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Agenda item: 06

Performance Against Response Indicators

Community Safety Committee

Date:	24 July 2026
Submitted by:	Director of Service Delivery
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 2026 – 30 June 2026
Recommendations:	That Members of the Community Safety Committee note the contents of the report
Summary:	The 1st quarter of 2026.27 is showing strong performance against the nine performance indicators

Local Government (Access to information) Act 1972

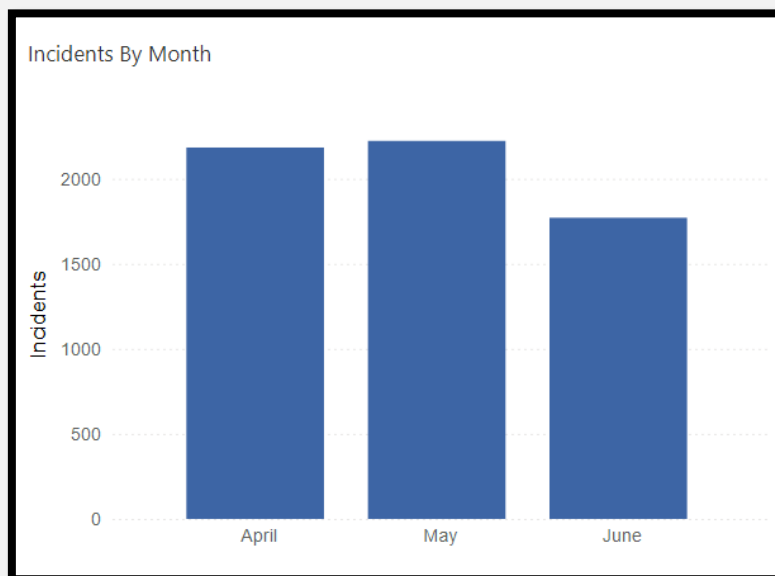
Exemption Category:	None
Contact Officer:	Scott Donegan, Area Manager Service Delivery
Background papers open to inspection:	None
Annexes:	None

1. Introduction

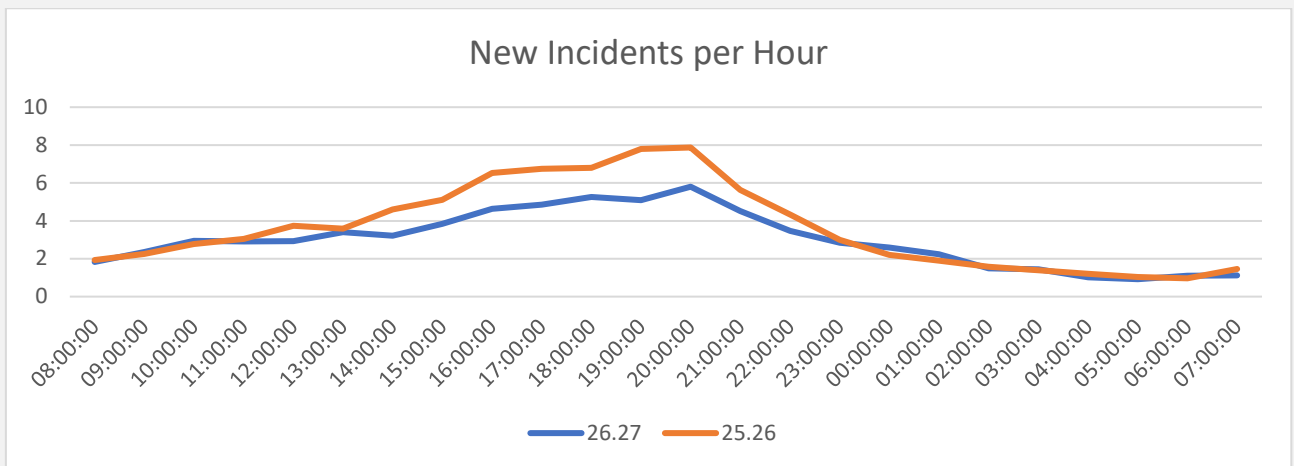
- 1.1 This performance report covers the period from 01 April 2024 to 30 June 2026.
- 1.2 A suite of nine Authority approved metrics provide a view of operational activity in the current financial year. These metrics are measured against a three-year average to demonstrate how the service is performing 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

- 2.1 In this reporting period, the service has responded to 6568 incidents. This is 1335 (16.9%) fewer incidents than the same reporting period for 2025.26 and 383 fewer 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 87 incidents for the same reporting period in 2025.26.

2.4 Performance against the Authority approved risk-based planning assumptions currently sits at 90.52%. This is 1.74% higher than the same period last year. The average response to incidents across West Yorkshire is 8 minutes 07 seconds.

Total						
Risk Score	Incidents	Met RBPA	Missed RBPA	% Met	% Missed	Av Response mm:ss
Very High	816	749	67	91.79	8.21	00:07:05
High	956	899	57	94.04	5.96	00:07:09
Medium	1288	1189	99	92.31	7.69	00:07:36
Low	1523	1392	131	91.40	8.60	00:08:10
Very Low	1897	1637	260	86.29	13.71	00:09:22
Total	6480	5866	614	90.52	9.48	00:08:07

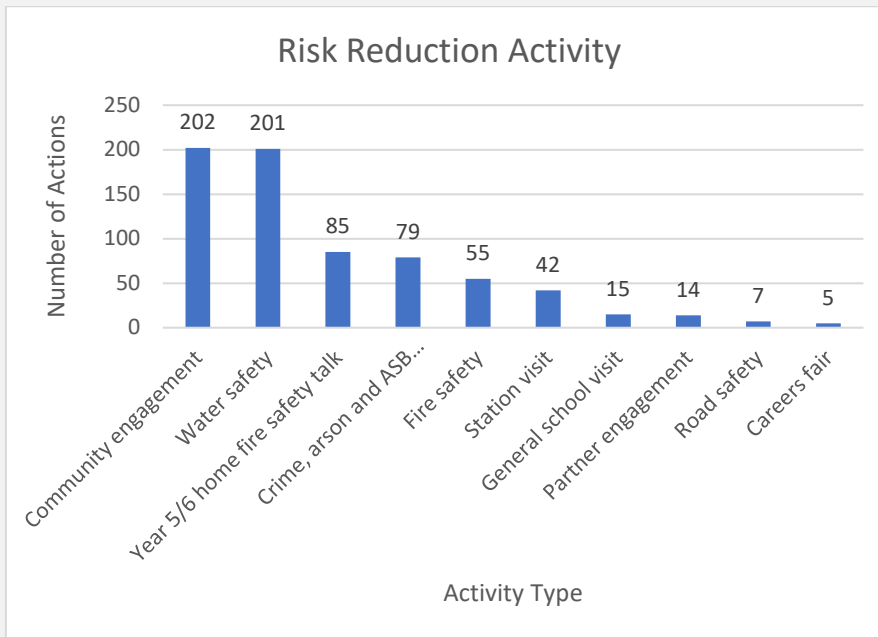
2.5 The planned response times (below) are published in Your Fire and Rescue Service 2025 -2028. It can be seen by comparing our average response time to the Authority approved standard that our performance is strong

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

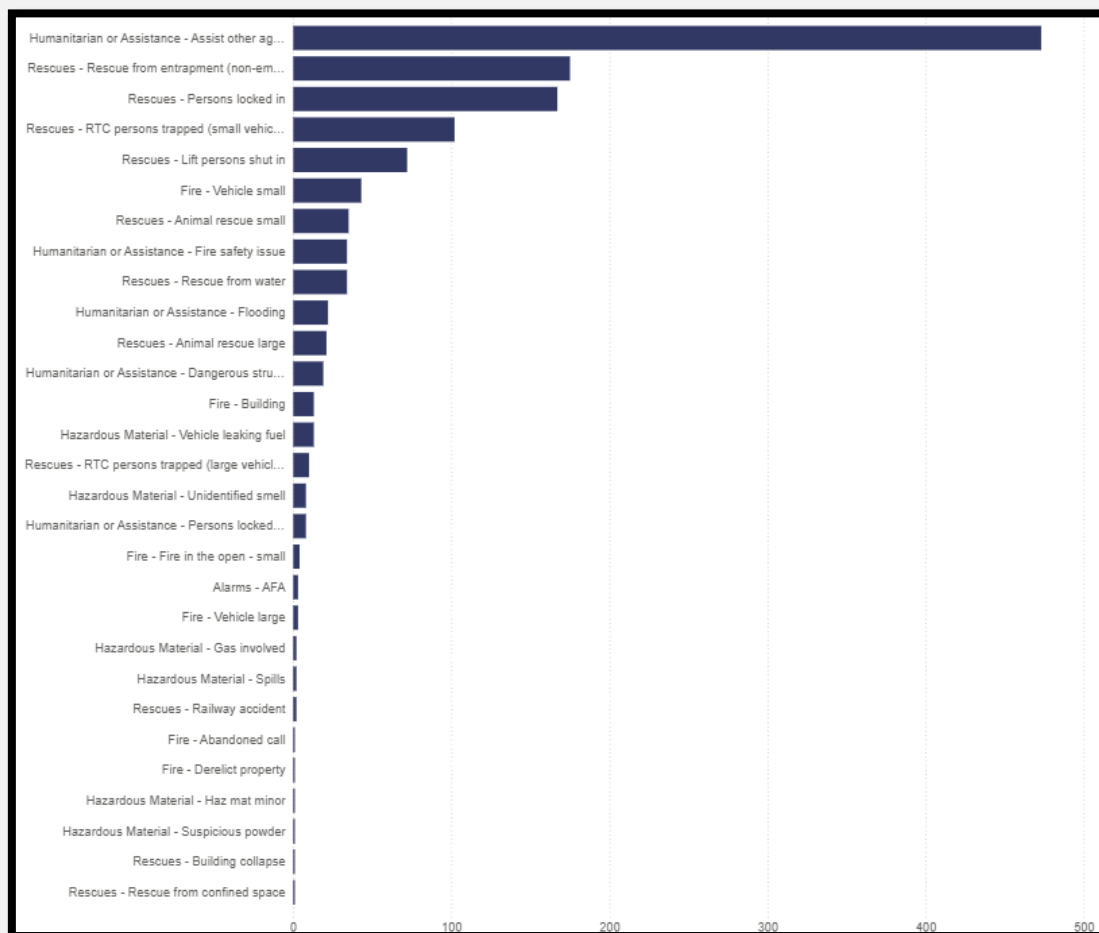
2.6 The service has responded to 6568 fires in this reporting period, this is 1476 (35.1%) fewer than the same period last year and 386 fewer (12.4%) than the three-year average. 42% of all incidents attended are fires.

- 2.7 Of the 2734 fires, 1603 are thought to have been started deliberately and 1131 are considered accidental.
- 2.8 814 (29.9%) are considered primary fires and 1913 (70.1%) 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 65 fires in non-domestic premises, this is 26 fewer than the three-year average and 35 fewer than last year.
- 2.10 There have been 14 deliberately set fires in secure accommodation compared with 33 in 2025.26. This is 14 fewer than the three-year average. On the 20th of October 2025 tamper proof vapes were released across all the prisons in our area. This has led to an immediate and sustained reduction in deliberate fires.
- 2.11 The service is actively involved with the NFCC Prison Working Group with the current WYFRS focus being on tamper proof devices and education.
- 2.12 There have been 33 fewer dwelling fires (234) compared to the same period last year and nine fewer than the three-year average. The service adopts an evidence-based approach to risk reduction and provides education during school visits, at public events, through social media and through the Safe and Well Programme.
- 2.13 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. Since October 2025 we have seen the overdue caseload reduce from 746 to 92 (92% reduction).
- 2.14 In this reporting period the service has undertaken 2365 safe and well visits with a further 808 cancelled or refused after initial contact. Other risk reduction activity includes



Non-Fires

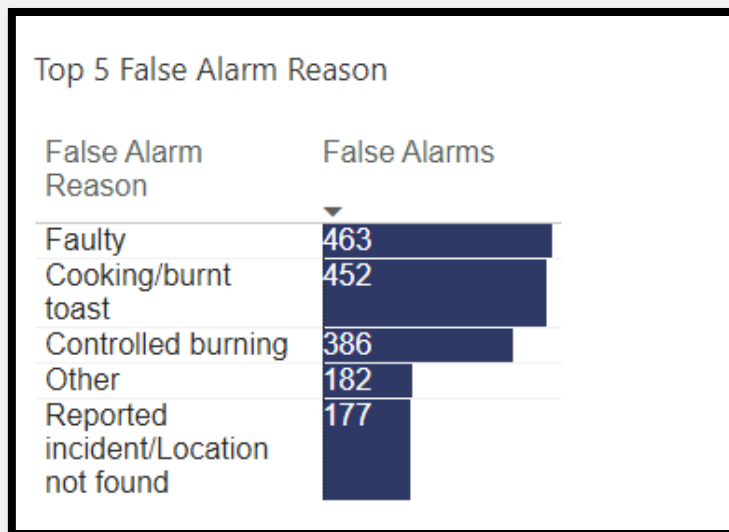
2.15 Non-fires include incident types such as effecting entry for partners, RTCs, lift rescues and other technical rescues. Non-fires make up 20% of operational demand. The breakdown of the most common non-fire incidents can be seen below



- 2.16 The service has attended 1271 non-fire incidents. This is 76 more than the three-year average and 98 more than the same period last year.
- 2.17 434 incidents result from the 'Effecting Entry' support we provide to the Yorkshire Ambulance service. This is 21 more when compared to the same period last year.
- 2.18 In this reporting period there have been 22 water related incidents. This is six more than the three-year average and eight more than the same period last year. These incidents have sadly resulted in two fatalities.

False Alarms

- 2.19 In this reporting period the service has attended 2563 false alarms. This is 74 fewer than the three-year average and 192 fewer than last year. False alarms are responsible for 32% of all operational demand for this reporting period.



- 2.20 In 2025, the West Yorkshire Fire Authority approved a change to how the service responds to notifications of alarm activations. This has resulted in more time being made available for training, prevention and protection activities

FinancialYear	False Alarms	% of incidents that are false alarms	Number of incidents
2026-27	2563	39.02 %	6568
2025-26	10262	39.35 %	26078
2024-25	10473	43.18 %	24255
2023-24	11918	46.83 %	25448
2022-23	11304	42.39 %	26668
2021-22	11265	45.03 %	25017

Fire Related Injuries and Fatalities

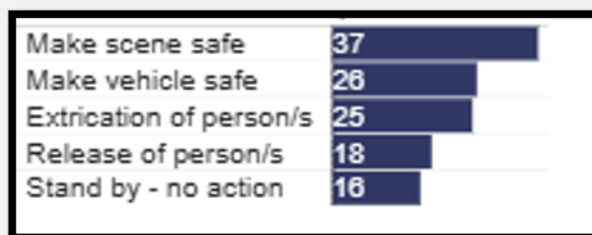
- 2.21 In this period there have been 33 fire related injuries. This is five fewer than the three-year average and one more than the same period last year. Less than 1% of the incidents we attend result in a fire related injury.
- 2.22 Unfortunately, there have been two fire related domestic fatalities. One resulting from accidental ignition due to unsafe smoking and one still subject to ongoing investigation.
- 2.23 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

- 2.24 In this reporting period there have been 57 non-fire related fatalities and 247 injuries. This is a reduction of 35 injuries compared to last year and 30 fewer than the three-year average.
- 2.25 81 of the injuries and 46 of the fatalities result from the support we provide to the Yorkshire Ambulance Service when effecting entry.

Road Traffic Collisions

- 2.26 There have been 139 RTCs in this reporting period, 15 fewer than the three-year average and 12 fewer than the same period last year. RTCs are responsible for 2% of the service's overall operational demand.
- 2.27 The primary activities undertaken at these incidents are



- 2.28 The service continue to actively support West Yorkshire Vision Zero and work in partnership to reduce the number of people killed and seriously injured on our roads by 50% by 2030 and to zero by 2040

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

8. Environmental Implications

- 8.1 Warm, dry weather dramatically increases the risk, severity, and speed of fires. Risk reduction activity including awareness raising, supporting key partners and education continue to be targeted and delivered to those most at risk or most likely to be involved in fire setting behaviour.

9. Risk Management Implications

- 9.1 There are no risk management implications arising from this report

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

- 10.1 There are no duties to collaborate arising from this report

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 service.

12. Conclusions

- 12.1 Overall demand for service has reduced when considered against the three-year average and the same period in 2025.26
- 12.2 The service has undertaken significant and targeted risk reduction activity to reduce the impact of incidents resulting from warm weather, antisocial behaviour, road traffic collisions, and fires in the built environment.
- 12.3 The 1st quarter of 2026.27 is showing strong performance against the nine performance indicators

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Agenda item: 07

Safeguarding Annual Report 2025/26

Community Safety Committee

Date: 24 July 2026

Submitted by: Director of Service Delivery

Purpose: To inform members of Community Safety Committee of the safeguarding activity undertaken in 2025/26 under WYFRS Safeguarding Procedure (Prevention).

Recommendations: Community Safety Committee to note the information in this report and continue to promote the Authority's commitment to safeguarding vulnerable people in West Yorkshire.

Summary: There were 205 Cause for Concern (C4C) forms submitted in the period 1 April 2025 to 31 March 2026. 151 of these concerns were identified as requiring action under the WYFRS safeguarding procedure.

Local Government (Access to information) Act 1972

Exemption Category: None

Contact Officer: Area Manager Scott Donegan

Background papers open to inspection: None

Annexes: WYFRS Safeguarding Policy [PRE-POL-002](#)
WYFRS Safeguarding Procedure [PRE-PRO-002](#)

1. Introduction

- 1.1 West Yorkshire Fire and Rescue Service is a reporting authority for situations where abuse or neglect has taken place, is threatened or where an omission of care has been identified or is suspected. The Local Authority's statutory duty of care applies to the protection of children and vulnerable adults, from abuse and neglect.
- 1.2 As a reporting agency only, no member of staff will investigate any incident of abuse unless they have been designated a specific role as part of a formal safeguarding authority investigation. Wherever possible, our decision to raise a cause for concern or safeguarding referral, is made with the consent of the person concerned, if they have the capacity to contribute to the decision.

2. Information

- 2.1 For the year 1 April 2025 to 31 March 2026, 205 concerns were raised by WYFRS personnel. 151 (74%) of these concerns were subsequently assessed as having a safeguarding issue and 54 (26%) were assessed as individuals with other care and support needs.
- 2.2 Table 1: Decisions made by designated safeguarding managers by district.

District	Cause for Concerns raised	District %
Bradford	43	
Safeguarding	32	74%
Other	11	26%
Calderdale	46	
Safeguarding	26	57%
Other	20	43%
Kirklees	18	
Safeguarding	11	61%
Other	7	39%
Leeds	79	
Safeguarding	65	82%
Other	14	18%
Wakefield	19	
Safeguarding	17	89%
Other	2	11%
TOTAL	205	

- 2.3 A new Safeguarding e-learning was introduced on 19th February 2026 with revised examples and updated references. Completion of this e-learning is compulsory for all WYFRS employees.
- 2.4 All managers with a responsibility for assessing and reporting safeguarding to local authority teams have undertaken level 3 and level 4 safeguarding training.

3. Financial Implications

- 3.1 The costs of training and implementation of the safeguarding policy are met within existing budget.

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 HR or diversity implications relating to this process.

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 implementation of robust safeguarding procedures will help ensure the safety of vulnerable adults and children across West Yorkshire.

8. Environmental Implications

- 8.1 There are no environmental impacts relating to this process.

9. Risk Management Implications

- 9.1 The failure to recognise signs of neglect and abuse is recorded as a strategic risk. Training has been undertaken to ensure that all WYFRS employees are able to identify and report safeguarding concerns.

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

- 10.1 This report has no implications relating to the Police and Crime Act

11. Your Fire and Rescue Service Priorities

11.1 This report links with the Your Fire & Rescue Service Plan 2025-28 strategic priorities below:

- Focus our activities on reducing risk and vulnerability.
- Work with partners and communities to deliver our services.
- Enhance the health, safety and wellbeing of our people.

12. Conclusions

12.1 Safeguarding continues to be an integral part of WYFRS prevention activity, with 205 Cause for Concern forms submitted during 2025/26 and 151 concerns identified as requiring safeguarding action.

12.2 The introduction of updated safeguarding e-learning during 2025/26 further supports a consistent and informed approach to safeguarding across the organisation.

Safeguarding Policy

PRE-POL-002



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Date Issued:	01/08/2025
File ID:	PRE-POL-002
Version:	Version 2
Status:	Approved
Protected:	OFFICIAL

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Introduction

West Yorkshire Fire and Rescue Service (WYFRS) is committed to safeguarding children and adults at risk from abuse, neglect and self-neglect. Safeguarding is everyone's responsibility and applies to all WYFRS staff in the course of their duties.

This policy sets out WYFRS' commitment to recognising, reporting and responding to safeguarding concerns in line with statutory requirements and local multi-agency safeguarding arrangements. It supports a person-centred approach, ensuring individuals are treated with dignity and respect, and that action is taken proportionately to reduce the risk of harm.

What Is Our Offer?

WYFRS will report all situations where a safeguarding issue has taken place, is threatened or where an omission of care has been identified or is suspected.

We will therefore ensure that all our staff are:

- Knowledgeable about how to recognise abuse, neglect and self-neglect.
- Confident about when and how to report those at risk.

We will respond to any cause for concern in line with our [Safeguarding Procedure](#) and the 'Joint Multi-agency Safeguarding Adult's Policy and Procedures', West Yorkshire, North Yorkshire and York (2018).

Safeguarding applies to the protection of children and vulnerable adults at risk from abuse and neglect, regardless of whether they live independently or receive formal or informal care. A vulnerable adult is any adult who may be in need of support or care services and is unable to take care of themselves or protect themselves from significant harm or exploitation.

Our decision to raise a cause for concern or safeguarding referral should be made, wherever possible, in conjunction with the person concerned if they have the capacity to contribute to the decision. During our delivery of the identification and reporting of safeguarding cases, we will:

- Ensure individuals are empowered and encouraged to make their own informed decisions.
- Treat individuals fairly and with dignity and respect.
- Take action to prevent harm in a timely manner.
- Act proportionally to the risk presented.
- Be accountable and transparent in our processes.
- Support and represent those in the greatest need.
- Work together in partnership to ensure people are protected from neglect and abuse.

We are a reporting agency only, so no member of staff will investigate any incident of abuse unless they have been designated a specific role as part of a formal safeguarding authority investigation.

Where an adult is not subject to abuse but is at some risk, perhaps due to an element of self-neglect, and may benefit from further engagement with support or care agencies we will, with permission, access suitable support through our existing referral pathways or through direct referrals as appropriate.

We will always report situations where a child's future health or development may be negatively affected by the situation within which they live. Child protection is part of our safeguarding process; in addition to focussing on protecting individual children who have been identified as experiencing actual harm or abuse we will also take action to report those who are likely to experience harm.

Occasionally, we may see something occurring, or someone may disclose some information, which implies or suggests that someone else is at potential risk of abuse. This abuse may include child sexual exploitation, honour-based violence, human trafficking, intrafamilial abuse, forced marriage, forced labour, domestic servitude and hate crime.

This acquired information, by itself, may not be enough for us to raise a safeguarding cause for concern but, when put together with other information that may be held by our partners, indicates that abuse is taking place or likely to occur. We will share this information with relevant partners as soft intelligence.

Accessibility

Wherever possible, we will seek agreement and permission prior to raising a cause for concern and will be open in our reasons for concern. We will have regard to the person's views, wishes, feelings and beliefs when deciding on any action, recognising that they may be ambivalent, unclear or unrealistic about their personal circumstances. We will always contact the appropriate emergency service if someone is in immediate danger. Our safeguarding policy is published on our website.

Partnerships

We are represented on each of West Yorkshire's safeguarding panels and as such are committed to the principles of safeguarding as defined by the Department of Health. We will work together with others to prevent and stop the risks and experience of abuse or neglect arising and to access suitable support when it does. We review our partnerships regularly to ensure the systems and processes in place are effective.

Data and information sharing

Any information gathered by WYFRS staff is recorded electronically and securely at the earliest opportunity. Information is shared on a need-to-know basis both within the organisation and with others. People are able to access their data and information by request in line with current Data Protection legislation.

Equality and Diversity

All WYFRS staff should raise any cause for concern that they become aware of. Our internal safeguarding procedure ensures that all those affected by or subject to a cause for concern are treated fairly and with respect regardless of their faith, disability, gender identity, sexual orientation, or race.

Monitoring and Review

This policy will be reviewed periodically to ensure it remains up to date, effective and aligned with current safeguarding legislation, guidance and multi-agency arrangements.

How this policy supports our values

WYFRS Core Values

- **Teamwork:** We recognise everyone's strengths and contributions, working effectively as one team.
- **Integrity:** We are trustworthy, act ethically, treating each other with dignity and respect.
- **Learning:** We learn all the time; we share knowledge and experiences, celebrating success.
- **Responsibility:** We are responsible, work positively and take ownership of the work we do.
- **Communication:** We share clear information, in ways everyone understands, having open discussions.

Core Code of Ethics for Fire and Rescue Services – our five ethical principles:



- **Putting our communities first:** We put the interests of the public, the community, and service users first.
- **Integrity:** We act with integrity including being open, honest, and consistent in everything that we do.
- **Dignity and respect:** We treat people with dignity and respect, making decisions objectively based on evidence, without discrimination or bias.

- **Leadership:** We are all positive role models, always demonstrating flexible and resilient leadership. We are all accountable for everything we do and challenge all behaviour that falls short of the highest standards.
- **Equality, diversity, and inclusion (EDI):** We continually recognise and promote the value of EDI, both within the FRS and the wider communities in which we serve. We stand against all forms of discrimination, create equal opportunities, promote equality, foster good relations, and celebrate difference.

This policy supports WYFRS values and the Core Code of Ethics in a number of ways, including:

- **Putting our communities first:** The policy prioritises the protection of children and adults at risk, ensuring safeguarding concerns are identified and reported to protect individuals from harm.
- **Integrity:** WYFRS commits to acting ethically and transparently. The policy provides clear guidance on recognising, reporting and sharing safeguarding concerns appropriately and lawfully.
- **Responsibility:** WYFRS takes ownership of its safeguarding responsibilities by ensuring staff are knowledgeable, confident and act proportionately to prevent harm.
- **Teamwork:** The policy supports effective partnership working with safeguarding agencies, recognising that protecting people from abuse and neglect is a shared responsibility.

Document Properties

Document Title:	Safeguarding Policy
Author:	PAIT Policy Coordinator
Creation Date:	07 September 2023
Last Updated:	01 August 2025

Safeguarding Procedure

PRE-PRO-002



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Introduction

This document outlines the process for identifying, reporting and responding to your concerns for the care and support needs of children and vulnerable adults who may be subject to abuse and/or neglect. A handy guide for your use within the property has been developed and can be found here [PRE-HNG-015 Safeguarding](#).

Identifying Safeguarding Issues

Abuse and Neglect

In your everyday work, you may identify children or adults who may be subject to, or at risk of, abuse or neglect. For example:

- Children who have been left alone in a property.
- A person disclosing information during a conversation, which gives you a cause for concern.
- You may be concerned by the circumstances of a fire.

You may not see the act of abuse itself, but you may have concerns based on other things you have seen, heard or experienced during your contact with an individual or group of individuals. The reason for your concern may be obvious, or it may be more subtle.

Do not ignore your concerns – you do not have to be certain that abuse is taking place to raise an alert. It is not up to you to investigate your concerns by asking leading questions or taking other actions.

If you witness abuse or neglect or become aware that abuse has taken place or that risk is immediately possible, the priority must always be to maintain your immediate safety and that of the person at risk. Ensure the emergency services are called as needed and try and preserve any evidence – if this can be done safely.

Self-Neglect

Self-neglect is not always easy to identify, and we should remember that a person has a right to make lifestyle choices, which might sometimes seem extreme, which can include refusal of services. For a definition of self-neglect see [Appendix 1](#). It is important that you are able to recognise the risk factors associated with self-neglect. For instance, age-related changes may result in functional decline; cognitive impairment; frailty; or psychiatric illness may increase someone's vulnerability to abuse, neglect and self-neglect.

The West Yorkshire and North Yorkshire Multi-Agency Safeguarding Adults Policy and Procedures document states that:

‘Self-neglect on the part of an adult at risk will not usually lead to the initiation of safeguarding adult procedures unless the situation involves a significant act of commission or omission by someone else with established responsibility for an adult’s care.’

It is therefore unlikely that a person would be safeguarded by the relevant local authority unless **all** of the following apply:

- An adult at risk has been identified as having been subject to **serious self-neglect** which could result in **significant** harm.
- and
- They have the capacity to make the relevant decisions but have **refused essential services** or interventions which could result in significant harm.
- and
- Existing care and support appear to have **not mitigated the risk** of the serious self-neglect which could result in significant harm.

If you identify an adult you observe to be self-neglecting, they are refusing help and services, and you believe they are at risk of significant harm you should discuss this with the duty safeguarding advisor then submit a Cause for Concern form.

Raising a Cause for Concern

Where a cause for concern has been identified, the person at risk, or their parent or carer, should be asked for their consent to share their personal details with appropriate agencies. Where the person refuses, or is unable to give consent, and you believe they are at risk of serious harm to themselves or others, proceed with raising your concern.

If you wish to raise a cause for concern during office hours, follow the Safeguarding Process (See Appendix 2) by contacting a designated safeguarding advisor. This is normally the District Prevention Manager (DPM) for the area in which the cause for concern occurs. If the DPM does not answer the phone call, follow the call up with a text saying that you wish to discuss a cause for concern. If the DPM does not respond to you, contact an alternative DPM. Discuss the person’s situation, giving enough information for the advisor to make an informed decision on whether a cause for concern submission should be made. The DPM will ensure that policy and procedures are effectively maintained and provide information, advice and support to the member of staff who has identified the concern.

If a Cause for Concern form is submitted, it should be completed at the earliest opportunity and at the latest by 6pm on the day that the issue has been identified or by the end of the shift.

Out of Hours

If you have a concern out of hours, submit the cause for concern form and ensure you have provided your contact details for the DPM to contact you for further information if required.

Gaining Consent

Adults may not give their consent to the sharing of safeguarding information for a number of reasons. For example, they may be unduly influenced, coerced or intimidated by another person, frightened of reprisals, fear losing control, fear that their relationship with the abuser will be damaged or may not trust social services or other partners.

It is important that you consider the potential risks to the person of sharing information. In some cases, such as domestic abuse or hate crime, it is possible that sharing information could increase the risk to the person. If you are concerned that this may be the case, ensure this is made clear when completing the Cause for Concern form. If you have an immediate cause to be concerned, you should ring the police on 999.

If a person is reluctant to give their consent to sharing, if appropriate, you can offer reassurance and support by considering:

- Exploring the reasons for their objections – are they particularly worried about something?
- Explaining why you think it is important to share the information.
- Explaining who you would be sharing the information with and why.
- Explaining the benefits, to them or others, of sharing information. For instance, they may be able to access better help and support.
- Discussing the consequences of not sharing the information. For instance, someone may be harmed.
- Reassuring them that the information will not be shared with anyone who does not need to know.
- Reassuring them that they are not alone, and that support is available.

Over-riding Consent – Best Interests

If the person does not give consent to share information with a third party, we have chosen, as a matter of policy, to pass on such information.

This applies in cases where we believe there is a person at significant risk of harm. Providing we believe our perceived risk of harm is significant, our decision to pass on the information should not lead to any legal liability for WYFRS.

We do not have a duty of care or a legal obligation to pass on information to the police and other agencies which has been given to us by a victim or suspected victim of crime. However, WYFRS chooses to do so as a matter of policy. In passing information to the police and other agencies, we would expect it to be managed sensitively, appropriately and with the health and well-being of the person at risk uppermost.

The sharing of information includes situations where:

- There is a potentially life-threatening or emergency element.
- The person may be vulnerable and potentially at risk – this includes children.
- A serious crime could be prevented.
- A serious crime has been committed.
- The risk of harm is unreasonably high.

Generally, you should make any decisions based on whether there is an overriding reason which makes it necessary to take action without consent, and whether doing so is proportionate because there is no less intrusive way of ensuring safety. If the decision is made to take action without the adult's consent you must inform the person why, unless it is unsafe to do so.

Any decision to override someone's refusal to give consent to share should be carefully recorded when completing the Cause for Concern form. With the exception of emergency situations, you should seek advice from the designated safeguarding advisor before completing the form. Further legal advice can be sought by the DPM, as necessary.

Any data sharing protocols should be followed to ensure there is no GDPR breach. It is unlikely that there would be a breach around the information provided in connection with the suppression of crime because the public interest is likely to override any private interests.

Completing the Cause for Concern form

How to find the form

The form can be found on WY Fire Hub:

- Fire Hub - Teams/Prevention > New Prevention Site > Safeguarding
- SharePoint/Teams – Prevention Department > Safeguarding
- Toolkit
- Microsoft Power Apps on a Mobile Working Device

How to Complete the Form

Complete the following:

Section A: Your details: Your name as it appears in Outlook; the date and time; the station area and district where the concern arises; the type of occasion, or duties you were carrying out, where you identified the concern i.e. Safe and Well visit, protection visit.

Section B: People you are concerned about: The person at risk's details ensuring you state the full date of birth which will enable safeguarding partners to accurately check who you are referring. It is also important to provide as many contact details as possible. Select whether the person at risk understands what you are trying to do (understanding adult), and who they are at risk from.

Section C: Reason for your concern: State clearly what you have observed, what you have heard from others, what has been said to you directly and why this has given you a reason to be concerned. Try to keep the notes factual. If you do write something that is non-factual, but you believe or perceive it to be true, make it clear that this is the case. Note what specifically is causing the concern and identify whether the person has stated what they would like to see happen as a result of your concern.

Section D: Consent: Confirm whether you have gained consent from the person at risk or their appropriate adult and give the name of the person who has consented.

Section E: Other Actions: Complete all questions Yes or No. If no advice has been sought from a DPM, note the reason why. If the person, you are raising the concern about is not aware you are raising a cause for concern, state the reason why you did not make them aware. If you have taken other actions such as contacting the police, ambulance or other agency note this in the relevant field.

On completion of Section E, the form should be submitted.

What happens once the form has been submitted?

Once the form has been submitted an email will be sent to all the designated safeguarding managers- DPMs. The DPM picking up the case should email their colleagues to let them know that they have done so. The DPM responsible for the district where the Cause for Concern has been raised will follow the case up by reporting the concern to the appropriate local authority safeguarding board. Appropriate cover arrangements will be made by the DPMs during periods of leave.

Once the form has been submitted no further visits should be made to the property without checking with the DPM or DPM first. Please note it is not your responsibility to ask questions or take further investigative actions. No contact should be made with any agencies about safeguarding concerns without the approval of the DPM/DPM.

Confidentiality and Information Management

Current data legislation states that personal information about an individual should be shared appropriately. For instance, you should only share information with third parties that need to have it and ensure it is up to date; this will help to ensure that subsequent interventions and actions are effective. Always ensure that information is recorded in an accurate and factual manner as it may be used as evidence by other agencies to take action to stop the abuse or neglect.

In most cases, personal information should only be disclosed to other agencies and third parties with the consent of the person (See 4.1 and 4.2 above). Inform the person what information will be shared, why it will be shared and who it will be shared with. In some circumstances, consent may not be possible due to that person's lack of capacity or to the vulnerable position they are in. Your decision to share information, especially if consent has been withheld, should be explained within your notes on the form in Section C.

If a safeguarding issue has been identified and there are circumstances in which you cannot guarantee full confidentiality when sharing information, for instance:

- The individual's personal safety or well-being might be compromised,
- The safety or well-being of others might be compromised or,
- It is a disclosure about illegal activity.

If possible and, if it is safe to do so, you should still inform the person of your intention to share – if you can – but you would not require their permission.

Do not talk about the individual's situation to other members of their family, friends or others that are known to them unless you have privately checked with the person first. Do not leave any written information in the property which might jeopardise the person at risk.

If you are in any doubt about sharing the information concerned, seek advice from your management team.

Only share information in a secure manner.

- **The Raiser.** Share the information verbally with the appropriate manager ensuring you cannot be overheard by anyone. The Cause for Concern form should then be completed.
- The only information recorded, on the prevention database, against the case, should be the statement 'Safeguarding Cause for Concern submitted' and the date submitted, in the Health and Safety Considerations field. The identification of soft intelligence does not need to be recorded anywhere other than on the cause for Concern form.
- **Designated Safeguarding Manager** (Usually District Prevention Manager). Share the information with the relevant agency.
 - Using the telephone, ensuring you cannot be overheard.
 - Or electronically through Egress.

Completed forms are stored within the Safeguarding app. Security access to the completed forms is limited to individuals submitting, members of the audit team and safeguarding managers.

Training

All frontline staff, including Control, will complete a mandatory e-learning package. Completion should be recorded in the EMOC system for operational staff and in the Learning Management System for support staff. Staff will repeat the e-learning package every three years.

All other staff with advisory and decision-making responsibilities in the process, such as DPMs and FCGMs, will receive face-to-face training every three years.

Audit Process

An audit will be carried out on a quarterly basis by a group consisting of members of the central prevention team and a nominated representative of the district prevention management team. The audit process will ensure that a consistent approach to safeguarding is taken by the organisation. Following this meeting feedback will be provided, either to individual safeguarding leads or on a group basis to all designated leads as appropriate. See Audit Framework in Appendix 3.

Appendix 1: Definitions of abuse

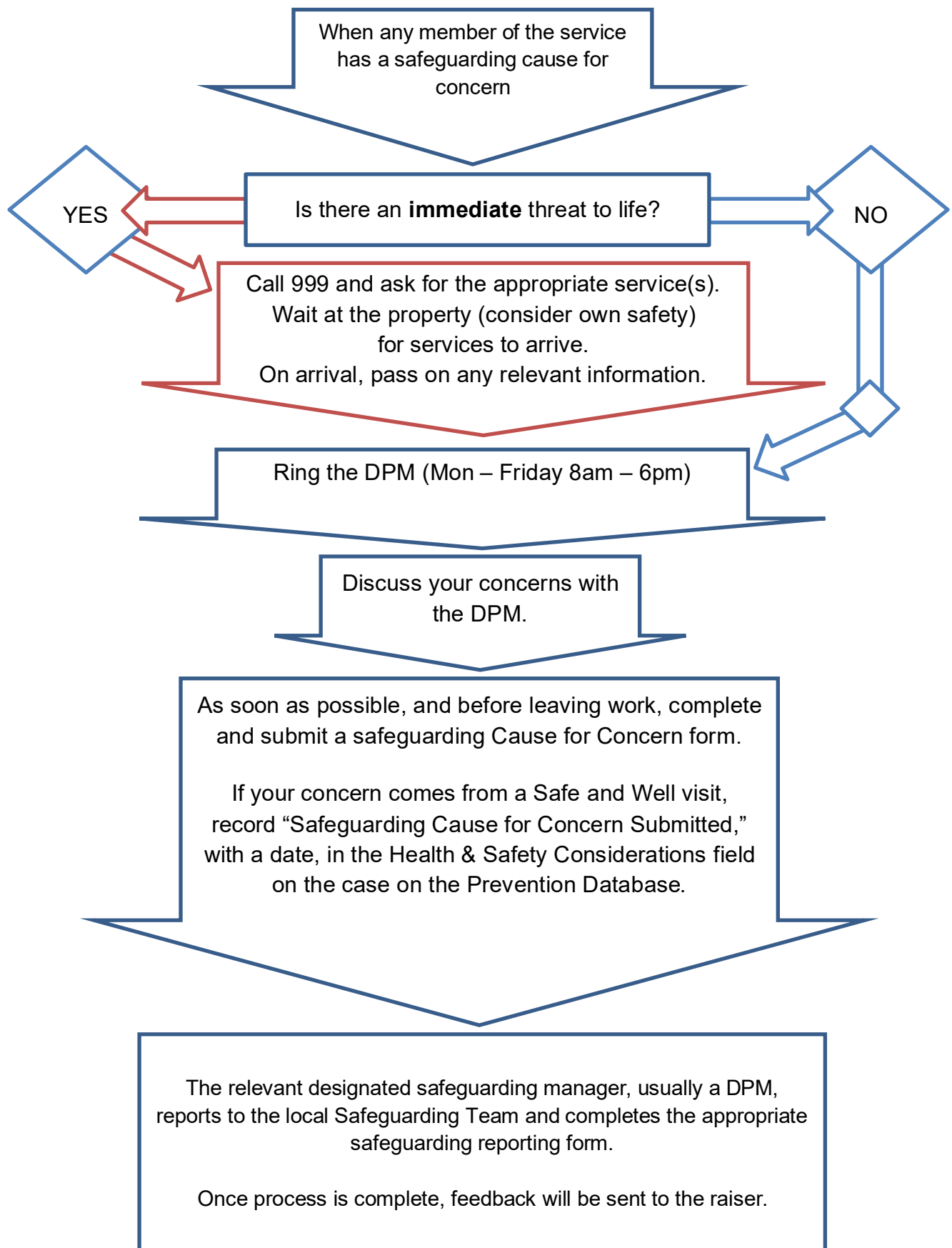
Abuse can take many forms – it may be a deliberate act, an unintentional act, as a result of a lack of understanding or a crime. It might be something that happens once or repeatedly. These definitions correspond to the categories on the revised cause for concern form.

TYPE OF ABUSE	DESCRIPTION
Child Sexual Exploitation (CSE)	CSE is a form of child sexual abuse and occurs where an individual or group takes advantage of an imbalance of power to coerce, manipulate or deceive a child or young person under the age of 18 into sexual activity. • in exchange for something the victim needs or wants • and/ or for the financial advantage or increased status of the perpetrator. The victim may have been sexually exploited even if the sexual activity appears consensual. CSE does not always involve physical contact; it can also occur through the use of technology.
County Lines	This is a term used when drug gangs expand their operations from cities to smaller towns, often using violence to drive out local dealers. Exploited children and vulnerable people are then exploited as drug runners to transport the drugs and collect payment from users.
Cuckooing	Where a professional criminal befriends and takes over a vulnerable person's home and uses the property to facilitate exploitation. Commonly, this may be a drug dealer who uses the property to store and distribute drugs
Discrimination	Discrimination is the unjust or prejudicial treatment of someone based on some aspect of their identity – usually their race, faith or religion, age, disability, gender or sexual orientation. It can take the form of harassment, actions, comments, slurs and jokes.
Domestic Abuse	Any incident or pattern of incidents of controlling, coercive or threatening behaviour, violence, or abuse between those aged 16 or over, who are or have been intimate partners or family members regardless of gender or sexuality. This includes, but is not limited to, the following types of abuse – psychological, physical, sexual, financial, and emotional. Domestic abuse also includes controlling and coercive behaviour.
Female Genital Mutilation (FGM)	Involves procedures that intentionally alter or injure female genital organs for non-medical reasons and has no health benefits for girls or women. FGM is illegal in the UK. It is also illegal to take girls who are British nationals or permanent residents of the UK abroad for FGM whether or not it is lawful in that country. An urgent referral should be made a) if a child under 18 years shows signs of recently having undergone FGM. This may enable the police to collect physical evidence and b) you believe there are plans to take the child abroad and there is an imminent risk that she is likely to undergo FGM.
Financial or Material Abuse	Theft, fraud, internet scamming, postal and doorstep scams, coercion in relation to a vulnerable person's financial affairs or arrangements. This includes wills, property, inheritance or financial transactions and the misuse or misappropriation of property, possessions or benefits.
Forced Marriage	An illegal marriage in which one, or both, of the parties are married without their consent or against their will. A forced marriage differs from an arranged marriage, in which both parties' consent to the assistance of a third party in identifying a spouse.
Hate Crime	Any criminal offence which is perceived by the victim, or any other person, to be motivated by hostility or prejudice towards any aspect of a person's

	identity – usually their disability, race or ethnicity, religion or belief, sexual orientation or gender identity.
Hoarding	Hoarding is a self-neglect issue when the hoarder's ability to manage their health and well-being is negatively affected. Hoarding disorder is a pattern of behaviour characterised by the excessive acquisition of and inability, or unwillingness, to discard large quantities of objects that cover the living areas of the home and cause significant distress. Compulsive hoarding behaviour has been associated with health risks, impaired functioning, economic burden, and adverse effects on friends and family members. It could also potentially put the adult and others at risk of causing fires.
Honour-Based Violence	A collection of practices which are used to control behaviour within families or other social groups to protect perceived cultural and religious beliefs and/or honour. Such violence can occur when perpetrators perceive that a relative has shamed the family and/or community by breaking their honour code. Women are predominantly (but not exclusively) the victims, and the violence is often committed with a degree of collusion from family members and/or the community. Many victims may be isolated and controlled and are therefore unable to seek help.
Intrafamilial Abuse	Broad term given to the maltreatment of children within a family unit or setting. It incorporates sexual, physical and emotional abuse, domestic abuse (including a child witnessing it) and neglect linked to parental social and health problems.
Mate Crime	Mate crime is when vulnerable people are befriended by members of the community who go on to exploit and take advantage of them. It may not be an illegal act but still has a negative effect on the individual.
Modern Slavery & Human Trafficking	Modern slavery includes those people who have been: • Forced to work - through mental or physical threat. • Owned or controlled by an 'employer', usually through mental or physical abuse or the threat of abuse. • Dehumanised, treated as a commodity or bought and sold as 'property.' • Physically constrained or has restrictions placed on his/her freedom of movement. Adults who are enslaved are not always subject to human trafficking. Traffickers exploit the social, cultural, or financial vulnerability of the victim and place huge financial and ethical obligations on them. They control almost every aspect of the victim's life, with little regard for the victim's welfare and health.
Neglect and Acts of Omission	Ignoring the medical, emotional or physical care needs of a person. It includes the failure to provide access to appropriate health, social care or educational services and the withholding of medication, adequate nutrition and heating. Neglect also includes the failure to intervene in situations that are dangerous to the person concerned or to others, particularly when the person lacks the mental capacity to assess risk for themselves.
Organisational Abuse	Is the mistreatment, abuse or neglect of an adult by a regime or individuals in a setting or service where the adult lives or that they use. Such abuse violates the person's dignity and represents a lack of respect for their human rights.
Physical Abuse	Assault, hitting, slapping, pushing, misuse of medication, restraint or inappropriate physical sanctions.
Psychological Abuse	Emotional abuse, threats of harm or abandonment, deprivation of contact, humiliation, blaming, controlling, intimidation, coercion, harassment, verbal abuse, cyberbullying, isolation or unreasonable and unjustified withdrawal of services or supportive networks.

Radicalisation	Radicalisation is about attracting people to a particular form of extremist thinking, inspiring new recruits and persuading vulnerable individuals to the legitimacy of their cause. This may be done via a face-to-face relationship or social media. Prevent is the Government's programme to provide support and re-direction to vulnerable individuals at risk of being groomed into terrorist activity before any crimes are committed. Channel is the multi-agency approach to identify and provide support to individuals who are at risk of being drawn into terrorism.
Self-Neglect	A behavioural condition in which an individual neglects their basic needs such as personal hygiene, or tending appropriately to any medical conditions, or keeping their environment safe to carry out what is seen as usual activities of daily living. It can occur as a result of mental health issues, personality disorders, substance abuse, dementia, advancing age, social isolation and cognitive impairment or through personal choice. It can be triggered by trauma and significant life events. Lack of self-care: This includes neglect of one's personal hygiene, nutrition and hydration, or health, to an extent that may endanger safety or well-being. Lack of care of one's environment: This includes situations that may lead to domestic squalor or elevated levels of health or fire risk in the domestic environment. Refusal of assistance that might alleviate these issues: This might include, for example, refusal of care services in either their home or a care environment or of health assessments or interventions, even if previously agreed, which could potentially improve self-care or care of one's environment.
Sexual Abuse	Rape, indecent exposure, sexual harassment, inappropriate looking or touching, sexual teasing or innuendo, sexual photography, subjection to pornography or witnessing sexual acts, indecent exposure and sexual assault or sexual acts to which the adult has not consented or was pressured into consenting.
Sexual Exploitation	Involves exploitative situations, contexts and relationships where adults at risk (or a third person or persons) receive 'something' (e.g., food, accommodation, drugs, alcohol, cigarettes, affection, gifts, money) as a result of them performing, and/or another or others performing on them, sexual activities. It affects men as well as women. People who are sexually exploited do not always perceive that they are being exploited.

Appendix 2: Safeguarding process



Appendix 3: Audit Framework

Members of the internal safeguarding audit team will review a sample of closed cases on a quarterly basis. The criteria for assessment will include the following.

1. Are the personal details of the referrer (Section A: Your details) complete and accurate?
2. Are the personal details of the person at risk (Sections B1, B2, B3: People you are concerned about; Contacting the person at risk; Who the person/people are at risk from) complete and accurate.
3. Are Sections C1 and C2: Reasons for concern; Soft intelligence information completed in a clear and informative manner? Does it state: ○ What/how contact was made i.e., Safe and Well visit, on-call incident. ○ What the issue is believed to be and what evidence supports this belief i.e., what was observed or heard. ○ What discussions have been had with the person at risk, if any. ○ What the person at risk wants to see happen as a result of your concern. ○ The location, date and time and method of any gained soft intelligence. ○ A statement of any soft intelligence gained. ○ What the raiser believes may be happening.
4. Is Section D: Actions complete? ○ Has advice been sought from the District Prevention Manager or First Call Area Manager? If no, has a reason been stated? ○ Has the raiser explained why they have not made the person at risk, or the person who has given them the intelligence, aware that the matter is being reported on? ○ Have other action fields been completed?
5. Is Section E: To be completed by the relevant Designated Safeguarding Manager complete and accurate? ○ Has the correct decision on whether the Cause for Concern is a Vulnerable Person or Safeguarding or Soft Intelligence case been made? ○ Have the response actions been timely? ○ Has the outcome been recorded with clarity? ○ Has appropriate feedback been provided to the raiser? ○ Has the Status field been completed correctly?
6. Section F: Audit – To be completed by Safeguarding Audit Panel. Choose option Yes to Audit Done? and the date completed. Choose as many relevant options apply from the Feedback to DPM fields and note any extra comments in the other field. The attending DPM will feedback any specific comments to the raiser and any generic issues to the other DPMs.

OFFICIAL

Agenda item: 08

Vision Zero Targeted Interventions

Community Safety Committee

Date: 24 July 2026

Submitted by: Director of Service Delivery

Purpose: To update Community Safety Committee on the work undertaken to improve road safety for higher risk young people

Recommendations: That members note the contents of the report.

Summary: This report demonstrates the outstanding contribution the Youth Intervention Teams provides to the West Yorkshire Vision Zero Partnership

Local Government (Access to information) Act 1972

Exemption Category: None

Contact Officer: Area Manager Scott Donegan

Background papers open to inspection: None

Annexes: None

1. Introduction

- 1.1 West Yorkshire Fire & Rescue Service secured repeat funds to deliver interactive educational programmes to new and prospective drivers and young people already engaging in or on the periphery of dangerous road behaviours in cars and on powered two wheels.
- 1.2 The aim of these programmes was to influence future behaviour with young people less likely to engage with mass education and safety campaigns thus creating safer roads and contributing to the Vision Zero 2040 aim of reducing the number of incidents, casualties and fatalities involving young people on the roads of West Yorkshire.

2. Information

- 2.1 The Youth Intervention Team (YIT) Manager submitted bids for grant funding to the WY Vision Zero Steering Group. £20k was awarded and resulted in the following programmes being funded:

18 x Road Related Targeted Intervention days

The Targeted Intervention days that could be offered with this funding were:

Fast Furious and Fatal – exploring the consequences of reckless behaviours in cars.

@E-tude – exploring unsafe and antisocial use of Power 2 wheels.

The target audience for these 5-hour sessions were young people engaging with or on the periphery of dangerous road behaviours and aimed to challenge current behaviours, perceptions and deter the continuation of current road behaviours.

9 x Drive4Life Programmes

The target audience for these sessions were new and prospective drivers aged 16 – 25 years old. The 3-day programme aimed to address under experience and over confidence of young drivers. Combining practical and classroom activities promoted safe road behaviours and helped build a young driver's ability to handle their emotions in pressurised situations and develop confidence to ensure the safety of themselves and others by addressing potentially dangerous behaviours from their passengers.

- 2.2 From March 2025 to May 2026 each of these programmes were delivered across the five districts of West Yorkshire.
- 2.3 The Youth Interventions Team developed the Drive4Life package based on the trial of the 3-day resilience programme developed with the previous years funding. As a Fire & Rescue Service we respond to a large number of incidents involving new young drivers that are commonly caused through a combination of under experience

and over confidence. The Drive4Life programme was aimed specifically at this group. The structure of the 3-day programme was:

Day 1 – Delivered in the groups normal learning environment this session aimed to set the scene by:

- Establishing what current road behaviours of the group were.
- Exploring RTC's – what is an RTC, who is likely to be involved.
- Learning about the Fatal 5.
- Exploring a real-life scenario involving young drivers.
- Reflecting on personal behaviours based on what they have learnt.

Day 2 – Delivered on an operational fire station the group practically explore the consequences of an RTC and of the Fatal 5 in a safe and controlled environment using extraction techniques and car brake reaction tester.

Day 3 – Delivered back in the groups normal learning environment the group:

- Explore driver stereotypes and how this can influence behaviours on the road.
- Take a hazard perception test
- Explore a real-life case study
- Learn how to plan a safe journey
- Reflect on personal behaviours and identify safer behaviours.

- 2.4 201 young people engaged with the funded programmes. The young people who engaged with the Targeted Interventions Days were all identified by partners as either involved with or on the periphery of activity which put themselves or others at risk either in cars or on power 2 wheels. A number of alternative provisions engaged with the Targeted Intervention Days. Many of these providers knew their students were putting themselves and other at risk on the roads and found the 5 hour, fast paced session effective in helping their students learn about the potential consequences of their behaviours.
- 2.5 Engaging with sports academies and 6th form colleges for the Drive4 Life programmes was more challenging than we anticipated. We found that it was difficult to get the students, who were new / prospective drivers and had access to a vehicle, released for 3 days as they were engaged in their academic studies.
- 2.6 When we did get groups released, the content of the programme was well received and impactful.
- 2.7 A full overview of the delivery that took place including the age group and number of young people engaged with can be found in Appendix 1.
- 2.8 The programmes delivered in each district are outlined below:

District	Fast Furious & Fatal Targeted Intervention	@-Etude Targeted Intervention	Drive4Life
Bradford	4	2	2
Calderdale	4	0	0
Kirklees	1	1	4
Leeds	5	4	1
Wakefield	0	0	0

2.9 As illustrated in the heat map and data in Appendix 2, WYFRS continues to see a large proportion of RTC's involving extrications specific to cars. Bradford and Leeds demonstrate the highest level of attendance of the fire service. It was in these areas that we delivered most sessions.

2.10 The practical and educational elements of all the programmes were structured around the 5 pillars of Vision Zero. Sessions aimed to promote and educate young people about safe road behaviours. The practical activities and education was delivered was based around these in the following ways:

Safe behaviours	Young people engaged with hands on learning about the consequences associated with reckless road behaviours in a safe, controlled environment. This included working with a damaged car and using the cutters to remove doors, roof etc. In addition to this @-Etude also covered safe charging of e scooters and bikes.
Safe speeds	The car brake reaction tester allowed young people to learn about safe stopping distances and how substances can affect reaction times using drunk goggles in a safe environment where there was no risk to themselves or others.
Safe roads	Through discussions that challenged current behaviours and perceptions, young people explored the impact that dangerous road behaviours can have on all road users, pedestrians, the wider community, and blue light services. Our Youth Instructors, who are all operational firefighters brought a real-life element to these discussions by talking about incidents they have had to attend.
Safe vehicles	Young people learnt about what can distract a driver and how this can affect their concentration. In relation to power 2 wheels, young people explored how vulnerable and exposed riders are in comparison to a driver and looked at protective clothing, safe speeds and the legal aspect of riding these vehicles.
Post collision learning and care	The practical elements of programmes involved young people investigating the aftermath of a car collision by using extraction techniques & cutting tools. For the @-Etude programme young people also explored the impact and consequences of not wearing protective items when travelling at speed on power 2 wheels.

- 2.11 The start of each programme included discussions where delivery staff could establish the group's current road behaviours and perceptions in cars or relating to power 2 wheels. This enabled the trainer and instructor to prioritise and deliver the content in a way that challenged these behaviours and perceptions and promoted safer behaviours. By doing this it ensured the sessions met the needs of the groups attending and the learning the took away would be valuable for them and influence safer behaviours.
- 2.12 Many of the young people engaging with the programmes have barriers to education, had negative experiences of education and or blue light services. In addition to this there is a also a percentage that have chaotic home live or are living in the care system. Because of these factors they have missed key road safety messages that are delivered through schools, home or various media and social media channels.
- 2.13 Through this funding we worked with Calderdale Youth Justice service to explore how we engage the young people working with the Youth Justice Service due to road offences. 2 TIDs were delivered and in the year ahead however the 5 hour sessions are often not proportionate to the order the young people receive which has an impact on attendance and engagement. In the year ahead we would like to look at developing a shorter, practical package specifically for Youth Justice services that is proportionate to orders and covers the spectrum of offences seen by the Youth Justice services.
- 2.14 The Youth Interventions Team did experience capacity issues during the life of this funding, and we are grateful for the extension that was approved. There remains 2 Targeted Intervention Days and 1 Drive4Life programmes that were not delivered.
- 2.15 Behaviour change is difficult to evaluate and measure, especially after the short programmes that we were delivering. We believe the information that we have provided in the sessions will help shape and create safer drivers of the future.
- 2.16 Through the quizzes and questionnaires carried out with young people attending sessions we were able to build a picture of the safety information that young people already know and the areas where more education and awareness is needed. Information like this could be used to influence the content of safety campaigns to this group in the future. Examples of this is highlighted below for each programme.

Behaviours

@-Etude

Key learning points identified by young people

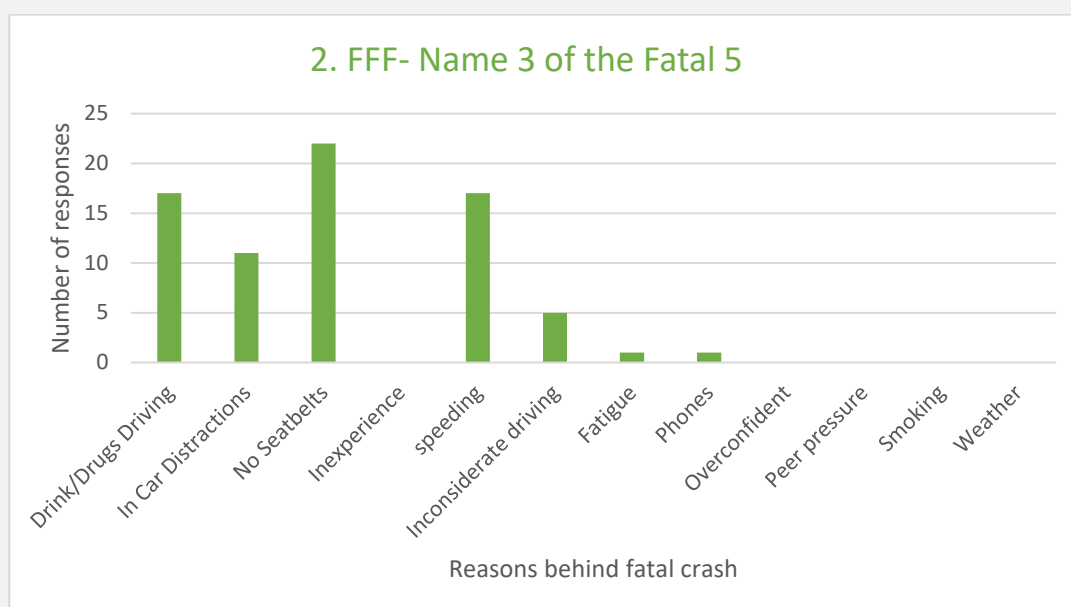
- Don't charge scooters over night
- How to stay safe on a scooter
- Safe speeds on a scooter

What will they do differently

- Stay off scooters as a passenger
- Ride slower
- Wear a helmet – tell friends to do the same

Fast Furious & Fatal

The graph below shows the many of the young people attending the Fast Furious and Fatal session could identify 4 of the fatal 5 with no support or prompting. This confirms that safety messages about the dangers of speeding, drug/drink driving & in car distractions is known by the drivers of the future who also recognise the importance of wearing seatbelts. However, there is the opportunity to increase public safety with providing information and education about how careless, inconsiderate driving can impact others and perhaps the link between inexperience and over confidence of new drivers.



Drive4Life

A cast study of the Drive4Life programme delivered to Bradford College available in appendix 3

2.17 The new and prospective drivers attending this programme were asked “How will your attitude to driving change in the future?”, responses included:

“I learned that being a good driver is about driving in a safe manner to protect yourself and others, as well as to predict others behaviour before they create danger. I learned some very useful casualty care protocols. I would change the way I approach situations, more critical and slowing my pace giving myself more thinking room”

“Check if the car is fit to drive, ensure you're mindful of the vehicles at all times. Pay attention to the other drivers on the road. Make sure your music is safe for your car driving.”

“Be responsible, sensible, vigilant and well enough to drive. Get a taxi to and from places when drinking. Don't get distracted by your phone when driving or walking across a road. Make sure I am wearing my seatbelt. Alcohol can still be in your system the day after drinking, so don't drink and drive/do drugs.”

“Listen to my driving instructor, and I need to revise for my theory test. Make sure I wear a seatbelt and make others in the car wear it. I am not observant enough so keep checking mirrors, signally and checking for traffic. I sometimes panic when traffic is near so I need to stay calm.”

“I will now use seatbelts when sat in the rear seats, avoid close distance and always maintain safe distance with the vehicle in front. I will not distract the driver by showing them my phone and will focus on the road and other road users more. I will avoid driving if I had a drink which could affect my judgement, also when tired. I will also check the car before a journey.”

“Make sure everyone is wearing a seatbelt, limit distractions, try to set off earlier for my journey so I'm not rushing, make sure I am fit and well before driving, and if I take any medications check if they will effect my body.”

“One mistake that I make when in the passenger seat that I regret is not wearing my seatbelt. This is because seatbelts have showed me that it helps you and saves your life. Another mistake that I make as the passenger is I sometimes distract the driver which is bad because it means they have a higher chance of crashing. One piece of advice that I would give is that you should never be aggressive or try to fight someone because of mistakes they have made while driving. The reason is because it could land you in deep trouble with the police such as points off your license or fines etc.”

3. Financial Implications

- 3.1 Funding for the delivery of these courses was achieved through Vision Zero grants. Due to the evidence that WYFRS can successfully engaged with young people who do not normally access or engage with mainstream Vision Zero safety messages. £15,000 in repeat funding has been awarded for 2026.27

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 implication as a result of 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

7. Health, Safety and Wellbeing Implications

- 7.1 This report demonstrates how the service is delivering specialist targeted interventions to individuals most at risk from road traffic incidents.

8. Environmental Implications

- 8.1 There are negligible environment implications resulting from the work outlined in this report.

9. Risk Management Implications

- 9.1 Road Traffic Collisions are monitored as one of nine key service delivery indicators. RTCs can have a significant impact on communities and individuals across West Yorkshire.

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

- 10.1 The targeted interventions delivered align to the road safety 'fatal five' and the five pillars of Vision Zero. Vision Zero is delivered in partnership with local authorities, West Yorkshire Police, Charities and the Yorkshire Ambulance Service. The Vision Zero Board is chaired by the Deputy Mayor for Policing and Crime.

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.
- Use resources in an innovative, sustainable, and efficient manner to maximise value for money.
- Further develop a culture of excellence, equality, learning, and inclusion.

12. Conclusions

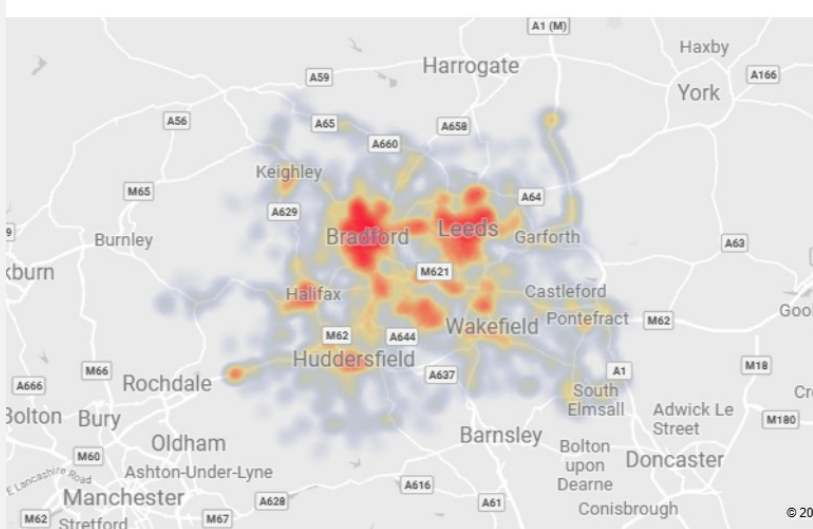
12.1 This report demonstrates the outstanding contribution the Youth Intervention Teams provides to the West Yorkshire Vision Zero Partnership. By creating innovative approaches to road safety, the team have developed a proven track record in influencing behaviour change in harder to reach young people.

Appendix 1 Delivery Profile

Partner	Programme	District	Delivery Date	young people attended	Age
Temple Moor Academy	Fast Furious & Fatal TID	Leeds	27/11/24	7	14-16
Whitley AP Academy	Fast Furious & Fatal TID	Calderdale	21/11/24	8	14-16
Park Lane Academy	Fast Furious & Fatal TID	Calderdale	20/3/25	10	14-16
Carleton Bolling AP	Fast Furious & Fatal TID	Bradford	13/3/25	4	14-16
Dixons Academy	Fast Furious & Fatal TID	Leeds	9/2/26	8	14-16
Calderdale YJS	Fast Furious & Fatal TID	Calderdale	14/7/25	6	14-18
Calderdale YJS	Fast Furious & Fatal TID	Calderdale	6/2/26	6	14-18
Keighley College	Fast Furious & Fatal TID	Bradford	16/5/25	9	16-18
Bradford AP Jesse Street	Fast Furious & Fatal TID	Bradford	9/7/25	7	14-16
Bradford AP Aireview	Fast Furious & Fatal TID	Bradford	24/6/25	6	14-16
Leeds TEAM programme	Fast Furious & Fatal TID	Leeds	22/7/25	8	16-25
Springwell North AP	Fast Furious & Fatal TID	Leeds	21/4/26	7	14-16
Bradford AP Aireview	@-Etude TID	Bradford	2/2/26	10	14-16
PRISM PRU	@-Etude TID	Bradford	1/5/25	7	14-16
NACRO	@-Etude TID	Leeds	28/4/25	9	16-18
East Leeds Academy	@-Etude TID	Leeds	23/1/26	7	14-16
LS10 AP	@-Etude TID	Leeds	11/12/25	10	14-16
Springwell North AP	@-Etude TID	Leeds	23/4/26	7	14-16
Huddersfield TEAM programme	@-Etude TID	Kirklees	31/3/26	9	16-25
Huddersfield Town FC	Drive4Life	Kirklees	11-14/8/25	8	16+
Leeds City College	Drive4Life	Leeds	31/3/- 2/4/25	7	16+
Huddersfield TEAM programme	Drive4Life	Kirklees	17- 19/11/25	12	16-25
Huddersfield TEAM programme	Drive4Life	Kirklees	2-4/7/25	7	16-25
Bradford College	Drive4Life	Bradford	10- 12/11/25	10	16+
Hanson 6 th Form college	Drive4Life	Bradford	10-12/3/26	5	16+
Kirklees College	Drive4Life	Kirklees	25-27/2/26	7	16+

Appendix 2 – Example RTC OneView Data

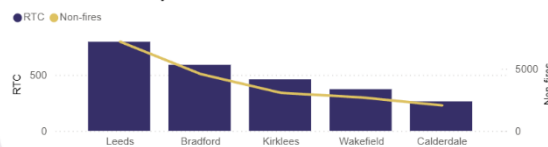
Where are road traffic collisions happening?



Road Traffic Collisions

Financial Year	Bradford	Calderdale	Kirklees	Leeds	Wakefield	Total
2026-27	17	9	11	16	6	59
2025-26	137	64	124	187	89	601
2024-25	137	69	102	199	105	612
2023-24	163	64	112	196	95	630
2022-23	137	58	112	200	78	585
Total	591	264	461	798	373	2487

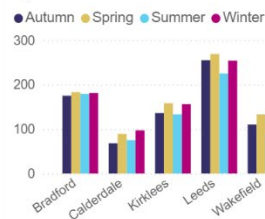
RTC and Non-fires by District



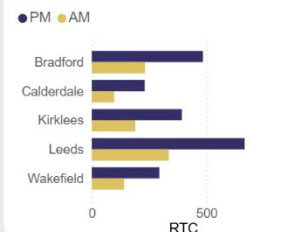
When are road traffic collisions happening?

District	RTC	% of non-fire incidents that are RTCs	Number of non-fire incidents	Number of incidents
Bradford	718	12.68 %	5664	33735
Calderdale	329	13.07 %	2517	12346
Kirklees	583	15.33 %	3802	20346
Leeds	1003	11.20 %	8952	47505
Wakefield	436	13.49 %	3231	16425

By Season



By AM or PM



Road Traffic Collisions

Total number of RTCs

2423

Percentage of non-fire incidents that are RTCs

12.76%

3 Year Average

609

RTCs current Financial Year to date

601

RTCs last year to date (comparable)

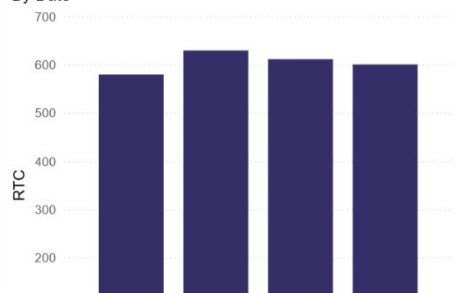
612

Difference current year to last year

11 Fewer

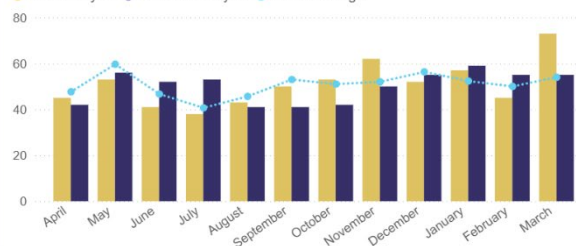
Please note these figures do not change when filtering on year

By Date



By Month

RTCs last year RTCs current year 3 Year Average



Appendix 3 – Case Study



Spotlight on...

Drive4Life



West Yorkshire
Fire & Rescue Service

What was the need, how was it identified?

There is data to show that 16-25year 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.



➡ Contact



Claire Wright or Charlotte Simpson



07747011916 or 07760992115



Youth.interventions@westyorkshire.gov.uk



OFFICIAL

Agenda item: 09

Spotlight On Reports

Community Safety Committee

Date: 24 July 2026

Submitted by: Director of Service Delivery

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

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 in regards to reducing the risks faced. The West Yorkshire Fire and Rescue Service Prevention Strategy outlines how we the service will direct resources and initiatives towards the most vulnerable groups and individuals. Risks result from the individual, behaviours and / or environment.
- 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 supporting 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

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

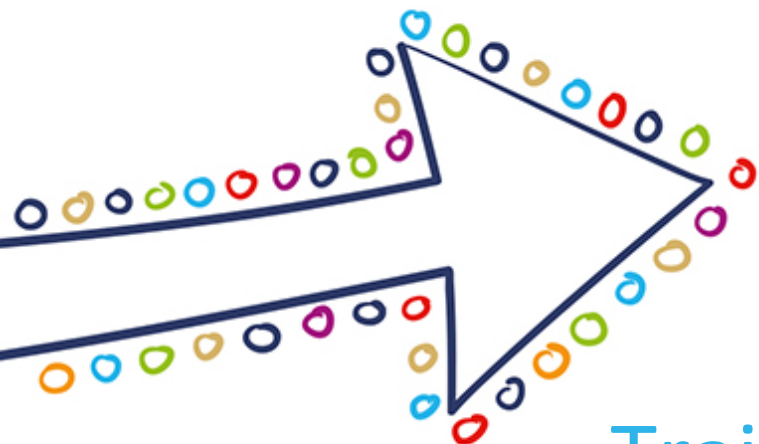
- 8.1 Several the risks highlighted in these documents could potentially have a significant impact on the environment locally and service wide, the plans show we have considered these risks and the actions we will take to mitigate the impact.

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...



Electric Buses Training for Bradford crews



What was the need, how was it identified?

Keighley Bus Company, part of the Transdev Group, has introduced a multi-million-pound electric bus fleet across West Yorkshire, creating a new and foreseeable operational risk for WYFRS linked to high-voltage systems, lithium-ion batteries, overnight charging and depot-based fire spread.

With 15 electric buses now operating daily across Bradford District, the likelihood of crews attending incidents involving this vehicle type has increased, both on the road network and at premises where vehicles are stored, charged and maintained.

The depot environment presents a concentrated risk because vehicles are charged and stored overnight in close

proximity, increasing the potential for rapid fire spread, prolonged smoke production, extended incident duration and wider impact on staff, infrastructure and nearby properties.

Fires involving lithium-ion batteries are vastly different from standard vehicle fires. They can develop quickly due to thermal runaway, re-ignite after being extinguished, give off toxic gases, and require long cooling and monitoring periods. These factors can make incidents more complex and demanding for crews.

Local risk assessment identified a knowledge gap around electric bus construction, battery location, isolation procedures and depot layout, creating a clear requirement for targeted

familiarisation before an operational incident occurs.



To help keep firefighters and the public safe, and to make sure crews can respond effectively, there was a clear need to improve understanding of:

- How electric buses are constructed.
- Where battery systems are found.

- How vehicles and batteries are isolated.
- Charging equipment and associated risks.
- The layout and risks of depots where buses are stored and charged overnight.

Closing this knowledge gap supports safer tactical decision-making, improves firefighter safety and strengthens the district's readiness to manage emerging risks associated with the transition to low-emission transport.

➡ What did we do?

Keighley firefighters first completed an SSRI visit at the Bus Company depot, then coordinated a district-wide programme to ensure all Bradford stations and watches received consistent operational familiarisation.

The programme was delivered over four dates to maximise coverage and consistency, with each one-hour session led by a specialist electric bus technician able to provide accurate technical guidance and answer operational questions.

Crews inspected the depot, overnight charging areas and vehicle systems, focusing on battery location, isolation arrangements, charging infrastructure, vehicle construction and hazards likely to influence tactical planning at an incident.

The sessions converted site-specific risk information into practical operational learning, giving crews direct access to the depot environment, existing safety controls and specialist knowledge before an emergency response is required.



➡ What difference did we make?

The programme delivered measurable operational value by providing all Bradford District watches with direct exposure to the electric bus fleet, depot layout, battery systems, isolation points and charging arrangements they may need to manage at an incident.

The visits improved situational awareness by allowing crews to assess the highest-risk scenario in context: multiple electric buses parked and charging overnight within a depot environment where access, smoke spread, water application, cooling and prolonged monitoring could all affect incident command decisions.

Having the sessions led by a specialist EV bus technician increased the reliability of the learning and strengthened operational preparedness by ensuring crews received clear, technically accurate guidance directly relevant to likely incident ground decisions.

➡ What are the keys to our success?

- **Early partnership with Transdev** – Early engagement secured access to the site, vehicles and technical expertise before an incident occurred, improving preparedness and reducing operational uncertainty.
- **Specialist-led assurance** – Input from an EV bus technician ensured crews received accurate guidance on battery systems, isolation and charging infrastructure.
- **Consistent district coverage** – Delivering the sessions across four dates enabled all Bradford District watches to receive the same core learning, supporting a consistent operational response.



- **Scenario-based risk understanding** – Seeing the depot, charging arrangements and vehicle layout first-hand helped crews understand how risk could escalate in a realistic night-time depot incident.
- **Strategic operational readiness** – The training supports wider preparedness for emerging low-emission transport risks and provides a model for future engagement with operators adopting new vehicle technologies.

WYFRS will maintain engagement with Keighley Bus Company and Transdev to monitor changes in fleet size, battery technology, charging arrangements and depot operations, ensuring emerging risks are identified early and reflected in operational planning across Bradford District.

➡ What are we doing next?

Following the depot visits, key SSRI learning will be converted into a district-wide presentation, so the information is retained, shared consistently and available to crews who were unable to attend in person.

The learning will inform future training, operational exercises and pre-planning activity, ensuring crews can apply the information in realistic scenarios rather than treating it as a one-off familiarisation visit.



➡ Contact



Name: District Commander Benjy Bush

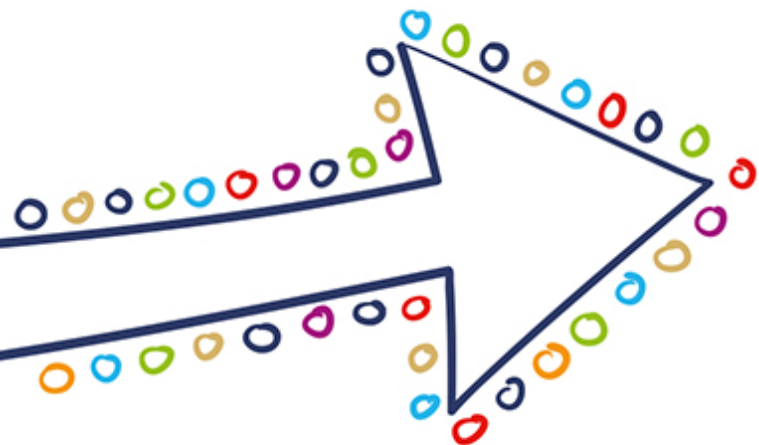


Telephone: 01274 682311



Email address:
Benjy.Bush@westyorksfire.gov.uk





Calderdale Community Safety Roadshow - May 2026



What was the need, how was it identified?

The event was designed to address key risks affecting young people, particularly around road safety and personal decision-making. Young drivers remain disproportionately represented in serious and fatal collisions, with over 1,500 young drivers killed or seriously injured on UK roads each year.

Research also shows drivers using mobile phones are four times more likely to crash, while newly qualified drivers carrying

Spotlight on...



passengers of a similar age face a significantly increased collision risk.

By providing realistic, hands-on learning experiences, the roadshow aimed to encourage safer choices, raise awareness of everyday risks and equip students with potentially life-saving knowledge and skills.



What did we do?

Students at Calderdale College took part in an engaging and educational Safety Roadshow on 15 May, bringing together emergency services and partner organisations to promote key life-saving safety messages.

Over 100 students participated in a day of interactive activities designed to raise awareness of road safety, water safety, substance misuse, CPR and emerging fire risks. The event was delivered through a strong multi-agency partnership involving West Yorkshire Fire and Rescue Service, West Yorkshire Police, the West Yorkshire Police Road Policing Team, Branching Out and Calderdale College staff.

Throughout the day, students took part in a range of hands-on activities, led by the Fire Service, including Car Break Reaction Testing, which demonstrated the dangers of distraction and reaction times when driving.



Image 1 – Car Break Reaction Tester
Water safety sessions using a Water Flume helped students understand the risks associated with open water and how to stay safe around rivers, canals and reservoirs.



Image 2 – Water Flume demonstration

Branching Out delivered Substance Awareness sessions, encouraging positive conversations around decision-making and personal safety, while West Yorkshire Police Road Policing officers spoke to students about the “Fatal 5” — the five most common causes of serious and fatal road traffic collisions: speeding, drink and drug driving, mobile phone use, not wearing seatbelts and careless driving.

Students also received CPR training, equipping them with potentially life-saving skills and increasing confidence in responding to medical emergencies.



Image 3 – CPR Training

A key highlight of the day was a live Road Traffic Collision (RTC) Extrication Demonstration delivered by West Yorkshire Fire and Rescue Service crews. The realistic scenario showcased the techniques used by firefighters to rescue casualties from crashed vehicles, while reinforcing the devastating real-life consequences of unsafe driving.



Image 4 – RTC Extrication Demo

What difference did we make?

The roadshow provided students with practical, memorable experiences that increased awareness of road safety, water safety, substance misuse and emergency response. By hearing directly from emergency services and taking part in interactive activities, students gained a better understanding of the real-life consequences of unsafe decisions, while also developing confidence in skills such as CPR and personal safety awareness that could ultimately help save lives.



Our success comes from strong partnerships, clear communication, and a shared focus on delivering meaningful operational training. By working in collaboration with stations and external partners, we've created purposeful scenarios that strengthen skills, build confidence, and support consistently high performance.

Contact



Group Manager Andy Rose



Telephone 07917 001539



Email address
andy.rose@westyorksfire.gov.uk



What are we doing next?

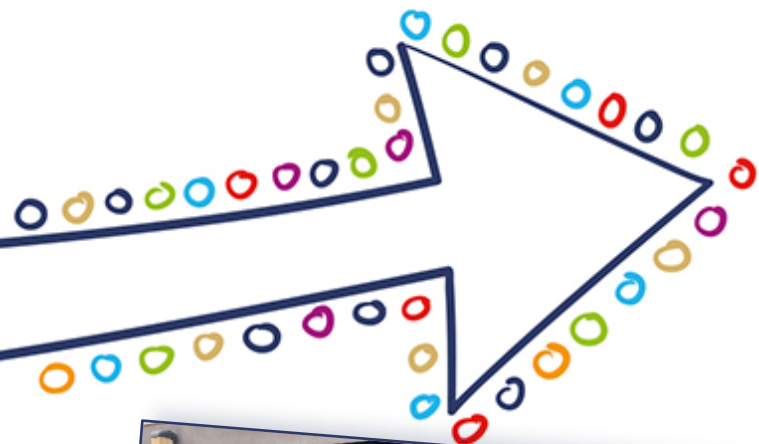
Following the success of the Calderdale College event, partners are now planning the next Safety Roadshow to take place at Park Lane Academy in October.

The event will continue to build on the strong partnership approach between emergency services, education providers, and community organisations, delivering interactive safety education designed to help young people make informed choices, reduce risk-taking behaviours and develop vital life-saving knowledge and skills.



Image 5 –Partners and Facilitators





Spotlight on...

Kirklees Water Safety

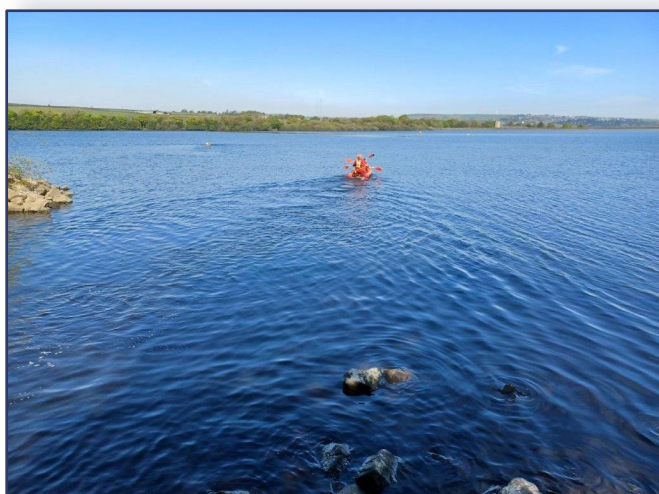


➡ What was the need, how was it identified?

The recent hot weather has sadly increased the prevalence of accidental drowning nationally; Kirklees district teams have been working hard to increase awareness of the potential risks of open water in diverse ways.

This has included planning and facilitating a multi-agency exercise with Yorkshire Water (YW), Mountain rescue Teams, Police and local authority. Undertaking Environmental Audits (EVA'S) at known risk sites across the district and undertaking directed school talks and Waterside Responder Training.

These events were planned to coincide with Royal Life Saving Society (RLSS) drowning prevention week helping to increase the impact of the work through our media networks and those of our partners.



➡ What did we do?

Using a risk-based approach, local knowledge and community intelligence our teams have spoken with numerous people to help them to understand the risks of open water. Crews and partners have undertaken site visits, engaged with the public ensuring that they have a better understanding of the risks of cold-water shock, what to do if they get into difficulty and crucially who to call.

We organised a multi-agency water safety exercise at Blackmoorfoot Reservoir providing responders the chance to work together to deal with an operational incident whilst working together at a site where people have swum in the past. Filming was undertaken by YW for a social media release during RLSS water safety week. A win for our Risk Reduction work.

Our teams have undertaken assemblies, multi-faceted interactive events with schools across the district. The sessions were organised with schools to fit in with their needs and accommodate busy timetables increasing the uptake of the engagements. Our fire crews and Youth intervention team delivered two

engagement days at Whitcliffe Mount Academy. Whilst main focus was water safety the team included scooter safety and talked about the impact of ASB.



➡ What difference did we make?

“

It's a real pleasure having you and your colleagues in school. You give off a great vibe and engage the students really well whilst getting across really important messages. We really appreciate your whole team's attitude and professionalism whilst dealing with our students - It makes for a really successful day

”

Keem Taylor

Whitcliffe Mount Academy

➡ What are the keys to our success?

By working with our partners, we have been able to undertake more engagements across the district to Make West Yorkshire Safer. Being flexible in our approach has supported increasing engagements with young people, businesses and people using open water. The sharing of knowledge and best practice between organisations during exercises has led to an increase of our operational capability.

➡ What are we doing next?

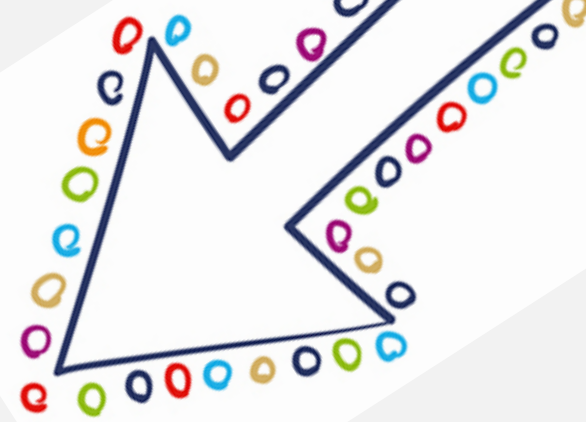
Our teams continue to look for new opportunities to increase risk reduction engagements. Feedback from organisations highlights improved joint working, stronger professional relationships and improved knowledge of water safety risks

➡ Contact

-  Name Dale Gardiner
-  Telephone 07557006166
-  Email address Dale.gardiner@westyorksfire.gov.uk



Spotlight on...



RTC Initiative at Leeds City College



What was the need, how was it identified?

Serious and fatal road traffic collisions continue to be a problem across West Yorkshire. Many of these incidents are linked to the **Fatal 5** risk factors. Work with Leeds City College ensured we could speak directly to young adults, many of whom are new or inexperienced road users.

Hunslet Fire Station and the college discussed the need for clear, practical road safety education that would have a real impact and help challenge unsafe behaviours, rather than just classroom-based learning.

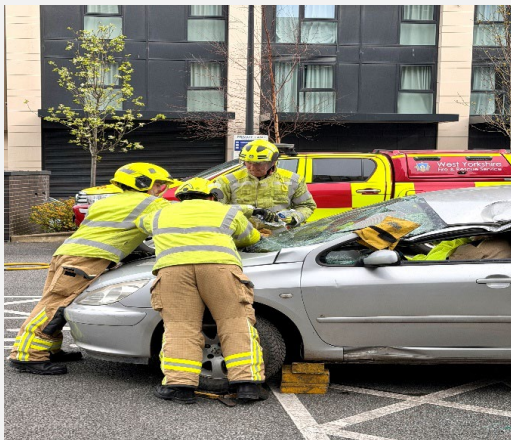
What did we do?



Hunslet Red Watch delivered a **two-day road safety event** at Leeds City College, Quarry Hill Campus. The sessions were led by **Watch Commander James Ward**, supported by **Watch Commander Hames**, and focused on the **Fatal 5** causes of serious road traffic collisions.

The sessions reached **over 300 Public Services students** across the two days. Each day ended with a **live road traffic collision demonstration**, where student volunteers acted as casualties. This helped bring the road safety messages to life and showed the role of West Yorkshire Fire and Rescue Service at RTC incidents.

➡ What difference did we make?



The college provided very positive feedback. The sessions were described as engaging and effective, with students showing excellent behaviour throughout.

The college confirmed that the event is likely to have a lasting impact on how students think about road safety. It also helped inspire some students to consider a future career in the fire service, where they had not thought about this before.

➡ What are the keys to our success?

- Good partnership working between **Hunslet Red Watch** and **Leeds City College**
- Clear, practical messages focused on the **Fatal 5**
- Use of a live RTC demonstration to increase impact
- Professional and enthusiastic delivery by operational crews
- Strong support from Vicky Balmforth and the Public Services Team

➡ What are we doing next?

- Look at opportunities to run similar events again with Leeds City College
- Develop road safety education with other colleges across Leeds District
- Share learning and good practice from this event with other stations
- Continue linking community safety work with recruitment and engagement activity

➡ Contact



Name: Lee Miller

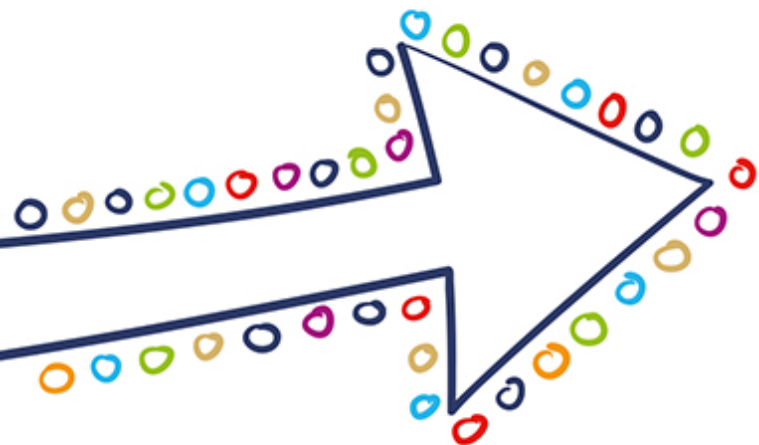


Telephone: 07552283472



Email address:
LeeMiller@westyorksfire.gov.uk





Spotlight on...

Wakefield



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



What was the need, how was it identified?



Wakefield

Wakefield Water Safety Week

Water safety remains a key priority for Wakefield District following the continued number of incidents involving rivers, lakes and open water environments. Working alongside Wakefield Council, schools, community organisations and partner agencies, Wakefield Water Safety Week provided a focused programme of education and engagement activities across the district. Fire crews and prevention teams delivered practical demonstrations, highlighted the dangers of cold-water shock, promoted safe behaviour around water and highlighted the Bank Side Responder

Scheme. The event helped hundreds of residents, families and young people engage with vital safety messages aimed at preventing future tragedies.



Vision Zero Partnership Activity

The ongoing Vision Zero mission continues to be embedded within district activity through collaborative events with partners including Yorkshire Ambulance Service and National Highways. Demonstrations of casualty extrication, CPR training and safety advice have provided valuable opportunities to engage

directly with the public and reinforce critical road safety messages.



Resolve Anti-Social Behaviour Week

29th to 30th June

Wakefield District has been leading a proactive anti-social behaviour initiative in partnership with Neighbourhood Policing Teams, local authorities and community safety partners.

The programme focuses on identified hotspot locations where anti-social behaviour, deliberate fire setting and nuisance activity present concerns for residents.

Through coordinated patrols, targeted engagement, intelligence sharing and environmental improvements, partners are working together to reduce incidents and make local parks, green spaces and woodland areas safer for everyone.

This collaborative approach continues to demonstrate the value of strong partnership working in preventing incidents before they occur while improving community confidence.

Crews have taken part in days of action with local Neighbourhood Policing Teams to identify and tackle problem areas with positive results.



Supporting Future First Responders

The RNLI-sponsored Bank Side Responder Scheme continues to expand across Wakefield. Waterside businesses are receiving training, throwlines and practical guidance to help them respond safely and effectively during the early stages of water-related emergencies. Crews continue to engage with these businesses to deliver water safety training, reduce risk and raise awareness of the scheme.





Working Together for Safer Communities

Through partnership working, community engagement and targeted prevention activity, Wakefield District continues to deliver positive outcomes for residents. From water safety initiatives and anti-social behaviour reduction programmes to community events and support for the Armed Forces community, our teams remain committed to making Wakefield a safer place to live, work and visit.



Looking Ahead – Armed Forces Day at Pontefract Park

Wakefield District is proud to continue supporting the Armed Forces community and will be participating in the upcoming Armed Forces Day celebrations at Pontefract Park.

The event will provide an opportunity to celebrate the contribution made by serving personnel, veterans, reservists and military families whilst promoting the Service's ongoing commitment to the Armed Forces Covenant. Firefighters and prevention staff will be engaging with attendees throughout the day, providing safety advice and showcasing the work undertaken across the district to support local communities.



Community Engagement at Ackworth Gala

Firefighters and prevention staff recently attended Ackworth Gala, where they engaged with residents of all ages and delivered a range of important safety messages.

The event provided an excellent opportunity to promote home fire safety, lithium-ion battery awareness, water safety and road safety initiatives whilst showcasing the work of West Yorkshire Fire and Rescue Service. Crew attendance proved extremely popular, helping strengthen relationships within the local community and supporting our aim of being a visible and trusted presence across the district.

Working collaboratively with Public Health at Wakefield Council, we are reinforcing our Crew Direct Home Approach with data-driven intelligence around areas of deprivation and assisted bin collections to find individuals with the most complex care and support needs.



Name DC Paul Daly



Telephone 07552283496



paul.daly@westyorksfire.gov.uk

