

SCOTTISH BORDERS COUNCIL
POLICE, FIRE & RESCUE AND SAFER COMMUNITIES BOARD

MINUTE of MEETING of the POLICE, FIRE & RESCUE AND SAFER COMMUNITIES BOARD held in the Council Headquarters, Newtown St. Boswells on Friday, 14 February 2014 at 9.30am.

Present:- Councillors D Moffat (Chairman), S Aitchison, A Nicol, R Stewart, G Turnbull.
Mrs J Mulloy, Scottish Borders Housing Network, Mr R Strachan, Lothian & Borders Community Justice Authority, Mr G Higgs, Voluntary Sector.

Apologies: Councillor G Logan. Mr J Raine, NHS Borders, Mr G Bell, Business Sector.

In Attendance: Dr. D Steele, NHS Borders, Superintendent G Jones, Police Scotland, Chief Inspector A Clark, Police Scotland, Chief Inspector K Simpson, Safer Communities Team, GC J Mallin, Scottish Fire & Rescue Service, LSO P Heath, Scottish Fire & Rescue Service, Mr P Rooney, Scottish Community Justice Authority, Ms E Gaw, Scottish Community Justice Authority, D Scott, Senior Consultant SBC, S Smith, Partnership Manager SBC, P Bolson, Democratic Services Officer.

WELCOME

1. The Chairman welcomed everyone to the meeting.

MINUTE

2. There had been circulated copies of the Minute of the meeting held on 15 November 2013. In respect of paragraph 11 of the Minute, it was noted that fires in Scotland had reduced by 18% and not 80% as had been recorded.

DECISION

APPROVED the Minute, subject to the above amendment.

3. **MATTERS ARISING**

- (a) Members were informed that the following senior posts within Police Scotland had now been filled:
Chief Superintendent Gill Imery, Divisional Commander;
Superintendent Angus MacInnes;
Detective Superintendent Pat Campbell.
- (b) Cllr Nicol – Sought clarity on members within the minute. It was agreed that advice on this matter would be obtained via Members Services.
- (c) With reference to the Waverley Railway works, it was reported that Transport Police was not experiencing any real problems and that initial complaints regarding the impact on the A7 and other roads were successfully dealt with by Scottish Borders Council and BAM directly. The local Member acknowledged that there had been a reduction in the number of complaints related to these works.
- (d) With reference to recommendation (b) of item 7 of the Minute of the meeting of 15 November 2013, it was agreed that the item on the Community Safety Engagement Toolkit be included on the Agenda for the meeting scheduled for 9 May 2014. This decision had been taken due to the number of items on today's Agenda.

DECISION

AGREED that an item on the Community Safety Engagement Toolkit be included on the Agenda for the next meeting of the Board.

PROGRESS REPORTS

Police

4. There had been circulated copies of the Police Progress report covering the period April to December 2013. CI Clark noted that there had been 55 complaints against the police in the Scottish Borders year to date. The report detailed the figures for the six Priority areas to date and compared them to the figures for the same period in 2012/13. Chief Inspector Clark highlighted key areas of the report and stated that it was pleasing to report the detection rate for Groups 1 – 5 crimes had increased by 2.9 percentage points over the last quarter. He went on to detail the figures in the context of the report and noted that the detection rate for crimes relating to domestic abuse had increased by 4.6% and by 17.3% for sexual offences, the latter being particularly significant, given the difficulties often associated with detection of this type of crime. The report noted that the number of anti-social behaviour incidents had also reduced by a further 3% over the last quarter, reflecting the continued good partnership working within Scottish Borders and the tangible benefits of early intervention processes. It was reported that there had been an increase in the number of hate crimes during the current year to date, from 43 to 56. This might, in part, be attributed to an increased confidence by the public in reporting such crimes. It was noted that race related crime continued to be the most prevalent, currently accounting for two thirds of all hate crime. It was further noted that the detection rate for all hate crime was currently 80%. Chief Inspector Clark reported that the reduction in the level of violent crime was extremely pleasing, as was the increase in the number of positive stop and searches for offensive weapons and for drugs and highlighted the intelligence-led approach in these areas. There had also been an increase in the number of licensed premises visits, particularly during Operation Tinsel (from 2 December 2013 to 5 January 2014) and as a result, the number of such visits during the year to date had increased by 12%. A decrease in the number of incidents within licensed premises of 17% had subsequently been recorded. The report noted that the number of adults killed on our roads had decreased by 50% from 8 to 4 while adults seriously injured had increased from 58 to 59. The report further noted that children aged 16 years or under who were killed or seriously injured had reduced by 40% from 5 to 3 and not as per the document which depicted a drop of 72% (18 to 5), however Chief Inspector Clark stated that overall, this demonstrated very positive comparative figures to 2012/13. Further road safety figures showed a decrease in the number of detections for drink/drug driving offences from 92 to 89, while detections for seat belt offences and mobile phone offences increased by almost 130% from 194 to 446 and 59.2% from 184 to 293 respectively. Further figures relating to serious organised crime showed that just over £310.1k had been recorded in cash seizures and restraints under the Proceeds of Crime Act, this figure being double that in the previous three months. The number of people detected for supplying drugs had dropped by 63.4% from 112 to 41. Chief Inspector Clark explained that although this figure initially appeared disappointing, this was partly because the comparable figures for the previous year included the Operation Goal results. In effect, Operation Goal accounted for 63% of the total number of detections during 2012/13 and that without these, the current year figures would be more equitable. The report also noted that there had been an improvement of 5% in the previous quarter routine stop and searches and there had been two significant seizures in East Berwickshire as a result of routine stop and searches.
5. Discussion followed and Members asked a number of questions. Concern was raised regarding the way in which social media was being used by individuals to publicise "legal highs". Chief Inspector Clark referred to the work of the Safer Communities Team (SCT) in relation to "legal highs" and also noted that there was a Drugs Death Review Group set up in the Scottish Borders. Chief Inspector Simpson noted that the SCT had won a national award related to its work around "legal highs", and explained that educational packages had been developed as part of the programme to explain the dangers of "legal highs" to young people. He went on to explain that using social media to publicise "legal highs" was not illegal although it was regarded as reckless and confirmed that work was in progress with the Borders Alcohol and Drugs Partnership to address this. A further question relating to any proposed Governmental/legislative changes was raised and Chief Inspector Simpson confirmed that he was aware of some work that had been

undertaken in respect of drug categorisation from legal to illegal and vice versa. Members were informed that there were statistics available relating to conviction rates of older people taking drugs and Chief Inspector Clark would look at providing these figures for a future meeting. It was noted that the way in which some figures were reported, eg hate crime and age, was slightly confusing and Chief Inspector Clark agreed to consider the way in which this information was presented for future reports. Also, in relation to hate crime, questions were raised regarding repeat offending and the type of intervention and support that was required. It was acknowledged that the figures were small in the Scottish Borders at the present time and also that this was an area in which the Inequalities theme of the Community Planning Partnership would have a role. Further questions were raised by Members. In response, Chief Inspector Clark explained that the increase in the number of visits to licensed premises related in part to the way in which inspections were now carried out, including the informal visits which now took place. With regard to safety on our roads, Chief Inspector Clark went on to explain that, in respect of the number of people killed or seriously injured on our roads, there was activity around contributory factors such as using mobile phones, lack of using seatbelts etc and in an effort to reduce the overall number of accidents, "hotspots" were being targeted. It was also noted that there had been 5 accidents on a particular road since October 2013 and Chief Inspector Clark explained that in situations such as this the police initiated a high visibility presence at these locations. There was already joint working with the Fire and Rescue Service and further work would be taken forward in the future with the Community Planning Partnership. Chief Inspector Clark confirmed that inappropriate use of fog lights was an offence and in respect of road safety following the removal of the Traffic Warden Service, he re-assured Members that areas such as zigzags at schools and other dangerous parking would continue to be targeted by the police. Discussion took place regarding anti-social behaviour and concerns regarding the under-reporting of incidents. It was acknowledged that fear could prevent people from reporting and it was therefore essential for people to feel supported when reporting anti-social behaviour. Chief Inspector Simpson noted that a national campaign would be launched on 24 February 2014 which would encourage and promote the reporting of hate crime. Chief Inspector Clark responded to a question relating to the closure of Police Counters, explaining that the decision to close some counters followed significant analysis relating to the use of the service. He would also provide information on the new opening hours in due course. LSO Heath explained that consideration could be given to hosting Police Counters in local Fire Stations, should this be identified following the outcome of a feasibility study.

DECISION

(a) NOTED the report.

(b) AGREED:

- (i) that Chief Inspector Clark would provide Members with the statistics relating to conviction rates of older people taking drugs;**
- (ii) that Chief Inspector Clark would review the way in which the figures relating to hate crime and age were presented for future reports; and**
- (iii) that Chief Inspector Clark would provide information on the new opening hours for Police Counters in the Scottish Borders.**

Fire and Rescue Service

6. There had been circulated copies of the Scottish Fire and Rescue Service Progress Report covering the period October to December 2013. LSO Heath and GC Mallin noted that this report for the third quarter of the year had been very positive and went on to highlight the main points contained within it. With regard to Objective 1: To reduce the occurrence of road traffic collisions resulting in death and injury, it was noted that the Fire and Rescue Service (FRS) had attended twenty-one road traffic collisions, a decrease of eight compared to the same period the previous year. Objective 2 related to the occurrence of special service incidents resulting in death and injury and it was noted that forty-one attendances were required, and increase of eleven compared to the same period in 2012/13. It was noted that this included nine flooding incidents, sixteen incidents where a person had fallen, was trapped or to enable access to property so that

the Scottish Ambulance Service could tend to a casualty. Objective 3 also showed a reduction in the occurrence of accidental dwelling fires in the home resulting in deaths and injury from thirty to twenty-three. Objective 4 related to other primary fires resulting in death and injury and figures showed a decrease of eight for the current reporting period. It was noted that chimney fires accounted for 30% of dwelling fires in the Scottish Borders and GC Mallin highlighted that a campaign using local media had been utilised to raise awareness of the dangers and prevention of fires involving traditional fires and wood burning stoves. Objective 5 related to the occurrence of unwanted fire signals and it was noted that there had been a reduction of twenty, from 246 to 226. It was further noted that work continued with the Federation of Small Businesses and with individual occupiers of premises in the Scottish Borders to reduce the number of persistent unwanted fire signals. Members were informed that there had been no reported complaints against the Scottish Fire and Rescue Service within the Scottish Borders during quarter three reporting period.

7. Discussion took place and a number of questions were raised by Members. In response, GC Mallin confirmed that work was in progress to collate statistics which would show the number of fires for which drugs and alcohol were contributory factors and LSO Heath explained that statistics were driven by the way in which a person reported an incident and highlighted that medical assessments were not always made. Engagement with young people was promoted through programmes such as Phoenix and it was confirmed that young people from the Scottish Borders could participate in such programmes being delivered in the Lothians. GC Mallin informed Members that initial work was currently being undertaken to look at the feasibility of delivering a course in the Scottish Borders and to identifying associated costs and budget requirements. With regard to Crucial Crew and whether this initiative could be developed for use within secondary schools, it was noted that a presentation would be made to Members at a future date to be agreed. Members discussed the figures relating to the number of unwanted fire signals received and it was noted that only a small proportion of call outs were actual fires. Throughout Scotland during 2013, there were 47,000 call outs and 74% of these were due to failure of apparatus. GC Mallin explained that risk assessments could go some way to reducing the number of call outs and confirmed that only one fire pump currently attended each call out with owners of premises having the option to call 999 for full attendance when required. In respect of chimney fires and the need for regular cleaning, it was noted that a public campaign would be launched in August 2014. It was also acknowledged that there could be a link between fuel poverty and the use of cheap fuel with an increased risk of chimney fires. LSO Heath and GC Mallin updated Members on the current recruitment of retained fire fighters and confirmed that all vacancies could be viewed via My Job Scotland. A report on recruitment within the Fire and Rescue Service in the Scottish Borders would be presented to the next meeting of the Board

DECISION

(a) NOTED the report.

(b) AGREED:

- (i) that a presentation be made to Members on the feasibility of developing the Crucial Crew initiative for use within secondary schools in the Scottish Borders;**
- (ii) that an item on recruitment within the Fire and Rescue Service in the Scottish Borders be included on the Agenda for the next meeting of the Board.**

Safer Communities

8. There had been circulated copies of the Safer Communities Performance Report covering the period from April to December 2013. Chief Inspector Simpson highlighted the key points in the report and it was noted that there had been a reduction in the number of reported incidents of domestic abuse involving adults to 680 from 693 in the same period last year. Further positive results were recorded under Strategic Objective 1, including repeat victim incidents where a reduction of 9% had been recorded; the number of children on the Child Protection Register where domestic abuse had been identified as a risk factor had reduced by twelve; and the number of homeless presentations due to violent or abusive disputes within the household had

reduced by fifteen. In relation to anti-social behaviour, it was reported that the number of youth-related incidents was down by 443 to 1,422. The figures under the heading of alcohol and drugs also showed very positive results, with a reduction of 110 in the number of reported incidents of vandalism; 107 less incidents relating to licensed premises; and a reduction from 34 to 18 incidents involving needles/drugs. It was also reported that the projected end of year figures in relation to falls for people aged 75+ was likely to be higher than the baseline and this had been highlighted to the multi-agency Falls Prevention Group. Chief Inspector Simpson noted that the number of road users killed during the current reporting period had reduced by 50% from eight to four and that the number of children killed or seriously injured had also decreased from five to three. He also informed Members that the Skill for Life Training Programme for young drivers aged between 17 and 26 was due to commence in April 2014. A question was asked in terms of how the figures were collected for emergency hospital admissions for people aged 75+. Members were informed that NHS Borders provided the data and that it was compiled from two different sets of figures based on how patients were transported to hospital. Mr Strachan congratulated the Community Safety Team in relation to developing Multi-Agency Risk Assessment Conference (MARAC).

DECISION

NOTED the report.

9. PRESENTATION

The Chairman welcomed PC Hannah Medley, Wildlife Crime Liaison Officer (WCLO) to the meeting. PC Medley explained that she was one of six Wildlife Crime Liaison Officers across Scotland whose role included offering support and guidance to operational officers, undertaking investigations and reporting of wildlife crime, gathering local intelligence for use in the development of investigative and preventative strategies, meeting and liaising with other officers and partner agencies and speaking and engaging with public groups. PC Medley informed Members that there were a number of different types of wildlife crime. She identified deer poaching as a major issue in rural areas and explained that Operation Moon was in response to the problem. This was a nationally-led operation and included intelligence-led identification of hot spot areas which were then patrolled of officers. Operation Moon also included liaison with local landowners to raise awareness and to disrupt offenders so they were unable to continue poaching. PC Medley also reported that venison dealers across Scotland would be visited and their books and records would be inspected to ensure that any trading had been legally undertaken. PC Medley went on to note that deer poaching was sometimes carried out by rogue gun owners shooting on other landowners' property, often by individuals with fast-running dogs and often by organised criminals using illegal firearms. PC Medley described hare coursing, explaining that this crime often only lasted about 40 seconds and noted that Operation Lapus was the national operation associated with this crime. Badger baiting currently received publicity because dead animals were often seen at the roadside although PC Medley explained that it was very difficult to establish whether these badgers had been killed by baiting or were road kill. Other types of wildlife crime included bird of prey persecution, where criminals were guilty of shooting the birds illegally, trapping them illegally or poisoning them, often using poisons which were lethal to humans as well as birds. Multi cage traps/Larsen traps were also used to catch birds of prey and it was within the remit of WCLOs to identify when the strict licensing regulations associated with these traps were breached. PC Medley reported that new legislation was being introduced in April 2014 in an effort to reduce crime associated with snaring, and went on to list other forms of wildlife crime such as bat roosting disturbance, illegal egg collection, nest destruction, illegal trade in endangered species and releasing non-native species into the wild. PC Medley acknowledged that events such as hare coursing were embedded in some cultures within society and that this was often very difficult to target. She went on to note that the training courses for gamekeepers could now be taken up at the Borders Agricultural College and that these would hopefully go some way to developing their skills for working in the field. PC Medley emphasised the importance of collecting forensic/DNA evidence from all crime sites as this was usually essential before a charge could be made. The Chairman thanked PC Medley for her presentation and emphasised the importance of reporting suspected wildlife crime immediately.

**DECISION
NOTED.**

10. **POLICE SCOTLAND DRAFT LOCAL PLAN**

There had been circulated a report by Police Scotland on the Draft Local Policing Plan for the Scottish Borders 2014-17. Chief Inspector Clark explained that the previous Plan was for one year only and had been supported by the Board and Elected Members. The new Plan set out the local policing priorities and objectives for the Scottish Borders for three years and was a statutory requirement of the Police and Fire Reform (Scotland) Act 2012. He further explained that this Plan was produced as part of a planning process which took account of the Scottish Government's vision for public services, the Strategic Police Priorities set by Scottish Ministers, the Scottish Police Authority's Strategic Police Plan and the Chief Constable of Scotland's Annual Police Plan. CI Clark noted that the new Local Plan was to be built from the bottom up and was to apply specifically to the Scottish Borders, with national priorities being taken into account. Multi-Member Ward Plans were developed from the same process. CI Clark acknowledged that the Local Plan was ambitious and although it might not be possible to achieve all the objectives immediately, it was the Plan for the future. In terms of the priorities within the Plan, CI Clark confirmed that Protecting People (Priority 1), Tackling Substance Abuse (Priority 3) and Tackling Serious Organised Crime (Priority 5) remained. Reducing Violence, Disorder and Antisocial Behaviour (Priority 2) now included reducing the level of common assaults and under Making our Roads Safer (Priority 4) reference to mobile phones and the use of seatbelts had been removed. A new Priority 6 Tackling Acquisitive Crime had been added to the Plan. CI Clark went on to explain how the Priorities and Objectives within the Plan had been identified and how the consultation process and engagement with local communities had been key to the development of the Plan before the Board. He explained how the local policing arrangements would be achieved, including in this the Ward specific Plans and the locally based community police teams. CI Clark also noted that a national performance framework would be developed to measure performance and accountability and that local scrutiny and engagement arrangements between local authorities and the police service would also be required, noting that locally, this would be the remit of the Scottish Borders Police, Fire and Safer Communities Board. The Plan also now included a section relating to Equality and Diversity. Discussion followed and it was acknowledged that close working with community planning partners would be required to take forward these priorities. The link between acquisitive crime and drugs and alcohol was discussed and it was noted that strategies should be developed using an integrated data set. Further discussion took place relating to the success of early intervention in education and the improved communication based on school-based youth worker. A discussion was also had regarding any groups that may have been omitted in the consultation period and it was acknowledged that if any were identified then all future consultations would include these.

DECISION

(a) **NOTED the report.**

* (b) **AGREED TO RECOMMEND to Council that the draft Local Police Plan be approved.**

SCOTTISH FIRE AND RESCUE SERVICE DRAFT LOCAL PLAN

11. There had been circulated copies of a briefing paper providing Members with an update to work in progressing the 2014-17 Local Fire & Rescue Service Plan for the Scottish Borders. LSO Heath explained that the current Strategic Plan would run out in 2016 and that the new Local Plan would take effect in 2017, thus allowing the Strategic Plan to be refreshed before the Local Plan was due. LSO Heath further explained that the Strategic Assessment contained within the Plan enabled key local priorities to be identified and went on to note that the Scottish Borders was a very safe place to live. He went on to summarise some of the main performance indicators for the Scottish Borders, noting that driving down risk and focusing on the areas where the level of incidents was not reducing was a key aspect of the decision in selection of priorities. The report listed the priorities of the Plan, namely reduction in the areas of dwelling fires, fire

casualties and fatalities, deliberate fire setting (other than dwellings), road traffic collisions and unwanted fire signals and the actions and outcomes associated with them. In terms of scrutiny arrangements, it was noted that this would be the remit of the Scottish Borders Police, Fire and Safer Communities Board. LSO Health explained that the next steps were to present the Draft Local Fire and Rescue Plan to Scottish Borders Council and to commence multi-ward planning work to take forward development of the Locality Plans. A request was made by Mr Higgs for the contact details for the various stations etc contained within the draft to be circulated to all third sector organisations.

DECISION

(a) **AGREED** that information requested by Mr Higgs would be circulated to all third sector organisations.

- * (b) **AGREED TO RECOMMEND** to Council that the draft Local Fire and Rescue Plan be approved.

UPDATE ON POLICE AND FIRE & RESCUE REFORM

12. Superintendent Jones gave an update on progress to date. With regard to contact systems, some were nationally linked but some applications were locally based. There were operational issues relating to the compatibility of Police and Fire and Rescue systems and although some applications would be compatible, it was acknowledged that others would not. Discussion took place regarding the removal of the Traffic Warden service and Superintendent Jones explained that redundancy, early retirement and redeployment were all options that had been considered. In response to a question about Diversity Advisers for the Borders, Superintendent Jones confirmed that Diversity Advisers were allocated nationally.
13. LSO Heath reported that the current eight Control Centres in Scotland would be reduced to three, and that Edinburgh would remain as one of the three. He also confirmed that there would be no redundancies at the present time.

DECISION

(a) **NOTED** the current position.

DATES OF FUTURE MEETINGS

14. The next meeting of the Board would be Friday 9 May 2014. It was recommended that the first meeting following the summer recess be changed to Friday 29 August 2014.

DECISION

NOTED.

The meeting concluded at 1.15pm

Policing Performance

Scottish Borders



**POLICE
SCOTLAND**

Keeping people safe

**REPORTING PERIOD: APRIL 2013 to MARCH 2014
(unless otherwise indicated)**

Scottish Borders Police, Fire and Safer Communities Board

Performance Update 01/04/13 – 31/03/2014					
		YTD 2012/13	YTD 2013/14	Source	% Change
1	Detection Rate: Groups 1 to 5 crimes (YTD to 31/03/2014)	56.5%	57.7%	ScOMIS 31/03/2014	+1.2%
Priority 1 - Protecting People					
2	Increase detection rates for crimes of Domestic Abuse (YTD to 31/03/2014)	77.8%	84.9%	ScOMIS 31/03/2014	+7.1%
3	Increase the detection rate for Sexual Offences (Group 2 Crime) (YTD to 31/03/2014)	65.1%	77.1%	ScOMIS 31/03/2014	+12%
Priority 2 - Reducing Anti-social Behaviour					
4	Reduce the number of Anti-Social Behaviour incidents (YTD to 31/03/2014)	5606	4951	ScOMIS 31/03/2014	-11.7%
5	Increase the detection rate for Hate Crime (YTD to 31/03/2014)	71.1%	83.1%	ScOMIS 31/03/2014	+12%
Priority 3 - Reducing Violence					
6	Reduce the level of Violent Crime (YTD to 31/03/2014)	66	67	ScOMIS 31/03/2014	+1.5%
7	Increase the proportion of positive stop and searches for Offensive Weapons (YTD to 31/03/2014)	6.7%	7.7%	Intranet / Pronto	+1%
Priority 4 - Tackling Substance Misuse					
8	Increase the proportion of positive stop and searches for Drugs (YTD to 31/03/2014)	10.8%	17%	Intranet / Pronto	+6.2%
9	Increase the number of licensed premises visits	2391	2807	Local Licensing	+17.4%
Priority 5 - Making Our Roads Safer					
10	Reduce the number of people killed or seriously injured on our roads				
	Fatal	8	4	SCOMIS / Unifi 31/03/2014	-50%
	Seriously Injured	76	66		-13.2%
	Children (aged <16) killed/seriously injured	6	5		-17%
11	Increase the number of people detected for drink/drug driving offences	116	114	ScOMIS 31/03/2014	-1.7%
12	Increase the number of people detected for Seatbelt offences	236	464	ScOMIS 31/03/2014	+96.6%
13	Increase the number of people detected for Mobile Phone offences	218	326	ScOMIS 31/03/2014	+49.5%
Priority 6 - Tackling Serious Organised Crime					
14	Increase the number of cash seizures and restraints through the Proceeds of Crime Act	N/A	£354,363	DIU FIO (04/04/2014)	N/A
15	Increase the number of people detected for supplying drugs	128	44	ScOMIS 31/03/2014	-65.6%

Scottish Borders Police, Fire and Safer Communities Board

Context Report Performance Update 01/04/2013 - 31/03/2014																										
1	↑	<p>Detection Rate: Groups 1 to 5 crimes</p> <p>Increased detection rate is pleasing to note and has improved by 1.2 percentage points when compared to the previous financial year. This detection rate is 6.2 % above the force average of 51.5%.</p>																								
2	↑	<p>Increase detection rates for crimes of domestic abuse</p> <p>Increased detection rate is pleasing to note with domestic abuse being a priority area of business for Police Scotland.</p>																								
3	↑	<p>Increase the detection rate for sexual offences (Group 2 crime)</p> <p>The significant increase in detection rates is pleasing to note given sexual crimes can be difficult to detect because of the sometime historic nature of offences. Taking cognisance of the impact on victims of this type of crime, it is an important area to see the good results being achieved.</p>																								
4	↓	<p>Reduce the number of antisocial behaviour incidents</p> <p>The reduction in antisocial behaviour continues with the number of incidents for the year being 11% down on the previous year. This reflects the continued good partnership work being achieved in Scottish Borders with tangible benefits surrounding early intervention processes being seen.</p>																								
5	↑	<p>Increase the detection rate for Hate Crime</p> <table border="1" style="margin-left: 20px; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="background-color: #000080; color: white;">Prejudice Type</th> <th style="background-color: #000080; color: white;">12/13</th> <th style="background-color: #000080; color: white;">13/14</th> <th style="background-color: #000080; color: white;">+/-</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Racist</td> <td style="text-align: center;">44</td> <td style="text-align: center;">53</td> <td style="text-align: center; color: red;">9</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Homophobic</td> <td style="text-align: center;">9</td> <td style="text-align: center;">19</td> <td style="text-align: center; color: red;">10</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Transgender</td> <td style="text-align: center;">0</td> <td style="text-align: center;">3</td> <td style="text-align: center; color: red;">3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Disability</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">3</td> <td style="text-align: center; color: red;">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Religious Hatred</td> <td style="text-align: center;">0</td> <td style="text-align: center;">3</td> <td style="text-align: center; color: red;">3</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> There is an increase in the number of crimes in the current year to date, however, this may well reflect increased confidence in reporting. Detection rate currently runs at 83.1%. Race related crime continues to be the most prevalent hate crime issue, accounting for two-thirds of all crimes in the year to date. There is no evidence to suggest, however, that any particular race is being targeted. Eleven repeat victims in the year to date, with four repeat offenders. Fourteen offenders under the age of 16, three of whom is a repeat offender. 	Prejudice Type	12/13	13/14	+/-	Racist	44	53	9	Homophobic	9	19	10	Transgender	0	3	3	Disability	1	3	2	Religious Hatred	0	3	3
Prejudice Type	12/13	13/14	+/-																							
Racist	44	53	9																							
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Disability	1	3	2																							
Religious Hatred	0	3	3																							
6	↓	<p>Reduce the level of Violent Crime</p> <p>Whilst it is disappointing the level of violent crime has marginally increased (increase of 1 crime) it is pleasing to note that we solved 87% of such crimes. This area of business continues to be a priority area for us and structured plans/initiatives are in place in an effort to reduce such crimes in the coming years.</p>																								
7	↑	<p>Increase the proportion of positive stop and searches for offensive weapons</p> <p>Again pleasing results that highlights our intelligence led approach in this area of business.</p>																								
8	↑	<p>Increase the proportion of positive stop and searches for drugs</p> <p>As above.</p>																								

Scottish Borders Police, Fire and Safer Communities Board

Context Report (cont.) Performance Update 01/04/2013 - 31/03/2014		
9	↑	Increase the number of licensed premises visits With a focus on reducing violence, in particular, alcohol aggravated violence, the number of licensed premises visits increased over the year and is up 17.4% on the previous year.
10	↓	Reduce the number of people killed or seriously injured on our roads It is really pleasing to note that overall we are now 16.7% below the same period last year in the number of people killed or seriously injured compared to the previous year. In addition, fatal accidents sit some 50% below last year with 13% reduction in serious injury accidents.
11	↓	Increase the number of people detected for drink/drug driving offences The figures are marginally down on last year (2 less). It is pleasing to see that years of education and enforcement activity are now paying dividends, with the public taking cognisance of the impact and consequences of drink/drug driving.
12	↑	Increase the number of people detected for seatbelt offences This is a core area of business with results hopefully having a positive impact on the number of KSI casualties on our roads.
13	↑	Increase the number of people detected for Mobile Phone offences As above.
14	n/a	Increase the number of cash seizures and restraints through the Proceeds of Crime Act Over £350,000 has been seized from Serious and Organised Crimes Groups in the year to date.
15	↓	Increase the number of people detected for supplying drugs While the decrease of detections for supplying drugs initially looks extremely disappointing, it should be noted that 54 individuals were detected last year under Operation Goal, which was a specific intelligence-led drug operation over several months in 2012. This accounted for 63% of the total detected in the last year to date, and without this operation in place, figures would be more equitable when compared to the current year to date. This area of business will continue to be a key priority for police in the future years.

NB: *“The data provided in this report is for information purposes to allow Board Members to conduct their scrutiny responsibilities. It should be noted that the timing of this meeting of the Board is in advance of the completion of the year end procedures and reconciliation processes that are undertaken every year in association with the publication of official statistics. Given this timing there may be minor amendments between the information in this report and the final 2013/14 statistics – for example due to delayed reporting or recording of crimes, road crashes or incidents. It would not therefore be accurate or appropriate to refer to, quote or use the data in this report as either end of year or official statistics.”*



Report to:
**Scottish Borders Council
Police, Fire and Rescue
Safer Communities Board**

SUBJECT: QUARTER 4 - 2013-14 PERFORMANCE REPORT

1. INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 The attached report provides an update on performance against the Local Fire and Rescue Plan for The Scottish Borders 2013.

2. QUARTER 4 OUTPUTS

- 2.1 The following identifies the headline Outputs from Quarter 4, 2013-14:

Accidental Dwelling Fires

The Fire and Rescue Service attended thirty accidental dwelling fires during this reporting period, this is a disappointing increase of eight over the corresponding period last year. However, fifteen of the accidental dwelling fires we attended had been extinguisher prior to our arrival, and only four required the use of breathing apparatus.

Fire Casualties/Fatalities

During this reporting period eleven people received injuries due to accidental dwelling fires this was an increase of ten compared to the same reporting period in 2012-13. Ten the eleven casualties suffered only slight smoke inhalation, with only three, from a single incident being taken to hospital for further precautionary checks.

Road Traffic Collisions

During this reporting period, the Fire and Rescue Service attended sixteen Road Traffic Collisions. This is a decrease of eleven incidents compared with the same period during 2012-13. Police Scotland will report on casualties due to Road Traffic Collisions.

Special Services

The Fire and Rescue Service attended twenty-seven, although a significant decrease compared to the previous quarter, there was an increase of five incidents when compared with the same period during 2012-13.

Of the twenty seven-incidents, six involved flooding due to domestic plumbing failures, four were to assist the Scottish Ambulance Service a person who had fallen, and two were small animal rescues.

Other Primary Fires

There were twenty-two other primary fires within this reporting period. This is increase of seven compared to the corresponding period of last year.

Included in this category of fires were five motor vehicles, three sheds and a portable accommodation unit.

Unwanted Fire Signals

There were one hundred and eighty-three unwanted fire signals during this reporting period, a decrease of thirty incidents when compared to the same period during 2012-13.

Objective	4 th Quarter 2012/13	4 th Quarter 2013/14	+/-
Reduce road traffic collisions	27	16	-11
Reduce special service incidents	22	27	+5
Reduce accidental dwelling fires	22	30	+8
Fire related injuries	1	11	+10
Fire related deaths	0	0	0
Reduce other primary fires	15	22	+7
Reduce unwanted fire signals	213	183	-30

Objective	Year 2012/13	Year 2013/14	+/-
Reduce road traffic collisions	86	75	-11
Reduce special service incidents	117	131	+14
Reduce accidental dwelling fires	100	101	+1
Fire related injuries	12	26	+14
Fire related deaths	0	0	0
Reduce other primary fires	86	82	-4
Reduce unwanted fire signals	913	842	-71

3. RECOMMENDATION

- 3.1 The Scottish Borders Police, Fire and Rescue Safer Communities Board is invited to consider and otherwise to note the contents of the performance report.

PETER HEATH
Local Senior Officer
Scottish Borders

9th May 2014



Quarterly Performance Report

Quarter 4 2013/14 (1st January – 31st March 2014)

Scottish Borders Council



SCOTTISH
FIRE AND RESCUE SERVICE

Working together for a safer Scotland

INTRODUCTION

This performance report provides information on our prevention, protection and operational response activities within the Scottish Borders over the third quarter of 2013/14.

The aims of the Fire & Rescue Service in the Scottish Borders are to reduce fire deaths throughout the Scottish Borders area and to reduce injuries from fire and other emergencies in the community. We aim to achieve this by working in partnership, being pro-active and targeting our prevention and protection activities to where they are required, based on evidence.

Within the Local Fire and Rescue Plan 2013 for the Scottish Borders, five objectives for the local Fire and Rescue Service to work towards have been identified for 2013/14.

Objective 1: To reduce the occurrence of road traffic collisions and the resulting in death and injury;

Objective 2: To reduce the occurrence of special service incidents and resulting death and injury.

Objective 3: To reduce the occurrence of accidental fires in the home resulting in deaths and injury;

Objective 4: To reduce the occurrence of other primary fires and resulting death and injury;

Objective 5: To reduce the occurrence of unwanted fire signals the associated disruption;

Summary

Objective 1: To reduce the occurrence of road traffic collisions and the resulting in death and injury.

The Fire and Rescue Service usually only attend the more serious road traffic collisions where a person or persons are trapped within the vehicle due to their injuries or the damage to the vehicle preventing their escape.

The Scottish Fire and Rescue Service only attend the most serious Road Traffic Collisions, this is only a fraction of those that actually occur. In order to avoid repetition or confusion, the number and severity of injuries due to road traffic collisions will be reported by our colleagues in Police Scotland.

Objective 2: To reduce the occurrence of special service incidents and resulting death and injury.

Special Service incidents are non-fire incidents which require the attendance of one or more fire appliance or officer. This type of incident might include; flooding, rescues of persons, animal rescue or making a hazardous situation safe.

Objective 3: To reduce the occurrence of accidental fires in the home resulting in deaths and injury.

This does not include hotels, hostels or residential institutions, but does include any non-permanent structure used solely as a dwelling, such as a caravan or houseboats. An accidental dwelling fire where the cause is not known or unspecified is also included.

Fire Casualties/Fatalities

The Scottish Fire and Rescue Service continue to analyse data from accidental dwelling fires in an effort to target our resources more effectively and consequently reduce fires in the home. We also utilise our Community Safety Engagement Toolkit to focus our resources on those most vulnerable from fire.

Objective 4: To reduce the occurrence of other primary fires and resulting death and injury.

These are fires in Buildings or Caravans not used for domestic purposes as well as Vehicles, Outdoor storage and Agricultural premises. This may also include any other fire involving casualties, rescues, or a fire attended by five or more appliances.

Objective 5: To reduce the occurrence of unwanted fire signals the associated disruption.

A large number of buildings are now fitted with Automatic Fire Detection. The Fire and Rescue Service, when called, respond to all incidents where the Automatic Fire Detection system has activated. This also includes all domestic property with single point fire detection. The vast majority of these activations transpire to be a false alarm.

CONTENTS

- 1. Road Traffic Collisions**
- 2. Special Services**
- 3. Accidental Dwelling Fires**
- 4. Fire Fatalities**
- 5. Fire Casualties**
- 6. Other Primary Fires**
- 7. Unwanted Fire Signals**
- 8. Complaints**
- 9. Preventative Activities**
- 10. Community Engagement**

John Mallin
Group Commander
Scottish Borders
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OBJECTIVE 1: TO REDUCE THE OCCURRENCE OF ROAD TRAFFIC COLLISIONS AND THE RESULTING IN DEATH AND INJURY.

Road Traffic Collisions

Definition: When a road vehicle collides with another vehicle, pedestrian, animal, road debris, or other stationary obstruction, such as a tree or utility pole.

	2011		2012		2013	
	Q4	YTD Total	Q4	YTD Total	Q4	YTD Total
Road Traffic Collisions	19	77	27	86	16	75
East Berwickshire Ward	1	7	2	8	1	3
Galashiels and District Ward	3	15	4	10	2	10
Hawick and Denholm Ward	0	1	0	4	0	3
Hawick and Hermitage Ward	1	2	1	1	0	2
Jedburgh and District Ward	2	7	6	13	3	13
Kelso and District Ward	0	1	1	9	0	3
Leaderdale and Melrose Ward	4	10	4	13	1	8
Mid Berwickshire Ward	4	8	0	4	2	9
Selkirkshire Ward	3	9	2	7	2	5
Tweeddale East Ward	0	6	2	5	4	11
Tweeddale West Ward	1	11	5	12	1	8

The Fire and Rescue Service attended sixteen road traffic collisions during this reporting period; this demonstrates a decrease of eleven incidents compared to the same period during 2012-13.

During 2013 -14 the Fire and Rescue Service attended eleven fewer road traffic accidents than the previous year.

As in previous reports, the Fire and Rescue Service do not report on Road Traffic Collision casualties as Police Scotland reports this to the board.

Action:

The Fire and Rescue Service is a member of a multi-agency approach to reducing Road Traffic Collision's and the associated casualties and fatalities.

OBJECTIVE 2: TO REDUCE THE OCCURRENCE OF SPECIAL SERVICE INCIDENTS AND RESULTING DEATH AND INJURY

Special Service resulting in Death or Injury

Definition: Non-fire incidents which require the attendance of an appliance or officer and include: flooding, rescues of persons, making safe etc.

	2011		2012		2013	
	Q4	YTD	Q4	YTD	Q4	YTD
Other Special Services	20	89	22	117	27	131
East Berwickshire Ward	5	11	2	10	3	17
Galashiels and District Ward	5	15	3	19	4	19
Hawick and Denholm Ward	2	8	5	12	1	8
Hawick and Hermitage Ward	1	4	1	10	7	22
Jedburgh and District Ward	1	5	1	14	2	11
Kelso and District Ward	1	4	0	5	1	6
Leaderdale and Melrose Ward	2	10	3	12	4	9
Mid Berwickshire Ward	1	7	3	10	1	8
Selkirkshire Ward	2	9	3	4	0	7
Tweeddale East Ward	0	5	0	5	1	9
Tweeddale West Ward	0	10	1	16	3	15

Societal costs are given at £2080 per incident as per CFSA

The Fire and Rescue Service attended twenty-seven other special service, this is an increase of five on the seven compared to the same period last year.

Over the year the Fire and Rescue Service have attended one hundred and thirty one special service incidents. This is an increase of fourteen, which is largely due to the Scottish Ambulance Service change in policy where the FRS are mobilised to assist the ambulance service when an individual has fallen within their own home.

Action:

The Scottish Fire and Rescue Service are currently working with other members of the Community Planning Partnership in developing a project to encompass all aspects of home safety particularly for older people in the Scottish Borders.

OBJECTIVE 3: TO REDUCE THE OCCURRENCE OF ACCIDENTAL FIRES IN THE HOME RESULTING IN DEATHS AND INJURY.

Accidental Dwelling Fires

Definition: Building occupied by households, excluding hotels, hostels and residential institutions. In 2000, the definition of a dwelling was widened to include any non-permanent structure used solely as a dwelling, such as caravans, houseboats etc. Caravans, boats etc. not used as a permanent dwelling are shown according to the type of property. Accidental includes fires where the cause was not known or unspecified.

	2011		2012		2013	
	Q4	YTD	Q4	YTD	Q4	YTD
Accidental Dwelling Fires	21	92	22	100	30	101
East Berwickshire Ward	0	8	1	8	2	7
Galashiels and District Ward	2	16	7	21	6	15
Hawick and Denholm Ward	0	8	5	14	3	8
Hawick and Hermitage Ward	5	15	3	11	1	6
Jedburgh and District Ward	0	3	0	6	3	6
Kelso and District Ward	3	10	0	3	3	11
Leaderdale and Melrose Ward	0	6	1	6	2	11
Mid Berwickshire Ward	3	10	1	11	2	10
Selkirkshire Ward	3	4	1	3	5	8
Tweeddale East Ward	4	7	1	6	2	10
Tweeddale West Ward	1	5	2	11	1	9

Chief Fire Officer Association (Scotland) Community Fire Safety Assessment 2010 (CFSA) applies a societal cost of £25,500 per incident.

The Fire and Rescue Service attended thirty accidental dwelling fires during this reporting period. This was a disappointing increase of eight in the corresponding period of last year.

The year 2013-2014 has shown a very similar level of accidental dwelling fires across the Scottish Borders the previous year.

The FRS will continue to work closely with our community planning partners to target our resources to those most at risk in an effort to continue this pleasing downward trend.

Action:

The Scottish Fire and Rescue Service continue to analyse data from accidental dwelling fires in an effort to target our resources more effectively and consequently reduce fires in the home. We also utilise our Community Safety Engagement Toolkit to focus our resources on those most vulnerable from fire.

The Scottish Fire and Rescue Service conduct a Post Domestic Incident Response following all domestic dwelling fires. This involves fire crews offering reassurance and fire safety advice to all households within the vicinity of the incident immediately or soon after the incident.

The Fire and Rescue Service are working closely with the Registered Social Landlords within the Scottish Borders to generate Home Safety visits particularly amongst vulnerable groups living in our communities.

Fire Fatalities as a direct result of Accidental Dwelling Fires

Definition: A person whose death is attributed to a fire is counted as a fatality even if the death occurred weeks or months later.

	2011		2012		2013	
	Q4	YTD	Q4	YTD	Q4	YTD
Fire Fatalities From Accidental Dwelling Fires	0	2	1	1	0	0
East Berwickshire Ward	0	0	0	0	0	0
Galashiels and District Ward	0	1	0	0	0	0
Hawick and Denholm Ward	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hawick and Hermitage Ward	0	1	1	1	0	0
Jedburgh and District Ward	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kelso and District Ward	0	0	0	0	0	0
Leaderdale and Melrose Ward	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mid Berwickshire Ward	0	0	0	0	0	0
Selkirkshire Ward	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tweeddale East Ward	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tweeddale West Ward	0	0	0	0	0	0

Fire Fatalities

Economic cost of fire (Department of Communities and Local Government) model attributes a cost of £1,546,688 per fatality.

There were no reported fire fatalities resulting from Accidental Dwelling Fires during this reporting period.

Non-Fatal Fire Casualties as a result of Accidental Dwelling Fires

Definition: Total number of non-fatal casualties, injured as a direct result of a fire attended by the service. Does not include injuries to fire service personnel.

	2011		2012		2013	
	Q4	YTD	Q4	YTD	Q4	YTD
Non-Fatal Fire Casualties excl. precautionary check-ups	1	12	1	12	11	26
East Berwickshire Ward	0	3	0	1	0	0
Galashiels and District Ward	0	0	0	1	1	2
Hawick and Denholm Ward	0	1	1	2	3	4
Hawick and Hermitage Ward	0	1	0	1	1	4
Jedburgh and District Ward	0	1	0	2	0	0
Kelso and District Ward	0	0	0	0	2	2
Leaderdale and Melrose Ward	0	3	0	0	2	4
Mid Berwickshire Ward	0	2	0	2	1	5
Selkirkshire Ward	0	0	0	1	0	1
Tweeddale East Ward	1	1	0	2	0	2
Tweeddale West Ward	0	0	0	0	1	2

Fire Casualties

Costs attributed are: Burns injury - £174,354 - Smoke/fumes injury - £44,019 - Precautionary check-up /other - £574 (source: DCLG)

There were eleven reported casualties from dwelling fires during this reporting period which is a significant increase on the same reporting period of 2012-13. All but one of the casualties were treated as a precaution for slight smoke inhalation, with three from the same incident, being taken to the Borders General Hospital for further assessment.

Over the previous year there has been a disappointingly significant increase in fire related casualties, the vast majority of the casualties have suffered slight smoke inhalation, received a precautionary check and did not require hospital treatment.

OBJECTIVE 4: TO REDUCE THE OCCURRENCE OF OTHER PRIMARY FIRES AND RESULTING DEATH AND INJURY

Other Primary Fires

Definition: These are fires in Buildings, Caravans, Vehicles, Outdoor storage, Agricultural premises or post boxes, amongst other property types, or any fire involving casualties, rescues, or fires attended by five or more appliances. Excludes accidental dwelling fires.

	2011		2012		2013	
	Q4	YTD	Q4	YTD	Q4	YTD
Other Primary Fires Excluding Accidental Dwellings	23	132	15	86	22	82
East Berwickshire Ward	2	23	0	4	2	11
Galashiels and District Ward	5	19	1	8	6	11
Hawick and Denholm Ward	3	8	1	10	2	7
Hawick and Hermitage Ward	2	6	3	6	1	6
Jedburgh and District Ward	1	14	0	13	4	6
Kelso and District Ward	1	11	2	7	2	13
Leaderdale and Melrose Ward	2	15	1	8	1	10
Mid Berwickshire Ward	0	11	2	8	1	7
Selkirkshire Ward	2	8	3	9	0	3
Tweeddale East Ward	3	10	0	5	0	1
Tweeddale West Ward	2	7	2	13	3	7

There were twenty-two other primary fires within this reporting period. This is an increase of seven compared to the corresponding period of last year.

The final quarter figures show a continuing downward trend in other primary fires, showing a 35% decrease in this category over the previous two years.

Action:

All fires occurring in premises which fall under the Fire (Safety) Scotland Regulations 2006 receive an After the Fire Audit from a Fire and Rescue Service Fire Safety Enforcement Officer.

Deaths and Injuries from Other Primary Fires

	2011		2012		2013	
	Q4	YTD	Q4	YTD	Q4	YTD
Deaths & Injuries From Other Primary Fires	0	8	0	3	0	1
Fatality	0	1	0	0	0	0
Injured (inc. rescue with injury)	0	7	0	3	0	1

There were no fire related injuries in this category during the reporting period.

OBJECTIVE 5: TO REDUCE THE OCCURRENCE OF UNWANTED FIRE SIGNALS THE ASSOCIATED DISRUPTION

Unwanted Fire Signals

Definition: Where the FRS attends a location believing there to be a fire incident, but on arrival discovers that no such incident exists, or existed.

	2011		2012		2013	
	Q4	YTD	Q4	YTD	Q4	YTD
Unwanted Fire Signals	214	873	213	913	183	842
East Berwickshire Ward	12	55	10	61	13	53
Galashiels and District Ward	42	151	30	134	30	152
Hawick and Denholm Ward	11	51	12	60	13	58
Hawick and Hermitage Ward	25	98	22	91	17	88
Jedburgh and District Ward	14	66	6	54	7	53
Kelso and District Ward	12	47	16	56	5	57
Leaderdale and Melrose Ward	13	105	25	98	25	79
Mid Berwickshire Ward	12	52	14	61	13	50
Selkirkshire Ward	17	72	20	101	10	74
Tweeddale East Ward	20	66	13	53	13	54
Tweeddale West Ward	36	110	45	143	37	124

Societal costs are given at £848 per incident as per DCLG

There were one hundred and eighty-three Unwanted Fire Signals during this reporting period, this a decrease of thirty compared to the same period during 2012-13.

Throughout the year 2013 - 2014 unwanted fire signals have shown a steady decrease, with an overall decrease of 8% over the year.

Action:

The Fire and Rescue Service will also continue work with the Federation of Small Businesses and individual occupiers of premises where there are repeat unwanted fire signals in an attempt to reduce the unnecessary disruption this type of incident can cause.

A significant piece of work has recently been undertaken to closely monitor and provide guidance to the businesses with the most persistent unwanted signals. Through this dialogue it is hoped a more responsible attitude to automatic fire alarm signals will be adopted by businesses throughout the Scottish Borders.

Complaints against FRS Staff

There were no recorded incidents of complaints against the Scottish Fire and Rescue Service in the Scottish Borders during this reporting period.

Preventative Activities

Fire Protection: Non-Domestic premises audits

Analysis of Audit Activity

District : [Borders](#)

Period : 1 January to 31 March 2014

FSEC	Premises type	Number of known premises in Area as of 31 March 2013	Number of known premises in Area targeted for Pre-Programmed Audits 2013-14	Number Pre-Programmed Audits conducted in reporting period	Total number of Pre-Programmed and Non-Programmed Audits conducted in reporting period	Number of Premises where FSEC type has changed	Cumulative Total Pre-Programmed and Non-Programmed Audits conducted since 1st April to date	Percentage of Pre-Programmed Audits conducted since 1st April to date	FSEC Relative Risk Profile of Area premises as AT START OF REPORTING PERIOD.				
									Well Below Average (relative risk less than or equal to 3)	Below Average (relative risk greater than 3 and less than or equal to 4)	Average (relative risk is greater than 4 and less than or equal to 5)	Above Average (relative risk greater than 5 and less than or equal to 6)	Well Above Average (relative risk greater than 6)
A	Hospital	21	21				20	100.0%			6	14	1
B	Care home	36	36				36	100.0%		3	16	21	
C	Houses of multiple occupation (HMO), Tenement	131	27		4		27	100.0%		96	30	5	
D	Dwellings	23								2	21		
E	Hostel	29	3				4			8	18	3	
F	Hotels	185	36		1		35	100.0%		17	144	24	
G	House converted to Flat	1									1		
H	Other sleeping accommodation	482	4		1	2	28	100.0%	2	76	400	4	
J	Further education	13					9		4	8	1		
K	Public building	75	1				2	100.0%	45	21	9		
L	Licensed premises	323	1		1		67	100.0%	100	168	54	1	
M	Schools	205					3		75	126	4		
N	Shops	820	6	1	7	2	72	100.0%	12	461	346	1	
P	Other premises open to public	421	1	1	6		13	100.0%	192	216	13		
R	Factories or warehouse	212					3		188	23	1		
S	Offices	457					5		378	79			
T	Other workplace	2,312	1		2	1	3		1,951	357	4		
	Total	5,746	137	2	22	5	327	100.0%	2,947	1,661	1,068	73	1

A Pre-Programmed Audit is an audit programmed at the commencement of the fiscal year, selected from premises held within the Service's database, based on a risk assessment as defined in the Service's Enforcement Framework.

A Non-Programmed Audit is an audit which can occur throughout the year as a result of a number of reasons which include: complaints; requests from partner agencies; fires within premises; and targeting of specific premises type in line with the Service's Enforcement Framework

Additional audits have been undertaken within other categories of premises not originally pre-programmed. In effect, this has resulted in many additional audits being carried out over and above the annual target which is set at the commencement of the year. Such amendments are necessary to account for unforeseen work generated during the year, and as such, amendments are made taking cognisance of the risk profile of premises.

Community Engagement

Home Safety Visit Programme

LBFRS prevention programme to reduce accidental dwelling fires and the associated casualties and fatalities

Definitions:

Full HFSV including advice and alarm installations

The FRS must have entered the Householder premises to make a full home fire safety visit where during this visit or a follow up visit to the premises a smoke or heat alarm was installed.

	Low	Medium	High	TOTAL
Total HFSVs	219	428	188	835
Completed Visits where smoke alarms were installed.	71	186	86	343

The Home Safety Visit programme continues to reduce risk in the community by making people safer in their homes. 74.4% of Home Safety Visits completed during this reporting period were in dwellings considered to be at medium or high risk of having an Accidental Dwelling fire.

Community Engagement

QUARTER 4: 1st January – 31st March 2014

ACTIVITY	SCOTTISH BORDERS
Enhanced Home Safety Visits (No. of households/occupiers visited)	27
Firesharp (No. of sessions delivered)	13
Firesharp (No. of Pupils)	324
Nursery Visits	0
Road Safety Education (No. of Programmes)	0
Road Safety Education (number of pupils)	0
Firesetters Intervention Programme (No. of sessions with youths)*	0
Community Safety Talks / Attendance at Community Events**	79
Crucial Crew***	N/A
Fire Safety Inspections (CGA) in Tenement Stairs	0

Definitions

*A one to one counselling session with a young person to discuss the consequences of being involved in wilful fire raising.

**Comprises non-school events including: appliance visits to community groups (fetes, galas etc); group visits to fire stations; specific campaigns (Stair Aware, Cooking Safety, etc); and Community Fire-fighter talks/stall events.

***Crucial Crew programme runs only in school Autumn term.



Performance Report

April 2014

Period Covered: April 2013 to March 2014

“Making the Scottish Borders a safer place to live, work and visit”

NB: Police Scotland Data

The data provided in this report is for information purposes to allow Board Members to conduct their scrutiny responsibilities. It should be noted that the timing of this meeting of the Board is in advance of the completion of the year end procedures and reconciliation processes that are undertaken every year in association with the publication of official statistics. Given this timing there may be minor amendments between the information in this report and the final 2013/14 statistics – for example due to delayed reporting or recording of crimes, road crashes or incidents. It would not therefore be accurate or appropriate to refer to, quote or use the data in this report as either end of year or official statistics.

GENDER BASED VIOLENCE

Strategic Objective 1: To promote and co-ordinate an effective multi-agency response to gender based violence in line with efforts to protect, prevent and provide whilst supporting effective participation

Indicator	Baseline	YTD	LYTD	Variance	Comments
Number of reported incidents of domestic abuse adults	2 Year Average (2010/11-2011/12) 789	887	929	- 4.5%	Encouraging performance, particularly given the increased focus and change in protocol response from Police Scotland in 2013/14. Performance above baseline, although this was expected due to a high level of under reporting which was highlighted when researching the need of the Pathway Project.
Number of reported incidents of domestic abuse where children present	2 Year Average (2010/11-2011/12) 244	265	264	+0.4%	Performance now stabilised following the change in recording practice. Performance against baseline as per above.
Percentage of repeat victim incidents dealt with by Police Scotland	2011/12 48%	47%	51%	- 4%	Encouraging results and in alignment with all other domestic abuse indicators.
Percentage of self referrals to specialist support services	2011/12 30%	14%	8.4% (Oct to March)	+5.6%	New service commenced 1 October 2012. Performance expected to be lower than baseline for the first 6 months of the service. However, this has been extended due to the limited public marketing based on the higher than expected referral levels and staff vacancies. The increase in number of self referrals suggests a confidence in seeking and accessing support.
Total Number/Percentage of Children on the CPR where domestic abuse has been identified as a risk factor	-	16 (19%)	39 (25%)	-58% (-6%)	Very positive results.
Number/Percentage of Homeless Assessment Presentations due to dispute within household: violent or abusive (% of total Assessments)	3 Year Average (2008/9 -2010/11) 77	93/14%	113/18%	-17% (-4%)	Encouraging performance, intervention work and advocacy support having an impact and enabling clients to remain in their own homes. Performance expected to be above baseline due to the change and implementation of the homeless prevention, work. This has recorded an average of 39 additional case for 2012/13 and 2013/14.

Key: Green - Performance Improved, Amber – Performance Reduced <15%, Red – Performance Reduced >15%

Number of cases on exit from specialist service that have a reduced risk	To Be Established – New Service	77% of surveyed clients report their safety has much improved, with 100% reporting an improvement			<p>Safety (adult and child), relationship with children, housing situation, and personal resilience are the three factors which clients have unanimously reported as having much improved.</p> <p>On re-assessment at exit the client's safety rating has reduced on average by 5 points.</p>
Service user satisfaction on exit from a specialist service	To Be Established – New Service	100% of surveyed clients would use DAAS again 85% of clients reported that DAAS had fully met their needs			<p>Results of the client exit interviews undertaken to date are extremely positive, suggested improvement for those whose needs were not fully met included providing a home visit/face to face support and having follow-on support groups in local areas. These gaps in service have been responded to through the STEPS project which has secured BIG Lottery Fund Support.</p> <p>Feedback also suggests that the Service has reduced client's reluctance to report incidents to the Police.</p>

Strategic Objective 2: To raise awareness of the impact of violence against women across communities to foster greater capacity and support for those affected

Indicator	Baseline	CYTD	LYTD	Variance	Comments
Number of calls to national domestic abuse helpline (Female)	3 Year Average (2011-2013) 147	205	191	7.3%	Enhanced local domestic abuse awareness and community level communications is likely to have had an impact on call rates. Further information on the national trend has been requested.
Number of calls to national domestic abuse helpline (Male)	2010/2011 1	5	0	500%	Over 50% of calls have not been registered/coded to a local authority area. The charity is implementing new case management software which should assist in the more robust identification and recording of call location. In the same period the DAAS service has received 30 male referrals.
Number of people reporting to be more informed about the dynamics of domestic abuse, also expressed as % of total awareness raising/training attendees	Not Available	608 (100%)		-	Very encouraging results from training.
Number of survey respondents reporting a shift in attitude towards violence against women: No of respondents reporting to strongly agree/agree that alcohol and drugs cause men to be violent to their partners No of respondents that strongly agree/agree that it is a woman's responsibility to leave if she is in an abusive relationship	80% 33%	77% 36%			The baseline data shows the results of the 2013 national white ribbon campaign survey results. The Violence Against Women Partnership is currently developing a funding bid to support a media campaign aimed at addressing this perception.

ANTISOCIAL BEHAVIOUR

Strategic Objective 1: Reduce the level and impact of antisocial behaviour

Indicator	Baseline	YTD	LYTD	Variance	Comment
Number of recorded ASB incidents per 1,000 population	2 Year Average (2010/11 – 2011/12) 134	114.34	123.34	-7.27%	Continued decline despite reductions over the previous five years. A 14% reduction against baseline has been recorded.
Number of youth related incidents	2 Year Average (2010/11 – 2011/12) 2437	1767	2519	-29.8%	Extremely positive results. A 27.5% reduction against baseline has been recorded.
Percentage of people who think the following is very or fairly common:	2010 Survey				All indicators are recording drops over the last 6 years.
Noisy neighbours or loud parties	14%	11%		-3%	Very positive results.
People being rowdy in public spaces	22%	18%		-4%	
Vandalism, graffiti and other deliberate damage	10%	7%		-3%	
People using or dealing drugs	22%	19%		-3%	
Groups or individuals intimidating or harassing others	10%	7%		-3%	

Strategic Objective 2: Embed a prevention approach to antisocial behaviour by ensuring a robust and effective partnership response

Indicator	Baseline	YTD	LYTD	Variance	Comment
Number of early interventions made by ASB partners	2010/11 918	1059	1117	-5.2%	The reduction in early interventions is in alignment with declining rates of asb incidents. Despite this decline a vast number of interventions has been undertaken and are being effective in reducing overall antisocial behaviour incidents.
Percentage of staff across partnership agencies that have excellent/very good:	To Be Established		N/a		10 sessions held with 108 participants from eight different partners. Overall 77% of participants had reported that the training had improved their knowledge on ASB.
• Awareness of ASB Legislation		68%			
• Awareness of Local Policies and Procedures		82%			

Key: Green - Performance Improved, Amber – Performance Reduced <15%, Red – Performance Reduced >15%

					Evaluation return rate of 64%
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Strategic Objective 3: Increase public confidence in the way in which the partnership deals with antisocial behaviour

Indicator	Baseline	YTD	LYTD	Variance	Comment
Number of respondents that were very and fairly satisfied with the response they received when they reported the problem	2010 Survey 64%				Question removed from household survey due to space constraints. Alternative means of data collection currently being developed via service user questionnaires.
Percentage of people who have witnessed antisocial behaviour who had reported it	2010 Survey 41.7%	41%		0	The three main reason for people not reporting were: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fear of reprisal • People feeling they shouldn't report it • Didn't think anything would have been done about it/not a priority/not a serious issue

ALCOHOL & DRUGS

Strategic Objective 1: Encourage prevention activities that are delivered to maximise community wellbeing and reduce the negative impact of substance misuse

Indicator	Baseline	CYTD	LYTD	Variance	Comments
Number of reported vandalism	3 Year Average (2009/10- 2011/12) 1112	753	905	- 16.8%	Extremely positive results. Performance against baseline showing a 32% decrease.
Percentage of asb incidents which are alcohol related	2 Year Average (2010/11-2011/12) 21%	21.6%	20	+1.6%	Minor increase recorded against previous year. Performance against baseline remains unchanged. Antisocial behaviour staff have been trained and implementing Alcohol Brief Interventions since March 2014. It is hoped that this will have a positive effect and assist clients in seeking support.
Number of incidents relating to a licensed premises (ILP)	2 Year Average (2010/11-2011/12) 911	716	821	- 13%	Extremely positive results. Performance against baseline showing a reduction of 21%.
Number of incidents involving needles/drugs paraphernalia	2 Year Average (2010/11-2011/12) 65	29	34	- 14.7%	Extremely positive results. Performance against baseline showing a 55% reduction. The partnership working with treatment services has been hugely successful and sustainable.
Percentage of 15 year olds drinking on a weekly basis	2010 Survey 17%				SALSUS Survey due for publication in May 2014
Percentage of 15 year old pupils who usually take illicit drugs at least once a month	2010 Survey 6%				SALSUS Survey due for publication in May 2014
Number of residents reporting that people being drunk or rowdy in a public place is very common or fairly common in their area	2010 Survey 22%	18%		-4%	9% drop since survey in 2007.
Number of residents stating that drug use or dealing was very common or common in their area	2010 Survey 22%	19%		-3%	1% drop since survey in 2007

Key: Green - Performance Improved, Amber – Performance Reduced <15%, Red – Performance Reduced >15%

Strategic Objective 2: Encourage positive attitudes towards substance misuse

Indicator	Baseline	CYTD	LYTD	Variance	Comments
Percentage of 13 & 15 years old who said their family don't mind them drinking alcohol	2010 Survey 13yrs – 40% 15yrs – 57%				SALSUS Survey due for publication in May 2014
Proportion of individuals drinking above daily and/or weekly recommended limits	Scottish Health Survey	43%	-	-	Combined total for 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011. Comparative total for Scotland for same period is 43%
Proportion of individuals drinking above twice daily (binge drinking) recommended limits	Scottish Health Survey	19%	-	-	Combined total for 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011. Comparative total for Scotland for same period is 21%
Percentage of young people who think that young people who take drugs are stupid	2010 Survey 13yrs – 78% 15yrs – 70%				SALSUS Survey due for publication in May 2014
Percentage of young people who think that taking drugs is exciting	2010 Survey 13yrs – 4% 15yrs – 17%				SALSUS Survey due for Publication in May 2014

INJURY PREVENTION (HOME)

Strategic Objective 1: Encourage uptake of prevention service, in particular those which target falls to older people

Indicator	Baseline	CYTD	LYTD	Variance	Comments
Number of emergency hospital admissions for 75+ where a fall has been recorded as the main reason.	-	529	602	-12%	<p>CYTD data is based on the 11 month period April to February, with good results being achieved. Due to data restrictions baselines for future years will be based on the two year data sourced from NHS Borders.</p> <p>This group is currently developing a Community Falls Prevention Training Package, anticipated to be launched in Spring 2014.</p>

Strategic Objective 2: Raise public awareness on the dangers and causes of home injuries in children under 5 years old

Indicator	Baseline	CYTD	LYTD	Variance	Comments
Number of emergency hospital admissions to children under 5 due to a home accident.	-	54	53	2%	<p>CYTD data is based on the 11 month period April to February, with a minor increase recorded. Due to data restrictions baselines for future years will be based on the two year data sourced from NHS Borders.</p>

INJURY PREVENTION (ROADS)

Strategic Objective 1: Ensure a robust and effective partnership response to road safety issues to achieve Scottish Government targets for reductions in the number of road users killed or seriously injured by 2020

Indicators	Baseline	CYTD	LYTD	Variance	Comments
Number of road users killed	5 year Average (2006/07-2010/11) 11	4	8	- 50%	Extremely positive results 63% reduction against baseline recorded.
Number of road users seriously injured	5 year Average (2006/07-2010/11) 86	66	76	- 13%	Extremely positive results 23% reduction against baseline recorded
Number of children killed or seriously injured in a road crash	5 year Average (2006/07-2010/11) 9	5	6	- 17%	Extremely positive results 44% reduction against baseline recorded

Strategic Objective 2: Target interventions in accordance with key risk groups i.e. young/inexperienced drivers, motorcyclists

Indicators	Baseline	CYTD	LYTD	Variance	Comments
Number of young drivers aged 17 to 25 years killed or seriously injured in road crashes.	5 year Average (2006/07-2010/11) 9	7	9	- 22%	Extremely positive results 22% reduction against baseline recorded
Number of passengers killed or seriously injured in cars driven by young drivers aged between 17 and 25 years of age.	As above 7	3	6	-50%	Extremely positive results 57% reduction against baseline recorded
Number of motorcyclists killed and seriously injured in road crashes.	As above 20	16	23	- 30%	Extremely positive results 20% reduction against baseline recorded