



Report to:
**Scottish Borders
Police, Fire and Rescue
Safer Communities Board**

SUBJECT: QUARTER 2, 2013-14 PERFORMANCE REPORT

1. INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 The attached report provides an update on performance against the Local Fire and Rescue Plan for The Scottish Borders 2013.

2. QUARTER 2 OUTPUTS

- 2.1 The following identifies the headline Outputs from Quarter 2, 2013-14:

Accidental Dwelling Fires

There were 26 accidental dwelling fires during this reporting period, an increase of 6 incidents when compared to the same period during 2012-13.

Fire Casualties/Fatalities

There were 9 fire casualties from accidental dwelling fires this was an increase of 8 compared to the same reporting period in 2012-13.

Road Traffic Collisions

The Fire and Rescue Service attended 24 road traffic collisions during this reporting period, an increase of 5 incidents when compared with the same period during 2012-13.

Special Services

The Fire and Rescue Service attended 34 special service incidents during this reporting period, an increase of 3 incidents when compared with the same period during 2012-13.

Other Primary Fires

There were 20 other primary fires during this reporting period, a decrease of 3 when compared with the same period during 2012-13.

Unwanted Fire Signals

There were 251 unwanted fire signals during this reporting period, an increase of 2 incidents when compared to the same period during 2012-13.

4. RECOMMENDATION

- 3.1 The Scottish Borders Police, Fire and Rescue Safer Communities Board is invited to consider and otherwise to note the contents of the performance report.

PETER HEATH
Local Senior Officer
Scottish Borders, East Lothian and Midlothian

15th November 2013



Quarterly Performance Report

Quarter 2 2013/14 (1st July – 30st September 2013)

Scottish Borders



SCOTTISH
FIRE AND RESCUE SERVICE

Working together for a safer Scotland

INTRODUCTION

This performance report provides information on our prevention, protection and operational response activities within the Scottish Borders over the second quarter of 2013/14.

The aims of the Fire & Rescue Service in the Scottish Borders are to reduce fire deaths throughout the Scottish Borders area and to reduce injuries from fire and other emergencies in the community. We aim to achieve this by working in partnership, being pro-active and targeting our prevention and protection activities to where they are required, based on evidence.

Within the Local Fire and Rescue Plan 2013 for the Scottish Borders, five objectives for the local Fire and Rescue Service to work towards have been identified for 2013/14.

Objective 1: To reduce the occurrence of road traffic collisions and the resulting in death and injury;

Objective 2: To reduce the occurrence of special service incidents and resulting death and injury.

Objective 3: To reduce the occurrence of accidental fires in the home resulting in deaths and injury;

Objective 4: To reduce the occurrence of other primary fires and resulting death and injury;

Objective 5: To reduce the occurrence of unwanted fire signals the associated disruption;

Summary

Objective 1: To reduce the occurrence of road traffic collisions and the resulting in death and injury.

The Fire and Rescue Service usually only attend the more serious road traffic collisions where a person or persons are trapped within the vehicle due to their injuries or the damage to the vehicle preventing their escape.

During this reporting period, the Fire and Rescue Service attended twenty-four Road Traffic Collisions. This is an increase of five incidents compared with the same period during 2012-13.

The Scottish Fire and Rescue Service only attend the most serious Road Traffic Collisions, which is only a fraction of those that actually occur. In order to avoid repetition or confusion, the number and severity of injuries due to road traffic collisions will be reported by our colleagues in Police Scotland.

Objective 2: To reduce the occurrence of special service incidents and resulting death and injury.

Special Service incidents are non-fire incidents which require the attendance of one or more fire appliance or officer. This type of incident might include; flooding, rescues of persons, animal rescue or making a hazardous situation safe.

The Fire and Rescue Service attended thirty-four Special Service incidents during this reporting period, an increase of three compared to the corresponding period of 2012-13. This included five fuel spillages, four lock-fast premises, four incidents where elderly people had fallen, two lift rescues and four flooding incidents.

Objective 3: To reduce the occurrence of accidental fires in the home resulting in deaths and injury.

This does not include hotels, hostels or residential institutions, but does include any non-permanent structure used solely as a dwelling, such as a caravan or houseboats. An accidental dwelling fire where the cause is not known or unspecified is also included.

The Fire and Rescue Service attended twenty-six Accidental Dwelling fires during this reporting period. This was a disappointing increase of six in the corresponding period of last year.

Fire Casualties/Fatalities

There were nine reported casualties from dwelling fires during this reporting period this is an increase of eight during the same reporting period of 2012-13. The majority of these injuries were minor smoke inhalation with only one being requiring hospital treatment.

The Scottish Fire and Rescue Service continue to analyse data from accidental dwelling fires in an effort to target our resources more effectively and consequently reduce fires in the home. We also utilise our Community Safety Engagement Toolkit to focus our resources on those most vulnerable from fire.

Objective 4: To reduce the occurrence of other primary fires and resulting death and injury.

These are fires in Buildings or Caravans not used for domestic purposes as well as Vehicles, Outdoor storage and Agricultural premises. This may also include any other fire involving casualties, rescues, or a fire attended by five or more appliances.

There were twenty fires within this category during the reporting period, this is a decrease of three when compared to the corresponding period of last year. Almost a third of these fires involved motor vehicles and five involved farm premises.

A fire related death did occur in the Scottish Borders in July this year where the occupant of a caravan was discovered after a fire was extinguished. This fire, and the circumstances surrounding it is still being investigated therefore this had not been formally recorded in the report.

Objective 5: To reduce the occurrence of unwanted fire signals the associated disruption.

A large number of buildings are now fitted with Automatic Fire Detection. The Fire and Rescue Service, when called, respond to all incidents where the Automatic Fire Detection system has activated. This also includes all domestic property with single point fire detection. The vast majority of these activations transpire to be a false alarm.

There were two hundred and fifty-one Unwanted Fire Signals during this reporting period. This is an increase of two compared with the same reporting period last year.

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OBJECTIVE 1: TO REDUCE THE OCCURRENCE OF ROAD TRAFFIC COLLISIONS AND THE RESULTING IN DEATH AND INJURY.

Road Traffic Collisions

Definition: When a road vehicle collides with another vehicle, pedestrian, animal, road debris, or other stationary obstruction, such as a tree or utility pole.

	2011		2012		2013	
	Q2	Total	Q2	Total	Q2	Total
Road Traffic Collisions	17	36	19	30	24	38
East Berwickshire Ward	4	5	2	2	2	2
Galashiels and District Ward	4	8	4	5	4	5
Hawick and Denholm Ward	1	1	1	1	1	2
Hawick and Hermitage Ward	0	0	0	0	0	1
Jedburgh and District Ward	2	3	3	4	5	7
Kelso and District Ward	0	0	4	5	1	1
Leaderdale and Melrose Ward	2	4	0	2	4	6
Mid Berwickshire Ward	1	3	1	4	2	4
Selkirkshire Ward	1	3	3	3	1	2
Tweeddale East Ward	1	4	0	0	2	4
Tweeddale West Ward	1	5	1	4	2	4

The Fire and Rescue Service attended a total of twenty-four road traffic collisions during this reporting period, this an increase of five incidents compared to the same period during 2012-13. There was a significant increase in the number of road traffic collisions attended by the fire and rescue service in the Leaderdale and Melrose ward compared to the same period last year.

Action:

The Fire and Rescue Service is a member of a multi-agency approach to reducing Road Traffic Collision's and the associated casualties and fatalities in the Scottish Borders

OBJECTIVE 2: TO REDUCE THE OCCURRENCE OF SPECIAL SERVICE INCIDENTS AND RESULTING DEATH AND INJURY

Special Service resulting in Death or Injury

Definition: Non-fire incidents which require the attendance of an appliance or officer and include: flooding, rescues of persons, making safe etc.

	2011		2012		2013	
	Q2	Total	Q2	Total	Q2	Total
Other Special Services	23	42	31	66	34	63
East Berwickshire Ward	1	3	5	8	5	10
Galashiels and District Ward	5	9	2	8	5	9
Hawick and Denholm Ward	2	4	2	3	2	4
Hawick and Hermitage Ward	2	2	2	4	4	8
Jedburgh and District Ward	2	2	9	10	3	4
Kelso and District Ward	0	2	1	3	3	3
Leaderdale and Melrose Ward	4	7	4	9	0	2
Mid Berwickshire Ward	1	4	1	5	3	5
Selkirkshire Ward	4	4	0	1	3	6
Tweeddale East Ward	0	0	1	3	1	5
Tweeddale West Ward	2	5	4	12	5	7

Societal costs are given at £2080 per incident as per CFSA

The Fire and Rescue Service attended thirty-four Special Service incidents during this reporting period, an increase of three compared to the corresponding period of 2012-13. This included five fuel spillages, four lockfast premises, four incidents where elderly people had fallen, two lift rescues and four flooding incidents.

Action:

The Fire and Rescue Service are currently working closely with Scottish Borders Council's Emergency Planning Team in promoting resilient communities throughout the Scottish Borders.

OBJECTIVE 3: TO REDUCE THE OCCURRENCE OF ACCIDENTAL FIRES IN THE HOME RESULTING IN DEATHS AND INJURY.

Accidental Dwelling Fires

Definition: 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.

	2011		2012		2013	
	Q2	Total	Q2	Total	Q2	Total
Accidental Dwelling Fires	21	41	20	49	26	48
East Berwickshire Ward	1	5	1	3	3	4
Galashiels and District Ward	7	10	6	11	3	8
Hawick and Denholm Ward	2	3	4	7	3	4
Hawick and Hermitage Ward	5	7	4	6	1	2
Jedburgh and District Ward	0	1	0	3	1	2
Kelso and District Ward	1	3	0	2	3	7
Leaderdale and Melrose Ward	2	5	0	3	3	3
Mid Berwickshire Ward	2	3	3	6	3	7
Selkirkshire Ward	1	1	0	1	0	1
Tweeddale East Ward	0	0	0	3	3	5
Tweeddale West Ward	0	3	2	4	3	5

Chief Fire Officer Association (Scotland) Community Fire Safety Assessment 2010 (CFSA) applies a societal cost of £25,500 per incident.

The Fire and Rescue Service attended twenty-six accidental dwelling fires during this reporting period. This was an increase of six in the corresponding period of last year. Whilst the majority of the wards show a downward trend there has been a slight increase in dwelling fires in the Kelso and Leaderdale and Tweeddale wards.

Action:

The Scottish Fire and Rescue Service continue to analyse data from accidental dwelling fires in an effort to target our resources more effectively and consequently reduce fires in the home. We also utilise our Community Safety Engagement Toolkit to focus our resources on those most vulnerable from fire.

The Scottish Fire and Rescue Service conduct a Post Domestic Incident Response following all domestic dwelling fires. This involves fire crews offering reassurance and fire safety advice to all households within the vicinity of the incident immediately or soon after the incident.

The Fire and Rescue Service are working closely with the Registered Social Landlords within the Scottish Borders to generate Home Safety visits particularly amongst vulnerable groups living in our communities.

Fire Fatalities as a direct result of Accidental Dwelling Fires

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

	2011		2012		2013	
	Q2	Total	Q2	Total	Q2	Total
Fire Fatalities From Accidental Dwelling Fires	0	0	0	0	0	0
East Berwickshire Ward	0	0	0	0	0	0
Galashiels and District Ward	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hawick and Denholm Ward	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hawick and Hermitage Ward	0	0	0	0	0	0
Jedburgh and District Ward	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kelso and District Ward	0	0	0	0	0	0
Leaderdale and Melrose Ward	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mid Berwickshire Ward	0	0	0	0	0	0
Selkirkshire Ward	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tweeddale East Ward	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tweeddale West Ward	0	0	0	0	0	0

Fire Fatalities

Economic cost of fire (Department of Communities and Local Government) model attributes a cost of £1,546,688 per fatality.

There were no reported fire fatalities or injuries resulting from Accidental Dwelling Fires during this reporting period.

Non-Fatal Fire Casualties as a result of Accidental Dwelling Fires

Definition: Total number of non-fatal casualties, injured as a direct result of a fire attended by the service. Does not include injuries to fire service personnel.

	2011		2012		2013	
	Q2	Total	Q2	Total	Q2	Total
Non-Fatal Fire Casualties excl. precautionary check-ups	1	5	1	6	9	10
East Berwickshire Ward	0	1	0	0	0	0
Galashiels and District Ward	0	0	0	1	1	1
Hawick and Denholm Ward	0	0	0	0	1	1
Hawick and Hermitage Ward	1	1	0	1	0	0
Jedburgh and District Ward	0	0	0	1	0	0
Kelso and District Ward	0	0	0	0	0	0
Leaderdale and Melrose Ward	0	3	0	0	1	1
Mid Berwickshire Ward	0	0	1	0	4	4
Selkirkshire Ward	0	0	0	2	0	1
Tweeddale East Ward	0	0	0	0	1	1
Tweeddale West Ward	0	0	0	1	1	1

Fire Casualties

Costs attributed are: Burns injury - £174,354 - Smoke/fumes injury - £44,019 - Precautionary check-up /other - £574 (source: DCLG)

There were nine reported casualties from dwelling fires during this reporting period this is a disappointing increase of eight during the same reporting period of 2012-13. The majority of these injuries were smoke inhalation with only one being requiring hospital treatment.

There was an increase in the Mid Berwickshire ward compared to the same reporting period last year with smaller increases spread across five other wards in the Scottish Borders.

OBJECTIVE 4: TO REDUCE THE OCCURRENCE OF OTHER PRIMARY FIRES AND RESULTING DEATH AND INJURY

Other Primary Fires

Definition: These are fires in Buildings, Caravans, Vehicles, Outdoor storage, Agricultural premises or post boxes, amongst other property types, or any fire involving casualties, rescues, or fires attended by five or more appliances. Excludes accidental dwelling fires.

	2011		2012		2013	
	Q2	Total	Q2	Total	Q2	Total
Other Primary Fires Excluding Accidental Dwellings	29	78	23	51	20	49
East Berwickshire Ward	6	16	3	4	5	9
Galashiels and District Ward	6	12	0	1	1	3
Hawick and Denholm Ward	2	4	4	7	1	3
Hawick and Hermitage Ward	1	3	0	1	2	4
Jedburgh and District Ward	3	11	4	9	0	1
Kelso and District Ward	3	4	2	2	4	8
Leaderdale and Melrose Ward	1	5	2	4	3	8
Mid Berwickshire Ward	4	10	2	5	2	5
Selkirkshire Ward	0	4	3	6	1	3
Tweeddale East Ward	3	6	1	4	0	1
Tweeddale West Ward	0	3	2	8	1	3

There were twenty fires within this category during the reporting period. This is a decrease of three compared to the corresponding period of last year, the most significant increase is in the East Berwickshire and Kelso wards. Almost a third of these fires involved motor vehicles and five occurred on farm premises.

Action:

All fires occurring in premises which fall under the Fire (Safety) Scotland Regulations 2006 receive an After the Fire Audit from a Fire and Rescue Service Fire Safety Enforcement Officer.

Deaths and Injuries from Other Primary Fires

	2011		2012		2013	
	Q2	Total	Q2	Total	Q2	Total
Deaths & Injuries From Other Primary Fires	0	6	0	0	0	0
Fatality	0	1	0	0	0	0
Injured (inc rescue with injury)	0	5	0	0	0	0

*One fire related death did occur in the Scottish Borders in July this year where the male occupant of a caravan was discovered in a caravan after the fire was extinguished. This fire, and the circumstances surrounding it are still being investigated therefore this had not been formally recorded in the report.

OBJECTIVE 5: TO REDUCE THE OCCURRENCE OF UNWANTED FIRE SIGNALS THE ASSOCIATED DISRUPTION

Unwanted Fire Signals

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

	2011		2012		2013	
	Q2	Total	Q2	Total	Q2	Total
Unwanted Fire Signals	195	424	249	454	251	466
East Berwickshire Ward	14	27	16	31	11	23
Galashiels and District Ward	35	75	35	64	41	79
Hawick and Denholm Ward	13	28	19	34	16	37
Hawick and Hermitage Ward	20	45	22	37	24	43
Jedburgh and District Ward	13	34	15	29	11	28
Kelso and District Ward	9	19	22	30	19	36
Leaderdale and Melrose Ward	21	62	24	46	29	38
Mid Berwickshire Ward	10	20	21	34	14	23
Selkirkshire Ward	18	35	23	53	24	45
Tweeddale East Ward	17	30	12	28	13	28
Tweeddale West Ward	25	49	40	68	49	74

Societal costs are given at £848 per incident as per DCLG

There were two hundred and fifty-one Unwanted Fire Signals during this reporting period, this an increase of two compared to the same period during 2012-13, with similar patterns across all wards.

Action:

The Fire and Rescue Service will continue work with the Federation of Small Businesses and individual occupiers of premises where there are repeat unwanted fire signals in an attempt to reduce the unnecessary disruption this type of incident can cause.

Complaints against FRS Staff

There were no recorded incidents of complaints against LBFRS within the Scottish Borders during this reporting period.

During the period there was one complaint received from a member of the public. The complaint related to a retained Firefighter driving their private car to the local fire station in response to an emergency call. Following an investigation the member of staff concerned was identified and remedial action taken. The complainant received feedback on the outcome of the investigation and the matter is now closed.

Preventative Activities

Analysis of Audit Activity

District : [Borders](#)

Period : 1 July to 30 September 2013

FSEC	Premises type	Number of known premises in Area as of 31 March 2013	Number of known premises in Area targeted for Pre-Programmed Audits 2013-14	Number Pre-Programmed Audits conducted in reporting period	Total number of Pre-Programmed and Non-Programmed Audits conducted in reporting period	Number of Premises where FSEC type has changed	Cumulative Total Pre-Programmed and Non-Programmed Audits conducted since 1st April to date	Percentage of Pre-Programmed Audits conducted since 1st April to date	FSEC Relative Risk Profile of Area premises as AT CLOSE OF REPORTING PERIOD.				
									Well Below Average (relative risk less than or equal to 3)	Below Average (relative risk greater than 3 and less than or equal to 4)	Average (relative risk is greater than 4 and less than or equal to 5)	Above Average (relative risk greater than 5 and less than or equal to 6)	Well Above Average (relative risk greater than 6)
A	Hospital	21	21	8	8		12	57.1%			6	14	1
B	Care home	40	39	27	28		30	74.4%		3	16	21	
C	Houses of multiple occupation (HMO), Tenement	131	2		11		13			96	30	5	
D	Dwellings	23								2	21		
E	Hostel	29	3		1		1			8	18	3	
F	Hotels	185	28	5	8		16	46.4%		17	144	24	
G	House converted to Flat	1									1		
H	Other sleeping accommodation	482	3	2	6	9	12	66.7%	2	76	400	4	
J	Further education	13			1		6		4	8	1		
K	Public building	75	1				1	100.0%	45	21	9		
L	Licensed premises	323	1		11		16		100	168	54	1	
M	Schools	205			1		1		75	126	4		
N	Shops	820	6		3		5	33.3%	12	461	346	1	
P	Other premises open to public	421					2		192	216	13		
R	Factories or warehouse	212					1		188	23	1		
S	Offices	457					2		378	79			
T	Other workplace	2,312	1						1,951	357	4		
	Total	5,750	105	42	78	9	118	56.2%	2,947	1,661	1,068	73	1

Fire Protection: Non-Domestic premises audits

A Pre-Programmed Audit is an audit programmed at the commencement of the fiscal year, selected from premises held within the Service's database, based on a risk assessment as defined in the Service's Enforcement Framework.

A Non-Programmed Audit is an audit which can occur throughout the year as a result of a number of reasons which include: complaints; requests from partner agencies; fires within premises; and targeting of specific premises type in line with the Service's Enforcement Framework.

Community Engagement

Home Safety Visit Programme

The Scottish Fire and Rescue Service utilise a Community Safety Engagement Toolkit to assist in identifying those most at risk from fire within our communities. Through a referral / self-referral process households will be given a risk rating following the completion of a focussed questionnaire. Households with high-risk ratings and those referred by our partner agencies will be given priority for a home fire safety visit.

	LOW	MEDIUM	HIGH	Total
Full Home Fire Safety Visit in Q2	203	259	138	600

The Home Safety Visit programme continues to reduce risk in the community by making people safer in their homes. 64.2% of Home Safety Visits completed during this reporting period were in dwellings consider to be at above average or well above average risk of having an Accidental Dwelling fire.

ACTIVITY	SCOTTISH BORDERS
Enhanced Home Safety Visits (No. of households/occupiers visited)	12
Firesharp (No. of sessions delivered)	0
Firesharp (No. of Pupils)	0
Nursery Visits	0
Youth Programmes (Cooldown Crew - No. of Programmes)	0
Youth Programmes (Cooldown Crew - No. of youths attending)	0
Youth Programmes (Phoenix - No. of Programmes)	0
Youth Programmes (Phoenix - No. of youths attending)	0
Road Safety Education (No. of Programmes)	6
Road Safety Education (number of pupils)	600
Firesetters Intervention Programme (No. of sessions with youths)	1
Crucial Crew: number of pupils involved	1,149
Community Safety Talks / Attendance at Community Events	91
Fire Safety Inspections (CGA) in Tenement Stairs	0

Definitions

*Diversionary programme delivered during school time to identified secondary school pupils

**A one to one counselling session with a young person to discuss the consequences of being involved in wilful fire raising.

***Comprises non-school events including: appliance visits to community groups (fetes, galas etc); group visits to fire stations; specific campaigns (Stair Aware, Cooking Safety, etc); and Community Fire-fighter talks/stall events.