APPENDIX A

Action Ref	Finding	Associated Risk	Priority	Recommendation	Management Comment	Responsibility Timescale
01	Public Sector Spending The impact of spending reductions in the public sector is a key governance issue for the Fire Authority. To set a balanced budget for the forthcoming financial year (2022/23) the Authority was required to a draw £0.5M from its already limited reserves. Further savings during the period 2023/24 to 2025/26 will be required to balance the budget going forward. Alternative delivery options for services continue to be considered and implementation plans are being progressed. Implementation will be closely monitored to ensure that planned service changes and associated savings are realised.	The Authority fails to balance its budget and service provision deteriorates as a result.	High	its implementation plans and monitor	To arrive at a balanced budget for next year 23/24 it will be necessary to draw an additional £0.571M from reserves. This is not sustainable on an on-going basis and alternative methods of service delivery need to be considered and agreed to balance the budget. There is also a great deal of uncertainty surrounding the level of inflation, pay awards and funding going forward. Several savings options have been developed to deal with shortfalls in funding. These options have been discussed with members at the Strategic Planning Days held in May and October 2022. The Community Risk Management Plan consultation seeks views on the proposal to ride with a crew of 4 on all wholetime fire appliances. This will save £0.749m per annum and assist in balancing the budget.	ONGOING
02	Assumptions Underpinning the Medium-Term Financial Plan The assumptions made in the medium-term financial plan, particularly around savings, inflation, pay awards, employer pension contributions and potential liabilities, future Government grants and income from council tax and business rates whilst based on the	The Authority fails to balance its budget over the medium to longer term and service provision deteriorates as a result.	High	The Authority should monitor, as intended, the assumptions made within its medium-term financial plan to ensure they accurately reflect the most up to date position known and enable corrective action to be taken	The MTFP assumptions are monitored on an on-going basis and have been updated during the preparation of the 2023/24 budget and MTFP. The latest pay offer to firefighters of 7% for 2022/23 and 5% for 2023/24 will place additional pressure on the current year's budget which was	Deputy Chief Executive ONGOING

Action Ref	Finding	Associated Risk	Priority	Recommendation	Management Comment	Responsibility Timescale
	best information available are subject to change from economic circumstances and public finances in general. This represents a potential risk to the Authority's medium-term financial plan which will be monitored closely to enable corrective action to be taken where necessary.			where required at the earliest opportunity.	based on a 2% pay award. The 2023/24 budget and MTFP is based upon pay awards of 6% in 2022/23 and 5% in 2023/24 which considering current events is more realistic. Whilst it is impossible to predict what might happen in the future, alternative MTFP scenarios have recently been modelled to illustrate the impact of changes to the assumptions. Based on this modelling, the level of deficit over the MTFP period from 2024/25 onwards ranges from £1.2M best case to £2.8M worst case. The situation regarding pay awards and inflation is monitored closely and any impact on the budget would normally be managed using contingencies and/or reserves. Members will be kept informed if further corrective action is required.	
03	Changes to the Governance of public services in light of stated Government policy direction The Policing and Crime Act requires fire, police, and ambulance services to collaborate, where the proposed collaboration would be in the interests of their own efficiency and effectiveness and one or more of the other services take the same view. The legislation also makes provision for a Police and Crime Commissioner to take responsibility for the fire and rescue service in their area, as well as to take the additional step to create a single employer for police and fire. The government has also published a	The Authority fails to comply with the requirements and wider implications of the Policing and Crime Act.	High	result of the Policing	A White Paper on fire reform was published for consultation in May 2022 however we are still awaiting the outcome of the consultation and the governments proposed response. The proposals for reform suggest that in County Durham and Darlington fire governance could be mandated to transfer to the Police and Crime Commissioner. Close monitoring over the coming months will help the service understand more about the White Paper and potential impact which will allow for appropriate mitigating strategies and communications to be prepared in advance.	Chief Fire Officer ONGOING

Action Ref	Finding	Associated Risk	Priority	Recommendation	Management Comment	Responsibility Timescale
	White Paper on Fire Reform which focusses on three key areas: people, professionalism and governance. The Service will continue to monitor, at local, sub national and national level, the development and potential impact, of differing governance arrangements, the relevant underpinning statutory frameworks and current national negotiating machinery.					
04	Impact of Changes to the Firefighters Pension Scheme The service will closely monitor the impact of changes to the Firefighters Pension Scheme in terms of cost, business continuity, resilience and local industrial relations.	The Authority fails to balance its budget and service provision deteriorates as a result.	High	to the Firefighters	The proposals to address age discrimination in the Firefighters pension schemes resulting from the McCloud Sargeant case could lead to a significant increase in the level of employer's pension contributions and a range of staff retiring and accessing their pension earlier than anticipated. At the 16 February 2022 Fire Authority meeting, members agreed to pause the processing of immediate detriment cases until the full extent of liabilities falling on the Authority are known. There is a risk that the Authority could be liable for the tax charges relating to individuals who have previously retired. The recruitment strategy includes options to bring in replacement staff quickly, if necessary, to maintain operational response.	ONGOING

Action Ref	Finding	Associated Risk	Priority	Recommendation	Management Comment	Responsibility Timescale
05	Collaboration Collaboration will continue to be addressed pro-actively in terms of collaborating with other Fire and Rescue Services, the Police, Northeast Ambulance Service and other organisations. The government have placed an increased emphasis on collaboration with Blue Light Services and this is reflected in the Authority's governance structure in relation to collaboration.	The Authority's collaboration aspirations are not achieved.	High	Opportunities for further collaboration should be investigated. Progress made across all Collaborative practices should be reported, for monitoring, to the Authority.	Members are supportive of further collaboration where this is in the interests of the Authority and provides value for money. The Authority has signed a Statement of Intent with Durham Constabulary setting out our intention to work more closely together to enhance co-operation and collaboration. Progress is monitored though the Collaboration Delivery Board. Work is continuing with the development of further collaboration opportunities and a Statement of Intent has been signed to enable closer working with neighbouring FRS's. The Authority has approved a Collaboration Strategy and a Collaboration Register is in place to record details of individual collaboration initiatives. A formal process to review the outcomes of individual collaboration initiatives is currently being developed.	Chief Fire Officer ONGOING
06	Fire Service Inspectorate (HMICFRS) The Service will continue to closely monitor developments in relation to the Fire Service Inspectorate. At the conclusion of the current inspection an action plan will be developed to address the areas identified for improvement in the inspection report. Progress in completing the actions will be monitored by the Service Leadership Team and the Authority going forward.	The Authority suffers reputational damage as a result of an adverse judgement from the new Fire Service Inspectorate.	High	The Service should look to increase its learning capacity further to receiving the outcomes of its inspection and through engagement with Durham Constabulary and the National Fire Chief's Council.	The 2021/22 inspection is complete, and the Service has been rated as good across all 3 pillars – Effectiveness, Efficiency and People. An action plan gas been developed to address the areas identified for improvement in the inspection report. Progress in completing the actions will be monitored by the Service Leadership Team and the Authority going forward. The service continues to engage with Durham Constabulary and the National Fire Chief's Council to share learning capacity.	Chief Fire Officer ONGOING

Action Ref	Finding	Associated Risk	Priority	Recommendation	Management Comment	Responsibility Timescale
07	Independent Review of Building Regulations and Fire Safety The service will closely monitor developments following the publication of Dame Judith Hackitt's independent review into building regulations and fire safety following the Grenfell Tower fire. Changes to the regulatory requirements will have significant resource implications for the service as the government is committed to doing more to set and enforce high standards.	Staffing resources are stretched, service provision deteriorates, and the Authority's suffers reputational damage as a result.	High	developments following the publication of Dame Judith Hackitt's independent review.	The Service has fully adopted and integrated the Competency Framework for Fire Safety Regulators published in 2020 into protection activities. This framework is currently under review with the Service having provided feedback for the consultation and will take cognisance of any changes to the framework. Receiving Royal Assent on 29 April 2021 the Fire Safety Act 2021 commenced on 16 May 2022. The Act amends the Regulatory Reform (Fire Safety) Order 2005 (the Fire Safety Order). It clarifies that responsible persons for multi-occupied residential buildings must manage and reduce the risk of fire for the structure and external walls of the building, including cladding, balconies and windows, and entrance doors to individual flats that open into common parts. Commencing January 2023, the Fire Safety (England) Regulations 2022 now makes it a requirement for the responsible person of residential buildings to provide various levels of information and to report significant faults to their local fire and rescue service., The required level of information required is based on the size of the premises. The Building Safety Act 2022 introduces new duties for the management of fire and building safety in high-rise residential buildings from 1st April 2023. It names the Health and Safety Executive (HSE) as the Building Safety Regulator (BSR). All buildings	ONGOING

Action Ref	Finding	Associated Risk	Priority	Recommendation	Management Comment	Responsibility Timescale
					in scope of the Act will need to be registered with the BSR	
					The Service has adopted and integrated the required changes to the Service website including links with the NFCC resources/ best practice. This will support responsible persons meet their duties under these new pieces of legislation. Currently there are no high-rise residential buildings in the Service's area, however the Service are fully engaged with the NFCC Protection Policy and Reform Unit to ensure preparedness to meet any new requirements.	