

Table 7: AFA attendance comparison

	Attendance to AFAs day-time (9am to 5pm)	Attendance to AFAs (outside hours)	Exemptions from policy	Likely reduction in AFAs (% based on 2015/16 figures)	Financial implications	Public Safety & Environmental implications
Current UwFS Policy	Non-attendance to non-sleeping risk premises <i>(unless caller at building & reasonably believes there is a fire).</i>	Non-sleeping risk premises subject to call-challenge. No call-challenge for sleeping risk premises.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High-rise • Sleeping risk premises • Residential dwellings • COMAH/REPPIR sites 	1.1%	– Negligible savings.	
Option 1	Non-attendance for ALL non-domestic premises including sleeping risk <i>(unless caller at building & reasonably believes there is a fire).</i>	Non-sleeping risk premises subject to call-challenge. No call-challenge for sleeping risk premises.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High-rise • <i>Sleeping risk premises (outside hours)</i> • Residential dwellings • COMAH/REPPIR sites 	16.8%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Reduced fuel costs – Reduction in resource requirements – Reduced on-call costs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 176 less attendances per annum. • Decrease in emissions/reduced carbon footprint. • crews available to attend other 'real' emergencies, training and community safety activities. • reduced risk of 'blue lights' / high-speed vehicles being involved in road accidents
Option 2	Non-attendance for ALL non-sleeping risk premises 24/7 <i>(unless caller at building & reasonably believes there is a fire).</i>	Non-attendance to ALL non-domestic non-sleeping risk premises 24/7 <i>(unless caller at building & reasonably believes there is a fire).</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High-rise • Sleeping risk premises • Residential dwellings • COMAH/REPPIR sites 	66.8%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Reduced fuel costs – Reduction in resource requirements – Reduced on-call costs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 700 less attendances per annum. • Decrease in emissions/reduced carbon footprint. • crews available to attend other 'real' emergencies, training and community safety activities. • reduced risk of 'blue-lights' / high-speed vehicles being involved in road accidents