



Terminology to help you understand the options

Vehicles

Medium Rescue Pump (MRP) – a traditional fire engine with a ladder, water tank and equipment to deal with a variety of incidents.

Light Rescue Pump (LRP) – a smaller fire engine that carries most of the equipment of a MRP but easier to drive down narrow lanes.

Rapid Intervention Vehicle (RIV) – smaller vehicle that carries the latest firefighting technology to replace some of the lesser- used equipment carried on an MRP and LRP.

Pump 2 / Pump 3 – refers to the second or third fire engine based at a station.

Staff

Co-responders – refers to our partnership with South Western Ambulance Service NHS Foundation Trust, where firefighters also respond to life-threatening medical emergencies. The scheme operates from 20 fire stations.

Crewing – refers to the firefighters who crew the fire engines / vehicles.

Day crewing – crewing a station with Wholetime Firefighters during the day.

Night crewing – crewing a station with On-call Firefighters during the night (6pm - 8am).

On-call firefighters (sometimes called retained) – fully trained and qualified firefighters who also work in other employment and respond to an emergency call when alerted by a pager.

Wholetime firefighter – a firefighter that is employed full-time.

Statutory duties

The Fire and Rescue Services Act 2004 sets out the responsibilities of Fire and Rescue Authorities, which include:

- extinguishing fires in their area
- protecting life and property in the event of fires in their area
- rescuing and protecting people in the event of a road traffic collision (RTC), and
- rescuing and protecting people in the event of other emergencies.

Dwelling fire – a fire in a domestic property such as a house, flat, apartment etc.

Financial

Capital Savings – refers to anything that costs more than £5,000 and will last more than one year, such as land, buildings and vehicles.

Revenue Savings – refers to our day to day expenses such as salaries, heat, light and fuel.

Miscellaneous

Roving appliances – a fire engine crewed by day duty firefighters in an area where our risk modelling tells us there is a likelihood of needing to respond to an incident.

Wholetime station – a station that provides cover 24 hours a day.

Home Fire Safety Visit – identifies any potential fire or safety risks within the home, advises the householder what to do in order to reduce or prevent these risks, helps them put together an escape plan in case a fire does

break out and ensure the householder has working smoke alarms. This can include the installation of a smoke alarm(s).

Business Fire Safety Check – a simple check to see if the premises and its occupants are reasonably safe from fire.

Within the information which we have provided, we have given different numbers to try to provide some context. These numbers are labelled throughout the documents, however, below is a further explanation on what some of these terms mean.

Incidents in a station area

We are able to define areas around each fire station, taking into consideration road networks and other factors, showing that if an incident were to happen within this area, then crews from this station would typically be the fastest to attend.

This is based on the assumption that the station has available crews at the time who can deal with that incident. There are no real physical boundaries around these spaces, they are arbitrary areas. We refer to these as “station areas” for the respective stations.

If an incident happens within a station area, and for any reason that station did not have crews who could attend, then the next fastest available crews would attend, from wherever their station is. Incidents within a station area, are the numbers of incidents that happen within this geographical area, regardless of which station the crews who attend, come from.

Incidents attended by crews from a station within their station area

Where this figure is used this is a count of the number of incidents that were attended by crews from a station, within their own station area (as described above) only.

Incidents attended by crews from a station regardless of station area

Where this figure is used, this is to take into consideration incidents attended by crews from a station, regardless of where that incident took place. This includes instances when crews from a station attend an incident in another station area.

Incidents attended by fire engine

Where this figure is used, this is a count of incidents where a fire engine attended. We do not always attend incidents with a fire engine (e.g. if we are attending in a medical co-responding capacity).