

KPI Setting– Percentage of high-risk Home Fire Safety Visits

Report to:

Performance, Risk and Assurance Board
Commissioner's Board
Deputy Mayor's Fire and Resilience Board
London Fire Commissioner

Date:

15 November 2023
17 January 2024
30 January 2024

Report by:

Spencer Sutcliff – Assistant Commissioner, Fire Stations

Report classification:

For decision

For publication

I agree the recommended decision below.



Andy Roe

London Fire Commissioner

Date This decision was remotely signed on 09 February 2024

PART ONE

Non-confidential facts and advice to the decision-maker

Executive Summary

This report details the recommended Key Performance Indicator (KPI) for the percentage of high-risk Home Fire Safety Visits for 2023/24.

It recommends a KPI of 60 percent and asks for approval by the London Fire Commissioner.

Recommended decision

For the London Fire Commissioner

That the London Fire Commissioner approves a Key Performance Indicator of 60 percent for high-risk Home Fire Safety Visits for 2023/24.

1 Introduction and background

- 1.1 The Percentage of high-risk Home Fire Safety Visits (HFSVs) is a Community Risk Management Plan (CRMP) KPI for 2023/24.
- 1.2 Due to the new approach to HFSVs introduced in April 2023, it was agreed that this KPI would be set after Q1 data for 2023/24.
- 1.3 The performance data for high-risk HFSVs since 01 April 2023 is as follows:

Month	Performance %
April 23	51
May 23	53
June 23	54
July 23	60
August 23	59
September 23	56

- 1.4 For context, the average percentage for 2022/23 was 41 percent and the month prior to the new HFSV approach being introduced (March 2023) was 42 percent.

2 Conclusion

- 2.1 The data indicates that the new approach to HFSVs is providing greater success in targeting

people at higher risk from fire.

- 2.2** This report recommends that at this time the KPI should be set at 60 percent and considered within the review of CRMP KPIs 2024/25.

3. Equality comments

- 3.1** The LFC and the Deputy Mayor for Fire and Resilience are required to have due regard to the Public Sector Equality Duty (section 149 of the Equality Act 2010) when taking decisions. This in broad terms involves understanding the potential impact of policy and decisions on different people, taking this into account and then evidencing how decisions were reached.
- 3.2** It is important to note that consideration of the Public Sector Equality Duty is not a one-off task. The duty must be fulfilled before taking a decision, at the time of taking a decision, and after the decision has been taken.
- 3.3** The protected characteristics are: age, disability, gender reassignment, pregnancy and maternity, marriage and civil partnership (but only in respect of the requirements to have due regard to the need to eliminate discrimination), race (ethnic or national origins, colour or nationality), religion or belief (including lack of belief), sex, and sexual orientation.
- 3.4** The Public Sector Equality Duty requires decision-takers in the exercise of all their functions, to have due regard to the need to:
- eliminate discrimination, harassment and victimisation and other prohibited conduct.
 - advance equality of opportunity between people who share a relevant protected characteristic and persons who do not share it.
 - foster good relations between people who share a relevant protected characteristic and persons who do not share it.
- 3.5** Having due regard to the need to advance equality of opportunity between persons who share a relevant protected characteristic and persons who do not share it involves having due regard, in particular, to the need to:
- remove or minimise disadvantages suffered by persons who share a relevant protected characteristic where those disadvantages are connected to that characteristic.
 - take steps to meet the needs of persons who share a relevant protected characteristic that are different from the needs of persons who do not share it.
 - encourage persons who share a relevant protected characteristic to participate in public life or in any other activity in which participation by such persons is disproportionately low.
- 3.6** The steps involved in meeting the needs of disabled persons that are different from the needs of persons who are not disabled include, in particular, steps to take account of disabled persons' disabilities.
- 3.7** Having due regard to the need to foster good relations between persons who share a relevant protected characteristic and persons who do not share it involves having due regard, in particular, to the need to:
- tackle prejudice
 - promote understanding.
- 3.8** No adverse impacts were identified in the EIA regarding the new approach to HFSVs. This new approach is being monitored through the HFSV Governance Board. This includes analysis of fire data to ensure that any unintended consequences such as an increase in accidental dwelling fires are identified swiftly and measures put in place to address.

4 Other considerations

Workforce comments

4.1 No further workforce comments required.

Sustainability comments

4.2 Not applicable for this report.

Procurement comments

4.3 Not applicable for this report.

Communications comments

4.4 This KPI is being considered within the development of fire stations performance and assurance framework and will be communicated to relevant staff at the appropriate time, through the introduction of that framework.

5. Financial comments

5.1 No finance comments required.

6. Legal comments

6.1 Under section 9 of the Policing and Crime Act 2017, the London Fire Commissioner ("LFC ") is established as a corporation sole with the Mayor appointing the occupant of that office.

6.2 Section 1 of the Fire and Rescue Services Act 2004 states that the LFC is the fire and rescue authority for Greater London.

6.3 Under section 327D of the GLA Act 1999, as amended by the Policing and Crime Act 2017, the Mayor of London ("Mayor") may issue to the LFC specific or general directions as to the manner in which the holder of that office is to exercise their functions.

6.4 By direction dated 1 April 2018 ("Direction"), the Mayor set out those matters for which the LFC would require the prior approval of either the Mayor or the Deputy Mayor for Fire and Resilience ("Deputy Mayor"), specifically Paragraph 3.1 of Part 3 of the direction requires the LFC to consult with the Deputy Mayor as far as practicable in the circumstances before a decision is taken on (inter alia) any "[c] decision that can be reasonably considered to be novel, contentious or repercussive in nature, irrespective of the monetary value of the decision involved (which may be nil)".

6.5 The proposals in this report are considered to be 'novel, contentious or repercussive in nature' and therefore the Deputy Mayor is to be consulted.

6.6 When carrying out his functions, the LFC, as the fire and rescue authority for Greater London, is required to "have regard" to the Fire and Rescue National Framework prepared by the Secretary of State ("Framework") (Fire and Rescue Service Act 2004, section 21).

6.7 The production of an Integrated Risk Management Plan (IRMP) is a requirement of the Framework. In line with guidance from the National Fire Chiefs' Council, the LFC now refers to the IRMP as a Community Risk Management Plan (CRMP).

6.8 The CRMP states that the LFC will measure our improvement by, amongst other things, measuring the, "Percentage of high-risk home fire safety visits".

6.9 This report sets out a target metric for high-risk Home Fire Safety Visits for 2023/24.

6.10 This measure is now presented as a formal target to be adopted by the LFC.

List of appendices

Appendix	Title	Open or confidential*
	None	

Part two confidentiality

Only the facts or advice considered to be exempt from disclosure under the FOI Act should be in the separate Part Two form, together with the legal rationale for non-publication.

Is there a Part Two form: No