



Annual Plan 2024-25

Rationale for Amendments to Measures and Targets

Introduction

The Annual Plan 2024-25 includes amended targets for some of our Corporate Measures. These changes are the result of our maturing understanding of risk in our communities and evaluation of current performance.

Further detail setting out the rationale for these proposed changes is below.

Corporate Measure 2 – Number of Non-Fatal Fire Casualties

Last year we changed this target to a 10% reduction on the five year average. We have updated this with the most recent data (up to Q3 23-24) to set the target for 2024-25 at 31 against the five year average of 34.

Corporate Measures 3 and 4 – Number of Deliberate Fires (Primary and Secondary)

Last year we changed these targets to a 5% reduction on the five year average. In proposing this target, we also considered how we perform compared with other Fire and Rescue Services – our rate for both categories of Deliberate Fires are well below average.

We have updated this with the most recent data (up to Q3 23-24) to set the targets for 2024-25 at:

Deliberate Primary Fires: 125 against a five year average of 131.

Deliberate Secondary Fires: 233 against a five year average of 245.



Corporate Measures 7 and 8 – Safe and Well visits in timescale (Very High and High)

Last year we developed incremental improvement targets for these measures in the context of our intent over the four year period of our new CRMP and Corporate Plan. These incremental targets are below. We feel these balance stretch with achievability.

Priority Level	2022-23 Performance	2023-24 Target	2024-25 Target (proposed)	2025-26 Target (proposed)	2026-27 Target (proposed)
Very High (72 hrs)	25.5%	35%	40%	45%	50%
High (14 days)	44.3%	50%	57%	64%	70%

Corporate Measure 9 - Percentage of Fire Safety Audits conducted of premises identified as High or Very High Risk in our Risk-Based Inspection Programme completed in timescale.

This measure replaces the previous one which monitored the proportion of all audits conducted which were of Very High and High Risk premises. We found that this measure was not easy to understand. As our RBIP matures, we are better able to set clear timescales for inspection and the new measure monitors our performance against these. We have proposed that we monitor this measure this year before introducing an evidence-based target next year when the findings of our evaluation of RBIP will be fully implemented.

Corporate Measure 14 – Percentage of wholetime pumping appliance availability.

We propose amending the target for this measure from 99% to 97.4%. This measure was introduced two years ago and we are now able to set our target based on our historic performance.



Corporate Measure 16 – Percentage of time where 14 or more pumping appliances are available.

This is a new measure which will allow us to monitor our CRMP commitment to ensure the availability of a minimum of 14 appliances at all times, across wholetime and on-call. We propose a 100% target for this measure.



Additional Information

Home Office Incident Type Definitions

Primary fires are potentially more serious fires that harm people or cause damage to property and meet at least one of the following conditions:

- any fire that occurred in a (non-derelict) building, vehicle or (some) outdoor structures
- any fire involving fatalities, casualties or rescues
- any fire attended by five or more pumping appliances

Primary fires are split into four sub-categories:

- **Dwelling fires** are fires in properties that are a place of residence i.e. places occupied by households such as houses and flats, excluding hotels/hostels and residential institutions; dwellings also includes non-permanent structures used solely as a dwelling, such as houseboats and caravans
- **Other buildings fires** are fires in other residential or non-residential buildings; other (institutional) residential buildings include properties such as hostels/hotels/B&Bs, nursing/care homes, student halls of residence etc; non-residential buildings include properties such as offices, shops, factories, warehouses, restaurants, public buildings, religious buildings etc
- **Road vehicle fires** are fires in vehicles used for transportation, such as cars, vans, buses/coaches, motorcycles, lorries/HGVs etc; 'Road vehicles' does not include aircraft, boats or trains, which are categorised in 'other outdoors'
- **Other outdoors fires** are fires in either primary outdoor locations (that is, aircraft, boats, trains and outdoor structures such as post or telephone boxes, bridges, tunnels etc.), or fires in non-primary outdoor locations that have casualties or five or more pumping appliances attending

Purpose-built flat/maisonette fires are split into three sub-categories:

- fires in purpose-built low-rise (1-3 storeys) flats
- fires in purpose-built medium-rise (4-9 storeys) flats
- fires in purpose-built high-rise (10+ storeys) flats

Additionally, the relevant data can be found under the 'property type' variable in the [spreadsheet](#) on the [guidance page](#).

Secondary fires are generally small outdoor fires, not involving people or property. These include refuse fires, grassland fires and fires in derelict buildings or vehicles, unless these fires involved casualties or rescues, or five or more pumping appliances attended, in which case they become primary fires.



Chimney fires are fires in buildings where the flame was contained within the chimney structure and did not involve casualties, rescues or attendance by five or more pumping appliances. Chimneys in industrial buildings are not included and are included under primary fires.


Accidental fires include those where the motive for the fire was presumed to be either accidental or not known (or unspecified).

Deliberate fires include those where the motive for the fire was 'thought to be' or 'suspected to be' deliberate. This includes fires to an individual's own property, others' property or property of an unknown owner. Despite deliberate fire records including arson, deliberate fires are not the same as arson. Arson is defined under the Criminal Damage Act of 1971 as 'an act of attempting to destroy or damage property, and/or in doing so, to endanger life'.

Late fire calls are fires attended by an FRS which were known to be extinguished when the call was made (or to which no call was made) and the fire came to the attention of the FRS by other means (e.g. press report or inquest). Such fires are recorded if an attendance is made (even if for inspection only) but are not recorded if no attendance is made.

Fatal fires are those that result in at least one fatality that would not have otherwise occurred had there not been a fire.

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