

TAYSIDE FIRE AND RESCUE BOARD

REPORT BY THE CHIEF FIRE OFFICER

31 JANUARY 2011

**TAYSIDE FIRE AND RESCUE QUARTERLY ACTIVITY REPORT
OCTOBER – DECEMBER 2010****Abstract**

This Report advises Members of the production of the Tayside Fire and Rescue Quarterly Activity Report for the third quarter of 2010/11.

1 RECOMMENDATION

It is recommended that Members note the activities of Tayside Fire and Rescue during the quarter October-December 2010, as contained in the attached Quarterly Activity Report.

2 BACKGROUND

At the meeting of 11 May 2009 Tayside Fire and Rescue Board approved the production of a quarterly Activity Report for consideration by Members of the Board. Attached, for Members' consideration, is the Report detailing the activity for the quarter October-December 2010.

3 FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS

There are no direct financial implications arising from the publication of this Report.

4 CONSULTATION

The Clerk and Treasurer have been consulted in the preparation of this Report.

S Hunter
Chief Fire Officer

Background Papers

No background papers, as defined in Section 50D of the Local Government (Scotland) Act 1973 (other than any containing confidential or exempt information) were relied on to any material extent in preparing the above report.

Fire and Rescue Headquarters
DUNDEE



Activity Report 01 October —31 December 2010

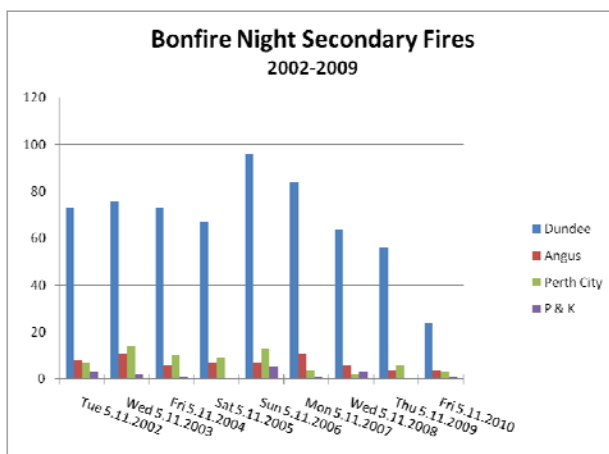
PREVENTION

Bonfire Night 2010

Historically Bonfire Night is the busiest night of the year for Fire and Rescue Services throughout the country. Over the last few years significant work involving Tayside Fire and Rescue, in conjunction with various partner agencies, has been conducted to reduce the amount of secondary fires we attend as well as cope with the increased activity during that time of year.

The following are just some examples utilising the partnership approach adopted to reduce the occurrences of these types of incidents as well as prepare for any increased activity.

- Use of media detailing consequences and promoting safety messages.
- Establishment of Bonfire Task Group
- Visits to firework retailers.
- Joint school talks conducted in specific areas.
- Letter containing safety information distributed by Education Department.
- Various youth engagement activities conducted during build up to event.
- Bonfire material protocol agreed for uplifting potential bonfire material.
- Tayside Police CCTV deployed in specific areas in week prior to bonfire night.
- Operational plan implemented for organised events.
- Spare appliance crewed on the night for dealing with bonfires.
- Spare personnel utilised for youth engagement and conducting patrols on 5 November.
- A multi agency brief conducted prior to event.
- Community Safety Workers located within control room on evening of the 5th.
- Additional control staff on duty during evening of 5 November.



The outcome of all the work conducted by all concerned was yet another significant reduction in the amount of secondary fires that Tayside Fire and Rescue dealt with on bonfire night.

In total we attended and dealt with 32 secondary fires throughout the Tayside area on 5 November 2010 (two of which were the organised events held at Baxter and Lochee Park's). This was a reduction of 51.5% from last year's figures (66) and also the 4th consecutive reduction. Also just as pleasing to report and again for the second consecutive year, no attacks on Firefighters (action 61's) were reported. This reduction was a testament to all the hard work that had been conducted by TFR personnel as well as our partners over the last few years to reduce the amount of secondary fires we attend, ultimately making our communities and Firefighters safer.

A significant reduction was also evident in the build up to bonfire night as in the month between 5 October and 5 November 2010 there was a total of 168 secondary fires that Tayside Fire and Rescue personnel attended, this was a reduction of 19% on the same period in 2009 (207 incidents).

Below is a breakdown of secondary fires Tayside Fire and Rescue have attended on 5 November since 2002.

Secondary Fires	Dundee	Angus	Perth City	P & K	Total	Action 61's
Tue 5.11.2002	73	8	7	3	91	n/a*
Wed 5.11.2003	76	11	14	2	103	n/a*
Fri 5.11.2004	73	6	10	1	90	n/a*
Sat 5.11.2005	67	7	9	0	83	n/a*
Sun 5.11.2006	96	7	13	5	121	5
Mon 5.11.2007	84	11	4	1	100	7
Wed 5.11.2008	64	6	2	3	75	4
Thu 5.11.2009	56	4	6	0	66	0
Fri 5.11.2010	24	4	3	1	32	0
Totals	613	64	68	16	761	16

* Official recording of Action 61 messages was introduced in 2006.

Home Fire Safety Visits

Station	Totals for 09/10	2 nd Quarter Totals 10/11	Oct 10	Nov 10	Dec 10	3 rd Quarter Totals 10/11	Quarterly Target
1 Blackness	1523	463	168	169	121	458	420
2 Macalpine	1639	594	184	131	43	358	470
3 Balmossie	1103	295	166	55	62	283	280
Balmossie Retained		38	12	1	3	16	39
4 Arbroath	1014	295	107	94	45	246	280
Arbroath Retained		59	10	11	11	32	39
5 Montrose	195	85	0	1	30	31	55
6 Brechin	180	61	18	11	9	38	55
7 Forfar	216	74	14	20	14	48	55
8 Kirriemuir	178	70	25	20	10	55	55
9 Carnoustie	159	45	12	17	0	29	39
11 Kingsway	1482	635	148	60	82	290	420
21 Perth	1655	593	186	169	33	388	470
22 Auchterarder	219	46	22	0	0	22	55
23 Crieff	214	53	12	23	3	38	55
24 Comrie	131	33	0	13	7	20	39
25 Dunkeld	125	7	9	48	33	90	39
26 Aberfeldy	123	39	85	20	11	116	39
27 Pitlochry	189	35	19	3	0	22	39
28 Kinross	140	95	31	95	12	138	39
29 Coupar Angus	130	46	0	8	0	8	39
30 Blairgowrie	176	90	28	2	23	53	55
31 Alyth	128	30	2	0	13	15	39
32 Kinloch Rannoch	82	6	9	0	0	9	3 rd Q Target
33 Kirkmichael	19	0	0	3	0	3	9,375
34 Glenshee	12	0	0	0	1	1	Overall Target
Home Safety Officer Perth	125	19	11	0	7	18	12,500
CFS	3	3	0	1	3	4	3 rd Q Total
Totals	11,160	3,809	1,278	975	576	2,829	10,113

National Outcome— 6/9/15 Strategic Objective—1/2

Fire (Scotland) Act 2005 - Part 3 Audits

Please find below a table outlining audits planned and conducted for the third quarter of 2010/11. This is broken down into the Local Authority areas of Angus, Dundee City and Perth and Kinross

	Angus	Dundee City	Perth & Kinross
Actual Conducted	113	402	143
Planned	106	393	136
Percentage	106.6%	102.3%	105.1%

As the enforcing authority for the Fire (Scotland) Act 2005 Part 3, Tayside Fire and Rescue ensures relevant premises within the local authority areas of Angus, Dundee City and Perth and Kinross comply with this legislation. The principal means of measuring compliance is a fire safety audit of a premises. The figures in the accompanying table show how many audits have been planned and conducted on relevant premises by Tayside Fire and Rescue within each local authority area. Please note that there are disproportionate numbers of audits planned within each local authority area due to the uneven split of different types of premises within Tayside.

National Outcome— 9/12/15 Strategic Objective—2

Chip Pan Initiative

The Green Watch Station 11, Kingsway East held a CFS event on Saturday 30 October at Asda Superstore, Milton of Craigie. This event tied in with the station's year long Community Risk Analysis Action Plan for addressing cooking related fires. At the event we used the Chip Pan Demonstration Unit for visual effect and judging by the photo and the public's reaction this was very well received. We managed to demonstrate the effects of this type of fire to more than 100 members of the public and from this we got 82 HFSVs, of which 44 were in our own station area.



I would like to take this opportunity to thank Asda and their staff for their co-operation in this event and also all the Green Watch members of Station 11 and Control Room whose hard work did not go unnoticed. A mention must go to our Station Manager Roy Dunsire who also helped out on the day drumming up HFSVs and engaging with our Stakeholders and whose presence helped in providing the surplus personnel required to allow this event to take place. (WM John Wade)

National Outcome— 6/9/15 Strategic Objective—1

Fire Camp

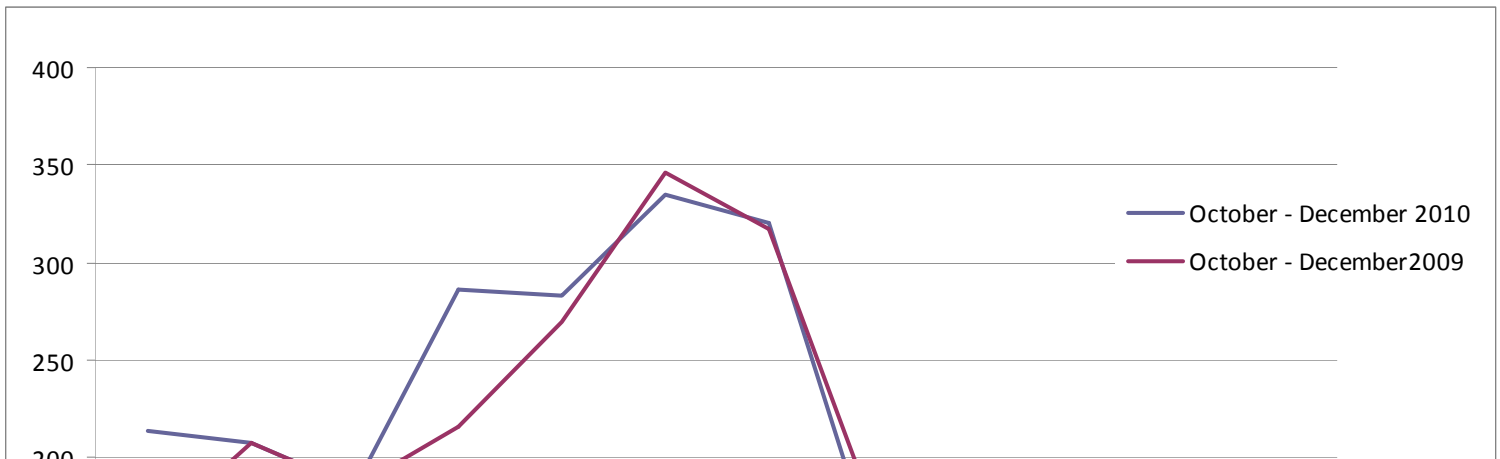


Fire Camp was a project which was set up for 10-18 year olds to come along to the Kingsway Fire Station for half a day in the school holidays. The course was a great success in the summer holidays and continued into the October holidays. The course will develop youths understanding of anti-social behaviour, the dangers of fire setting and fire safety within their home environment. Each watch at Kingsway Fire Station, along with our Community Engagement Practitioners, have worked hard to develop this programme.

National Outcome— 6/9/15 Strategic Objective—1

INTERVENTION

Graph Highlighting Total Incidents By Time Of Day



	3rd Quarter 09	
	FAM	Hoax Call
999	24	20
CEL	17	10
OTHER	17	0
Sub Total	58	30
Total	88	

	3rd Quarter 10	
	FAM	Hoax Call
999	20	25
CEL	11	3
OTHER	17	1
Sub Total	48	29
Total	77	

% FAM calls that are AFA (eg malicious activation of break glass points etc) 37%

% FAM calls that are AFA (eg malicious activation of break glass points etc) 35%

Above are the figures broken down by call methods. Automatic Fire Alarm (AFA) actuations are included in the False Alarm—Malicious (FAM) total.

Hoax calls are calls that are made to Fire Control but not mobilised to due to call challenging etc.

Dwelling Fires and Casualties

	Accidental Dwelling Fires	Incidents With Fire Casualties
No. of Incidents	103 (98)	22 (8)
Per 10,000 population	2.63 (2.50)	0.56 (0.20)

Red bracketed figures represent October—December 2009

Fire Fatalities October - December 2010

	15/10/2010
Location	Dundee
Time of Call	01:40
Attendance Time	00:06:12
HFSV	No
Working Smoke Alarm	Yes
Number of Fatalities	1

National Outcome— 9/15 Strategic Objective— 1/2/4

Operational Assurance— Tayside Fire And Rescue Water Capability

The Fire (Additional Function) (Scotland) Order 2005 was issued as a supplementary piece of legislation relating to the duties of a Fire Authority, outlined in the Fire (Scotland) Act 2005. This order made the response to flood incidents a statutory duty for Fire and Rescue Services to:

- a) Rescue people trapped or likely to become trapped by water; and
- b) Protect them from serious harm.

Tayside Strategic Co-ordinating Group (SCG) have a duty to meet the requirements of the Civil Contingencies Act 2004. A document entitled Preparing Scotland has been published to provide a framework for partnership working and preplanning. A risk register has been compiled to highlight risks to the community of Tayside which is hosted on our website.



Flooding has been identified as a major risk that we will have to contend with as a result of climate change. This obviously places great demand on fire and rescue services to determine where floods are likely to occur and then train and equip crews to deal with incidents safely. Much debate has taken place to determine what response Tayside Fire and Rescue should provide at this type of incident. Historically we have experienced major incidents throughout our area particularly the floods that affected Perth in 1993. Traditionally we restricted activity to pumping flood water away from affected property with limited PPE. We have now expanded our skills to be able to carry out rescues from the various situations. The conditions that we may have to operate in vary from large areas of still water to the extremely fast flowing conditions demonstrated at Boscastle in Cornwall and Cumbria.

The Operational Assurance process ensures that operational personnel are comprehensively prepared for the demands of their role and are properly supported in terms of the provision of appropriate equipment and risk information. Part of this process must reflect on previous experience gained from attending incidents and highlighting areas that work well and areas that can be improved via the incident debrief scheme.

Incidents that we have attended recently where we have mobilised water teams include animal rescues, floods in Angus (November 2009), Perth (July 2010) and Dundee City Centre (September 2010). We attended an arduous and protracted incident at Grandtully (April 2010) and rescues from hillsides at Polnay Crag, Dunkeld and Laggan Park, Comrie (August 2010). We have also provided assistance to Grampian Fire and Rescue Service at Elgin in 2009 and Huntly in 2010.

WM Ross Cuthill has developed the necessary training courses to enable all staff to work safely at incidents at or near water. In addition, selected personnel have received further training which enables them to perform "in water" rescues. These courses have subsequently been delivered to personnel by a dedicated team of training delivery instructors, without whom Tayside Fire and Rescue would not have the most advanced water rescue skills of any FRS within Scotland.

Level One - This training commenced in 2007 and has been completed by all operational staff. Trainees also receive this input as part of their initial development plan. The course prepared staff to work safely near water and to effect rescues via a talk-reach-throw process. The equipment required to conduct this type of rescue is carried on all Rescue Pumps and Water Tender Ladders and consists of life jackets, throwlines and inflatable hose kits.

Level Two - This course was developed to allow crews to enter the water to carry out rescues. This was restricted to wading and shallow water crossing in water and was delivered to crews at Perth and Kingsway East Fire Stations. Additional equipment was issued to personnel including dry suits, thermal under suits, boots, helmets and gloves. Wading poles, personal floatation devices, rescue sleds, inflatable stretchers and pathways were also utilised in this training which was conducted in 2008.

Level Three - Wading techniques were enhanced by tethered swimming techniques, paddle skills and patient packaging in a further course that commenced in 2008. This training was given to crews at Perth and Kingsway East Fire Stations to complete the "in water" rescue phase.

Consolidation training has been delivered to all crews to maintain and enhance the rescue techniques that are available to them. This will be ongoing in a rolling programme of training events.

Level Four - In 2010 we embarked on a series of training events to give personnel the necessary skills to operate a power boat as a rescue vessel. This training was delivered to five people per watch at Perth Fire Station. As an interim measure the boat and ancillary equipment is currently crewed by training delivery staff.

Enhanced Ropework - Experience gained from attending rescue events has highlighted the difficulties that might have to be overcome to reach casualties in gorges or steep riverbanks. Train the trainer courses are currently being conducted to teach selected personnel the complex techniques necessary to allow them to safely negotiate challenging terrain. This is being done with a view to teaching these same techniques to selected personnel at Stations 11 and 21.

Wet Weather PPE - Additional wet weather PPE has been delivered to all TFR operational personnel.

Future Developments

- Selected personnel at Stations 11 and 21 will receive advanced water rescue training which will involve high angle access techniques.
- A technical rescue vehicle is being procured to be used to mobilise our water teams and equipment from Perth. This will provide water rescue, power boat and enhanced ropework capability.
- A vehicle will be allocated to Kingsway East to mobilise Level Three and enhanced ropework capability.
- GM Scott Thomson and WM Ross Cuthill are leading an internal working group to review and improve our capability for attending flood incidents. They also attend CFOA national working groups relating to this topic.
- GM Thomson is leading the SCG rescue working group to organise a co-ordinated inter agency approach to water rescue in Tayside.
- Ultimately we intend to be able to declare a permanent Type A team on the Scottish Resilience Asset Register. We will be the first fire and rescue service to achieve a team capable of meeting this national standard.

Further Information

Community Risk Register - Tayside Fire and Rescue website
Standard Operating Procedure - Safe Working at Water
SSOW R8 - Rescues From Height
SSOW R10 - Rescues Involving Animals
SSOW R13 - Safe Working at Water Level 2 and 3
Fire Service Manual Volume 2 - Safe Working Near, On Or In Water

Preparing Scotland
SSOW R6 - Rescues From Ice/Unstable Ground
SSOW R9 - Rescues From Flooding
SSOW R12 - Safe Working at Water Level 1
SSOW R14 - Safe Power Boat Operation

Operational Assurance - Global Terrorism Part 2

Types of Terrorism and the UK Response

As a follow on from the previous Activity Report where Part 1 of our Global Terrorism articles was entitled 'Setting the Scene', Parts 2 and 3 have been included in this edition for your information.

In early 1975, the [Law Enforcement Assistant Administration](#) in the United States formed the National Advisory Committee on Criminal Justice Standards and Goals. One of the five volumes that the committee wrote was entitled *Disorders and Terrorism*, produced by the Task Force on Disorders and Terrorism under the direction of HHA Cooper, Director of the Task Force staff. The Task Force classified terrorism into six categories:

Civil Disorder – A form of collective violence interfering with the [peace](#), [security](#), and normal functioning of the community.

Political Terrorism – [Violent](#) criminal behaviour designed primarily to generate [fear](#) in the community, or substantial segment of it, for political purposes.

Non-Political Terrorism – Terrorism that is not aimed at [political](#) purposes but which exhibits “conscious design to create and maintain a high degree of fear for [coercive](#) purposes, but the end is individual or collective gain rather than the achievement of a political objective.”

Quasi-Terrorism – The activities incidental to the commission of [crimes of violence](#) that are similar in form and method to genuine terrorism but which nevertheless lack its essential ingredient. It is not the main purpose of the quasi-terrorists to induce terror in the immediate victim as in the case of genuine terrorism, but the quasi-terrorist uses the techniques of the genuine terrorist and produces similar consequences and reaction. For example, the fleeing [felon](#) who takes [hostages](#) is a quasi-terrorist, whose methods are similar to those of the genuine terrorist but whose purposes are quite different.

Limited Political Terrorism – Genuine political terrorism is characterised by a [revolutionary](#) approach; limited political terrorism refers to “acts of terrorism which are committed for [ideological](#) or [political](#) motives but which are not part of a concerted campaign to capture control of the [state](#).”

Official or State Terrorism – “Referring to nations whose rule is based upon [fear](#) and oppression that reach similar to terrorism or such proportions.” It may also be referred to as Structural Terrorism defined broadly as terrorist acts carried out by governments in pursuit of political objectives, often as part of their foreign policy.

Counter Terrorism Legislation – An Overview

There is no international consensus on the legal definition of terrorism, when we refer to terrorism and related terms, we are using the definition used in UK criminal law as set out in the Terrorism Act 2000. The Terrorism Act 2000 is the primary piece of counter-terrorism legislation in the UK. It was passed on 20 July 2000 and came into force on 19 February 2001. Other relevant legislation includes:

- The Anti-Terrorism, Crime and Security Act 2001
- Prevention of Terrorism Act 2005
- The Terrorism Act 2006
- The Counter-Terrorism Act 2008

These create a number of offences related to terrorism, including fundraising for and the financing and support of terrorist activities, running terrorist training activities and encouraging terrorism. They give a number of powers to the police to help in investigating and dealing with terrorism. The Terrorism Act 2000 provides a power for the Home Secretary to ‘Proscribe’ organisations. This affects charities and their trustees in a number of ways, particularly where proscribed groups, terrorist financing and duties to report suspicions are concerned.

The United Kingdom’s Strategy for Countering International Terrorism

In March 2009 the new version of the UK’s strategy for tackling international terrorism, known as CONTEST was published. The aim of CONTEST is to reduce the risk to the United Kingdom and its interests overseas from international terrorism, so that people can go about their lives freely and with confidence. As in 2006, when details of the strategy were last published, delivery of the strategy is organised around four workstreams:

- *Pursue*: to stop terrorist attacks
- *Prevent*: to stop people becoming terrorists or supporting violent extremism
- *Protect*: to strengthen our protection against terrorist attack
- *Prepare*: where an attack cannot be stopped, to mitigate its impact

Terrorism is a major threat to the security of the UK and to the ability of British people to live their daily lives. In recent years a new form of terrorism has emerged, fundamentally different in scale and kind from international or domestic terrorist threats we have faced before. CONTEST, the Government’s response to this threat, is a comprehensive and coordinated strategy and programme of delivery, involving many departments, agencies and public bodies. The Government’s counter-terrorism effort has benefited from sustained increases in funding since 2001. Response has included changes to our laws to reflect the threat we face, but has at all times upheld the principles and values of the UK as a liberal democracy. Although there can be no guarantee of protection against a successful terrorist attack the Government believes that CONTEST is the most comprehensive and wide-ranging approach to tackling terrorism developed by any major nation. The continued review and revision of our CONTEST strategy is intended to ensure that it will continue to do so. (For further detailed information on TFR’s involvement within the CONTEST strategy, see page 14.)

Government Investing in the Fire and Rescue Service

The UK Government centrally has invested considerable resources to deliver new equipment, training and procedures to the FRS to enhance national capabilities. To date the government have invested over £200m along with additional on-going revenue costs.

On 28 July 2008 it was announced that future funding amounting to £80m over the next three years would be given to enable the FRS to continue to deliver National Resilience capability (formerly referred to as New Dimension), along with confirmation of a 16 year maintenance contract worth £100m, for National Resilience equipment.

Operational Assurance - Global Terrorism Part 2 Types of Terrorism and the UK Response (Cont'd)

Preparedness of the Scottish Fire and Rescue Services - Scotland as a Potential Terrorist Target

Scotland has, in abundance, the full range of recognised terrorist target risks. Biological industries and experimental sites, radiological and nuclear premises, chemical plants and oil refineries proliferate throughout the country. Scotland is also a major tourist destination and attracts many thousands of visitors per year. Major entertainment venues, national and international events held both in the capital and other cities, sports stadiums etc could, and should, all be viewed as potential terrorist targets.

The country is also home to many MOD Establishments as well as both civilian and Royal Navy dockyards. Ocean terminals, transportation infrastructure, (road, rail and air) and underground risks are all present within Scotland's boundaries.

On 7th July 2005, the UK witnessed the first suicide bombings on home soil. In light of this event, anything and anywhere must be viewed as having the potential to become a target for terrorists. In terms of National Resilience, the Scottish Government has purchased Detection, Identification and Monitoring equipment, Mass Decontamination and Urban Search and Rescue equipment and provided training on behalf of all the Scottish Fire and Rescue Services. Decisive political leadership at the highest level was provided and, working in partnership with Fire Authorities and the Chief Fire Officers' Association—Scotland has ensured that the Emergency Services in Scotland are well equipped for this type of event. This investment amounts to approximately £10 million since October 2001 and is ongoing and resources are available for Scotland - wide deployment.

The use of the equipment, as demonstrated by firefighters at the Stockline plastics factory incident in Glasgow was second to none. It would be difficult to better the quality of the operational 'front end' of the Service in Scotland in terms of staff, equipment and training. Without doubt the strategic approach to improving equipment, training and Scottish resource wide deployment has been successful and is often hailed as best practice by stakeholders elsewhere in the UK.

Operational Assurance - Global Terrorism Part 3 Fire and Rescue Service Response To Support Scottish Resilience Strategy

This final article is part 3 of the series looking at Global Terrorism, Counter Terrorism in the UK and how the Fire and Rescue Services support the Resilience Strategy for Scotland. The article has been produced to provide an overview of the processes and procedures put in place to ensure the operational resilience and readiness of the Fire and Rescue Services across Scotland and in particular issues and operational commitments relating to Tayside Fire and Rescue.

Following considerable investment from the Scottish Government to provide FRS with new equipment, training and procedures, TFR have a responsibility to ensure that their personnel have the required skills, knowledge and understanding to ensure a safe and competent resolution to incidents occurring from terrorist attacks. The equipment and training provided has also enhanced the capability of the Scottish Fire and Rescue Service in dealing with the day to day incidents that occur. This has resulted in key personnel gaining the necessary skills in the following areas:

- CBRN – Mass Decontamination, PRPS (Powered Respiratory Protection Suits), DIM (Detection, Identification & Monitoring)
- USAR – Urban Search and Rescue
- Enhanced Command and Communications Infrastructure



Considerable investment has also been provided at a local level to provide quality training facilities for skills maintenance, which has seen training blocks upgraded/built, initially at Station 21 Perth, and further investment at Station 2 in Dundee to allow realistic training for specialist operators, ensuring these skills are maintained to the highest level possible.

Training events this summer have seen Mass Decontamination Operator's Courses and PRPS courses being provided by Training Instructors from Perth Training Centre. Further training materials are provided at station level, in line with a 3 year maintenance plan of the FFDP (FF Development Programme), to ensure all personnel are capable of responding to any incident requiring a CBRN response.

DIM Response

The Fire (Additional Function) (Scotland) Order 2005 increased statutory requirements to make provision to remove chemical, biological or radioactive contaminants from people.

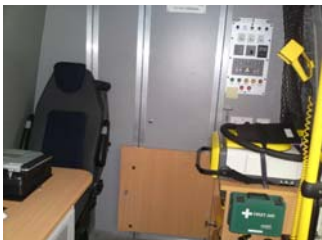
As support to this requirement, Detection, Identification and Monitoring (DIM) equipment has been supplied by the Scottish Government to enhance capability in responding to HAZMAT/CBRN incidents. The primary function of DIM equipment is to enhance the SFRS capability in support of local and national resilience to detect, identify and monitor hazardous materials when dealing with either Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear (CBRN) or Hazmat incidents.

Further guidance on responding to HAZMAT/CBRN incidents took cognisance of the following documents:

ACPOS (Association of Police Chief Officers in Scotland): Responding to Incidents Involving White Powder or Other Suspicious Substances.

Scottish Government: Guidance for the emergency services on decontamination of people exposed to hazardous chemical, biological or radioactive substances.

Communities and Local Government: Fire and rescue service response to CBRN events.



The term 'CBRN' refers to the deliberate release of hazardous chemical, biological or radioactive substances as opposed to accidental release, which is referred to as 'hazmat'. Significant aspects in multi agency response procedures may apply where criminal intent is suspected.

The DIM teams consist of flexi-duty managers who have undertaken a comprehensive training programme. DIM teams are based in Tayside, Grampian, Lothian and Borders and Strathclyde Fire and Rescue Services. Each Service maintains a continuous response capability to deploy the DIM vehicle with the appropriately trained staff to anywhere in Scotland in support of Scottish Resilience and may be called upon to support UK resilience.

To support this response to CBRN incidents, senior managers who are trained in DIM, were provided with "Blue Light" training for using the DIM vehicle. To date 8 senior managers in TFR have received training in both use of the equipment and driving the vehicle. The driver training is similar to that currently provided to operational firefighters for driving fire service appliances. This is conducted in a controlled environment under the expert instruction of our fully qualified driving instructors in Training Delivery.

Incident Type By Station (October—December 2010)

	Primary Dwelling Fires		Total Primary Fires				Chimney Fires		FAGI		FAM		FAA		FAFS		Total Other Special Services		RTC		Total Turn-outs	3rd Quarter 2009-2010
	Fires		Fires	Small Fires			Fires															
Blackness	28	31	43	50	70	33	0	0	34	35	18	16	141	156	171	167	33	96	8	1	554	518
Macalpine	22	28	38	59	113	97	1	1	39	49	5	13	56	47	44	77	28	98	5	5	446	329
Balmossie	1	3	2	6	2	6	0	0	5	4	0	0	8	19	9	12	8	21	3	0	68	37
Arbroath	9	10	15	19	14	9	0	2	15	6	5	2	34	24	26	31	32	15	4	2	110	145
Montrose	2	2	5	8	3	5	1	0	4	4	2	7	20	20	20	26	9	6	1	4	80	65
Brechin	5	4	7	4	0	0	1	2	2	2	1	0	4	16	15	12	12	19	1	5	60	43
Forfar	3	2	6	6	5	3	0	2	6	7	3	2	10	9	17	20	5	10	2	4	63	54
Kirriemuir	0	5	1	7	0	1	1	0	5	1	0	0	5	2	6	4	7	11	0	0	26	25
Carnoustie	2	0	3	0	4	2	0	0	1	4	0	0	6	8	6	9	5	7	0	0	30	25
Kingsway	24	33	40	51	150	111	1	2	24	28	15	5	51	47	60	52	19	70	6	2	368	366
Perth	18	20	39	45	35	32	12	8	32	26	9	7	83	111	49	51	39	142	11	7	429	309
Auchterarder	1	2	6	4	1	1	5	4	3	3	0	0	7	9	6	7	10	11	1	2	41	39
Crieff	2	3	2	4	3	1	4	2	2	0	1	0	22	10	5	6	6	8	2	0	31	47
Comrie	3	1	3	1	0	0	3	1	0	2	0	0	3	0	1	4	2	0	1	0	8	13
Dunkeld	0	1	1	3	2	1	1	2	1	2	0	0	6	6	4	4	4	5	0	2	25	19
Aberfeldy	2	1	2	2	0	0	2	1	0	1	1	0	8	10	3	3	2	2	0	1	20	18
Pitlochry	1	0	3	1	0	0	2	2	3	0	0	1	4	14	9	7	1	7	2	3	35	24
Kinross	2	0	5	4	3	1	2	2	4	4	0	0	8	2	6	4	4	6	0	2	25	32
Coupar Angus	0	3	1	3	1	0	0	1	0	2	0	0	3	1	1	0	5	3	2	1	11	13
Blairgowrie	5	3	8	4	1	2	2	3	2	3	0	2	3	8	9	7	3	6	2	4	39	30
Alyth	0	0	2	1	0	0	2	0	1	2	1	0	0	3	1	0	2	6	0	0	12	9
Kinloch Rannoch	0	1	0	3	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	3	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	5	4
Kirkmichael	3	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
Glenshee	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	133	153	235	285	407	305	40	36	183	185	61	55	485	523	468	503	237	549	51	45	2486	2167

FAGI—False Alarm Good Intent FAM—False Alarm Malicious FAA—False Alarm Apparatus FAFS—False Alarm Fire Signal RTC—Road Traffic Collision
 Red figures represent October—December 2009

Primary Dwelling Fires By Time Of Day (October—December 2010)

Primary Dwelling Fires	08:00		10:00		12:00		14:00		16:00		18:00		20:00		22:00		00:00		02:00		04:00		06:00		Total	Between 20:00-08:00		
	10:00	12:00	14:00	16:00	18:00	20:00	22:00	00:00	02:00	04:00	06:00	08:00	10:00	12:00	14:00	16:00	18:00	20:00	22:00	00:00	02:00	04:00	06:00	08:00				
Blackness	2	1	1	1	2	2	3	7	5	7	3	4	1	3	4	0	0	2	2	2	2	3	0	28	31	12	9	
Macalpine	0	1	0	1	3	1	1	4	4	4	4	5	3	5	3	5	2	1	0	1	2	0	0	22	28	10	12	
Balmossie	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	3	0	1	
Arbroath	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	2	2	2	1	3	3	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	9	10	4	2	
Montrose	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	
Brechin	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	2	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	4	1	1	
Forfar	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	2	1	0	
Kirriemuir	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	5	0	3	
Carnoustie	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	
Kingsway	0	1	0	2	3	6	2	2	1	3	7	4	2	6	4	4	1	4	3	1	1	0	0	24	33	11	15	
Perth	0	1	2	1	3	5	1	3	3	1	1	3	2	3	1	2	2	1	0	0	3	0	0	18	20	8	6	
Auchterarder	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	1	
Crieff	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	2	3	0	2	
Comrie	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	3	1	0	1	
Dunkeld	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	
Aberfeldy	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	1	1	
Pitlochry	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	
Kinross	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	
Coupar Angus	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	1	
Blairgowrie	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	2	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	3	0	1	
Alyth	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Kinloch Rannoch	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	
Kirkmichael	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	1	0	
Glenshee	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Total	3	5	7	7	18	17	14	27	20	18	21	22	13	21	15	15	6	12	5	6	8	2	3	1	133	153	50	57

Total Incidents By Time Of Day (October—December 2010)

	Between 20:00												Total	08:00														
	08:00	10:00	12:00	14:00	16:00	18:00	20:00	22:00	00:00	02:00	04:00	06:00																
Blackness	34	54	43	59	44	58	54	63	46	72	64	70	81	61	50	33	35	22	32	27	15	13	20	22	518	554	233	178
Macalpine	28	33	16	34	18	45	28	43	48	45	64	64	62	87	31	35	5	26	12	14	8	4	9	16	329	446	127	182
Balmossie	3	6	0	10	9	6	2	9	8	11	5	5	1	5	5	3	1	1	2	1	0	5	1	6	37	68	10	21
Arbroath	13	10	10	9	10	10	16	15	21	7	17	17	22	11	14	10	6	9	8	4	3	3	5	5	145	110	58	42
Montrose	5	8	5	12	4	7	6	11	13	10	14	15	4	8	3	1	4	2	3	3	2	2	2	1	65	80	18	17
Brechin	5	7	9	9	1	4	10	18	7	6	4	1	3	2	2	4	0	1	1	5	0	0	1	3	43	60	7	15
Forfar	4	5	6	8	6	8	7	9	9	11	6	9	6	5	3	3	1	0	2	3	1	0	3	2	54	63	16	13
Kirriemuir	1	2	6	5	1	3	2	4	1	2	5	4	3	0	0	2	4	0	0	2	1	2	1	0	25	26	9	6
Carnoustie	2	5	1	5	4	2	4	3	3	0	3	5	3	3	2	4	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	3	25	30	8	10
Kingsway	13	19	14	36	25	37	28	30	48	32	93	65	81	81	31	20	7	19	14	13	7	10	5	6	366	368	145	149
Perth	30	44	35	63	38	42	24	57	37	59	35	42	34	35	19	20	16	21	8	11	19	17	14	18	309	429	110	122
Auchterarder	4	2	4	5	5	5	3	7	4	6	7	6	3	2	4	3	0	2	1	0	1	1	3	2	39	41	12	10
Crieff	3	1	4	6	6	5	5	2	8	3	10	6	2	0	2	0	2	4	3	3	0	0	2	1	47	31	11	8
Comrie	3	0	1	0	3	2	2	0	1	0	2	2	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	13	8	1	4
Dunkeld	2	1	2	1	2	4	4	2	2	3	1	2	0	7	2	1	3	0	0	2	1	2	0	0	19	25	6	12
Aberfeldy	2	1	1	3	0	2	4	2	1	3	2	4	3	1	1	1	0	1	3	0	0	2	1	0	18	20	8	5
ND Drochry	2	2	4	5	0	4	3	1	0	3	5	4	0	4	1	3	2	4	1	3	1	1	5	1	24	35	10	16
Kinross	2	3	4	4	1	4	4	4	4	3	3	5	4	0	2	2	4	0	1	0	1	0	2	0	32	25	14	2
Coupar Angus	2	2	1	1	1	1	4	1	1	2	1	1	1	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	13	11	3	3
Blairstown	0	5	5	2	2	4	4	4	5	4	4	5	3	4	1	5	2	2	1	2	1	0	2	2	30	39	10	15
Alyth	1	1	3	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	12	1	4
Kinloch Ran- noch	1	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	4	5	2	1
Kirkmichael	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	1	0
Glenshee	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	160	213	174	279	182	255	216	286	269	283	346	335	317	320	174	152	93	117	95	95	61	63	80	88	2167	2486	820	835

(Figures shown in red represent October—December 2009.)

Operational Assurance Activity Report October - December 2010

Risk Critical Core Skills

Tayside Fire and Rescue are committed to providing personnel with the appropriate training and development opportunities to ensure that they can undertake their role in an efficient, effective and safe manner. To assist this process Risk Critical Core Skills have been identified as being essential to developing and maintaining the competence of Firefighters. The number of personnel who undertook refresher training in the identified risk critical core skills during this reporting period is listed below:

Wholetime Personnel

- Breathing Apparatus – 89 personnel have successfully completed the course.
- Fire Behaviour – 36 personnel have successfully completed the course.
- First Aid – 16 personnel have successfully completed the course.
- RTC – no courses were programmed during this period.

Retained Personnel

- Breathing Apparatus – 40 personnel have successfully completed the course (24 during Retained Core Competency Courses, 13 during initial BA courses and 3 during confirmation exercises).
- Fire Behaviour – 37 personnel have successfully completed the course (24 during Retained Core Competency Courses and 13 during initial BA training).
- RTC – 25 personnel have successfully completed the course.
- First Aid – no courses were programmed during this period.

Volunteer Personnel

No courses were programmed for volunteer personnel during this period.

Thematic Simulation Exercises

A programme of Thematic Simulation exercises has been developed. Observing and reviewing intervention activities at these simulation exercises assists in providing an assurance of the effectiveness of our policies, procedures and equipment. Observing and reviewing the performance of individuals and teams at simulation exercises also provides an opportunity to monitor the effectiveness of the development activities undertaken by individual watches. In this reporting period the following thematic simulation exercises have been successfully undertaken:

- RTC – All Watches at Station 1 Blackness Road.
- RTC – 10 Retained Stations including; Arbroath, Montrose, Brechin, Kirriemuir, Carnoustie, Auchterarder, Dunkeld, Pitlochry, Coupar Angus and Blairgowrie. These exercises completed a programme of training that was delivered to all Retained Stations during 2010.
- Domestic Properties – All Volunteer Stations.
- Commercial Properties – 4 exercises were planned to be conducted to assess the watches at Station 2 Macalpine Road. One of these was completed with the other three cancelled due to the severe weather experienced during December.



Development Plans

BA Practical - 3 retained (2 complete 1 ongoing).
BA Technical – 1 retained (complete).
Fire Behaviour Technical – 2 wholetime (complete).

Incident Debriefs

The post incident debrief process provides a formal structure for the gathering of evidence relating to operational proficiencies and the validation of our policies, procedures and equipment. In this reporting period we have received a total of 108 incident debriefs compared to a total of 78 for the same reporting period in 2009/10, this is an increase of 38% for the reporting period.

Emergency Response Audits

A total of 25 emergency response audits were conducted by Senior Managers. This is compared to the 28 audits that were completed during the reporting period of 2009/2010.

It is pleasing to note that when the thematic simulation exercises commenced in September 2009 one common area identified as requiring improvement was the implementation of appropriate command structures. Feedback from consequent thematic simulation exercises, incident debriefs and emergency response audits has continued to highlight the implementation of appropriate command structures as an area of notable good practice.

Awards Ceremony



On Wednesday 22 September 2010, 8 members of Tayside Fire and Rescue, along with family and friends, attended a Long Service and Good Conduct award ceremony at Fire and Rescue Headquarters.

The 6 Wholtime and Retained members received the Long Service and Good Conduct Medal under Royal Warrant and the 2 Support Staff received their recognition for having attained 20 years service within Local Government employment.

The awards were presented by Chief Fire Officer Stephen Hunter and endorsed by Tayside Fire and Rescue Joint Fire Board who were represented by Convener Ken Lyall and Vice Convener Christina Roberts.

The picture shows from left: FF Wayne Morrison-Arbroath, FF Andy Stewart-Kirriemuir, FF David Jamieson-Macalpine, WM Fraser Raitt-Technical Services HQ, CM Alan Smith-Pitlochry, Vice Convener Christina Roberts, SM Craig Thomson-CS HQ, Chief Fire Officer Stephen Hunter, Convener Ken Lyall, Cook-in-charge Linda Littlejohn-HQ, Assistant Chief Fire Officer Dave Boyle, Senior Clerical Assistant Lynne Mitchell-HQ.

National Outcome— 15 Strategic Objective— 5

Health Promotion Activities for the Period October—December 2010

As an organisation, Tayside Fire and Rescue are continuing to progress towards achieving the Healthy Working Lives, Silver Award and also the Mental Health Awareness Commendation.

OCTOBER 2010—The Occupational Health, Safety and Wellbeing Unit raised awareness on the important subject of Alcohol. The article included all safe drinking limits and the risks involved, giving advice, assistance and where to receive further information for all employees and families, if required.

DECEMBER 2010—As a follow on from the October topic the Occupational Health, Safety and Wellbeing Unit carried on and integrated the topic of Alcohol and Sexual Health. The information was clear and concise with useful advice and contacts for all employees to contact if they require doing so.

National Outcome— 6/15 Strategic Objective— 6

Canadian Firefighter Visits Blackness Fire Station

On Tuesday 19 October 2010 Lynne Galloway from Canada visited Tayside Fire and Rescue.

Lynne had been communicating with Tayside Fire and Rescue regarding memorabilia for her father who was originally from Dundee and is now in his 42nd year of fire service for Canada as the Fire Chief of Leduc County (Alberta) and Nisku Industrial Park (including Edmonton International Airport). He originally started as a volunteer firefighter in Frobisher Bay after emigrating, moving onto Inuvik as the Fire Chief, then Whitehorse Yukon as Deputy Fire Marshall for the Government and then to his current post. He has also received the CFO Designation as a Chief Fire Officer of Canada among many other accolades. Her father is 65 years old soon and she wanted to present to him a fire helmet from Tayside his home county. CM Taylor had previously sent over a shirt with the fire emblem and as Lynne was over on holiday visiting family she requested to come into the headquarters to be presented with a helmet to take back to her father.



During her visit to the organisation Lynne was presented with a helmet for her father (picture) by CM Rab Taylor.

Lynne was very thankful and appreciated the time made available to her to explain her father's life and to be able to fulfil her father's dream of one day receiving a fire helmet from his home town.

National Outcome— 13 Strategic Objective— 7

Getting Rid Of The Blues

Now that we have successfully rolled out the issue of our new black uniform to all personnel we have been left with a large amount of the old blue uniform that was still in good condition and could be recycled. Rather than waste these uniforms we have donated them to the International Fire and Rescue Association (IFRA) who will be passing them onto fire services in Paraguay and Argentina where they will be re-badged and issued to Firefighters in these areas.

Kenny Forbes (BA Technician), who is our IFRA co-ordinator is pictured with Bruce Farquharson (SM Technical Services) handing over uniform to Brian Miller from IFRA.



National Outcome— 13/14/15 Strategic Objective— 5/7

An Instructors Job At The Scottish Fire Services College

I thought I would write this article for the Quickfire Newsletter as my secondment as an instructor at the Fire College draws to an end. Fellow Instructor, Gary McGregor, has now returned to service after his two year secondment so I felt it would be good to give an overview of our role at the College. I meet many people when I'm back home in Dundee during the weekends and they are shocked to hear I have been away from service for nearly three years.



So what is the role of an Instructor at SFSC. Everyone will be aware that our main duties involve training and developing new Inductees or Trainees as they are called now (and many of us remember them as Recruits) into the service. Having a squad of Trainee Firefighters for 13 weeks, is quite an arduous task. They come with little or no knowledge, and many are apprehensive as to what to expect and of course they have to deal with a "disciplined" environment. All this and they have to learn to become a Firefighter too.

The trainee course is a modularised course made up of many areas we are familiar with, task and task management, (which is pumps and ladders in old speak), RTC training, BA training. Fire Behaviour Training, CFS, Scenario based training and First Person on Scene Training (First Aid Training to a trauma standard). This creates an intense learning environment, looking for results to a set standard in a relatively short period of time.

The requirements of an instructor are to ensure that the Trainee receives all the correct and relevant information for all subjects, ensure they understand the information given and assess their development and knowledge through the Trainee's application of skills or through written or verbal assessments. An instructor has to have a good understanding of a range of subjects and skills as well as experiential knowledge. They need to be mentally strong and have good observation skills, to ensure a Trainee does not carry out any action incorrectly, if this is not picked up early, then the Trainee might continue to carry out any incorrect action until rectified which might cause lasting issues. Concentration and observation is the hardest part of being an Instructor (working from 08.30-17.20hrs on the drill yard certainly tests these qualities).

Instructors have to be prepared to work in the evenings, checking the Trainee's PDR pro statements, giving further squad tuition if needed and regularly carrying out the role of Duty Officer. Having a Trainee Squad is an enjoyable but taxing experience.

Other specialist courses Instructors will facilitate, include RTCI courses, BAI courses and Introduction to Management of Incidents (IMI). These courses are for competent Firefighters, Crew Managers and Watch Managers and occasionally Station Managers attend these courses. They range from a one week course to three weeks courses and generally they are well received and enjoyable to work on. They do bring with them a different teaching method from the trainee course; obviously the personnel on specialist courses have work experience. So, an instructor will adapt their style of teaching to take into consideration the experience level they are dealing with. I enjoy these courses because generally you meet people from your own service and it gives you the chance to catch up on what's going on.

Throughout these courses I have had the opportunity to develop my own skills and have managed to work towards my A1 Assessors qualification, completed an HNC in Management and at the time of writing I'm studying for my NEBOSH exam.

I have enjoyed my time here at the College, the past three years have been of great benefit to me and my development and I have many great memories, however, on reflection I have had to make sacrifices which include missing out on many family events and school report nights.

I hope this gives a small insight of the work that Gary and I have undertaken while seconded here. I hope the Trainees we have worked with are doing well back at their Stations, and the personnel who went through the IMI, BAI and RTCI courses have been able to utilise these skills. I hope that personnel completing the instructor courses were also able to develop and facilitate learning for others to ensure a highly skilled work force who can deliver the required standard of emergency cover to protect the communities we serve (Cameron McRae).

National Outcome— 9 **Strategic Objective— 5**

Would You Like To Help Identify Our Organisational Values?

We all know that our mission is *Protecting the Community* by providing the highest standard of community safety and emergency response services to all the communities we serve and that we deliver this through our four main aims of Prevention, Intervention, People and Performance. We have not, however, explicitly identified the shared values that enable us to achieve our mission and aims.

These values guide us in our thinking and our actions and they are standards against which we judge ourselves and others. We would therefore like to set up a working group to identify the values that define Tayside Fire and Rescue.

Examples of values are things like respect for each other and for the communities that we work within and recognising that everyone in Tayside Fire and Rescue has a valuable role to play. Organisations that have identified their values work well in the knowledge that the actions taken and the decisions made, at all levels, are influenced by their shared values.

The John Lewis Partnership "is never knowingly undersold", demonstrating their value of providing outstanding customer service. Their money back or price adjustment policy is embedded in their financial systems. Pret a Manger is committed to providing its customers with delicious and healthy food through the use of fresh ingredients every day. Any food left over at the end of the day is given to local charities for distribution to the homeless.

What do you think our values are?

If you would like to volunteer or if you would like more information please contact Gail Mainland, Equality and Policy Advisor, Tayside Fire and Rescue, on 01382 322222, extension 6216 or email gail.mainland@taysidefire.gov.uk.

National Outcome— 9/15 **Strategic Objective— 5/8**

Freedom of Information Requests	Complaints
31 (25)	0 (2)

Red bracketed figures represent October—December 2009.

National Outcome— 15 Strategic Objective—8

Sickness Absence October—December 2010

Sickness Absence				Sickness Absence as a result of authorised duty			
Uniformed	Short Term	Long Term	Total	Short Term	Long Term	Total	Sickness Days Lost
Operational	317 (263)	74 (112)	391 (375)	0 (26)	0 (19)	0 (45)	391 (420)
Senior/Day Control	66 (36)	12 (0)	78 (36)	0 (20)	0 (9)	0 (29)	78 (65)
Support	13 (26)	0 (0)	13 (26)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	13 (26)
APT&C	69 (62)	49 (67)	118 (129)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	118 (129)
	465 (387)	135 (179)	600 (566)	0 (46)	0 (28)	0 (74)	600 (640)
%	2.26 (3.07)	0.66 (1.15)	2.92 (3.16)	0.00 (0.05)	0.00 (0.12)	0.00 (0.41)	2.92 (4.39)

% - This equates to the number of dates lost as a percentage of the total number of working days.

Short Term - less than 28 days absence

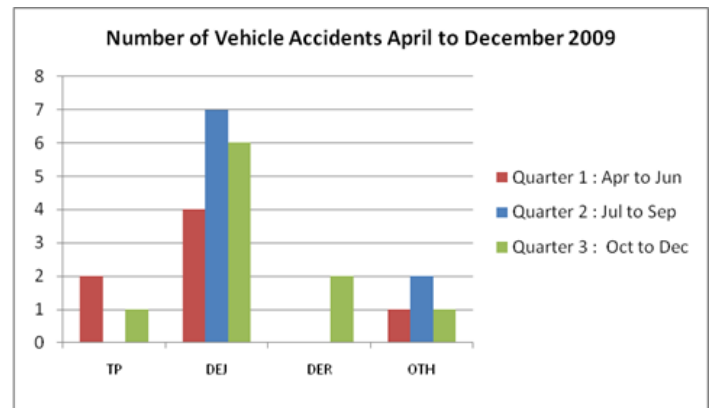
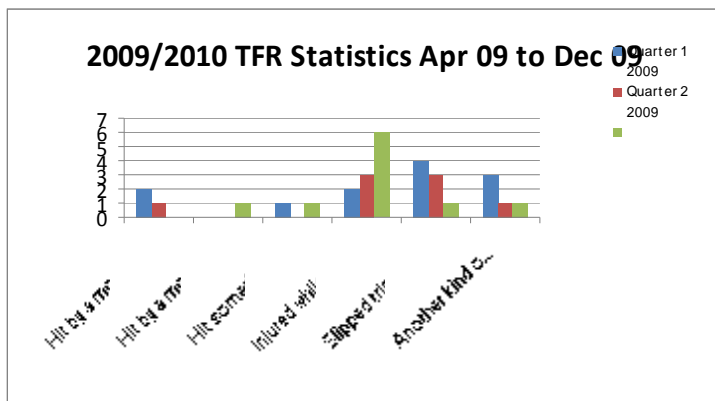
Long Term - more than 28 days absence

Percentage target = 4%

Red bracketed figures represent October—December 2009

National Outcome— 15 Strategic Objective—6

Accidents and Injuries



TP—Third Party, DEJ—Driver Error—Judgement
DER—Driver Error—Reversing, OTH—Other Causes

It can be seen for the information and graphs that the figures for the third quarter show a decrease over the second quarter.

Personal Injuries

The Third Quarter number of injuries comprises of 8 (Q2 - 13) Non Operational incidents (Routine matters and Training) and 6 (Q2 - 4) Operational Incidents. The number of non operational incidents has decreased back to a more average figure whilst there has been a slight increase in operational incidents this quarter. The non operational figures were also inflated due to the severe weather with four instances of slipping on ice and water, however, these incidents all relate to minor injuries only. Operational Incidents had one instance of slipping on ice and the other incidents were also of a minor injury nature.

Vehicle Incidents

The number of vehicle incidents has decreased again from 17 in the second quarter to 8 in the third quarter. The third quarter result is more in keeping with average figures. The incidents were all very minor in nature. The target figure for the year is forty incidents. It is hoped that the final quarter will continue with average results and this will allow us to achieve the target figure.

National Outcome— 15 Strategic Objective - 6

Conference and Exhibition

The month of November saw personnel from Tayside Fire and Rescue attend two annual conferences, the first of which was the annual Scottish Fire and Rescue Services conference and exhibition; this year hosted at the Crieff Hydro Hotel on 9 and 10 November. This conference is aimed at Councillors, fire and rescue service senior management, other emergency service managers, support agencies and FBU representatives with a view to providing the opportunity to hear “first hand”, proposed future developments for Scottish FRS’s, to discuss innovative ideas and to see technological advancements within the service from a national perspective.

This event also gave Tayside Fire and Rescue an ideal opportunity to showcase its recent acquisitions and training advancements in the form of demonstrations and static displays. Organised by WM Graeme Hay and WM Ross Cuthill, two stands were arranged to display all water rescue equipment. The first stand displayed all inflatable rescue equipment currently in use at Stations 21 (Perth) and 11 (Kingsway East) and the second displayed recently acquired PPE and advanced water rescue equipment in the form of the two piece wet weather gear and the Larkin Frame, which is a device designed to lower rescuers and casualties over precarious edges safely and effectively (pictured right). In addition, an outside display of our new Aerial Rescue Pump (ARP) in operation was conducted over the two day period.

The second event was an invitation from Tayside Mountain Rescue Team for Tayside Fire and Rescue personnel to attend and participate in their annual conference on the weekend of 20 and 21 November, this year held at the Moness Resort at Aberfeldy. Tayside Fire and Rescue’s involvement consisted of key note speakers and practical workshops designed to inform Mountain Rescue personnel and other attending agencies of the organisation’s capabilities regarding water and high angle rescues.

Introduced by DCFO Hay, SM Keith Dyer and Colin MacDonald of Tayside Police Mountain Rescue Team recounted the recent tragic events at Grandtully where a Kayaker sadly lost his life. They explained how it became a multi-agency incident, necessitating the need for close liaison and co-ordination of all rescue services, private and volunteer organisations. Emphasis was also placed on the need for Tayside Fire and Rescue to continue to forge closer links with such organisations with a view to improving inter-agency working in future.

The practical workshops led by WM Ross Cuthill and Jon Sanders of Tayside Mountain Rescue Team consisted of demonstrations of the larkin frame and the use of ground anchors using a team of volunteers from Training Delivery who have recently undergone specialist “train the trainer” courses in rope rescue. These sessions generated much interest from mountain rescue personnel as very few had seen the equipment before; indeed, Tayside Fire and Rescue are the first fire and rescue service to acquire this type of equipment.

Overall, both conferences proved to be a resounding success with much generated interest in the developments of Tayside Fire and Rescue and how we are leading the way with rescue provision within the water rescue environment; this is in no small part due to the commitment and willingness of all Tayside Fire and Rescue personnel who participated, having given up their free time or taken time away from their already busy work schedules.

A big thank you to all participants. Well done!



CONTEST

TFR were recently the subject of a thematic inspection by SFRAU (Scottish Fire and Rescue Advisory Unit). The desirability of a thematic inspection of elements of the CONTEST strategy, in Scotland, was identified during a meeting of Resilience Advisory Board for Scotland (CBRN) in January 2010.

HMICS (Her Majesty's Inspectorate of Constabulary for Scotland) undertook the role to lead this work in partnership with NHS QIS (NHS Quality Improvement Scotland) and SFRAU, and contextually contained within the 'Prepare' strand within the four pillars of CONTEST, (Pursue – Prevent – Protect - Prepare).

CONTEST "Prepare" has four key objectives which were relevant to the Inspection:

- Manage an ongoing terrorist attack.
- Manage and recover from the consequences of an attack.
- Ensure regional and local levels are equipped to respond.
- Build capacity to deal with the highest impact risks in the National Risk Assessment.

The inspection took cognisance of the Scottish Government CONTEST Scotland Board's four identified "Prepare" objectives which reflect the elements of the strategic objectives.

These are as follows:

- Ensure capabilities are in place to deal with the consequences of all major incidents (including terrorist incidents).
- Central, regional and local crisis management structures are equipped and competent.
- Counter Terrorism National exercise programme delivers effective lessons.
- Emergency services have the capacity and capability to respond to a CBRN incident.

Inspection Module

In practical terms, these principles are very wide-ranging in scope and likely to encompass several interconnected areas of activity, readiness in each of which can be reasonably assessed as indicative of 'preparedness'.

In this respect, the inspection approach considered organisations' capabilities in several areas as outlined in the following diagram:

Tayside Fire and Rescue

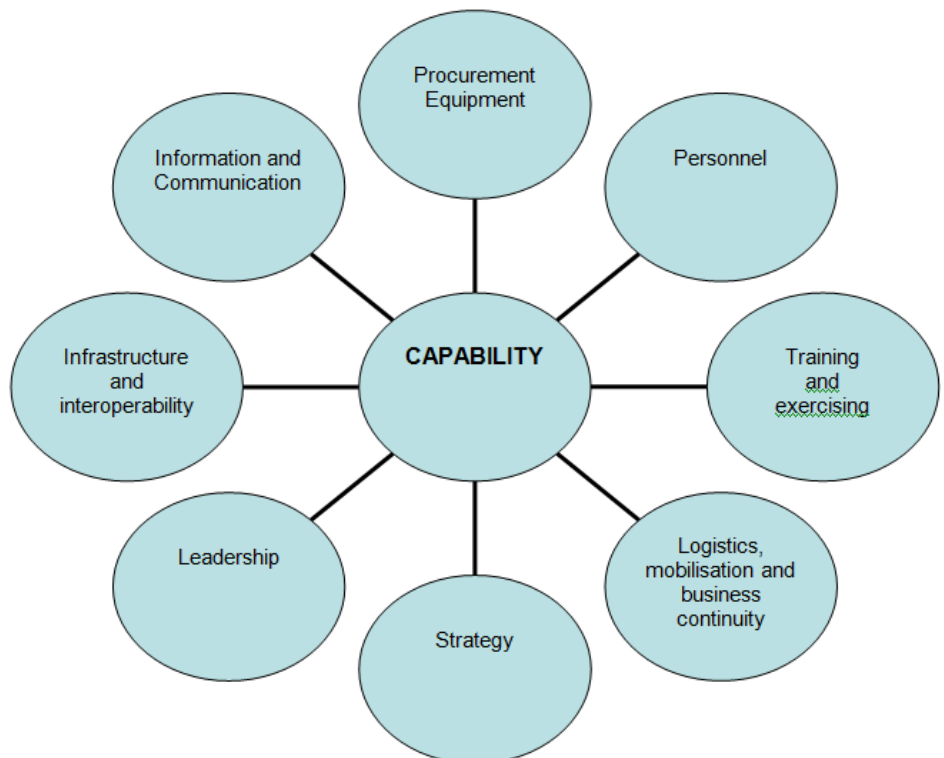
The CONTEST Prepare Inspection of Tayside Fire and Rescue was conducted over two days, 18 and 19 August 2010, with the four areas to be inspected listed below:

- **Procurement and Equipment**
- **Exercising**
- **Infrastructure and Interoperability**
- **Information and Communication**

A wide range of Tayside Fire and Rescue staff, from members of the Management Team to front line practitioners were interviewed over the course of the two days.

The final report and recommendations will be delivered to the three Heads of Service for their consideration prior to being sent to Scottish Government Ministers.

Further information on this subject can be found in the following Standing Instructions recently published on the Intranet:



Home Page > Standing Instructions > Community Safety > SOP's > Procedures at Incidents > DIM Response to CBRN and HAZMAT Incidents.

Home Page > Standing Instructions > Community Safety > SOP's > Procedures at Incidents > HAZMAT Incident Procedures

Websites:

- <http://www.homeoffice.gov.uk/counter-terrorism>
- <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/CONTEST>

National Outcome— 9/15

Strategic Objective - 4/8