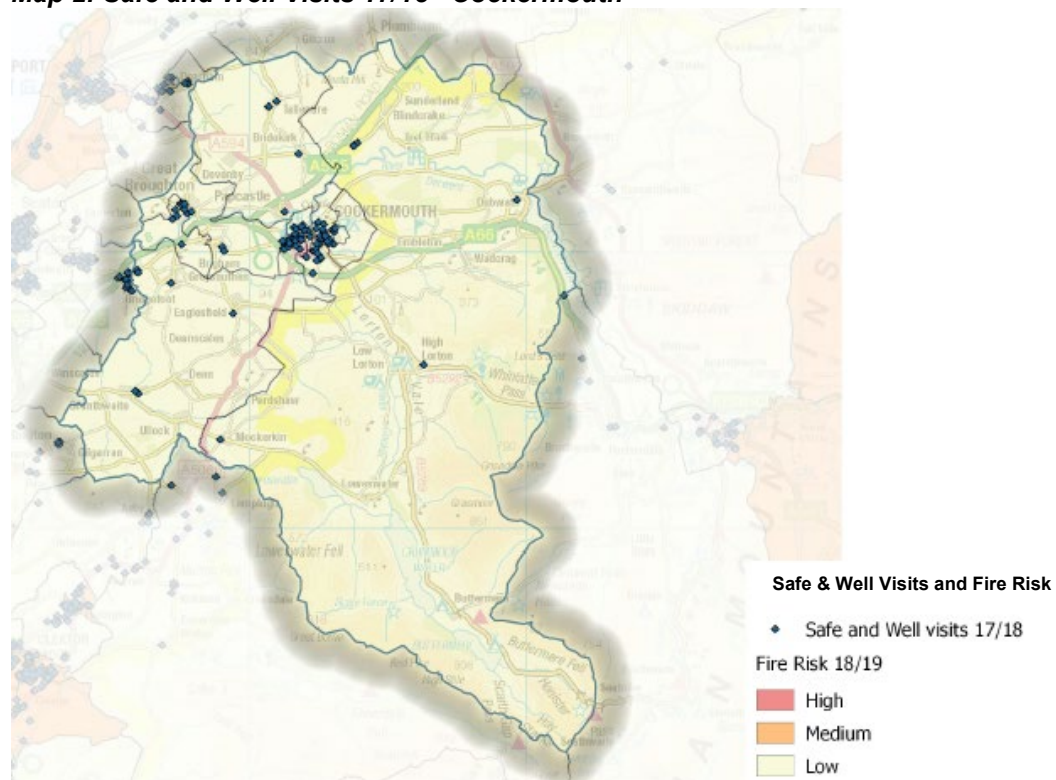
Map 1: 18/19 Primary Fire Risk –Cockermouth



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 –Cockermouth



Injury Road Traffic Collision Response Profile

Incident and Risk Profile

The Injury RTC risk modelling shows a decreasing rate of risk for Cockermouth Fire Station area. There are no high risk LSOAs in 2018/19. The overall risk score decreases from 512 in 2014/15 to 404 in 2018/19 – a drop of 21%

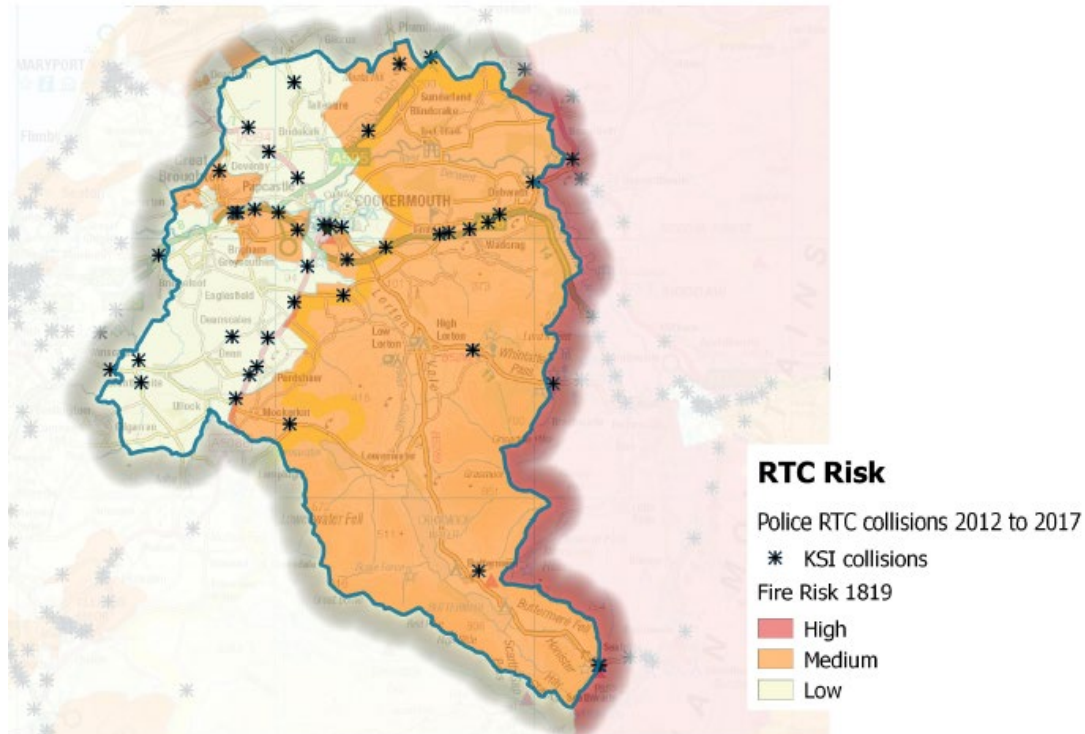
Table 3: 18/19 Injury RTC Risk – Cockermouth

Cockermouth 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	0	0	100	1	200	2	100	1	0	0
24-100	Med	444	6	304	4	220	3	220	3	344	5
<=24	Low	68	4	116	5	72	5	76	6	60	5
TOTAL		512	10	520	10	492	10	396	321	404	10

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 –Cockermouth



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 Allerdale District, 27 RAT sessions were provided throughout 2017/18 to a total of 305 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

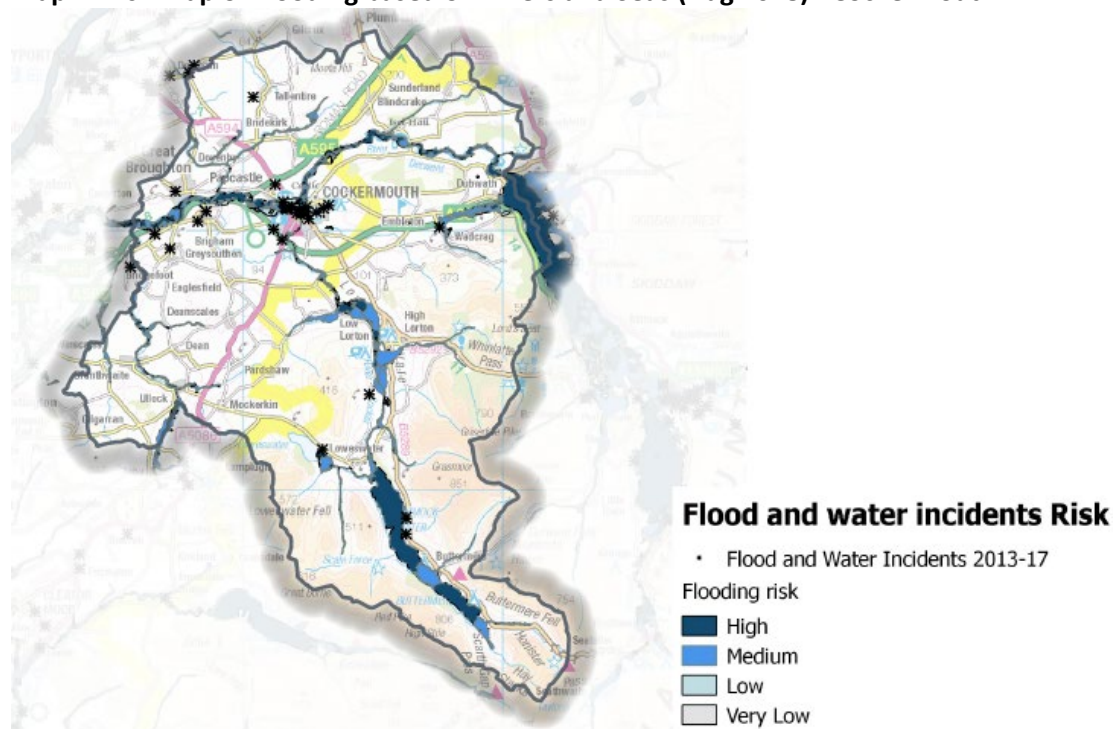
Datasource: CFRMIS

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) - Cockermouth



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

Cockermouth is a busy market town situated just outside the boundary of the Lake District National Park, between the western lakes and the industrial west coast. Cockermouth has a thriving tourist trade with its links to William Wordsworth, art galleries, working brewery and castle amongst many attractions and has an exclusive conservation area within the town and numerous listed buildings/structures.

Cockermouth has a population of around 8,000 and the main local employment being Walkers, a gasket manufacture and the local livestock auction company Mitchell's. The infrastructure means hotels, residential homes, garages and shops make up the rest of the area except for the domestic housing stock, that covers the full range from brand new complexes, to farms, and churches that have been on site since the middle ages.

The busy A66 and A595 trunk roads which merge at Cockermouth, have a high risk of road traffic collisions with the potential for very serious incidents due to the number of chemical tankers that supply the west Cumbrian coast. Other risks in the area are associated with the large number of agricultural premises. Open farmland brings the danger of barn fires, heath and moor land fires, as well as livestock rescues.

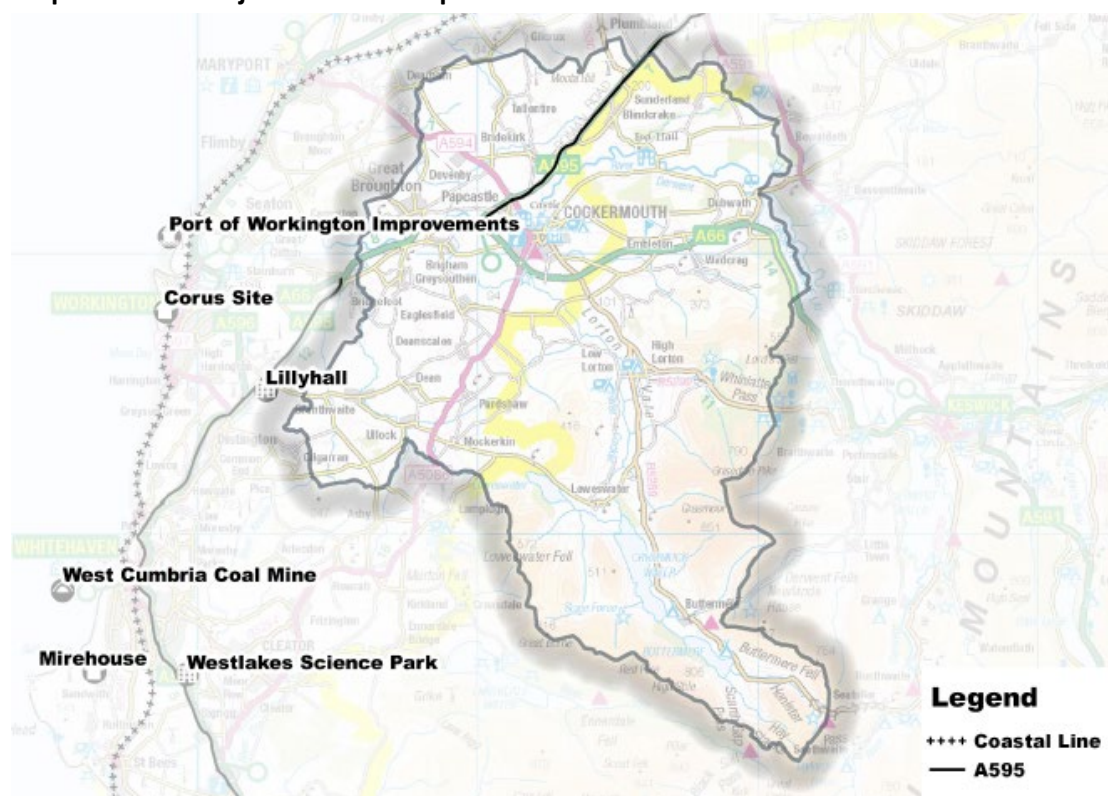
Cockermouth	Risk in station area
Heritage	<p>Grade I listed:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Isel Hall, Isel • Church of St Michael, Isel Church of St Bridget, Brigham <p>Cockermouth Castle: uninhabited parts, residence of Lord Egremont, Outer Gatehouse (including Pump inside Outer Gatehouse), Eastern range of buildings (Lord Egremont's Estate Office and the office of the Westmorland Green Slate Company), Southern range of buildings, adjoining the Flag Tower (including garages, store rooms and Castle Cottage)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Wordsworth House including - Garden and forecourt walling and gate piers, Cockermouth <p>Grade II* listed:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Parsonage Farmhouse, Brigham • Nos 45 & 47 Kirkgate (including cobbled forecourt), Cockermouth • Nos 5,6,7 Castlegate, Cockermouth • Castlegate House, Cockermouth • Nos 38, 40 and 42, Market Place, Cockermouth • No 71, Norham House, Main Street, Cockermouth • Table Tomb (Church of St Michael), Isel • Hewthwaite Hall, Setmurthy, Cockermouth
Environment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Special Areas of Conservation: Clints Quarry, Moota (NY161357), Bassenthwaite (NY 262207) • Plus 5 Sites of Specific Scientific Interest
Site Specific	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No significant Site Specific Risks identified within the

Cockermouth	Risk in station area
Risks	Station area
Rurality	Of the 10 LSOAs in Cockermouth, 7 are designated 'Town and Fringe' according to DEFRA Urban/Rural classifications and 3 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 Cockermouth Fire Station area are shown below.

Map 5: Future Projects and Developments within Cockermouth Station Area



Currently there are three key infrastructure projects within Cockermouth Fire Station area:

- A595 Corridor Enhancements – improvements to the A595 to support economic growth across West Cumbria, leading to a projected increase in traffic within the station area
- Two new housing estates in Cockermouth
- United Utilities water supply improvement works across West Cumbria – construction of a new water treatment works, pumping stations and underground service reservoirs in order to withdraw the abstraction of water from Ennerdale.

Based on these economic and housing projects, Allerdale district's population is expected to remain relatively stable with projections of growth between 0% and +3% by 2023, which would lead to primary fires staying the same or increasing by 4. This would have no projected impact on fire casualty rates by 2023.