

# Arson Reduction Partnership



Protecting local communities



## Multi Agency Arson Reduction Strategy

Oct 2007	Amended date	Responsibility	Brigade No.	Review Date
Version 1				

## 1. Forward

Arson and deliberate fire setting has never featured highly on the crime fighting agendas of Governments throughout the 20th century until, in 1998, the Home Office commissioned the Scoping Study – ‘Safer Communities-towards effective arson control’.

One of its principal recommendations saw the establishment in 2001 of the Arson Control Forum (ACF) and during the last three years we have seen real progress in this area. Community Safety Partnerships now recognise the links between deliberate fire setting and other forms of anti-social behaviour. Arson remains, however, one of the most destructive and life threatening crimes estimated to cost the UK over £40m in an average week.

Deliberate fire setting by young people is recognised as another, often more potentially dangerous, form of anti-social behaviour which requires close partnership working using the ‘problem solving’ approach adopted by Police and Community Safety Partners in recent years.

Much remains to be done especially in a number of localised problem ‘hotspots’ in deprived areas and we must ensure that responses to tackling arson and deliberate fire setting are appropriately placed and co-ordinated within each of the Community Safety Partnership areas

This strategy has been commissioned as a result of the Audit Commissions recommendations contained within the Partnership Working Across Teesside –Tackling Arson report. Within the report there is a recommendation for partners to be proactive in the development and implementation of a joint strategy to reduce deliberate fires.

As Fire Authority/Police, Local Authority Community Safety Managers we are united in our determination to reduce arson and deliberate fires. This strategy provides practical and sensible guidance and a much needed consistency of approach. It has our full support.

Impact on Stakeholders	Effect of deliberate fire setting
Community	Degradation/decline of local areas Environmental degradation Demoralisation of Community action/spirit Fear of crime Increased downward spiral of anti social behaviour and petty crime Loss of employment due to business arson
Local Authorities	Financial loss on damaged goods and property Complaint rates from tenants and council tax payers rise Recovery costs/management for vehicles, refuse and boarding up subject to arson Effect on development of tourism
Business Community	Livelihood, business continuity, general economy
Cleveland Police	Increase levels of reported crime Detection/prosecution difficult therefore adverse affect on clear up rates Drain on resources attending crime scenes and supporting fire crews
Fire Authority	Risk to members of emergency services Increased risk of death and injury from fire Higher levels of incidents stretch resources and impact on availability for life threatening incidents
Environment Agency	Issues of pollution and contamination Irreversible damage to ecosystems



Protecting local communities



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We are all aware that this can only be achieved through working in partnership. Negotiating targets in key areas of deliberate fire setting and arson is essential in the fight against ASB.

ASB fires can be classed in fire fighting terms as nuisance fires as they place a high demand on resources. What must also be considered is not only the impact upon resources but the wider issues surrounding these incidents, such as anti social behaviour and social deprivation.

### ***What is the Impact of Arson on the Community***

- General degeneration of the area in which they live.
- Poor visual impact on the area due to boarded up and burnt out properties.
- Increase in refuse and fly tipping, resulting in further fires.
- Negative media attention adds to an already demoralised community.
- Higher fear of crime.
- Higher levels of Anti Social Behaviour and petty crimes continue the downward spiral of the area.

A wide range of stakeholders have to play a part in recognising the problem and working in partnership to reduce deliberate fire setting.

## **2. Policy**

By working in partnership we will:

- Target individuals involved in fire setting/ASB
- Implement fuel removal strategies.
- Deploy and develop diversionary tactics
- Utilise each organisations core skills in an aligned approach to improve the environment
- Reduce the risks of deliberately set fires, wherever you are in the community.
- Actively encourage and support youth engagement.

## Aims

- Deliver Safer and Stronger communities for local people. The Brigade will be an instrumental player in ensuring that our communities are a safe place for people to work and live in by working in partnership to reduce arson.
- To meet the needs of a diverse community with service delivery that will influence a cultural change with regard to arson.
- Build stronger more sustainable partnerships that will improve our capacity to deliver arson reduction initiatives.

The aims will be met through various forums through which information and tactics to tackle arson are exchanged.

The Arson Forum which occurs annually, is attended by key stakeholders where Arson/ASB issues are discussed and intelligence/information exchanged. The culmination of the gathering is an open forum where current issues are discussed.

### 3. Organisation

The Arson Control Forum is led by The Department of Communities and Local Government and includes key stakeholders:

The Fire and Rescue and Police Services  
Insurance Companies and Associations  
The Home Office and other Government Departments  
The Confederation of British Industry  
Local Authorities

Using 2001-2 as a baseline year, the Department of Communities and Local Government is implementing a work programme through the Arson Control Forum (ACF) to help meet the following Government target on reducing arson.

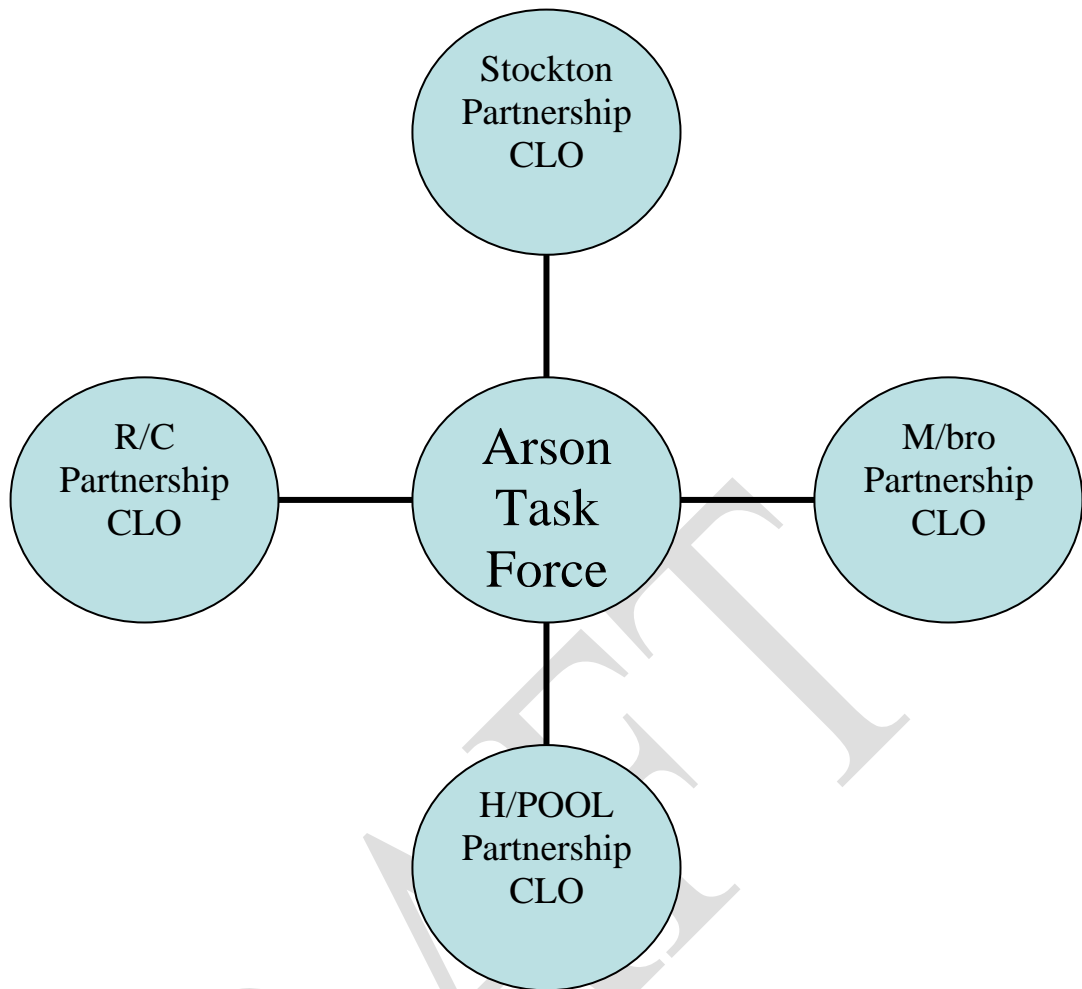
A requirement of a 10% reduction in all **deliberate primary fires** by March 31st 2010 using 2001-2002 as the base line year.

In July 2006 all four North East Brigades signed a mutual support agreement for fire investigation.

Cleveland Fire Brigade also has an agreement with North Yorkshire to provide support for fire investigation.

Cleveland Police and Cleveland Fire Brigade have also signed a joint fire investigation protocol document.

Partners feed information into the Cleveland Fire Brigades Arson Task Force (ATF) through fire Brigade community liaison officers (CLOs). Likewise information is fed from the ATF to partners.



### **Key Facts**

Every week in the UK;

There are 2100 arson attacks.

20 schools are damaged or destroyed by arson.

4 churches or places of worship are damaged or destroyed.

2 people die in arson attacks.

55 people are injured in arson attacks.

£40 million of damage and costs result from arson.

### **Legislative & National Guidance**

The Police Reform Act 2002 places a duty on Fire and Rescue Authorities, Police and Local Authorities to work in partnership to identify crime and disorder problems in their area and to develop and implement a strategy to tackle them.

Fire service circular 1-2006 gives guidance of the procedures to be followed during the investigation of a fire where the supposed cause is not accidental.

The Brigade and Police's fire investigation process meets the requirement of this document through the formation of a joint arson investigation team.

The Local Area Agreements outcome framework includes the delivery elements implemented through:

- CDRPS.
- Children's Services.
- Health and Social Care.
- Economic Development.

#### 4. Planning and Implementation

The following table highlights the scale of deliberate fire setting across the former Cleveland wide area.

<b>Cleveland Fire Authority Area</b>	<b>ASB FIRES (F3) (Excluding Vehicles)</b>	<b>Vehicle Fires ( F1)</b>	<b>Property Fires (F1)</b>	<b>DCLG 10%reduction by 2010 Total Primary F1s</b>	<b>Actual deliberate Fires F1 +F3</b>
2001/2002	5,866	1629	930	2,303	<b>8,427</b>
2002/2003	5,904	1553	865	2,303	<b>8,324</b>
2003/2004	6,624	1363	783	2,303	<b>8,775</b>
2004/2005	4,586	974	632	2,303	<b>6,196</b>
2005/2006	5,552	698	505	2,303	<b>6,755</b>
2006/2007	5975	597	469	2,303	<b>7056</b>
%change from 2001/2002 to 2006/2007	<b>+1.9%</b>	<b>-63.4%</b>	<b>-49.6%</b>		<b>-16.3%</b>

The DCLG National and Family Group Performance Indicator Tables for 2005-2006 for deliberate fires are divided into 3 categories.

- Small Anti Social Behaviour Fires (ASB F3).
- Vehicle Fires (F1).
- Deliberate primary Fires (excluding vehicles), i.e. Private dwellings, Schools Commercial Industrial premises (F1).

Within Cleveland Fire Authority Area the Statistics show that per 10,000 population through 2005/2006.

- ASB F3 fires the Brigade statistics were 45/45 Nationally (**Appendix 1**).
- Primary Fires the Brigade statistics were 44/46 Nationally (**Appendix 2**).
- Vehicle Fires the Brigade statistics were 41/46 Nationally (**Appendix 3**).

The Cleveland Fire Authority area has 4 out of the top 10 wards that are classed as most socially deprived nationally and 59 out of 119 are within the top 10% nationally. This is a contributory factor when considering that the majority of deliberate fires are small fires that can be classed in fire fighting terms as Anti Social Behaviour (ASB) and place a high demand on resources.

This Multi Agency Arson Reduction Strategy will contribute to the Fire Authorities 2007-2008 Safety Improvement Plan priority to "Develop a safe, efficient and tactical response to low risk fire incidents".

The overall target is a 10% reduction in all **deliberate primary fires** by March 31st 2010 using 2001-2002 as the base line year.

To aid the Arson Reduction Partnership in achieving this, the following toolkits have been developed:

- Boarding up protocol
- Arson Audits
- Refuse Management
- Alley Gates
- Crime Stoppers
- End of life and untaxed vehicle removal schemes
- Bonfire strategy
- CCTV protocol



# Delivery landscape for Community safety and partnership working

Review of Government Office

Draft Place shaping guidance available in summer

LSP establishes SCS

Core group governs LAA

Local Government and Public involvement in Health Bill has FRS as named partner

Appendix 1

CSR07

New HO Crime Strategy

Local Area Agreement  
Sets local priorities targets/outcomes

Fundamental refresh of all LAAs for April 08

Crime, ASB substance misuse and environmental issues

CDRP

Children's Services

Economic development

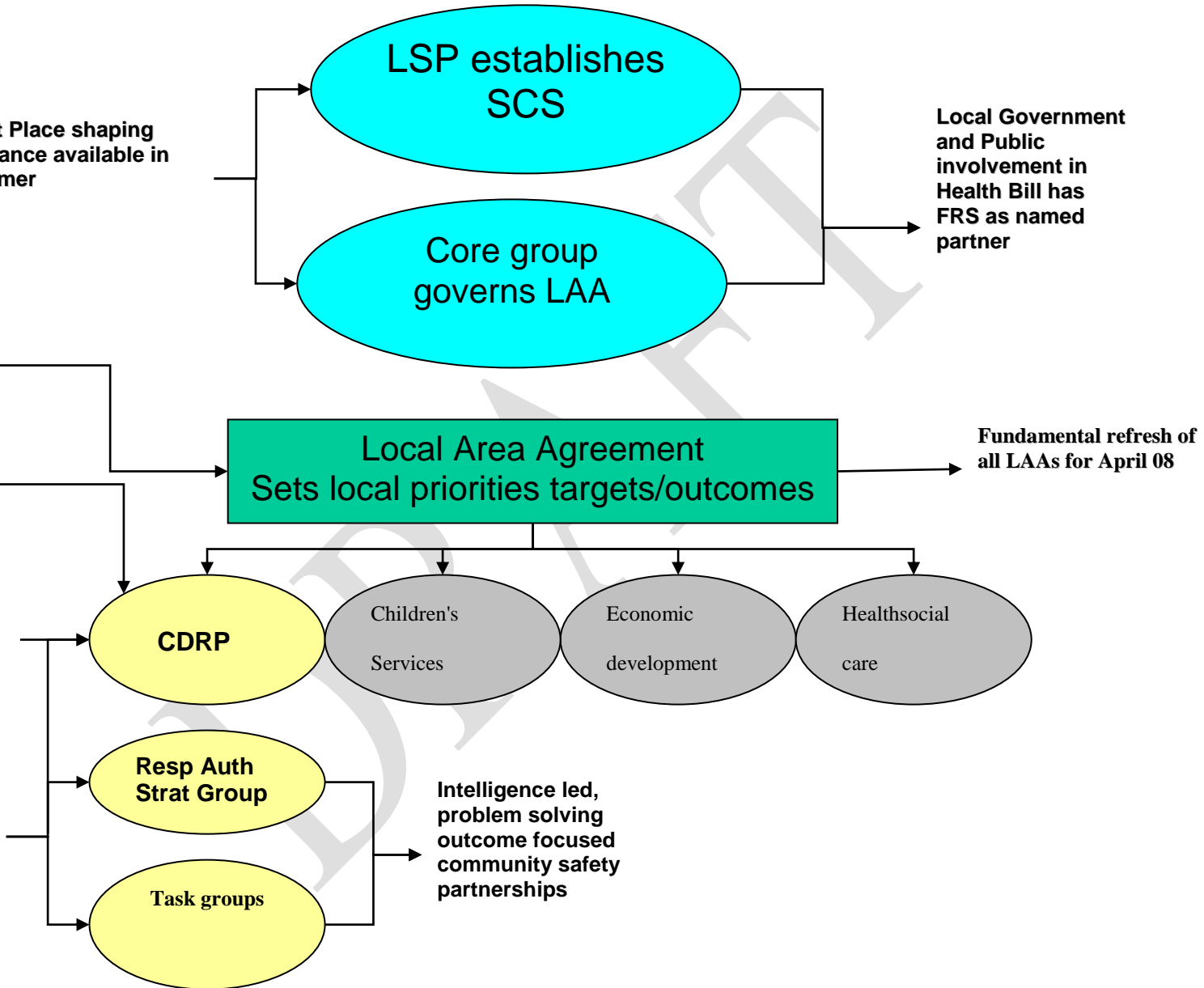
Healthsocial care

Minimum National Standards

Resp Auth Strat Group

Task groups

Intelligence led, problem solving outcome focused community safety partnerships



## 5. Key Stakeholders

### 5.1 Cleveland Fire Authority

- High rate of Arson leads to a higher risk of deaths and injuries from fire impacting on the Fire Authorities Strategic objectives.
- High incident rates lead to stretched resources and personnel not being available for other genuine life threatening incidents.
- The opportunity for, and risk of, violence to staff incidents is greatly increased.
- High rates of secondary fires and violence to staff incidents leads to demoralised staff.

#### **Adverse affect on the BVPI's**

In response to rises in the levels of anti social behaviour the Fire Authority Safety Improvement plan 2007 identified the need for 4 new Community Liaison Officer Posts. These officers have been seconded to the local authorities to assist in the development of a multi agency approach to reduce risks to the community. There roles will involve working to

- Assist in the development of Multi Agency initiatives to tackle anti social behaviour.
- Assist in a multi agency "problem solving" approach to achieve the local strategic aims.
- Ensure that problems raised as part of a multi agency response are dealt with.
- Apply for funding to deliver anti social behaviour projects, manage projects, on behalf of the local partnership and monitor anti social behaviour projects, which are being delivered through the partnership.
- Carry out research to identify best practice and develop processes to implement new and anti social behaviour legislation or guidelines i.e. Anti Social Behaviour Orders, CRASBO's, RESPECT Action plan.
- Link to appropriate Theme Groups to ensure that there is a joint approach and provide a supporting role.
- Work with community based services and community representatives to promote community cohesion and increase voluntary and community engagement, especially amongst those at risk of social exclusion.
- Maintain an up to date understanding of community issues/community safety and the impact of reforms and innovations.
- Represent the Community Safety Partnership through the various problem solving groups (PSGs) and Joint Action Groups (JAGs) at relevant anti social behaviour meetings.

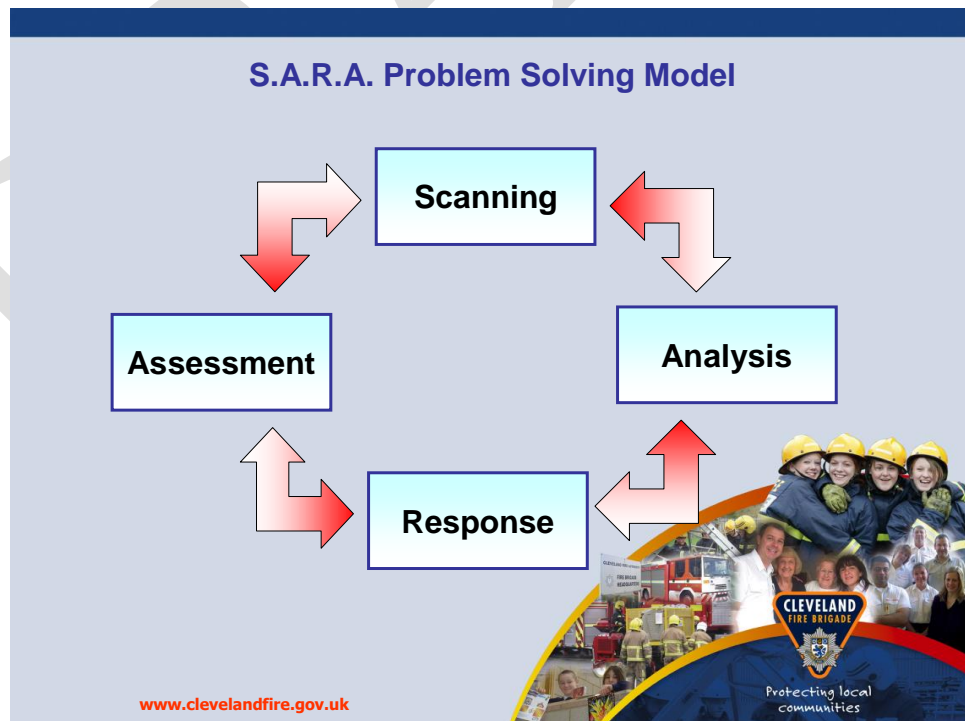
## Arson Task Force

The Arson Task Force (ATF) was established to provide a specialist support team to supplement the Service Delivery Structure to assist in delivery and management of Arson Reduction Initiatives and liaison with local authority partners. The ATF are the specialist arson reduction team who provide training and direction to both partners and operational staff.

The role of this core team is to liaise with our local authority partners to reduce arson through:

- Identification and boarding up of derelict buildings.
- Identification and removal of waste.
- The clearance and security of housing developments undergoing regeneration.
- Soft and hard stripping of unoccupied homes.
- Securing of premises identified by the domestic violence units as being at risk of an arson attack.
- Work with BME community groups to reduce incidents of arson.
- Identify and removal. End of life and untaxed vehicles.

This is achieved through identifying deliberate fires data collected through the Brigade's intelligence unit and implementing a reduction strategy in all 4 local authority areas. This involves;



**Scanning** – Intelligence led problem solving approach, overlaying of ASB, fire and other partner Intel information and the use of electronic maps. The Brigades approach has been recognised as best practice through the recent CPA audit for their work within the intelligence unit.

**Analysis** – using the Arson predictive model and information technology it is possible to dig deeper into problems' characteristics and underlying causes.

Issues regarding, data gathering, sharing, recording and analysis. particularly where this involves other agencies has been addressed.

Multi agency patch walks are used as a method to establish the priorities of the different agencies within identified hot spot areas.

**Response** – Solutions are devised by working with the community, wherever possible. Resources are then directed into the hot spot area along with Partner Agencies. Examples of this approach are the multi Agency Clean Sweep operations.

The Brigade provide support and Arson awareness training to partner agency staff (Wardens, CPSOs, School Caretakers etc) to enable them to implement arson reduction initiatives. i.e. Arson Audit Inspections.

**Assessment** –Evaluation of initiatives to see if the solution worked and what lessons can be learned.

Assessing 'Best Practice' projects in other Local Authority areas for e.g. CCTV protocol that ensures that fire crews attending ASB fires are monitored and footage used when there are any instances of violence to staff for prosecutions.

The staffing of the team should be flexible to allow specialists from other functions e.g. Fire Engineering, to be seconded to assist in a particular project.

Consideration will be given to the secondment of staff from other organisations onto the team. This would include Police officers and local Authority staff as well as students who are seeking work experience at Graduate level and are studying related topics.

## **Arson Forum**



The arson forum is held every six months. The forum is attended by key partners including, fire, police, youth offending service, probation service, local authorities, and other key stakeholders involved in arson reduction throughout the four districts.

The forum is designed to update stakeholders on reduction work carried out by other stakeholders. It also provides an opportunity for networking and identification of potential partnership working opportunities.

## **5.2 Local Authorities**

The 4 Local Authorities of Redcar and Cleveland, Middlesbrough, Stockton on Tees and Hartlepool are all working closely with Cleveland Fire Brigade and the Police to help reduce arson and deliberate fire setting within their communities by:

- Support of Multi Agency initiatives to tackle anti social behaviour
- Involvement in Multi Agency “problem solving” approach to achieve the local strategic aims.
- Ensure that problems raised as part of a Multi Agency response are dealt with.
- Highlight/ make available funding to deliver anti social behaviour projects, monitor anti social behaviour projects being delivered by the partnership.
- Maintain an up to date understanding of community issues/community safety and the impact of reforms and innovations.
- Supporting partner organisations at problem solving groups and joint action groups.

## **Fuel Removal**

The identification and removal of combustible materials forms a major part of this strategy. All Authorities operate fuel removal schemes and by working in partnership we will ensure their effectiveness.

## **Other Toolkits**

Within the safety improvement plans anti social behaviour has become a main priority and the link between arson and anti social behaviour has been established. Further toolkits have been developed and are delivered in partnership by local Authorities.

These include:

- Boarding up of derelict buildings
- Dedicated waste management vehicles
- End of life and untaxed vehicle removal schemes
- The clearance and security of housing developments undergoing regeneration
- Soft and hard stripping of unoccupied homes
- Bonfire Strategy

## 5.3 Police

### Fire Investigation and Detection

Fire investigation has moved on in recent years from its original purpose of simply establishing cause. The Fire and Rescue Services Act 2004 and fire service circular 1-2006 has given the service the power to investigate fire giving the investigator a much wider remit, assessing matters such as the performance of buildings, systems and the impact of fire fighting operations. In the light of these developments, the Service's approach to the investigation of fires has been evaluated and a revised protocol produced. This new procedure clarifies the aims and objectives of Fire Investigations and establishes three levels of response. These are:

- Level One – routine identification of the cause of the fire to enable completion of the FDR1
- Level Two – investigations into fires where the cause is not easily established.
- Level Three – investigations into more serious or complex fires – this may also be to examine other aspects of the fire such as the performance of buildings or the implementation of work place assessments in the event of a fire.

Cleveland Fire Brigade and Cleveland Police have in the past secured a joint approach to this problem. An officer has been permanently seconded from the Police to the Brigade with the remit of conducting investigations into the causes of fires and providing training at all levels within the Brigade to enhance this process.

A 'Joint Protocol for Arson Control and Reduction' was written and signed by both Police and Fire Senior Management in January 2007. This protocol provided the framework for co-operation in reducing incidence of Arson.

The ability of members of the Brigade at all relevant levels to carry out the function of investigating fires competently is paramount. It is envisaged that training will extend from Fire-fighter to flexible duty roles with at least one officer trained to level three investigation standards.

Detection and Prosecution of offenders is the primary responsibility of the Police.

We all have a role to play and a responsibility to report known offenders to the Police or pass on information and evidence received. Transfer of information regarding convictions/sentencing and release is essential to the partnership. This way the partnership can evaluate their initiatives. It will also give the partnership forewarning of possible increases in anti social behaviour, allowing them to pre-empt and deploy resources in to targeted areas. This information can also explain why increases have occurred in certain areas.

The most positive contribution Officers from Cleveland Fire Brigade can make to this aspect of tackling Arson is the ability to preserve evidence at a Fire Scene so that the Investigation phase is more successful. The quality of the Investigation is vital if prosecution of offenders is to follow.

It is envisaged when training is complete that officers attending fire scenes will be able to recognise key items of evidence and have the ability to preserve those items professionally in order to enhance the opportunity to bring a successful prosecution.

## **6. Role of Youth Engagement**

It is well established that there is a link between anti social behaviour and fire setting. A large proportion of deliberate fires particularly small fires are started by young people. The development of Children's and Young Persons Strategies across all districts enables programmes to be put in place to engage young people to develop their key life skills and also provides diversionary tactics (Such as playing with football not fire) at peak times when young people are known to engage in fire setting.

It is important that this strategy links into Children and Young Persons Strategies across the Cleveland area to ensure joined up services and achievement of joint objectives.

## **7. Financial Savings**

Reduction in both property and refuse (ASB) fires can easily be quantified and a financial saving can be attached. This is vital when looking for joint funding opportunities and for long term evidence of success of initiatives. This will form part of the evaluation into the effectiveness of the partnership.

## **8. Monitoring and Performance Management**

The management of performance is essential to achieving agreed objectives and ensuring the improvement of the delivery of services. Similarly, the development of good performance indicators and targets is a pre-requisite to successful management of performance.

### **Performance Management Framework**

It is important to establish an agreed Performance Management Process which can easily be monitored and is consistent with HSG 65. This consist of a number of key performance measures identified by all partners involved and which can be easily measured.

### **Establish Objectives**

It is essential that the needs and expectations of our service users (or customers) are identified. It is always important that the needs of other stakeholders, in particular the Government, are also established.



These needs are the required outcomes of each service and are normally expressed as corporate objectives.

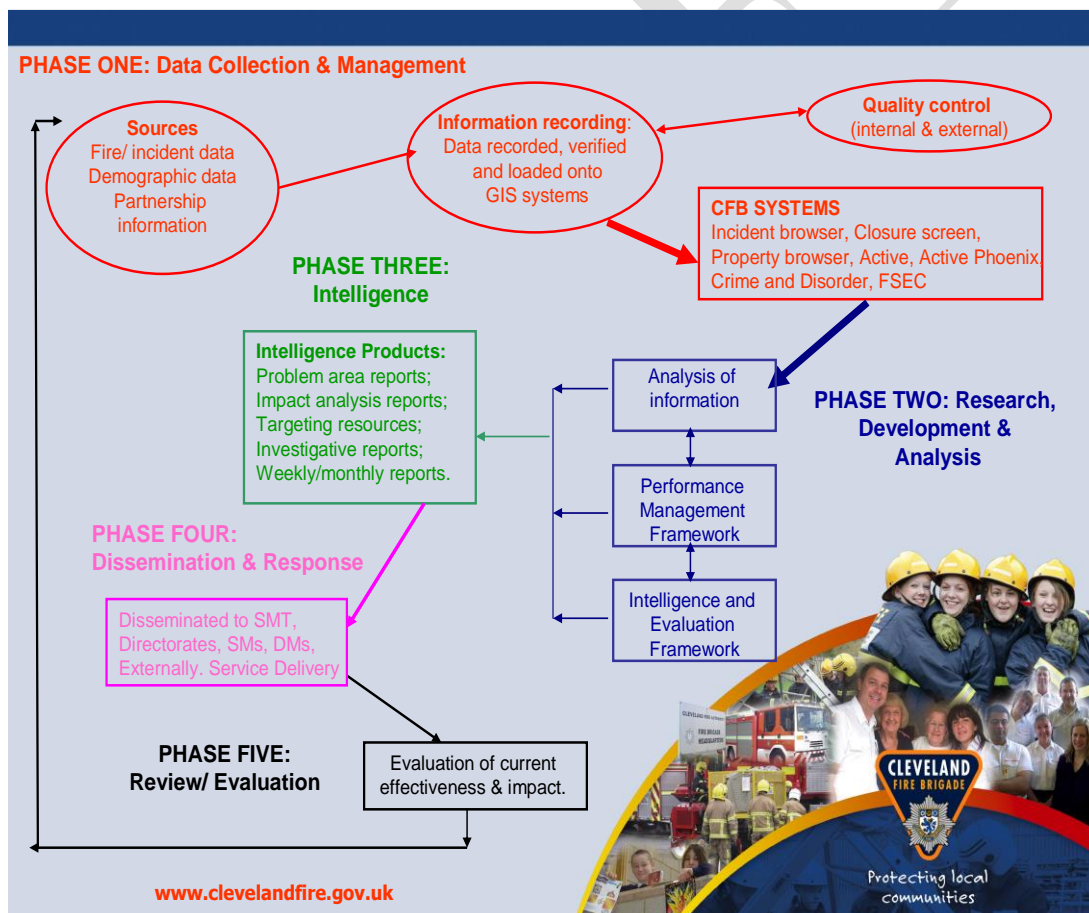
Some corporate objectives will also have subsidiary objectives that are more relevant to managing performance. This is explained below.

### Determine Measures (Indicators)

There is a need for a measuring system to monitor the effectiveness of any activity associated with implementation of any of the toolkits.

This serves several purposes;

- As a performance management tool to evaluate effort against outcome.
  - As a visual motivator for all personnel involved.
  - As evidence for stakeholders of validity of committing resources.
- The monitoring system would be represented diagrammatically as:



The above representation shows the Performance Management relationships that exists within Cleveland Fire Brigade to ensure effective use of resources.



## **Performance Information and Targets**

The Quality and Risk Management department at Cleveland Fire Brigade produce weekly, monthly and quarterly reports on performance for use both internally and by external stakeholders.

As part of this joint strategic approach Cleveland Fire Brigade will liaise with all partner agencies on a monthly basis to obtain performance information against agreed targets and will provide an updated report to all partners.

Partners will meet on a six monthly basis to discuss performance and share best practice.

A monthly meeting has been established between the Brigades Operations and Community Safety Director, District Managers, the Head of Community Safety, Arson Task Force Specialists, representatives from the Quality and Risk Management department and a member of Cleveland Police Scenes of Crime department to identify hot spot areas, analyse the current approach taken and to help target future resources to reduce risks in high risk areas.

These risks are then passed to all districts through Fire Brigade Community Liaison Officers based within each district.

The ability to effectively implement this strategy is vital. It is an integral part of the strategy that it is delivered at a local level. Arson may have common traits across the country or across the Cleveland area but not all problems are encountered in all areas. This is the reason for local Identification and Solution delivery.

As a multi agency approach may be required to deal with identified problems there is a clear need arson toolkits to be communicated at higher levels across the stakeholders in order to generate and maintain the awareness and willingness to support the operators who are going to implement the strategy at community level.

Each local authority is an active partner within locally agreed targets.

## **9. REVIEWING PERFORMANCE/AUDIT**

### **9.1 EQUALITY AND DIVERSITY IMPLICATIONS**

To ensure this strategy meets the needs of equality and diversity legislation an equality impact assessment has been carried out.

### **9.2 FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS**

There are no additional financial implications associated with the implementation of this strategy.

### **9.3 HEALTH AND SAFETY IMPLICATIONS**

Any health and Safety implications associated with this strategy will be addressed within each partner organisation via the production of appropriate risk assessments and provision of PPE.

**9.4 This strategy will be reviewed in -----**

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## Appendix 1

**Table 27**

**BV 206(iii) - Number of deliberate secondary fires (excluding deliberate secondary fires in vehicles)<sup>(1)</sup> per 10,000 population<sup>(2)</sup>**

	Population mid 2005 (thousands)	No. of fires 2005/06 <sup>(p)</sup>	Fires per 10,000 pop. <b>2005/06<sup>(p)</sup></b>
Shropshire	450.6	166	<b>3.7</b>
Surrey	1,075.5	799	<b>7.4</b>
Lincolnshire	678.7	601	<b>8.9</b>
Cornwall	517.4	489	<b>9.5</b>
Isle of Wight	140.0	135	<b>9.6</b>
West Sussex	764.4	781	<b>10.2</b>
North Yorkshire	768.7	841	<b>10.9</b>
Suffolk	692.1	761	<b>11.0</b>
Oxfordshire	626.9	703	<b>11.2</b>
Dorset	701.8	902	<b>12.9</b>
Gloucestershire	575.2	788	<b>13.7</b>
Royal Berkshire	812.3	1,136	<b>14.0</b>
East Sussex	752.9	1,088	<b>14.5</b>
Norfolk	824.2	1,248	<b>15.1</b>
London	7,517.7	11,637	<b>15.5</b>
Hereford & Worcester	734.6	1,145	<b>15.6</b>
Devon	1,109.9	1,828	<b>16.5</b>
Wiltshire	630.6	1,057	<b>16.8</b>
Somerset	515.6	904	<b>17.5</b>
Cambridgeshire	748.6	1,322	<b>17.7</b>
Buckinghamshire	700.0	1,328	<b>19.0</b>
Hertfordshire	1,048.2	2,024	<b>19.3</b>
Leicestershire	953.2	1,868	<b>19.6</b>
Derbyshire	981.3	2,019	<b>20.6</b>
Warwickshire	533.9	1,135	<b>21.3</b>
Bedfordshire & Luton	582.6	1,287	<b>22.1</b>
Kent	1,621.0	4,044	<b>24.9</b>
Hampshire	1,671.0	4,253	<b>25.5</b>
Avon	1,015.2	2,861	<b>28.2</b>
Northumberland	311.3	973	<b>31.3</b>
Northamptonshire	651.8	2,253	<b>34.6</b>
Staffordshire	1,055.0	3,763	<b>35.7</b>
Cheshire	993.3	3,640	<b>36.6</b>
Cumbria	498.9	1,835	<b>36.8</b>
Lancashire	1,439.3	5,824	<b>40.5</b>
Nottinghamshire	1,041.4	4,310	<b>41.4</b>
West Midlands	2,591.3	11,442	<b>44.2</b>
West Yorkshire	2,118.6	11,001	<b>51.9</b>
County Durham & Darlington	598.9	3,219	<b>53.7</b>
Greater Manchester	2,547.6	14,089	<b>55.3</b>
Humberside	891.0	5,050	<b>56.7</b>
South Yorkshire	1,285.6	7,870	<b>61.2</b>
Tyne & Wear	1,095.2	7,327	<b>66.9</b>
Merseyside	1,367.1	11,526	<b>84.3</b>
<b>Cleveland</b>	<b>552.9</b>	<b>5,547</b>	<b>100.3</b>
Essex <sup>(3)</sup>	1,645.9	N/Pr	<b>N/Pr</b>
<b>National Average</b>			<b>28.5</b>

**Appendix 2**

**Table 25**

**BV 206(i) - Number of deliberate primary fires (excluding deliberate primary fires in vehicles)<sup>(1)</sup> per 10,000 population<sup>(2)</sup>**

	Population		Fires per
	mid 2005 (thousands)	No. of fires 2005/06 <sup>(p)</sup>	10,000 pop. <b>2005/06<sup>(p)</sup></b>
Hampshire	1,671.0	377	<b>2.3</b>
Surrey	1,075.5	265	<b>2.5</b>
Hereford & Worcester	734.6	196	<b>2.7</b>
Royal Berkshire	812.3	217	<b>2.7</b>
Oxfordshire	626.9	184	<b>2.9</b>
Hertfordshire	1,048.2	308	<b>2.9</b>
Essex	1,645.9	516	<b>3.1</b>
Warwickshire	533.9	170	<b>3.2</b>
London	7,517.7	2,455	<b>3.3</b>
Dorset	701.8	235	<b>3.3</b>
Suffolk	692.1	234	<b>3.4</b>
Gloucestershire	575.2	199	<b>3.5</b>
Cornwall	517.4	179	<b>3.5</b>
Wiltshire	630.6	220	<b>3.5</b>
North Yorkshire	768.7	269	<b>3.5</b>
Somerset	515.6	183	<b>3.5</b>
West Sussex	764.4	282	<b>3.7</b>
Devon	1,109.9	417	<b>3.8</b>
Norfolk	824.2	316	<b>3.8</b>
Cumbria	498.9	197	<b>3.9</b>
Derbyshire	981.3	406	<b>4.1</b>
Cambridgeshire	748.6	321	<b>4.3</b>
Leicestershire	953.2	411	<b>4.3</b>
Buckinghamshire	700.0	306	<b>4.4</b>
Staffordshire	1,055.0	486	<b>4.6</b>
Kent	1,621.0	759	<b>4.7</b>
Lincolnshire	678.7	321	<b>4.7</b>
Isle of Wight	140.0	71	<b>5.1</b>
East Sussex	752.9	383	<b>5.1</b>
Bedfordshire & Luton	582.6	298	<b>5.1</b>
Avon	1,015.2	538	<b>5.3</b>
Northumberland	311.3	166	<b>5.3</b>
Shropshire	450.6	253	<b>5.6</b>
Cheshire	993.3	566	<b>5.7</b>
County Durham & Darlington	598.9	356	<b>5.9</b>
West Yorkshire	2,118.6	1,314	<b>6.2</b>
West Midlands	2,591.3	1,711	<b>6.6</b>
Northamptonshire	651.8	436	<b>6.7</b>
South Yorkshire	1,285.6	892	<b>6.9</b>
Lancashire	1,439.3	1,151	<b>8.0</b>
Nottinghamshire	1,041.4	835	<b>8.0</b>
Humberside	891.0	740	<b>8.3</b>
Tyne & Wear	1,095.2	954	<b>8.7</b>
<b>Cleveland</b>	<b>552.9</b>	<b>495</b>	<b>9.0</b>
Greater Manchester	2,547.6	2,290	<b>9.0</b>
Merseyside	1,367.1	1,516	<b>11.1</b>
<b>National Average</b>			<b>5.0</b>

**Appendix 3**

**Table 26**

**BV 206(ii) - Number of deliberate primary fires in vehicles<sup>(1)</sup>**

**per 10,000 population<sup>(2)</sup>**

	Population		Fires per
	mid 2005 (thousands)	No. of fires 2005/06 <sup>(p)</sup>	10,000 pop. <b>2005/06<sup>(p)</sup></b>
Isle of Wight	140.0	20	<b>1.4</b>
Wiltshire	630.6	212	<b>3.4</b>
Devon	1,109.9	414	<b>3.7</b>
Hereford & Worcester	734.6	275	<b>3.7</b>
Hampshire	1,671.0	655	<b>3.9</b>
Dorset	701.8	288	<b>4.1</b>
Suffolk	692.1	285	<b>4.1</b>
London	7,517.7	3,179	<b>4.2</b>
Cornwall	517.4	219	<b>4.2</b>
Surrey	1,075.5	461	<b>4.3</b>
West Sussex	764.4	329	<b>4.3</b>
Somerset	515.6	231	<b>4.5</b>
Shropshire	450.6	216	<b>4.8</b>
Hertfordshire	1,048.2	509	<b>4.9</b>
Leicestershire	953.2	487	<b>5.1</b>
Northumberland	311.3	164	<b>5.3</b>
Lincolnshire	678.7	358	<b>5.3</b>
East Sussex	752.9	401	<b>5.3</b>
Essex	1,645.9	878	<b>5.3</b>
Norfolk	824.2	441	<b>5.4</b>
Derbyshire	981.3	538	<b>5.5</b>
North Yorkshire	768.7	440	<b>5.7</b>
Royal Berkshire	812.3	470	<b>5.8</b>
Cumbria	498.9	292	<b>5.9</b>
Lancashire	1,439.3	896	<b>6.2</b>
Gloucestershire	575.2	374	<b>6.5</b>
Bedfordshire & Luton	582.6	407	<b>7.0</b>
Oxfordshire	626.9	444	<b>7.1</b>
Staffordshire	1,055.0	808	<b>7.7</b>
Cambridgeshire	748.6	603	<b>8.1</b>
County Durham & Darlington	598.9	514	<b>8.6</b>
Buckinghamshire	700.0	602	<b>8.6</b>
Warwickshire	533.9	464	<b>8.7</b>
Kent	1,621.0	1,497	<b>9.2</b>
West Midlands	2,591.3	2,517	<b>9.7</b>
Cheshire	993.3	977	<b>9.8</b>
Northamptonshire	651.8	754	<b>11.6</b>
Tyne & Wear	1,095.2	1,333	<b>12.2</b>
Nottinghamshire	1,041.4	1,275	<b>12.2</b>
West Yorkshire	2,118.6	2,633	<b>12.4</b>
<b>Cleveland</b>	<b>552.9</b>	<b>694</b>	<b>12.6</b>
Merseyside	1,367.1	1,888	<b>13.8</b>
Avon	1,015.2	1,432	<b>14.1</b>
Greater Manchester	2,547.6	3,647	<b>14.3</b>
Humberside	891.0	1,358	<b>15.2</b>
South Yorkshire	1,285.6	2,045	<b>15.9</b>
<b>National Average</b>			<b>7.4</b>

Appendix 4

Number	Performance Indicator	Target 2008/09
1	<b>BV 206(i) - Number of deliberate primary fires (excluding deliberate primary fires in vehicles)<sup>(1)</sup> per 10,000 population<sup>(2)</sup></b>	
2	<b>BV 206(ii) - Number of deliberate primary fires in vehicles<sup>(1)</sup></b>	
3	<b>BV 206(iii) - Number of deliberate secondary fires (excluding deliberate secondary fires in vehicles)<sup>(1)</sup> per 10,000 population<sup>(2)</sup></b>	
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7		
8		
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