



**FireQual Diploma in Fire Safety Enforcement (Scotland) at
SCQF Level 8**

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Version Control

The below table displays information relating to when changes were made to this document and what changes have been made.

Please continue to check back with the FireQual website to ensure you are accessing the most recent version.

Date of Update	Name	Description of Update
February 2021	Nic Preston	Creation of document
March 2021	Nic Preston	Addition of regulatory codes
May 2021	Nic Preston	Addition of SCQF level
June 2021	Nic Preston	Addition of SCQF level and credit value to unit details

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About Us

FireQual was established in 2020 in response to a need to provide structure and rigour to qualifications that support the strengthening of the competencies of those involved in all aspects of fire safety and the wider building industry.

FireQual provide nationally and internationally recognised qualifications ensuring that wherever an individual achieves the qualification, they have met the same requirements providing confidence in the level of their knowledge and skills.

As a result, industry and employers can be confident in the knowledge and skills of those that work for them and the wider society can have confidence in those that provide services to them.

Qualification Summary

This qualification is intended to develop and provide an understanding of the statutory duties for fire safety enforcement within Scotland.

Those who undertake this qualification should have completed the FireQual Certificate in Fire Safety Enforcement (Scotland) qualification or have sufficient previous working experience in fire safety, or have completed the previously available fire safety development programme at the Scottish Fire Services College.

The qualification has been developed to provide the necessary training for Scottish Fire and Rescue Service (SFRS) personnel enabling the fire authority to meet the statutory duties.

These persons are responsible for the enforcement of fire safety legislation and for providing advice on fire risk assessment in buildings.

Qualification Details

Title	FireQual Diploma in Fire Safety Enforcement (Scotland) at SCQF Level 8
Regulator	SQA Accreditation
Qualification Reference Number	R663 04
Date for First Registrations	1 st April 2021
Last Date for Registrations	31 st December 2024
Grading System	Pass/Fail
SCQF Credit Rating	40
Notional Time (hours)	377
Guided Learning (hours)	258
Directed Learning (hours)	78
Assessment Time (hours)	41
Age Ranges	19+
Assessment Type	Portfolio of evidence
Entry Requirements	<p>Candidates should be proficient in core skills literacy, numeracy, and communication.</p> <p>Candidates should have completed the FireQual Certificate in Fire Safety Enforcement (Scotland) qualification or have sufficient previous working experience in fire safety, or have completed the previously available fire safety development programme at the Scottish Fire Services College</p>

Qualification Structure

This qualification has the following structure:

Those undertaking this qualification must achieve the units listed within this specification

Unit Reference	Unit Title	Mandatory/Optional	SCQF Level	SCQF Credit
UN83 04	Statutory Duties and Implementation Mechanisms of Enforcement (Scotland)	Mandatory	8	5
UN84 04	Practical Fire Safety Guidance for Premises (Scotland)	Mandatory	8	5
UN85 04	Provisions and Requirements of Fire Safety Measures, Fire Protection Systems, Access and Facilities (Scotland)	Mandatory	7	5
UN86 04	Fire Risk Assessment Methodologies (Scotland)	Mandatory	8	6
UN87 04	Fire Safety Design Submissions (Scotland)	Mandatory	7	6
UN88 04	Fire Safety Design Submissions in Complex Premises (Scotland)	Mandatory	8	5
UN89 04	Review Fire Safety Matters Relating to Premises Under Construction, Demolition or Alteration (Scotland)	Mandatory	8	3
UN90 04	Draft and Serve Statutory Enforceable Documents for the Purposes of Fire Safety Regulation (Scotland)	Mandatory	7	5

Regulatory Details

The Regulator

SQA Accreditation's functions are set out in the Education (Scotland) Act 1996 as amended by the Scottish Qualifications Act 2002.

The organisation has two main roles: accreditation, and awarding qualifications.

It accredits qualifications other than degrees and approves and quality assures Awarding Bodies that plan to enter people for these qualifications.

Further details regarding SQA Accreditation can be seen by visiting their website, <https://accreditation.sqa.org.uk/>.

The Scottish Credit and Qualifications Framework (SCQF)

The SCQF was launched in 2001 as a framework within Scotland to support those who undertake qualifications or otherwise engage with education understand how a qualification compares to another. Each qualification within the framework will hold a level.

By using two measures, the level of a qualification or learning programme and the number of credit points awarded, the Framework helps you understand and compare various Scottish qualifications.

The level of qualification indicates the level of difficulty and the number of credit points indicates the length of time it takes to complete. One SCQF credit point represents an average of 10 hours of learning time.

Qualification Level

There are twelve levels of qualification within the SCQF with each qualification being allocated one level which will be represented within the title. The levels within the SCQF are as follows:

SCQF Level	Comparison
Level 1	National 1, Awards
Level 2	National 2, Award, National Certificate, National Progression Award
Level 3	National 3, Award, Skills for Work, National Certificate, National Progression Award
Level 4	National 4, Award, Skills for Work, National Certificate, National Progression Award, SVQ
Level 5	National 5, Awards, Skills for Work, National Certificate, National Progression Award, Modern Apprenticeship, SVQ
Level 6	Higher, Awards, Skills for Work, National Certificate, Professional Development Award, National Progression Award, Modern Apprenticeship, Foundation Apprenticeship, SVQ
Level 7	Advanced Higher, Awards, Scottish Baccalaureate, Higher National Certificate, Advanced Certificate, Professional Development Award, Certificate of Higher Education, Modern Apprenticeship, SVQ
Level 8	Higher National Diploma, Advanced Diploma, Professional Development Award, Diploma of Higher Education, Higher Apprenticeship, Technical Apprenticeship, SVQ
Level 9	Professional Development Award, Bachelors/Ordinary Degree, Graduate Diploma, Graduate Certificate, Graduate Apprenticeship, Technical Apprenticeship, SVQ
Level 10	Professional Development Award, Honours Degree, Graduate Diploma, Graduate Certificate, Graduate Apprenticeship, Professional Apprenticeship
Level 11	Professional Development Award, Masters Degree, Integrated Masters Degree, Post Graduate Diploma, Post Graduate Certificate, Graduate Apprenticeship, Professional Apprenticeship, SVQ
Level 12	Professional Development Award, Doctoral Degree, Professional Apprenticeship

Credit Rating

SCQF qualifications will be assigned a credit value to indicate how much learning is involved when undertaking the qualification. One credit is the equivalent of ten notional learning hours.

Guided Learning is activity that is undertaken by an individual that is taught, instructed by or under the direct supervision of a lecturer, supervisor, tutor or other appropriate provider of education or training whether face to face or through real time electronic means, e.g. video conferences.

Directed Learning is activity that is undertaken by an individual that is not under the direct supervision of a lecturer, supervisor, tutor or other appropriate provider of education including the accessing of pre-recorded training sessions where there is no real time interaction.

Assessment is activity that the learner undertakes to evidence their competency against the knowledge and/or skills requirements of the qualification in order to achieve the qualification.

Notional Learning is calculated by adding together the time that the 'average' candidate would take to complete the guided learning, directed learning and assessment activities to achieve the qualification.

Delivery Organisation Requirements

Pre-Approval

Prior to the promotion or delivery of this qualification an organisation is required to successfully apply to join the FireQual network and gain prior approval to deliver this qualification. Until this has been gained, an organisation will not be able to promote or recruit individuals to undertake this qualification.

Delivery of Training

FireQual do not deliver training or resources to aid the training and preparation of individuals in preparation for undertaking assessment of this qualification.

It is the responsibility of the organisation to design, develop and provide training resources to support individuals to develop the necessary knowledge and skills to enable them to demonstrate their competencies with relation to the requirements of this qualification.

FireQual do indicate areas for inclusion within the unit details held within this specification and can provide guidance to organisations as they develop their own materials.

Registration of Individuals

It is the responsibility of organisations to ensure that individuals they are supporting towards the achievement of the qualification are registered in a timely manner and, at the latest, by the last date for new starts as indicated within this specification.

If an individual has not been registered and entered for the relevant assessment by this date, we cannot guarantee that they will be accepted.

Certification of Individuals

It is the responsibility of organisations to ensure that certification claims are made in a timely manner to ensure that individuals are not delayed in receiving their certification.

Where a qualification has expired or withdrawn, there will be a published date for last certification and all certification claims should be submitted by this date as, if they are received late, we cannot guarantee that certification can be provided.

Delivery Staff Requirements

Those wishing to deliver, assess or quality assure this qualification should hold sufficient knowledge of the subject matters covered within the qualification and demonstrate that they have undertaken continuous professional development to ensure their knowledge is kept up to date.

Sufficient knowledge will be demonstrated by individuals having been serving officers or having worked within a related area for a minimum of two years.

Although not mandatory, Assessors and IQAs would be demonstrating best practice if they held or were working towards a relevant teaching/training qualification.

Candidate Information

Entry Requirements

Candidates should be proficient in core skills literacy, numeracy, and communication.

Candidates should have completed the FireQual Certificate in Fire Safety Enforcement (Scotland) qualification or have sufficient previous working experience in fire safety, or have completed the previously available fire safety development programme at the Scottish Fire Services College

Assessment Method

This qualification is assessed through a portfolio of evidence which will be generated by the candidate with support from the Assessor/Tutor. There are no mandatory assessment methods for the achievement of this qualification, but Centres may wish to use the following methods to aid in the collection and recording of evidence:

- Competency statements
- Practical demonstrations
- Oral questioning
- Professional discussion
- Product evidence
- Knowledge questions/banks

Recognised Prior Learning

Recognition of Prior Learning (RPL) is defined as:

'A method of assessment that considers whether a learner can demonstrate that they can meet the assessment requirements for a unit through knowledge, understanding or skills that they already possess and do not need to develop through a course of learning.' (Ofqual 08/3726)

Its aim is to reduce duplication and undue burden on candidates where they can demonstrate that they already possess the knowledge, understanding and skills through recent, robust, and demonstrable methods.

Where a candidate is thought to be suitable to access recognised prior learning (RPL), they should be aware that it is not a quick 'work around'. They are still required to meet all the requirements of the

unit and/or qualification and they are required to demonstrate sufficient evidence of their prior learning.

In applying recognised prior learning (RPL), Centres should first ensure that candidates are aware of the options available to them as part of the induction process so that opportunities are considered from the outset and no unnecessary duplication takes place in the learning and/or assessment process.

This should include the principles of recognised prior learning (RPL), the processes involved, how the candidate will be supported by the Centre and details of any impact on training and assessment costs.

Where it is thought that an application for recognised prior learning (RPL) is appropriate for a candidate, evidence should be gathered. The nature of the evidence will depend on the subject matter and qualification and guidance will be provided by FireQual as required.

For example, when a candidate makes an application based on a previous unit and/or qualification they have achieved, copies of the standards they met previously must be provided alongside evidence of their prior achievement. This ensures that FireQual can make an assessment as to whether the previous achievement meets both the content and rigour of the FireQual unit and/or qualification.

An example of this would be where the FireQual unit and/or qualification requires a candidate to have completed a task, but the previous experience or learning gave them knowledge of how to manage others who would complete the task.

This would not meet the requirements of the FireQual unit and/or qualification as one requires them to understand and be able to complete a task and the other requires them to understand and be able to manage others who would complete the task. This would demonstrate a different set of skills than required by the FireQual unit and/or qualification.

Where a candidate wishes to use worked experience of their knowledge and/or skills rather than achievement of a previous unit and/or qualification, they will need to detail their evidence of the work experience and explain how this matches the requirements of the FireQual unit and/or qualification.

Prior to making an application to FireQual, the Centre should assess the evidence against the unit and/or qualification standard making sure they are satisfied, in their best opinion, that an application will be successful.

Centres should make submissions to FireQual at the point of registration which ensures that where an application is declined there is no impact on the deadlines set for the candidate's achievement. If an application is declined, there will be additional time required if a candidate wishes to appeal the decision or where alternative assessment methods are required for completion.

An application should include, at a minimum, evidence forming the basis of the application, mapping of the evidence to the FireQual unit and/or qualification standards and a rationale for how the evidence matches the requirements.

Due to the nature of FireQual qualifications, it is important that evidence used to support the use of recognised prior learning (RPL) is up to date.

As a result, candidates that wish to make an application should be able to demonstrate evidence that is within twelve months of completing the unit and/or qualification they wish to make an application for.

If the unit and/or qualification is completed, ie. a claim for certification, after the twelve months currency, the candidate will be unable to claim RPL.

Evidence that is older than twelve months in age will not be sufficient to apply for recognised prior learning (RPL).

Additionally to this, where there is a change in law and/or other professional and/or industry standards, the twelve month limitation may be shorter to ensure that knowledge and/or skills reflects those in existence at the time of completing the unit and/or qualification.

There are circumstances that FireQual would not normally accept applications for recognised prior learning (RPL), for example:

- Where there is a legal, regulatory and/or industry professional requirement for current assessments to take place
- Where a unit and/or qualification is assessed through e-Assessment and no equivalency rules apply
- Where a unit and/or qualification relates to a regulated profession
- Where a unit and/or qualification provides a licence to practice
- Where a unit and/or qualification relates to health and safety laws and practices

This ensures that candidates demonstrate the most up to date knowledge and skills in relation to the requirements of the unit and/or qualification to meet legal, professional, and ethical requirements.

For the same reasons, a candidate can achieve a maximum of 70% of a FireQual qualification making use of recognised prior learning (RPL).

This ensures candidates demonstrate current knowledge and skills and that they have completed sufficient work towards a qualification rather than being able to achieve multiple qualifications by the achievement of a previous one.

Reasonable Adjustments and Special Considerations

A reasonable adjustment is any action that helps to reduce the effect of a disability or access issue that places the candidate at a distinct disadvantage during the completion of an assessment. They are made to an assessment for a qualification to enable a candidate to demonstrate knowledge, skills and understanding of the levels of attainment required by the specification, for the qualification.

In their application a reasonable adjustment must not impact the integrity or validity of the qualification but may include:

1. Allowing extra time to complete assessment
2. Providing assessment materials in specific formats (e.g. Braille)
3. Providing assistance during assessment (e.g. sign language interpreter)
4. Reorganising the assessment room (removal of visual stimuli for autistic learners)
5. Changing assessment method (changing from written to spoken assessment)
6. Using assistive technology
7. Providing coloured transparencies to overlay and view assessment papers.

Reasonable adjustments may be applied to either paper-based or e-Assessment and, in the case of e-Assessment, may be made available through the user settings on the electronic device used for assessment at the time of exam.

In cases where paper-based assessment is carried out, reasonable adjustments are put in place, prior to assessment, through arrangements between the Centre and FireQual.

Reasonable adjustments constitute an arrangement to give the learner fair access to the qualification and must not be used to give any learner an unfair advantage over other learners sitting the same assessment. The use of reasonable adjustments will not be taken into account during the assessment of a candidate's work.

Special considerations may be applied after the assessment if there was a reason the candidate may have been disadvantaged during the assessment. For example, special considerations may be

applied if the candidate experienced; illness, injury or another event, outside of their control and has had or is likely to have had, a material impact on the candidate's ability to take an assessment.

Requests for special considerations should be made to FireQual in accordance with the published policy on Reasonable Adjustments and Special Considerations.

Appeals

The organisation providing this qualification will have a published appeals policy detailing how a candidate should appeal any assessment decisions that they have made. If one has not been provided, it can be requested from a member of staff at the organisation who will provide one.

A candidate should follow the organisation's appeals process prior to escalating an appeal to FireQual.

Where a candidate wishes to appeal a decision made by FireQual rather than the delivery organisation, they will have four weeks from the date of notification of the assessment decision. They should submit as much detail to explain the reasons for the appeal and evidence to support the reasoning.

The FireQual appeals process contains multiple escalation stages culminating in an independent review. On completion of the FireQual appeals process, a further appeal can be escalated to SQA Accreditation and further details of their escalation and appeals process can be found on their site at <https://accreditation.sqa.org.uk/>.

Please note that there may be non-refundable charges made to support the costs of processing an appeal where an appeal is not upheld.

Complaints

The organisation providing this qualification with will have a published complaints policy detailing how a candidate should submit a complaint if they feel they have not received a satisfactory service in the delivery of this qualification. If a copy has not been provided, it can be requested from a member of staff at the organisation who will provide one.

A candidate should follow the organisation's complaints process prior to escalating a complaint to FireQual.

Where a candidate wishes to complain about the service provided by FireQual rather than the delivery organisation, they should submit as much detail to explain the reasons for the complaint and evidence to support the reasoning.

We do understand that a candidate may wish to make a complaint anonymously and we will attempt to process these complaints in the normal manner. There may however be occasions where an anonymous submission can cause any subsequent investigation to be hindered and so it may not be possible to reach a comprehensive outcome.

If a candidate does not agree with the outcome of the FireQual complaints investigation process, they can access our appeals process to challenge this.

Due to the nature of complaints and the outcomes that these can lead to, we may be unable to provide full details of remedial actions taken as a result of a complaint being upheld, for example where an action relates to personnel.

In these instances, we will provide information as to whether the complaint has been upheld and, where the candidate has been adversely affected in the progress or achievement of this qualification, the actions that will be taken to remedy this.

Where the candidate may not be happy with the outcome of the complaints process, and all FireQual stages have been exhausted, they can submit their complaint to SQA Accreditation at The Optima Building, 58 Robertson Street, Glasgow, G2 8DQ.

SQA Accreditation will consider an escalated complaint with regards to:

- A failure to provide a service
- An inadequate quality of standard of service
- A request for a service or for information which has not been actioned or answered
- The expression of a view that a policy or process is inappropriate
- Wrong information about academic programmes
- The quality and availability of facilities and learning resources
- A decision regarding centre approval made by FireQual
- A decision regarding a specific award approval
- A decision to de-approve a specific award
- An external verification decision
- Assessment decisions

Once the SQA Accreditation complaints process has been exhausted, if the candidate remains dissatisfied, they can refer the complaint to the Scottish Public Services Ombudsman (SPSO).

The SPSO cannot normally look at:

- A complaint that has not completed all previous stages
- Events that happened, or that you became aware of, more than a year ago
- A matter that has been or is being considered in court

Please note that there may be non-refundable charges made to support the costs of processing a complaint and subsequent appeal where a complaint or subsequent appeal is not upheld.

Units

The following pages contain details of the unit(s) contained within this qualification and the relevant information that must be followed to support achievement of the qualification.

Statutory Duties and Implementation Mechanisms of Enforcement (Scotland)

Reference Number	UN83 04		
Unit Status	Mandatory		
Unit SCQF Level	8	Unit SCQF Credit	5
Guided Learning (hours)	38		
Directed Learning (hours)	6		
Assessment Time (hours)	2		
Grading System	Pass/Fail		
Assessment Method	Portfolio of evidence		

Unit Overview

This unit covers the statutory duties under the legislative framework and the implementation mechanisms of enforcement of fire safety and the Scottish legal system and the procedures to be followed if an offence is considered to have been committed within the fire safety legislation. It would be beneficial for candidates to familiarise themselves with the following prior to commencing this unit:

- The content of the Fire Law Scotland website and in particular the General Guidance Booklet that provides an overview of the fire safety regime, the enforcement section including Scottish Fire service Circular 17/2007, Strategic Enforcement Guidance for Fire and Rescue Authorities, and the legislation overview provided in the Fire (Scotland) Act section
- Scottish Fire Services College, e-learning package for Community Fire Safety

Unit Detail

Subject Area		Assessment Criteria
A	Statutory Duties for Fire Safety (Scotland)	<p>Candidates will be able to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Describe the legislative framework and the mechanisms of enforcement of fire safety for which fire authorities have responsibility 2. Conduct audits of higher risk premises, identify hazards and initiate appropriate actions in respect of all premises affected by fire safety legislation 3. Explain the concept of Scottish law 4. Develop an understanding of the role of the Procurator Fiscal 5. Develop an understanding of the procedures to be followed if an offence is considered to have been committed within the fire precautions regulations 6. Describe the role and powers of other bodies having a responsibility in the enforcement of fire safety 7. Develop the need to consider the character of buildings where they are, or include a listed building, ie. a building of special architectural or historic interest, included in a list compiled by Scottish Ministers 8. Understand role of duty holder
<p>Indicative Content:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fire (Scotland) Act 2005 and Fire Safety (Scotland) Regulations 2006 • Enforcement options and procedures • Evidence gathering and prosecution procedures • Agency liaison, H&S Executive, licensing • Historic buildings 		

Practical Fire Safety Guidance for Premises (Scotland)

Reference Number	UN84 04		
Unit Status	Mandatory		
Unit SCQF Level	8	Unit SCQF Credit	5
Guided Learning (hours)	38		
Directed Learning (hours)	6		
Assessment Time (hours)	7		
Grading System	Pass/Fail		
Assessment Method	Portfolio of evidence		

Unit Overview

This unit covers the evaluation of premises in accordance with the practical fire safety guidance produced for those with responsibilities under Part 3 of the Fire (Scotland) Act 2005, as amended, and the Fire Safety (Scotland) Regulations 2006. It would be beneficial for candidates to familiarise themselves with the following prior to commencing this unit:

- The content of the Fire Law Scotland website and in particular the General Guidance Booklet that provides an overview of the fire safety regime, the enforcement section including Scottish Fire service Circular 17/2007, Strategic Enforcement Guidance for Fire and Rescue Authorities, and the legislation overview provided in the Fire (Scotland) Act section
- Scottish Fire Services College, e-learning package for Community Fire Safety

Unit Detail

Subject Area		Assessment Criteria
A	Evaluation of Premises in Accordance with Practical Fire Safety Guidance	<p>Candidates will be able to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Describe the generic principles of means of escape and fire safety and have an appreciation of their development 2. Apply the knowledge and principles to means of escape in a flexible, professional but logical manner to provide a safe environment that demonstrates a reasonable standard of safety 3. Analyse fire safety problems with all types of buildings and offer solutions which are founded on good practice 4. Demonstrate an understanding of the Practical Fire Safety Guidance provided by the Scottish Government in order to support the fire safety legislation and in particular for premises providing sleeping accommodation, care homes and the evacuation of disabled persons from buildings 5. Evaluate higher risk premises, identify hazards and initiate appropriate actions in respect of premises affected by fire safety legislation 6. Promote the principles and scope of the fire risk assessments required by legislation 7. Assess the adequacy and maintenance of existing means of escape in relevant premises

Indicative Content:

- Fire safety guides – sleeping risk guide
- Fire safety guides – residential care guide
- Means of escape for disabled

Provisions and Requirements of Fire Safety Measures, Fire Protection Systems, Access and Facilities (Scotland)

Reference Number	UN85 04		
Unit Status	Mandatory		
Unit SCQF Level	7	Unit SCQF Credit	5
Guided Learning (hours)	38		
Directed Learning (hours)	6		
Assessment Time (hours)	2		
Grading System	Pass/Fail		
Assessment Method	Portfolio of evidence		

Unit Overview

This unit covers the evaluation of fire detection and alarm systems, emergency lighting, fire protection systems, fire service access and fire fighting facilities in order to assess the requirements for fire protection systems, access and facilities. It would be beneficial for candidates to familiarise themselves with the following prior to commencing this unit:

- The content of the Fire Law Scotland website and in particular the General Guidance Booklet that provides an overview of the fire safety regime, the enforcement section including Scottish Fire service Circular 17/2007, Strategic Enforcement Guidance for Fire and Rescue Authorities, and the legislation overview provided in the Fire (Scotland) Act section
- Scottish Fire Services College, e-learning package for Community Fire Safety

Unit Detail

Subject Area		Assessment Criteria
A	Fire Protection Systems, Access and Facilities	<p>Candidates will be able to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Demonstrate an understanding of the functions of fire alarm systems, emergency lighting, fire service access and fire fighting facilities 2. Display an understanding of fire protection systems and how they relate to 'engineered solutions' 3. Analyse and assess the provision and adequacy of existing fire fighting facilities and fire service access in relevant premises
<p>Indicative Content:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fire protection systems in buildings • Fire alarm and detection systems, BS 5839, electronic hold open and security devices • Emergency escape lighting systems • Smoke control systems • Pressure differential systems • Fixed fire fighting systems, sprinklers, water mist, dry/wet risers • Fire service access, fire-fighting facilities, fire fighting lifts and fire fighting shafts 		

Fire Risk Assessment Methodologies (Scotland)

Reference Number	UN86 04		
Unit Status	Mandatory		
Unit SCQF Level	8	Unit SCQF Credit	6
Guided Learning (hours)	44		
Directed Learning (hours)	6		
Assessment Time (hours)	5		
Grading System	Pass/Fail		
Assessment Method	Portfolio of evidence		

Unit Overview

This unit covers the application of appropriate fire risk assessment methodologies, carrying out fire risk assessments of buildings and auditing completed fire risk assessments. It would be beneficial for candidates to familiarise themselves with the following prior to commencing this unit:

- The content of the Fire Law Scotland website and in particular the General Guidance Booklet that provides an overview of the fire safety regime, the enforcement section including Scottish Fire service Circular 17/2007, Strategic Enforcement Guidance for Fire and Rescue Authorities, and the legislation overview provided in the Fire (Scotland) Act section
- Scottish Fire Services College, e-learning package for Community Fire Safety

Unit Detail

Subject Area		Assessment Criteria
A	Fire Risk Assessment Methodologies	<p>Candidates will be able to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Identify legal, regulatory or statutory requirements and implications associated with the premises 2. Interpret and apply the Fire (Scotland) Act 2005 in a variety of working environments 3. Demonstrate an understanding of the fire hazards, fire risks and occupants especially at risk from fire that are likely to occur in the building, or part of the building, for which a fire risk assessment is carried out 4. Apply Publicly Available Specification (PAS) 79-1:2020 and (PAS) 79-2:2020; 'Fire risk assessment methodology' and recognise other suitable methodologies 5. Apply the Fire Safety Audit and Data Gathering Form (audit form)
<p>Indicative Content:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fire risk assessment and legislation • Fire risk assessment methodology • Fire risk assessment practical workshop • Audit and inspection procedures • Audit and inspection practical workshop 		

Fire Safety Design Submissions (Scotland)

Reference Number	UN87 04		
Unit Status	Mandatory		
Unit SCQF Level	7	Unit SCQF Credit	6
Guided Learning (hours)	38		
Directed Learning (hours)	6		
Assessment Time (hours)	12		
Grading System	Pass/Fail		
Assessment Method	Portfolio of evidence		

Unit Overview

This unit covers the assessment of fire safety design submissions in accordance with the Scottish Building Standards. It would be beneficial for candidates to familiarise themselves with the following prior to commencing this unit:

- The content of the Fire Law Scotland website and in particular the General Guidance Booklet that provides an overview of the fire safety regime, the enforcement section including Scottish Fire service Circular 17/2007, Strategic Enforcement Guidance for Fire and Rescue Authorities, and the legislation overview provided in the Fire (Scotland) Act section
- Scottish Fire Services College, e-learning package for Community Fire Safety

Unit Detail

Subject Area		Assessment Criteria
A	Fire Safety and Scottish Building Standards	<p>Candidates will be able to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Demonstrate the statutory requirements for consultation with the fire authorities to fulfil the requirements of the Building (Scotland) Regulations 2004 2. Display an understanding of the Scottish Building Standards to passive and active fire protection in all types of non-domestic buildings 3. Apply the regulations listed in the Technical Handbook (Non-Domestic) 4. Interpret the content of the Defined Terms as listed within Appendix A of the Technical Handbook (Non-Domestic)
<p>Indicative Content:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Scottish Building Regulations • Consultation role and procedural guidance • Non-Domestic Handbook – Part 0 General and Part 2 Fire 		

Fire Safety Design Submissions in Complex Premises (Scotland)

Reference Number	UN88 04		
Unit Status	Mandatory		
Unit SCQF Level	8	Unit SCQF Credit	5
Guided Learning (hours)	38		
Directed Learning (hours)	6		
Assessment Time (hours)	7		
Grading System	Pass/Fail		
Assessment Method	Portfolio of evidence		

Unit Overview

This unit covers the assessment of fire safety design submissions in complex premises in accordance with the Scottish Building Standards. It would be beneficial for candidates to familiarise themselves with the following prior to commencing this unit:

- The content of the Fire Law Scotland website and in particular the General Guidance Booklet that provides an overview of the fire safety regime, the enforcement section including Scottish Fire service Circular 17/2007, Strategic Enforcement Guidance for Fire and Rescue Authorities, and the legislation overview provided in the Fire (Scotland) Act section
- Scottish Fire Services College, e-learning package for Community Fire Safety

Unit Detail

Subject Area		Assessment Criteria
A	Fire Safety and Scottish Building Standards	<p>Candidates will be able to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Display an understanding of the Scottish Building Standards related to passive and active fire protection in complex non-domestic buildings 2. Assess the adequacy of submissions in relation to escape requirements in premises 3. Apply the Scottish Building Standards to complex premises as identified in the Annexes of the Technical Handbook (Non-Domestic) 4. Identify the appropriate application and use of the NHS Scotland Fire Code 5. Identify fire hazards and assess risks associated with fire in healthcare premises 6. Identify fire hazards and assess risks associated with fire in shopping complexes
<p>Indicative Content:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Non-Domestic Handbook – Part 2 Fire, Annex 2A, 2B and 2C • Fire Safety Management in Buildings • NHS (Scotland) Fire Code 		

Review Fire Safety Matters Relating to Premises Under Construction, Demolition or Alteration (Scotland)

Reference Number	UN89 04		
Unit Status	Mandatory		
Unit SCQF Level	8	Unit SCQF Credit	3
Guided Learning (hours)	8		
Directed Learning (hours)	14		
Assessment Time (hours)	2		
Grading System	Pass/Fail		
Assessment Method	Portfolio of evidence		

Unit Overview

This unit covers the review of fire safety matters relating to premises under construction, demolition or alteration in Scotland

Unit Detail

Subject Area		Assessment Criteria
A	Review fire safety matters relating to premises under construction, demolition or alteration	<p>Candidates will be able to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Identify the methodology used for fire risk assessment and the rationale for its selection 2. Assess the suitability of the chosen methodology for the working context, the size and nature of the premises 3. Assess the sufficiency of the chosen methodology in relation to the complexity of actual and potential risks associated with construction, demolition or alteration 4. Liaise with other relevant agencies to advise on the choice of methodology at sufficient level of detail to assist with future action 5. Advise on action required to meet legal and statutory requirements and the implications of non-compliance 6. Prioritise hazards and identified risks in relation to the possible effect on the safety of people, property and the environment 7. Generate options to prevent incidents and to control critical risks 8. Generate options to manage residual risks 9. Establish the feasibility of proposed control measures with regard timescales and their effectiveness 10. Advise on the optimum options for controlling risk, ensuring that protection of people, property and the environment are the main considerations 11. Advise on the implications of implementing inadequate control measures and the consequences of such decisions 12. Advise on action required to meet legal and statutory requirements and the implications of non-compliance 13. Evaluate the area, including other structures within the vicinity, which may be affected by incidents within the premises to be constructed, demolished or altered 14. Estimate the potential detrimental effects of the outbreak of fire or related incident on the area within scope 15. Prioritise critical risks to the defined area, including those affecting people, property and the environment

		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 16. Calculate the short and long-term risks associated with the planned construction, demolition or alteration 17. Generate options for measures to prevent, contain and control identified risks and to minimise possible harmful effects of incidents 18. Advise on optimum control measures to be implemented and the implications and consequences of failing to comply with such requirements 19. Advise on action required to meet legal and statutory requirements and the implications of non-compliance
<p>Indicative Content:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The methodologies for fire risk assessment and their application • The critical hazards and risks associated with structures undergoing construction, demolition or alteration • The substances and materials used in construction, alteration and demolition which may present specific risks, including the interaction between them • The likely effects of an incident on the structure and surrounding areas • The range of control measures applicable to sites and surrounding areas where construction, demolition or alteration is planned or underway • The short and long term management of risks in a situation of construction, alteration or demolition • The steps to take to work with the responsible person(s) and where relevant other partners to achieve a satisfactory level of fire safety • The relevant legislative framework and the mechanisms of enforcement in premises under construction, alteration, or demolition whether occupied or unoccupied • The range of agencies involved in or affected by the provision of advice on fire safety issues associated with construction, demolition and alteration and their respective roles and responsibilities • Own personal level of competence, expertise, authority, and limitations • Sources of specialist advice and how to access these • How to prepare for and present information at a debrief, court case or inquiry 		

Draft and Serve Statutory Enforceable Documents for the Purposes of Fire Safety Regulation (Scotland)

Reference Number	UN90 04		
Unit Status	Mandatory		
Unit SCQF Level	7	Unit SCQF Credit	5
Guided Learning (hours)	16		
Directed Learning (hours)	28		
Assessment Time (hours)	4		
Grading System	Pass/Fail		
Assessment Method	Portfolio of evidence		

Unit Overview

This unit covers the review of fire safety matters relating to premises under construction, demolition or alteration in Scotland

Unit Detail

Subject Area		Assessment Criteria
A	Draft statutory enforceable documents for the purposes of fire safety	<p>Candidates will be able to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Identify to whom the document(s) are to be addressed and their legal title 2. Identify the reason(s) for drafting the notice 3. Decide upon the type, content, compliance date and any conditions (schedule) of the notice to be issued 4. Make sure that the detail of the notice is accurate in all respects 5. Make sure that the action required by the notice will ensure compliance with legislation and/or control the risk 6. Make sure that the notice is practical to enforce in the event of non-compliance 7. When not serving the notice, confirm the understanding of the requirements of the notice to others before serving
<p>Indicative Content:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How to establish and work within the aims and objectives of the regulatory authority • How to identify appropriate formal and informal enforcement action, including giving advice, issuing notices, instituting proceedings • How to apply the regulatory authority's enforcement policies and priorities • How notices should be drafted to make sure they are accurate, clear, and legally enforceable • How to apply regulatory authority policy in relation to statutory enforcement documents • How to withdraw or extend notices • How to use databases and other information sources • How to identify and apply fire safety legislation and the relationship between the principal statutory provisions • How the various types of statutory notices, licences, and approvals may be used by regulators to achieve desired outcomes • The relationship between fire safety law and the legal system 		

B	Serve statutory enforceable documents for the purposes of fire safety	<p>Candidates will be able to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Where the notice has been drafted by a third party, confirm own understanding of the requirements of the notice with the originator 2. Make sure the notice is correctly served in accordance with legislative requirements 3. Make sure that the recipient is informed of the appeals procedure and process and receives the necessary appeal documentation 4. Share information with people within own organisation and other relevant statutory enforcing authority(ies)
<p>Indicative Content:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How to establish and work within the aims and objectives of the regulatory authority • How to apply regulatory authority policy on the process of issuing notices and the circumstances in which they can, should and must be issued, referring to any internal procedure, policy or arrangements • Ways in which statutory enforceable documents must be served to meet legal requirements • How the various types of statutory enforceable documents may be used by regulators to achieve desired outcomes 		