
Report to: Partnership & Performance Committee

Date of Meeting: 30 May 2019

Subject: Fire Performance Report – 1 April 2018 to 30 September 2019

Report by: Local Senior Officer Clackmannanshire and Stirling

1.0 Purpose

- 1.1 The purpose of this report is to provide committee with:
- 1.2 A six-month performance of the Scottish Fire and Rescue Service (SFRS) in Clackmannanshire covering the period 1 April 2018 to 30 September 2018. The report is based on performance against objectives and targets set out in the Local Fire and Rescue Plan for Clackmannanshire. Performance indicators are detailed in the summary report at appendix 1.

2.0 Recommendations

- 2.1. It is recommended that committee note and challenge the report as appropriate.

3.0 Considerations

- 3.1. A number of significant trends are worth highlighting.
- 3.2. There have been no fire related fatalities and eight fire casualties in the reporting period.
- 3.3. A Serious Fire Task Group has been set up within the SFRS. This group will produce a quarterly report providing information on fire fatalities which will assist in local Community Safety Engagement activity.
- 3.4. The SFRS delivered their Seasonal Thematic Action Plans from 1 April 2018 to 30 September 2019 and targets included reducing accidental dwelling fires, reducing fire fatalities and casualties, reducing deliberate fire setting, reducing the number of outdoor fires, and reducing fire related anti-social behaviour.

- 3.5. Accidental dwelling fires have increased by one when compared with the same period the previous year. The cause of these fires has predominantly been cooking related activities which in Scotland is the number one cause of fires in the home. This will continue to be a focus of our on-going prevention work.
- 3.6. Work is on-going to identify and support vulnerable people in Clackmannanshire, through the Home Fire Safety Visit Programme and fire safety referrals through the multi-agency activity. The quantity and quality of referrals from partners allow the service to target resources within Clackmannanshire, with the aim of reducing the number of accidental dwelling fires and casualties from these fires in the long term.
- 3.7. There were eight deliberate primary fires a reduction in twelve compared with the same period last year. There were forty-one deliberate secondary fires which is a reduction of twenty compared to the following year.
- 3.8. The number of Unwanted Fire Alarm Signals during the reporting period was one hundred and nine. This is a reduction of sixteen compared to the same period last year.
- 3.9. We continue to monitor all UFAS activity and contact all duty holders to discuss the implications of UFAS and where improvement can be made.
- 3.10. We are informing duty holders of the latest fire detection technology available which has a proven record in reducing unwanted signals.

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PERFORMANCE REPORT

Covering the activities and performance in support of the Local Fire and Rescue Plan for Clackmannanshire



SCOTTISH
FIRE AND RESCUE SERVICE
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ABOUT THE STATISTICS IN THIS REPORT

The activity totals and other statistics quoted in this report are provisional in nature and subject to change because of ongoing quality assurance and review.

Because all statistics quoted are provisional there may be differences in the period totals quoted in our reports after original publication which result from revisions or additions to the data on our systems.

From 2015-16 onwards responsibility for the publication of end-year statistical data transferred from the Scottish Government to the SFRS. This change of responsibility does not change the status of the figures quoted in this and other SFRS reports reported to the Committee.

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DEFINITIONS

Accidental Dwelling Fire

Building occupied by households, excluding hotels, hostels and residential institutions. In 2000, the definition of a dwelling was widened to include any non-permanent structure used solely as a dwelling, such as caravans, houseboats etc. Caravans, boats etc. not used as a permanent dwelling are shown according to the type of property. Accidental includes fires where the cause was not known or unspecified.

Fire Fatality

A person whose death is attributed to a fire is counted as a fatality even if the death occurred weeks or months later.

Fire Casualty

Non-fatal casualties consist of persons requiring medical treatment including first aid given at the scene of the fire, but not those sent to hospital or advised to see a doctor for a check-up or observation (whether or not they actually do). People sent to hospital or advised to see a doctor as a precaution, having no obvious injury are recorded as precautionary 'check-ups'.

Deliberate Fire

Includes fires where deliberate ignition is merely suspected, and recorded by the SFRS as "doubtful".

Non-Domestic Fires

These are fires identified as deliberate other building fires or accidental other building fires.

False Alarms

Where the FRS attends a location believing there to be a fire incident, but on arrival discovers that no such incident exists, or existed.

Unwanted Fire Alarm Signal

Where the FRS attends a non-domestic location believing there to be a fire incident, but on arrival discovers that no such incident exists, or existed.

Primary Fires:

- Buildings (including mobile homes) fit for occupation (i.e. not wholly derelict) and those under construction.
- Caravans, trailers etc.
- Vehicles and other methods of transport (not derelict unless associated with business e.g. scrap metal).
- Outdoor storage (including materials for recycling), plant and machinery.
- Agricultural and forestry premises and property.
- Other outdoor structures including post-boxes, tunnels, bridges, etc.

Secondary Fires

- Single derelict buildings.
- Grassland etc., including heath, hedges, railway embankments and single trees.
- Intentional straw or stubble burning.
- Outdoor structures, including: lamp-posts, traffic signs and other road furniture, private outdoor furniture, playground furniture, scaffolding, signs and hoarding etc.
- Refuse and refuse containers.
- Derelict vehicles (a vehicle without a registered keeper).

INTRODUCTION





































This is the half year 2018-2019 monitoring report covering the SFRS's performance and activities in support of the seven priorities in the Local Fire and Rescue Plan for Clackmannanshire 2018, namely:

- Priority 1 – Local Risk Management and Operational Preparedness
- Priority 2 – Unintentional Harm and Injury
- Priority 3 – Domestic Fire Safety
- Priority 4 – Deliberate Fire Setting
- Priority 5 – Built Environment
- Priority 6 – Unwanted Fire Alarm Signals
- Priority 7 – Transport and Environment







As well as supporting the seven priorities in the Local Fire and Rescue Plan for Clackmannanshire, this monitoring report shows how SFRS activities and performance contribute to the wider priorities of the Clackmannanshire Council Community Planning Partnership (CPP), as set out in the Local Outcomes Improvement Plan for Clackmannanshire.

PERFORMANCE SUMMARY

The table below provides a summary of activity between April 1st 2018 to 30th September 2018 compared to the same period in the previous year against headline indicators and targets. It aims to provide at a glance our direction of travel during the current reporting year.

		H1 2017-18	H1 2018-19			
		Value	Value	Target	Status	Short Trend
	HI 1 Accident Dwelling Fires	22	23	31		
	HI 2 ADF Fatal Casualties	0	0	0		
	HI 3 ADF Non-Fatal Casualties	2	8	7		
	HI 4 Deliberate Primary Fires	20	8	12		
	HI 5 Deliberate Secondary Fires	61	41	57		
	HI 6 Non-domestic Building Fires	15	7	12		
	HI 7 Fatal Casualties in Non-Domestic Building Fires	0	0	0		
	HI 8 Non-Fatal Casualties in Non-Domestic Building Fires	1	0	1		
	HI 9 Unwanted Fire Alarm Signals	125	109	120		
	HI 10 Road Traffic Collision (RTC) Incidents	6	7	7		
	HI 11 Fatal RTC Casualties	0	0	0		
	HI 12 Non-Fatal RTC Casualties	4	8	5		

Key to symbols used in this report

PI Status		Short Term Trends*	
	Performance is worse than target		Improving
	Warning – performance is within 10% of target		No Change
	Performance has met or is better than target		Getting Worse

* H1 2018-19, compared with H1 2017-18

Priority 1: Local Risk Management and Operational Preparedness

Description

Risk Management and operational preparedness is a key area of work for the SFRS. In Clackmannanshire, this means:

- Knowing what the risks are in Clackmannanshire and then making plans, so we are resilient to respond to any event.
- Being prepared to respond to national threats or major emergencies.
- Developing flexibility to deploy crews, to take on a broadening role within the community.
- Firefighters being quipped to deal with emergencies safely and effectively and our stations being in a constant state of readiness.
- Ensuring that firefighter safety is paramount in everything we do. This will ensure that our personnel are able to meet the challenges we face

Activity

During half year 2018-2019 we delivered our training commitment to operational firefighters which included the following:

Whole-time shifts have received Initial Casualty Assessment & Treatment providing them a better knowledge for responding to medical emergencies.

Whole-time and Retained Duty System (RDS) personnel took part in various off-station exercises focusing on incident command and breathing apparatus search and rescue.

RDS personnel took part in off station exercises to confirm their extrication knowledge to maintain their competency in extricating persons trapped in vehicles.

RDS personnel undertook familiarisation of heavy rescue and what they can achieve if they are mobilised to any incidents involving LGVs HGVS or Coaches.

RDS personnel took part in off station exercises to confirm their extrication knowledge to maintain their competency in extricating persons trapped in vehicles

RDS personnel took part in off station breathing apparatus training in which they covered fire development and how they can control fire gases and make them more aware of how to deal with potential Back Draught & Flashover.

SFRS training staff carried out familiarisation training with Scottish Ambulance Service (SAS) trainees. This is a joint working initiative developing rescue techniques and casualty centred rescues.

RDS stations have carried out swift water flood responder maintenance of skills training and how crews can safely respond to water incidents

Priority 2: Unintentional Harm and Injury

The Building Safer Communities programme is a collaborative initiative which seeks to help national and local partners and communities work together to make Scotland safer and stronger. The programme vision is of a flourishing, optimistic Scotland in which resilient individuals, families and communities live safe from crime, disorder, danger and harm.

In October 2016 a strategic assessment of Unintentional Harm in Scotland was completed. This assessment aims to provide a picture across Scotland and is intended for use as a resource of information for policy makers and local practitioners. This is the first time that the different sources of relevant data and information that inform incidents of unintentional harm in Scotland has been put together into one single strategic assessment.

The strategic assessment is designed to complement the wide range of good work that is underway across the country, both at national and local partnership level. In so doing it provides a snapshot in time of trends and is designed to inform strategic planning and help direct future action and intervention.

In setting this out, the strategic assessment identifies five areas of priority, representing both those identified as most at risk of unintentional harm; and those areas for focus of partnership activity:

- Under 5s
- Over 65s
- areas of increased deprivation
- strategic data gathering, analysis and sharing
- bridging the gap between strategy and delivery

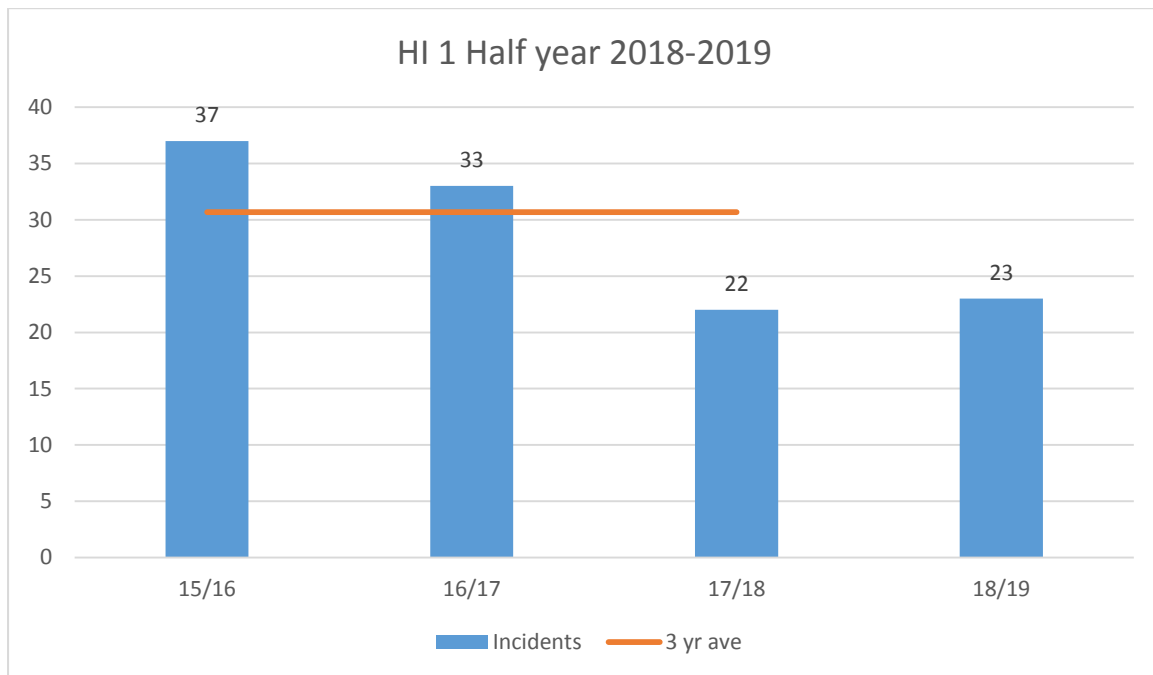
The strategic assessment is complimented by a summary document that captures the main findings and recommends for some next steps to action. Case studies and a short literature review of interventions to prevent and reduce unintentional harm have also been produced.

In addition a number of thematic briefing papers are available for practitioners which cover key points relating to specific unintentional harm and set out in clear format the key trends and considerations relating to:

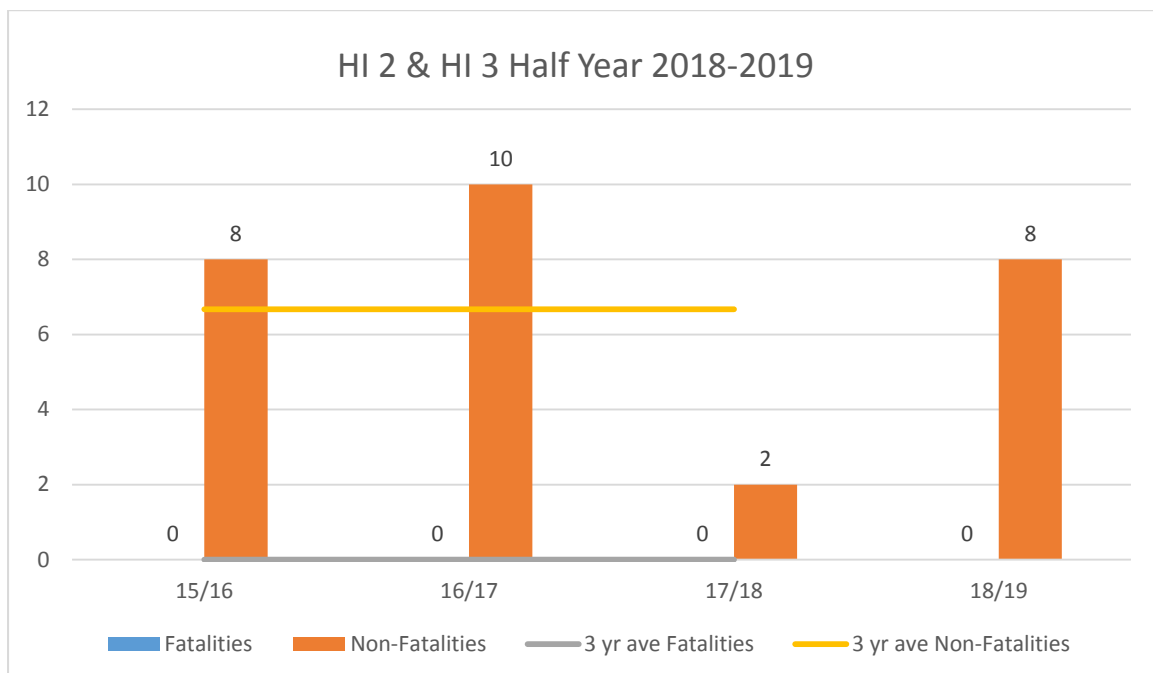
- Children and Young People
- Older People
- Deprivation
- Home Safety
- Road Safety
- Outdoor Safety

Priority 3: Domestic Fire Safety

HI 1 – Accidental Dwelling Fires (ADF)



HI 2 - ADF Fatal Casualties & HI 3 - ADF Non-Fatal Casualties



Indicator Description

The largest single type of primary fire in Clackmannanshire is accidental fires in the home and their prevention is a key focus of the Service's community safety activity.

HI 1 – Accidental Dwelling Fires (ADF)

As a headline target, the aim is to reduce the rate of ADF's, in a growing Clackmannanshire population, by keeping these fires **below 62**, each year.

HI 2 – ADF Fatal Casualties

This indicator counts those people for whom fire has been clearly identified as the cause of death, even if they die some-time after the actual fire. Those who die at, or after, the fire but where fire is **not** identified as the cause of death are not included in these figures. As a headline target, the aim is to have **0** ADF Fire Fatalities.

HI 3 – ADF Non-Fatal Casualties

This headline target counts all types of non-fatal fire injury in the home, including precautionary checks. As a headline target, the aim is to reduce the risk of injury from fire in the home, in an increasing Clackmannanshire population, by keeping fire injuries **below 13**, each year.

Performance Management

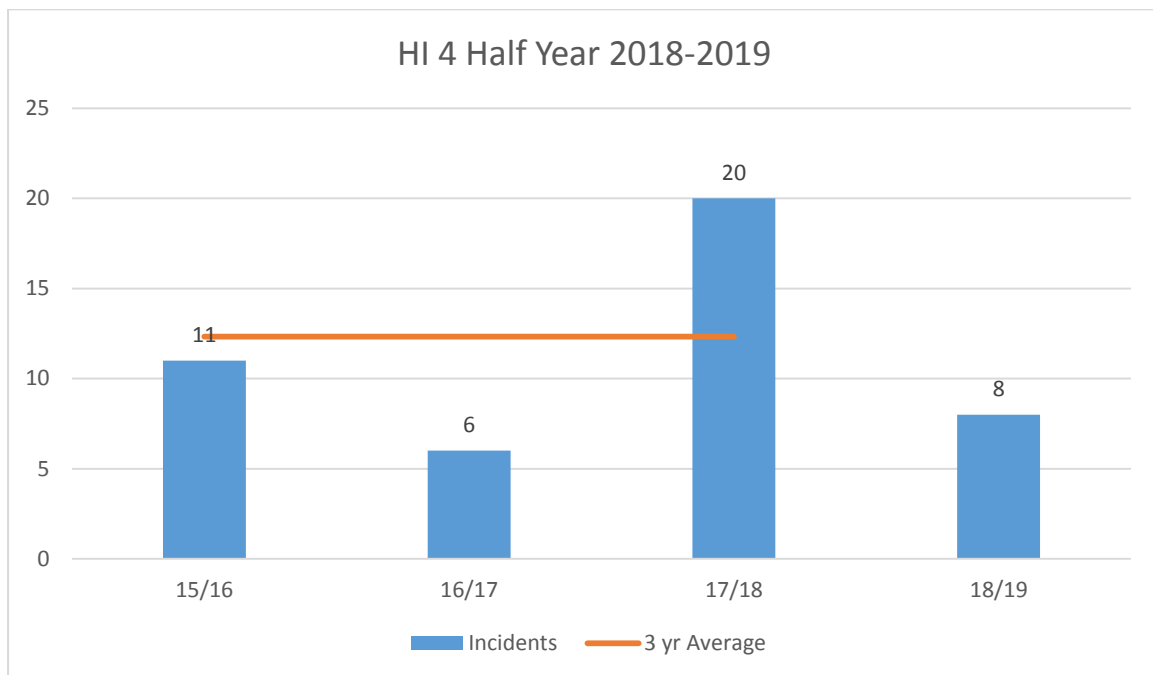
There were 23 ADF's reported during half year 2018-2019. 17 of these ADF's were cooking related.

There were 0 ADF Fatal Casualties during half year 2018-2019.

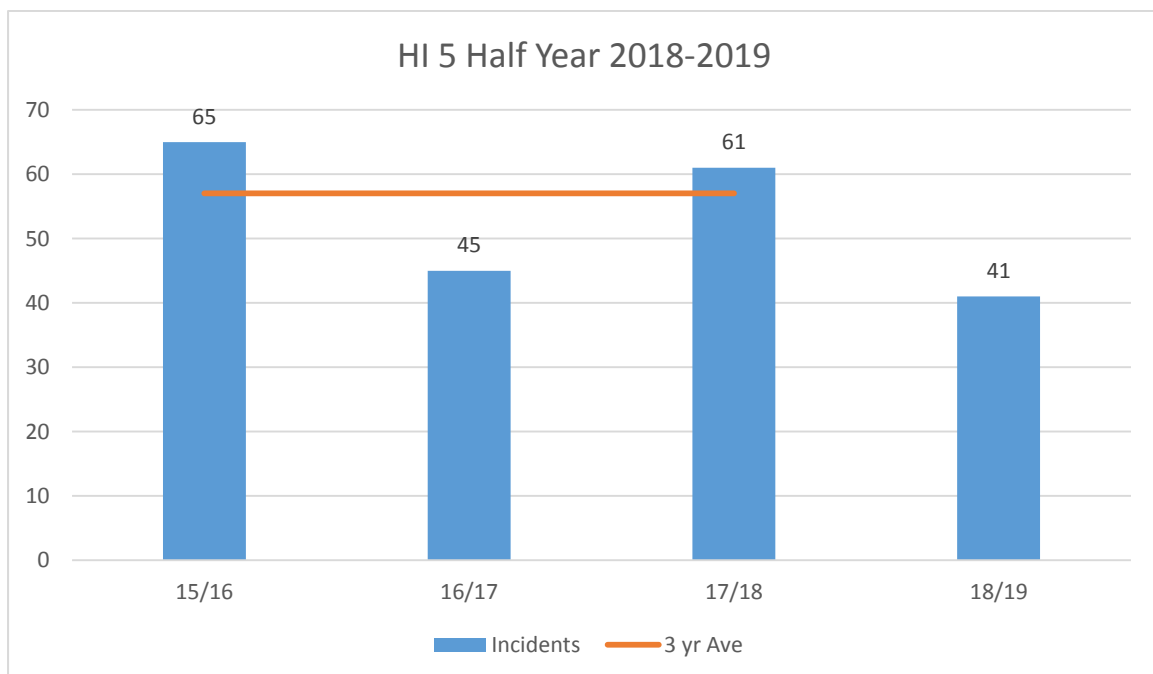
There were 8 ADF Non-Fatal Casualties during half year 2018-2019.

Priority 4: Deliberate Fire Setting

HI 4– Deliberate Primary Fires



HI 5 – Deliberate Secondary Fires



Indicator Description

These headline and indicators targets account for all types of fire that are believed to have been started intentionally, and are categorized as Deliberate Fires and Deliberate Secondary Fires.

HI 4 – Deliberate Primary Fires

These deliberate fires cover the following types:

- Fires in the home
- Fires in non- domestic buildings
- Fires in motor vehicles

As a headline target the aim is to reduce the rate of deliberate primary fires in Clackmannanshire by keeping these fires **below 19** each year

HI 5 – Deliberate Secondary Fires

These deliberate fires cover the majority of outdoor fires including grassland and refuse fires and includes fires in derelict buildings, but not chimney fires.

As a headline target the aim is to reduce the rate of deliberate secondary fires in Clackmannanshire by keeping these fires **below 74** each year

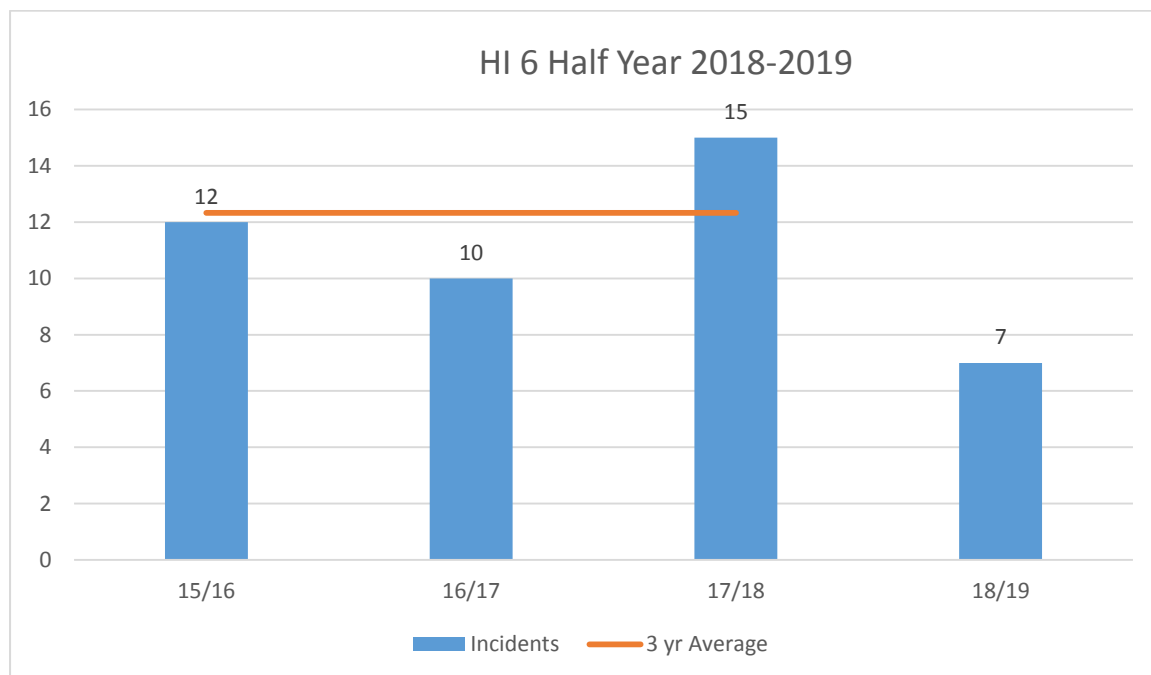
Performance Management

There were **8** Deliberate Primary Fires reported during half year 2018-2019. There were **4** fires involving grassland, **1** vehicle, **1** prison, and **2** outdoor structure.

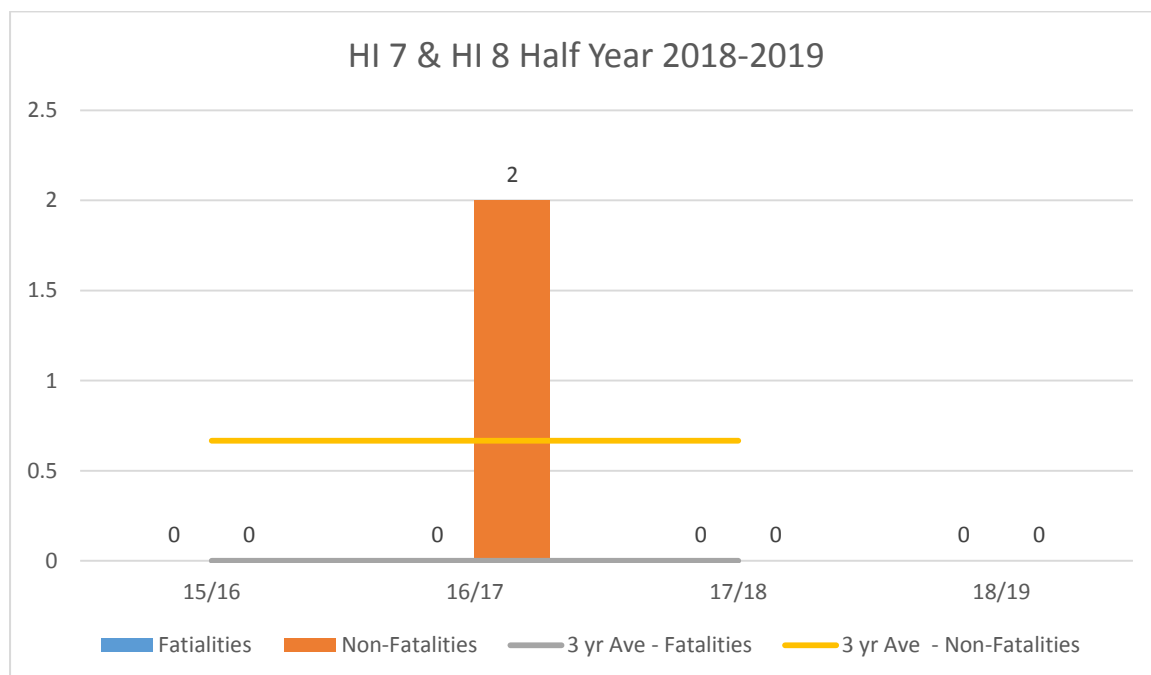
There were **41** Deliberate Secondary Fires reported during half year 2018-2019. This is a reduction of **20** compared to the same period last year.

Priority 5: Built Environment

HI 6 – Non-Domestic Building Fires



HI 7 – Fatal Fire Casualties in Non-Domestic Buildings & HI 8 – Non-Fatal Fire Casualties in Non-Domestic Buildings



Indicator Description

These headline and indicators targets cover the types of non-domestic buildings applicable to Part 3 of the Fire (Scotland) Act 2005 and is designed to reflect the effectiveness of fire safety management in respect of these types of building. These include buildings like Care Homes, Hotels, and hospitals

HI 6 Non-domestic Building Fires Applicable to the Act

As a headline target, the aim is to reduce the rate of accidental fires in non-domestic buildings (where the Act applies), by keeping these fires **below 21**, in Clackmannanshire each year.

HI 7 Fatal Fire Casualties in Non- Domestic Building Fires Applicable to the Act

As a headline target the aim is to have **ZERO Fatal Fire Casualties** in Non- Domestic buildings.

HI 8 Non- Fatal Fire Casualties in Non-Domestic Building Fires Applicable to the Act

As a headline target, the aim is to reduce the rate of Non-Fatal Fire Casualties in Non-Domestic Buildings by keeping these below 1 in Clackmannanshire each year.

Performance Management

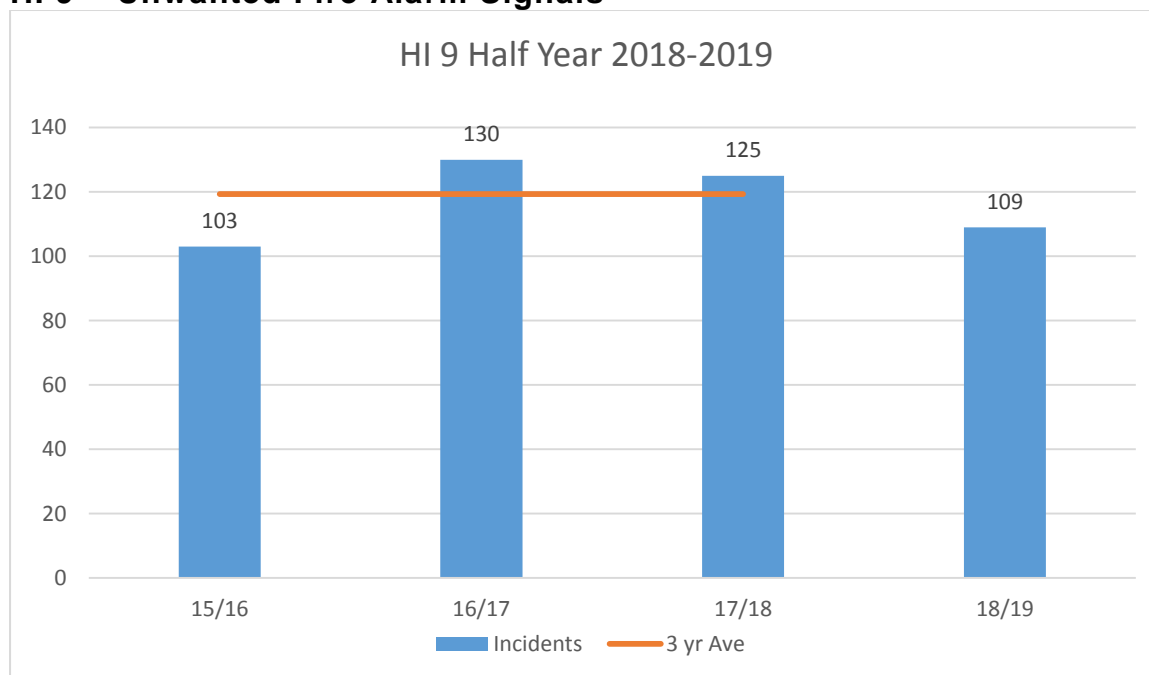
There were **7** Non- Domestic Building Fires during half year 2018-2019. This is a reduction of **8** compared to the same period last year.

There were **0** Non-Domestic Fatal Casualties during half year 2018-2019.

There were **0** Non-Domestic Non-Fatal Casualties during half year 2018-2019.

Priority 6: Unwanted Fire Alarm Signals

HI 9 – Unwanted Fire Alarm Signals



Indicator Description

Automatic Fire Alarms (AFA) are fundamental to providing early warning from fire, giving people the chance to evacuate safely. However, to be effective, they must be properly installed, and a good fire safety management regime must be in place by the duty holder, so they do not activate where there is no fire.

Every Unwanted Fire Alarm Signal (UFAS) from an AFA has an impact in terms of unnecessary blue light journeys, redirecting SFRS resources away from other activities such as community safety work and causing considerable disruption to businesses.

HI 9: Unwanted Fire Alarm Signals (UFAS)

As a headline target, the aim is to improve fire safety management and awareness, by reducing the number of attendances to unwanted fire alarm signals from automatic systems in non-domestic buildings to **less than 239** each year.

Performance Management

During half year 2018-2019 we were called out to **109** Unwanted Fire Alarm Signals (UFAS). This was a reduction of **16** compared to the same period last year.

Example of UFAS Premises for half year 2018-2019

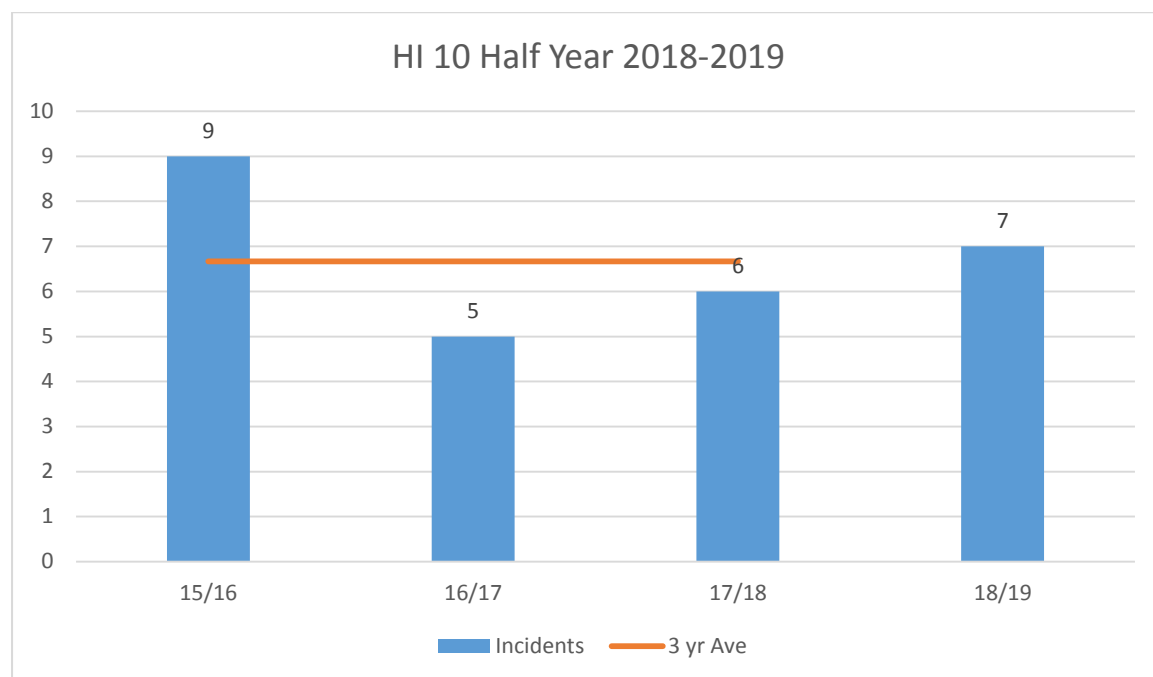
Education Facilities x 21

Industrial Premises, warehouses, and bulk storage areas x 30

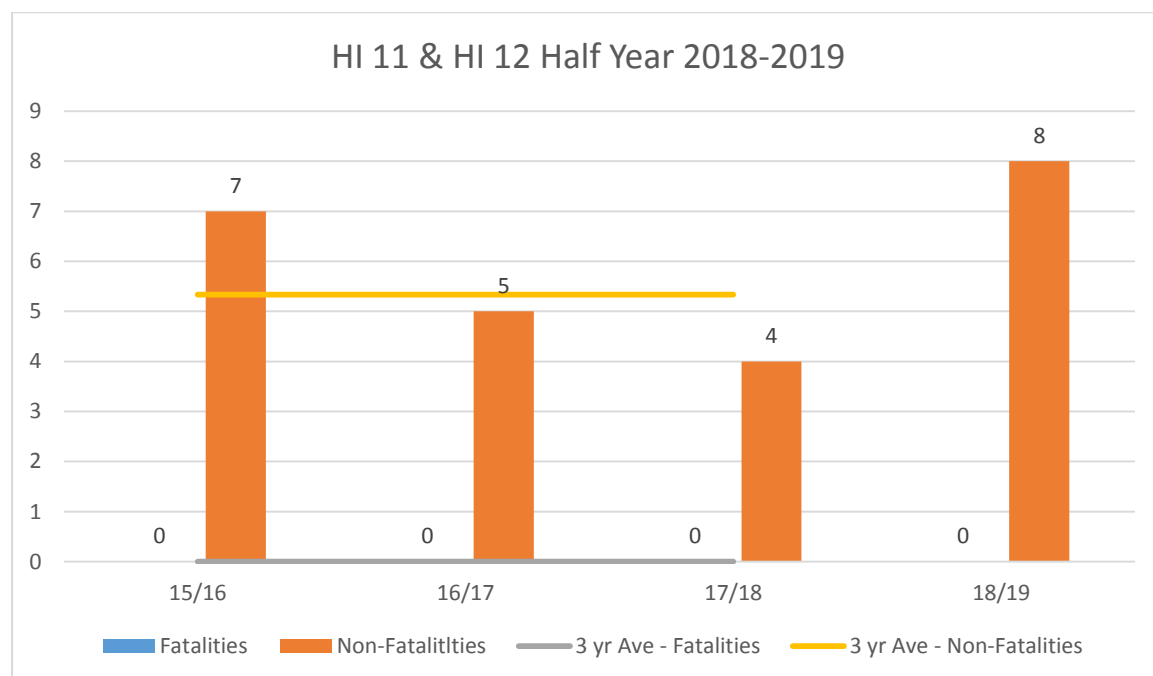
UFAS incidents create a significant number of unnecessary blue light journeys, placing our firefighters and communities at risk, and tying up resources that may be needed at a real emergency elsewhere. To reduce the impact of UFAS, we have introduced a process, that will ensure our weight and speed of response to UFAS incidents is based on risk.

Priority 7: Transport and Environment

HI 10 – Road Traffic Collision (RTC) Incidents



HI 11 – Fatal RTC Casualties & HI 12 – Non-Fatal RTC Casualties



Indicator Description

The SFRS has become increasingly involved in more non-related fire prevention work, in support of its role in promoting the wider safety and wellbeing of its communities. The headline indicators and targets reflect the fact that most of the non-fire related incidents attended by the SFRS in Clackmannanshire are RTC incidents.

HI 10: RTC Incidents

As a headline target, the aim is to reduce the rate of RTC's in Clackmannanshire, by keeping them **below 16** each year.

HI 11: Fatal RTC Casualties

As a headline target, the aim is to reduce the risk of death from RTC's in Clackmannanshire, by keeping **zero** Fatal RTC Casualties

H12 : Non- Fatal RTC Casualties

As a headline target, the aim is to reduce the risk of injury from RTC's in Clackmannanshire by keeping them **below 12** each year

Performance Management

We attended **7** RTC Incidents, to assist in the release/extrication of the occupants of the vehicles for half year 2018-2019. This is a reduction of **1** compared to the same period last year.

There were **0** Fatal RTC Casualties during half year 2018-2019.

There were **8** Non-Fatal casualties during half year 2018-2019.

Appendix 1

Notable Event

The Community Action Team (CAT) worked in partnership with Tillicoultry Community Council in the Tillicoultry Safety Week between the 14 and 16th August. The CAT and Tillicoultry retained fire fighters were involved in the delivery of fire, personal, and home safety messages utilising the village's public venues. The success of this local safety week resulted in a 2-day open doors event at Tillicoultry fire station where the CAT and retained firefighters delivered further input on HFSV's, the dangers of poor cooking practices utilising the chip pan demo unit, and provided CPR training.

