

**Working together
for a safer Scotland**



SCOTTISH
FIRE AND RESCUE SERVICE
Working together for a safer Scotland

LOCAL FIRE AND RESCUE PLAN

2026-2029

SHETLAND

Safety. Teamwork. Respect. Innovation.

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Introduction

It is my pleasure to introduce the Scottish Fire and Rescue Service's (SFRS) Local Fire and Rescue Plan 2026–29 for Shetland. This Plan sets out our priorities for improving community safety, whilst helping to address inequalities and enhance the overall well-being of Shetland's communities. In developing this plan, we have been mindful of the range of activities the SFRS might have to undertake in Shetland on any given day. These might include fitting a smoke alarm in the home of a vulnerable person, visiting a school to educate young people on the dangers of fire, rescuing someone involved in a road traffic collision or dealing with large-scale commercial fires like those experienced in recent years.

Over the next three years, it is anticipated that the SFRS will continue to operate in a challenging environment shaped by financial pressures, evolving risks, and the need for organisational change.

Alongside many of our partners, workforce capacity, particularly in rural areas where our staff are predominantly On Call, remains a key challenge, whilst we balance the need to support staff wellbeing, skills, and to provide strong leadership.

Scotland's risk profile is shifting, with fewer dwelling fires but increased demand for services for climate-related incidents such as flooding and wildfires, alongside ongoing social and demographic vulnerabilities. In response, the SFRS is prioritising prevention, collaboration, and early intervention through its Prevention Strategy (2025–2028), with a focus on reducing harm, protecting vulnerable communities, and managing demand.

This Local Fire and Rescue Plan translates our national priorities into locally tailored actions to deliver effective prevention, protection, and response services while supporting broader public service reform and community resilience.

Shetland is a thriving place to live, rich in culture, heritage and cohesive communities. It is widely considered a safe place to live; it does, however, present many local challenges and vulnerabilities for the SFRS and our partners.

Shetland has an older population profile than Scotland as a whole. Around 22.4% of residents are aged 65 and over, compared with 20.5% nationally, and this proportion has continued to increase over the last decade¹. Demographic change, including population ageing and challenges associated with population retention and recruitment, presents ongoing pressures for emergency service delivery. These trends create additional challenges both in protecting vulnerable residents and maintaining a sustainable On Call workforce across the islands.

¹ Shetland Locality Profiles and Scotland's Census 2022.

Over the period of this Local Fire and Rescue Plan, we aim to continue building upon our already strong partnerships, enhance our prevention work, and seek innovative solutions to ensure that Shetland communities are safer, more resilient, and more sustainable for the future.



Andrew Wright
Local Senior Officer
Area Commander
Western Isles, Orkney and Shetland

National Context and Challenges

Scottish Ministers set out their specific expectations for the Scottish Fire and Rescue Service (SFRS) in the [Fire and Rescue Framework for Scotland 2022](#). This Framework sets out seven strategic priorities and objectives for SFRS, along with guidance on how the delivery of our functions should contribute to the Scottish Government's Purpose.

The Framework also defines the SFRS purpose as:

'To work in partnership with communities and with others in the public, private and third sectors on prevention, protection and response to improve the safety and wellbeing of people throughout Scotland.'

The SFRS Strategy 2025-28 has been designed to have regard to these national expectations. Set against a complex and evolving backdrop, our Strategy supports delivery of our Purpose, Mission and Vision.

To achieve our ambitions, we have identified five strategic objectives and outcomes. Each objective holds equal value in driving our Strategy forward. As a collective, they define our overall direction and will be central to how we plan our activities and our budget over the next three years.

OBJECTIVE	OUTCOME
Safer Communities through Prevention	Through our work with communities and other organisations, the safety and well-being of the people of Scotland improve.
Safe and Effective Response	We are an effective and trusted Fire and Rescue Service where our communities and people are safe.
Investing in our People	Our people feel valued and are supported by a culture that embraces diversity and inclusion, empowerment and accountability.
Improving Performance	Our organisational performance, productivity and resilience continually improve.
Innovation and Investment	We are more innovative and achieve sustained investment in our technology, equipment, estate and fleet, making us more effective and efficient.

This Plan is a statutory Local Fire and Rescue Plan. It sets the local direction to meet the strategic objectives and outcomes outlined above and supports the delivery of the SFRS Prevention Strategy. It demonstrates how we will contribute to Community Planning Partnerships (CPPs) within the Local Authority area.

National Challenges

Over the next three years, the SFRS will operate in a challenging, rapidly evolving national context. This Local Fire and Rescue Plan is developed against a backdrop of sustained financial pressure, changing community risk, and the need for organisational change to ensure services remain effective, sustainable and focused on prevention.

SFRS continues to face real-terms financial constraints despite funding uplifts, amid rising costs, inflationary pressures, and a substantial backlog of capital investment. Ageing fire stations, fleet and operational systems require modernisation, while the Service must also deliver recurring savings. This national financial environment directly shapes decisions about service delivery models, asset rationalisation and the prioritisation of resources at the local level.

Workforce capacity remains a critical national challenge. Recruitment, retention and availability, particularly within the retained duty system, are under increasing pressure, especially in rural and remote communities. Supporting staff wellbeing, skills, training and leadership capacity is essential to maintaining safe and reliable emergency response while adapting to new and emerging risks.

The risk profile across Scotland is changing. While accidental dwelling fires continue to decline, demand is increasing for services related to climate-related incidents such as flooding, wildfires and extreme weather events. These incidents are often prolonged, complex and resource-intensive, requiring increased resilience, specialist capability and effective multi-agency coordination. At the same time, demographic change, health inequalities and housing conditions continue to drive vulnerability and risk within communities.

Prevention remains at the core of SFRS's national and local approach. Reducing harm, protecting vulnerable people and building community resilience are central to managing demand and delivering long-term public value. This requires strong collaboration with partners across health, social care, local government and the third sector.

The SFRS Prevention Strategy 2025–2028 sets out a clear ambition to reduce harm, protect firefighters and communities, and manage demand through a universal prevention offer delivered proportionately according to risk, vulnerability and inequality. Local Fire and Rescue Plans are a key mechanism for delivering the Prevention Strategy at the local level. They translate national prevention priorities into locally tailored actions, ensuring that community safety engagement, protection, and preparedness activities are informed by local risk profiles, partnership intelligence, and community needs.

In response to some of the challenges we face, SFRS is progressing its Strategic Service Review Programme (SSRP). This will be a priority for the next three years, with SSRP focusing on providing firefighters with modern facilities, fleet, and equipment to enhance community and firefighter safety; determining how and where we deliver our services; and ensuring our corporate services are as efficient and effective as possible. These changes are necessary to ensure resources are targeted where risk is greatest, while maintaining public confidence and local accountability.

This Local Fire and Rescue Plan translates this national context into local priorities, reflecting the specific risks, needs and characteristics of communities. It sets out how SFRS will work with partners to deliver prevention, protection and response activities in a way that supports safer communities while contributing to the Service's wider strategic aims for Scotland.

By focusing on prevention, collaboration and early intervention, this Plan supports public service reform and delivers better outcomes for our local communities.

Local Context

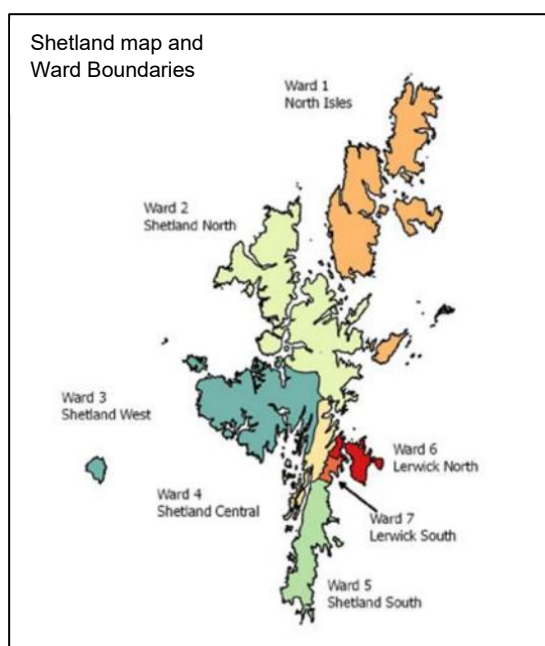
The Shetland Islands represent Scotland's most northerly and geographically remote local authority area, creating distinct strategic challenges for logistics, the cost of living, and service provision. These challenges are further exacerbated by population sparsity, demographic imbalance, and ongoing depopulation trends.

The Islands' significant distance from mainland Scotland, combined with frequently severe weather conditions influenced by the Atlantic Ocean and North Sea, can impede the timely provision of external support. Consequently, there is a critical requirement for a resilient, locally based emergency response capability that is largely self-sufficient.

Shetland's population is widely dispersed across a large geographic area, including some of Scotland's most remote and island communities. Whilst Lerwick and Bressay are home to approximately 6,878 residents, representing around 30% of Shetland's population, the remaining population is spread across rural mainland and island communities². This dispersed settlement pattern creates particular challenges for emergency response, community resilience and the recruitment and retention of On Call firefighters.

While Shetland remains a relatively low-risk environment in terms of fire incidence, emerging demographic trends—particularly an ageing population and rising cost-of-living pressures—introduce greater vulnerability. Associated factors, including reduced mobility, disability, and mental health considerations, present additional challenges for prevention and response activities.

Vulnerability is not distributed evenly across Shetland. Factors such as social isolation, loneliness, age, disability and poor mental wellbeing can increase vulnerability to fire and other forms of unintentional harm. Evidence from Shetland's Locality Profiles highlights that these challenges can be particularly acute in some communities, reinforcing the importance of targeted prevention activity and partnership working³.



² Lerwick & Bressay Locality Profile

³ Shetland Locality Profiles and Shetland Population Health Survey 2021.

The Islands host several strategically significant industries that make a substantial contribution to both the local and national economy. Key industrial risk sites include the Shetland Gas Plant, the Sullom Voe Oil Terminal, and the developing SaxaVord Spaceport. Any major incident affecting these assets has the potential to generate significant immediate and long-term economic disruption at both regional and national levels.

Transport infrastructure further shapes the overall risk profile. Sumburgh Airport supports a high volume of fixed-wing and rotary aviation activity. At the same time, Lerwick Harbour serves as a critical hub for lifeline services, commercial shipping, offshore energy support, fishing operations, and an increasing volume of cruise tourism. Inter-island connectivity is maintained through a network of ferry services and regional airstrips serving remote communities.

Although Shetland's road network has benefited from sustained infrastructure investment, increased heavy goods vehicle and public transport movements associated with industrial activity have introduced additional operational considerations. In parallel, Shetland continues to develop as a tourism destination, with seasonal population fluctuations and a growing programme of cultural events further influencing demand and risk.

The Scottish Fire and Rescue Service recognises the unique challenges faced in delivering services in remote and rural areas, including populated islands and coastal communities. Fourteen On Call Duty System (Not Primary Employment) Fire Stations provide the operational response capability for Shetland. The eight mainland stations are staffed by up to 112 Firefighters. The remaining stations are single-fire-appliance units on remote, isolated islands. The provision of a Fire and Rescue Service in remote locations must be a partnership between the SFRS and the community it serves. Recruitment and retention of On Call staff are problematic in certain locations and can adversely affect the availability of fire appliances.

Operational On Call firefighters are supported by Wholetime District Office personnel: 1 Group Commander; 2 Station Commanders; 3 On Call Support Watch Commanders, 1 Training Function Crew Commanders, 1 Community Safety Advocate and 1 Fire Safety Auditing Officer.

Performance Scrutiny

The Shetland Local Fire and Rescue Plan is the basis on which SFRS performance is measured. This is done via the governance arrangements of Shetland Islands Council, specifically, the elected members of the Community Safety and Resilience Board. The committee meets formally quarterly, and the SFRS reports directly to the committee. To ensure performance monitoring is consistent with our strategy, we will work with our managers, staff representatives, and wider partners to develop a comprehensive set of performance measures aligned with the outcomes, priorities, and objectives outlined in this Local Fire and Rescue Plan.

These measures will form the basis of our future performance reports, enabling us to continue providing relevant, accurate, timely, and consistent data and information to maintain effective scrutiny and challenge at both national and local levels.

The Local Senior Officer, or their deputy, will attend the Community Safety and Resilience Board and provide an update on progress against this plan, overall performance, and any other matters deemed relevant to the delivery of Fire and Rescue matters in Shetland.

Local Priorities

- Priority 1. Improving Fire Safety in the Home
 Priority 2. Improving Fire Safety and Resilience in the business community
 Priority 3. Minimising the Impact of Unintentional Harm
 Priority 4. Effective Risk Management and Operational Preparedness

	SFRS Local Area Plan Priorities			
Shetland Community Partnership Plan (SCPP)	Priority 1 Improving Fire Safety in the Home	Priority 2 Improving Fire Safety and Resilience in the business community	Priority 3 Minimising the Impact of Unintentional Harm	Priority 4 Effective Risk Management and Operational Preparedness
Outcome 1 Participation – People participate in and influence decisions about services and resource use.	✓	✓	✓	✓
Outcome 2 People – Individuals and families thrive and reach their full potential.	✓	✓	✓	✓
Outcome 3 Place – Shetland is an attractive place to live, work, study and invest.	✓	✓	✓	✓
Outcome 4 Money – All households can afford to have a good standard of living.	✓	✓	✓	✓

Local Priorities

1. Improving Fire safety in the home

Background:

Among the range of emergencies we attend in Shetland, fires in the home account for approximately 12.6% of all operational demand. However, this is the category of fire in which individuals are most likely to die or be injured. Therefore, improving fire safety in the home remains a priority for us.

Latest National Records for Scotland estimates suggest approximately 10,760 dwellings/households in Shetland.⁴ On average, we attend approximately 26 accidental dwelling fires each year. High-severity house fires in Shetland remain few, and the rate of fire fatalities and casualties in Shetland is well below the Scottish average. This relatively low frequency and impact of fire in the home reflect a focus on prevention and protection work and have contributed to making Shetland one of the safest places to live. Nonetheless, evidence indicates that it's the most vulnerable individuals in our communities, and those living in certain geographical areas, who are at higher risk of home fires and experience poorer outcomes.

Local demographic evidence further highlights the importance of targeted prevention activity. Shetland has an ageing population, with more than one in five residents aged 65 or over, while social isolation and loneliness remain a significant issue for some communities. These factors can increase vulnerability to both fire and other forms of unintentional harm, reinforcing the need for early intervention and partnership working.⁵

Older people account for almost half of all fire casualties. Fires in the home tend to occur more frequently in the most deprived areas, and the rural nature of Shetland gives rise to individuals living in social isolation who may be more vulnerable to fire.

Individuals at higher risk of fire are often known to other agencies, such as health, social care, or criminal justice. This highlights the absolute need to share knowledge and information between services about those most vulnerable in our communities. Collaborative work will help reduce the risk of fire in their homes.

A home fire safety visit, where firefighters visit people in their homes to provide fire safety advice and fit free detection, will continue to be our main tool to improve fire safety in the home. We will monitor and expand this over the coming years to identify what other forms of protection we can offer communities. But a smoke alarm cannot prevent a fire – it can only alert the occupant that a fire may have started. The best way to reduce the risk of fires is to influence residents' behaviour, and we will continue to focus our efforts on improving their fire safety awareness.

⁴ NRS Households and Dwellings in Scotland 2024.

⁵ Shetland Locality Profiles and Shetland Population Health Survey 2021.

We will achieve it by:

- Sharing relevant information and analysing data, to identify individuals, households, communities and geographical areas most at risk from fire.
- Implementing our Post Domestic Incident Response after all reported fires and other relevant incidents.
- Targeting our home fire safety visits, and fire safety education and advice to those who are identified as being most at risk from fire.
- Making it easier for our partners to refer vulnerable individuals who are at risk from fire.
- Educating children and young people on the risks from fire, making Shetland a safer place for the future.
- Supporting a wider multi-agency approach to home Safety working in partnership to ensure Shetland is a safe place to work, live and visit.

Performance Indicators:

- The number of accidental dwelling fires.
- The number of accidental dwelling fire casualties and fatalities.
- The number of Home Safety Visits measured against the backdrop of risk.
- The number of Home Safety Visits referred to SFRS by partners.

Expected Outcomes:

- We aim to support Shetland communities to become safer, resilient and sustainable.
- Supporting the SCPP by ensuring that all Shetland residents have equality of access to home safety guidance and that our engagement and interventions improve the health and wellbeing of individuals and communities.

Delivering Against Strategic Objective:

- *Safer Communities through Prevention*
- *Improving Performance*

2. Improving Fire safety and Resilience in the business Community

Background:

Non-domestic fires tend to involve businesses - the backbone of Shetland's economy and growth. Ensuring businesses are better protected, more resilient to fire and can continue to contribute to the local economy is a key priority for us during these tough economic times.

The SFRS has a statutory duty under Part 3 of the Fire (Scotland) Act 2005 (the Act) to provide advice and enforce fire safety regulations in most non-domestic premises. In Shetland, a large number of non-domestic premises are covered by the Act, which requires the duty holders to meet certain responsibilities in relation to maintaining safe business environments.

Our approach of educating and advising duty holders on how to build and maintain safe business environments, combined with enforcing our powers to ensure compliance, is working effectively, resulting in Shetland having one of the lowest rates of non-domestic fires in Scotland.

We aim to build on this success by continuing to operate a risk-based fire safety audit programme that is intelligence-led and focuses our resources on auditing premises with high life risk and a greater likelihood of fire. These will include buildings important to our heritage and critical to our local infrastructure.

We will achieve it by:

- Prioritising our Fire Safety Audits and Operational Reassurance Visits towards protecting non-domestic premises with the highest life risk and those where there is the greatest risk of fire.
- Supporting every business that has been affected by a fire by undertaking a post-fire audit of the premises and assisting their recovery most quickly and efficiently.
- Responding promptly to complaints over fire safety compliance in non-domestic premises.
- Where relevant, advising on the suitability of fire safety provision in all new non-domestic premises under construction and existing premises undergoing major refurbishment.
- Engaging with duty holders on how to meet fire safety compliance, to ease the burden on the business community.

Performance Indicators:

- Reviewing the number of fires in non-domestic premises and the type of premises involved in fire.
- Reviewing the number and types of fire safety audits and Operational Assurance Visits carried out.
- Assessing the outcome of fire safety audits carried out in non-domestic premises.
- Evaluating the effectiveness of our responses to complaints over fire safety compliance in non-domestic premises.

Expected Outcomes:

- We aim to support the Shetland business community to become safer, resilient and sustainable.
- Supporting the SCPP by ensuring that all Shetland businesses have equality of access to relevant safety guidance, that through our guidance and interventions Shetland's economy is better protected, preventing future poverty and that our engagement and interventions improve the health and wellbeing of business owners, employees and visitors.

Delivering Against Strategic Objective:

- *Safer Communities through Prevention*
- *Safe and Effective Response*
- *Improving Performance*

3. Minimising The Impact of Unintentional Harm

Background:

The Building Safer Communities Phase 2: National Strategic Assessment of Unintentional Harm defines these types of incidents as “unintentional physical and psychological harm that could have been predicted and prevented”. Unintentional harm in Scotland is a heavy burden on the population in terms of death and injury, but it is also a significant economic burden for public services. In 2024/25, there were 54,720 emergency admissions from unintentional injuries, which represents 1 in 10 of all emergency admissions in Scotland. In 2024, unintentional injuries led to 2,850 deaths. This can be reduced through more focus on prevention and education, targeted interventions and partnership working.

Unintentional harm in the home (falls in particular) has been identified as one of the most prominent issues, and the associated risk profile closely matches that of people most at risk from fire, particularly older people. It therefore makes absolute sense that our work goes beyond making people safer from fire. We will position unintentional harm as a local priority, and work with our partners to make the most vulnerable people in Shetland safer from experiencing unintentional harm in the home, much of which is driven by social and economic inequality.

Outside the home environment, we experience the impact of unintentional harm through our response to a range of non-fire-related emergencies, and in Shetland, it is Road Traffic Collisions (RTCs) that are the most significant causes of non-fire-related deaths and injuries. Working with our Community Planning partners, we will ensure a coordinated, joined-up approach to road safety prevention and water safety in Shetland. With a pooling of expertise and a range of activities, we will target the 'at-risk groups' to reduce the number of deaths and injuries resulting from RTCs and, alongside key partners.

The SFRS will work with partners in Shetland to ensure that a robust referral process is established in line with the Shetland Community Plan. This will ensure that the people most vulnerable to risk receive the necessary support to reduce that risk. SFRS personnel on Shetland will continue to promote and conduct safety visits in the home, targeting those deemed most vulnerable to harm.

Shetland's ageing population, dispersed settlement pattern, and levels of social isolation mean that falls, unintentional injury and wider health harms remain significant risks for some residents. Many of the factors associated with unintentional harm mirror those associated with increased fire risk, providing opportunities for coordinated prevention activity and earlier intervention through partnership working.

We will achieve it by:

- Re-focusing our Home Fire Safety Visit Programme to include the assessment of unintentional harm in the home and wider health issues.
- Training our firefighters to recognise and respond to the risk factors associated with unintentional harm in the home.
- Sharing key data and jointly deliver targeted interventions to reduce the incidence and impact of unintentional harm among vulnerable people in the home.

- Agreeing referral pathways, considering expanding our Home Fire Safety Visit Programme to include unintentional harm in the home.
- Targeting road safety activities from early years to young drivers and other 'at-risk groups.'
- Targeting water safety activities as directed through the Shetland PAWS group.

Performance Indicators:

- Analysing the number of unintentional harm referrals we make to our partners.
- Monitoring the number of attendances at RTCs and the frequency and severity of injuries arising from RTCs.
- Reviewing the number of other non-fire-related emergencies and the frequency and severity of injuries arising from these incidents.
- Assessing the number of people we train in CPR.

Expected Outcomes:

- We aim to support Shetland communities to become safer, resilient and sustainable.
- Supporting the SCPP by ensuring that all Shetland residents have equality of access to safety guidance and that our engagement and interventions improve the health and well-being of individuals and communities.

Delivering Against Strategic Objective:

- *Safer Communities through Prevention*
- *Improving Performance*

4. Effective Risk Management and Operational Preparedness

Background:

Risk management and operational preparedness are key areas of work for the SFRS. Locally, this means knowing the risks in Shetland and making plans so we are resilient in responding to any event these risks may bring. Many of the risks we face depend on where people live and work, their processes and their contribution to Shetland's infrastructure. For example, risks in Shetland include crude oil refining and storage, energy production and distribution, several major ports and harbours, and shipping routes, which could result in major incidents and significant impacts on the lives of our local and business communities. These risks need to be identified and managed through effective planning and responding.

Other risks in Shetland include:

- The development of the SaxaVord Spaceport
- Temporary risks such as music festivals and sports competitions.
- Significant Heritage sites.

The national risks Scotland faces are continually changing. As a key public service, we have a statutory duty to prepare for and respond to any significant national threats or major emergencies. These include being able to deal with events such as widespread flooding, major transport accidents, terrorist attacks and natural disasters. As our role broadens, so does the variety of incidents we attend. Developing greater flexibility to deploy crews and to take on a broader response and prevention role will therefore be fully explored nationally and locally to ensure safe and effective delivery.

Having the resilience to plan for and respond to Shetland's unique risk profile is essential for managing the effects of any event. For us, that means our firefighters being equipped to handle emergencies safely and effectively, our stations being in a constant state of readiness, working with our partners to deliver an integrated approach to emergency planning, and helping to build community resilience.

The Scottish Fire and Rescue Service will continue to support wider partnership initiatives that strengthen community resilience in Shetland's smaller island communities. This includes working alongside partners involved in the Islands with Small Populations programme and other local resilience initiatives to help communities prepare for, respond to and recover from emergencies. This includes supporting Community Emergency Plans, Home Fire Safety Visits, CPR and lifesaving training, community engagement activity and the ongoing review of emergency response arrangements in Shetland's most remote island communities.

We will achieve it by:

- Identifying and assessing the risk to our community through the process of Operational Intelligence (OI) gathering and active involvement in the Shetland Emergency Planning Forum (SEPF).
- Implementing a training programme that matches the Shetland risk profile and maintains our capabilities for dealing with local and national emergencies.
- Undertaking targeted On Call firefighter recruitment campaigns to raise community awareness of the role and its value.
- Strengthening community resilience by engaging with them to build their capabilities for managing the effects of emergencies as a community.

Performance Indicators:

- Reviewing the outcomes of our OI process and engagement with Local Resilience Partnerships.
- Evaluating the effectiveness of our firefighter training programme and multi-agency emergency planning.
- Evaluating the effectiveness of our firefighter recruitment campaigns.
- Assessing the number of resilience hubs we engage with to enhance their capacity and capabilities.

Expected Outcomes:

- We aim to support Shetland communities to become safer, resilient and sustainable.
- Supporting the SCPP by ensuring that all Shetland communities have equality of access to relevant safety guidance, that through our guidance and interventions Shetland's economy is better protected, preventing future poverty and that our engagement and interventions improve the health and wellbeing of business owners, employees and visitors. Providing access to employment opportunities across our communities.

Delivering Against Strategic Objective:

- *Safer Communities through Prevention*
- *Safe and Effective Response*
- *Improving Performance*
- *Investing in our people*
- *Innovation and investment*

Review

To ensure this Local Fire and Rescue Plan remains flexible in response to emerging local or national priorities, it may be reviewed 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.

Contact Us

We are fully committed to continually improving the service we provide to our communities and recognise that to achieve this goal, we must listen and respond to the views of the public and our partners.

We use all feedback we receive to monitor our performance and to incorporate it into our planning and governance processes, continually improving our service. We are proud that most of the feedback we receive is positive, and we are keen to hear examples of good practice and quality service delivery that exemplify the standards of service that we strive to provide for the communities of Scotland.

If you have something you would like to share with us or require additional information, you can get in touch in several ways:

Write to: Scottish Fire and Rescue Service
 Lerwick Fire and Ambulance Station
 Sea Road
 Lerwick
 Shetland
 ZE1 0RJ

Submit an enquiry: <https://www.firescotland.gov.uk/contact-us/general-enquiry/>

Visit our website: www.firescotland.gov.uk



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