
Report To:	Inverclyde Council	Date:	29 November, 2012
Report By:	Corporate Director Education, Communities and Organisational Development	Report No:	PR073/12/AH/JA.
Contact Officer:	John Arthur	Contact No:	01475 714263
Subject:	Police and Fire Reform – Local Scrutiny Arrangements.		

1.0 PURPOSE

- 1.1 To inform members of the background to the local scrutiny arrangements for the National Police and Fire Services and to recommend that the Education and Communities Committee perform this function

2.0 SUMMARY

- 2.1 The Police and Fire Reform (Scotland) Act 2012 requires both Police and Fire Services to produce local plans for service delivery for the Council's approval. The Council will also have the power to hold the local Police Commander and Local Senior Fire Officer to account for the delivery of these plans, and to request such information on the local provision of these services as is reasonable.
- 2.2 The Council has to determine the best method to provide the required scrutiny of both Police and Fire Services. The options available include a dedicated committee or sub-committee, a shared committee with adjoining local authorities, or the provision of scrutiny through local community planning mechanisms.
- 2.3 The work done so far on draft local plans is progressing to the stage where there is general acceptance that it would be beneficial to combine local policing and fire plans within an overall community safety plan, thereby improving the coordination and local action plan across partners in addressing common issues. This approach would allow members to consider a wider range of solutions to problems faced within our communities.
- 2.4 In order to meet the aspiration that more local councillors are directly involved in the scrutiny of local police and fire plans, it is appropriate that this function is carried out by a sub-committee of the Education and Communities Committee.

3.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

- 3.1 That it be agreed that a sub-committee of the Education and Communities Committee carries out the scrutiny of Local Police and Fire Plans from 1 April, 2013.
- 3.2 That the Councillors appointed to the Education and Communities Committee also form the membership of the Local Police and Fire Scrutiny Sub-Committee.

4.0 BACKGROUND

- 4.1 In determining the need for national Police and Fire Authorities, the Scottish Government promoted the principle of local scrutiny as a significant improvement in local democratic control over policing and fire authority priorities. It is argued that, in place of (in the case of Inverclyde) two elected members being nominated to the Police and Fire Boards (the business of which was predominately administrative), potentially, all local members would have the opportunity to scrutinise local Policing and Fire plans, question the responsible senior officers on performance and call for reports on specific issues.
- 4.2 In preparation for the new authorities being established, the Scottish Government has established a Pathfinder Project to engage local authorities and Police and Fire authorities on the development of local procedures for scrutiny and engagement. Officers of the Council have been involved in that process and have attended a number of national events to ensure that the Council's views are properly represented.
- 4.3 In respect of Policing, The Police and Fire Reform (Scotland) Act provides that the Local Commander will prepare a local policing plan for approval by the Council and that this document will form the basis of the scrutiny of Police in the area. Local Plans will set priorities and objectives for both the Police Service locally and the local authority may monitor and provide feedback to the local commander on policing services, may provide its views on any matter connected to the provision of those services in its area and make recommendations for the improvement of those services.
- 4.4 The local commander must provide such reports on the carrying out of the service in the area, statistical information on complaints and other information as the local authority may reasonably require. There is also a duty on the Police to participate in community planning locally. The local commander will be appointed by the Chief Constable and may be responsible for more than one local authority area.
- 4.5 The situation in respect of Fire and Rescue Services is very similar. The Fire (Scotland) Act 2005 has been amended to provide for the development of local plans detailing the provision of Fire and Rescue services within the local authority area. These plans must have regard to the national Strategic Plan, and SFRS must provide such reports and information as the local authority might reasonably request. Liaison with the local authority will be the responsibility of the local senior officer, appointed by the Chief Fire Officer. Again, the local senior officer may be responsible for more than one local authority area.
- 4.6 Examples of draft local policing plans and fire plans are attached in appendix 1. As yet none have been produced for the Strathclyde Area authorities.
- 4.8 There is a general move to take the opportunity provided by having specific policing and fire plans available, to combine these with an overall community safety plan in order to better coordinate partnership working and use of limited resources.
- 4.7 In establishing appropriate arrangements for scrutiny, it has been suggested that Councils should consider a range of options, including a separate committee or sub-committee dedicated to the purpose, a shared scrutiny committee with neighbouring Councils served by the same local commander, and referral of the scrutiny function to the Community Planning Alliance.
- 4.8 From discussion, there appears to be a significant difference in the approach of those Councils which had a contiguous Police and Fire Authority boundary (Dumfries and Galloway, Fife etc) and those, like Strathclyde, with representation on a large board and relatively little influence, as individual Councils, on operational Policing. The latter authorities seem all to favour a simple approach with either a sub-committee providing scrutiny or the matter being referred to a main committee with community safety already in its remit.

5.0 PROPOSALS

- 5.1 The intention to involve more members in the scrutiny of Police and Fire services in Inverclyde can best be achieved through having the Police Local Commander and Fire Service Local Senior Officer report directly to a special sub-committee of the Education and Communities Committee, which already has the remit for community safety. Approval and scrutiny of the local plans is consistent with the performance management functions of the parent committee and members would also have the opportunity to call for such additional reports and information as is reasonable. It is anticipated that this sub-committee would meet twice a year.
- 5.2 The combination of local police and fire plans with the community safety strategic assessment will better coordinate local service provision and provide an opportunity for joint action planning. Taking this approach would also allow full consultation through local community planning arrangements.

6.0 IMPLICATIONS

6.1 Financial Implications

One off Costs

Cost Centre	Budget Heading	Budget Year	Proposed Spend this Report	Virement From	Other Comments

Annually Recurring Costs/ (Savings)

Cost Centre	Budget Heading	With Effect from	Annual Net Impact	Virement From (If Applicable)	Other Comments

6.2 Legal Implications - None

6.3 Human Resources Implications- None

6.4 Equalities Implications - None

6.5 Repopulation Implications

Fear of crime and antisocial behaviour is often quoted as reasons why individuals wish to move from an area. Any initiative which addresses these issues will have a positive effect on residents perceptions of the area as a safe and desirable place to live.

7.0 CONCLUSION

- 7.1 The scrutiny of local police and fire plans should be a function of the Education and Communities Committee
- 7.2 The local police and fire plans should form part of a comprehensive Community Safety Plan to further enable the coordination and joint action planning of services in Inverclyde.

8.0 LIST OF BACKGROUND PAPERS

8.1 The Police and Fire Reform (Scotland) Act 2012.



Local Fire and Rescue Plan 2012



Lothian and Borders Fire and Rescue Service

preventing • protecting • responding

for East Lothian

www.lbfire.org.uk



Contents

Foreword	Page 1
East Lothian Management Structure	Page 2
Organisational Purpose	Page 3
Strategic Direction	Page 4
Local FRS Service Delivery Strategy	Page 5
Analysis of Risk	Page 7
East Lothian FRS Profile	Page 8
Incident Activity	Page 9
Local key Priorities	Page 10
Objectives 2012	Page 11
Performance Reporting	Page 12
Preventative Activities	Page 17
Appendix 1 - National Performance Framework	Page 19
Appendix 2 - Glossary of Terms	Page 23



Foreword

This local plan provides information on our prevention, protection and operational response activities within East Lothian and the resources we employ to carry out these activities.

The aims of the local Fire & Rescue Service in East Lothian are to reduce fire deaths to zero throughout the East Lothian area and to reduce injuries from fire. We aim to achieve this by being pro-active and targeting our prevention and protection activities to where they are required, based on robust incident data evidence. This evidence is used to carry out a process to identify the local priorities for East Lothian, and identified the priorities as either very high, high or medium.

Within East Lothian, accidental dwelling fires were identified as a very high priority. However, it is pleasing to note a continuing downward trend in the number of dwelling fires resulting in casualties and fatalities and a reduction in the number of dwelling fires in 2010/11. Although, there is a slight upward trend in the total number of dwelling fires over a five-year period. This positive trend has been achieved by our pro-active preventative activities and effective partnership working, to target at-risk groups within East Lothian.

Five activities/issues were identified as high priorities; other primary fires, deliberate secondary fires, special service calls, unwanted fire signals and road traffic collisions. Special service calls and road traffic collisions both show an upward trend. Deliberate secondary fires and other primary fires all show positive downward trends, with a significant reduction in fires within buildings other than dwellings in 2010/11.

Under a single Scottish Fire and Rescue Service, as with existing provisions, the vast majority of services will continue to be delivered locally. The Local Senior Officer (LSO) will have significant delegated authority in the local Council(s) area. He or she will be responsible for delivering the Local Fire & Rescue Plan with set objectives and priorities for fire and rescue within the context of local priorities, as set out in the areas Single Outcome Agreement (SOA), and more specifically;

The local senior officer will be responsible for;

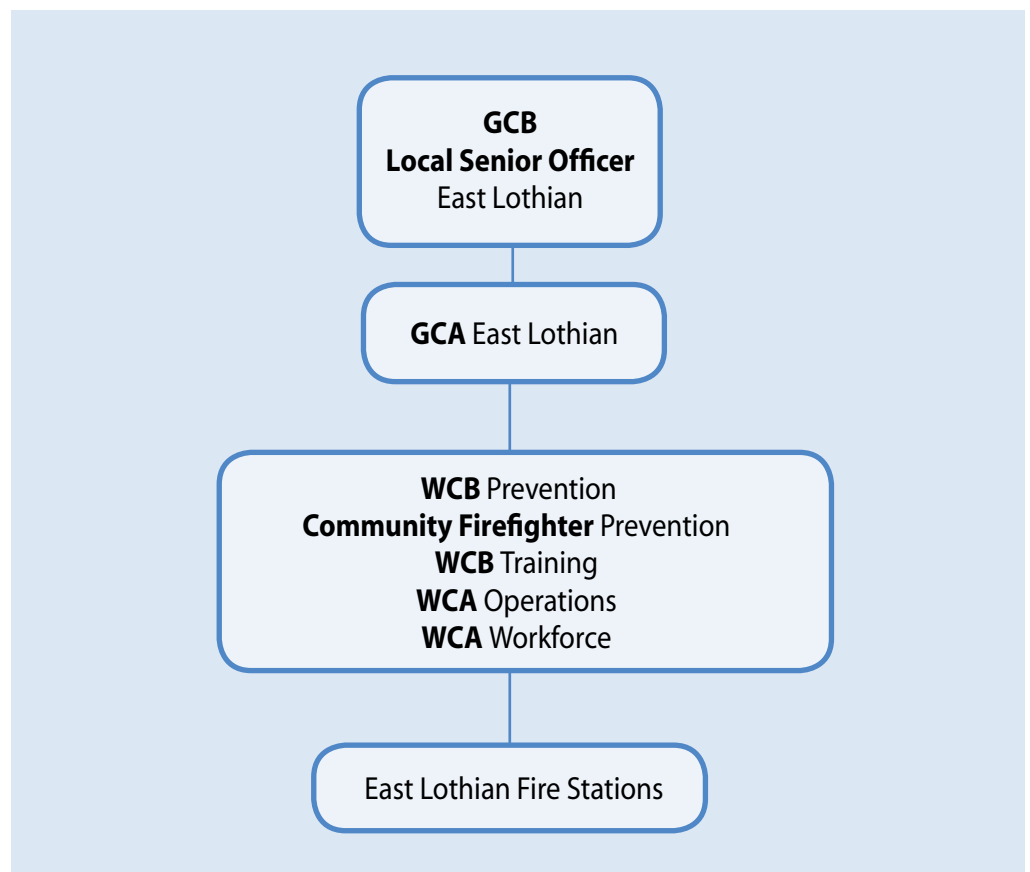
- preparing, for the agreement of the Council, a fire and rescue plan by mutual agreement, the plan could be integrated in the wider plans of the Community Planning Partnership (CPP's) or the SOA;
- publishing performance information against the plan;
- acting as lead officer in CPP's, and the first point of contact for local councillors and local partners;
- ensuring local needs are reflected in integrated risk management planning, consulting local partners as required; and
- provide reports to and answer questions from the Local Authority on performance against the plan and other fire and rescue issues.

Our aim is to enhance and improve the safety of local communities within East Lothian, by reducing the incidence of fires and other emergency incidents. Identifying the local priorities for East Lothian, allows both the local FRS and our partners to focus resources on activities/issues that have the greatest impact on local communities.

Foreword

East Lothian Management and Service Delivery Structure

The structure below will deliver local service management, governance and performance reporting as outlined within the responsibilities of the Local Senior Officer across East Lothian.



Organisational Purpose

Our Purpose

Through the provision of a quality service, it is our purpose to reduce the impact upon the community and the environment of fires and other emergencies and by doing so, improve community safety and engender a sense of well being within the population living within its boundary.

Our Aims are an expressed intention of achievement;

- To reduce the incidence of fire by the provision of an efficient and effective fire safety education advice and legal enforcement service; and
- To provide an efficient and effective response to fires and other emergencies.

It is the vision of the Service to be...

Excelling in the provision of high quality services contributing to safer communities through being a forward-looking, professional, cost-effective organisation and driven by a highly motivated and empowered workforce.

Our Values

We value:

- The health, safety and well-being of all our employees and of those who are affected by the service that we provide.
- The dignity of all people and will treat them with respect.
- The trust invested in us to provide efficient and effective services demonstrating proper use of public resources.



Strategic Direction

NATIONAL - Scottish Government

The Scottish Government and COSLA have set out 16 National Outcomes linked to local authority, Single Outcome Agreements (SOAs) captured within the new National Performance Framework (see Appendix 1). Furthermore, most Local Authorities have relevant fire related performance monitoring targets included within their SOAs.

Typically these include:-

- The number of fires in the home
- The number of fire casualties (dwellings)
- The number of deliberate fires (primary and secondary)
- The number of fires in industrial and commercial premises (including public buildings)

Since fires and other emergencies are usually caused by or involve people, for comparison purposes performance indicators are often also recorded as rates per population. Fire and Rescue Services in Scotland have a responsibility to work with others to contribute towards all of the national outcomes, but in particular the following:

National outcome 9 –

We live our lives safe from crime, disorder and danger.

National outcome 6 –

We live longer, healthier lives.

National outcome 11 –

We have strong, resilient communities where people take responsibility for their own actions and how they affect others.

National outcome 16 –

Our public services are high quality, continually improving, efficient and responsive to local people's needs.

NATIONAL - Chief Fire Officers Association (Scotland)

Below are the outcomes of a process of analysis of service incidents attended, which impact upon local communities across Scotland.

Strategic Outcomes from CFOA(S) 2010 Strategic Assessment

This document analysed Scotland wide incident data from 2005 to 2010 which identified a number of strategic outcomes as detailed below;

- A reduction in the overall number of fires attended
- A significant reduction in deliberate fire setting and fire related antisocial behaviour
- A reduction in fire casualties and fatalities
- A reduction in the number of fires in the home
- A reduction in primary fires
- A reduction in fire alarms due to apparatus (UFAS)



Local FRS Service Delivery Strategy

Although these are considered from a national perspective each local authority should take cognisance of these whilst planning their preventative activities, alongside more specific local factors.

Within the East Lothian area the FRS has been for a number of years at the forefront of modernisation within Scotland, understanding that partnership working and prevention within the community is the most effective way to protect our citizens from fire and other emergencies within our legislative responsibility. To this end, the objective of the Service Delivery Strategy for FRS is:

“To place Service Delivery at the heart of our communities; providing a first class prevention and response service to the people of the East Lothian”

To enable the service to achieve this strategic objective six key priorities have been established. The six key priorities are:

1. To align service delivery structures with local authority ward boundaries;
2. To align service delivery plans with local priorities, as identified in SOA's;
3. To create a flexible approach to the human resourcing of service delivery which will be capable of responding to varying demands;
4. To ensure resources are located in areas that ensure a safe and timely response to the prevailing risk identified through the IRMP process;
5. To ensure that partnership working is fully embedded within each service delivery area;
6. To ensure that we provide relevant advice and guidance to the communities within each service delivery area and that our enforcement activity is carried out consistently and in a balanced way.

Community Planning

The Local Government Act 2003 places a statutory duty on local authorities, police and fire authorities to work in partnership with other public services and voluntary organisations to improve the delivery of services to communities, using customer focused outcomes.

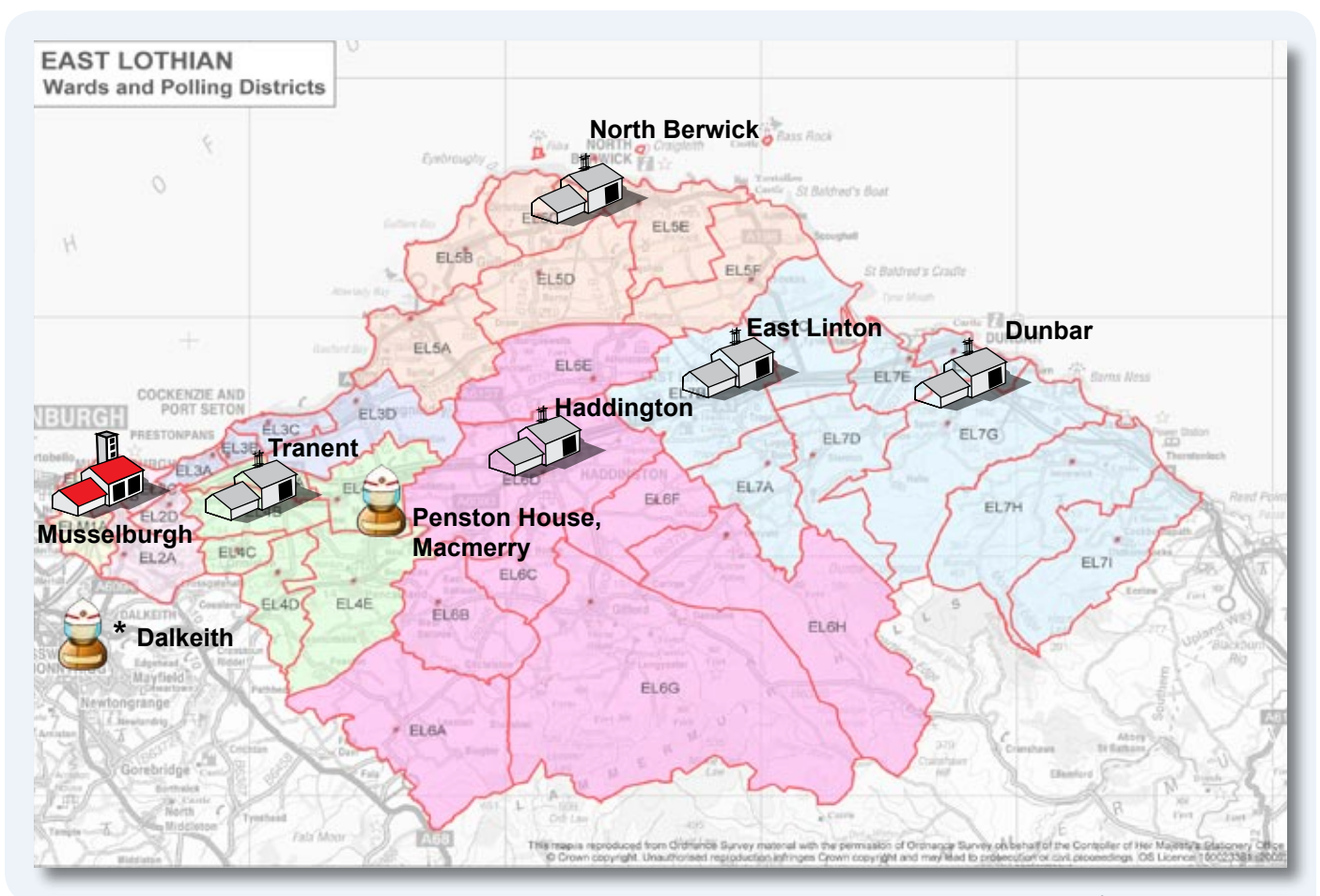
East Lothian Priorities

The FRS is an active participant within East Lothian Community Planning and Community Safety Partnerships. We are committed to providing the correct and consistent attendance at the relevant partnership groups, at all levels.








This will ensure that we continue to work towards national and local priorities and our corporate vision of contributing towards safer communities. We achieve this via effective joint working with various partner agencies. We are committed to contributing towards the East Lothian Single Outcome Agreement (SOA's), which identify areas for improvement across each Local Authority and deliver better outcomes to communities, in line with the Scottish Government National Objectives. We can contribute through assisting with the process and to carry out actions that help deliver positive outcomes and improvements to our communities.

Local FRS Service Delivery Strategy

The Fire and Rescue Service covers the area of approximately 270 square miles with 43 miles of coastline which constitutes East Lothian. We deliver services to a population of approximately 97,500 (2010 figures) via the locations in the map below.



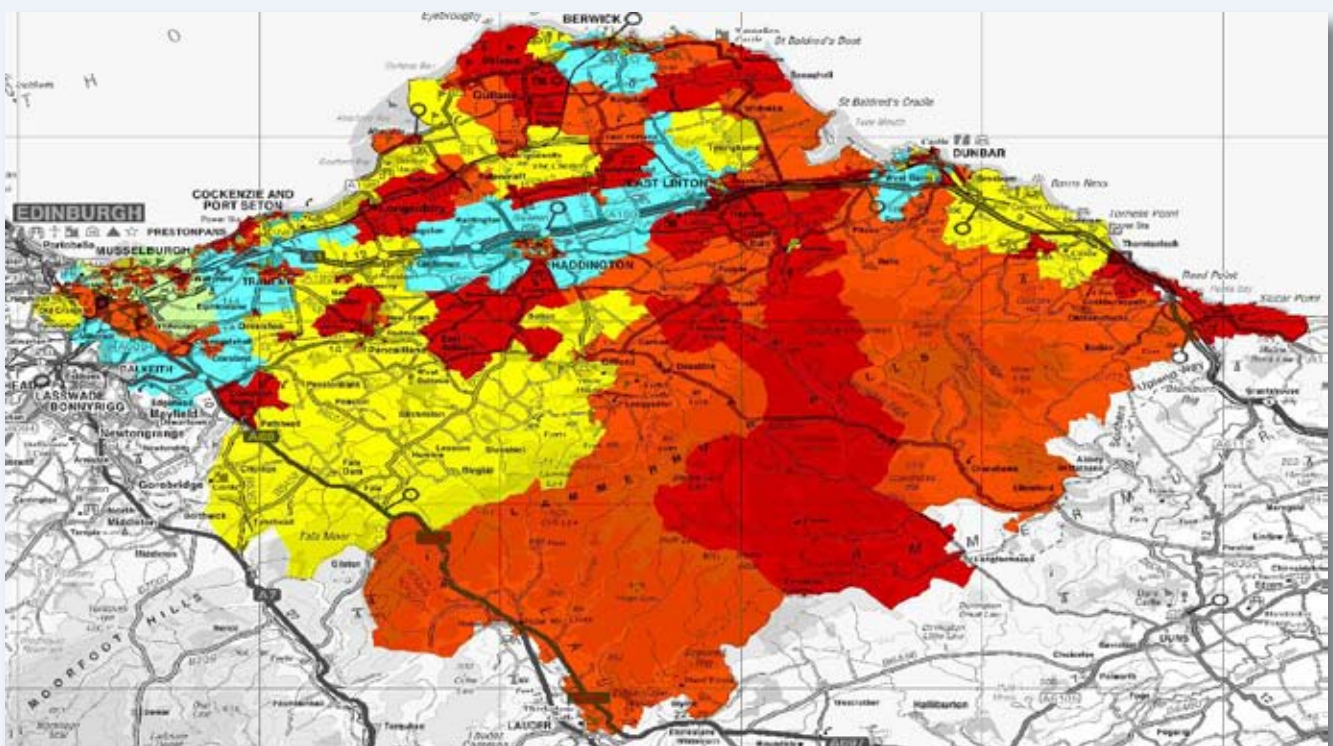
Ward Information

-  Ward 1 - Musselburgh West
-  Ward 2 - Musselburgh East & Carberry
-  Ward 3 - Preston / Seton / Gosford
-  Ward 4 - Fa'side
-  Ward 5 - North Berwick Coastal
-  Ward 6 - Haddington & Lammermuir
-  Ward 7 - Dunbar & East Linton

Map supplied courtesy of East Lothian Council

- KEY:**
-  Wholetime Stations
 -  Retained Stations
 -  Service Delivery Manager(SDM)
 - * Local Senior Officer for Mid and East Lothian based at Dalkeith Fire station**

Analysis of Risk East Lothian



	Population in Output Areas	% of population in LAA
Well above average	19,523	21.06
Above average	31,555	34.03
Average	19,147	20.65
Below average	15,700	16.93
Well below average	6,794	7.33
Total population	92,719 (Census data 2001)	

The above map was produced using Lothian and Borders Fire and Rescue Service Fire Service Emergency Cover (FSEC) model and depicts the predicted annual rate of fire fatality by resident for the local authority area of East Lothian.

Incident data used in the development of this model covers the fiscal years of 2008 – 2011 inclusive. Colouring of the map follows a traffic light methodology where areas with well above average risk of death are displayed in red, above average orange, average yellow, below average blue and well below average green. It should be noted that as the rate of fatality is influenced by the level of fire cover, as well as the rate of casualty in a dwelling risk area, a relatively high rate of fire fatality may occur in a risk area experiencing a low rate of fire if the response times are relatively slow.

East Lothian FRS Profile

Within East Lothian, around 94 uniformed and support staff are employed by the FRS, within 6 community fire stations at locations throughout the area. These staff serve the needs of the East Lothian communities and uniformed staff are on a range of duty systems including retained and wholetime.

The local senior officer and his management team will represent the Service on the relevant CPP / CSP groups. Contact details for the East Lothian Group Commander are detailed below.

East Lothian Group Commander (D. Girrity)	Musselburgh, East Linton, North Berwick, Dunbar, Haddington* Penston House, Macmerry, East Lothian EH33 1EX. Tel. 01875 610 634 email david.girrity@lbfire.org.uk
Local Senior Officer (D. Lockhart)	Dalkeith Fire Station, 36 Abbey Road, Dalkeith, Midlothian EH22 3AD Tel. 0131 654 0451 email david.lockhart@lbfire.org.uk

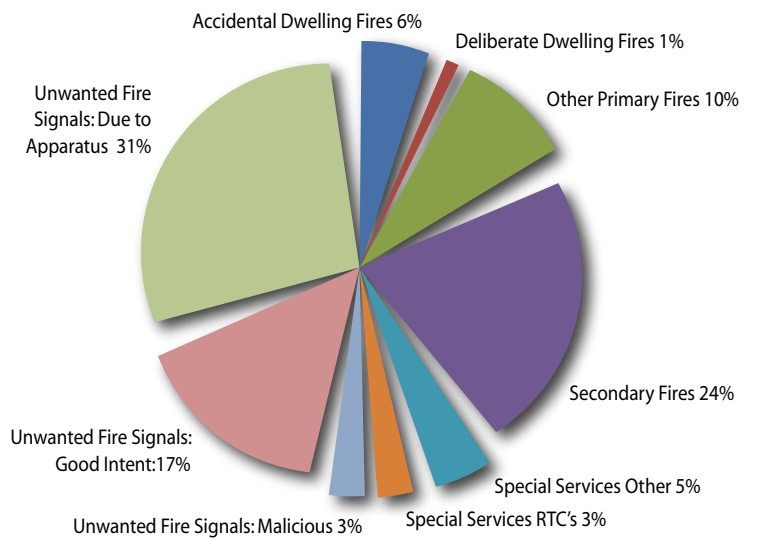
***Local Group Commander Base**

The table below details FRS staff who attend the undernoted CPP/CSP groups in East Lothian;

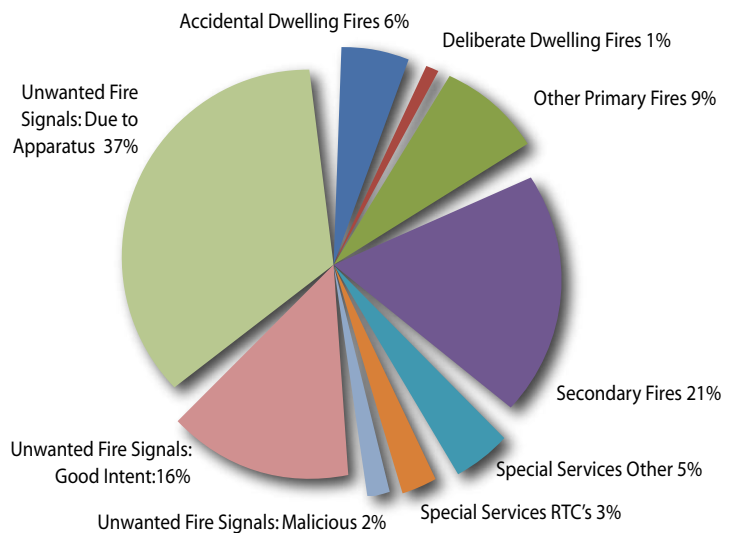
CPP/CSP Group	FRS Attendees
East Lothian Community Planning Board	Lead - Local Senior Officer Deputy – East Lothian Group Commander
East Lothian Community Planning Forum (Annual Meeting)	Lead - Local Senior Officer Deputy – East Lothian Group Commander
East Lothian Community Planning Working Group (including Community Planning Officers Sub-Group)	Lead - East Lothian Group Commander Deputy – Watch Commander
East Lothian Community Engagement Working Group	Lead - Watch Commander Deputy – Community Firefighter
East Lothian SOA Community Safety Theme Group	Lead - East Lothian Group Commander Deputy – Watch Commander
SOA Community Safety Theme Sub-Groups	Lead - Watch Commander Deputy – Community Firefighter
Local Area Forums (Six planned throughout East Lothian)	Lead – Watch Commander Deputy – Community Firefighter

Incident Activity

**Incident Activity
2009/10 East
Lothian**



**Incident Activity
2010/11 East
Lothian**



East Lothian Local Key Priorities

The priorities identified below were evaluated using a risk model and are based on trends identified from the incident data and analysis within the East Lothian area. These priorities were agreed by a cross functional risk analysis group and should guide stakeholders in directing their resources to reduce the occurrence of these types of incident.

These local key priorities reflect the areas that the FRS requires to focus on, to reduce the risk to local communities. These local priorities are in addition to the FRS's organisational/core priorities and statutory duties detailed within the Fire (Scotland) Act 2005.

Priority	Activity/Issue	Risk Assessment Score
Very High	Accidental Dwelling Fires	9
High	Road Traffic Collisions	6
	Special Service Calls	6
	Other Primary Fires	6
	Unwanted Fire Signals	6
	Secondary Fires (Deliberate)	4
Medium	Incidents of Violence to Staff/Crews	3
	Secondary Fires (Accidental)	2

East Lothian Objectives 2012

Objective 1

To reduce the occurrence of accidental fires in the home resulting in deaths and injury

Objective 2

To reduce the occurrence of road traffic collisions and the resulting in death and injury

Objective 3

To reduce the occurrence of special service incidents and resulting death and injury

Objective 4

To reduce the occurrence of other primary fires and resulting death and injury

Objective 5

To reduce the occurrence of unwanted fire signals the associated disruption

Objective 6

To reduce the occurrence of deliberate secondary fires and associated anti-social behaviour

The above objectives have specific actions attached to them. Actions in relation to Objectives 1 and 2 are contained within the East Lothian Community Safety Theme Group Logic Model 'East Lothian's homes and roads are safer'.

Actions in relation to Objectives 3 to 5 are captured within our internal performance management system (The Initiative System).

Actions in relation to Objective 6 are contained within the East Lothian Community Safety Theme Group Logic Model 'Fewer people experience antisocial behaviour'. Reporting on these objectives will be conducted systematically to both East Lothian Council and internally within the Fire and Rescue Service.

Performance Reporting

This section further analyses the current year against previous years' accident data. This is aligned to the SOA priority that we have with ELCP and the priorities identified through our risk analysis process. Furthermore the detail drills down to ward area and identifies target areas for the delivery of our preventative activities.

East Lothian Community Planning Partnership Single Outcome Agreement (and LBFRS VH Priority)

NATIONAL OUTCOME 9:

Local Outcome: *East Lothian's homes and roads are safer*

Short Term Outcome:

(LBFRS Objective 1) *Reduced incidence of accidental fires in the home resulting in death and injury*

Indicators	Baseline	Target	Frequency of Performance Measurement
Number of dwelling fires	2008/09 – 88 (82 accidental, 6 deliberate) 2009/10 – 98 (87 accidental, 11 deliberate) 2010/11 – 86 (79 accidental, 7 deliberate)	Continuous Improvement	To be agreed
Number of fatalities from dwelling fires	2008/09 – 0 2009/10 – 1 2010/11 – 0	Continuous Improvement	To be agreed
Number of casualties from dwelling fires	2008/09 – 15 2009/10 – 7 2010/11 – 6	Continuous Improvement	To be agreed

* Data source FSEC & IRS - data obtained from FSEC up to 31st March 2009, thereafter from Incident Recording System (IRS).

CURRENT YEAR (2011-12) PERFORMANCE REPORTING

Quarter 1 and 2

Year	Quarter	Accidental Dwelling Fires
2011/12	1	31
	2	16
	To Date	47

Dwelling Fires Casualties and Fatalities

Fire Casualty Statistics	2008/9	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12
Casualties	15	7	6	3
Fatalities	0	1	0	1

Performance Reporting

CURRENT YEAR REPORTING BY WARD AREA

Definition: Total number of accidental dwelling fires (excluding Houses of Multiple Occupancies, caravans, mobile homes & houseboats). Accidental, includes fires where the cause was not known or unspecified.

Accidental Dwelling Fires

Ward Area	2009/10	2010/11	2 year average	2011/12	2011/12 Societal Costs
Local Authority Total	88	81	84.5	47	£399,829
Dunbar and East Linton	10	12	11	6	£51,042
Fa'side	18	9	13.5	5	£42,535
Haddington and Lammermuir	9	14	11.5	7	£59,549
Musselburgh East and Carberry	13	12	12.5	11	£93,577
Musselburgh West	11	12	11.5	6	£51,042
North Berwick Coastal	15	8	11.5	6	£51,042
Preston/Seton/Gosford	12	14	13	6	£51,042

Consequential societal cost of £8,507 per incident is applied (source: DCLG)

Definition: Total number of fatal casualties, injured as a direct result of a fire attended by the service. Does not include incidents involving fire service personnel.

Fire Fatalities

Ward Area	2009/10	2010/11	2 year average	2011/12	2011/12 Societal Costs
Local Authority Total	1	0	0.5	1	£1,546,688
Dunbar and East Linton	0	0	0	1	£1,546,688
Fa'side	0	0	0	0	£0
Haddington and Lammermuir	1	0	0.5	0	£0
Musselburgh East and Carberry	0	0	0	0	£0
Musselburgh West	0	0	0	0	£0
North Berwick Coastal	0	0	0	0	£0
Preston/Seton/Gosford	0	0	0	0	£0

Includes all fatalities where fire is confirmed as the cause of death, whether deemed saveable or non-saveable by our actions. Economic cost of fire (Department of Communities and Local Government) model attributes a cost of £1,546,688 per fatality.

Performance Reporting

Definition: Total number of non fatal casualties, injured as a direct result of a fire attended by the service. Includes those who received first aid at the scene and those who were recommended to go for a precautionary check. Does not include injuries to fire service personnel.

Non-Fatal Fire Casualties

Ward Area	2009/10	2010/11	2 year average	2011/12
Local Authority Total	20	20	20	8
Dunbar and East Linton	4	2	3	0
Fa'side	3	4	3.5	2
Haddington and Lammermuir	2	3	2.5	1
Musselburgh East and Carberry	2	5	3.5	3
Musselburgh West	3	2	2.5	2
North Berwick Coastal	2	1	1.5	0
Preston/Seton/Gosford	4	3	3.5	0

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

LBFRS Objective 2: Reduce impact and Occurrence of RTC's

Definition: Total number of Road Traffic Collision's attended by the service.

Road Traffic Collisions

Ward Area	2009/10	2010/11	2 year average	2011/12
Local Authority Total	45	39	42	21
Dunbar and East Linton	7	7	7	3
Fa'side	9	7.5	4	4
Haddington and Lammermuir	9	9.5	2	2
Musselburgh East and Carberry	5	4.5	2	2
Musselburgh West	1	3	4	4
North Berwick Coastal	1	3.5	4	4
Preston/Seton/Gosford	7	7	2	2

Performance Reporting

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

Special Services

Ward Area	2009/10	2010/11	2 year average	2011/12
Local Authority Total	78	73	75.5	21
Dunbar and East Linton	8	9	8.5	3
Fa'side	3	2	2.5	4
Haddington and Lammermuir	24	13	18.5	2
Musselburgh East and Carberry	15	15	15	2
Musselburgh West	11	13	12	4
North Berwick Coastal	12	11	11.5	4
Preston/Seton/Gosford	5	10	7.5	2

Definition: Total number of primary fires other than accidental dwelling fires.

Other Primary Fires

Ward Area	2009/10	2010/11	2 year average	2011/12
Local Authority Total	159	128	143.5	82
Dunbar and East Linton	21	14	17.5	6
Fa'side	37	29	33	19
Haddington and Lammermuir	16	22	19	11
Musselburgh East and Carberry	34	29	31.5	17
Musselburgh West	19	11	15	11
North Berwick Coastal	7	10	8.5	7
Preston/Seton/Gosford	25	13	19	11

Performance Reporting

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

Unwanted Fire Signals

Ward Area	2009/10	2010/11	2 year average	2011/12	2011/12 Societal Costs
Local Authority Total	735	737	736	357	£302,736
Dunbar and East Linton	84	59	71.5	45	£38,160
Fa'side	102	104	103	37	£31,376
Haddington and Lammermuir	71	110	90.5	47	£39,856
Musselburgh East and Carberry	168	156	162	77	£65,296
Musselburgh West	116	133	124.5	48	£40,704
North Berwick Coastal	127	102	114.5	59	£50,032
Preston/Seton/Gosford	67	73	70	44	£37,312

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

Definition: Total number of secondary fires where the cause / motive of the fire was determined to be deliberate.

Deliberate Secondary Fires

Ward Area	2009/10	2010/11	2 year average	2011/12	2011/12 Societal Costs
Local Authority Total	285	252	268.5	136	£272,000
Dunbar and East Linton	6	7	6.5	8	£16,000
Fa'side	93	80	86.5	28	£56,000
Haddington and Lammermuir	12	9	10.5	8	£16,000
Musselburgh East and Carberry	107	88	97.5	54	£108,000
Musselburgh West	11	23	17	18	£36,000
North Berwick Coastal	6	9	7.5	3	£6,000
Preston/Seton/Gosford	50	36	43	17	£34,000

Societal costs are given at £2,000 per incident as per DCLG

Preventative Activities

PREVENTING FIRES AND OTHER EMERGENCIES IS A STRATEGIC PRIORITY FOR THE FRS and this is demonstrated by the range of preventative services that we provide in the East Lothian area. These services are delivered by the management team and station based operational personnel together with dedicated community fire-fighters.

Summary of Community Safety Engagement in the East Lothian area for 2010/11

Home Safety Visit Programme	We visited 3,277 homes to offer a free Home Safety Visit, completing 935 visits, fitting 1,141 free ten-year smoke alarms.
Primary Schools Education Programme	FireSmart - We deliver our comprehensive primary school education programme to 7 targeted schools within the Midlothian area. FireSharp – Delivered by local firefighters to all primary 6 school children.
Nursery Visits	In 2010/11 local firefighters visited 9 nurseries in the East Lothian area.
Youth Programmes	We delivered 4 Cooldown Crew courses in 2010/11 for young people who had been referred by local schools. We have established close links with other organisations which work with young people.
Road Safety Education	We delivered road safety education to all S6 pupils in 2010/11 in East Lothian, in conjunction with other partner agencies.
Fire Safety Information Campaigns	We deliver safety campaigns to meet the safety risks within society and coincide with national advertising campaigns, where possible. These include Bonfire Safety, Child Safety Week, Christmas and Electrical Appliance safety campaigns
One-to-One Fire-setters Intervention Programme	We visited 4 young people following referrals to the One-to-One programme. This involves visiting young people at home with their families, to help them change their behaviour towards fire and warn them about the dangers of playing with fire.
The Risk Factory	In 2010/11, 822 school pupils from East Lothian attended the Risk Factory, a multi-agency learning centre utilising various interactive scenarios to increase the safety of primary seven pupils.
Community Safety Talks/Attendance at Community Events	This includes fire safety talks given to community groups, visits to fire stations by local groups (eg Girl Guides, Scouts) and appliance visits to community events such as fetes / gala days. In 2010/11, 138 of the above activities were carried out by both local station personnel and community firefighters.
Fire Safety Inspections (Civic Government [Scotland] Act)	Fire raising in common stairs and shared residential areas continues to be a problem. We received 16 complaints from residents in East Lothian about fire hazards and have visited each of the premises and used the powers under the Act to have hazards removed.

Preventative Activities

Home Safety Visit Programme

East Lothian	08/09	09/10	10/11	Total
Safety Packs Delivered	6,382	3,870	3,277	13,529
HSV's Completed	1,921	997	935	3,853
Smoke detectors fitted	2,470	1,277	1,141	4,888

The figures indicate a continued commitment to the HSV programme from operational crews and community firefighters based in East Lothian. Their ability to form local partnerships and take on local initiatives has seen the total number of full Home Safety Visits increase since the inception of the programme.

Fire Protection Activities

In addition to the Community Safety Engagement activities carried out within the community, the LSO is statutorily required by Part 3 of the Fire (Scotland) 2005 Act and Part 2 of the draft Police and Fire Reform (Scotland) Bill to reduce risk within business and commerce premises (principally non-domestic). This is achieved by an enforcement strategy which is risk based, targeting those premises most at risk from fire and measured against the undernoted indicators;

Fire Protection Performance Indicators

Performance Indicator	Description/Criteria	References
1	Routine Fire Safety Audits	Scheduled assessment audit programme issued to SDU WMA.
2	Unscheduled Audits	Audits arising from enquiries and complaints.
3	Post-fire Audits	Routine audit conducted in commercial premises following a fire.
4	Complaints	Complaints from members of the public about standards of fire safety in commercial premises.

East Lothian 1st April 2010 to 31st March 2011

Performance Indicator	Number Completed	Percentage Completed
Routine Fire Safety Audits	150	75%
Unscheduled Audits (enquiries & complaints)	8	N/A
Post-Fire Audits	3	N/A
Complaints	12	N/A



Appendix 1

APPENDIX 1 – NATIONAL PERFORMANCE FRAMEWORK

Scottish Government Purpose

“To focus government and public services on creating a more successful country, with opportunities for all of Scotland to flourish, through increasing sustainable economic growth”

High Level Targets Relating to the Purpose

Growth • Productivity • Participation • Population • Solidarity • Cohesion • Sustainability

Strategic Objectives

Wealthier & Fairer • Smarter • Healthier • Safer & Stronger • Greener

National Outcomes		
1	We live in a Scotland that is the most attractive place for doing business in Europe	A fire safety auditing programme ensures business’ compliance with the Fire (Scotland) Act 2005. Also, provision of advice and guidance to promote a safe working environment, protection of property and business continuity from the risk of fire.
2	We realise our full economic potential with more and better employment opportunities for our people	Fire Skills2 (FS2) – Fire Skills For Success programme; designed to encourage young people back into employment, education and training.
3	We are better educated, more skilled and more successful, renowned for our research and innovation	Fire safety education delivered to primary and secondary schools, which links into the National Curriculum.
4	Our young people are successful learners, confident individuals, effective contributors and responsible citizens	Engaging with young people via youth diversionary programmes (eg. Cooldown Crew, Phoenix, FS2) which aim to increase young people’s self esteem and promote the values of good citizenship.
5	Our children have the best start in life and are ready to succeed	Provision of fire safety information via our current education programme and the delivery of an annual child safety campaign
6	We live longer, healthier lives	Carrying out Home Safety Checks to reduce the risk of a fire incident, ensuring fire does not impact on people’s health and wellbeing.

Appendix 1

National Outcomes continued

7	We have tackled the significant inequalities in Scottish society	LBFRS currently have the highest ratio of female firefighters in the Scottish Fire and Rescue Service. We have a proactive Equalities function which includes two dedicated outreach workers, who work with partners and local communities, to promote equalities issues in the Fire and Rescue Service.
8	We have improved the life chances for children, young people and families at risk	Our Firesetters Intervention Programme address the growing instances of children and young people becoming involved in fire play/fire setting behaviour. The aim of our intervention programme is to help children and young people and their families understand the dangers of fire and its consequences.
9	We live our lives safe from crime, disorder and danger	Promoting safe driving via the provision of education and advice, delivered by our operational crews.
10	We live in well-designed, sustainable places where we are able to access the amenities and services we need	LBFRS are involved in consultation with the relevant local authority Building Standards, Planning and Licensing departments, regarding property and planning issues.
11	We have strong, resilient and supportive communities where people take responsibility for their own actions and how they affect others	In partnership with local authorities and other agencies, LBFRS plan for major incidents and provide an adequate and skilled response.
12	We value and enjoy our built and natural environment and protect it and enhance it for future generations	LBFRS has carried out a collaborative project with Historic Scotland, to survey all "A" listed historic buildings within the Lothian and Borders area, to ensure operational crews are provided with up to date information specific to each property, to assist firefighting operations if required and reduce damage to these valuable buildings.
13	We take pride in a strong, fair and inclusive national identity	LBFRS provides fire safety advice and guidance to minority ethnic groups and participates in many diverse cultural events (eg. Mela).
14	We reduce the local and global environmental impact of our consumption and production	LBFRS are currently working towards reducing our carbon footprint, by reducing and recycling waste and reducing energy consumption throughout the service.

Appendix 1

15	Our people are able to maintain their independence as they get older and are able to access appropriate support when they need it	Through fire service community safety activities, together with partnership working, the identification of vulnerable older persons and the provision of a bespoke Home Safety Risk Assessment which incorporates the installation of visual and audible detection systems, in addition to other provisions.
16	Our public services are high quality, continually improving, efficient and responsive to local people's needs	LBFRS have achieved the Healthy Working Lives Gold award and also the Mental Health Commendation Award in 2008 and plan to continue to achieve both these awards in future years.

National Performance Framework – Measurement Set

Increase Scotland's Economic Growth	Improve Productivity	Improve Economic Participation	Increase Population Growth
PURPOSE TARGETS			
Population – Increase Healthy Life Expectancy	Solidarity – Reduce Income Inequality	Cohesion – Reduce Inequalities In Economic Participation Across Scotland	Sustainability – Reduce Greenhouse Gas Emissions

National Indicators

Increase the number of businesses	Reduce the percentage of adults who smoke
Increase exports	Reduce alcohol related hospital admissions
Improve digital infrastructure	Reduce the number of individuals with problem drug use
Reduce traffic congestion	Improve people's perceptions about the crime rate in their area
Improve Scotland's reputation	Reduce reconviction rates
Increase research and development spending	Reduce crime victimisation rates
Improve knowledge exchange from university research	Reduce deaths on Scotland's roads
Improve the skill profile of the population	Improve people's perceptions of the quality of public services
Increase the proportion of pre-school centres receiving positive inspection reports	Improve the responsiveness of public services
Increase the proportion of schools receiving positive inspection reports	Reduce the proportion of individuals living in poverty
Improve levels of educational attainment	Reduce children's deprivation

Appendix 1

National Indicators continued

Increase the proportion of young people in learning, training or work	Improve access to suitable housing options for those in housing need
Increase the proportion of graduates in positive destinations	Increase the number of new homes
Improve children's services	Widen use of the Internet
Improve children's dental health	Improve people's perceptions of their neighbourhood
Increase the proportion of babies with a healthy birth weight	Increase cultural engagement
Increase the proportion of healthy weight children	Improve the state of Scotland's historic sites
Increase physical activity	Increase people's use of Scotland's outdoors
Improve self-assessed general health	Improve the condition of protected nature sites
Improve mental wellbeing	Increase the abundance of terrestrial breeding birds: biodiversity
Reduce premature mortality	Improve the state of Scotland's marine environment
Improve end of life care	Reduce Scotland's carbon footprint
Improve support for people with care needs	Increase the proportion of journeys to work made by public or active transport
Reduce emergency admissions to hospital	Reduce waste generated
Improve the quality of healthcare experience	Increase renewable electricity production

Appendix 2

APPENDIX 2 – GLOSSARY OF TERMS

A Accidental Secondary Fire

Any secondary fire identified or perceived to have been caused by an accidental source (This can be directly, indirectly or unrelated to a person's actions)

AFA

Automatic Fire Alarm; monitored or otherwise.

C Casualty

"Non-fatal casualties consist of persons injured as a direct result of a fire attended by the service, and who required more medical treatment than could be given at the fire-ground. Those sent for a precautionary check-up and casualties from fire service personnel are not included."

Note : this is the national standard for statistics relating to casualties.

CPP's

Community Planning Partnerships

CSP's

Community Safety Partnerships

D Dwelling

Buildings occupied by households, excluding hotels, hostels, HMO's, residential institutions, caravans, houseboats and mobile homes.

Deliberate Secondary Fire

Any secondary fire identified or perceived to have been set deliberately by one or more persons.

DSDS

Day Shift Duty System.

E ELC

East Lothian Council

F False Alarm Other

Any false alarm incident not classified under other headings.

Fatality

A person whose death is attributed to a fire; is considered a fire related fatality even if death occurred weeks or months later.

F Flooding

Any incident attended by fire service personnel and resources for the provision of equipment used to tackle flooding / effect rescues.

FRS

Fire & Rescue Service.

Appendix 2

H Hazmat Incidents

A fire service response to an incident involving a vehicle, location or premises where hazardous materials are stored, used or in transit.

Height Incident

Any rescue incident attended by fire service rope rescue teams for the provision of safe working at height procedures and equipment.

HVP

High-Volume Pump

I ISU

Incident Support Unit.

IRM(P)

Integrated Risk Management (Plan).

O Other (relating to Violence to Staff/Crews section)

Any other incident which is considered to be an attempt to injure operational personnel and/or prevent them from carrying out their duties.

Other (relating to Fire Incidents section)

Primary Fires not classified under any of the above headings. An example might include a multi-pump attendance at a large heath fire.

Other building (relating to Fire Incidents section)

A primary fire occurring in any structure not classified under the terms of "Dwelling", commonly a commercial, industrial or other public building.

P Physical Armed (relating to Violence to Staff/Crews section)

Attack where a weapon is used or threatened: e.g. club, knife (where the weapon itself would cause injury).

Physical Unarmed (relating to Violence to Staff/Crews section)

Attack where no actual weapon is used but where an assailant attempts to injure or restrain operational personnel by force: e.g. punching, kicking, wrestling.

Primary Fire

Any fire involving casualties, rescues or escape or any fire involving damage to property (excluding derelict buildings and vehicles) or any fire attended by five or more fire appliances.

Other Primary Fire

Any primary fire not occurring within the home/ other building that meets the terms of "Dwelling".

R Resilience

Ability to deal with major incidents e.g. collapsed buildings, widespread chemical contamination and major flooding.

Appendix 2

R Retained

Firefighters within smaller towns and villages who respond to the local fire station only when an emergency call is received.

Road Traffic Collision (RTC)

Road Traffic Collision, an incident involving any type of registered motor vehicle and attended by the fire service.

S Secondary Fire

Any fire not classified as a 'Primary Fire', which did not involve casualties or rescues and was attended by four or fewer appliances. Fires in derelict buildings or vehicles are classed as secondary fires, as are chimney fires confined to the chimney structure.

SOA

Single Outcome Agreement

Special Service (SS)

Special Service Call, an umbrella term for all rescue activity undertaken apart from fire incidents.

U Unwanted Fire Signals

A fire signal resulting from a cause other than fire:

Defective

A fire signal raised resulting from an equipment fault of any kind.

Other

Any false alarm incident not classified under other headings.

Good Intent

Any incident where fire was reasonably perceived to have broken out but fire service investigation proved otherwise.

Malicious

An incident where the alarm was raised through an automated system or by a person directly with the intent of stating fire had broken out when it is already known that this is not the case.

V Vehicle Fire

A fire involving a road-going powered motor vehicle of any size and/or classification.

Verbal (relating to Violence to Staff/Crews section)

Foul or abusive language directed at operational personnel with malicious intent: e.g. words or sounds that are spoken, shouted, or sung.

Violence to Staff/Crews

A confrontational event which takes place between a member of the public and operational personnel. Violence may be either verbal or physical, including the use of weapons and missiles.

Appendix 2

W WT (Wholetime)

Firefighters employed on a 42-hours-per-week duty system.

Water

Any non-flooding related response to an incident in water; typically a rescue.

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Urdu, Punjabi, Cantonese, Arabic, Polish, Turkish, German and French.

Lothian and Borders Fire and Rescue Service

Headquarters, Lauriston Place, Edinburgh EH3 9DE

Images supplied courtesy of East Lothian Council

Lothian and Borders Fire and Rescue Service March 2012

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Lothian and Borders Fire and Rescue Service

preventing • protecting • responding

DIVISIONAL POLICING PLAN SCOTTISH BORDERS 2012-13



CONTENTS

(page numbers left blank until finalisation)

Page

Purpose

Local Context

National Context

Priority Setting

Emerging Trends

Equalities

Antisocial Behaviour

Reducing Road Casualties

Improving Public Protection in the Borders

Drugs and Alcohol

Theft and Dishonesty

Purpose

This plan sets out the policing priorities and objectives for the Scottish Borders, taking into account this Division's role as a 'Pathfinder' area preparing for revised local scrutiny before and after the move to the Police Service of Scotland. It has been prepared with reference to Section 48, (Local Police Plans) of the *Police and Fire Reform (Scotland) Bill*, which is currently progressing through the Scottish Parliament.

The priorities and objectives for policing in the Scottish Borders for the period 2012-13 are to deliver better outcomes for the people of the Scottish Borders. The document gives context and explanation for the selection of each priority and how we expect to achieve them. The priorities are prevention based and outcome focused. The move to improved outcome measures is evolving and as such, some measures in this plan are not true outcomes, but are indicators of our performance towards delivering them.

This document details how policing the Local Authority area will contribute to the delivery of the relevant local outcomes as detailed in the Single Outcome Agreement.

Some key assumptions are made, firstly regarding resourcing based on the current position within Lothian and Borders Police acknowledging that the single Police Service of Scotland will make decisions that impact on this in the future. Secondly, while the priorities set cover the police service, the contribution of partners is key to the successful delivery of better outcomes for the people of the Scottish Borders.

Local Context

Scottish Borders covers an area of approximately 1,800 square miles, is predominantly rural and has a population of just over 110,000. The settlement structure is based around small towns and the area has a diverse economic base dominated by small businesses. Many communities show significant engagement with the Council's work to develop Community Resilience. This has already shown benefits in response to issues such as disruption during severe weather. The Waverley Railway project has been approved by the Scottish Parliament and has a target delivery date of December 2014. Work has already started on this and is influencing current crime trends.

The police resource to service this area currently consists of 236 divisional officers, 49 police staff, and access to specialist support from the rest of Lothian and Borders Police. This includes Road Policing, Major Crime, Public Order and others who assist when required. In cases such as missing persons, we are also greatly assisted by voluntary groups such as Tweed Valley Mountain Rescue, Borders Search and Rescue Unit, and Borders Underwater Search Team.

Overall crime figures, taken from the force's '*Measuring our Performance*' (MOP) report, have fallen year on year with a reduction of 5.5% in recorded crime since 2009-10. According to the Scottish Government '*Recorded Crime in Scotland*' report, in 2010-11, the Scottish Borders experienced 349 crimes per 10,000 population compared to the Scottish average of 619. While this is a welcome trend and one we will strive to maintain, we do anticipate challenges given the changes in the economic climate and national context that we operate in today. It is therefore important to acknowledge it will be difficult to sustain these downward trends or improve them given the wider economic factors being faced.

Statistics used for the performance indicators in this document have historically been collated from crime databases. To reflect the changing nature in which we operate and embracing the need to adopt preventative approaches to all our areas of work, we will work to develop the use of incident statistics particularly around repeat victims. With a change in the data used, the statistics may show an increase in the short term. Similarly, we will focus on raising the profile of domestic abuse and will seek to increase the confidence of victims, and along with partners, the range of support available, to encourage a more accurate reporting of such crimes. As such we would anticipate an increase in crimes.

Our work and impact on the wellbeing of the community is not assessed solely by statistics. We use feedback from the Council's Household Survey, which is conducted every two years, and the ongoing Quality of Service and Public Perception surveys, coupled with structured recording of engagement with communities. This information is used to develop strategic planning at Council, Safer Communities Team and Police levels, all of which are used to identify the priorities contained in this plan.

While policing in the Scottish Borders will remain a function for the police service, with accountability following their governance structure, the strong links and joint work with the Community Planning partners are crucial. The role the police play in influencing many of the outcomes in the wider Single Outcome Agreement is significant, similarly the impact of the work of partners in supporting the police cannot be underestimated. While addressing priorities, there are also many additional enquiries and duties undertaken and will we also maintain a visible presence throughout the community, providing reassurance and confidence.

National Context

In 2000 ACPOS adopted the National Intelligence Model (NIM) as an intelligence-led policing model. This model ensures that information is used in a way that enables managers to determine strategic direction, make tactical and resourcing decisions and manage risk. This includes work to address prevention, intelligence and enforcement. Prevention is important because it results in fewer victims of crime, higher quality of life and less use of public resources. Prevention can take many forms. In the case of domestic abuse, this can be early work with children exposed to such behaviour to prevent them becoming involved in such

conduct in later life. For crimes such as thefts, prevention involves activity including 'target hardening' to work with householders and businesses, reducing the opportunities for theft.

Policing in Scotland is currently preparing for a major change in the move to the single Police Service of Scotland. Much work remains to be done on the reform agenda, meanwhile 'business as usual' continues. While a focus on the internal structures and policies of the new police service is inevitable, we will strive to embrace the principles of the Christie Commission.

These are;

- **public services are built around people and communities, their needs, aspirations, capacities and skills, and work to build up their autonomy and resilience;**
- **public service organisations work together effectively to achieve outcomes – specifically, by delivering integrated services which help to secure improvements in the quality of life, and the social and economic wellbeing, of the people and communities of Scotland;**
- **public service organisations prioritise prevention, reduce inequalities and promote equality; and**
- **all public services constantly seek to improve performance and reduce costs, and are open, transparent and accountable.**

It is anticipated that the recent changes implemented through the Welfare Reform Bill along with the current economic downturn will impact on many areas of policing and it is expected that criminal activity, particularly crimes of dishonesty, will increase. While it is difficult to attribute increase in crime to these national factors, there is some evidence that these crimes are increasing with an increase of 9.7% since 2009-10 from 1,508 to 1,654 crimes in 2011-12. In line with the ethos of prevention, early and effective intervention has a key part to play in addressing crime and community wellbeing in the current challenging climate. Partnership working is key to this.

The Single Outcome Agreement remains a key document for the Scottish Government and the local Community Planning Partnership. Tying into national outcome 16, "***Our public services are high quality, continually improving, efficient and responsive to local people's needs***", we will strive to improve our data collection and performance indicators to enable better reporting on quality and outcomes.

In addition to local priorities, there are current national priorities, including Serious and Organised Crime, Counter Terrorism and Violence. While all these issues will be addressed locally at a relevant level, this plan identifies the local priorities as determined by the process described below.

Priority Setting

The NIM model will continue to be used, as this intelligence-led model encourages proper examination and analysis of all available information and facilitates decision making based on sound evidence. Local strategic assessments take place and help inform local priorities. The assessment is based on historical data, including crime figures as well as some projections for future trends. In addition to this hard evidence, more subjective evidence is used in terms of the comments received from both the force's public perception survey and Scottish Borders Council's household survey.

In addition, we constantly consult with our local communities in a variety of formal and informal formats, such as Community Councils, Residents Associations, Pub Watch, Community Safety Panels, community events as well as 'walkabouts'. Primarily through our Community Beat Officers, our community engagement model captures feedback on performance and priorities from these varied sources.

This has resulted in the following priorities being identified as meeting the local needs and fitting with the wider Local Authority Single Outcome Agreement objectives.

- 1. Working together to prevent antisocial behaviour**
- 2. Reducing road casualties**
- 3. Improving public protection in the Borders**
- 4. Reducing the harmful community impact of alcohol and drugs**
- 5. Focussing on preventing thefts and dishonesty in the community**

Emerging trends

The final priority regarding theft and dishonesty has been added this year in response to a local trend of increasing break-ins to people's homes, the local impact of the national trend in rising thefts of metal and a local trend of rising opportunist thefts. This evidence is particularly concerning when the building of the Waverley Railway is about to start, with an increase in building materials and equipment in the Borders.

Equalities

Police in the Scottish Borders have a three-fold role in the progression of equality and diversity. As a police service, we need to identify and meet the needs of our communities, with a particular emphasis, as noted in this plan, on the prevention and detection

of hate crimes. As a public body we embrace and will comply with the ethos and provisions of the Equalities Act 2010. This requires us to publish Equality Outcome measures by April 30th 2013. At present the division does this through a force level forum and as the Pathfinder process for Police Reform progresses, we will clarify the future reporting method for this.

As an employer, we also have duties to our staff and the communities from which we recruit. We will apply the same ethos of approach to this as we do to our work with and for the public.

ANTISOCIAL BEHAVIOUR – ‘Working together to prevent antisocial behaviour’

Context

Antisocial behaviour (ASB) is one of the highest volume areas of work for local police. It covers a broad range of incidents including vandalism, fire raising and hate related crimes. Whilst great progress in terms of joint working and commitment from our partners has been achieved, antisocial behaviour continues to blight the lives of many residents across the Scottish Borders.

This progress has seen an 18% reduction in crime related ASB related calls (Lothian and Borders Performance and Activity Report) over the last three years (2009/10 – 11/12), with a 17% reduction of recorded vandalism, and reductions in both fire raising and hate related crimes. This is heartening, however vandalism still accounts for approx 30% of all crimes committed within the Scottish Borders, thereby impacting directly on a high volume of victims, and the impact of any hate related crimes cannot be underestimated.

Youth offending has also seen a remarkable drop of some 59% over the same period, and a reduction of 38% in youth related calls to the police. These are extremely positive figures and are testament to the hard work of all staff, but particularly to the effectiveness of our dedicated Locality Integration Officers. These officers were introduced in 2005 with a primary function of addressing youth related issues in conjunction with our partners in Health, Social Work, Education and the voluntary sector. Their work in addressing issues and concerns with young people at an early stage is strong evidence of the continuing need to implement early and effective interventions in all aspects of our work.

Despite this positive progress, the public still continue to express concern regarding the overall levels of ASB and youth related matters. These concerns have been captured through the local Household Survey (2010), the police Public Perception surveys, and importantly, through the ongoing and regular Community Engagement model undertaken by our local Community Beat Officers. Through these surveys, the community still perceive ASB and youth related issues as areas of concern, and as such, this will remain a strategic priority for the local police to address.

A key area of work to be developed over the duration of the plan will be to reduce the number of repeat victims, and those that are identified, to ensure they are afforded the required levels of help and support. Work has already commenced between our Safer

Communities Team and local Community Policing Areas, however this is in its infancy and a robust performance framework will be developed to ensure progress can be monitored effectively.

Key Performance Indicators (KPI)

1. Reduce the number of ASB related incidents.
2. Increase the number of early interventions.
3. Increase public confidence in police and partners performance in tackling ASB.
4. Develop a framework to monitor performance regarding repeat victimisation over next 12 months with view to establishing KPIs for future years.

How will we know if we have been successful?

Whilst statistics can evidence if we have achieved our aims of reducing levels of recorded ASB, repeat victims and increasing the number of early interventions, it is vital that this leads to increased confidence within our communities. These perceptions will be continually monitored throughout the development of the plan through the local authority Household Survey, police Public Perception Survey and ongoing engagement of our local Community Beat Officers via local forums, surgeries, Community Council meetings etc.

REDUCING ROAD CASUALTIES – ‘Go Safe on Scotland’s Roads – It’s everyone’s responsibility’

Context

This is a clear case where national government priorities are directly relevant to the Scottish Borders. ‘*Scotland’s Road Safety Framework to 2020*’ builds on earlier national targets to reduce road casualties, with particular focus on fatal and serious injuries. The Association of Chief Police Officers in Scotland have contributed to this framework and all forces are working with partners to deliver against the targets set. The work of Scottish Borders Council and police is referred to specifically in the document regarding the local work to reduce motorbike casualties through the ‘Around the Corner’ programme.

The Scottish Borders Community Planning Strategic Assessment notes that since 2005, there has been a 19% reduction in the number of accidents and a 21% reduction in casualties. Recent police data for 2011-12 in the Scottish Borders shows that fatal and serious injury casualties reduced by 19% compared to the previous year.

However, even with such reductions, public surveys show this remains a major concern to the communities of the Scottish Borders. National data, broken down to council level, is published in the ‘*Key 2010 Reported Road Casualty Statistics*’. This shows that in the Lothian and Borders police area, the level of fatal collisions in the Borders is higher than the other four Lothian and Borders council areas and the number of serious injuries is higher than that for East, Mid and West Lothian. The factors behind this include inexperienced drivers, the popularity of rural roads with motorbike riders, and that rural roads have higher limits and average speeds than urban ones.

The performance targets are embedded within the Scottish Borders Single Outcome Agreement. Work to deliver this outcome comes not only from locally based divisional officers, but also from specialist Road Policing Officers, Road Safety staff, and other partners especially Scottish Borders Council. This range of skills enables us to address education, enforcement and road engineering, all to reduce casualties.

The specialist Road Policing Officers are part of Lothian and Borders ‘Operations’ Division. An Inspector, 3 Sergeants and 18 Constables are based at locations in the Scottish Borders, with a further 2 Constables operating from Dalkeith to patrol the northern end of key routes such as the A7 and A72. Our performance towards the targets could be influenced by national police reform if decisions are taken affecting our links to these specialists.

Key Performance Indicators

The measures below are those that will be used and the targets that have been set in the national framework.

1. Reduce the number of people killed in collisions by 40% by 2020 (2015 milestone target – 30%)
2. Reduce the number of people seriously injured in collisions by 55% by 2020 (2015 milestone target – 43%)
3. Reduce the number of children (aged under 16) killed in collisions by 50% by 2020 (2015 milestone target – 35%)
4. Reduce the number of children seriously injured in collisions by 55% by 2020 (2015 milestone target – 43%)

How will we know if we have been successful

The above statistical measures will show achievement against target, however, we will also see evidence of success in the public feedback through council and police surveys and in feedback through community engagement.

IMPROVING PUBLIC PROTECTION IN THE BORDERS

Context

Policing in the Scottish Borders seeks to ensure the region is and continues to be a place where people feel safe and are protected from those who would seek to cause them harm. The exposure of children to harm can have a major impact both at the time, and for many years, if not generations to come. It is vital that children, especially the most vulnerable receive the support and protection they deserve. Similarly, within our communities, there are many adults at risk of harm, including domestic abuse, who need a level of care and protection appropriate to their circumstances.

The Divisional Public Protection Unit currently has oversight of all investigations involving crimes in the following categories:

- Child Abuse
- Domestic Abuse
- Sexual Offences

Through a multi-agency based approach in the Scottish Borders, local police will continue to work together with partner agencies on early intervention and prevention activity to reduce the risk of harm by focusing on the following areas:

- Child Protection
- Adult Protection
- Management of Sex Offenders
- Multi Agency Public Protection Arrangements

Children in families where there is domestic abuse, substance misuse and chaotic lifestyles are at a heightened risk of harm and work is ongoing to identify such families and ensure preventative and early-intervention measures are a priority.

Domestic abuse remains the most significant issue within families. It is estimated that 1 in 4 women and 1 in 6 men will experience domestic violence in their lifetime with a significant number of victims still not reporting crimes. The Domestic Violence Pathway Project seeks to make significant inroads in this area.

The management of Registered Sex Offenders remains a complex and high-risk area of policing, where effective management is vital to public safety. Robust policing of this area is ongoing and will remain a priority.

Key Performance Indicators

1. Reduction of sexual and violent offences against children.
2. Reduction in repeat sexual offending by registered sex offenders
3. Reduction of repeat offending in respect of domestic violence
4. Increase early identification of those at risk of harm through the number of submissions of Child and Adult Concern forms that result in a multi-agency response to provide appropriate support and protection.
5. Number of victims of domestic abuse on the Domestic Violence Pathway Project (to be measured as of implementation date)

How will we know if we have been successful

Through the use of public perception surveys, ensure there is public confidence that the Scottish Borders is regarded as a safe place to live.

Through multi-agency cooperation, self-evaluation and assessment, strive to ensure the response to the question 'Is that child/adult safer, due to the intervention /prevention activity undertaken?' is always 'YES'.

DRUGS AND ALCOHOL – ‘Reducing the harmful community impact of alcohol and drugs’

Context

The misuse of drugs and alcohol are both a symptom and cause of crime. Misuse also has a huge impact on many aspects of public service and budget, especially health, social work and criminal justice. The Scottish Government report, *‘The Societal Cost of Alcohol Misuse in Scotland’*, published in 2009, estimates the impact on economic capacity as £865.7m per year and the total financial impact including cost of public services as £3,555m.

Dependency on drugs and over consumption of alcohol can lead to involvement in serious and violent crime, domestic abuse and low-level antisocial disorder. Communities in general pay a huge cost in terms of drug and alcohol related deaths, employment potential and the breakdown of families, with many people directly and indirectly affected as a result.

Police in the Scottish Borders are committed to pursuing attitudinal change, prevention, intelligence gathering and enforcement as the means by which we tackle both drugs and alcohol related crime and disorder. We will focus on reducing the harms caused by drug and alcohol misuse, seek to break the cycle of dependence, and challenge the social acceptability attached to binge drinking. The causes and drivers of drug dependence and alcohol misuse are complex and therefore solutions need to be holistic and centred around the expectation that recovery is possible and change desirable. We will support recovery where possible.

Our aim is to work with our community and partners to build safer communities by tackling the misuse of drugs and alcohol and the related harms they cause, thereby reducing demand, improving positive lifestyle choices and creating community wellbeing.

Within the communities of the Scottish Borders we will endeavor to:

- Reduce alcohol related harms and encourage responsible attitudes to drinking
- Reduce demand for and misuse of harmful substances, including controlled drugs

The number of drug related offences in the Scottish Borders has fluctuated over the last few years, however it is known that Class A drugs such as heroin and cocaine are readily available throughout. In addition, the emergence of substances known as “legal highs” is on the increase and they are being widely used within our communities.

By far our biggest issue however is the widespread misuse of alcohol. An accepted part of the Borders culture, readily available and affordable to all, the challenges faced are huge, however we will work in collaboration with our partners to reduce the impact on our community and services.

Key Performance Indicators

1. Increase the number of custodies referred to specialist services via the Arrest Referral scheme.
2. Increase the number of custodies receiving an Alcohol Brief Intervention (ABI).
3. Increase the number of stop/searches for drugs.
4. Increase the number of young people referred to specialist services for alcohol/drug related activities.
5. In conjunction with our partners, develop a framework to accurately assess the true impact of drug/alcohol misuse.
6. Increase awareness of risks and harm to all communities, but particularly our young people.
7. Increase the number of test purchasing operations.

How will we know if we have been successful

Success in this complex issue can be viewed in a number of different ways, however, many are outwith our control. By increasing the number of individuals referred to services, it is hoped that this will lead to more individuals receiving help and support for their particular problem, thereby breaking their cycle of associated offending behaviour. This very much depends on their longer term engagement with services, a matter which we have no direct influence over.

There has been greater involvement with partners and elected members over the last few years in trying to break the accepted alcohol culture that appears embedded within our community. This has seen the start of event organisers promoting and supporting an approach to “drinking responsibly”. This approach needs to be adopted at all events over the duration of this plan if any significant change is to be gained. The police have a major role to play in this regard and it is hoped that our plans to educate, encourage, and when required, enforce, can influence positive change for our communities.

THEFT AND DISHONESTY – ‘Focussing on preventing theft and dishonesty in the community’

Context

The Scottish Borders faces similar challenges to the rest of Britain with pressures on the national economy, high fuel and commodity prices and the expected impact of Welfare Reform. The introduction of a fifth divisional priority recognises increased levels of acquisitive crime already happening across the area and predicted crime trends indicate that without active prevention measures, further increases are likely to occur.

For legal and statistical purposes, thefts are split into several categories. The terms used in this section are the same as shown in public reporting by police forces. Detailed local information can be accessed through the force website ‘Crime Statistics’ search facility. ‘Theft by Housebreaking’ (HB), ‘Theft Others’ and ‘Opening Lockfast Places’ have, along with metal thefts shown national and local increases. The Lothian and Borders Police ‘Measuring our Performance’ report for 2011-12 shows the following since 2010-11:

- 59% Increase in ‘Theft by Housebreaking’ for domestic premises,
- 26% Increase in ‘Theft Others’ (this is the category including thefts of metal from on or around buildings),

This increase needs to be seen in context. Comparison of the rate of ‘housebreakings’ per 10 000 population in the *Scottish Government Statistical Bulletin – Recorded Crime in Scotland, 2010-11* shows a rate of 12 per 10 000. This is the fourth lowest in Scotland. However, it is important that we are not complacent and act promptly to protect individuals in their homes, their property and maintain the high quality of life in the Scottish Borders.

A number of factors are believed to be driving these crime trends. Domestic housebreaking has been affected by the high price of gold, with many thefts targeting jewellery. High metal prices drive metal thefts from farms, business and other premises. High fuel prices have seen an increase in the theft of agricultural fuel, heating oil and fuel from lorries in business premises overnight. Looking forward, continuing economic challenges for people are likely to continue and a major factor for the Borders will be preparatory work on the new Border rail link. This will see significant machinery, metal delivery and potentially transient workers migrating to the Scottish Borders, all creating opportunities for crime that have not previously been present.

There is recognition that whilst much of the dishonesty is carried out by opportunistic, travelling criminals, there remains a core of local criminals regularly offending to support drug dependency activity.

As described already in this plan, the NIM approach of targeted activity addressing prevention, intelligence and enforcement, will be used to reduce these crimes and their impact on community wellbeing. Prevention will include working with businesses, groups and individuals to carry out crime prevention surveys and ensure that steps are taken to make committing theft harder.

Key Performance Indicators

1. Theft by housebreaking (dwelling)
2. Theft by housebreaking (non-dwelling)
3. Theft by housebreaking (business)
4. HB with intent & attempts (dwelling)
5. HB with intent & attempts (non-dwelling)
6. HB with intent (business)
7. Theft others

How will we know if we have been successful

In the face of rising crime, success may be either maintenance of current levels of these offences, or reducing the rate of increase. The aspiration is to reduce from current level, but that may be an unrealistic expectation in the current and future environment.

In addition to the above statistical measures, feedback regarding public perception in relation to crimes of dishonesty will be evident from both council and police surveys.