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POLICE, FIRE & RESCUE AND SAFER COMMUNITIES BOARD THURSDAY, 16 MARCH, 2023

A BLENDED 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 THURSDAY, 16TH MARCH, 2023 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,

9 March 2023

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 14 December 2022. (Copy attached.)	5 mins
5.	Progress Reports/Updates on Service Matters	
	(a) Police Scotland (Pages 9 - 40) (i) Update on Service and Operational Matters. (ii) Performance Report. (Copy attached.) Superintendent Vincent Fisher	30 mins
	(b) Scottish Fire and Rescue (Pages 41 - 58) (i) Update on Service and Operation Matters (ii) Performance Report. (Copy attached.) (iii) Local Plan Performance Report. (Copy attached.)	30 mins

	<p>(iv) Prevention & Protection Activities, Quarter 3. (Copy attached.)</p> <p>(v) Unwanted Fire Alarm Signals.</p> <p>Area Commander Hilary Sangster, Local Senior Officer (LSO)</p>	
6.	<p>Safer Communities Update and Key Activities (Pages 59 - 74)</p> <p>Consider report by Group Manager – Safer Communities and Homelessness. (Copy attached.)</p>	20 mins
7.	Any Other Items Previously Circulated	
8.	Any Other Items the Chairman Decides are Urgent	
9.	<p>Dates of Future Meetings</p> <p>Consider proposal to reduce the frequency of the meetings from quarterly to biannually.</p>	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, H. 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 the Council Chamber, Council Headquarters, Newtown St. Boswells and Via Microsoft Teams on Wednesday, 14th December, 2022 at 9.30 am

Present:- Councillors J. Pirone (Chairman), J. Anderson, N. Richards, S. Small, H. Steel, Mr James Ayling - NHS Borders and Ms M Simpson - Voluntary Sector.
Apologies:- Councillor A. Orr
In Attendance:- Chief Superintendent Catriona Paton, Chief Inspector Vincent Fisher, Area Commander Hilary Sangster Local Senior Officer (LSO) Midlothian, East Lothian and Scottish Borders (MELSB),, VAW Co-ordinator/ DAAS Service Manager, Democratic Services Officer (D. Hall).

1. MINUTES AND MATTERS ARISING

There had been circulated copies of the Minute of the Meeting held on 2 September 2022.

**DECISION
APPROVED the Minute**

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

2.1 There had been circulated copies of reports by Police Scotland as a supplement to the agenda. The Chair thanked Police Scotland for their report and expressed her condolences to the families' of police officers who had sadly lost their lives in a shooting incident in Australia. The dangers posed by frozen lakes and ponds in the winter was highlighted, and the Chair encouraged parents to educate their children about the dangers that playing on such hazards posed. Chief Superintendent Catriona Paton explained that a considerable amount of Police Scotland resources had been diverted to Edinburgh following the passing of the Queen. Operation Unicorn had been undergone considerable planning over the years, and Police Scotland officers had displayed their dignity and professionalism to the world. The publication of the UK Government's autumn financial statement was of considerable relevance for policing, with an expectation that Police Scotland should plan for a flat-cash settlement. That would result in considerable savings required to be made by Police Scotland. Whilst overall crime levels continued to fall, demands on Police Scotland continued to increase. A considerable amount of police resources were now directed to protecting the vulnerable in society in some way, as opposed to responding to criminality directly.

2.2 Chief Inspector Fisher presented the Quarter 2 Police Scotland Report, and outlined that the long term trends in crime rates continued to be broadly similar. Protecting vulnerable people continued to be a policing priority. It was highlighted that one missing person enquiry conducted in Quarter 2 was complex and protected, and had required a team dedicated solely to that case. Chief Inspector Fisher acknowledged that there had been a rise in cases of looked after children whom had gone missing, and explained that the rise could be attributed to a small number of children who had gone missing on multiple occasions. Work was ongoing to ensure that care arrangements in those cases were appropriate, and all reasonable steps were taken to reduce the likelihood that they would

go missing again. The number of reported domestic abuse incidents had risen, which could be attributed to increased confidence amongst victims to report crime. Police Scotland viewed every report of domestic abuse as an opportunity to intervene, support and protect victims from harm. The Domestic Abuse Investigation Unit continued to review all domestic incidents reported to the police, and would actively seek to investigate non recent criminality that had previously been unreported. The number of domestic bail offences in quarter 2 was 27, compared to the 5 year average of 24. The cases in question were often protracted in nature, and represented efforts to ensure that perpetrators were kept away from their victims whilst on bail. There had been 71 hate crimes reported in quarter 2, compared to the 5 year average of 40.2 Chief Inspector Fisher explained that the reporting of hate crime was similar to domestic incidents, in that the number of incidents had been historically underreported. It had been encouraging to see that more people were prepared to report hate crimes, and it was explained that the increases seen were more indicative of a willingness to report incidents rather than an increase in offending behaviour. Police officers continued to find themselves victims of hate crime. Police officers were the victim in approximately 10% of hate crimes. Reports of group 2 sexual crimes had increased by 9.7% compared to the five year average, predominantly due to increased reports of rape and attempted rape. Year-on-year, group 2 offences had decreased by 23%. Police Scotland continued to proactively investigate historical offences where possible. 21% of all group 2 crimes were domestic crimes, and 70% of all group 2 crimes occurred in a private residence. Drug supply, production and cultivation crimes in quarter 2 stood at 37, an increase of 29% compared to the five year average. Laboratory analysis was required to confirm the identity of illegal substances. Lead times had been affected as a result of work to upgrade and refurbish the laboratories, which had resulted in delays of several months before crimes could be marked as solved, subsequently affecting the detection rate, which stood at 59.5%. Policing activity to disrupt and detect drug crimes continued as a priority. Chief Inspector Fisher highlighted that a commercial premises on the outskirts of Hawick had been subject to a joint operation between SBCAT and CID. An industrial scale cannabis cultivation was discovered, with recovery in the value estimated in the region of £1million made.

- 2.3 There had been a 30% increase in violent crime compared to the five year average, which equated to an increase of 17.6 crimes. There had been a 12.6% decrease when compared to the previous year to date. The detection rate for overall violent crime was 57.9%, a decrease of 15.1% compared to the five year average. Chief Inspector Fisher explained that the increase was mainly attributable to a 67% increase in reports of threats and extortion, and crimes introduced as a result of the Domestic Abuse Scotland Act. The offences under the Act did not exist prior to 2019. Common assaults were 20.4% higher than the five year rate. The number of anti-social behaviour incidents had decreased by 21.3% compared to the five year average. Fire-raising incidents had increased by 13 compared to the five year average, a proportion of which were connected to a series of bin fires in Peebles. Crimes of dishonesty had increased by 6.42% compared to the five year average. 55.1% of frauds were cyber in nature. Education efforts were ongoing to try and ensure that the general public did not fall victim to scams. Housebreaking crimes had decreased by 22.4% compared to the five year average. Incidents ranged from crude, low value incidents to, sophisticated higher value crimes committed by organised gangs. Information sharing between Police Scotland and Police in the North of England continued, and more tactical and operational co-operation was being sought. Considerable work had been undertaken to disrupt organised crime, with Operation Winterberry, a joint initiative by Police Scotland and Northumbria Police to tackle rural crime perpetrated by organised crimes, carried out on Wednesday, 29 September.
- 2.4 Chief Inspector Fisher introduced Detective Stephen Quinn, Roads Officer, to the meeting to provide his insight into road safety. Detective Quinn explained that quarter 3 had so far been challenging, and that he expected that there would be a spike in the number of casualties and incidents reported in that period. Reports on that quarter would be brought to the next meeting of the Board. The number of fatal traffic collisions had been

5, which was unchanged from the same period in the previous year. There had been a total of 62 road casualties in quarter 2 2022/23, a decrease of 29.6% compared to the previous year. The number of drink/drug driving detections had increased by 42.6% compared to the five year average. The number of incidents had not necessarily increased but following changes in legislation in 2019 it was possible to carry out road side tests on potential drug drivers. The division wide road safety governance group shared information across the whole division, and covered various council areas. The A1 Action Group, which had wound down over Covid, was expected to meet presently, and it was hoped that could help drive improvement in joint working between the Fire Service, Ambulance Service, and Police Scotland. Operation Dogma, which involved unmarked motorcyclists patrolling popular routes with camera equipped motorcycles had been carried out on 24 and 25 September. The Operation involved monitoring all road users, but there had been a focus on reducing injuries and deaths amongst motorcyclists, who were over represented in casualty statistics.

- 2.5 Members highlighted that the increased detection of drug drivers represented good progress, and it was hoped that the number of road users using drugs would be reduced. In response to a question regarding how age related to incidents of dangerous driving or road traffic collisions, Chief Inspector Fisher explained that it was important not to reach conclusions on causation factors without sufficient evidence. Whilst an increased number of road traffic fatalities tended to be older people, the cause of the crash was not necessarily due to the person's age. Younger people tended to be more likely to survive an incident than an older person would not, which could lead to false conclusions being drawn. It was hoped that sufficient resources could be found to allow a full analytical picture of incidents to be drawn up. In response to a question regarding the volume of incidents which Police Scotland respond to related to vulnerable people, Chief Superintendent Paton explained that approximately 80% of calls received were unrelated to criminality. Not all of those calls related to vulnerable people, however a considerable number did. Chief Inspector Fisher highlighted that the Domestic Abuse Disclosure scheme had been a success story for the Scottish Borders. An effective partnership approach had been developed, which allowed Police Scotland and other agencies to establish best practice methods.

DECISION

AGREED to note the Report.

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

- 3.1 There had been circulated copies of the Scottish Fire and Rescue Service performance report 1 April 2022 to 30 September 2022. Area Commander Hilary Sangster was present at the meeting and presented the report. Scottish Fire and Rescue Service had responded to 929 incidents in the Scottish Borders. That included 27 accidental dwelling fires, 140 accidental fires and 164 special service incidents. False alarms accounted for 57% of the emergency calls. The change to the unwanted fire alarm response, planned for 2023, was expected to derive down the number of false alarms that crews attended. That would allow more training and community safety initiatives to be undertaken. SFRS measured how well its priorities were met using 7 key indicators: all accidental dwelling fires, all accidental dwelling fire casualties, all deliberate fires, non domestic fires, special service – road traffic collision casualties, special service- non RTC casualties and false alarms. The report indicated that all deliberate fires and non-domestic fires were rated as red on the Red, Amber, Green rating scale. Operational staff continued to undertake routine and risk specific skill acquisition and maintenance training. All firefights in the Scottish Borders would participate in the Training for Operational Competence programme in 2022/23. RTC and incident command continued to be practiced and assessed on a quarterly basis. SFRS had set a national target of a 10% reduction in accidental dwelling fires over a three year rolling period. There had been 27 dwelling fires recovered compared to 38 over the same period in the previous year. There were no deliberate dwelling fires reported, down from three in the last four year reporting period.

Cooking appliances accounted for 13 dwelling fires, with 3 due to negligent use of equipment and 2 due to faulty fuel supplies. Analysis highlighted that 11 of the incidents involved adults 18 to 64 years old, and 9 were 65+. Following all domestic fires, the Post Domestic Incident Response would be carried out, and work was ongoing with partners to identify persons at risk.

- 3.2 The report highlighted that fire SFRS aimed to reduce fire casualties in the Scottish Borders year on year by 5% over a three year rolling period. There had been one casualty in the reporting period, a reduction from 6 in the previous year's equivalent period. SFRS continued to carry out seasonal action plans to educate the public regarding dangers, risk and safety measures. Where trends were identified work would take place with partners to mitigate risks. There had been 90 incidents of all deliberate fires in the reporting period. A large increase from the previous year, but average compared to pre-covid numbers. Secondary fires involving refuse, grass or derelict buildings accounted for 51% of all deliberate fires. There were no trends or specific areas to identify, other than small clusters in short time periods. In order to address the risk of climate change, SFRS had identified that Coldstream and Lauder would become tier 2 wildfire stations. That would bring greater skill, knowledge, equipment to the area to enhance prevention and responses to those types of fire. There had been 20 incidents of non-domestic fires in the reporting period, a small increase from the previous year but average compared to pre-covid levels. Non domestic fires typically involved agricultural, industrial or educational buildings. 13 of the 20 incidents were accidental, with three caused by adults. 9 incidents were caused by equipment overheating, one was negligent use of equipment and one was deliberate. SFRS had attended 32 RTC's in the reporting period. Operational action was undertaken on 20 occasions to rescue casualties. 13 people were injured, and two lost their lives. Whilst Police Scotland were responsible for determining the cause of RTC's, SFRS had a significant role to play in preventing RTC's. There had been 164 special service incidents during the reporting period. 132 were not RTC related. 48 involved SFRS forcing entry for partner agencies, where the majority of people were treated on scene. SFRS attended four attempted suicides. The number of non-traditional incidents SFRS respond to had increased markedly over the preceding years. That primarily involved assisting Police Scotland, and the Scottish Ambulance Service. SFRS had attended 48 effecting entry incidents in the Scottish Borders in the reporting period. There had been 535 fire calls that were classed as unwanted fire alarm signals (UFAS) during the reporting period. On average SFRS sent 9 firefighters and 2 fire appliances to every UFAS call out. 64,000 productive hours were lost every year to UFAS, an equivalent cost of £3.5million. 74 of those calls were false alarms due to burnt toast, 72 were faulty equipment, 42 caused by apparatus, and 32 caused by staff testing the alarm.
- 3.3 The Chair thanked SFRS for their full and detailed report. In response to a question regarding methods to reduce false alarms, Area Commander Sangster explained that the response to incidents would be weighted. Control staff would attempt to confirm the incident as an unwanted fire alarm signal, and reduce attendance accordingly. Key information being provided would allow SFRS to manage their response accordingly. Regarding call outs for UFAS in Tweeddale West, Area Commander Sangster confirmed that engagement efforts took place with the worst offenders, and that none had been in Tweeddale. In response to a question regarding problems with recruitment, Area Commander Sangster explained that the commitment required to undertake appropriate training was high, and that efforts were made to discuss this with applicants pre-employment to ensure that they understood the undertaking. Area Commander Sangster undertook discuss the dangers of frozen ponds with Eyemouth High school in response to an issue raised of young people skating on ice.

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 Group Manager- Safer Communities and Homelessness. The VAW co-ordinator/DAAS Service Manager, Ms Andrea Beavon, was present at the meeting to present the report. The report outlined that in 2022/23 to date there had been decrease in group 1-5 crime of 5.9% compared to 2021/22 for the same period, which represented 114 fewer victims. There had been a 17.3% decrease in antisocial behaviour incidents. In 2022/23 to date there had been a decrease of 28.8% in the number of people monitored for antisocial behaviour compared to the previous year. The number of early interventions undertaken by Anti-Social Behaviour (ASB) partners increased by 20.5% compared to 2021/22, which was positive news for the service. All ASB officers had been trained and accredited in mediation, and had established a local network called Scottish Borders Mediation Network. That network involved Scottish Borders Council, Scottish Borders Housing Association and Waverly Housing. System development for a new database to support the work of the Antisocial Behaviour Unit was making good progress. There would be a phased go live date with the core group on 30 November 2022. The ASB website had been updated and the public could download diary sheets for reporting ASB directly from the website. Working arrangements for the officer dealing with the east of the region had been increased to balance service demand. Further multi-agency ASB training would take place on 16 November 2022.
- 4.2 Ms Beavon highlighted that the number of referrals to the Domestic Abuse Advocacy Support (DAAS) service in 2022/23 to date was 186. This was 69 referrals lower than 2021/22 for the same period. Repeat referrals to date stood at 25%, better than the target of 30%. The number of clients contacted within agreed timescales was significantly higher than the 80% baseline, and stood at 95.9%. Court delays continued to mean that some cases continued to be open for longer than normal. A meeting had been held with the Procurator Fiscal team to enable DAAS to relay the impact on their clients of court delays. In response to a question regarding delays to court proceedings, Ms Beavon explained that the Procurator Fiscal's office had outlined their recovery programme and that had set out how they would deal with their backlog of cases. Cases were now being called, and it was hoped that the programme would ease delays.

DECISION

AGREED to note the update.

5. DATES OF FUTURE MEETINGS

Chief Inspector Fisher highlighted that due to reporting date deadlines, the date of the next meeting was not well placed. The Chair agreed that it would be prudent to reschedule the next meeting to allow the Police Scotland and Scottish Fire and Rescue Service reports time to be fully prepared.

The meeting concluded at 11.15 am

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Scottish Borders Area Command

The Lothians and Scottish Borders



Policy Development and Scrutiny Panel

Quarter 3 – 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.

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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

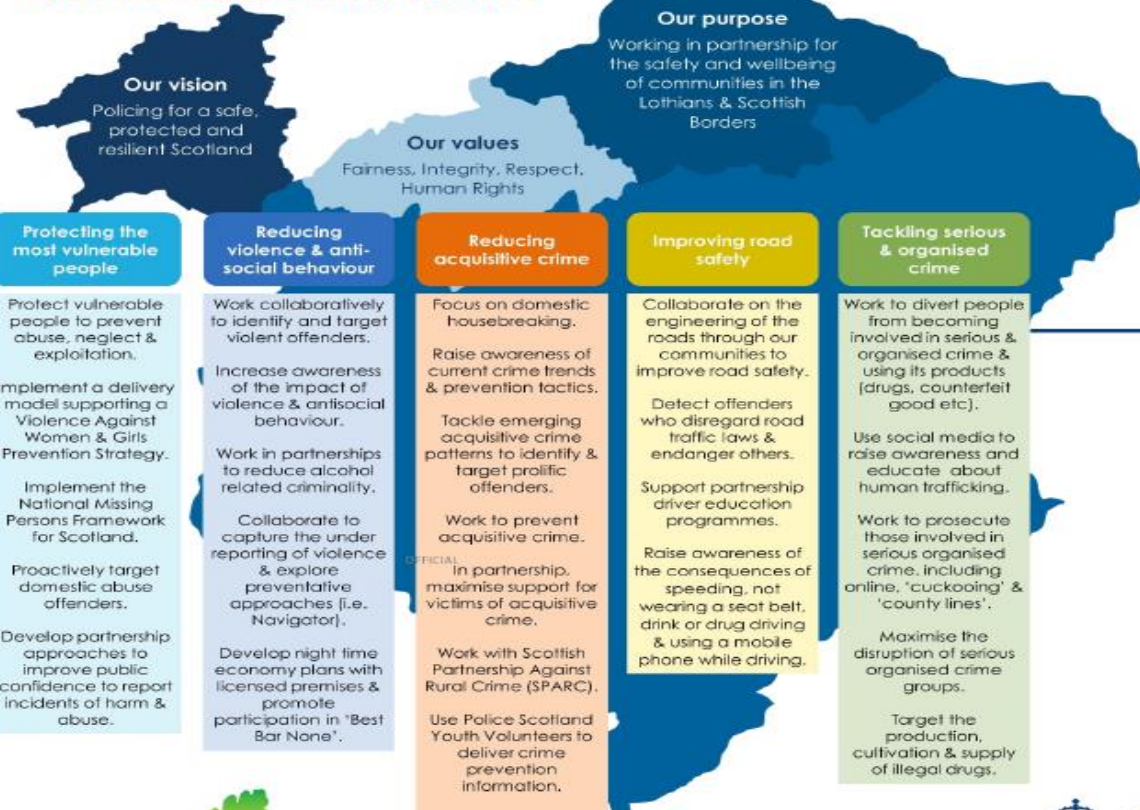
Integrity, Fairness and Respect.

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Lothians 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 December 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 Report

Reporting Period: April 22 – December 2022

Total Crime: (Group1-5) 2,630

Crime Decrease: 2.61%

Protecting the most vulnerable people

Domestic
Bail Offences

4.8%



39 (1.8 more)

Domestic Crime
Detection rate

-2.8%



Q3 – 68.7%

Reducing Violence and Antisocial Behaviour

Common Assault

22.54%



860 (158.2 more)

Robbery

60%



16 (6 more)

Reducing Acquisitive Crime

All Housebreaking
Detection rate

18.6%



Q3 -14.01%

All Housebreaking

-17.83%



129 (28 less)

Improving Road Safety

Road Traffic
Casualties

-18.33%



98 (22 less)

Serious Organised Crime

Drug supply

2.36%



52 (1.2 more)

Scottish Borders Performance Summary

Executive Summary

In November, 49 new recruits started their basic training at the Scottish Police College, all destined for the Lothian & Scottish Borders Division. Of those, 14 are due to join us here in the Scottish Borders. They will begin with their allocated teams on 1 March. While we have been running targeted recruitment campaigns in the Borders for some time now, this will be the highest number of recruits to be deployed here in a single intake for years.

This uplift will take us as close to budgeted establishment as we have been, certainly in the two years I have been local area commander. This is fantastic news for the region and while further training will be required before these recruits are as experienced and effective as they need to be, their arrival provides some much needed respite for all those who have worked so hard throughout the many resourcing challenges we've faced in recent times. It also allows those who have been waiting patiently, to finally be released to specialist and national posts.

Also on the horizon is the launch of COS (Core Operating System), a single crime recording and case management platform which will replace the legacy systems that have been in place since before the inception of Police Scotland. This will speed up data analysis and publication and give us further confidence around the accuracy of our figures.

Although it did not occur within Q3, the abduction of an 11 year old girl in Galashiels attracted significant attention and merits mention now. As you will no doubt know, a 53 man has been arrested and charged and the circumstances surrounding her disappearance are currently subject to criminal proceedings. To protect those proceedings, I can't discuss the case in detail, but I do wish to recognise the huge collective effort that followed the missing person report being received. The response from the public was tremendous, as was that of our partner agencies and voluntary groups. Local and national officers and assets were mobilised and the willingness to help and the determination of everyone to find the missing girl was evident from the outset. I wish to recognise their efforts and publicly thank all those involved in the search and recovery operation.

There have been a number of other high profile incidents in recent weeks too, but I will cover those in the Q4 report.

Also of particular note is the work of Operation Jabiru; a pro-active team, supported by SB-CAT, established to tackle drug supply, violence and acquisitive crime across the Borders. While the team initially responded to a flare up of drug-related incidents in Hawick, their work has led them to numerous towns and villages across the Borders and their efforts have benefitted many people and communities here. More detail on the results they have achieved is included in the Organised Crime Section of this report.

I also hope to seek from the board, final ratification of the proposed Local Police Plan from 2023-2026

CI Vincent Fisher
Local Area Commander

Protecting the most vulnerable people.	Missing Persons
<p>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:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• 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;<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 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.• Year 2021 / 2022 – 1565 missing person investigations. <p>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.</p> <p>Owing to staff absence, validated figures in terms of missing person incidents recorded during Q2 are unavailable, although it is clear incidents involving missing adults, cared for adults and children are all in decline. This is excellent news and evidences the various protocols introduced in recent years are having a positive effect. Where we have seen a rise this quarter is among looked after children. This is attributable to a small number of children who go missing on multiple occasions and we work closely with our partners to ensure care arrangements are appropriate and that all reasonable steps are taken to reduce the likelihood of them going missing again. Some children are accommodated within the Scottish Borders, although are managed by local authorities in other parts of the country. This does present some challenges as the powers conferred by English, Welsh and NI courts can be at odds with accepted practice and levels of training in our children’s homes.</p> <p>Our missing person coordinator has recently returned from a period of absence, and while figures are not available for publication as yet, it is hoped all relevant figures will be included in a Q4 round-up of the year.</p>	

Protecting the most vulnerable people.	Domestic Abuse Incidents
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	5yr Average	Q3 2022/23	% Change
Number of Domestic Abuse Incidents	876.2	896	2.26
Total Crimes and offences in domestic abuse incidents	514	630	22.57
Percentage of Domestic Incidents that result in a crime	42.62	45.54	2.92
Total crimes and offences detection rate	71.53	68.73	-2.80
Total Detections for Domestic Bail Offences	37.2	39	4.84

This year to date 896 incidents of domestic abuse have been reported in the Scottish Borders, this is an increase of 2.26% on the 5 year average and compares with a 16% increase seen nationally. The detection rate, at the time of writing, has since risen to 68.73% and is expected to climb further as enquiries complete. The national detection rate is 64% and the national conversion rate 41%; the Borders rates being higher by 4.73% and 4.54% respectively.

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 (DAIU) review all domestic incidents which are reported to police. In many instances they carry out extensive protracted enquiries identifying and approaching previous partners, in some cases unearthing further victims and further non-recent criminality that would otherwise have gone unreported, to present the best possible case to the Procurator Fiscal. Demand in terms of DSDAS (Disclosure Scheme for Domestic Abuse Scotland) continues to rise allowing us to inform those in a relationship of their partner's previous domestic offending. The enthusiasm with which all partners have embraced this relatively new legislation is hugely encouraging and while in other areas of Scotland, the referrals are primarily police generated, the Borders sees referrals coming in from a number of partner agencies.

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 3 there were 2 MATAC referral's in the Scottish Borders, 5 in total this year to date.

We will seek remands or bail conditions where appropriate and proactively check bail conditions are being adhered to. We have detected 39 bail offences this year to date, a rise of 4.84% when compared to the five year average, this is testament to our commitment to tackling the scourge of domestic abuse and keeping people safe. A Borders Court was the first in Scotland to impose electronic bail, which involves electronically tagging the perpetrator to

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ensure they either stay within their address during curfew hours, or stay away from particular addresses. It naturally follows, that with this new measure in place, more bail offences are being detected.

I currently lead on Theme 4 within the Scottish Borders Community Planning Partnership work plan (the Borders is a good place to grow up, live in and enjoy a full life) and one of the four outcomes under that theme is that fewer people experience domestic abuse in the Scottish Borders. I am currently working with partners to ensure everyone within the Borders who has a public interface, knows what to look for and how to report concerns around domestic abuse.

We also ran our #IsThisMe campaign during Q3, which called upon men to reflect, take action and stop domestic abuse before it starts.

Protecting the most vulnerable people.	Hate Crime
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	5 year average	Q3 2022/23	Q3 Per 10,000
Hate Incidents	72	102*	8.83
Hate Crimes *	61.4	102	8.83
Hate Crime Detection Rate	73.29	60.78	

*We recognise the anomaly with this figure, clarification has been sought and we will provide an update in Q4

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. This year-to-date assaults have accounted for only 7% of all hate crimes. Most hate crimes, around 87% 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.

While it is recognised that detection rates have fallen (albeit they have risen again slightly as at time of writing), the quality of the enquiries conducted, and the care and attention victims receive has not deteriorated. The challenge remains that allegations of any sort of criminality require corroborative evidence if they are to be progressed through the courts, and there are instances where such evidence does not exist, notwithstanding our best efforts to find it. All reports of hate crime are monitored and reviewed by the Deputy Area Commander.

As police officers we continue to find ourselves victim to around 14% 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.

A proportion of hate crimes and incidents are perpetrated by children, and our schools officers continue in their efforts to educate children to be more respectful and tolerant and to understand the damage their words and actions can do, particularly when directed towards particular social groups. We have delivered a number of Hate Crime inputs and others designed to counter the glamorisation of violence.

Protecting the most vulnerable people.	Sexual Crimes (Group 2)
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Crime Type	5 Year average	Q3 2022/23	Change	YTD Per 10,000 population	Q3 2022/23 Detection Rate
Group 2	189.6	190	0.21%	16.45	61.58%
Rape & Attempt Rape	40.2	45	11.94%	3.9	71.11%
Indecent/Sexual Assault	74	66	-10.81%	5.71	59.09%
Other Group 2	75.4	79	4.77%	6.84	58.23%

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.

At the end of quarter 3 Sexual Crime in the Scottish Borders shows an increase of 0.21% this year-to-date when compared to the five year average. Comparing this year to last, reports of sexual crime are down by 26.9% (from 260 last year to 190 this year, a reduction of 70 crimes).

The detection rate is down 3.1% when compared to the 5 year average but up 9.3% when compared to last year to date.

21% 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.

Like Domestic Abuse Investigations, in many instances extensive protracted enquires are carried out, in some cases unearthing non-recent criminality that would otherwise have gone unreported, this assists in presenting the best possible case to the Procurator Fiscal. In October Police received a report of a rape which had occurred in July. Whilst carrying out enquiries a further 3 offences were identified in relation to a further 3 victims, these crimes dated back to 2014. As a result of the enquiry a 26 year old male was charged with 4 sexual offences in November and a report was submitted to the Procurator Fiscal.

70% 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 (33% TYTD), 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.

During quarter 3 we continued to raise awareness of Police Scotland’s That Guy Campaign. The campaign aims to reduce rape, serious sexual assault and harassment by having frank conversation’s with men about male sexual entitlement. Campaign posters were distributed and displayed in Borders College/Heriot Watt and on Border Buses. For further information on the campaign visit [About the That Guy campaign | That Guy \(that-guy.co.uk\)](https://www.that-guy.co.uk).

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After much work and anticipation, the Oakleaf Centre forensic medical suite in the Borders General Hospital is now open. The opening of the suite means survivors of rape and sexual assault from the Borders can receive the support they need in a suitable environment without having to travel out with the area. The suite supports the national SARCS service (NHS Sexual Assault Response Coordination Service) which allows survivors to access a forensic medical examination where appropriate, with or without police involvement, and can be reached 24/7 on 0800 148 88 88.

Protecting the most vulnerable people.	Drug Supply, Production & Cultivation
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Drugs Supply	5 year average	Q3 2022/23	Change	YTD Per 10,000 population	Q3 2022/23 Detection Rate
Drugs Supply, Production and Cultivation	50.8	52	2.36%	4.5	65.38%

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 up 2.36% when compared to the 5 year average.

Drug supply offences always require some form of laboratory work to confirm the substances concerned are controlled. The laboratory faced significant challenges during 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. Where laboratory analysis returns a negative result, the matter would be no-crimed. Policing activity to disrupt and detect drug production and supply 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 participate in the Non-Fatal Overdose group which ensures support is offered immediately.
- We use Social Media to encourage reporting of Criminal Behaviour through 101, 999 or Crimestoppers.
- During Q3 our community policing team contributed to a drug trends multiagency MS Teams event which was led by the Crew charity.
- During Q3 Operation Jabiru was launched in the Scottish Borders an update on this operation can be found under the Organised Crime Section.

Reducing Violence and Antisocial Behaviour	Crimes of Violence (Group 1)
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Crime Type	5 year average	Q3 2022/23	Change	YTD Per 10,000 population	Q3 2022/23 Detection Rate
Group 1	85.4	126	47.54%	10.91	58.73%
Serious Assault	38.8	38	-2.06%	3.29	89.47%
Robbery	10	16	60.00%	1.39	50.00%
Common Assault	701.8	860	22.54%	74.45	67.56%

*Common assaults are not recorded as group 1 crimes.

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

There has been a 47.54% increase in violent crime in the Scottish Borders compared to the five year average, equating to an increase of 40.6 crimes. When this year’s figures are compared to the last year to date there is no change. The detection rate for overall violent crime is 58.73%, a decrease of 12.7% when compared to the 5 year average.

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

- The 146% increase in reports of threats and extortion which equates to an actual increase of 18.4 crimes.
- DASA (Domestic Abuse Scotland Act), offences which were not introduced until April 2019. As such there is insufficient data for a 5 year average, however there is an increase of 40% (6 crimes) when compared to LYTD (from 15 to 21).
- There has been a 60% increase in Robbery and Assaults with Intent to Rob (from 10 to 16).

As referenced in earlier reports, threats and extortion, and in particular ‘Sextortion’, account for a significant proportion of Group 1 offending and is the greatest single contributor to the percentage rises we continue to experience here in the Borders when comparing to the 5 year average.

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 59% to 68%. A trend is emerging in a move from demanding cash (albeit transferred electronically) to gift cards and alike which can be exchanged for Crypto Currency more readily.

When comparing to last year to date we can see a change in the trend at the end of quarter 3 there was an 8.8% reduction in threats and extortion when comparing to last year to date.

As mentioned above there has been an increase of 6 Robberies at the end of Q3 when compared to the five year average. There is no discernible pattern to these Robberies in terms of time, date or location although most seem opportunistic in nature and potentially drug related. 75% of the aforementioned Robberies were committed by people that were known to the complainer. Few involved the use of weapons and a number could be described as dubious, potentially linked to the cost of living crisis.

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Common Assaults in the Scottish Borders have increased by 22.5% against the five year average, but there has been a decrease of 2.6% when comparing to last year to date. The detection rate this year to date is 67.6% this year, this is up 1.9% on last year to date. Approximately 42% of common assaults were recorded as taking place in private spaces, the remaining 58% taking place in public spaces. Domestic Assaults account for 29% of all common assaults. The vast majority of all common assaults with a domestic marker took place in private space. About 17% 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 Q3	Change	TYTD Per 10,000 population	Q3 2022/23 Detection Rate
Antisocial Behaviour Incidents	4160.2	3289	-20.94		
Vandalism (Including Malicious Mischief)	603.2	515	-14.62%	44.58	26.41%
Fire-raising	29	44	51.72%	3.81	59.09%
Breach of the Peace and S38 CJ&L(S) A 2010	681.4	656	-3.73%	56.79	76.37%

The number of Anti-Social behaviour incidents has decreased by 20.94% % this year-to-date when compared to the 5 year average. This is a total reduction of 693.8 incidents and is reflective of the exceptionally high demand we saw during periods of Covid restriction, artificially inflating the five year average.

Overall, Group 4 Crimes have reduced by 9.8% when compared to the five year average, a decrease of 65 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 and staff too will be victims in some cases.

You'll note the rise in fire-raising's continues, this quarter this was a result of a spate of 8 incidents across Jedburgh. A 58 year old male has been charged with these offences and a report has been submitted to the procurator fiscal.

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. This work is carried out in partnership with the Anti-Social Behaviour Unit at Scottish Borders Council. Antisocial Behaviour Patrols form part of our daily patrol matrix as well as our weekend plans and targeted patrols are carried out by response and community officers at peak times for ASB in hotspot areas.

Youth ASB patrols continued in areas known for antisocial behaviour. Current taskings include Peebles – School Brae, Haylodge and Old Town; Galashiels – Transport Interchange and TD1 Youth Club; Hawick – Kenilworth Avenue and Burnfoot Primary School, Newtown St Boswells – Primary School and Sergeants Park area. In total 14 youth warning letters were sent out regarding these issues this month. SBCAT officers continued with attention in the area of Moneynut Woods, Duns regarding the ongoing issue of off-road bikes.

During Q3 our mobile CCTV cameras have been deployed in hotspot areas in Kelso and Selkirk. These camera's are deployed with the hope of deterring any future instances of anti-social behaviour and providing evidence to support charges against criminal behaviour. We are currently working with SBC to procure more mobile CCTV cameras that use the latest technology.

Our schools officers continue to work in partnership to engage with pupils and deliver inputs. During Q3 in partnership with the Fire and Rescue Service we delivered inputs regarding keeping safe on bonfire night. Other topics that our officer have delivered inputs on are Social Media, Antisocial Behaviour, the people who help us, and rights, respect and behaviour.

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Our officers also hosted a school safety workshop at Burnfoot Primary school in partnership with Scottish Ambulance Service and Scottish Fire and Rescue. The event covered topics such as bike safety, CPR, water safety, internet safety, drug misuse and energy drinks.

Officers for the Hawick Community Policing team worked with Hawick High School and the British Army to deliver a resilience and life skills activity.

During the festive campaign our community officers carried out patrols at the school Christmas dances, foot patrols were also carried out at town centres and retail areas across the Scottish Borders. In addition violence and anti-social behaviour patrols were carried out in areas surrounding our licensed premises and areas known to be frequented by youths who cause damage and disorder.

Reducing Acquisitive Crime	Dishonesty (Group 3)
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5 Year Average	Q3 2022/23	Change	YTD Per 10,000 population	Q3 2022/23 Detection Rate
1059.2	1029	-2.85%	89.08	27.50%

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 decreased by 30.2 crimes (2.85%) when compared to the five year average (This overall figure incorporates housebreaking crimes). This is slightly more than the national figure of 2%, but our detection rates are slightly behind the national average of 30.8%.

When comparing TYTD with the five year average the largest increase has been seen in frauds, where there has been an increase of 46% which equates to an actual increase of 64 crimes. When comparing TYTD compared to LYTD there has been a 17.8% reduction in frauds.

The increase in fraud is mirrored nationally. 59% 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. During Q3 a 34 year old man was charged for fraudulently obtaining £16000 to carry out construction work that he failed to do. A report has been submitted to the procurator fiscal.

During Q3 our community policing team and SBCAT officers have continued with prevention activities aimed at reducing acquisitive crime. SBCAT attended at the Scottish Borders Partnership Against Rural Crime walk and talk event at Buckholm Farm, Galashiels in October. During the event local farmers were given updates on local and national rural crime picture and the most up to date crime prevention advice.

A meeting was also held in partnership with the Forestry and Land Scotland regarding bike theft, as a result of the meeting warning signage has been issued and distributed.

Our officers continue to issue Selecta DNA kits to the victims of quad bike and machinery thefts and crime prevention surveys have been carried out at Large Agricultural Suppliers, Farms and Domestic properties.

We continue to develop our working relationship with Northumbria Constabulary and we recently paid a visit to their Rural Crime Team in Alnwick along with representatives from our own National and Rural Acquisitive Crime Unit. We were introduced to a number of rural crime volunteers and coordinators and we are now developing a paper to present to our own senior leadership board seeking permission to pilot RCVs here in the Borders. The RCVs are mostly farmers and gamekeepers who act as eyes and ears on the ground, feeding back information via radio in real time. They know the countryside, they know how things should look and more importantly what looks out of place. I will keep you updated on progress.

Reducing Acquisitive Crime	Housebreaking
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Crime Type	5 Year Average	Q3 2022/23	Change	YTD Per 10,000 population	Q3 2022/23 Detection Rate
Dwelling HB	64	50	-21.88%	4.33	14.00%
Non Dwelling (Sheds, garages) HB	34.6	44	27.1%	3.81	11.36%
Other (Business) HB	58.4	35	-40.07	3.03	34.29%
All HB	157	129	-17.83%	11.17	18.60%

All housebreaking (including attempts) crimes have decreased by 17.83% 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.

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.

In October we saw an example of this when a 26 and 30 year old male were charged with two Business Housebreakings and an attempted business breaking which they committed in June 2022. A report has been submitted to the Procurator Fiscal for both these cases.

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.

In other positive news, on the 5th of December a member of public returned home to find 2 suspicious males in her porch. Police attended and located the male's close by. As result, stolen property was recovered and a 55 and a 58 year old man were charged with a theft housebreaking and an attempt theft housebreaking. Again, a report has been submitted to the procurator fiscal.

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.

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Improving road safety	Road Casualties
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	Q3 2021/22	Q3 2022/23	Change
Fatal	6	11	83%
Serious	48	38	-21%
Slight	66	49	-26%
Total	120	98	-18.33%
Children (aged<16) Killed	0	0	-
Children (aged<16) Seriously Injured	3	2	-33%

	5 Year Average	Q3 2022/23	Change
Dangerous driving	36.4	42	15.38%
Disqualified driving	14.8	8	-45.95%
Speeding	217.6	54	-75.18%
Driving Licence	89	54	-39.33%
Insurance	213.4	142	-33.46%
Seat Belts	19.6	20	2.04%
Mobile Phones	28	21	-25.00%
Drink/Drug Driving Detections	73.4	102	38.96%

Tragically 11 people died in fatal collisions on Borders roads during Q3. Of note, and as touched upon during the last board, six people lost their lives in four separate collisions over a fifteen day period in November. Such loss of life in such a short time period is rare and is at odds with the more general trend I illustrated in the Q2 report. There has been a further fall in numbers in terms of slight and serious injury which is encouraging. Serious injuries and slight injuries have reduced by 21% and 26% respectively when comparing Q3 of this year to Q3 of last. 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.

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The prevalence of dash cams has assisted us in securing evidence against more drivers who drive dangerously. Work on a national 'Dash cam Portal' project has slowed while further work is undertaken to integrate it with a larger and wider storage and transmission of electronic evidence project.

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						
	Oct-22	Nov-22	Dec-22		2021-22	2022-23
Visits	43	39	28		113	110
Enforcement hours	112.9	106.7	85.1		285	305
Activations	186	34	46		144	266
Activations per Enforcement Area	1.6	0.3	0.5		0.5	0.9

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.

SBCAT were out in December as part of the Winter Safety Campaign carrying out static checks in Earlston, Duns, Coldstream, Eyemouth, Peebles, Galashiels and Stow. A number of drivers were given advice regarding winter safety and in particular tyre tread depths. Speed checks were also conducted outside Earlston High School with 6 drivers being warned and 1 driver being reported for having no insurance. 10 traffic tickets were issued in December.

Our Community Policing Teams carried out further speed checks with our Junior Road Safety Officers from Chirnside and Coldstream. Officers have also carried out speed checks and deployed pop up bob during Q3. Road safety social media posts were issued providing advice on winter conditions and how to prepare for such weather.

The Force has updated its policy on Community Speedwatch and we are now content to proceed with a number of pilots. We have made arrangements with our colleagues and volunteers in Fife to visit the Borders with a view to briefing community officers and potential volunteers here on the scheme.

We also now participate in the national Older Drivers' Forum with a view to identifying tactics and best practise that could be adopted here. Having been successfully piloted in the North of the country, funding for a further two driving simulators has been secured so officers in the East and West will have access to the machines too.

Tackling Serious & Organised Crime	Tackling Serious & Organised Crime
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Over 30 people have been arrested for a range of offences following a period of proactive intelligence-gathering and enforcement in the Scottish Borders.

In October 2022, Operation Jabiru was launched and a team of officers were put in place to proactively gather intelligence and execute warrants targeting criminals operating within the region.

Over Q3, this proactive unit has carried out 49 searches at properties in connection with drugs, firearms, organised crime and other offences.

This has resulted in the recovery of three firearms which are currently subject to further investigation, as well as over £18,000 in cash, and luxury goods worth in excess of £50,000 believed to be proceeds of criminal activity.

In addition, significant quantities of Class A, B and C drugs have been seized from addresses in Hawick, Galashiels, Kelso and Jedburgh.

The largest seizure, as part of Operation Jabiru, was on Friday, 20 January, 2023, when officers executed warrants at two addresses in Galashiels – Halliburton Place and Gala Park Gardens.

During these searches, various items associated with drug dealing, including scales, mobile phones and measuring spoons were discovered, along with large quantities of heroin and cocaine.

In total, drugs with a potential value of over £100,000 were seized. A 42 year old male and 26 year old female have been reported to the Procurator Fiscal.

Officers have also worked collaboratively with colleagues across England to enhance information-sharing between all forces and target travelling crime groups committing offences both North and South of the border.

Threat Level



[The National Threat Level is SUBSTANTIAL.](#)

The UK National Threat Level has been lowered to SUBSTANTIAL meaning an attack is likely.

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.

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

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.

<https://www.counterterrorism.police.uk/advice-for-young-people>

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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	109		58.55	
	On Duty Allegations	Off Duty Allegations	Quality of Service Allegations	Total Number of Allegations
Total Allegations Recorded	109	0	60	169

The breakdown above details the total number of Complaints about the Police received in relation to the Scottish Borders area command as at 31st December 2022.

The breakdown below provides further detail on the allegation category and type. As can be seen there has been a 0.6% 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	95	109	14.7%
	Off Duty - TOTAL	1	0	-100.00%
	Other	1	0	-100.00%
	Assault	7	1	-85.7%
	Discriminatory Behaviour	1	0	-100.0%
	Excessive Force	8	6	-25.0%
	Incivility	23	26	13.0%
	Irregularity in Procedure	42	63	50.0%
	Neglect of Duty	0	1	x
	Oppressive Conduct/Harassment	7	1	-85.7%
	Other – Criminal	1	0	-100.0%
	Other - Non Criminal	4	2	-50.0%
	Traffic Irregularity/Offence	2	9	350.0%

Scottish Borders CAT team – Q3 Update

As stated on previous occasions, the work of the SBCAT spans all many of the local and national policing priorities. While some of the undernoted has already been included elsewhere in this report, it has been replicated below for ease of reference.

ROAD SAFETY & ROAD CRIME

In October SBCAT carried out mobile patrols and static checks in the Scottish Borders to tackle road crime and antisocial driving. The following offences were detected by SBCAT in October; 2 x careless driving, 2 x no insurance, 1 x drink driver, 3 x no MOT, 2 ASBO vehicle warning and 1 x no seatbelt.

Throughout November SBCAT conducted checks for the Winter Safety Campaign, checking vehicles and in particular tyre tread depth. Advice was given to a number of drivers. We were also involved in a vehicle pursuit after which the driver was charged with a number of offences including drink driving.

SBCAT continued the Winter Safety Campaign in December, carrying out static checks in Earlston, Duns, Coldstream, Eyemouth, Peebles, Galashiels and Stow. A number of drivers were given advice regarding winter safety and tyre tread depths.

Speed checks have also been completed outside schools and where there is a recognised casualty profile.

52 Parking tickets were issued by SBCAT in various towns throughout the Borders including Galashiels, Kelso, Hawick, Selkirk, Jedburgh and Peebles.

DRUG ENFORCEMENT

During October SBCAT executed 2 search warrants at premises in Kelso. At one address 14.8g of Cocaine was seized along with 21.5g of Cannabis. At the other address 74g of Cannabis were recovered along with other items indicative of supply.

Whilst on high visibility mobile patrols officers stopped and searched 2 vehicles in Hawick with the recovery of 11g of Cocaine and personal amounts of cannabis and magic mushrooms.

SBCAT assisted with the execution of six drugs warrants in Galashiels and Hawick during November. During these over £5000 cash has been recovered, along with cannabis, heroin and diazepam.

In December further Misuse of Drugs warrants were carried out in Galashiels, Kelso, Hawick and Peebles. Proactive stop & searches also resulted in the recovery of cannabis near Lauder.

ANTISOCIAL BEHAVIOUR

SBCAT carried out youth ASB patrols in areas known for antisocial behaviour, including Peebles – School Brae, Haylodge and Old Town; Galashiels – Transport Interchange and TD1 Youth Club; Hawick – Kenilworth Avenue and Burnfoot Primary School, Newtown St Boswells – Primary School and Sergeants Park area. In total 14 youth warning letters were sent out as a result of this. We were also deployed over the bonfire night weekend to address any reports of ASB.

Frequent Licensed Premises Checks were carried out in the lead up to Christmas. High Visibility foot patrols were also undertaken to deter antisocial behaviour during the festive period, in particular on Hogmanay. Young Drivers who cause nuisance are frequently engaged with and ASB driving warnings issued where required. In Galashiels a large number of such drivers gathered in January, which was monitored by SBCAT. Conditional Offers were issued for No MOT and Careless Driving.

RURAL / ACQUISITIVE CRIME

Officers from SBCAT again joined with officers from Northumbria police, Dumfries & Galloway and Roads Policing officers in November to carry out a second Operation Checkpoint, the initiative to tackle rural crime by conducting a series of checkpoints along the English / Scottish border. We will continue to support this and take an active part. This operation now spans a week and includes 10 police forces in England and Scotland. Static road checks are being carried out on backshifts in rural areas, to tackle the ongoing issue of quad bike theft. We have also attended local events such as the SPARC event with our partners to promote prevention opportunities, update the rural crime picture and to receive information and concerns from members of the rural community.

Op Jardiniere is a new Divisional wide operation to tackle rural crime. The Scottish Borders focus led by SBCAT was on off-road biking at Monynut, along with static and mobile checks in Berwickshire to deter acquisitive crime and hare coursing. One vehicle was issued with an ASB driving warning for driving off road. In December two males were arrested by SBCAT after carrying out housebreakings in the area. The stolen items were recovered and both males charged with offences. SBCAT also assisted with the recovery of a quad bike near West Linton following a theft.

Appendix

Lothian and Scottish Borders Divisional Crime Overview

Lothian and Scottish Borders Division	5 Year Average	2022/23 Q3	Per 10,000 Q3 2022/23	Detection Rates 2022/23
GROUP 1: NON SEXUAL CRIMES OF VIOLENCE	451.2	613	12.31	59.54
Murder (excluding culpable homicide at common law)	2.2	1	0.02	100.00
Culpable homicide (at common law)	0	0	0	-
Culpable homicide (under statute including RTA, sec. 1)	2.6	4	0.08	100.00
Attempted murder	13	18	0.36	88.89
Serious assault	195.6	208	4.18	76.44
Robbery and assault with intent to rob	68.8	53	1.06	67.92
Domestic Abuse (of female)	0	123	2.47	69.92
Domestic Abuse (of male)	0	7	0.14	57.14
Domestic Abuse (Total)	0	130	2.61	69.23
Cruel & Unnatural treatment of children	48.8	41	0.82	100.00
Threats and extortion	42.8	128	2.57	4.69
Other group 1 crimes	31.6	30	0.6	40.00
GROUP 2: SEXUAL CRIMES	838	815	16.36	48.34
Rape	152.6	154	3.09	56.49
Assault w/i to rape or ravish	5.2	11	0.22	63.64
<i>Rape and attempted rape - Total</i>	157.8	165	3.31	56.97
Sexual assault (pre-SOSA 2009)*	13	1	0.02	200.00
Sexual assault (SOSA 2009)*	239.4	243	4.88	46.09
Lewd & libidinous practices*	73.4	54	1.08	18.52
<i>Indecent/Sexual Assault - Total</i>	325.8	298	5.98	41.61
<i>Prostitution related crime - Total*</i>	0.8	0	0	-
Taking, distribution, possession of indecent photos of children	40.2	46	0.92	93.48
Communicating indecently (SOSA 2009)*	69.8	75	1.51	61.33
Communications Act 2003 (sexual)	29.4	11	0.22	36.36
Sexual exposure (SOSA 2009)*	25.4	25	0.5	40.00
Public indecency (common law)	8.2	6	0.12	100.00
Other sexual crimes (SOSA 2009)*	121	123	2.47	34.96
Other sexual crimes (non-SOSA 2009)*	13	11	0.22	54.55
Threatening / Disclosure of intimate image*	46.6	55	1.1	32.73
Other Group 2 crimes	0	0	0	-
<i>Other Group 2 crimes - Total</i>	353.6	352	7.07	50.00
GROUP 3: CRIMES OF DISHONESTY	6587.6	6049	121.43	24.35
Housebreaking (incl. attempts) - dwelling house	289.4	252	5.06	19.44
Housebreaking (incl. attempts) - non dwelling	261.4	210	4.22	16.67
Housebreaking (incl. attempts) - other premises	279.6	190	3.81	37.37
<i>Housebreaking (incl. Attempts) - Total</i>	830.4	652	13.09	23.77

OFFICIAL

Opening Lockfast Places - Motor Vehicle	160.8	109	2.19	7.34
Theft of a motor vehicle	332.6	319	6.4	35.42
Theft from a Motor Vehicle (Insecure etc.)	417.6	221	4.44	9.50
Attempt theft of motor vehicle	27.4	20	0.4	20.00
<i>Motor vehicle crime - Total</i>	938.4	669	13.43	21.82
Opening Lockfast Places - NOT Motor Vehicle	107.2	95	1.91	12.63
Common theft	1792.4	1935	38.84	14.68
Theft by shoplifting	1773.4	1377	27.64	47.35
Fraud	679	998	20.03	12.93
Other Group 3 Crimes	466.8	323	6.48	29.41
GROUP 4: FIRE-RAISING, MALICIOUS MISCHIEF etc.	3183.4	2987	59.96	23.47
Fireraising	180.8	208	4.18	24.52
Vandalism (including malicious mischief)	2821.2	2562	51.43	21.78
Reckless conduct (with firearms)	4.6	2	0.04	50.00
Culpable and reckless conduct (not with firearms)	169	209	4.2	42.58
Other Group 4 Crimes	7.8	6	0.12	33.33
GROUP 5: OTHER (PRO-ACTIVITY) CRIMES	3198.2	2982	59.86	93.33
Carrying offensive weapons (incl. restriction)	109.4	119	2.39	93.28
Handling bladed/pointed instrument	113.2	124	2.49	87.90
Offensive weapon (used in other criminal activity)*	96.2	104	2.09	72.12
Bladed/pointed instrument (used in other criminal activity)*	60.4	54	1.08	57.41
<i>Total offensive/bladed weapons</i>	379.2	401	8.05	81.30
Production, manufacture or cultivation of drugs	54.6	29	0.58	96.55
Supply of drugs (incl. possession with intent)	173.4	157	3.15	70.70
Bringing drugs into prison	16.2	9	0.18	55.56
<i>Supply of drugs - Total</i>	244.2	195	3.91	73.85
Possession of drugs	1372.8	1122	22.52	98.40
Other drugs offences (incl. importation)	9	12	0.24	66.67
<i>Total drugs crimes</i>	1626	1329	26.68	94.51
Offences relating to serious and organised crime	1	1	0.02	100.00
Bail offences (other than absconding)	621.6	707	14.19	95.19
Other Group 5 crimes	570.4	544	10.92	96.88
GROUP 6: MISCELLANEOUS OFFENCES	7508	7645	153.46	66.45
Common Assault	3079.2	3576	71.78	58.00
Common Assault (of emergency workers)	310.8	322	6.46	100.31
<i>Common Assault - Total</i>	3390	3898	78.25	61.49
Breach of the Peace	137.6	50	1	104.00
Threatening & abusive behaviour	2726	2509	50.37	72.46
Stalking	73.4	63	1.26	74.60
<i>BOP, S38 & S39 Crim Just & Lic (S) Act 2010 - Total</i>	2937	2622	52.63	73.11
Racially aggravated harassment/conduct*	102	53	1.06	98.11
Drunk and incapable	37.2	19	0.38	94.74
Consume alcohol in designated place local bye-law	34	11	0.22	100.00
Other alcohol related offences*	27.8	24	0.48	104.17

OFFICIAL

<i>Drunkness and other disorderly conduct (TOTAL)</i>	99	54	1.08	100.00
Wildlife offences*	30.4	33	0.66	190.91
Other Group 6 offences	949.6	985	19.77	60.61
GROUP 7: OFFENCES RELATING TO MOTOR VEHICLES	5319.8	5746	115.34	81.99
Dangerous driving offences	188.2	191	3.83	79.06
Drink, Drug driving offences incl. Failure to provide a specimen	406.2	491	9.86	94.91
Speeding offences	483.6	263	5.28	98.48
Driving while disqualified	92.8	61	1.22	95.08
Driving without a licence	422.8	352	7.07	97.16
Failure to insure against third party risks	1072.2	928	18.63	99.68
Seat belt offences	95	106	2.13	98.11
Mobile phone offences	133.8	157	3.15	96.18
Driving Carelessly	442.2	549	11.02	87.61
Drivers neglect of traffic directions (NOT pedestrian crossings)	90.2	349	7.01	96.28
Using a motor vehicle without test certificate	515.6	649	13.03	99.85
Other Group 7 offences	1377.2	1650	33.12	47.88

Scottish Borders Recorded Crime Overview

Scottish Borders	5 Year Average	2022/23 Q3	Per 10,000 Q3 2022/23	Detection Rates 2022/23
GROUP 1: NON SEXUAL CRIMES OF VIOLENCE	85.4	126	10.91	58.73
Murder (excluding culpable homicide at common law)	0.8	0	-	-
Culpable homicide (at common law)	0	0	-	-
Culpable homicide (under statute including RTA, sec. 1)	0.8	2	0.17	100
Attempted murder	2.8	3	0.26	100
Serious assault	38.8	38	3.29	89.47
Robbery and assault with intent to rob	10	16	1.39	50
Domestic Abuse (of female)	0	21	1.82	80.95
Domestic Abuse (of male)	0	0	-	-
Domestic Abuse (Total)	0	21	1.82	80.95
Cruel & Unnatural treatment of children	7.4	9	0.78	77.78
Threats and extortion	12.6	31	2.68	9.68
Other group 1 crimes	4	6	0.52	0
GROUP 2: SEXUAL CRIMES	189.6	190	16.45	61.58
Rape	39	43	3.72	69.77
Assault w/i to rape or ravish	1.2	2	0.17	100
Rape and attempted rape - Total	40.2	45	3.9	71.11
Sexual assault (pre-SOSA 2009)*	1.6	0	-	-
Sexual assault (SOSA 2009)*	57.4	60	5.19	63.33
Lewd & libidinous practices*	15	6	0.52	16.67
Indecent/Sexual Assault - Total	74	66	5.71	59.09
Prostitution related crime - Total*	0	0	-	-
Taking, distribution, possession of indecent photos of children	10.8	15	1.3	113.33
Communicating indecently (SOSA 2009)*	17	14	1.21	78.57
Communications Act 2003 (sexual)	6	3	0.26	33.33
Sexual exposure (SOSA 2009)*	2.2	4	0.35	25
Public indecency (common law)	1.6	0	-	-
Other sexual crimes (SOSA 2009)*	23	29	2.51	34.48
Other sexual crimes (non-SOSA 2009)*	4	2	0.17	50
Threatening / Disclosure of intimate image*	10.8	12	1.04	33.33
Other Group 2 crimes	0	0	-	-
Other Group 2 crimes - Total	75.4	79	6.84	58.23
GROUP 3: CRIMES OF DISHONESTY	1059.2	1029	89.08	27.5
Housebreaking (incl. attempts) - dwelling house	64	50	4.33	14
Housebreaking (incl. attempts) - non dwelling	34.6	44	3.81	11.36
Housebreaking (incl. attempts) - other premises	58.4	35	3.03	34.29
Housebreaking (incl. Attempts) - Total	157	129	11.17	18.6
Opening Lockfast Places - Motor Vehicle	27.8	21	1.82	9.52

OFFICIAL

Theft of a motor vehicle	46.4	38	3.29	63.16
Theft from a Motor Vehicle (Insecure etc.)	47.8	41	3.55	14.63
Attempt theft of motor vehicle	4.6	6	0.52	33.33
Motor vehicle crime - Total	126.6	106	9.18	32.08
Opening Lockfast Places - NOT Motor Vehicle	22.2	22	1.9	13.64
Common theft	327.2	307	26.58	19.54
Theft by shoplifting	218	211	18.27	50.71
Fraud	139	203	17.57	14.78
Other Group 3 Crimes	69.2	51	4.42	49.02
GROUP 4: FIRE-RAISING, MALICIOUS MISCHIEF etc.	658.6	594	51.42	31.14
Fireraising	29	44	3.81	59.09
Vandalism (including malicious mischief)	603.2	515	44.58	26.41
Reckless conduct (with firearms)	1.4	1	0.09	0
Culpable and reckless conduct (not with firearms)	24.4	33	2.86	66.67
Other Group 4 Crimes	0.6	1	0.09	100
GROUP 5: OTHER (PRO-ACTIVITY) CRIMES	707.6	691	59.82	93.63
Carrying offensive weapons (incl. restriction)	17.6	15	1.3	113.33
Handling bladed/pointed instrument	24.8	19	1.64	94.74
Offensive weapon (used in other criminal activity)*	16.6	15	1.3	86.67
Bladed/pointed instrument (used in other criminal activity)*	8.6	10	0.87	100
Total offensive/bladed weapons	67.6	59	5.11	98.31
Production, manufacture or cultivation of drugs	9.4	6	0.52	83.33
Supply of drugs (incl. possession with intent)	41.4	46	3.98	63.04
Bringing drugs into prison	0	0	-	-
Supply of drugs - Total	50.8	52	4.5	65.38
Possession of drugs	323	324	28.05	96.3
Other drugs offences (incl. importation)	2.8	0	-	-
Total drugs crimes	376.6	376	32.55	92.02
Offences relating to serious and organised crime	0	1	0.09	100
Bail offences (other than absconding)	137.8	121	10.48	94.21
Other Group 5 crimes	125.6	134	11.6	95.52
GROUP 6: MISCELLANEOUS OFFENCES	1681.2	1814	157.04	72.6
Common Assault	626.8	773	66.92	64.17
Common Assault (of emergency workers)	75	87	7.53	97.7
Common Assault - Total	701.8	860	74.45	67.56
Breach of the Peace	45.6	9	0.78	111.11
Threatening & abusive behaviour	616.6	630	54.54	75.87
Stalking	19.2	17	1.47	76.47
BOP, S38 & S39 Crim Just & Lic (S) Act 2010 - Total	681.4	656	56.79	76.37
Racially aggravated harassment/conduct*	14	7	0.61	100
Drunk and incapable	15.8	9	0.78	100
Consume alcohol in designated place local bye-law	0	0	-	-
Other alcohol related offences*	5.8	4	0.35	100
Drunkenness and other disorderly conduct (TOTAL)	21.6	13	1.13	100

OFFICIAL

Wildlife offences*	14.4	28	2.42	200
Other Group 6 offences	248	250	21.64	63.6
GROUP 7: OFFENCES RELATING TO MOTOR VEHICLES	1245.2	1334	115.49	84.26
Dangerous driving offences	36.4	42	3.64	85.71
Drink, Drug driving offences incl. Failure to provide a specimen	73.4	102	8.83	97.06
Speeding offences	217.6	54	4.67	96.3
Driving while disqualified	14.8	8	0.69	87.5
Driving without a licence	89	54	4.67	94.44
Failure to insure against third party risks	213.4	142	12.29	102.11
Seat belt offences	19.6	20	1.73	100
Mobile phone offences	28	21	1.82	100
Driving Carelessly	130.8	169	14.63	84.62
Drivers neglect of traffic directions (NOT pedestrian crossings)	30.4	197	17.05	94.42
Using a motor vehicle without test certificate	145.2	180	15.58	100.56
Other Group 7 offences	246.6	345	29.87	53.04



**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 31st December 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 wholetime 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. For the reporting period within the report we have accessed over 3800hrs of appliance covering across MELSB utilising staff through the Bank Hours initiative. 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 focused 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 7 key indicators, depicted below

Key performance indicator	Apr to (& incl.) Dec					RAG rating
	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	YTD
All accidental dwelling fires	67	59	57	58	54	●
All accidental dwelling fire casualties (fatal & non-fatal (incl. p/c's))	11	14	8	11	10	●
All deliberate fires	115	122	103	78	108	◆
Non domestic fires	33	35	33	25	37	◆
Special Service - RTC casualties	47	36	13	35	32	●
Special Service - Non RTC casualties	30	35	15	32	28	●
False Alarm - UFAs	395	363	339	393	416	●

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.

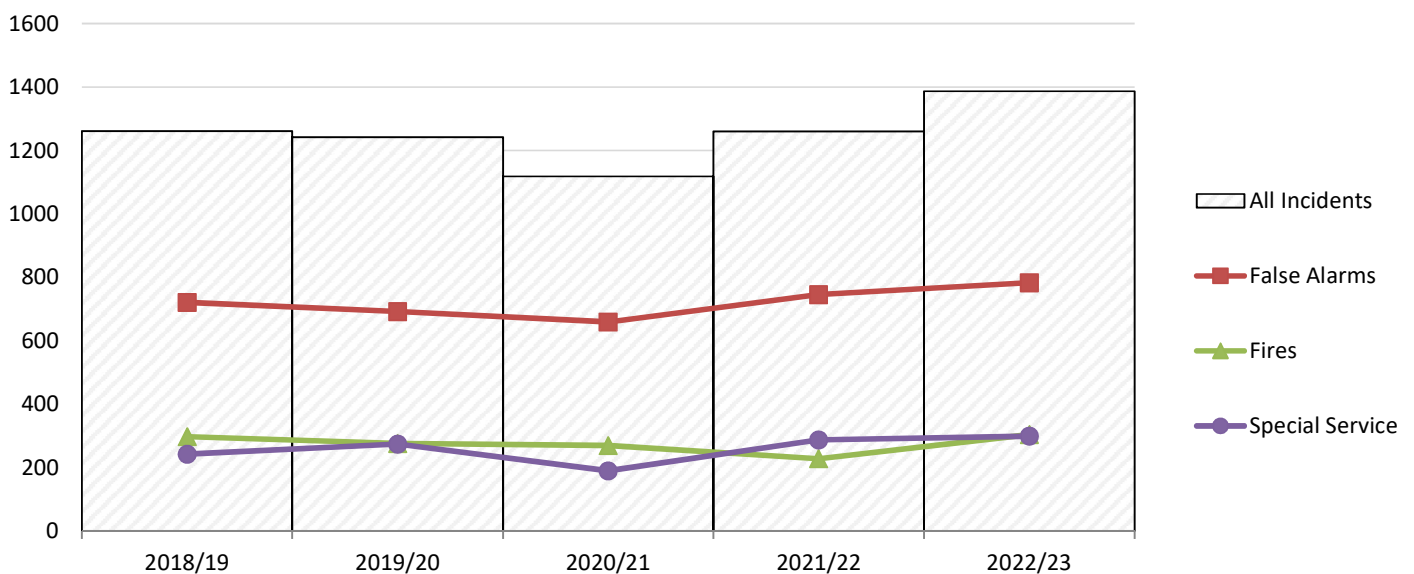
Note

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 31st December 2022 SFRS responded to 1391 incidents in the Scottish Borders. This included 55 accidental dwelling fires, 198 accidental fires, 59 RTCs and 301 special service incidents. This is an increase of 132 incidents compared to the same period last year. False alarms accounted for 56% of our emergency calls. The change to UFAS response, planned for July 2023, will drive down the number of false alarm mobilisations that crews attend and create time and opportunity for more training and community safety initiatives. SFRS nationally and locally are making partners and duty holders aware of this change in our operational response to UFAS.

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. LSO Sangster proposed seconding a Swift Water Rescue Instructor (SRTI) from an operational watch to the local training team to support the delivery of flood response training to current and new stations within the Borders as well as Hawick and Galashiels SRT stations. This person started in post January 2023.

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. Staff at MELSB wholetime stations received an input from the OI team this quarter to ensure data input was of a high quality, they understood process, purpose etc and this training will be cascaded to our On call station. 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 period 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, UCI World Cycling Championships, Tour of the Borders etc.

Reduction of 'All accidental dwelling 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 54 dwelling fires recorded compared to 58 for the same period last year. It is pleasing to see this figure decrease within the reporting period and continue to drop across the five year reporting period. There were 3 deliberate dwelling fires.

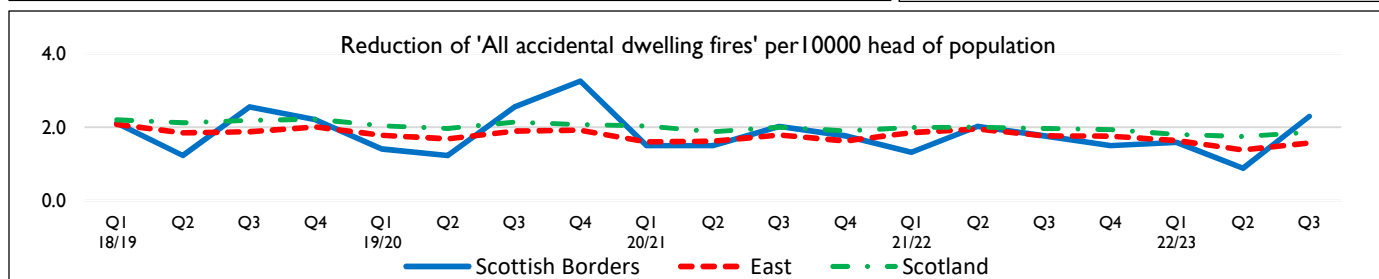
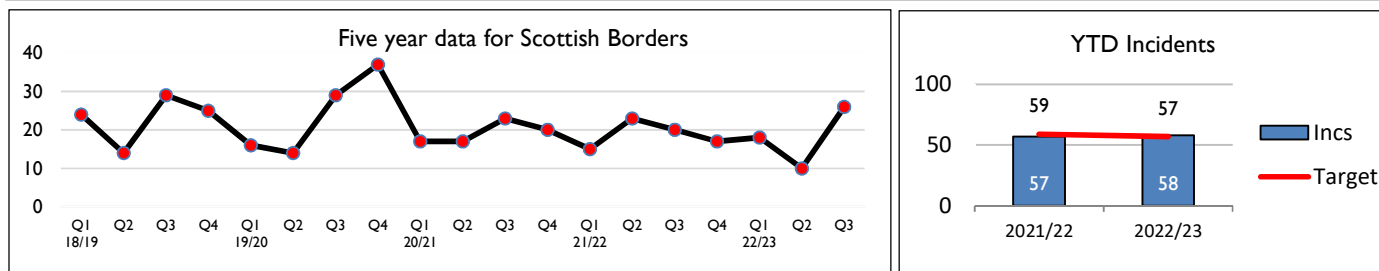
Reasons

Cooking appliances accounted for 21 of these dwelling fires with 3 due to negligent use of equipment and 2 partitionable to faulty fuel supplies. Analysis highlights 22 of these incidents involved adults 18 to 64 years old and 21 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 focused correctly.

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 - 5	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	Sparklines
Scottish Borders	67	59	57	58	54	
Tweeddale West	6	5	4	3	7	
Tweeddale East	2	4	4	2	3	
Galashiels & District	9	10	18	5	10	
Selkirkshire	8	7	4	9	2	
Leaderdale & Melrose	9	6	3	4	7	
Mid Berwickshire	9	8	2	6	8	
East Berwickshire	4	3	4	7	2	
Kelso & District	6	2	3	7	7	
Jedburgh & District	5	3	4	1	2	
Hawick & Denholm	5	4	2	8	2	
Hawick & Hermitage	4	7	9	6	4	

Reduction of 'All accidental dwelling 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

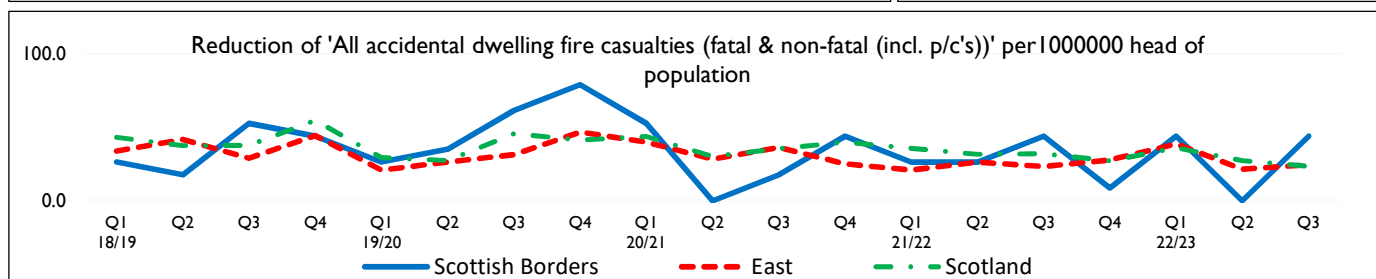
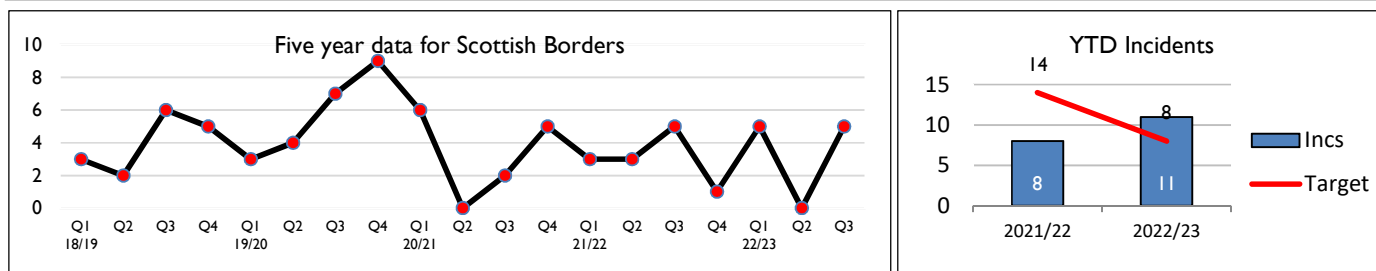
We aim to reduce fire casualties in the Scottish Borders year on year with a SFRS target of reducing fire casualties by 5% per year over a three-year rolling period. There has been 10 casualty in the reporting period to date, a reduction from last year's report of 11. Unfortunately one person was fatally injured at an incident, we are still waiting on information to confirm if this is a fire death. Of the other incidents 4 members of the public attended hospital with slight injuries, 6 received treatment on scene and SFRS staff provided oxygen on 7 occasions to injured persons.

Reasons

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.

Actions

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. Our operational crews, during community safety or operational activity, are able to raise concerns to partners through our Adult and Child protection policy.



YTD ward ave. for Scottish Borders - I	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	Sparklines
Scottish Borders	11	14	8	11	10	
Tweeddale West	1	1	1	0	0	
Tweeddale East	0	0	1	0	1	
Galashiels & District	0	1	2	5	0	
Selkirkshire	1	2	0	0	0	
Leaderdale & Melrose	1	0	1	1	2	
Mid Berwickshire	3	2	0	0	1	
East Berwickshire	2	0	0	0	1	
Kelso & District	2	1	0	3	3	
Jedburgh & District	1	4	1	0	1	
Hawick & Denholm	0	0	0	1	0	
Hawick & Hermitage	0	3	2	1	1	

Reduction of 'All deliberate fires'

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

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

It is disappointing to see this figure has increased to 108 compared to 78 for 2021/22 period, however the figure has dropped from a high of 122 in 2019/20. There have been 3 deliberate dwelling fires recorded compared to 3 for the same period last year, 2 were by the property owner This could be that since lockdown we are able to get out to educate the public on fire safety within the home and community.

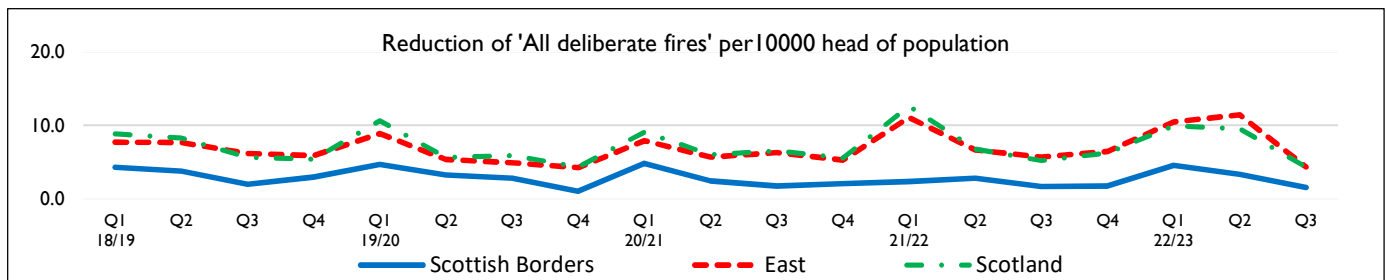
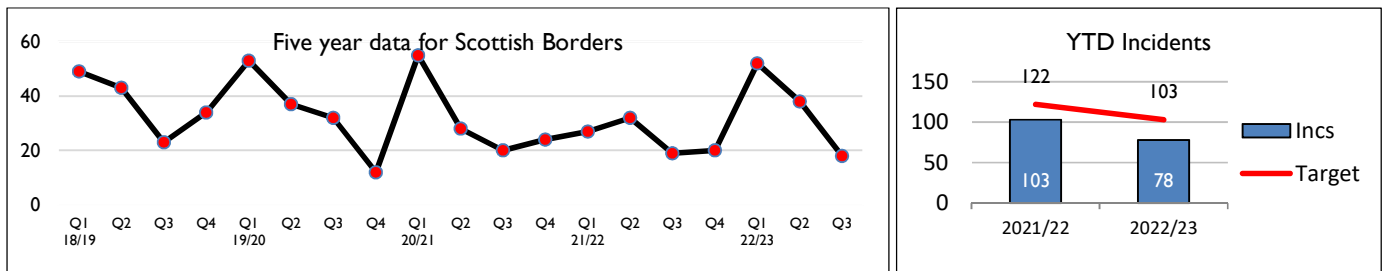
Reasons

Grassland and refuse fires accounted for 64 of the recorded fires. Car fires accounted for 5 of the fires recorded, 3 were dwelling fire . Analysis highlights 8 of these incidents involved adults 18 to 64 years old and 5 in 10 to 17 age group. This proves that our a targeted approach to drive down the risk of secondary fire and anti social behaviour fires , with an emphasis on those who are particularly vulnerable through age is correct.

Actions

Scottish Fire & Rescue Service (SFRS) conduct Post Domestic Incident Response (PDIR) following all domestic fires, deliberate or accidental. 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. From analysis its clear there is a spike in grassland and refuse fire in the summer so our thematic action plan captures this community safety work as a priority comming in to summer.

We work closely with partners to identify persons at risk from fire, this often requires cross agency or joint home safety visits



YTD ward ave. for Scottish Borders - 10	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	Sparklines
Scottish Borders	115	122	103	78	108	
Tweeddale West	6	7	11	8	12	
Tweeddale East	9	9	9	4	5	
Galashiels & District	31	19	16	5	13	
Selkirkshire	4	7	3	6	7	
Leaderdale & Melrose	8	9	6	2	9	
Mid Berwickshire	5	14	7	9	7	
East Berwickshire	13	11	4	10	13	
Kelso & District	14	7	10	5	1	
Jedburgh & District	6	6	2	8	11	
Hawick & Denholm	10	25	20	10	23	
Hawick & Hermitage	9	8	15	11	7	

Reduction of 'Non domestic fires'

Non domestic fires typically involve agricultural, industrial, educational etc buildings. Evidence shows that there is a close link between deliberate secondary fires and anti-social behaviour as well as non domestic fires.

Results

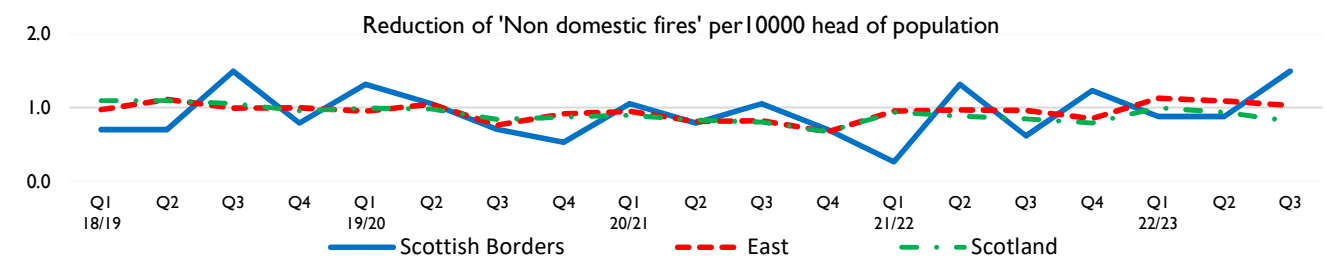
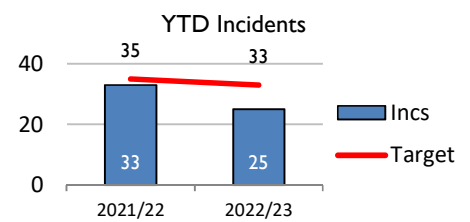
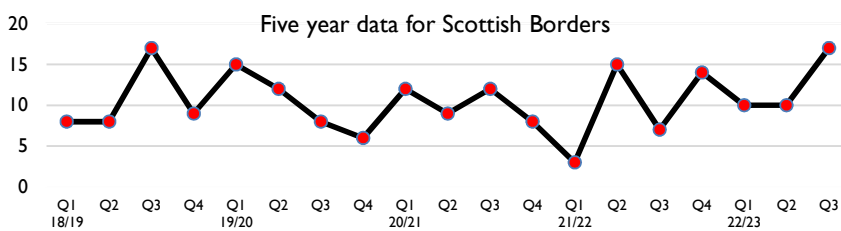
There have been 37 incidents of this nature in the reporting period, a small increase from last year and slightly above average with previous years.

Reasons

The vast majority of these incidents, 25, were accidental with 12 caused by adults. 9 incidents were caused by equipment overheating, 4 were due to faulty fuel supplies and 2 were negligent use of equipment. Only 7 were deliberate.

Actions

SFRS carry out Post Fire Audits of any premises that has a fire that falls under the Fire Scotland Act. Our fire safety protection officers (FSPO) work with duty holders to ensure compliance with all regulations, to educate on their responsibilities and to support businesses growth and continuity.



YTD ward ave. for Scottish Borders - 3	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	Sparklines
Scottish Borders	33	35	33	25	37	
Tweeddale West	1	3	4	5	6	
Tweeddale East	2	2	0	1	3	
Galashiels & District	7	2	7	4	2	
Selkirkshire	2	3	3	1	3	
Leaderdale & Melrose	3	5	1	0	3	
Mid Berwickshire	3	5	4	3	0	
East Berwickshire	2	3	1	3	3	
Kelso & District	6	4	5	1	3	
Jedburgh & District	5	5	4	3	6	
Hawick & Denholm	1	3	1	2	6	
Hawick & Hermitage	1	0	3	2	2	

Reduction of 'Special Service - RTC casualties'

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. 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.

Results

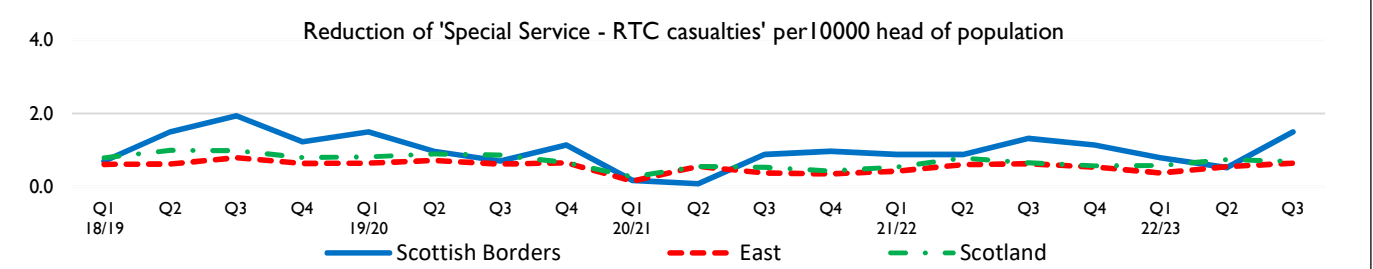
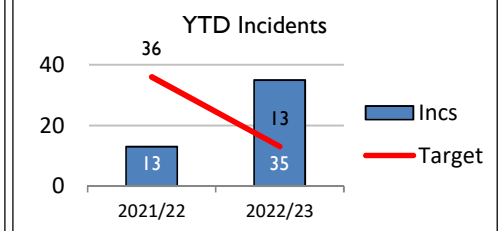
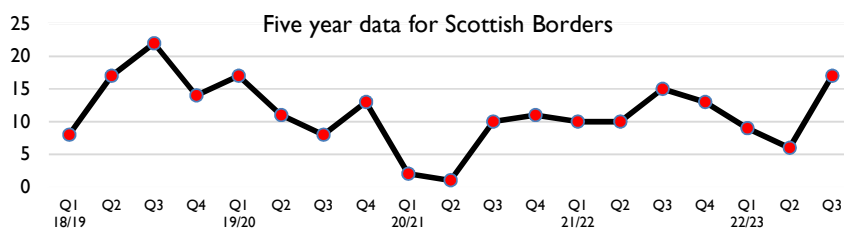
SFRS attended 59 RTC's in the reporting period. SFRS took operational action on 20 occasions to rescue casualties. In this period 25 people were injured and unfortunatley 7 casualties lost their lives. 87% of all RTC attended involved cars, 10% vans and 3% motorcycles

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. We are working with Police Scotland to ensure our local messaging and focus is targeted correctly to have the greatest impact on the most at risk groups to reduce RTC casualty numbers.



YTD ward ave. for Scottish Borders - 3	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	Sparklines
Scottish Borders	47	36	13	35	32	
Tweeddale West	7	3	0	7	1	
Tweeddale East	3	5	0	1	0	
Galashiels & District	6	6	2	3	5	
Selkirkshire	2	0	0	3	3	
Leaderdale & Melrose	3	3	3	8	5	
Mid Berwickshire	12	2	2	1	0	
East Berwickshire	2	4	2	3	6	
Kelso & District	0	5	1	2	3	
Jedburgh & District	5	6	2	5	4	
Hawick & Denholm	3	1	0	1	3	
Hawick & Hermitage	4	1	1	1	2	

Reduction of 'Special Service - Non RTC casualties'

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.

Results

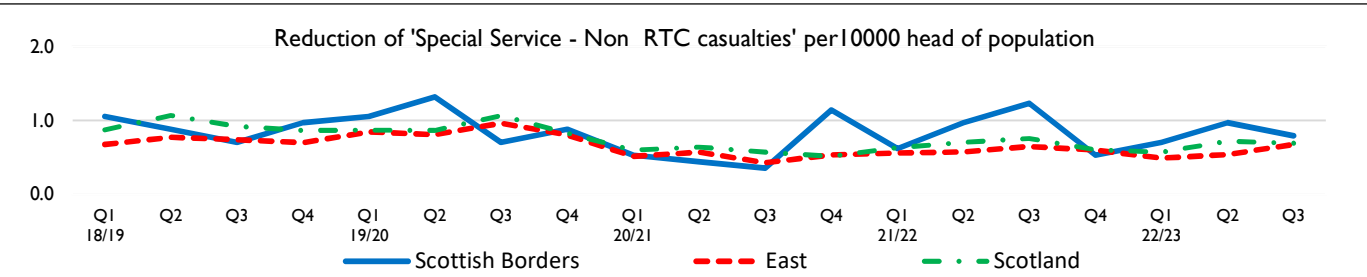
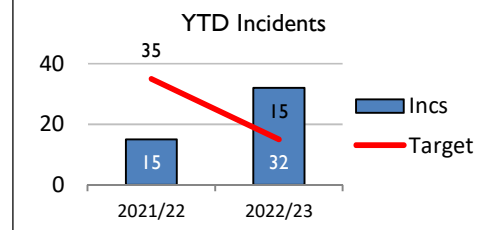
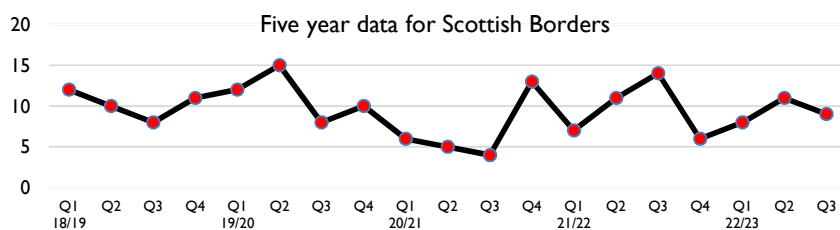
There have been 62 special service non RTC casualties during the reporting period, unfortunately 3 persons lost their lives. 15 casualty injuries appeared to be serious and required hospital treatment, 33 casualty injuries were slight but attended hospital and on 1 occasion first aid provided by Ffs was sufficient to deal with the injury. The split between male and female casualties was 37 male to 25 female. In general, there has been a small reduction across the five-year reporting period.

Reasons

The reason for these special services are varied and diverse such as local demographics, access to services, deprivation etc. For example during the reporting period SFRS supported partner agencies by forcing entry to 69 premises on their behalf, 28 times to support partner agencies and 7 hazardous material incidents.

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 of water etc. We participate fully in initiatives such as Scottish Borders Drivewise Event, our annual Thematic action plan which includes water safety, derelict properties, vulnerable persons etc.



YTD ward ave. for Scottish Borders - 3	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	Sparklines
Scottish Borders	30	35	15	32	28	
Tweeddale West	3	3	1	0	3	
Tweeddale East	0	0	1	1	1	
Galashiels & District	5	5	1	2	3	
Selkirkshire	3	4	1	4	3	
Leaderdale & Melrose	4	0	0	1	1	
Mid Berwickshire	1	3	4	5	6	
East Berwickshire	1	2	1	3	2	
Kelso & District	5	3	1	2	2	
Jedburgh & District	3	4	2	4	2	
Hawick & Denholm	5	4	2	4	2	
Hawick & Hermitage	0	7	1	6	3	

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 and delayed until July 2023, to give duty holders more time to become familiar with the changes and their responsibilities, 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

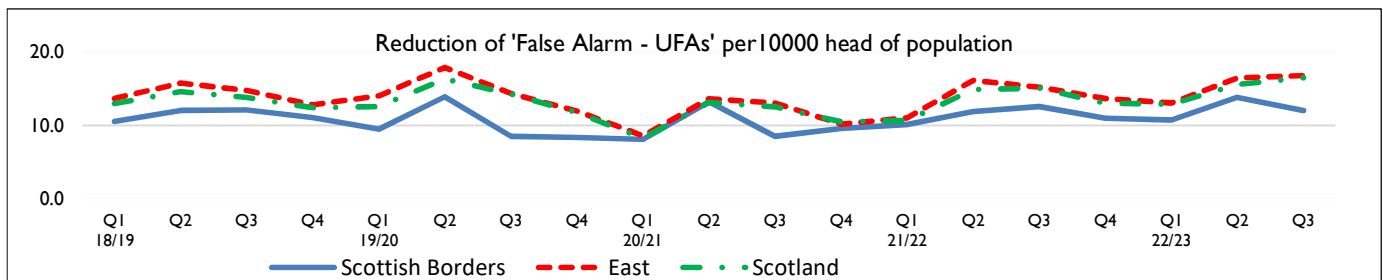
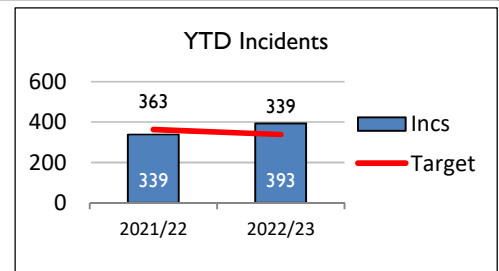
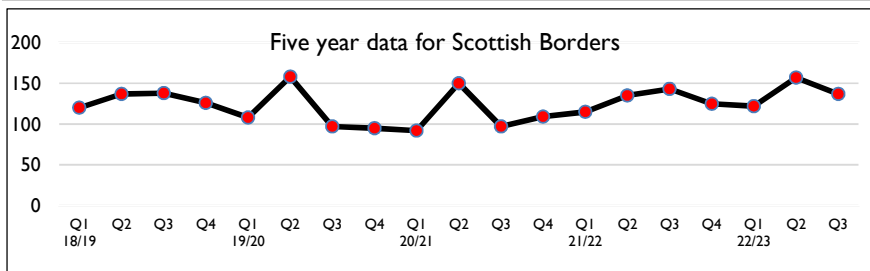
There have been 784 fire calls that were classed as UFAS in the Scottish Borders during the reporting period. On average SFRS send nine firefighters and two fire appliances to every UFAS call out. It takes around 15 minutes for firefighters to investigate the cause, from the appliance leaving the station 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

186 of these calls were due to false alarm with good intent, 61 were malicious calls and 17 were caused by human behaviour. 104 UFAS incidents were due to faulty equipment, 103 due to cooking and 59 were accidental. 38 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 July 2023 our FSPO staff will continue to support, advise and educate duty holders on their responsibilities.



YTD ward ave. for Scottish Borders - 38	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	Sparklines
Scottish Borders	395	363	339	393	416	
Tweeddale West	41	55	48	39	76	
Tweeddale East	29	14	20	15	21	
Galashiels & District	56	45	41	77	63	
Selkirkshire	39	36	28	39	27	
Leaderdale & Melrose	48	50	45	77	62	
Mid Berwickshire	33	25	18	28	19	
East Berwickshire	23	20	25	28	29	
Kelso & District	49	32	46	22	43	
Jedburgh & District	24	22	16	22	22	
Hawick & Denholm	25	31	38	32	17	
Hawick & Hermitage	28	33	14	14	37	

Appendix 1

Scottish Borders Prevention & Protection Activities

Quarter 3: 1st October – 31st December 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	OCTOBER- DECEMBER	YTD
	38	101

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.

It is of vital importance that all partners contribute to identifying persons at greater risk of fire. Over the years SFRS have delivered partner-referral training to many organisations. This allows partner agency staff to recognise fire hazards and risk within the home, providing basic advice then referring to SFRS. We would like to remind our partners that if your staff requires additional training please do not hesitate to contact one of our local Officers or Community Action Team (CAT). Please refer to page 5 of this report for details regarding our current campaign and contact details.

SCOTTISH BORDERS	HIGH	MEDIUM	LOW	TOTALS	PREV QRT 22/23	YTD
Ward						
East Berwickshire	6	3	1	10		
Galashiels & District	11	16	19	46		
Hawick & Denholm	8	10	2	20		
Hawick & Hermitage	16	28	13	57		
Jedburgh & District	8	2	1	11		
Kelso & District	1	5	0	6		
Leaderdale & Melrose	5	9	4	18		
Mid Berwickshire	5	3	2	10		
Selkirkshire	5	2	3	10		
Tweeddale East	3	9	3	15		
Tweeddale West	3	2	2	7		
TOTALS				210	208	418

Home Fire Safety Referrals

The table below details how HFSVs were generated.

Post Domestic Incident Response (PDIR)	67	YTD
Berwickshire Housing	3	
Cairn Housing	7	
Eildon Housing	8	
Waverley Housing	2	
DAAS	3	
MARAC	1	
NHS	4	
Self-referral	73	
SP Energy Networks	1	
Social Services	2	
Women's Aid East & Mid	5	
SB hospital to Home	3	
SB Cares	4	
SB Social Care	22	
SP Energy Networks	5	
Total	210	418

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

Our Local Community Action Team have also been involved with delivery and promotion of the following initiatives during the reporting period;

- UN World Drowning Prevention
- World Suicide Prevention
- Gas safety
- Chimney Safety

The Local CAT attends various multi-agency forums within Scottish Borders. This includes Multi-Agency Risk Assessment Conferences (MARAC).

Do you know someone **OVER 50** who **SMOKES?**



And do they meet one or more of the following criteria:

- Living alone?
- Mobility issues?
- Using medical oxygen?

THEY MAY BE AT **GREATER RISK OF FIRE!**



You could help save a life! **#MAKETHECALL**

Book a free **HOME FIRE SAFETY VISIT:**

0800 0731 999

e.melbcat@firescotland.gov.uk

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Quarterly Performance Report

February 2023

Period Covered: 1 April 2022 to 31 December 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 (ASB)

Performance Context

In 2022/23 to date there has been a decrease in group 1-5 crime of 7.1% when compared to 2021/22 for the same time period. This represents 200 fewer victims, which is positive.

In 2022/23 to date there has been a decrease in antisocial behaviour incidents of 16.9% when compared to 2021/22 for the same time period which is encouraging.

In 2022/23 to date there has been a 28.9% decrease in people being monitored for antisocial behaviour, which is good news. The number of early interventions undertaken by ASB partners decreased by 7.8% when compared to 2021/22 for the same time period.

The new mediation service is in place and performance reporting 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 and referrals are being received into the service.

System development for a new database to support the work of the Antisocial Behaviour Unit is making good progress. The first part of the data migration has been completed. The second part will be completed by the end of February 2023. There are 5 parts in all to the data migration.

Key Issues

The East of the region ASB officer cover has been increased further as a review of the team work distribution revealed that it was required. This raises the cover to 4 days a week through to March 2024.

Key Activities

Migration of data onto MOSAIC continues as well as further development.

Training has now been completed for all ASB Officers to be able to make direct entries into the Police Intelligence System. This will be reviewed over the coming year.

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 2022/23 to date was 896. This is 70 incidents (7.2%) lower than 2021/22 for the same time period. The number of referrals to Domestic Abuse Advocacy Support (DAAS) service in 2022/23 to date was 277. This is 86 referrals (23.7%) lower than 2021/22 for the same time period. Repeat referrals to the DAAS service in 2022/23 to date stand at 28.6%, better than the target of 30%. The number of clients contacted within agreed timescales is significantly higher than the 80% baseline and stands at 96.3%.

Key Successes

The Leading Lights (independent accreditation for domestic abuse services) evidence portfolio has been submitted and all Leading Lights interviews have been completed. Safe Lives are now working up the final report but it is likely that there will be a requirement for re-assessment following the Accreditation Panel in April. The DAAS Service Manager is aware of the key areas of the standards that require more evidence or action to complete and is confident that the re-assessment period will be minimal.

Feedback from the assessor following the interviews was that DAAS took a robust and effective approach to managing risk.

The newest member of the DAAS team will start the IDAA qualification in March 2023.

Key Issues

A reduction in total referrals for the period is a concern for the DAAS team. Work to explore this is underway with positive engagement with partners to identify ways to ensure current referral pathways are understood and applied consistently. Additional “How to Make a DAAS Referral” materials are being developed and a broad range awareness raising campaign is being planned with SBC Corporate Communications team.

Key Activities

DAAS has created a Ukrainian and Russian version of the service leaflet following work with the staff supporting the families who have settled in Tweeddale area. These leaflets should enable staff to effectively explain the support that DAAS can provide for anyone experiencing domestic abuse.

DAAS will be a core agency at the forthcoming Domestic Abuse Court Advocacy Accreditation workshop being hosted in the Scottish Borders. The Scottish Government have funded a three year programme to develop Court Advocacy standards and an accredited module for all services/practitioners delivering court advocacy to domestic abuse victims. DAAS has considerable experience of providing court advocacy in the Scottish Borders.

Safer Communities Team

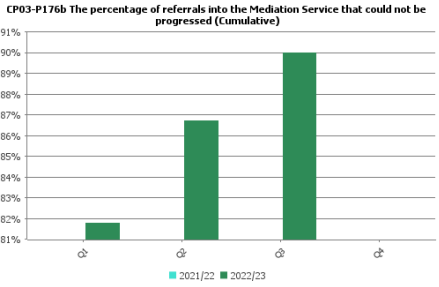





Traffic Light: Red 2 Amber 3 Green 8 Data Only 5

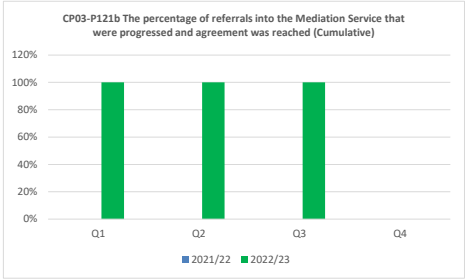


PI Short Name	Performance Data Trend Chart	Traffic Light Icon	Long Term Trend	Current Value	Current Target	Notes & History Note	5 Year Trend																											
<p>Number of reported Anti-Social Behaviour (ASB) incidents (public perception of) (cumulative)</p>	<p>CP03-P38 Number of reported Anti-Social Behaviour (ASB) incidents (public perception of) (cumulative)</p> <table border="1"> <caption>CP03-P38 Number of reported Anti-Social Behaviour (ASB) incidents (public perception of) (cumulative)</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Period</th> <th>2021/22</th> <th>2022/23</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Q1</td> <td>~1,800</td> <td>~1,200</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q2</td> <td>~3,200</td> <td>~2,600</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q3</td> <td>~4,300</td> <td>~3,500</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q4</td> <td>~5,300</td> <td>~3,470</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Period	2021/22	2022/23	Q1	~1,800	~1,200	Q2	~3,200	~2,600	Q3	~4,300	~3,500	Q4	~5,300	~3,470			<p>3,470</p>	<p>4,174</p>	<p>Where We Are</p> <p>A 16.9% decrease in incidents in 2022/23 to date when compared to 2021/22 for the same time period. This equates to 704 fewer incidents recorded.</p> <p>Our Successes/Our Issues</p> <p>The decrease in reported ASB incidents in 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"> <caption>5-Year Trend</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Year</th> <th>Incidents</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>2017/18</td> <td>5683</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2018/19</td> <td>5740</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2019/20</td> <td>5406</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2020/21</td> <td>7289</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2021/22</td> <td>5334</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Year	Incidents	2017/18	5683	2018/19	5740	2019/20	5406	2020/21	7289	2021/22	5334
Period	2021/22	2022/23																																
Q1	~1,800	~1,200																																
Q2	~3,200	~2,600																																
Q3	~4,300	~3,500																																
Q4	~5,300	~3,470																																
Year	Incidents																																	
2017/18	5683																																	
2018/19	5740																																	
2019/20	5406																																	
2020/21	7289																																	
2021/22	5334																																	

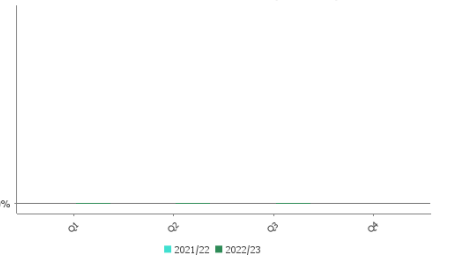


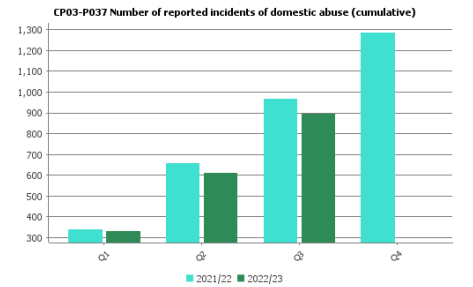


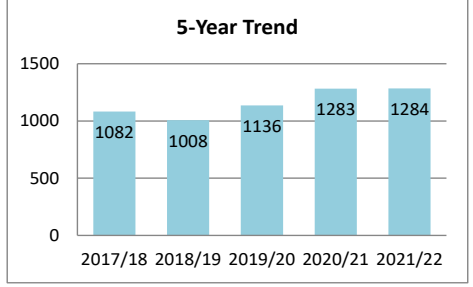
PI Short Name	Performance Data Trend Chart	Traffic Light Icon	Long Term Trend	Current Value	Current Target	Notes & History Note	5 Year Trend																																																			
Number of Group 1-5 recorded crimes and offences (cumulative)	<p>CP03-P039 Number of Group 1-5 recorded crimes and offences (cumulative)</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Year</th> <th>2021/22</th> <th>2022/23</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>2021/22</td> <td>~1,000</td> <td>~1,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2022/23</td> <td>~2,000</td> <td>~1,800</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2023/24</td> <td>~2,800</td> <td>~2,600</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2024/25</td> <td>~3,700</td> <td>~3,700</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Year	2021/22	2022/23	2021/22	~1,000	~1,000	2022/23	~2,000	~1,800	2023/24	~2,800	~2,600	2024/25	~3,700	~3,700			2,630	2,830	<p>Where We Are</p> <p>A 7.1% decrease in group 1-5 crimes in 2022/23 to date when compared to 2021/22 for the same time period, which equates to 200 fewer victims.</p> <p>Our Successes/Our Issues</p> <p>The reduction in group 1-5 crimes is positive news.</p> <p>What We Are Doing</p> <p>The levels of crimes and antisocial behaviour incidents are constantly monitored Police Scotland and partner agencies intervene early to address issues identified.</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>2017/18</td> <td>3404</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>2018/19</td> <td></td> <td>3704</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>2019/20</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>3516</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>2020/21</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>3467</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>2021/22</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>3700</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Year	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2017/18	3404					2018/19		3704				2019/20			3516			2020/21				3467		2021/22					3700
Year	2021/22	2022/23																																																								
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2021/22					3700																																																					
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"> <thead> <tr> <th>Year</th> <th>2021/22</th> <th>2022/23</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>2021/22</td> <td>~50</td> <td>~40</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2022/23</td> <td>~110</td> <td>~85</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2023/24</td> <td>~145</td> <td>~110</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2024/25</td> <td>~170</td> <td>~170</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Year	2021/22	2022/23	2021/22	~50	~40	2022/23	~110	~85	2023/24	~145	~110	2024/25	~170	~170			110	142	<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 110. This is 32 cases (22.5%) 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>The Antisocial Behaviour Unit are reviewing formal warning formats to further increase effectiveness.</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>2017/18</td> <td>134</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>2018/19</td> <td></td> <td>167</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>2019/20</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>107</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>2020/21</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>181</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>2021/22</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>170</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Year	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2017/18	134					2018/19		167				2019/20			107			2020/21				181		2021/22					170
Year	2021/22	2022/23																																																								
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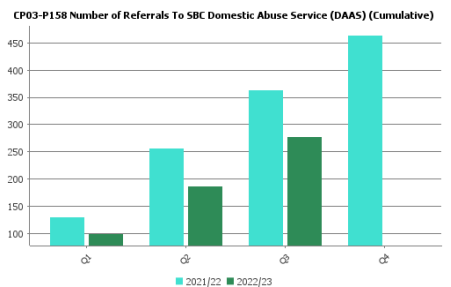


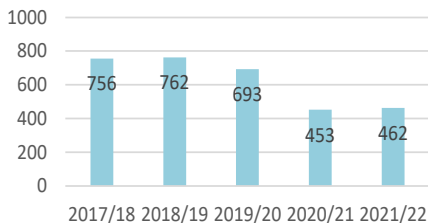
PI Short Name	Performance Data Trend Chart	Traffic Light Icon	Long Term Trend	Current Value	Current Target	Notes & History Note	5 Year Trend
The number of monitoring cases closed (Cumulative)				103	166	<p>Where we are currently</p> <p>63 fewer monitoring cases closed in 2022/23 to date when compared to 2021/22 for the same time period, which equates to a 38% 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>	
Number of early Interventions made by ASB Partners (cumulative)				496	538	<p>Where we are currently</p> <p>A decrease of 42 interventions in the year to date when compared to 2021/22 for the same time period, which equates to a 7.8% decrease.</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>Efforts are being made to increase capacity to mediate in cases, a key early intervention.</p>	

PI Short Name	Performance Data Trend Chart	Traffic Light Icon	Long Term Trend	Current Value	Current Target	Notes & History Note	5 Year Trend
Number of persons being monitored for antisocial behaviour (cumulative)				959	1,244	<p>Where we are currently</p> <p>285 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 22.9% 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>	
The number of referrals to the mediation service (Cumulative)				16		<p>Where we are currently</p> <p>16 referrals to the mediation service in 2022/23 to date.</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>2022/23 will be used to gather data to allow us to establish a baseline for 2023/24 onwards.</p>	<p>Data gathering only in 2022/23 as this is a new indicator and trend information is not currently available.</p>

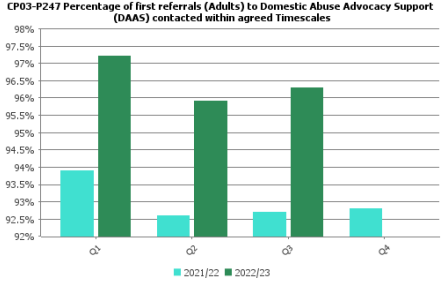


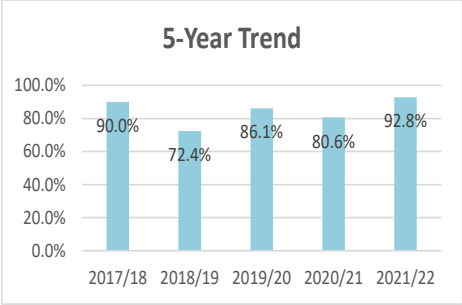
PI Short Name	Performance Data Trend Chart	Traffic Light Icon	Long Term Trend	Current Value	Current Target	Notes & History Note	5 Year Trend										
<p>The % of referrals to the mediation service that could not be progressed (Cumulative)</p> <p>Page 67</p>	<p>CP03-P176b The percentage of referrals into the Mediation Service that could not be progressed (Cumulative)</p>  <table border="1"> <caption>Data for CP03-P176b</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Year</th> <th>Percentage</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>2021/22</td> <td>82%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2021/22</td> <td>87%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2022/23</td> <td>90%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2022/23</td> <td>90%</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Year	Percentage	2021/22	82%	2021/22	87%	2022/23	90%	2022/23	90%			90%		<p>90% (18 of 20 referrals) were unable to be progressed in 2022/23 to date.</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>Although the number of cases that did not progress to mediation is high a number of issues were resolved by mediation officers making contact with the complaints, negating the need for a full mediation intervention.</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>
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<p>The % of referrals to the mediation service that were progressed but no agreement was reached (Cumulative)</p>	<p>CP03-P176c The percentage of referrals into the Mediation Service that were progressed but no agreement was reached (Cumulative)</p>  <table border="1"> <caption>Data for CP03-P176c</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Year</th> <th>Percentage</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>2021/22</td> <td>0%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2021/22</td> <td>0%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2022/23</td> <td>0%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2022/23</td> <td>0%</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Year	Percentage	2021/22	0%	2021/22	0%	2022/23	0%	2022/23	0%			0%		<p>Where we are currently</p> <p>Of the 2 cases in 2022/23 to date 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</p>	<p>Data gathering only in 2022/23 as this is a new indicator and trend information is not currently available.</p>
Year	Percentage																
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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>service is now accepting and progressing referrals.</p> <p>What we are doing</p> <p>The reason why a case 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>Page 68</p> <p>The % of referrals to the mediation service that were progressed and agreement was reached (Cumulative)</p>	 <p>CP03-P121b The percentage of referrals into the Mediation Service that were progressed and agreement was reached (Cumulative)</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Quarter</th> <th>2021/22 (%)</th> <th>2022/23 (%)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Q1</td> <td>100</td> <td>100</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q2</td> <td>100</td> <td>100</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q3</td> <td>100</td> <td>100</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q4</td> <td>100</td> <td>100</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Quarter	2021/22 (%)	2022/23 (%)	Q1	100	100	Q2	100	100	Q3	100	100	Q4	100	100			<p>100%</p>		<p>Where we are currently</p> <p>Of the 2 cases in 2022/23 to date 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 case 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>
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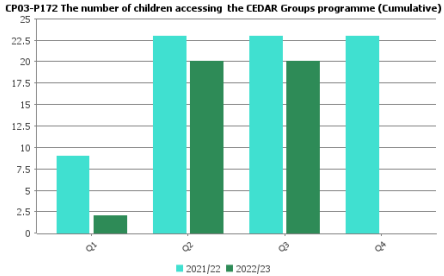


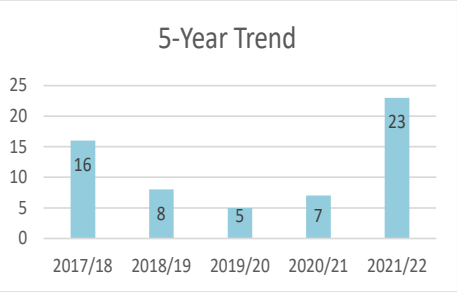
PI Short Name	Performance Data Trend Chart	Traffic Light Icon	Long Term Trend	Current Value	Current Target	Notes & History Note	5 Year Trend
<p>The % of clients satisfied with the mediation intervention on exit from the service (Cumulative)</p> <p>Page 69</p>	<p>CP03-P121c The percentage of individuals who were satisfied with the Mediation Intervention on exit from the service (Cumulative)</p> 			0%		<p>Where we are currently</p> <p>The new mediation service has only just started to progress cases and client satisfaction surveys need to be issued for closed cases.</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>	<p>CP03-P037 Number of reported incidents of domestic abuse (cumulative)</p> 			896	966	<p>Where We Are</p> <p>70 fewer incidents reported in 2022/23 to date when compared to 2021/22 for the same time period, which equates to a 7.2% decrease.</p> <p>Our Successes/Our Issues</p> <p>There remain concerns that domestic abuse is underreported.</p> <p>What We Are Doing</p> <p>There is increased scrutiny of the number of domestic abuse</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																											
						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 style="writing-mode: vertical-rl; transform: rotate(180deg);">Page 70</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>Period</th> <th>2021/22</th> <th>2022/23</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Q1</td> <td>130</td> <td>100</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q2</td> <td>250</td> <td>180</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q3</td> <td>360</td> <td>280</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q4</td> <td>460</td> <td>277</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Period	2021/22	2022/23	Q1	130	100	Q2	250	180	Q3	360	280	Q4	460	277			277	363	<p>Where We Are Currently</p> <p>277 referrals into DAAS (Adults) in 2022/23 to date, which is 86 fewer referrals when compared to 2021/22 for the same time period and equates to a 23.7% decrease.</p> <p>Our Successes/Our Issues</p> <p>The reduction in referrals to DAAS in 2022/23 to date is of concern and is being closely monitored.</p> <p>What We Are Doing</p> <p>The DAAS Service Manager continues to monitor weekly referrals in relation to number and source of referral. Active engagement with partner agencies is intended to increase and reinforce the referral pathways. There are plans to engage with Police Scotland's Domestic Abuse Champions to assist with key messaging around domestic abuse and the agreed referral processes in Scottish Borders.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">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>756</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2018/19</td> <td>762</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2019/20</td> <td>693</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2020/21</td> <td>453</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2021/22</td> <td>462</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Year	Referrals	2017/18	756	2018/19	762	2019/20	693	2020/21	453	2021/22	462
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<p>Percentage of clients supported by DAAS (Adults) that are re-referred to DAAS within 12 months of case closure (Cumulative)</p> <p>Page 71</p>	<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>Category 1</th> <th>Category 2</th> <th>Category 3</th> <th>Category 4</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>2021/22</td> <td>30.8%</td> <td>28.2%</td> <td>27.0%</td> <td>33.8%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2022/23</td> <td>26.8%</td> <td>25.2%</td> <td>28.5%</td> <td>33.8%</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Year	Category 1	Category 2	Category 3	Category 4	2021/22	30.8%	28.2%	27.0%	33.8%	2022/23	26.8%	25.2%	28.5%	33.8%			28.6%	30%	<p>Where we are currently</p> <p>A decrease of 1.4 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</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%
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Percentage of first referrals (Adults) to Domestic Abuse Advocacy Support (DAAS) contacted within agreed Timescales Page 72	 <p>CP03-P247 Percentage of first referrals (Adults) to Domestic Abuse Advocacy Support (DAAS) contacted within agreed Timescales</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Year</th> <th>Category 1</th> <th>Category 2</th> <th>Category 3</th> <th>Category 4</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>2021/22</td> <td>93.8%</td> <td>92.8%</td> <td>92.8%</td> <td>92.8%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2022/23</td> <td>97.2%</td> <td>95.8%</td> <td>96.2%</td> <td>92.8%</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Year	Category 1	Category 2	Category 3	Category 4	2021/22	93.8%	92.8%	92.8%	92.8%	2022/23	97.2%	95.8%	96.2%	92.8%			96.3%	80%	<p>Where We Are</p> <p>96.3% of clients contacted within the agreed timescale against a baseline target of 80% between 1st April 2022 and 31st December 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>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 complement 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. DAAS can account for the reason for delayed contact from a weekly report. The main reason cited range from "client not answering", "unsafe to leave voicemail", "number out of service", to "reduced staffing capacity".</p>	 <p>5-Year Trend</p> <table border="1"> <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%
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						<p>The CEDAR/EYDAR Bulletin will be circulated to all partner agencies in January 2023. Assessment of current referrals will be conducted during January and group planning for 2023 is underway.</p>																												
<p>Page 14</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 The number of children accessing the CEDAR Groups programme (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>9</td> <td>22</td> <td>22</td> <td>22</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2022/23</td> <td>3</td> <td>20</td> <td>20</td> <td>23</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Year	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	2021/22	9	22	22	22	2022/23	3	20	20	23			20	23	<p>Where We Are</p> <p>The most recent CEDAR Group programmes started in August and September with 11 children and 5 mothers participating in CEDAR and 7 children and 7 mothers participating in EYDAR. These group programmes completed in quarter 3. No new programmes started in quarter 3.</p> <p>For the year to date there is a 3 participant reduction in CEDAR when compared to 2021/22 for the same time period.</p> <p>Our Successes/Our Issues</p> <p>Both EYDAR Group and CEDAR group started running in Quarter 2 and completed in quarter 3.</p> <p>What We Are Doing</p> <p>All CEDAR and EYDAR groups were successfully delivered and graduation was 7th December.</p>	<p>5-Year Trend</p>  <table border="1"> <caption>5-Year Trend</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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