

OFFICIAL

Agenda item: 06

# Performance Against Response Indicators

## Community Safety Committee

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**Date:** 10 April 2026

**Submitted by:** Director of Service Delivery

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**Purpose:** To inform Members of Community Safety Committee of the performance against the three yearly performance outcome targets. The report specifically looks at performance covering 01 April 2025 – 13 March 2026

**Recommendations:** That Members of the Community Safety Committee note the contents of the report

**Summary:** The first five months of 2025.26 saw a significant increase in demand for our services. This is linked to the driest spring on record. Operational demand has been falling since September. Despite the higher demand, performance against many of the indicators is positive when considered against the indicators

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Local Government (Access to information) Act 1972

**Exemption Category:** None

**Contact Officer:** Scott Donegan, AM Service Delivery  
Scott.Donegan01@westyorksfire.gov.uk

**Background papers open to inspection:** None

**Annexes:** None

## 1. Introduction

1.1 This performance report covers the period from 01 April 2025 to 13 March 2026.

1.2 A suite of nine Authority approved metrics provide a view of operational activity in the current financial year. These metrics are measured against a three-year average to demonstrate how the service is performing in comparison to previous years.

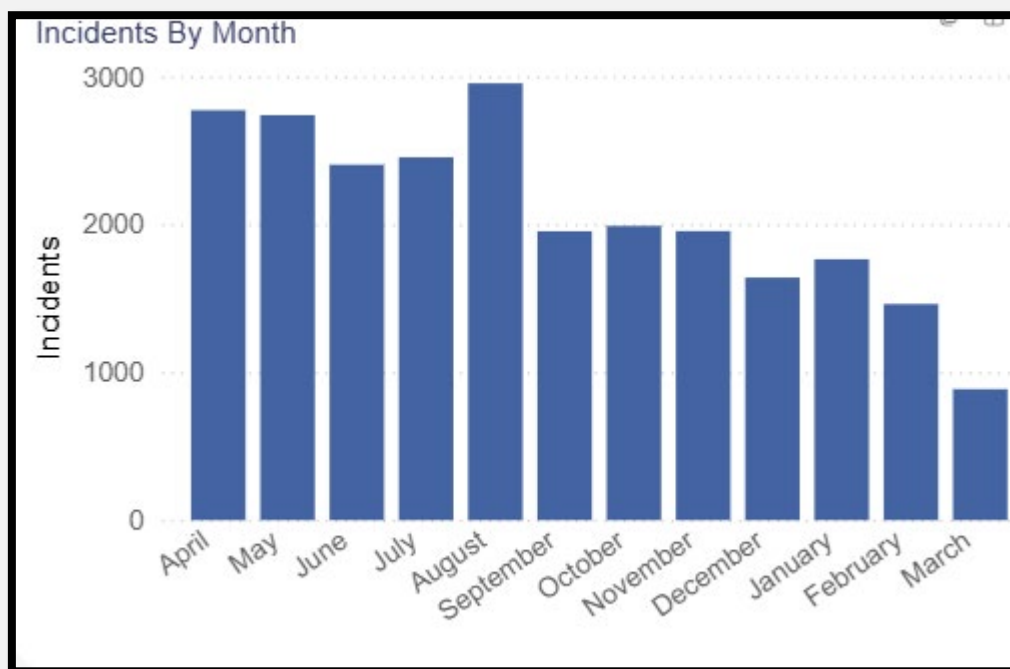
1.3 The nine performance indicators are:

- All Incidents
- Injuries and Fatalities
- Non - Fires
- Incident Demand
- False Alarms
- Fires
- Victims Rescued
- Fire Related Injuries and Fatalities
- Road Traffic Collisions

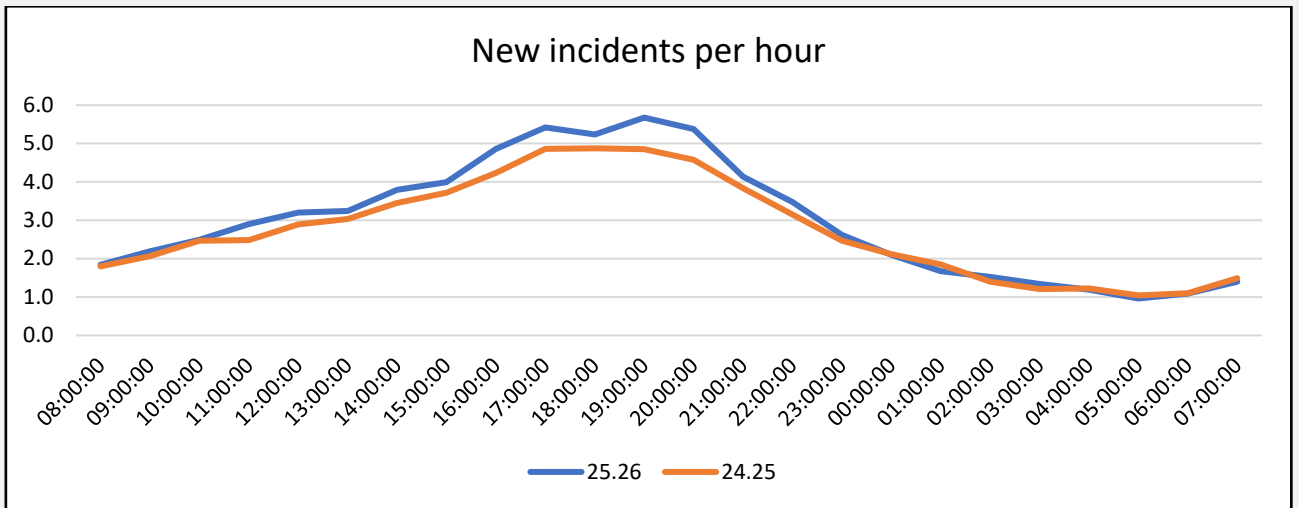
## 2. Information

All Incidents

2.1 In this reporting period, the service has responded to 24829 incidents. This is 1922 (8.4%) more incidents than the same reporting period for 2024.25 and 508 more than the three-year average



2.2 The peak period for operational mobilisations is between 19:00 and 20:00



2.3 Through this reporting period the service has attended an average of 72 incidents per day compared to 66 incidents for the same reporting period in 2024.25.

2.4 Performance against the Authority approved risk-based planning assumptions currently sits at 90.12%. This is 2.45% lower than the same period last year. The average response to incidents across West Yorkshire is 8 minutes 18 seconds.

Risk Score	Incidents	Met RBPA	Missed RBPA	% Met	% Missed	Av Response mm:ss
Very High	3231	3008	223	93.10	6.90	00:07:06
High	3902	3636	266	93.18	6.82	00:07:15
Medium	4673	4319	354	92.42	7.58	00:08:02
Low	5888	5311	577	90.20	9.80	00:08:22
Very Low	6902	5893	1009	85.38	14.62	00:09:33
<b>Total</b>	<b>24596</b>	<b>22167</b>	<b>2429</b>	<b>90.12</b>	<b>9.88</b>	<b>00:08:18</b>

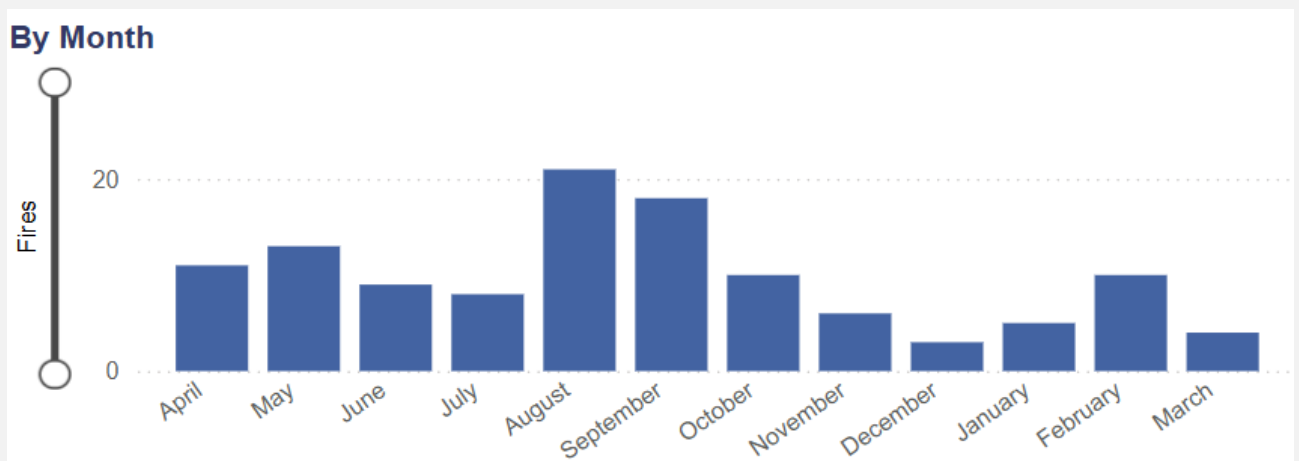
2.5 The planned response times (below) are published in Your Fire and Rescue Service 2025 -2028. It can be seen by comparing our average response time to the Authority approved standard that our performance is strong.

Risk Band	Risk to Life	Risk to Properties	Other
Very High Risk	7 minutes	9 minutes	15 minutes
High Risk	8 minutes	10 minutes	15 minutes
Medium Risk	9 minutes	11 minutes	15 minutes
Low Risk	10 minutes	12 minutes	15 minutes
Very Low Risk	11 minutes	13 minutes	15 minutes

Fires

2.6 The service has responded to 10366 fires in this reporting period, this is 1991 (23.8%) more than the same period last year and 508 more than the three-year average. 42% of all incidents attended are fires.

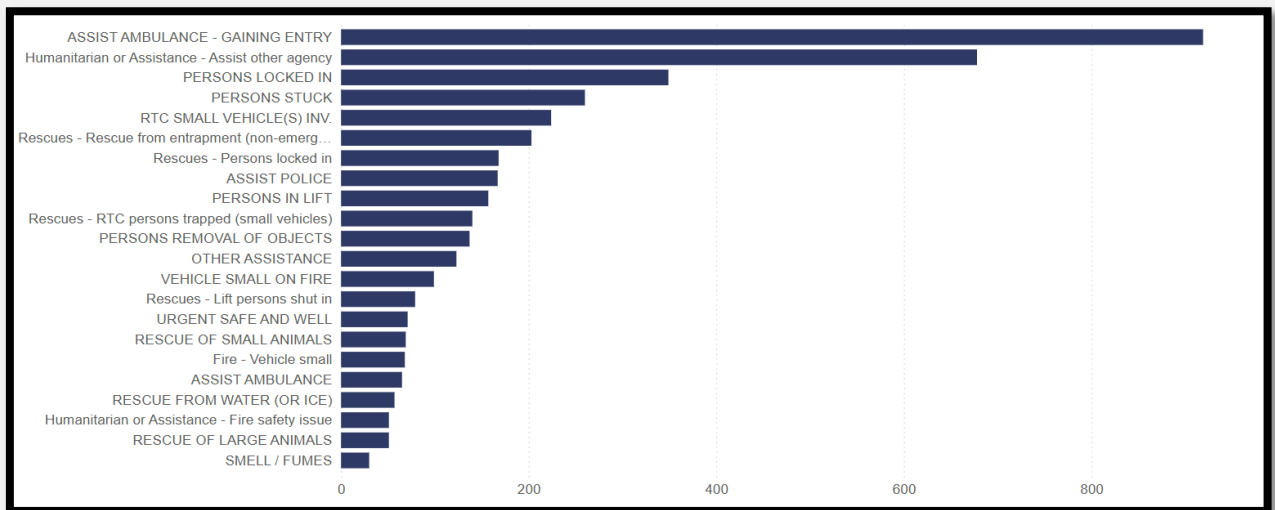
- 2.7 Of the 10366 fires, 6123 are thought to have been started deliberately and 4243 are considered accidental.
- 2.8 2933 (28%) are considered primary fires and 7379 (72%) are secondary fires. This aligns to Spring 2025 being the driest on record for the UK and resulted in a significant increase in outdoor fire through the first quarter of the year.
- 2.9 There have been 115 deliberately set fires in secure accommodation compared with 122 in 2024.25. On the 20th of October tamper proof vapes were released across all the prisons in our area. This led to an immediate drop in deliberate fires. However, it is believed new methods of initiating fire have been adopted.



- 2.10 The service is actively involved with the NFCC Prison Working Group, and the next areas of focus will be tamper-proof kettles and learning from arson conviction involving cell fires.
- 2.11 There have been four more dwelling fires (921) compared to the same period last year and 8 more than the three-year average. This demonstrates that the 23% increase in other fire types has not translated to dwelling fires.
- 2.12 We continue to target our Safe and Well visits to those most at risk of fire. The work of our specialist prevention teams have been directed to reducing our overdue visits in response to the area for improvement identified by His Majesty's Inspectorate.
- 2.13 In this reporting period the service has undertaken 10,222 safe and well visits, 790 school visits, and 258 session covering road and water safety.

**Non-Fires**

- 2.14 Non-fires include incident types such as effecting entry for partners, RTCs, lift rescues and other technical rescues. Non-fires make up 20% of operational demand. The breakdown of the most common non-fire incidents can be seen below



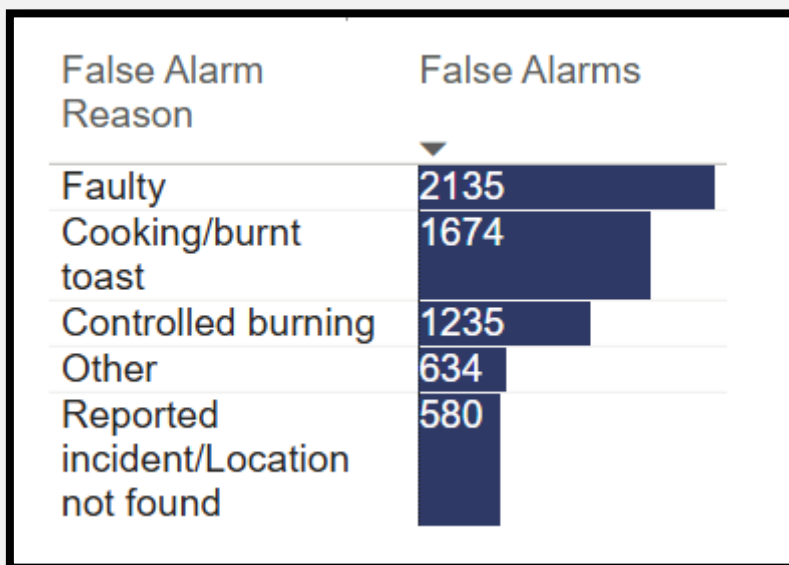
2.15 The service has attended 4697 non-fire incidents. This is 235 more than the three-year average and 144 more than the same period last year.

2.16 1010 incidents result from the 'Effecting Entry' support we provide to the Yorkshire Ambulance service. This is 635 fewer when compared to the same period last year.

2.17 A new non-fire type was created for the year 25.26, 'Urgent Safe and Well' relates to our new process of responding to credible threats of arson. This is process change does address a concern raised during our last inspection by His Majesties Inspectorate of Constabulary and Fire & Rescue Services. In this reporting period we have mobilised 71 times for this incident type.

### False Alarms

2.18 In this reporting period the service has attended 9776 false alarms. This is 989 fewer than the three-year average and 203 fewer than last year. False alarms are responsible for 39% of all operational demand for this reporting period.



## Fire Related Injuries and Fatalities

2.19 In this period there has been 137 fire related injuries. This is nine fewer than the three-year average and 18 fewer than the same period last year. Given the significant increase in fires, it is positive to report a 13% reduction in injuries. This suggests individuals experiencing a fire are taking the appropriate actions on discovery.

2.20 Unfortunately, there have been 15 fire related domestic fatalities. One of these is subject to Police investigation.

- 1 x RTC
- 2 x Subject to ongoing police investigation
- 10 x accidental dwelling fires
- 1 x Person occupying an industrial unit.
- 1 x Person following a workshop fire.

2.21 Living alone and reduced mobility continue to be underlying factors.

2.22 Local campaigns are undertaken following the more serious fires and wider safety campaigns linked to the National Fire Chiefs Council Calendar are delivered county wide.

## Injuries and Fatalities

2.23 In this reporting period there have been 264 non-fire related fatalities and 1194 injuries. This is a reduction of 102 compared to last year and 88 fewer than the three-year average. 199 fatalities resulted from supporting the Yorkshire Ambulance Service and other blue light partners.

2.24 Other significant incident types resulting in a fatality include attendance at suicide (14), water related incidents (8) and RTCs (11).

## Road Traffic Collisions

2.25 There have been 564 RTCs in this reporting period, 12 fewer than the three-year average and 6 fewer than the same period last year. RTCs are responsible for 2% of the service's overall operational demand.

2.26 The main activities undertaken by firefighters include full extrication techniques (115), ensuring scene safety (160) and precautionary stand-by (58).

## 3. Financial Implications

3.1 There are no financial implications resulting from this report

## 4. Legal Implications

- 4.1 The Monitoring Officer has considered this report and is satisfied it is presented in compliance with the Authority's Constitution.

## **5. People and Diversity Implications**

- 5.1 It has been identified through national datasets that higher levels of deprivation are a key factor in the occurrence of fire and other emergencies. By targeting risk reduction activities to those most vulnerable we are likely to support and reduce risk in the most diverse communities across the county.

## **6. Equality Impact Assessment**

- 6.1 Are the recommendations within this report subject to Equality Impact Assessment as outlined in the EIA guidance?      No

## **7. Health, Safety and Wellbeing Implications**

- 7.1 The health, safety and wellbeing of all WYFRS staff involved in responding to emergency incidents is one of the key priorities contained within Your Fire and Rescue Service 2025-2028.
- 7.2 The District Command teams actively monitor the health and safety of staff following incidents and have welfare provisions in place for any specific incident type where crews may witness distressing scenes with support available through local managers and the Occupational Health and Safety Unit.
- 7.3 Trauma Risk Management Sessions continue to be delivered across the service with the aim of delivering a resilient, trauma-aware workplace culture.

## **8. Environmental Implications**

- 8.1 Warm, dry weather dramatically increases the risk, severity, and speed of fires. Through 2025.26 the climate has led to conditions which make fuels easier to ignite, fires which spread more rapidly, higher intensity fires and environment conditions which result in erratic fire behaviour. This has led to large areas of our moorland and other open spaces experiencing fires which have destroyed protected habitats

## **9. Risk Management Implications**

- 9.1 None

## **10. Duty to Collaborate Implications (Police and Crime Act 2017)**

- 10.1 None

## 11. Your Fire and Rescue Service Priorities

11.1 This report links with the Community Risk Management Plan 2025-28 strategic priorities below:

- Provide a safe, effective and resilient response to local and national emergencies.
- Focus our activities on reducing risk and vulnerability.
- Work with partners and communities to deliver our services.

## 12. Conclusions

12.1 The driest year in over a century resulted in a large increase in the number of secondary fires we have attended. This is a pattern recognised by fire and rescue services across the UK.

12.2 Work to reduce prison fires, water incidents, false alarms and RTCs appears to be showing positive results. The number of dwelling fires has remained consistent with previous years.

12.3 The service continues to target the most vulnerable in our community with the delivery of safe and well visits, school talks and wider community safety initiatives.

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Agenda item: 07

## Arson Convictions 2025/26

### Community Safety Committee

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**Date:** 10 April 2026

**Submitted by:** Director of Service Delivery

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**Purpose:** This report gives details of the arson convictions for the year 2025/26, where the Fire Investigation Team from West Yorkshire Fire and Rescue Service (WYFRS) provided expert witness statements to the Crown Prosecution Service

**Recommendations:** That members note the content of this report.

**Summary:** The Arson Convictions where expert witness evidence from West Yorkshire Fire Investigation Officer was used for prosecution are included within this report

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Local Government (Access to information) Act 1972

**Exemption Category:** None

**Contact Officer:** Area Manager Scott Donegan.  
Scott.Donegan01@Westyorkshire.gov.uk

**Background papers open to inspection:** None

**Annexes:** None

## 1. Introduction

- 1.1 For the period 8th March 2025 to 10th March` 2026, West Yorkshire Fire and Rescue Service (WYFRS) Fire Investigation Officers (FIOs) investigated the origin, cause, and development of fire in 253 incidents. 16 of those incidents involved the deaths of 16 adults and 1 child.
- 1.2 For a number of those incidents the police required expert witness statements to assist them in the preparation of a case file for consideration by the Crown Prosecution Service (CPS) in relation to individuals being charged with arson offences. West Yorkshire Police Witness Care routinely update Fire Investigation Officers on the progress of those cases whereby the Fire Investigation Officer has been required to attend court and give evidence.
- 1.3 In many of the other cases, a robust expert witness statement has resulted in those accused of arson pleading guilty to the alleged offence and there has been a subsequent conviction. The fire investigation unit is not routinely updated on the outcome of these cases, but the unit endeavours to follow up on them to ensure that we can produce the most accurate statistics which closely reflect our value to West Yorkshire Police and the communities we serve.
- 1.4 This report provides an overview of the cases where expert evidence submitted by the Fire Investigation Team from WYFRS has been used by West Yorkshire Police and the CPS to aid in securing convictions.

## 2. Information

- 2.1 116 of the 253 fires were determined to have been started deliberately. Of those 116 incidents, the Fire Investigation Unit supplied West Yorkshire Police with 75 expert witness statements.
- 2.2 For the period 8th March 2025 to 10th March 2026 the following outcomes have been established:
  - 28 cases have been, or are being, progressed through the judicial system.
  - 22 cases have found 26 defendants guilty.
  - 1 case resulted in a whole life sentence.
  - 10 cases have resulted in sentences totalling 82 years and 5 months.
  - 3 cases resulted in hospital orders.
  - 1 case resulted in a community order.
  - 3 cases resulted in suspended sentences.
  - 1 case resulted in 27 months in a young offender's institute.
  - 3 cases are awaiting sentencing details.
  - 3 cases are awaiting trial.
  - 1 case did not proceed to trial as the only suspect died.
  - 1 suspect died before the trial began.

- Sentencing details for 3 cases have not been established.

Incident	Incident Date	Fire Details	Charge	Sentence
2147014690	17/06/2021	Shed	Arson	Unable to establish sentencing details
2247004801	03/03/2022	Mill	Arson	Unable to establish sentencing details
2347012151	29/05/2023	Flat	Arson	Unable to establish sentencing details
2447020222	21/08/2024	House	Four counts of murder and one of attempted murder	Whole life order
2447020222	21/08/2024	House	Four counts of manslaughter	Life imprisonment, minimum term 18 years
2447020222	21/08/2024	House	Murder	Suspect died before trial
2447021688	24/09/2024	High rise	Arson being reckless as to whether life is endangered	3 Years Community Order. 40 Rehabilitation Activity Requirement Days. 120 Alcohol Abstinence Days. Costs and Fines to Pay
2447018064	30/07/2024	HMO	Arson	Indefinite hospital order
2547004124	25/02/2025	Shop	1. Assault a person thereby occasioning them actual bodily harm 2. Racially / religiously aggravated fear / provocation of violence by words / writing 3. Arson with intent to endanger life	9 years imprisonment
2547018220	02/07/2025	Flat	Arson being reckless as to whether life is endangered	Hospital order
2547007037	27/03/2025	Flat	Arson with intent to endanger life	9 years imprisonment

2447002474	01/02/2024	Car	Arson	6 months imprisonment suspended for 18 months. Undertake rehabilitation activity requirement for 30 days. Supervision order for 18 months,
2447019623	14/08/2025	Flat	Arson being reckless as to whether life is endangered	40 months imprisonment
2447012129	31/05/2024	Garage	Arson being reckless as to whether life is endangered	9 months suspended sentence
2547006194	19/03/2025	House	Murder	25 years life sentence for murder.
2547015270	05/06/2025	Flat	Arson	4 years imprisonment
2547030900	04/11/2025	House	Arson	3 years 9 months imprisonment
2547017358	25/06/2025	Car, spread to house	Arson being reckless as to whether life is endangered	5 years imprisonment 54 months driving ban
2547006626	23/03/2025	House	Arson being reckless as to whether life is endangered	Hospital order
2547037743	30/11/2025	House	Arson	2 Years 4 months imprisonment
2447028838	09/11/2024	High rise	Arson being reckless as to whether life is endangered	3 years imprisonment
2447028838	09/11/2024	High rise	Arson being reckless as to whether life is endangered	27 months young offender's institute.
2547039243	09/12/2025	Flat	Arson	Adult caution
2547010271	23/04/2025	Flat	Arson being reckless as to whether life is endangered	Guilty plea entered. Awaiting sentencing
2547008120	08/04/2025	House	Arson being reckless as to whether life is endangered	Guilty plea entered. Awaiting sentencing
2547026516	15/09/2025	House	Arson	Guilty plea entered. Awaiting sentencing
2547041184	20/12/2025	High rise	Arson being reckless as to whether life is endangered	Guilty plea entered. Awaiting sentencing
2547030600	31/10/2025	Hotel	Arson being reckless as to whether life is endangered	Trial date set for 26/03/2026
2547031971	12/11/2025	House	Arson	Case adjourned until later in 2026
2547017318	24/06/2025	Shed	Arson	Awaiting trial date
2447015616	07/07/2024	Flat	Arson	Suspect died before being brought to trial

### 3. Financial Implications

3.1 There are no financial implications resulting from this report

### 4. Legal Implications

4.1 The Monitoring Officer has considered this report and is satisfied it is presented in compliance with the Authority's Constitution.

### 5. People and Diversity Implications

5.1 There are no people and diversity implications resulting from this report

### 6. Equality Impact Assessment

- 6.1 Are the recommendations within this report subject to Equality Impact Assessment as outlined in the EIA guidance? No

## **7. Health, Safety and Wellbeing Implications**

- 7.1 The work undertaken by the Fire Investigation Team supports Police investigation and plays a significant role in securing convictions for fire related incidents. Investigating the cause of fires provides the opportunity to identify emerging fire risks, inform prevention initiatives, understand fire development, and supports the West Yorkshire Firefighter Safety Strategy.

## **8. Environmental Implications**

- 8.1 There are no environmental implications resulting from this report.

## **9. Risk Management Implications**

- 9.1 None

## **10. Duty to Collaborate Implications (Police and Crime Act 2017)**

- 10.1 None

## **11. Your Fire and Rescue Service Priorities**

- 11.1 This report links with the Community Risk Management Plan 2025-28 strategic priorities below:
- Focus our activities on reducing risk and vulnerability.
  - Work with partners and communities to deliver our services.

## **12. Conclusions**

- 12.1 The Fire Investigation Officers working within WYFRS are often provide vital evidence at court for criminal prosecution of arson cases. Their training and experience of dealing with fire investigation work is an essential element of the judicial process.



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Agenda item: 08

# Risk Based Intervention Programme

## Community Safety Committee

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**Date:** 10 April 2026

**Submitted by:** Director of Service Delivery

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**Purpose:** To provide information to members with regards to the Fire Protection Risk Based Intervention Programme.

**Recommendations:** That members note the contents of the report.

**Summary:** This report provides an update to members on some slight amendments which have been made to the Risk Based Intervention Programme which commenced in 2025.

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Local Government (Access to information) Act 1972

**Exemption Category:** None

**Contact Officer:** Chris Kemp – Senior Fire Protection Manager

[christopher.kemp@westyorksfire.gov.uk](mailto:christopher.kemp@westyorksfire.gov.uk)

**Background papers open to inspection:** None

**Annexes:** A - RBIP 2025 – 2031

## 1. Introduction

- 1.1 The Risk Based Intervention Programme (RBIP) details how West Yorkshire Fire and Rescue Service will meet the requirements of the current National Framework. The RBIP provides details of the annual programme of Fire Protection visits, based upon the higher risk profile of buildings, intelligence and national guidance.
- 1.2 The current version of the RBIP was published in 2025 with a 3-year programme running through to 2028 and aligns to national guidance published by the National Fire Chief's Council '*Guidance on risk in the built environment, highest risk occupancies and prioritising fire safety interventions*'.
- 1.3 Whilst the RBIP is generally submitted to the Community Safety Committee prior to its introduction, this update provides information on how WYFRS are continually reviewing and improving the programme.

## 2. Information

- 2.1 In 2018 the National Fire Chief's Council began a piece of work to develop guidance for FRS on what a RBIP should look like. The reason for this piece of work was due to limited guidance being available at that time.
- 2.2 This work led to the development of preliminary guidance in 2021, which was then followed by formal guidance published in February 2025, the principles of that guidance were fully implemented into the WYFRS RBIP 2025 - 2028.
- 2.3 Since then, we have had the opportunity to review the effectiveness of the RBIP, benchmarking it in relation to those services who have reached 'outstanding' within the area of protecting the public through regulation of HMICFRS visits, and to begin assessing our future resourcing needs within the Protection team.
- 2.4 As a result, the updated RBIP now incorporates the following additions:

### **The change of period from 2025 – 2028 to 2025 – 2031**

The plan now includes 2 full cycles of visits of higher risk buildings rather than just 1, this enables the team to develop a more realistic understanding of the programmed work expected over the next 5 years whilst still ensuring the team focus on the reinspection of all higher risk occupancies at least every 3 years.

### **Inclusion of more premises to foresee future changes of the risk profile and reduce impact of such changes.**

The NFCC combined risk profile data used is continually being reviewed and may be updated, by incorporating additional premises types within our RBIP that incorporate such things as sleeping in unfamiliar premises, we reduce the impact on our services when risk profiles change.

## **The rewriting of the document to make it more public facing and less technical.**

The RBIP is in essence a very technical process, it is important that we publish a copy in plain English that can be easily understood by those we regulate and who are impacted by the document. To achieve this, we have re worded the document and are currently having it developed in to a user friendly format by the same suppliers who have produced our CRMP plan to ensure consistency of approach.

### **3. Financial Implications**

- 3.1 There are no financial implications associated with this report however by extending the duration of the RBIP will enable the team to better plan staffing budgetary requirements in future years.

### **4. Legal Implications**

- 4.1 The Monitoring Officer has considered this report and is satisfied it is presented in compliance with the Authority's Constitution.

### **5. Human Resource and Diversity Implications**

- 5.1 There are currently no HR or diversity implications associated with this report.

### **6. Equality Impact Assessment**

- 6.1 The work schemes that will be developed and linked to this paper will be individually assessed through an Equality Impact Assessment which will be conducted by West Yorkshire Combined Authority.

### **7. Health, Safety and Wellbeing Implications**

- 7.1 The development of our RBIP for buildings within West Yorkshire has a positive impact on communities we serve by supporting compliance with the Regulatory Reform (Fire Safety) Order 2005.

### **8. Your Fire and Rescue Service Priorities**

- 8.1 This report links with the Community Risk Management Plan 2022-25 strategic priorities below:
- Focus our prevention and protection activities on reducing risk and vulnerability.
  - Collaborate with partners to improve all of our services.
  - Plan and deploy our resources based on risk.

### **9. Conclusions**

9.1 The amendments made to the RBIP have a positive impact as set out in the detail of this report.

# Fire Protection Policy

## Risk Based Intervention Program 2025 - 2031



West Yorkshire Fire & Rescue Service

Oakroyd Hall

Birkenshaw

Bradford

BD11 2DY

Date Issued: 01/04/2025

Ref: FS-POL015

Review Date: 31/03/2027

Version: 14.1

**PREVENTING PROTECTING RESPONDING**

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## Introduction

This Risk Based Intervention Programme (RBIP) details how West Yorkshire Fire and Rescue Service (WYFRS) will meet the requirements of the current National Framework. This document covers the period up to 31 March 2031.

We have reviewed and updated the programme to ensure it is continually fit for purpose and to enable us to adapt our approach to assessing risk within the built environment across West Yorkshire.

This review coincides with the development of our new Building Risk Database, enabling us to seamlessly incorporate the previously adopted National Fire Chiefs Council (NFCC) publication “Guidance on Risk in the Built Environment, Highest Risk Occupancies and Prioritising Fire Safety Interventions (Version 6)” into the new system.

Our updated programme is designed to support both internal teams and external partners in understanding how fire safety risks are identified, and how our Protection activity is prioritised across premises regulated under the Regulatory Reform (Fire Safety) Order 2005 (as amended) (FSO) together with petroleum & explosives legislation.

There are many other tasks undertaken by our Protection team, these include, but are not limited to:

- Statutory consultations e.g. building regulations, planning applications, licensing applications
- Building Safety Regulator associated work on High Rise Residential Buildings
- Post fire investigation
- Alleged/emerging fire risk
- Enforcement activity
- Business engagement
- Petroleum certification and enforcement
- Explosives licensing and enforcement

The National Framework expects Fire Authorities to have a locally determined risk-based inspection programme in place for enforcing compliance with the provisions of the FSO. Previously this was based on local factors but since 2025 we introduced the principles of the national guidance which was published in February 2025.

This RBIP continues to fully align to the principles set out in guidance and enables the Authority, through its Community Risk Management Plan, to demonstrate that it is meeting its enforcement responsibilities. One of the key principles of that guidance is the inclusion of a re-inspection programme for higher risk premises on a 3 yearly basis. In addition to this, we also maintain the ability to incorporate reactive inspections which has proven to identify significant fire safety issues in lower risk premises.

The FSO makes Risk Assessment central to determining the necessary level of fire precautions in non-domestic premises and the common parts of multi-occupied domestic premises. The statutory responsibility for ensuring an adequate level of fire safety lies with the Responsible Person for individual premises – usually the employer, or occupier (person in control of the premises) or the owner.

The Fire Authority has a statutory duty to enforce the compliance requirements of the FSO in most premises, although the Health & Safety Executive (HSE), the Crown Premises Fire Safety Inspectorate, the Ministry of Defence and local authorities also have enforcement responsibilities in some specific types of premises.

The development of this intervention programme allows WYFRS to demonstrate that we are focusing our resources on those premises that represent the greatest risk to life in the event of fire through failure to comply with fire safety law.

Fire Protection Inspectors (FPI) are specifically trained and authorised to carry out “audits”, a full in-depth inspection which determines if the Responsible Person of the premises is complying with the FSO. The competence of our FPI’s aligns to the National Competency Framework for Fire Safety Regulators and our assurance process to support this is subject to external scrutiny through Kirklees Audit, receiving a score of ‘Substantial Assurance’ in our last audit.

## Scope

Regulated premises include all buildings used for a commercial purpose, or for public use, as well as the areas within residential buildings which are shared by more than one household.

In March 2026 there were approximately 82,603 premises within West Yorkshire that fall in scope of fire safety regulation.

This Risk Based Intervention Programme (RBIP) forms just one strand of our Protection commitment.

## Definitions

Address base	The Ordnance Survey national gazetteer of all UK postal addresses.
Attribute	A feature of a premises which has influence on the likelihood a fire may occur or the degree of harm that may be sustained in the event of a fire.
Audit	A full review of a buildings fire safety documentation together with an in-depth inspection of the building carried out in line with the national audit form.
BSR	The Building Safety Regulator incorporated to focus and target High Rise Residential Buildings
BRD	The new Management information system used by WYFRS Protection Department (currently in development).
Dwelling	A domestic premises as defined in Article 2 of the FSO.
FPI	Fire Protection Inspector
FRS	Fire and Rescue Service
FSO	Fire Safety Order (The regulatory Reform (Fire Safety) Order 2005 as amended
Harm	The adverse impact on life safety of relevant persons.
Likelihood	The relative probability that an event will occur based upon local historical data from the preceding three years.
National Framework	The national framework is published by the government and sets the priorities and objectives for fire and rescue authorities.
OSARIS	The management Information database currently used by WYFRS Protection Department (to be replaced).
Regulated premises	A premises to which the FSO is applicable.

Relevant person	Relevant persons as defined in Article 2 of the FSO.
Responsible Person	The corporate body legally responsible for fire safety as set out in Article 3 of the FSO
Risk	A combination of likelihood and severity; the likelihood that a fire will cause harm, together with a measure of effect.
RBIP	Risk Based Intervention Programme, pre-planned fire safety visits based upon the combined protection risk profile
Risk data capture	An activity whereby information is collected and recorded forming the foundation of risk profiling.
Risk profile	The value assigned to one or more premises record(s) allowing comparison between individual premises, types of premises or geographic locations.
Severity	A value representing the potential maximum harm in the event of a fire.
WYFRS	West Yorkshire Fire & Rescue Service - The operational service that delivers fire protection, prevention, and emergency response.
WYFRA	West Yorkshire Fire & Rescue Authority – The governing body, made up of 22 elected members from local councils, responsible for, setting the budget, overseeing the service and with a statutory duty to enforce the provisions of the Regulatory Reform (Fire Safety) Order 2005, as amended.

## Risk Based Intervention Programme

The National Framework expects Fire Authorities to have a locally determined risk-based inspection programme in place for enforcing compliance with the provisions of The Fire Safety Order.

This intervention programme shows WYFRS prioritises resources for premises posing the greatest fire safety risk to life due to noncompliance with fire safety law and demonstrates how we will use our resources to deliver a programme of proactive building safety interventions in premises where the FSO applies, fully meeting the requirements of the National Framework.

We are following the recommendations to inspect the highest risk premises every three years. In fact, our RBIP goes further than this, by committing to inspecting all Very High and High-risk premises as a minimum, every 3 years and certain medium risk premises where unfamiliar sleeping risks occur such as hotels and large places of assembly such as concert venues and large nightclubs every 5 years. The RBIP extends to March 2031 to incorporate 2 full cycles of higher risk inspections.

This timeframe aligns with our current CRMP, allowing a full review of this RBIP in 2028, after the first cycle of higher risk inspections enabling us to carry out a mid-term review and incorporate and changes in strategic direction when developing our next CRMP.

We want to ensure that the communities of West Yorkshire are safe in the premises they use, our Fire Protection Inspectors will continue to visit premises where we receive intelligence to suggest that compliance with the FSO is significantly poor, where necessary they will carry out an audit relevant to the premises and utilise their powers as an inspector to ensure compliance.

## Enforcement

Our RBIP does not exist to generate enforcement action, its purpose being to target our resources effectively at the highest risks, thus maintaining fire protection standards through compliance and reducing the likelihood of loss of life due to fire. Due to this targeted approach, it is inevitable that enforcement action will follow as a result of this plan.

Enforcement activity is defined under two categories. Informal Enforcement and Formal Enforcement.

Following an audit of a premises, if deficiencies are identified then the inspecting officer, supported by the Enforcement Management Model within the audit form, will determine the appropriate action to take.

### Informal enforcement:

Advise  
Educate  
Inform  
Fire Safety Matters Letter

### Formal enforcement:

Enforcement Notice  
Prohibition Notice  
Alterations Notice  
Prosecution

## Risk scoring matrix for enforcement activity

To ensure inspectors apply a consistent outcome for each audit we use the national audit form that provides an initial outcome based on fire safety provisions observed. The Inspector will then apply the Enforcement Management Model to determine the total score. This is then used to determine the relevant level of outcome that is required. The enforcement activity is a recommendation, and the FPI has discretion to exercise professional judgement when deciding upon the level of enforcement to be imposed.

Score	Compliance level	Recommended Action
0-25	1	Broadly compliant – No further action
26-35	2	Advise, Educate, Inform based on inspecting officer's discretion.
36-45	3	Fire Safety Matters Letter / Enforcement notice, based on EMM and person factors
46-55	4	Enforcement Notice/Prohibition Notice
56+	5	Fast track enforcement notice (consider prosecution)

## Risk Profiling

To provide a risk profile relating to fire protection within the built environment across West Yorkshire, we have adopted the national methodology scoring system, developed by NFCC and ORH which provides a Combined Risk score for each premises type.

We have cross referenced these categories with the data held in OSARIS, allowing us to identify which category every regulated premises in West Yorkshire falls into. We have then been able to align appropriate interventions to these combined risk categories.

For the purpose of our RBIP, we consider higher risk as any premises shown as Very High and High on the NFCC Definition of risk National Risk Methodology 020924 (appendix 2).

The following chart identifies the interventions our Protection Team will incorporate based on the combined risk category:

Combined risk category	Description	Intervention
Very High	3 Year re-inspection programme of premises where WYFRS are the main Enforcing Authority	Regulatory audit of relevant categories Reactive audits Focused business engagement activity
High	3 Year re-inspection programme of premises where WYFRS are the main Enforcing Authority	Regulatory audit of relevant categories Reactive audits Focused business engagement activity
Medium	5 Year re-inspection programme of relevant specified premises with unfamiliar sleeping risk	Regulatory audit of relevant categories Focused business engagement activity Reactive audits Thematic audits
Low	No programmed activity within this risk group, activity based on reactive factors.	Reactive audits Focused business engagement activities Audits to support training & development. Thematic audits
Very Low	No programmed activity within this risk group, activity based on reactive factors.	Reactive audits Focused business engagement activity Audits to support training & development. Thematic audits

## Prioritisation of interventions.

The RBIP is underpinned by a determination of the level of risk presented by premises through either being higher risk, an identified medium risk, through non-compliance and or residual risk. Inspections are determined by their priority based on their reinspection frequency aligned top their last audit date and outcome.

The focus of the FSO is life safety and as such, we will increase the frequency of reinspection where it is deemed necessary using the following principles:

### Higer Risk Premises (High/Very High)

Where the outcome of an audit results in an Enforcement Notice being issued for safety critical elements the reinspection frequency will be increased to every 2 years.

Where the outcome of an audit results in a Prohibition Notice being served, the reinspection frequency will be increased to every year.

### Medium Risk Premises with a reinspection of every 5 years

Where the outcome of an audit results in an Enforcement Notice being issued for safety critical elements the reinspection frequency will be increased to every 3 years.

Where the outcome of an audit results in a Prohibition Notice being served, the reinspection frequency will be increased to every year.

The RBIP is delivered by specialist Fire Protection Inspectors whose training, skills and knowledge have been gained through extensive training in line with the principles of the NFCC Competence Framework.

We achieve this by utilising a programme of pro-active and reactive interventions. Pro-active interventions are determined by identifying the highest risk premises which are detailed in the following table, additionally how we manage our reactive work and use lower risk premises for mentoring and training purposes is included in Appendix 1.

	Risk Factor Group	Combined Risk Score	Total	24/25	25/26	26/27	27/28	28/29	29/30	30/31
<b>Higher Risk Premises – 3 Year</b>										
Care/Nursing Homes	A2	Very High	579	204	90	265	238	200	200	200
Hospice	A2	Very High	15	2	7	7	5	5	5	5
Hospital	A3	Very High	63	6	2	21	21	21	21	21
Communal Residence/Supported living 4+ Storeys	A4	Very High	54	1	26	27	27	18	18	18
Hostels	A4	Very High	81	3	23	41	40	27	27	27
Sheltered Accommodation 4+	A5	High	49	5	22	24	25	20	20	20
Flats with EWS	B1	High	100	66	50	50	50	50	50	50
Sub total			941	287	220	435	406	341	341	341
<b>Medium Risk Premises with unfamiliar sleeping risk – 5 Year</b>										
Boarding / Residential Education	A6	Medium	22	4	10	5	5	5	5	5
Children's Homes	A6	Medium	123	61	53	36	36	36	36	36
Hotels	C1	Medium	462	8	36	93	93	93	93	93
Sub total			607	73	99	134	134	134	134	134
Residual Medium Risk			12,308	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Low Risk			4797	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Very Low Risk			63,950	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
<b>Total</b>			<b>82,603</b>	<b>360</b>	<b>319</b>	<b>569</b>	<b>540</b>	<b>475</b>	<b>475</b>	<b>475</b>

\* No targeted number of visits for residual medium, low and very low risk due to interventions being based on reactive work and support for training and development of new staff.

The total figures above do not factor in Prisons or COMAH sites due to the enforcing authority in prisons being the Crown Fire Safety Inspectorate and within COMAH sites primarily being HSE. However, our operational crews undertake regular SSRI visits to both categories of building.

To further support our RBIP we are developing new engagement methods and audit procedures within hospitals which will feature in the future revision of this document. This new method has been developed with support of external specialists and NHS Trusts and will provide a mechanism of targeted inspections within these premises.

Our focus for blocks of flats for 2025 - 31 will be on those which continue to require some form of remediation. The purpose of this being that buildings requiring remediation present a greater risk to residents. We are working with the West Yorkshire Combined Authority and the Local Remediation Acceleration group to progress remediation in both high and medium rise premises. Most of this

work will inevitably be within the Leeds area and working arrangements with Private Sector Housing and Building Control have been implemented to support the delivery of this programme.

We have continued to support our team when working within these premises types by developing a programme of training and CPD activity which aligns to the targeted premises types identified within Table B above, these activities have included:

- Training on External Wall Systems
- Training and awareness of FRAEW and PAS:9980
- Attendance on HTM course
- HTM refresher courses
- Care home refresher CPD

In addition to those premises identified above, we will carry out the following work:

### **Medium risk unfamiliar sleeping**

Taking into consideration known risk within West Yorkshire, as well as existing knowledge attributed to non-compliance within these premises categories, it is deemed that due to the unfamiliarity of sleeping risk within these premises, they will be included in the reinspection plan and allocated a 5 yearly inspection frequency. This allows for noncompliance to be addressed during scheduled auditing activity and the overall compliance issues to be monitored and reviewed as appropriate.

### **Building Regulations**

Through effective consultation with 'building control bodies' the Authority will ensure that buildings are adequately protected from the effects of fire as required by the Building Regulations. To facilitate the consultation

process the 'building control body' will take the co-coordinating role with this Authority and as per procedural guidance we will provide responses to consultation requests.

### **Fire Engineered and Complex Buildings**

The fire engineering team exists to reduce fire risk in large and complex buildings. Most of these buildings incorporate some element of fire engineering as a risk control measure e.g. smoke control or sprinklers. Given the very evolving landscape of fire safety, more new buildings are being designed with fire engineered solutions.

### **BSR**

We facilitate the running of a multi-regional Building Safety Regulator team covering Yorkshire, Humberside and the North East. The team work to support the BSR by working within multi-discipline teams to review new projects and assess existing buildings through the BSR's Building Assessment Certificate process.

### **Building remediation**

Our Protection team are a pivotal member of the West Yorkshire Remediation Acceleration Group, hosted by the West Yorkshire Combined Authority. We work with partners to support the speedy remediation of blocks of flats within West Yorkshire

### **Petroleum Inspections**

WYFRA is the Petroleum Licencing Authority for West Yorkshire, this means that we have a duty to certificate all petrol filling stations across the county and ensure that they are managed and maintained appropriately We deliver this using specialist FPI's who are authorised under the Health & Safety at Work etc. Act 1974 to ensure compliance with the Petroleum (Consolidation) Regulations

2014 and Dangerous Substances and Explosive Atmospheres Regulations 2002 (DSEAR). Additionally, as the Petroleum Enforcing Authority.

At present there are approx. 300 certificated petrol filling stations in West Yorkshire.

### **Explosives**

WYFRA are also the licensing authority for the storage of explosives. We carry out inspections by specialist FPI's to ensure compliance with the licensing requirements of the Explosives Regulations 2014. Firework Inspections carried out by specialist officers are supported by joint working arrangements with West Yorkshire Trading Standards and West Yorkshire Police.

### **Battery Energy Storage Systems (BESS)**

There is an increasing number of BESS sites in West Yorkshire, these systems (used for energy storage and distribution) do not generally fall under the FSO once built. Our Protection team work with Operational Risk to liaise with developers and local planning authorities to ensure we are consulted on these developments. Once built crews will carry out SSRI visits to collect risk data and familiarise themselves with these sites.

### **Unwanted Fire Signals (UwFS)**

We will continue to work with local and national businesses to reduce the number of false alarms in premises where the FSO applies. In conjunction with our UwFS policy we operate a cost recovery process for the persistent attendance of our crews to false alarms. We have a dedicated officer who also conducts visit to those premises that if after exploring our cost recovery process there fails to be a reduction in attendances.

### **Local Authority Engagement**

Each of the 5 Local Authorities within West Yorkshire has agreed a working protocol with WYFRA. These protocols are reviewed and updated as necessary. FPI's may carry out sample audits to check fire safety standards and compliance through both independent and joint inspections.

### **Licensing**

West Yorkshire Fire & Rescue Authority is a "Responsible Authority" under the Licensing Act 2003. Local authorities manage licensing generally, but WYFRS is notified of applications and advises applicants of their responsibilities under the FSO.

### **Sports Grounds**

The Fire Safety order passed all enforcement duties, in certificated sports grounds and regulated stands over to local authorities.

To support our operational colleagues and local authorities to ensure that timely and appropriate advice is given during multi-agency meetings, we provide nominated fire protection inspectors to attend and support all sports ground Safety Advisory Groups.

### **Events**

While it is not a legal requirement to notify WYFRA of a planned event, it is recommended. The events process may involve members of the team attending relevant Safety Advisory Group (SAG) meetings and multi-agency meetings. The protection team provides advice and guidance to event organisers and the SAG.

### **BASIS Inspections**

BASIS is an independent registration, standards, certification and training organisation (serving pesticide, horticulture, forestry and other relevant interests), working with and through industry organisations to implement relevant sections of 'The Food and Environment Protection Act 1985' and other legislative and industry Code of Practice requirements.

WYFRS and BASIS have established and agreed joint working arrangements which promote opportunities for WYFRS to obtain operational information about operational risks and to ensure fire safety resources are targeted towards higher risk to life premises.

### **NAMOS Inspections**

The Dangerous Substances (Notification and Marking of Sites) Regulations 1990 (referred to as the NAMOS Regulations), require the person in control of any site or premises where a total quantity of 25 tonnes or more of dangerous substances are used or stored, or are to become used or stored, to give written notification to both the Fire & Rescue Service and the Health and Safety Executive.

### **Health & Safety**

Owing to the overlap of certain responsibilities for fire precautions the Authority has established and maintained close links with the authorities enforcing the provisions of the Health & Safety at Work etc. Act 1974.

### **Statutory Notifications**

Regulatory Reform (Fire Safety) Order 2005 - Fire Fighters' Switches for Luminous Tube Signs etc.

In the case of new installations, the 'responsible person' is required, not less than 42 days before commencement of the work, to give notice to West Yorkshire Fire & Rescue Authority (the Authority) showing the location, colouring and marking of the cut-off switch for such installations.

### **Houses in Multiple Occupation (HMO)**

The enforcing authority for the provisions of the Housing Act 2004 in a HMO is the Local Housing Authority (LHA) and not WYFRA.

A legislative overlap means that both the LHA and WYFRA may enforce fire safety standards in a HMO. To clarify areas of responsibility a national protocol has been produced which WYFRS have adopted with the 5 LHA's. This supports partnership working within these premises and ensures reactive interventions are managed appropriately. Premises only used as HMOs are not proactively prioritised in this intervention programme.

### **Crown and Ministry of Defence premises**

The Fire Authority has a statutory duty to enforce the FSO in most premises, however other agencies, like the Health and Safety Executive (HSE), Crown Premises Inspection Group, Local Authorities and the Building Safety Regulator also have enforcement responsibilities. Therefore, WYFRS will not carry out regulatory inspections at these premises, local crews will remain aware of the risks within these premises as they continue to visit these sites to complete site specific risk information (SSRI) visits under 7(2)(d).

## Assurance

To establish how our RBIP is achieving the targets set within this document we continue to analyse the data input and scrutinise this centrally on a monthly and quarterly basis we present this information annually to the Home Office and members of the Authority.

To assure the Authority that WYFRS is targeting its resources affectively it has adopted the principles set out in the following framework of guidance:

**Guidance Technical Note - Guidance on risk in the built environment, highest risk occupancies and prioritising fire safety interventions** Current  
NFCC guidance which has been updated and published 27th February 2025.

### **National Risk Methodology**

Definition of Risk Phase 2 - Other Building Fires:

### **Community Risk Management Programme** (now its own Fire Standard)

Whereby a fire and rescue service assess its foreseeable community related risks and uses this knowledge to decide how those risks will be mitigated.

**WYFRS - Community Risk Management Plan** This assess our foreseeable community related risks and uses this knowledge to decide how those risks will be mitigated through appropriate resourcing.

**The National Framework** expects Fire Authorities to have a locally determined RBIP in place for enforcing compliance with the provisions of the Regulatory Reform (Fire Safety) Order 2005.

**Protection Fire Standards** which require the Authority to create, and be able to evidence, its community risk management plan in line with a nationally approved structure which involves the key components detailed within the standard.

**The Competence Framework** for Fire Safety Regulators expects officers to be trained to the appropriate standard for the work they undertake.

## Appendix 1

### Prioritisation of Fire Protection reactive work

We will continue to audit premises on a reactive basis based on the following factors and in line with the priority principles set in this section.

- Training requirement for new apprentices within the team
- Intelligence received that indicates poor compliance of fire safety law which is likely to put relevant persons at risk of death or serious injury in case of fire.
- Referrals from Operational Crews and partners
- Complaints from members of the public
- National identified risks
- Local and national incidents

This reactive work will include audits within premises not identified as higher risk, this is especially so when considering that our trainees will, as part of their development need to carry out audits in lower risk premises such as shops, offices and factories.

Given the nature of reactive work and the differing development rates of trainees, it is unrealistic to set a target number of audits within each premises category as this will inevitably change.

Every complaint, referral or report of dangerous conditions is reviewed by the team and prioritised into one of 5 categories:

- Dangerous Conditions
- Priority 1
- Priority 2
- Priority 3

The criteria used for determining the priority of each work item is set out below under each additional heading however, the information will be assessed based upon the following criteria which is not in any specific order:

- Time of day
- Use of premises
- Number of people likely to be using the premises
- Familiarity of occupants
- Vulnerability of occupants
- Sleeping / non-sleeping
- Nature of deficiencies
- Historical data / action
- Primary Authority Scheme involvement
- Any additional hazards/information

#### **Dangerous Conditions**

Work tasks set as Dangerous Conditions will meet the following criteria:

- **Report of inadequate fire precautions which place one or more relevant persons at immediate risk of death or serious injury should a fire occur.**

Such reports will be reviewed to determine if dangerous conditions are likely to exist based against the criteria and information received.

Reports of dangerous conditions will be responded to as soon as possible by being allocated to an available inspector for immediate action.

An initial visit will be made as soon as is possible to determine if Prohibition or Restriction is necessary or if the risk can be reduced by the introduction of temporary interim measures.

### **Priority 1**

Work tasks set as Priority 1 will meet the following criteria:

- **Dangerous conditions as detailed above are not present.**
- **The report includes serious inadequate fire precautions in premises with sleeping accommodation or vulnerable occupants which incorporate:**

- 1) Inadequate means of giving warning in case of fire and/or**
- 2) Inadequate means of escape**

Such reports will be reviewed and the priority determined based on available information.

Work tasks set as Priority 1 will be allocated to an appropriate inspector who based upon availability and the need to prioritise more urgent work items will aim to carry out a response as soon as possible within 5 working days.

The task may extend beyond 5 working days dependent upon the level of involvement required and may have to be extended where other priority work takes precedence.

### **Priority 2**

Work tasks set as Priority 2 will meet the following criteria:

- **Dangerous conditions as detailed above are not present**
- **Serious inadequate fire precautions as detailed P1 are not present.**
- **The report includes inadequate fire precautions which may incorporate:**

- 1) Inadequate means of giving warning in case of fire and/or**
- 2) Inadequate means of escape**

Such reports will be reviewed to determine the priority of the work item utilising all available information.

Work tasks set as Priority 2 will be allocated to an appropriate inspector who based upon availability and the need to prioritise more urgent work items will aim to carry out a response as soon as possible within 15 working days.

The task may extend beyond 15 working days dependent upon the level of involvement required and may have to be extended where other priority work takes precedence and resources will not allow the initial action date to be met.

### **Priority 3**

Work tasks set as Priority 3 will meet the following criteria:

- **Dangerous conditions are not present.**

- **Serious inadequate fire precautions are not present.**
- **Inadequate fire precautions as P2 are not present.**
- **Inadequate fire precautions which relate to matters other than inadequate means of giving warning in case of fire and inadequate means of escape are present.**

Such reports will be reviewed to determine the priority of the task utilising all available information.

Work tasks set as Priority 3 will be allocated to one of the following:

- Business Fire Safety Advisor
- Trainee Fire Protection Inspector

Alternatively, Priority 3 tasks may be allocated to a Fire Protection Inspector who will deal with the task via a desk top audit.

We aim to complete such tasks 3 months however this may be extended dependent upon the level of involvement required and where other priority work takes precedence.

### **Requests for Advice**

We respond to requests for advice and utilise those individuals new in role and undertaking training with appropriate peer support.

Requests for advice will normally be dealt with via telephone or by email. WYFRS will not carry out fire safety visits upon request.

If the Officer dealing with the request feels a site visit may be necessary due to concerns raised during the process, the task will be allocated a new priority, and a visit may be undertaken.

# Appendix 2

## NFCC Definition of Risk – National Risk Methodology 020924

Risk Influencing Factors		Occupancy Category (Addressbase classifications in brackets)	IRS Measured Scores		Potential Consequence Ratings (potential severity of consequence if a fire develops)						Combined Risk Score	Relative Risk Score	Combined Risk Category
			Likelihood	Consequence	Individual Life Risk - (Dwellings only)	Societal Life Risk	Firefighter Risk	Community Loss Risk	Heritage Risk	Environment Risk			
A. Dependent Occupiers and complex evacuation risk	A1	Prison/Secure Establishments (CC03, CC03HD, CC03PR, CC03SC)	10	6.2	0	10	10	10	1	1	317		Very High
	A2	Care/Nursing Homes/Hospices (RI, RI01, CM03, CMO3H)	9	7.5	0	10	5	10	1	1	295		Very High
	A3	Hospital (Treatment Buildings) (CMO3HP)	10	4.4	0	10	5	10	1	5	284		Very High
	A4	Communal Residence - Supported Housing, Hostels/Refuges (for vulnerable people) (Multi Occ) (RI02/RI02NC/RI02RC all)	8.5	8.8	1	5	5	5	1	1	258		Very High
	A5	Sheltered Accommodation Flats (multi occ) (RD08)	5.7	8.4	1	5	5	5	1	1	228		High
	A6	Residential Boarding School/Residential Education/Residential Family Centres/Residential Childrens Homes (OFSTED) (RI03)	4.3	5.8	0	5	5	5	1	1	181		Medium
	A7	SEN Day Schools for dependent pupils (CE06)	6.2	1	0	5	1	5	1	1	132		Low
	A8	Nursery/Creche (non residential) (CE02)	1.9	2.1	0	5	1	5	1	1	100		Very Low
B. Residential Sleeping Risk	B1	Block of flats (with interim measures in place) (Not on OS - Align IRS scores with B3 - RD06?)	4.3	5.8	0	5	10	5	1	1	206		High
	B2	Block of flats (multiple use - commercial & residential) (Not on OS - align IRS scores with B3 - RD06?)	1.5	8.7	0	1	10	5	1	1	187		Medium
	B3	Block of flats (Not on OS - RD06?)	1.5	8.7	0	1	10	5	1	1	187		Medium
	B4	Student Accommodation (Flats) (Not on OS - align IRS scores with B3 RD06?)	4.3	5.8	0	1	10	5	1	1	186		Medium
	B5	HMO (Bedrooms with shared facilities) (RH, RH01, RH02, RH03)	1.7	10	0	5	5	1	1	1	177		Medium
	B6	Flat/HMO above Shop (Not on OS align IRS scores with B5)	1.7	10	0	5	5	1	1	1	177		Medium
	B7	Houses/other converted to flats (Not on OS - Align IRS scores with B3)	1.7	10	0	5	5	1	1	1	177		Medium
	B8	Other Sleeping Residential (Mobile homes etc) (RD01, RD07, RD10)	1.5	8.7	0	1	1	1	1	1	122		Very Low
	B9	Houses/bungalows - single occupancy (RD02, RD03, RD04)	1.5	8.7	0	1	1	1	1	1	122		Very Low
C. Commercial/Temporary Sleeping Risk	C1	Hotels, Guest houses, B&Bs, Inns, apartments, youth hostels, whole property holiday lets etc (CH, CH01, CH01YH, CH02, CH03)	1.8	6	0	5	5	1	1	1	138		Low
	C2	Other sleeping commercial/ temporary - caravan/camping sites, holiday camp, Guardian, Refugee, Asylum Seeker etc) (CL02 - all, OU05)	1.8	6	0	5	5	1	1	1	138		Low
D. Public assembly and complex evacuation risk	D1	Major retail malls, department stores, market halls (CR04, CR04FK, CR04FV, CR04LV)	6.4	2.6	0	5	5	10	1	1	195		Medium
	D2	Major Leisure, Public Assembly, Entertainment, Bar/Pub/Night Clubs etc (CL, CL01, CL01LP, CL06 all, CL07 all, CL08 all, CL11 all, CR06)	2.1	4.4	0	10	5	10	1	1	195		Medium
	D3	Other leisure, Restaurants etc (CR07, CL10, CL10RE)	4.1	5	0	1	1	1	1	1	111		Very Low
E. Environmental Risk	E1	Major Industrial, Major Storage, Hazardous Material sites (CI, CI01 all, CI02 all)	1.9	4.9	0	5	10	10	1	10	221		High
	E2	Light Industrial, Light Storage (CI03 to CI105TD all, CI08, CT10, CT10BG)	1.9	5.4	0	1	5	1	1	5	123		Very Low
	E3	Waste and Recycling (CI06, CI07, CC09, CC10, CU02, CU10)	1.5	4.5	0	1	1	5	1	10	123		Very Low
	E4	Energy Generation, Battery Storage sites (Not on OS? Align with E1?)			0	1	5	1	1	5	50		Very Low
F. National, Heritage, Community or Economic loss risk	F1	Education, Schools, further education centres (non resi) (CE, CE01 all, CE03 to CE05 all, CE07)	5.6	3.6	0	1	1	10	1	1	157		Low
	F2	Public & Heritage - Museums, Churches, Libraries, Historic Listed (CC, CC02, CC04, CC04YR, CC07, CL03, CL03RR, CL04 all, ZS, ZW all)	1.6	3.8	0	1	1	10	5	1	129		Very Low
	F3	Medical Centres, Outpatient hospital/clinic, GP, Dentist (CM, CM01, CM02 all, CM04, CM05, CM05ZS)	2.4	3.2	0	1	1	10	1	1	121		Very Low
	F4	National Infrastructure, (Transport, Utilities, Services etc) (CT, CT01 - all, CT04 to CT08 all, CT10BU to CU01, CU03 to CU09SE, CX to CX08 all, )	3.2	1.3	0	1	1	10	1	1	110		Very Low
	F5	Other Shops (CM06, CR, CR01, CR02, CR02EV, CR02PO, CR05, CR08, CR08CS, CR08GC, CR08SM, CR09, CR09BS, CR09OL, )	2	4.7	0	1	1	1	1	1	87		Very Low
	F6	Other Workplaces (C, CA all, CB, CN to CN05MR all, M, MA to MN9VT all)	1.5	4.7	0	1	1	1	1	1	82		Very Low
	F7	Multi storey car parks CT03PP)	2.4	1.2	0	1	5	1	1	1	76		Very Low
	F8	Offices CC08, CC12, CO to CO02 all,	1.3	4.1	0	1	1	1	1	1	74		Very Low
Weightings applied to figures in columns E to L above:			10	10	5	5	5	5	2.5	2.5			



OFFICIAL

Agenda item: 09

## Spotlight On Reports

### Community Safety Committee

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**Date:** 10 April 2026

**Submitted by:** Director of Service Delivery

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**Purpose:** To provide Members with examples of how the service meets the needs of vulnerable people within the community in its service delivery functions of prevention, protection and response

**Recommendations:** That Members of the Community Safety Committee note the contents of this report

**Summary:** The 'Spotlight On' case studies highlight just some of the excellent work that is being delivered across the communities of West Yorkshire

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Local Government (Access to information) Act 1972

**Exemption Category:** None

**Contact Officer:** Scott Donegan, Area Manager Service Delivery

**Background papers open to inspection:** None

**Annexes:** Spotlight-On Reports

## 1. Introduction

- 1.1 WYFRS is committed to meeting the needs of West Yorkshire's diverse communities. Members are aware that we direct our resources particularly towards the most vulnerable groups and individuals who are most at risk because of their lifestyles, behaviours or the way their protected characteristics, such as race, or religion or gender, influence their day-to-day life.
- 1.2 The Spotlight On case studies allow the service to demonstrate to Members of the Community Safety Committee how we often go above and beyond in order to provide an excellent service to the people of West Yorkshire and keep vulnerable people safe.

## 2. Information

- 2.1 The cases attached to this report showcase how our staff are working across districts in order to reduce risk and where required, respond to emergencies to provide a first class service to people in their time of need.

## 3. Financial Implications

- 3.1 There are no financial implications arising from this report. The activities carried out in the development of the work described come from existing revenue budgets and are supported through collaboration with key partners.

## 4. Legal Implications

- 4.1 The Monitoring Officer has considered this report and is satisfied it is presented in compliance with the Authority's Constitution.

## 5. Human Resource and Diversity Implications

- 5.1 There are no human resource and diversity implications resulting from this report.

## 6. Equality Impact Assessment

- 6.1 Are the recommendations within this report subject to Equality Impact Assessment as outlined in the EIA guidance?      No

[\(EIA template and guidance\)](#)

- 6.2 Date EIA Completed:                      "Add EIA completed date here"

- 6.3 Date EIA Approved:                      "Add EIA completed date here"

- 6.4 The EIA is available on request from the report author or from [diversity.inclusion@westyorksfire.gov.uk](mailto:diversity.inclusion@westyorksfire.gov.uk)

## **7. Health, Safety and Wellbeing Implications**

7.1 The activities described demonstrate our commitment to improving the health, safety and wellbeing of target groups across the respective districts. All activities have been fully risk assessed and where necessary control measures implemented.

## **8. Environmental Implications**

8.1 Several the risks highlighted in these documents could potentially have a significant impact on the environment locally and service wide, the plans show we have considered these risks and the actions we will take to mitigate the impact.

## **9. Your Fire and Rescue Service Priorities**

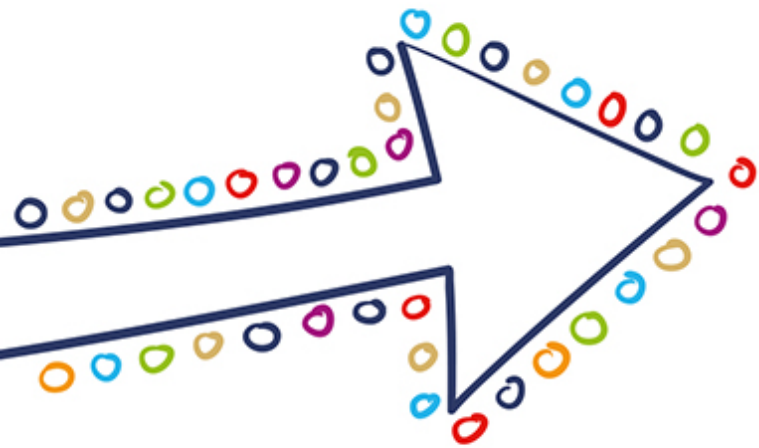
9.1 This report links with the Community Risk Management Plan 2025-28 strategic priorities below:

- Provide a safe, effective and resilient response to local and national emergencies.
- Further develop a culture of excellence, equality, learning, and inclusion.
- Focus our activities on reducing risk and vulnerability.
- Work with partners and communities to deliver our services.
- Use resources in an innovative, sustainable, and efficient manner to maximise value for money.

## **10. Conclusions**

10.1 The documents presented to Community Safety Committee demonstrates how West Yorkshire Fire and Rescue Service have found innovative ways to make a positive contribution to reduce risk for the communities of West Yorkshire.





# Spotlight on...

## On-Call firefighters support Vision Zero strategy



### What was the need, how was it identified?

Ilkley is a place where people come to enjoy open roads, stunning scenery and a sense of calm that draws visitors from far beyond the town. Yet behind this beauty lies a quieter truth: even one moment of distraction or excess speed on these high-risk routes can change a family's life forever. Vision Zero exists to prevent those moments, and in Ilkley, that responsibility is shared across partner agencies, and the community.

Bradford District's commitment to Vision Zero focuses on reducing serious road incidents by addressing behaviours linked to the Fatal 5: speeding, impaired driving, distraction, seatbelt use and careless driving.

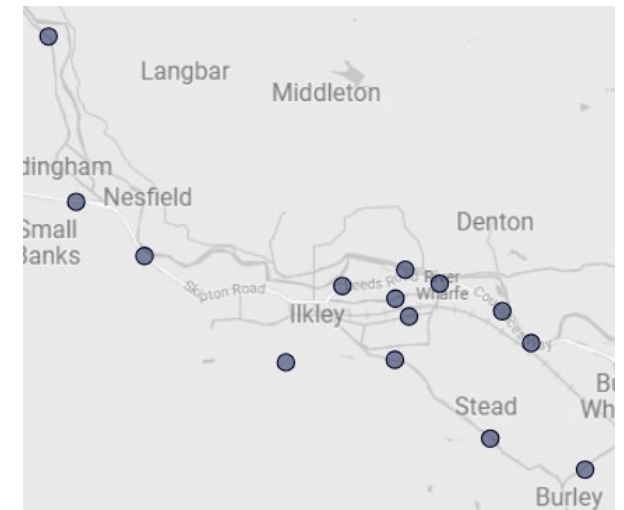
Analysis of local road collision data, supported by multi-agency discussions,

highlighted the need for stronger public engagement in and around the Ilkley area — particularly as a gateway to the Yorkshire Dales with significant visitor traffic.



Although incidents remain relatively low, with 14 road traffic collisions recorded since 01/01/2023, the combination of high-speed roads, rural road design and increased tourism with unfamiliar drivers, demonstrated a clear need for a joint

community event to promote prevention and encourage safer driving behaviours.



**Map of Road Traffic Collisions since 2023.**

## ➔ What did we do?

On February 12<sup>th</sup> 2026, Ilkley fire station, supported by the Bradford District risk reduction team held a multi-agency Vision Zero event at South Hawksworth Street. Ilkley showed off their new fire appliance to the community; they engaged with the public giving road safety advice and distributed information on the 'Fatal 5'. The crews discussed safe driving and checked child car seat installations as part of the Good Egg safety initiative.

This event reinforced WYFRS' focus on road safety and strengthened relationships within the community and Vision Zero partners.



In partnership with  
West Yorkshire  
**VISION ZERO**  
where road ends

Working in collaboration with  
Road Safety GB  
bpi a  
IAM  
RoadSmart  
Arnold Clark

Supported by

## ➔ What difference did we make?

The initiative has led to an increased public awareness of the **Fatal 5** and the role individual behaviour plays in preventing serious road incidents.

- Trust and visibility for WYFRS within the Ilkley community have been strengthened.
- Collaboration among multiple agencies has improved through the delivery of unified Vision Zero messaging.
- Preliminary feedback from partners suggests high levels of engagement and substantial public appreciation for WYFRS's participation.

Sally Teasdale from the Bradford Road Safety team appreciated the chance to collaborate with WYFRS crews and looks forward to continuing this partnership throughout 2026.

## ➔ What are the keys to our success?

Unified multi-agency road safety messaging was implemented.

- Ilkley crews engaged with the community, providing comprehensive information about the responsibilities of retained firefighters.
- Building on our strong partnership with West Yorkshire Police and Highways agency to deliver joined up messaging on road safety.

## ➔ What are we doing next?

Bradford District will continue to support Vision Zero events, focusing on areas identified through risk data and community intelligence.

Future plans include expanding engagement activity to other key locations utilising the same structure of the Ilkley event

Using lessons learned from Ilkley to further strengthen delivery. And growing our presence within our lower risk communities.





➔ Contact



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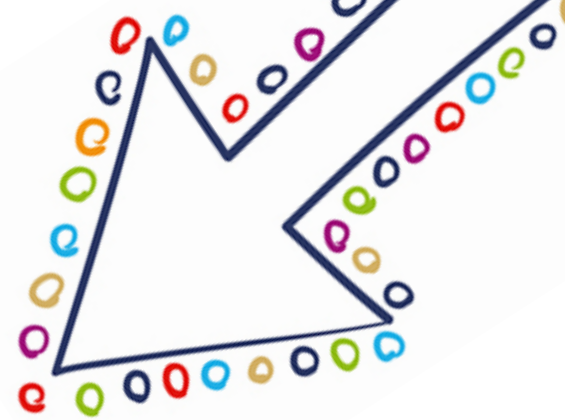
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# Spotlight on...



## Calderdale District - Improving Training Facilities through Partnership working.

redesign was necessary to develop a more rigorous and flexible environment that accurately reflects real incident conditions.

### ➔ What was the need, how was it identified?

Known as the smokehouse, the BA training facility at Halifax Fire Station, had remained unchanged since 1970 and required investment and modernisation.

Operational crews provided feedback to the District Operations and Training Team that the layout did not provide sufficient realism, adaptability, or the level of complexity needed for modern BA operations.

Acknowledging this deficiency, the Operations and Training Team determined that a comprehensive

### ➔ What did we do?

We worked in close partnership with Together Housing and Calderdale College to completely redesign and rebuild the training facility.

Together Housing's designers helped create a modern, more practical layout (*image 1*) while construction students from Calderdale College built the new internal structure as part of their hands-on learning programme (*image 2*).

Together Housing also supplied six internal fire doors. Their joiners worked alongside the students, providing valuable real-world experience in installing fire-rated doors to industry standards.

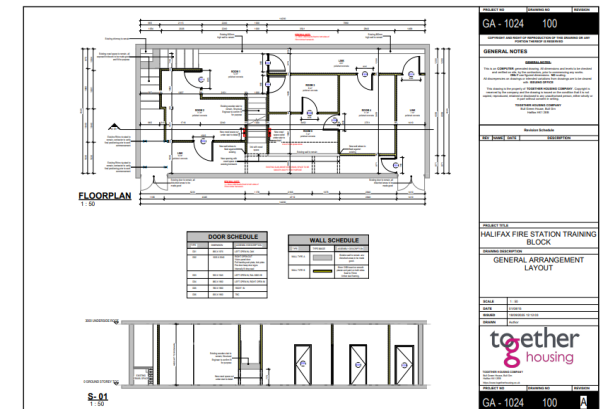


Image 1

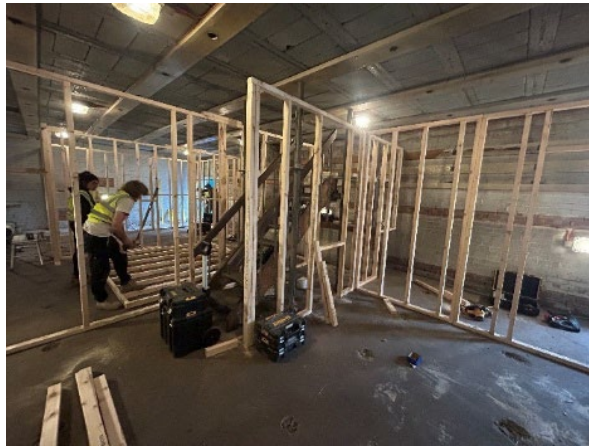


Image 2

### ➔ What difference did we make?

These improvements will noticeably strengthen operational training across Calderdale and the wider Service.

Operational crews are now more engaged, and firefighters will benefit from more realistic scenarios that allow them to build confidence, refine skills and test themselves in challenging environments.

Feedback from firefighters and partner agencies has been extremely positive, highlighting that the new facilities and exercises provide an excellent learning environment and valuable opportunities for individuals and teams to develop and excel.

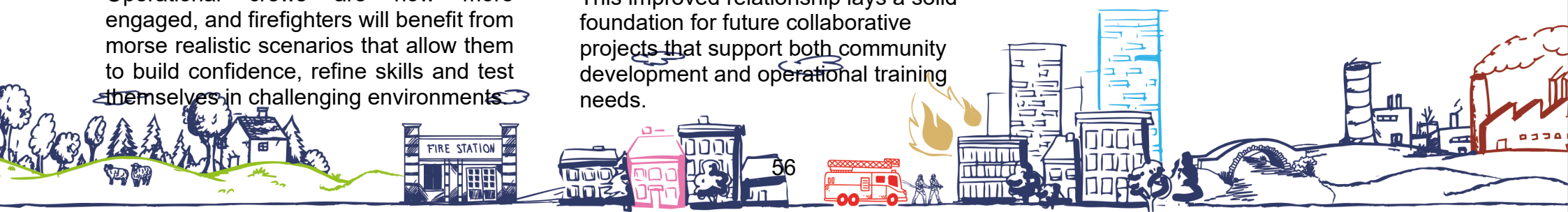
The project has also generated considerable advantages for our partners, with Calderdale College students acquiring hands-on construction experience by working on a live, vital facility, developing skills that boost their career prospects. Our partnership with Together Housing was further deepened, as they were instrumental in the redesign and contributed skilled joiners and materials to support the project.

This improved relationship lays a solid foundation for future collaborative projects that support both community development and operational training needs.

Adopting this joint approach delivered visible benefits to everyone involved: students honed practical skills through relevant, vocational work; partners engaged in a project advancing community safety; and Calderdale operational crews now benefit from a contemporary, realistic, and flexible training facility that greatly improves operational training.

### ➔ What are the keys to our success?

Our success in redeveloping the smokehouse has been driven by strong partnership working and clear, consistent communication.



By collaborating closely with Together Housing and Calderdale College (image 3), we combined operational requirements with technical expertise and student support to create a modern, practical training environment that meets the needs of our operational firefighters.



Image 3

### ▶ What are we doing next?

Building on the successful redevelopment of the smokehouse, our next priority is to continue strengthening our training facilities across the District.

We will explore further opportunities to work with partners to develop District based training facilities, creating additional practical projects that support both firefighter training needs and student learning.

Alongside this, we will be progressing a programme of FITB evacuation-focused exercises, to deliver off-site hazardous materials training, and enhancing our approach to wildfire readiness.

These next steps will help ensure Calderdale's operational training continues to evolve and remains closely aligned with the risks faced across the District.

### ▶ Contact



**Name Group Manager Andy Rose**



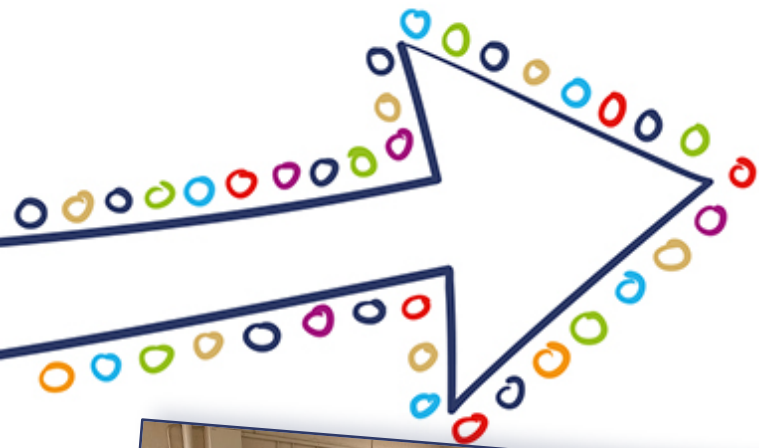
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# Spotlight on...



## Kirklees YAS Training Programme

### ▶ What was the need, how was it identified?

Kirklees District hosted the first Kirklees District RTC Workshop of the year as part of the Kirklees YAS Training Programme. Now in its fourth year, the programme delivers 12 joint training exercises annually, bringing together clinicians from Yorkshire Ambulance Service and student paramedics from the University of Huddersfield.

The programme also includes WYFRS's crews attending a multi-agency clinical skills workshop hosted at the University of Huddersfield. The training is enhanced by the university's advanced simulation equipment, including CPR manikins capable of providing real time feedback on compression depth, rate, and effectiveness. This allowed crews to immediately assess their performance and finetune their technique.

### ▶ What did we do?

The RTC Workshops consist of an initial lecture outlining how West Yorkshire Fire & Rescue Service operates at road traffic collisions, including an overview of the Six Stages of Rescue. This is followed by a practical, stop - start training session, where both agencies work through each stage of an extrication. Throughout the exercise, crews explain the actions they are taking and the rationale behind them, promoting shared understanding and collaborative decision making.

The multi-agency clinical skills workshop sessions are delivered by clinical educators and student paramedics, who provided hands on training in key patient care skills. Crews had the opportunity to refresh and develop their understanding of Resuscitation (CPR), Secondary Survey, and a range of splinting, stretcher use, and casualty handling techniques





## What difference did we make?



Our partnership with WYFRS continues to be one of the most meaningful collaborations we have within Paramedic Science at Huddersfield. It's a relationship built on mutual respect and a shared commitment to developing confident, competent and compassionate emergency service personnel.



Jenny Dobbin

Senior University Practitioner



## What are the keys to our success?

The workshop offers an excellent opportunity for WYFRS personnel to learn directly from clinical educators and future paramedics, strengthening shared understanding and improving the confidence of crews when responding to medical emergencies across Kirklees



The programmes have seen a strong focus on development for all participants. The sharing of knowledge and best practice between both organisations has led to an improvement in both skillset and decision making.



## What are we doing next?

The programme has continued to evolve and has demonstrated measurable benefits. Feedback from both organisations highlights improved joint working, stronger professional relationships, and increased confidence when operating together at RTCs across Kirklees



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# Spotlight on...

could chat,  
connect  
and feel  
part of the  
community  
again.



## Hug in Mug Initiative - Rothwell



### What was the need, how was it identified?

A local councillor set up Hug in a Mug after recognising that many older residents in Rothwell were becoming more isolated and would benefit from a regular, friendly place to gather. They wanted something simple but meaningful, a warm brew, good company and a safe space where people

When the councillors approached Rothwell and WM Bedford to get involved, it made perfect sense. Many of the people attending rely on mobility scooters or other devices, and with the rise in lithium-ion battery incidents, there was a clear opportunity for us to share some practical safety advice. Alongside that, there were general questions around road safety, keeping safe at home and anything else that was on their minds.

More importantly, the community wanted to see familiar faces, people they could trust and talk to. That's where Rothwell Red and Blue Watch come in, not just to give advice, but to be present, approachable and part of something that brings real value to local people.



### What did we do?

Our crews from Rothwell now attend Hug in a Mug on the first Saturday of every month, working alongside the councillor, Rothwell District Lions and the regular volunteers who help make the event happen.

Every month the watches get stuck in with whatever's needed. That includes:

- Helping to cook and serve breakfasts
- Supporting Jenny, who many will remember as the former station cook
- Getting involved in washing and drying up

- Spending time chatting with residents and listening to whatever they want to share
- Offering simple, friendly safety advice around things like lithium-ion batteries, mobility scooters, safe charging, and staying safe on the roads

Nothing is formal, it's all done through everyday conversation, sharing stories over a brew and making people feel comfortable enough to ask questions. The sessions have also reunited us with familiar faces from the past, including Tony Firth, a retired firefighter and former prevention team member who now attends as a local resident. Having him there adds something special for both the crews and the community.



### ➔ What difference did we make?

The presence of Rothwell Red and Blue Watch has made a genuine difference to Hug in a Mug. Attendees regularly express how much they enjoy seeing the crews there and how much it means to have someone to chat to, laugh with, and share their concerns or worries.

Crew involvement has helped to:

- Reduce feelings of isolation for older residents
- Build trust and strengthen local relationships
- Increase awareness of battery, mobility and risks in the home
- Support volunteers by helping with cooking, serving and clearing up
- Reinforce that WYFRS is part of the community — not just a service called in emergencies

The feedback has been extremely positive, and it's clear that our presence adds to the welcoming feel of the event. Hug in a Mug is now firmly established as something people look forward to each month, and the ongoing support from both watches plays a big part in that.



### ➔ What are the keys to our success?

The success comes from a few simple things. Crews work well with the councillors and Rothwell Lions, everyone knows their role, and they all pull together. The crews turn up regularly, which helps people trust us and feel comfortable talking. Crews keep things friendly and down-to-earth, so people feel welcome and able to ask for help or advice. We also stay focused on what the community actually needs, rather than trying to do too much. All of this makes Hug in a Mug run smoothly and helps us make a real difference.



## ➔ What are we doing next?

Crews will continue attending Hug in a Mug every month and keeping that consistency that people now look forward to. Going forward, they'll keep shaping our input around what residents ask for, whether that's more safety advice, demonstrations or simply someone to talk to.

They are also exploring new ways to support the event, including closer links with councillors and Rothwell Lions, making sure we're adding value in the right places and helping the event grow. The focus will remain on keeping things friendly, relaxed and community-centred.



## ➔ Contact



Name Lee Miller



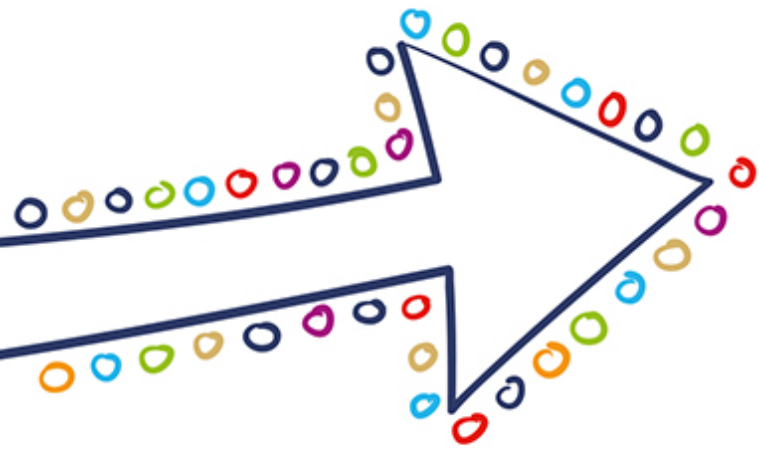
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# Spotlight on...

## Wakefield



**Wakefield District – working within the community to improve safety.....**



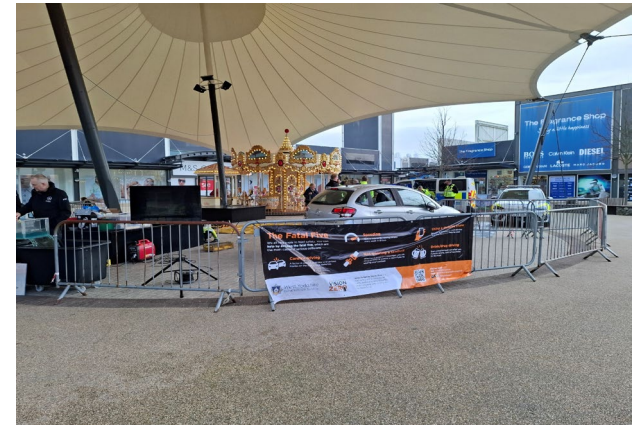
**What was the need, how was it identified?**

The ongoing Vision Zero mission has continued in the district through another joint event with Yorkshire Ambulance and Highways at the Junction 32 Designer Outlet.



**What did we do?**

Crews delivered a live demonstration on casualty extrication and provided both fire and water safety advice. Yorkshire Ambulance Service also offered CPR training to members of the public.





➔ What was the need, how was it identified?

Water-related incidents in the Wakefield District remain high, so crews are continuing the Bank Side Responder Scheme, which is sponsored by the RNLI.

➔ What did we do?

Crews have engaged with local businesses whose premises are located alongside watercourses, offering training to become first responders. Participating companies receive a throwline and a certificate.



## ➔ What was the need, how was it identified?

The rise of derelict building fires across West Yorkshire have prompted a response from district to start identifying the risks before they become targeted by fire

## ➔ What did we do?

Crews have begun gathering information on local risks and are working closely with partner agencies and stakeholders to ensure vulnerable buildings are secured, helping prevent unwanted antisocial behaviour. They will then share this information with neighbouring stations to reduce the likelihood of injuries and better equip crews to respond to any incidents that may occur.



## ➔ What was the need, how was it identified?



## ➔ What did we do?

### Wakefield Prevention

The Offload pilot currently running within Wakefield District is going extremely well. Supported by the Youth Intervention Team, we are working with a very complex group of young men who have issues around engagement.

As outlined in the previous spotlight document the programme targets young male between the ages of 16 – 24 who have image issues and lack confidence and aspirational values. They are often the socially isolated groups who suffer mental health and may have a predisposition towards suicide. Reports from the Youth Intervention Team reflect positive feedback from the young people and their families. Going forward the Offload Programme is being looked at to become a permanent fixture in the Fire Work Interventions from that are delivered by WYFRS Youth Team



Over the Easter period, between 30<sup>th</sup> March and 2<sup>nd</sup> April 2026, we are also involving local crew within Castleford at local community events at the One Bore Stadium which is the home of Castleford Tigers. The purpose being to interact and deliver our safety message to young people and their families within Castleford and beyond

➡ What was the need, how was it identified?

**Domestic Violence**

Wakefield Prevention are currently working with the Wakefield Domestic Abuse Support Service and looking at how we can support victims of domestic abuse within their homes. This will be looking at partner fire referral training and ascertaining what measures we as an organisation can bring to our partner in this field to keep people safe, particularly when threatened with the weapon of fire

**Wakefield Deaf Society**

Wakefield Prevention supported by our training and community engagement team are currently working with Wakefield Deaf Society on a series of videos that we are hoping to launch to our communities within Wakefield and targeting those who are deaf and hard of hearing

The initial plan is to have a visual interpretation to support the delivery of key safety messages where we encounter significant language barriers – such as BSL.

We are currently in development with the Wakefield Deaf Society to provide BSL interpreters and embed them within the recent WYFRS video campaigns that have been produced around for example – Lithium Batteries. This will then move on to developing BSL videos around safe and well visits

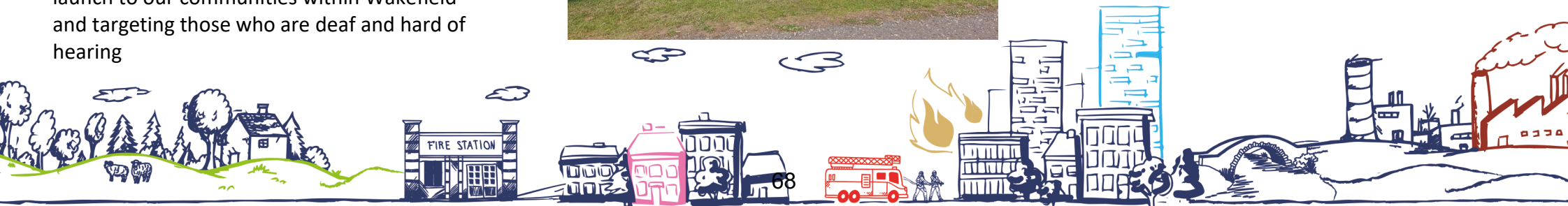
➡ What are we doing next?

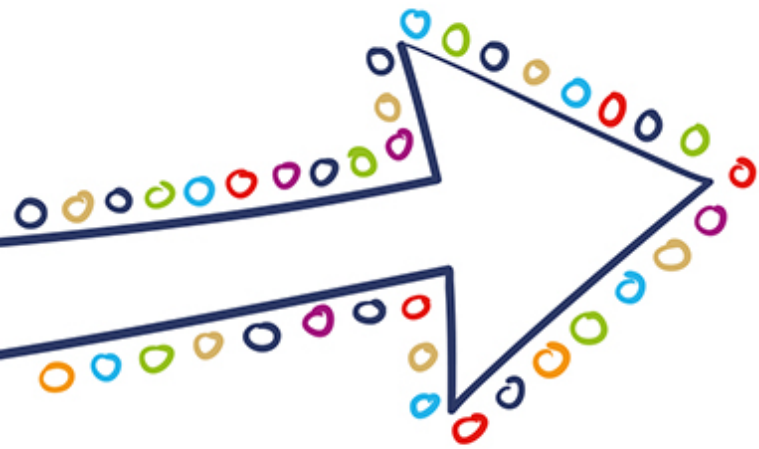
We are currently planning the Wakey Water safety Week with Wakefield council. The event will be held across the school holidays in May at various venues and will cover the bankside responder scheme and cold-water shock and education.



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# Spotlight on...

## Youth Intervention Team - [Drive4Life](#)



### What was the need, how was it identified?

There is data to show that 16-25 year olds are the age group that we see involved in RTC incidents that often result in serious injury and fatalities. These incidents include new drivers and their passengers.

Working with WYFRS CRRG & West Yorkshire Safe Roads, it was agreed that there is a need for some form of input with new drivers to address over confidence and under experience through education that encourages young people to adopt safer driving behaviours in the future.



### What did we do?

The Youth Interventions Team have developed a programme called Drive4Life. This 3-day programme, specifically aimed at new and young drivers and their passengers, blends theory around the Fatal 5 and practical activities that put these into action. The aim of the programme is that Young People have the information they need to adopt safer driving behaviours in the future.

The programme was originally designed so that a Trainer can deliver days 1 and 3 at the

partner's own site. Day 1 would explore the current behaviours of new drivers and their passengers whilst educating the young people on the Fatal Five and other factors that contribute to an RTC. Day 2, delivered on an operational fire station with the support of an operational instructor, would provide practical activities that explore the aftermath of an RTC.

Day 3 would then explore the behaviours that can be adopted in the future.

We partnered with Bradford College to deliver the programme to a group of their students, who were either new drivers or were undertaking lessons. On the first day, it emerged that a lot of the group had a lot of misconceptions around speed, seatbelts and general road safety. The information shared by the Youth Interventions Team surprised them and sparked a change in views and driving habits. This was then solidified by their practical experience on station, where they experienced a taste of what fire crews do when called to an RTC. When reflecting on the programme on day 3, the group all felt they had learned something new in addition to having a new viewpoint on what constitutes safer driving.



## ➔ What difference did we make?

Feedback from the young people on the day was positive and indicated that there had been a lot of learning taken on board. College tutors that attended with the students identified that attitudes towards being behind the wheel had changed and were pleased with the engagement between the Youth Interventions Team and the young people. When reflecting on the group, it was clear to the Youth Interventions Team that the correct group of young people had been selected, and the intervention was delivered at the right level to make a difference to views and attitudes.

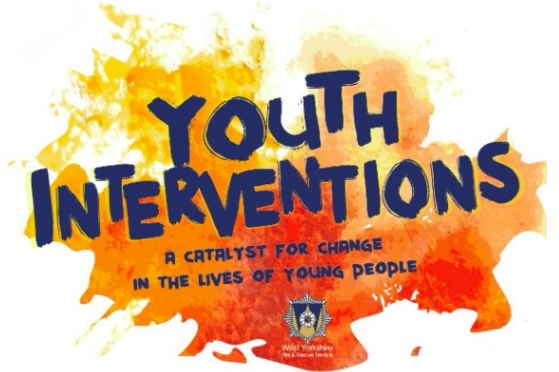
## ➔ What are the keys to our success?

The Youth Interventions Team are a dedicated team of specialist youth trainers who can respond to the specific needs of young people and deliver sessions that are meaningful and beneficial to the safety of young people in the future. Also having a team of operational instructors also enables us to deliver high quality sessions on station and support young people to deliver a positive relationship with their local crews.

## ➔ What are we doing next?

The Youth Interventions Team continue to identify partners who work with young people Drive 4 Life will benefit. In addition, we continue to source funding in order to be able to offer this opportunity to more young people across West Yorkshire.

The team are also updating and adding to the resources and activities to sessions and have had the opportunity to work with Kwik Fit, who came to one of the station days and provided some useful tips and information about car and tyre safety.



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