



SCOTTISH
FIRE AND RESCUE SERVICE

Working together for a safer Scotland

LOCAL FIRE AND RESCUE PLAN

FIFE

2017

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Foreword

Welcome to the Scottish Fire and Rescue Service (SFRS) Local Fire and Rescue Plan for Fife 2017. This plan has been created with a focus on placing our communities at the heart of everything we do, and to improve local outcomes for the people of Fife. It has been created taking cognisance of the local Fife Strategic Plan, the Scottish Fire and Rescue Service Strategic Plan 2016-2019 and the Scottish Government's Fire and Rescue Framework 2016-2019.

This plan has been developed to support the delivery of agreed local outcomes for Fife's communities in conjunction with the national priorities contained within the SFRS Strategic Plan 2016 – 2019. With the ambition of working in partnership to improve community safety, enhancing the well-being of those who live, work in, and visit Fife whilst tackling issues of social inequality; this plan will set out our priorities in order to support this ambition.

The demands placed upon the SFRS to respond to a wide variety of incidents challenges us to ensure our personnel acquire and maintain a range of skills to enable our ability to respond to emergencies. Through the identification and the management of risks within Fife we will continue to prepare for these responses, however we recognise on many occasions this demand can be reduced through effective engagement and intervention measures.

We recognise as a public service organisation and as a member of the community planning partnership, the demographics of our society is changing which will challenge us to continually improve on how we deliver our services to our communities. Our plan will therefore seek to focus on those areas of demand to maximise the potential to work in partnership and by using our capacity more effectively and innovatively to ensure we direct our resources to the point of need within our communities to protect those most at risk from harm.

As the SFRS continues to evolve we will seek to play a key part in public service reform and identify new opportunities to broaden our role within society to ensure as a modern Fire and Rescue Service, we continue to protect Fife communities. This Local Fire and Rescue Plan in conjunction with the statutory responsibilities placed upon the SFRS will be used as a driver to build upon our existing partnership arrangements in Fife whilst seeking to foster new relationships to support the service's mission of "Working Together for a Safer Scotland".

Area Manager Iain Vincent
Local Senior Officer (LSO)
Fife

Introduction

This Local Plan has been created by placing our communities at the heart of everything we do. The Scottish Fire and Rescue Service (SFRS) have traditionally worked to reduce fire related incidents and injuries. Although we will continue to monitor our performance on fire related issues we are simultaneously broadening our partnership approach in delivering strategies, safety advice and equipment on behalf of our partners. We are focussed on ensuring our communities are safe from any type of unintentional injury, as well as making better use of our resources. The Fife Strategic Assessment 2016 has identified that;

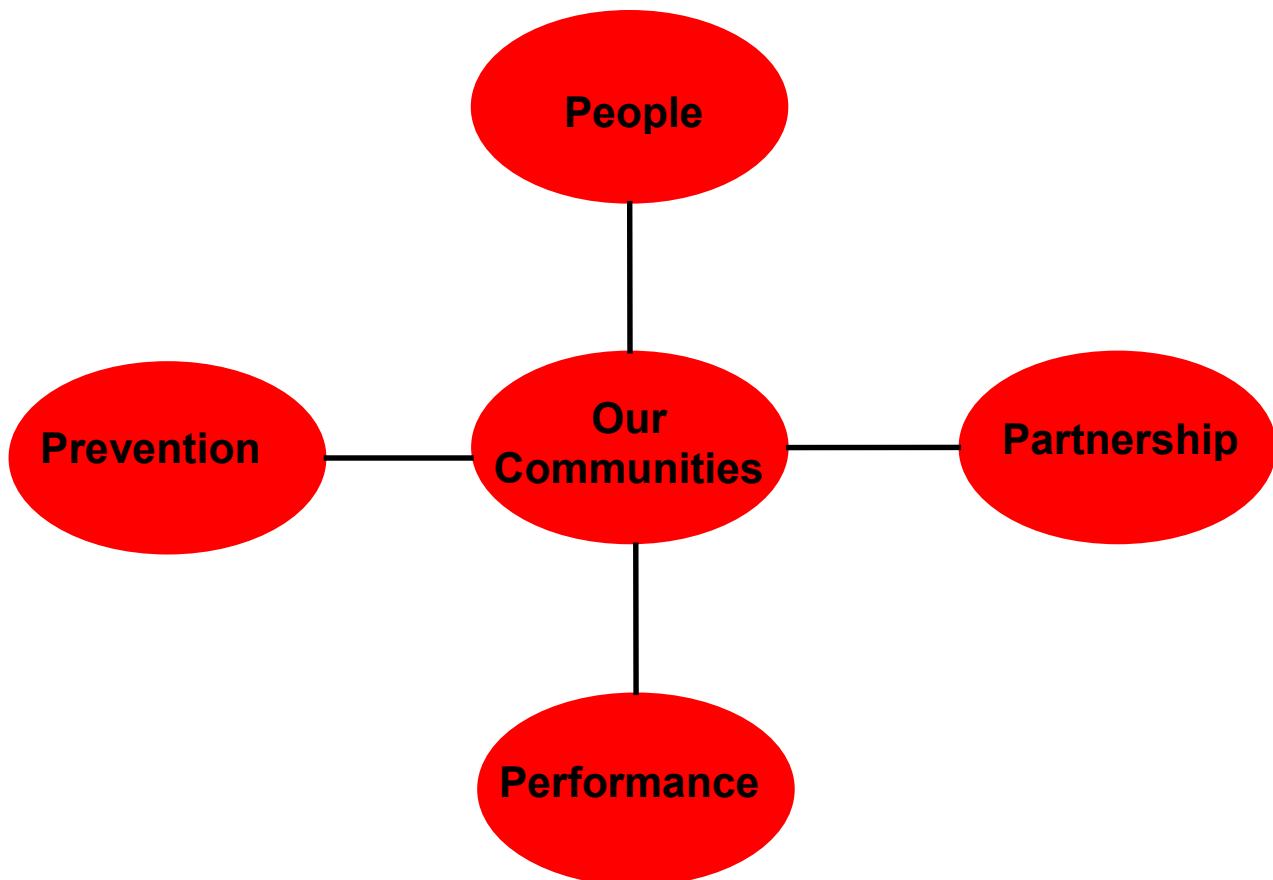
- Communities tend to track national averages and changes rather than perform at exceptional levels
- Mid-Fife is doing less well than would be expected, based on its demographics. Issues include deprivation, significant unemployment, neighbourhood disconnection and poorer health
- Demographic groups of concern, where people are doing less well than would be expected include those in rural areas
- Inequality continues to increase and this is a major risk to Fife.
- Making better use of public sector assets is seen as a key opportunity to improve outcomes
- Welfare reform will have a significant impact on people but will also impact the local economy.
- Fife continues to face economic challenge, with a much lower GVA than might be expected, localised very high unemployment and a challenging economic climate ahead.
- Climate change remains the main environmental challenge with the risk from flooding being a major concern

Fife Strategic Assessment 2016

In order to make Fife a more successful place to live, work in and visit, we will endeavour to make our communities safer and more resilient.

Understanding people, place and our contribution

The Scottish Government established a commission in November 2010 to develop recommendations for the future delivery of public services. The commission was chaired by Dr Campbell Christie CBE, which published its report in June 2011. The report identified four main 'Pillars' from which improvement would be delivered. These pillars can be seen below with a descriptor. They have been used in the creation of the plan.



Pillars of Christie

- **People** – We will work with our partners to ensure that our personnel are competent to respond to the needs of our communities
- **Partnership** – We will work towards a greater integration of public services at a local level driven by better partnership, collaboration and effective local delivery
- **Performance** – We will work with our partners to ensure that local outcomes are monitored for appropriate performance, and improve where identified
- **Prevention** – We will work with our partners towards a programme of prevention, not only towards fire related incidents, but unintentional harm to those in our communities

National Context

Scottish Ministers set out their specific expectations for the Scottish Fire and Rescue Service in the Fire and Rescue Framework for Scotland 2016. This provides the outline we should follow to ensure our resources and activities are aligned with the Scottish Government's Purpose and national outcomes.

Our Strategic Plan 2016-19 has been designed to meet these national expectations. Set against a complex and evolving backdrop our Strategic Plan encapsulates our mission, values and strategic priorities.



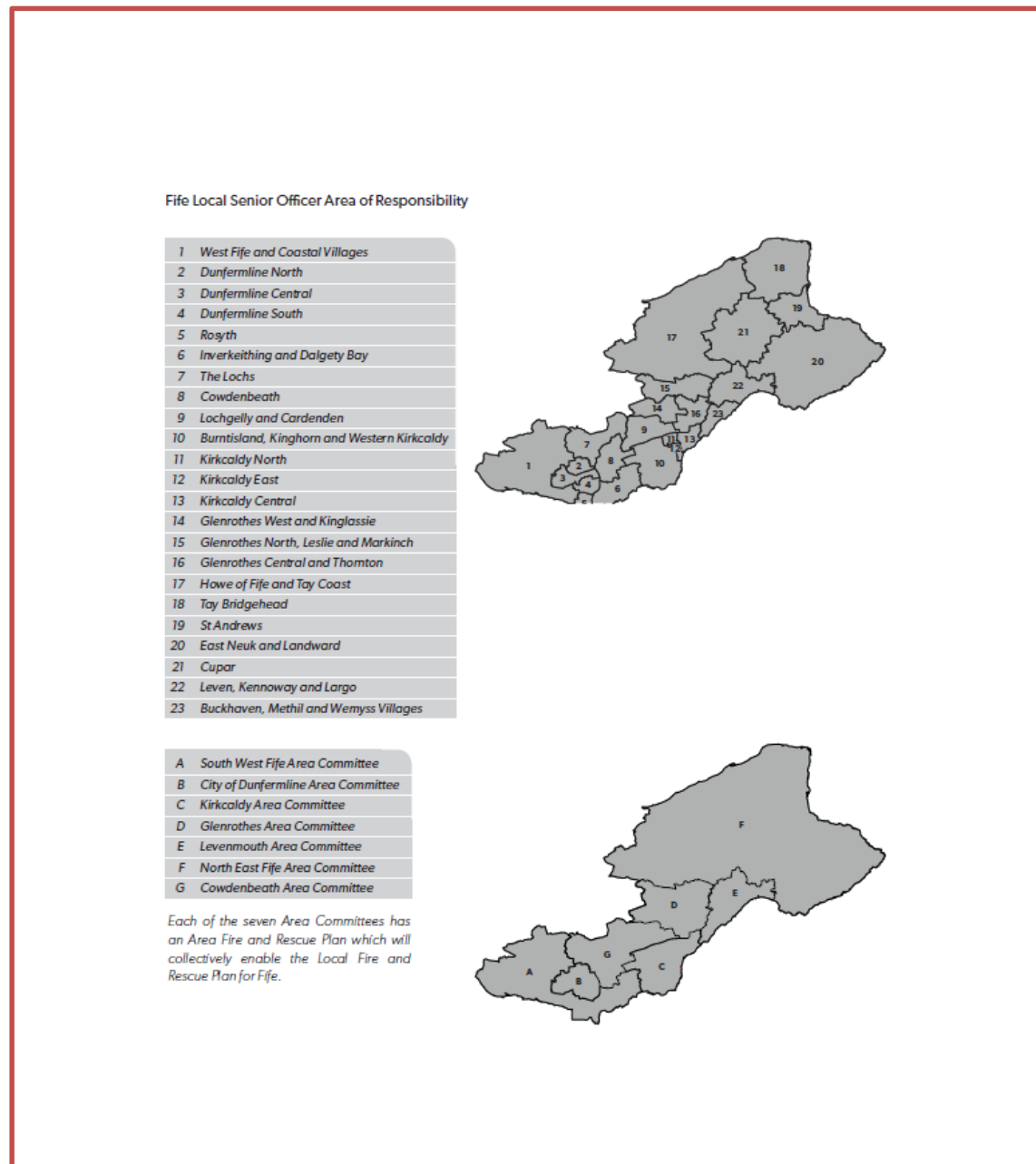
These have been shaped with due regard to the challenges we face and to what we need to achieve to be a highly effective, sustainable public service. Operating within a climate of significant financial uncertainty and public service reform means we need to transform how we operate. This will particularly include how we prepare for and respond to changing societal needs, the impact of climate change and the threat of terrorism.

Strong leadership, supported by sound governance and management arrangements are at the very core of our foundations. These arrangements will direct and provide assurance that we comply with our statutory responsibilities. In addition, they will provide Local Senior Officers with supporting mechanisms to deliver services specifically tailored to local needs.

Local Context

Fife is a peninsula in eastern Scotland with a land mass of 1312 (SQ Km) and a coastline of 170 kilometres (105miles) which is bounded by the Firth of Forth to the South and the Firth of Tay to the North.

Fife shares inland boundaries with Perth & Kinross and Clackmannanshire. It contains twenty three wards, which are grouped into seven governance areas. These can be seen below in Fig 1.



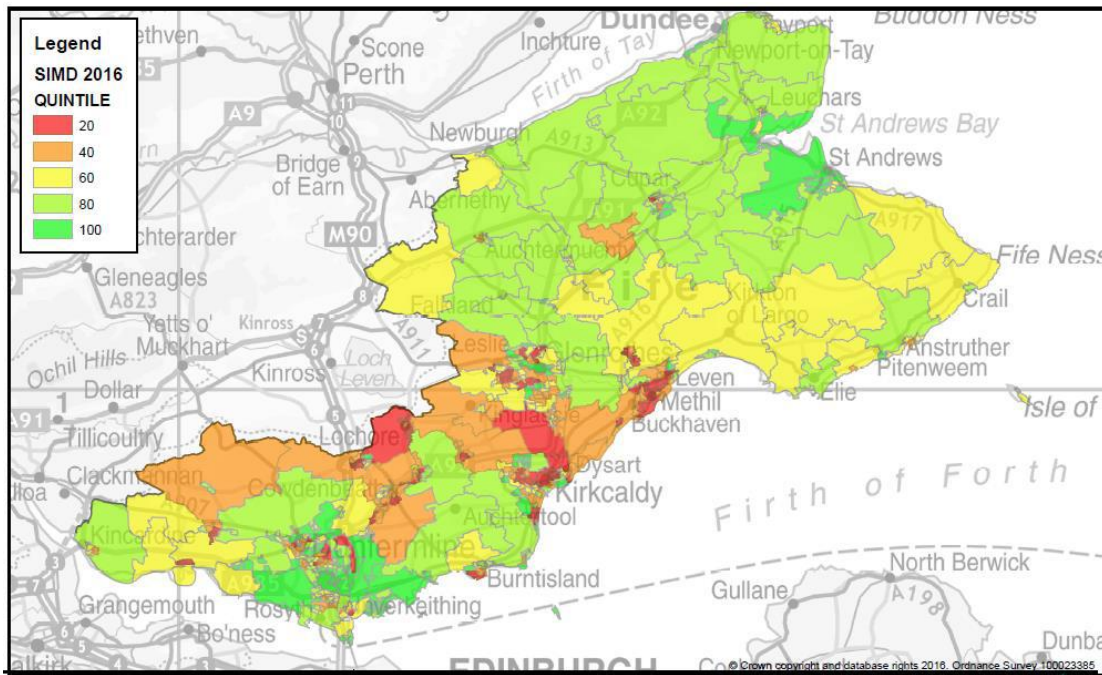
Fife Ward Map

People

Fife is the third largest local authority area in Scotland with a population of 368,970 (Fife's population is expected to further increase by 5.4% by 2039). This represents 7% of the total population of Scotland. 96% of Fife residents live in 134 settlements, the largest of these being Kirkcaldy, Dunfermline and Glenrothes.

Fife has a 7% share of Scotland's population and has a varied socio-economic profile that mirrors that of Scotland. With SIMD 2016, Fife continues to track what is happening in Scotland as a whole. In absolute terms, 11% of the working age population are employment deprived in Fife (10.8% for Scotland). 12.4% of the population are income deprived in Fife (12.3% for Scotland).

Since 2004, Fife has generally seen an increasing share of Scotland's most deprived datazones but consistent with its share of Scotland's population and datazones. Fife now has 11.9% of its 494 datazones in the 15% most deprived for Scotland (down slightly from 12.8% SIMD12). 19.2% of Fife's datazones are in the 20% most deprived for Scotland (unchanged from SIMD12).



SIMD 2016. By decile, from red (most deprived) to green (least deprived)

AREA	Number in top 20% 2016	Number in top 20% 2012	Change
South West Fife	5	7	-2
City of Dunfermline	8	9	-1
Cowdenbeath	19	19	0
Kirkcaldy	23	21	+2
Glenrothes	16	11	+5
Levenmouth	23	19	+4
North East Fife	1	1	0
FIFE	95	87	+8

SIMD change table

The majority of Fife's most deprived areas are concentrated in Central Fife, spread out across the Kirkcaldy, Levenmouth, Cowdenbeath and Glenrothes areas. Compared to 2012, there are now more datazones in 5% and 10% most deprived, as opposed to the 15% and 20% most deprived.

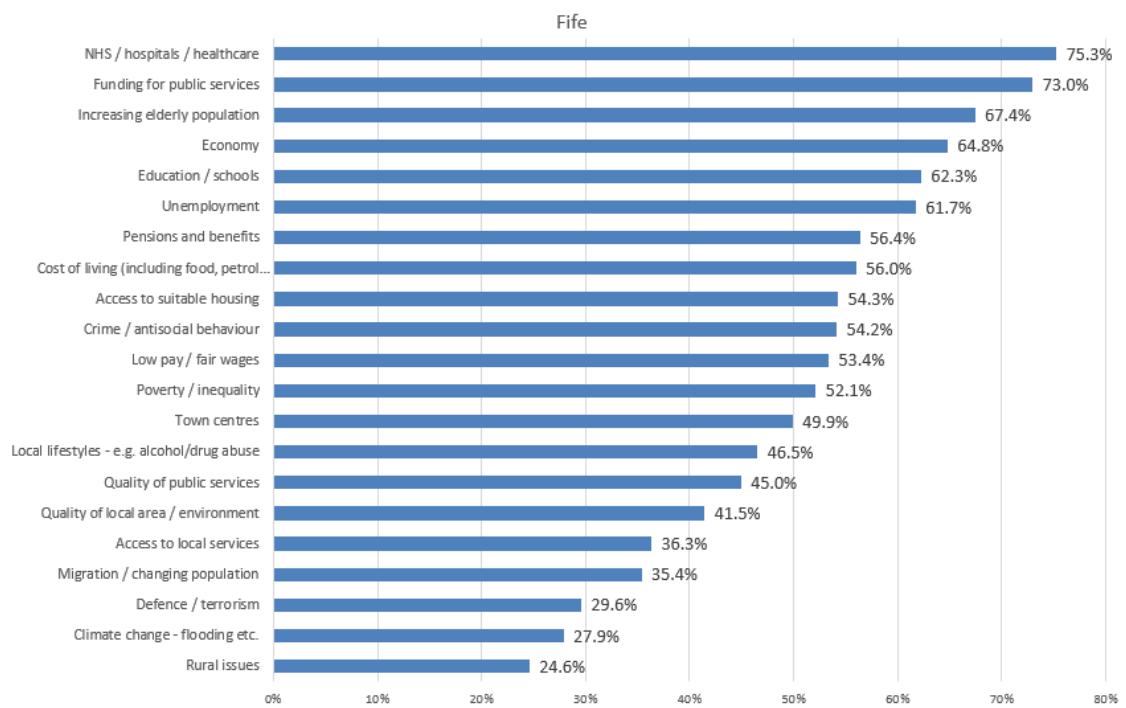
Employment, Income and Education deprivation remain key factors in the relative ranking of Fife datazones on the index. Marginal increases have been seen in Fife's share of Scotland's most deprived datazones across most domains, but still in line with what might be expected.

Although the number of Fife datazones in the most deprived for Health has doubled since 2012, this remains lower than expected (14.7% of Fife datazones in 20% most deprived for Health).

What concerns our Communities?

Two out of three people live in an urban area within Fife, in one of Fife's large towns, the largest of which are Dunfermline, Kirkcaldy, Glenrothes and the group of towns forming Levenmouth. One in six people live in one of Fife's smaller towns, including Cupar and Cowdenbeath, while the remaining one in six live in a rural area of Fife.

Whilst the south and west is dominated by larger urban areas and an industrial economy, the east is predominantly agricultural and the scenic east coast, including the town of St Andrews, is popular with tourists as a visitor destination. Local people identify the three main issues for Fife as NHS / hospitals /health care, Funding for public services, and an increasing elderly population. These are closely followed by concerns about the Economy, Education and Unemployment



Our industrial risk sites

The Control of Major Accident Hazard (COMAH) regulations 2015 aim to prevent major accidents involving dangerous substances and to limit the consequences to people and to the environment from any accidents that do occur. COMAH regulations regard all major accidents as having equal status whether their effects are primarily on people or on the environment.

The COMAH Regulations do not apply to sites occupied by the British Armed Services or visiting Forces in the UK but the Ministry of Defence (MOD) has implemented arrangements to deliver, so far as is reasonably practicable, performance standards at least as good as COMAH. The MOD has therefore established a single system of safety reporting for MOD major accident hazard sites (MACR) and has developed COMAH equivalent plans for major accident hazard establishments under its control.

There are a number of such sites in Fife, listed below

- Shell U.K. Limited, Fife NGL Plant, Mossmorran
- ExxonMobil Chemical Fife Ethylene Plant, Mossmorran
- Shell U.K. Limited, Braefoot Bay
- ExxonMobil Chemical, Fife Ethylene Plant, Braefoot Bay
- Diageo Banbeath, Leven
- Diageo, Cluny Maturation Complex
- Diageo, Cameronbridge Distillery, Leven
- Orica Europe, Muirside, Culross
- Avanti Gas Limited, Fife Road Loading Terminal, Cowdenbeath
- John Fergus and Co Limited, Inchdarnie Distillery, Glenrothes
- Defence Storage and Distribution Agency Depot, Crombie, West Fife

The establishments mentioned above, together with Rosyth dockyard and the construction of the Queen Elizabeth Class Aircraft Carriers, Markinch Biomass plant, recent constructions including the new distillery at Glenrothes, the national gas and oil pipelines (of which Fife has many passing through), the Forth and Tay bridges, sites of scientific special interest, flood risk areas, national heritage sites, major hospitals etc. all contribute to the risk profile of Fife and SFRS will continue to train and exercise routinely with partners to deal with any incidents which may occur.

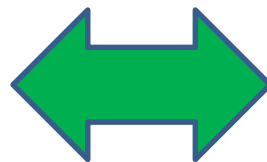
Partnership

SFRS Fife LSO area is regularly scrutinised on performance both internally and externally. We monitor and report on our performance internally in terms of our own area performance, as well as reporting our performance nationally to the SFRS Board and Scottish Government.

External to SFRS, we report six monthly to our partners in the Fife Safer Communities Committee, and its co-ordinating group. Our managers also report locally to the seven Area Committee's on a six monthly basis.

The diagram below shows SFRS planning and reporting system and our partnerships with local authority partners.

Internal Planning and Performance



Scrutiny and Partnerships



Performance

Our Performance 2014-17

In creating the new Local Plan, it is important to understand our performance in the previous planning period (2014-2017). In the previous plan, we set the following objectives;

1 Local Risk Management and Preparedness

We have continued to identify and assess buildings within our area, and maintain information on them for use at incidents.

We have maintained our personnel's skills to react efficiently to different incident types. We have worked with partner agencies to maintain an exercise programme at our local major risk sites. This exercise programme ensures that those sites, and responding agencies are prepared to manage any incidents which occur.

2 Reduction of Accidental Dwelling Fires

Although the number of Accidental Dwelling Fires within Fife has risen slightly over the reporting period, Fife remains the 7th lowest in Scotland for these incidents. The areas with the highest number of incidents are Kirkcaldy, Glenrothes and Buckhaven. Although the number of fires has increased, the severity of these fires has decreased with the vast majority being limited to the item first ignited, the vast majority of these being cooking incidents. Given the increased number of smoke detectors fitted by SFRS in dwellings across Fife, the public are given earlier warning of a fire, which contributes towards an earlier intervention by SFRS, resulting in less damage to the dwelling.

3 Reduction in Fire Casualties and Fatalities

Fire fatalities remain low in Fife, the 12th lowest in Scotland. During the previous plan period, seven fatalities were recorded. Causes included smoking materials, candles and suicide.

Fire casualties have decreased slightly over the planning period in Fife, both in numbers and severity of injury. The majority of the casualties are as a result of attempting to extinguish the fire.

Fife remains consistently low for fire casualties, being the 9th lowest in Scotland.

4 Reduction in Deliberate Fire Setting

Deliberate fire setting has risen by 5% over the reporting period, with the greatest activity taking place in Cowdenbeath, Leven, Buckhaven and Kirkcaldy. The comparison across Scotland shows that Fife is 16th lowest in Scotland for these incident types. Although a small number of deliberate fires are set within a building or vehicle, the vast majority are small refuse fires, which are set out in the open

5 Reduction of Fires in Non Domestic Properties

Although the number of fires in non domestic properties has risen over the reporting period, Fife incidents remain amongst the lowest in Scotland, being 6th lowest, with the greatest activity in Dunfermline, Kirkcaldy and Buckhaven. Where these fires occur, our

Prevention and Protection personnel attend the premises to complete a 'Post Fire Audit'. This results in the occupier being given advice on further fire prevention and safety.

6 Reduction in Casualties from Non Fire Emergencies

Both casualties and fatalities involving Road Traffic Collisions (RTC) have increased over the period, with the greatest activity in South West Fife, and Howe of Fife and Tay Coast. In a Scotland wide context, Fife is 7th lowest in terms of RTC casualties and 11th lowest in terms of casualties from other non-fire emergency incidents.

7 Reduction in Unwanted Fire Alarm Signals

Unwanted Fire Alarm Signals (UFAS) in Fife have increased over the planning period, currently 15% above the three year average within Fife. However, Fife remains 9th lowest in Scotland. UFAS remains a significant issue, not only in Fife, but across SFRS.

Local Priorities

Prevention

1. Local Risk Management and Operational Preparedness

Background



The Scottish Fire and Rescue Service is a key partner within the Resilience Partnership structure in Scotland as a Category 1 Responder as set out in the Civil Contingencies Act (2004) and Civil Contingencies Act (2004) (Contingency Planning) Regulations (2005).

There are three Regional Resilience Partnerships (RRP's) in Scotland which mirror the Scottish Fire and Rescue Service Delivery Areas (SDA's).

These are supported by Local Resilience Partnerships (LRP's) of which there are 12 in Scotland. The Fife Resilience Partnership is part of the East of Scotland

Region.

The SFRS works closely with partners including Police Scotland, Scottish Ambulance Service, Scottish Environment Protection Agency, NHS Fife, MET Office, Maritime and Coastguard Agency and Fife Council to develop and maintain plans based on identified risks across the RRP area.

Importantly, all partners work to ensure that collectively, we have the capability to deal safely and effectively with the consequences of any industrial or natural hazards in our area. Further information on this can be found within the Fife LRP Community Risk Register. http://www.firescotland.gov.uk/media/880141/fife_lrp_crr_v1.2.pdf

More locally, our management team and personnel must ensure that we have the capacity, capability and training to respond to all incident types.



As well as our routine operational equipment, the Fife area contains specialist teams in Line Rescue and Water Rescue. Further specialist resources will be positioned in Fife in the new planning period which will enhance our capability to respond to incidents both within Fife and nationally.

SFRS are also responding to a wider range of incidents including Out of Hospital Cardiac Arrests (OHCA). Whilst this project is a 'test of change' at the moment, we must ensure that we are ready to respond to these and other emerging incident types.

We will maintain local risk management and operational preparedness by:

- *Ensure that our training, equipment are appropriate and our personnel are competent to meet our risk profile, and maintain the ability to adapt to changes*
- *Ensure that firefighter safety is paramount in everything we do. This will ensure that we have personnel are able to meet the challenges we face*
- *Maintain an accurate record of information on identified local risks through Operational Intelligence*
- *Work with our partners to plan, prepare and exercise our response to major emergencies*

We will monitor the effectiveness of our management strategies by:

- *Monitor our operational intelligence and fire safety databases*
- *Monitor our equipment maintenance records*
- *Monitor our personnel training and development databases*
- *Monitor our absence management databases*
- *Monitor our performance at exercises through operational assurance processes*

By achieving this we will;

- *Ensure the safety of our personnel and public*
- *Reduce exposure to risk for our personnel, public and businesses within Fife*
- *Ensure that our communities are resilient, and have the equipment and knowledge to mitigate the effects of major emergencies*

2. Unintentional Harm and Injury

Background

Unintentional harm in the home environment, and in particular, slips, trips, falls and scalds to the very young and old, is now widely recognised as presenting significant issues to the health of the public, as well as the impact these injuries have on our public services.

As part of the Scottish Governments 'Building Safer Communities' project, Fife Community Safety Partnership recently completed a strategic assessment regarding unintentional injuries occurring within Fife.

Fife's population currently shows that there are just over 64,000 children, with a 1.2% increase expected by 2039. There are currently 74,000 elderly people, with a 46.3% expected increase by 2039.

Analysis shows that our very young and elderly, particularly in more deprived communities, are most at risk of suffering from an unintentional injury. Kirkcaldy and Levenmouth are both linked with a higher proportion of deaths from unintentional injuries than might be expected. Analysis also shows that a number of agencies are often involved with those most vulnerable to these injuries, and that previously, information has not been passed to the relevant agency to make a safe intervention.

Working with our community safety partners, both within Fife and across Scotland, SFRS has a significant role to play in contributing towards identifying those at risk, and the risks they are exposed to, and reducing or eliminating those risks, either directly through SFRS, or indirectly through partner intervention.

We will seek to reduce the impact of unintentional injury and harm by:

- *Create a multi-agency plan with our partners, which enhances appropriate information exchange, which will enhance the safety of those within our communities who are most at risk*
- *Work with our partners to understand the signs and causes of unintentional harm in the home, and educate Fire and Rescue Service personnel to identify these and deliver appropriate interventions*
- *Utilising our Home Safety Visit programme to assess for risk in the home, with a focus on the young and elderly, referring those deemed at risk from injury and harm to partners to provide additional support*
- *Focus resources where demand has been identified and deliver key community safety messages*

We will monitor the effectiveness of our intervention strategies by:

- *Provide regular performance reports against our plan to monitor its success*
- *With our partners, reviewing the number of information exchange requests for assistance, both to and from our partners*
- *Evaluate our intervention measures, and those of our partners*

By achieving a reduction in the frequency and severity of unintentional harm and injuries we will:

- *Contribute to safer communities within Fife*
- *Reduce the social and economic cost of unintentional harm and injury*
- *Support vulnerable people to live independently within their communities*
- *Ensure the safety and well-being of those living in, working in, and visiting Fife*

3. Domestic Fire Safety

Background:

Dwelling Fires, and the potential fire casualties and fatalities resulting from them, have a significant impact on the families affected, as well as the wider communities, and responding services, not to mention the financial cost to the economy. Whilst fire fatalities and casualties remain relatively low, (12th and 9th lowest in Scotland), and the number of accidental dwelling fires has increased only slightly (7th lowest in Scotland), they remain at around twenty incidents per month across Fife. This figure has been relatively consistent over the last five years.

Analysis of accidental dwelling fire data identifies cooking as the most common cause of fires within the home. The most common contributory factor given is distraction. Due to the increase in smoke detection in the home, the vast majority of these fires are limited to the item first ignited. It should be noted that where serious fires develop, most often the dwelling did not have working smoke detectors fitted.

Evidence also indicates that the majority of dwelling fires occur in our most deprived communities, where those most at risk often reside.

In order to reduce the number and severity of dwelling fires, we will work to identify those most at risk, and deliver, with our partners, awareness education to prevent incidents, and equipment which will mitigate the damage by fire and alert the householder, where an incident does occur.

We will seek to reduce accidental dwelling fires and fire related injuries within the home by:

- *Identifying those areas and members of the public most at risk from fire and offer to undertake Home Safety Visits at those addresses*
- *Work with our partners and share appropriate information on risks identified within the home to ensure the safest solution for those at risk*

We will monitor our progress in promoting our domestic safety strategy by:

- *Continuously monitor the number of accidental dwelling fires*
- *Continuously monitor the severity and cause of accidental dwelling fires*
- *Continuously monitor the number and severity of fire related injuries*
- *Increase the provision of appropriate fire detection systems in the homes of those at risk*

In achieving a reduction in accidental dwelling fires and fire related injuries within the home we will:

- *As a partner based approach, improve the lives of those most vulnerable to fires and other risks*
- *Reduce the social and economic impact on our communities from fires*
- *Reduce the demand on SFRS resources, creating capacity for other activities*

4. Deliberate Fire Setting

Deliberate fire setting within Fife has risen by 5% over the previous planning period, and is the highest it has been for the last five years. It incurs a significant cost to our communities and businesses. It also places a significant impact on SFRS resources, as well as increased road risk for SFRS personnel and the public, and increases our carbon footprint.

Whilst some of these incidents occur in buildings, or involve vehicles, the vast majority can be identified as small, outdoor refuse fires. SFRS classify these as 'secondary fires'. As described above, they account for a significant number of our incidents. They are also classified as anti-social and are a criminal offence.

Analysis shows that the greatest amount of deliberate fire setting activity takes place in SIMD identified areas of multiple deprivation such as Dunfermline, Cowdenbeath, Leven, Buckhaven and Kirkcaldy. Activity increases significantly in April and May each year, and is at its lowest in December and January of each year.

Deliberate Fire Setting can often be linked to other anti-social behaviour. We will work with our partners to identify those areas of our communities affected by deliberate fire setting and other anti-social behaviour, and manage any identified underlying causes.

We will work with our Police Scotland partners to identify those guilty of deliberate fire setting. We will also continue to provide diversionary educational courses which have proven successful in having a positive effect on the behaviours of those attending.

We will seek to reduce the instances of fire related anti-social behaviour by:

- *Using local knowledge and data systems, identify those areas of Fife most affected by deliberate fire setting*
- *Identify the cause of the deliberate fire setting, and inform appropriate partners to take action where required*
- *Work with partners to develop strategies to reduce deliberate fire setting*
- *Use educational tools such as school talks and specialist Community Safety Engagement programmes to educate people of the risks involved with deliberate fire setting, and the consequences it brings*

We will monitor the effectiveness of our strategies by:

- *Monitor the number, type and cause of deliberate fire setting incidents in Fife*
- *Evaluate our education programmes for effectiveness and change where appropriate*

In reducing deliberate fire setting we will:

- *Reduce the risk of injury to the public and SFRS personnel*
- *Make our communities safer places to live, work in and visit*
- *Ensure SFRS resources are available to make our communities safer*

5. Built Environment

Background

Our Prevention and Protection personnel within Fife manage a regular auditing programme of relevant premises (non-domestic dwellings) within Fife. Fife has seen a slight rise in fires in relevant premises over the previous planning period, although they remain low in comparison to the rest of Scotland. Where a fire occurs, SFRS complete a 'post fire audit' with the premises holder. We will continue to audit premises in order to prevent fires occurring, and provide advice where they have occurred.

Our Prevention and Protection personnel work with architects to provide fire engineered solutions in the planning phase of proposed buildings. Our personnel will continue to work to ensure that proposed buildings have the appropriate fire safety solutions in place at the earliest stages of the planning process.

We will work to reduce fire related incidents within relevant premises by:

- *Maintain our fire safety audit schedule in accordance with the SFRS Enforcement Schedule*
- *Engage with duty holders, providing advice and support to ensure that they are compliant with Part 3 of the Fire (Scotland) Act 2005*
- *Work with our partners to ensure that appropriate fire engineered solutions are incorporated into building proposals at the earliest stage*

We will monitor our progress by:

- *Monitor the number and building types of completed audits by our staff*
- *Monitor the amount of fire engineering solutions and other enquiries managed by our personnel*
- *Monitor the number and severity of fire related incidents in our relevant premises*

In achieving a reduction in fires within relevant premises we will:

- *Increase life preservation through the application of preventative measures*
- *Ensure that business owners, employees and visitors can safely use premises in our communities, whilst protecting our economy*
- *Ensure that Fife's cultural and historic buildings are preserved for generations*

6. Unwanted Fire Alarm Signals

Background

Unwanted Fire Alarm Signals (UFAS) incidents are defined as ‘an event which has required an operational attendance by the Fire and Rescue Service due to the unwanted actuation of a fire alarm system’. Common causes include engineer testing, aerosols, cooking, accidental call point actuation, dust etc.

These types of call have risen over the previous reporting period in Fife by 15%, as well as increasing across Scotland. They account for over half of our total incidents. These unnecessary appliance movements increase our carbon footprint, as well as the risk to our personnel and the driving public on the road. They also result in directing resources from an area where a genuine emergency could be taking place. They also place a significant financial burden on SFRS, as well as disrupt the normal business of the premises affected.

We aim to reduce the number of UFAS attendances by:

- *Operating a ‘zero tolerance’ policy, and engage with premises holders to identify the causes of every UFAS incident*
- *Implement intervention systems such as staff alarm response or technical interventions including changes to the detector type, or double activation systems where required*
- *Where required, implement the SFRS policy on UFAS, and reduce the operational response to premises which continue have UFAS incidents*
- *Identify premises which attract a significant operational response, and re-assess the response required*

We will monitor the effectiveness of our intervention by:

- *Monitor, and challenge where appropriate, each UFAS incident across Fife*
- *Monitor engaged premises to identify the success or otherwise of agreed UFAS reduction plans*
- *Monitor our performance systems to identify whether our interventions are successful*

By Reducing UFAS incidents we will:

- *Reduce the unnecessary responses to SFRS and the businesses they disrupt*
- *Reduce unnecessary appliance movements, reducing our carbon footprint, and increasing the safety of our personnel and public on the road*
- *Increase our capacity to complete other important tasks within our communities*

7. Transport and Environment

Background

Fife is bounded by water in the Firth of Forth to the South and the Firth of Tay to the North. Fife has award winning beaches, seven harbours as well as inland reservoirs and disused quarries. Our waterways are used regularly by the public for sport and recreation. Unfortunately our area has suffered from water related deaths which has led to a partnership being established between SFRS, Police Scotland, Royal National Lifeboat Institute (RNLI) and the Royal Life Saving Society (RLSS), as well as a parent of one of the drowning victims.

Given the amount of waterways in and around Fife, the area can be affected by flooding where a period of sustained rain is experienced. SFRS will work with partners to ensure that plans are in place to ensure an adequate response where flooding occurs, to mitigate the effects of such an occurrence.

Fife has a busy road network and many road users, which results in Road Traffic Collisions (RTC's), with both casualty and fatality numbers rising over the previous planning period. SFRS will continue to work with partners to reduce the numbers of both casualties and fatalities.

We will seek to reduce the number of incident occurrences by:

- *Continue to work with partners to further expand water safety education to secondary and primary school pupils across Fife, through the Fife Water Safety initiative*
- *Continue to work with partners to deliver road associated education programmes, such as 'Safe Drive Stay Alive', 'Car Seat Safety Checks', and 'Cut it out' events.*
- *Contribute towards community resilience planning programmes with partners in order to ensure that an adequate local community flooding response is established where required*

We will monitor the effectiveness of our strategies by:

- *Monitor the amount of water related incidents along with partners, as well as continue to monitor evaluations of the Water Safety Fife initiative for effectiveness*
- *Monitor the frequency of attendances at RTCs and non-fire emergencies, as well as the number and severity of injuries. These will be monitored alongside Police Scotland RTC incidence information*
- *Monitor the progress made in creating community resilience plans with partners and the public*

In reducing the number of such incidents we will:

- *Make Fife's communities safer, and reduce the social and economic costs of such incidents*
- *Our young people have risk information they will keep for life*
- *Reduce the burden on our emergency services, as well as the number of admissions to hospitals, from such incidents*
- *Better protection of our communities from flooding incidents*

Review

To ensure this Local Fire and Rescue Plan remains flexible to emerging local or national priorities a review may be carried out at any time but will be reviewed at least once every three years. A review may also be carried out if the Scottish Minister directs it or if a new Strategic Plan is approved. Following a review the Local Senior Officer may revise the Plan.

Tell us what you think *(pre-publication only)*

This draft Local Fire and Rescue Plan sets out what our broad ambitions will be on behalf of the people of our area. It sets our local direction for the Scottish Fire and Rescue Service and it will determine the details contained in all our other plans for that period.

We would like you to tell us what you think of our plan. The formal consultation for this draft Local Fire and Rescue Plan opens on Monday 20th March 2017 and will run until Sunday 11th June 2017. To ensure we review and manage all responses consistently you are invited to provide comment in our online survey. This can be accessed at firescotland.citizenspace.com. After the consultation is closed we will publish the results.

If you cannot access our online survey, or if you would like more information about the Scottish Fire and Rescue Service in your area you can:

Write to: Re – Local Plan
 Scottish Fire and Rescue Service
 Kirkcaldy Fire Station
 16 Dunnikier Road
 Kirkcaldy
 KY1 2RW

Phone: 01592 776013

Visit our website: www.firescotland.gov.uk

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