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POLICE, FIRE & RESCUE AND SAFER COMMUNITIES BOARD FRIDAY, 2 SEPTEMBER, 2022

A MEETING of the POLICE, FIRE & RESCUE AND SAFER COMMUNITIES BOARD will be held in the COUNCIL CHAMBER, COUNCIL HEADQUARTERS, NEWTOWN ST. BOSWELLS AND VIA MICROSOFT TEAMS on FRIDAY, 2ND SEPTEMBER, 2022 at 9.30 AM

All attendees, including members of the public, should note that the public business in this meeting will be livestreamed and video recorded and that recording will be available thereafter for public view for 180 days.

J. J. WILKINSON,
Clerk to the Council,

26 August 2022

BUSINESS		
1.	Apologies for Absence	
2.	Order of Business	
3.	Declaration of Interest	
4.	Minutes and Matters Arising (Pages 3 - 8) Consider Minute of Meeting held on 10 June 2022. (Copy attached.)	5 mins
5.	Progress Reports/Updates on Service Matters	
	(a) Police Scotland (Pages 9 - 36) (i) Update on Service and Operational Matters. (ii) Performance Report. (Copy attached.) (iii) Local Policing Plan Survey Your Police 2022-2023 - Police Scotland - Citizen Space Superintendent Vincent Fisher	30 mins
	(b) Scottish Fire and Rescue (Pages 37 - 54) (i) Update on Service and Operation Matters (ii) Performance Report. (Copy attached.)	30 mins

	(iii) Local Plan Performance Report. (Copy attached.) (iv) Prevention & Protection Activities, Quarter 1. (Copy attached.) LSO Hilary Sangster	
6.	Safer Communities Update and Key Activities (Pages 55 - 74) Consider Report by Safer Communities and Community Justice Manager. (Copy attached).	20 mins
7.	Any Other Items Previously Circulated	
8.	Any Other Items the Chairman Decides are Urgent	
9.	Date of Next Meeting The next meeting will be held on 9 December 2022.	2 mins

NOTES

1. **Timings given above are only indicative and not intended to inhibit Members' discussions.**
2. **Members are reminded that, if they have a pecuniary or non-pecuniary interest in any item of business coming before the meeting, that interest should be declared prior to commencement of discussion on that item. Such declaration will be recorded in the Minute of the meeting.**

Membership of Committee:- Councillors J. Pirone (Chairman), J. Anderson, A. Orr, N. Richards, E. Small, Steel, Mr J Ayling - NHS Borders, Ms M Simpson - Voluntary Sector and Mr H Walti - Business Sector

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

MINUTES of Meeting of the POLICE, FIRE &
RESCUE AND SAFER COMMUNITIES
BOARD held in via MS Teams on Friday,
10th June, 2022 at 9.30 am

Present:- Councillors J. Pirone (Chairman), J. Anderson, N. Richards, E. Small, A. Orr,
H. Steel and Ms M Simpson - Voluntary Sector.

Apologies:- James Ayling – NHS Borders.

In Attendance:- Chief Inspector Vincent Fisher, SFRS Group Commander David Girrity, SFRS
Local Senior Officer Hilary Sangster, Safer Communities and Community
Justice Manager, Communities and Partnership Manager, Dan Blake (RSL),
Democratic Services Officer (F. Henderson).

1. MINUTES AND MATTERS ARISING

There had been circulated copies of the Minute of the Meeting held on 4 February 2022.

DECISION

APPROVED the Minute

2. PROGRESS REPORTS/UPDATES ON SERVICE MATTERS - POLICE SCOTLAND

2.1 There had been circulated copies of a report by the Divisional Commander, Chief
Superintendent Catriona Paton for Quarter 4 – 2021/22.

2.2 Chief Inspector Vincent Fisher presented the Quarter 4 Police Scotland Report and explained that the return to normality, post pandemic, had continued throughout quarter four, although it had been a difficult start with the hangover of the Omicron variant. While that had abated for the time being, there was a new challenge in the form of the 'McLeod Remedy.' The recent press articles, in which the Chief Constable described the impact of Police pension changes that allowed officers who were over the age of fifty and had 25 years' service or more to retire sooner than they might have otherwise done were highlighted. The numbers retiring from policing were higher than normal year on year averages, the implications of which continued to be assessed by the organisation on an ongoing basis. Supporting frontline policing (in all its forms) and ensuring those who required police assistance receive, not just a response, but a quality service, was, and always would be, the priority. As a single national service, Police Scotland were able to identify resources and manage recruitment to provide support and stability where it was needed most. Likewise, local resources were managed on a daily basis, to ensure that the demands of local communities were being met, although maybe not always expectations. The Chief Constable had undertaken to recruit around 300 new recruits each quarter in the year ahead to support the return to overall policing numbers and the Borders would receive a share. This would build on the work already done more locally in recent years to target recruitment specifically at those already living in the Borders, which improved staff retention and reduced the likelihood of officers moving to other divisions, or areas of the division as soon as their probationary period ended. Notwithstanding, it may take some time to build back full strength and therefore locally there would be ongoing assessment of what was needed most and how the police could work with partners and communities to achieve the best possible outcomes and keep the people, places and communities within the Scottish Borders safe.

- 2.3 Chief Inspector Vincent Fisher went on to report on the impact Covid had had on year-on-year comparisons, or even five year averages, rendering such comparisons fairly meaningless. ASB for instance rocketed during the pandemic as households reported other households for breaches of restrictions. Road traffic collisions on the other hand absolutely plummeted as traffic on roads all but dried up. These events skewed performance figures, and it would be unfair to make comparisons between any pre-covid, covid and post covid years.
- 2.4 In terms of under reported crime, it had been regarded that a number of types of criminal behaviour were underreported and great efforts had been made to encourage more victims to report particularly domestic crime, sexual crime and hate crime. The establishment of third party reporting mechanisms had also assisted in encouraging more victim's to come forward and report concerns to the police. This could be seen, not only in the numbers of crimes now being reported, but also in the types of behaviours being reported; people report matters now that they simply wouldn't have 20 years ago, and this was encouraging. The result of this, was that there may be a misconception that offending behaviour was changing dramatically when in fact it was more to do with victims' increased willingness to report. It was also important to recognise that a proportion of crime, particularly sexual and domestic crimes were non-recent, and although committed sometimes decades ago, they featured in the more recent performance figures.
- 2.5 Other misconceptions centred around the term 'Violent Crime' which conjured up images of weapons, fists, cuts and bruises. Group 1 Crime, or violent crime, included the Domestic Abuse Scotland Act offence of coercive and controlling behaviour, which recognised the psychological harm of domestic offending, not just the harm caused by assaults and other forms of physical violence. This crime didn't exist prior to 2019, and it's made its mark on our Group 1 figures since, with approximately 1700 such offences recorded last year across the country. It was expected, as the public become more aware of the legislation, that Police Scotland would receive more and more reports of this type of behaviour. Also included within Group 1 crime was extortion, or as was more often the case nowadays, 'Sextorsion', where victims were befriended by strangers online, encouraged to share intimate images of themselves before being held to ransom over their publication for friends and family to see. This offence required no physical contact, and was the case too for a growing number of Group 2, or sexual crimes, that were committed online and involved no direct contact with the complainer.
- 2.6 It was important to understand too, that at any given time, a high proportion of work was in progress and crimes where enquiries were ongoing, and although recorded as unsolved meantime, would in the fullness of time, be returned as a detection. This was particularly true of any enquiry with a forensic element to it. The lead times for laboratory analysis, particularly around drugs offences and blood work in relation to drink and drug driving could be lengthy. These crimes sit as unsolved, although once the lab work was done, there was a high chance of solving these crimes and this was particularly evident in the drugs cultivation and supply charges. The detection rate was sitting at 81.25%, when in reality, this number should be sitting nearer 100%. Missing persons were up slightly on last year, but again that was Covid related, but overall, since 2017, there was still a decline. There was progress in terms of implementing missing person protocols, all of which were designed to reduce the risk of persons going missing in the first place, or if they do, speed up the process of tracing and returning them.
- 2.7 As detailed in the report, domestic incidents were up, as were detections, as were bail offences; the latter significantly. Bail offences were a measure of our proactivity and every offence was an opportunity to lock up offenders and ensure victims' safety. In terms of Hate Crimes, as a result of a greater willingness among the public to report such incidents, there was an increase year on year and against the five year average, while detections had dipped. The deputy area commander maintained oversight and

responsibility for all reported hate crime and each incident received a high degree of scrutiny before the enquiry was eventually closed as solved or otherwise. The high proportion of incidents where Police Officers were the victim should be noted.

- 2.8 Reported sexual crimes continued to increase in the Scottish Borders, as they do elsewhere in the country; that rise mostly fuelled by online offending (covered by 'Other Group 2') and again that increased confidence to report. It should be noted that a proportion were non-recent and a proportion were domestic related, about 22%. Most of these crimes were committed in private spaces, which brings its own complications, and often there was a forensic component to the enquiry, which could increase enquiry times.
- 2.9 In terms of Drug Cultivation and supply, the CAT teams were responsible for the lion's share of these detections, and successes in earlier quarters had led to disruption and a recent dip in drug supply activity. There was good public support and the intelligence received continued to be triaged to ensure that those likely to cause most harm to our communities were targeted. Anti-social behaviour was down overall as was fire raising although vandalism and breaches of the peace were showing a slight increase. Overall, acquisitive crime was down slightly on the five year average, although there was a significant rise in on-line fraud. There was also a rise, albeit far less significant, in opening lock fast places (not motor vehicles) and attempted theft of motor vehicles. Overall housebreakings were down and detection rates were pretty respectable, especially compared to some other forces in England and Wales. Of particular concern was the rise in high value pedal cycle thefts and there had been significant thefts in recent weeks from teams competing in world cycling events in Fort William and more locally in Innerleithen. This was a national issue and crimes committed by travelling, organised crime groups who follow the events and competitors, made easier by social media and tracking apps. Crime prevention messaging continued through various cycling organisations and event organisers and work with colleagues in other parts of the country to share intelligence and piece together evidence left at various crime scenes to improve the chances of identifying and apprehending perpetrators.
- 2.10 As highlighted previously, traffic volumes had returned to pre-pandemic levels and so had casualty numbers. There had been eight deaths on Borders roads in the last twelve months, with varying causation factors and at a variety of locations. In terms of tackling serious and organised crime SOCGs most definitely operated in the Borders and police Scotland had some significant results in terms of disrupting them in the last twelve months. Working closely with colleagues in other parts of the country, particularly the forces in the north of England, where many of the most prolific SOCGs were based and with other partner agencies; SW, Health, Education, Housing etc. to help them spot the early signs of SOCG infiltration and exploitation, often referred to as cuckooing. The figures in the complaints section were self-explanatory and the 7.5% drop in overall complaints was to be welcomed, although the rise in complaints of assault was obviously of concern. Every complaint was investigated thoroughly and where there was evidence of wrong-doing, officers or staff were held to account.
- 2.11 In response to a question regarding the increase of rural crime, Chief Inspector Fisher advised that there was a good flow of information at a National level and could see patterns emerging. The crimes were being committed by highly organised travelling criminals using drones to identify locations and locate equipment. Lots of the investigative work involved was not visible in nature and that where there was scope for a follow up visit with victims one would be undertaken. Regarding the locations in which sexual assaults occurred, the Chief Inspector explained that investigations did not indicate any particular hotspots for that sort of crime. Incidents were constantly analysed to detect patterns or trends to proactively police areas where offences occurred. With specific reference to the "black path" in Galashiels, a walk through was planned with the Community Council in response to a recent incident in order to assess what could be done to improve the environment and make the public feel safer. In response to a question regarding the effectiveness of CCTV in the Scottish Borders given the

prevalence of the use of face masks in response to Covid, Chief Inspector Fisher explained that discussions were ongoing at Governmental level to ascertain whether CCTV represented good value for money. The popularity of private devices using CCTV, dash cams, doorbells etc., represented a useful resource when beginning an investigation and would normally be harvested by the CCTV co-ordinator.

DECISION

AGREED to note the Report.

3. PROGRESS REPORTS/UPDATES ON SERVICE MATTERS - SCOTTISH FIRE AND RESCUE SERVICE

- 3.1 There had been circulated copies of the Scottish Fire and Rescue Service performance report 1 April 2021 to 31 March 2022. Area Commander Hilary Sangster explained that in terms of staff resources, Firefighters who were over the age of 50 years and had 25 years service could retire. This was being managed through national recruitment, changing shift patterns, transferring staff and streamlining promotion pathways. The ongoing consultation was highlighted and those present were encouraged to complete it.
- 3.2 Group Commander Girrity advised that the priorities contained within the Local Fire and Rescue Plan and the strategies for service delivery were clearly aligned to the Community Planning Structure, which supported the delivery of Community Planning Partnership priorities and activities in the Scottish Borders. The priorities in the Local Fire and Rescue Plan also contributed towards Scottish Government National Outcomes.
- 3.3 Group Commander David Girrity presented the report and provided context to the key figures contained within. SFRS had responded to 1636 incidents in the Scottish Borders during the reporting period, an increase of 140 incidents compared to the same period in the previous year. 59% of emergency call outs were for false alarms. There had been 75 dwelling fires recorded, compared to 80 for the same period last year. Deliberate fire setting continued to be a priority for the SFRS in the Scottish Borders. 92 deliberate fire incidents had been recorded, a decrease of 26 in comparison to the same reporting period of the previous year. Road traffic collisions attended had seen an increase of 17 on the previous year to 69, although this should be considered in the context that last year, due to Covid related lockdowns, there was far less activity on local roads. Two people died within the reporting period, a total of 4 in the reporting year. There had been 86 special service casualties during the reporting period, an increase from 2020/1, during the Pandemic and associated lockdowns. 24 casualties injuries appeared to be serious and required hospital treatment, 34 casualties injuries were slight but attended hospital and on 6 occasions first aid provided by Ffs was sufficient to deal with the injury. Prevention and Protection activities were below target, attributed to Covid impacts and retirements, however, visits were increasing each quarter. The Community Action Team were now resuming partnership work to restart fire skills programmes. In terms of Unwanted Fire Alarm Signals (UFAS), the SFRS were committed to working with partners and other stakeholders to reduce UFAS and the introduction of new procedures and mobilisation to UFAS was planned for April 2023 which would reduce the burden on SFRS crews and create capacity for community safety and training opportunities.
- 3.4 In response to a question with regards to new fire regulations, Mr Girrity advised that there had not been an increase in calls since the implementation of the new legislation in February 2022 and an increase was not anticipated. The Fire Service had been fitting alarms in homes where the occupants were considered high risk, however they would not be policing this in terms of compliance with the legislation. Insurance Companies may investigate if the appropriate alarms had been fitted. There appeared to be a problem with the availability of alarms and concern was expressed with regard to the financial burden of fitting the alarms for low income families.

DECISION

AGREED to note the Report.

4. SAFER COMMUNITIES UPDATE AND KEY ACTIVITIES

- 4.1 There had been circulated copies of a Report by the Safer Communities and Community Justice Manager. In 2021/22 there was an increase in group 1-5 crime of 6.7% when compared to 2020/21. However in 2020/21 the country was still recovering from pandemic restrictions and recorded crimes were lower than would normally have been expected. In 2021/22 there was a decrease in antisocial behaviour incidents of 25.8% when compared to 2020/21. The increase in antisocial behaviour incidents in 2020/21 was in large due to the increased number of calls to Police Scotland during lockdown where breaches of government guidelines were being regularly reported. The 2021/22 were more closely aligned to those recorded 2019/20, pre-pandemic. In 2021/22 there was a 1.5% decrease in people being monitored for antisocial behaviour and the number of early interventions undertaken by ASB partners decreased by 7.6% when compared to 2020/21. Mediation referrals were 69.4% lower in 2021/22 when compared to 2020/21. There had also been a drop in the percentage of mediation cases that had a successful outcome. The downturn in performance was due to the continued impact of COVID-19 lockdown restrictions and the vacancy in the mediation officer post from quarter 3 of 2021/22. In terms of key successes, three of the four ASB Officers had been trained and accredited in Mediation, the remaining officer would undertake and complete training in June. Antisocial Behaviour Officers now had Areas of Responsibility (AOR), broadly in line with Police areas and this would greatly enhance the exchange of information between all partners as well as foster good working relationships. System development for a new database to support the work of the Antisocial Behaviour Unit was making good progress although it may take a little longer to transition than initially expected. Multi-Agency Face-to-Face warnings were now back in place Database development in MOSIAC continued and changes to the web pages, leaflets and referral forms had been completed.
- 4.2 Mr Jones went on to provide some insight into the key highlights, explaining that the number of domestic abuse incidents reported to police in 2021/22 was 1284, an increase of one since 2020/21. The number of referrals to the Domestic Abuse Advocacy Support (DAAS) service in 2021/22 was 462, which was 9 referrals higher than 2020/21 and the repeat referrals to the DAAS service in 2021/22 stood at 33%, slightly higher than the target of 30%. The number of clients contacted within agreed timescales was significantly higher than the 80% baseline and stood at 92.8%. In terms of successes, an appointment had been made for the 21hr advocate post and induction was progressing well. Leading Lights accreditation was progressing and the assessment of standards was planned for December 2022. DAAS continued to pursue available funding to alleviate hardship, poverty and costs of safety and a successful partnership bid by DAAS to the Hardship fund on behalf of Border Women's Aid, Children1st and Scottish Border Rape Crisis Service saw all specialist services receive over £10,000 of supermarket vouchers. A further application to the Nat West Circle fund had been submitted for £5,000 to support clients with specific activities, which would support their recovery but were ordinarily out with their budget. Work was underway to implement a Suicide Protocol into the DAAS as a result of a significant increases in the number of calls from clients expressing suicidal ideation. The protocol had been developed with the NHS Borders Suicide Prevention lead and had been welcomed by staff due to the impact of managing such calls, was available for sharing nationally to other IDAA services. DAAS Service Exit interviews for 2021/22 show continued positive outcomes for clients after working with DAAS in relation to safety, confidence, impact on children and accessing support. The key issues were highlighted in terms of court processes, delays and case disposals which were having a significant impact on the time taken to support clients and help them understand the court decisions. There had been an increase in MARAC referrals and work was underway to ascertain the best model to ensure a maintained focus and risk management model to address the increase. DAAS continued to deliver the required support in the given timeframes but Staff continued to work from home. Redevelopment of the safety

planning template and recorded consent forms on the DAAS database was underway as a result of an in-depth review of safety planning and to bring Consent into line with GDPR.

- 4.3 In terms of reducing injury and preventing accidents, Mr Jones explained that the priority areas of focus, accidents involving motorcyclists showed an increase in casualties in 2021/22 when compared to 2020/21, with 16 additional casualties reported. Accidents involving older drivers had resulted in 3 killed or seriously injured in 2021/22, lower than 2020/21. Younger drivers aged 17-25 involved in accidents had resulted in 5 killed or seriously injured in 2021/22, higher than 2020/21. Following an appraisal of the role of Community Safety Officer and changing business needs, adjustments had been made to the function within the post. The Community Safety/Policy Officer post had been filled and a review of the reporting requirement into Scrutiny for this post was being conducted.
- 4.4 Mr Jones referred to the Ukrainian refugee re-settlement scheme and in response to a question about interpreters advised that there were staff who spoke Russian and Ukrainian and so this had not presented as a problem.

DECISION

AGREED to note the Report.

5. **DATE OF FUTURE MEETING**

The next meeting was scheduled for 2 September 2022.

The meeting concluded at 12.30 p.m.

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Scottish Borders Area Command

The Lothians and Scottish Borders



Policy Development and Scrutiny Panel

Quarter 1 – 2022/2023

The data provided in this report is for information purposes only and is not official crime statistics. This report has been generated to allow Partnership Members to conduct their scrutiny responsibilities. Due to delayed reporting or recording of crimes, incidents or road accidents and the management of crime enquiries, there is likely to be differences between the information in this report and the final Police Scotland statistics. It would not be appropriate to refer to, quote or use any data in this report as official statistics.

OFFICIAL



Our Vision

Sustained excellence in service and protection.

Our Purpose

To improve the safety and wellbeing of people, places and communities in Scotland.

Our Values

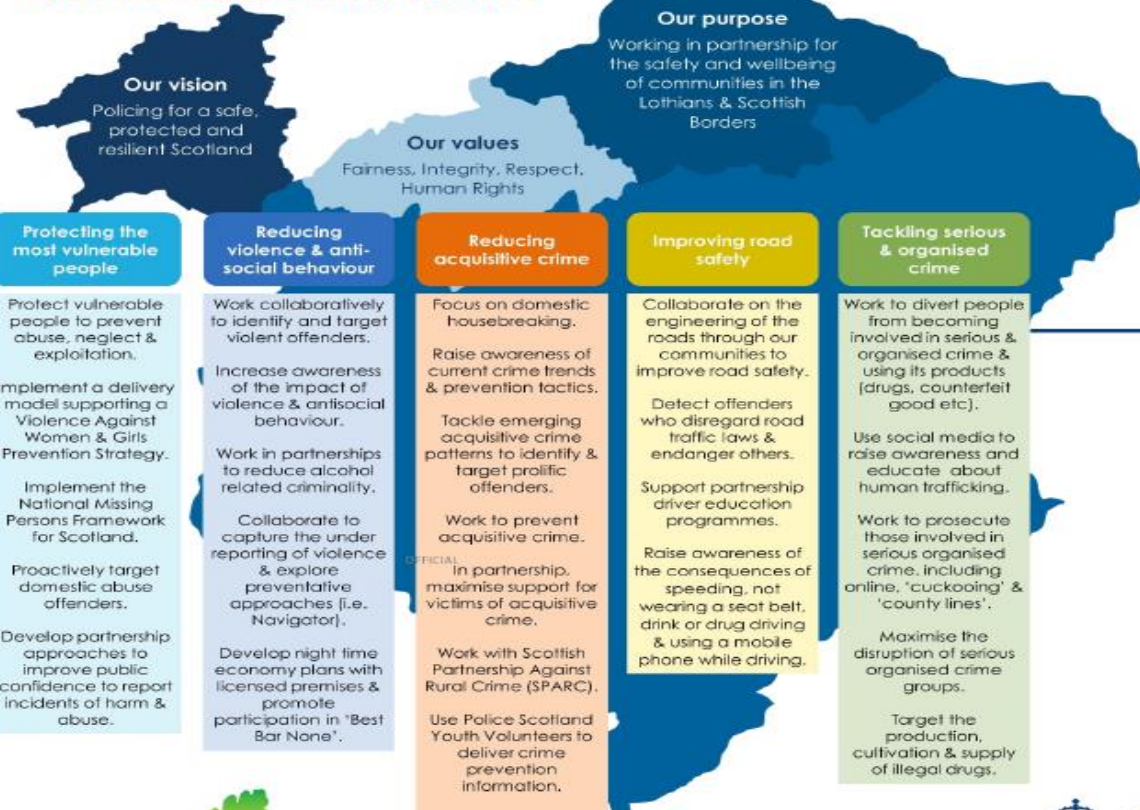
Integrity, Fairness and Respect.

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Lothian and Scottish Borders Division Policing Priorities

Your local policing priorities across THE LOTHIANS AND SCOTTISH BORDERS



Police Scotland Strategic outcomes

- Threats to public safety and wellbeing are resolved by a proactive and responsive police service
- The needs of local communities are addressed through effective service delivery
- Public, communities and partners are engaged, involved and have confidence in policing
- Our people are supported through a positive working environment, enabling them to serve the public
- Police Scotland is sustainable, adaptable and prepared for future challenges



Introduction

Crimes and offences are grouped under recognised categories for statistical purposes. The Scottish Government defines these categories, as follows;

- Group 1 – Non Sexual Crimes of Violence
- Group 2 – Sexual Crimes
- Group 3 – Crimes of Dishonesty
- Group 4 – Fire-raising, Malicious Mischief etc.
- Group 5 – Other (Pro-activity) Crimes
- Group 6 – Miscellaneous Offences
- Group 7 - Offences Relating to Motor Vehicles

Police Scotland publishes management information on an annual and quarterly basis by local authority and police division, as well as at a national level. These reports are produced to demonstrate Police Scotland's commitment to transparency. Police Scotland publishes all of these reports on the 'Our Performance' section of the Police Scotland website. The reports can be accessed here:

<http://www.scotland.police.uk/about-us/our-performance/>

The Scottish Borders Policing Plan uses the following Police performance indicators, and these have been mirrored in the Scrutiny Report to maintain parity of understanding:

1. Protecting the most vulnerable people;
2. Reducing Violence and Antisocial Behaviour;
3. Reducing acquisitive Crime;
4. Improving road safety;
5. Tackling Serious and Organised Crime.

All figures quoted in this report are for the period April 2022 to June 2022 and are compared against the five year average, unless otherwise stated. Where figures are quoted on rate per 10,000 population, these are based on Scottish Borders's population of **115,510 in 2019** (Scottish Government figures, published April 2020).

Scottish Borders Performance Summary

Reporting Period: April 22 – June 2022			
Total Crime: (Group1-5) 918		Crime Decrease 0.8%	
Protecting the most Vulnerable People		Reducing Violence and Antisocial Behaviour	
Domestic Bail Offences	Domestic Crime Detection Rate	Common Assault	Robbery
66.7%	- 0.5%	38.9%	130.8%
			
21 (8.4 more)	Q1 – 72.6%	309 (86.6 more)	6 (3.4 more)
Reducing Acquisitive Crime		Improving Road Safety	Serious Organised Crime
All Housebreaking Detection rate	All Housebreaking	Road Traffic Casualties	Drug supply
-19.59%	-32.23 %	-36.36%*	-13.8%
			
Q1 10.81%	37 (20 less)	28 (16 less)*	15 (2.4 less)
* Last year to date comparison not 5 year average comparison			

Executive Summary

I am delighted to say during this quarter we have seen our events calendar return to something nearing normality following a two year hiatus. Our community policing teams, often assisted by colleagues from national divisions, have helped successfully deliver a wide range of community and commercial events. From common ridings and parades, to rallies and rugby sevens. The events not only bring pleasure to those who attend, observe, facilitate or participate, but provide our officers with valuable opportunities to improve public confidence through visibility, presence and accessibility. These informal, friendly and spontaneous conversations are just as important as formal meetings and are a great way of staying connected, listening to community concerns and keeping the public informed of what we are doing about them.

In a similar vein, you may be aware of our ongoing 'Your Police' survey which launched in May. This is the more formal mechanism by which we can understand the views and priorities of our communities. Your feedback is invaluable and will help shape the 2023 – 26 Scottish Borders Local Policing Plan. I would strongly encourage you to become involved and influence the future of policing in your area.

The survey can be found by clicking [here](https://consult.scotland.police.uk/strategy-insight-and-innovation/your-police-2022-2023/) and it takes less than 10 minutes to complete

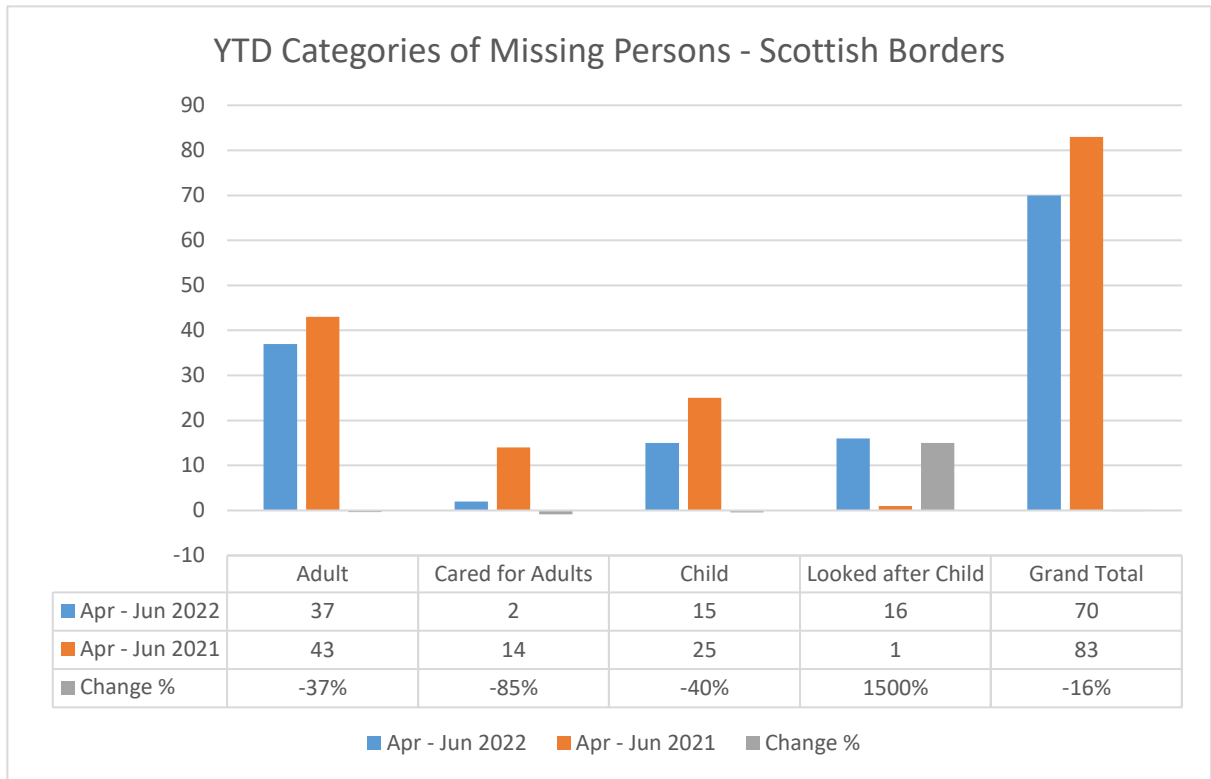
Alternatively, please contact us if you'd like to complete the survey in a different way by emailing insightengagement@scotland.police.uk.

Another way to positively influence policing is to join us, and our targeted campaign which aims to recruit and retain people from the Scottish Borders continues with a special event, held via MS Teams, on the evening of Monday 29 August between 6.30pm and 8pm. Please keep an eye on our social media channels for more information and that all important Teams link.

In other news, there has been a legislative development in terms of violent crime through the implementation on 28 June 2022 of the **Offensive Weapons Act 2019, S6(1)**. This creates the offence of possessing a corrosive substance in a public place without reasonable excuse or lawful authority; a corrosive substance being any substance capable of burning human skin through corrosion. While incidents involving such chemicals are a rarity, particularly here in the Scottish Borders, this new legislation will provide us another tool to help disrupt and deter violent criminals.

I trust you will find this report informative and interesting, and I look forward to presenting it to you and answering your questions at the Police, Fire & Rescue and Safer Communities Board on 2 September.

Vincent Fisher
Local Area Commander
Scottish Borders



The Lothians & Scottish Borders (J) Division and the communities of Scottish Borders recognise that protecting people, particularly those considered vulnerable, is a policing priority. Within the remit of protecting people is the work and investigations carried out to trace people who are reported missing. To put the scale of this work into context:

- Police Scotland, on an annual basis undertake over 22,000 investigations into missing people;
- In the Lothians and Scottish Borders Division this equates to the following;
 - Year 2017 / 2018 – 2390 missing person investigations;
 - Year 2018 / 2019 – 2581 missing person investigations;
 - Year 2019 / 2020 – 1786 missing person investigations.
 - Year 2020 / 2021 – 1468 missing person investigations.

Recognising the vulnerability associated with missing people, particularly those that are young or suffering from mental health challenges, Police Scotland has adopted a rigorous investigation structure and management approach to incidents involving missing people.

The overall recorded number of missing people in quarter 1 has decreased from 83 last year to 70 this year, a 16% drop.

Progress in terms of the various missing persons protocols remains as previously reported.

Protecting the most vulnerable people.	Domestic Abuse Incidents
-----------------------------------------------	---------------------------------

	5yr Average	Q1 2022/23	% Change
Number of Domestic Abuse Incidents	294.2	328	11.5
Total Crimes and offences in domestic abuse incidents	166.8	223	33.7
Percentage of Domestic Incidents that result in a crime	41.26	47.6	6.3
Total crimes and offences detection rate	73.18	72.7	-0.5
Total Detections for Domestic Bail Offences	12.6	21	66.7

During quarter 1 of this year 328 incidents of domestic abuse have been reported in the Scottish Borders, this is an increase of 11.5% on the 5 year average. When comparing to last year to date there has been a 2.4% decrease in the number of incidents reported. At the end of quarter 1 the detection rate was 72.7%, this has since risen to 75.8% on the 7th of August 2022.

While the rise in reports of domestic offending may understandably give rise to concern, it is important to understand that this may not reflect an increase in domestic offending per se. We and our partners have for many years promoted the reporting of domestic abuse, either directly or via third parties, and the confidence victims, their families and friends now have to report domestic offending, is encouraging. We routinely see types of incidents reported now, that we simply wouldn't ten or twenty years ago. We see every report of domestic abuse as an opportunity to intervene, support and protect victims from harm.

To that end, every incident reported is subject to intense, intrusive scrutiny by a range of trained officers. This ensures a robust and consistent approach to tackling domestic abuse on every occasion. We continue to work closely with support and advocacy services and prompt referral through our concern hub allows support and engagement to take place at the earliest opportunity.

Our Domestic Abuse Investigation Unit review all domestic incidents which are reported to police. In many instances they carry out extensive protracted enquires identifying and approaching previous partners to present the best possible case to the Procurator Fiscal. During quarter 1 a 26 year old male was charged with 9 offences against 2 ex partners. A report has been sent to the Procurator Fiscal.

Multi Agency Tasking and Coordination (MATAC) meetings were introduced nationally in 2013 to ensure perpetrators of domestic abuse 'receive a robust and effective response'. The aim of MATAC is to effectively tackle offending by those perpetrators who present the greatest risk of harm in order to achieve positive outcomes for victims and their families. During quarter 1 there were 3 MATAC referral's in the Scottish Borders.

We will seek remands or bail conditions where appropriate and proactively check bail conditions are being adhered to. We have detected 21 bail offences during quarter 1, a rise of 66.7% when compared to the five year average, this is testament to our commitment to tackling the scourge of domestic abuse and keeping people safe.

The Local Policing Plan gave rise to the Domestic Abuse Prevention Delivery Group, where tactics are devised and developed to reduce domestic offending. Our messaging is shared by partner agencies to increase our reach and effectiveness. The work of this group extends beyond domestic abuse to include prevention of violence against women and girls more generally. While the pandemic limited some of our face-to-face prevention activity that is now beginning to change, and notwithstanding, we maintained a strong social media presence throughout, using those platforms to get our messages across.

Protecting the most vulnerable people.	Hate Crime
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	5 year average	Q1 2022/23	Q1 Per 10,000
Hate Incidents	22.6	33	2.9
Hate Crimes *	20	25	2.2
Hate Crime Detection Rate	86.0	20.0	

Official Hate Crime statistics include all crime types with a hate crime aggravator added. The aggravators being;

- Disability, Race, Religion or belief, Sexual Orientation, Transgender Identity

A hate crime is “any crime which is perceived by the victim or any other person to be motivated (wholly or partly) by malice and ill-will towards a social group”.

For further information on Hate Crime you can visit the Police Scotland website via the following link:

[Hate crime - Police Scotland](#)

Like domestic abuse, hate crime has historically been underreported, and significant effort over the years has gone into encouraging more people to come forward. It is encouraging to see more people are prepared to do so, perhaps assisted by our online and third-party reporting mechanisms, and the increases we’ve seen are perhaps more indicative of this willingness, rather than a sign of deterioration in offending behaviour.

Very few hate crimes result in damage to property or physical injury to the person, throughout this year to date assaults have accounted for 11% of all hate crimes. Most hate crimes, around 89% YTD, involve derogatory comments. Irrespective of how hate behaviours manifest themselves we recognise the harm it causes individuals, families, groups and communities. We are committed to encouraging respectful, tolerant interactions where everyone involved feels respected and valued.

A number of hate crime enquiries were still ongoing during Q1. Some of those enquiries have since concluded and the crimes subsequently detected. As a consequence our detection rate has now risen to around 50% and we would expect that to rise yet further as the other enquiries reach completion and the administrative process that ultimately generates the solvency is undertaken.

As police officers we continue to find ourselves victim to around a fifth of hate crimes, usually when dealing with unruly arrested persons. We understand that in heated situations such as this, people are inclined to say things with the express intention of causing maximum offence, but we cannot simply accept this as being part of the job.

Our robust stance on hate crime serves to educate offenders and other members of the public on what is, and more importantly, what is not acceptable in a modern, respectable society.

We have recently secured support from a number of Co-op branches across the Borders who have agreed to act as Safe Spaces and have their staff undertake training in support of the Keep Safe initiative.

Keep Safe is a partnership initiative developed with Police Scotland and the I Am Me community led charity to raise awareness and increase reports of Disability Hate Crime. Keep Safe works with local businesses to create a

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network of safer places for disabled, elderly, and vulnerable people to go if they are lost, scared, need help, or if they are the victim of crime.

A full list of Keep Safe places can be found on I Am Me Scotland's website:

<http://www.iammescotland.co.uk/keep-safe-in-your-area/> And are also available on the Keep Safe phone app (available free for Android and Apple devices).

Details on how businesses and other organisation can volunteer to take part in the Keep Safe initiative can also be found there.

Protecting the most vulnerable people.	Sexual Crimes (Group 2)
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Crime Type	5 Year average	Q1 2022/23	Change	YTD Per 10,000 population	Q1 2022/23 Detection Rate
Group 2	65	70	7.7%	6.1	64.3%
Rape & Attempt Rape	12.4	20	61.3%	1.7	80.0%
Indecent/Sexual Assault	24.8	25	0.8%	2.2	68.0%
Other Group 2	27.8	25	-10.1%	2.2	48.0%

Tackling the types of criminality that pose the greatest threat and risk is, and will always be, a priority for officers in the Scottish Borders. We endeavour to instil confidence in victims of sexual crime to report incidents, providing assurance we will be sensitive, thorough, and professional in our investigations. We undertake to work with partners to provide victims with the best support possible, to be resolute in our pursuit of perpetrators and manage offenders closely to minimise the risk of further offending or harm.

Sexual Crime in the Scottish Borders shows an increase of 7.7% this year when compared to the five year average and that is predominantly due to increases in reports of Rape, Attempted Rape and Sexual Assault.

The detection rate is up 5.5% when compared to the 5 year average.

17% of all Group 2 crimes are domestic crimes, as discussed earlier in this report every domestic incidents is subject to intense scrutiny to ensure a robust and consistent approach to tackling domestic abuse.

73% of all Group 2 crimes occur within a private residence.

It is also important to understand that a proportion of sexual crime is non-recent (26% for Q1), and can often date back many years or even decades. This too is indicative of a societal change where victims are more inclined to talk about and disclose their experiences. Regardless of when the reported crimes were actually committed, our investigations remain thorough and our approach, sensitive and supportive.

The investigation of sexual crime, alongside the management of offenders and support of victims is achieved through close partnership working. The support offered to victims of Sexual Crime by partner agencies is essential and we continue to refer victims to these organisations.

Of note, in June one male perpetrator was charged with 5 Rapes, 1 sexual assault, 2 breaches of bail and 2 misuse of drug offences, he was held in custody to appear at court.

Protecting the most vulnerable people.	Drug Supply, Production & Cultivation
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Drugs Supply	5 year average	Q1 2022/23	Change	YTD Per 10,000 population	Q1 2022/23 Detection Rate
Drugs Supply, Production and Cultivation	17.4	15	-13.8%	1.3	46.7%

Tackling substance misuse remains a priority and local policing teams continue to respond to intelligence in relation to drug misuse. Detections in relation to Drugs Supply, Production and Cultivation are down by 13.8% when compared to the 5 year average.

Drug supply offences always require some form of laboratory work to confirm the substances concerned. The laboratory have faced significant challenges throughout the pandemic, which coincided with a significant upgrade and refurbishment. This has led to extended lead times for analysis and it may be several months before crimes of this type can finally be marked as solved, however policing activity to disrupt and detect such crimes continues as a priority.

To ensure Police Scotland remain focused on Tackling Substance Misuse the following activities take place;

- Daily Briefings are circulated to all Response and Community Officers to keep them up-to-date with recent intelligence.
- Uniformed officers engage with members of the Community to gain intelligence re illegal drug activity.
- Intelligence is tasked out for further development to make it actionable.
- We work with our partners in the Alcohol and Drug Partnership to ensure we have the most up-to-date information to circulate to our officers regarding drug trends in our area.
- Our Schools Officers maintain regular contact with our schools to ensure we are aware of any concerns regarding drug activity amongst our youths.
- Our Antisocial Behaviour Unit monitor all reported incidents and collate data on areas where it is suspected drug activity is taking place, this informs patrol matrix tasking for officers.
- We participate in the Drug Deaths Review group which considers learning points for all agencies involved.
- We use Social Media to encourage reporting of Criminal Behaviour through 101, 999 or Crimestoppers.

During Q1 SB-CAT officers continued to carryout intelligence led stop and searches. Of note, in response to an increase in violent disorder in the Hawick area, believed to be linked to drugs debts, a number of search warrants were executed there on 10 June. As a result of the searches 4 males and 1 female were charged with 9 misuse of drugs offences as well as 7 disorder offences. Drugs with a potential street value of £12,575 were seized during the operation.

Reducing Violence and Antisocial Behaviour	Crimes of Violence (Group 1)
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Crime Type	5 year average	Q1 2022/23	Change	YTD Per 10,000 population	Q1 2022/23 Detection Rate
Group 1	29.2	46	57.5%	4.0	65.2%
Serious Assault	12.2	14	14.8%	1.2	78.6%
Robbery	2.6	6	130.8%	0.5	66.7%
Common Assault	222.4	309	38.9%	26.8	66.0%

*Common assaults are not recorded as group 1 crimes.

Reducing violence is another policing priority for both the Scottish Borders and the wider Lothian & Scottish Borders (J) Division. We recognise the impact violence has on our communities and work collectively to reduce this.

There has been a 57.5% increase in violent crime in the Scottish Borders compared to the five year average, equating to an increase of 16.8 crimes. There has been a 4.5% increase when compared to LYTD. The detection rate for overall violent crime is 65.2%, a decrease of 4% when compared to the 5 year average, but up 3.9% when compared to LYTD.

The increase in violent crime is mainly attributed to the following crimes when compared to the 5 year average:

- The 82% increase in reports of threats and extortion which equates to an actual increase of 3.6 crimes.
- DASA (Domestic Abuse Scotland Act) offences were not introduced until April 2019, as such there is insufficient data for a 5 year average. However there is an increase of 200% (8 crimes) when compared to LYTD (from 16 to 24).

As referenced in earlier reports, and as can clearly be seen above, threats and extortion, and in particular ‘Sextortion’, accounts for a significant proportion of Group 1 offending and is the greatest single contributor to the percentage rises we continue to experience both here in the Borders and nationally.

Sextortion involves the threat of sharing sexual information, images or clips to extort money from people, whether images actually exist or not. These crimes are often perpetrated overseas and are challenging to detect. If we extract this type of criminality from our detection rate calculations, our solvency rises from 65.2% to 73.7%.

Our messaging remains the same, sometimes the people you meet online are not who they say they are. We want people to be aware of the risks and stay safe online and if there has been an incident, to have the confidence to report it to police. Every report will be treated seriously, handled in a sensitive manner, and victims will be treated with respect.

Common Assaults in the Scottish Borders have increased by 38.9% against the five year average, the detection rate was 66% at the end of quarter 1. Approximately 49% of common assaults were recorded as taking place in private spaces, the remaining 51% taking place in public spaces. Domestic Assaults account for around a third of all common assaults. The vast majority of all common assaults with a domestic marker took place in private space. About 25% of domestic assaults were non-recent.

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Reducing Violence and Antisocial Behaviour	Reducing Antisocial Behaviour
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Indicator	5 Year Average	2022-23 Q1	Change	TYTD Per 10,000 population	Q1 2022/23 Detection Rate
Antisocial Behaviour Incidents	1685.8	1224	-27.4		
Vandalism (Including Malicious Mischief)	202.2	165	-18.4%	14.3	20.6%
Fire-raising	8.6	18	109.3%	1.6	27.8%
Breach of the Peace and S38 CJ&L(S) A 2010	232.4	217	-6.6%	18.8	71.4%

The number of Anti-Social behaviour incidents has decreased by 27.4 % this year-to-date when compared to the 5 year average. This is a total reduction of 461.8 incidents and is reflective of the exceptionally high demand we saw in recent years during periods of Covid restriction.

All Group 4 Crimes, which include Vandalism and Fire-raising have decreased 11.1% when compared to the five year average, a decrease of 24.2 crimes. A proportion of the reported breaches of the peace and S38 CJ&L(S) Act offences will have a domestic element to them, and Police officers too and staff will be victims in some cases.

The Anti-Social Behaviour Unit monitors incidents of an Anti-Social nature, ensuring repeat locations and perpetrators are identified early, intervention opportunities are explored in full, and where required, enforcement activity undertaken.

On the 19 June we received the report of a Wilful Fire-raising at Peebles swimming pool. As result of extensive enquiries and with the assistance of the local community, two young men were charged and reported for the offences.

Antisocial Behaviour Patrols form part of our weekend plans and targeted patrols are carried out by response and community officers at high tariff times in hotspot areas.

Reducing Acquisitive Crime	Dishonesty (group 3)
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5 Year Average	Q1 2022/23	Change	YTD Per 10,000 population	Q1 2022/23 Detection Rate
359.8	361	0.3%	31.3	23.8%

Given the wide range of ‘acquisitive crimes’ this priority is covered in 2 sections within this report:

- Dishonesty (covered in this section);
- Housebreaking (covered in the next).

YTD 2022/2023 overall Group 3 crimes have increased by 1.2crimes (0.3%) when compared to the five year average (This overall figure incorporates housebreaking crimes).

The largest increase has been seen in frauds, where there has been an increase of 27.2% which equates to an actual increase of 23.2 crimes.

The increase in fraud is mirrored nationally. 55.4% of frauds in the Scottish Borders relate to Cybercrimes and as mentioned earlier, these crimes require complex and often lengthy, technical enquiries. These crimes, often perpetrated by suspects overseas, are simply more difficult to detect. As society as a whole becomes more digitised, the opportunity for such offending increases.

We still however continue to receive reports of ‘conventional’ frauds, and these require a more conventional investigative approach. At the end of quarter 4 of last year we received a report of fraud whereby a couple booked into a Scottish Borders Hotel for a fortnight and failed to pay for the accommodation at the end of their stay. Enquiries established the couple were responsible for a second fraud at another hotel in the Scottish Borders. The loss to the Border’s Hotels was in excess of £2700. A male and female have since been detected and reported for these crimes.

On 16 June a report was received of the Theft of a trailer, 2 quad bikes and 2 chain saws from a rural property in the Jedburgh area. As a result of work in partnership with Northumbria Police a 19 year old male was cautioned and charged with Theft and has been reported for these offences.

The Scottish Borders Partnership against Rural Crime (SBPARC) continue to meet regularly to address local priority rural crime throughout the year. They continue to distribute free wireless perimeter alarm kits and crime prevention advice to farmers and rural business.

In partnership with Eddleston community council, a survey for a potential new cold calling zone in the village was carried out and should be implemented during Q2. This would bring the total number of zones in the Scottish Borders to 57. Any community organisation wishing to refresh their zone (those with the old Lothian and Borders Police signs) or who are interested in setting up a new zone should contact their local community policing team.

Reducing Acquisitive Crime	Housebreaking
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Crime Type	5 Year Average	Q1 2022/23	Change	YTD Per 10,000 population	Q1 2022/23 Detection Rate
Dwelling HB	23.4	17	-27.4%	1.5	11.8%
Non Dwelling (Sheds, garages) HB	10.8	14	29.6%	1.2	0.00%
Other (Business) HB	20.4	6	-70.6%	0.5	33.3%
All HB	54.6	37	-32.2%	3.2	10.8%

All housebreaking (including attempts) crimes have decreased by 32.2% when compared to the 5 year average.

Housebreakings differ in their nature; from the low-value, crude and locally perpetrated, often committed by individuals to fund drug habits, to higher value, sophisticated crimes, committed by organised gangs from across the country. The two can be linked, and where police recover cash or commodity from organised gangs, this can fuel a spate of lower level criminality as they try to recoup their losses. We have seen exactly that in Hawick in recent months.

Investigations in relation to the housebreakings committed by organised crime groups are more complex and protracted and it can be the case that crimes will remain undetected for a period of time while sufficient evidence is gathered from a number of scenes and sources which result in a number of related crimes all being detected at once. There is evidence to suggest separate organised crime groups are working more collaboratively and employing technology such as drones to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of their criminal enterprises.

We too work closely with colleagues in other local policing areas, and indeed from forces in the north of England, to ensure all intelligence is gathered and assessed, and that our response to such criminality is as cohesive and effective as possible.

We continue to push the prevention message, encouraging businesses and homeowners to take security measures to protect their property from thieves and to improve the chances of their property being recovered in the event they do fall victim.

On Sunday 5 June 2022 we received a report that the Border Distillery in Commercial Road, Hawick had been broken into and around £200 of alcohol stolen. On 19 June a 33 year old male was charged with housebreaking in relation to that incident and has been reported to the Procurator Fiscal.

Our focus is not only on the apprehension of those individuals committing acts of crime but working with our communities to prevent crime. In Quarter 1, Secure By Design work was carried out in partnership with developers and architects including a new social housing development in Galashiels.

An environmental security survey of Borders General Hospital A&E department was carried out in partnership with NHS Borders. This was requested in response to the increase in A&E patient numbers and waiting times and associated increased levels of patient frustration, sometimes leading to incidents of verbal abuse and violence directed to staff. A number of recommendations were made.

Improving road safety	Road Casualties
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	Q1 2021/22	Q1 2022/23	Change
Fatal	1	2	100%
Serious	18	9	-50%
Slight	25	17	-32%
Total	44	28	-36.4%
Children (aged<16) Killed	0	0	-
Children (aged<16) Seriously Injured	1	0	-100%

	5 Year Average	Q1 2022/23	Change
Dangerous driving	10.8	21	94.4%
Disqualified driving	7	6	-14.3%
Driving Licence	32	16	-50.0%
Insurance	80.8	51	-36.9%
Drink/Drug Driving Detections	25.6	32	25.0%

As referenced in previous scrutiny reports, the pandemic and consequent lockdowns, led to a dramatic fall in traffic volume on our roads, and this was particularly noticeable in the Scottish Borders. It naturally follows that with so few vehicles on the road, the likelihood of becoming involved in a collision was dramatically reduced. It also naturally follows that as restrictions ease and traffic volumes increase, the likelihood will also increase.

While tragically two people died in fatal collisions on Borders roads during Q1, one more than during the same period last year, the falling numbers in terms of slight and serious injuries are encouraging. Serious injuries have halved and slight injuries by a third. This is significant.

We continue to promote and encourage drivers young and old to undertake additional training through the Drivewise initiative. This can be accessed by calling 01896 757575.

In 2019, Section 5A of the Road Traffic Act 1988 was implemented in Scotland, bringing us in line with England and Wales. While Section 4 of the same act makes it an offence to drive while 'unfit' through drink or drugs, this new legislation removes the burden of proof in terms of a driver's fitness. Seventeen drugs, each with a legal concentration in blood are specified in regulation and drivers are initially detected by way of a roadside drug wipe. They are thereafter arrested and conveyed to a police station where bloods are taken and submitted for laboratory analysis. This offence is included in the drink / drug drive detection rates, and given it didn't exist prior to October 2019, has had a bearing on our percentage increase against the five year average.


The prevalence of dash cams has assisted us in securing evidence against more drivers who drive dangerously. A national project is underway which will make it easier for motorists or other witnesses to submit their video footage through an online portal. We would expect to see a further increase in reports of dangerous and careless driving once launched.

The table below illustrates how many safety camera sites were visited during last year and this quarter, how many deployment hours there were, and how many detections were made. It should be noted that the primary purpose of the Safety Camera Unit is to positively influence driver behaviour. The fewer offences detected, the

greater the impact the safety camera is having on that particular stretch of road. The most effective camera sites are those where no offences are detected, indicating full compliance with the speed limits. The establishment of a Safety Camera Unit base in the Scottish Borders has improved operational effectiveness here.

Safety Camera Site Visits						
	Apr-22	May-22	Jun-22		2020-21	2021-22
Visits	24	50	47		239	121
Enforcement hours	59.7	121.2	107.8		516	289
Activations	96	223	156		625	475
Activations per Enforcement Area	1.6	1.8	1.4		1.2	1.6

Road safety remains a key priority for us in the Scottish Borders and patrolling of the roads continues to form part of our daily tasking. This activity also contributes to our efforts to tackle acquisitive and serious and organised crime through transportation of controlled drugs and other commodity.

Tackling Serious & Organised Crime	Tackling Serious & Organised Crime
<p>Police in the Scottish Borders continue to target those involved in serious and organised crime. While it may be difficult to believe such groups operate in the Scottish Borders, they do, and many instances of lower level criminality; violence, drug misuse or acquisitive crime, can be linked back to them.</p> <p>We continue to tackle these groups at a local level through the gathering and development of intelligence, proactive stop and searches, and through the execution of search warrants and execution of powers under the proceeds of crime act. We also receive support from national divisions to assist in tackling the wider criminal network and to disrupt the flow of drugs and other criminal commodities into the Scottish Borders.</p> <p>We continue to encourage members of the public to report any concerns regarding drug dealing, or organised criminality in their communities, either directly to us or anonymously through Crimestoppers. We also continue to work with partner agencies to assist their staff in identifying signs of vulnerable people falling prey to organised crime groups and to establishing reporting mechanisms to alert us.</p> <p><u>Threat Level</u></p> <p> The National Threat Level is SUBSTANTIAL.</p> <p>The UK National Threat Level has been lowered to SUBSTANTIAL meaning an attack is likely.</p> <p>The Covid 19 pandemic has highlighted the risk of online grooming and radicalisation of young and vulnerable people during lockdown with pupils being home-schooled and spending more time online than normal.</p> <p>The focus of both Police and The Lothians and Scottish Borders Contest Group has been to raise awareness of the Prevent strand of the CONTEST Strategy. This has been achieved through hosting online sessions for School Campus Officers and partner agencies providing information regarding the National Prevent Referral Form and promoting websites such as www.actearly.uk and www.ltai.info</p> <p><u>We appreciate that explaining terrorism and extremism to young people can be difficult. Counter Terrorism Policing has provided information and guidance per the link below to educate at home or in school.</u></p> <p>https://www.counterterrorism.police.uk/advice-for-young-people/</p>	

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Complaints	Executive Summary
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April 2022 – June 2022				
	Number of Complaints about the Police		Number of Complaints per 10,000 Police Incidents	
Complaints received about the Police	29		42.86	
	On Duty Allegations	Off Duty Allegations	Quality of Service Allegations	Total Number of Allegations
Total Allegations Recorded	23	-	14	37

The breakdown above details the total number of Complaints about the Police received in relation to the Scottish Borders area command as at 1 July 2022.

The breakdown below provides further detail on the allegation category and type. As can be seen there has been a 19.7% decrease in the overall number of Complaints about the Police when comparing LYTD and YTD.

Area	Allegation Category and Type	LYTD	YTD	% change
Scottish Borders Council	On Duty - TOTAL	44	23	-47.7%
	Assault	2	0	-100.0%
	Discriminatory Behaviour	1	0	-100.0%
	Excessive Force	5	2	-60.0%
	Incivility	8	4	-50.0%
	Irregularity in Procedure	24	13	-45.8%
	Oppressive Conduct/Harassment	4	0	-100.0%
	Other - Non Criminal	0	0	0
	Traffic Irregularity/Offence	0	2	x
	Unlawful/Unnecessary Arrest or Detention	0	0	0
	Quality Of Service - TOTAL	24	14	-41.7%
	Policy/Procedure	5	2	-60.0%
	Service Delivery	6	5	-16.7%
	Service Outcome	13	7	-46.2%

Scottish Borders CAT team – Q1 Update

As stated in previous reports and at previous

The SB CAT Strategic Oversight Group, comprising around a third of elected members in the Borders along with representatives of SBC and Police, continues to direct CAT tasking. Decisions are based on sound analytical evidence of ASB and other community issues relevant to the Local Policing Plan and Community Partnership Plan. The following highlights some of the more significant work done during Q1.

Road safety – SBCAT have undertaken 92 road checks during Q1 and identified 54 road traffic offences, including 6 vehicle ASBO warnings and 9 vehicle seizures through pro-active patrols and close working with Roads Policing colleagues. In addition to this the SBCAT have issued 91 parking tickets throughout various towns in the Scottish Borders.

Drugs – During Q1 SBCAT executed 9 MDA warrants at properties throughout the Scottish Borders based on intelligence received from our communities. In addition to this SBCAT officers have conducted 36 intelligence led MDA person searches during high-visibility mobile patrols. In summary the overall success rate of the drug searches (properties and persons) is 78%. This is far higher than the national average and demonstrates that SBCAT officers are searching the right people, in the right place at the right time. This high success rate helps maintain public confidence in the use of stop and search powers. The overall value of drugs seized by SBCAT is in excess of £7800.00

Youth ASB – SBCAT continues to work with partners in an effort to reduce the impact of ASB across the region. During Q1 there were a number of incidents of vandalisms, fireraisings and anti-social behaviour by large groups of youths in the Peebles area. SBCAT officers enquired into the vandalisms and fireraisings resulting in the youths responsible being reported for the offences. In addition high-visibility mobile and foot patrols continue during priority times to deal with and deter ongoing ASB behaviour.

There have also been ongoing issues in relation to youths climbing on and entering the disused former Borders College building in Galashiels. SBCAT officers have continued to conduct high-visibility patrols in the area and also been in contact with Eildon Housing (new owners) to encourage them to enhance the security of the building. This has significantly reduced the calls regarding this issue.

SBCAT officers have also supported the local common ridings / festivals dealing with youth ASB during the evening events and making several alcohol seizures.

In addition SBCAT officers continued to issue youth warning letters for those youths dealt with in public spaces and found to be engaging in ASB. In addition to this SBCAT officers, along with local Youth Engagement Officers, continue to liaise with partners and relevant voluntary agencies to divert youth's engaged in ASB to other areas.

Appendix

Lothian and Scottish Borders Divisional Crime Overview

Lothian and Scottish Borders Division	5 Year Average	2022/23 Q1	Per 10,000 Q1 2022/23	Detection Rates 2022/23
GROUP 1: NON SEXUAL CRIMES OF VIOLENCE	143.8	183	3.67	57.38
Murder (excluding culpable homicide at common law)	0.6	1	0.02	100.00
Culpable homicide (at common law)	0	0	0	-
Culpable homicide (under statute including RTA, sec. 1)	0.4	2	0.04	100.00
Attempted murder	2.4	8	0.16	100.00
Serious assault	65	65	1.3	69.23
Robbery and assault with intent to rob	22.6	20	0.4	65.00
Domestic Abuse (of female)	N/A	39	0.78	51.28
Domestic Abuse (of male)	N/A	1	0.02	0.00
Domestic Abuse (Total)	N/A	40	0.8	50.00
Cruel & Unnatural treatment of children	19.4	6	0.12	133.33
Threats and extortion	11.2	33	0.66	12.12
Other group 1 crimes	10	8	0.16	50.00
GROUP 2: SEXUAL CRIMES	263.8	268	5.38	50.75
Rape	47.8	52	1.04	65.38
Assault w/i to rape or ravish	1.8	6	0.12	50.00
<i>Rape and attempted rape - Total</i>	49.6	58	1.16	63.79
Sexual assault (pre-SOSA 2009)*	2.8	1	0.02	0.00
Sexual assault (SOSA 2009)*	74	81	1.63	51.85
Lewd & libidinous practices*	24	13	0.26	15.38
<i>Indecent/Sexual Assault - Total</i>	100.8	95	1.91	46.32
<i>Prostitution related crime - Total*</i>	0.2	0	0	-
Taking, distribution, possession of indecent photos of children	12.8	11	0.22	90.91
Communicating indecently (SOSA 2009)*	22.8	25	0.5	48.00
Communications Act 2003 (sexual)	9.4	2	0.04	50.00
Sexual exposure (SOSA 2009)*	8.2	8	0.16	62.50
Public indecency (common law)	3.2	2	0.04	100.00
Other sexual crimes (SOSA 2009)*	36.2	38	0.76	42.11
Other sexual crimes (non-SOSA 2009)*	4.6	4	0.08	0.00
Threatening / Disclosure of intimate image*	16	25	0.5	36.00
Other Group 2 crimes	0	0	0	-
<i>Other Group 2 crimes - Total</i>	113.2	115	2.31	47.83
GROUP 3: CRIMES OF DISHONESTY	2160.8	1966	39.47	22.48
Housebreaking (incl. attempts) - dwelling house	94.2	63	1.26	12.70
Housebreaking (incl. attempts) - non dwelling	85.4	77	1.55	10.39
Housebreaking (incl. attempts) - other premises	99.6	66	1.32	36.36
<i>Housebreaking (incl. Attempts) - Total</i>	279.2	206	4.14	19.42

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Opening Lockfast Places - Motor Vehicle	55.4	43	0.86	4.65
Theft of a motor vehicle	113	104	2.09	32.69
Theft from a Motor Vehicle (Insecure etc.)	142.6	68	1.37	13.24
Attempt theft of motor vehicle	9.4	7	0.14	14.29
<i>Motor vehicle crime - Total</i>	320.4	222	4.46	20.72
Opening Lockfast Places - NOT Motor Vehicle	31.8	32	0.64	6.25
Common theft	595.4	607	12.18	15.16
Theft by shoplifting	561.8	476	9.56	39.92
Fraud	209.2	327	6.56	14.07
Other Group 3 Crimes	163	96	1.93	27.08
GROUP 4: FIRE-RAISING, MALICIOUS MISCHIEF etc.	1049	1003	20.13	22.23
Fireraising	59.4	76	1.53	14.47
Vandalism (including malicious mischief)	937.4	864	17.34	20.60
Reckless conduct (with firearms)	1	0	0	-
Culpable and reckless conduct (not with firearms)	49.6	62	1.24	54.84
Other Group 4 Crimes	1.6	1	0.02	0.00
GROUP 5: OTHER (PRO-ACTIVITY) CRIMES	1135.4	1046	21	83.37
Carrying offensive weapons (incl. restriction)	40	55	1.1	87.27
Handling bladed/pointed instrument	41.8	60	1.2	85.00
Offensive weapon (used in other criminal activity)*	35.4	29	0.58	55.17
Bladed/pointed instrument (used in other criminal activity)*	19.6	15	0.3	60.00
<i>Total offensive/bladed weapons</i>	136.8	159	3.19	77.99
Production, manufacture or cultivation of drugs	20	11	0.22	63.64
Supply of drugs (incl. possession with intent)	64	67	1.34	67.16
Bringing drugs into prison	3.8	5	0.1	40.00
<i>Supply of drugs - Total</i>	87.8	83	1.67	65.06
Possession of drugs	502.2	397	7.97	81.61
Other drugs offences (incl. importation)	3.6	6	0.12	83.33
<i>Total drugs crimes</i>	593.6	486	9.76	78.81
Offences relating to serious and organised crime	0.8	0	0	-
Bail offences (other than absconding)	203	230	4.62	90.87
Other Group 5 crimes	201.2	171	3.43	91.23
GROUP 6: MISCELLANEOUS OFFENCES	2577.2	2632	52.83	62.54
Common Assault	1025	1224	24.57	53.02
Common Assault (of emergency workers)	107.8	96	1.93	103.13
<i>Common Assault - Total</i>	1132.8	1320	26.5	56.67
Breach of the Peace	53.2	16	0.32	112.50
Threatening & abusive behaviour	939.6	866	17.38	69.75
Stalking	31.2	19	0.38	89.47
<i>BOP, S38 & S39 Crim Just & Lic (S) Act 2010 - Total</i>	1024	901	18.09	70.92
Racially aggravated harassment/conduct*	39.2	13	0.26	123.08
Drunk and incapable	13	9	0.18	100.00
Consume alcohol in designated place local bye-law	15.2	1	0.02	0.00
Other alcohol related offences*	7.2	8	0.16	112.50

OFFICIAL

<i>Drunkness and other disorderly conduct (TOTAL)</i>	35.4	18	0.36	100.00
Wildlife offences*	13.4	4	0.08	50.00
Other Group 6 offences	332.4	376	7.55	59.31
GROUP 7: OFFENCES RELATING TO MOTOR VEHICLES	1881.6	1788	35.89	82.49
Dangerous driving offences	61.4	61	1.22	80.33
Drink, Drug driving offences incl. Failure to provide a specimen	136.2	155	3.11	95.48
Speeding offences	204.6	68	1.37	100.00
Driving while disqualified	34	29	0.58	96.55
Driving without a licence	162	119	2.39	96.64
Failure to insure against third party risks	403	303	6.08	98.68
Seat belt offences	34	24	0.48	100.00
Mobile phone offences	50	46	0.92	100.00
Driving Carelessly	136.8	177	3.55	89.27
Drivers neglect of traffic directions (NOT pedestrian crossings)	30.2	119	2.39	91.60
Using a motor vehicle without test certificate	189.6	218	4.38	99.08
Other Group 7 offences	439.8	469	9.41	45.84

Scottish Borders Recorded Crime Overview

Scottish Borders	5 Year Average	2022/23 Q1	Per 10,000 Q1 2022/23	Detection Rates 2022/23
GROUP 1: NON SEXUAL CRIMES OF VIOLENCE	29.2	46	3.98	65.22
Murder (excluding culpable homicide at common law)	0.2	0	-	-
Culpable homicide (at common law)	0	0	-	-
Culpable homicide (under statute including RTA, sec. 1)	0.2	2	0.17	100
Attempted murder	0.2	1	0.09	100
Serious assault	12.2	14	1.21	78.57
Robbery and assault with intent to rob	2.6	6	0.52	66.67
Domestic Abuse (of female)	N/A	12	1.04	75
Domestic Abuse (of male)	N/A	0	-	-
Domestic Abuse (Total)	N/A	12	1.04	75
Cruel & Unnatural treatment of children	4	1	0.09	100
Threats and extortion	4.4	8	0.69	25
Other group 1 crimes	2.2	2	0.17	0
GROUP 2: SEXUAL CRIMES	65	70	6.06	64.29
Rape	11.8	18	1.56	83.33
Assault w/i to rape or ravish	0.6	2	0.17	50
Rape and attempted rape - Total	12.4	20	1.73	80
Sexual assault (pre-SOSA 2009)*	0.6	0	-	-
Sexual assault (SOSA 2009)*	19	24	2.08	70.83
Lewd & libidinous practices*	5.2	1	0.09	0
Indecent/Sexual Assault - Total	24.8	25	2.16	68
Prostitution related crime - Total*	0	0	-	-
Taking, distribution, possession of indecent photos of children	4.4	2	0.17	50
Communicating indecently (SOSA 2009)*	5.8	5	0.43	40
Communications Act 2003 (sexual)	2.2	0	-	-
Sexual exposure (SOSA 2009)*	1.2	2	0.17	50
Public indecency (common law)	0.4	0	-	-
Other sexual crimes (SOSA 2009)*	7.4	6	0.52	66.67
Other sexual crimes (non-SOSA 2009)*	1.6	1	0.09	0
Threatening / Disclosure of intimate image*	4.8	9	0.78	33.33
Other Group 2 crimes	0	0	-	-
Other Group 2 crimes - Total	27.8	25	2.16	48
GROUP 3: CRIMES OF DISHONESTY	359.8	361	31.25	23.82
Housebreaking (incl. attempts) - dwelling house	23.4	17	1.47	11.76
Housebreaking (incl. attempts) - non dwelling	10.8	14	1.21	0
Housebreaking (incl. attempts) - other premises	20.4	6	0.52	33.33
Housebreaking (incl. Attempts) - Total	54.6	37	3.2	10.81
Opening Lockfast Places - Motor Vehicle	11.6	12	1.04	8.33
Theft of a motor vehicle	17.4	20	1.73	30

OFFICIAL

Theft from a Motor Vehicle (Insecure etc.)	18.6	17	1.47	23.53
Attempt theft of motor vehicle	1.6	3	0.26	33.33
Motor vehicle crime - Total	49.2	52	4.5	23.08
Opening Lockfast Places - NOT Motor Vehicle	6.2	10	0.87	0
Common theft	110.8	113	9.78	17.7
Theft by shoplifting	72.6	73	6.32	46.58
Fraud	40.8	64	5.54	14.06
Other Group 3 Crimes	25.6	12	1.04	58.33
GROUP 4: FIRE-RAISING, MALICIOUS MISCHIEF etc.	218.2	194	16.8	23.2
Fireraising	8.6	18	1.56	27.78
Vandalism (including malicious mischief)	202.2	165	14.28	20.61
Reckless conduct (with firearms)	0.2	0	-	-
Culpable and reckless conduct (not with firearms)	7.2	11	0.95	54.55
Other Group 4 Crimes	0	0	-	-
GROUP 5: OTHER (PRO-ACTIVITY) CRIMES	253.6	247	21.38	84.21
Carrying offensive weapons (incl. restriction)	9.2	4	0.35	125
Handling bladed/pointed instrument	8.6	7	0.61	100
Offensive weapon (used in other criminal activity)*	6.2	4	0.35	75
Bladed/pointed instrument (used in other criminal activity)*	2.8	5	0.43	80
Total offensive/bladed weapons	26.8	20	1.73	95
Production, manufacture or cultivation of drugs	2.8	1	0.09	0
Supply of drugs (incl. possession with intent)	14.6	14	1.21	50
Bringing drugs into prison	0	0	-	-
Supply of drugs - Total	17.4	15	1.3	46.67
Possession of drugs	118.8	118	10.22	82.2
Other drugs offences (incl. importation)	1.6	0	-	-
Total drugs crimes	137.8	133	11.51	78.2
Offences relating to serious and organised crime	0	0	-	-
Bail offences (other than absconding)	46.2	54	4.67	92.59
Other Group 5 crimes	42.8	40	3.46	87.5
GROUP 6: MISCELLANEOUS OFFENCES	556.8	623	53.93	67.9
Common Assault	200	282	24.41	63.12
Common Assault (of emergency workers)	22.4	27	2.34	96.3
Common Assault - Total	222.4	309	26.75	66.02
Breach of the Peace	16.4	3	0.26	100
Threatening & abusive behaviour	207.2	208	18.01	70.19
Stalking	8.8	6	0.52	100
BOP, S38 & S39 Crim Just & Lic (S) Act 2010 - Total	232.4	217	18.79	71.43
Racially aggravated harassment/conduct*	5.8	3	0.26	33.33
Drunk and incapable	6	5	0.43	100
Consume alcohol in designated place local bye-law	0	0	-	-
Other alcohol related offences*	1.2	0	-	-
Drunkenness and other disorderly conduct (TOTAL)	7.2	5	0.43	100
Wildlife offences*	8.2	2	0.17	0

OFFICIAL

Other Group 6 offences	80.8	87	7.53	66.67
GROUP 7: OFFENCES RELATING TO MOTOR VEHICLES	437.4	482	41.73	84.85
Dangerous driving offences	10.8	21	1.82	80.95
Drink, Drug driving offences incl. Failure to provide a specimen	25.6	32	2.77	81.25
Speeding offences	88	14	1.21	100
Driving while disqualified	7	6	0.52	100
Driving without a licence	32	16	1.39	100
Failure to insure against third party risks	80.8	51	4.42	101.96
Seat belt offences	7	6	0.52	100
Mobile phone offences	10.8	10	0.87	100
Driving Carelessly	41.8	59	5.11	89.83
Drivers neglect of traffic directions (NOT pedestrian crossings)	11.4	71	6.15	85.92
Using a motor vehicle without test certificate	49.2	72	6.23	101.39
Other Group 7 offences	73	124	10.74	60.48



Submission to:
Scottish Borders Council
Police, Fire and Rescue & Safer Communities Board

SUBJECT: PERFORMANCE REPORT 1ST APRIL 2022 30TH JUNE 2022.

1. INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 The attached reports provide the year to date (YTD) performance data in addition to the Quarter 1 performance report for Prevention & Protection activities.

2. OUTPUTS

- 2.1 The following identifies the headline outputs over the reporting period.

Dwelling Fires

The Scottish Fire and Rescue Service (SFRS) attended 18 dwelling fire during this reporting period, 3 more than the previous YTD reporting period.

1 of these fires were started deliberately.

10 of these fires started in the kitchen.

Fire Casualties/Fatalities

There have been 1 fire related casualties in this reporting period, two less than the previous YTD reporting period.

Further analysis shows that the casualty went to hospital for precautionary checks, after receiving first aid on scene from fire fighters and 3 were advised to seek medical advice.

There have been no fire fatalities within the reporting period.

Deliberate Fire setting (not including dwellings)

There were 52 deliberate fires in YTD reporting period, an increase of 26 in comparison to last year.

Unfortunately, many of these fires remain a result of anti-social behaviour. This is combatted by proactive and reactive prevention initiatives taken by SFRS and Safer Communities partners.

Road Traffic Collisions

During the reporting period SFRS attended 14 Road Traffic Collisions (RTC), an increase from in the previous YTD period. This needs to be seen in the context that last year, due to Covid related lockdowns, there was far less activity on our roads. Four people died within this reporting period at four separate RTC incidents.

Unwanted Fire Alarm Signals (UFAS)

UFAS calls consist of equipment failure, false alarm with good intent and false alarm malicious.

Priority	YTD 2021/22	YTD 2022/23	+/--
Reduction in Dwelling Fires	15	18	+3
Reduction in Fire Casualties and Fatalities	3	1	-2
Reduction of Deliberate Fire Setting	26	52	+26
Reduction Road Traffic Collisions	7	14	+7
Reduction of Unwanted Fire Alarm Signals	115	121	+6

3 PREVENTION & PROTECTION

See attached report.

4 RECOMMENDATION

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

Hilary Sangster
Local Senior Officer
Scottish Fire and Rescue Service – Scottish Borders
25 August 2022



**LOCAL PLAN PERFORMANCE REPORT
SCOTTISH BORDERS**



**SCOTTISH
FIRE AND RESCUE SERVICE**
Working together for a safer Scotland

Year to Date Report, 1st April 2022 to 30th June 2022

**Working together
for a safer Scotland**



DISCLAIMER

The figures included in this report are provisional and subject to change as a result of quality assurance and review. The statistics quoted are internal management information published in the interests of transparency and openness. The Scottish government publishes Official Statistics each year which allow for comparisons to be made over longer periods of time.

Please ensure any external partners in receipt of these reports are aware of this.

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Introduction

The priorities contained within the Local Fire and Rescue Plan and our strategies for Service Delivery are clearly aligned to the Community Planning Structure, which supports the delivery of Community Planning Partnership priorities and activities in the Scottish Borders. The priorities in the Local Fire and Rescue Plan also contribute towards Scottish Government National Outcomes.

This report gives information on operational activity within the reporting period and the steps we will take, through our partnership prevention activity, to address any increase or trend identified.

The Scottish Borders is served by thirteen On Call (previously retained) stations and two wholtime stations, therefore the vast majority of the Firefighters within the Borders work the On Call duty system. Our on call firefighters work tirelessly to protect their local and surrounding communities, often balancing responding to emergencies via a pager with their primary employment and family commitments. An on going internal challenge, across Scotland and MELSB, is recruitment of On Call staff. This was identified early in LSO Sangster introduction to the area and identified as a top priority for Group and Station Commanders. In the first six months of this year we have created a local recruitment team, focussing our efforts where the need is greatest, and introduced the Bank Hours initiative. This initiative allows us to locate On Call volunteers to remote work locations. Both projects serve the purpose of increasing appliance availability across the LSO and Scottish Borders area.

The Borders has the support of three On Call Support Watch Commanders (OCSWC).The purpose of creating these post across Scotland was to bring additional resource to support appliance availability, a more locally focussed recruitment campaign, support pre-employment engagement programme, which invites candidates into the station environment for up to 12 weeks prior to their selection tests. (This helps candidates to understand the role and the level of commitment required to become an on call firefighter)

Locally we have already seen many improvements from gathering Operational Intelligence to supporting Community Safety events, recruitment campaigns, maintaining appliance availability and assisting in the delivery of training.

Performance Summary

We measure how well we are meeting our priorities using 6 key indicators, depicted below

Key performance indicator	Apr to (& incl.) Jun					RAG rating
	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	YTD
All deliberate primary fires	13	20	7	6	18	◆
All fire casualties (fatal & non-fatal (incl. p/c's))	6	3	6	3	1	●
All deliberate fires excl. dwellings	47	50	52	26	52	◆
Special Service - RTCs	16	19	5	7	14	◆
Special Service Casualties - All	20	29	8	17	17	●
False Alarm - UFAs	120	108	92	115	121	▲

RAG rating - KEY

◆	RED DIAMOND	10% higher than the previous YTD period, or local target not achieved.
▲	YELLOW TRIANGLE	Up to 9% higher than the previous YTD period, or local target not achieved.
●	GREEN CIRCLE	Equal to or improved upon the previous equivalent quarter (or YTD period), or local target achieved.

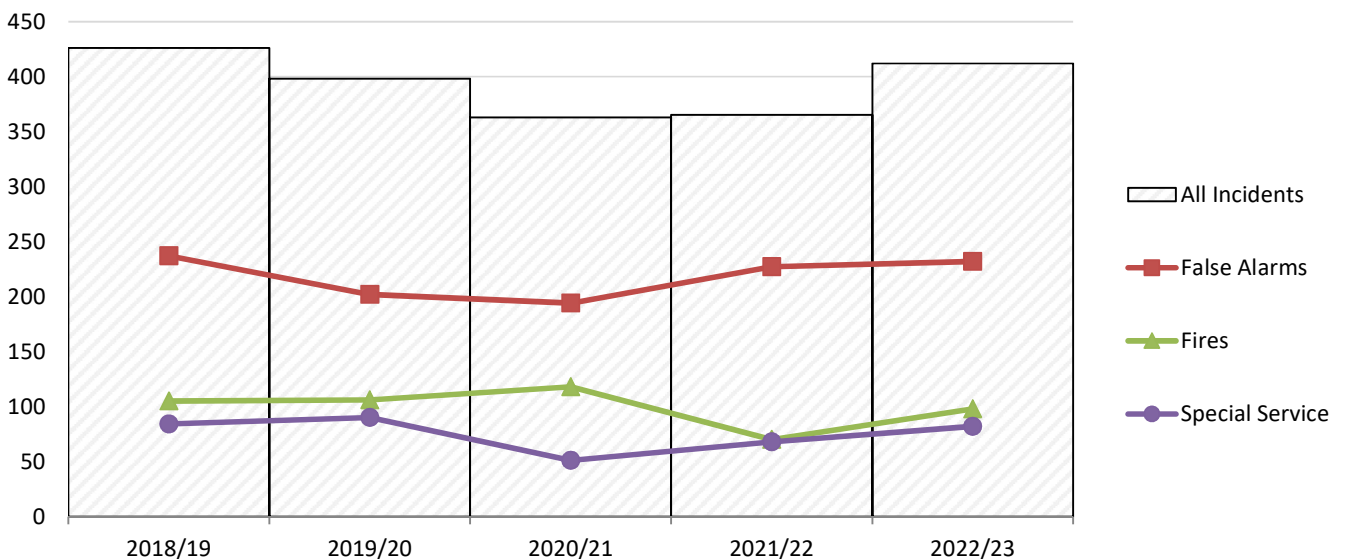
Note

Quarterly comparison RAG rating = the reporting period compared to the average of the three previous quarterly reporting periods.

Incident Overview

During the period 1st April 2022 to 30th June 2022 SFRS responded to 413 incidents in the Scottish Borders. This included 18 accidental dwelling fires, 49 accidental fires and 82 special service incidents. This is an increase of 48 incidents compared to the same period last year although it should be borne in mind the pandemic and lockdowns have affected reporting figures. False alarms accounted for 56% of our emergency calls. The change to UFAS response, planned for April 2023, will drive down the number of false alarm that crews attend and create time and opportunity for more training and community safety initiatives.

The chart below illustrates incidents YTD attended within Scottish Borders council over the last 5 fiscal years



Progress on local fire & rescue plan priorities

Local Risk Management and Preparedness

The service must identify, prioritise and plan to meet the risks in each local community.

We said we would;

- Train our staff to deal with our local risks
- Gather and analyse risk information
- Work with partners to mitigate risk
- Deal with major events

Train our staff to deal with our local risks

Our Operational staff continue to undertake routine and risk specific skill acquisition and maintenance training. During 2022/23 all firefighters in the Scottish Borders will participate in the Training for Operational Competence programme. Core skills including pumps, ladders, breathing apparatus, RTC and incident command continue to be practiced and assessed on a quarterly basis. This combined with basic training for new recruits working towards red, amber and green assessments means our staff continually refresh skills and learn new techniques.

Gather and analyse risk information

Our Operational staff continue to gather and analyse local risk information and operational intelligence (OI) which is used in our preparations to resolve incidents. At the current time we hold over 250 OI documents on premises within the LSO area. We conduct post incident debriefs using a structured debrief process to identify any lessons that can be learned to enhance our preparedness and response to any incident.

Work with partners to mitigate risks

We continue to be an active member of the Lothian & Borders Local Resilience partnership. We share information with local authority partners and other key stakeholders to ensure any issues raised highlighted by operational crews during incidents or HFSV are passed to the appropriate partner agency for action by our Community Action Team. We are a CPP partner working with colleagues on the new Action Plan. We share information with local authority partners and other key stakeholders to ensure emergency risks are mitigated and that known events are planned and managed in a collaborative approach.

Deal with major events

During the reporting quarter no major events were declared. We continue to be an active member of the emergency planning process for upcoming major events such as The Tour of Britain, Tour of the Borders etc.

Reduction of 'All deliberate primary fires'

Dwelling fires can have devastating effects on our communities. The reduction of dwelling fires, accidental or deliberate, continues to be a priority for the SFRS in the Scottish Borders. We adopt a targeted approach whilst sharing information with partners in order to drive down the risk of fire within our local communities with an emphasis on those who are particularly vulnerable through age, isolation or addiction.

Results

SFRS has set a national target of 10% reduction, over a three-year rolling period.

There have been 18 dwelling fires recorded compared to 15 for the same period last year. It is disappointing to see this figure has increased within the reporting period however we experienced only one deliberate dwelling fire, this down from three in the last four year reporting period. This could be that since lockdown we are able to get out to educate the public on fire safety within the home.

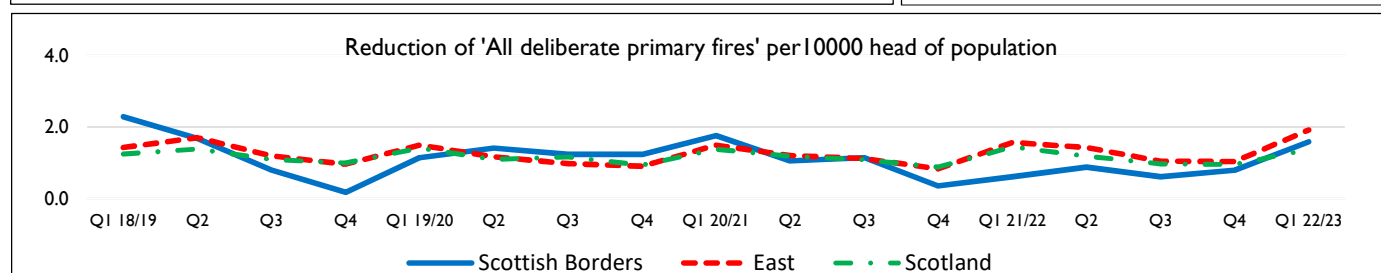
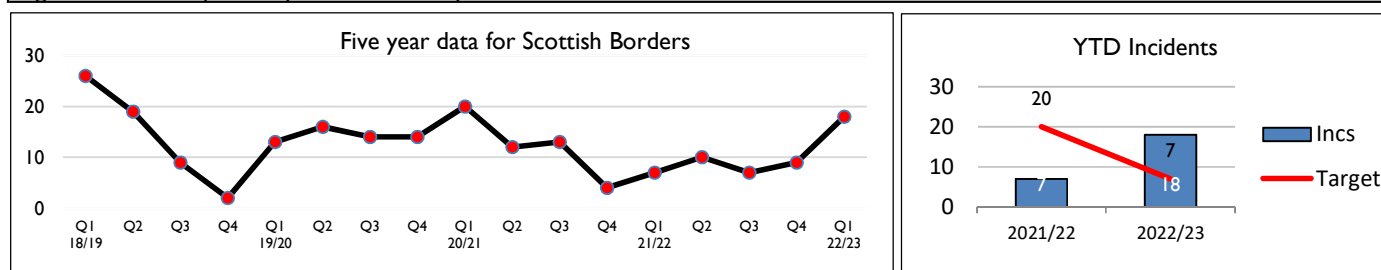
Reasons

Cooking appliances accounted for 7 of these dwelling fires with 3 due to negligent use of equipment and 2 partitionable to faulty fuel supplies. Analysis highlights 8 of these incidents involved adults 18 to 64 years old and 2 in 65+ age group. This proves that our a targeted approach to drive down the risk of fire, with an emphasis on those who are particularly vulnerable through age and isolation is correct.

Actions

Scottish Fire & Rescue Service (SFRS) conduct Post Domestic Incident Response (PDIR) following all domestic fires. Evidence proves that the home owner, and surrounding neighbours, are more likely to accept fire safety guidance and advice when an event occurs within their local area.

We work closely with partners to identify persons at risk from fire, this often requires cross agency or joint home safety visits organised and completed by our Community Action Teams members.



YTD ward ave. for Scottish Borders - 2	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	Sparklines
Scottish Borders	13	20	7	6	18	
Tweeddale West	0	4	0	0	1	
Tweeddale East	2	1	1	1	2	
Galashiels & District	5	2	1	0	1	
Selkirkshire	0	1	0	0	1	
Leaderdale & Melrose	0	0	1	1	1	
Mid Berwickshire	2	4	1	2	3	
East Berwickshire	1	2	0	2	1	
Kelso & District	1	0	0	0	0	
Jedburgh & District	0	0	0	0	2	
Hawick & Denholm	1	6	3	0	5	
Hawick & Hermitage	1	0	0	0	1	

Reduction of 'All fire casualties (fatal & non-fatal (incl. p/c's))'

Fire casualty and fatality rates provide an indication of the amount of serious, life threatening injuries that occur due to fire. This can indicate not only the success of SFRS in reducing the number of life risk fires through community fire safety and similar activities but also their success in operational response activity in saving life.

Results

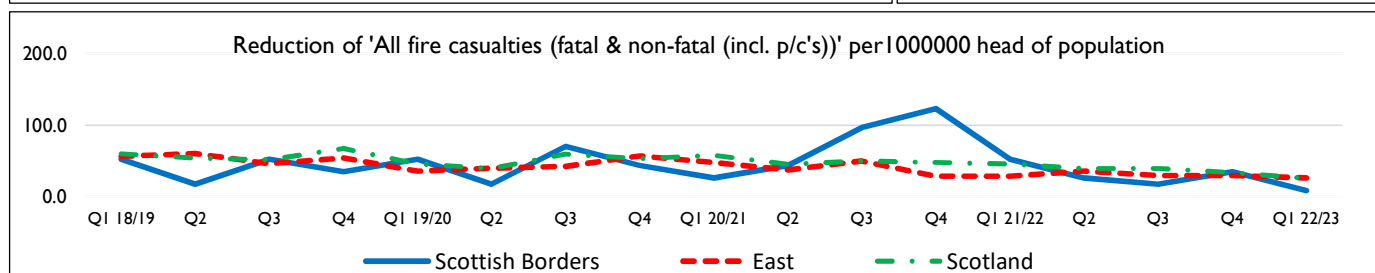
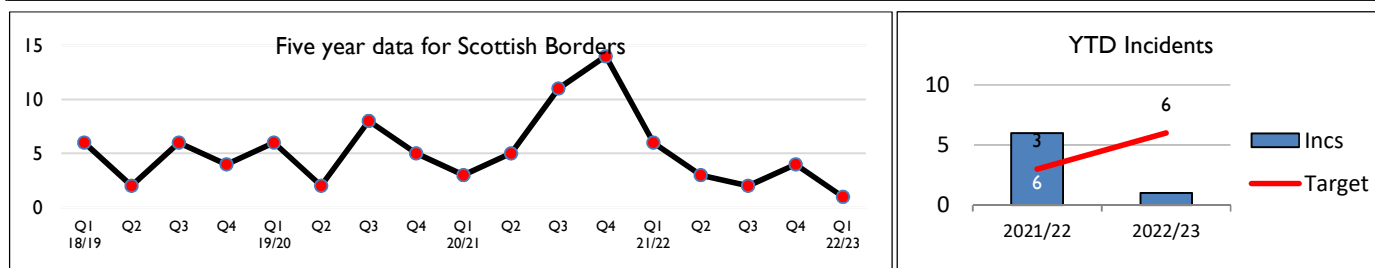
We aim to reduce fire casualties in the Scottish Borders year on year with a SFRS target of reducing fire casualties by 5% per year over a three-year rolling period. There has been one casualty in the reporting period to date, a reduction from last year's report.

Reasons

In this quarter one person required support from FFs and Scottish Ambulance Service and went to hospital for a precautionary check up, the injuries appeared to be slight.

Actions

SFRS carry out seasonal thematic action plans with the purpose of warning and educating the public regarding dangers, risk and safety measures. Where trends or patterns are identified SFRS will work with community partners to mitigate the risk of reoccurrence. Where necessary SFRS offer and provide a one to one service for young fire setters.



YTD ward ave. for Scottish Borders - 0	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	Sparklines
Scottish Borders	6	3	6	3	1	
Tweeddale West	1	0	1	0	0	
Tweeddale East	0	0	0	0	0	
Galashiels & District	1	0	2	0	0	
Selkirkshire	1	2	0	0	0	
Leaderdale & Melrose	1	0	1	1	0	
Mid Berwickshire	0	1	0	0	0	
East Berwickshire	0	0	0	0	0	
Kelso & District	2	0	0	1	0	
Jedburgh & District	0	0	0	0	1	
Hawick & Denholm	0	0	0	0	0	
Hawick & Hermitage	0	0	2	1	0	

Reduction of 'All deliberate fires excl. dwellings'

Reduction of deliberate fire setting continues to be a priority for SFRS in the Scottish Borders. Deliberate fires of this nature typically involve grassland, refuse or derelict buildings. With the impact of Climate Change already being apparent its important we educate people on the risk and environmental impact of grass and wildfire, which is evident across the Country this year. Evidence shows that there is a close link between deliberate secondary fires and anti-social behaviour as well as the climate.

Results

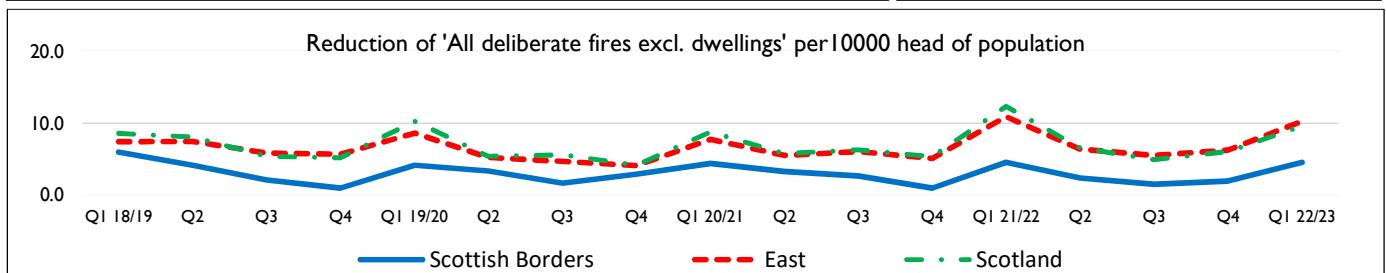
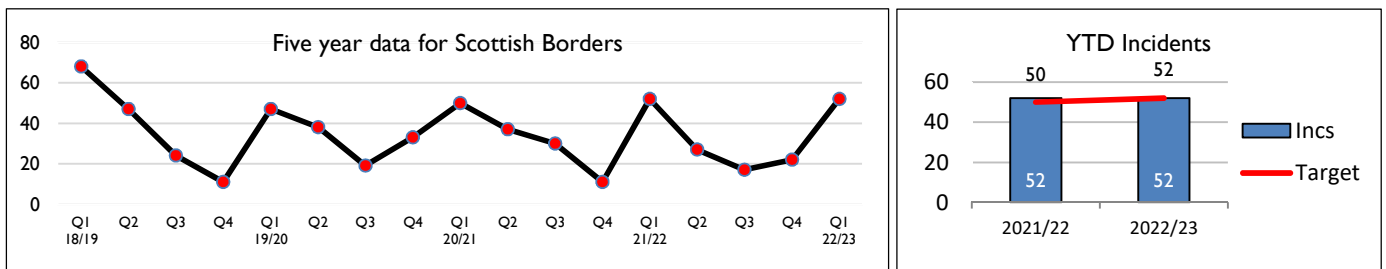
There have been 52 incidents of this nature in the reporting quarter, an large increase from last year, but average with previous years.

Reasons

Secondary fires involving refuse, grass or derelict buildings accounted for 54% of all deliberate fires.

Actions

SFRS carry out seasonal thematic action plans with the purpose of warning and educating the public regarding dangers, risk and safety measures. To address the risk of climate change SFRS have identified MELSB to support their Wildfire Strategy. Coldstream and Lauder stations will become Tier 2 Wildfire stations, supporting Musselburgh which will be a Tier 3 station. This will bring greater skill, knowledge, equipment and partnership working to our area to enhance our future prevention and response to these types of fire. The strategy should be fully embedded and operational within three years.



YTD ward ave. for Scottish Borders - 5	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	Sparklines
Scottish Borders	47	50	52	26	52	
Tweeddale West	3	6	5	3	7	
Tweeddale East	4	6	7	1	2	
Galashiels & District	12	8	8	1	8	
Selkirkshire	1	2	1	2	4	
Leaderdale & Melrose	2	2	3	2	3	
Mid Berwickshire	2	8	6	4	7	
East Berwickshire	5	5	1	6	3	
Kelso & District	5	0	3	1	1	
Jedburgh & District	3	0	1	2	4	
Hawick & Denholm	5	11	11	2	11	
Hawick & Hermitage	5	2	6	2	2	

Reduction of 'Special Service - RTCs'

While much of this risk is out with the control of SFRS, education and intervention is a key part in our Road Traffic Collisions (RTC) activity as well as an operational response. SFRS is committed to working with partners and other stake holders in order to reduce the amount of RTCs that occur in the Scottish Borders.

Results

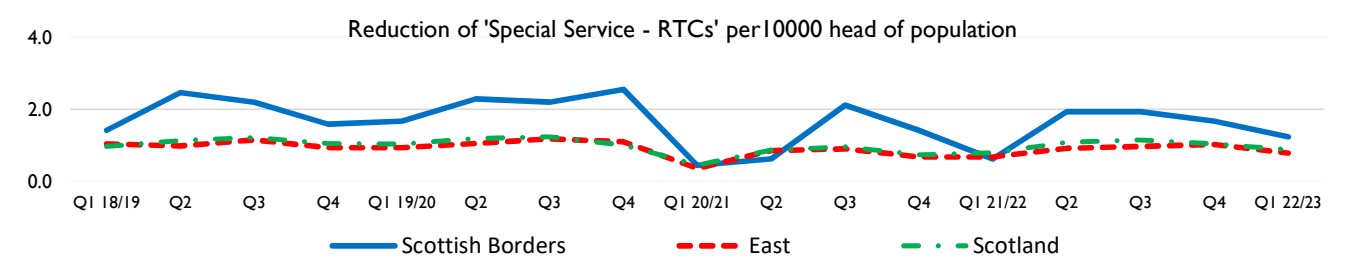
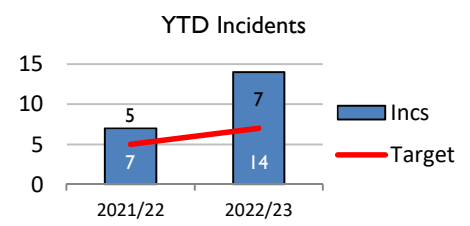
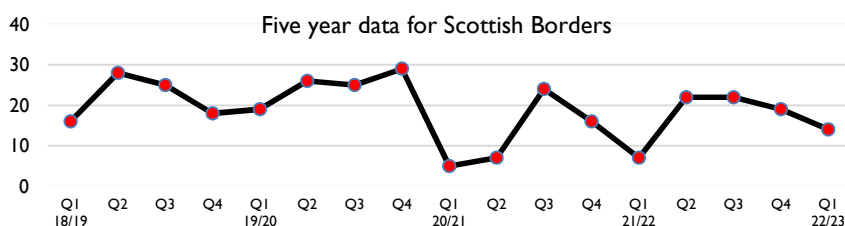
SFRS attended 14 RTC's in the reporting period, up from 7 in the reporting period last year. Although the increase is concerning SFRS took operational action on only four occasions to rescue casualties. It should be borne in mind that the Pandemic, and associated lockdowns, meant that there was far less activity on our roads last year so it is not surprising to see this figure rise due to traffic levels increasing.

Reasons

Police Scotland are responsible for determining the cause of RTC's however, SFRS significant role to play in preventing RTC's. SFRS respond to RTC's whenever it is confirmed persons are within the vehicle, regardless if they are trapped or not. This means that although we are mobilised in many instances only limited intervention is required.

Actions

SFRS are part of the Safer Communities Unit and a member of the Borders Road Safety Working Group. Our CAT, along with operational crews, attend educational establishments such as schools, the Borders College etc to deliver educational inputs to young drivers regarding the dangers the consequences of RTC's. We participate fully in initiatives such as Scottish Borders Drivewise Event.



YTD ward ave. for Scottish Borders - I	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	Sparklines
Scottish Borders	16	19	5	7	14	
Tweeddale West	2	3	0	1	0	
Tweeddale East	2	1	1	0	0	
Galashiels & District	2	2	0	0	1	
Selkirkshire	0	0	0	1	2	
Leaderdale & Melrose	1	2	0	1	0	
Mid Berwickshire	0	1	2	0	1	
East Berwickshire	4	4	0	1	5	
Kelso & District	0	2	0	0	1	
Jedburgh & District	0	1	1	1	1	
Hawick & Denholm	3	1	0	1	1	
Hawick & Hermitage	2	2	1	1	2	

Reduction of 'Special Service Casualties - All'

The figures within the table pertain to all non-fire related casualties and represent the diverse nature of incidents SFRS attend in the Scottish Borders other than fire related or UFAS. As the traditional role of the fire and rescue service evolves and expands, SFRS is committed to working with partners and other stakeholders in order to reduce the number of RTC related casualties and fatalities, but other casualties including flooding, bariatric and medical emergencies.

Results

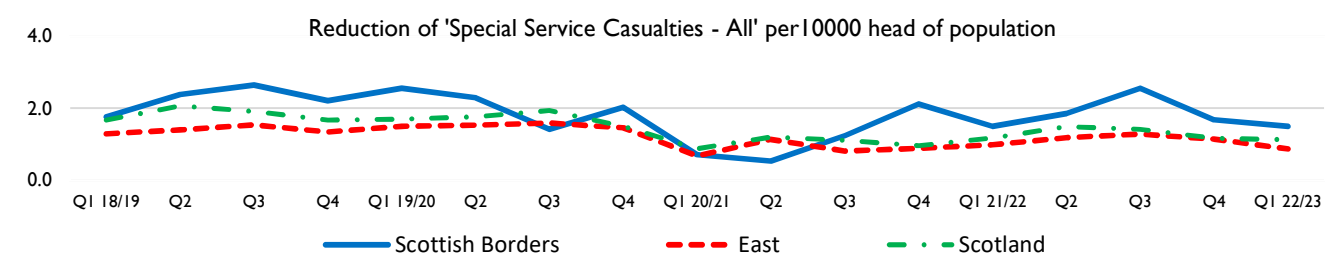
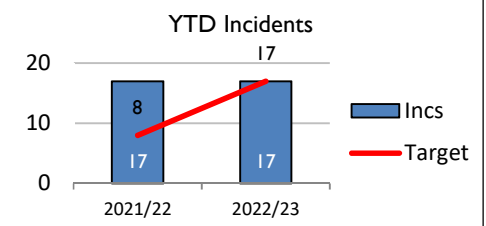
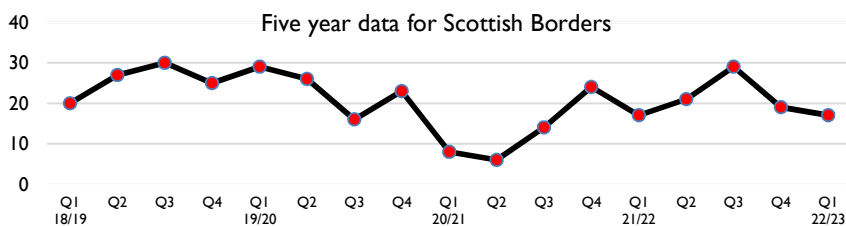
There have been 17 special service casualties during the reporting period, the same as previous reporting period. 4 casualties injuries appeared to be serious and required hospital treatment, 8 casualties injuries were slight but attended hospital and on 5 occasions first aid provided by Ffs was sufficient to deal with the injury. The split between male and female casualties was 50/50. In general, there has been a small reduction across the five-year reporting period. A snap shot analysis of incident and casualty type is within the report summary page

Reasons

The amount of "non-traditional" incidents SFRS mobilise to has increased markedly over the last few years. These include assisting our colleagues in Police Scotland, and primarily Scottish Ambulance Service, with effecting entry for emergency medical response and persons who have fallen in the home. This quarter SFRS attended 27 effecting entry incidents in the Scottish Borders. Traditional special service response includes water rescue (4), flooding (4), hazardous material response (5), RTC's (14) and rescues from height.

Actions

CAT members and operational crews participate regularly in partnership initiatives that target high risk groups with the specific aim of highlighting the potential severity and far reaching consequences of RTC's. SFRS crews provide, on request, CPR and defibrillator training to local communities. This work will be a focus of our staff as we recover from the Covid restrictions and interact more freely with our communities. By training local communities in CPR those suffering an out of hospital cardiac arrest have a better chance of survival due to early intervention. Within MELSB we have focussed Scottish Borders stations on water and road safety campaigns



YTD ward ave. for Scottish Borders - 2	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	Sparklines
Scottish Borders	20	29	8	17	17	
Tweeddale West	1	2	1	2	1	
Tweeddale East	1	4	0	0	1	
Galashiels & District	1	1	1	1	0	
Selkirkshire	2	2	1	4	1	
Leaderdale & Melrose	2	3	0	0	0	
Mid Berwickshire	1	2	3	1	3	
East Berwickshire	2	4	0	4	3	
Kelso & District	2	2	0	0	2	
Jedburgh & District	0	7	0	1	2	
Hawick & Denholm	5	0	1	2	2	
Hawick & Hermitage	3	2	1	2	2	

Reduction of 'False Alarm - UFAs'

Unwanted Fire Alarm Signals (UFAS) are defined as incidents where an automated fire alarm system activates and results in the mobilisation of SFRS resources, when the reason for that fire alarm turns out to be something other than a fire emergency. The SFRS are committed to working with partners and other stakeholders to reduce UFAS. Planned for April 2023 SFRS will introduce new procedures and mobilisation to UFAS which will reduce the burden on SFRS crews and create capacity for community safety and training opportunities.

Results

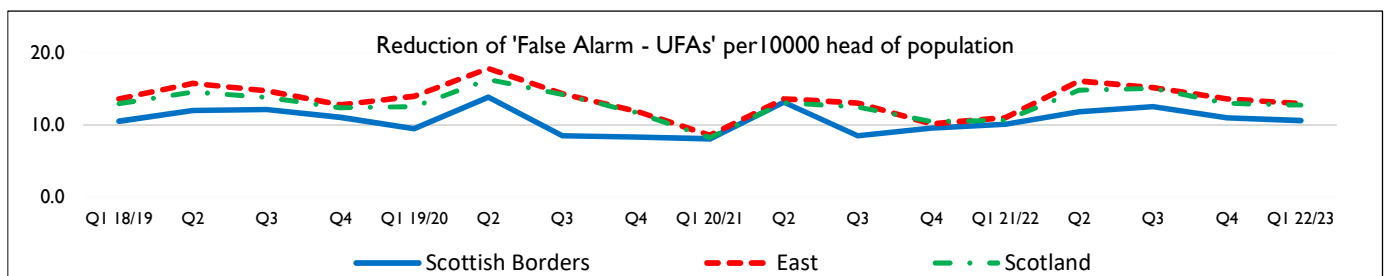
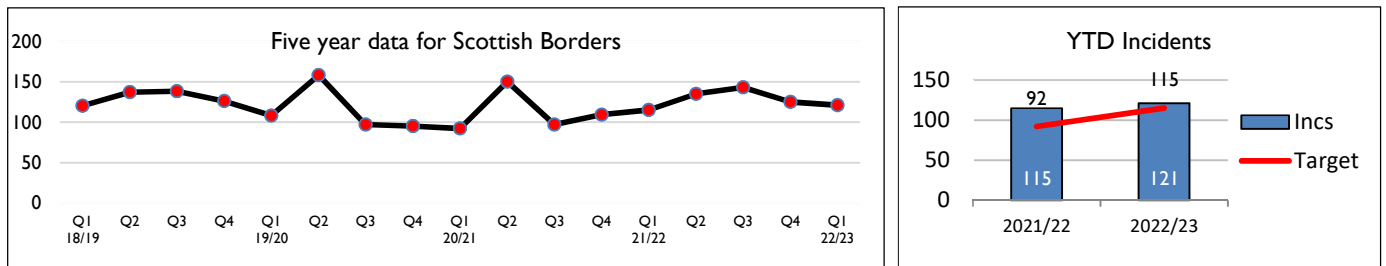
There have been 121 fire calls that were classed as UFAS in the Scottish Borders during the reporting period. On average SFRS send nine firefighters and two fire appliances to every UFAS call out. It takes around 15 minutes for firefighters to investigate the cause, from the appliance leaving the station to the cause of the alarm being identified. This means every year SFRS lose over 64,000 productive hours. To put this in to context, that's the equivalent cost of £3.5 million. This causes significant disruption to our training, fire safety and community safety work but crucially, while firefighters are investigating the cause of the alarm, they cannot attend real emergencies.

Reasons

44 of these calls were due to false alarm with good intent, 47 were malicious calls and 17 were caused by human behaviour. 13 of these calls were caused by staff testing the alarm, these calls could have been prevented by staff knowing their own procedure and practice within their workplace.

Actions

We continue to proactively monitor UFAS activity and our Fire Safety Protection Officers (FSPO) work closely with identified premises to reduce the instance of these events. This work includes discussing technological, procedural and management solutions to prevent future UFAS. Although our response to UFAS will change in April 2023 our FSPO staff will continue to support, advise and educate duty holders on their responsibilities.



YTD ward ave. for Scottish Borders - 11	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	Sparklines
Scottish Borders	120	108	92	115	121	
Tweeddale West	9	20	10	15	18	
Tweeddale East	6	2	5	5	1	
Galashiels & District	18	11	8	18	28	
Selkirkshire	15	14	9	15	5	
Leaderdale & Melrose	13	23	13	20	14	
Mid Berwickshire	8	8	7	9	6	
East Berwickshire	7	2	5	7	6	
Kelso & District	18	6	13	4	10	
Jedburgh & District	11	6	3	3	6	
Hawick & Denholm	7	8	16	12	5	
Hawick & Hermitage	8	8	3	7	22	

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Appendix 1

Scottish Borders Prevention & Protection Activities

Quarter 1: 1st April– 30th June 2022

Fire Safety Enforcement Audits

The Scottish Fire and Rescue Service (SFRS) is the enforcing authority for the Fire Scotland Act 2005 and Fire Safety Regulations 2006. The act applies to specific non-domestic premises and requires duty holders to comply with relevant aspects of the Act and Regulations. SFRS responsibilities as the enforcing authority are captured within an Enforcement Framework. The Framework identifies and assigns priority to premises type with those premises deemed as higher risk given priority for auditing purposes. Premise providing sleeping accommodation such as hospitals, care homes, houses of multiple occupation, hostels and hotels receive an annual audit. Other premises that are subject to audit but deemed lower risk will be visited every three or five years. Within Scottish Borders we have two (2) Officers who plan and carry out these duties. The Officers are also available to provide Fire Safety advice, consulting with partners such as Local Authority Building control functions and the wider public with Fire Scotland Act 2005 responsibilities.

SC BORDERS AUDITS 22/23	APRIL- JUNE	YTD
	33	33

Home Fire Safety Visits

The delivery of Home Fire Safety Visits (HFSVs) is the corner stone of the SFRS Community Safety Engagement framework. By visiting households to provide fire safety advice and smoke alarms, the numbers of dwelling fires and casualties will be reduced. Requests for HFSVs are generated in several ways, including self-referral, SFRS partners referring and visits carried out after SFRS have attended a domestic fire incident. This is known as Post Domestic Incident Response (**PDIR**), offering a HFSV to the properties and occupants impacted directly by the fire and the wider neighbourhood area.

When a HFSV is generated, the risk within the property is calculated by asking the occupant a number of specific questions. The outcome will be either, High, Medium or Low risk. This outcome determines priority in relation to carrying out the visit and the frequency for future re-visits. The table below highlights the number of visits carried out in Scottish Borders for this reporting period.

SCOTTISH BORDERS	HIGH	MEDIUM	LOW	TOTALS	PREV QRT 22/23	YTD
Ward						
East Berwickshire	10	2	0	12		
Galashiels & District	22	13	10	45		
Hawick & Denholm	6	7	9	22		
Hawick & Hermitage	16	15	10	41		
Jedburgh & District	5	6	4	15		
Kelso & District	7	2	0	9		
Leaderdale & Melrose	6	6	5	17		
Mid Berwickshire	2	3	1	6		
Selkirkshire	3	2	4	9		
Tweeddale East	3	9	4	16		
Tweeddale West	7	7	2	16		
TOTALS				208	NA	208

Home Fire Safety Referrals

The table below details how HFSVs were generated.

Post Domestic Incident Response (PDIR)	50	
Berwickshire Housing	2	
Cairn Housing	3	
Eildon Housing	8	
Waverley Housing	2	
Trust Housing	1	
DAAS	1	
MARAC	8	
NHS Borders	2	
Self-referral	88	
SP Energy Networks	1	
Social Services	2	
Women's Aid East & Mid	5	
SB Social Services	14	
SB Cares	4	

SB Safer Communities	5	
Women's Aid	2	
SP Energy Networks	5	
Total	208	

Partnership Working

Youth Engagement

Our Fire Skills youth engagement course has been delivered to a number of schools and youth groups during this period.

We are currently liaising with several Secondary Schools to confirm delivery of Fire Skills programme over the next few months.

Safeguarding

During this period our teams continued to identify and refer adults at risk of harm and/or in need of support. This has resulted in **6** referrals being processed to Social Services.

Partner agencies have also requested a number of Enhanced Home Fire Safety Visits through Police concern reports or direct requests from social services.

Other Work Completed or In Progress

SFRS Local Community Action staff, in collaboration with other partners delivered Water Safety messages via social media and presentations. Galashiels Fire Station hosted the BBC with SFRS staff engaging with primary school age kids to highlight and educate re water safety. The short video can be viewed using the link below;

<https://www.bbc.co.uk/programmes/p0cp2c1l>

SFRS staff also supported a water safety event delivered by HMCG and RNLI at St Abbs, Berwickshire.

We continue to deliver Road Safety events attending various groups and schools with access to our delivery presentations available on social media platforms such as You Tube and Twitter.



Quarterly Performance Report

August 2022

Period Covered: 1 April 2022 to 30 June 2022

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

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

Strategic Priority – Through effective partnership working fewer people experience antisocial behaviour

Performance Context

In quarter 1 of 2022/23 there has been a decrease in group 1-5 crime of 7.7% when compared to 2021/22 for the same time period. This represents 77 fewer victims and is a positive start to the year.

In quarter 1 of 2022/23 there has been a decrease in antisocial behaviour incidents of 21.8% when compared to 2021/22 for the same time period which is encouraging.

In quarter 1 of 2022/23 there has been a 38.2% decrease in people being monitored for antisocial behaviour. The number of early interventions undertaken by ASB partners increased by 9.3% when compared to 2021/22 for the same time period, which is positive news for the service.

The new mediation service is in place and performance reporting has commenced from quarter 1 of 2022/23. Early signs are positive for the service. Data gathering for the mediation service for 2022/23 will be used to establish a performance baseline from which targets can be set for 2023/24 onwards.

Key Successes

All ASB Officers have now been trained and accredited in Mediation.

System development for a new database to support the work of the Antisocial Behaviour Unit is making good progress.

The ASB Website has been updated.

Key Issues

Considering working arrangements for the officer dealing with the East of the region to balance service demand. The officer currently works part-time hours.

Key Activities

Multi agency ASB training for partners took place with 25 people in attendance.

Strategic Priority – Through effective partnership working fewer adults and children experience Gender Based Violence

Performance Context

The number of domestic abuse incidents reported to Police Scotland in quarter 1 of 2022/23 was 328. This is 8 incidents (2.4%) lower than 2021/22 for the same time period.

The number of referrals to Domestic Abuse Advocacy Support (DAAS) service in quarter 1 of 2021/22 was 98. This is 32 referrals (24.6%) lower than 2021/22 for the same time period. Repeat referrals to the DAAS service in quarter 1 of 2022/23 stand at 26.8%, better than the target of 30%. The number of clients contacted within agreed timescales is significantly higher than the 80% baseline and stands at 97.2%.

Key Successes

Work is continuing on implementing a Suicide Protocol into the DAAS as a result of a significant increase in the number of calls from clients expressing suicidal ideation. This is welcomed by staff due to the impact of managing such calls. The Protocol has been developed with NHS Borders Suicide Prevention lead. This may be shared nationally to other IDAA services.

A further application has been submitted to Circle Fund for £5,000 this follows a very successful award in 2021/22 which enabled swift installation of ring door bells and home security measures for high risk clients.

The impact of financial hardship is being felt keenly by women using specialist services. DAAS service manager coordinated two applications to the Hardship fund on behalf of all specialist services (Border Women's Aid, Scottish Borders Rape Crisis Centre and Children1st) and over £11,000 has been allocated to provide supermarket vouchers to families using these services.

Another staff member has successfully completed the Professional Development Award (PDA) in Domestic Abuse Advocacy and is a fully qualified Independent Domestic Abuse Advocate (IDAA)

DAAS is now working towards Leading Lights Accreditation, which is the nationally recognised accreditation for all domestic abuse advocacy services. There are currently only 6 services in Scotland accredited in the UK scheme. The Accreditation will give validation and quality assurance to the service. The accreditation is based on submission of a portfolio of evidence against a set of quality standards, interviews with key stakeholders and staff and an assessment of 30 cases in relation to risk management.

Key Issues

Court delays in progressing cases/adjournments are increasing the level of emotional support clients require and requires cases to be held open for a longer period.

Key Activities

Redevelopment of the safety planning template and recorded consent forms on the DAAS database is continuing, which was brought about as result of an in-depth review of safety planning and a need to bring Consent into line with GDPR.

DAAS are adapting to the requirements of home working but plan to develop a blended model of office/home working in the very near future: this will include maintaining a duty system to ensure consistency as the service moves to a public protection structure.

A survey of all MARAC Representatives and key stakeholders has returned a good, clear way forward to manage any sustained increase in referrals. The MARAC meeting will be scheduled for a full day with appropriate breaks during the day. The findings of the survey and recommendations made will be circulated and the MARAC Steering Group will make the final recommendation regarding a new model for MARAC meetings that maintains the integrity of the meeting and process.

10 new volunteer CEDAR co-facilitators have been recruited and trained and have been drawn from a range of agencies.

A focus on increasing the range of agencies who would benefit from referring mothers/children to CEDAR group has increased the number of referrals.

Strategic Priority – Work in partnership to reduce injury and prevent accidents

Performance Context

The performance reporting measures appropriate to injury and accident prevention are being reviewed following the recruitment of a new officer to the post.

Key Issues

Following an appraisal of the role of Community Safety Officer and changing business needs, adjustment has been made to the function within the post. The Community Safety/Policy Officer post has now been filled and a review of the reporting requirement into Scrutiny for this post is currently being conducted.

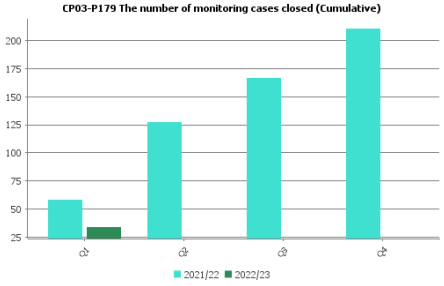


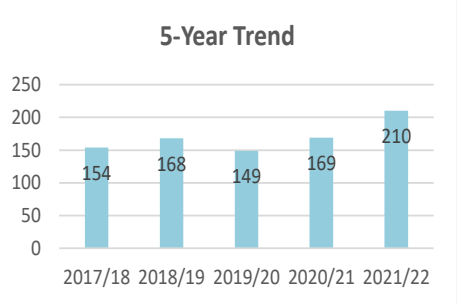
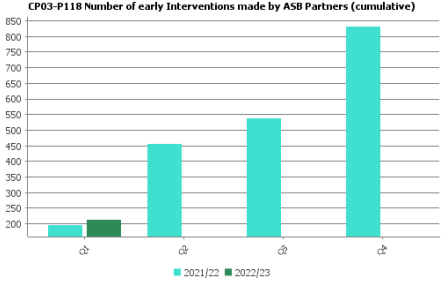


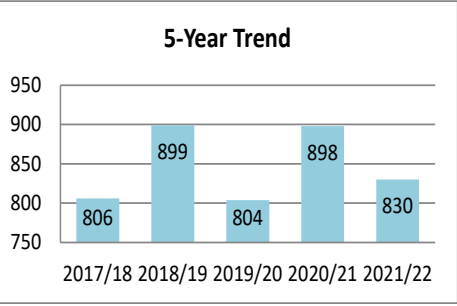
A seasonal intervention calendar is being developed with police and fire personnel.

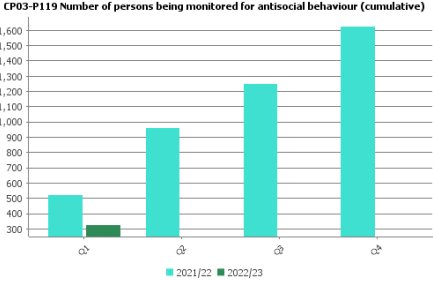


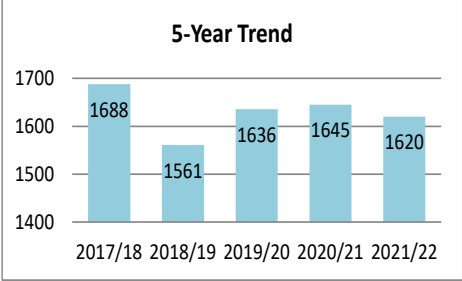



Safer Communities Team

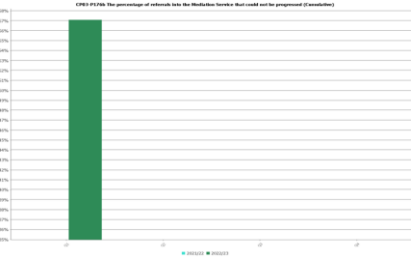





Traffic Light: Red 3 Amber 1 Green 9 Data Only 5

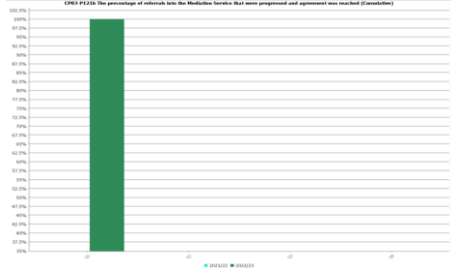


PI Short Name	Performance Data Trend Chart	Traffic Light Icon	Long Term Trend	Current Value	Current Target	Notes & History Note	5 Year Trend																											
CP03 Number of reported Anti-Social Behaviour (ASB) incidents (public perception of) (cumulative)	<p>CP03-P38 Number of reported Anti-Social Behaviour (ASB) incidents (public perception of) (cumulative)</p> <table border="1"> <caption>CP03-P38 Data</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Year</th> <th>2021/22</th> <th>2022/23</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Q1</td> <td>~1,800</td> <td>~1,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q2</td> <td>~3,200</td> <td>~1,200</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q3</td> <td>~4,300</td> <td>~1,400</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q4</td> <td>~5,200</td> <td>~1,600</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Year	2021/22	2022/23	Q1	~1,800	~1,000	Q2	~3,200	~1,200	Q3	~4,300	~1,400	Q4	~5,200	~1,600			1,235	1,579	<p>Where We Are</p> <p>A 21.8% decrease in incidents in 2022/23 to date when compared to 2021/22 for the same time period. This equates to 344 fewer incidents recorded.</p> <p>Our Successes/Our Issues</p> <p>The decrease in reported ASB incidents in quarter 1 of 2022/23 is positive.</p> <p>What We Are Doing</p> <p>Through a multi-agency partnership we continue to intervene at the earliest opportunity to reports of antisocial behaviour.</p> <p>The Police Scotland Community Actions Teams (CAT), which are funded by Scottish Borders Council, respond to community issues regarding antisocial behaviour with significant success.</p>	<p>5-Year Trend</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Year</th> <th>2017/18</th> <th>2018/19</th> <th>2019/20</th> <th>2020/21</th> <th>2021/22</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Incidents</td> <td>5683</td> <td>5740</td> <td>5406</td> <td>7289</td> <td>5334</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Year	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	Incidents	5683	5740	5406	7289	5334
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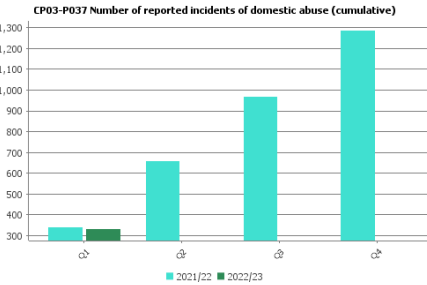


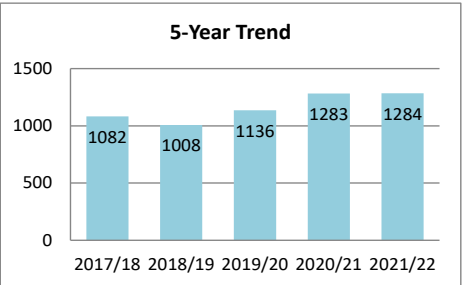
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The number of new cases accepted at the Antisocial Behaviour Core Group by partners (Cumulative)	<p>CP03-P177 The number of new cases accepted at the Antisocial Behaviour Core Group by partners (Cumulative)</p> <table border="1"> <caption>CP03-P177 Data</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Quarter</th> <th>2021/22</th> <th>2022/23</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Q1</td> <td>~55</td> <td>~35</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q2</td> <td>~115</td> <td>~105</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q3</td> <td>~145</td> <td>~135</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q4</td> <td>~170</td> <td>~160</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Quarter	2021/22	2022/23	Q1	~55	~35	Q2	~115	~105	Q3	~145	~135	Q4	~170	~160			40	53	<p>Where we are Currently</p> <p>The number of new cases accepted at the antisocial behaviour core group in 2022/23 to date is 40. This is 13 cases (24.5%) lower than 2021/22 for the same time period.</p> <p>Our Successes/Our Issues</p> <p>The number of new antisocial behaviour cases has decreased from 2021/22 levels, which is positive.</p> <p>What we are doing</p>	<p>5-Year Trend</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Year</th> <th>Value</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>2017/18</td> <td>134</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2018/19</td> <td>167</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2019/20</td> <td>107</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2020/21</td> <td>181</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2021/22</td> <td>170</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Year	Value	2017/18	134	2018/19	167	2019/20	107	2020/21	181	2021/22	170
Quarter	2021/22	2022/23																																
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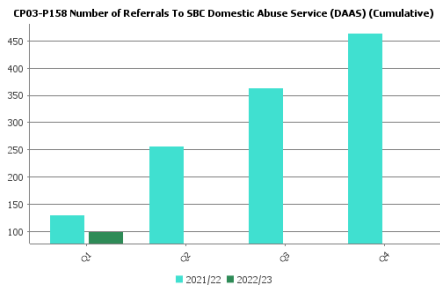


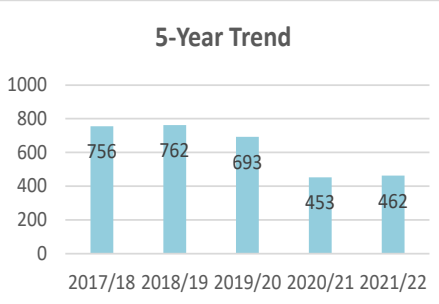
PI Short Name	Performance Data Trend Chart	Traffic Light Icon	Long Term Trend	Current Value	Current Target	Notes & History Note	5 Year Trend
The number of monitoring cases closed (Cumulative) Page 63	 <p>CP03-P179 The number of monitoring cases closed (Cumulative)</p>			34	58	<p>The Antisocial Behaviour Unit are reviewing formal warning formats to further increase effectiveness.</p> <p>Where we are currently</p> <p>24 fewer monitoring cases closed in 2022/23 to date when compared to 2021/22 for the same time period, which equates to a 41.4% decrease.</p> <p>Our Successes/Our Issues</p> <p>Fewer cases being opened means there are fewer cases to close so it would be expected that the number of closures would be lower.</p> <p>What we are doing</p> <p>The antisocial behaviour unit are reviewing the interventions format to hopefully further improve case closures. It will be achieved by rewording formal letters to make it clearer what the consequences could be for non-engagement.</p>	 <p>5-Year Trend</p>
Number of early Interventions made by ASB Partners (cumulative)	 <p>CP03-P118 Number of early Interventions made by ASB Partners (cumulative)</p>			212	194	<p>An increase of 18 interventions in the year to date when compared to 2021/22 for the same time period, which equates to a 9.3% increase.</p> <p>Our Successes/Our Issues</p> <p>Early intervention is key and it continues to be the focus throughout the partnership.</p> <p>What we are doing</p>	 <p>5-Year Trend</p>

PI Short Name	Performance Data Trend Chart	Traffic Light Icon	Long Term Trend	Current Value	Current Target	Notes & History Note	5 Year Trend
						Efforts are being made to increase capacity to mediate in cases, a key early intervention.	
<p>Number of persons being monitored for antisocial behaviour (cumulative)</p> <p>Page 64</p>	 <p>CP03-P119 Number of persons being monitored for antisocial behaviour (cumulative)</p>			320	518	<p>Where we are currently</p> <p>198 fewer people monitored for antisocial behaviour in the year to date when compared to 2021/22 for the same time period, which equates to a 38.2% decrease, which is positive.</p> <p>Our Successes/Our Issues</p> <p>The decrease in persons being monitored is a further indication of the increase in and success of early interventions.</p> <p>What we are doing</p> <p>We are continuously looking at what other agencies do or what diversions can be implemented.</p>	 <p>5-Year Trend</p>
<p>The number of referrals to the mediation service (Cumulative)</p>	 <p>CP03-P120 The number of referrals to the Mediation Service (Cumulative)</p>			7		<p>Where we are currently</p> <p>7 referrals to the mediation service in quarter 1 of 2022/23.</p> <p>Our Successes/Our Issues</p> <p>All ASB officers and designated staff from partner agencies have been trained in mediation and the service is now accepting and progressing referrals.</p> <p>What we are doing</p>	<p>Data gathering only in 2022/23 as this is a new indicator and trend information is not currently available.</p>

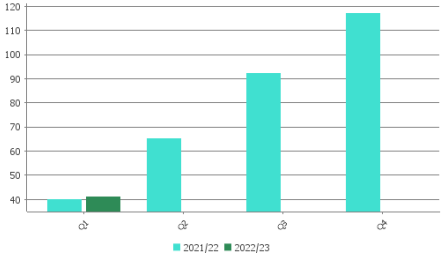


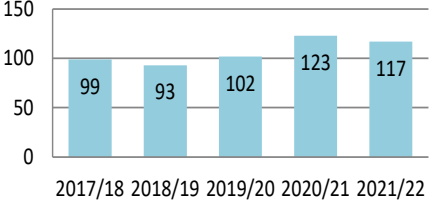
PI Short Name	Performance Data Trend Chart	Traffic Light Icon	Long Term Trend	Current Value	Current Target	Notes & History Note	5 Year Trend
						2022/23 will be used to gather data to allow us to establish a baseline for 2023/24 onwards.	
<p>The % of referrals to the mediation service that could not be progressed (Cumulative)</p> <p>Page 65</p>	 <p>CH01 P1216 The percentage of referrals into the Mediation Service that could not be progressed (Cumulative)</p>			57.1%		<p>Where we are currently</p> <p>57.1% (4 of 7 referrals) were unable to be progressed in quarter 1 of 2022/23.</p> <p>Our Successes/Our Issues</p> <p>All ASB officers and designated staff from partner agencies have been trained in mediation and the service is now accepting and progressing referrals.</p> <p>What we are doing</p> <p>The reason why a referral cannot be progressed is recorded and this will allow for analysis of the reasons with a view to addressing any issues.</p>	<p>Data gathering only in 2022/23 as this is a new indicator and trend information is not currently available.</p>
<p>The % of referrals to the mediation service that were progressed but no agreement was reached (Cumulative)</p>	 <p>CH01 P1216 The percentage of referrals into the Mediation Service that were progressed but no agreement was reached (Cumulative)</p>			0%		<p>Where we are currently</p> <p>Of the 2 cases in quarter 1 of 2022/23 that were subject to a mediation intervention no cases were unable to reach an agreement. This is a positive start for the service.</p> <p>Our Successes/Our Issues</p> <p>All ASB officers and designated staff from partner agencies have been trained in mediation and the service is now accepting and progressing referrals.</p>	<p>Data gathering only in 2022/23 as this is a new indicator and trend information is not currently available.</p>

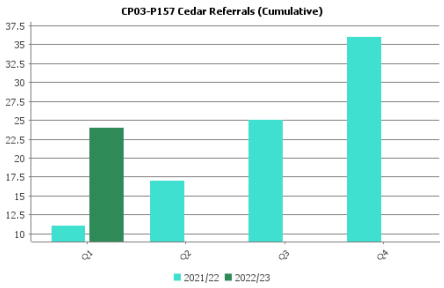


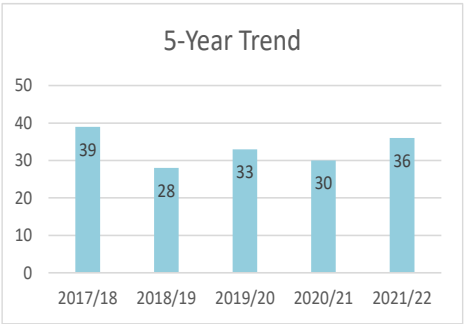
PI Short Name	Performance Data Trend Chart	Traffic Light Icon	Long Term Trend	Current Value	Current Target	Notes & History Note	5 Year Trend
						<p>What we are doing</p> <p>The reason why a cases has not reached agreement will be recorded and this will allow for analysis of the reasons with a view to addressing any issues.</p>	
<p>the % of referrals to the mediation service that were progressed and agreement was reached (Cumulative)</p>	 <p>100%</p>			<p>100%</p>		<p>Where we are currently</p> <p>Of the 2 cases in quarter 1 of 2022/23 that were subject to a mediation intervention both cases (100%) were able to reach an agreement. This is a positive start for the service.</p> <p>Our Successes/Our Issues</p> <p>All ASB officers and designated staff from partner agencies have been trained in mediation and the service is now accepting and progressing referrals.</p> <p>What we are doing</p> <p>The reason why a cases could not reach agreement will be recorded and this will allow for analysis of the reasons with a view to addressing any issues and increasing the success rate for the service.</p>	<p>Data gathering only in 2022/23 as this is a new indicator and trend information is not currently available.</p>

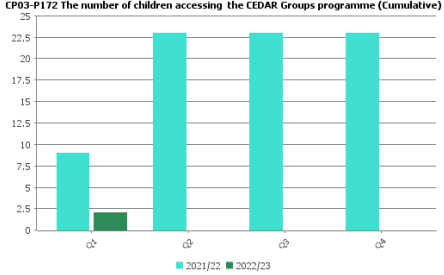


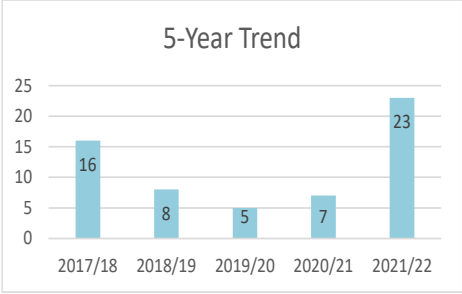
PI Short Name	Performance Data Trend Chart	Traffic Light Icon	Long Term Trend	Current Value	Current Target	Notes & History Note	5 Year Trend
<p>The % of clients satisfied with the mediation intervention on exit from the service (Cumulative)</p> <p>Page 67</p>				0%		<p>Where we are currently</p> <p>The new mediation service has only just started to progress cases and client satisfaction surveys have only just started to be issued for closed cases. Therefore reporting against this measure will commence in quarter 2 of 2022/23.</p> <p>Our Successes/Our Issues</p> <p>All ASB officers and designated staff from partner agencies have been trained in mediation and the service is now accepting and progressing referrals.</p> <p>What we are doing</p> <p>Satisfaction surveys for completed cases will be sent to each party involved in the mediation to get their views on the effectiveness of the service. Responses received will be analysed with a view to identifying any potential service improvements.</p>	<p>Data gathering only in 2022/23 as this is a new indicator and trend information is not currently available.</p>
<p>Number of reported incidents of domestic abuse (cumulative)</p>				328	336	<p>Where We Are</p> <p>8 fewer incidents reported in quarter 1 of 2022/23 when compared to 2021/22 for the same time period, which equates to a 2.4% decrease.</p> <p>Our Successes/Our Issues</p> <p>There remain concerns that domestic abuse is underreported.</p>	

PI Short Name	Performance Data Trend Chart	Traffic Light Icon	Long Term Trend	Current Value	Current Target	Notes & History Note	5 Year Trend																											
						<p>What We Are Doing</p> <p>There is increased scrutiny of the number of domestic abuse incidents that are recorded for the Scottish Borders and the related number of referrals to the DAAS Service with regular updates provided to Police Scotland and Scottish Borders Council Management Team.</p>																												
<p>Page 68</p> <p>Number of Referrals To SBC Domestic Abuse Service (DAAS) (Cumulative)</p>	<p>CP03-P158 Number of Referrals To SBC Domestic Abuse Service (DAAS) (Cumulative)</p>  <table border="1"> <caption>CP03-P158 Number of Referrals To SBC Domestic Abuse Service (DAAS) (Cumulative)</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Year</th> <th>2021/22</th> <th>2022/23</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>1</td> <td>130</td> <td>100</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2</td> <td>260</td> <td>100</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3</td> <td>360</td> <td>100</td> </tr> <tr> <td>4</td> <td>460</td> <td>100</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Year	2021/22	2022/23	1	130	100	2	260	100	3	360	100	4	460	100			98	130	<p>Where We Are Currently</p> <p>98 referrals into DAAS (Adults) in 2022/23 to date, which is 32 fewer referrals when compared to 2021/22 for the same time period and equates to a 24.6% decrease.</p> <p>Our Successes/Our Issues</p> <p>A new staff member was successfully recruited and another staff member was seconded to deliver and develop CEDAR groupwork in Scottish Borders.</p> <p>Staffing levels remain at full capacity with little or no ongoing impact of COVID.</p> <p>What We are Doing</p> <p>The decrease in referrals is being closely monitored as is the ratio of high risk/non high risk and court support only referrals to ascertain any change in referral patterns and whether the decrease can be attributed to any one referrer or type of case.</p>	<p>5-Year Trend</p>  <table border="1"> <caption>5-Year Trend</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Year</th> <th>2017/18</th> <th>2018/19</th> <th>2019/20</th> <th>2020/21</th> <th>2021/22</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Referrals</td> <td>756</td> <td>762</td> <td>693</td> <td>453</td> <td>462</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Year	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	Referrals	756	762	693	453	462
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Percentage of clients supported by DAAS (Adults) that are re-referred to DAAS within 12 months of case closure (Cumulative) Page 69	<p>CP03-P170 Percentage of clients supported by DAAS (Adults) that are re-referred to DAAS within 12 months of case closure (Cumulative)</p> <table border="1"> <caption>CP03-P170 Data</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Year</th> <th>Q1</th> <th>Q2</th> <th>Q3</th> <th>Q4</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>2021/22</td> <td>31%</td> <td>28.5%</td> <td>27%</td> <td>33%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2022/23</td> <td>27%</td> <td>28.5%</td> <td>27%</td> <td>33%</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Year	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	2021/22	31%	28.5%	27%	33%	2022/23	27%	28.5%	27%	33%			26.8%	30%	<p>Where we are currently</p> <p>A decrease of 3.2 percentage points in the percentage of DAAS clients that are repeat clients within 12 months of case closure, against a baseline target of 30%.</p> <p>Our Successes/Our Issues</p> <p>Repeat referrals are currently better than target.</p> <p>What we are doing</p> <p>Detailed analysis of the repeat cases will be undertaken to identify any potential areas for further improvement.</p> <p>Regular meetings are planned to discuss cases where there have been multiple repeat referrals to assess if further measures can be taken or signposting to other services is needed.</p>	<p>5-Year Trend</p> <table border="1"> <caption>5-Year Trend Data (CP03-P170)</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Year</th> <th>Percentage</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>2017/18</td> <td>25.3%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2018/19</td> <td>25.2%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2019/20</td> <td>33.9%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2020/21</td> <td>32.6%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2021/22</td> <td>33%</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Year	Percentage	2017/18	25.3%	2018/19	25.2%	2019/20	33.9%	2020/21	32.6%	2021/22	33%
Year	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4																														
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Percentage of first referrals (Adults) to Domestic Abuse Advocacy Support (DAAS) contacted within agreed Timescales	<p>CP03-P247 Percentage of first referrals (Adults) to Domestic Abuse Advocacy Support (DAAS) contacted within agreed Timescales</p> <table border="1"> <caption>CP03-P247 Data</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Year</th> <th>Q1</th> <th>Q2</th> <th>Q3</th> <th>Q4</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>2021/22</td> <td>94%</td> <td>92.5%</td> <td>92.5%</td> <td>93%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2022/23</td> <td>97%</td> <td>92.5%</td> <td>92.5%</td> <td>93%</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Year	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	2021/22	94%	92.5%	92.5%	93%	2022/23	97%	92.5%	92.5%	93%			97.2%	80%	<p>Where We Are</p> <p>97.2% of clients contacted within the agreed timescale against a baseline target of 80% between 1st April 2022 and 30th June 2022.</p> <p>Contact targets are 24 hours for Self and Police Scotland first referrals to the service and 48 hours for other agency first referrals to the service.</p>	<p>5-Year Trend</p> <table border="1"> <caption>5-Year Trend Data (CP03-P247)</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Year</th> <th>Percentage</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>2017/18</td> <td>90.0%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2018/19</td> <td>72.4%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2019/20</td> <td>86.1%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2020/21</td> <td>80.6%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2021/22</td> <td>92.8%</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Year	Percentage	2017/18	90.0%	2018/19	72.4%	2019/20	86.1%	2020/21	80.6%	2021/22	92.8%
Year	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4																														
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PI Short Name	Performance Data Trend Chart	Traffic Light Icon	Long Term Trend	Current Value	Current Target	Notes & History Note	5 Year Trend																											
						<p>Our Successes/Our Issues</p> <p>Contact targets have been exceeded for the quarter. This is in part due to DAAS maintaining a full staffing compliment and also being able to continue providing a telephone based response.</p> <p>What We Are Doing</p> <p>Clients who are first referrals to the service are being contacted within agreed timescales where possible. Where target aren't met analysis is conducted on a case by case basis to determine the reason contact was not made in the agreed timescale and corrective action is taken as appropriate.</p>																												
<p>Number of High Risk domestic abuse cases discussed at Multi Agency Risk Assessment Conference (MARAC) (cumulative)</p>	<p>CP03-P108 Number of High Risk domestic abuse cases discussed at Multi Agency Risk Assessment Conference (MARAC) (cumulative)</p>  <table border="1"> <caption>CP03-P108 Number of High Risk domestic abuse cases discussed at Multi Agency Risk Assessment Conference (MARAC) (cumulative)</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Year</th> <th>Q1</th> <th>Q2</th> <th>Q3</th> <th>Q4</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>2021/22</td> <td>40</td> <td>65</td> <td>92</td> <td>118</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2022/23</td> <td>40</td> <td>65</td> <td>92</td> <td>118</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Year	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	2021/22	40	65	92	118	2022/23	40	65	92	118			41	40	<p>Where We Are</p> <p>41 referrals to MARAC in 2022/23 in the year to date, which is 1 referral (2.5%) higher than 2021/22 for the same time period.</p> <p>Our Successes/Our Issues</p> <p>Referrals to MARAC in April, May and June, consistently exceeded 14 referrals per MARAC. In May the highest ever number of referrals (18) was received and they had to be individually reviewed and a decision taken to move to a subsequent MARAC as this exceeded the capacity of the meeting/MARAC representatives to manage.</p>	<p>5-Year Trend</p>  <table border="1"> <caption>5-Year Trend</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Year</th> <th>Referrals</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>2017/18</td> <td>99</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2018/19</td> <td>93</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2019/20</td> <td>102</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2020/21</td> <td>123</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2021/22</td> <td>117</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Year	Referrals	2017/18	99	2018/19	93	2019/20	102	2020/21	123	2021/22	117
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PI Short Name	Performance Data Trend Chart	Traffic Light Icon	Long Term Trend	Current Value	Current Target	Notes & History Note	5 Year Trend																											
						<p>The increase in referrals and also the increase in the range of referring agencies resulted in a decision being taken to analyse and explore the situation further to ensure MARACs remain safe and effective.</p> <p>What We Are Doing</p> <p>A survey of all MARAC Representatives and key stakeholders has returned a good, clear way forward to manage any sustained increase in referrals. The MARAC meeting will be scheduled for a full day with appropriate breaks during the day. The findings of the survey and recommendations made will be circulated shortly and the MARAC Steering Group will make the final recommendation regarding a new model for MARAC meetings that maintains the integrity of the meeting and process.</p>																												
Cedar Referrals (Cumulative)	 <table border="1"> <caption>CP03-P157 Cedar Referrals (Cumulative)</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Period</th> <th>2021/22</th> <th>2022/23</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>1st</td> <td>~11</td> <td>~24</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2nd</td> <td>~17</td> <td>~25</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3rd</td> <td>~25</td> <td>~36</td> </tr> <tr> <td>4th</td> <td>~36</td> <td>~39</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Period	2021/22	2022/23	1st	~11	~24	2nd	~17	~25	3rd	~25	~36	4th	~36	~39			24	11	<p>Where We Are</p> <p>24 referrals to CEDAR in 2022/23 to date compared to 11 referrals in 2021/22 for the same time period, which is a 13 referral, 118% increase.</p> <p>Our Successes/Our Issues</p> <p>Secondment of a DAAS staff member to CEDAR has resulted in an increased focus on raising awareness and increasing referrals</p>	 <table border="1"> <caption>5-Year Trend</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Year</th> <th>Referrals</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>2017/18</td> <td>39</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2018/19</td> <td>28</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2019/20</td> <td>33</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2020/21</td> <td>30</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2021/22</td> <td>36</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Year	Referrals	2017/18	39	2018/19	28	2019/20	33	2020/21	30	2021/22	36
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PI Short Name	Performance Data Trend Chart	Traffic Light Icon	Long Term Trend	Current Value	Current Target	Notes & History Note	5 Year Trend																											
						<p>to CEDAR locally. This secondment will continue to October 2025.</p> <p>10 new volunteer co-facilitators have been recruited and trained, drawn from a range of agencies. A new agency Nurture the Borders has fully engaged providing new volunteers from their midwife/health visitor pool. Stable Life and early years services also coming on board.</p> <p>What We Are Doing</p> <p>CEDAR Groups and the new Early Years CEDAR Group are both receiving increased referrals and groups are planned for Autumn 2022, and Spring 2023.</p>																												
<p>The number of children accessing the CEDAR Groups programme (Cumulative)</p>	<p>CP03-P172 The number of children accessing the CEDAR Groups programme (Cumulative)</p>  <table border="1"> <caption>CP03-P172 Data</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Quarter</th> <th>2021/22</th> <th>2022/23</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Q1</td> <td>9</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q2</td> <td>23</td> <td>0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q3</td> <td>23</td> <td>0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q4</td> <td>23</td> <td>0</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Quarter	2021/22	2022/23	Q1	9	2	Q2	23	0	Q3	23	0	Q4	23	0			<p>2</p>	<p>9</p>	<p>Where We Are</p> <p>The most recent CEDAR Group programme started in April 2022 with 2 children and their mothers participating. This is a 7 participant reduction when compared to quarter 1 of 2021/22.</p> <p>Our Successes/Our Issues</p> <p>EYDAR Group started in April 2022 but was unable to be completed. It is hoped the participants in the uncompleted group programme will attend the programme starting in September.</p> <p>What We Are Doing</p>	<p>5-Year Trend</p>  <table border="1"> <caption>5-Year Trend Data</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Year</th> <th>Value</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>2017/18</td> <td>16</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2018/19</td> <td>8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2019/20</td> <td>5</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2020/21</td> <td>7</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2021/22</td> <td>23</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Year	Value	2017/18	16	2018/19	8	2019/20	5	2020/21	7	2021/22	23
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						<p>A focus on increasing the range of agencies who would benefit from referring mothers/children to group has increased the number of referrals.</p> <p>CEDAR referrals are often seasonal and it is expected that there will be an increase in referrals following the return to school after the summer holidays.</p>	

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