



Glasgow City

2025-26 Q4

Scrutiny Report



**SCOTTISH
FIRE AND RESCUE SERVICE**

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for a safer Scotland**



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2025-26 Q4

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About the statistics within this report

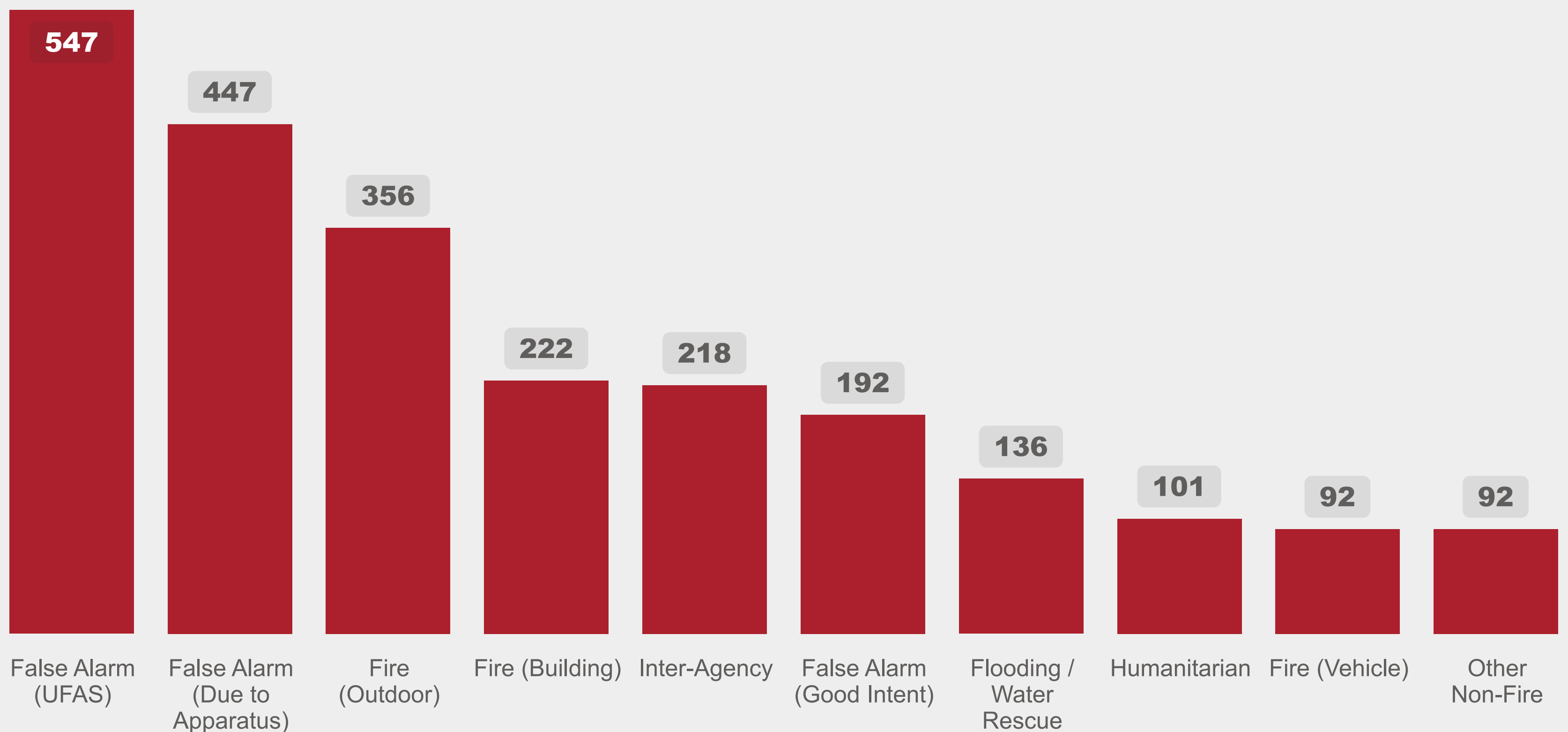
The activity totals and other statistics quoted within this report are published in the interests of transparency and openness. They are provisional in nature and subject to change as a result of ongoing quality assurance and review. Because all statistics quoted are provisional there may be a difference in the period totals quoted in our reports after local publication which result from revisions or additions to the data in our systems. The Scottish Government publishes official statistics each year which allow for comparisons to be made over longer periods of time.

1. Summary

2025-26 Q4

 <p>2,512 Total Incidents (Incl. Incompletes)</p>	 <p>670 Fires</p>	 <p>614 Non-Fire Incidents</p>	 <p>1,212 False Alarms</p>	 <p>547 UFAS</p>
 <p>113 People Rescued by Firefighters</p>	 <p>16 People Receiving First Aid or Hospital Treatment (Fires)</p>	 <p>1 Fire Fatalities</p>	 <p>53 People Receiving First Aid or Hospital Treatment (Non-Fire)</p>	 <p>16 Non-Fire Fatalities</p>
 <p>945 Home Fire Safety Visits</p>	 <p>306 Fire Safety Audits</p>			

Top 10 Incident Types



During Quarter 4 of 2025–26, the Scottish Fire and Rescue Service responded to a wide range of incidents across Glasgow City, including fires, false alarms, and non-fire emergencies. Overall activity levels remain consistent with previous quarters, reflecting ongoing demand on response, prevention, and protection services.

Accidental Dwelling Fires continue to present a significant risk, with cooking and electrical sources remaining the most common causes. Tragically, one person lost their life as a result of an accidental dwelling fire during this reporting period. In addition, non-fire incidents such as flooding, water related rescues, and medical assists continue to place sustained pressure on operational resources. Deliberate fire setting and Unwanted Fire Alarm Signals remain key areas of focus, particularly within identified hot spot wards and higher risk premises.

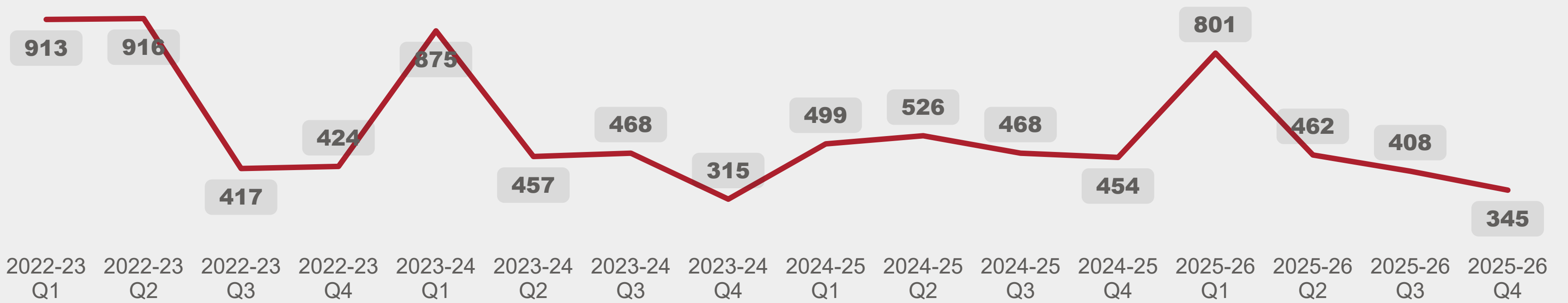
2. Trends

Previous 16 quarters (4 years)

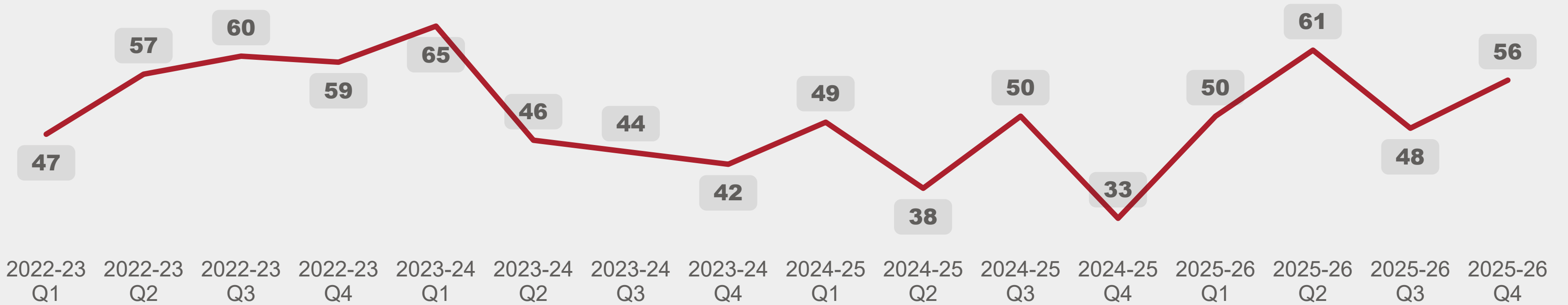
Accidental Dwelling Fires



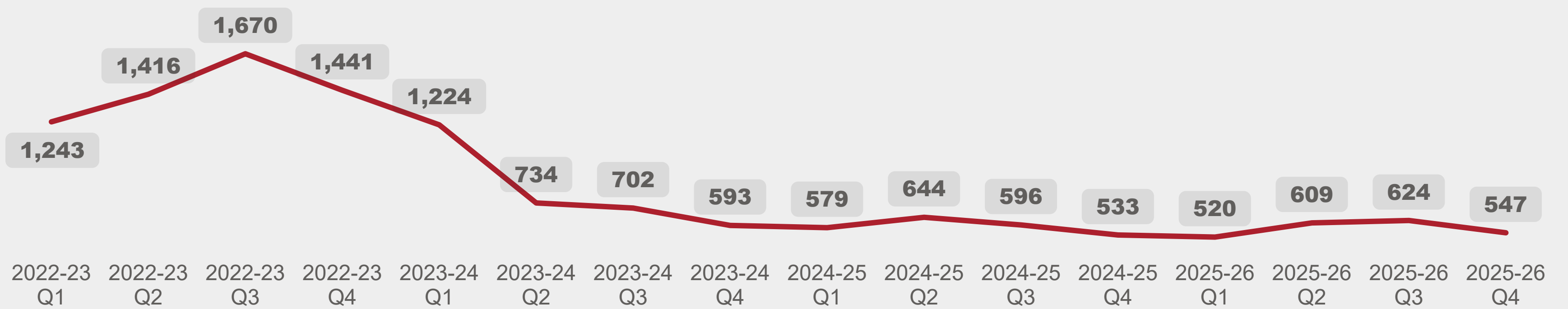
Deliberate Fires



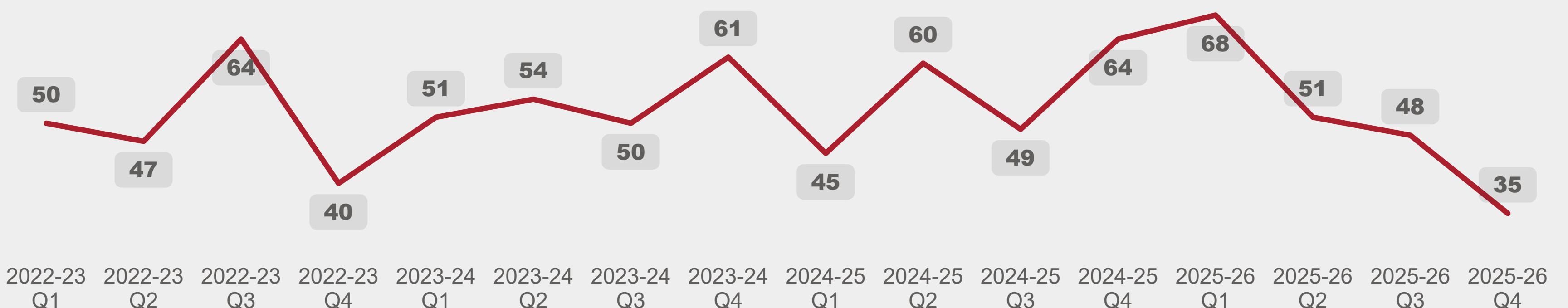
Non-Domestic Fires



Unwanted Fire Alarm Signals



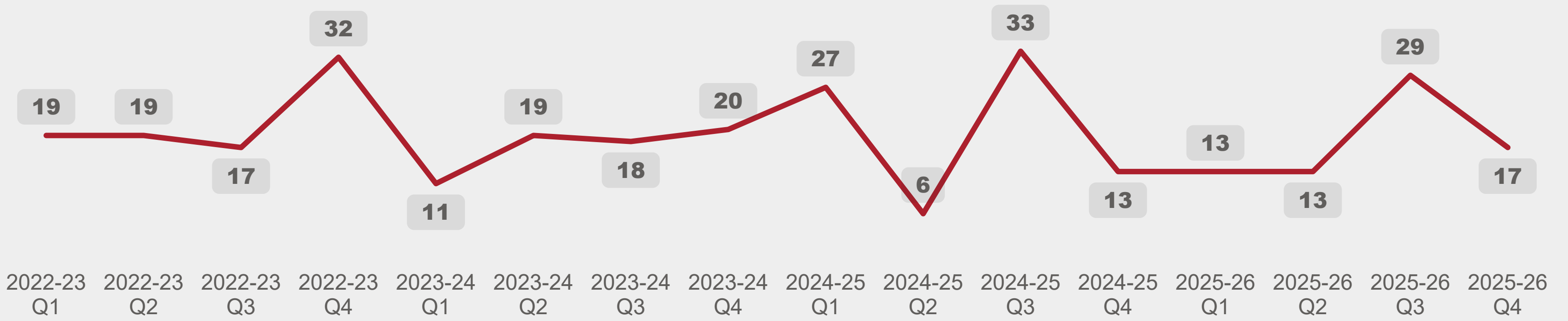
Road Traffic Collisions



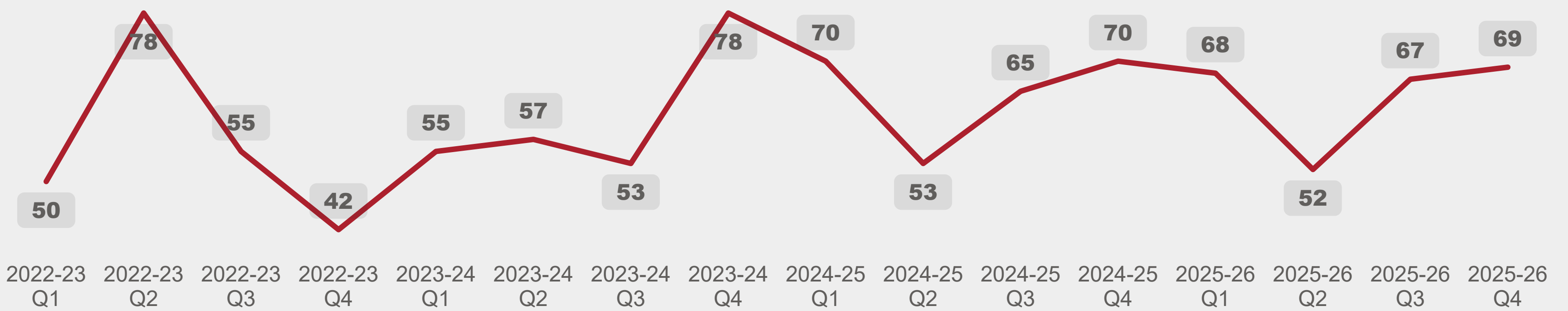
2. Trends

Previous 16 quarters (4 years)

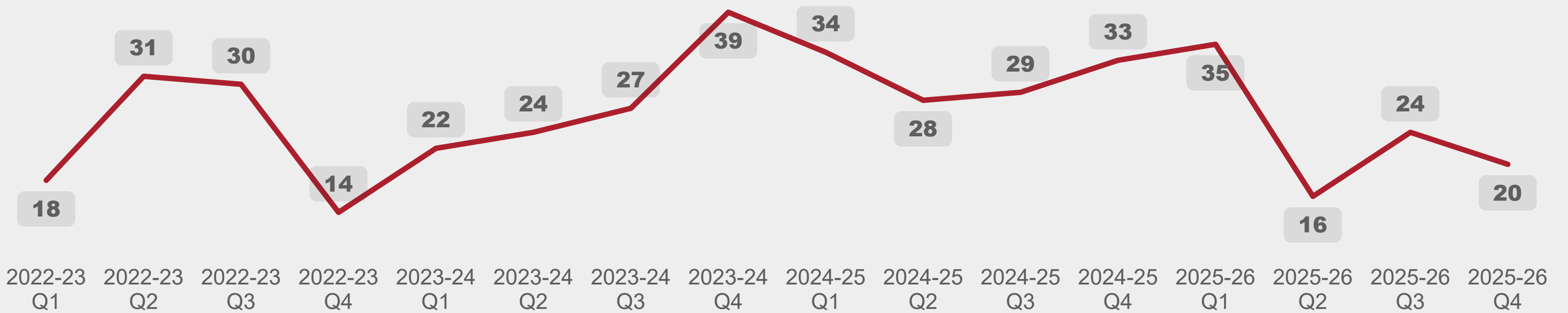
Accidental Dwelling Fire Casualties



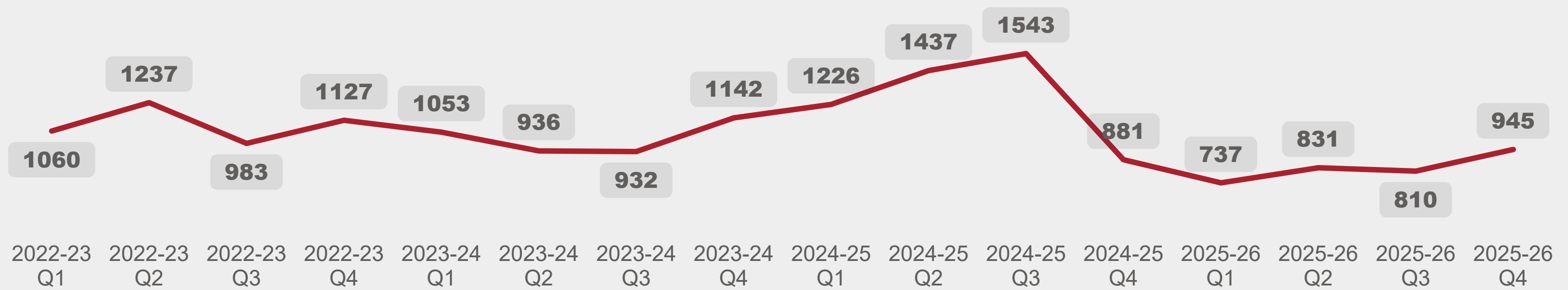
Non-Fire Casualties



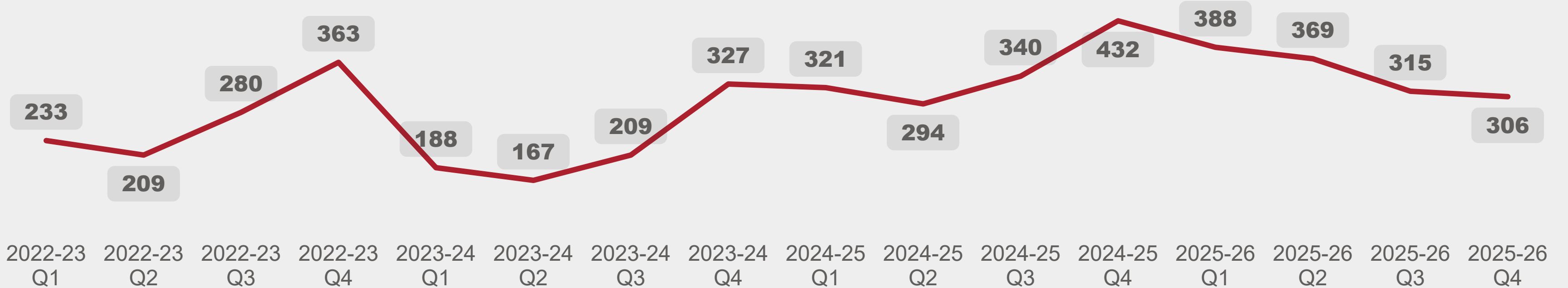
Road Traffic Collision Casualties



Home Fire Safety Visits



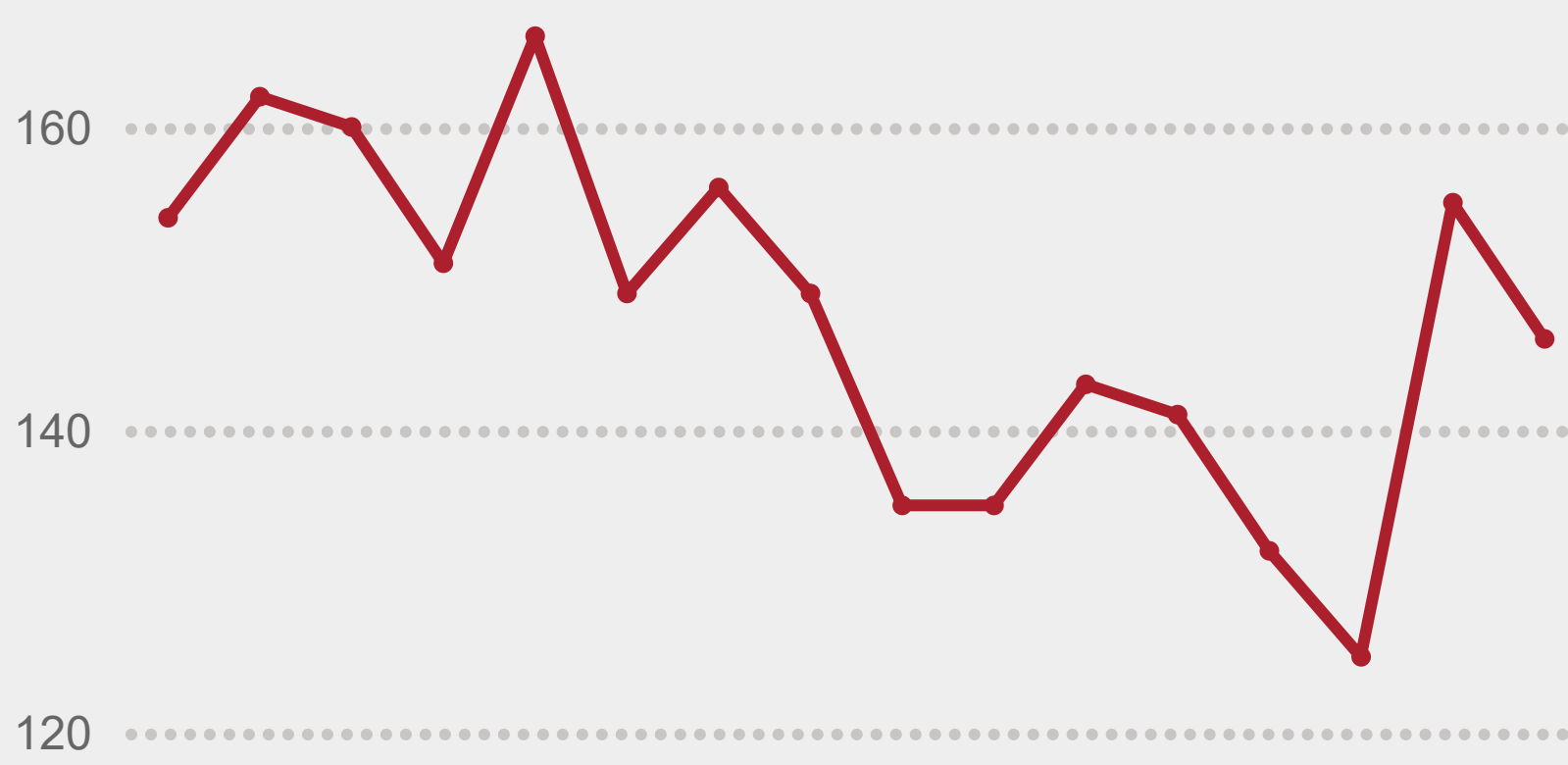
Fire Safety Audits



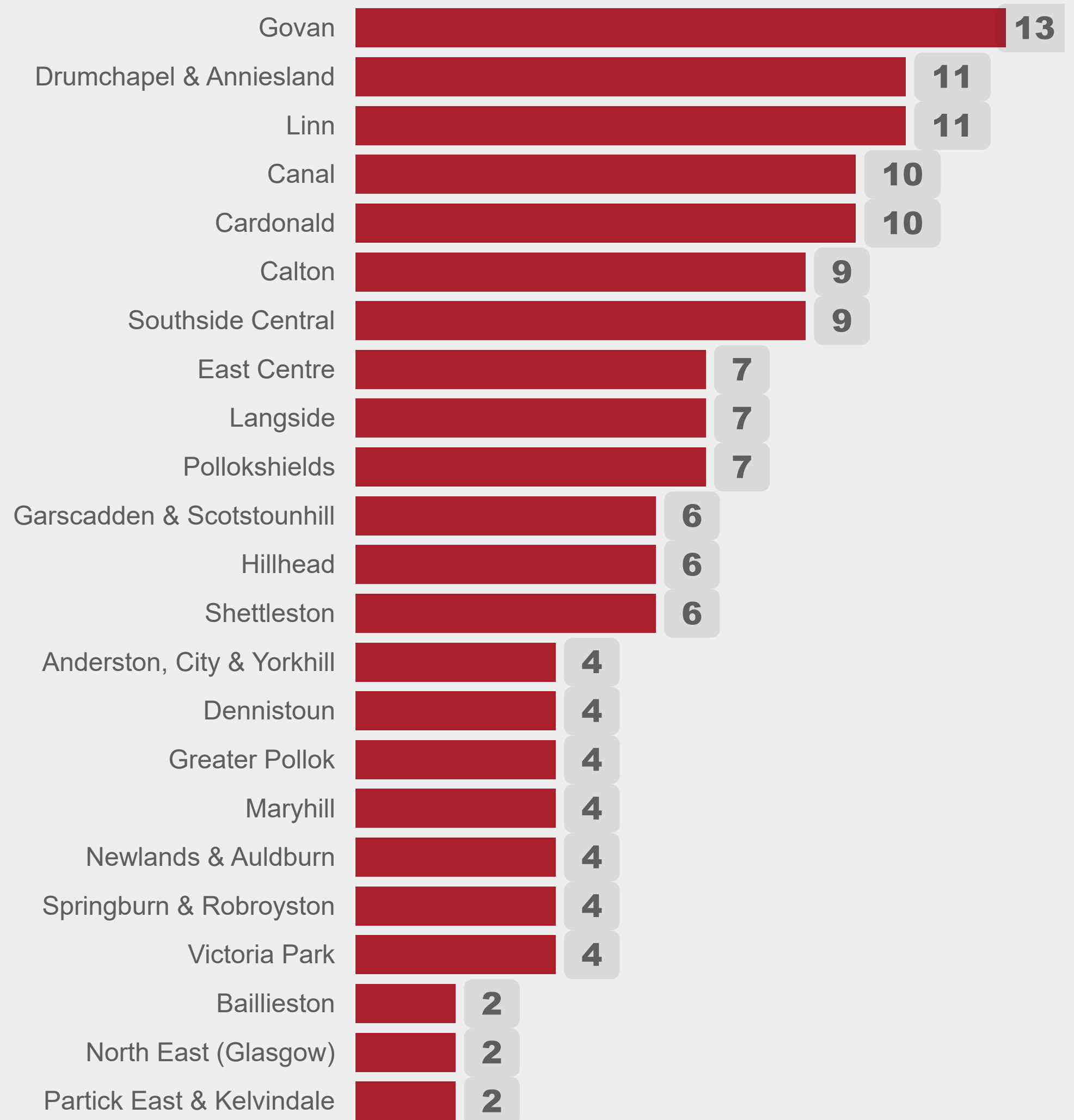
3. Accidental Dwelling Fires

2025-26 Q4

Trend by Quarter (4 years)



Incidents by Ward

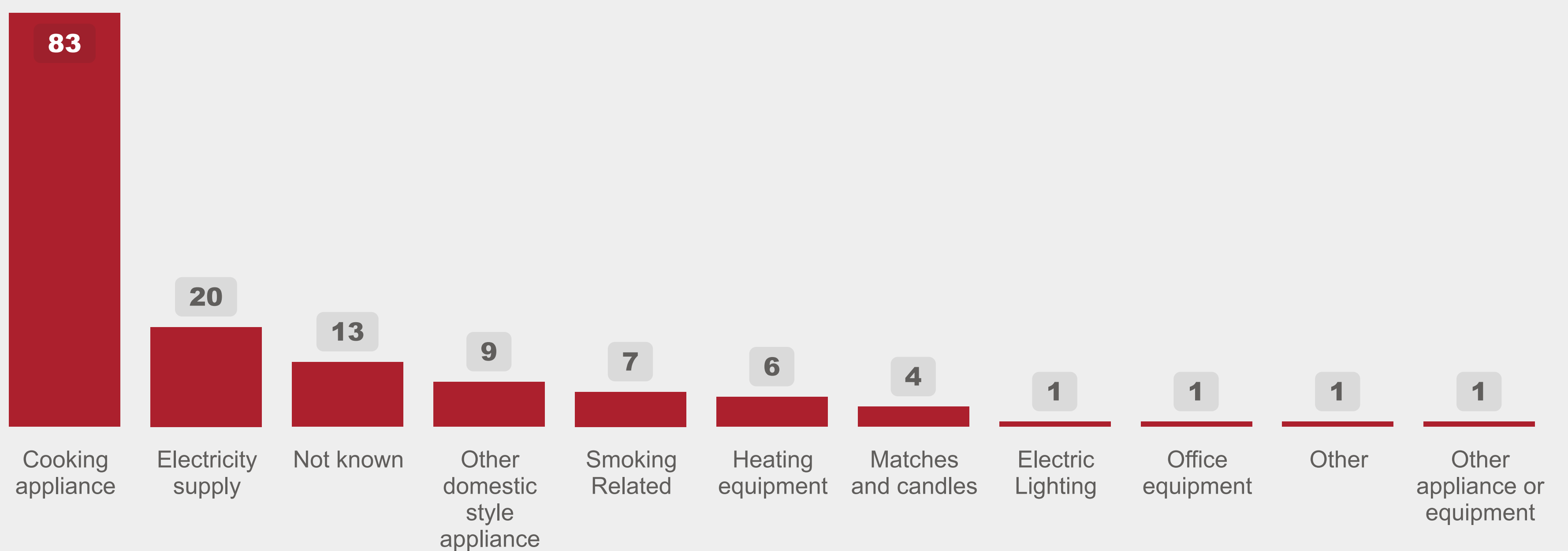


Extent of Damage	Incidents
Not applicable	77
Limited to item 1st ignited	54
Limited to room of origin	7
Limited to floor of origin (not whole building)	5
Whole building	2
Limited to 2 floors (not whole building)	1

146

Accidental Dwelling Fires in this period

Source of Ignition (Top 10)



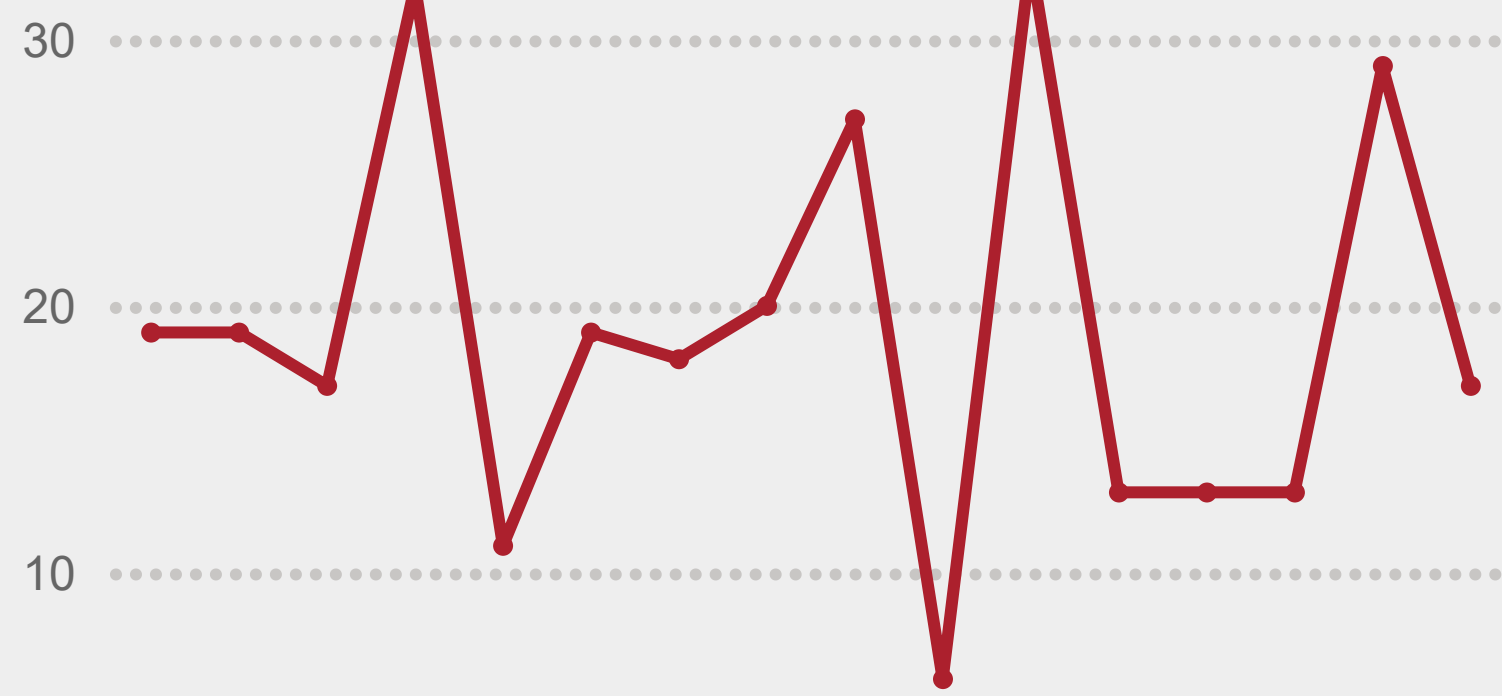
Accidental Dwelling Fires during this period were primarily limited in damage, with the majority of incidents contained to the item first ignited or the room of origin. Cooking appliances remain the leading source of ignition, followed by electrical supply issues and other domestic appliances.

Incident distribution across wards reflects variations in housing type and occupancy. Ongoing prevention activity, including targeted Home Fire Safety Visits and safety messaging, continues to focus on reducing risk and mitigating the impact of these incidents.

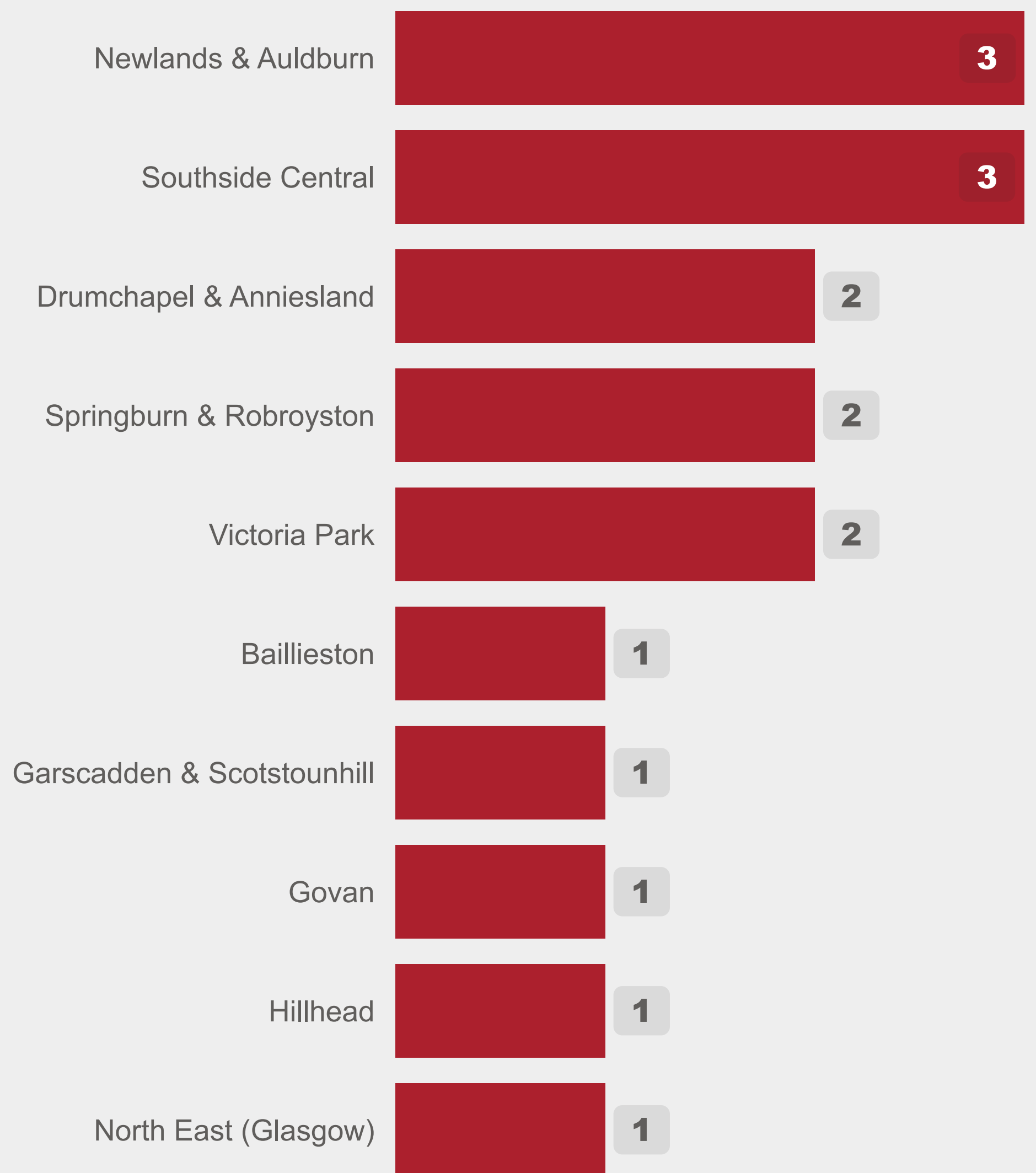
4. Accidental Dwelling Fire Casualties

2025-26 Q4

Trend by Quarter (4 years)



Casualties by Ward



Nature of Injury/Cause of Death	Casualties
Overcome by gas, smoke or toxic fumes; asphyxiation	9
Burns - slight	3
Breathing difficulties (Other than 'Overcome by gas, smoke or toxic fumes, asphyxiation')	2
Collapse	1
Not known	1
Other	1

15

Non-Fatal Casualties

1

Fatal Casualties

7

People Rescued by Firefighters

Extent of Harm (Non-Fatal)

8

First Aid Given at Scene

7

Hospital Slight Injuries

0

Hospital Serious Injuries

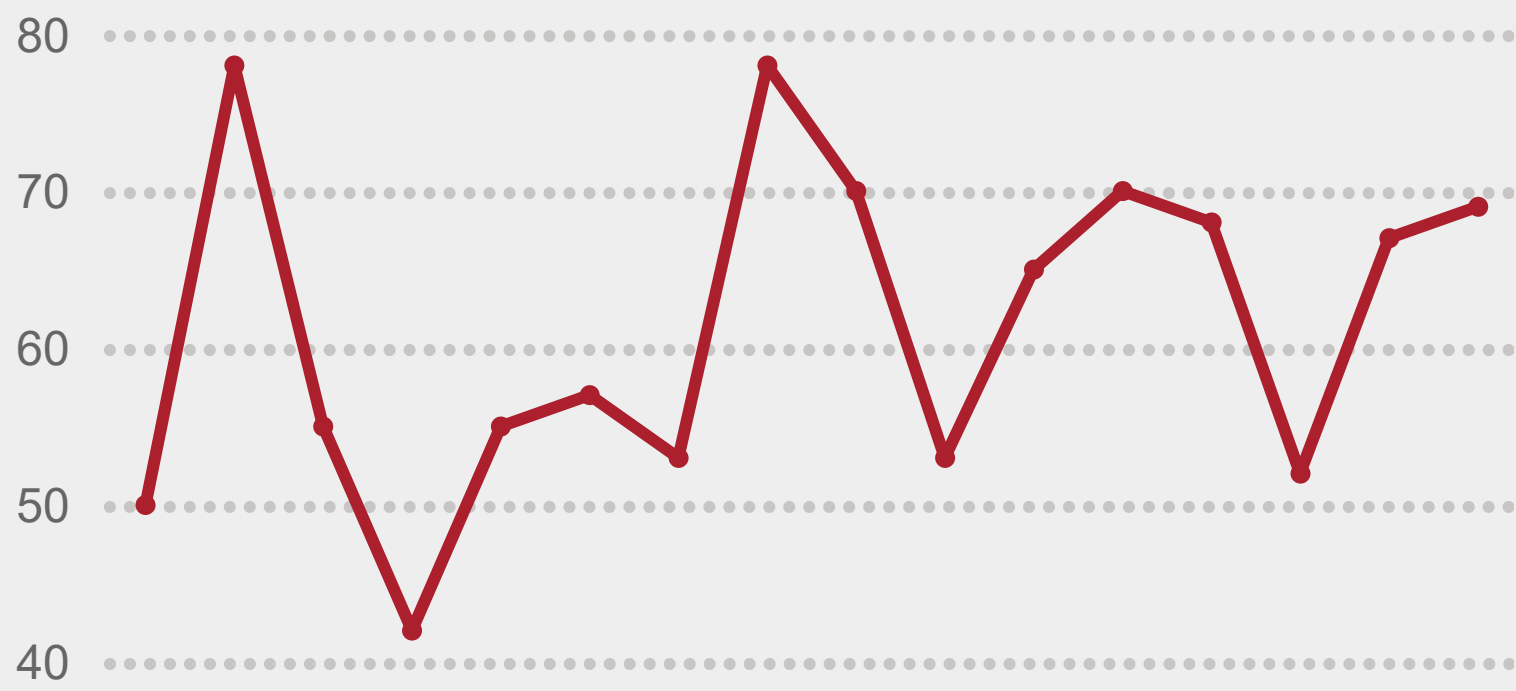
Accidental Dwelling Fire casualties during this period were predominantly nonfatal, with 13 nonfatal casualties recorded, most commonly involving smoke inhalation and burns. Tragically, one fatality occurred as a result of an accidental dwelling fire during the reporting period. Firefighters carried out 15 rescues and provided immediate first aid at the scene, with eight casualties treated on site and seven conveyed to hospital with slight injuries, helping to limit the severity of harm.

Casualties were recorded across several wards, reinforcing the continued importance of targeted prevention activity and focused engagement with individuals and communities most at risk.

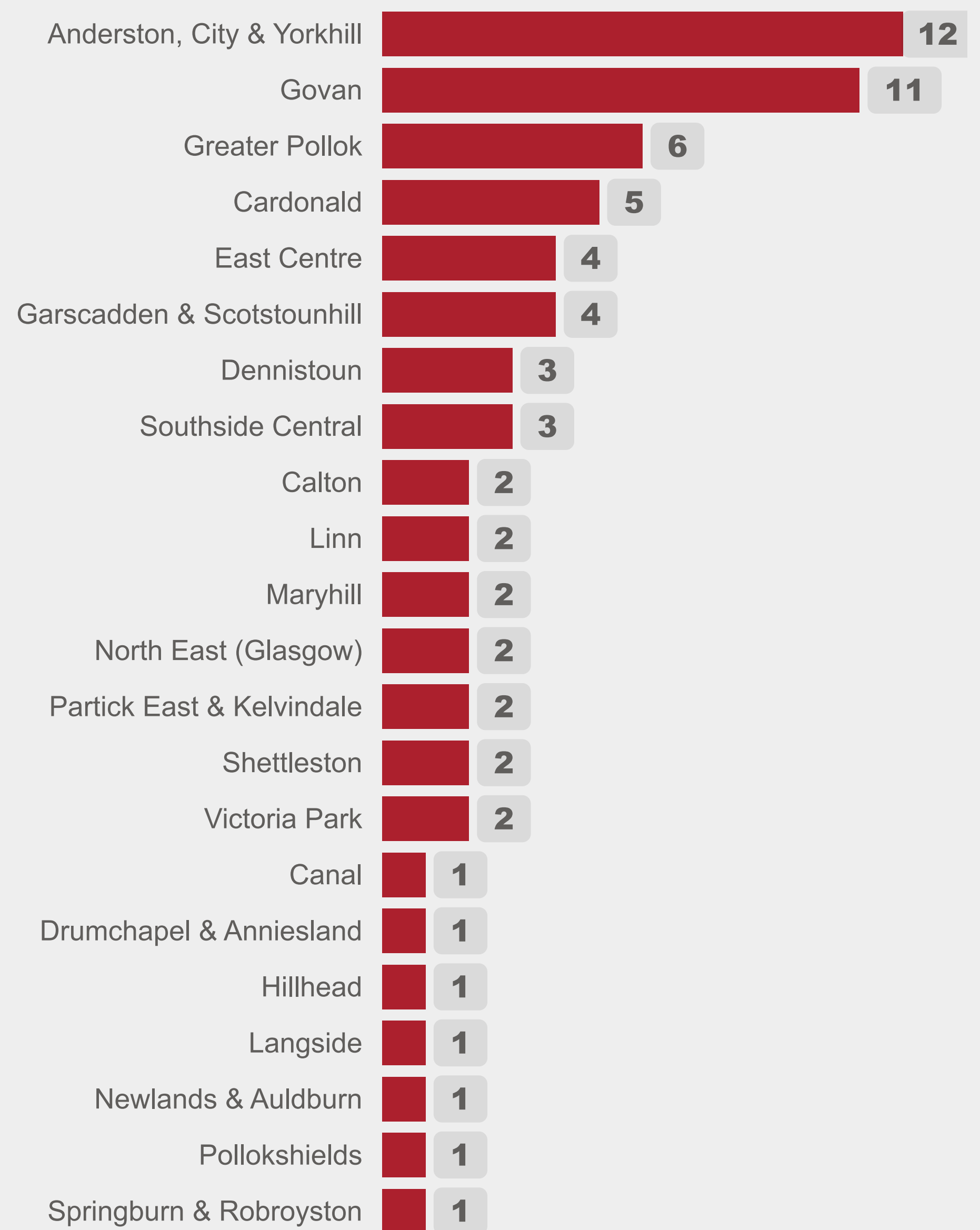
5. Non-Fire Casualties

2025-26 Q4

Trend by Quarter (4 years)



Casualties by Ward



Nature of Injury/Cause of Death	Casualties
Not known	13
Hypothermia	10
Back / Neck injury (spinal)	6
Collapse	5
Cuts/Lacerations	5
Other physical injury	5
Breathing difficulties (Other than 'Overcome by gas, smoke or toxic fumes, asphyxiation')	4
Chest pain / Heart condition / Cardiac arrest	4
Bruising	3
Head injury	3
Chest / Abdominal injury	2
Fracture	2
Other	2
Shock / Anaphylactic shock	2
Drowning	1
Other medical condition	1
Unconscious, fitting or unresponsive (no other evident significant injury)	1

53

Non-Fatal Casualties

16

Fatal Casualties

106

People Rescued by Firefighters

Extent of Harm (Non-Fatal)



10

First Aid Given at Scene



36

Hospital Slight Injuries



7

Hospital Serious Injuries

SFRS continues to play a critical role in responding to a broad range of non-fire emergencies, including water related incidents, road traffic collisions, and requests from partner agencies to assist with effecting entry. During Quarter 4 of 2025–26, around 67 non-fire casualties were recorded across Glasgow, with firefighters providing rescue, first aid, and lifesaving intervention at a wide range of incidents. These figures highlight the significant and sustained operational demand generated by non-fire emergencies and demonstrate the Service's vital contribution to public safety beyond fires.

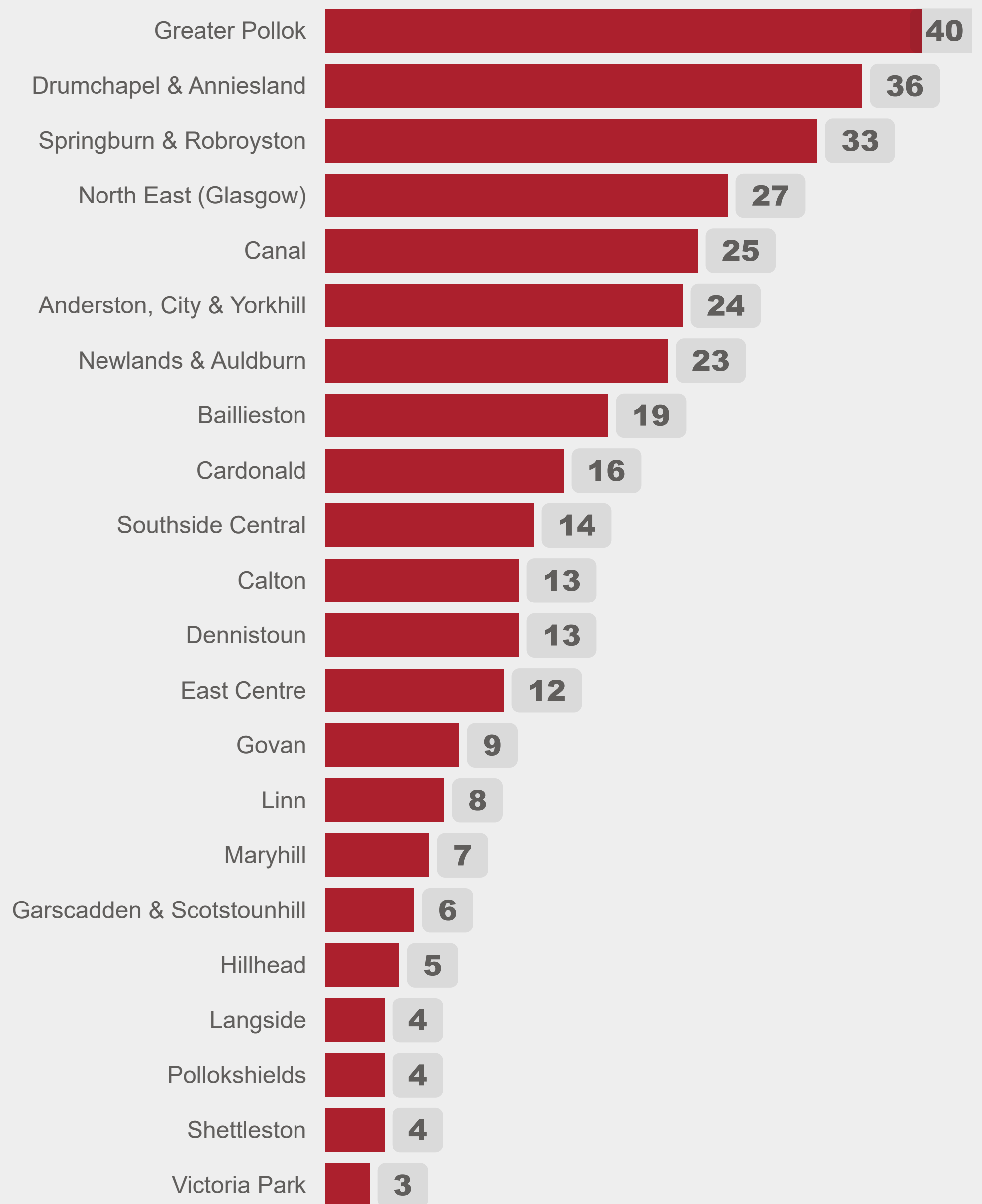
6. Deliberate Fires

2025-26 Q4

Trend by Quarter (4 years)



Incidents by Ward



Property Type	Incident
Refuse	194
Grassland, woodland and crops	51
Road Vehicle	37
Other outdoors (including land)	30
Dwelling	14
Non Residential	10
Outdoor structures	6
Other Residential	3

345

**Deliberate Fires
in this period**

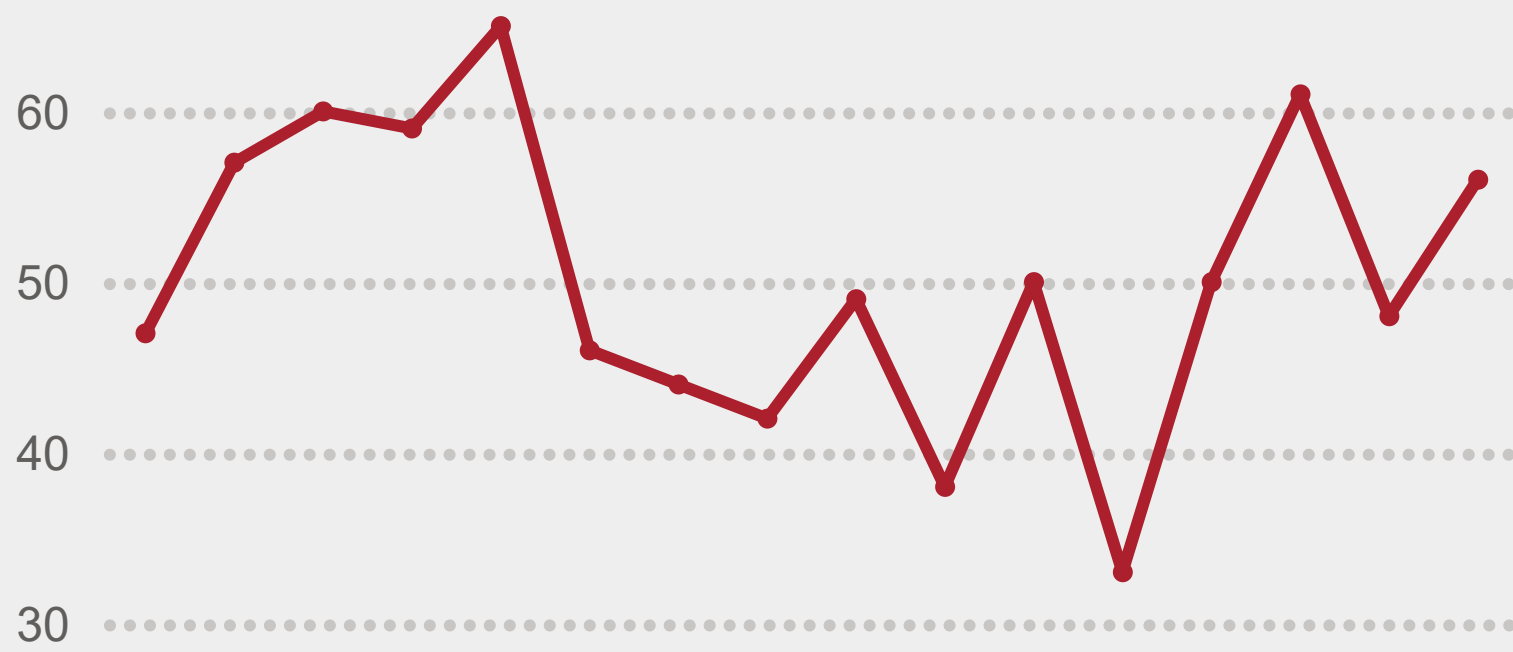
Hour of Day



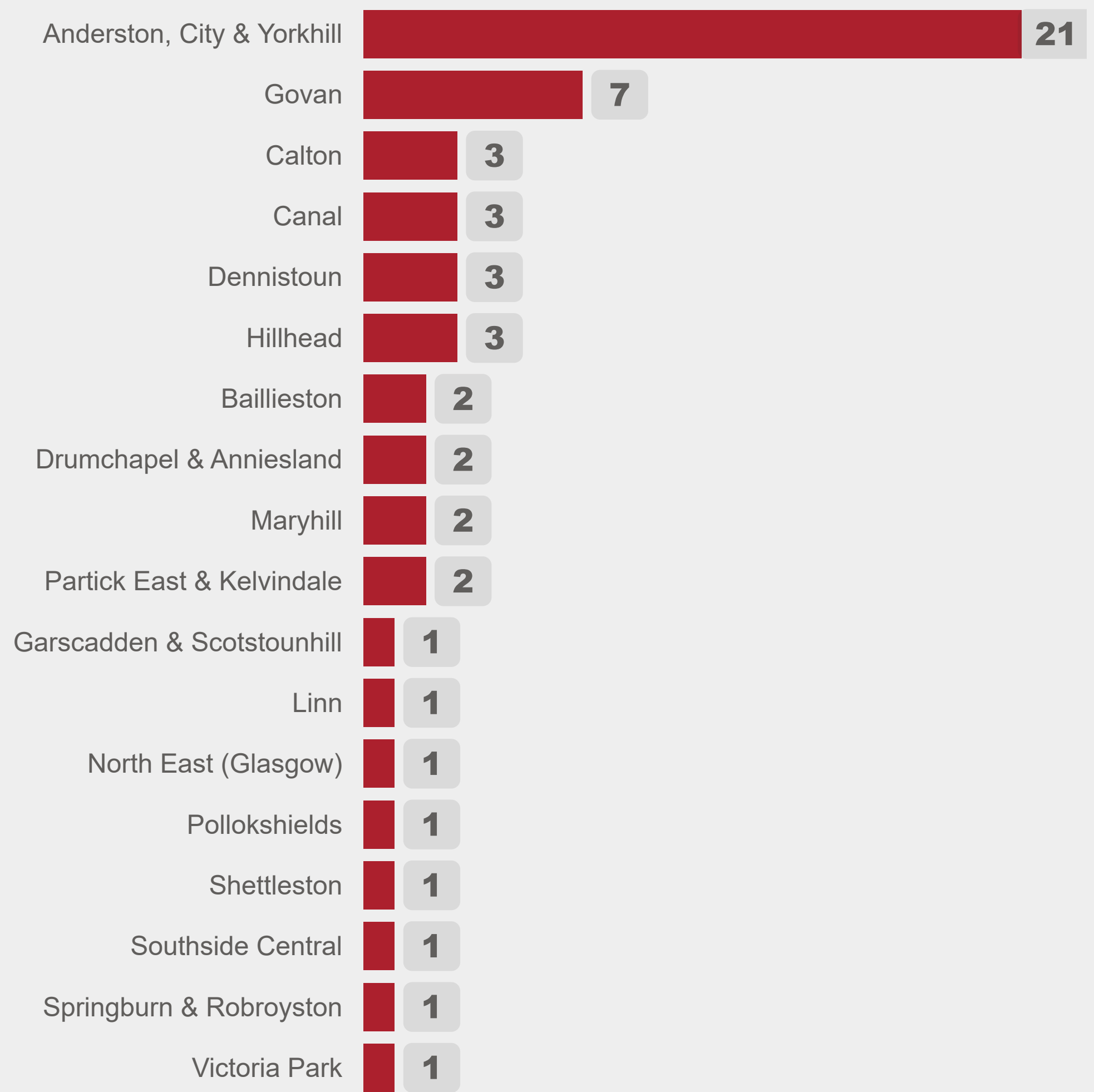
Deliberate fires continue to represent a notable proportion of total fire incidents, with refuse fires and outdoor locations remaining the most common types. Incident data identifies recurring patterns within specific wards, often linked to anti-social behaviour and environmental factors.

Significant prevention and engagement work is being undertaken within identified areas, including the delivery of targeted fire safety and prevention presentations to schools and youth groups. This targeted approach aims to reduce deliberate fire setting, challenge antisocial behaviour, and improve risk awareness among young people. This activity is supported through partnership working with local authorities, Police Scotland, housing providers, and community organisations to address underlying causes and reduce repeat incidents.

Trend by Quarter (4 years)

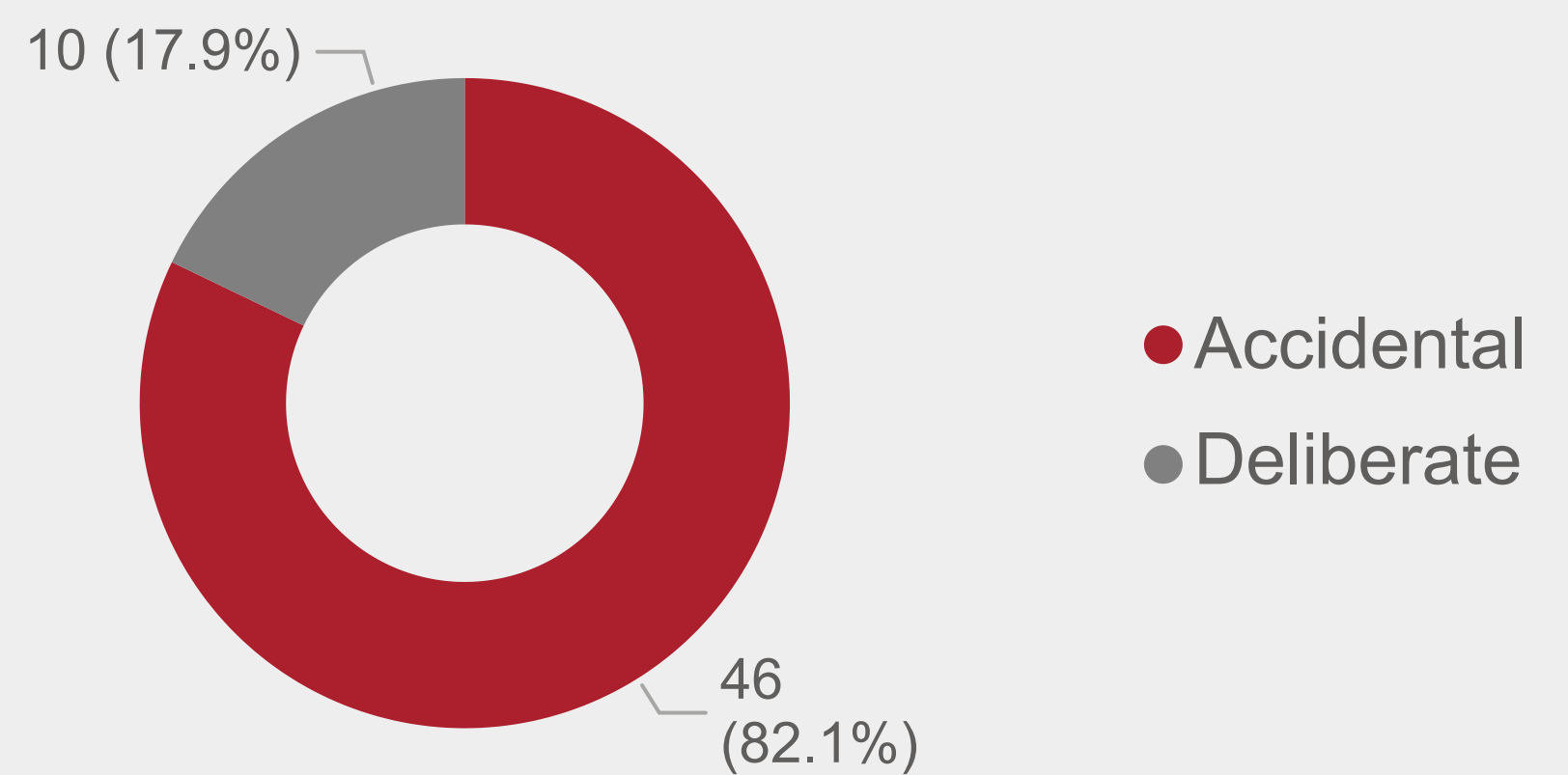


Incidents by Ward



Top 15 Property Types

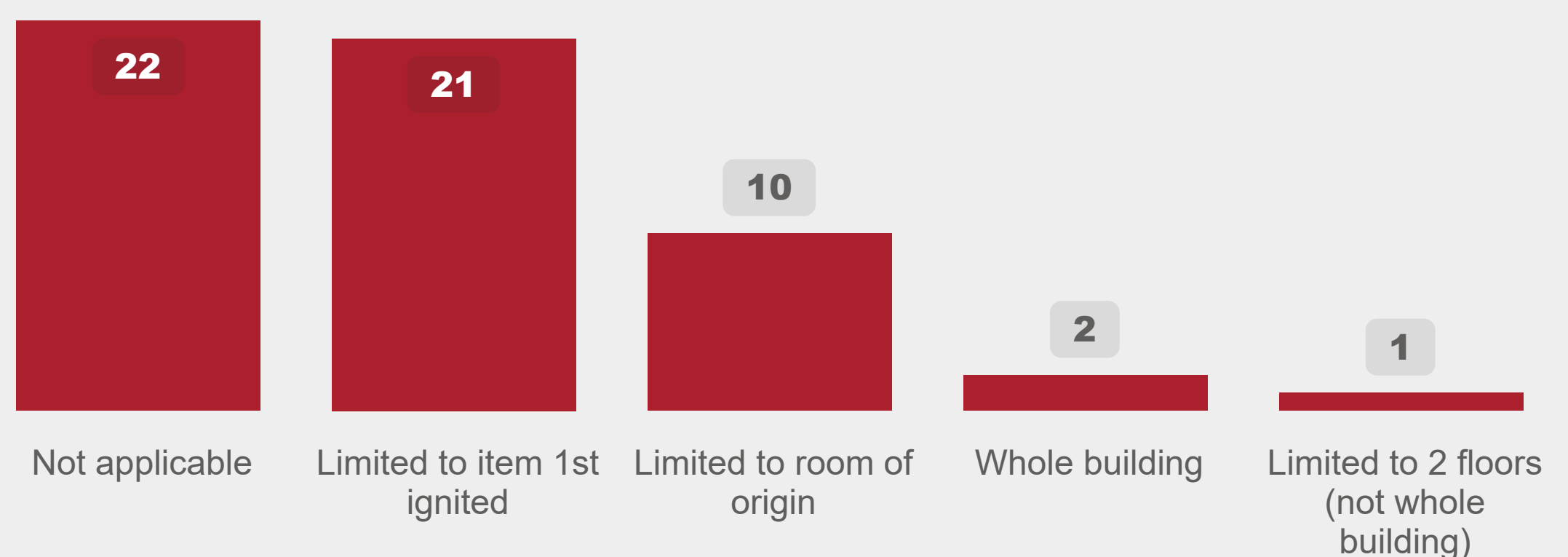
Property Type	Incidents
Food and Drink	11
Retail	11
Education	7
Hospitals and medical care	4
Hotel/motel	4
Hostel (e.g. for homeless people)	3
Laboratory/research Establishment	2
Offices and call centres	2
Other Residential Home	2
Residential Home	2
Student Hall of Residence	2
Animal boarding/breeding/kennels (not farm)/animal shelter	1
Boarding House/B&B for homeless/asylum seekers	1
Car Parks	1
Industrial Processing	1
Transport buildings	1
Vehicle Repair	1



56

Non-Domestic Fires in this period

Extent of Damage



Non domestic fires during the quarter were predominantly accidental in nature, with food and drink premises, retail properties, and educational establishments featuring most frequently. The majority of incidents resulted in limited damage.

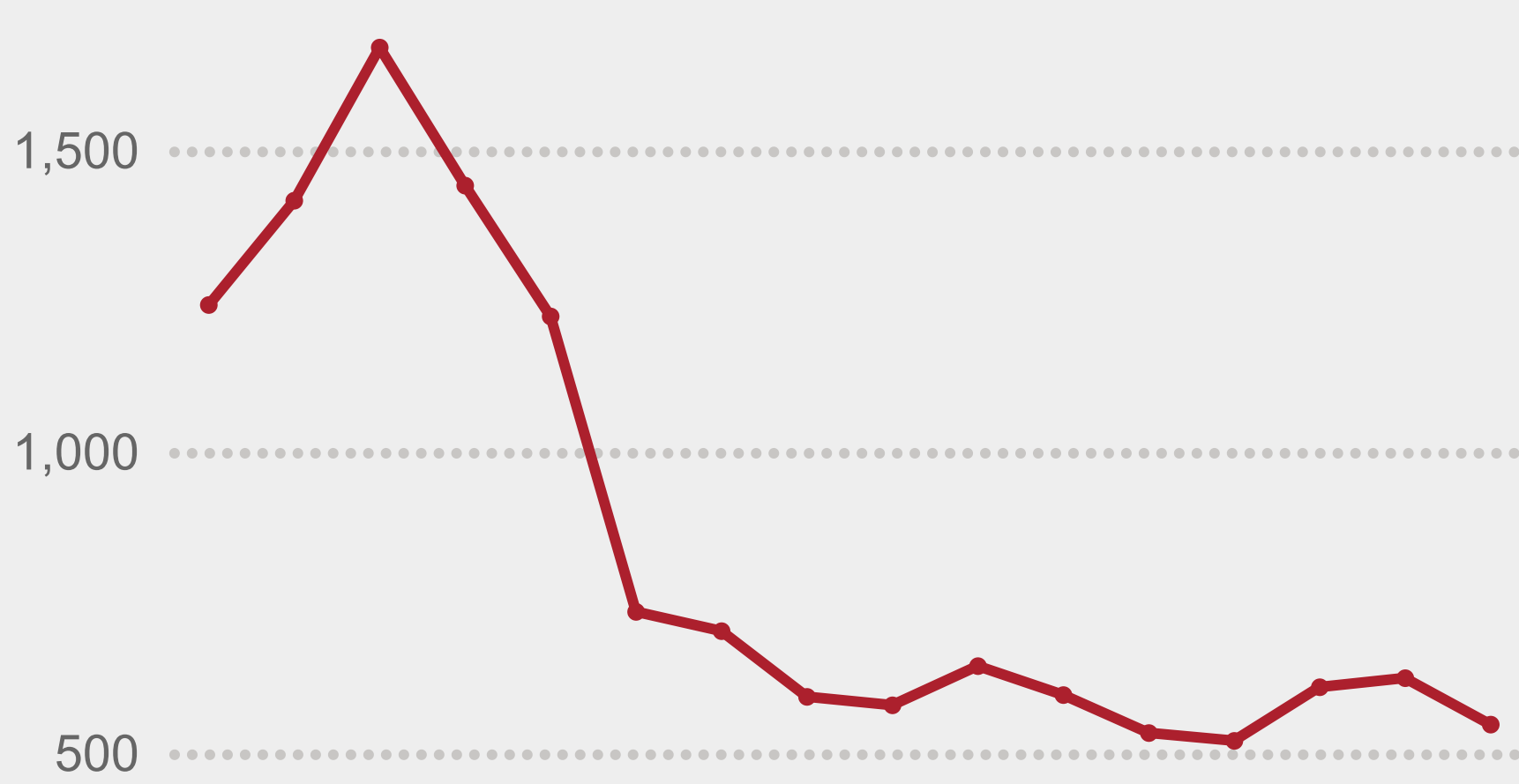
More than 200 firefighters were involved in the response to the Union Street fire, which broke out on Sunday 8 March. Crews worked tirelessly to contain the incident and ensure the area was made safe, with operations focusing on stabilising structures, managing hazards, and protecting surrounding properties. The scale and coordination of the response reflects the complexity of the incident and the commitment to public and firefighter safety.

Fire safety audits and enforcement activity remain a key focus in reducing risk and ensuring compliance within higher risk non domestic premises across the city.

8. Unwanted Fire Alarm Signals

2025-26 Q4

Trend by Quarter (4 years)



Incidents by Ward



Top 15 Property Types

Property Type	Incidents
Hospitals and medical care	133
Student Hall of Residence	102
Residential Home	100
Hotel/motel	47
Sheltered Housing - not self contained	47
Hostel (e.g. for homeless people)	25
Other Residential Home	20
Boarding House/B&B for homeless/asylum seekers	18
Entertainment and culture	11
Offices and call centres	7
Retail	6
Education	5
Food and Drink	4
Religious	4
Youth hostel	4

547

Unwanted Fire Alarm Signals in this period

Unwanted Fire Alarm Signals (UFAS) continue to generate significant operational demand, particularly from hospitals, residential care homes, and student accommodation. During Quarter 4 of 2025–26, SFRS attended 547 UFAS incidents across Glasgow, with hospitals accounting for 133 activations, student accommodation 102, and residential care homes 100 incidents. While recent policy changes have reduced unnecessary attendances in some settings, UFAS remains a sustained challenge for operational crews.

Engagement with duty holders and premises managers continues to focus on improving alarm management, system maintenance, and staff training to reduce repeat activations. In parallel, operational crews continue to carry out operational intelligence and familiarisation visits within commercial premises, strengthening risk awareness, improving site specific knowledge, and supporting safer and more effective incident response.

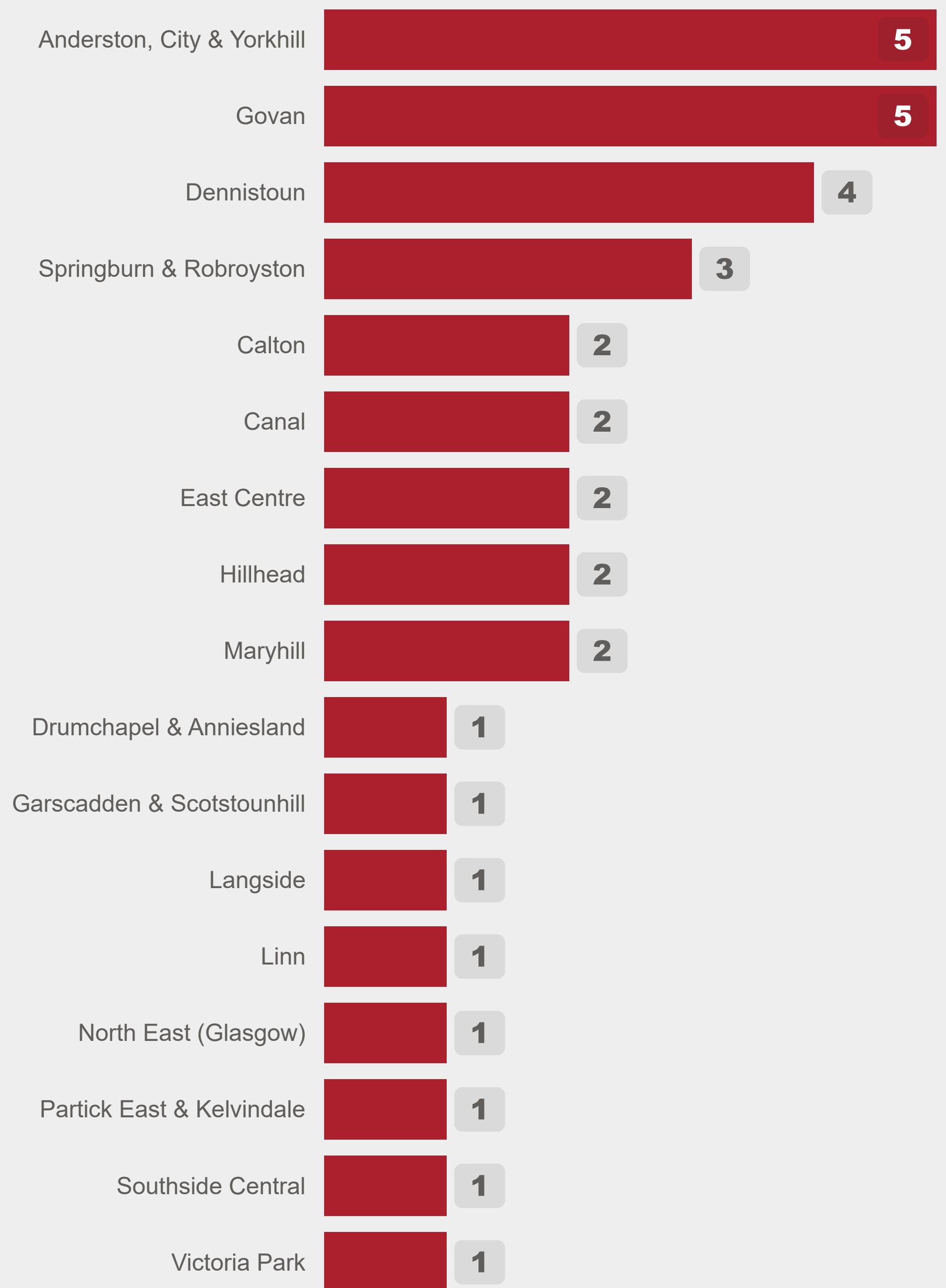
9. Road Traffic Collisions

2025-26 Q4

Trend by Quarter (4 years)



Incidents by Ward



35

Road Traffic Collisions in this period

Property Type	Incidents
Car	28
Bus/coach	2
Van	2
Hospitals and medical care	1
Multiple Vehicles	1
Other outdoor structures	1

Incident Type	Incidents
Vehicle (Non-fire)	34
Fire (Vehicle)	1

19 Non-Fatal Casualties **1** Fatal Casualties **8** People Rescued by Firefighters

Extent of Harm (Non-Fatal)

 **4**
First Aid Given at Scene

 **14**
Hospital Slight Injuries

 **1**
Hospital Serious Injuries

Road Traffic Collisions attended by SFRS during this period involved predominantly nonfatal casualties, with firefighters providing rescue, casualty care, and scene safety support. Incidents were recorded across a range of wards and vehicle types, reflecting the ongoing risk posed by road traffic incidents across the city.

In addition to operational response, local crews have delivered road safety presentations within secondary schools, aimed at raising awareness of risk, road user behaviour, and the consequences of collisions. Community Action Teams, working in partnership with operational crews and Police Scotland, have also delivered road safety engagement events across Glasgow, supporting a coordinated approach to prevention and public awareness.

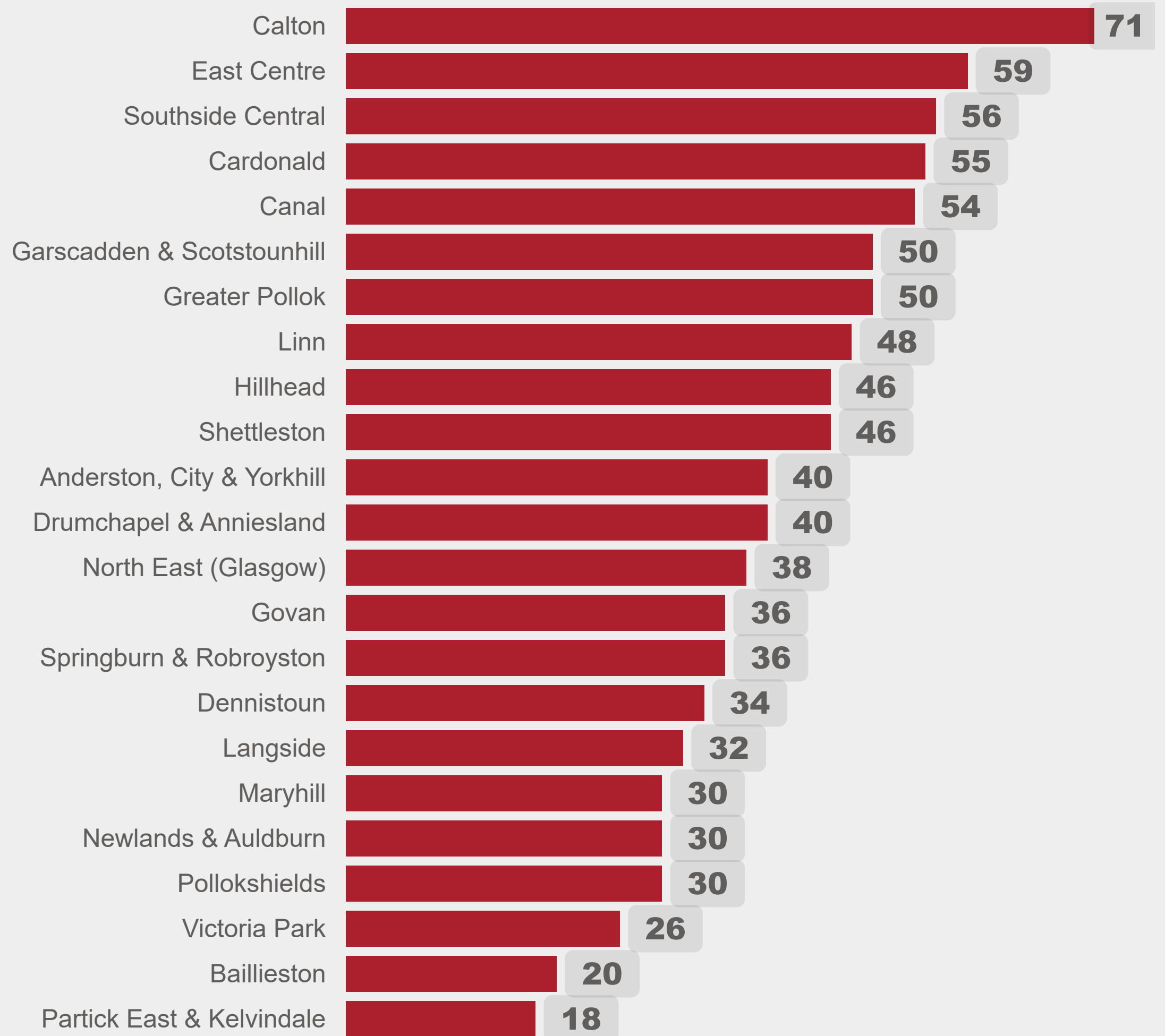
10. Home Fire Safety Visits

2025-26 Q4

945

**Home Fire
Safety Visits**

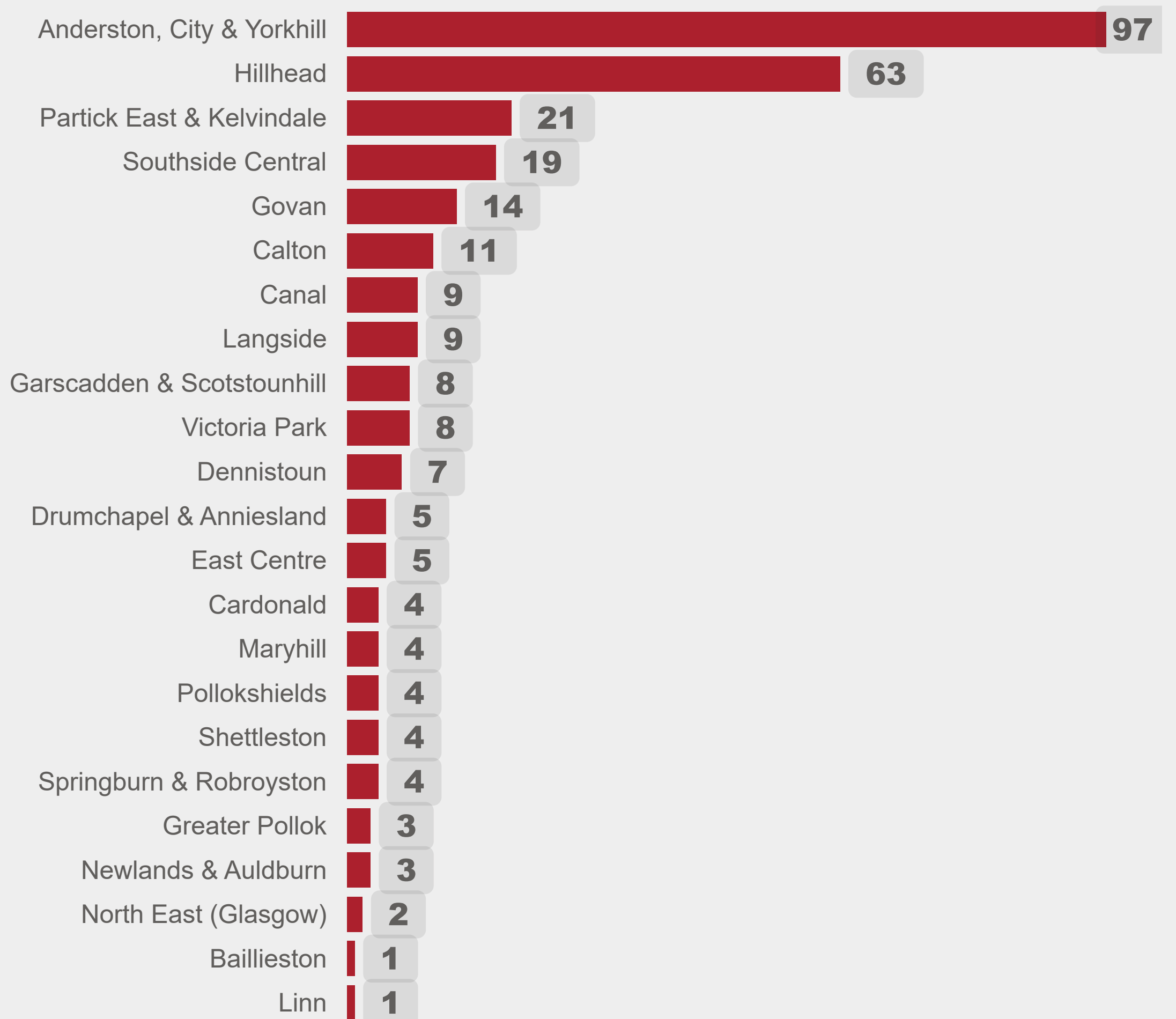
HFSVs by Ward



11. Fire Safety Enforcement

Job Type	Count
Audit	306
Consultation	107
Specific Visit	45
Short Post Fire Audit	13

Audits by Ward



During Quarter 4 of 2025–26, the Scottish Fire and Rescue Service carried out 945 Home Fire Safety Visits across Glasgow City. These visits were primarily high risk in nature, delivered to households identified through referrals and vulnerable households identified to be most at risk from fire.

Visits provided tailored fire safety advice, smoke alarm provision where required, and sign-posting to partner agencies to support wider risk reduction. This targeted high risk approach continues to support the prevention of accidental dwelling fires and aims to reduce harm within vulnerable households across the city.

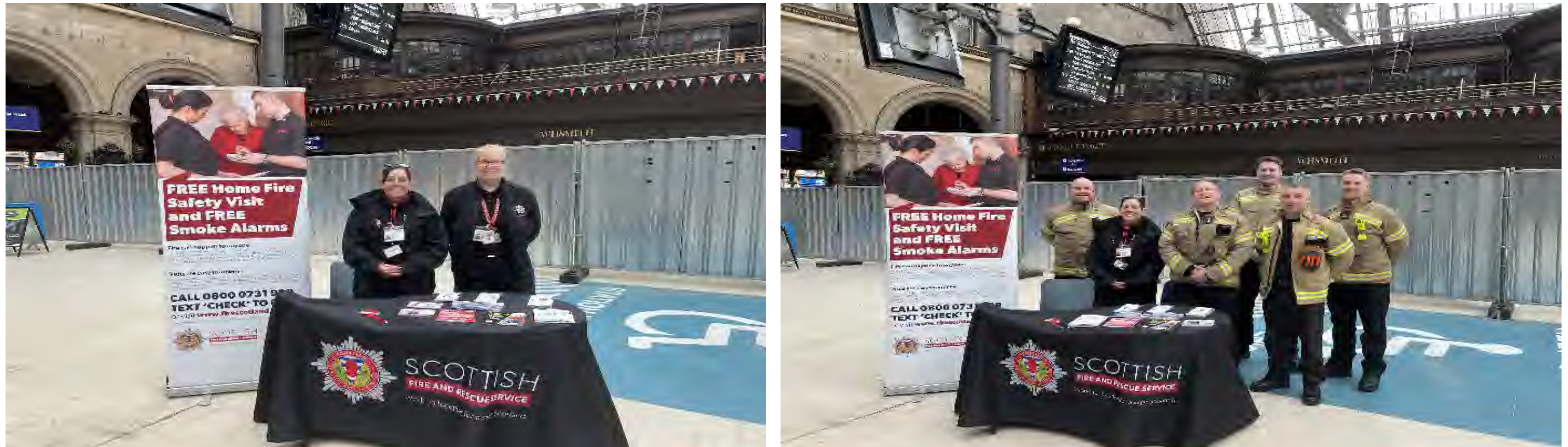
Road safety initiatives continued to be a key focus during the reporting period. Operational crews delivered targeted road safety presentations within secondary schools across Glasgow, raising awareness among young drivers of risk, behaviour, and the consequences of road traffic collisions. In addition, the Community Action Team, supported by local operational crews and Police Scotland, delivered public road safety engagement events at the Riverside Transport Museum and Glasgow Fort Shopping Centre, engaging directly with members of the public and reinforcing consistent road safety messages. These initiatives support a preventative approach to reducing road traffic incidents and improving community safety across the city.



The Take Charge Glasgow campaign, delivered in partnership with Glasgow City Council and the Scottish Fire and Rescue Service, promotes the safe disposal of batteries, vapes and small electrical items. The campaign reinforces that these items should not be disposed of in household or on-street bins, but instead taken to designated recycling points located in retail outlets and council recycling centres. The campaign was further supported through media engagement, including coverage on STV and local radio stations, increasing public awareness and reach. Improper disposal of batteries and electrical devices is a significant and growing risk, with such items linked to an estimated 1,200 fire incidents annually across UK waste and recycling infrastructure. Lithium-ion batteries, commonly found in mobile phones, laptops, gaming equipment, Bluetooth devices and vapes, have been identified as a primary contributor to these incidents due to their susceptibility to ignition when damaged or incorrectly handled.



In the aftermath of the Union Street fire, the Community Action Team, supported by local operational crews, carried out targeted engagement activity at Glasgow Central Station. This location was identified as a key public space with high footfall, providing an opportunity to engage directly with members of the public following the incident. Crews offered reassurance, addressed concerns raised by the community, and provided practical fire safety advice to support public confidence and understanding.



Operational crews from Govan Fire Station attended the Safer Streets Summit, held at the Govan & Linthouse Parish Church Institute, contributing to multi-agency discussions focused on tackling anti-social behaviour and knife crime. Crews provided an SFRS perspective on community risk, early intervention, and prevention, supporting a coordinated approach alongside partner organisations. The event strengthened local partnership working and reinforced the Service's role in wider community safety initiatives aimed at reducing harm and improving public confidence.



The Community Action Team attended primary schools across the Glasgow area to deliver CPR training on behalf of Save a Life Scotland. These sessions aimed to equip young people with essential life-saving skills, increase confidence in responding to medical emergencies, and raise awareness of the importance of early intervention. This activity supports wider public health and prevention objectives and reinforces the Service's commitment to improving community resilience through early education and engagement.



13. Glossary of Terms

Term - What it means

ADF

Accidental Dwelling Fire.

HFSV

Home Fire Safety Visit.

PDIR

Post Domestic Incident Response, a term used to indicate actions taken following attendance at a fire or other incident in the home. PDIRs include amongst things the offer of a free follow up home fire safety visit.

RTC

Road Traffic Collision.

Special Service

Calls to incidents which are not fires or false alarms such as RTCs, rescues, flooding, incidents involving hazardous materials or the provision of assistance to other agencies.

UFAS

Unwanted Fire Alarm Signals. When an automatic fire detection and alarm system is activated as a result of anything other than an actual fire the activation is classed as a false alarm. If an attendance is made to such an event by the Scottish Fire and Rescue Service, then the event is recorded as an UFAS incident.

UFAS Policy Change

In response to COVID, on the 6th May 2020, the SFRS decided to send 1 pump to UFAS premises that did not have their own Predetermined attendance (PDA).

As of 1st July 2023, the COVID interim 1 pump response was ended and a new UFAS policy was implemented.

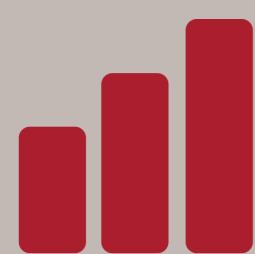
The new policy is to call challenge all UFAS incidents with the intention of non-attendance. Hospitals, care homes, and sleeping risk premises are all exempt and receive either 2 pumps or their premise specific PDA.



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