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POLICE, FIRE & RESCUE AND SAFER COMMUNITIES BOARD WEDNESDAY, 13TH DECEMBER, 2023

A MEETING of the POLICE, FIRE & RESCUE AND SAFER COMMUNITIES BOARD will be held
VIA MICROSOFT TEAMS on WEDNESDAY, 13TH DECEMBER, 2023 at 9.30 AM.

All attendees, including members of the public, should note that the public business in this meeting will be livestreamed and video recorded and that recording will be available thereafter for public view for 180 days.

N. MCKINLAY,
Director Corporate Governance,

5 December 2023

BUSINESS		
1.	Apologies for Absence	
2.	Order of Business	
3.	Declaration of Interest	
4.	Minutes and Matters Arising (Pages 3 - 8) Consider Minute of Meeting held on 28 June 2023. (Copy attached.)	5 mins
5.	Progress Reports/Updates on Service Matters	
	(a) Police Scotland (i) Update on Service and Operational Matters. (ii) Performance Report. (To Follow.) Area Commander Stuart Fletcher	30 mins
	(b) Scottish Fire and Rescue Service (Pages 9 - 82) (i) Update on Service and Operation Matters (ii) Local Plan Performance Review (Copy attached.) (iii) Operational Changes (Copy attached.) Area Commander Hilary Sangster, Local Senior Officer (LSO)	30 mins
6.	Safer Communities Update and Key Activities (Pages 83 - 96)	20 mins

	Consider report by Group Manager – Safer Communities and Homelessness. (Copy attached.)	
7.	Hospital @ Home Project Update by Margaret Simpson MBE and Cathy Wilson (NHS Borders).	10 mins
8.	Any Other Items Previously Circulated	
9.	Any Other Items the Chairman Decides are Urgent	
10.	Dates of Future Meetings 5 June 2023.	2 mins

NOTES

1. Timings given above are only indicative and not intended to inhibit Members' discussions.
2. Members are reminded that, if they have a pecuniary or non-pecuniary interest in any item of business coming before the meeting, that interest should be declared prior to commencement of discussion on that item. Such declaration will be recorded in the Minute of the meeting.

Membership of Committee:- Councillors J. Pirone (Chairman), J. Anderson, A. Orr, N. Richards, E. Small, Steel, Mr J Ayling - NHS Borders, Ms M Simpson - Voluntary Sector and Mr H Walti - Business Sector

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**SCOTTISH BORDERS COUNCIL
POLICE, FIRE & RESCUE AND SAFER COMMUNITIES BOARD**

MINUTES of Meeting of the POLICE, FIRE &
RESCUE AND SAFER COMMUNITIES
BOARD held in COMMITTEE ROOM 4,
COUNCIL HEADQUARTERS, NEWTOWN
ST BOSWELLS and via Microsoft Teams on
Wednesday, 28 June 2023 at 9.30 am

Present:- Councillors A. Orr (Chair), J. Anderson, N. Richards, E. Small, H. Steel, Mr James Ayling - NHS Borders, Mr Dan Blake - Berwickshire Housing, and Ms M Simpson - Voluntary Sector.

Apologies:- Councillor J. Pirone

In Attendance:- Chief Inspector Vincent Fisher, Area Commander Hilary Sangster Local Senior Officer (LSO) Midlothian, East Lothian and Scottish Borders (MELSB), Group Commander Keith Langley, Group Manager – Safer Communities and Homelessness, Participation Officer (C. Malster), Democratic Services Officer (D. Hall).

1. **CHAIR**

In the absence of Councillor Pirone, the Vice-Chair Councillor Orr chaired the meeting.

2. **MINUTES AND MATTERS ARISING**

There had been circulated copies of the Minute of the Meeting held on 16 March 2022.

DECISION

APPROVED the Minute

3. **PROGRESS REPORTS/UPDATES ON SERVICE MATTERS - POLICE SCOTLAND**

- 1.1 There had been circulated copies of reports by Police Scotland with the agenda. Chief Inspector Vinnie Fisher explained that crime had fallen by 3.2% across the board. However, there were instances, largely cybercrime related offences, which had deviated from that trend. Thanks were expressed to those who had responded to the consultation on the Local Police Plan, which would shape local policing in the following years. Police Scotland were committed to working with communities to ensure that policing was led by communities as much as possible. The national Your Police 2023-24 survey was live, and independent surveys were also carried out which asked people who had contacted the police or used their services to share their views.

- 1.2 Chief Inspector Fisher presented the Quarter 4 Police Scotland report. Police Scotland were committed to protecting vulnerable people as a priority. In the year 2020/21 there had been 1468 missing person investigations. The number of investigations did not represent 1468 individual people going missing as there were instances of people going missing multiple times. The overall number of missing people in the Scottish Borders had increased by 2.4% for the year to date. The number of missing looked after children had increased by 131%, and the number of people going missing from an NHS premises had decreased by 36%. Chief Inspector Fisher highlighted that from May 2023 Police Scotland's 13 territorial divisions had begun utilising the Philomena Protocol, an award-winning scheme aimed at ensuring officers were better equipped to find children and young people when they were reported missing. There had been 1231 reported domestic abuse incidents in the year to date, which represented a 6.5% increase compared to the five-year average. Compared to the previous year, the number of incidents was a 4%

decrease. The detection rate was down by 9% compared to the previous year, and 5.9% compared to the five-year average. Chief Inspector Fisher explained that the conversion rate nationally was 41.4%, with the Scottish Borders rate higher by 3.4%. That rate represented a positive. The increase in the number of reported offences did not represent an increase in the number of incidents taking place across the period. People were more confident in reporting incidents, and society had less tolerance for domestic abuse. Hate crime had increased by 44% compared to the five-year average. Chief Inspector Fisher explained that hate crime had historically been underreported, however due to increased confidence and lower tolerance it was suggested that people were more confident to report incidents to Police Scotland. One in four hate crimes in 2020-21 involved a police officer as a victim, and whilst Police Scotland acknowledged that arrests were a heated moment, there was zero tolerance to hate crime. At the end of quarter 4 sexual crime in the Scottish Borders had shown an increase of 2.5% compared to the five-year average. Compared to the previous year, there had been decrease of 24.7% in the number of reported sexual crimes. In response to a question regarding the recording of the gender of victims of rape, Chief Inspector Fisher explained that there was no crime of rape of a man, and that 18% of Group 2 offences had a domestic element. 24% of Group 2 offences was non-recent. Crimes related to the supply of drugs had a clear overlap with organised crime. In the context of crimes of violence, there had been an increase by 50.64% compared to the five-year average. Chief Inspector Fisher explained that a number of offences created by the Domestic Abuse (Scotland) Act 2018, introduced in April 2019, were reported as part of Group 1 offences, and that the creation of those offences had skewed the data to some degree. Serious assaults had decreased by 5.56%, whereas robbery had increased by 79.69%. There was no discernible pattern to robberies which had occurred. They tended to be opportunistic and were often drug related. The number of anti-social behaviour incidents had decreased by 22.98% compared to the five-year average. Fire-raising was one area of criminality which had deviated from the trend. There was no pattern to the crime regarding the time, place, or commonality of the victim. Housebreaking had fallen by 20.27%. Chief Inspector Fisher explained that solving crimes of housebreaking often took the passage of time, and whilst they may remain unsolved for periods of time, they would be fully investigated. The number of fatal road casualties had increased by 50%, from 8 to 12. The total of road casualties had fallen by 18.98% from 158 to 128 compared to the previous year. Chief Inspector Fisher explained that incidents were often caused by driver fatigue. Considerable progress had been made over the decades to reduce the number of road casualties.

- 1.3 Chief Inspector Fisher introduced DCI Brian Burns, who provided insight into work related to tackling serious and organised crime. Through Operation Jabiru a serious organised crime gang which had been concerned with the supply of drugs in the Scottish Borders had been investigated, with 7 men and three women arrested in April. They had been reported to the Procurator Fiscal for offences relating to the supply of controlled drugs. DCI Burns was proud of the work of officers to disrupt and disband that group. Whilst specialised police tactics could not be discussed, work would continue to ensure that individuals and organisations involved in the supply of drugs would be targeted and disrupted. A rise in the number of incidents involving cuckooing, where organised gangs targeted vulnerable people and used their homes for the supply of drugs, was highlighted as a concern. County line operations from cities in England were also of concern and on the rise in the Scottish Borders. Police Scotland would continue to tackle such operations, and support children and young people as part of child protection matters. Whilst the picture for tackling organised crime was positive, proactive work levels needed to be maintained to tackle the issue. Police Scotland highlighted that during a recent incident involving the abduction of a child in Galashiels there had been strong collaboration between various partners and agencies. Thanks were expressed to the Scottish Fire and Rescue Service for their assistance with the investigation and search.
- 1.4 It was highlighted that a trend was emerging in the East of Scotland whereby housebreaking would be undertaken solely to acquire the keys to performance and high

specification vehicles. No other items would be taken. Stolen vehicles had been recovered in shipping containers bound for countries around the world. In response to a question regarding the classification of such thefts, DCI Burns confirmed that because the car had been stolen as part of house breaking, it would be categorised as such. Work was ongoing to tackle the national problem of the theft of tractors. GPS equipment had the potential to be particularly useful in such instances. In response to a question regarding a connection between spray painted tags and gang culture, Chief Inspector Fisher explained that there was very little connection between such activities and organised crime in the Scottish Borders. In response to a question regarding resourcing levels, Chief Inspector Fisher explained that future policing levels were of concern due to resource availability. Members thanked Police Scotland for their attendance and insightful presentation.

DECISION

AGREED to note the Report.

4. PROGRESS REPORTS/UPDATES ON SERVICE MATTERS - SCOTTISH FIRE AND RESCUE SERVICE

- 4.1 There had been circulated copies of the Scottish Fire and Rescue Service performance report 1 April 2022 to 31 March 2023. The Chair welcomed Area Commander Hilary Sangster and Group Commander Keith Langley to the meeting to present their reports. Area Commander Sangster explained that the new unwanted fire alarm signals (UFA) rules would be implemented on 1 July 2023 following extensive engagement and work with national and local crews. Service and strategic matters were not currently being affected by the Scottish Fire and Rescue Service budget being maintained at a flat level, however the organisation needed to make savings as a result of the budgetary pressures. Whilst some appliances were being withdrawn in other areas of Scotland, similar steps were not expected in the Scottish Borders. In response to a question regarding recruitment, Area Commander Sangster explained that staffing levels and capabilities were at a good standard and work was ongoing to ensure that training levels were kept high. Regarding whether recent good weather had caused issues across the region, Area Commander Sangster explained that in addition to normal duties, staff from the Borders had been assisting in tackling wildfires across Northumberland. In response to a question regarding a contact to discuss UFAs, Area Commander explained that David Girrity was best placed to respond to queries and undertook to provide his contact details.
- 3.1 Group Commander Keith Langley presented the performance report. SFRS had responded to 1749 incidents in the Scottish Borders, which included 70 accidental dwelling fires, 241 accidental fires and 390 special service incidents. False alarms accounted for 58% of emergency calls. It was expected that the change to UFAS response would lead to more time spent on training and community safety initiatives. SFRS measured its performance against 7 key indicators. 3 indicators were green, one yellow and 3 red. Group Commander Langley highlighted that because of the relatively low number of incidents involved, a 10% increase in a type of incident could represent a small increase in the actual number of cases. Staff continued to undertake routine and specific training to be prepared to undertake their duties.
- 3.2 There had been 16 casualties in the reporting period to date, an increase from 12 the previous year. Of those casualties there had been one death, four hospital visits due to slight injuries, 3 people treated by Scottish Ambulance Service and 8 people received first aid on the scene from SFRS. Analysis work was undertaken to identify trends and tackle any issues identified. There had been 117 incidents of deliberate fire raising, which typically involved grassland, refuse or derelict buildings. The focus of work was on youth intervention. 40 domestic fires had been recorded in the year to date. They tended to occur in agricultural, industrial, or educational buildings. Evidence showed that there was a close link between deliberate secondary fires and anti-social behaviour. SFRS had attended 78 road traffic collisions in the reporting period, 67 of which involved cars. SFRS undertook operational action on 21 occasions to rescue casualties. 40 people were

injured, and 8 people lost their lives. Group Commander Langley highlighted that SFRS were dedicated to ensuring that when people were extracted from RTCs, that injury was avoided. Home safety visits were being carried out and were focused on mitigating risk and ensuring that more vulnerable people were protected. There were two swift water teams, and it was important that the public were aware of the risks associated with swimming in open water. Members expressed their concerns that incidents of deliberate fire-raising persisted regardless of educational initiatives or targeted youth intervention. Group Commander Langley acknowledged the problem as persistent and explained that SFRS would persevere with their action to try and tackle the problem. The Chair expressed thanks to SFRS for their presentation.

DECISION

AGREED to note the Report.

5. SAFER COMMUNITIES UPDATE AND KEY ACTIVITIES

- 3.3 There had been circulated copies of the Quarterly Performance Report by the Group Manager- Safer Communities and Homelessness which covered the period 1 April 2022 to 31 March 2023. The Group Manager – Safer Communities and Homelessness, Mr Graham Jones presented the report and provided an update on various aspects related to the work of his team. Further elements of work undertaken by the homelessness services would be brought into the Safer Communities department with a view to ensuring that all aspects of homelessness services were contained within one team. The move to Langlee was almost complete, with minor tasks still to be completed. Staff would be based there a permanent basis. Work to assist the resettlement of Ukrainian refugees had become more settled following an initial, large, flurry of activity. Ongoing issues related to accessing social housing continued to be a problem on a Scottish Borders and National level. Work on Community Speed Watch was ongoing. A community justice improvement plan was being worked on.
- 3.4 There had been a 6.6% decrease in group 1-5 crime compared to 2021/22, which represented 244 fewer victims. There had been a decrease of 42.9% in the number of people being monitored for antisocial behaviour. The number of early interventions undertaken by ASB partners had decreased by 11.6%. The new mediation service was in place and performance reporting commences from quarter 1 of 2022/23. There had been 18 referrals to the mediation service in 2022/23. 83.3% of referrals were unable to be progressed. Whilst the number of cases was high, a number of issues were resolved by mediation officers making contact with complainants, which had negated the need for full mediation intervention. There had been 392 referrals to the Domestic Abuse Service, which was 70 fewer compared to 2021/22. The DAAS Service Manager continued to monitor referrals on a weekly basis. There were plans to engage with Police Scotland regarding key messaging around domestic abuse and the agreed referral processes in the Scottish Borders. 133 referrals had been made at the Multi Agency Risk Assessment Conference (MARAC), which was 16 higher than 2021/22. MARAC had successfully moved to a full day meeting from January 2023, with all partners committed to planning attendance for the full day. In response to a request from Members for materials to hand out to people who approached them regarding domestic abuse and other issues, Mr Jones explained that information was on the Council website, and undertook to investigate whether other materials existed which would be helpful.

DECISION

AGREED to note the update.

6. HOSPITAL @ HOME PROJECT

Mr James Ayling, NHS Representative provided a strategic overview of the Hospital @ Home project. The aim of the project was to provide patients with treatment and care in their own homes to the same standard that would be provided at a hospital. Patients would not be required to stay in hospital, which would reduce risk and free up more beds.

It was hoped that a more extensive presentation on the project could be made at a future meeting.

**DECISION
NOTED**

7. **DATES OF FUTURE MEETINGS**

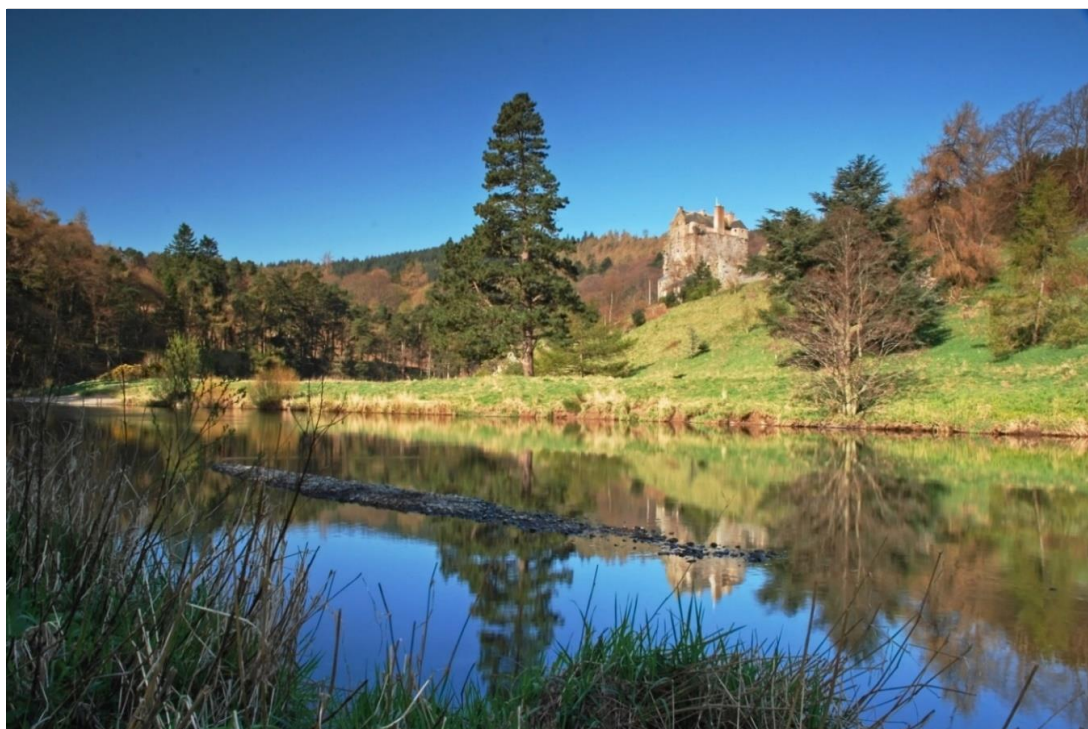
The next meeting would be held on Wednesday, 13 December 2023.

8. **CLARIFICATION**

Chief Inspector Vinnie Fisher explained that he wished to clarify some of his earlier remarks regarding his response regarding the recording of gender in incidents of the crime of rape. Whilst under the common law of Scotland it was not possible for a man to be raped, under the Sexual Offences (Scotland) Act 2009 there was no specific reference to gender. The definition of rape under the Act required penetration without consent. Police Scotland did record gender involved in reported incidents amongst other details.

The meeting concluded at 11.15 am

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**LOCAL PLAN PERFORMANCE REPORT
SCOTTISH BORDERS**



**SCOTTISH
FIRE AND RESCUE SERVICE**
Working together for a safer Scotland



**Scottish
Borders
COUNCIL**

**Working together
for a safer Scotland**

**YEAR TO DATE REPORT - 1ST APRIL 2023
TO 30TH SEPTEMBER 2023**

DISCLAIMER

The figures included in this report are provisional and subject to change as a result of quality assurance and review. The statistics quoted are internal management information published in the interests of transparency and openness.

The Scottish government publishes Official Statistics each year which allow for comparisons to be made over longer periods of time.

Please ensure any external partners in receipt of these reports are aware of this.

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Introduction

The priorities contained within the Local Fire & Rescue Plan are clearly aligned to the SFRS Strategic Plan, our Long-term Vision and the Community Planning Structure, which supports the delivery of Community Planning Partnership priorities & activities in the Scottish Borders. The priorities in the Local Fire & Rescue Plan also contribute towards Scottish Government National Outcomes and Performance Management Framework. This report gives information on operational activity within the reporting period and the steps we will take, through our partnership prevention activity, to address any increase or trends identified.

The Scottish Borders is served by thirteen On Call stations (207 staff) & two wholetime stations (114 staff), therefore the vast majority of the Firefighters within the Borders work the On Call duty system. Our On Call firefighters work tirelessly to protect their local & surrounding communities, often balancing responding to emergencies via a pager with their primary employment & family commitments.

An ongoing challenge, across Scotland and MELSB, continues to be attraction, recruitment and retention of On Call staff. This was identified early in LSO Sangster's introduction to the area & was identified as a top priority for Group & Station Commanders. To address these issues, we created a local recruitment team, focusing our efforts where the need is greatest, and this approach allowed us to recruit 2 new staff in the reporting period. Unfortunately, this was balanced with 8 On Call staff who have resigned/retired from the Service, so the impact of this work has been limited over the reporting period.

Last year, we introduced the Bank Hours initiative which allows us to locate On Call volunteers to remote work locations. We have recently completed an evaluation of this initiative which has shown a 13.2% increase in availability for the reporting period. In addition to increasing our On Call availability this has also had the knock-on effect of improving morale which has been demonstrated by the 74,045 additional hours of availability provided over and above their contracted hours. In addition to the commitment of providing appliance availability, one of our local On Call Watch Commanders has recently received the 'Brave@Heart' award for his actions to save life at a RTC whilst he was off duty.

The Borders has the support of three On Call Support Watch Commanders (OCSWC). The purpose of creating these posts across Scotland, 54 in total, was to bring additional resource to support appliance availability, a more locally focused recruitment campaign, support the pre-employment engagement programme, which invites candidates into the station environment for up to 12 weeks prior to their practical selection tests. This helps the candidate to understand the role & the level of commitment required to become an On Call firefighter. Through the introduction of these OCSWC posts we have seen performance improvements against KPI's such as gathering Operational Intelligence, supporting Community Safety events, recruitment campaigns, maintaining appliance availability and assisting in the delivery of training.

LSO Sangster successfully campaigned for the secondment of a Borders Swift Water Rescue instructor to the MELSB local training team to support local and East Service Delivery Area (ESDA) Flood Response training. On top of supporting our 2 dedicated wholetime water rescue stations, this has allowed us to train 5 additional On Call stations up to flood response level bringing our total up to 8. This, couple with our Wildfire stations at Coldstream and Lauder will provide greater resilience against the effects of climate change for the local community. SFRS has now began to implement the Year 1 changes from the Strategic Service Review Programme. The drivers for change behind this review were operational need, the state of our estate, resource budget and workforce planning. The changes implemented will help us realise the £11m financial savings the SFRS need to make this financial year. In addition to the savings required this year we have forecast an additional £14m-£26m saving for 2024/25 and over the duration of the resource spending review (up to 2026/27) we could be faced with having to make savings of £37m-£48m. Year 1 will see the temporary removal of 10 appliances across the SFRS, reduction in our High Reach capability from 25 down to 14 appliances, standardisation of our water rescue response at Polmadie in Glasgow, a review of our corporate services and the closure of the West Service Delivery Area headquarters. Whilst the Scottish Borders has not been directly impacted by these Year 1 changes, we cannot guarantee this for any future changes implemented.

As of 1st July 2023, we stopped attending automatic fire alarm (AFA) call outs to commercial business and workplace premises, such as factories, offices, shops and leisure facilities - unless a fire has been confirmed.

Over the reporting period we have conducted 2 large scale training events, a multi-pump exercise at Jedburgh involving 6 appliances and around 40 fire service personnel. We have also completed cross-border water rescue training with Northumberland Fire and Rescue Service at Kielder reservoir.

Our Community Engagement activities are also making our communities safer and more resilient, this was highlighted at a recent incident in Galashiels where chip pan went on fire within a first floor flat and the occupier of the flat was rescued by the BA team. The alarm was raised by 3 children (2 girls and 1 boy), around P6-P7 age group. On hearing the smoke detector sounding as they passed by the building, they went into the stairwell to investigate, identified the flat where the detector was sounding and tried to alert the occupier. When they got no response, they asked a neighbour to phone the Fire Service. They then waited on the street to meet us on our arrival at scene and without doubt their actions saved the life of the occupant.

Performance Summary

We measure how well we are meeting our priorities using 7 key indicators, depicted below

Key performance indicator	Apr to (& incl.) Sep					RAG rating
	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	YTD
All accidental dwelling fires	30	34	38	28	28	●
All accidental dwelling fire casualties (fatal & non-fatal (incl. p/c's))	7	6	6	5	4	●
All deliberate fires	90	83	59	90	59	●
Non domestic fires	27	21	18	20	24	◆
Special Service - RTC casualties	28	3	20	15	17	◆
Special Service - Non RTC casualties	27	11	18	19	20	▲
False Alarm - UFAs	266	242	250	280	173	●

RAG rating - KEY

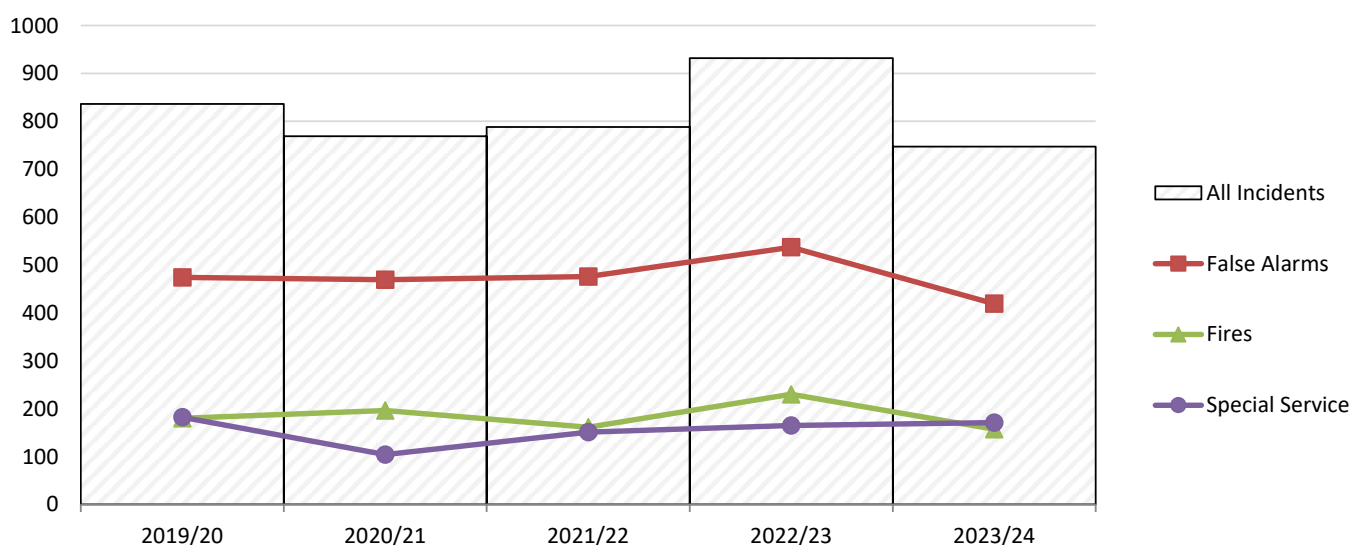
◆	RED DIAMOND	10% higher than the previous YTD period, or local target not achieved.
▲	YELLOW TRIANGLE	Up to 9% higher than the previous YTD period, or local target not achieved.
●	GREEN CIRCLE	Equal to or improved upon the previous equivalent quarter (or YTD period), or local target achieved.

Note

Incident Overview

During the period 1st April 2023 to 30th September 2023 SFRS responded to 749 incidents in the Scottish Borders. This included 33 accidental dwelling fires, 98 accidental fires and 172 special service incidents. False alarms accounted for 419 of our emergency calls. The change to our UFAS response has driven down the number of false alarms that crews attend by 21% which has created time and opportunity for more training and community safety initiatives.

The chart below illustrates incidents YTD attended within Scottish Borders council over the last 5 fiscal years



Progress on local fire & rescue plan priorities
Local Risk Management and Preparedness
<p>The service must identify, prioritise and plan to meet the risks in each local community.</p> <p>We said we would;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Train our staff to deal with our local risks • Gather and analyse risk information • Work with partners to mitigate risk • Deal with major events
<u>Train our staff to deal with our local risks</u>
<p>Our Operational staff continue to undertake routine and risk specific skill acquisition and maintenance training. During 2023/24 all firefighters in the Scottish Borders will participate in the Training for Operational Competence programme. Core skills including pumps, ladders, breathing apparatus, RTC and incident command continue to be practiced and assessed on a monthly basis. This combined with basic training for new recruits working towards red, amber and green assessments means our staff continually refresh skills and learn new techniques. To support On Call stations and Mgmt teams each station has a dedicated training officer and wholetime watches at Galashiels and Hawick are responsible for planning and delivering quarterly exercises for an identified On Call station. In addition to this training we have also complete cross-border water rescue training with Northumberland FRS and a multi-pump exercise at Jedburgh involving 5 On Call appliances and 1 wholetime appliance.</p>
<u>Gather and analyse risk information</u>
<p>Our Operational staff continue to gather and analyse local risk information and operational intelligence (OI) which is used in our preparations to resolve incidents. At the current time we hold over 250 OI documents on premises within the LSO area. We conduct post incident debriefs using a structured debrief process to identify any lessons that can be learned to enhance our preparedness and response to any incident.</p>
<u>Work with partners to mitigate risks</u>
<p>We continue to be an active member of the Lothian & Borders Local Resilience partnership. We share information with local authority partners and other key stakeholders to ensure any issues highlighted by operational crews during incidents or HFSV are passed to the appropriate partner agency for joint action with our Community Action Team. We are an active CPP partner working with colleagues on the new Action Plan. We share information with local authority partners and other key stakeholders to ensure emergency risks are mitigated and that known events are planned and managed in a collaborative approach.</p>
<u>Deal with major events</u>
<p>We continue to be an active member of the emergency planning process, Safety Advisory Group (SAG), during the reporting period we covered 3 major events, the Jim Clark Rally, the UCI cycling event at Glentworth and the Tour of Britain cycling event. This work helps to build relationships so that when we respond to emergencies we work in a familiar practiced collaborative manner to ensure the safe effective conclusion of any incident with partners.</p>

Reduction of 'All accidental dwelling fires'

Dwelling fires can have devastating effects on our communities. The reduction of dwelling fires, accidental or deliberate, continues to be a priority for the SFRS in the Scottish Borders. We adopt a targeted approach whilst sharing information with partners in order to drive down the risk of fire within our local communities with an emphasis on those who are particularly vulnerable through age, isolation or addiction.

Results

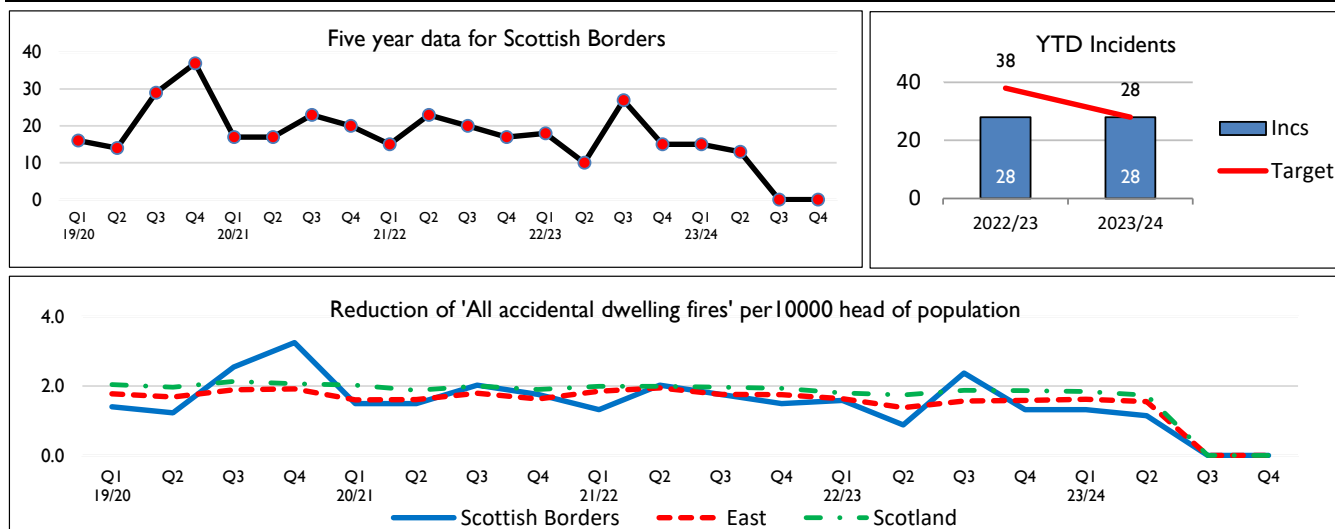
There have been 33 dwelling fires recorded compared to 28 for the same period last year. This is a slight increase and our frontline crews, supported by our Community Action Team continue with a focused approach, providing fire safety advice to the most vulnerable in our community. For the reporting period we have completed 427 HFSV's, 94 of which have been high risk. Partner agencies have also requested 154 Enhanced Home Fire Safety Visits through Police concern reports or direct requests from social services.

Reasons

Cooking appliances accounted for 11 of these dwelling fires with only 1 due to negligent use of equipment and 5 partitionable to a fault with the equipment. Analysis highlights 14 of these incidents involved adults 18 to 64 years old and 7 in 65+ age group. This proves that our a targeted approach to drive down the risk of fire, with an emphasis on those who are particularly vulnerable through age and isolation is correct.

Actions

SFRS conduct Post Domestic Incident Response (PDIR) following all domestic fires. Evidence proves that the home owner, and surrounding neighbours, are more likely to accept fire safety guidance and advice when an event occurs within their local area. We work closely with partners to identify persons at risk from fire, this often requires cross agency or joint home safety visits organised and completed by our Community Action Teams and partners. Partner agencies have requested 154 Enhanced Home Fire Safety Visits through Police concern reports or direct requests from social services.



YTD ward ave. for Scottish Borders - 3	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	Sparklines
Scottish Borders	30	34	38	28	28	
Tweeddale West	3	1	2	3	1	
Tweeddale East	2	3	1	3	2	
Galashiels & District	7	14	3	3	5	
Selkirkshire	4	2	6	2	1	
Leaderdale & Melrose	3	1	4	4	3	
Mid Berwickshire	4	0	6	6	3	
East Berwickshire	2	3	5	1	2	
Kelso & District	2	2	5	3	1	
Jedburgh & District	0	3	0	1	0	
Hawick & Denholm	1	1	3	1	3	
Hawick & Hermitage	2	1	3	1	7	

Reduction of 'All accidental dwelling fire casualties (fatal & non-fatal (incl. p/c's))'

Fire casualty and fatality rates provide an indication of the amount of serious, life threatening injuries that occur due to fire. This can indicate not only the success of SFRS in reducing the number of life risk fires through community fire safety and similar activities but also their success in operational response activity in saving life.

Results

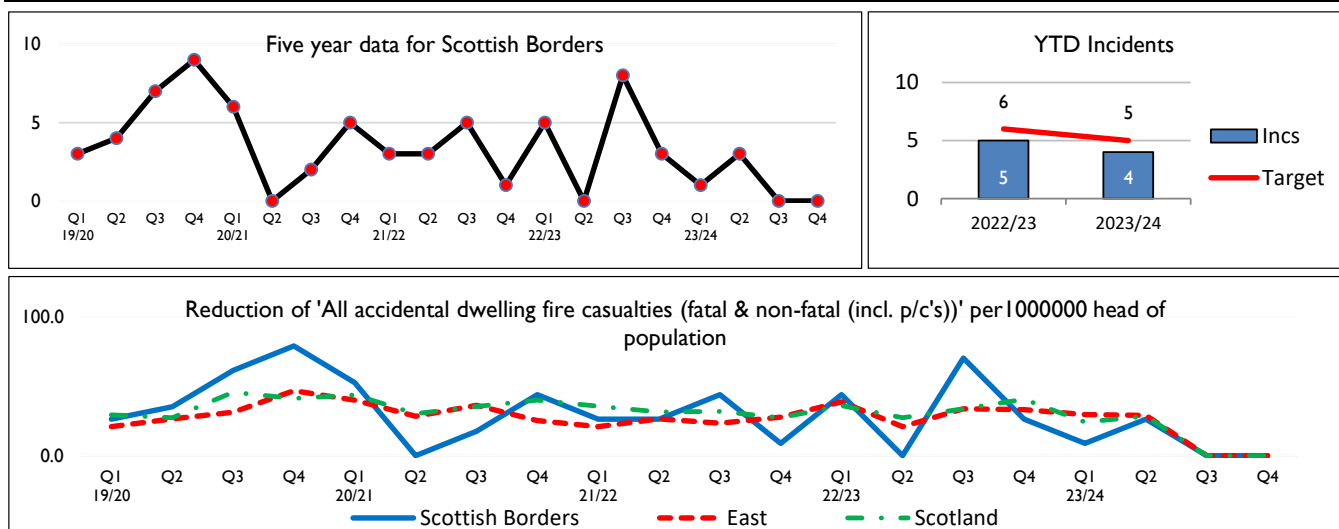
We aim to reduce fire casualties in the Scottish Borders year on year with a SFRS target of reducing fire casualties by 5% per year over a three-year rolling period. There have been 6 casualties in the reporting period to date, this see's an increase of only 1 for the corresponding reporting period last year.

Reasons

In the last 6 months, tragically 1 person lost their life and 1 went to hospital with injuries that appeared slight. 2 people required a precautionary check from Scottish Ambulance Service and 2 received first aid from SFRS staff on scene.

Actions

SFRS carry out seasonal thematic action plans with the purpose of warning and educating the public regarding dangers, risk and safety measures. Where trends or patterns are identified SFRS will work with community partners to mitigate the risk of reoccurrence. Where necessary SFRS offer and provide a one to one service for young fire setters.



YTD ward ave. for Scottish Borders - 0	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	Sparklines
Scottish Borders	7	6	6	5	4	
Tweeddale West	0	1	0	0	0	
Tweeddale East	0	0	0	1	0	
Galashiels & District	1	2	1	0	1	
Selkirkshire	2	0	0	0	0	
Leaderdale & Melrose	0	1	1	1	0	
Mid Berwickshire	1	0	0	0	1	
East Berwickshire	0	0	0	1	0	
Kelso & District	1	0	3	1	0	
Jedburgh & District	0	0	0	1	0	
Hawick & Denholm	0	0	0	0	0	
Hawick & Hermitage	2	1	1	0	2	

Reduction of 'All deliberate fires'

Reduction of deliberate fire setting continues to be a priority for SFRS in the Scottish Borders. Deliberate fires of this nature typically involve grassland, refuse or derelict buildings. With the impact of Climate Change already being apparent its important we educate people on the risk and environmental impact of grass and wildfire, which is evident across the Country this year. Evidence shows that there is a close link between deliberate secondary fires and anti-social behaviour as well as the climate.

Results

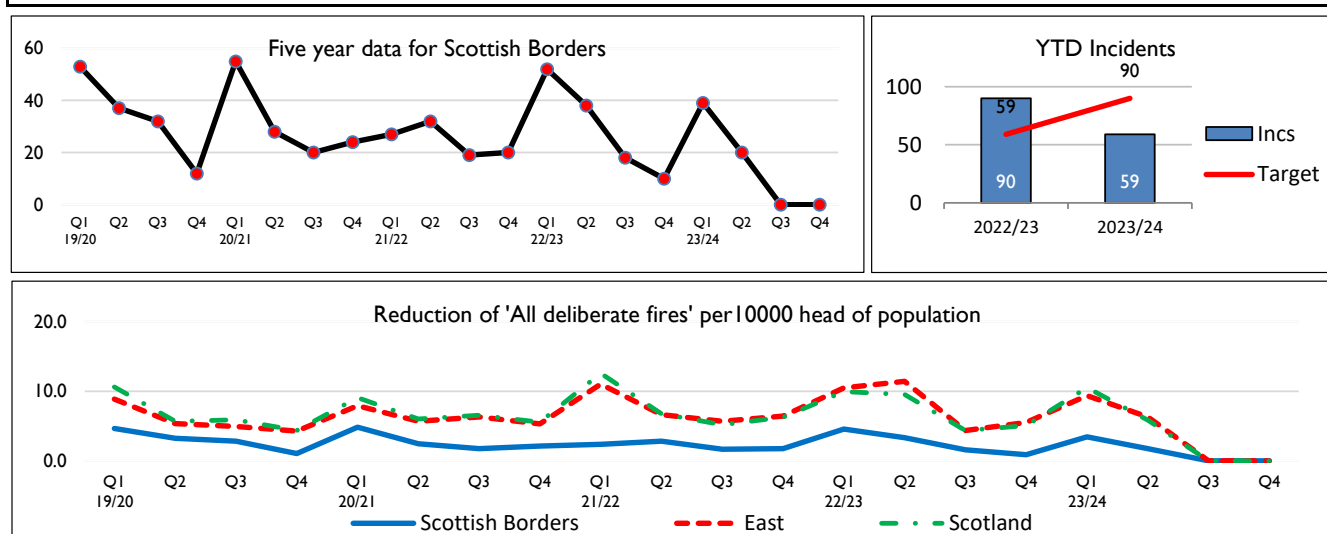
There have been 60 incidents of this nature in the reporting period, an decrease of 30 from last year, this again highlights that our community safety engagement activities are being targeted in the right areas.

Reasons

Of these, 5 have been deliberate dwelling fires, 2 deliberate vehicle fires, 20 grassland fires and 8 refuse fires. There is no evidence to suggest any trends or specific areas of risk. We continue to work with our partners to address the impact of this type of antisocial behaviour.

Actions

During this period, we delivered a Youth Engagement Fireskills course for TDI, Galashiels pupils from Peebles High School attended. This was very successful with positive feedback gained from participants and Teachers from the School. Topics covered included, Water Safety, Fire related anti-social behaviour, CPR and practical skills sessions. We have also delivered Engagement sessions on Wheelie Bin Fires and Derelict Buildings.



YTD ward ave. for Scottish Borders - 5	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	Sparklines
Scottish Borders	90	83	59	90	59	
Tweeddale West	7	10	5	11	4	
Tweeddale East	6	8	4	4	0	
Galashiels & District	13	13	3	12	12	
Selkirkshire	3	3	4	7	6	
Leaderdale & Melrose	2	5	2	8	3	
Mid Berwickshire	11	7	8	7	6	
East Berwickshire	9	4	8	12	2	
Kelso & District	6	6	3	1	7	
Jedburgh & District	5	2	7	5	5	
Hawick & Denholm	20	17	8	18	7	
Hawick & Hermitage	8	8	7	5	7	

Reduction of 'Non domestic fires'

In the Borders non domestic fires typically involve agricultural, industrial, educational etc buildings. Evidence shows that there is a close link between deliberate secondary fires and anti-social behaviour as well as non domestic fires.

Results

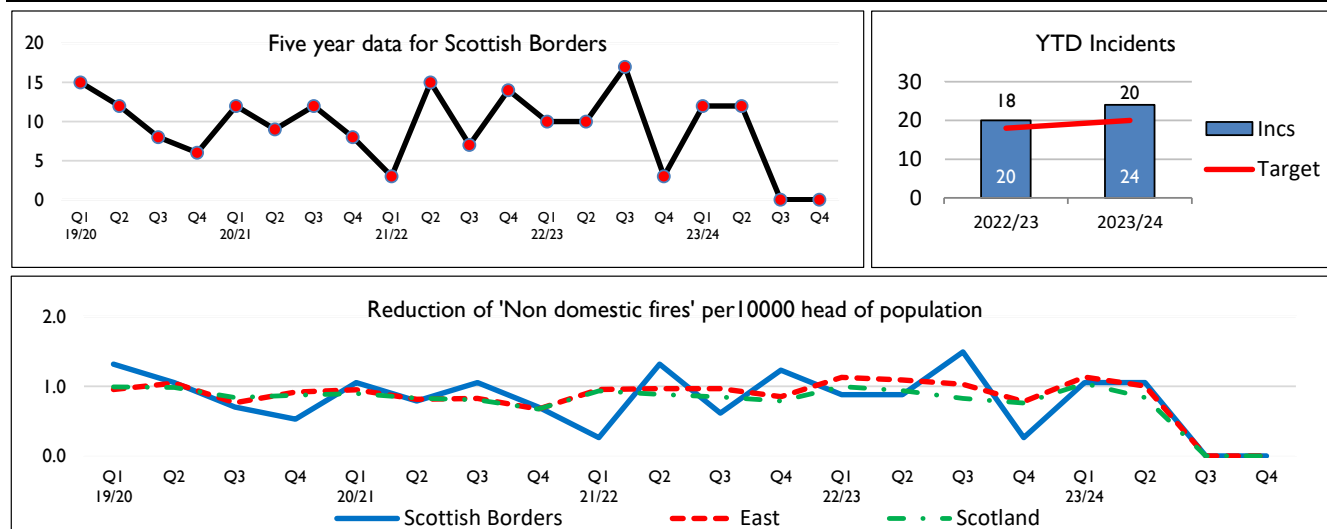
There have been 24 incidents of this nature in the reporting period, a small increase from last year, but average with previous years before Covid and associated lockdowns.

Reasons

The vast majority of these incidents, 19, were accidental with 5 caused by adults. 9 were caused by equipment overheating, 8 were deliberate, 4 were due faulty fuel supplies and 1 was negligent use of equipment.

Actions

SFRS carry out Post Fire Audits of any premises that has a fire that falls under the Fire Scotland Act. Our fire safety protection officers (FSPO) work with duty holders to ensure compliance with all regulations, to educate on their responsibilities and to support businesses growth and continuity.



YTD ward ave. for Scottish Borders - 2	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	Sparklines
Scottish Borders	27	21	18	20	24	
Tweeddale West	2	3	2	5	2	
Tweeddale East	1	0	1	2	0	
Galashiels & District	2	3	3	1	1	
Selkirkshire	1	2	1	2	1	
Leaderdale & Melrose	4	1	0	1	3	
Mid Berwickshire	4	4	3	0	3	
East Berwickshire	3	1	1	3	6	
Kelso & District	2	4	1	1	3	
Jedburgh & District	5	1	2	2	1	
Hawick & Denholm	3	1	2	2	2	
Hawick & Hermitage	0	1	2	1	2	

Reduction of 'Special Service - RTC casualties'

While much of this risk is out with the control of SFRS, education and intervention is a key part in our Road Traffic Collisions (RTC) activity as well as an operational response. SFRS is committed to working with partners and other stake holders in order to reduce the amount of RTCs, and therefore casualties, that occur in the Scottish Borders.

Results

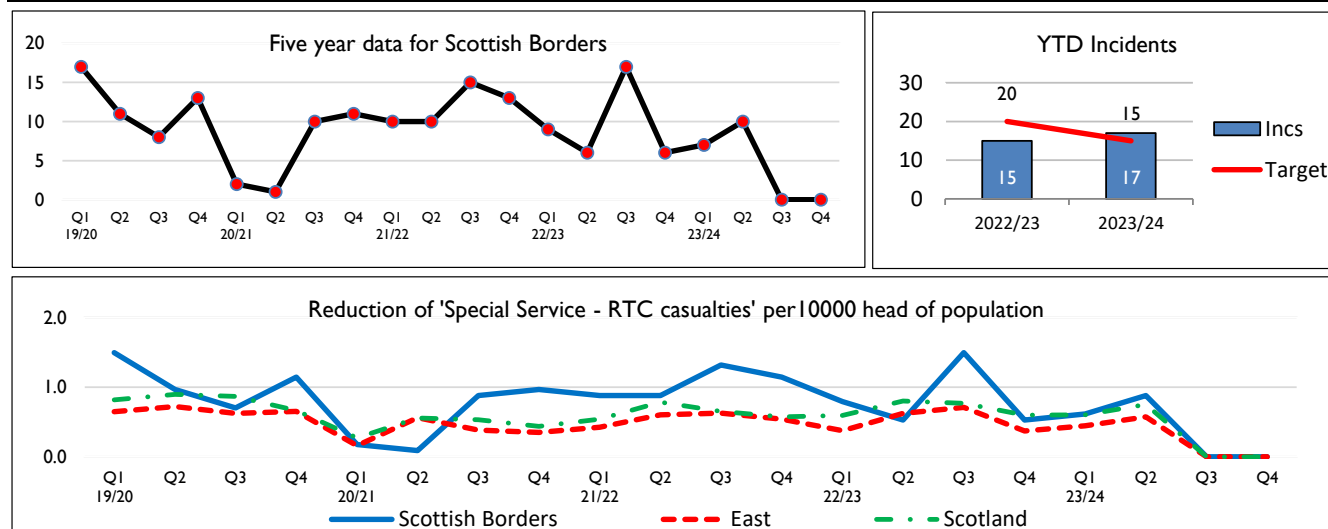
SFRS attended 38 RTC's in the reporting period with the vast majority, 32, involving cars. SFRS took operational action on 7 occasions to rescue casualties. In this period 17 people were injured, fortunately no lives were lost.

Reasons

Police Scotland are responsible for determining the cause of RTC's however, SFRS have a significant role to play in preventing RTC's. SFRS respond to RTC's whenever it is confirmed persons are within the vehicle, regardless if they are trapped or not. This means that although we are mobilised in many instances only limited intervention is required on most occasions.

Actions

CAT members and operational crews participate regularly in partnership initiatives that target high risk groups with the specific aim of highlighting the potential severity and far reaching consequences of RTC's. We have delivered Road Safety talks to Borders College, local youth rugby teams and supported the Borders Motorcycle Group open day at Galashiels Fire Station.



YTD ward ave. for Scottish Borders - 2	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	Sparklines
Scottish Borders	28	3	20	15	17	
Tweeddale West	2	0	2	1	1	
Tweeddale East	4	0	1	0	2	
Galashiels & District	3	0	0	1	0	
Selkirkshire	0	0	3	0	4	
Leaderdale & Melrose	3	0	6	0	4	
Mid Berwickshire	1	2	0	0	2	
East Berwickshire	4	0	3	4	0	
Kelso & District	5	0	1	2	1	
Jedburgh & District	5	0	2	2	0	
Hawick & Denholm	0	0	1	3	2	
Hawick & Hermitage	1	1	1	2	1	

Reduction of 'Special Service - Non RTC casualties'

The figures within the table pertain to all non-fire and RTC related casualties and represent the diverse nature of incidents SFRS attend in the Scottish Borders other than fire related or UFAS. As the traditional role of the fire and rescue service evolves and expands, SFRS is committed to working with partners and other stakeholders in order to reduce the number of casualties from events such as flooding, bariatric and medical emergencies.

Results

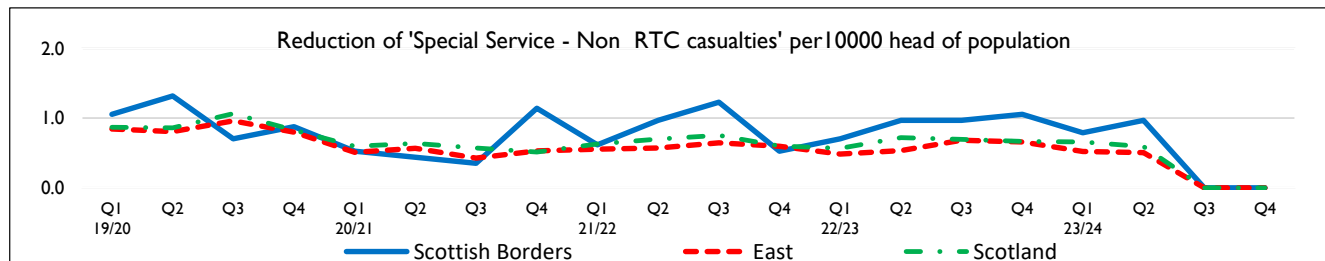
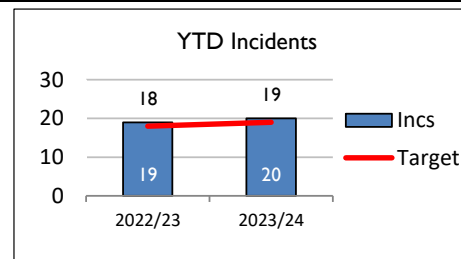
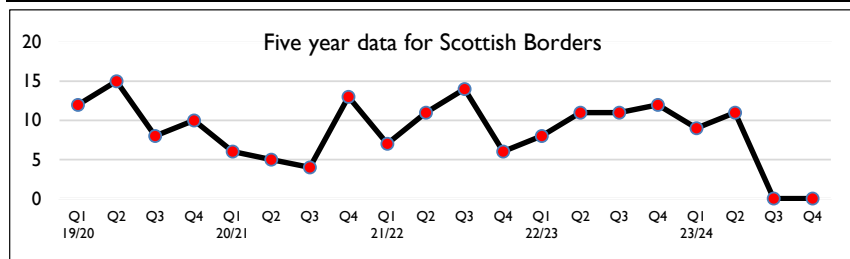
There have been 172 special service incidents during the reporting period, 134 were not RTC related. 57 of these incidents involved SFRS forcing entry for partner agencies, whilst the vast majority of people were treated on scene by SAS we have treated 17 casualties and there have unfortunately been 3 fatalities. We assisted other agencies on 13 occasions and attended 5 medical incidents as closest blue light service.

Reasons

The amount of “non-traditional” incidents SFRS mobilise to has increased markedly over the last few years. These include assisting our colleagues in Police Scotland, and primarily Scottish Ambulance Service, with effecting entry for emergency medical response and persons who have fallen in the home. Traditional special service response incidents include suicide attempt at height (2), flooding (7), hazardous material response (5) and animal resues (10).

Actions

CAT members and operational crews participate regularly in partnership initiatives that target high risk groups with the specific aim of highlighting the potential severity and far reaching consequences of Special Services. We have delivered Water safety advice to over 5000 primary and secondary school pupils and working with TDI Youth Hub, created a water safety video in the run up to the summer holidays. This project fully involved the young people who narrated and provided British Sign Language to be used in the video. This video which was shared to YouTube and received over 2000 views.



YTD ward ave. for Scottish Borders - 2	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	Sparklines
Scottish Borders	27	11	18	19	20	
Tweeddale West	3	1	0	3	0	
Tweeddale East	0	1	0	1	0	
Galashiels & District	3	1	1	2	0	
Selkirkshire	3	1	3	3	1	
Leaderdale & Melrose	0	0	0	0	0	
Mid Berwickshire	2	3	1	5	4	
East Berwickshire	2	0	3	0	3	
Kelso & District	3	1	1	2	2	
Jedburgh & District	4	1	3	0	3	
Hawick & Denholm	2	1	1	1	1	
Hawick & Hermitage	5	1	5	2	6	

Reduction of 'False Alarm - UFAs'

The SFRS are committed to working with partners and other stakeholders to reduce UFAS. It takes around 15 minutes for firefighters to investigate, from the appliance leaving the station to the cause of the alarm being identified. This means every year SFRS lose over 64,000 productive hours. To put this in to context, that's the equivalent cost of £3.5 million. This causes significant disruption to our training, fire safety and community safety work but crucially, while firefighters are investigating the cause of the alarm, they cannot attend real emergencies. As of July 1st 2023 SFRS we introduced new procedures and mobilisation to UFAS which will reduce the burden on crews and create capacity for community safety and training opportunities.

Results

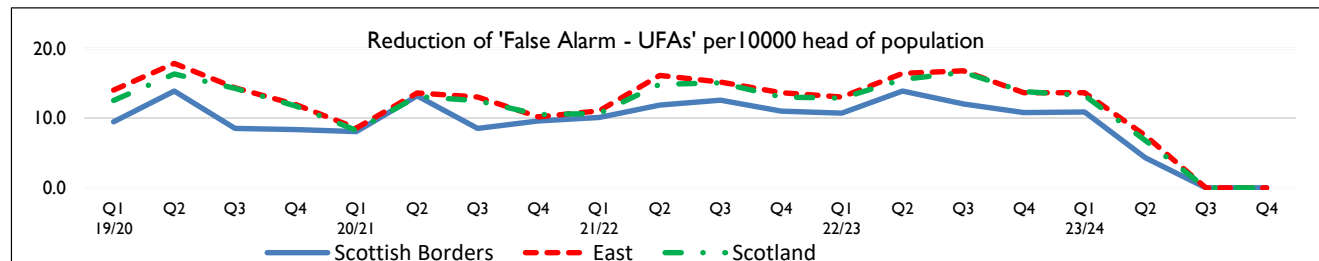
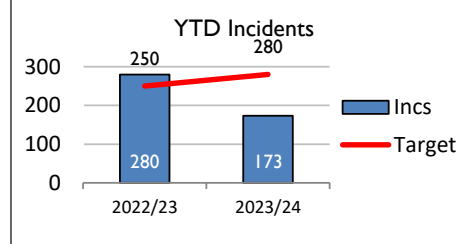
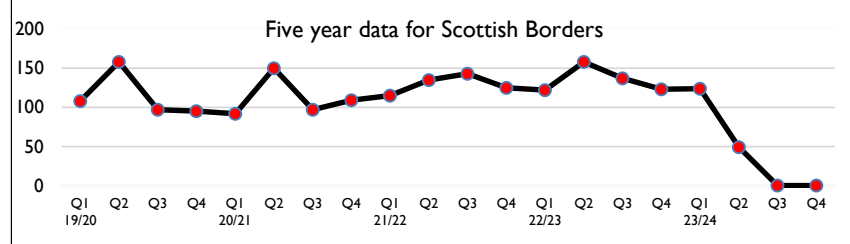
There have been 173 fire calls that were classed as UFAS in the Scottish Borders during the reporting period. This figure breaks down to 124 in Q1 and following the introduction of our new UFAS procedures we attended 49, for the corresponding quarter last year we attended 159. This provides an early indication that the changes to our UFAS procedure are having the desired effect.

Reasons

The number of UFAS incidents at education establishments has dropped from 24 in Q1 down to 3 in Q2. 19 occurred in residential care homes and 13 in medical establishments.

Actions

We continue to proactively monitor UFAS activity and our Fire Safety Protection Officers (FSPO) work closely with identified premises to reduce the instance of these events. This work includes discussing technological, procedural and management solutions to prevent future UFAS.



YTD ward ave. for Scottish Borders - 16	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	Sparklines
Scottish Borders	266	242	250	280	173	
Tweeddale West	43	36	27	46	30	
Tweeddale East	9	14	10	10	11	
Galashiels & District	30	25	41	47	21	
Selkirkshire	30	24	26	17	15	
Leaderdale & Melrose	37	34	51	46	27	
Mid Berwickshire	17	16	23	10	8	
East Berwickshire	11	17	21	20	8	
Kelso & District	21	32	13	31	22	
Jedburgh & District	16	7	12	10	12	
Hawick & Denholm	23	27	17	12	11	
Hawick & Hermitage	29	10	9	31	8	

Scottish Borders Prevention & Protection Activities

Quarters 1&2: 1st April – 30th September 2023

Fire Safety Enforcement Audits

The Scottish Fire and Rescue Service (SFRS) is the enforcing authority for the Fire Scotland Act 2005 and Fire Safety Regulations 2006. The act applies to specific non-domestic premises and requires duty holders to comply with relevant aspects of the Act and Regulations. SFRS responsibilities as the enforcing authority are captured within an Enforcement Framework. The Framework identifies and assigns priority to premises type with those premises deemed as higher risk given priority for auditing purposes. Premise providing sleeping accommodation such as hospitals, care homes, houses of multiple occupation, hostels and hotels receive an annual audit. Other premises that are subject to audit but deemed lower risk will be visited every three or five years. Within Scottish Borders we have two (2) Officers who plan and carry out these duties. The Officers are also available to provide Fire Safety advice, consulting with partners such as Local Authority Building control functions and the wider public with Fire Scotland Act 2005 responsibilities.

SC BORDERS AUDITS 23/24	APRIL- SEPTEMBER	YTD
	83	83

Home Fire Safety Visits

The delivery of Home Fire Safety Visits (HFSVs) is the corner stone of the SFRS Community Safety Engagement framework. By visiting households to provide fire safety advice and smoke alarms, the numbers of dwelling fires and casualties will be reduced. Requests for HFSVs are generated in several ways, including self-referral (**see page 5**), SFRS partners referring and visits carried out after SFRS have attended a domestic fire incident. This is known as Post Domestic Incident Response (**PDIR**), offering a HFSV to the properties and occupants impacted directly by the fire and the wider neighbourhood area.

When a HFSV is generated, the risk within the property is calculated by asking the occupant a number of specific questions. The outcome will be either, High, Medium or Low risk. This outcome determines priority in relation to carrying out the visit and the frequency for future re-visits. The table below highlights the number of visits carried out in Scottish Borders for this reporting period.

SCOTTISH BORDERS QRTs 1&2	HIGH	MEDIUM	LOW	TOTALS	YTD
Ward					
East Berwickshire	7	8	4	19	19
Galashiels & District	19	31	22	72	72
Hawick & Denholm	7	22	9	38	38
Hawick & Hermitage	20	53	52	125	125
Jedburgh & District	6	15	9	30	30
Kelso & District	7	14	8	29	29
Leaderdale & Melrose	4	14	9	27	27
Mid Berwickshire	4	13	2	19	19
Selkirkshire	5	10	8	23	23
Tweeddale East	7	10	7	24	24
Tweeddale West	8	11	2	21	21
TOTALS	94	201	132	427	427

Home Fire Safety Referrals

The table below details how HFSVs were generated.

	Q1&2	YTD
Post Domestic Incident Response (PDIR)	147	
Police	3	
Housing	45	
DAAS	15	
MARAC	1	
NHS	8	
Self-referral	124	
SB Cares	2	
SB Health/Social Care	63	
Other	19	
Total	427	427

Partnership Working/Youth Engagement

During this period, we delivered a Youth Engagement Fireskills course for TD1, Galashiels pupils from Peebles High School attended. This was very successful with positive feedback gained from participants and Teachers from the School. Topics covered included, Water Safety, Fire related anti-social behaviour, CPR and practical skills sessions.

Water Safety presentations were to a number of Schools across the Scottish Borders. This initiative was delivered prior to the Summer School holidays, which resulted in Water Safety advice being imparted to over **5000** primary and secondary school pupils.

The Community Action Team, working with TD1 Youth Hub, created a water safety video in the run up to the summer holidays. This project fully involved the young people who narrated and provided British Sign Language to be used in the video. This video which was shared to YouTube and received over **2000** views.

Fire Safety and Support Education (FSSE) engagement

SFRS regularly engage with Children and Youths to discourage fire-related anti-social behaviour. This is very successful, however, on occasion we have to undertake additional actions and interventions. Our FSSE policy procedure is used to engage with those individuals who demonstrate an unsafe or concerning interest in fire or have been involved in fire-related antisocial behaviour. Such individuals are normally referred to us via Police Scotland. SFRS have trained members of staff, Fire Safety Advisors (FSAs) who carry out one-one discussion(s) with individuals, highlighting the dangers and consequences of such behaviour. Within the report period, SFRS have engaged with **1** Youth.

Safeguarding

During this period our teams continued to identify and refer adults at risk of harm and/or in need of support. This has resulted in **14** referrals being processed to Social Services.

Partner agencies have also requested **154** Enhanced Home Fire Safety Visits through Police concern reports or direct requests from social services.

We continue to support partner agencies with Fire risk reduction and referral pathway training.

Other Work Completed or In Progress

Our Local Community Action Team have also been involved with delivery and promotion of the following initiatives during the reporting period;

Our Local Community Action Team have also been involved with delivery and promotion of the following initiatives during the reporting period;

- Wheelie Bin Fires
- Derelict Properties
- Fire Related Anti-Social Behaviour
- Holiday Safety
- Outdoor Safety
- Student Safety
- Chimney Fire Safety
- Road Safety

The Local CAT attends various multi-agency forums within Scottish Borders. This includes Multi-Agency Risk Assessment Conferences (MARAC).

Bonfire Plans.

At the time of completing this report, work is well underway to prepare for Bonfire period. This, as with previous years will be planned and coordinated with other partners including the Local authority and Police Scotland.

The outcome and bonfire associated activity will be detailed in the next reporting period.



SCOTTISH
FIRE AND RESCUE SERVICE
Working together for a safer Scotland

Do you know someone
OVER 50 who
SMOKES?

And do they meet one or more
of the following criteria:

- Living alone?
- Mobility issues?
- Using medical oxygen?



THEY MAY BE AT **GREATER RISK OF FIRE**
AND WE NEED TO REACH THEM!



#MAKETHECALL

0800 0731 999

to book a free

HOME FIRE SAFETY VISIT

or text "FIRE" to 80800 from your mobile phone

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for a safer Scotland**



**SCOTTISH
FIRE AND RESCUE SERVICE**

Working together for a safer Scotland

LOCAL FIRE AND RESCUE PLAN FOR SCOTTISH BORDERS 2021

PLAN REVIEW-2023

Contents

1. Introduction
2. Scrutiny Arrangements
3. Performance Data – what the figures told us
4. Local Priorities -
 - I. As part of Community Partnership approach, we will make people safer in their homes
 - II. We will promote Community Resilience whilst contributing to improved outcomes for people involved in non-fire emergencies
 - III. Together with our Community Partners, we will challenge anti-social behaviour
 - IV. In partnership, we will aim to reduce the occurrence and impact of Unwanted Fire Alarm Signals (UFAS)
4. Conclusion
5. Recommendation

Safety. Teamwork. Respect. Innovation.

1. Introduction

The Scottish Fire and Rescue Service is required under the Fire (Scotland) Act 2005, as amended by the Police and Fire Reform (Scotland) Act 2012, to prepare Local Fire and Rescue Plans for each local authority in Scotland.

Local Fire and Rescue Plans set out our national and local operating context and outline our specific priorities for that area. In their preparation, due regard is given to the Fire and Rescue Framework for Scotland and the SFRS Strategic Plan.

The publication of our new Strategic Plan 2022-25 in October 2022 instigated a requirement to conduct a mandatory review of all Local Fire and Rescue Plans. This review will provide us with information on how well we are performing against our existing priorities, as well as highlighting areas for continued improvement and opportunities for change against the growing needs of our communities.

The information contained within this Review Report will contribute towards the development of a new Local Fire and Rescue Plan that is tailored to local need.

2. Scrutiny Arrangements

Scrutiny arrangements in the Scottish Borders require SFRS to report local performance on a quarterly basis to the Police and Fire and Rescue Board. The SFRS Local Senior Officer presents performance reports to the Board.

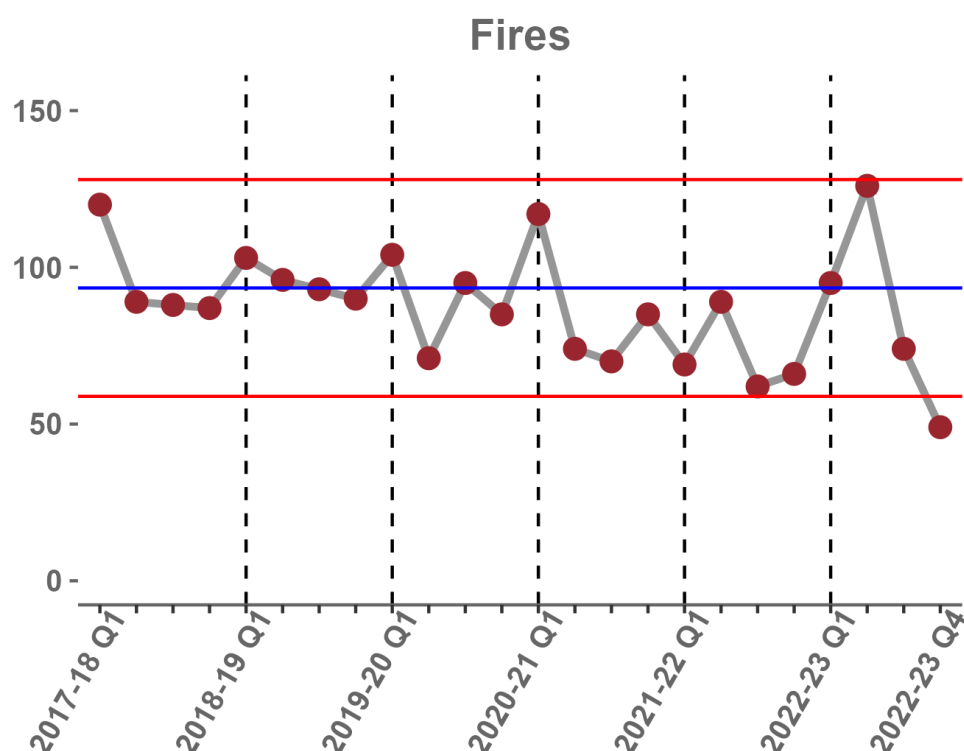
The following Key Performance Indicators (KPI's) are scrutinised.

1. Reduction of Dwelling Fires
2. Reduction of Fire Casualties and Fatalities
3. Reduction of Deliberate Fire Setting (not including dwellings)
4. Reduction of Road Traffic Collisions
5. Reduction of All Special Service Casualties
6. Reduction of Unwanted Fire Alarm Signals

3. Performance Data – what the figures told us

Overall Operational Activity - Fires, Non-Fire Incidents and False Alarms

Key Performance Indicator	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23
Accidental dwelling fires	92	96	77	75	70
Fire casualties excl. Fatalities	20	31	15	12	15
Fire Fatalities	1	0	2	0	2
All deliberate fires excl. dwellings	137	128	119	93	106
Special Service – RTC's	87	99	52	70	78
Unwanted fire alarm signals	521	464	451	515	538

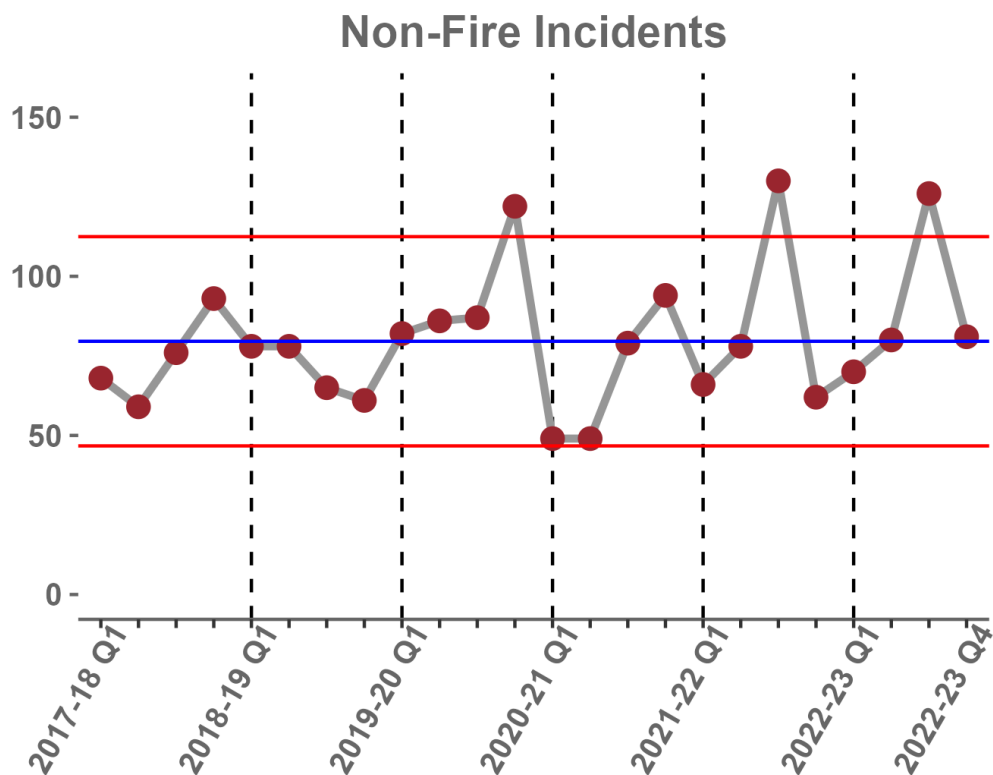


In our analysis, we've observed a notable pattern in fire incidents within the Scottish Borders region between 2020-21 Q2 and 2021-22 Q4. During this period, these incidents consistently remained below the historical average, indicating a potential decreasing trend in fire-related occurrences.

However, in 2022-23 Q1, there was an unexpected uptick in fire incidents, bringing the figures closer to the historical average. Even more noteworthy is the observation in 2022-23 Q2 when the number of incidents approached the upper control limit, signifying a significant deviation from the previous trend.

Subsequently, the situation reversed, with the number of incidents decreasing again, as evident in 2022-23 Q4, where the figures fell below the lower control limit. To draw a definitive conclusion regarding whether this represents a decreasing trend with a one-time anomaly in 2022-23 Q2 or merely the result of random variation, additional data points are necessary for a more comprehensive analysis.

Nationally, the data on fire incidents across Scotland does not display a clear trend. However, it is notable that there seems to be a recurring seasonal pattern, with fire incidents in most years spiking during Q1, surpassing the historical average. Interestingly, this seasonal trend is not as pronounced in the data specific to the Scottish Borders, suggesting potential regional variations in fire incident patterns that warrant further investigation.

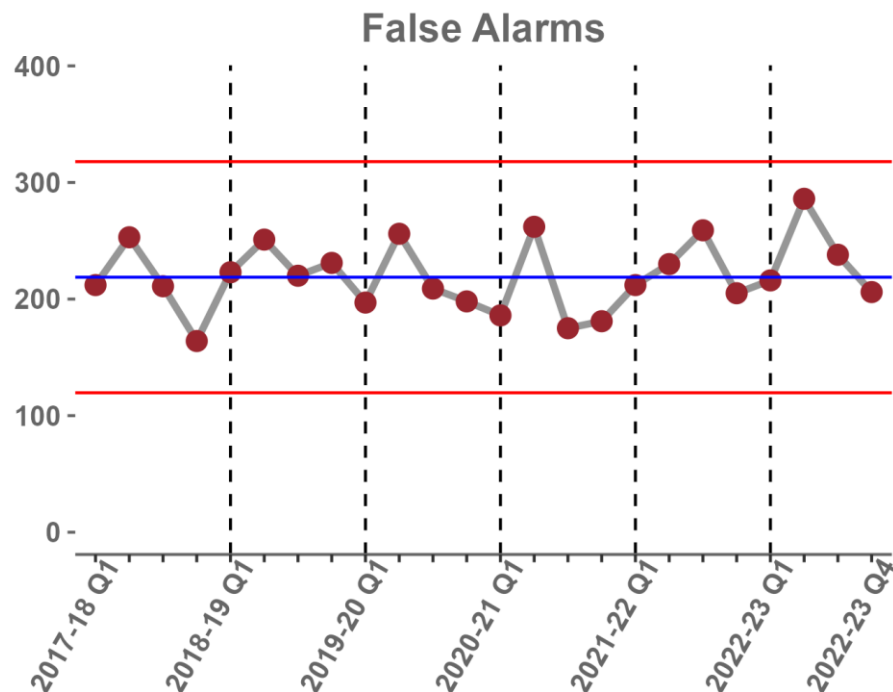


Non-fire incidents in the Scottish Borders have exhibited noteworthy patterns, with instances surpassing the upper control limit in specific quarters, namely 2019-20 Q4, 2020-21 Q3, and 2022-23 Q3. Intriguingly, after each of these occurrences, the subsequent quarter consistently reverted to a level either at or below the historical average.

A substantial reduction in non-fire incidents was particularly evident in 2020-21 Q1, following the elevated numbers in the preceding quarter. During this period, both the data points for 2020-21 Q1 and Q2 aligned closely with the lower control limit. This trend resonates with national data patterns, reflecting a decline in non-fire incidents during the Covid-19 pandemic, followed by a subsequent increase in incidents as conditions returned to normal.

These observations underscore the influence of external factors, such as the pandemic, on non-fire incidents, and highlight the resilience of the Scottish Borders in swiftly adapting to changing circumstances. It is important to continue monitoring these

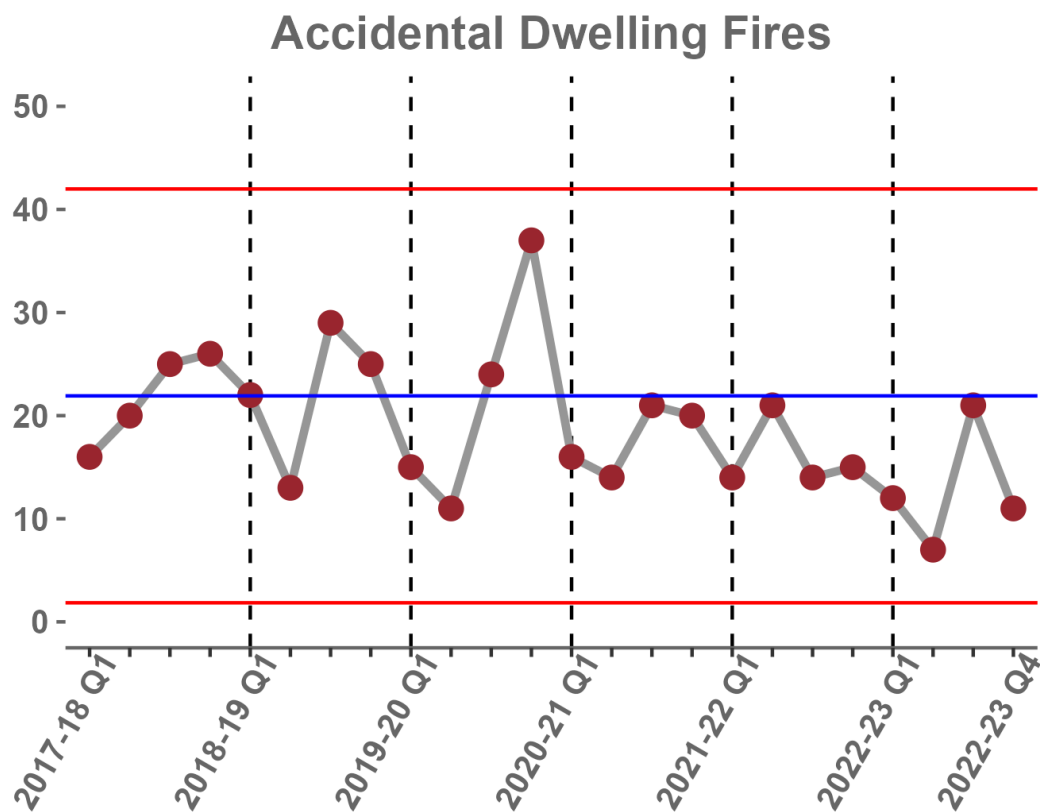
patterns to ensure effective response and mitigation strategies are in place, considering both regional dynamics and broader national trends.



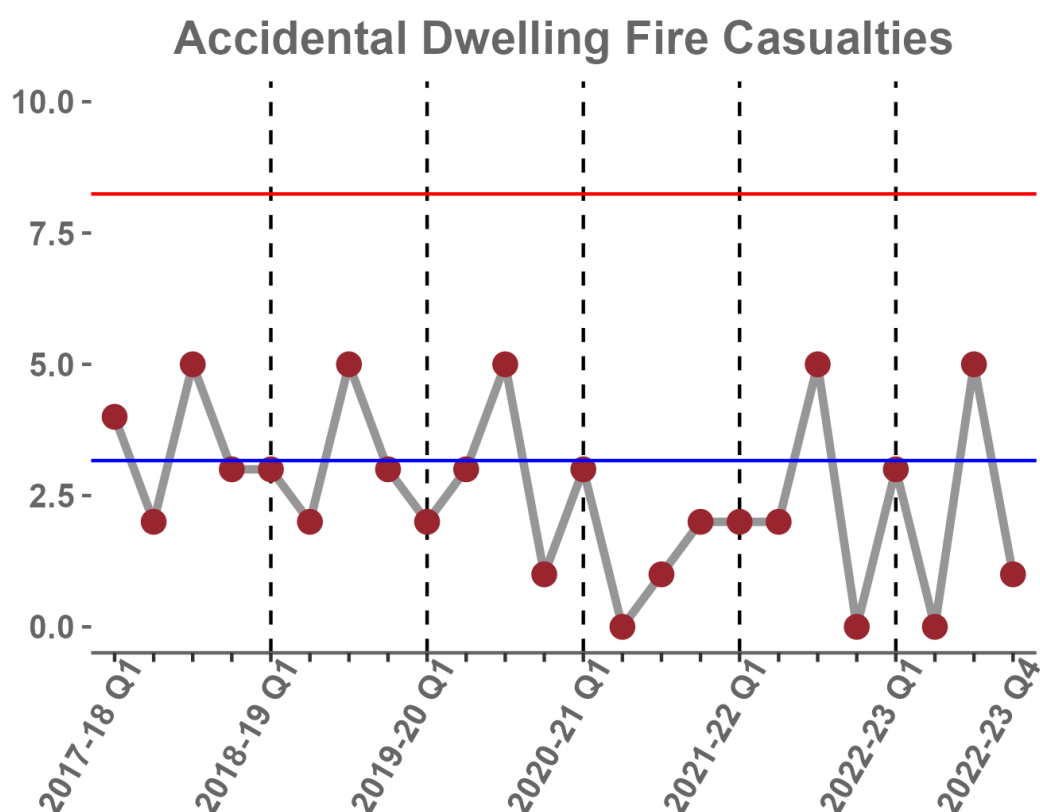
False alarm incidents have demonstrated a pattern of random variation since the first quarter of 2017-18, with no discernible overarching trends or predictable patterns evident in the data. This pattern aligns consistently with the broader national trends in the dataset.

4. Performance Local Priorities

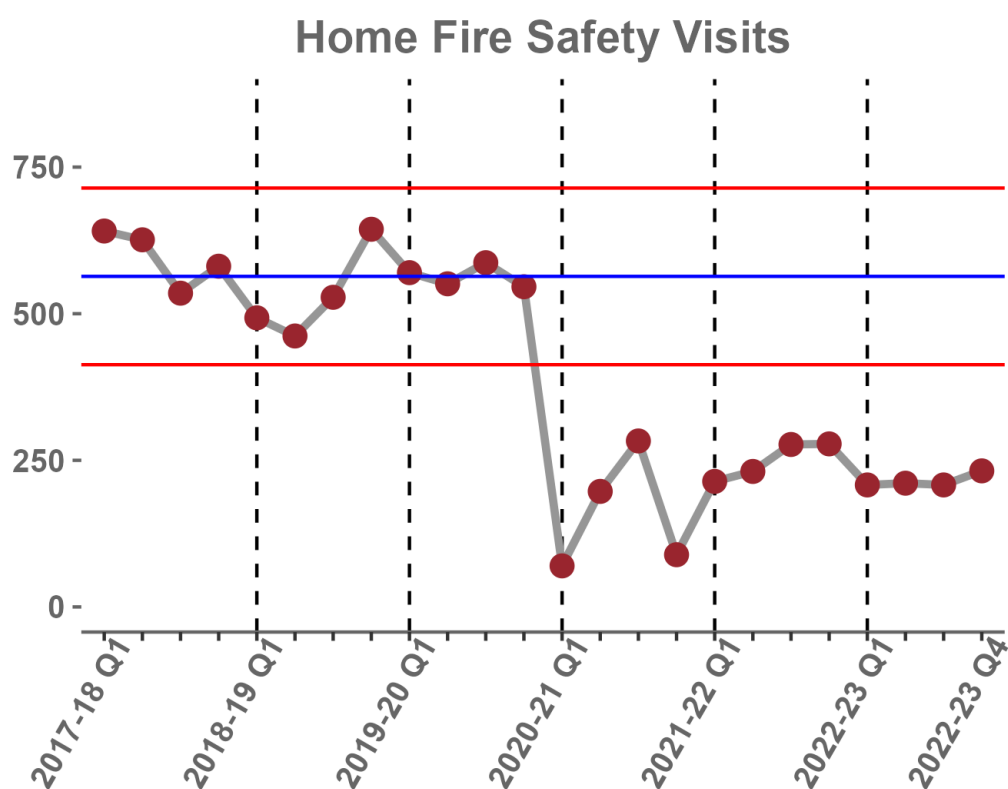
Local Priority 1: As Part of a Community Partnership approach, we will make people safer in their homes.



Accidental dwelling fires in the analysed region have consistently remained at or below the historical average since the first quarter of 2020-21. This pattern strongly implies a decreasing trend in these incidents, which aligns with the national trend data, where there has been a distinct and clear decreasing trend in accidental dwelling fires across the country.

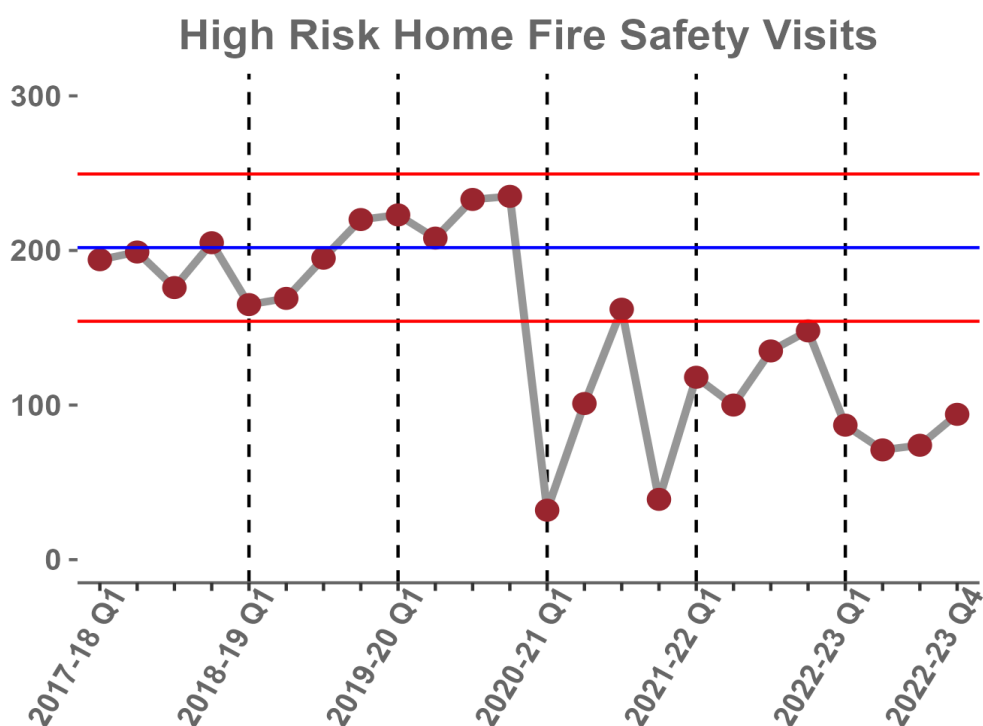


Except for the anomalies observed in 2021-22 Q3 and 2022-23 Q3, all the figures for accidental dwelling fire casualties in the Scottish Borders region have consistently stayed at or below the historical average since the first quarter of 2020-21. This pattern suggests a potential decreasing trend in accidental dwelling fire casualties, mirroring the national trend where figures have consistently remained below average since 2020-21 Q1.



Home Fire Safety Visits in the Scottish Borders exhibited random variations in the period before the Covid-19 pandemic in 2020-21. However, a significant and noticeable decline in Home Fire Safety Visits occurred in 2020-21 Q1, as evidenced by the data point falling below the lower control limit. Since then, the figures have consistently remained below the lower control limit, indicating that the number of visits conducted has not returned to pre-pandemic levels.

This local trend aligns closely with the national data patterns, where a similar decrease in Home Fire Safety Visits during the Covid-19 pandemic is observed, and subsequent recovery to previous visit levels is yet to be realised. These insights underscore the lasting impact of the pandemic on safety initiatives and the need for continued efforts to re-establish and enhance Home Fire Safety Visits within the region.



In a manner similar to the general Home Fire Safety Visit figures, high-risk visits were significantly impacted by the Covid-19 pandemic in the Scottish Borders. A substantial reduction in high-risk visits was observed from the fourth quarter of 2019-20 to the first quarter of 2020-21, as a direct result of the pandemic's constraints and safety precautions.

From the first quarter of 2020-21 onward, the figures for high-risk visits consistently remained below the lower control limit, except for the third quarter of 2020-21, which experienced a temporary increase. This pattern indicates that the number of high-risk visits has not yet rebounded to levels seen before the pandemic, suggesting a lasting impact on these critical safety interventions.

The trends observed in the Scottish Borders align with national data patterns across Scotland, further emphasising the widespread challenges posed by the pandemic to high-risk visitation efforts. As such, it remains essential to continue efforts to revitalise and strengthen high-risk visit programs within the region, in line with broader national initiatives.

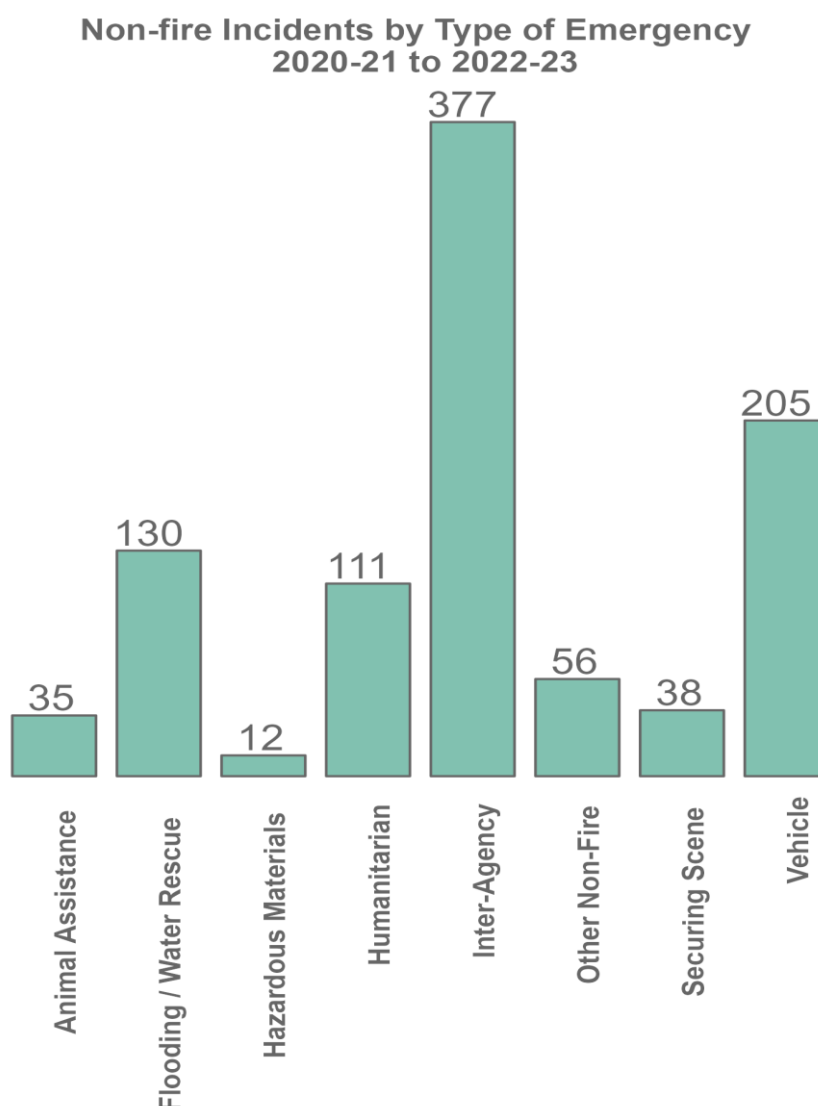
How we worked to improve our performance

We have been proactive in our efforts to enhance community safety by implementing various strategies and initiatives:

- **Educating the Community:** We have undertaken educational campaigns to inform local communities about the new smoke detection legislation. This includes raising awareness about the importance of smoke detectors and their life-saving capabilities.
- **Installation of Interlinked Detection Systems:** To improve safety in high-risk privately-owned households meeting specific criteria, we have installed interlinked detection systems. This initiative has been supported by funding from the Scottish Government, ensuring that vulnerable households have enhanced fire detection capabilities.
- **Targeted Interventions:** We have identified households involved in domestic fire incidents or special service incidents, often referred to as "hot strikes." For these households, we have offered Home Fire Safety Visits to assess their fire safety and ensure they have adequate fire detection systems in place. Additionally, we have conducted leaflet drops to neighbouring properties, extending our safety outreach within the community.
- **Community Collaboration:** We actively engage in community planning partnerships, fostering collaboration with various partners to facilitate home safety referrals. Furthermore, when necessary, we take proactive steps related to Child and Adult safeguarding, ensuring that vulnerable individuals receive the necessary protection and support.
- **Risk Recognition Training:** We have conducted risk recognition training in conjunction with local authorities and third-sector organizations. This training aims to educate participants and raise awareness about identifying potential risks within homes, further contributing to community safety.

These initiatives collectively reflect our commitment to proactive engagement with local communities, ensuring that residents are well-informed about fire safety measures and have access to the necessary resources and support. By taking these steps, we aim to create safer environments for all members of our community.

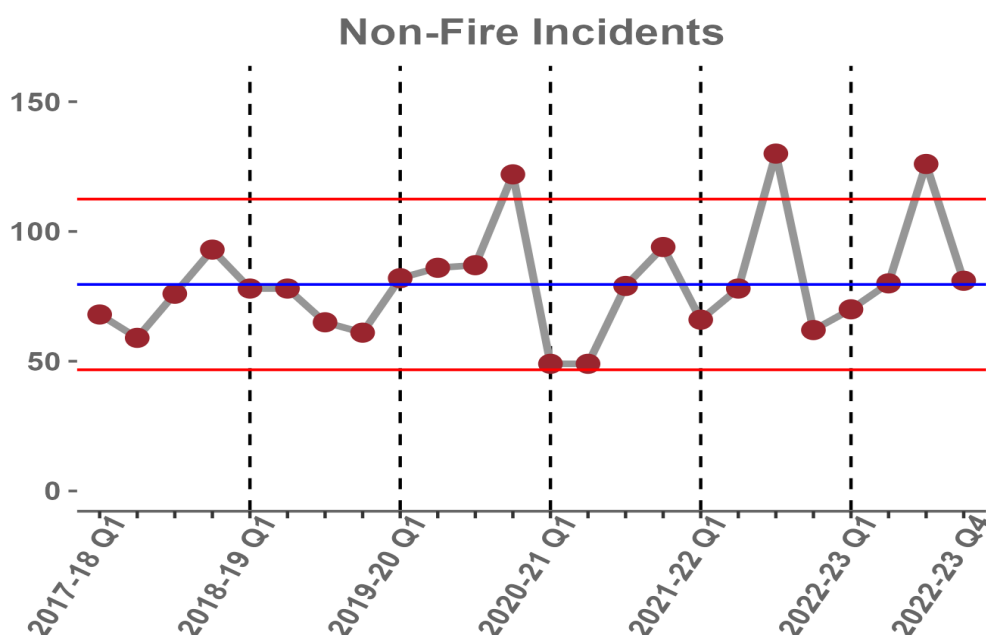
Local Priority 2: We will promote Community resilience whilst contributing to improved outcomes for people involved in non-fire emergencies.



Please note 'Humanitarian' includes Evacuation (no fire), Lift Release, Other Rescue/Release of Persons, Removal of Objects from People and Removal of People from Objects. 'Inter-Agency' includes Assist Other Agencies, Effecting Entry/Exit, Medical Responder and Suicide. 'Other Non-Fire' includes Advice Only, No Action (not false alarm), Standby and Water Provision. 'Securing Scene' includes Making Safe (not RTC), and Spills and Leaks (not RTC). 'Vehicle' includes Road Traffic Collisions and Other Transport (no fire).

Between 2020-21 and 2022-23, most non-fire incidents within the region were categorised as inter-agency incidents, accounting for a total of 232 occurrences. Following this, the incidence of Vehicle Incidents was the next most common, with 91

recorded incidents. Additionally, there were 62 instances of flooding and water rescue incidents, 58 humanitarian incidents, and 28 non-fire incidents during this period.



The analysis of non-fire incidents in the Scottish Borders has revealed specific patterns and fluctuations:

- In the fourth quarter of 2019-20, as well as the third quarters of 2020-21 and 2022-23, non-fire incidents exceeded the upper control limit, indicating an unusual increase in such incidents during these periods.
- Interestingly, after each of these instances of exceeding the upper control limit, the following quarter consistently returned to a level either at or below the historical average. This suggests a tendency for the region to swiftly respond to fluctuations and return to more typical levels of non-fire incidents.
- In the first quarter of 2020-21, there was a significant decrease compared to the previous quarter, with data points for both the first and second quarters of 2020-21 falling on the lower control limit. This aligns with the broader national pattern where non-fire incidents decreased during the initial phase of the Covid-19 pandemic, followed by an increase in incidents as the situation evolved.

How we worked to improve our performance

Our commitment to safety within the Scottish Borders is evident through a range of targeted campaigns and initiatives:

- **"Make the Call" Campaign:** We have launched the "Make the Call" campaign, specifically targeting caregivers, family members, friends, and neighbours of individuals who may be at the highest risk of fires within the home. This campaign aims to raise awareness and prompt timely action to ensure safety.
- **Water Safety Education:** We have prioritised water safety education, reaching out to schools, youth groups, and specific risk areas through both online and in-person engagement events. This proactive approach helps educate our communities, especially young people, about staying safe around water.
- **Water Safety Video:** In partnership with TD1 youth hub, we created a water safety video. Local young people from TD1 youth hub played a significant role in narrating this video, which includes British Sign Language (BSL) narration. This video serves as an accessible and informative resource for our communities.
- **Engagement at Swimming Hotspots:** During warmer periods, we have conducted targeted visits to popular local swimming spots to engage with swimmers and provide valuable water safety guidance.
- **Multi-Agency Risk Assessment Conferences (MARAC):** We play a key role in MARACs, collaborating with various agencies to assess and mitigate identified risks, contributing to improved safety outcomes.
- **Child and Adult Safeguarding:** We actively share child and adult safeguarding information with relevant partners, ensuring that vulnerable individuals receive the necessary support and protection.
- **Cost of Living Crisis Support:** We have initiated a cost-of-living crisis signposting effort during home safety inspections. Through collaboration with Sustainable Selkirk, we identify households at risk from cost of living-related hazards and provide referrals for energy advice and guidance.
- **Borders Union Primary Schools' Event:** We have actively participated in the Borders Union primary schools' event, delivering crucial water safety advice using our water rescue team and equipment. Additionally, we provide home safety advice through our community safety vehicle.
- **PAWS Group Formation:** We have established a PAWS (Partnership for Action on Water Safety) group within the Scottish Borders, collaborating closely with partners to enhance safety outcomes in and around bodies of water.

These initiatives underscore our dedication to community safety, covering a wide spectrum of safety concerns, from fire prevention to water safety and more. By actively engaging with our communities and collaborating with partners, we aim to create safer environments for all residents in the Scottish Borders.

Local Priority 3: Together with our Community Partners, we will contribute to making Scottish Borders roads safer.

Road Traffic collisions 2018-2023 attended by SFRS in Scottish Borders

Geography/Reporting Year						
↑ Ward	Reporting Year	18-19	19-20	20-21	21-22	22-23
East Berwickshire		11	13	4	7	17
Galashiels & District		11	12	7	8	7
Hawick & Denholm		5	7	0	3	4
Hawick & Hermitage		4	3	4	2	5
Jedburgh & District		11	10	8	10	7
Kelso & District		0	12	1	4	4
Leaderdale & Melrose		9	14	9	10	8
Mid Berwickshire		10	7	7	10	7
Selkirkshire		6	4	3	4	7
Tweeddale East		8	3	3	3	3
Tweeddale West		12	14	6	9	9
Total		87	99	52	70	78

**Above is the Road Traffic Collisions that SFRS have attended this is not reflective of the total number of RTC's within the Scottish Borders during this period.*

How we worked to improve our performance

Our commitment to road safety and education is evident through various initiatives and partnerships:

- **"Drive to Arrive" Educational Resources:** Collaborating with Police Scotland, we have delivered "Drive to Arrive" educational resources to secondary schools. These resources are designed to educate young drivers and passengers about safe practices on the road, contributing to safer road experiences.
- **Fire skills Courses:** We delivered Fire skills courses to secondary schools and youth groups in the region. These courses include road safety components, ensuring that young individuals receive comprehensive road safety education.
- **Older Road User Safety Events:** We have organized safety events targeted at older road users, particularly at garden centres throughout the year. These events address the specific safety needs of this age group, including discussions about eyesight issues due to age and roadside eye testing. We also utilise a crash car simulator to demonstrate the consequences of road traffic collisions (RTCs).
- **Border Union Show Participation:** Our presence at the Border Union Show includes a crash car exhibition, promoting road safety messages and

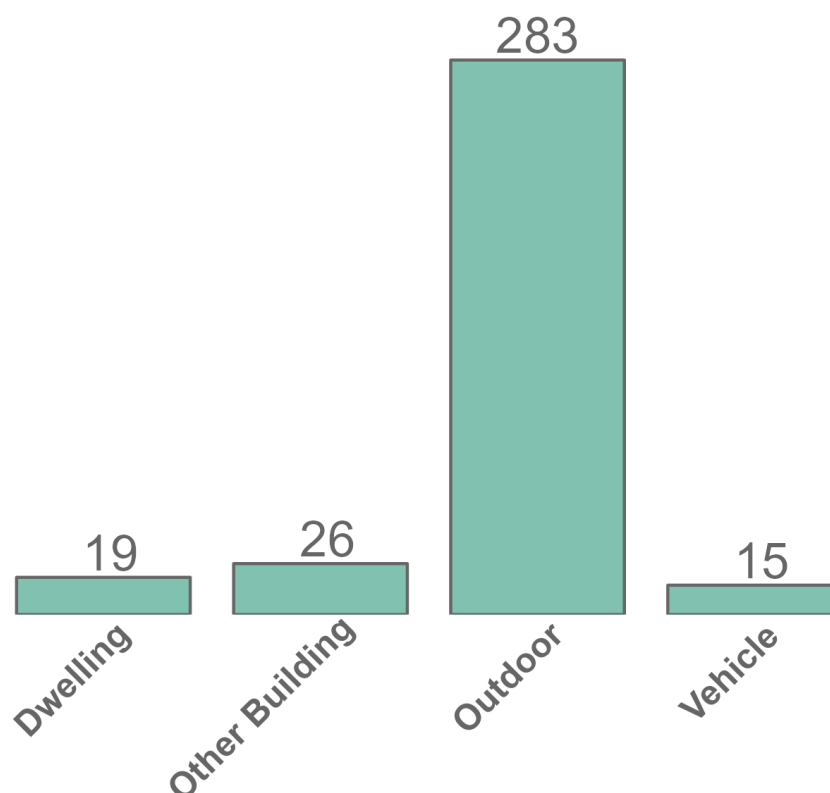
emphasising the outcomes of RTCs within rural communities. This participation is under the Scottish Borders Council safer communities banner and involves collaboration with partner agencies.

- **Road Safety Educational Packages:** We delivered road safety educational packages to youth rugby clubs, with a focus on the challenges faced by youths as they approach driving age and the dangers of peer pressure within this age group. This proactive approach helps address potential risks and instil safe practices.
- **Digital First Communication:** During the Covid-19 pandemic, we adopted a digital-first approach to communicate with schools, using the Inspire Learning program in the Scottish Borders. This program provided iPads to every pupil, enhancing their educational experience, including road safety education.
- **QR Codes for Feedback:** We have incorporated QR codes within our digital presentations to collect instant feedback. This feedback mechanism allows us to adapt and improve the quality of our delivery continually.

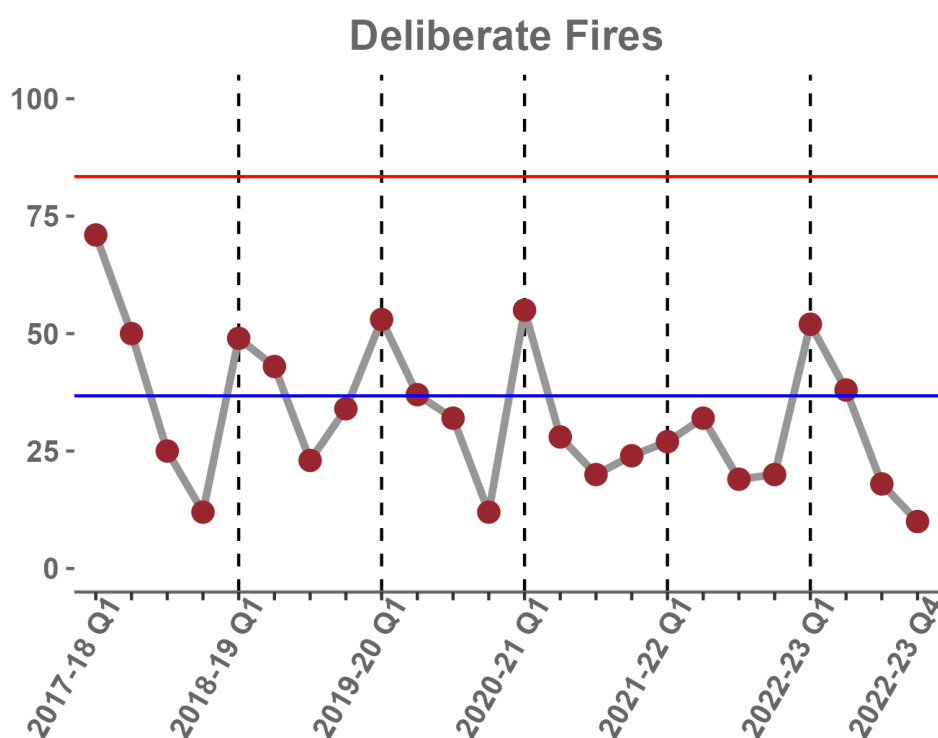
These initiatives, spanning from education in schools to targeted events and partnerships, reflect our commitment to road safety in the Scottish Borders. By actively engaging with various age groups and utilising digital resources, we aim to foster a culture of safe and responsible road use within our community.

Local Priority 4: As part of a community partnership, we will challenge anti-social behaviour

Deliberate Fires by Property Type 2020-21 to 2022-23



Between 2020-21 and 2022-23, most deliberate fires within the region have taken place in outdoor settings, totalling 283 incidents during this period. Following this category, other types of buildings experienced 26 deliberate fires, dwellings had 19 recorded incidents, and vehicles were involved in 15 deliberate fire incidents.



The analysis of deliberate fires in the region reveals specific patterns:

- Since 2017-18 Q1, deliberate fires have exhibited random variation, with no discernible overall trend.
- Notably, there is a consistent pattern of higher figures in Q1 of each year when compared to other quarters, and these Q1 figures have consistently been above the historical average.
- Between 2020-21 Q1 and 2021-22 Q4, the figures were consistently below the historical average, which might have suggested a decreasing trend during that period. However, this trend shifted in 2022-23 Q1 when the figures rose again, surpassing the historical average.

Overall, the data does not indicate a clear and sustained trend in deliberate fires. This pattern aligns with national trends, where Q1 consistently exhibits higher figures than other quarters within the same year, but there is no apparent overall trend. It is crucial to continue monitoring and analysing this data to identify any emerging patterns or changes in deliberate fire incidents, allowing for timely intervention and prevention efforts.

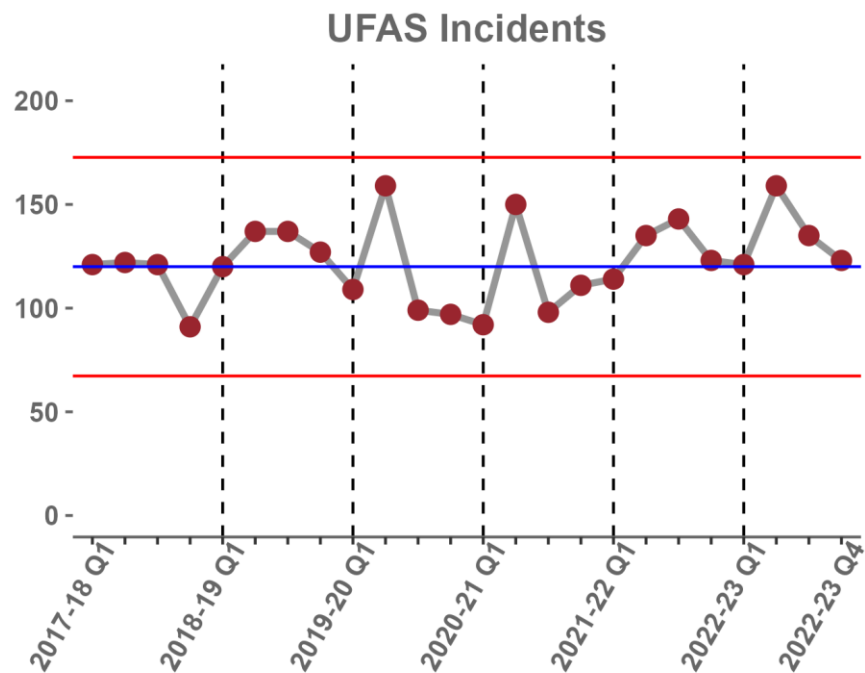
How we worked to improve our performance

Our efforts to address anti-social behaviour and promote community safety in the Scottish Borders involve a range of initiatives and collaborations:

- **Fire Skills" courses:** We have implemented "Fire Skills" courses in the Scottish Borders, which include dedicated sessions for young people aimed at addressing anti-social behaviour. We have also partnered with Police Scotland to provide input on drug awareness and the associated dangers to attendees of these courses.
- **Collaboration with Police Scotland:** In preparation for the November Bonfire period, we work closely with Police Scotland to target and remove illegal bonfires. Additionally, we deliver education packages on fire safety to all secondary schools in the area during this period.
- **Engagement with Youth Clubs:** We actively collaborate with local youth clubs to educate young individuals about the risks of fire and the consequences of deliberate fire setting. This proactive approach helps deter anti-social behaviour related to fire incidents.
- **Sharing of Local Intelligence:** We share local intelligence related to anti-social behaviour with Police Scotland through community intelligence reports. This collaborative approach enables us to work together to reduce instances of anti-social behaviour in the region.
- **Fire Safety Support and Education (FSSE):** We deliver Fire Safety Support and Education programs specifically targeting individuals involved in anti-social behaviour. This educational initiative aims to raise awareness and promote responsible behaviour.
- **Intervention Activities:** Alongside our partners, we engage in intervention activities designed to encourage responsible citizenship among individuals involved in anti-social behaviour. These activities contribute to positive community engagement and safety.
- **Participation in Anti-Social Behaviour Partnership Working Group:** Our involvement in the Anti-social Behaviour Partnership Working Group (ASB) reflects our commitment to collaborative efforts with partners to tackle problems associated with anti-social behaviour.

Through these initiatives and partnerships, we are actively working to address anti-social behaviour, enhance community safety, and promote responsible citizenship in the Scottish Borders. These efforts align with our mission to create a safer and more harmonious environment for all residents.

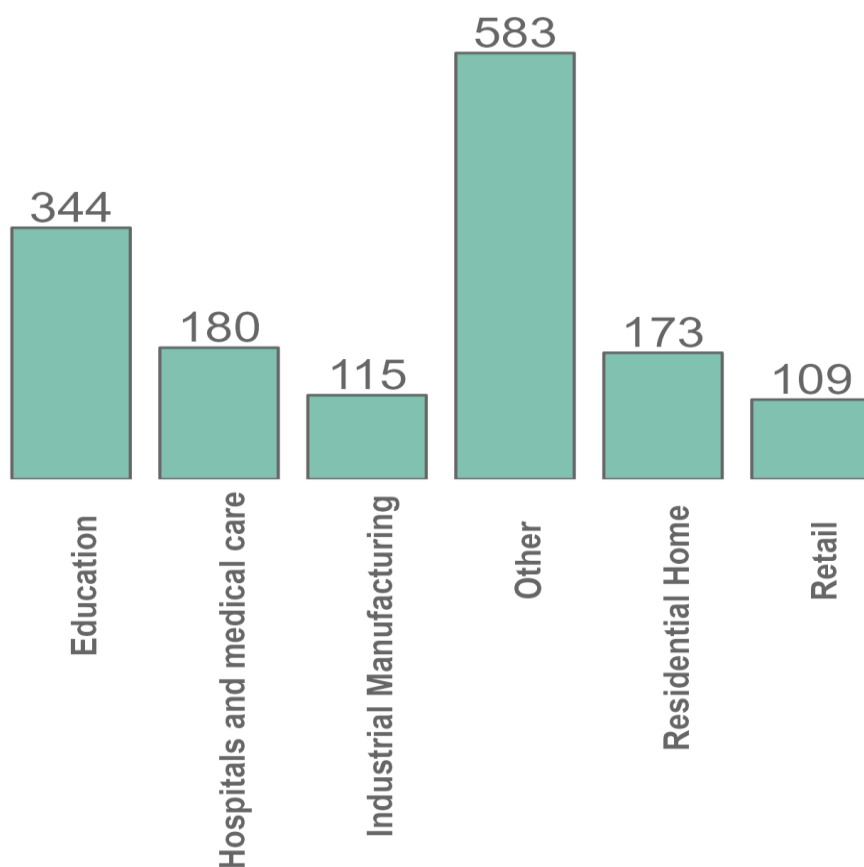
Local Priority 5: In Partnerships, we will aim to reduce the occurrence and impact of unwanted Fire Alarm Signals.



The analysis of Unwanted Fire Alarm Signals (UFAS) incidents reveals the following trends:

- UFAS incidents have exhibited random variation since 2017-18 Q1, with no discernible overall trend during this period.
- However, a notable change occurred from 2021-22 Q2 onwards, where all figures have been consistently on or above average. This suggests the possibility of an increasing trend in UFAS incidents during this more recent period. To draw a more conclusive trend, additional data points would be necessary.
- On a national level, UFAS incidents followed a pattern where they dropped during the Covid-19 pandemic and have since returned to figures close to the historical average.
- Continued monitoring and analysis of UFAS incidents will be essential to determine whether the recent increase in incidents represents a sustained trend or remains subject to random variation. This data provides valuable insights for ongoing efforts to manage and reduce UFAS incidents.

**UFAS by Property Type
2020-21 to 2022-23**



Between 2020-21 and 2022-23, the majority of Unwanted Fire Alarm Signals (UFAS) incidents in the region were reported in property types categorized as 'Other,' with a total of 583 incidents occurring within this period. Following this category, UFAS incidents were recorded in education properties (344), hospitals and medical care properties (180), and residential homes (173).

This data provides valuable insights into the property types most affected by UFAS incidents during this period. Such information can inform targeted strategies and interventions aimed at reducing UFAS incidents in specific property types and enhancing overall fire safety in these settings.

How we worked to improve our performance

- Addressing Unwanted Fire Alarm Signals (UFAS) has been a long-standing concern for the Scottish Fire and Rescue Service (SFRS). In March 2020, we conducted a comprehensive Stocktake Review to understand the persistent UFAS incidents throughout Scotland. This review identified areas where we could enhance collaboration with key stakeholders and improve training. One of the most significant recommendations from the review was the need to address the underlying challenges associated with the increasing UFAS incidents.
- Consequently, we have proactively acted upon the insights gained from the UFAS Stocktake Review. We prioritised the evaluation of various response options for Automatic Fire Alarms (AFAs). After extensive consultations with both internal and external stakeholders, we officially implemented the preferred response approach on July 1, 2023. To ensure a smooth transition to this innovative approach, SFRS actively engaged with key local stakeholders, providing them with the necessary information and guidance regarding their responsibilities considering these changes.
- This strategic response to UFAS incidents is aligned with our commitment to enhancing public safety and streamlining our operational procedures. We remain dedicated to collaborative efforts with all stakeholders to reduce UFAS incidents and further enhance the effectiveness of our firefighting endeavours across Scotland.
- Furthermore, we maintain an ongoing engagement and support framework for businesses, in accordance with the Scottish Regulator Code of Practice. Our Protection Officers partner with Duty Holders to ensure the fulfilment of their responsibilities and provide guidance to promote safe and compliant business operations. This approach contributes to creating a safer environment for both businesses and the broader community.

4. Conclusion

The review of the Local Fire and Rescue Plan for the Scottish Borders has provided valuable insights into the performance and priorities of the Scottish Fire and Rescue Service (SFRS) in this region. This review has examined key performance indicators, analysed performance data, and outlined the progress made in addressing local priorities. Here are the key takeaways from this review:

The analysis of performance data has revealed both positive trends and areas for ongoing vigilance. Notable patterns include a potential decreasing trend in fire-related incidents in the Scottish Borders, with occasional deviations. Non-fire incidents have been influenced by external factors like the Covid-19 pandemic, highlighting the need for adaptability in response strategies. False alarm incidents have exhibited random variation.

Throughout the review, collaboration with community partners and other agencies has been a recurring theme. This collaboration has been crucial in achieving progress in local priorities and addressing safety concerns.

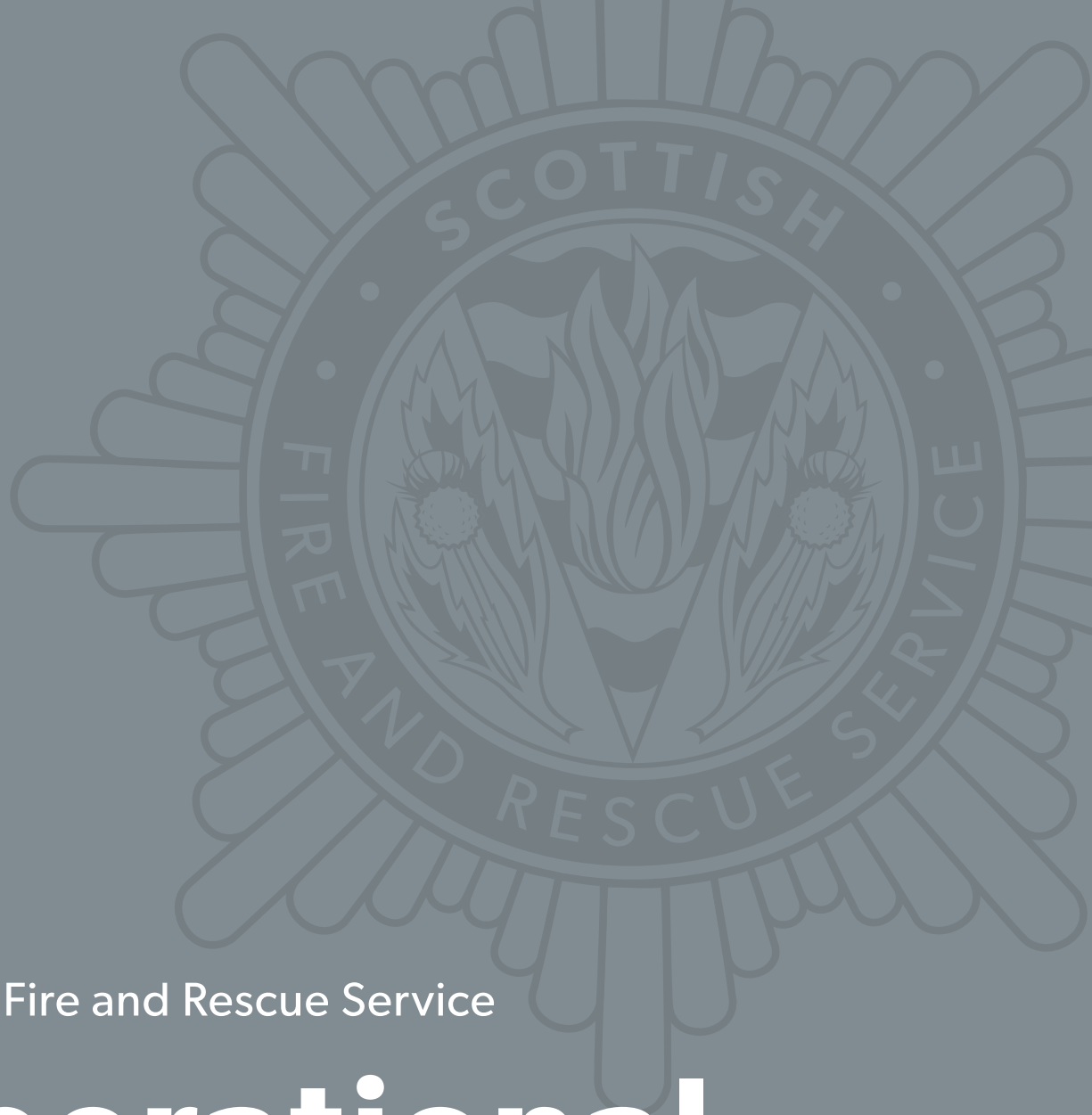
The impact of external factors like the Covid-19 pandemic on incident patterns has been acknowledged. The SFRS has demonstrated resilience in adapting to these changing circumstances and ensuring a continued focus on community safety.

In conclusion, this review provides a comprehensive assessment of the SFRS's performance in the Scottish Borders and progress toward local priorities. While positive trends have been observed, it is essential to maintain a proactive and adaptable approach to address emerging challenges and evolving community needs. The insights gained from this review will inform the development of a new Local Fire and Rescue Plan tailored to the specific requirements of the region, reinforcing the commitment to creating safer environments for all residents. Continued collaboration with community partners and stakeholders remains essential in achieving these goals.

5. Recommendation

The current priorities remain fit for purpose until such time that the new Local Fire and Rescue Plan is developed in 2024/25.

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Scottish Fire and Rescue Service

Operational Changes

2023-2024

INFORMATION PACK



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1. INTRODUCTION

This document sets out the impact of the changes the Scottish Fire and Rescue Service is implementing in 2023-2024 to meet our immediate financial challenges within this timeframe. It explores the data which has underpinned our decision-making process.

We have a legal obligation to deliver a balanced budget and our current planning shows that we will need to save at least £36 million over the next four years to meet the potential financial challenges as outlined within Scottish Government's Resource Spending Review (published May 2022).

SFRS has received an additional £14.4 million from the Scottish Government during 2023-2024, to support the enhanced and backdated firefighter pay offer, however we are still required to make £11m savings this year.

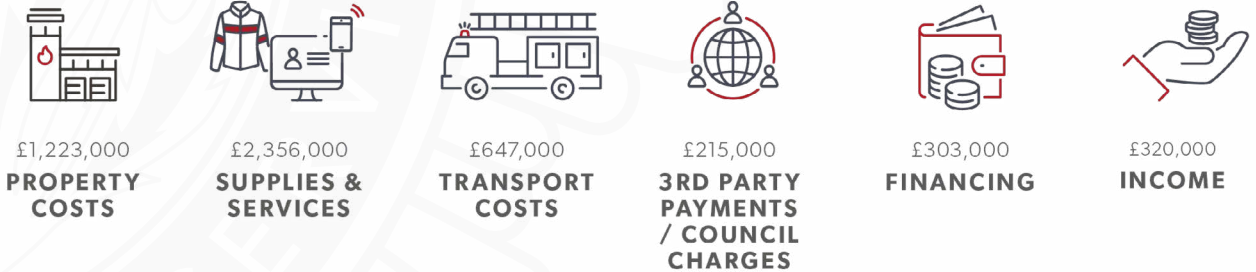
Moving forward, our projections show that we will be required to make a further £11.3 million in 2024-2025; £7.3 million in 2025-2026 and £6.9 million in 2026-2027.

2. 2023-2024 SAVINGS

During year 2023-2024, we will meet the required £11 million efficiency across the Service, as detailed below:

AREA OF SAVING & EFFICIENCY

SFRS OTHER COSTS



SFRS EMPLOYEES



The large majority of our running costs as a service comes from our staff and we cannot realistically reduce costs without reducing workforce numbers. This year we are looking to reduce our overtime bill, reduce our use of agency and temporary contracts and manage our vacancies to achieve savings.

We are also implementing some service changes to support this and these are set out in more detail in the following sections.

3. TEMPORARY WITHDRAWAL OF SECOND OR THIRD APPLIANCES

Every day across Scotland we have to take wholtime appliances “off the run” – that is make them temporarily unavailable.

As a service we have a Target Operating Model (TOM) which is used as a baseline to ensure we can deliver our frontline emergency service across Scotland.

Within our TOM we have Resource Based Crewing (RBC) which is the number we need every day and night to crew our assets. We are not always able to meet the necessary RBC figure due to factors such as staff turnover, planned training, staff absence and lack of relevant skills.

Therefore we must withdraw appliances from operational availability and on any given day or night this could be multiple pumps across Scotland.

Last year for example, we had to take an average of 9 pumps off during day shifts; and an average of 8 pumps during night shifts.

Our current process for appliance withdrawal is a reactive approach that is both costly and disruptive. For example, our overtime bill is currently averaging £12,000 per day.

To alleviate this pressure and create immediate financial savings, we identified ten community fire stations where we can temporarily remove an appliance whilst having the least impact on response times.



By knowing exactly which 2nd or 3rd pumps are not available every day we will be able to reduce the use of overtime and detached duties (where our crews are sent to other stations to cover shortfalls and absences) – which is better for staff and reduces the amount we spend on overtime. It also offers staff stability within stations to focus on training and community engagement activities while ensuring we can maintain a full crewing model for our remaining resources.

How we identified stations for temporary appliance withdrawal

We began by analysing all 40 stations across Scotland which have more than one wholtime appliance to simulate what impact the removal of 2nd or, where applicable, 3rd wholtime appliances would have on operational response times.

We created our own series of response time benchmarks for each area of the [Scottish Urban Rural Classification \(SURC\)](#). The benchmarks were created based on more than 94,000 real-life responses to life-risk incidents in Scotland between 2015 and 2020, as detailed in the table on the next page.

The SURC model was utilised as a recognised and consistent method for defining urban and rural areas across Scotland, developed by the Scottish Government.

8-Fold SURC	SURC description	# Life Risk Incidents	% Life Risk Incidents	2nd Pump Mean Response
Large Urban Areas	Settlements of 125,000 people and over.	37,710	40%	06:43
Other Urban Areas	Settlements of 10,000 to 124,999 people.	31,869	34%	09:15
Accessible Small Towns	Settlements of 3,000 to 9,999 people, and within a 30 minute drive time of a Settlement of 10,000 or more.	5,904	6%	12:53
Remote Small Towns	Settlements of 3,000 to 9,999 people, and with a drive time of over 30 minutes but less than or equal to 60 minutes to a Settlement of 10,000 or more.	1,730	2%	12:52
Very Remote Small Towns	Settlements of 3,000 to 9,999 people, and with a drive time of over 60 minutes to a Settlement of 10,000 or more.	979	1%	11:07
Accessible Rural Areas	Areas with a population of less than 3,000 people, and within a drive time of 30 minutes to a Settlement of 10,000 or more.	10,568	11%	15:17
Remote Rural Areas	Areas with a population of less than 3,000 people, and with a drive time of over 30 minutes but less than or equal to 60 minutes to a Settlement of 10,000 or more.	3,004	3%	20:35
Very Remote Rural Areas	Areas with a population of less than 3,000 people, and with a drive time of over 60 minutes to a Settlement of 10,000 or more.	2,626	3%	24:05
TOTAL:		94,390		

The modelling enabled the 40 pump withdrawals to be simulated and ranked from least to most impactful relative to the response time benchmarks.

The first 13 stations, below, were found to have average 1st and 2nd pump response times which remained within the corresponding SURC benchmarks.

Rank	Station	Local Authority	SDA
1	Maryhill	Glasgow City (North)	West
2	Calton	Glasgow City (North)	West
3	Govan	Glasgow City (South)	West
4	Cowcaddens	Glasgow City (North)	West
5	Kingsway East	Dundee City	North
6	Macalpine Road	Dundee City	North
7	Greenock	Inverclyde	West
8	Dunfermline	Fife	East
9	Glenrothes	Fife	East
10	Methil	Fife	East
11	Kirkcaldy	Fife	East
12	Lochgelly	Fife	East
13	Perth	Perth & Kinross	North

As some of these stations are situated next to one another, it was clear that implementing multiple appliance withdrawals within the same area required a more complex analysis detailed further below. Therefore a further six appliances were considered.

The next six were found to have average 1st and 2nd pump response times which incrementally exceeded one or more of the SURC benchmarks.

Rank	Station	Local Authority	SDA
14	Castlemilk	Glasgow City (South)	West
15	Dumfries	Dumfries and Galloway	West
16	Blackness Road	Dundee City	North
17	Altens	Aberdeen City	North
18	McDonald Road	City of Edinburgh	East
19	Hamilton	South Lanarkshire	West

This list was deemed sufficient to thereafter identify the necessary 10 pumps for selection to meet the financial savings required.

Stations selected for temporary withdrawal

The determination of which 10 appliances from the 19 were selected was based on the following wider considerations.

- Analysis of community risk;
- Analysis of historical operational demand;
- Impacts on firefighter safety and operational resilience;
- Proximity of additional appliances and other specialist resource;

- Previous research into imbalance of resources within geographical areas;
- Impacts on the maintenance of specialist operational assets;
- Staffing considerations.

Once these additional factors were considered, they informed the decision making on which ten temporary withdrawals would have the least impacts.

Station	Local Authority	SDA
Maryhill 2nd Pump	Glasgow City (North)	West
Govan 2nd Pump	Glasgow City (South)	West
Cowcaddens 2nd Pump	Glasgow City (North)	West
Kingsway East 2nd Pump	Dundee City	North
Greenock 2nd Pump	Inverclyde	West
Dunfermline 3rd Pump	Fife	East
Glenrothes 2nd Pump	Fife	East
Methil 2nd Pump	Fife	East
Perth 3rd Pump	Perth & Kinross	North
Hamilton 2nd Pump	South Lanarkshire	West

4. IMPACT BY AREA

Once the ten stations were identified, we conducted further simulation modelling to test and confirm this decision-making was valid and had minimal impact on response times.

This was particularly important for local authority areas where more than one station had been selected.

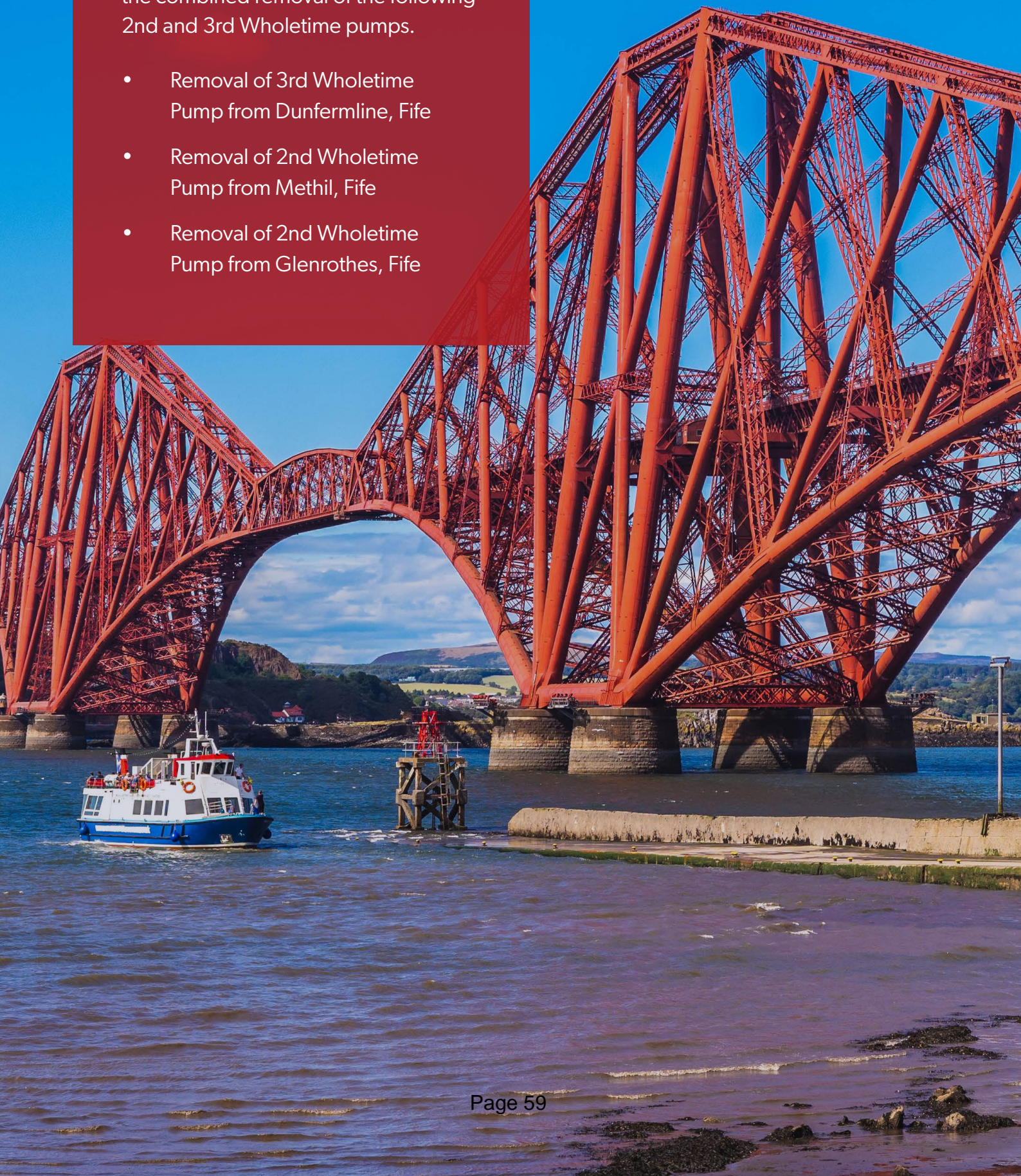
Using the same model, we analysed the combined removals against the current average response time and corresponding SURC benchmarks.

This was conducted separately for each of the three Service Delivery Areas (SDAs) – East, North, West.

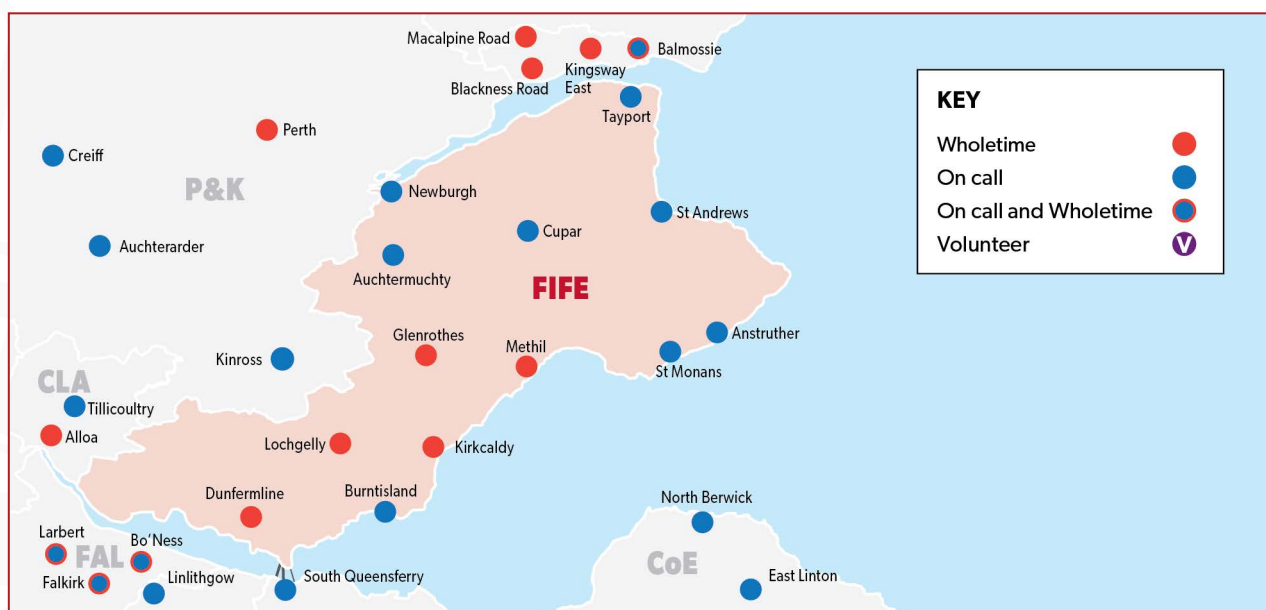
EAST SDA

Below we detail the modelling which shows the impact across the **East SDA** of the combined removal of the following 2nd and 3rd Wholetime pumps.

- Removal of 3rd Wholetime Pump from Dunfermline, Fife
- Removal of 2nd Wholetime Pump from Methil, Fife
- Removal of 2nd Wholetime Pump from Glenrothes, Fife



FIFE



Within Fife, we currently have:

- 10 x Wholetime appliances
- 10 x On call appliances
- 1 x Combined Aerial Rescue Pump
- 1 x Dedicated High Reach
- 1 x Water Rescue
- 1 x Rope Rescue
- 1 x Urban Search and Rescue
- 1 x Welfare pod
- 1 x Environmental Protection Unit
- 1 x Mass Decontamination Unit

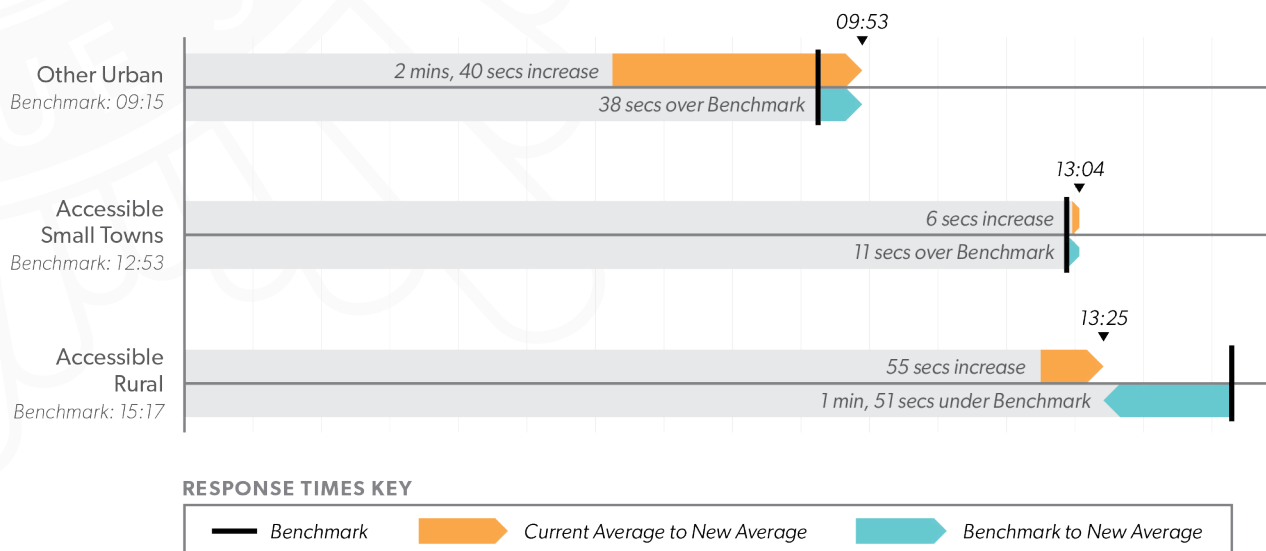
[See Appendix 2 for full resource list]

From September we will temporarily remove 3 x Wholetime appliances. This includes 1 x Combined Aerial Rescue Pump which is currently the 3rd appliance at Dunfermline Community Fire Station. This vehicle will be replaced by 1 x Dedicated High Reach from City of Edinburgh. Simultaneously 1 x Dedicated High Reach is being removed from Kirkcaldy Community Fire Station in line with our High Reach Appliance strategy. [This is detailed further in section 5.](#) All other resources will be maintained, including 1st appliance response.

[See Appendix 1.2 for Fife area case study.](#)

Fife local authority incorporates Other Urban, Accessible Small Towns and Accessible Rural SURC areas. Our modelling found the following impacts on average 2nd pump response times within Fife after the combined temporary withdrawal change:

2ND APPLIANCE WITHDRAWAL IMPACT – FIFE



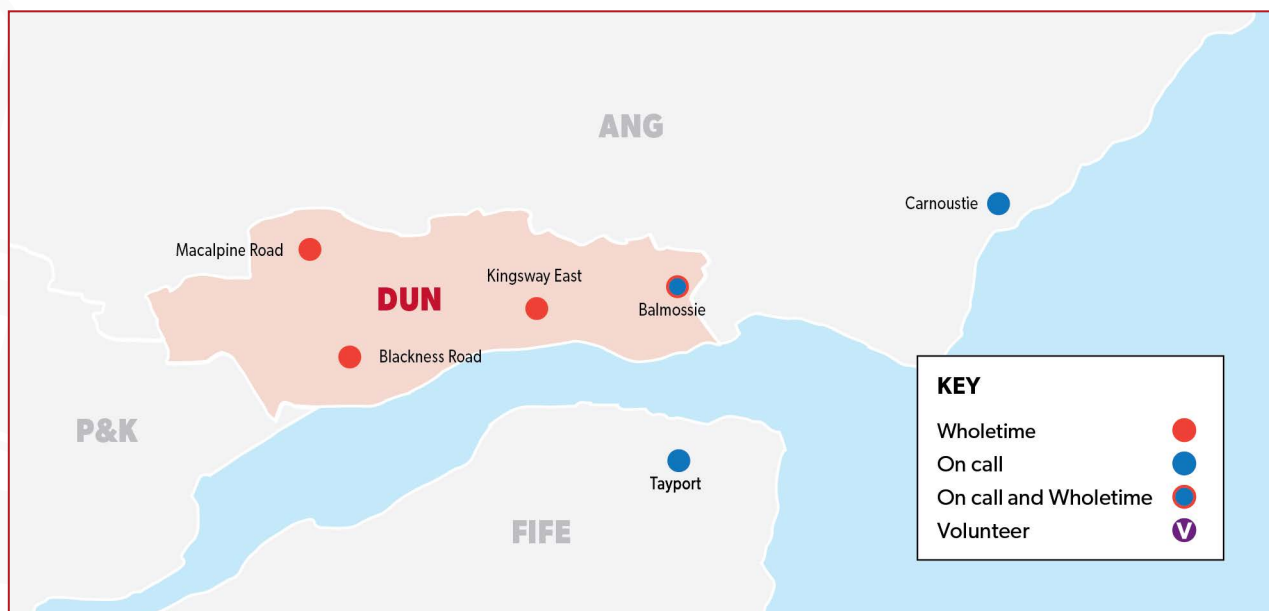
NORTH SDA

Below we detail the modelling which shows the impact across the **North SDA** of the combined removal of the following 2nd or 3rd Wholetime pumps.

- Removal of 2nd Wholetime Pump from Kingsway East, Dundee City
- Removal of 3rd Wholetime Pump from Perth, Perth & Kinross



DUNDEE CITY



Within Dundee City, we currently have:

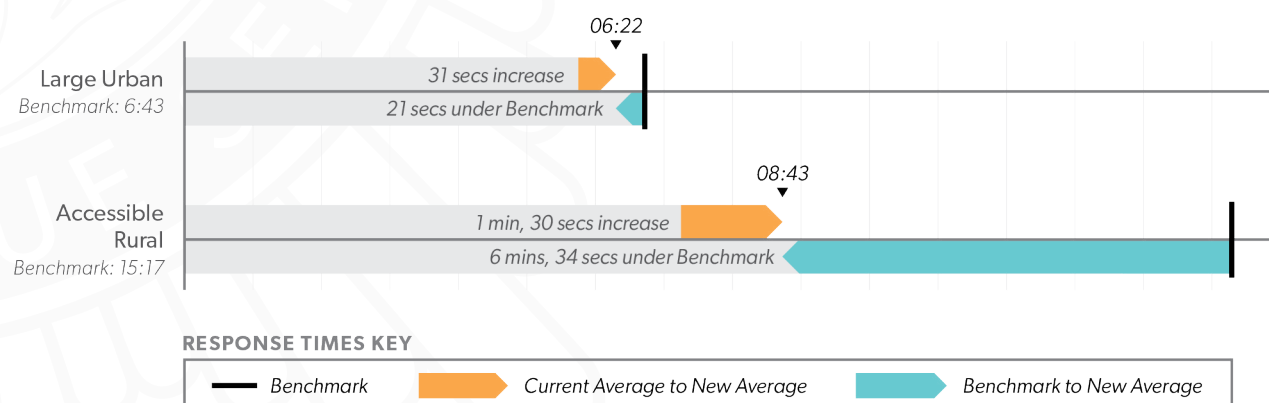
- 7 x Wholetime appliances
- 1 x On call appliance
- 1 x Aerial Ladder Platform
- 1 x Command Support Unit
- 1 x Mass Decontamination Unit
- 1 x High Volume Pump
- 1 x Water Rescue
- 1 x Urban Search and Rescue
- 1 x Detection and Monitoring Unit
- 1 x Breathing Apparatus Support Unit

[See Appendix 2 for full resource list]

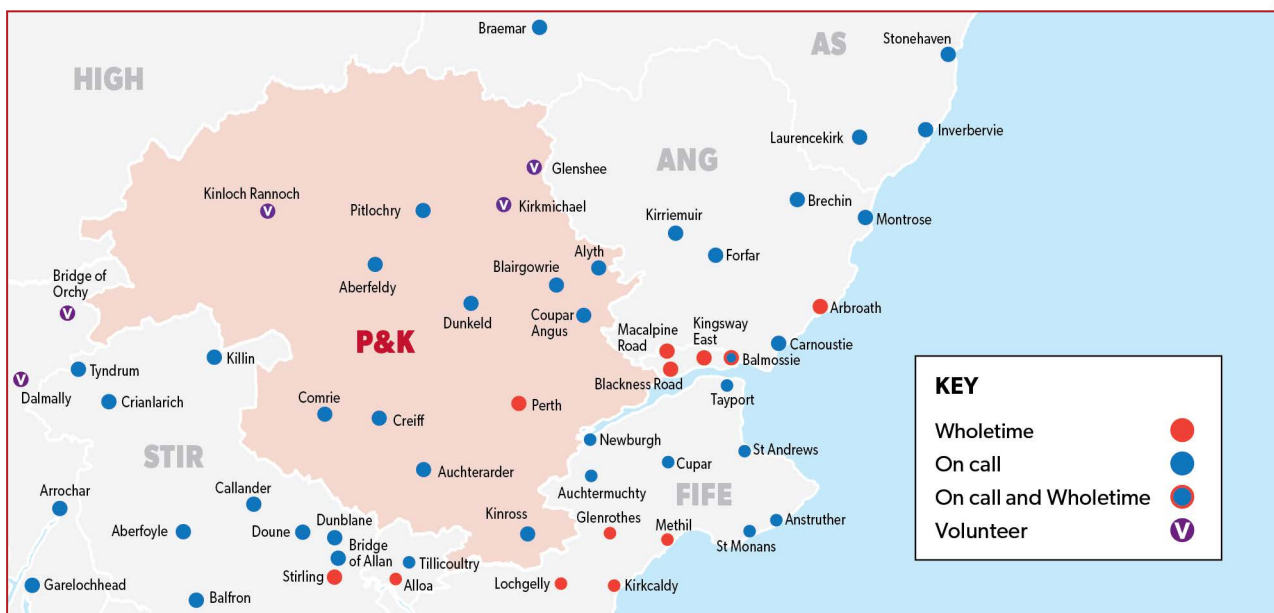
From September we will temporarily remove 1 x Wholetime appliance. All other resources will be maintained, including 1st appliance response.

Dundee City local authority incorporates Large Urban and Accessible Rural SURC areas. Our modelling found the following impacts on average 2nd pump response times within Dundee City after the combined temporary withdrawal change:

2ND APPLIANCE WITHDRAWAL IMPACT – DUNDEE CITY



PERTH & KINROSS



Within Perth & Kinross, we currently have:

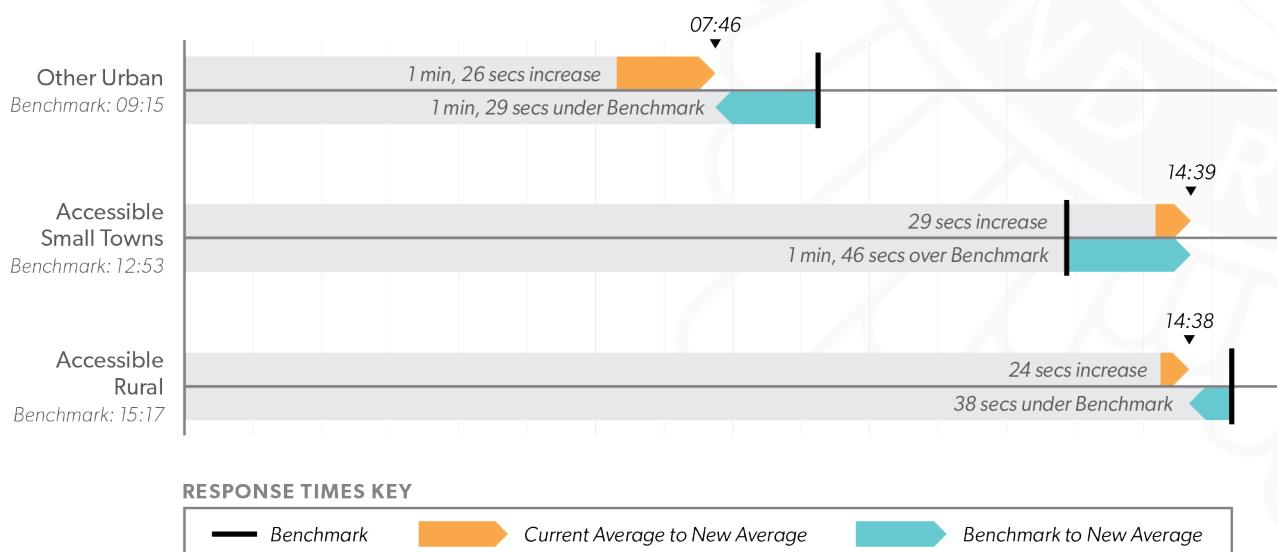
- 2 x Wholetime appliances
- 16 x On call appliances
- 1 x Aerial Rescue Pump
- 1 x Water Rescue
- 1 x Heavy Rescue Unit

[See Appendix 2 for full resource list]

From September we will change the crewing model of 1 x Aerial Rescue Pump, which is currently the 3rd appliance at Perth Community Fire Station, to a dedicated model for height capability only. This does not represent a removal of the appliance and is in line with our High Reach Appliance strategy, *which is detailed further in Section 5*. All other resources will be maintained, including 1st appliance response.

Perth & Kinross local authority incorporates Other Urban, Accessible Small Towns and Accessible Rural SURC areas. Our modelling found the following impacts on average 2nd pump response times within Perth & Kinross after the combined temporary withdrawal change:

2ND APPLIANCE WITHDRAWAL IMPACT – PERTH & KINROSS

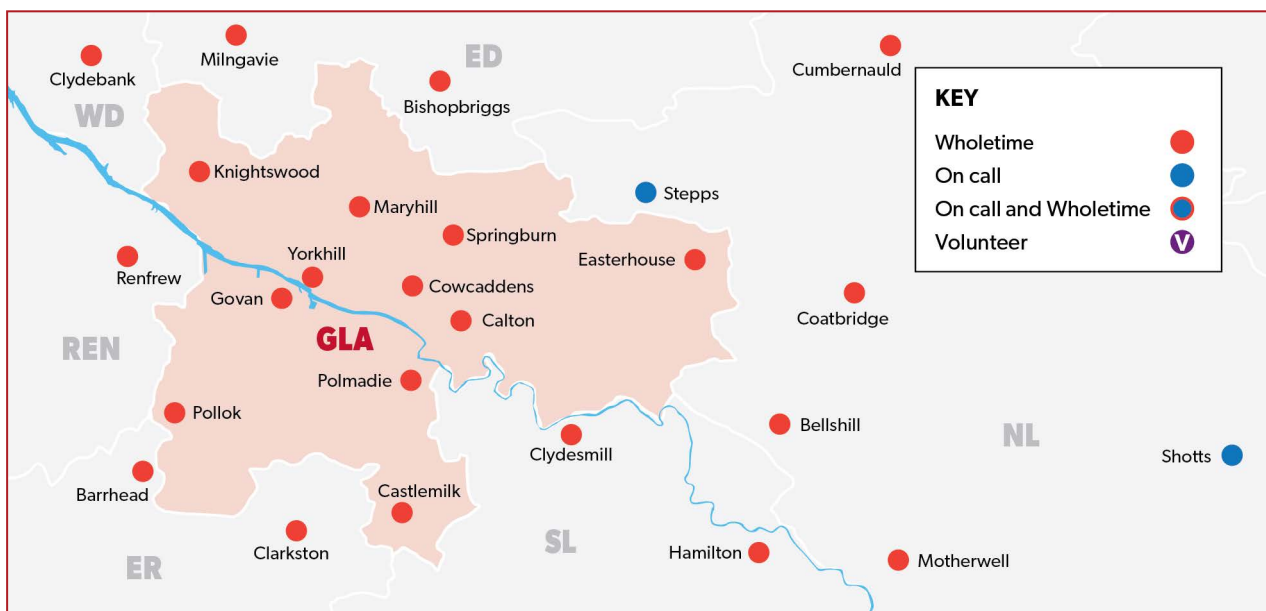


WEST SDA

Below we detail the modelling which shows the impact across the **West SDA** of the combined removal of the following 2nd Wholetime pumps.

- Removal of 2nd Wholetime Pump from Maryhill, Glasgow City
- Removal of 2nd Wholetime Pump from Cowcaddens, Glasgow City
- Removal of 2nd Wholetime Pump from Govan, Glasgow City
- Removal of 2nd Wholetime Pump from Greenock, Inverclyde
- Removal of 2nd Wholetime Pump from Hamilton, South Lanarkshire

CITY OF GLASGOW



Within City of Glasgow, we currently have:

- 20 x Wholetime appliances
- 2 x High Reach
- 2 x Water Rescue
- 2 x Clyde Rescue Boats
- 1 x Heavy Rescue Vehicle
- 1 x Special Operations Response Unit
- 1 x Mass Decontamination Unit
- 1 x Mass Decontamination Light

[See Appendix 2 for full resource list]

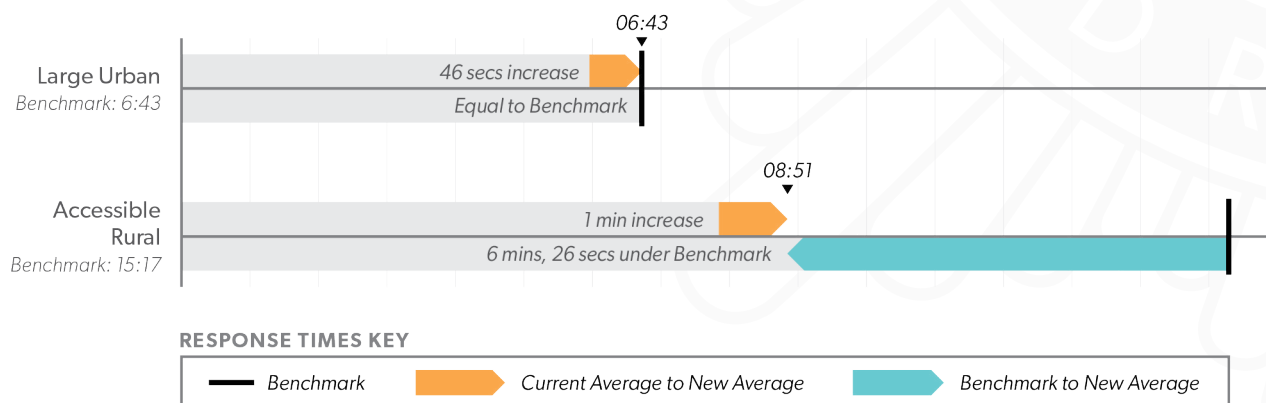
From September we will temporarily remove 3 x 2nd Wholetime appliances. All other resources will be maintained, including 1st appliance response. We are also changing our crewing model at Polmadie Community Fire Station to a dual-crewed approach for water rescue. This will bring Polmadie in line with all other Swift Water Rescue stations across Scotland.

[This is detailed further in Section 5.](#)

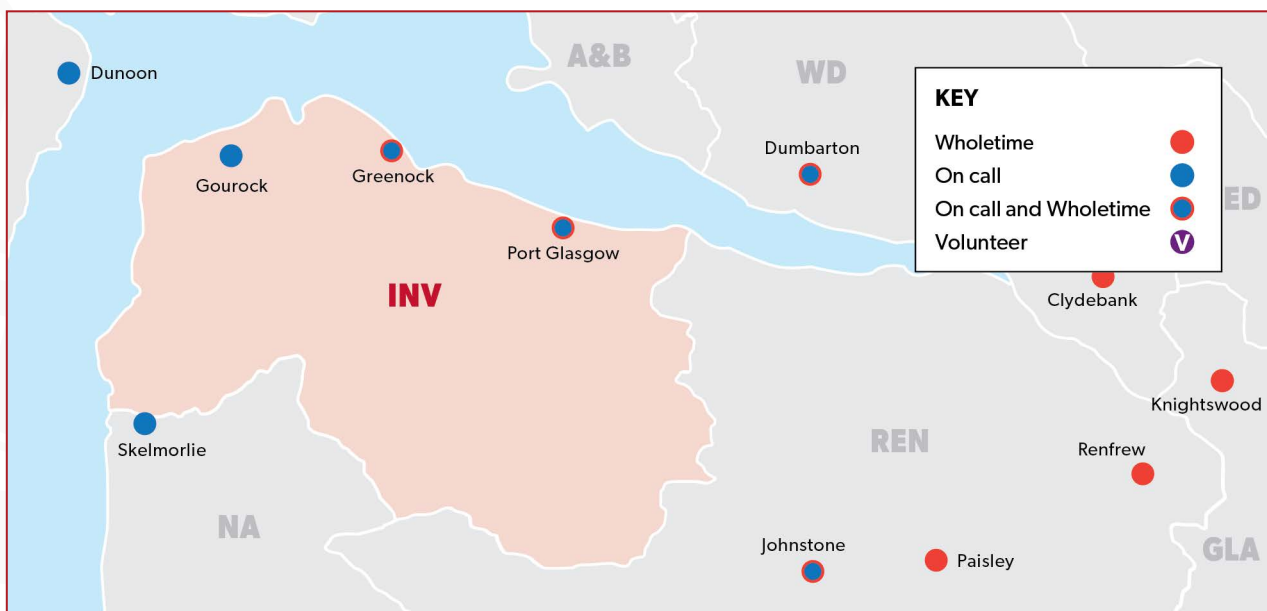
[See Appendix 1.1 for Glasgow City area case study.](#)

The City of Glasgow local authority incorporates Large Urban Areas and Accessible Rural SURC areas. Our modelling found the following impacts on average 2nd pump response times within City of Glasgow after the combined temporary withdrawal change:

2ND APPLIANCE WITHDRAWAL IMPACT – CITY OF GLASGOW



INVERCLYDE



Within Inverclyde, we currently have:

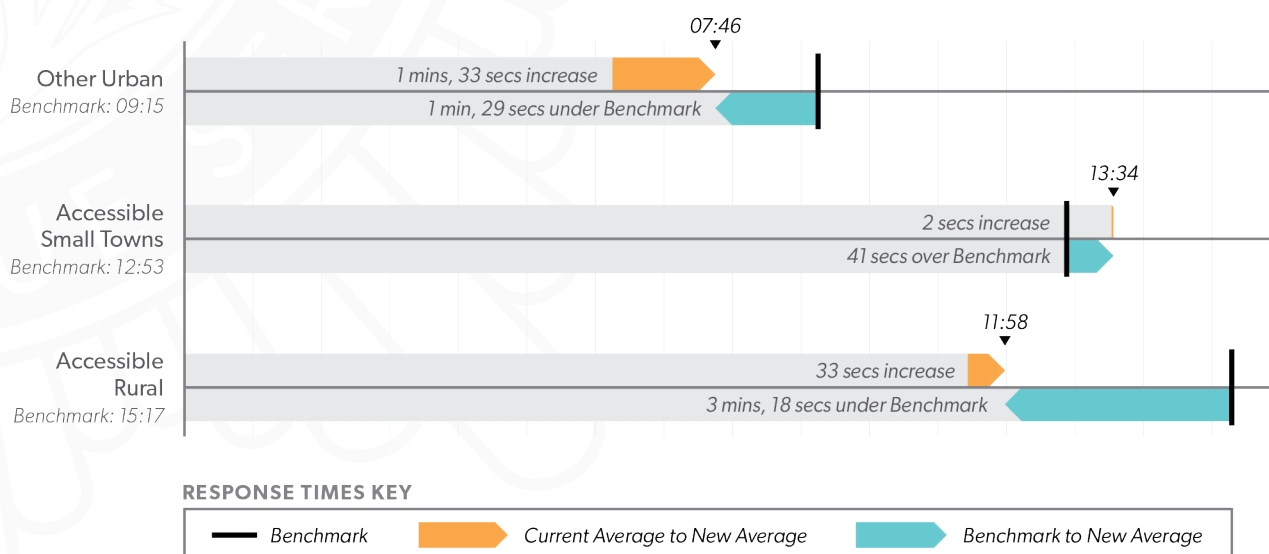
- 2 x Wholetime appliances
- 4 x On call appliances
- 1 x Aerial Rescue Pump

[See Appendix 2 for full resource list]

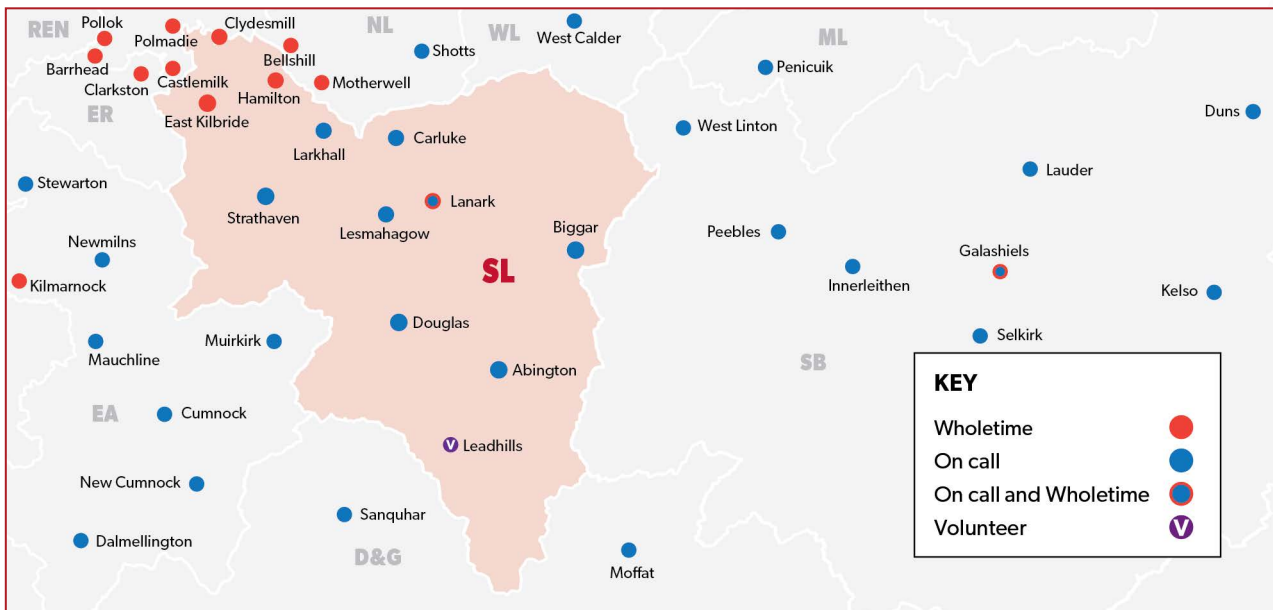
From September we will change the crewing model of 1 x Aerial Rescue Pump to a dedicated model for height capability only. This does not represent a removal of the appliance and is in line with our High Reach Appliance strategy, *which is detailed further in Section 5*. All other resources will be maintained, including 1st appliance response.

Inverclyde local authority incorporates Other Urban and Accessible Rural SURC areas. Our modelling found the following impacts on average 2nd pump response times within Inverclyde after the combined temporary withdrawal change:

2ND APPLIANCE WITHDRAWAL IMPACT – INVERCLYDE



SOUTH LANARKSHIRE



Within South Lanarkshire, we currently have:

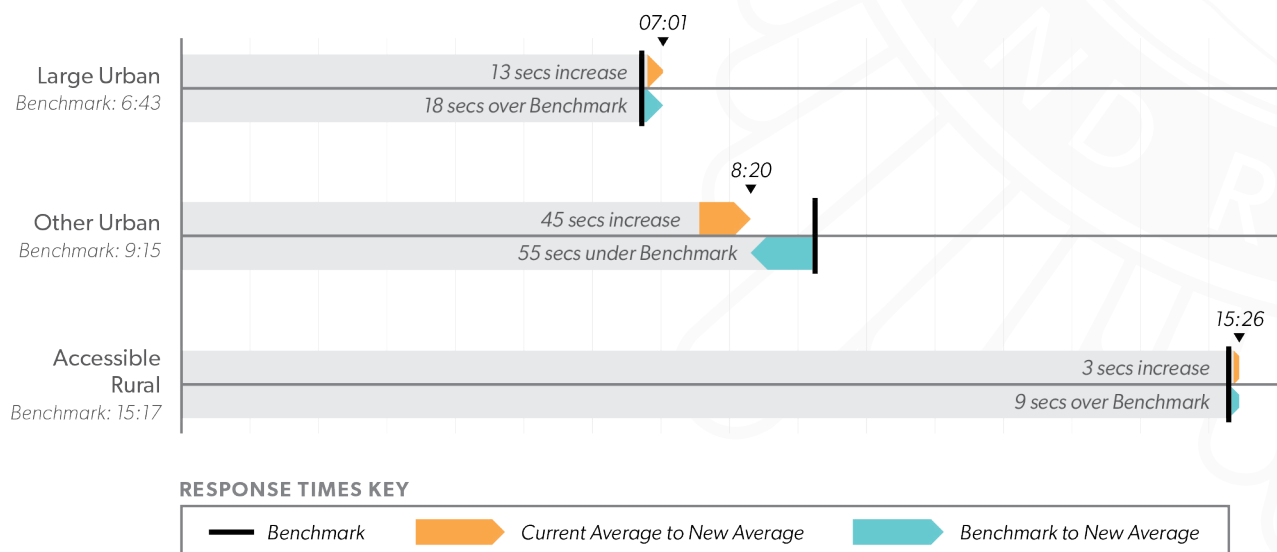
- 7 x Wholetime appliances
- 9 x On call appliances*
- 1 x HazMat Support Unit
- 1 x Rope Rescue
- 1 x High Volume Pump
- 1 x Water Rescue
- 1 x Wildfire Unit

[See Appendix 2 for full resource list]

From September we will temporarily remove 1 x Wholetime appliance. All other resources will be maintained, including 1st appliance response.

South Lanarkshire local authority incorporates Large Urban, Other Urban and Accessible Rural SURC areas. Our modelling found the following impacts on average 2nd pump response times within South Lanarkshire after the combined temporary withdrawal change:

2ND APPLIANCE WITHDRAWAL IMPACT – SOUTH LANARKSHIRE



* A public consultation on the future of Leadhills Community Fire Station in South Lanarkshire is currently underway (until 18 August 2023). We are consulting on two options: the reinstatement of operations and closure of the station.

5. HIGH REACH APPLIANCE STRATEGY

We have an extensive fleet of operational resources to help us protect our communities across Scotland. This includes several types of vehicles and appliances which have different capabilities and help us to perform different tasks when they are deployed to an incident.

This currently includes 26 High Reach Appliances (HRA) located across Scotland. These are national resources which have the capability to operate at height as they have an extendable ladder.



These vehicles help our crews to tackle fires from height, can act as a water tower and, in terms of tackling a building fire, they help our firefighters to extinguish a fire externally. Not every incident will require an HRA to attend.

We have introduced a series of new HRAs across Scotland as planned replacements for older assets. In total, eight new HRAs have been brought into service across Scotland since 2016, with a further two turntable ladders due by March 2024. These are dedicated HRAs which have specialist capabilities that previously would not have been possible for our older HRA assets.

While newer and more reliable vehicles have been introduced, the current distribution of HRAs hasn't changed much in the last 10 years. We also have an ageing fleet of HRA with some vehicles being more than 15 years old.

Change in HRA provision

Our HRAs are national assets which will be strategically placed to cover the whole of Scotland based on risk and demand.

Our ten-year Operational Strategy (2022-2032) identified the need to review HRA provision across Scotland to ensure a more even distribution and remove older vehicles and in particular the Aerial Rescue Pumps (ARP) from the fleet, which incur significant expense to maintain, replacing them with dedicated height or pumping appliances.

This year we will reduce our number of HRAs from 26 to 16, which will also help reduce our capital backlog. We will then reduce this number to 14. Some of these will be replaced by standard appliances and others removed entirely based on the provision of another HRA within reasonable geographical distance.

We have looked at our Incident Recording System (IRS) data and this gives us information on the number of times an appliance is mobilised to an incident and what it is used for. We know that many of these appliances are seldom used for rescues from height and a fleet of staffed, dedicated height appliances complementing more agile pumping appliances is a better model.

Understanding how and where our fleet of HRAs is used is important when considering any change. It is extremely rare for an HRA to be used for a rescue from a fire-related emergency via external routes. We have robust operational policies, equipment and training in place to prioritise rescues via internal routes, especially in multi-storey or high-rise buildings. Internal rescues are carried out by trained firefighters wearing breathing apparatus, supported and protected by building construction standards and specialist equipment such as smoke hoods, thermal image cameras and ventilation.



The proximity of cities and an extensive motorway network within Scotland's central belt provide options to rationalise our HRAs and reduce existing numbers whilst allowing for

appropriate strategic cover. Under new plans, 85 per cent of the population of Scotland will be reachable by an HRA within 30 minutes, 94 per cent will still be reachable by an HRA in less than 60 minutes.

This work will continue throughout 2023-2024 and in conjunction with the temporary appliance withdrawals to minimise the impact on staff changes.

List of High Reach Appliance Stations and Operational Changes		
Station	Decision	Impact
North SDA		
Central	No change	
Blackness Road	No change	
Macapline Road	High Reach Appliance removed	Backfilled with Pumping Appliance
Inverness	No change	
Perth	Crewing Change	Aerial Rescue Pump staffed as dedicated High Reach Appliance
East SDA		
Crewe Toll	Height Appliance removed	No replacement
McDonald Road	No change	
Tollcross	No change	
Falkirk	No change	
Kirkcaldy	Height Appliance removed	No replacement
Dunfermline	Aerial Rescue Pump removed	Replaced with dedicated High Reach Appliance
West SDA		
Oban	High Reach Appliance removed	Replaced with Aerial Rescue Pump crewed as dedicated High Reach Appliance
Maryhill	No change	
Polmadie	Aerial Rescue Pump previously removed	Replaced by Pumping Appliance
Springburn	Aerial Rescue Pump removed	Replaced by Pumping Appliance
Dumfries	No change	
Kilmarnock	No change	
Castlemilk	No change	
Greenock	Crewing change	Aerial Rescue Pump staffed as dedicated High Reach Appliance
Coatbridge	No change	
Motherwell	Aerial Rescue Pump removed	Replaced by Pumping Appliance
Johnstone	No change	
Paisley	Aerial Rescue Pump removed	Replaced by Pumping Appliance
Ayr	Aerial Rescue Pump removed	Replaced by Pumping Appliance
Clydesmill	Aerial Rescue Pump removed	Replaced by Pumping Appliance
Clydebank	Aerial Rescue Pump removed	Replaced by Pumping Appliance

HIGH REACH APPLIANCES

ALIGNED TO OPERATIONAL STRATEGY

KEY

Wholetime



On call and Wholetime



6. STANDARDISATION OF WATER RESCUE

Scotland's landscape contains many different bodies of water which includes rivers, lochs, canals and coastal areas, and water rescue involves a multi-agency response. Various waterways are governed by different organisations. When we receive a request to attend an incident which involves water rescue, this can come from a number of sources. As a service we have no legislative responsibility to respond.

Across Scotland we have 20 stations which have water rescue resources, known as Swift Water Rescue (SWR).

Change to crewing model at Polmadie Community Fire Station

There are four dedicated Clyde Rescue Boats which are situated at all times on the River Clyde. Two boats are moored at the City of Glasgow College and two boats are moored at the Riverside Museum. The most suitable boat will be deployed to an incident and this is dependent upon circumstances, such as weather, water conditions and incident type.

These resources for the Clyde Rescue Boats are crewed by personnel from Polmadie and Knightswood Community Fire Stations.

Polmadie currently has a dedicated crew of three firefighters for the Clyde Rescue Boats.

All of our SWR stations across Scotland operate a dual-crewed model, apart from Polmadie in Glasgow which is the only station in Scotland with a dedicated crewing model for water rescue.

Dual-crewed means that crews are trained to respond to water rescue incidents as well as other incidents using a normal fire appliance such as fires and RTCs.

From September we are standardising the crewing model at Polmadie to a dual-crewed approach. This means crews will be able to attend other emergency incidents.

The Clyde Rescue Boats will remain as a dedicated resource on the River Clyde. This change does not constitute the removal of any specialist asset but rather the standardisation of crewing arrangements.

As well as our water rescue capability at Polmadie being augmented by resources located at Knightswood, we also have SWR nearby at Motherwell and Clydesmill. Crews at Motherwell and Clydesmill have commenced additional



training specific to the Clyde Rescue Boats and also to familiarise themselves with slip points. This will ensure additional resource capabilities for the River Clyde.

What will this look like

In the last five years, 2018-2023, the dedicated water rescue resource at Polmadie attended 239 incidents. Under the new dual crewed model there would only have been eight of these incidents where there would've been a delay in mobilisation from the station due to resources being unavailable or attending other incidents.

By moving to a standardised model and with the expected reduction in unwanted fire alarm signals (UFAS) – false alarms – the availability of water rescue teams across Scotland will increase and reduce the likelihood of resources being unavailable.

In addition to this, by moving to a dual-crewed model Polmadie will also be able to operate two, fully operational five personnel swift water rescue teams. This is in line with the rest of our water rescue units and the UK standard. This is instead of the current arrangement of one, five personnel, dual crew team and one dedicated, three personnel team.

Overall, this would result in the number of standardised swift water rescue teams available in the city centre to increase from two to three, and the addition of two stations outwith the city centre which will have the capability to respond to incidents on the Clyde using the existing dedicated rescue boats.



7. NEXT STEPS

Our HRA strategy and changes to water crewing are permanent changes that we had already identified we needed to progress. These are operational decisions that we need to make to manage our resources effectively.

The appliance withdrawal is a temporary measure to allow us to meet our financial savings target over this year and next. We anticipate these changes will be in place until September 2024 and will monitor their impact.

However, we are also facing a number of challenges in terms of our workforce and station footprint and must modernise to make necessary improvements that enhance the working conditions for our staff and support us to continue to invest in areas like our stations and training.

Our analysis shows we have an imbalance of resources in some areas compared to other geographically similar locations based on current risk and demand. We also have a lot of ageing buildings which need a lot of work to bring them up to modern standards.

We therefore need to make further, permanent changes.

This work will form our Strategic Service Review Programme (SSRP) which will identify how we need to change as a Service to achieve the outcomes set out in our Strategic Plan and our Operational Strategy, as well as resolving the financial challenges we face over the next four years.

There are three workstreams within the SSRP:

- Corporate Services;
- Service Delivery;
- Asset Management.

As we develop proposals within these areas, we will continue to engage with stakeholders and will undertake full public consultation on major service changes.

Please contact SFRS.Publicinvolvement@firescotland.gov.uk if you would like to join our stakeholder list for regular updates. You can also visit firescotland.gov.uk for more information.

APPENDIX 1

TEMPORARY APPLIANCE WITHDRAWAL – CASE STUDIES

The following area case studies provide additional context to the rationale for temporarily withdrawing 2nd or 3rd wholetime appliances. The case studies focus on two Scottish Urban Rural Classification (SURC) areas: Glasgow City and Fife.

1.1 Glasgow City

The Greater Glasgow Large Urban Area (see blue area within Figure 1) includes Glasgow City local authority area and also comprises parts of surrounding local authorities, including East Renfrewshire, Renfrewshire, East Dunbartonshire, West Dunbartonshire, North Lanarkshire and South Lanarkshire.

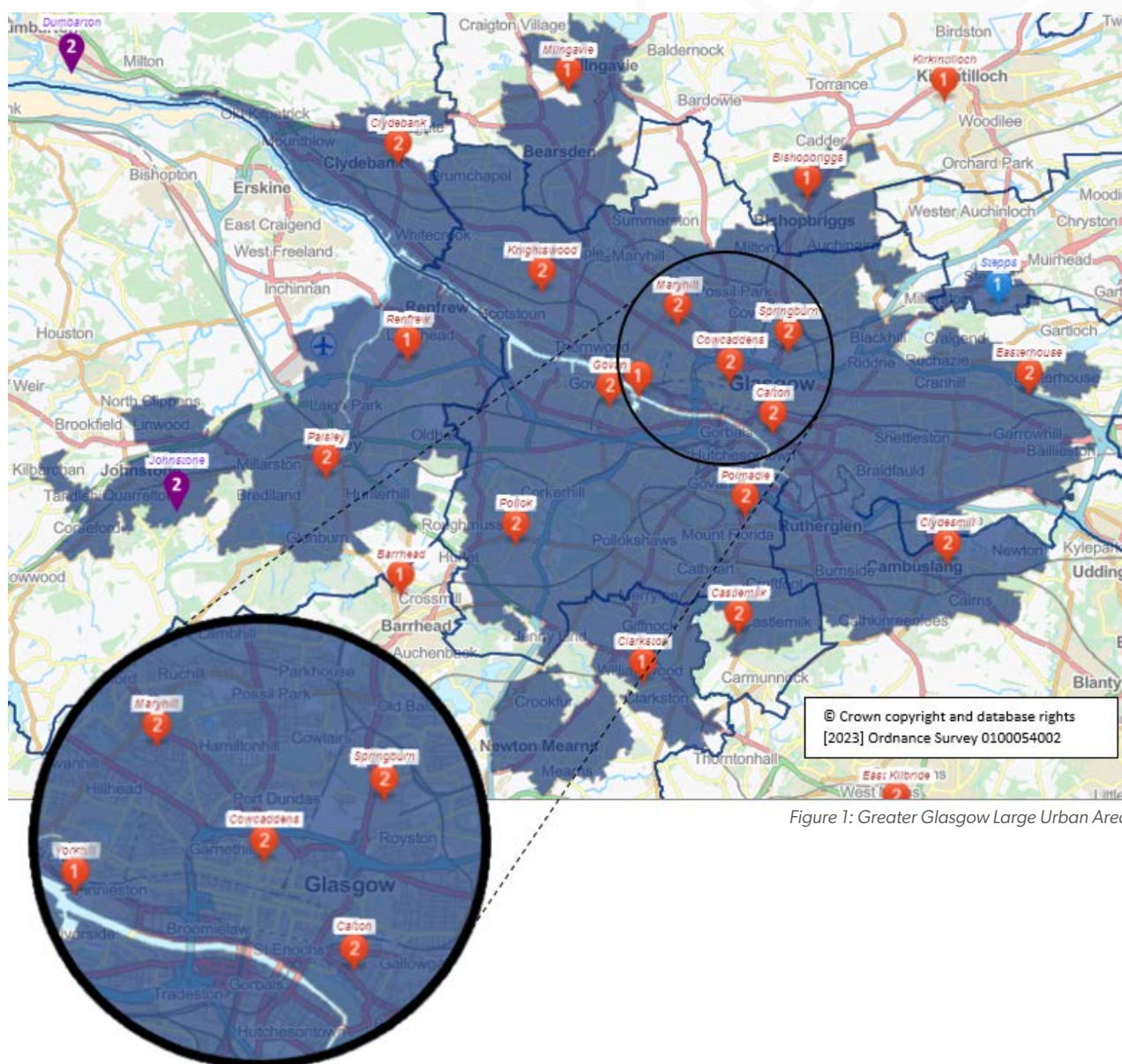


Figure 1: Greater Glasgow Large Urban Area

We currently have a significant number of operational resources within the Greater Glasgow Large Urban Area, including:

- 21 x Community Fire Stations;
- 33 x Wholetime appliances;
- 2 x On call appliances.

In particular, the concentration in and around Glasgow city centre represents the highest geographical density of stations and wholetime appliances anywhere in Scotland. This includes:

- 5 x Community Fire Stations
- 9 x Wholetime Pumps

In terms of its population size, Glasgow City local authority currently has a high number of wholetime appliances per 100,000 residents when compared to the Large Urban Areas within other local authorities (Figure 2) and this is higher than the Scottish average.

Wholetime Pumps per 100,000 Population in Large Urban Areas by Local Authority

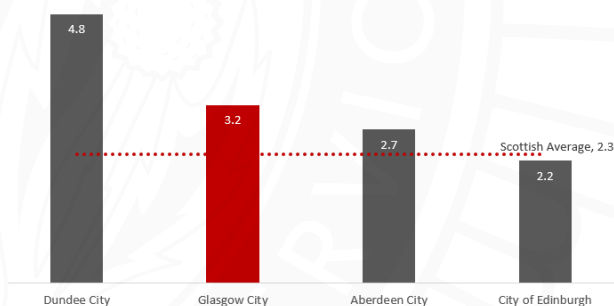


Figure 2: Wholetime Pumps in Large Urban Areas

When considering operational activity levels of our stations, we analysed both incident numbers and time committed to incidents.

There are 34 two-pump wholetime stations in Scotland. Between 2015 and 2020, Cowcaddens and Maryhill, both located in Glasgow City were within the nine most active of these stations. This trend continued within the 2020-23 period. However, modelling the removal of the Cowcaddens and

Maryhill 2nd pumps identified that the redistributed incident workload across neighbouring stations is not excessive.

Importantly, this modelling did not include the significant incident reductions currently being achieved in Glasgow City as a result of our newly implemented [Unwanted Fire Alarm Signals \(UFAS\)](#) Reduction Policy, which will further reduce demand.

Large Urban Multi-Pump Average Annual Incident Demand Apr 2015 – Mar 2023

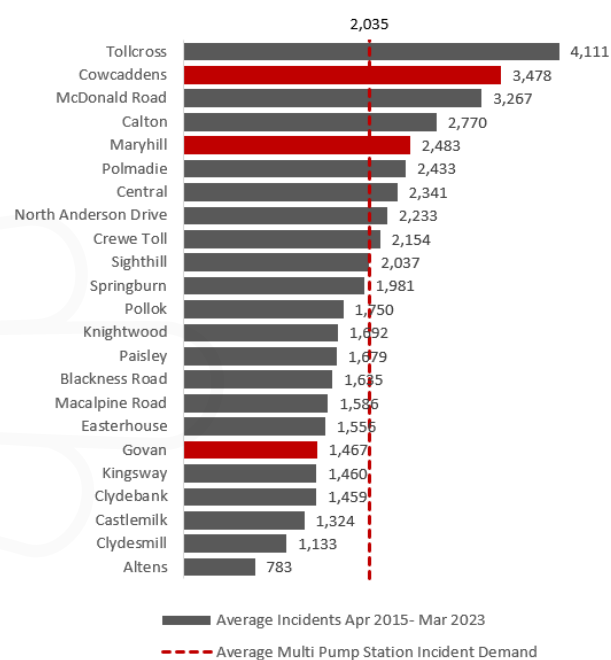


Figure 3: Incident Demand in Large Urban Areas - 2 Pump Wholetime Stations

Because of the large number of pumps and geographic density of stations in Glasgow City, operational response modelling has demonstrated that the current configuration of stations and pumps enables response times well within our 1st and 2nd pump response benchmarks. Modelling the removal of three wholetime 2nd pumps (Maryhill, Cowcaddens and Govan) identified that we could still remain within these benchmarks.

1.2 Fife

Within the Fife local authority area, there are a number of individual Other Urban SURC areas (see blue areas within Figure 4). Compared to areas elsewhere in Scotland, Fife has a higher number of resources within its Other Urban areas. This includes:

- 6 x Community Fire Stations;
- 10 x Wholetime appliances;
- 1 x Combined Aerial Rescue Pump;
- 2 x On call appliances.

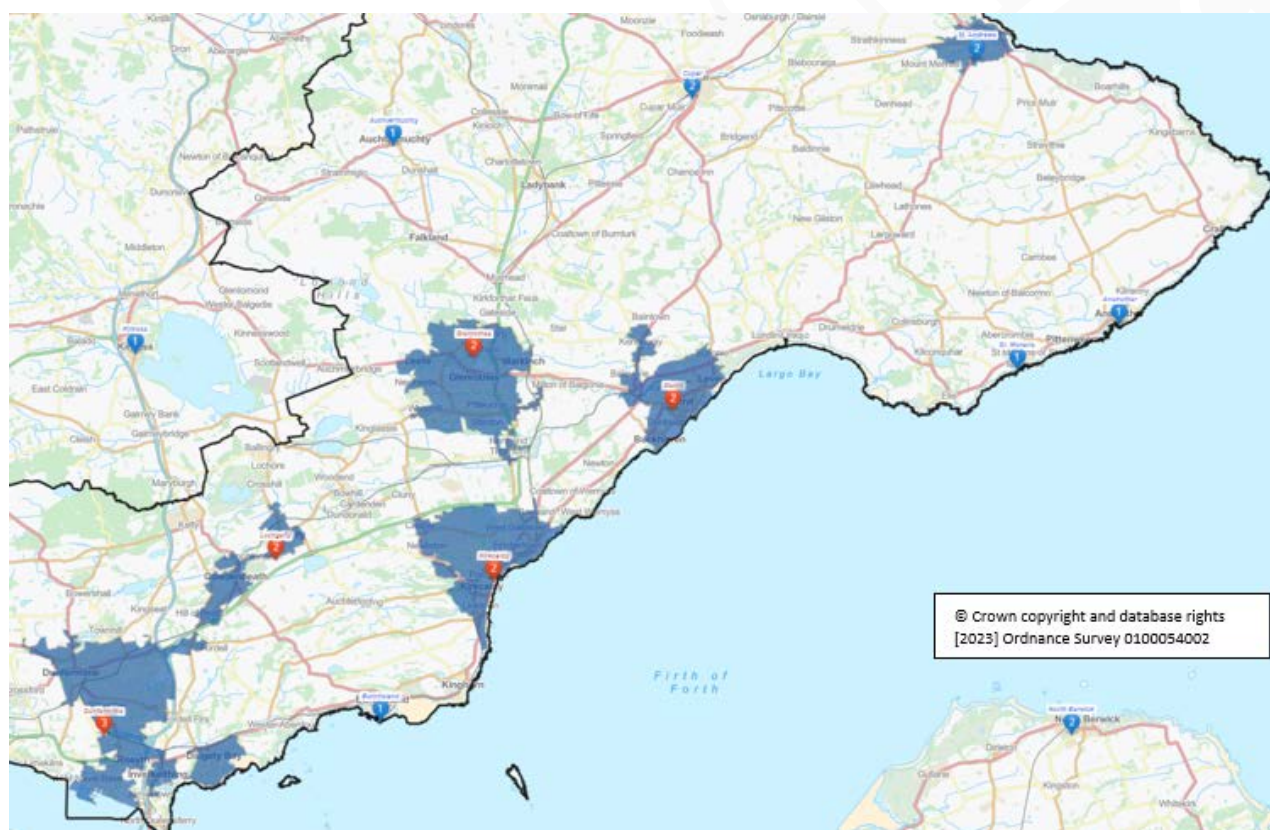


Figure 4: Fife Other Urban Areas

When considering operational activity levels of our stations, we analysed both incident numbers and time committed to incidents.

There are 34 two-pump wholetime stations in Scotland. Between 2015 and 2020, all four of the two-pump wholetime stations in Fife (Glenrothes, Kirkcaldy, Lochgelly and Methil) were identified as being within the seven least active of these stations. This trend has continued between 2020 and 2023.

In terms of its population size, Fife currently has a relatively large number of wholetime pumps when compared to the Other Urban Areas within other local authorities (see Figure 6).

Temporarily reducing the number of wholetime pumps from 11 to 8 is more proportionate to the observed activity levels.

Other Urban Multi-Pump Station Average Annual Incident Demand Apr 2015 – Mar 2023

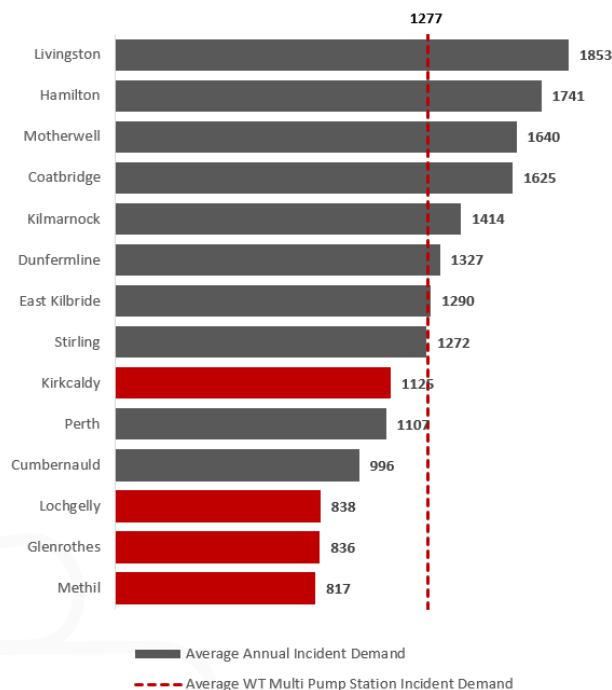


Figure 5: Incident Demand in Other Urban Areas – Multi-Pump Wholetime Stations

Wholetime Pumps per 100,000 Population in Other Urban Areas

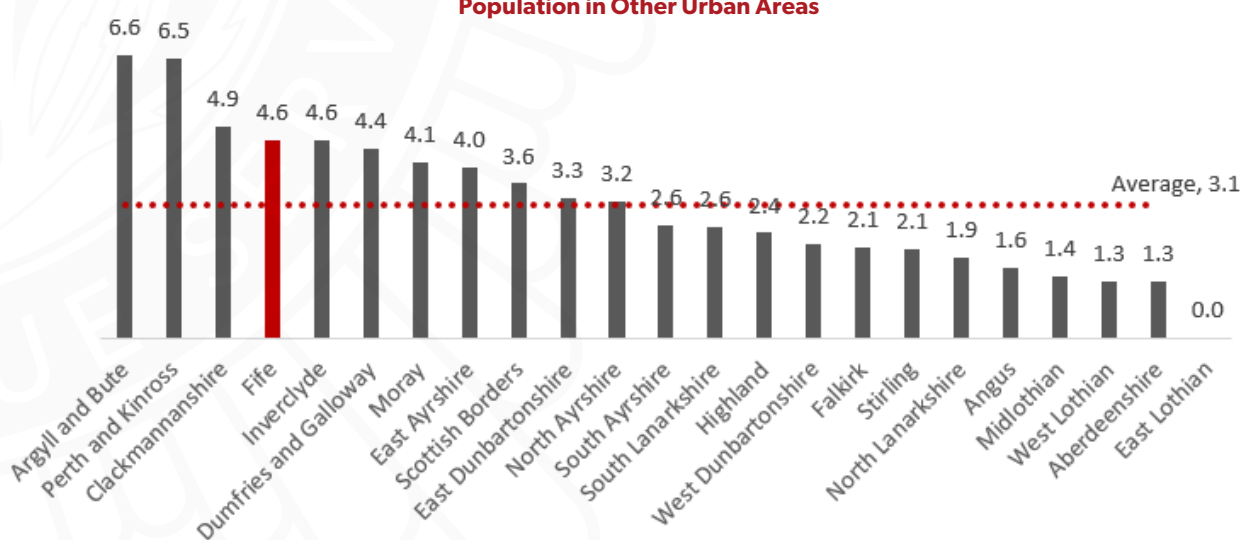


Figure 6: Wholetime Pumps in Other Urban Areas

Because of the large number of appliances and relatively low incident demand in Fife, operational response modelling demonstrated that, we can temporarily withdraw 2nd pumps from three stations whilst maintaining our 1st response pump response times and accepting a tolerable increase in our 2nd pump response.

APPENDIX 2

Scottish Government Urban Rural Classification 2020

8-fold Classification

- 1 - Large Urban Areas
- 2 - Other Urban Areas
- 3 - Accessible Small Towns
- 4 - Remote Small Towns
- 5 - Very Remote Small Towns
- 6 - Accessible Rural
- 7 - Remote Rural
- 8 - Very Remote Rural

Accessible Areas are defined as those areas that are within a 30 minute drive time from the centre of a Settlement with a population of 10,000 or more. Remote Areas have a drive time which is greater than 30 minutes.

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Scottish Government
Riaghaltas na h-Alba
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APPENDIX 3

GLOSSARY OF SFRS RESOURCES



Rescue Pump (RP), Wholetime and On Call Appliances, Pumping Appliance, Pump

Carries ladders, water and enhanced rescue equipment for Road Traffic Collisions (RTCs) including Powered Rescue Equipment and enhanced Safe Working at Height line rescue equipment.



High Reach Appliance (HRA), height appliance

Dedicated aerial appliance which can reach up to 32m in height with a hydraulic arm. Can be used as a water tower for firefighting as well as access and rescue from height.



Combined Aerial Rescue Pump (CARP)

Equipped with a 28m hydraulic platform for rescues from height or used as a water tower. Also carries enhanced rescue equipment for RTCs.



Heavy Rescue Unit (HRU)

A support unit which carries specialised heavy rescue equipment – for example may be mobilised to an incident involving heavy goods vehicles, large animals or trains. Can either be a dedicated vehicle or a transportable container/pod. Often combined with Urban Search and Rescue (USAR) units.



Volunteer Unit

A lighter appliance which is based at volunteer stations. Carries firefighting and rescue equipment.



Water Rescue Unit

Carries specialist water rescue equipment and a towed boat. Can respond to incidents in fast moving rivers, lochs, reservoirs and canals. Crewed by firefighters specially trained to respond to water rescue incidents.



Clyde Rescue Boat

There are four dedicated Clyde Rescue Boats which are situated at all times on the River Clyde in Glasgow. Two boats are moored at the City of Glasgow College and two boats are moored at the Riverside Museum.



Rope Rescue Unit

A specialist unit which is mobilised and crewed by specialist firefighters to attend incidents where rope rescue is required. This can include incidents such as rescues from high ledges, cliff tops or inaccessible gorges/quarries etc.



Water Carrier

A support unit which supports responding pumps at an incident with additional water supply. May be used where there are no fire hydrants available or no accessible water supply such as a river or loch.



Urban Search and Rescue (USAR) Unit

A support unit which carries specialist equipment which can be mobilised to incidents involving damaged buildings or collapsed/unsafe structures. Sometimes combined with Heavy Rescue Unit.



Rapid Response Unit (RRU)

A smaller appliance normally based at rural On Call stations. Carries firefighting, RTC and medical equipment including a specialist high pressure firefighting lance.



Command Support Unit (CSU)

A support unit which serves as a mobile command centre for larger incidents. Includes a communications suite, on-board computer and resources to support the incident commander.



Detection, Identification and Monitoring (DIM) Unit

A support unit which, alongside trained officers, can be mobilised to incidents suspected to involve hazardous materials. Can be used for basic testing of gases, solids and liquids to check for hazardous properties such as radiation and toxins.



Environmental Protection Unit (EPU)

A support unit which carries equipment which can help contain and clean up waste and spillage at an incident which might be harmful to the environment or properties. For example, oil spills, leaking chemical containers or water run-off from an incident.



Hazardous Materials Support Unit (HAZMAT)

A support unit which carries specialist equipment to support an emergency response at an incident which may involve hazardous materials. Can include protective clothing, equipment and cleaning/containment equipment.



Fire Investigation Unit

A dedicated vehicle which can be mobilised during or following a fire or incident for investigation. Carries investigation equipment, secure storage for evidence and working areas.



Foam Unit

A support unit which can either be a dedicated vehicle or a transportable pod/container. Carries foam equipment for firefighting at incidents where water will not work such as chemical or fuel fires.



High Volume Pump (HVP)

A support unit which is capable of pumping large volumes of water to multiple fire appliances from a water source such as a river to support a major incident. Can also be used to pump water away from an area affected by flooding.



Incident Support Unit (ISU)/Breathing Apparatus (BA) Support Unit, Welfare Unit

Support units which can fulfil various roles. Some units carry welfare facilities such as toilets and cooking facilities which can be used at a protracted incident, while others can carry additional Breathing Apparatus cylinders, gas tight suits or blankets and clothes. Can also come in various types of vehicles/containers and pods.



Mass Decontamination Unit (MDU)

A support unit carrying equipment which allows both public and fire service personnel to remove contaminated clothing and shower at an incident. Carries additional temporary clothing and suits.



All-Terrain Vehicles (ATV)/Wildfire Units

A specialist support unit which can include all-terrain vehicles and specialist wildfire equipment which can be transported off-road to support rural wildfire incidents. All-terrain vehicles are often carried by truck or towed by trailer to the incident site before being deployed.



firescotland.gov.uk

Operational Changes 2023-2024 – Information Pack

Version 1.2 29 August 2023



Quarterly Performance Report

November 2023

Period Covered: 1 April 2023 to 30 September 2023

“Making the Scottish Borders a safer place to live, work and visit”

Key: Green – Performance Improved, Amber – Performance Reduced < 15%, Red – Performance Reduced >15

Strategic Priority – Through effective partnership working fewer people experience antisocial behaviour (ASB)

Performance Context

In 2023/24 to date there has been a 13.6% decrease in people being monitored for antisocial behaviour, which is good news. The number of early interventions undertaken by ASB partners has decreased by 13.6% when compared to 2022/23 for the same time period.

The mediation service is in place and performance reporting commenced from quarter 1 of 2022/23. Referral numbers have not been high and most cases don't progress to a full mediation intervention. Therefore establishing baseline data for the mediation service will continue in 2023/24.

Key Successes

Migration to MOSAIC is now complete and disengagement from the existing database is on track to be completed by year end.

Key Issues

Training for Partners/Police in how ASB Policies are implemented in the Borders will have to be addressed in 2024 as there has been changes of staff and skills fade. Training will start in November 2023 when Berwickshire Housing Association will host a training/awareness session in Duns.

Key Activities

It is recognised that there is a need to re-energise the ASBO process and engagement with partners has now been started. Meetings are planned for the future to see how the Court, the Antisocial Behaviour Unit and Police Scotland can better communicate to ensure the best outcomes. Initial contacts have been made and will continue into 2024.

Strategic Priority – Through effective partnership working fewer adults and children experience Gender Based Violence

Performance Context

The number of referrals to Domestic Abuse Advocacy Support (DAAS) service in 2023/24 to date is 220. This is 34 referrals (18.3%) higher than 2022/23 for the same time period. Repeat referrals to the DAAS service in 2023/24 to date are 22.5%, better than the target of 30%. The number of clients contacted within agreed timescales in the year to date is significantly higher than the 80% baseline and stands at 90.2%.

Key Successes

DAAS were awarded Leading Lights Accreditation from Safe Lives in September 2023, The [SafeLives](#) accreditation programme is designed to recognise and reward good and safe practice in community based domestic abuse services across Scotland, England and Wales. Since being launched in 2009, many services have been offered SafeLives coaching, workshops and assessment with over 50 gaining accreditation. However, the Borders service is only the second in Scotland to have achieved Leading Lights status, the other being Committed to Ending Abuse in Falkirk. The DAAS team received recognition of this at a full Council meeting on 26th October.

The Stakeholder survey conducted for the Leading Lights accreditation portfolio returned a number of key points for improvement, but on the whole partner agencies felt that DAAS worked effectively in partnership, maintained good working relationships and shared relevant and proportionate information to support the management of risk. Areas of improvement include: helping with removal of belongings from the home; face to face support in court indicate that partners would benefit from a better understanding of DAAS as an IDAA service; focusing on crisis intervention; high risk case management and immediate safety planning. New resources have been developed to improve agency understanding of DAAS and a full suite of awareness raising materials has been developed and will be distributed in November 2023.

Key Issues

Securing support for the impact of the cost of living crisis for victims is challenging. DAAS provide supermarket vouchers daily to clients, but the new Citizens Advice Bureau Financial Inclusion pilot has reached capacity and is not accepting referrals currently. This means clients are compromised in their ability to manage, parent, and make decisions about leaving abusive relationships.

There are currently staffing challenges in DAAS resulting from 2 vacancies and this has meant an increased number of days with “single cover” which results in a re-prioritisation of client contacts each day. Successful recruitment to a 35hr post has been made possible through internal secondment to DAAS and further external recruitment for a part time post will commence in November.

Key Activities

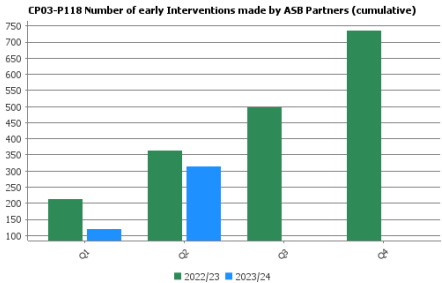


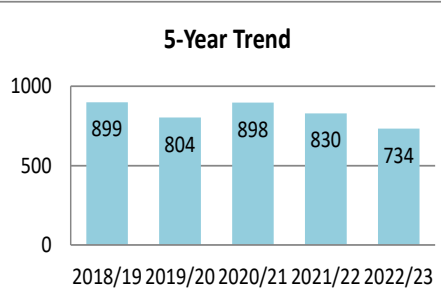
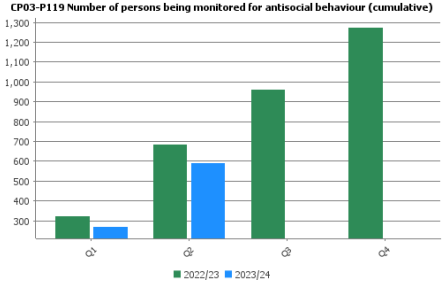


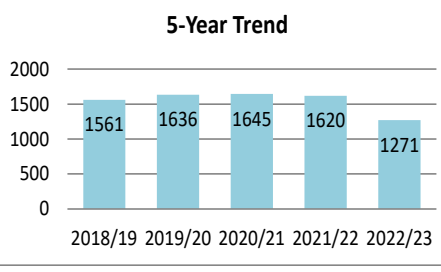
Sessions with Department of Work and Pensions (DWP), Action for Children, NHS Midwifery services have all been delivered at the request from agencies to be better equipped to recognise and respond to domestic abuse.

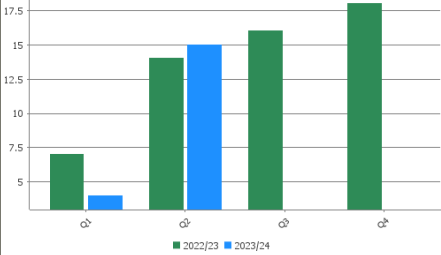


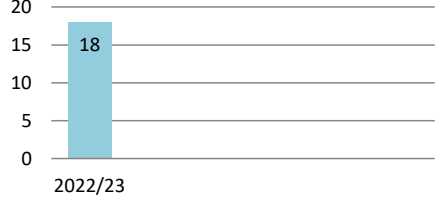
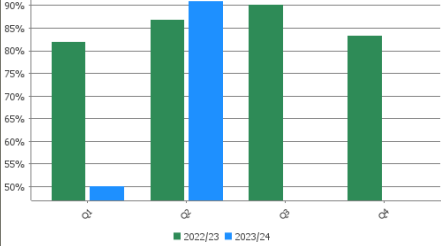



The DAAS Service Manager delivered an awareness session to Children’s Panel members which was very well received and resulted in 2 referrals from education in relation to families they were concerned about.

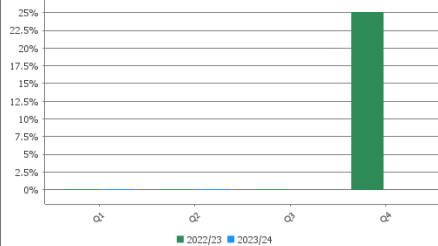



Safer Communities Team

Traffic Light: Red 2 Amber 3 Green 5 Data Only 5

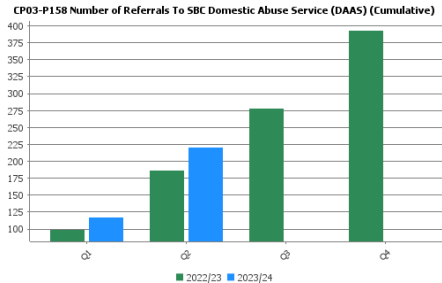


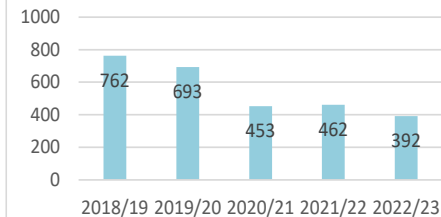
PI Short Name	Performance Data Trend Chart	Traffic Light Icon	Long Term Trend	Current Value	Current Target	Notes & History Note	5 Year Trend																											
The number of new cases accepted at the Antisocial Behaviour Core Group by partners (Cumulative) <div>Page 87</div>	<p>CP03-P177 The number of new cases accepted at the Antisocial Behaviour Core Group by partners (Cumulative)</p> <table><caption>CP03-P177 Data (Estimated)</caption><thead><tr><th>Quarter</th><th>2022/23</th><th>2023/24</th></tr></thead><tbody><tr><td>Q1</td><td>40</td><td>15</td></tr><tr><td>Q2</td><td>85</td><td>50</td></tr><tr><td>Q3</td><td>110</td><td>-</td></tr><tr><td>Q4</td><td>125</td><td>-</td></tr></tbody></table>	Quarter	2022/23	2023/24	Q1	40	15	Q2	85	50	Q3	110	-	Q4	125	-			48	85	<p>Where we are Currently</p> <p>The number of new cases accepted at the antisocial behaviour core group in 2023/24 to date is 48. This is 37 cases (43.5%) lower than 2022/23 for the same time period.</p> <p>Our Successes/Our Issues</p> <p>The number of new antisocial behaviour cases has decreased from 2022/23 levels, which is positive.</p> <p>What we are doing</p> <p>The Antisocial Behaviour Unit are reviewing formal warning formats to further increase effectiveness.</p>	<p>5-Year Trend</p> <table><caption>5-Year Trend Data (Estimated)</caption><thead><tr><th>Year</th><th>Value</th></tr></thead><tbody><tr><td>2018/19</td><td>167</td></tr><tr><td>2019/20</td><td>107</td></tr><tr><td>2020/21</td><td>181</td></tr><tr><td>2021/22</td><td>170</td></tr><tr><td>2022/23</td><td>127</td></tr></tbody></table>	Year	Value	2018/19	167	2019/20	107	2020/21	181	2021/22	170	2022/23	127
Quarter	2022/23	2023/24																																
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The number of monitoring cases closed (Cumulative)	<p>CP03-P179 The number of monitoring cases closed (Cumulative)</p> <table><caption>CP03-P179 Data (Estimated)</caption><thead><tr><th>Quarter</th><th>2022/23</th><th>2023/24</th></tr></thead><tbody><tr><td>Q1</td><td>35</td><td>15</td></tr><tr><td>Q2</td><td>65</td><td>55</td></tr><tr><td>Q3</td><td>105</td><td>-</td></tr><tr><td>Q4</td><td>120</td><td>-</td></tr></tbody></table>	Quarter	2022/23	2023/24	Q1	35	15	Q2	65	55	Q3	105	-	Q4	120	-			56	65	<p>Where we are currently</p> <p>9 fewer monitoring cases closed in 2023/24 to date when compared to 2022/23 for the same time period, which equates to a 13.8% decrease.</p> <p>Our Successes/Our Issues</p> <p>Fewer cases being opened means there are fewer cases to close so it would be expected that the number of closures would be lower.</p>	<p>5-Year Trend</p> <table><caption>5-Year Trend Data (Estimated)</caption><thead><tr><th>Year</th><th>Value</th></tr></thead><tbody><tr><td>2018/19</td><td>168</td></tr><tr><td>2019/20</td><td>149</td></tr><tr><td>2020/21</td><td>169</td></tr><tr><td>2021/22</td><td>210</td></tr><tr><td>2022/23</td><td>120</td></tr></tbody></table>	Year	Value	2018/19	168	2019/20	149	2020/21	169	2021/22	210	2022/23	120
Quarter	2022/23	2023/24																																
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2022/23	120																																	

PI Short Name	Performance Data Trend Chart	Traffic Light Icon	Long Term Trend	Current Value	Current Target	Notes & History Note	5 Year Trend
						What we are doing The antisocial behaviour unit are reviewing the interventions format to hopefully further improve case closures. It will be achieved by rewording formal letters to make it clearer what the consequences could be for non-engagement.	
CP03-P118 Number of early interventions made by ASB Partners (cumulative)	 <p>CP03-P118 Number of early Interventions made by ASB Partners (cumulative)</p>			312	361	Where we are currently A decrease of 49 interventions in 2023/24 to date when compared to 2022/23 for the same time period, which equates to an 13.6% decrease. Our Successes/Our Issues Early intervention is key and it continues to be the focus throughout the partnership. What we are doing Efforts are being made to increase capacity to mediate in cases, a key early intervention.	 <p>5-Year Trend</p>
CP03-P119 Number of persons being monitored for antisocial behaviour (cumulative)	 <p>CP03-P119 Number of persons being monitored for antisocial behaviour (cumulative)</p>			589	682	Where we are currently 93 fewer people monitored for antisocial behaviour in 2023/24 to date when compared to 2022/23 for the same time period, which equates to a 13.6% decrease, which is positive. Our Successes/Our Issues	 <p>5-Year Trend</p>

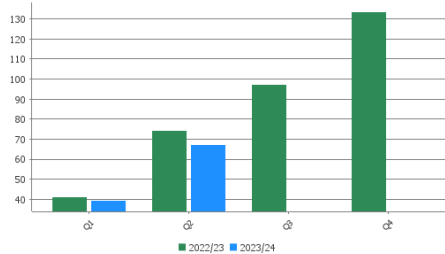


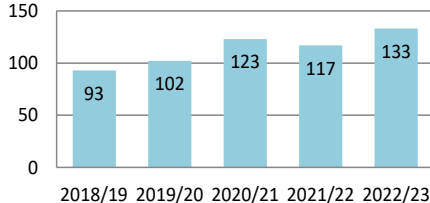
PI Short Name	Performance Data Trend Chart	Traffic Light Icon	Long Term Trend	Current Value	Current Target	Notes & History Note	5 Year Trend
						<p>The decrease in persons being monitored is a further indication of the increase in and success of early interventions.</p> <p>What we are doing</p> <p>We are continuously looking at what other agencies do or what diversions can be implemented.</p>	
<p>Page 89</p> <p>The number of referrals to the mediation service (Cumulative)</p>	<p>cp03-P120b The number of referrals into the Mediation Service (Cumulative)</p> 			15		<p>Where we are currently</p> <p>15 referrals to the mediation service in 2023/24 to date, which is 1 referrals (7.1%) higher than 2022/23 for the same time period.</p> <p>Our Successes/Our Issues</p> <p>All ASB officers and designated staff from partner agencies have been trained in mediation and the service is now accepting and progressing referrals.</p> <p>What we are doing</p> <p>2022/23 was used to gather data to allow us to establish a baseline for 2023/24 onwards.</p>	<p>5-Year Trend</p> 
<p>The % of referrals to the mediation service that could not be progressed (Cumulative)</p>	<p>CP03-P176b The percentage of referrals into the Mediation Service that could not be progressed (Cumulative)</p> 			90.9%		<p>Where We Are</p> <p>90.9% were unable to be progressed in 2023/24 to date.</p> <p>Our Successes/Our Issues</p> <p>All ASB officers and designated staff from partner agencies have been trained in mediation and the</p>	<p>5-Year Trend</p> 

PI Short Name	Performance Data Trend Chart	Traffic Light Icon	Long Term Trend	Current Value	Current Target	Notes & History Note	5 Year Trend
						<p>service is now accepting and progressing referrals.</p> <p>Although the percentage of cases that did not progress to mediation is high the issue was resolved by mediation officers making contact with the complaints, negating the need for a full mediation intervention.</p> <p>What we are doing</p> <p>The reason why a referral cannot be progressed is recorded and this will allow for analysis of the reasons with a view to addressing any issues.</p>	
The % of referrals to the mediation service that were progressed but no agreement was reached (Cumulative)	<p>CP03-P176c The percentage of referrals into the Mediation Service that were progressed but no agreement was reached (Cumulative)</p> 			0%		<p>Where we are currently</p> <p>1 case in 2023/24 to date was subject to a mediation intervention and it was a successful intervention so this figure regarding no agreement reached after mediation remains at 0%.</p> <p>Our Successes/Our Issues</p> <p>All ASB officers and designated staff from partner agencies have been trained in mediation and the service is now accepting and progressing referrals.</p> <p>What we are doing</p> <p>The reason why a case has not reached agreement will be recorded and this will allow for</p>	<p>5 Year Trend</p> 

PI Short Name	Performance Data Trend Chart	Traffic Light Icon	Long Term Trend	Current Value	Current Target	Notes & History Note	5 Year Trend
						analysis of the reasons with a view to addressing any issues.	
The % of referrals to the mediation service that were progressed and agreement was reached (Cumulative)	<p>CP03-P121b The percentage of referrals into the Mediation Service that were progressed and agreement was reached (Cumulative)</p>			100%		<p>Where we are currently</p> <p>1 case in 2023/24 to date was subject to a mediation intervention and this was successful.</p> <p>Our Successes/Our Issues</p> <p>All ASB officers and designated staff from partner agencies have been trained in mediation and the service is now accepting and progressing referrals.</p> <p>What we are doing</p> <p>The reason why a case could not reach agreement will be recorded and this will allow for analysis of the reasons with a view to addressing any issues and increasing the success rate for the service.</p>	<p>5 Year Trend</p>
The % of clients satisfied with the mediation intervention on exit from the service (Cumulative)	<p>CP03-P121c The percentage of individuals who were satisfied with the Mediation Intervention on exit from the service (Cumulative)</p>			0%		<p>Where we are currently</p> <p>The new mediation service has only just started to progress cases and client satisfaction surveys need to be issued for closed cases. No surveys have been issued in 2023/24 to date.</p> <p>Our Successes/Our Issues</p> <p>All ASB officers and designated staff from partner agencies have been trained in mediation and the</p>	<p>5 Year Trend</p>

PI Short Name	Performance Data Trend Chart	Traffic Light Icon	Long Term Trend	Current Value	Current Target	Notes & History Note	5 Year Trend																											
						<p>service is now accepting and progressing referrals.</p> <p>What we are doing</p> <p>Satisfaction surveys for completed cases will be sent to each party involved in the mediation to get their views on the effectiveness of the service. Responses received will be analysed with a view to identifying any potential service improvements.</p>																												
<div>Page 92</div> <div>Number of Referrals to SBC Domestic Abuse Service (DAAS) (Cumulative)</div>	<div>CP03-P158 Number of Referrals To SBC Domestic Abuse Service (DAAS) (Cumulative)</div>  <table><caption>CP03-P158 Number of Referrals To SBC Domestic Abuse Service (DAAS) (Cumulative)</caption><thead><tr><th>Quarter</th><th>2022/23</th><th>2023/24</th></tr></thead><tbody><tr><td>Q1</td><td>100</td><td>125</td></tr><tr><td>Q2</td><td>185</td><td>225</td></tr><tr><td>Q3</td><td>275</td><td>300</td></tr><tr><td>Q4</td><td>385</td><td>400</td></tr></tbody></table>	Quarter	2022/23	2023/24	Q1	100	125	Q2	185	225	Q3	275	300	Q4	385	400			220	186	<p>Where We Are Currently</p> <p>220 referrals into DAAS (Adults) in 2023/24 to date, which is 34 additional referrals when compared to 2022/23 for the same time period and equates to an 18.3% increase.</p> <p>Our Successes/Our Issues</p> <p>There has been an increase in referrals to DAAS in 2023/24 to date after a dip in 2022/23.</p> <p>What We Are Doing</p> <p>The DAAS Service Manager continues to monitor weekly referrals in relation to number and source of referral. Active engagement with partner agencies is intended to increase and reinforce the referral pathways. There are plans to engage with Police Scotland’s Domestic Abuse Champions to assist with key messaging around domestic abuse</p>	<div>5-Year Trend</div>  <table><caption>5-Year Trend</caption><thead><tr><th>Year</th><th>Referrals</th></tr></thead><tbody><tr><td>2018/19</td><td>762</td></tr><tr><td>2019/20</td><td>693</td></tr><tr><td>2020/21</td><td>453</td></tr><tr><td>2021/22</td><td>462</td></tr><tr><td>2022/23</td><td>392</td></tr></tbody></table>	Year	Referrals	2018/19	762	2019/20	693	2020/21	453	2021/22	462	2022/23	392
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PI Short Name	Performance Data Trend Chart	Traffic Light Icon	Long Term Trend	Current Value	Current Target	Notes & History Note	5 Year Trend																											
						and the agreed referral processes in Scottish Borders.																												
Percentage of clients supported by DAAS (Adults) that are re-referred to DAAS within 12 months of case closure (Cumulative)	<p>CP03-P170 Percentage of clients supported by DAAS (Adults) that are re-referred to DAAS within 12 months of case closure (Cumulative)</p> <table><tr><th>Year</th><th>2022/23</th><th>2023/24</th></tr><tr><td>Q1</td><td>27%</td><td>21%</td></tr><tr><td>Q2</td><td>25%</td><td>22%</td></tr><tr><td>Q3</td><td>28%</td><td>24%</td></tr><tr><td>Q4</td><td>32%</td><td>26%</td></tr></table>	Year	2022/23	2023/24	Q1	27%	21%	Q2	25%	22%	Q3	28%	24%	Q4	32%	26%			22.5%	30%	<p>Where we are currently</p> <p>A decrease of 7.5 percentage points in the percentage of DAAS clients that are repeat clients within 12 months of case closure, against a baseline target of 30%.</p> <p>Our Successes/Our Issues</p> <p>Repeat referrals are currently better than target.</p> <p>What we are doing</p> <p>Detailed analysis of the repeat cases will be undertaken to identify any potential areas for further improvement.</p> <p>Regular meetings are planned to discuss cases where there have been multiple repeat referrals to assess if further measures can be taken or signposting to other services is needed.</p>	<p>5-Year Trend</p> <table><tr><th>Year</th><th>2018/19</th><th>2019/20</th><th>2020/21</th><th>2021/22</th><th>2022/23</th></tr><tr><td>Percentage</td><td>25.2%</td><td>33.9%</td><td>32.6%</td><td>33%</td><td>31.9%</td></tr></table>	Year	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	Percentage	25.2%	33.9%	32.6%	33%	31.9%
Year	2022/23	2023/24																																
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Percentage of first referrals (Adults) to Domestic Abuse Advocacy Support (DAAS) contacted within agreed Timescales	<p>CP03-P247 Percentage of first referrals (Adults) to Domestic Abuse Advocacy Support (DAAS) contacted within agreed Timescales</p> <table><tr><th>Year</th><th>2022/23</th><th>2023/24</th></tr><tr><td>Q1</td><td>97%</td><td>93%</td></tr><tr><td>Q2</td><td>96%</td><td>91%</td></tr><tr><td>Q3</td><td>96%</td><td>94%</td></tr><tr><td>Q4</td><td>100%</td><td>98%</td></tr></table>	Year	2022/23	2023/24	Q1	97%	93%	Q2	96%	91%	Q3	96%	94%	Q4	100%	98%			90.2%	80%	<p>Where We Are</p> <p>90.2% of clients contacted within the agreed timescale against a baseline target of 80% between 1st April 2023 and 30th September 2023.</p> <p>Contact targets are 24 hours for Self and Police Scotland first referrals to the service and 48 hours for other agency first referrals to the service.</p>	<p>5-Year Trend</p> <table><tr><th>Year</th><th>2018/19</th><th>2019/20</th><th>2020/21</th><th>2021/22</th><th>2022/23</th></tr><tr><td>Percentage</td><td>72.4%</td><td>86.1%</td><td>80.6%</td><td>92.8%</td><td>96.4%</td></tr></table>	Year	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	Percentage	72.4%	86.1%	80.6%	92.8%	96.4%
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PI Short Name	Performance Data Trend Chart	Traffic Light Icon	Long Term Trend	Current Value	Current Target	Notes & History Note	5 Year Trend																											
						Our Successes/Our Issues Contact targets have been exceeded for quarter 2 of 2023/24. What We Are Doing Clients who are first referrals to the service are being contacted within agreed timescales where possible. DAAS can account for the reason for delayed contact from a weekly report.																												
Page 94 Number of High Risk domestic abuse cases discussed at Multi Agency Risk Assessment Conference (MARAC) (cumulative)	<p>CP03-P108 Number of High Risk domestic abuse cases discussed at Multi Agency Risk Assessment Conference (MARAC) (cumulative)</p>  <table border="1"><thead><tr><th>Quarter</th><th>2022/23</th><th>2023/24</th></tr></thead><tbody><tr><td>Q1</td><td>40</td><td>40</td></tr><tr><td>Q2</td><td>75</td><td>68</td></tr><tr><td>Q3</td><td>98</td><td>98</td></tr><tr><td>Q4</td><td>130</td><td>-</td></tr></tbody></table>	Quarter	2022/23	2023/24	Q1	40	40	Q2	75	68	Q3	98	98	Q4	130	-			67	74	Where We Are 67 referrals to MARAC in 2023/24 to date, which is 7 referrals (9.5%) lower than 2022/23 at the same point. Our Successes/Our Issues MARAC has successfully moved to a full day meeting from January 2023. All partners are committed to planning attendance for a full day. Referral numbers will determine the length of the meeting but it is expected that this will improve attendance and reduce the pressure on agencies to service the MARAC process What We Are Doing The impact of the new MARAC full day meeting will continue to be monitored and will be reviewed in the summer of 2023.	<p>5-Year Trend</p>  <table border="1"><thead><tr><th>Year</th><th>Referrals</th></tr></thead><tbody><tr><td>2018/19</td><td>93</td></tr><tr><td>2019/20</td><td>102</td></tr><tr><td>2020/21</td><td>123</td></tr><tr><td>2021/22</td><td>117</td></tr><tr><td>2022/23</td><td>133</td></tr></tbody></table>	Year	Referrals	2018/19	93	2019/20	102	2020/21	123	2021/22	117	2022/23	133
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Page 95

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Cedar Referrals (Cumulative)	<p>CP03-P157 Cedar Referrals (Cumulative)</p> <table><caption>CP03-P157 Cedar Referrals (Cumulative)</caption><thead><tr><th>Quarter</th><th>2022/23</th><th>2023/24</th></tr></thead><tbody><tr><td>Q1</td><td>25</td><td>5</td></tr><tr><td>Q2</td><td>45</td><td>18</td></tr><tr><td>Q3</td><td>60</td><td>0</td></tr><tr><td>Q4</td><td>70</td><td>0</td></tr></tbody></table>	Quarter	2022/23	2023/24	Q1	25	5	Q2	45	18	Q3	60	0	Q4	70	0			17	43	<p>Where We Are</p> <p>17 referrals to CEDAR in 2023/24 to date compared to 43 referrals in 2022/23 for the same time period, which is a 26 referral, 60.5% decrease.</p> <p>Our Successes/Our Issues</p> <p>The latest CEDAR group started in September 2023.</p> <p>What We Are Doing</p> <p>The CEDAR coordinator is delivering a 1 to 1 session with a young person alongside the running of the group programme.</p>	<p>5-Year Trend</p> <table><caption>5-Year Trend</caption><thead><tr><th>Year</th><th>Referrals</th></tr></thead><tbody><tr><td>2018/19</td><td>28</td></tr><tr><td>2019/20</td><td>33</td></tr><tr><td>2020/21</td><td>30</td></tr><tr><td>2021/22</td><td>36</td></tr><tr><td>2022/23</td><td>69</td></tr></tbody></table>	Year	Referrals	2018/19	28	2019/20	33	2020/21	30	2021/22	36	2022/23	69
Quarter	2022/23	2023/24																																
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The number of children accessing the CEDAR Groups programme (Cumulative)	<p>CP03-P172 The number of children accessing the CEDAR Groups programme (Cumulative)</p> <table><caption>CP03-P172 The number of children accessing the CEDAR Groups programme (Cumulative)</caption><thead><tr><th>Quarter</th><th>2022/23</th><th>2023/24</th></tr></thead><tbody><tr><td>Q1</td><td>3</td><td>0</td></tr><tr><td>Q2</td><td>20</td><td>7</td></tr><tr><td>Q3</td><td>20</td><td>0</td></tr><tr><td>Q4</td><td>28</td><td>0</td></tr></tbody></table>	Quarter	2022/23	2023/24	Q1	3	0	Q2	20	7	Q3	20	0	Q4	28	0			7	20	<p>Where We Are</p> <p>The most recent CEDAR Group programmes started in September 2023 with 5 children and 4 mothers participating.</p> <p>Our Successes/Our Issues</p> <p>1 young person was supported on and one to one basis when group wasn't running.</p> <p>What We Are Doing</p> <p>1 to 1 sessions are currently being provided to one young person by the CEDAR coordinator alongside CEDAR group.</p>	<p>5-Year Trend</p> <table><caption>5-Year Trend</caption><thead><tr><th>Year</th><th>Children Accessing</th></tr></thead><tbody><tr><td>2018/19</td><td>8</td></tr><tr><td>2019/20</td><td>5</td></tr><tr><td>2020/21</td><td>7</td></tr><tr><td>2021/22</td><td>23</td></tr><tr><td>2022/23</td><td>28</td></tr></tbody></table>	Year	Children Accessing	2018/19	8	2019/20	5	2020/21	7	2021/22	23	2022/23	28
Quarter	2022/23	2023/24																																
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Year	Children Accessing																																	
2018/19	8																																	
2019/20	5																																	
2020/21	7																																	
2021/22	23																																	
2022/23	28																																	

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