# Penrith Station Risk Review / Profile

This document assesses the specific performance and risk within the fire station area. It provides more defined risk profiling down to Lower Super Output Area (LSOA) level.

The risk profiling process by its very nature provides evidence of the fire risk within each geographical LSOA using detailed known risk and demographic information. The risk formula used to inform our fire risk profile was devised following the Intervention Standards Review, full details are available on our website: www.cumbria.gov.uk/fire

The review also identifies other significant risks in the area that need consideration so that our resources are appropriately allocated across the county.

As well as looking at county wide issues and trends in the main Integrated Risk Management Plan (IRMP), this individual station risk profile considers:

- Current resources
- Appliance availability
- Operational response activity
- Fire risk profile
- Next nearest supporting appliances
- Location specific risks including: heritage risk, environment risk, site specific risks: flooding risks, rurality and resilience risk.

#### Resources

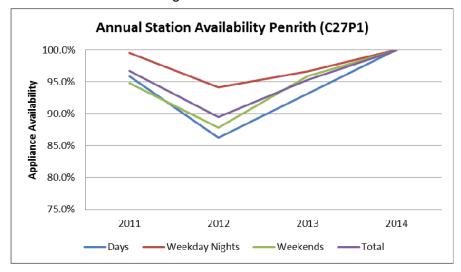
Penrith Community Fire Station is a new build PFI station completed and opened in October 2012. The building is also Cumbria Fire and Rescue Headquarters and accommodates other County Council departments. It is situated on the A66 Kemplay bank roundabout on the outskirts of the town centre and houses two Fire Appliances, a Water Bowser, Environmental Protection Unit (EPU) and the National Resilience Enhanced Logistics Vehicle (ELS).

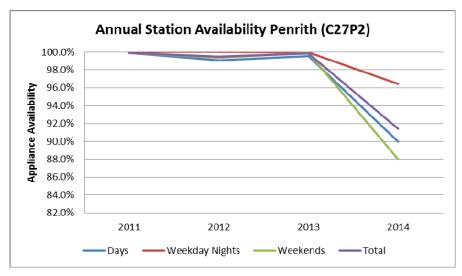
One pump is 'day crewed' 10.00—18.00 with regular Firefighters and the second pump and remaining hours covered by 19 on call Firefighters.

The regular 'day crewing' was introduced to the station due to Penrith being a 'developing' town and with that brings increased industrial and residential risk.

## **On-call Fire Engine Availability 2014**

During 2014 the first fire engine in Penrith has been off the run for 2 hours or 0.02% of the time. The second fire engine had been off the run on 753.25 hours or 8.60% of the time





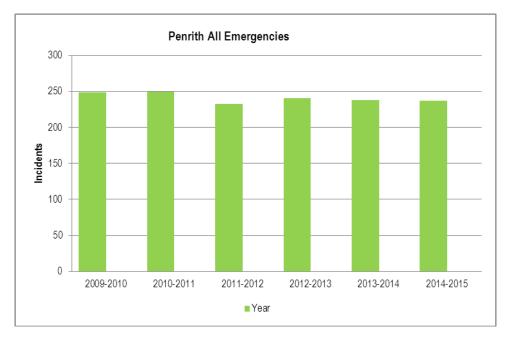
## **Activity**

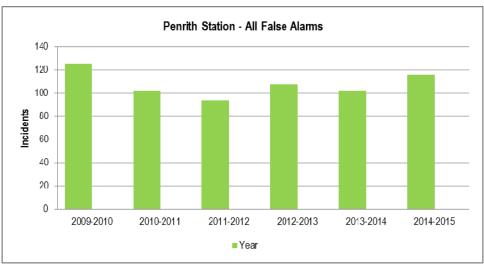
Considering incident numbers and types over time, the following table illustrates that the Penrith station area has seen a considerable reduction in the number of incidents:

		Activity in tation Area		•	in historical S 2011-14 perio	Fire engines / Crewing System			
Fire Station	Average Number of Incidents 2003/2004	Average Number of Incidents 2008/2009	Average Number of Incidents	Number No of AFAs		Average No of Property Fires	Number of Fire engines	Crewing System	
Penrith	360	273	240	71.3	24.3	31.4	2	8hr day / On Call	

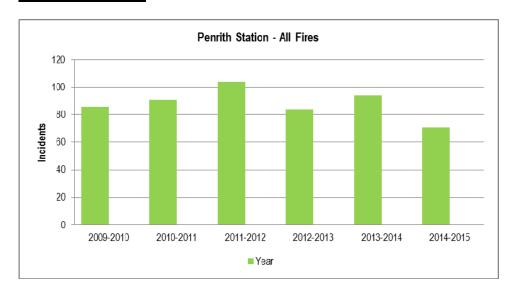
# **Activity continued**

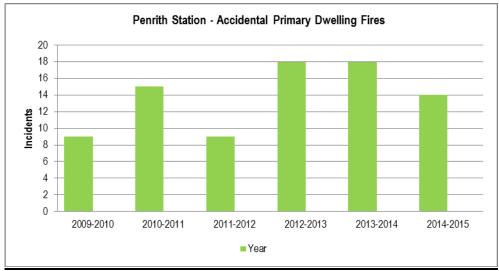
The following number of incidents have occurred in Penrith Station Area but not necessarily attended by the Penrith fire engines:

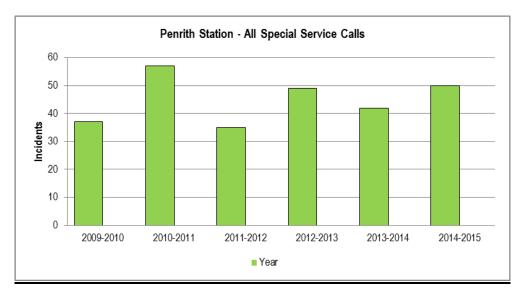




# **Activity continued**







# **Activity continued**

The Penrith fire engines have 'booked in attendance' at the following number of incidents over the last five years. Some of the incidents attended may have been in neighbouring station areas.

Incidents Attended Apr-2009-Mar-2015 by C27 Station Pumps

CallSign	Incident_Type	2009-2010	2010-2011	2011-2012	2012-2013	2013-2014	2014-2015	Total
C27P1	FA - Apparatus	95	64	39	51	41	79	369
	FA - Good Intent	32	27	11	21	24	28	143
	FA - Malicious	1	2	2			1	6
	Fire - Chimney	24	16	20	12	13	12	97
	Fire - Primary Dwelling	13	18	9	20	18	18	96
	Fire - Primary NonResidential	12	9	13	11	10	14	69
	Fire - Primary OtherResidential	2	1	4	2	1	3	13
	Fire - Primary Outdoor	3				2	4	9
	Fire - Primary OutdoorStructure		1		1	1	2	5
	Fire - Primary RoadVehicle	16	20	19	14	24	18	111
	Fire - Secondary	24	16	11	11	12	16	90
	SSC - Other	19	12	6	21	20	23	101
	SSC - RTC	15	37	18	31	36	38	175
C27P2	FA - Apparatus	11	16	28	40	41	31	167
	FA - Good Intent	7	13	22	19	20	11	92
	FA - Malicious			1	3	3		7
	Fire - Chimney	2	11	18	13	17	1	62
	Fire - Primary Dwelling	9	14	10	21	18	10	82
	Fire - Primary NonResidential	7	6	9	11	8	12	53
	Fire - Primary OtherResidential	1	2	6	1		2	12
	Fire - Primary Outdoor						1	1
	Fire - Primary OutdoorStructure		1		1	1	2	5
	Fire - Primary RoadVehicle	5	7	20	19	20	11	82
	Fire - Secondary	3	6	7	4	10	7	37
	SSC - Other	7	13	8	19	12	7	66
	SSC - RTC	10	27	26	21	30	22	136
C27P2	SSC - RTC						1	1
C27T9	SSC - Other						1	1
Total		318	339	307	367	382	375	2088

# Fire Risk Profile

The high level risk profile below, for the station, illustrates how the exposure to risk over the last eight years has moved.

C27 Penrith Risk Profile		Incidents 2003/4 - 07/08		Incidents 2004/5 - 08/09		Incidents 2005/6 - 09/10		Incidents 2006/7 - 10/11		Incidents 2007/8 - 11/12		Incidents 2008/9 - 12/13		Incidents 2009/1 - 13/14		Incidents 2010/11 - 14/15	
		2008/9 Risk		2009/10 Risk		2010/11 Risk		2011/12 Risk		2012/13 Risk		2013/14 Risk		2014/15 Risk		2015/16 Risk	
Score	Risk Grade	Risk Score	No. of SOAs	Risk Score	No. Of SOAs												
76 and above	High	78	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
35 to 75	Medium	316	6	274	6	212	5	190	5	130	3	172	4	176	4	196	4
34 and below	Low	218	10	242	11	266	12	276	12	330	14	290	13	292	13	292	13
		612	17	516	17	478	17	466	17	460	17	462	17	468	17	488	17
Total Risk Score				516		478		466		460		462		468		488	
Risk Score Increase/Reduction over the period		61	12	-15.69%		-21.90%		-23.86%		-24.84%		-24.51%		-23.53%		-20.26%	

## **Next nearest Supporting Appliances**

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

Station Name	Distance by Road (MILES)
Lazonby	7.5
Shap	9.5
Appleby	13

#### **Other contextual information**

Penrith is situated at the crossroads of the M6 and the A66 within the Eden valley just north of the River Eamont which has caused severe flooding incidents over recent years.

Penrith has a rich history. It was in the 9th and 10th century that the town became the capital of Cumbria, a semi-dependant state which until 1070 AD formed part of the Kingdom of Scotland & Strathclyde. The two oldest streets, Burrowgate and Sandgate, date from the 13th Century and there are additional significant heritage buildings within the station area.

The risks within the town, are both residential and commercial and with major roads being major arterial ways for the County, an ever increasing number of road traffic collisions are now being attended.

The station provides cover also to a large remote rural area covering approximately 37,500 hectares.

Penrith:	Risk in station area
Heritage	<ul> <li>Brougham Castle</li> <li>Clifton Hall</li> <li>Countess Pillar</li> <li>King Arthur's Table</li> <li>Mayburgh Henge</li> <li>White Raise Cairn</li> <li>Lowther Castle</li> <li>Grade I listed: <ul> <li>Askham Hall, Askham</li> <li>Church of St Michael, Barton</li> <li>Church of St Andrew, Dacre</li> <li>Dacre Castle, Dacre</li> <li>Dalemain</li> </ul> </li> </ul>

	<ul> <li>Eamont Bridge, Eamont Bridge</li> <li>Church of St Cuthbert, Edenhall</li> <li>Gloucester Arms, Great Dockray, Penrith</li> <li>Hutton-In-The-Forest-Hall (including Garden wall and gateway east of), Hutton-In-The-Forest</li> <li>Blencow Hall Farmhouse and gatehouse wing, Little Blencow</li> <li>Church of St Laurence, Morland</li> <li>Catterlen Hall, Newton Reigny</li> <li>Church of St Ninian, Ninekirks</li> <li>Beacon Tower, Penrith</li> <li>Penrith Castle, Penrith</li> <li>Parish Church of St Andrew, Penrith</li> <li>Scales Hall and barn adjoining; Gatehouse and curtain wall of Scales Hall, Scales</li> <li>Acorn Bank House, Temple Sowerby</li> <li>Yanwath Hall (including Courtyard range adjoining), Yanwath</li> </ul> Plus over 70 Grade II* listed buildings							
Environment	Special Area of Conservation: River Eden (NY462237)  14 Sites of Specific Scientific Interest							
Site Specific Risks	Ullswater Pumping Station; Omega Proteins(Wildriggs); Carrs Billington Agriculture and Rheged.							
Flooding	Flood Risk: The River Eamont at Eamont Bridge has caused flooding in recent years: 1968, 1985, 1995, 2005 and 2009 are exmples of some of the worst occasions. The Eamont catchment covers an area of approximately 230Km2 and its main tributaries are the River Lowther, Dacre Beck and Thacka Beck. Average annual rainfall is high over most of the catchment ranging from 270mm in the South West to 800mm in the North East. Flooding in the Eamonth Bridge area is mainly due to the River Eamonth outflow from Ullswater but Dacre Beck, which joins the Eamont upstream of the Eamont Bridge Flood Warning area, can often have a significant influence during flood events. There are approximately 90 properties at risk, including Southwaite Green Mill Caravan Park.							
	Penrith Station is also the first to respond to flood risk again arising from the river Eden, at Armathwaite. The Armathwaite Flood Warning Area covers approximately 0.0015Km2 and consists of isolated properties, roads and high quality agricultural land from Langwathby to Armathwaite. There are approximately 32 properties at risk, including Armathwaite Castle. Major flooding to the area has occurred in 1822, 1856, 1925, 1968, 1972, 2005 and 2009.							
	The centre of Penrith flooded in 2003 and again in 2006 as a result of localised heavy rainfall over the Thacka Beck catchment (M6 corridor between J40-41). It affected the businesses on Middlegate, particularly those close to Burrowgate.							
Rurality	Of the 17 Super Out Put Areas that make up Penrith the majority are designated "Urban" according to DEFRA Urban/Rural classifications and 6 "Village and Hamlet"							

The maps below examine the profile of the station in regard to broader risks. In this context, the maps represent the vulnerability (or risk) of a LSOA to a particular incident type, not a prediction of such an event happening in the future. Please note, a threshold has been set across the county in order to identify areas of greater risk from specific incident types, to inform prevention strategies and resource provision.

#### Penrith (C27) Diversity Ratio Profiles

