

**A meeting of the Local Police and Fire Scrutiny Sub-Committee will be held on Thursday 7 June 2018 at 2.30pm within the Municipal Buildings, Greenock.**

GERARD MALONE  
Head of Legal and Property Services

**BUSINESS**

1.	<b>Apologies, Substitutions and Declarations of Interest</b>	<b>Page</b>
<b>PERFORMANCE MANAGEMENT</b>		
2.	<b>Police Scotland Performance Report</b>	<b>p</b>
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Enquiries to - **Sharon Lang** - Tel 01475 712112

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**POLICE  
SCOTLAND**

Keeping people safe

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**LOCAL AUTHORITY SCRUTINY BOARD**

**INVERCLYDE**

**MAY 2018**

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<b>Report to</b>	Police and Fire Scrutiny Sub Committee
<b>Date report completed</b>	07/05/2018
<b>Subject</b>	Police Scotland Scrutiny Board Report

## **PURPOSE**

1. The purpose of this report is to inform Inverclyde Council Police and Fire Scrutiny Sub Committee of Police Scotland's performance and activities during the reporting period April 2017 – February 2018.

## **PERFORMANCE**

2. The management information provided in this report is supplemented by the appendix which provides statistical information relating to the period 2017/18, and relates to the specific key objectives detailed in the Renfrewshire Local Policing Plan 2017-2021.

A summary of the key performance indicators are provided below:

Murder has increased by 3, taking the total to 4 for the reporting period. The majority of these crimes have taken place indoors and involve persons known to one another.

Serious assaults have increased by 25% in comparison to the same period last year. The extend of an injury classified as a Serious Assault can vary, this includes receiving a suture, loss of consciousness, any bone fractures/breaks, anything a medical professional would deem as causing a permanent disfigurement.

The detection rate has fallen by 8%. These are often familiar crimes occurring within private settings. Victims and witnesses are regularly hostile and un-cooperative with police, making the investigation and detection of any perpetrator particularly challenging.

Common assaults have increased by 16.5%, however the detection rate remains high, with only a slight decrease of 2.3% on last year's figure. A proportion of these assaults have occurred within the prison site between inmates. The presence of a custody centre within Greenock is also a contributing factor. This increases footfall from other sub-divisional areas and any incidents that occur within custody are recorded locally.

Robberies fell to a 6 year low last year making this year challenging to match.

There have been 2 more Robberies for this period bringing the total to 15 for the year to date. In the vast majority of these incidents, the victim and perpetrator are known to one another.

Hate Crime and offence detections remain high at 70% with only a small decrease on the same period last year.

There have been 2 less Housebreaking (including attempts) during the reporting period, compared to last year. Almost half of these incidents have occurred at non-dwelling or classified as 'other' premises (Includes garages and sheds).

There have been 26 more sexual crimes reported during this period. A number of these crimes are historical as a result of recent awareness campaigns, increased confidence in reporting and support provided to victims reporting this type of crime.

Whilst there has been 1 more road traffic fatality during this reporting period, there have been 16 less people injured.

## **POLICING PRIORITIES**

3. Police Scotland is committed to working with its Community Planning partners in all sectors to keep the people of Scotland and its communities safe. Partnership working to achieve this goal is recognised as a critical element of our strategy.

Police Scotland Priorities
Violence, Disorder and Antisocial Behaviour
Serious and Organised Crime
Counter Terrorism and Domestic Extremism
Protecting People at Risk of Harm
Road Policing
Acquisitive Crime

Figure 1: Police Scotland Operational Priorities, 2017/18

Source: Police Scotland Annual Police Plan 2017/18

## RECOMMENDATIONS

4. Inverclyde Council are asked to note the contents of this report and the attached appendix.

## VIOLENCE, DISORDER AND ANTISOCIAL BEHAVIOUR

5. Alcohol continues to be a factor in crimes of violence, we have a dedicated team of officers in our Alcohol and Violence Reduction Unit who proactively police areas known to us for violence.

We work closely with our partners to educate and raise awareness of alcohol related violence, recently the 'One Punch' campaign ran nationally and many of the local license premises also assisted in this campaign.

## SERIOUS AND ORGANISED CRIME

6. Within Renfrewshire & Inverclyde each Serious and Organised Crime group is managed by an officer of Chief Inspector or Inspector rank. Every officer in the division is briefed on these groups and are encouraged to submit intelligence in order for the division to manage the threat level. This also ensure that all officers are familiar with the members of Serious and Organised crimes groups.

## COUNTER TERRORISM AND DOMESTIC EXTREMISM

7. Police Scotland is proud to support Counter Terrorism Policing's 'Action Counters Terrorism' (ACT Campaign) to encourage the public to help the police tackle terrorism and save lives by reporting suspicious behaviour and activity.

With the enduring terrorist threat, it is now more important than ever that everyone – including Police Scotland staff – plays their part in tackling terrorism.

Areas at increased risk of exposure to this type of incident continue to be patrolled daily.

## PROTECTING PEOPLE AT RISK OF HARM

8. In March 2018 the social media campaign “**be greater than a hater**” was launched. It is designed to encourage and empower young people to recognise hate crime and report it.

The increasing usage of technology presents diverse and steadily increasing opportunities for criminality, particularly around child sexual abuse. This includes grooming for sexual purposes, online or webcam sextortion, live streaming of abuse and possession and sharing of indecent images of children.

On 27 March 2018 a public information campaign was launched on Online Child Sexual Abuse with the key aims of identifying and deterring perpetrators who pose a risk to children. The campaign is targeting perpetrators of online child sexual abuse and signposting them to relevant support pathways in order to prevent offending.

## ROAD SAFETY AND ROAD CRIME

9. The Motorcycle Safety campaign was launched on 30 March 2018, running at varying periods throughout May – October. This campaign focuses on improving rider behaviour, particularly around the contributory factors which result in riders being killed or seriously injured on Scottish roads.

Officers will be adopting a proactive approach when dealing with dangerous and anti-social riding/driving practices.

**ACQUISITIVE CRIME**

10. Pro-active patrols in key areas help deter offenders and we continue to promote safety advice and guidance via social media both locally and nationally, to ensure public maximise personal security at every opportunity.

**APPENDIX**

**LOCAL AUTHORITY SCRUTINY BOARD - Inverclyde  
February 2018**

<b>Violence, Disorder &amp; Antisocial Behaviour</b>					
		Apr 2017 - Jan 2018	Apr 2016 - Jan 2017	Victims	% Change
1	Total No Group1: Crimes of Violence	106	84	22 more	26.1%
2	Murder	4	1	3 more	300.0%
3	Attempted Murder	1	1	same number	0.0%
4	Culpable Homicide (common law)	0	0	None	-
5	Culpable Homicide (other)	0	0	None	-
6	Serious Assault detection rate	74.7%	66.7%		8%
7	Serious Assault	75	60	15 more	25%
8	Robbery detection rate	73.3%	76.9%		-3.6%

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9	Robbery	15	13	2 more	15.3%
10	Common assault detection rate	70%	72.3%		-2.3%
11	Common assault	669	574	95 more	16.5%
12	Number of complaints regarding disorder	3,520	3,258	262 more	8%

**LOCAL AUTHORITY SCRUTINY BOARD - Inverclyde  
February 2018**

<b>Violence, Disorder &amp; Antisocial Behaviour (continued)</b>					
		Apr 2017 - Jan 2018	Apr 2016 - Jan 2017	Victims	% Change
13	Number of Domestic Abuse Incidents Reported to the Police	823	813		10%
14	Total Crimes and offences in domestic abuse incidents	485	474		2.3%
15	Percentage of Domestic Incidents that result in a crime being recorded	58.9%	50.9%		8%
16	Total crimes and offences in domestic abuse incidents detection rate	67.4%	72.4%		-5.0%
17	Total Detections for Domestic Bail Offences	45	32		40.6%
18	Ensure 95% of domestic abuse initial bail checks are conducted within a prescribed timeframe (24hrs)	84.3%	-		-
19	Hate Crime and offences detection rate	77.8%	74.6%		3.2%
<b>Violence, Disorder &amp; Antisocial Behaviour - Stop and Searches</b>					
		Apr 2017 - Jan 2018	Apr 2017 - Jan 2018 Positive	Victims	% Change
20	Number of stop and searches conducted (total)	337	139		
21	Number of statutory stop and searches conducted	337	139		



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22	Number of consensual stop and searches conducted	0	0		
23	Number of consensual stop and searches refused	0	-		
24	Number of seizures made	22	-		

On the 11th May 2017 Police Scotland adopted a new code of practice on the use of stop and search. At this time the use of non-statutory (Consensual) search ceased. The period covered by this report includes searches conducted prior to the introduction of the code. The table above provides information on consensual searches carried out before 11th May. Further information on Police Scotland's use of stop and search and on the code of practice is available on the Police Scotland Website.

**LOCAL AUTHORITY SCRUTINY BOARD - Inverclyde  
February 2018**

<b>Additional Identified Local Priorities</b>					
		Apr 2017 - Jan 2018	Apr 2016 - Jan 2017	Victims	% Change
25	Number of detections for drugs supply, drugs productions, drugs cultivation	59	88		-32.9%
26	Theft by housebreaking (including attempts) detection rate	11.8%	15%		-3.2%
27	Theft by housebreaking (including attempts)	201	203	2 less	-0.9%
28	Theft by shoplifting detection rate	78.6%	80.9%		-2.3%
29	Number of detections for Consuming Alcohol in a designated place (where appropriate byelaws exist)	87	166		-47.5%

<b>Public Protection</b>					
		Apr 2017 - Jan 2018	Apr 2016 - Jan 2017	Victims	% Change
30	Number of Sexual Crimes	167	141	26 more	18.4%
31	Sexual Crimes detection rate	55.1%	74.5%		-19.4%
32	Rape detection rate	48%	64%		-16%

**LOCAL AUTHORITY SCRUTINY BOARD - Inverclyde  
February 2018**

<b>Road Traffic Casualty Statistics</b>				
	Apr 2017 - Jan 2018	Apr 2016 - Jan 2017	Victims	% Change
People Killed	3	2	1 more	50.0%
People Seriously injured	11	12	1 less	-8.3%
People Slightly Injured	95	100	15 fewer	-5%
Children (aged<16) Killed	0	0	None	-
Children (aged<16) Seriously Injured	1	1	same number	0.0%

**LOCAL AUTHORITY SCRUTINY BOARD - Inverclyde  
February 2018**

<b>Public Confidence</b>					
		Apr 2017 - Feb 2018			
		Number of Complaints about the Police		Number of Complaints per 10,000 Police Incidents	
43	Complaints received about the Police	63		30.5	
(Context)					
		On Duty Allegations	Off Duty Allegations	Quality of Service Allegations	Total Number of Allegations
44	Total Allegations Recorded	81	0	20	101
(Context)					

**Scottish Crime Recording Standard  
Quarter 3 & 4 Audit 2016/17**  
*(not available at Local Authority level but detailed at Divisional and Force level for*

<i>information purposes)</i>						
Audit 1 - Crime Related Incidents and Associated Recorded Crime Audit 2016/17 - Quarters 3/4 (October to March)	Test 1 - Incidents			Test 2 - Recorded Crime		
	Incidents Audited	No. of Errors	SCRS Compliance	Crimes Audited	No. of Recording Errors	SCRS Compliance
K Division	150	6	96.00%	76	6	92.11%
Force	2,193	162	92.61%	1,219	89	92.70%
<i>Details of the methodology for Audit 1 can be found in Appendix A</i>						

Audit 2 - Divisional Crime Audit 2016/17 - Quarter 3/4s (October to March)	Crimes Audited	No. of Recording Errors	SCRS Compliance
K Division	203	21	89.66%
Force	3,435	280	91.85%
<i>Details of the methodology for Audit 2 can be found in Appendix A</i>			

Audit 3 - "No Crime" Audit 2016/17 - Quarters 3/4 (October to March)	Number of "No Crimes" Audited	No. of Errors	SCRS Compliance
K Division	78	4	94.87%
Force	944	48	94.92%
<i>Details of the methodology for Audit 3 can be found in Appendix A</i>			

**APPENDIX "A" - AUDIT METHODOLOGY**

**Audit 1 - Crime Related Incidents and Associated Recorded Crime**

The audit sample was selected from Command and Control incidents over a specific four day period with initial call types CR-60 to CR-79 within the Crime category, and incidents with initial call types AB-57 Communications, AB-58 Hate Crime, PW-40 Domestic Incident and PW-76 Child Protection. The incident sample selected for audit ensured, working to a 95% confidence level with a confidence interval of +/-3%, that the sample audited was statistically representative of all incidents of this type recorded during the four day audit period. A formula was applied to the total number of incidents per Command Area and apportioned out between Divisions in that Command Area in order to obtain sample sizes. These were subject to a minimum of 150 and a maximum of 300 per Division.

Compliance in each of the two Tests is achieved with a result of **95%** or above.

The audit tested:

**Test 1 – Crime Related Incidents**

- That incidents initially inferring a crime or apparent criminal activity and closed as a non-crime contained a satisfactory narrative to eliminate any inference of criminality and fully justify a non-crime disposal.
- That each incident clearly indicated a crime or non-crime as a disposal on the incident

text.

- Where an incident was closed as a crime, the corresponding crime record was traced.

#### Test 2 – Recorded Crime

- The correct application of SCRS on recorded crimes in respect of the Scottish Government Counting Rules and the correct classification of crimes. In terms of compliance with SCRS each individual crime over or under-recorded, or incorrectly classified was counted as having failed the audit.

#### **Audit 2 - Recording of Specific Crime Types (Divisional Crime Audit)**

To ensure that a number of different areas of crime recording are represented by Audit 2, samples were obtained from the following categories:

- Assault (Common Assault only)
- Group 1 Crime (Crimes of violence)
- Group 2 Crime (Sexual offences)
- Group 3 Crime (Crimes of dishonesty)
- Group 4 Crime (Damage to property)
- Other Crimes from Groups 5, 6 and 7

While not as statistically representative of all records within the audit period as Audit 1, the sample sizes in Audit 2 were weighted to take into account higher volumes of crime being recorded in some Divisions subject to a minimum of 100 records and a maximum of 300 records.

The audit tested the correct application of SCRS on recorded crimes in respect of the Scottish Government Counting Rules and the correct classification of crimes. In terms of compliance with SCRS each individual crime over or under-recorded, or incorrectly classified was counted as having failed the audit. Compliance in this audit is achieved with a result of **95%** or above.

#### **Audit 3 - Crime Records Reclassified to "No Crime"**

The third principle of SCRS states "once recorded, a crime will remain recorded unless there is credible evidence to disprove that a crime had occurred".

The audit tested the correct application of this principle in respect of recorded crime which was reclassified to "No Crime" following Police enquiry into the reported circumstances. In terms of compliance with SCRS each individual crime reclassified incorrectly was counted as having failed the audit.

The sample sizes in Audit 3 were weighted to take into account the higher number of records reclassified to "No Crime" in some Divisions subject to a minimum of 50 and a maximum of 100.

Compliance in this audit is achieved with a result of **95%** or above.

In order to allow Divisions a reasonable period of time to ensure that records are complete and compliant with SCRS, audits are generally undertaken once a period of three months from the date of the incident/crime has elapsed. Any record incomplete at the time of audit will be audited based on the information available at the time.

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

**Working together  
for a safer Scotland**

**Inverclyde**  
council

Report to:	<b>Local Police and Fire Scrutiny Sub Committee</b>
Date of Report:	<b>17<sup>st</sup> May 2018</b>
Report by:	<b>Graeme Binning, Local Senior Officer ( LSO) Scottish Fire and Rescue Service</b>

Subject:	<b>Scottish Fire and Rescue Service (SFRS) Report</b>
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## **PURPOSE OF THIS REPORT**

The purpose of this report is to inform the Local Police and Fire Scrutiny Sub Committee of the Scottish Fire and Rescue Service's (SFRS) performance and activities covering the reporting period from 1<sup>st</sup> March – 31<sup>st</sup> March 2018

This report reflects the new ward boundaries and provides historical data linked to the Seven Wards over a 3 year period.

## **PERFORMANCE**

The information provided in this report and attached appendix relates to the SFRS specific key performance indicators The Local Senior Officer will be happy to meet with any Elected Members who wish to discuss specific Ward issues.

A summary of the key performance indicators is detailed below:

- a. The total number of Accidental Dwelling Fires decreased from **11** in the same period in 2016/17 to **7** in the current reporting period.
- b. The total number of All Fire Casualties decreased from **2** in the same period in 2016/17 to **1** in the current reporting period.
- c. The total number of incidents involving Deliberate Fire Raising decreased from **65** in the same period in 2016/17 to **20** in the current reporting period.
- d. The total number of Fires in Non-Domestic Buildings decreased from **6** in the same period in 2016/17 to **2** in the current reporting period.

- e. The total number of Unwanted Fire Alarm Signal incidents decreased from **35** in the same period in 2016/17 to **33** in the current reporting period.
  
- f. The total number of Road Traffic Collisions incidents attended by SFRS which resulted in casualties, decreased from **2** in the same period in 2016/17 to **1** in the current reporting period. The number of recorded casualties decreased from **1** in the same period in 2016/17 to **0** in the current reporting period.

## **PRIORITIES & INTERVENTIONS**

SFRS is committed to working in partnership with Community Planning partners in the public, private and voluntary sectors in order to work together for a safer Scotland. Strengthening our relationship with and working in partnership to add value to our communities is critical to the success of our strategy.

The following activities are illustrative of SFRS arrangements in terms of partnership working and targeted engagement:

- a. The Local Area Liaison Officer (LALO) attends community safety/wardens meetings within Inverclyde on a regular basis and provides statistics of incidents within the Local Authority Area to ensure partners are aware of all fire related anti-social activity. This forum continues to deliver on achieving joint positive initiatives and outcomes. SFRS are now represented at the 'Casper' multi-agency meeting along with Community Partners.
  
- b. The Community Action Team (CAT) and operational crews have been involved in joint HFSV's within Inverclyde and provided fire safety awareness training to the Local housing providers and sheltered housing units
  
- c. The CAT has supported operation colleagues in delivery of the Spring Thematic Action Plan with a clear focus on reducing Grass fires and Water Safety
  
- d. A total of **106** Home Fire Safety Visits (HFSV) was carried out in Inverclyde during the reporting period. These HFSVs are carried out by our operational personnel and CAT officers who will conduct these visits jointly with partner agencies where deemed appropriate. Of these HFSVs:
  - i. **17** were as a result of high risk referrals from partners to SFRS.



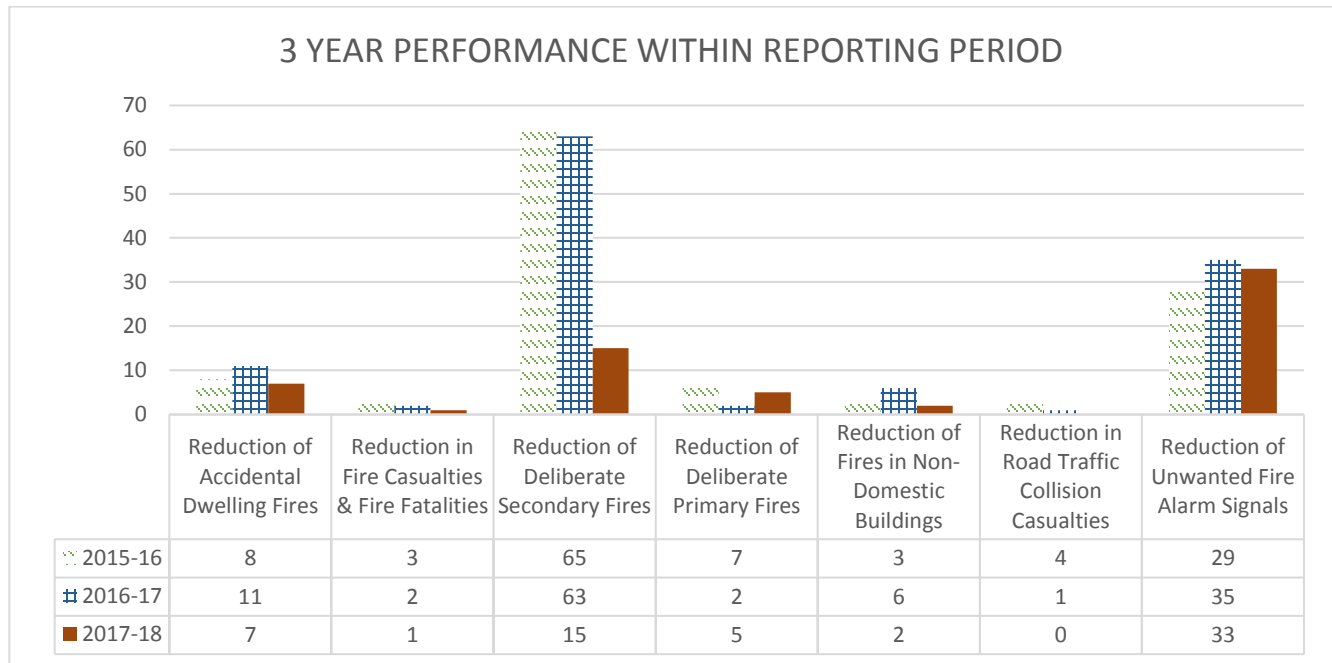
- ii. **33** were as a result of Post Domestic Incident Responses (PDIR). The SFRS conducts a PDIR at all domestic dwelling incidents (includes fire alarm actuations and special services). This involves positive engagement with the occupier(s) of the affected property and neighbouring properties by SFRS personnel. Fire safety advice and support are provided; where required SFRS provide and fit 10 year battery powered smoke detectors

## **RECOMMENDATIONS**

Local Police and Fire Scrutiny Sub Committee members are asked to note the contents of this report and the attached appendix.

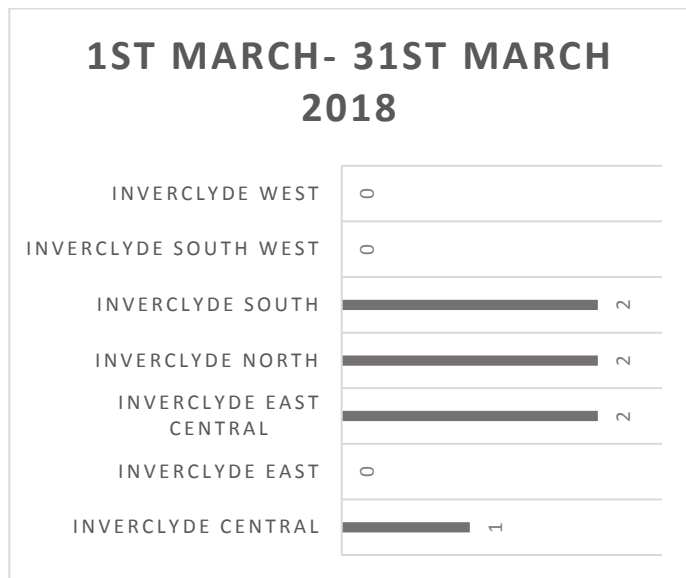
The graph below provides a comparative overview of the activity levels within the reporting period over the last 3 years.

1. THREE YEAR PERFORMANCE OVERVIEW



## 2. REDUCTION OF ACCIDENTAL DWELLING FIRES

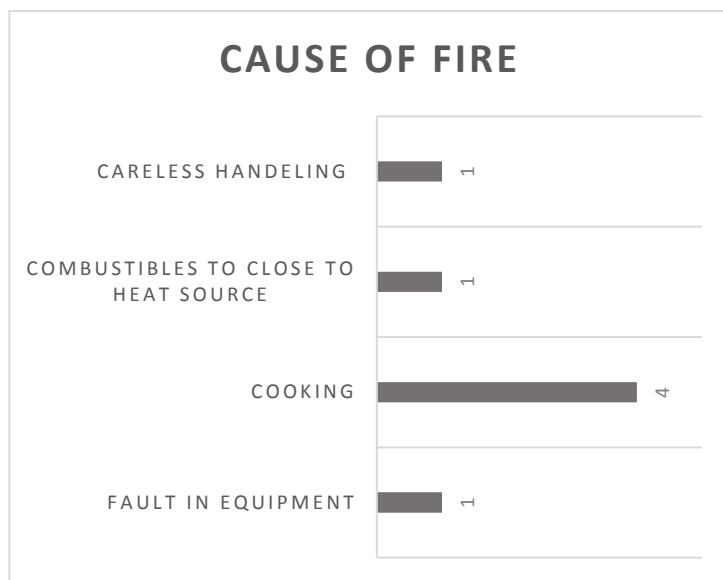
### 2.1. Incidents by Ward



The slightly higher levels of activity in South, East Central and North Wards are a direct correlation to the number of residents and homes within each locality.

Over the reporting period there have been no significant incidents or trends out with the cause of fire detailed below.

### 2.2. Cause of Fire



As is evident from graph 2.2 cooking remains the most significant cause of accidental dwelling fires in Inverclyde. This reflects the trend across Scotland.

However further analysis of the information has shown that the majority of the incidents are small in nature and require no action by the Scottish Fire and Rescue Service (SFRS). The increase in smoke and heat detectors within homes has provided early warning and intervention.

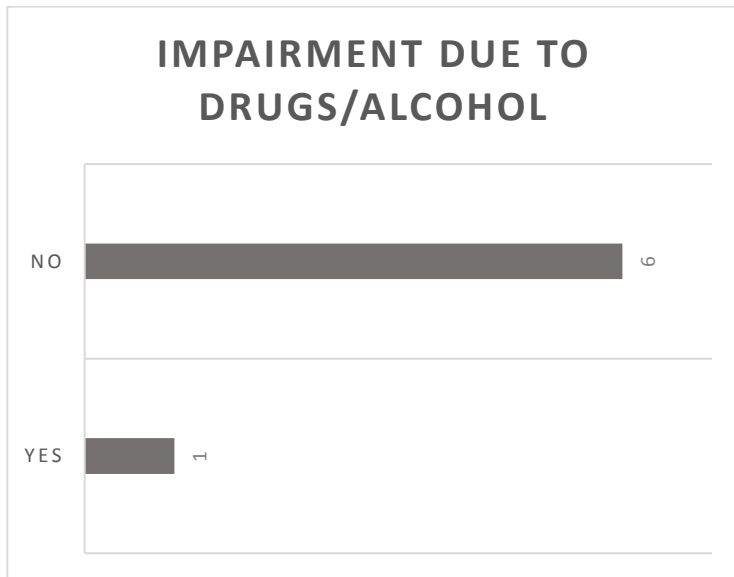
### 2.3. Location of Fire



The information within this graph links directly to the 2.2 where cooking was identified as the most common cause of fire.

SFRS personnel carry out Post Domestic Incident Response (PDIR) visits and provide residents with information on safe cooking at each incident they attend of this nature and provide additional safety guidance at the Home Fire Safety Visit (HFSV)

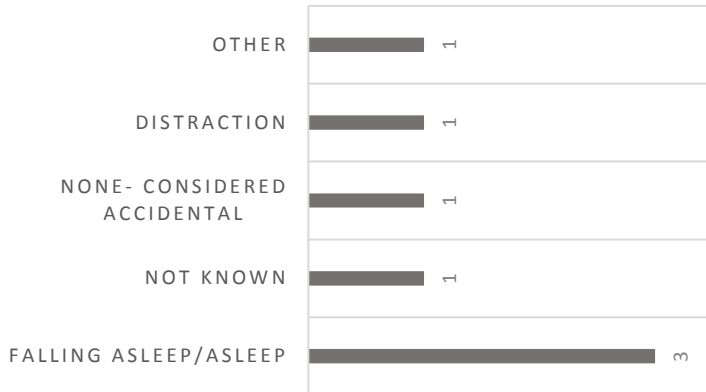
### 2.4. Human Factors



Of the 7 incidents we attended 6 were not influenced by drugs or alcohol.

However distraction and falling asleep still have a bearing on accidental fires and this is a hard factor to resolve.

## FACTORS CONTRIBUTING TO FIRE STARTING



Distraction includes conditions such as alcohol/ drug (prescribed or other) use, mental health, capability and individuals dealing with other matters and forgetting that they have left something cooking.

It is also noted from the information within this graph that there were no contributory factors in 2 of the incidents and was deemed purely accidental.

### 3. REDUCTION OF FIRE CASUALTIES

#### 3.1. Casualties by Ward

There was 1 recorded fire casualty during the reporting period within Inverclyde South Ward

#### 3.2. Casualties by Age and Gender

The casualty profile was a male (30 to 39 years of age) Over the past two years there has been a growing trend of females over the age of 65 being the most at risk of harm from fire; this is not evident at this time as being a similar trend with Inverclyde.

#### 3.3. Extent of Harm

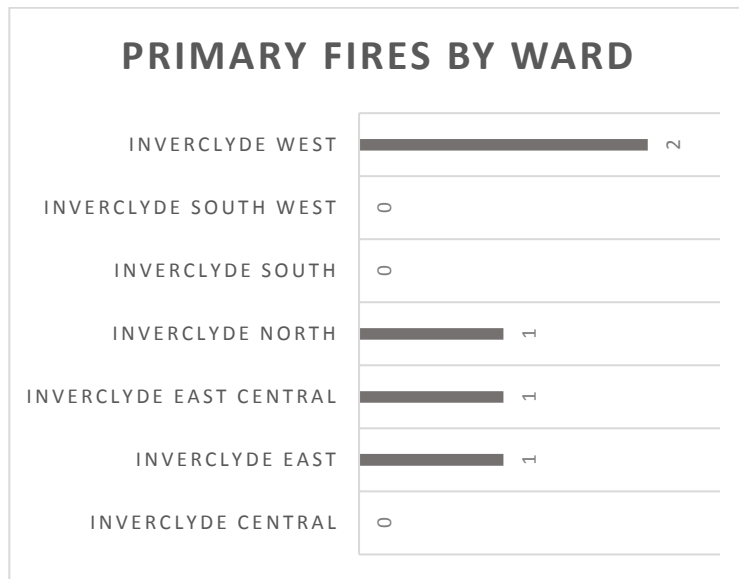
The casualty received first aid at the scene and did not require hospital treatment. The positive impact of early warning of fire provided by either standalone or linked smoke alarms is evident in terms of the reduction in the number of severe dwelling fires and the associated level of fire related injuries compared to 10 years ago.

## 4. REDUCTION OF DELIBERATE FIRE SETTING

### 4.1. Primary Fires

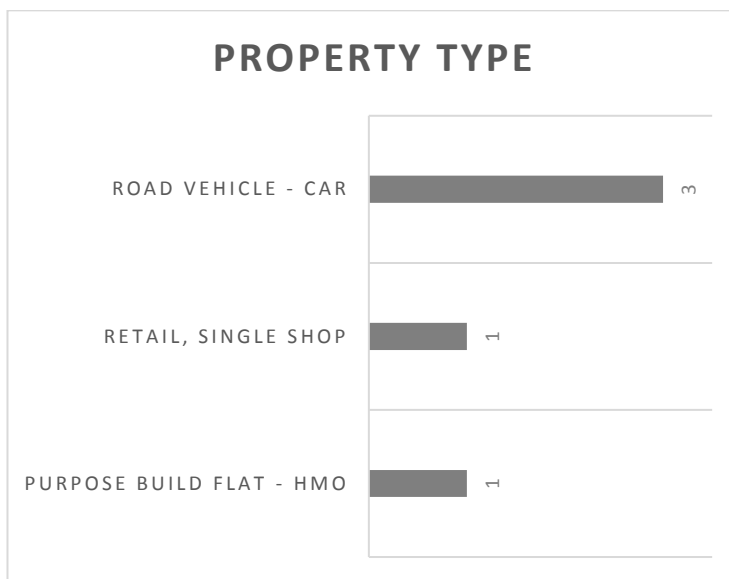
Primary fires are classed as those involving property which has a specific private or commercial value; and generally relates to building, structures or vehicle fires. During reporting period in 2017/18 there were a total of **5** deliberate primary fires; this was an increase when compared to the same period in 2016/17 when there were **2** deliberate primary fires.

#### 4.1.1. Incidents by Ward



Deliberate fire setting is a criminal offence and SFRS will request Police Scotland to attend suspected deliberate primary fires when deemed appropriate. The SFRS Local Area Liaison Officer attends regular meetings within Inverclyde to provide fire activity overviews for action as appropriate.

#### 4.1.2. Property Types

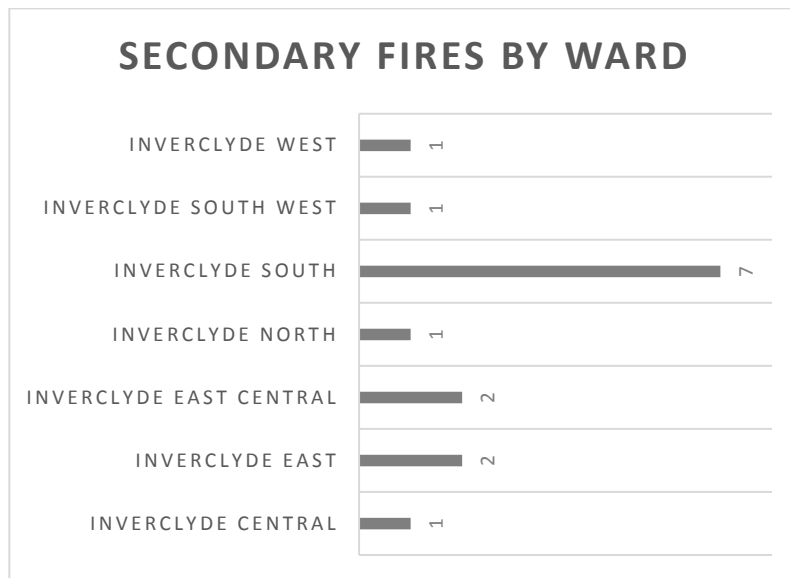


SFRS officers will also complete Community Intelligent Reports at incidents where deliberate fire setting occurs; these are passed to Police Scotland where relevant information is gathered and used to support further investigation.

## 4.2. Secondary Fires

Secondary fires are classed as those involving derelict property (structures or vehicles), refuse, grassland and scrubland. During the reporting period in of 2017/18 there were a total of **15** deliberate secondary fires; this is a decrease when compared to the same period in 2016/17 when there were **63** deliberate secondary fires. There has been extensive engagement with youths through school and club talks by both SFRS and partnership agencies; it is hoped that these interventions have in part contributed to the reductions.

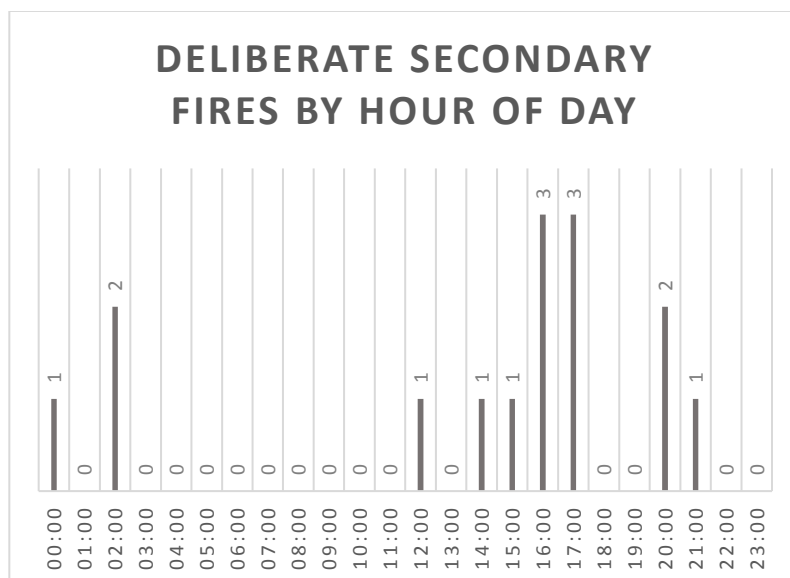
### 4.2.1. Incidents by Ward



SFRS works closely with our partners to provide appropriate engagement, education and intervention approaches.

Schools in areas identified as having higher fire incidents are targeted and the CAT officers actively engage with the pupils to educate them on the dangers and subsequences of wilful fire setting.

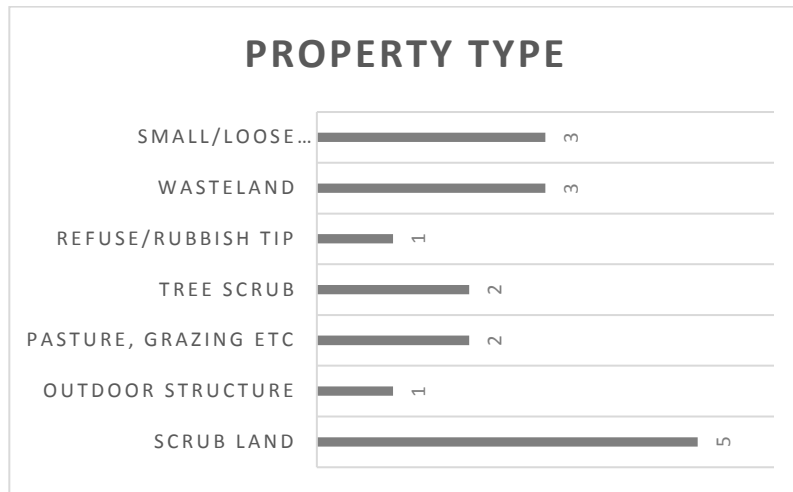
### 4.2.2. Time of Day



Graph 4.2.2. shows it is evident the vast majority of fires occurred between 16:00hrs to 22:00hrs; this pattern anecdotaly leads us to believe the majority of these fires have been started by school age young people who outwith these times will either be in bed or at school.

The Schools programme addresses wilful fire setting and educates young people on the impact of available front line emergency resources attending secondary fires and not being available for life threatening emergencies.

### 4.2.3. Property Type



Fires involving grassland, scrubland and pastures accounted for the majority of deliberate secondary fires in Inverclyde. These fires require significant SFRS resources to bring them to a safe close.

Work is on-going with Police Scotland and the Wardens service to identify the fire setters within areas of higher activity to enable appropriate interventions to be administered.

## 5. REDUCTION OF FIRES IN NON-DOMESTIC PREMISES

This category includes commercial premises, private lockups/ garages and other structures. These incidents are included in the Deliberate Primary Fires referred to in section 3.1.

### 5.1. Incident by Ward

There were a total of 2 recorded fires in non-domestic premises during the reporting period:

- Inverclyde North (1)
- Inverclyde West (1)

### 5.2. Property Types

The types of properties include:

- Retail Shop - Accidental
- Health Centre - Accidental

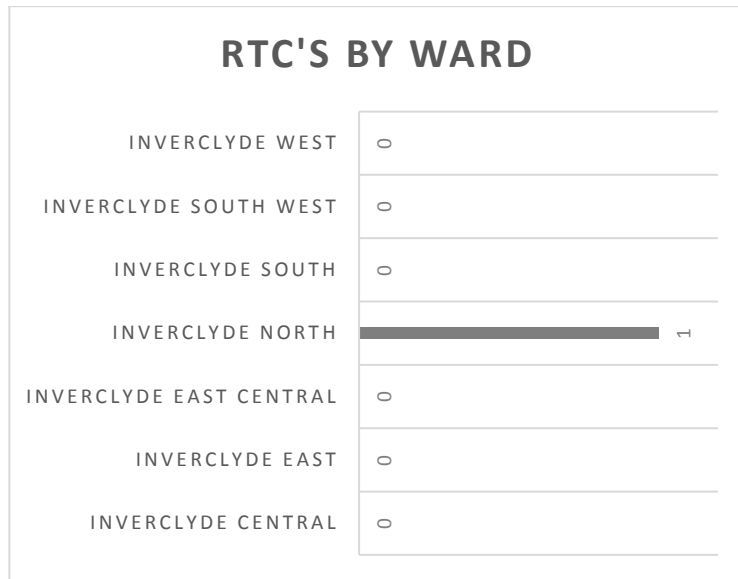
All fires in non-domestic premises which are classed as relevant premises under The Fire (Scotland) Act 2005 will be subject to a post fire audit. These are conducted by specialist Fire Safety Enforcement Officers (FSEO) who will carry out a full inspection of the premises and all paperwork required under the Act; where deficiencies in fire safety management arrangements are identified the 'duty holder' will be issued with a notice as appropriate.

Private sheds and garages do not come under the Fire (Scotland) Act 2005 but are classed as non-domestic.



## 6. REDUCTION OF CASUALTIES IN NON FIRE EMERGENCIES

### 6.1. Road Traffic Collision Incidents by Ward



There were a total of 1 Road Traffic Collisions (RTCs) which SFRS attended in the reporting period; this will not reflect the numbers attended by Police Scotland which will potentially be higher.

This is due to the fact SFRS only attends incidents of this nature when requested to assist in extrication of casualties or to make the scene safe

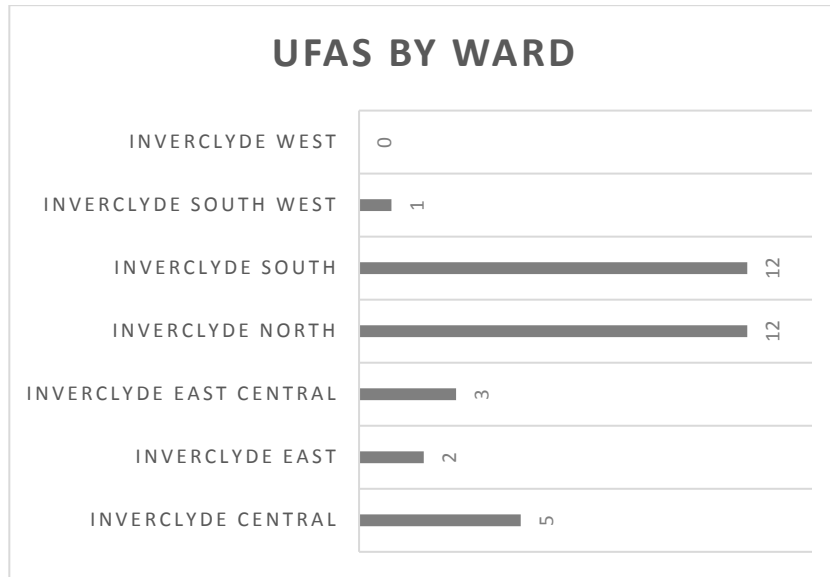
### 6.2. Road Traffic Casualties (RTC) by Ward

There were no RTC related casualties or fatalities recorded by SFRS within the reporting period.

## 7. REDUCTION OF UNWANTED FIRE ALARM SIGNALS

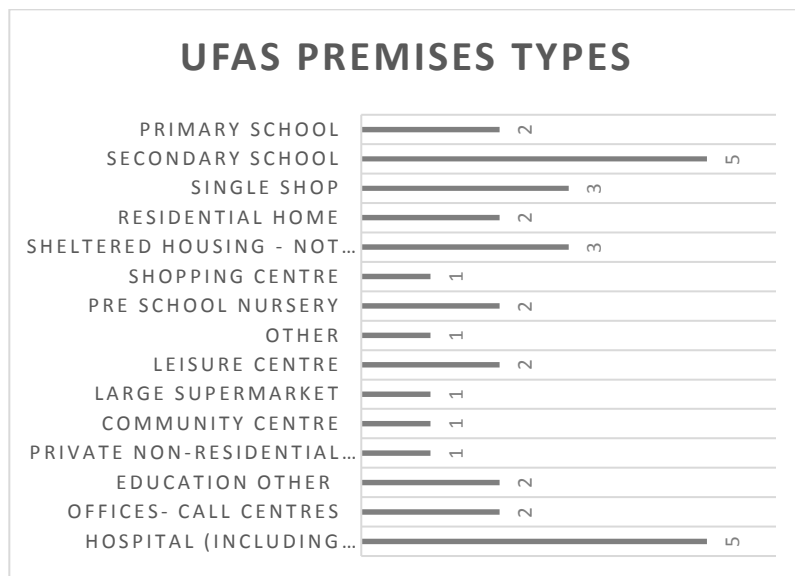
SFRS attends a range of false alarm incidents which include system faults, accidental actuation of fire alarm, malicious calls and good intent calls. SFRS is focused on reducing the associated road risk posed by 'blue light' journeys linked to our attendance at Unwanted Fire Alarm Signals (UFAS) incidents. There is a national policy in place which ensures we are adopting a standardised approach to positively engage and educate duty holders at premises which have fire alarm system actuations which are not due to an actual fire.

### 7.1. Incident by Ward



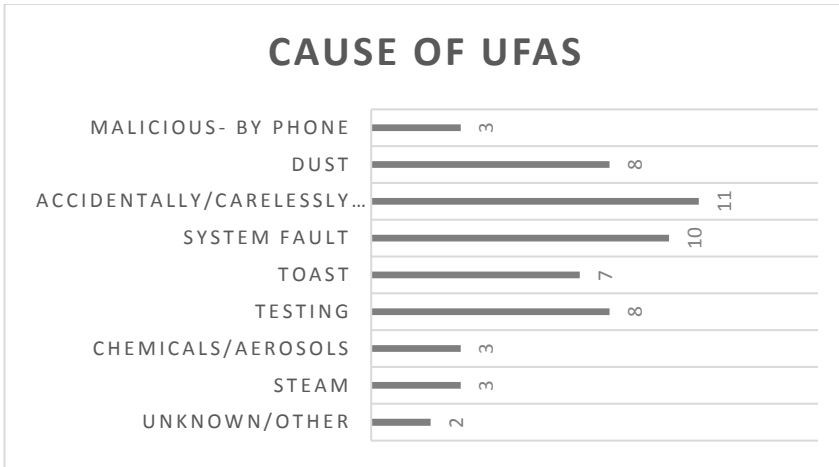
South and North Wards have the highest number of Unwanted Fire Alarm Actuations (UFAS); the majority of these incidents occurred at Educational or Hospital facilities. This is confirmed in the following graph on property types.

### 7.2. Property Types



From the graph it is evident that Hospitals and Educational facilities within Inverclyde accounted for a total of 16 UFAS incidents during the reporting period.

## Cause of Actuation



The SFRS works closely with all relevant premises where UFAS occur. Where the number of actuations are above acceptable standards the FSEO team will carry out a fire safety audit of the premises to identify deficiencies in the management of alarm system and actuations; where deemed necessary notice of fire safety deficiency notice will be issued.