DATA LABEL: Public

Community Safety Board

West Lothian Civic Centre
Howden South Road
LIVINGSTON
EH54 6FF

23 May 2019

A meeting of the **Community Safety Board** of West Lothian Council will be held within the **Council Chambers, West Lothian Civic Centre, Livingston** on **Monday 3 June 2019** at **2:00pm**.

For Chief Executive

BUSINESS

Public Session

1. Apologies for Absence

2. Declarations of Interest - Members should declare any financial and non-financial interests they have in the items of business for consideration at the meeting, identifying the relevant agenda item and the nature of their interest

3. Order of Business, including notice of urgent business and declarations of interest in any urgent business

4. Confirm Draft Minutes of Meeting of Community Safety Board held on Monday 11 March 2019 (herewith).

5. Note Draft Minutes of Community Planning Steering Group Meeting held on 29 January 2019 (herewith)

6. Community Safety Performance Update :-

   (a) Community Safety Partners Performance Exceptional Reporting (herewith)

   (b) Community Safety Partners Performance Full Report (herewith)

7. Proposed Community Safety Board Meeting Dates for 2020 (herewith)

8. Community Safety Board Theme Timeline 2019-2022 (herewith)

9. Scottish Fire and Rescue Service - Strategic Plan 2019-2022 Consultation :-

   (a) SFRS Consultation Document (herewith)

   (b) Presentation by David Lockhart, SFRS (herewith)

NOTE **For further information please contact Val Johnston, Tel No.01506 281604 or email val.johnston@westlothian.gov.uk**

MINUTE of MEETING of the COMMUNITY SAFETY BOARD held within COUNCIL CHAMBERS, WEST LOTHIAN CIVIC CENTRE, LIVINGSTON, on 11 MARCH 2019.

Present – Councillors Lawrence Fitzpatrick (Chair), Kirsteen Sullivan and David Dodds; Graeme Struthers (Depute Chief Executive, West Lothian Council), Tim Ward (Senior Manager, Children and Families, West Lothian Council), Alison Smith (Customer Service Manager, Housing & Customer Services, West Lothian Council), Yvonne Beresford (Policy & Performance Officer, Housing & Customer Services, West Lothian Council), David Lockhart (Scottish Fire and Rescue Service); and Chief Inspector Alun Williams (Police Scotland)

Apologies – Councillor Charles Kennedy

1. DECLARATIONS OF INTEREST

No declarations of interest were made.

2. MINUTE

The Board approved the Minute of its meeting held on 10 December 2018. The Minute was thereafter signed by the Chair.

3. MINUTES OF COMMUNITY PLANNING STEERING GROUP MEETING

The Board noted the Minute of the Community Planning Steering Group held on 12 November 2018.

4. COMMUNITY SAFETY PERFORMANCE

The Board considered a report (copies of which had been circulated) providing an overview of the multi-agency performance indicators that aligned to the Community Safety Plan 2019-2022. It was noted that the new Community Safety Plan would be submitted to the Community Planning Partnership Board on 25 March 2019 for approval.

The Board was advised that there were 40 Performance Indicators (PI's) in the new Community Safety Plan. These were a combination of existing PI's, one or two already set up with separate governance arrangements and brand new indicators all of which were designed to create monitoring and performance to assist the partnership establish the set outcomes detailed in the new Community Safety Plan.

Attached to the report at Appendix A was a summary of the 40 indicators.

Attached to the report at Appendix B was a summary of the 22 PI's that were ready for quarterly reporting to the Board. It was noted of these 22 PI's 19 had no targets set however it was to be noted that not all PI's would have a target set.

Service providers would continue to collect data and organise baselines for those new PI's established by the partnership for the new Community Safety Plan.

The Board was asked to approve the new performance indictors and the new revised style of performance reporting.

Decision

To approve the terms of the report.

5. BONFIRE/FIREWORKS 2018 DE-BRIEF

The Board considered a report (copies of which had been circulated) providing an overview of the multi-agency debrief following the preventative activities deployed within the West Lothian area during the bonfire/firework period 2018.

The Board was advised that a de-brief meeting took place in November 2018 to review the planned strategy for the bonfire period and the preventative activities that had been deployed. Community Safety Partners were involved in the meeting to provide valuable feedback.

It was noted that an initial meeting had been held back in September 2018, which was considered a suitable lead-in time for planning arrangements, with a total of three planning meetings being held. Local councillor involvement from the beginning had been helpful as this had helped with early consultation with communities.

It was agreed that continuing with an education plan including providing educational resources through GLOW, providing information on local youth groups and under-age sale prevention had proven effective.

Community engagement would continue to be undertaken and would include regular updates being provided to communities before, during and after the bonfire period, the possible introduction of dispersal orders, the possible introduction of community based firework displays and safety information on bin collections during the bonfire period.

The report concluded that the continued partnership working through the West Lothian Community Safety Partnership had had a positive impact on public awareness and the joint approach to the bonfire celebrations. Improvements had been highlighted through the debrief process and in conjunction with existing measures, which had been deployed in the past had proven to be successful.

The Board was asked to note and agree the implementation of the 2019 Bonfire Action Plan.

Decision

1. To agree the terms of the report and the 2019 Bonfire Action Plan;

and

2. To agree that a copy of the 2019 Bonfire Action Plan be forwarded to all elected members and community councils.

6. WEST DRIVE 2019 UPDATE

The Board considered a report (copies of which had been circulated) which provided an update regarding the planning arrangements for West Drive 2019.

The Board was advised that Police Scotland and Scottish Fire and Rescue Service, in consultation with partners, were developing a plan to deliver West Drive 2019. In previous years Transport Scotland funding had supported integral elements of the event but this was no longer available and no new funding stream had since been identified. Therefore a new innovative approach to West Drive was now required.

West Drive 2019 would build on key successes from previous years but would look for opportunities to make better use of technology and improve content, style and delivery methods. Although still under development the principal objectives remained unchanged and these included :-

- Engage with young people in full time, sixth year secondary school education in West Lothian using a multi-agency approach, to encourage safe and responsible driver behaviour and show possible consequences of irresponsible driving;

- Promote the ethos of road safety and to educate young drivers in the contributory factors leading to high number of fatal/serious injury collisions involving young drivers aged 17-25 over other demographic groups; and

- Highlight the benefits of further driver or rider training and to provide information as to access to such training

The event was planned for 27 to 29 August 2019 and would take place at Inveralmond High School, Livingston. All eleven West Lothian high schools had indicated their intention to participate. Further information would be made available as the format and content was confirmed by key partners.

The Board was asked to note the preparations being made for West Drive 2019.

Decision

To note the content of the report

7. DRAFT WEST LOTHIAN COMMUNITY JUSTICE STRATEGY 2019-24

The Board considered a report (copies of which had been circulated)

providing an update on the development of the draft Community Justice Strategy 2019-24 and the Community Justice Action Plan 2019-21.

The Community Planning Partnership's commitment to reducing reoffending was clearly identified in the Local Outcome Improvement Plan (LOIP). West Lothian CPP and its partners had a Reducing Re-Offending Strategy for 2013-18 that had brought many positive benefits for West Lothian communities.

The approach taken in West Lothian was seen as forward looking and since 2017 the West Lothian CPP had had legal responsibility for delivering community justice outcomes for West Lothian.

The Community Justice (Scotland) Act 2019, as well as requiring the CPP and a number of key partners to adopt a duty to co-operate also saw the creation of a new national oversight body, Community Justice Scotland (CJS).

As a partnership the CPP was required to submit an annual Community Justice Outcome Improvement Plan (CJ OIP) to CJS along with an annual report.

Partners were seeking approval to adopt a longer term strategic approach with CJS that would allow the strategy attached to the report at Appendix 1 to become the CH OIP for West Lothian, allowing less duplication of effort in producing annual plans and ensure annual reporting to become more streamlined. The approach sought in West Lothian would also align better in approach with other key partnership strategies.

The strategy had identified five main priorities; these being :-

1. Young people
2. Women who offend
3. Response to violent crime
4. Health and substance misuse

Also attached to the report at Appendix 2 was the Community Justice Action Plan 2019-21. The Action Plan only covered a three year period to ensure that there was a focus on short to medium term goals and to make sure the Action Plan remained fit for purpose throughout its lifespan.

It was recommended that the Community Safety Board :-

1. Note and consider the draft Community Justice Strategy 2019-24 and Community Justice Action Plan 2019-21; and

2. Note that these documents would be submitted to the Community Planning Partnership for approval on 25 March 2019

<u>Decision</u>

1. To note the terms of the report; and

2. To note that the strategy and action plan would both go to the

Community Planning Partnership Board for approval on 25 March 2019.

Community Planning Steering Group Conference Room 2, Civic Centre	29 January 2019

Minute

Present: Graham Hope, Alice Mitchell, Joanna Anderson, Tim Ward, Susan Gordon, Chris Grey, Elaine Cook, Carol Bebbington, Clare Stewart, AnnMarie Carr, Yvonne Beresford, Martin Higgins

Apologies: Graeme Struthers, George Hotchkiss, Craig McCorriston

1. Welcome and Apologies

2. Minute of Previous Meeting

The minute was agreed.

3. Matters Arising

There were no matters arising.

4. LOIP Performance Reports

a. Health and Wellbeing Report

- **SOA1301_06 (P1 dental decay):** Results are lower in West Lothian than in the Lothians and Scotland. Interventions should be aimed at reducing sugar intake. In public nurseries, lunches are now being prepared as well as snacks and children brush their teeth after lunch through the Childsmile programme.
- **SOA1301_15 (Breastfeeding):** As agreed, focus has shifted to the drop-off rate from initiation of breastfeeding at birth to the first visit. Service development will focus on making contact with all new mothers in the immediate postnatal period to offer breastfeeding support. New staff will soon be in place to deliver this new service.
- **SOA1306_12 (Days people spend in hospital when they are ready to be discharged):** This is a significant challenge for NHS Lothian and is directly related to issues with supply in the care at home and care home sectors. The care at home contract is being revised and the Frailty Programme has been refocused on four work streams. The new contract needs to be flexible with more enhanced monitoring and compliance. Recruitment in the care sector is another key challenge**. It was suggested that there should be more discussion between wider partners to support this area (Economic Development, West Lothian College, Education, and Health).**
- **SOA1306_18 (Emergency bed days):** The partnership continues to have the 5th lowest rate in Scotland and it is anticipated that the Frailty Programme will continue to have a positive impact.
- **SOA1307_01 (Alcohol admissions):** Alcohol is a cross-cutting issue for the CPP. There was some discussion around the difficulties and reliability of alcohol use data. Proxy measures may provide insight to the social impacts of alcohol use (e.g. domestic abuse/violent crime incidents). Police have anecdotal evidence but do not record alcohol-related calls. Availability is only part of the issue – culture also plays a big part. Research also indicates that young people are drinking less but recreational drugs may

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be more common. A number of partnership approaches are in place (e.g. alcohol brief interventions, activity in schools); however it may be helpful to take a more strategic view. There is also some very early work looking into addictions and the link between alcohol, drugs and gambling. **It was suggested that the new Health and Wellbeing Partnership could take this forward in a whole system way, with the first task being to map the issue and interventions.**

- **SOA1307_07 (% 15 year olds who smoke):** The 2018 SALSUS survey data will soon be available. It was noted that there is an issue with reliability of this data as it is self-reported. The Smokefree Lothian service is currently reviewing its targets and adjusting service provision to take a whole system approach..
- **SOA1307_19 (Premature mortality):** There has been a steady reduction in the premature mortality rate. A national group is currently looking at the causes of the plateau in life expectancy. Scotland has the second lowest life expectancy in Western Europe *(post-meeting note: Italy has the highest life expectancy for males and Spain has the highest for females)*
- The inequalities indicators are to be updated and will be reviewed by the Health and Wellbeing Partnership.

b. LOIP Exceptions Report

The report was noted.

5. Positive Destinations Report

This report informed the group of the work of the Positive Destinations work stream and progress to date. The Corporate Parenting Positive Destinations and Attainment work streams have merged and will be chaired by an Educational Psychologist. Positive destinations data is due in March, which will give an indication of the impact of activity to date. The report was noted.

6. Living Wage Place Report

This report provided information on the process for becoming a Living Wage Place. The report was noted; however it was agreed that the economic case for Living Wage should be developed from the outset of the process. Some analysis on this has been done and the working group will develop this further.

7. Community Safety Plan 2019-2022

The draft Community Safety Plan for 2019-2022 was presented to the group. Community wellbeing has been included in the plan for the first time due to the high demand on partner resources. It was noted that there is an issue with data availability for unintentional harm. Carol Bebbington advised that information on falls from the national health and wellbeing PIs and data on telecare support calls is readily available. The Crisis Care Team may also have data on falls. The National Mental Health dashboard is being developed and will be available soon. There was some discussion around Missing Persons as there are many reasons behind this issue and it is very resource intensive. A Missing Young Persons Strategy is

being developed. The draft Community Safety Plan was noted and it was agreed that his would be presented to the CPP Board in March.

8. Draft Agenda for CPP Board 25 March 2019

- The meeting is to be hosted by JBT FoodTech in Livingston. JBT design, manufacture and service technologically sophisticated food-processing systems. Their equipment is used for the preparation of meat, seafood and poultry products, ready meals, shelf stable packaged foods, bakery products, juice and dairy products, and fruit and vegetable products. https://www.jbtc.com/FoodTech
- It was noted that the Federation of Small Businesses were not a member of the CPP Board but do attend the Economic Partnership Forum (EPF). They will be invited to attend the Board meeting at the next EPF in February.

9. Dates of Next Meetings

The dates of the next meetings were noted.

Summary of Actions

No.	Action	Who	When	Update
1	Discussion to be had between wider partners (Economic Development, West Lothian College, Education, Health) around issues in relation to recruitment and retention of care support staff.	Carol Bebbington/ Elaine Cook/Alice Mitchell/George Hotchkiss	Update to be brought back to a future Steering Group meeting.	Discussions are ongoing. There is some good practice (such as Living Wage being included as a condition in care contracts, good models with apprenticeships) however further discussion is required to look at practice within the private sector. A review of all care contracts will be undertaken to consider which local businesses are involved and how we can support them. Further discussion will also take place with the College.
2	Health and Wellbeing Partnership to consider the cross-cutting issue of alcohol	Martin Higgins/Susan	To be discussed at the Health and Wellbeing Partnership. Update to be	The Health and Wellbeing Partnership has agreed that this will

	(and wider issue of addictions).	Gordon	brought back to a future Steering Group meeting.	be one of the key priorities to be looked at further.
3	The economic case for Living Wage should be considered by the Living Wage working group.	Alice Mitchell	Update to be brought back to a future Steering Group meeting.	An update will be brought back to a future meeting.
4	Federation of Small Businesses to be invited to the next CPP Board.	Alice Mitchell	By end February 2019.	Complete – FSB attended the March Board meeting.

Community Safety Priorities 2019/22 - PI's

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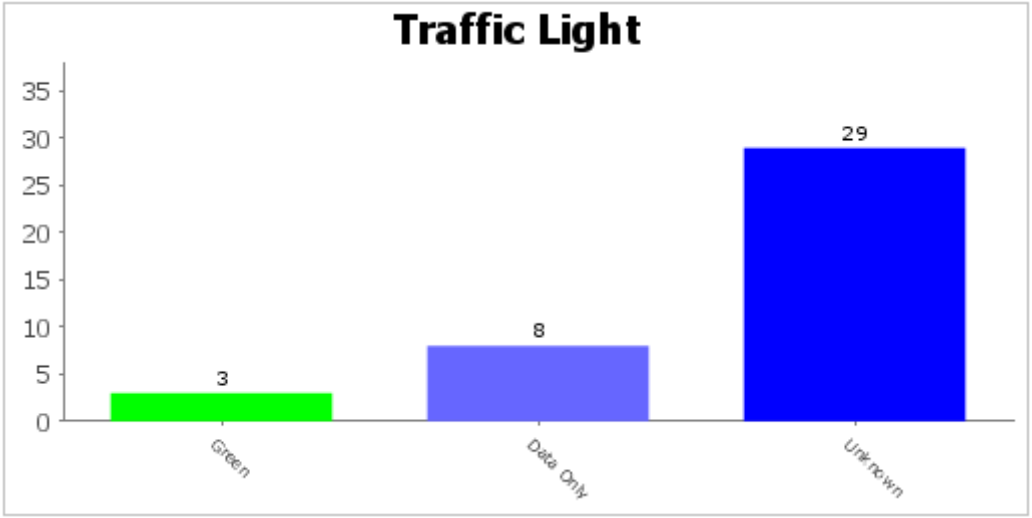
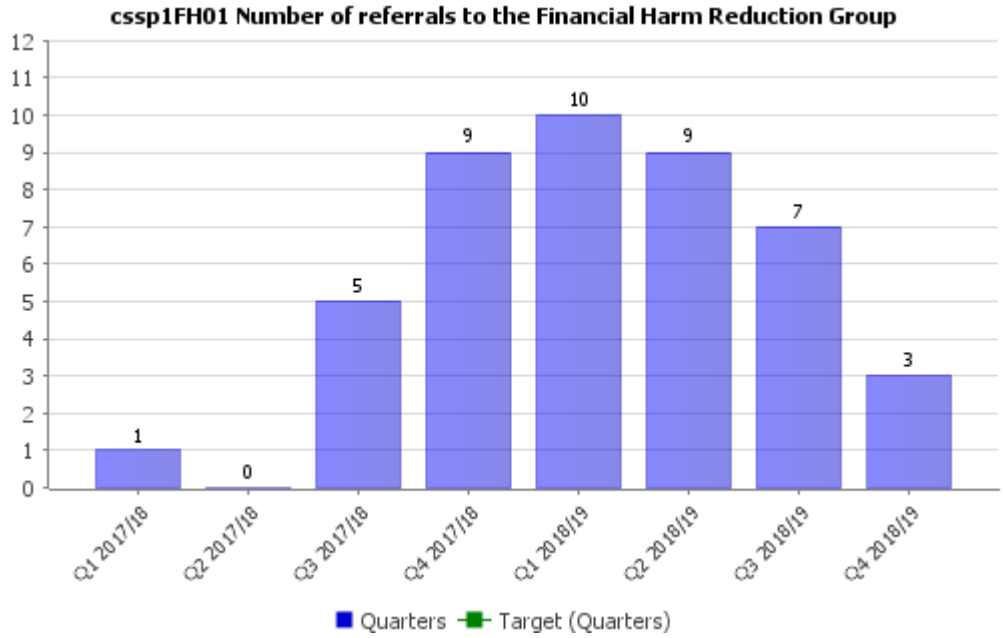
Community Safety Board 3.6.2019 - Exceptional reporting



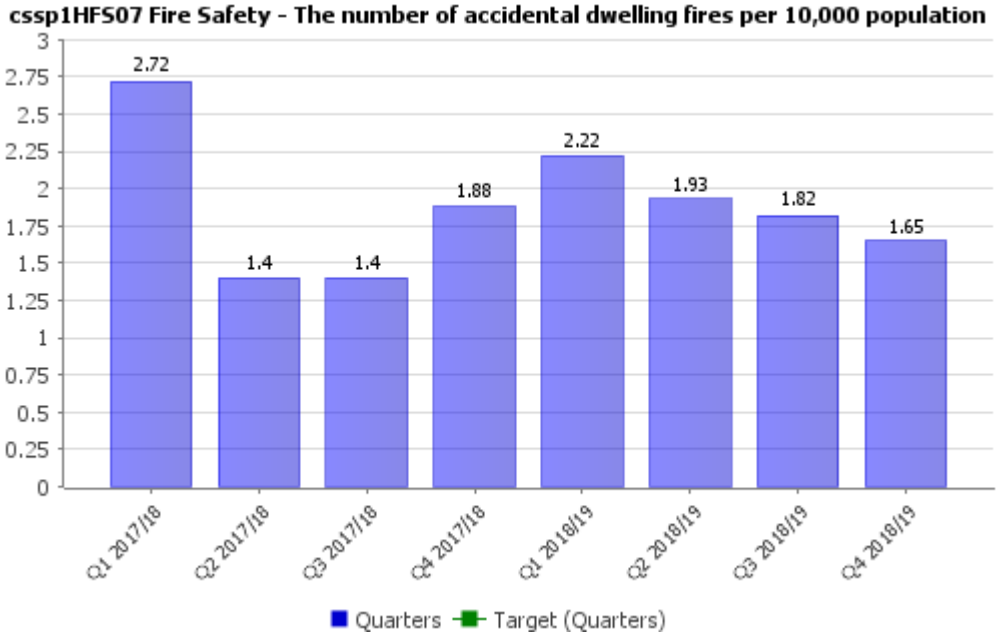
	Performance Indicator	**cssp1FH01 Number of referrals to the Financial Harm Reduction Group**	**Partner Organisation**	cssp WLC Housing, Cutomer and Building Services (AnnMarie Carr)
Description	This performance indicator relates to the number of individual incidents of financial harm brought to the attention of Trading Standards and at least one other FHRG partner.		**Responsible Officer**	(R)CSSP_Admin; Ed Machin; Alison Ritchie
Code			**Data Collection Officer**	cssp Police Scotland - Analyst(Christopher Grey); Linda Hughes; Ed Machin



Trend Chart Commentary	**Notes on Latest Data Entry:**
For Quarter 4 2018/19 there were only 3 referrals which is the lowest number since Quarter 2 in 2017/18. For Quarter 2 2018/19 - there were 9 referrals to the Financial Harm group and for quarter 3, there were 7 referrals received. All of the 7 referrals were via NHS, which is due to improved communication arrangements. For Quarters 4 2017/18 and Quarter 1 2018/19 - there have been 19 multi-agency referrals and several engagement events took place in total including media messages to members of the public and individual operational events to raise the awareness of financial harm. This variable quarterly total remains consistent as the trend pattern over the year.	24-Apr-2019 There were only 3 referrals during quarter 4.

The trend is variable over the year with a small rise in December. Interventions for the 5 cases in Quarter 3 2017/18 include: Case 1 – Gentleman transferred over £17,000 by Western Union to various parties in Africa. Support and advice offered, including attempting to recover funds from Western Union. Police liaison with overseas forces. Case 2 – Elderly female victim of bogus workmen incident. Advice and support. Case 3 – Gentleman 'befriended' by two young females – providing them with 'loans' of cash. Advice and support offered. Case 4 – Elderly gentleman – victim of various investment scams totalling in excess of £38,000. Was already known as previously a victim of similar scams, but despite all previous attempts, he refuses to follow advice given, including discussions with banks etc. Case 5 – Gentleman alleged he was victim of doorstep crime. Already has Mental Health worker – no further support measures appropriate. The trend shows a variable referral number over the last year and we may have more in future following a review of the referral system and a new lead identified.	

	Performance Indicator	**cssp1HFS07 Fire Safety - The number of accidental dwelling fires per 10,000 population**	**Partner Organisation**	cssp Partner - Scottish Fire and Rescue Service(Stuart Watson)
Description	This measure relates to the recorded number of accidental dwelling fires.		**Responsible Officer**	CSSP 2. Home, Fire and Road Safety Lead(Stuart Watson); cssp Partner - Scottish Fire and Rescue Service(Stuart Watson); cssp SFRS Group Manager (Stuart Watson)
Code			**Data Collection Officer**	



Trend Chart Commentary	**Notes on Latest Data Entry:**
In Q4 2018/19 there were 30 accidental dwelling fires. This is reduction of 9% from the previous quarter, and also a reduction of 12% when compared to the same reporting period in 2017/18. The overall trend remains remains level. SFRS continues to work closely with partners to access dwellings and deliver Home Safety Checks, specifically targeting the most vulnerable within our communities. Working in partnership assists SFRS to focus more on high risk visits and reduce the instances of ADF's in the local community. In Q3 2018/19 there were 33 accidental dwelling fires. This is reduction of 6 % from the previous quarter, although this remains level with the same reporting period in 2017/18.	24-Apr-2019 In Q4 2018/19 there were 30 accidental dwelling fires. This is a reduction of 3 incidents from the previous quarter, and a reduction of 4 incidents from Q4 in 2017/18. The trend chart now remains level over the period.

The overall trend remains on a downward trajectory.
SFRS continues to work closely with partners to access dwellings and deliver Home Safety Checks, specifically targeting the most vulnerable within our communities. Improvements in partnership referrals should assist SFRS to focus more on high risk visits.

In Q2 2018/19 there were 35 accidental dwelling fires. This is reduction of 12.5 % from the previous quarter, although this is a slight increase of 3 incidents from the same reporting period in 2017/18.
The overall trend remains on a downward trajectory.
SFRS continues to work closely with partners to access dwellings and deliver Home Safety Checks, specifically targeting the most vulnerable within our communities. Improvements in partnership referrals should assist SFRS to focus more on high risk visits.

In Q1 2018/19 there were 41 accidental dwelling fires. This represents an increase of 17% from the previous quarter. When compared with the same reporting period in 2017/18 this highlights a reduction of 18%.
The overall trend remains on a downward trajectory.
SFRS continues to work closely with partners to access dwellings and deliver Home Safety Checks, specifically targeting the most vulnerable within our communities. Improvements in partnership referrals should assist SFRS to focus more on high risk visits.

In Q4 2017/18 there have been 34 accidental dwelling fires. This represents an increase of 23% from the previous quarter. When compared with the same reporting period in 2016/17 this highlights a reduction of 19%.
The overall trend remains on a downward trajectory.
SFRS continues to work closely with partners to access dwellings and deliver Home Safety Checks, specifically targeting the most vulnerable within our communities. Improvements in partnership referrals should assist SFRS to focus more on high risk visits.

In Q3 2017-18 Accidental Dwelling fires have remained the same per 10,000 population. This is however a decrease of 13% equating to 4 less incidents from the same period in 2016/17. There is no real overarching trend in this area. SFRS will monitor this closely through the tasking and coordination group and continue to support areas of need.

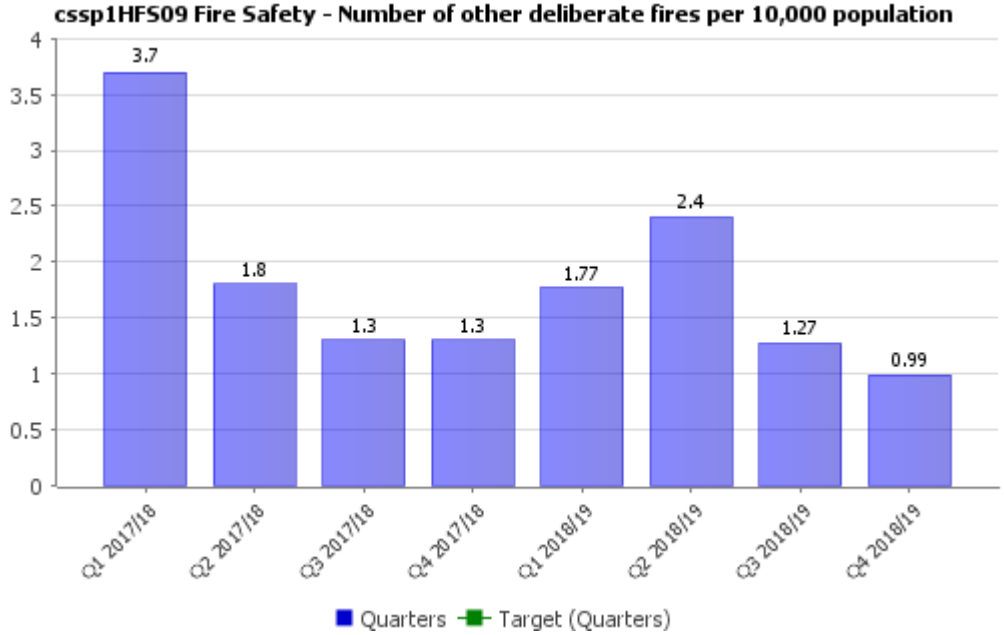
In Q2 2017-18 Accidental Dwelling fires have decreased to 1.4 per 10,000 population. This is a reduction of 47% from Q1 and an increase in 5 incidents from the same period in 2016/17. There is no real overarching trend in this area possibly a very slight increase. SFRS will monitor this closely through the tasking and coordination group and continue to support areas of need.

In Q1 2017-18 Accidental Dwelling fires have increased to 2.72 per 10,000 population. The majority of these are attributed to cooking, with the elderly (65+) being the most prevalent group. SFRS will continue to work hard with partners to target high risk areas and groups to try and reduce this number.

Accidental Dwelling Fires continue to reduce over the five year trend. Smoke detection within homes alerts occupants in the early stages allowing them to deal with the situation before assistance is required. SFRS

and partners continue to access dwellings and deliver Home Safety Checks (HSC). We will also continue to develop information sharing protocols and referral processes. The Home safety Checks to include Slips/Trips and Falls with the appropriate referrals thereafter. SFRS crews conduct PDIRs (Post Domestic Incident Response). This provides reassurance and offers HSCs to communities. Work is ongoing to consolidate referrals from partner agencies to ensure that the most vulnerable in our communities are supported.	

	Performance Indicator	**cssp1HFS09 Fire Safety - Number of other deliberate fires per 10,000 population**	**Partner Organisation**	cssp Partner - Scottish Fire and Rescue Service(Stuart Watson)
Description	This measure relates to the recorded number of other deliberate dwelling fires, such as refuse, grassland or incidents in derelict buildings per 10,000 population		**Responsible Officer**	CSSP 2. Home, Fire and Road Safety Lead(Stuart Watson); cssp Partner - Scottish Fire and Rescue Service(Stuart Watson); cssp SFRS Group Manager (Stuart Watson); Brian Robertson
Code			**Data Collection Officer**	



Trend Chart Commentary	**Notes on Latest Data Entry:**
There have been 18 other deliberate fires within WL in Q4 2018/19. This correlates to 0.99 incidents per 10,000 head of population. This is a reduction of 7 incidents from Q3 2018/19 which equates to 28% and a reduction of 6 incidents from the same reporting period last year. The trend chart has shown an increase over the previous year with the trend now on a downward trajectory. We will continue to work closely with partners to identify any trends and target high risk areas. There have been 23 other deliberate fires within WL in Q3 2018/19. This correlates to 1.27 incidents per 10,000 head of population. This is a reduction of 21 incidents from Q2 2018/19 which equates to 48% and	24-Apr-2019 There have been 18 other deliberate fires within WL in Q4 2018/19. This correlates to 0.99 incidents per 10,000 head of population. The trend is now on a downward trajectory.

a reduction of 7 incidents from the same reporting period last year.
The trend chart has shown an increase over the previous year with a reduction in Q3 altering this trend. We will continue to work closely with partners to identify any trends and target high risk areas.

There have been 44 other deliberate fires within WL in Q2 2018/19. This correlates to 2.4 incidents per 10,000 head of population. This is an increase of 12 incidents from Q1 2018/19 and an increase of 4 incidents from the same reporting period last year.
The trend chart has shown an increase over the previous 6 months and SFRS will continue to monitor and work closely with partners to identify trends and target high risk areas.

There have been 32 other deliberate fires within WL in Q1 2018/19. This correlates to 1.77 incidents per 10,000 head of population. This is an increase of 8 incidents from Q4 2017/18 and a reduction of 47% from the same reporting period last year. The trend has been reducing over the previous quarters with a slight increase indicated in Q1 2018/19.

There have been 24 other deliberate fires within WL in Q4 2017/18. This correlates to 1.3 incidents per 10,000 head of population. This is the same number as Q3 and an increase of 7 incidents from the same reporting period last year. After a peak in Q1 the trend line is reducing to normal levels.

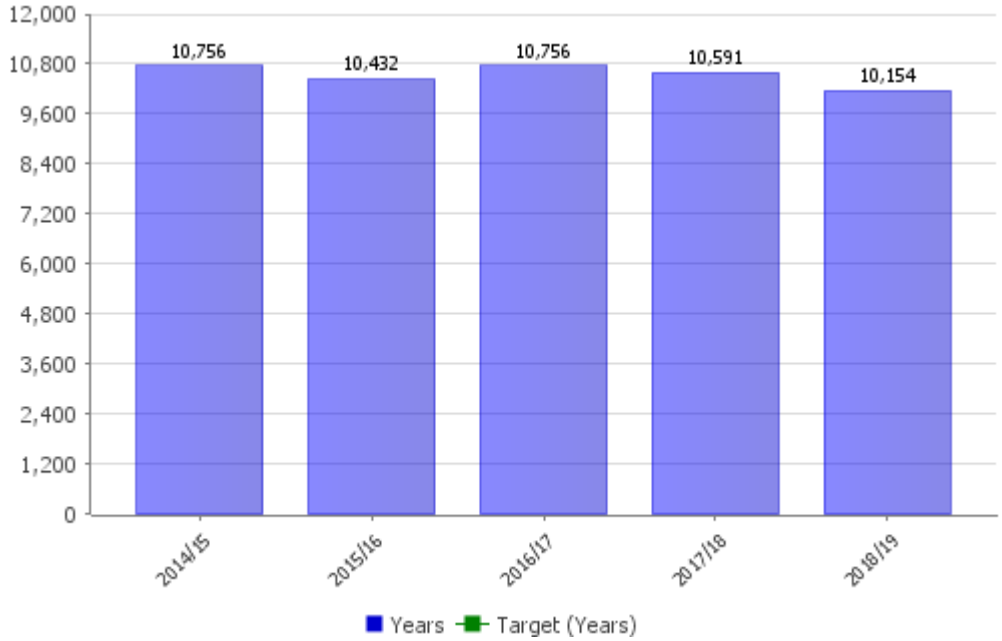
There have been 24 other deliberate fires within WL in Q3 2017/18. This correlates to 1.3 incidents per 10,000 head of population. This is a 40% reduction from Q2 and a 40% reduction from the same period last year. After a peak in Q1 the trend line is reducing to normal levels.

There have been 33 other deliberate fires within WL in Q2 2017/18. This correlates to 1.8 incidents per 10,000 head of population. This is a 51% reduction from Q1 and a 20% reduction from the same period last year. After a peak in Q1 the trend line is reducing to normal levels.

There have been 68 other deliberate fires within WL in Q1 2017/18. This correlates to 3.7 incidents per 10,000 head of population.
The majority of deliberate fires are secondary categorised into either refuse, grassland or derelict buildings incidents. The remainder include dwellings, vehicles, storage, barns sheds, hospitals, prisons etc. There has been a marked increase in non secondary deliberate fires. SFRS will continue to work with partners to identify trends and target high risk areas.

Deliberate fire' setting is a significant problem for the SFRS and partners in West Lothian. In the main, deliberate fires are secondary fires categorised into either refuse, grassland or derelict buildings incidents. There is a close link between deliberate secondary fires and other forms of antisocial behaviour. Reduction of Deliberate Fire Setting contributes to the West Lothian CPP Single Outcome Agreement, SOA1304_13
Number of deliberate fires per 10,000 population.
There have been 17 other deliberate fires within WL in Q4 2016/17.This correlates to 2.3 incidents per 10,000 head of population.

	Performance Indicator	**cssp2ASBHC01 Number of antisocial behaviour incidents reported to Police Scotland**	**Partner Organisation**	cssp Police Scotland - Analyst(Christopher Grey)
Description	Number of antisocial behaviour incidents reported to Police Scotland		**Responsible Officer**	CSSP 3. ASB and Hate Crime(Alison Smith); cssp Police Scotland - Analyst(Christopher Grey)
Code			**Data Collection Officer**	



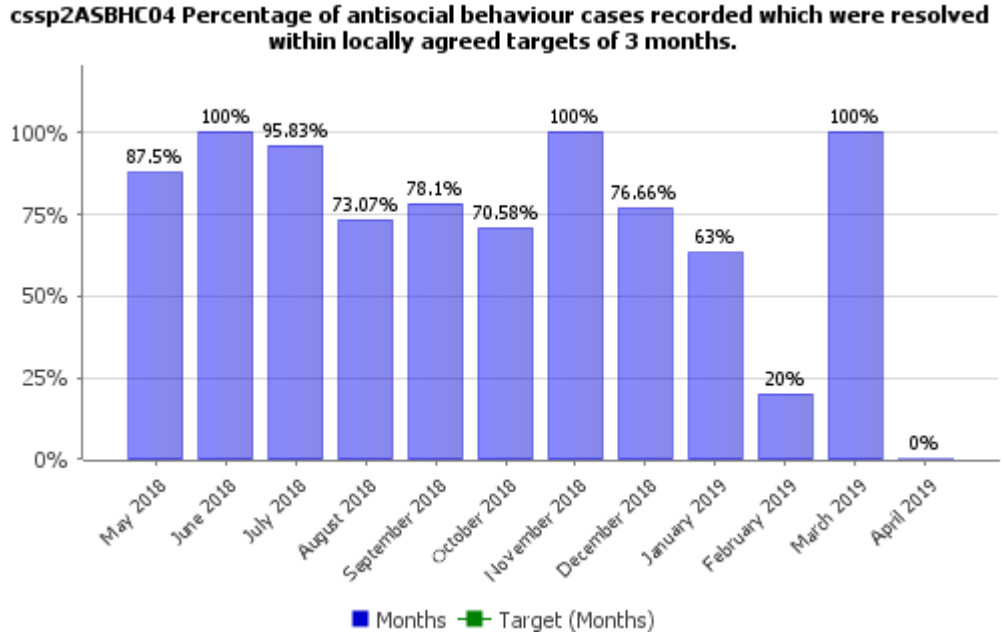
Trend Chart Commentary

This information is collected from the Police system and reports the number of anti social behaviour incidents reported to Police Scotland in the reporting year. The annual figure for West Lothian for 2017/2018 is 10,591. This is a decrease from last year's submitted figure which was 10,756.
It should be noted that there is a discrepancy between the 2016/2017 figures recorded and the official Police Scotland figures for last year which were 10,364. It may be that the figures from the previous year were sourced locally and subject to different collation standards.

Notes on Latest Data Entry:

03-May-2019 The end of year figure for ASB incidents reported to Police Scotland is 10154. This is a reduction from the previous year's figure of 10591 and reflects the positive partnership working within the Community Safety Unit.

	Performance Indicator	**cssp2ASBHC04 Percentage of antisocial behaviour cases recorded which were resolved within locally agreed targets of 3 months.**	**Partner Organisation**	cssp WLC Housing, Cutomer and Building Services (AnnMarie Carr)
Description	The percentage of antisocial behaviour (ASB) cases resolved within the locally agreed target of 3 months. Resolved is defined by The Regulator as where the landlord has taken appropriate measures to address the cause of ASB complaint and has advised the complainant of the outcome, or where the landlord does not have the authority or power to resolve and it has provided a full explanation of the landlord's position to the complainant. This performance indicator assist with the monitoring and timeous closure of cases in line with The Regulator During March 2019, 24 out of 36 cases closed were within the locally agreed 3 month target (66.6%) with 58 cases still active.		**Responsible Officer**	CSSP 3. ASB and Hate Crime(Alison Smith); cssp CSU Antisocial Behaviour Manager (Alison Ritchie); cssp CSU Policy and Peformance Officer(Yvonne Beresford)
Code			**Data Collection Officer**	



Trend Chart Commentary	**Notes on Latest Data Entry:**
(Locally, the monthly target has been set at 30.77% for monitoring purposes only). There were no cases closed during April 2019 by the Safer Neighbourhood team as they continued to work on the existing open cases and the 25 new cases opened over the month.	15-May-2019 There were no cases closed during the month of April 2019. This is quite unprecedented and officers remain to work on the 37 ongoing cases open during this period across West Lothian.

In March 2019, 24 out of 36 cases were resolved within the 3 month target. During February 2019, 3 out of 15 cases closed, were closed within the three month target time equating to 20%.

The percentage of cases closed within the 3 month period in January 2019 was 63% (the lowest figure recorded (recorded figures relate to April 2016 onwards). However, the reason for this is all relative, and reflects against the number of cases actually closed and of those, how many were closed within the 3 month target period. On this occasion, 10 out of 16 cases were closed in time and this relates to the 63% presented. In contrast, during November 2018, 15 cases were closed (1 less) but as all 15 cases were closed within the 3 month period, this provided a 100% data figure.

The % rose slightly in September to 78.1% of cases being closed within the target before dropping once more to the lowest during 2018, to 70.58% in October before rising to a full 100% in November.

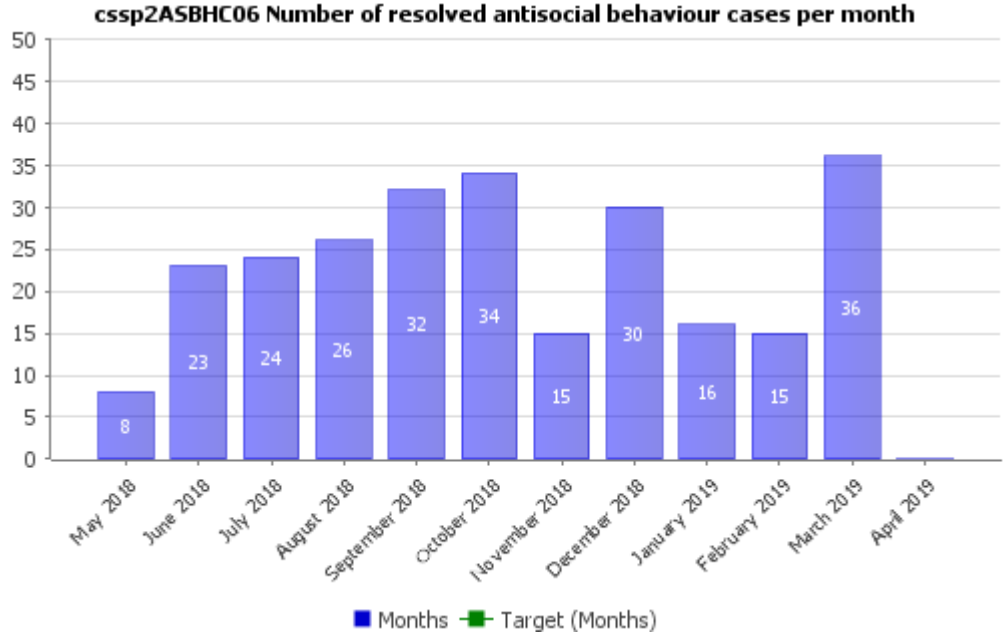
The data has shown a decline since then in the percentage of cases closed within the 3 month period, with 77% recorded in December 2018.

Since the lower % rate in December 2017 (65.6%), the % of ASB cases closed within the 3 month target since then has remained relatively high with April and June showing 100% and a slight dip in May at 87.5%. This rose to 100% in June and a slight drop to 95.83% in July and a further drop to 73.07% in August.

The 2017/18 target has been set at 100%. As part of the WLAM review, the formula used to calculate this indicator was changed to 'number of resolved ASB cases within locally agreed targets' as a percentage of 'number of resolved ABS'. This allows the service to closely monitor performance and highlights cases that were not closed within target for investigation. The monthly monitoring of this indicator gives the service an indication on how they are performing against the Annual Return to the Charter indicator 19.

For the cases that were not closed within the target period, this could be due a number of reasons. Often, due to the nature of the enquiry, there needs to be additional inputs from colleagues in other departments or there are other issues which cause a case to require a higher or longer degree of intervention, investigation or support. Often, where there are added complications in a case, it can take longer to help resolve it. Sometimes, cases requiring input from a number of services and when behaviour is more sporadic, require a longer than 'normal' period of evidence gathering before a case can be considered for Legal action.

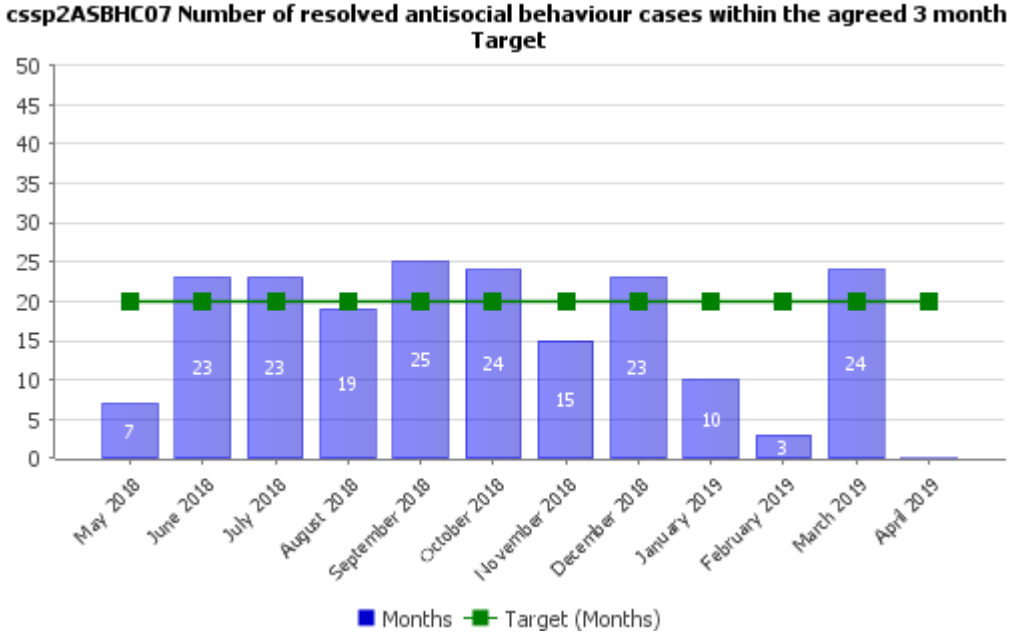
	Performance Indicator	**cssp2ASBHC06 Number of resolved antisocial behaviour cases per month**	**Partner Organisation**	cssp WLC Housing, Cutomer and Building Services (AnnMarie Carr)
Description	The number of antisocial behaviour (ASB) cases resolved. Resolved is defined by The Regulator as where the landlord has taken appropriate measures to address the cause of ASB complaint and has advised the complainant of the outcome, or where the landlord does not have the authority or power to resolve and it has provided a full explanation of the landlord's position to the complainant. This performance indicator assist with the monitoring and timeous closure of cases in line with The Regulator and reflects the performance indicator that is reported to the regulator (cssp2ASBHC04 - % of ASB cases resolved within 3 month target period) and cssp2ASBHC07 - Number of resolved ASB cases within the 3 month target and is in line with the new CS Priorities 2019-22.		**Responsible Officer**	CSSP 3. ASB and Hate Crime(Alison Smith); cssp CSU Antisocial Behaviour Manager (Alison Ritchie); cssp CSU Policy and Peformance Officer(Yvonne Beresford)
Code			**Data Collection Officer**	



Trend Chart Commentary	**Notes on Latest Data Entry:**
There were no antisocial behaviour cases closed during the month of April by officers in the antisocial behaviour team as they continue to work on the ongoing 37 cases that are currently open and ongoing. This number includes the 25 new cases opened during the month of April. There were 36 cases of antisocial behaviour closed in March 2019.	

The trend has shown that for 2018/19, the data recorded was at 14 in April before dropping to 8 in May before a continual rise over the next few summer months to 34 in October, before a drop to 15 and another rise and fall in December 2018, January 2019 and February where the data currently rests at 15.	

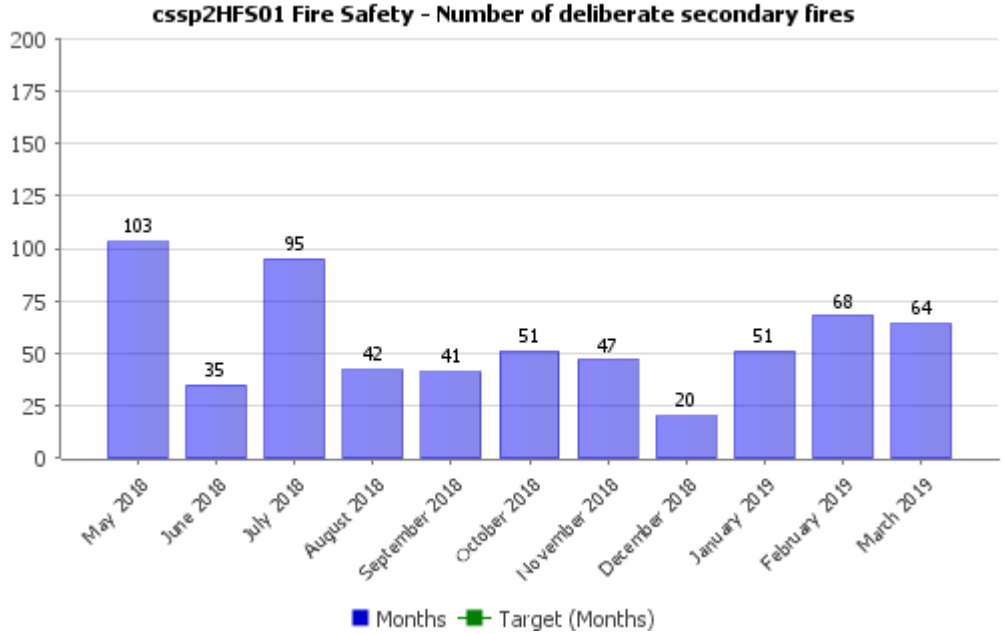
Performance Indicator	**cssp2ASBHC07 Number of resolved antisocial behaviour cases within the agreed 3 month Target**	**Partner Organisation**	cssp WLC Housing, Cutomer and Building Services (AnnMarie Carr)
Description	The number of antisocial behaviour (ASB) cases resolved within the locally agreed target of 3 months. Resolved is defined by The Regulator as where the landlord has taken appropriate measures to address the cause of ASB complaint and has advised the complainant of the outcome, or where the landlord does not have the authority or power to resolve and it has provided a full explanation of the landlord's position to the complainant. This performance indicator assist with the monitoring and timeous closure of cases in line with The Regulator and mirrors the performance indicator that is reported to the regulator (cssp2ASBHC04 - % of ASB cases resolved within 3 month target period) and is in line with the new CS Priorities 2018-23. During December 2018, 23 out of 30 cases closed were within the locally agreed 3 month target (76.66%) with 61 cases still active.	**Responsible Officer**	CSSP 3. ASB and Hate Crime(Alison Smith); cssp CSU Antisocial Behaviour Manager (Alison Ritchie); cssp CSU Policy and Peformance Officer(Yvonne Beresford)
		Data Collection Officer	



Trend Chart Commentary	**Notes on Latest Data Entry:**
There were no closed cases of antisocial behaviour during the month of April 2019 by the Safer	15-May-2019 There were no closed cases of antisocial

Neighbourhood Team as they continued to work on the existing open cases and the 25 new ones opened over the month. The number of resolved cases fell to 3 in February before rising to 24 in March 2019 out of a total of 36 cases closed. The numbers rose to 23 in December before falling again to 10 in January 2019. Previous January figures show 24 in 2018 and 32 in 2017. The reasons for the reduced figure may be partially due to some of the cases ongoing where they relate to ongoing complaints about houses of multiple occupancy and ongoing legal action. During November, all 15 cases closed were closed within the 3 month target period. (100%, albeit with a lower number of cases closed (15 cases, 5 below the target set at 20). During October, there were 24, out of a total of 34 cases closed, resolved within the agreed 3 month target period (10 closed outwith the target period). The closed cases within the target reflect the 71% outcome for the month of October. The monthly trend shows a fluctuation in the number of closed cases within the locally agreed target times. The lowest was in May 2018 falling to 7 before increasing again over the remaining months with only a slight dip in August before rising again during September.	behaviour during April 2019.

	Performance Indicator	**cssp2HFS01 Fire Safety - Number of deliberate secondary fires**	**Partner Organisation**	cssp Partner - Scottish Fire and Rescue Service(Stuart Watson)
Description	This measure relates to the number of recorded secondary fires by the Scottish Fire and Rescue Service.		**Responsible Officer**	CSSP 2. Home, Fire and Road Safety Lead(Stuart Watson); cssp Partner - Scottish Fire and Rescue Service(Stuart Watson); cssp SFRS Group Manager (Stuart Watson); Brian Robertson
Code			**Data Collection Officer**	



Trend Chart Commentary

There were 183 incidents in this category in Q4 2018/19 with slightly more incidents in February. This a 30% increase from the previous quarter and from the same reporting period in 2017/18 and highlights an unusual increase for this time of year.
In previous years where the deliberate secondary fires are on a downward trajectory with poor weather having an impact, we have seen an unusual warm spell which has impacted on the number of Deliberate secondary fires in Q4. SFRS continue to work as part of the Daily TAC process to identify the youths involved and provide engagement and diversion activities

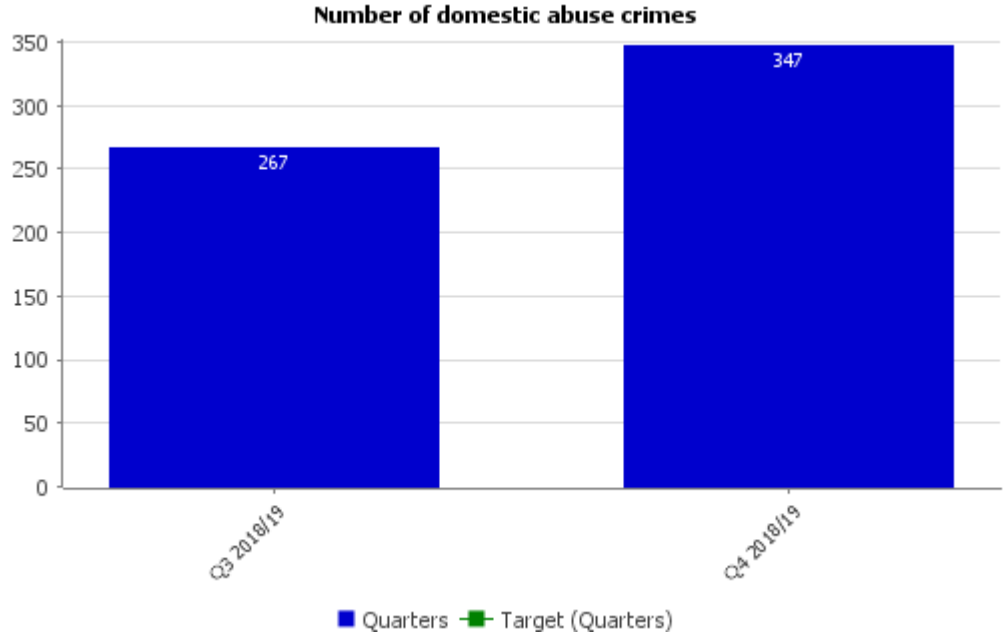
Notes on Latest Data Entry:

24-Apr-2019 There were 64 deliberate secondary fires in March. This is a decrease of 4 incidents from the previous month.

The overall trend is on an upward trajectory

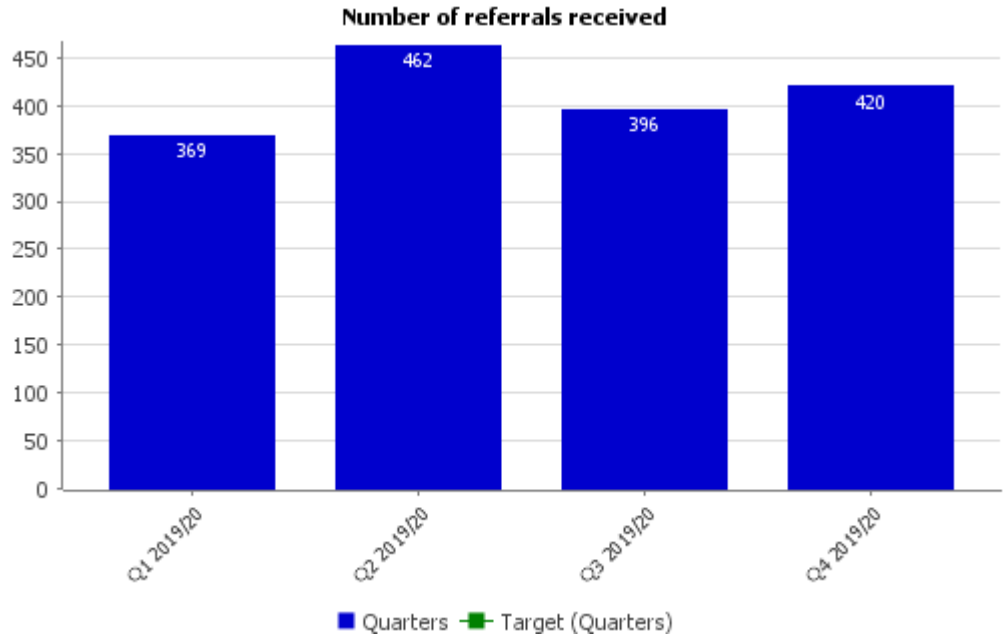
There were 118 incidents in this category in Q3 2018/19 with slightly more incidents in October. Although this a 33% reduction from the previous quarter mainly due to worsening weather conditions, it highlights an increase of 6 incidents from the same quarter in the previous year. The trend follows previous years where the deliberate secondary fires are on a downward trajectory towards the end of the year with the worse weather having an impact. SFRS continue to work as part of the Daily TAC process to identify the youths involved and provide engagement and diversion activities. There were 178 incidents in this category in Q2 2017/18 with a spike in July as the weather was warmer and dryer. Although this an 11.5% reduction from the previous quarter it highlights an increase of 61 incidents from the previous July and can directly attributed to the weather. The reduction in August and September can be attributed to the children returning to school although the figures are still an increase on the previous year. The trend follows previous years where the deliberate secondary fires are on a downward trajectory towards the end of the year with the worse weather having an impact. SFRS continue to work as part of the Daily TAC process to identify the youths involved and provide engagement and diversion activities. In Q1 2018/19 there were 201 deliberate secondary fires with the majority being woodland and crops, loose refuse and wheelie bins (132). There was a spike in April and May which is a result of the better weather and follows the trend of the previous years. Although the figure remains high it shows a 30% reduction from Q1 of the previous year. The trend chart highlights the usual increase from the winter months as the better weather moves in and the schools break up for Easter holidays. SFRS continue to work as part of the Daily TAC process to identify the youths involved and provide engagement and diversion activities.	

	Performance Indicator	**cssp3DA01 Number of domestic abuse crimes**	**Partner Organisation**	CSSP 3. Domestic Abuse(Lynne Withnell); cssp Police Scotland - Analyst(Christopher Grey)
Description	Number of domestic abuse crimes recorded by Police Scotland		**Responsible Officer**	CSSP 3. ASB and Hate Crime(Alison Smith); cssp Police Scotland - Analyst(Christopher Grey)
Code			**Data Collection Officer**	CSSP 3. Domestic Abuse(Lynne Withnell)



Trend Chart Commentary	**Notes on Latest Data Entry:**
For the Q3 reporting period there has been a total of 267 domestic abuse crimes recorded by the police. The YTD figure is 827. This is a notable reduction from the 2017/18 YTD figure of 1042.	03-May-2019 **For the Q4 reporting period there has been approximately 347 domestic abuse crimes recorded by the police. The YTD figure is 1174. This is a notable reduction from the 2017/18 YTD figure of 1392.**

	Performance Indicator	**cssp3DA02 Number of referrals received**	**Partner Organisation**	CSSP 3. Domestic Abuse(Lynne Withnell)
Description	Number of referrals received by the DASAT (Domestic and Sexual Assault Team)		**Responsible Officer**	CSSP 3. Domestic Abuse(Lynne Withnell)
Code			**Data Collection Officer**	CSSP 3. Domestic Abuse(Lynne Withnell)



Trend Chart Commentary	**Notes on Latest Data Entry:**
The trend is variable with the numbers of referrals ranging from 369 in quarter 1 to 462 in quarter 2 before another drop in Q3 and rising again in quarter 4 to 420. PI: SPPPVAWG009 refers.	08-May-2019 There were 420 referrals to the DASAT during quarter 4.

Community Safety Priorities 2019/22 - PI's

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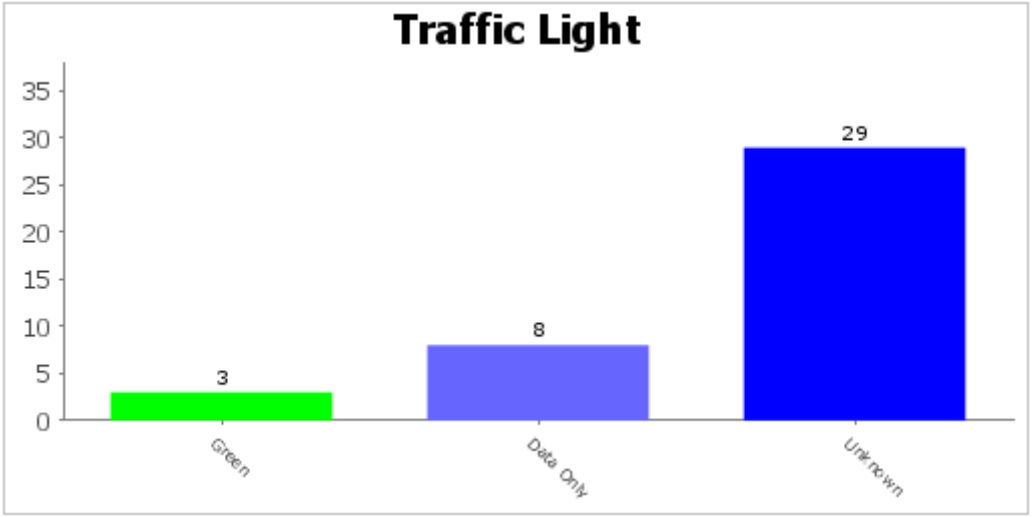
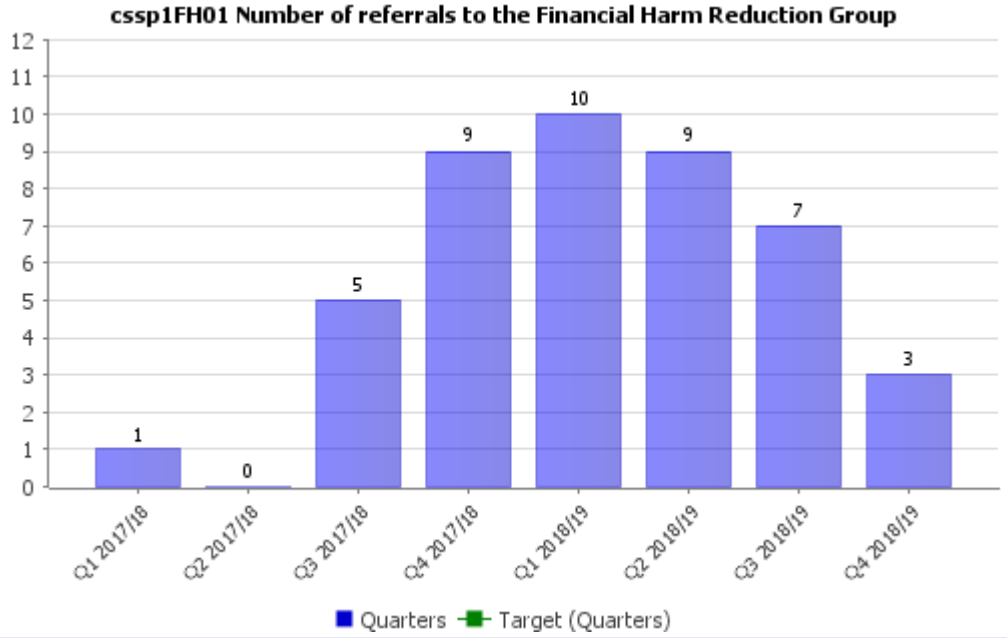
Community Safety Board – 3.6.2019



	Performance Indicator	**cssp1FH01 Number of referrals to the Financial Harm Reduction Group**	**Partner Organisation**	cssp WLC Housing, Cutomer and Building Services (AnnMarie Carr)
Description	This performance indicator relates to the number of individual incidents of financial harm brought to the attention of Trading Standards and at least one other FHRG partner.		**Responsible Officer**	(R)CSSP_Admin; Ed Machin; Alison Ritchie
Code			**Data Collection Officer**	cssp Police Scotland - Analyst(Christopher Grey); Linda Hughes; Ed Machin



Trend Chart Commentary

For Quarter 4 2018/19 there were only 3 referrals which is the lowest number since Quarter 2 in 2017/18.

For Quarter 2 2018/19 - there were 9 referrals to the Financial Harm group and for quarter 3, there were 7 referrals received. All of the 7 referrals were via NHS, which is due to improved communication arrangements.

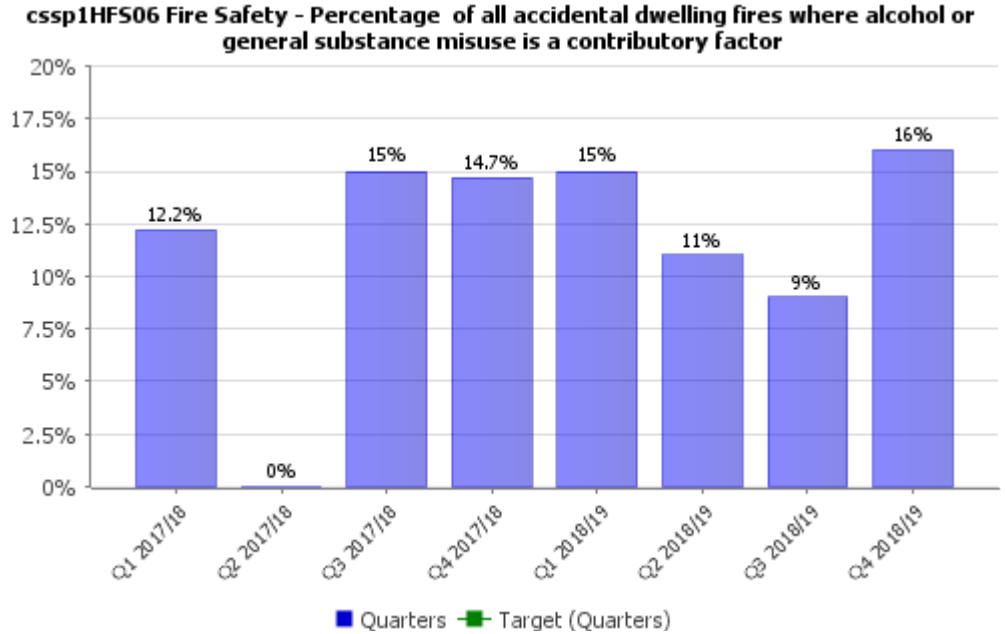
For Quarters 4 2017/18 and Quarter 1 2018/19 - there have been 19 multi-agency referrals and several engagement events took place in total including media messages to members of the public and individual operational events to raise the awareness of financial harm. This variable quarterly total remains consistent as the trend pattern over the year.

Notes on Latest Data Entry:

24-Apr-2019 There were only 3 referrals during quarter 4.

The trend is variable over the year with a small rise in December. Interventions for the 5 cases in Quarter 3 2017/18 include: Case 1 – Gentleman transferred over £17,000 by Western Union to various parties in Africa. Support and advice offered, including attempting to recover funds from Western Union. Police liaison with overseas forces. Case 2 – Elderly female victim of bogus workmen incident. Advice and support. Case 3 – Gentleman 'befriended' by two young females – providing them with 'loans' of cash. Advice and support offered. Case 4 – Elderly gentleman – victim of various investment scams totalling in excess of £38,000. Was already known as previously a victim of similar scams, but despite all previous attempts, he refuses to follow advice given, including discussions with banks etc. Case 5 – Gentleman alleged he was victim of doorstep crime. Already has Mental Health worker – no further support measures appropriate. The trend shows a variable referral number over the last year and we may have more in future following a review of the referral system and a new lead identified.	

	Performance Indicator	**cssp1HFS06 Fire Safety - Percentage of all accidental dwelling fires where alcohol or general substance misuse is a contributory factor**	**Partner Organisation**	cssp Partner - Scottish Fire and Rescue Service(Stuart Watson)
Description	This performance indicator provides the percentage of all accidental dwelling fires where alcohol or general substance misuse is a contributory factor. This indicator requires review and it is proposed that it is expressed as the numbers involved rather than percentage		**Responsible Officer**	CSSP 2. Home, Fire and Road Safety Lead(Stuart Watson); cssp Partner - Scottish Fire and Rescue Service(Stuart Watson); cssp SFRS Group Manager (Stuart Watson); CSSPUP CSSPUP; Brian Robertson
Code			**Data Collection Officer**	CSSPRO CSSPRO



Trend Chart Commentary	**Notes on Latest Data Entry:**
During Q4 2018/19 there were 5 incidents of accidental dwelling fires involving impairment of alcohol/drugs. This is an increase of 2 incidents when compared to the previous quarter in 2018/19 although it is the same as Q4 in 2017/18. Although the number of incidents remains low the trend chart is on an upward trajectory. It should be noted that in a further 2 instances, it was recorded as not known, which would indicate suspicion. It is very difficult to spot trends in this PI as the figures are fairly random and due to the sensitivity of the topic householders may be reluctant to divulge information. SFRS will continue to monitor this and engage with residents	24-Apr-2019 During Q4 2018/19 there were 5 incidents of accidental dwelling fires involving impairment of alcohol/drugs. The trend is on an upward trajectory

who require support.

During Q3 2018/19 there were 3 incidents of accidental dwelling fires involving impairment of alcohol/drugs. This is a reduction of 1 incident when compared to the same reporting period in 2017/18, which is also the same when compared to the previous quarter in 2018/19. Although the number of incidents remains low the trend chart has remained steady, however over the past 3 quarters in 2018/19 there has been a reduction, with this quarter being slightly less.
It should be noted that in a further 5 instances, it was recorded as not known, which would indicate suspicion. It is very difficult to spot trends in this PI as the figures are fairly random and due to the sensitivity of the topic householders may be reluctant to divulge information. SFRS will continue to monitor this and engage with residents who require support.

During Q2 2018/19 there were 4 incidents of accidental dwelling fires involving impairment of alcohol/drugs. This is an increase of 3 incidents when compared to the same reporting period in 2017/18, however, it shows a reduction of 2 incidents in comparison to the previous quarter in 2018/19.

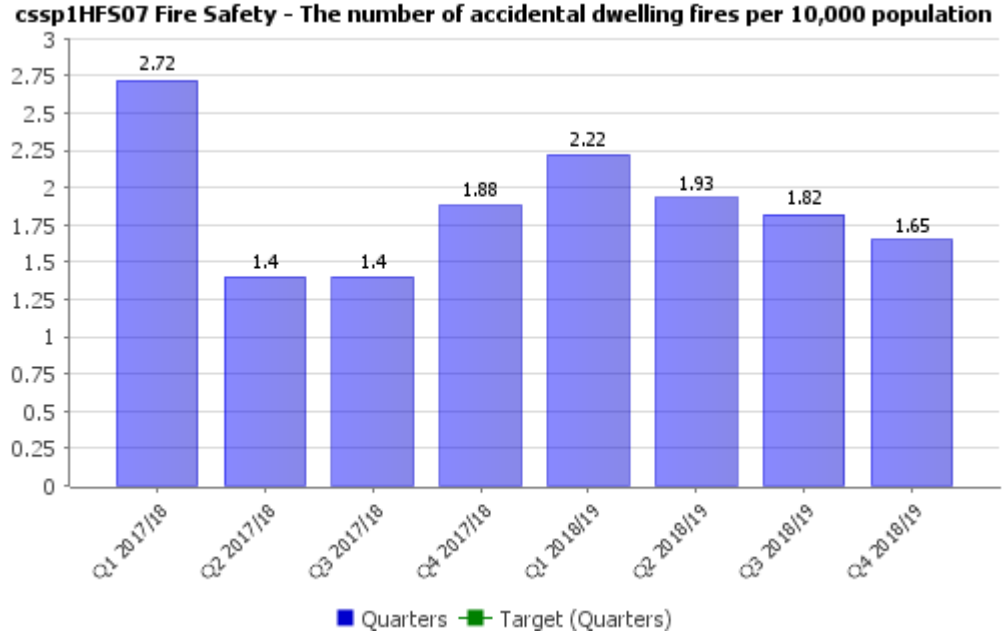
Although the number of incident remains low the trend chart has remained steady over the last year with this quarter being slightly less.
It should be noted that in a further 5 instances, it was recorded as not known, which would indicate suspicion. It is very difficult to spot trends in this PI as the figures are fairly random and due to the sensitivity of the topic householders may be reluctant to divulge information. SFRS will continue to monitor this and engage with residents who require support

During Q1 2018/19 there were 6 incidents of accidental dwelling fires involving impairment of alcohol/drugs. This is an increase of 1 incident in comparison to the previous quarter and the same as Q1 2017/18.
It should be noted that in a further 5 instances, it was recorded as not known which would indicate suspicion. It is very difficult to spot trends in this PI as the figures are fairly random and due to the sensitivity of the topic householders may be reluctant to divulge information. SFRS will continue to monitor this and engage with residents who require support.
During Q4 2017/18 there were 5 incidents of accidental dwelling fires involving impairment of alcohol/drugs. This is an increase of 1 incident in comparison to the previous quarter and there were no incidents recorded of this type in Q4 2016/17.
It should be noted that in a further 6 instances, it was recorded as not known which would indicate suspicion. It is very difficult to spot trends in this PI as the figures are fairly random and due to the sensitivity of the topic householders may be reluctant to divulge information. SFRS will continue to monitor this and engage with residents who require support.
During Q3 2017/18 there were 4 incidents of accidental dwelling fires involving impairment of alcohol/drugs.
It should be noted that in a further 2 instances, it was recorded as not known which would indicate suspicion. It is very difficult to spot trends in this PI as the figures are fairly random and due to the sensitivity of the topic householders may be reluctant to divulge information. SFRS will continue to monitor this and engage with residents who require support.

During Q2 2017/18 there were no incidents of accidental dwelling fires involving impairment of alcohol/drugs.
It should be noted that in 4 instances 15%, it was recorded as not known which would indicate suspicion. It is very difficult to spot trends in this PI as the figures are fairly random and due to the sensitivity of the topic householders

may be reluctant to divulge information. SFRS will continue to monitor this and engage with residents who require support. During Q1 2017/18 12.2% of accidental dwelling fires involved impairment of alcohol/drugs. This seems to be particularly high for this quarter looking at previous years. SFRS will continue to monitor this and work with partners to educate and target high risk persons. It was undetermined if Alcohol or drugs were a contributory factor in 12 of the 40 accidental dwelling fires in Q4 2016/17 as the occupants were non-committal.	

	Performance Indicator	**cssp1HFS07 Fire Safety - The number of accidental dwelling fires per 10,000 population**	**Partner Organisation**	cssp Partner - Scottish Fire and Rescue Service(Stuart Watson)
Description	This measure relates to the recorded number of accidental dwelling fires.		**Responsible Officer**	CSSP 2. Home, Fire and Road Safety Lead(Stuart Watson); cssp Partner - Scottish Fire and Rescue Service(Stuart Watson); cssp SFRS Group Manager (Stuart Watson)
Code			**Data Collection Officer**	



Trend Chart Commentary	**Notes on Latest Data Entry:**
In Q4 2018/19 there were 30 accidental dwelling fires. This is reduction of 9% from the previous quarter, and also a reduction of 12% when compared to the same reporting period in 2017/18. The overall trend remains remains level. SFRS continues to work closely with partners to access dwellings and deliver Home Safety Checks, specifically targeting the most vulnerable within our communities. Working in partnership assists SFRS to focus more on high risk visits and reduce the instances of ADF's in the local community. In Q3 2018/19 there were 33 accidental dwelling fires. This is reduction of 6 % from the previous quarter, although	24-Apr-2019 In Q4 2018/19 there were 30 accidental dwelling fires. This is a reduction of 3 incidents from the previous quarter, and a reduction of 4 incidents from Q4 in 2017/18. The trend chart now remains level over the period.

this remains level with the same reporting period in 2017/18.
The overall trend remains on a downward trajectory.
SFRS continues to work closely with partners to access dwellings and deliver Home Safety Checks, specifically targeting the most vulnerable within our communities. Improvements in partnership referrals should assist SFRS to focus more on high risk visits.

In Q2 2018/19 there were 35 accidental dwelling fires. This is reduction of 12.5 % from the previous quarter, although this is a slight increase of 3 incidents from the same reporting period in 2017/18.
The overall trend remains on a downward trajectory.
SFRS continues to work closely with partners to access dwellings and deliver Home Safety Checks, specifically targeting the most vulnerable within our communities. Improvements in partnership referrals should assist SFRS to focus more on high risk visits.

In Q1 2018/19 there were 41 accidental dwelling fires. This represents an increase of 17% from the previous quarter. When compared with the same reporting period in 2017/18 this highlights a reduction of 18%.
The overall trend remains on a downward trajectory.
SFRS continues to work closely with partners to access dwellings and deliver Home Safety Checks, specifically targeting the most vulnerable within our communities. Improvements in partnership referrals should assist SFRS to focus more on high risk visits.

In Q4 2017/18 there have been 34 accidental dwelling fires. This represents an increase of 23% from the previous quarter. When compared with the same reporting period in 2016/17 this highlights a reduction of 19%.
The overall trend remains on a downward trajectory.
SFRS continues to work closely with partners to access dwellings and deliver Home Safety Checks, specifically targeting the most vulnerable within our communities. Improvements in partnership referrals should assist SFRS to focus more on high risk visits.

In Q3 2017-18 Accidental Dwelling fires have remained the same per 10,000 population. This is however a decrease of 13% equating to 4 less incidents from the same period in 2016/17. There is no real overarching trend in this area. SFRS will monitor this closely through the tasking and coordination group and continue to support areas of need.

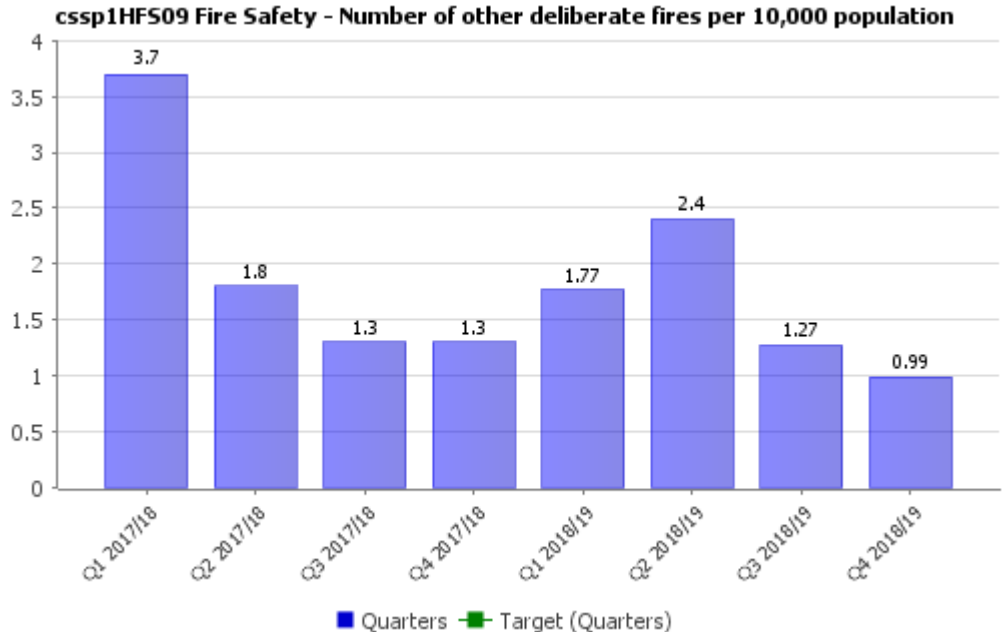
In Q2 2017-18 Accidental Dwelling fires have decreased to 1.4 per 10,000 population. This is a reduction of 47% from Q1 and an increase in 5 incidents from the same period in 2016/17. There is no real overarching trend in this area possibly a very slight increase. SFRS will monitor this closely through the tasking and coordination group and continue to support areas of need.

In Q1 2017-18 Accidental Dwelling fires have increased to 2.72 per 10,000 population. The majority of these are attributed to cooking, with the elderly (65+) being the most prevalent group. SFRS will continue to work hard with partners to target high risk areas and groups to try and reduce this number.

Accidental Dwelling Fires continue to reduce over the five year trend. Smoke detection within homes alerts occupants in the early stages allowing them to deal with the situation before assistance is required. SFRS and partners continue to access dwellings and deliver Home Safety Checks (HSC). We will also continue to develop information sharing protocols and referral processes. The Home safety Checks to include Slips/Trips and Falls with the appropriate

referrals thereafter. SFRS crews conduct PDIRs (Post Domestic Incident Response). This provides reassurance and offers HSCs to communities. Work is ongoing to consolidate referrals from partner agencies to ensure that the most vulnerable in our communities are supported.	

	Performance Indicator	**cssp1HFS09 Fire Safety - Number of other deliberate fires per 10,000 population**	**Partner Organisation**	cssp Partner - Scottish Fire and Rescue Service(Stuart Watson)
Description	This measure relates to the recorded number of other deliberate dwelling fires, such as refuse, grassland or incidents in derelict buildings per 10,000 population		**Responsible Officer**	CSSP 2. Home, Fire and Road Safety Lead(Stuart Watson); cssp Partner - Scottish Fire and Rescue Service(Stuart Watson); cssp SFRS Group Manager (Stuart Watson); Brian Robertson
Code			**Data Collection Officer**	



Trend Chart Commentary	**Notes on Latest Data Entry:**
There have been 18 other deliberate fires within WL in Q4 2018/19. This correlates to 0.99 incidents per 10,000 head of population. This is a reduction of 7 incidents from Q3 2018/19 which equates to 28% and a reduction of 6 incidents from the same reporting period last year. The trend chart has shown an increase over the previous year with the trend now on a downward trajectory. We will continue to work closely with partners to identify any trends and target high risk areas. There have been 23 other deliberate fires within WL in Q3 2018/19. This correlates to 1.27 incidents per 10,000 head	24-Apr-2019 There have been 18 other deliberate fires within WL in Q4 2018/19. This correlates to 0.99 incidents per 10,000 head of population. The trend is now on a downward trajectory.

of population. This is a reduction of 21 incidents from Q2 2018/19 which equates to 48% and a reduction of 7 incidents from the same reporting period last year.
The trend chart has shown an increase over the previous year with a reduction in Q3 altering this trend. We will continue to work closely with partners to identify any trends and target high risk areas.

There have been 44 other deliberate fires within WL in Q2 2018/19. This correlates to 2.4 incidents per 10,000 head of population. This is an increase of 12 incidents from Q1 2018/19 and an increase of 4 incidents from the same reporting period last year.
The trend chart has shown an increase over the previous 6 months and SFRS will continue to monitor and work closely with partners to identify trends and target high risk areas.

There have been 32 other deliberate fires within WL in Q1 2018/19. This correlates to 1.77 incidents per 10,000 head of population. This is an increase of 8 incidents from Q4 2017/18 and a reduction of 47% from the same reporting period last year. The trend has been reducing over the previous quarters with a slight increase indicated in Q1 2018/19.

There have been 24 other deliberate fires within WL in Q4 2017/18. This correlates to 1.3 incidents per 10,000 head of population. This is the same number as Q3 and an increase of 7 incidents from the same reporting period last year. After a peak in Q1 the trend line is reducing to normal levels.

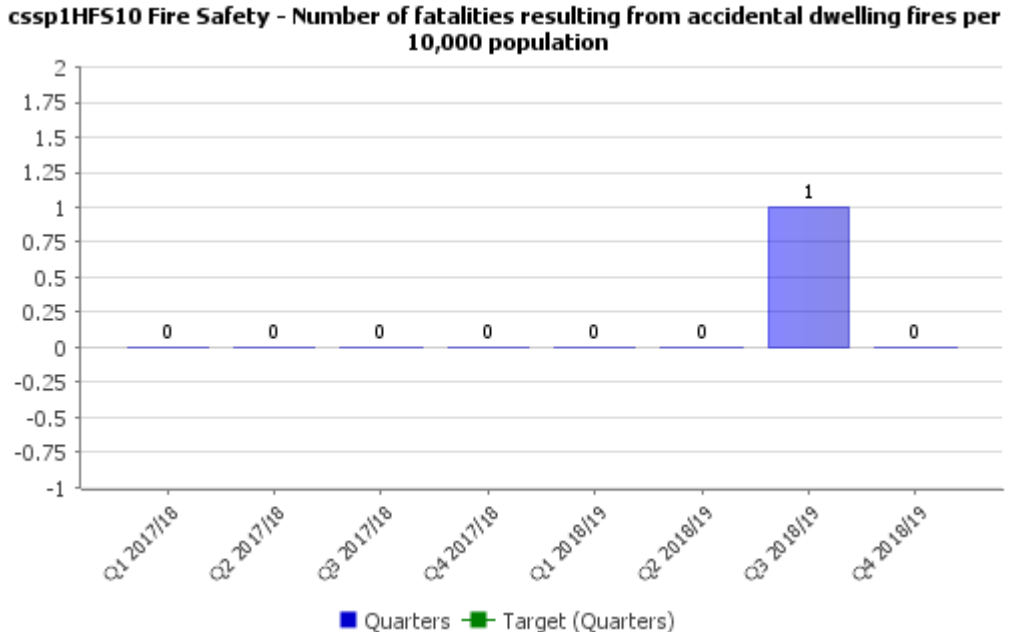
There have been 24 other deliberate fires within WL in Q3 2017/18. This correlates to 1.3 incidents per 10,000 head of population. This is a 40% reduction from Q2 and a 40% reduction from the same period last year. After a peak in Q1 the trend line is reducing to normal levels.

There have been 33 other deliberate fires within WL in Q2 2017/18. This correlates to 1.8 incidents per 10,000 head of population. This is a 51% reduction from Q1 and a 20% reduction from the same period last year. After a peak in Q1 the trend line is reducing to normal levels.

There have been 68 other deliberate fires within WL in Q1 2017/18. This correlates to 3.7 incidents per 10,000 head of population.
The majority of deliberate fires are secondary categorised into either refuse, grassland or derelict buildings incidents. The remainder include dwellings, vehicles, storage, barns sheds, hospitals, prisons etc. There has been a marked increase in non secondary deliberate fires. SFRS will continue to work with partners to identify trends and target high risk areas.

Deliberate fire' setting is a significant problem for the SFRS and partners in West Lothian. In the main, deliberate fires are secondary fires categorised into either refuse, grassland or derelict buildings incidents. There is a close link between deliberate secondary fires and other forms of antisocial behaviour. Reduction of Deliberate Fire Setting contributes to the West Lothian CPP Single Outcome Agreement, SOA1304_13 Number of deliberate fires per 10,000 population.
There have been 17 other deliberate fires within WL in Q4 2016/17.This correlates to 2.3 incidents per 10,000 head of population.

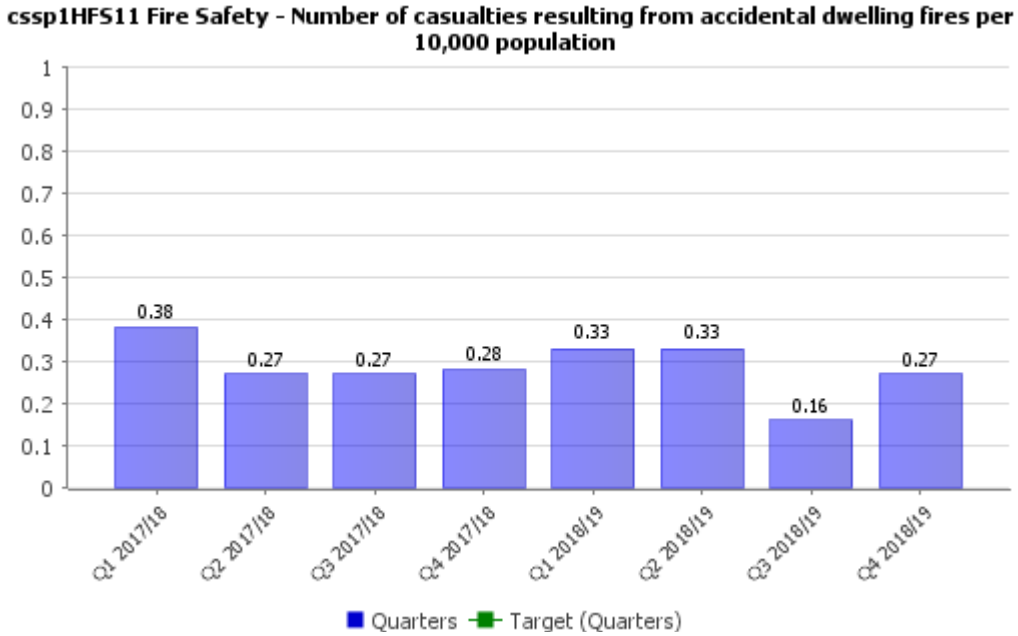
	Performance Indicator	**cssp1HFS10 Fire Safety - Number of fatalities resulting from accidental dwelling fires per 10,000 population**	**Partner Organisation**	cssp Partner - Scottish Fire and Rescue Service(Stuart Watson)
Description	This measure relates to the recorded number of fatalities resulting from accidental dwelling fires.		**Responsible Officer**	CSSP 2. Home, Fire and Road Safety Lead(Stuart Watson); cssp Partner - Scottish Fire and Rescue Service(Stuart Watson); cssp SFRS Group Manager (Stuart Watson); Brian Robertson
Code			**Data Collection Officer**	



Trend Chart Commentary	**Notes on Latest Data Entry:**
There were no fire fatalities in WL during Q4 2018/19. SFRS continue to deliver Home Safety Visits and develop referral pathways with partner agencies to target those most vulnerable and at risk in the local community There was 1 fire fatality in WL during Q3 2018/19. This is the first fatality in West Lothian since May 2015. SFRS will carry out an internal Fire Investigation and will look to work with partners to identify and key learning from this incident to prevent similar occurrence from happening in the future. SFRS will continue to deliver Home Safety	24-Apr-2019 There were no fire fatalities in West Lothian during Q4 2018/19

Visits and develop referral pathways with partner agencies to target those most vulnerable and at risk in the local community. There were no fatalities in WL during Q2 2018/19 which is a continued trend to the data shown in the chart back to Q4 2016/17. SFRS continue to deliver Home Safety Visits and develop referral pathways with partner agencies to target those most vulnerable and at risk in the local community.	

	Performance Indicator	**cssp1HFS11 Fire Safety - Number of casualties resulting from accidental dwelling fires per 10,000 population**	**Partner Organisation**	cssp Partner - Scottish Fire and Rescue Service(Stuart Watson)
Description	This performance indicator shows the number of casualties resulting from accidental dwelling fires per 10,000 population		**Responsible Officer**	CSSP 2. Home, Fire and Road Safety Lead(Stuart Watson); cssp Partner - Scottish Fire and Rescue Service(Stuart Watson); cssp SFRS Group Manager (Stuart Watson); Brian Robertson
Code			**Data Collection Officer**	



Trend Chart Commentary	**Notes on Latest Data Entry:**
There were 5 casualties from Accidental Dwelling Fires in Q4 2018/19 which equates to 0.27 per 10,000 population. This number remains low and SFRS are committed to maintaining this. The figure is slightly higher than the previous reporting quarter and is the same as Q4 2017/18. The low figure is a clear indication that our engagement activities are working and smoke detection is alerting occupants early in a fire situation allowing safe evacuation of premises. There were 3 casualties from Accidental Dwelling Fires in Q3 2018/19 which equates to 0.16 per 10,000 population. This number remains low and SFRS are committed to maintaining this. This figure is 50% lower than the previous	24-Apr-2019 There were 5 casualties from Accidental Dwelling Fires in Q4 2018/19. The overall trend chart remains on a downward trajectory.

reporting quarter which is also the same as the previous reporting period. The low figure is a clear indication that our engagement activities are working and smoke detection is alerting occupants early in a fire situation allowing safe evacuation of premises.
The trend chart has been on a steady incline although this is now on a downward trajectory.

There were 6 casualties from Accidental Dwelling Fires in Q2 2018/19 which equates to 0.33 per 10,000 population. This number remains low and SFRS are committed to maintaining this. This figure is the same as the previous reporting period. The low figure is a clear indication that our engagement activities are working and smoke detection is alerting occupants early in a fire situation allowing safe evacuation of premises.
The trend chart shows a steady decline since 206/17 with a slight increase in the last 6 months although this is only one casualty.

There were 6 casualties in Q1 2018/19. This number remains low and SFRS are committed to maintaining this. This is a 14% reduction from the same period last year which is 1 casualty less. The low figure is a clear indication that our engagement activities are working and smoke detection is alerting occupants early in a fire situation allowing safe evacuation of premises.

There were 5 casualties in Q4 2017/18. This number remains low and SFRS are committed to maintaining this. It represents a 45% reduction from the same period last year which is 4 casualties less. The low figure is a clear indication that our engagement activities are working and smoke detection is alerting occupants early in a fire situation allowing safe evacuation of premises.

There were 5 casualties in Q3 2017/18. This number remains low and SFRS are committed to maintaining this. This is an increase of 2 from the same period last year. The low figure is a clear indication that smoke detection is alerting occupants early in a fir situation allowing safe evacuation of premises.

There were 5 casualties in Q2 2017/18. This number remains low and SFRS are committed to maintaining this. The low figure is a clear indication that smoke detection is alerting occupants early in a fir situation allowing safe evacuation of premises.

There were 7 casualties in Q1 2017/18 Whilst the numbers are relatively low, this is an indication that detection in dwellings are alerting occupants before they are affected by smoke inhalation and subsequently becoming casualties. Reporting on this quarterly is a new indicator for SFRS and a trend pattern has yet to be established. The early signs are showing a downward trend and indicating that the installation of smoke detectors are alerting occupants on the initial stages of a fire situation allowing them to deal with it before the need to call for assistance.

There were 9 casualties in Q4 2016/17 This is a increase of 5 compared to the same reporting period in 2015/16. Of the 9 casualties only 2 went to hospital as a result of their injuries for a precautionary check up. Whilst there have been occasional spikes , the numbers remain relatively low

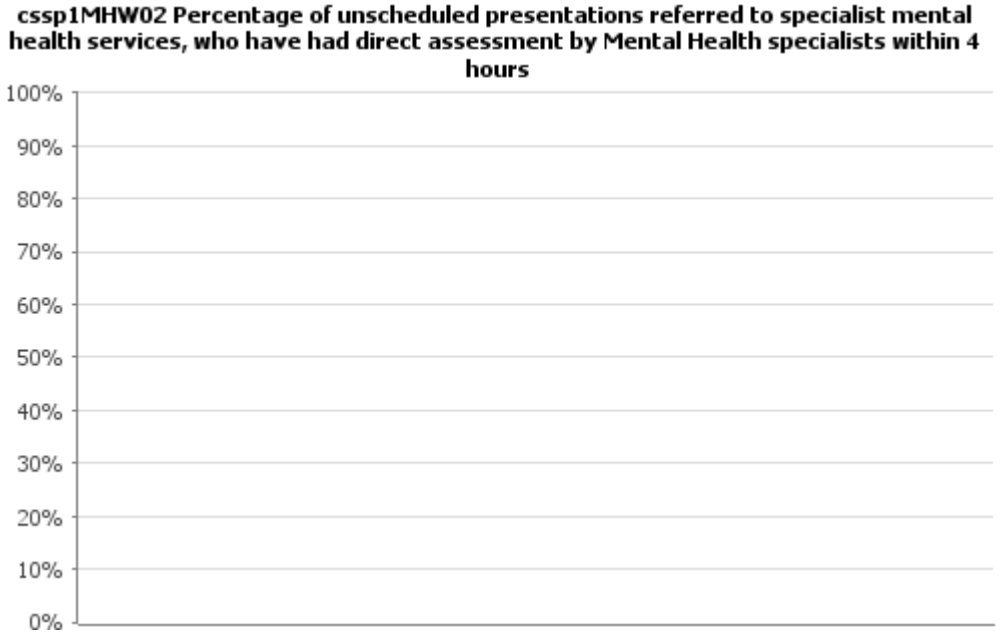
	Performance Indicator	**cssp1MHW01 Percentage of all unscheduled care presentations where self-harm is a presenting feature.**	**Partner Organisation**	cssp Partner - NHS Lothian (Nick Clater)
Description			**Responsible Officer**	
Code			**Data Collection Officer**	

cssp1MHW01 Percentage of all unscheduled care presentations where self-harm is a presenting feature.

result

Trend Chart Commentary	**Notes on Latest Data Entry:**

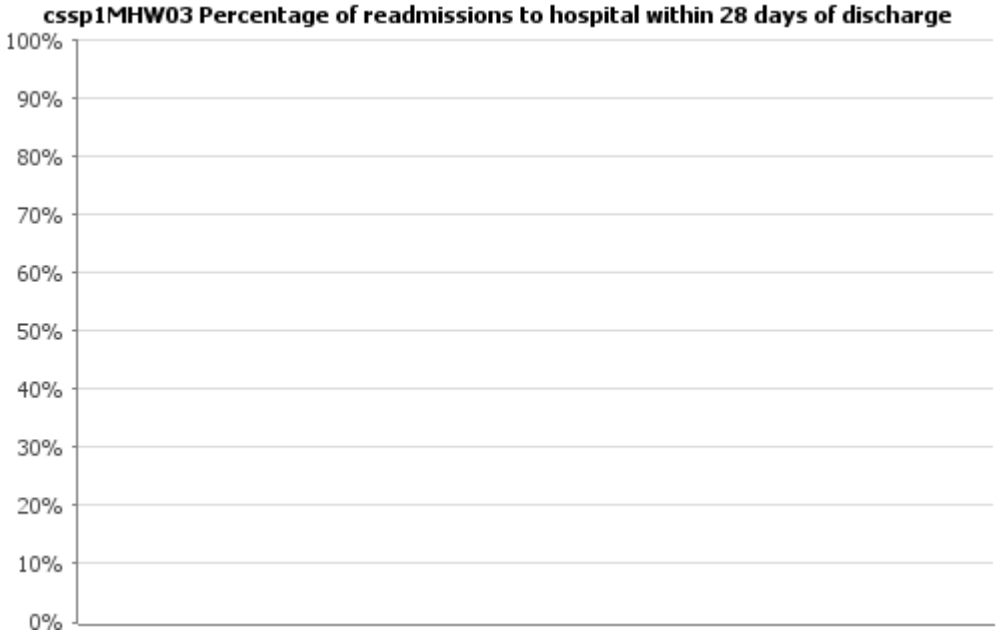
	Performance Indicator	**cssp1MHW02 Percentage of unscheduled presentations referred to specialist mental health services, who have had direct assessment by Mental Health specialists within 4 hours**	**Partner Organisation**	cssp Partner - NHS Lothian (Nick Clater)
Description			**Responsible Officer**	
Code			**Data Collection Officer**	



result

Trend Chart Commentary	**Notes on Latest Data Entry:**

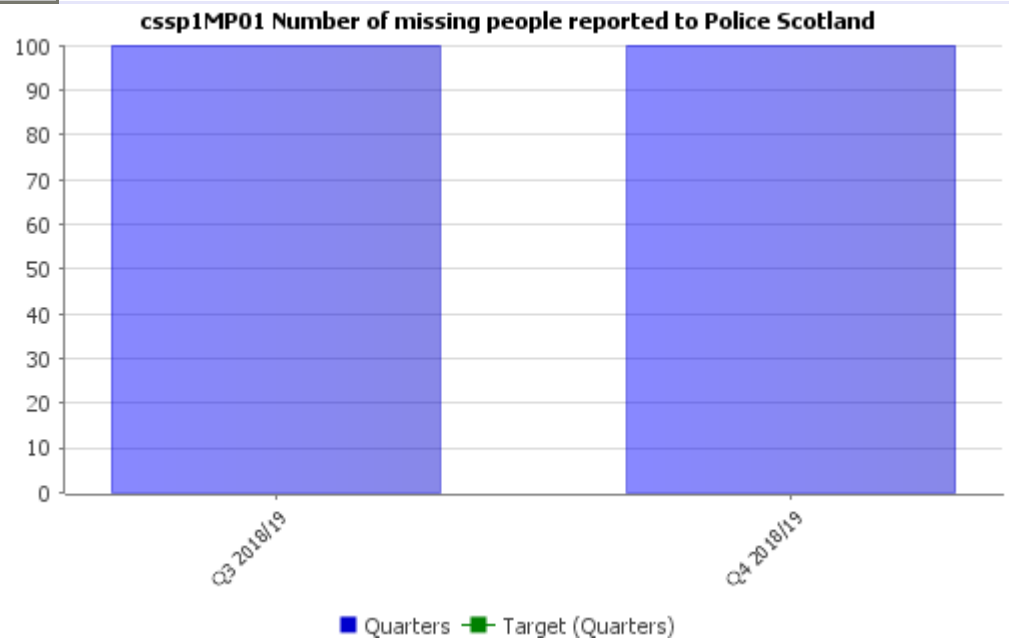
	Performance Indicator	**cssp1MHW03 Percentage of readmissions to hospital within 28 days of discharge**	**Partner Organisation**	cssp Partner - NHS Lothian (Nick Clater)
Description	Percentage of readmissions to hospital within 28 days of discharge		**Responsible Officer**	
Code			**Data Collection Officer**	



result

Trend Chart Commentary	**Notes on Latest Data Entry:**

	Performance Indicator	**cssp1MP01 Number of missing people reported to Police Scotland**	**Partner Organisation**	cssp Police Scotland - Superintendent(TBC)
Description			**Responsible Officer**	Christopher Grey
Code	Number of missing people reported to Police Scotland.		**Data Collection Officer**	



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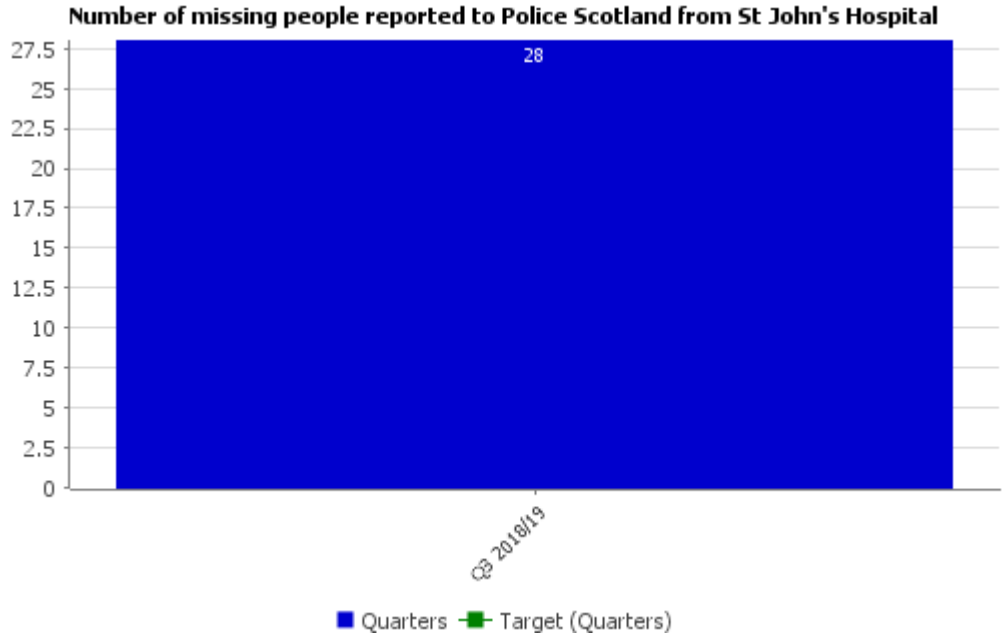
Trend Chart Commentary

Over the Q4 period police have received approximately 416 missing person incidents. The end of year total for missing person incidents is 1845.

For the Q3 period there was a total of 505 missing persons incidents reported to Police Scotland. The data has been taken from the STORM system and is the first entry as part of the newly identified Community Safety PIs.

Notes on Latest Data Entry:

	Performance Indicator	**cssp1MP02 Number of missing people reported to Police Scotland from St John's Hospital**	**Partner Organisation**	cssp Partner - Police Scotland(CI Macleod)
Description	Number of missing people reported to Police Scotland from St John's Hospital		**Responsible Officer**	cssp Police Scotland - Community Safety (CI Macleod, Christopher Grey)
Code			**Data Collection Officer**	



Trend Chart Commentary

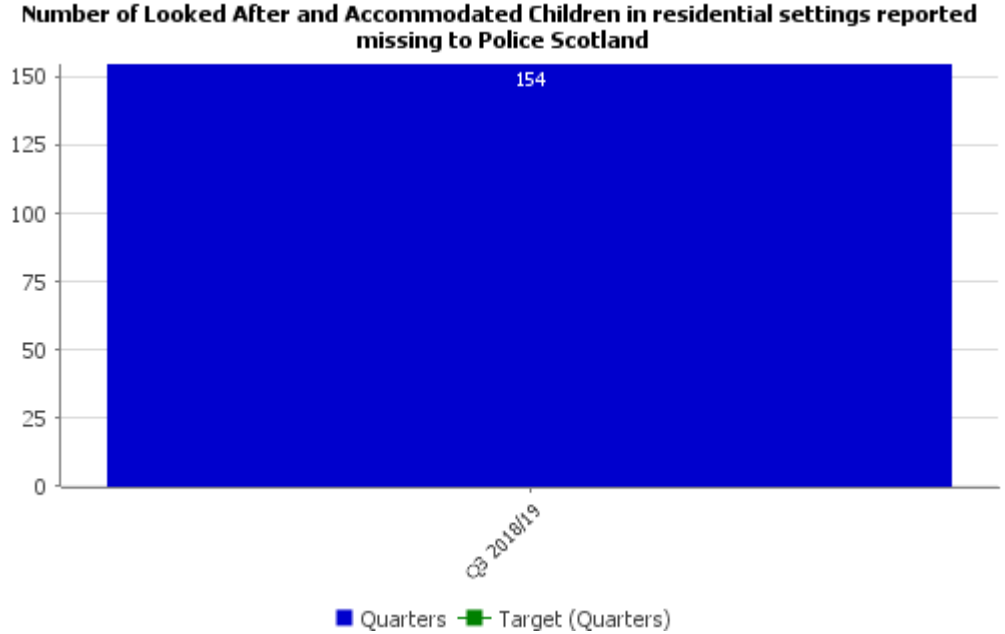
No data available from the Q4 period however will be available from a different system moving forward into the new reporting period.

There have been 28 instances over the Q3 period where missing persons have been recorded from St John's Hospital. The data has been collated from the National Missing Persons database and should not be used comparatively with data collected elsewhere.

Notes on Latest Data Entry:

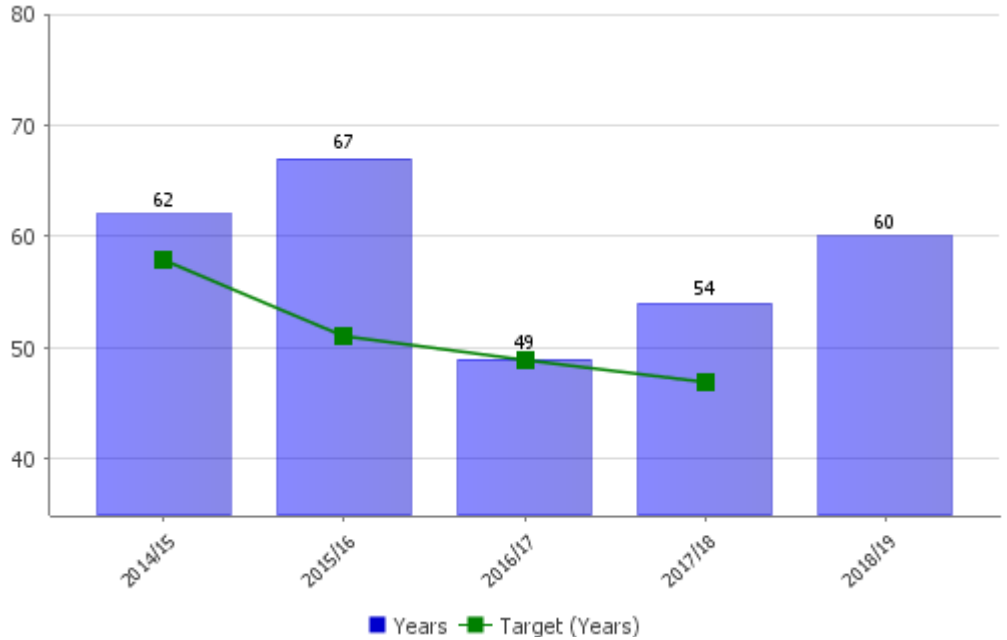
14-Feb-2019 There have been 28 instances over the Q3 period where missing persons have been recorded from St John's Hospital. The data has been collated from the National Missing Persons database and should not be used comparatively with data collected elsewhere.

	Performance Indicator	**cssp1MP03 Number of Looked After and Accommodated Children in residential settings reported missing to Police Scotland**	**Partner Organisation**	cssp Police Scotland - Superintendent(TBC)
Description	Number of missing looked after and accommodated children reported to Police Scotland from residential settings		**Responsible Officer**	cssp Police Scotland - Analyst(Christopher Grey)
Code			**Data Collection Officer**	



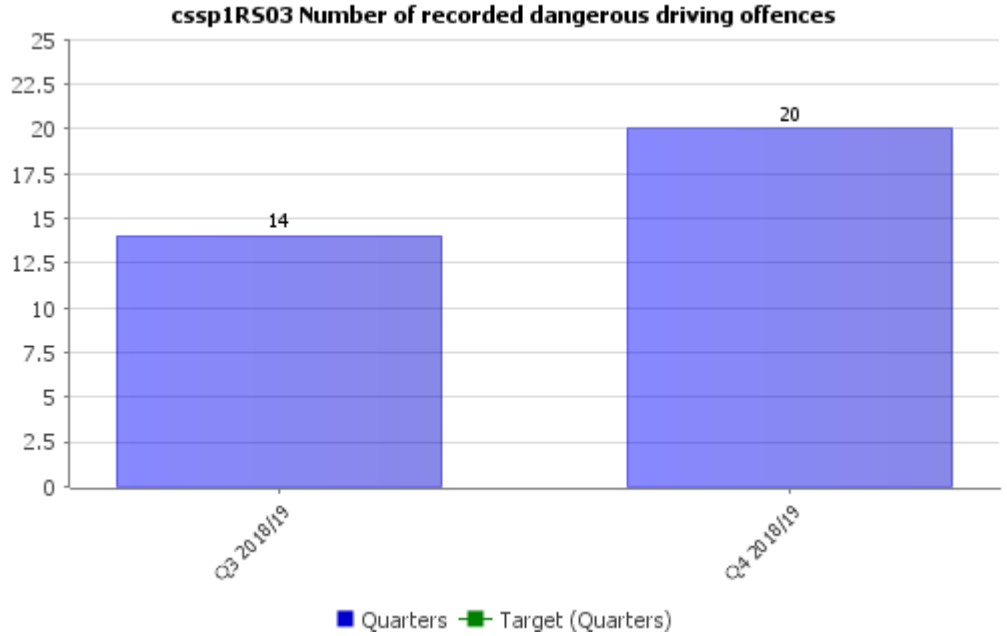
Trend Chart Commentary	**Notes on Latest Data Entry:**
No data available from the Q4 period however will be available from a different system moving forward into the new reporting period.	14-Feb-2019 There have been 154 instances over the Q3 period where missing persons have been recorded from Looked After or Cared For settings. The data has been collated from the National Missing Persons database and should not be used comparatively with data collected elsewhere.

	Performance Indicator	**cssp1RS01 Number of Killed and Seriously Injured Casualties in West Lothian**	**Partner Organisation**	cssp Partner - West Lothian Council(Graeme Struthers)
Description	This performance indicator measures the number of people killed or seriously injured in road accidents within West Lothian on an annual basis. This performance indicator combines the separate targets for reducing the number of people killed and seriously injured in line with the Scottish Governments Road Safety Framework. **The target is based upon achieving a 40% reduction in people killed and a 55% reduction in seriously injured casualties by 2020 compared to the 2004-08 average.** Data is collected by Police Service Scotland and published annually by the Scottish Government. Data is for Calendar year e.g. 2017/2018 contains data for 2017.		**Responsible Officer**	cssp Police Scotland - Analyst(Christopher Grey)
Code			**Data Collection Officer**	



Trend Chart Commentary	**Notes on Latest Data Entry:**
Trend Chart Commentary: Over the Q3 period there has been 16 incidents of persons being killed or seriously injured on West Lothian Roads. There has been one additional fatality in that time frame with the overall number of fatalities reaching 4. The overall number of persons seriously injured is 40.	03-May-2019 A total of 60 persons were killed or seriously injured on West Lothian roads during the 2018/2019 period. According to Police Scotland data 8 persons were killed and 52 were seriously injured.

	Performance Indicator	**cssp1RS03 Number of recorded dangerous driving offences**	**Partner Organisation**	cssp Partner - West Lothian Council(Graeme Struthers)
Description	Number of recorded dangerous driving offences by Police Scotland		**Responsible Officer**	cssp Police Scotland - Analyst(Christopher Grey)
Code			**Data Collection Officer**	



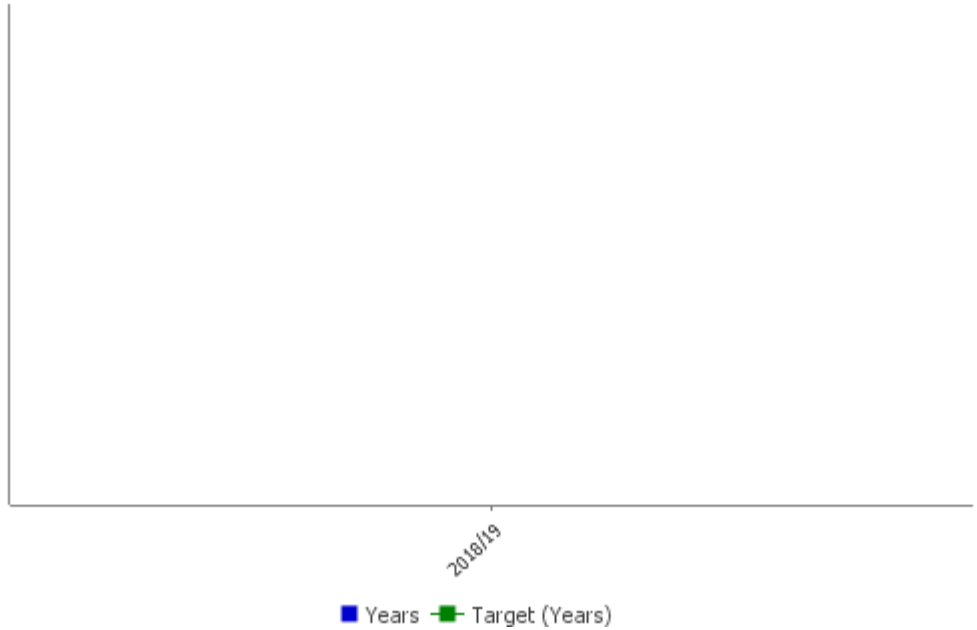
Trend Chart Commentary

Notes on Latest Data Entry:

03-May-2019 During the Q4 Period there have been 20 recorded incidents of dangerous driving. This brings the YTD total to 65 incidents. This is a reduction of 15 incidents from the end of year figure 2017/2018.

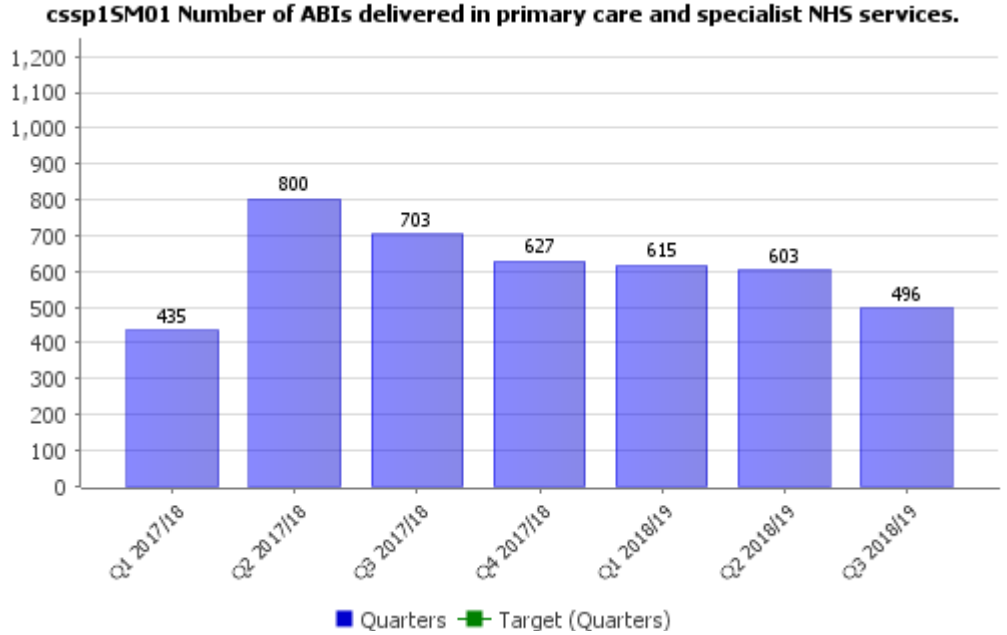
The reduction reflects reductions in Community Policing personnel.

	Performance Indicator	**cssp1RS04 Number of recorded speeding offences**	**Partner Organisation**	cssp Partner - West Lothian Council(Graeme Struthers)
Description	Number of recorded speeding offences by Police Scotland		**Responsible Officer**	cssp Police Scotland - Analyst(Christopher Grey)
Code			**Data Collection Officer**	



Trend Chart Commentary	**Notes on Latest Data Entry:**

	Performance Indicator	cssp1SM01 Number of ABIs delivered in primary care and specialist NHS services.	Partner Organisation	cssp Partner - NHS Lothian (Nick Clater)
Description	Alcohol Brief Interventions (ABIs) is a Scottish Government approved activity which is seen as contributing to the overall objective of reducing alcohol-related harm by helping individuals to reduce their drinking to within sensible guidelines. The LDP Standard: Alcohol Brief Interventions continues as a Ministerial priority for 2018-19. The national and local targets for this year remain the same as 2017-18. NHS Lothian set a target of delivering 9938 ABIs; the West Lothian Alcohol and Drugs Partnership (ADP) has commissioned a delivery target of 1987 ABIs (498 per quarter) which is 20% of the NHS Lothian target.		Responsible Officer	Deborah McAlpine
Code			Data Collection Officer	Deborah McAlpine



Q3 2018/19 result
496

Trend Chart Commentary

Trend Chart Commentary:
This activity remains a Scottish Government priority. It is a Local Delivery Plan (LDP) target for NHS Lothian and the target is set by NHS Lothian. West Lothian ADP is committed to achieve 20% of the overall NHS Lothian target 1987 for 2018/19 (498 per quarter); this proportion is consistent with the proportion of budget resource allocated to West Lothian ADP by NHS Lothian. The target has been met for the first three quarters of 18/19.The current figures are in keeping with past delivery and overall a very good performance once again.

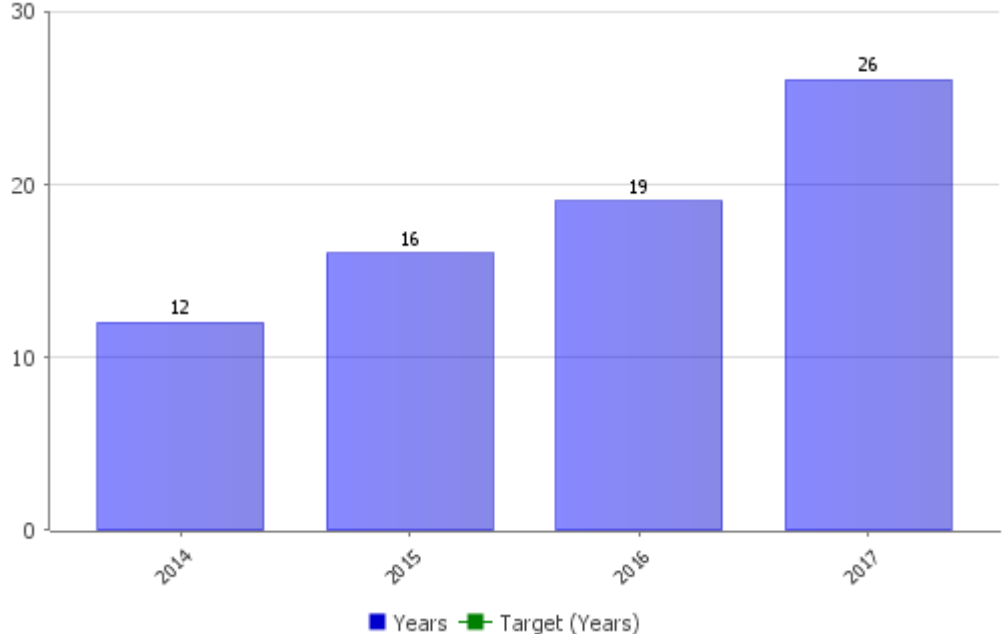
The number is based on actual ABI completed in primary care which is based on need so will vary. Many in the

Notes on Latest Data Entry:

18-Apr-2019 The quarter 4 result will not be known until the end of May.

community have received an ABI in the recent past so will not be appropriate for primary care to conduct a further ABI. The result for quarter 4 will not be known until end of May 2019. In 2017/18, West Lothian delivered a total of 2,565 ABIs; exceeding the target of 1,987 by 578 (129%). There is a time lag of around 3 months ad more in the reporting of the data which comes from NHS Lothian The 2018/19 is expected to be above target for the full year.	

	Performance Indicator	**cssp1SM04 Number of Drug Related Deaths recorded in West Lothian from those who have a substance misuse history**	**Partner Organisation**	cssp Partner - NHS Lothian (Nick Clater)
Description	In the 2017 calendar year there were 26 drug-related deaths (DRD) in West Lothian. Compared to 2016, case totals have increased by a third in West Lothian. As in previous years, the population most at risk are single, unemployed, white Scottish men in their early forties with a known history of long term substance misuse. DRDs are a subset of all deaths of people who use drugs. National statistics on DRDs are produced annually (each August) by the National Records of Scotland (NRS).		**Responsible Officer**	SOA13_Senior Manager 2 Social Policy(Alan Bell); Deborah McAlpine
Code			**Data Collection Officer**	Deborah McAlpine; David Murray



2017 result
26

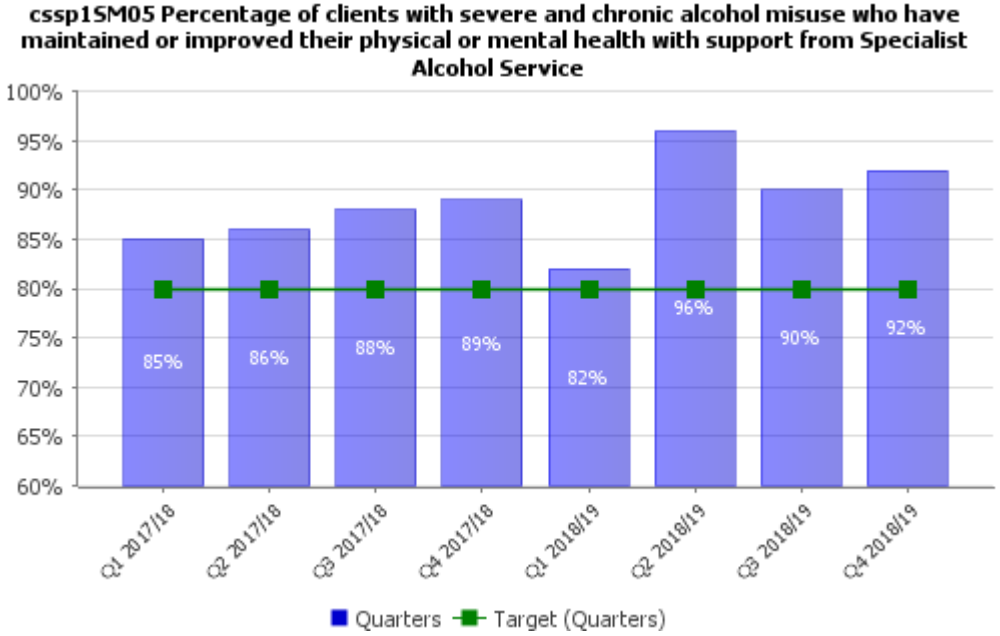
Trend Chart Commentary

In the 2017 calendar year there were 26 drug-related deaths (DRD) in West Lothian. Compared to 2016, case totals have increased by a third in West Lothian. As in previous years, the population most at risk are single, unemployed, white Scottish men in their early forties with a known history of long term substance misuse. DRDs are a subset of all deaths of people who use drugs. National statistics on DRDs are produced annually (each August) by the National Records of Scotland (NRS).

Notes on Latest Data Entry:

29-Jun-2018 In the 2017 calendar year there were 26 drug-related deaths (DRD) in West Lothian. Compared to 2016, case totals have increased by a third in West Lothian. As in previous years, the population most at risk are single, unemployed, white Scottish men in their early forties with a known history of long term substance misuse. DRDs are a subset of all deaths of people who use drugs. National statistics on DRDs are produced annually (each August) by the National Records of Scotland (NRS).

	Performance Indicator	**cssp1SM05 Percentage of clients with severe and chronic alcohol misuse who have maintained or improved their physical or mental health with support from Specialist Alcohol Service**	**Partner Organisation**	cssp Partner - West Lothian Council(Graeme Struthers)
Description	Percentage of clients with severe and chronic alcohol misuse who have maintained or improved their physical or mental health with support from Specialist Alcohol Service		**Responsible Officer**	cssp Partner - NHS Lothian (Nick Clater); Deborah McAlpine
Code			**Data Collection Officer**	Yvonne Lawton; Deborah McAlpine



Trend Chart Commentary

Quarter 2 2018/19 performance was 96% and above the target of 80%. This was an improvement on the Quarter 1 performance of 82%. Overall 2018/19 shows above target performance of this service in protecting those whose health is at risk because of alcohol use. This is a very challenging group to work with and the rate of success in treatment and support has to be seen in that context. It is to be expected that there will be fluctuation in performance from quarter to quarter.

The target of 80% is based on benchmarking data from the National Treatment Agency for Substance Misuse.
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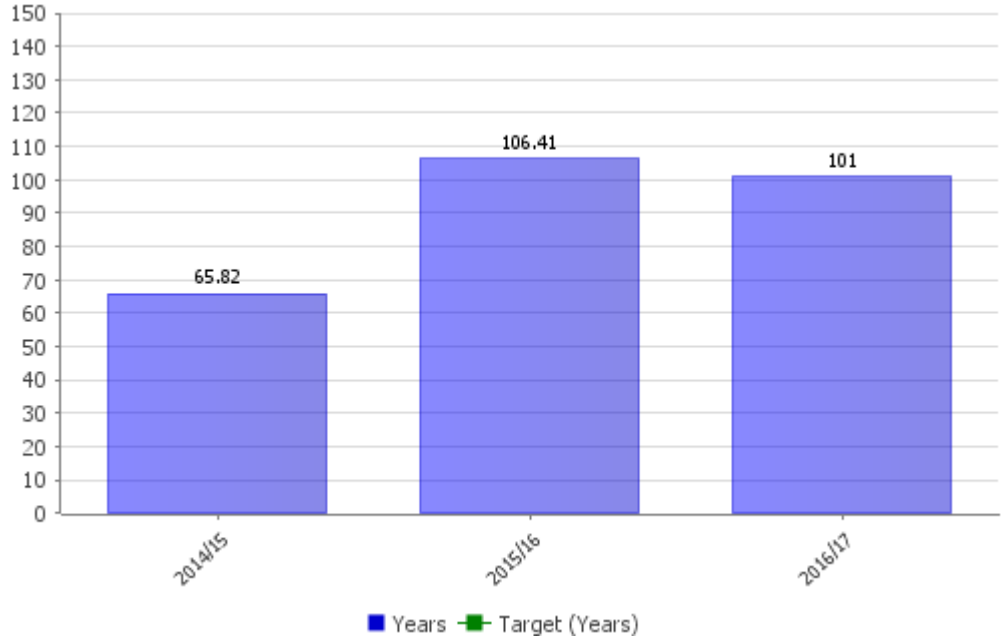
Notes on Latest Data Entry:

	Performance Indicator	**cssp1SM06 Number of Alcohol Related Deaths recorded in West Lothian from those who have a substance misuse history**	**Partner Organisation**	cssp Partner - NHS Lothian (Nick Clater)
Description	Number of Alcohol Related Deaths recorded in West Lothian from those who have a substance misuse history		**Responsible Officer**	cssp Partner - NHS Lothian (Nick Clater); Deborah McAlpine
Code			**Data Collection Officer**	Deborah McAlpine

result

Trend Chart Commentary	**Notes on Latest Data Entry:**
This performance indicator is provided by ISD. No target as this is deaths.	

	Performance Indicator	**cssp1SM07 Number of West Lothian under 18s hospital admissions for substance misuse expressed a a crude rate per 100,000 of the population**	**Partner Organisation**	cssp Partner - NHS Lothian (Nick Clater)
Description	Number of West Lothian under 18s hospital admissions for substance misuse expressed as a crude rate per 100,000 of the population		**Responsible Officer**	Deborah McAlpine
Code			**Data Collection Officer**	Deborah McAlpine



2016/17 result

101

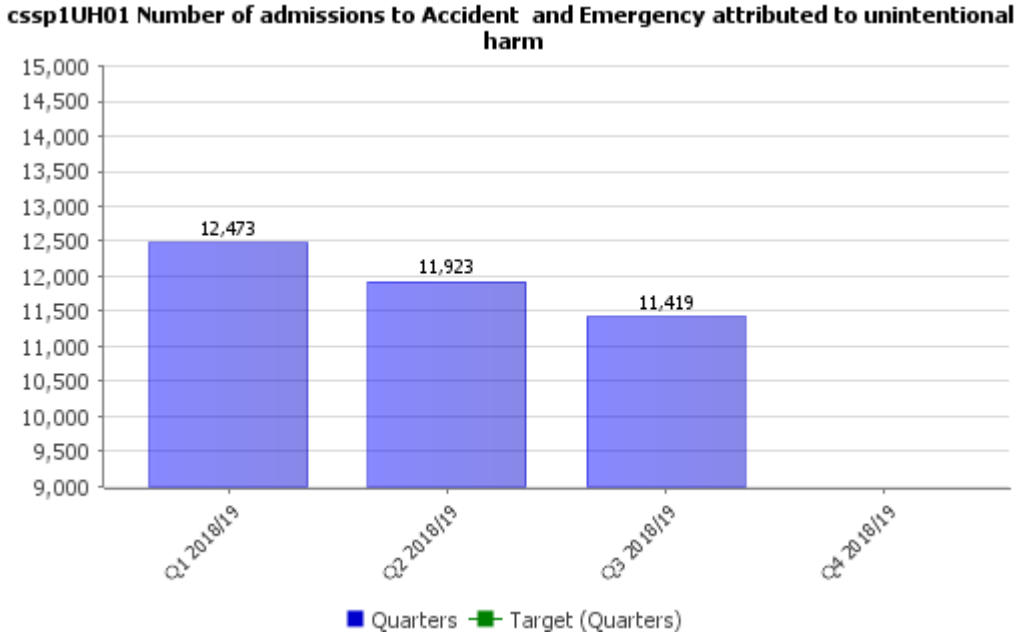
Trend Chart Commentary

This demonstrates the number of young people/children under the age of 18 who are admitted to hospital as a result of misusing substances. The information is expressed as a crude rate per 100,000 to prevent identification of individuals within the dataset. The figure for 17/18 has been requested from ISD.
The 2016/17 full year rate was 101; slightly down on the 106 reported in 2015/16.

Notes on Latest Data Entry:

16-Feb-2018 The 2016/17 full year figure was 101; slightly down on the rate reported for 2015/16.

	Performance Indicator	**cssp1UH01 Number of admissions to Accident and Emergency attributed to unintentional harm**	**Partner Organisation**	cssp Partner - Scottish Fire and Rescue Service(Stuart Watson)
Description	Number of admissions to Accident and Emergency attributed to unintentional harm		**Responsible Officer**	Stuart Watson
Code			**Data Collection Officer**	



Q4 2018/19 result

0

Trend Chart Commentary

During Q3 2018/19 there were 1940 admissions due to falls which equates to 17% of all admissions within this category. There were 73 admissions to A&E which were the result of burns with the remainder recorded as other. The 'other' category attributes to over 82% of all unintentional harm admissions within this period which is the same percentage as the previous reporting quarter. 7503 instances related to an accident which had occurred within the home which equates to 65% of admissions within this category for Q3. This percentage is slightly higher than the previous reporting period. Overall the trend chart is showing a decline with the total figure reducing by 3% from the previous reporting period.

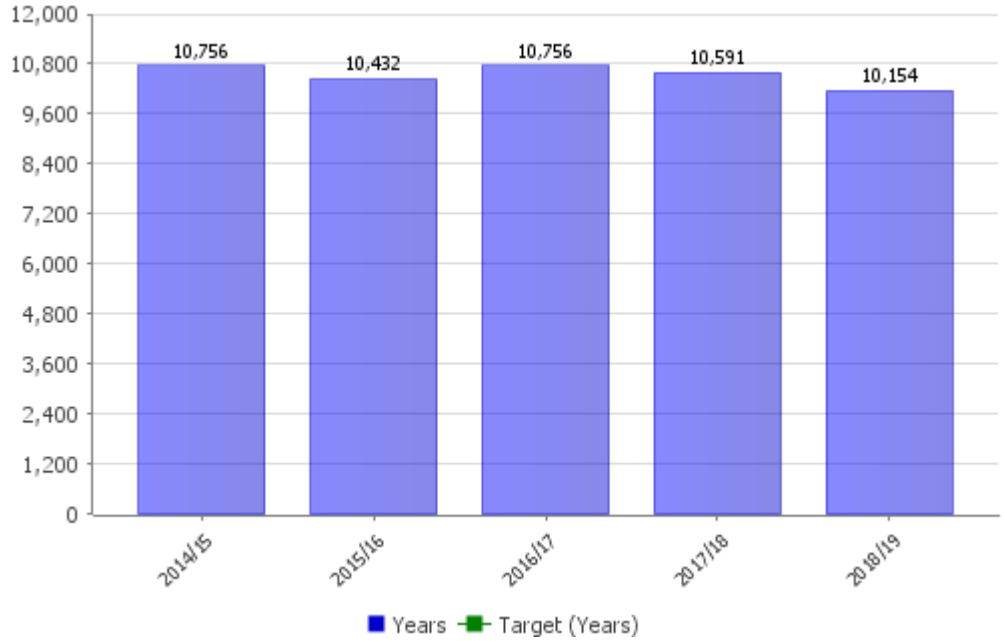
During Q2 2018/19 there were 2048 admissions due o falls which equates to over 17% of all admissions within this

Notes on Latest Data Entry:

02-May-2019 No Data Available

category. There were 88 admissions to A&E which were the result of burns with the remainder recorded as other. The 'other' category attributes to over 82% of all unintentional harm admissions within this period which is a slightly higher percentage than the previous reporting quarter. 7560 instances related to an accident which had occurred within the home which equates to 63% of admissions within this category for Q2. This percentage is the same as the previous reporting period. Overall the trend chart is showing a decline with the total figure reducing by 4% from the previous reporting period. This is a new priority and therefore the figure for Q1 2018/19 is the starting point for the trend. During this reporting period there were 2281 admissions due to falls which equates to over 18% of all admissions within this category. There was a small number of admissions which were the result of burns 0.5% with the remainder recorded as other. The 'other' category attributes to over 81% of all unintentional harm admissions. the reason for this category is that in the NHS system it is a free text box which makes it very difficult to analyse the data and can include comments such as broken bones, fracture, bruising etc. 7894 instances related to an accident which had occurred within the home which equates to 63% of admission within this category for Q1.	

Performance Indicator	**cssp2ASBHC01 Number of antisocial behaviour incidents reported to Police Scotland**	**Partner Organisation**	cssp Police Scotland - Analyst(Christopher Grey)
Description	Number of antisocial behaviour incidents reported to Police Scotland	**Responsible Officer**	CSSP 3. ASB and Hate Crime(Alison Smith); cssp Police Scotland - Analyst(Christopher Grey)
Code		**Data Collection Officer**	



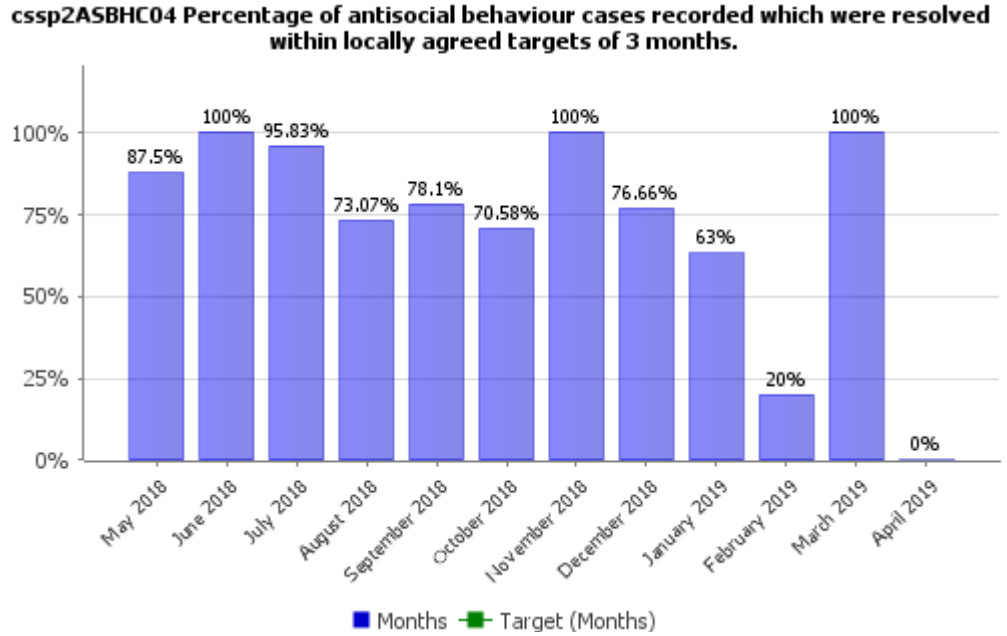
Trend Chart Commentary

This information is collected from the Police system and reports the number of anti social behaviour incidents reported to Police Scotland in the reporting year. The annual figure for West Lothian for 2017/2018 is 10,591. This is a decrease from last year's submitted figure which was 10,756.
It should be noted that there is a discrepancy between the 2016/2017 figures recorded and the official Police Scotland figures for last year which were 10,364. It may be that the figures from the previous year were sourced locally and subject to different collation standards.

Notes on Latest Data Entry:

03-May-2019 The end of year figure for ASB incidents reported to Police Scotland is 10154. This is a reduction from the previous year's figure of 10591 and reflects the positive partnership working within the Community Safety Unit.

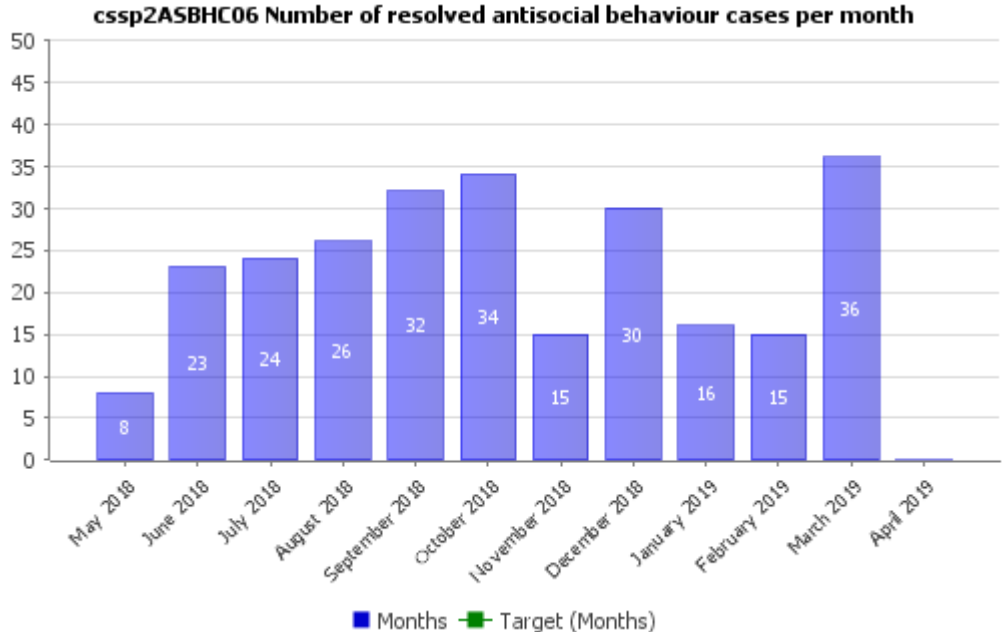
	Performance Indicator	**cssp2ASBHC04 Percentage of antisocial behaviour cases recorded which were resolved within locally agreed targets of 3 months.**	**Partner Organisation**	cssp WLC Housing, Cutomer and Building Services (AnnMarie Carr)
Description	The percentage of antisocial behaviour (ASB) cases resolved within the locally agreed target of 3 months. Resolved is defined by The Regulator as where the landlord has taken appropriate measures to address the cause of ASB complaint and has advised the complainant of the outcome, or where the landlord does not have the authority or power to resolve and it has provided a full explanation of the landlord's position to the complainant. This performance indicator assist with the monitoring and timeous closure of cases in line with The Regulator During March 2019, 24 out of 36 cases closed were within the locally agreed 3 month target (66.6%) with 58 cases still active.		**Responsible Officer**	CSSP 3. ASB and Hate Crime(Alison Smith); cssp CSU Antisocial Behaviour Manager (Alison Ritchie); cssp CSU Policy and Peformance Officer(Yvonne Beresford)
Code			**Data Collection Officer**	



Trend Chart Commentary	**Notes on Latest Data Entry:**
(Locally, the monthly target has been set at 30.77% for monitoring purposes only). There were no cases closed during April 2019 by the Safer Neighbourhood team as they continued to work on the existing open cases and the 25 new cases opened over the month.	15-May-2019 There were no cases closed during the month of April 2019. This is quite unprecedented and officers remain to work on the 37 ongoing cases open during this period across West Lothian.

In March 2019, 24 out of 36 cases were resolved within the 3 month target. During February 2019, 3 out of 15 cases closed, were closed within the three month target time equating to 20%. The percentage of cases closed within the 3 month period in January 2019 was 63% (the lowest figure recorded (recorded figures relate to April 2016 onwards). However, the reason for this is all relative, and reflects against the number of cases actually closed and of those, how many were closed within the 3 month target period. On this occasion, 10 out of 16 cases were closed in time and this relates to the 63% presented. In contrast, during November 2018, 15 cases were closed (1 less) but as all 15 cases were closed within the 3 month period, this provided a 100% data figure. The % rose slightly in September to 78.1% of cases being closed within the target before dropping once more to the lowest during 2018, to 70.58% in October before rising to a full 100% in November. The data has shown a decline since then in the percentage of cases closed within the 3 month period, with 77% recorded in December 2018. Since the lower % rate in December 2017 (65.6%), the % of ASB cases closed within the 3 month target since then has remained relatively high with April and June showing 100% and a slight dip in May at 87.5%. This rose to 100% in June and a slight drop to 95.83% in July and a further drop to 73.07% in August. The 2017/18 target has been set at 100%. As part of the WLAM review, the formula used to calculate this indicator was changed to 'number of resolved ASB cases within locally agreed targets' as a percentage of 'number of resolved ABS'. This allows the service to closely monitor performance and highlights cases that were not closed within target for investigation. The monthly monitoring of this indicator gives the service an indication on how they are performing against the Annual Return to the Charter indicator 19. For the cases that were not closed within the target period, this could be due a number of reasons. Often, due to the nature of the enquiry, there needs to be additional inputs from colleagues in other departments or there are other issues which cause a case to require a higher or longer degree of intervention, investigation or support. Often, where there are added complications in a case, it can take longer to help resolve it. Sometimes, cases requiring input from a number of services and when behaviour is more sporadic, require a longer than 'normal' period of evidence gathering before a case can be considered for Legal action.	

	Performance Indicator	**cssp2ASBHC06 Number of resolved antisocial behaviour cases per month**	**Partner Organisation**	cssp WLC Housing, Cutomer and Building Services (AnnMarie Carr)
Description	The number of antisocial behaviour (ASB) cases resolved. Resolved is defined by The Regulator as where the landlord has taken appropriate measures to address the cause of ASB complaint and has advised the complainant of the outcome, or where the landlord does not have the authority or power to resolve and it has provided a full explanation of the landlord's position to the complainant. This performance indicator assist with the monitoring and timeous closure of cases in line with The Regulator and reflects the performance indicator that is reported to the regulator (cssp2ASBHC04 - % of ASB cases resolved within 3 month target period) and cssp2ASBHC07 - Number of resolved ASB cases within the 3 month target and is in line with the new CS Priorities 2019-22.		**Responsible Officer**	CSSP 3. ASB and Hate Crime(Alison Smith); cssp CSU Antisocial Behaviour Manager (Alison Ritchie); cssp CSU Policy and Peformance Officer(Yvonne Beresford)
Code			**Data Collection Officer**	



Trend Chart Commentary

There were no antisocial behaviour cases closed during the month of April by officers in the antisocial behaviour team as they continue to work on the ongoing 37 cases that are currently open and ongoing. This number includes the 25 new cases opened during the month of April.

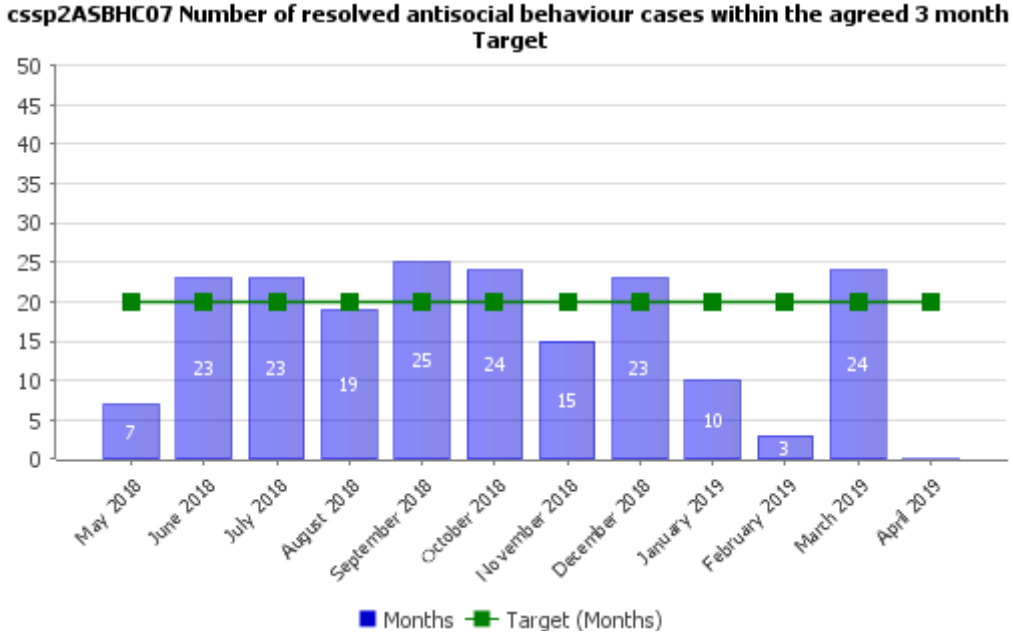
There were 36 cases of antisocial behaviour closed in March 2019.

The trend has shown that for 2018/19, the data recorded was at 14 in April before dropping to 8 in May before a

Notes on Latest Data Entry:

continual rise over the next few summer months to 34 in October, before a drop to 15 and another rise and fall in December 2018, January 2019 and February where the data currently rests at 15.	

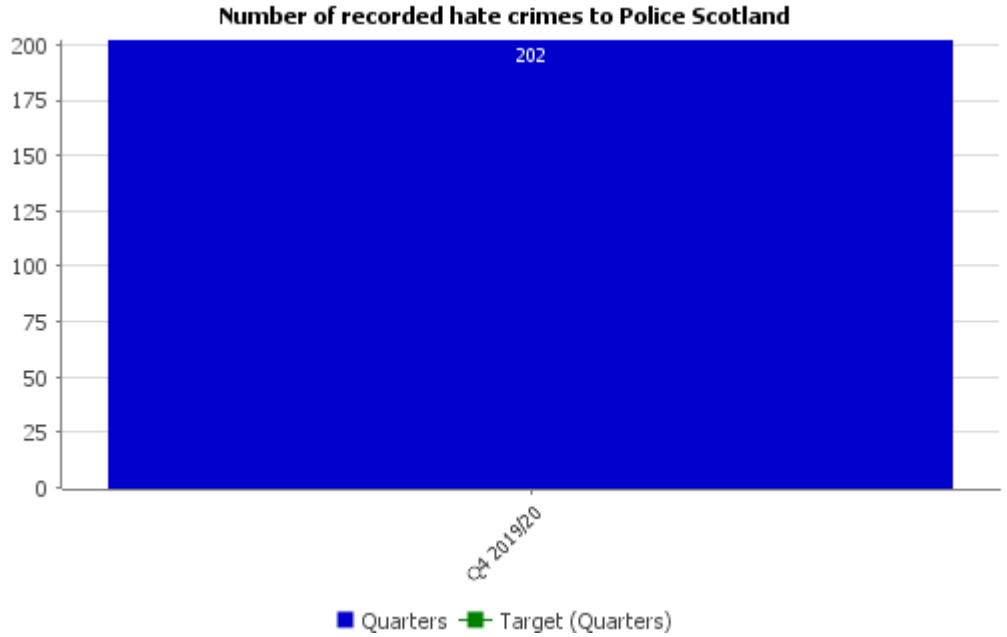
Performance Indicator	**cssp2ASBHC07 Number of resolved antisocial behaviour cases within the agreed 3 month Target**	**Partner Organisation**	cssp WLC Housing, Cutomer and Building Services (AnnMarie Carr)
Description	The number of antisocial behaviour (ASB) cases resolved within the locally agreed target of 3 months. Resolved is defined by The Regulator as where the landlord has taken appropriate measures to address the cause of ASB complaint and has advised the complainant of the outcome, or where the landlord does not have the authority or power to resolve and it has provided a full explanation of the landlord's position to the complainant. This performance indicator assist with the monitoring and timeous closure of cases in line with The Regulator and mirrors the performance indicator that is reported to the regulator (cssp2ASBHC04 - % of ASB cases resolved within 3 month target period) and is in line with the new CS Priorities 2018-23. During December 2018, 23 out of 30 cases closed were within the locally agreed 3 month target (76.66%) with 61 cases still active.	**Responsible Officer**	CSSP 3. ASB and Hate Crime(Alison Smith); cssp CSU Antisocial Behaviour Manager (Alison Ritchie); cssp CSU Policy and Peformance Officer(Yvonne Beresford)
		Data Collection Officer	



Trend Chart Commentary	**Notes on Latest Data Entry:**
There were no closed cases of antisocial behaviour during the month of April 2019 by the Safer Neighbourhood Team as they continued to work on the existing open cases and the 25 new ones opened over the month.	15-May-2019 There were no closed cases of antisocial behaviour during April 2019.

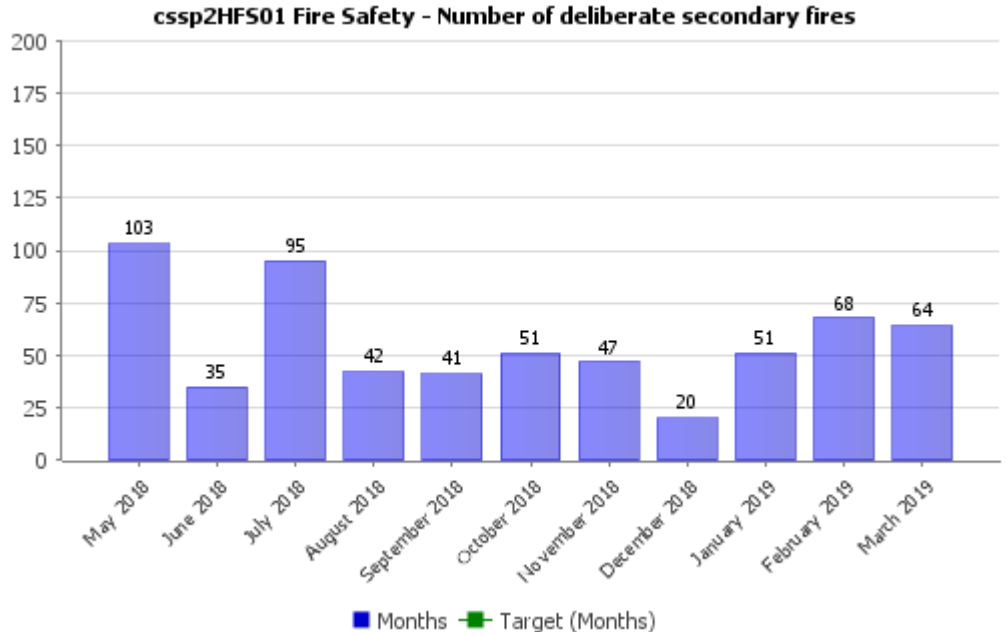
The number of resolved cases fell to 3 in February before rising to 24 in March 2019 out of a total of 36 cases closed. The numbers rose to 23 in December before falling again to 10 in January 2019. Previous January figures show 24 in 2018 and 32 in 2017. The reasons for the reduced figure may be partially due to some of the cases ongoing where they relate to ongoing complaints about houses of multiple occupancy and ongoing legal action. During November, all 15 cases closed were closed within the 3 month target period. (100%, albeit with a lower number of cases closed (15 cases, 5 below the target set at 20). During October, there were 24, out of a total of 34 cases closed, resolved within the agreed 3 month target period (10 closed outwith the target period). The closed cases within the target reflect the 71% outcome for the month of October. The monthly trend shows a fluctuation in the number of closed cases within the locally agreed target times. The lowest was in May 2018 falling to 7 before increasing again over the remaining months with only a slight dip in August before rising again during September.	

	Performance Indicator	**cssp2HC01 Number of recorded hate crimes to Police Scotland**	**Partner Organisation**	cssp Police Scotland - Analyst(Christopher Grey)
Description	Number of recorded hate crimes to Police Scotland		**Responsible Officer**	CSSP 3. ASB and Hate Crime(Alison Smith); cssp Police Scotland - Analyst(Christopher Grey)
Code			**Data Collection Officer**	



Trend Chart Commentary	**Notes on Latest Data Entry:**
	03-May-2019 The end of year figure for recorded Hate Crimes is 202. This is a reduction from the 2017/2018 figure of 248.

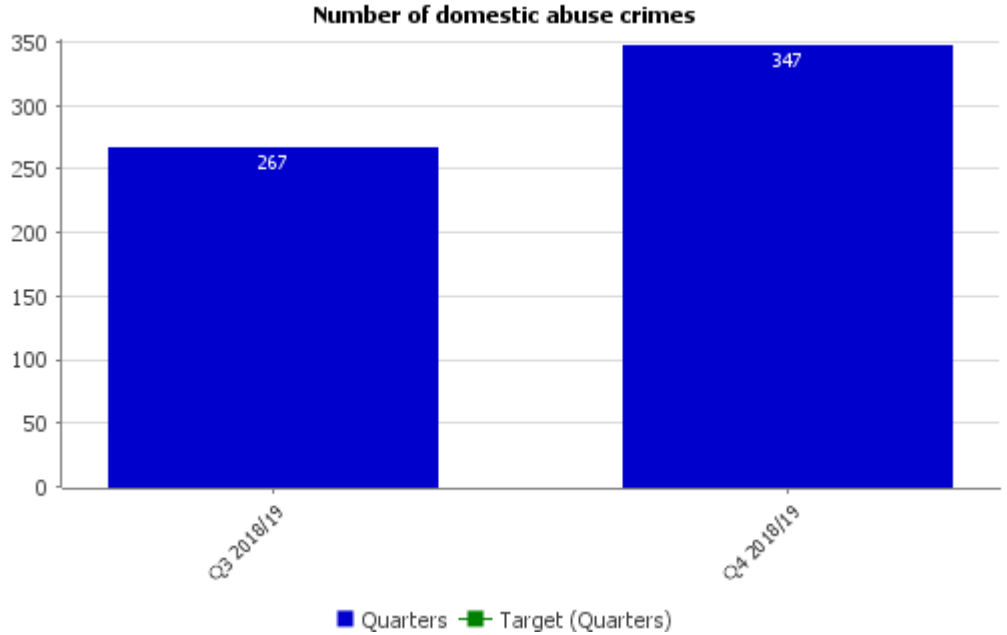
	Performance Indicator	**cssp2HFS01 Fire Safety - Number of deliberate secondary fires**	**Partner Organisation**	cssp Partner - Scottish Fire and Rescue Service(Stuart Watson)
Description	This measure relates to the number of recorded secondary fires by the Scottish Fire and Rescue Service.		**Responsible Officer**	CSSP 2. Home, Fire and Road Safety Lead(Stuart Watson); cssp Partner - Scottish Fire and Rescue Service(Stuart Watson); cssp SFRS Group Manager (Stuart Watson); Brian Robertson
Code			**Data Collection Officer**	



Trend Chart Commentary	**Notes on Latest Data Entry:**
There were 183 incidents in this category in Q4 2018/19 with slightly more incidents in February. This a 30% increase from the previous quarter and from the same reporting period in 2017/18 and highlights an unusual increase for this time of year. In previous years where the deliberate secondary fires are on a downward trajectory with poor weather having an impact, we have seen an unusual warm spell which has impacted on the number of Deliberate secondary fires in Q4. SFRS continue to work as part of the Daily TAC process to identify the youths involved and provide engagement and diversion activities	24-Apr-2019 There were 64 deliberate secondary fires in March. This is a decrease of 4 incidents from the previous month. The overall trend is on an upward trajectory

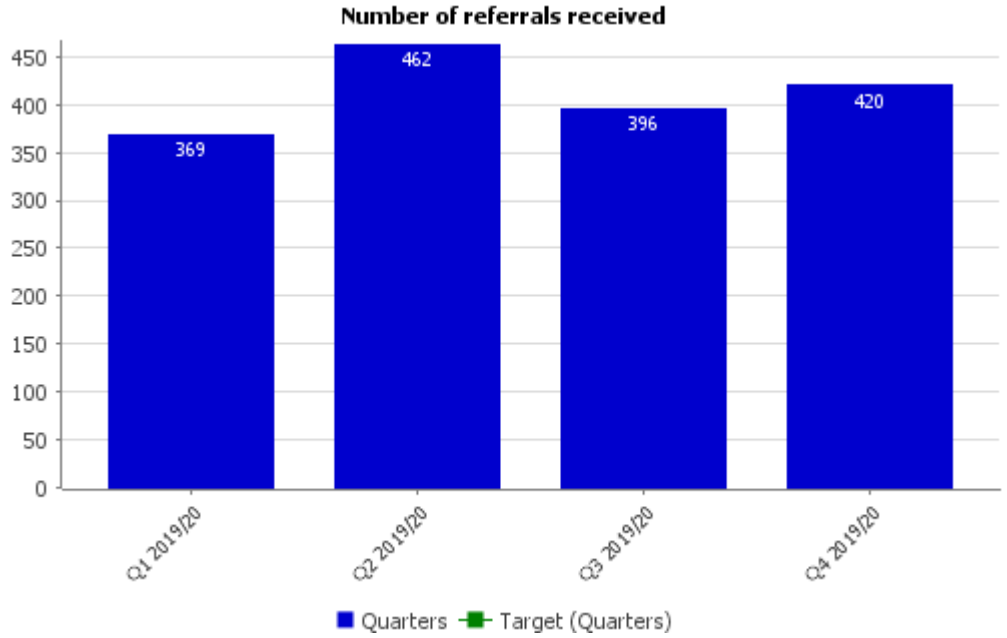
There were 118 incidents in this category in Q3 2018/19 with slightly more incidents in October. Although this a 33% reduction from the previous quarter mainly due to worsening weather conditions, it highlights an increase of 6 incidents from the same quarter in the previous year. The trend follows previous years where the deliberate secondary fires are on a downward trajectory towards the end of the year with the worse weather having an impact. SFRS continue to work as part of the Daily TAC process to identify the youths involved and provide engagement and diversion activities. There were 178 incidents in this category in Q2 2017/18 with a spike in July as the weather was warmer and dryer. Although this an 11.5% reduction from the previous quarter it highlights an increase of 61 incidents from the previous July and can directly attributed to the weather. The reduction in August and September can be attributed to the children returning to school although the figures are still an increase on the previous year. The trend follows previous years where the deliberate secondary fires are on a downward trajectory towards the end of the year with the worse weather having an impact. SFRS continue to work as part of the Daily TAC process to identify the youths involved and provide engagement and diversion activities. In Q1 2018/19 there were 201 deliberate secondary fires with the majority being woodland and crops, loose refuse and wheelie bins (132). There was a spike in April and May which is a result of the better weather and follows the trend of the previous years. Although the figure remains high it shows a 30% reduction from Q1 of the previous year. The trend chart highlights the usual increase from the winter months as the better weather moves in and the schools break up for Easter holidays. SFRS continue to work as part of the Daily TAC process to identify the youths involved and provide engagement and diversion activities.	

	Performance Indicator	**cssp3DA01 Number of domestic abuse crimes**	**Partner Organisation**	CSSP 3. Domestic Abuse(Lynne Withnell); cssp Police Scotland - Analyst(Christopher Grey)
Description	Number of domestic abuse crimes recorded by Police Scotland		**Responsible Officer**	CSSP 3. ASB and Hate Crime(Alison Smith); cssp Police Scotland - Analyst(Christopher Grey)
Code			**Data Collection Officer**	CSSP 3. Domestic Abuse(Lynne Withnell)



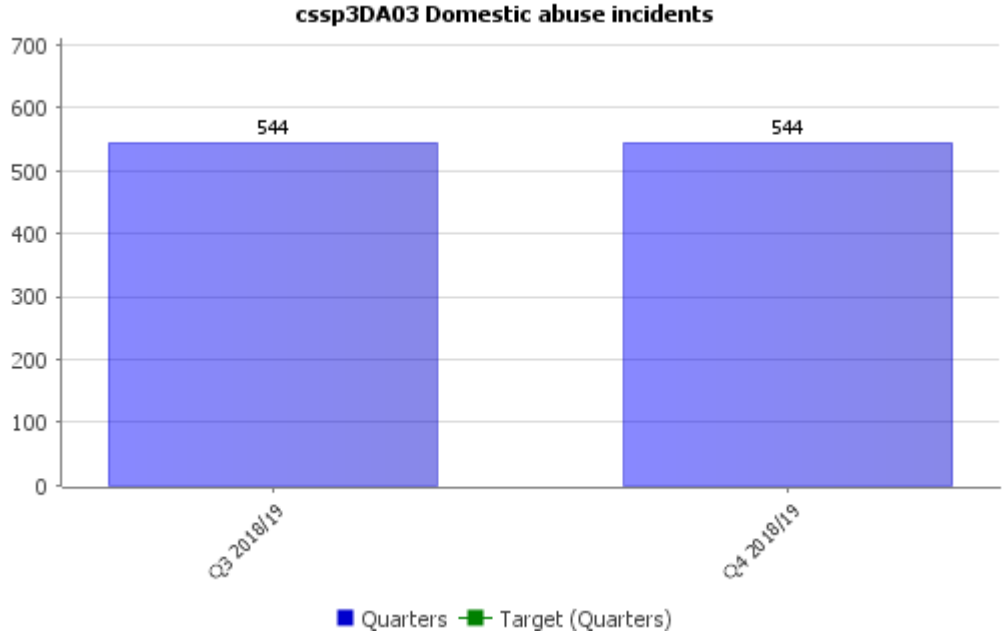
Trend Chart Commentary	**Notes on Latest Data Entry:**
For the Q3 reporting period there has been a total of 267 domestic abuse crimes recorded by the police. The YTD figure is 827. This is a notable reduction from the 2017/18 YTD figure of 1042.	03-May-2019 **For the Q4 reporting period there has been approximately 347 domestic abuse crimes recorded by the police. The YTD figure is 1174. This is a notable reduction from the 2017/18 YTD figure of 1392.**

	Performance Indicator	**cssp3DA02 Number of referrals received**	**Partner Organisation**	CSSP 3. Domestic Abuse(Lynne Withnell)
Description	Number of referrals received by the DASAT (Domestic and Sexual Assault Team)		**Responsible Officer**	CSSP 3. Domestic Abuse(Lynne Withnell)
Code			**Data Collection Officer**	CSSP 3. Domestic Abuse(Lynne Withnell)



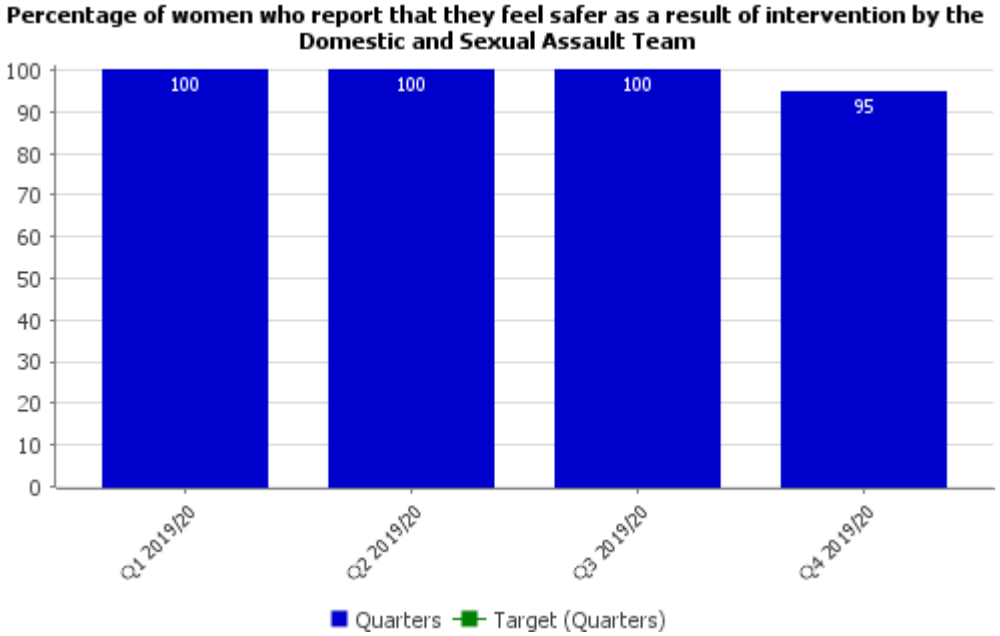
Trend Chart Commentary	**Notes on Latest Data Entry:**
The trend is variable with the numbers of referrals ranging from 369 in quarter 1 to 462 in quarter 2 before another drop in Q3 and rising again in quarter 4 to 420. PI: SPPPVAWG009 refers.	08-May-2019 There were 420 referrals to the DASAT during quarter 4.

	Performance Indicator	**cssp3DA03 Domestic abuse incidents**	**Partner Organisation**	CSSP 3. Domestic Abuse(Lynne Withnell); CSSP 4. Violence Lead(Christopher Grey)
Description	Number of Domestic abuse incidents recorded by Police Scotland		**Responsible Officer**	CSSP 3. ASB and Hate Crime(Alison Smith); cssp Police Scotland - Analyst(Christopher Grey)
Code			**Data Collection Officer**	CSSP 3. Domestic Abuse(Lynne Withnell)



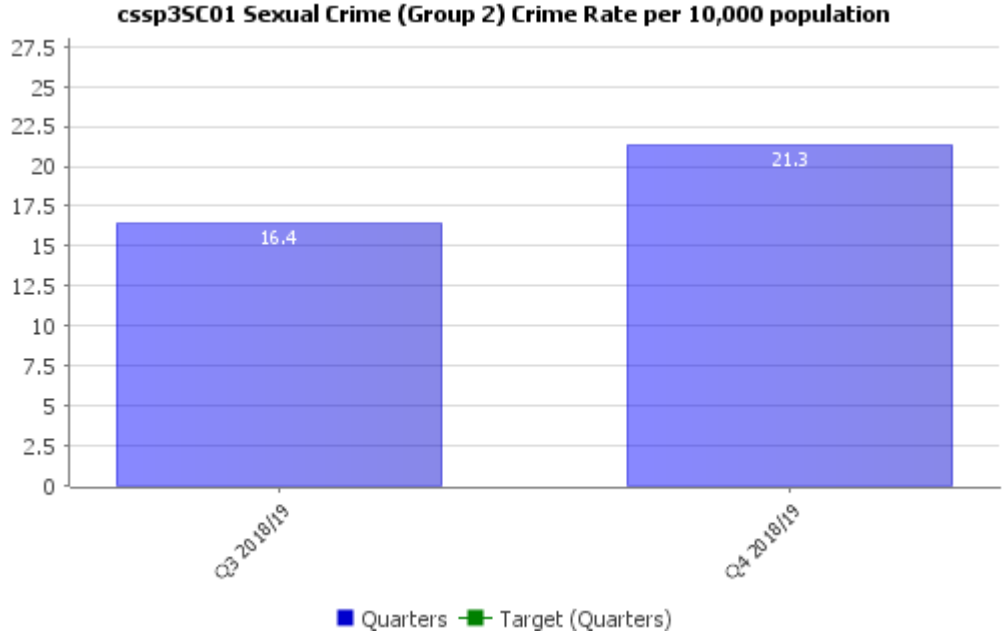
Trend Chart Commentary	**Notes on Latest Data Entry:**
For the Q3 reporting period there has been a total of 544 domestic abuse incidents recorded by the police. The YTD figure is 1694. This is a notable increase from the 2017/18 YTD figure of 1694.	03-May-2019 For the Q4 reporting period there has been a total of 544 domestic abuse incidents recorded by the police. The YTD figure is 2238. This is a notable increase from the 2017/18 YTD figure of 2195

	Performance Indicator	**cssp3DA04 Percentage of women who report that they feel safer as a result of intervention by the Domestic and Sexual Assault Team**	**Partner Organisation**	CSSP 3. Domestic Abuse(Lynne Withnell)
Description	Percentage of women who report that they feel safer as a result of intervention by the Domestic and Sexual Assault Team		**Responsible Officer**	CSSP 3. Domestic Abuse(Lynne Withnell)
Code			**Data Collection Officer**	CSSP 3. Domestic Abuse(Lynne Withnell)



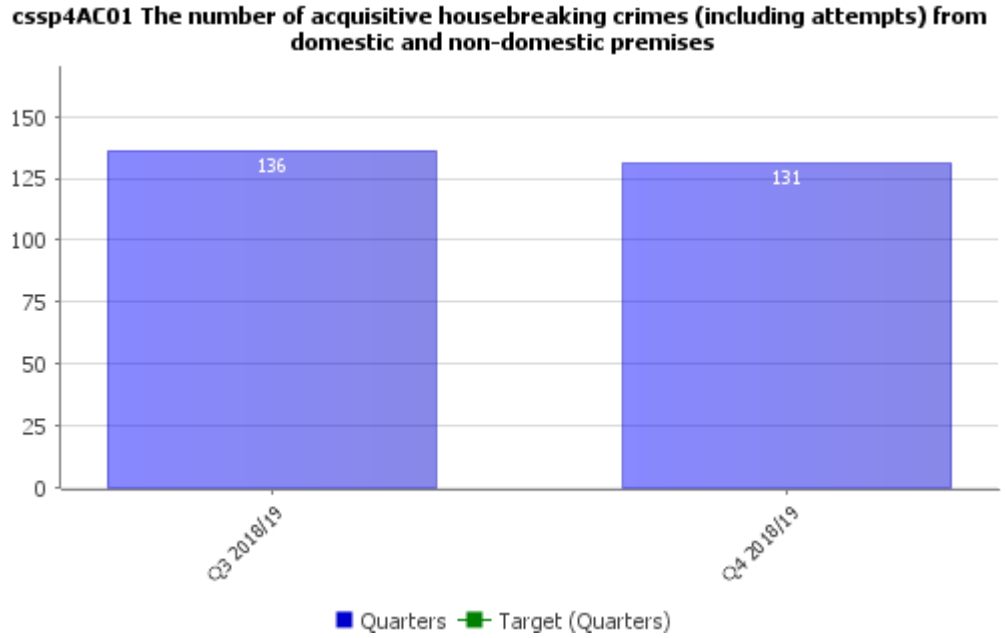
Trend Chart Commentary	**Notes on Latest Data Entry:**
The trend highlighted in the chart shows that there was 100% satisfaction rate over the first 3 quarters of the year before dropping to 95%. The numbers of women consulted more than doubled from quarter 1, to quarter 4.	08-May-2019 23/29 women consulted said that they feel safer as as a result of intervention from DASAT

	Performance Indicator	**cssp3SC01 Sexual Crime (Group 2) Crime Rate per 10,000 population**	**Partner Organisation**	cssp Police Scotland - Analyst(Christopher Grey)
Description	Number of Sexual Crime (Group 2) Crime Rate recorded by Police Scotland per 10,000 population		**Responsible Officer**	CSSP 3. ASB and Hate Crime(Alison Smith); cssp Police Scotland - Analyst(Christopher Grey)
Code			**Data Collection Officer**	



Trend Chart Commentary	**Notes on Latest Data Entry:**
	03-May-2019 The Group 2 Crime Rate per 10000 of the population for Q4 currently sits at 21.3. To date there has been 387 group 2 crimes recorded by Police Scotland. This is a slight increase from the 2017/2018 YTD figure of 367 Group 2 Crimes.

	Performance Indicator	**cssp4AC01 The number of acquisitive housebreaking crimes (including attempts) from domestic and non-domestic premises**	**Partner Organisation**	cssp Police Scotland - Analyst(Christopher Grey)
Description	The number of acquisitive housebreaking crimes (including attempts) from domestic and non-domestic premises recorded by Police Scotland		**Responsible Officer**	cssp Police Scotland - Analyst(Christopher Grey)
Code			**Data Collection Officer**	Christopher Grey



Trend Chart Commentary	**Notes on Latest Data Entry:**
Over the Q3 Reporting period there has been 136 recorded crimes in relation to houebreaking. The YTD figure is 380. This is an increase of 90 crimes from the 2017/2018 YTD reporting period.	03-May-2019 **Over the Q4 Reporting period there has been 131 recorded crimes in relation to houebreaking. The YTD figure is 511. This is an increase of 133 crimes from the 2017/2018 YTD reporting period.**

	Performance Indicator	**cssp4CC01 The number of cybercrime prevention inputs**	**Partner Organisation**	cssp WLC Education (Beverkey Akinlami)
Description	The number of cybercrime prevention inputs by the Community Safety Partnership		**Responsible Officer**	cssp Police Scotland - Analyst(Christopher Grey); cssp WLC Education (Beverkey Akinlami)
Code			**Data Collection Officer**	Beverley Akinlami
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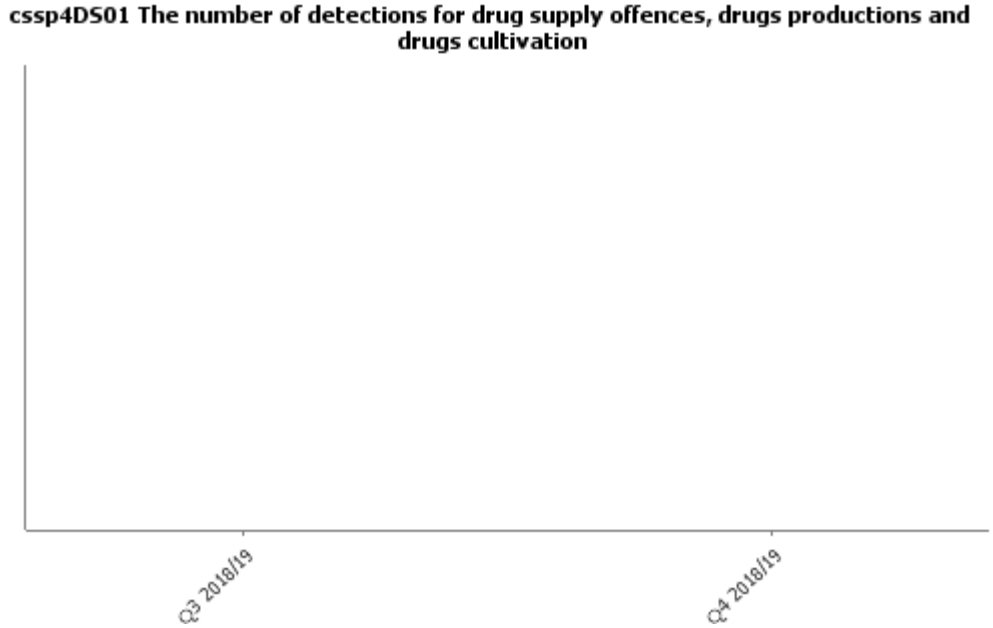
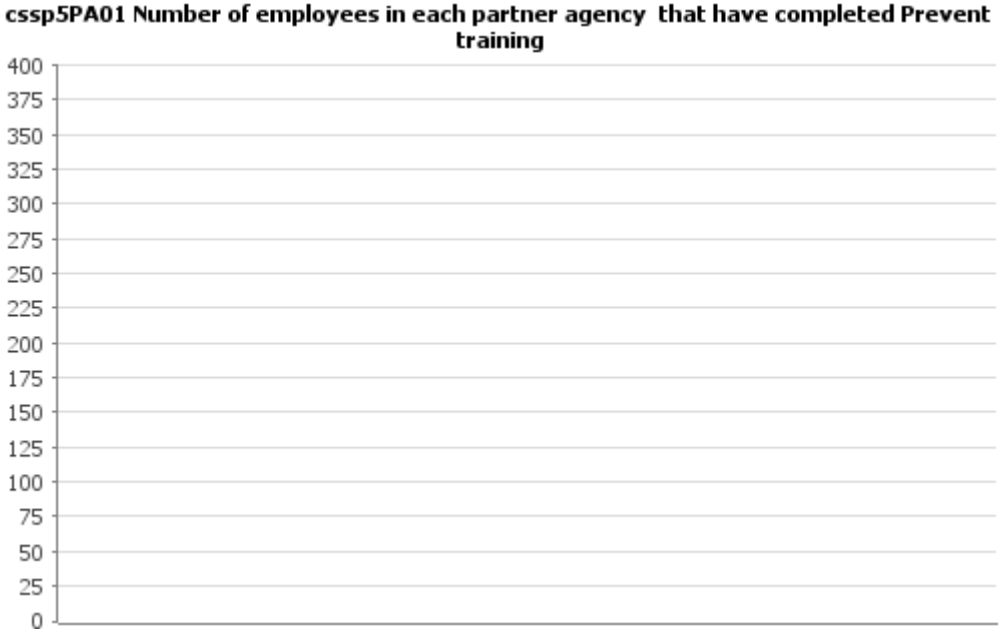
Trend Chart Commentary			**Notes on Latest Data Entry:**	

	Performance Indicator	**cssp4DS01 The number of detections for drug supply offences, drugs productions and drugs cultivation**	**Partner Organisation**	cssp Police Scotland - Analyst(Christopher Grey)
Description	The number of detections for drug supply offences, drugs productions and drugs cultivation recorded by Police Scotland		**Responsible Officer**	Christopher Grey
Code			**Data Collection Officer**	Christopher Grey



Trend Chart Commentary	**Notes on Latest Data Entry:**
Over the Q3 period there have been 40 detections for drug supply, drugs production and drugs cultivation offences. The YTD figure 124 offences.	

	Performance Indicator	**cssp5PA01 Number of employees in each partner agency that have completed Prevent training**	**Partner Organisation**	Chris Keenan
Description	Number of employees in each partner agency that have completed Prevent training		**Responsible Officer**	Chris Keenan
Code			**Data Collection Officer**	Yvonne Beresford; Chris Keenan



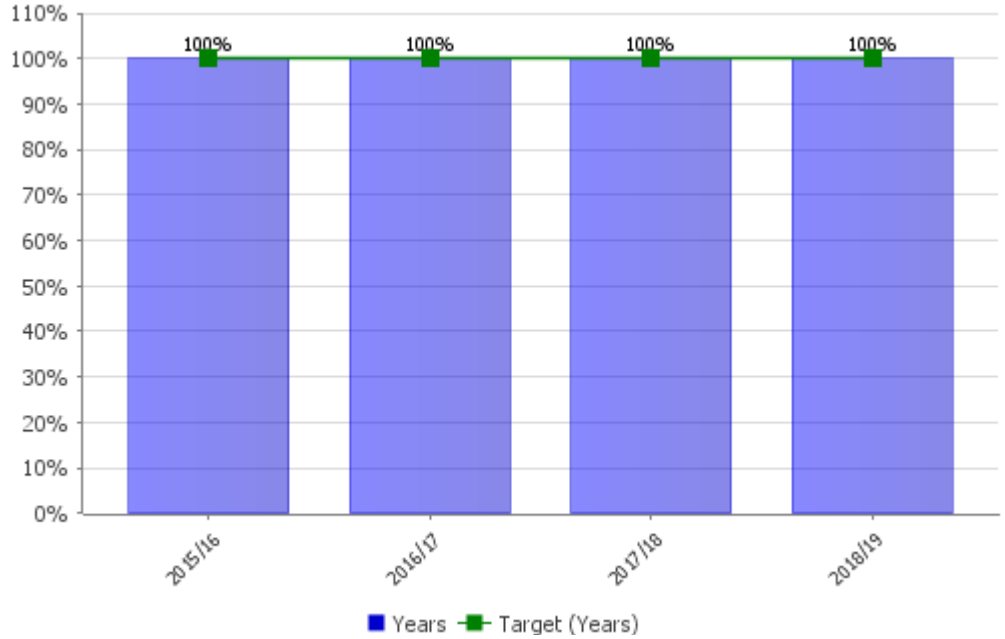
Trend Chart Commentary	**Notes on Latest Data Entry:**

	Performance Indicator	**cssp5PA02 Number of employees in each partner agency that have completed Stay Safe training**	**Partner Organisation**	
Description	Number of employees in each partner agency that have completed Stay Safe training		**Responsible Officer**	
Code			**Data Collection Officer**	

cssp5PA02 Number of employees in each partner agency that have completed Stay Safe training

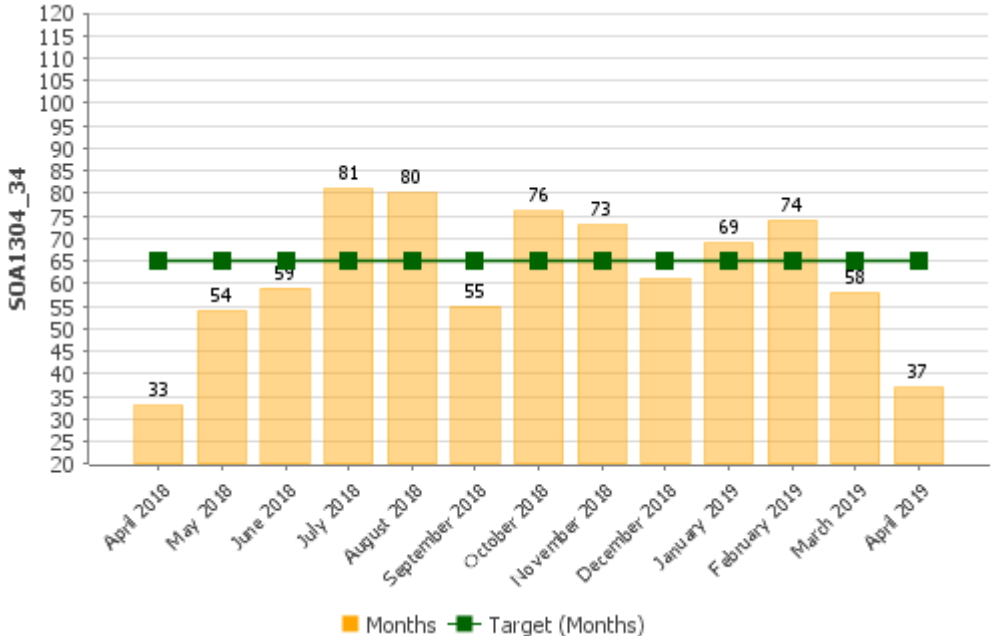
Trend Chart Commentary	**Notes on Latest Data Entry:**

	Performance Indicator	**cssp5SOCCT02 Percentage of contracts within the annual procurement plan where Serious and Organised Crime scrutiny is undertaken**	**Partner Organisation**	cssp Partner - West Lothian Council(Graeme Struthers)
Description	To identify the percentage of contracts within the annual procurement plan that have been subject to Serious and Organised Scrutiny checks		**Responsible Officer**	CSSP 5. SOC and CT Lead(AnnMarie Carr); SOCG Deter Lead(Marjory Mackie); Angela Salmons
Code			**Data Collection Officer**	Angela Salmons



Trend Chart Commentary	**Notes on Latest Data Entry:**
This Performance Indicator was introduced in 2016/17 and data is completed at the end of each financial year. A list of procurement categories was provided by Police Scotland indicating where Serious and Organised Crime scrutiny should be undertaken. 19% of the contracts on the annual plan were identified as appropriate for scrutiny. Of the 19%, 21 contracts have been scrutinised or no longer required scrutiny.	26-Apr-2019 19% of contracts have been identified for serious and organised crime scrutiny in 2018/19. All 21 contracts were scrutinised.

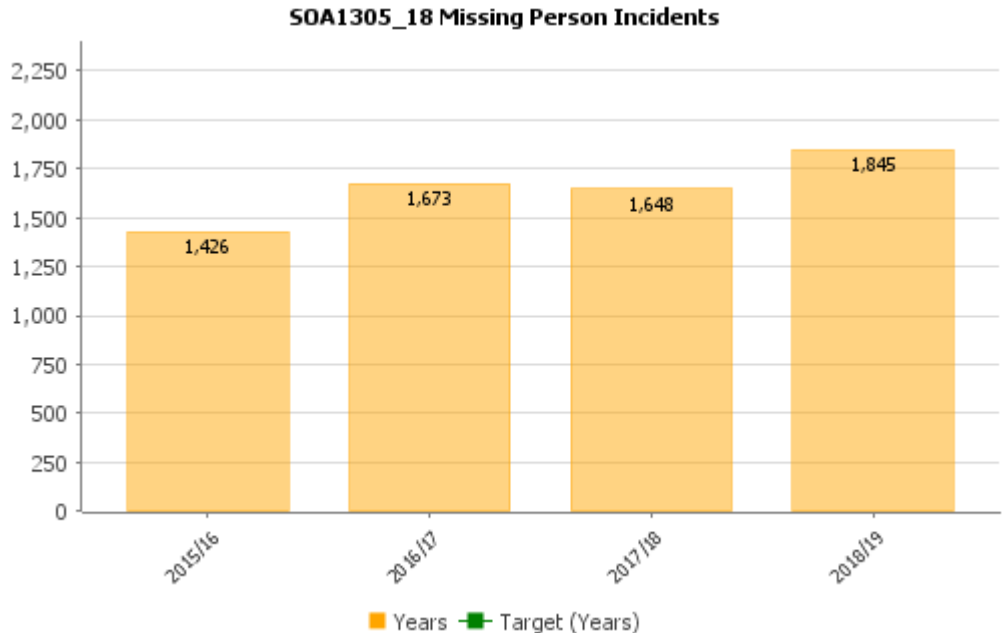
	Performance Indicator	**SOA1304_34 Number of active antisocial behaviour cases**	**Partner Organisation**	CPP13_West Lothian Council
Description	This performance indicator measures the number of open active antisocial behaviour (ASB) cases reported to the council Safer Neighbourhood Team on a month by month basis. Cases can roll over from one month to the next and our target is to close cases within a 3 month period. This performance indicator assists the Service to monitor and manage case load across the team.		**Responsible Officer**	SOA13_Customer Services Manager(Alison Smith); ~~Kenny Selbie~~
Code			**Data Collection Officer**	SOA13_NRT Manager(Alison Ritchie); SOA13_Policy and Performance Officer Community Safety(Yvonne Beresford)



Trend Chart Commentary	**Notes on Latest Data Entry:**
<u>Trend Chart Commentary:</u> Cases can roll over from one month to next and officers aim to close a case within a 3 month period. There were 37 open and active cases over the month of April 2019 that the Safer Neighbourhood Team were working on which included the new 25 cases opened throughout the month. Target for 2019/2020 remains unchanged. During February 2019, the number rose to 74 active cases, 5 more than the previous month before dropping to 58 in	15-May-2019 There were 37 active antisocial behaviour cases during April 2019.

March 2019. Since 2013, the January figures have been in double figures only ranging from 34 at the lowest in January 2016 to the highest recorded January figure being 79 in January 2018. In January 2019, there were 69 cases open, 10 less than January 2018. The reason for this reduction has not been identified. The trend pattern shows that the recorded number of active ASB cases were in 3 figures from 2009 until 2012 with the highest recorded figure being 258 in January 2010. In December 2018, there were 61 rolling cases, 3 less than December the previous year Numbers rose again to 76 in October and dipping to 73 in November. There were 59 active antisocial behaviour cases open during June 2018 and an increase to 81 cases active during July and 80 in August before a reduction in September with 55 recorded (falling below the target number) In April 2018, there were 33 open cases and 54 running open cases during May 2018. The cases can roll over from one month to next and are closed within a 12 week period if the case is resolved. They are kept open as long as the enquiry is active and until the case reaches closure. Benchmarking with other Local Authority areas is difficult due to there being no consistent measure for what equates to a complaint being for antisocial reasons. The 2018/19 target will remain at 65 cases per month.	

	Performance Indicator	**SOA1305_18 Missing Person Incidents**	**Partner Organisation**	CPP13_Police
Description	Number of reported missing persons incidents.		**Responsible Officer**	SOA13_Area Commander(Chief Inspector Alun Williams); Christopher Grey
Code			**Data Collection Officer**	SOA13_Policy and Performance Officer Community Safety(Yvonne Beresford); Christopher Grey



Trend Chart Commentary

The end of year data shows a total of 1845 missing person incidents were reported to Police Scotland during this time frame. This is an increase from the 2017/2018 figure of 1648. The volume of Missing Person incidents in West Lothian can be attributed to a number of factors. This includes persons absconding from hospital care and also children in Local Authority care. There is no one particular reason, however, it is clear that the management of risk and vulnerabilities around missing persons has a significant impact upon policing in West Lothian

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Notes on Latest Data Entry:

01-May-2019 The end of year data shows a total of 1845 missing person incidents were reported to Police Scotland during this time frame. This is an increase from the 2017/2018 figure of 1648. The volume of Missing Person incidents in West Lothian can be attributed to a number of factors. This includes persons absconding from hospital care and also children in Local Authority care. There is no one particular reason, however, it is clear that the management of risk and vulnerabilities around missing persons has a significant

The end of year data shows a total of 1648 missing person incidents. This is a slight decrease from the previous year figure of 1675. The high volumes can be attributed to youths in local authority care and persons absconding from the care of St John's Hospital.	impact upon policing in West Lothian.

Report To: Community Safety Board From: Yvonne Beresford
Meeting Date: 20 May 2019

Subject: Proposed Community Safety Board meeting dates for 2020

1. Purpose of Report – Background Summary

To inform the Community Safety Board that there has been a request to have the dates set for 2020 to align with other council meetings. In order to do this we will have to make them align to a Fiscal Year and not a Calendar Year. The proposed Community Safety Board (CSB) meeting dates are set below for 2020 and if approved, dates for the Safer Community Strategic Planning Group (SCSPG) for next year. The dates for 2019 have already been approved and if we complete the dates for 2020, we will be ahead in terms of planning.

2. Terms of Report

The proposed 2019/20 Community Safety Board meeting dates (all: Chambers at 2pm) are;

- Monday 16 Sept 2019 at 2pm – already approved
- Monday 9 Dec 2019 at 2pm – already approved

- Monday 9 March 2020 at 2pm
- Monday 8 June 2020 at 2pm

- Monday 14 September 2020 at 2pm
- Monday 7 December 2020 at 2pm

If the CSB approve these 2020 dates, the following dates are proposed for the SCSPG:

- Tues 20 August 2019 – already approved
- Tues 12 Nov 2019 – already approved

- 11 Feb 2020
- 12 May 2020
- 18 August 2020
- 10 November 2020

3. Summary of Implications -

Relevant SOA outcome (s) • Building Strong Communities • Protecting People at risk	• Outcome 4: We live in resilient, cohesive and safe communities • Outcome 8: We have improved the life chances for people at risk. • Outcome 9: We live our lives free from crime
Relevant SOA performance indicator (s)	Community Safety Indicators as per the Covalent Performance Report
Resources	Community Safety Partnership
Link to CPP prevention plan/Community Engagement plan	Safer Communities. To report on the outcomes and engagement activity with partners across West Lothian making West Lothian a safe place. Protecting People.
Impact on inequalities	None
Key risks	None

4. **Equality Issues** – All equality issues are covered with no risks highlighted.

5. Conclusions

Once the dates have been considered and the Community Safety Board dates for 2020 are confirmed, the SCSPG dates for 2020 will also be confirmed, thereafter.

6. Consultation

Val Johnston, on behalf of the Leader of the Council and the Safer Communities Strategic Planning Group.

7. **Recommendation**

Consideration for these proposed dates to be agreed by the Community Safety Board.

Glossary of terms
Community Safety Board (CSB)
Safer Community Strategic Planning Group (SCSPG)
Appendices – Proposed timetable

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Date: 20.05.2019

West Lothian
COMMUNITY PLANNING PARTNERSHIP

Community Safety Board - 3 Year Thematic Presentation Plan

Community Safety Plan 2019-2022

BUILDING **STRONG COMMUNITIES**
AND **PROTECTING** PEOPLE AT RISK

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YEAR 1 – 2019/2020		
CSB Meeting 1	Scottish Fire and Rescue Service:	Strategic Plan 2019-22 Consultation
CSB Meeting 2	Trading Standards:	Financial Harm
CSB Meeting 3	Police Scotland:	Road Safety (Westdrive)
CSB Meeting 4	Social Policy:	Domestic Abuse and Sexual Assault

YEAR 2 – 2020/2021		
CSB Meeting 1	SNT:	Antisocial Behaviour
CSB Meeting 2	SFRS:	Deliberate Secondary Fires
CSB Meeting 3	Health:	Health and Wellbeing
CSB Meeting 4	Police Scotland:	Festive Initiative

YEAR 3 – 2021/2022		
CSB Meeting 1	CSP:	Community Safety Plan - 2022 - 2025
CSB Meeting 2	SFRS:	Unintentional Harm
CSB Meeting 3	CSP:	Serious and Organised Crime / CT
CSB Meeting 4	Social Policy:	Drugs and Alcohol

N.B.

It has to be acknowledged that this 3 Year Thematic Presentation Plan may have to be flexible to acknowledge changes over the 3 year period where partners may came across the necessity to change the order in which the presentations are listed. Unforeseen changes may have to be taken into account for.

Working together for a safer Scotland

SCOTTISH
FIRE AND RESCUE SERVICE
Working together for a safer Scotland

Draft Strategic Plan 2019-22

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FOREWORD

It is our pleasure to introduce the Scottish Fire and Rescue Service Strategic Plan 2019-22. This is the third Strategic Plan we have produced since our inception in 2013. In our short history this is perhaps the most important plan we have produced so far. It drives forward our commitments on how we will transform the Service to do more for Scotland and how we will adapt to the changing nature of risks facing communities across the country.

This plan sets out our commitments to the delivery of a first class fire and rescue service for all the people of Scotland. In delivering our services we recognise the significant role we play in helping to achieve the Scottish Government's purpose, which is to focus government and public services on creating a more successful country by increasing sustainable economic growth and providing opportunities for all of Scotland to flourish.

Our successes to date have only been possible because of the dedication and professionalism of our people. To enable us to maintain our high public standing and to forge ahead on our path of change, we aspire to attract and retain the best people, whose diversity is more representative of the communities of Scotland that we serve.

We undertook the Service's first ever staff survey in 2018. The results of this survey were published in January 2019, following which we have engaged with our staff through a series of workshops to explore those areas that matter most to them. The views of our staff expressed in the survey have been used to influence this Strategic Plan. We will continue to engage with our staff, so that the detailed work that will support this Plan each year can also be influenced by on-going dialogue.

To understand wider needs and expectations, we are also fully committed to engaging with other stakeholders, including engaging directly with communities across Scotland. An extensive consultation exercise to gather views on the future of the Scottish Fire and Rescue Service was carried out with staff, partners and the public during spring 2018. The consultation set out our need to transform, and presented a vision of how the Service could do even more for the people of Scotland.

The consultation generated 1563 responses – 1426 of which were from individuals and 137 from partner bodies. The data from the exercise was independently analysed by academics from the University of Edinburgh. There was an overall majority backing for the proposals we made in the consultation document.

We will continue such proactive engagement with stakeholders as our transformation journey progresses. Our ambitions for transformation are threaded throughout this Strategic Plan, and will evolve as we continue to engage with our people, their representatives, and other stakeholders across Scotland.

As we transform, we are fully committed to discharging all of our responsibilities as a significant national organisation. This includes ensuring our continued sound and prudent financial management, which to date has meant we have operated within our allocated resource and capital budgets each year since our creation, despite the financial challenges facing all public services. We will continue to prioritise the safety and wellbeing of our people, and our strong, proactive health and safety culture to protect them.

We believe that we can and must continue to provide the highest quality service to the people of Scotland through our community based services. This requires a highly skilled, motivated and engaged workforce and empowered leaders throughout our Service. It means that as well as providing direct operational response, we will become more involved through our prevention and partnership working, in delivering interventions that support the most vulnerable people in our communities.

We aim to operate much more flexibly to achieve a wider range of societal and organisational improvements as we continue to strive to make a difference to the lives of those we serve.

We are excited about the journey that lies ahead of us over the lifespan of this Strategic Plan, and beyond, and invite others to join us on it as we work together for a safer Scotland.

Dr Kirsty Darwent
Chair
Scottish Fire and Rescue Service

Martin Blunden
Chief Officer
Scottish Fire and Rescue Service

INTRODUCTION

The Scottish Fire and Rescue Service (SFRS) was established as a single national service on 1 April 2013 by the Police and Fire Reform (Scotland) Act 2012, replacing the eight previous fire and rescue services to become the UK's largest service.

We are described as an 'Other Significant National Body' and have a duty to work with other public services to contribute to the Scottish Government's Purpose and the National Performance Framework (NPF).

Our work is overseen by the Safer Communities Directorate of the Scottish Government. The Directorate sets out its plans for keeping communities safe in its document Justice in Scotland: Vision and Priorities. The vision ***"for a safe, just and resilient Scotland"*** is supported by four outcomes which our work must also contribute to. These are:

1. We live in safe, cohesive and resilient communities
2. Prevention and early intervention improve wellbeing and life chances
3. Our systems and interventions are proportionate, fair and effective
4. We deliver person-centred, modern and affordable public services.

In support of the NPF and the Justice Vision and Priorities, Scottish Ministers have prepared a Fire and Rescue Framework for Scotland which sets out the specific purpose and operating context for the SFRS. Our purpose, as defined by Scottish Ministers in the first Framework 2013 and reaffirmed in the revised Framework in 2016, is:

> ***"To work in partnership with communities and with others in the public, private and third sectors on prevention, protection and response to improve the safety and well-being of people throughout Scotland."***

The Board provides strategic direction and closely scrutinises our actions to ensure we are delivering services in an effective and efficient way against this purpose as well as the ten strategic priorities within the Framework which underpin it. The Board also ensures we meet all our legislative requirements and the ambitions of the Strategic Plan.

The day-to-day delivery of our actions is the responsibility of our small executive team comprising of the Chief Officer, Deputy Chief Officer and six Directors who, together, provide strategic leadership to all our organisational functions.

We have successfully navigated through significant and complex reform. We will build on these strong foundations to continue on a journey of transformation to meet ongoing public service challenges. An extensive consultation exercise on our vision for transformation was undertaken in 2018 to scope out how we might deliver services differently in the future, so we can continue to keep the people of Scotland safe in a changing environment. The outcomes of this have been used to influence our direction outlined in this Strategic Plan.

Our success to date would not have been possible without the dedication and hard work of our people. We aspire to be a world-leading fire and rescue service and with that we want to create a great place to work. So, by listening closely to our people through the results of a recent staff survey, we have drawn out what is important to them and used this to help shape our strategy.

In preparing this Strategic Plan, we have given full regard to all of these influencing factors so that we direct our resources to deliver what is expected of us.

The Strategic Plan provides some information about us as an organisation and communicates our high level ambitions of what we want to achieve. It outlines the longer term outcomes we aspire to achieve and the shorter term strategic objectives we will work towards to realise these aspirations. A summary graphic of this is provided on the next page.

More specific details of the actions we will take to support our aims will be developed within a flexible three-year programme. An Annual Operating Plan will be drawn down from this programme and published each year. The progress of each Annual Operating Plan will be monitored on a quarterly basis by the Board and our Strategic Leadership Team.

Working Together for a Safer Scotland

ABOUT US

Our primary statutory responsibilities are directed by the Fire (Scotland) Act 2005, as amended by the Police and Fire Reform (Scotland) Act 2012 and by the Fire (Additional Function)(Scotland) Order 2005. These pieces of legislation lead us to go beyond just fighting fires. These are some of the things we do to keep people safe today:

- Fighting fire in both urban and rural environments
- Promoting fire safety
- Enforcing fire legislation
- Responding to road traffic collisions
- Dealing with the structural collapse of buildings
- Responding to serious flooding
- Responding to serious transport incidents
- Planning for and responding to chemical, biological, radiological and nuclear (CBRN) incidents
- Undertaking inland water rescue
- Carrying out rescues at height
- Playing a key role in resilience and emergency planning
- Working with partners to enhance community safety.

Our prevention, protection and response services are delivered through 356 community fire stations across Scotland. These are supported by a single national training establishment, two regional training sites and several local training facilities, three fully refurbished Operations Control Rooms, three modern Service Delivery Area Headquarters, four strategically placed Asset Resource Centres, an ICT Data Centre and a fleet of over 1,500 vehicles.

Our 16 Local Senior Officers and their teams work closely with all 32 local authorities and are fully committed to support each Community Planning Partnership and other local partnership arrangements. These local teams balance the national direction outlined in the Strategic Plan against local needs by tailoring services through Local Fire and Rescue Plans, and by contributing to Local Outcomes Improvement Plans and other local partnership plans such as Community Justice Plans.

We use a risk-based approach. This enables us to target our prevention work and to align our emergency response resources with community needs and calls for help. This involves:

- Identifying people most vulnerable to harm
- Identifying existing and potential risks to the community
- Evaluating the effectiveness of current preventative and response arrangements
- Determining the actions and resource requirements to appropriately respond.

The assessment of risk within communities is achieved by analysing activity patterns of data available to us, such as incident and census data. Increasingly we are making use of our partners' data to provide a more rounded view of the risk and inequalities in communities. This helps us to understand how we may work better together with our partners. It also promotes a joint response to safeguarding those most at risk of harm and improves life outcomes across Scotland's diverse, unique, and changing communities.

We work closely with our partners. As financial pressures continue to drive the need to reform public services, renewed emphasis has been placed on working in partnership. We continue to be fully committed to working with a wide and diverse range of partners, both locally and nationally, across public, private and third sectors. We absolutely acknowledge the benefits of working together and actively seek opportunities to secure a joined up approach to Scotland's challenges. By engaging and working well with others we can:

- Plan and deliver targeted prevention activity more efficiently
- Prepare for and respond to major emergencies effectively
- Draw on additional support and skills when needed and be available to do the same for our partners
- Share information more freely, increasing knowledge and understanding to meet the needs of our staff and the communities we serve
- Realise efficiencies through sharing assets and resources
- Jointly commit to taking improvement action.

Partnership working at both local and national levels is one of our real strengths. We fully understand the benefits of closer integration within Community Planning Partnerships and within national partnerships arrangements such as the Reform Collaboration Group. This Group for example brings together leaders of the SFRS, Police Scotland and the Scottish Ambulance Service to pursue mutually beneficial activity for Scotland's people. Only through robust and transparent partnership working, in conjunction with locally agreed priorities and aligned plans, will we ensure the best services are provided for our communities.

We care about people and will deliver services that meet the needs of Scotland's diverse communities and support our people to fulfil their potential in a safe and inclusive workplace. We fully recognise that excellent public services are designed with human rights and equality at their core.

To achieve this, we will continue to use our Equality and Human Rights Impact Assessment process as an improvement tool to develop, implement and monitor our corporate policies and practices that affect communities and employees. Our service delivery analytics and our Communications and Engagement Strategy provide the basis for continuing to engage and work with our communities and other stakeholders to establish an evidence-based profile of the needs and aspirations of different community groups.

Our employees are the key to delivering excellent public services and must perform their roles in a professional, ethical and compassionate way. In return, we recognise our responsibilities as an employer to provide a working environment where our people feel able to bring their unique personal qualities to the workplace.

We are committed to continuous improvement. As well as looking at ways to develop and redesign business services, we are driving forward a transformation agenda so that we deliver services that continue to protect Scotland's modern day communities.

So that we can respond to and resolve a wider range of societal risks and challenges, plans are already developing to widen the role of our firefighters and reconfigure our frontline workforce. We also want to ensure that we are prepared to respond to severe weather and to deliver a more holistic approach to harm prevention. In doing so the long term benefits of transformation will deliver:

- A more agile Service that is designed to continue to meet the changing and evolving risks facing Scotland
- A strengthened contribution to the prevention and reduction of unintentional harm in Scotland's communities
- A strengthened contribution to building the resilience of Scotland's communities
- A more efficient and productive organisation in how we use our skills, capabilities and resources
- A high level of trust by staff, partners, communities, and other stakeholders in all that we do, including delivering safe and planned changes to the Service.

A transformation high-level plan has been prepared and approved by our Board with several specific projects identified to take this forward. This portfolio of transformation projects will be closely monitored and robustly managed through our Programme Office arrangements. These projects, and what outcomes they contribute to, are detailed within the Our Strategy section of this Plan.

OUR VALUES AND BEHAVIOURS

In 2015 the Service identified four core values which outline what is most important to us in how we go about our work. They are a reflection of what we believe are appropriate workplace behaviours and play an important part in building a cohesive culture to help us work together for a safer Scotland.

Safety of ourselves and others is something we take very seriously. Whether that be on the incident ground, in the office or as we go about our business in the community, safety is always at the core of what we do. Our people demonstrate this by:

- Being accountable and responsible
- Enabling, supporting and promoting a safety conscious culture
- Taking responsibility for safeguarding their own safety and that of the people they work with
- Taking immediate action to highlight and/or remove safety hazards and risks
- Promoting healthy lifestyle and through supporting each other maintain good work/life balance
- Taking action when stress becomes a risk factor to themselves and others, and supporting colleagues who are under pressure.

Teamwork helps us achieve more. It generates and promotes a sense of belonging and enables mutual support and learning. It encourages a blend of skills and knowledge to successfully achieve a common goal. Our people demonstrate this by:

- Being supportive and open, listening to each other, and sharing skills knowledge and experience
- Developing strong relationships across and within the organisation
- Working towards common oganisational objectives
- Identifying and pursuing opportunities to work in collaboration with partners and communites to help deliver common goals.

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Respect for others improves communications and reduces workplace stress and conflicts. We embrace diversity to increase productivity, knowledge and learning and do not tolerate instances of bullying, harassment, unfair discrimination or unacceptable behaviour. Our people demonstrate this by:

- Displaying a professional attitude at all times, delivering on commitments made, and by having a fair, open, honest and ethical approach to everything they do
- Taking responsibility for the impact words and actions can have on others
- Challenging unacceptable behaviour and resolving differences in a constructive way
- Showing a willingness to work with others, regardless of differences
- Valuing the efforts and contributions of others by acknowledging achievements
- Showing consideration for others and empathy towards their emotional and/or physical wellbeing.

Innovation helps us to grow, adapt and be more responsive to changing needs. Being open and listening to new ideas and ways of thinking will improve the way things are done. Our people demonstrate this by:

- Fostering collaboration and communication, sharing ideas and listening to other people
- Supporting others who are exploring new ways of working
- Being flexible in their approach to achieve a successful outcome
- Evaluating opportunities to take calculated risk, and taking responsibility for the impact of decisions.

OUR CHALLENGES

Society and the environment in which we all live is constantly changing and there are a number of new and ongoing challenges facing Scotland that are likely to have an impact on the services we provide.

So that we can prevent the worst from happening or be fully prepared to respond should we be called, we need to be aware of any new or changing risks which threaten the safety of communities or our workforce. As we prepare for any new or enhanced response we will also work towards securing an appropriate pay and reward package commensurate with any additional responsibilities our firefighters are asked to perform.

Changing population/ demographics

The most recent report published in 2017 by the National Records of Scotland on the Projected Population of Scotland predicts there will be a significant rise in the population of over 75s in Scotland. The report highlights there will be an increase in this age group of 79% over the next 25 years and an increase of 27% over the next ten years making it the fastest growing age group.

While people living longer lives is a positive indicator, as people grow older it is likely that they may require new forms of support to keep them safe from harm. An aging population will increase levels of long-term medical conditions for example. This will generate new demands as Scotland seeks to support the population to age well in safe and resilient communities. Current trends in moving from care in institutional settings towards home-based care will increase the number of people who are potentially at risk of fire and other forms of preventable harm, such as trips and falls, within the home environment.

This further increases the scope for us to work with our partners to deliver effective prevention measures through a more holistic approach to assessing risk and taking action to reduce or remove harm. By widening our prevention and intervention activities, social and financial benefits can be achieved across the wider public sector in Scotland.

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Social and economic inequality

In areas of multiple deprivation, communities experience poorer health, lower educational attainment, lower employment, more emergency hospital admissions and reduced safety. Typically, we are called out more often to these areas and to individuals characterised as 'disadvantaged'.

This evidence underlines the close relationship between wider social and economic issues, fire related incidents, unintentional social and personal harm, social inequality and the subsequent challenges this presents to improving the wellbeing of individual citizens. In response to this we will continue to build effective relationships with our partners so that together we can deliver targeted prevention activities to reduce inequalities.

On an annual basis around 1,250 – 1,400 lives are lost to unintentional harm in Scotland, much of which is preventable. The majority of these are as a result of falls (42%). Unintentional harm also results in approximately 54,500 emergency hospital admissions at an estimated cost to the public purse of £200m per annum.

By utilising our resources and redistributing our capability to support other agencies we can expand our prevention focus. As a trusted public service, gaining access to on average 70,000 households each year to conduct home fire safety visits, we are in a unique position to contribute to reducing such inequalities. By adopting a 'safe and well' approach to home visits we will create a more holistic approach in how we work to prevent unintentional harm among the most vulnerable in our society.

Through our community safety work we engage with a vast array of individuals and groups and this has also given rise to addressing wider inequalities by helping to tackle antisocial behaviour, reduce reoffending, and by working in partnership to tackle domestic violence.

Extreme weather

The climate has changed over the past decade with most areas experiencing a marked rise in extreme and unpredictable weather conditions. Severe storms, widespread flooding, significant snow fall and major temperature fluctuations have devastating impacts on peoples' lives and livelihoods. Prolonged dry spells are welcomed by many, but they can put Scotland's vast grass and heath moorland at much greater risk of fire.

Specialist resources will be strategically placed in areas where there is a greater risk of flooding for example, and firefighters will be prepared, fully equipped and ready to support and protect communities, whatever the weather. We will also make use of local assets available to us to bolster our response during prolonged or widespread incidents such as wildfire.

Terrorism

For more than ten years the UK has consistently been prepared against heightened threat levels, where a terrorist attack was a strong possibility or highly likely. At devastating incidents such as those we have seen mostly recently at the Manchester Arena and Parsons Green Tube Station in London in 2017, fire and rescue services will play a critical response role.

We will continue to work very closely with our partners in Scotland and across the UK, to understand current threats and to ensure we have robust multi-agency and Service plans in place should an attack happen. Our crews will be prepared to respond appropriately to prevent further harm to life or infrastructure.

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OUR WORKFORCE

Our strategy will be delivered by a dedicated workforce of more than 7,500 people covering a range of frontline operational roles and supporting services across Scotland.

The wholetime operational staff group account for nearly half of all of our staff. This group includes our frontline firefighters who crew our emergency vehicles and our operational commanders and senior managers.

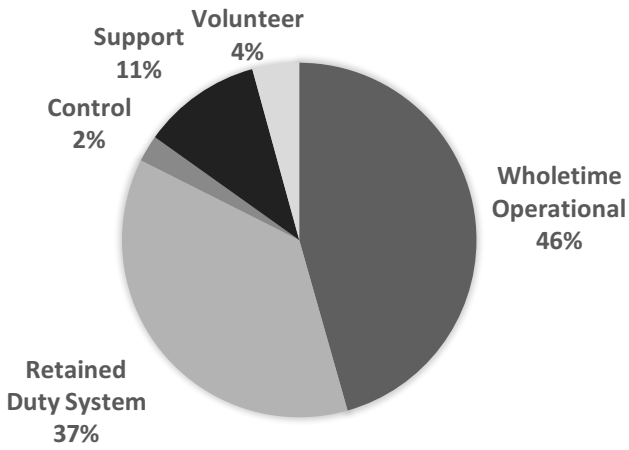

Figure 1 - Workforce Profile as at 31 March 2018

Retained Duty System (RDS) firefighters make up our second largest group. These 'on call' firefighters are critical to providing fire and rescue services in rural and remote rural locations. The operational model that this group, and our volunteers, work within has become very challenging to maintain in today's environment both in Scotland and the rest of the UK.

These challenges have inspired our transformation agenda and some changes have already been made to better support this duty system. Improved recruitment practices and enhanced training facilities are part of these changes. However, further innovation is required to strengthen and future-proof arrangements.

We are also fully committed to improving the diversity of our workforce and are working towards a profile that is more representative of the people and communities of Scotland that we serve.

In 2017/18 it was recorded, 87% of our staff were male and 13% were female. Almost two thirds of all staff were over the age of 40, 0.4% identified as having a disability and 1.2% of staff were recorded as belonging to a minority ethnic group. Plans and initiatives will continue to be developed to help attract, recruit and retain people from underrepresented groups and to help reduce the gender pay gap in the SFRS.

We manage our people resources through a Workforce and Strategic Resourcing Plan. This allows us to proactively manage our current, and forecast our future, workforce requirements according to organisational need and budget. Training plays an essential role in installing safety critical, technical, operational and organisational skills and leadership, to enable our workforce to fully support and engage in the design and delivery of excellent services.

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OUR MONEY

We are funded directly by the Scottish Government through Grant in Aid for both our resource and capital expenditure.

In comparison to legacy services' resource funding in 2012/13, we are operating with a £26.3m (9%) reduction in cash terms in 2018-19. After taking account of significant cost pressures, most notably in relation to pay inflation and government policy changes this equates to a reduction in real terms of around £47m (15%) for our day-to-day spending each year.

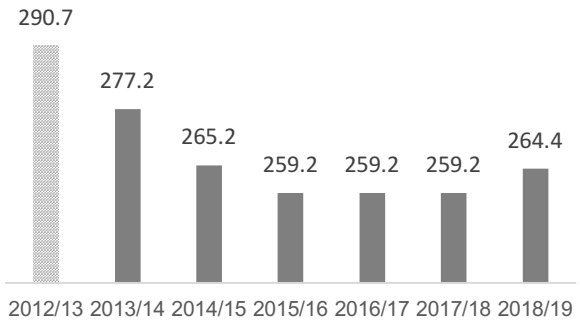

Figure 3 - Resource Funding 2013/13 - 2018/19 (£m)

As our most important asset, it is appropriate that our cost profile is heavily weighted towards employee costs. The chart provides a breakdown of how these costs are distributed.

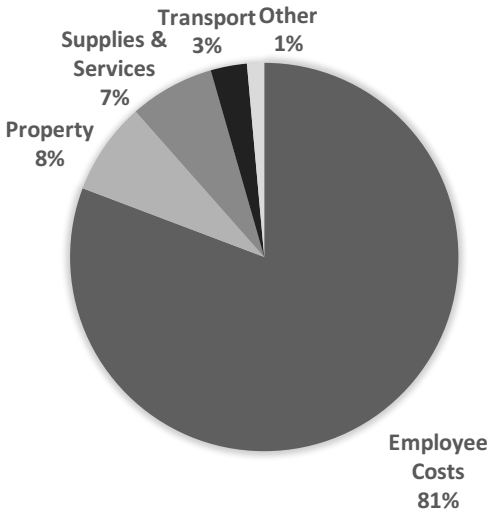

Figure 4 - Resources Budget Allocation 2018/19

Our Capital Budget, which we use to invest in our assets, has been variable since 2013/14. Our Capital Budget for 2018/19 was £32.5m, but in contrast in 2016/17 we received a Capital Budget of £10.8m. This variability in Capital allocations makes financial planning more challenging, as does the inability for us to hold a financial reserve.

Through sound and prudent financial management, to date we have successfully managed our annual budget and have operated within our allocated resource and capital allocations. We are also on track to achieve the cumulative target savings of £328m by 2027/28 set by the Financial Memorandum to the Police and Fire Reform (Scotland) Act 2012.

To ensure we maximise opportunities to secure our future financial sustainability, we have developed a Long Term Financial Strategy 2017-27. This strategy supports our belief that the greatest public value and best opportunity to secure long term financial sustainability would be delivered by taking on a wide range of new responsibilities supported by appropriate funding.

We continue to operate in a changing environment with high levels of uncertainty around public service funding. As the impact of the UK's withdrawal from the EU unfolds, there are also further potential implications on our spending. This makes financial planning against the ambitions within this Strategic Plan challenging. To be successful, we will remain agile and manage risks and expectations in accordance with our available annual funding.

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OUR PERFORMANCE

A priority of the Fire and Rescue Framework for Scotland 2016 was to develop a Performance Management Framework which would support our Strategic Plan. The Performance Management Framework we published provided details of how we manage our performance, and contains a comprehensive set of corporate performance measures. Regular reports are provided to the Board and its Committees on these performance measures so that members can monitor and scrutinise how well we are doing.

The Performance Management Framework and its associated measures will be reviewed and revised to align with this Strategic Plan to ensure our business planning and performance management arrangements are fully aligned.

Further performance data is published in our annual Statistical Bulletins. These are available on our website to provide comprehensive data on fire and rescue incidents, and fire safety and organisational activity. We took on the responsibility of collating and publishing these from the Scottish Government in 2016. To further assure the integrity of our statistics we are working towards becoming formally acknowledged as a 'Producer of Official Statistics'.

Each year the Board is held to account for our performance by the Minister for Community Safety and Legal Affairs. An Annual Performance Review Report is prepared in advance of a public meeting, outlining our key achievements against the priorities of the Fire and Rescue Framework for Scotland. The performance review meeting is held at a different location around Scotland each year so that members of the public and community representatives have the opportunity to question the Minister and our Board on our activities.

Elected members in each local authority area are also invited to scrutinise and challenge our performance through local performance reports prepared by our Local Senior Officers. Our Local Senior Officers have built strong relationships within their respective community planning partnerships. With our partners we will explore better ways to evaluate the impact of joint activities on communities and to share data and information to further strengthen the local evidence base that underpins priorities within Local Outcomes Improvement Plans.

The infographic below provides a snapshot view of how we have performed against some of our important indicators since 2013/14. We have used data from 2017/18, which is currently the most complete figures available us, for comparison purposes. More detailed analysis and

data relating to our performance is available through Board and Committee Reports and our annual statistical publications published on our website.

	91,695		
Total Incidents attended 2017/18		5-Year Trend	Increase since 2013/14
	44		
Total fire fatalities 2017/18		5-Year Trend	Increase since 2013/14
	1,113		
Total non-fatal casualties 2017/18		5-Year Trend	Decrease since 2013/14
	26,115		
Total fires 2017/18		5-Year Trend	Decrease since 2013/14
	4,752		
Total accidental dwelling fires 2017/18		5-Year Trend	Little change since 2013/14
	1,925		
Total non-domestic fires 2017/18		5-Year Trend	Decrease since 2013/14
	13,128		
Non-fire Incidents 2017/18		5-Year Trend	Increase since 2013/14
	52,452		
False alarms 2017/18		5-Year Trend	Increase since 2013/14
	69,758		
Home Fire Safety Visits 2017/18		5-Year Trend	Little change since 2013/14

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OUR STRATEGY

Outcome 1 Our collaborative and targeted **prevention and protection** activities improve community safety and wellbeing, and support sustainable economic growth.

Objectives 1.1 We will work with our partners to ensure targeted prevention and early intervention are at the heart of what we do to enhance community safety and wellbeing.

By far the best way to avoid injury or fatalities from emergencies is to prevent them from happening in the first place. By working in partnership to target our education programmes and community safety initiatives we are working to reduce the number of emergency incidents so that we improve community safety and wellbeing outcomes.

We will continue to expand our prevention activity, in particular delivering initiatives which directly support casualty reduction. This includes developing new 'safe and well' home visits, which incorporate wider health and social care considerations. We will build our knowledge by working with partners, and jointly utilising intelligence and data so that we can identify those most at risk in our society. Together we will then be able to target our resources more effectively to reduce the risk of fire and other incidents of unintentional harm in the home.

Objectives 1.2 We will enforce fire safety legislation in a risk-based and proportionate manner, protecting Scotland's built environment and supporting economic growth.

Fire in non-domestic properties not only pose a risk to life but also impact on local economies. We have a duty to provide advice and enforce fire safety legislation in most non-domestic buildings across Scotland. We will continue to target fire safety audits using a risk based approach to support those responsible for premises (the duty holders), and ensure they are meeting their responsibilities to keep people safe.

The tragic incident at Grenfell Tower in London highlights the significance of robust and effective building and fire safety regulatory frameworks. In the immediate aftermath of this incident in 2017, we delivered a strategy to provide overt and robust public reassurance; a consistent and timely response to the high volume of information requests; and detailed information and guidance to our staff to deliver a consistent message.

Work to improve the safety of high-rise premises continues. We remain fully committed to supporting the Ministerial Working Group which was established to oversee this work in Scotland. In particular, following a comprehensive review of procedures and practices, work will focus on delivering improved:

- Fire safety regime and regulatory framework in Scotland
- Building standards for fire safety
- Standards for enforcement and compliance

We will respond appropriately to any future recommendations which may arise from the Hackitt Review and Public Inquiry relating to the Grenfell Tower fire.

We will also continue to protect Scotland's built environment and support economic growth through our fire engineering work. Our fire engineers liaise with the construction and academic sectors to ensure safe building design, enabling businesses to grow and flourish. This includes undertaking analysis to increase understanding of modern methods of construction, enhancing the safety of building users and our firefighters.

Objectives 1.3 We will evaluate and learn from our prevention and protection activities and analyse data to ensure our resources are directed to maximise community outcomes.

We are committed to continuous improvement and will create a culture of reflection and review that helps our staff to improve the quality of their work and the services they deliver. Planning and evaluation are ways of using evidence to learn what works and provide a means to inform any necessary improvement actions or highlight and share any areas of good practice.

We will develop robust methods of planning and evaluation so that our prevention work is aligned with local and national priority needs and our impact on communities is maximised and understood.

In addition to evaluation, we will also continue to learn through the investigation of fires. Our fire investigators fully and professionally investigate and report on the causes and contributory factors in relation to significant fires throughout Scotland. Research can then be carried out, providing valuable data and information internally within the Service, and to external partners. This can then be used to inform future prevention, protection and emergency response arrangements.

Objectives 1.4 We will respond appropriately to Unwanted Fire Alarm Signals and work with our partners to reduce and manage their impact on businesses, communities and our Service.

False alarms continue to account for more than half of the incidents we attend. The majority of these calls are generated by automatic fire alarm systems. We encourage the use of automatic fire detection as they help save lives and protect buildings. However, unnecessary false alarms are a drain on our resources and present undue risk for the public from appliances responding to these calls under blue light conditions. They can also cause disruption to people and negatively impact on business continuity potentially affecting business growth.

We will work with duty holders to reduce this type of incident and to reduce the risk to communities and our people through minimising unnecessary blue light journeys. This will allow us to maintain the availability of resources where they are needed most, and increase the time available for operational personnel to undertake training and community safety activities.

Associated Transformation Projects:

- Safe and Well
- SFRS Futures Vision
- Retained and Volunteer Duty System Strategy
- Rural Full Time Posts
- Demand Based Watch Duty System
- SFRS Youth Volunteer Scheme

Outcome 2 Our flexible operational model provides an effective emergency **response** to meet diverse community risks across Scotland**.**

Objectives 2.1 We will analyse and understand a broad range of community risks across Scotland so that we have the right resources in the right places at the right time.

To enable us to prepare for an effective response we first need to know what the potential risks to communities are, and then ensure we have the most appropriate balance and distribution of capabilities to address them.

Following a comprehensive review we have distributed a range of specialist rescue equipment across Scotland, positioned where it will be most effective. We will now undertake a longer term exploratory review of what Scotland may look like in the future, Our Futures Vision. We will look at factors such as economic development, infrastructure and housing proposals, and population projections to understand what changes we may need to make to our operational footprint to be able to respond to any new or changing demands.

Objectives 2.2 We will be more flexible and modernise how we prepare for and respond to emergencies, including working and learning with others and making the most of technology.

To realise greater efficiencies we need to review our operating model and duty systems to build in flexibility, reconfiguring resources to where and when they are needed most today. Our people, partners and communities will be fully consulted about any changes we propose.

We also need to take further steps to reconsider the role of firefighters in today's society. Using our widely dispersed resources to support our partners, and increase life chances in roles such as emergency medical response, we could significantly contribute to improving a wider range of community outcomes.

Where it is right that we are able to save more lives in different ways, it is also right that our firefighters are appropriately trained, equipped and have terms and conditions reflective of doing so. We will work closely with staff representative bodies to negotiate terms and conditions to allow these developments to happen.

We have already made some advances in changing the types of appliances and firefighting technology we use. To strengthen our rural firefighting capabilities Rapid Response Units have joined our fleet. These bespoke smaller appliances are fitted with state of the art equipment that can create safer working conditions for our firefighters. We will continue to explore and embrace such technological advances and new ideas which provide a safer environment for our firefighters as we enhance safety within all the communities of Scotland.

Objectives 2.3 We will maintain a strong presence across Scotland to help communities prepare for and recover from emergencies.

Together with our partners, we assess risks, prepare for and respond to any significant threats or major emergencies. National and regional resilience partnerships, in which we continue to play a key part, coordinate the preparation of risk registers and response plans and arrange vital joint training and exercising events.

Through the Joint Emergency Services Interoperability Principles (JESIP) programme we will also seek to learn valuable lessons and improve how we can work together across command and control structures at the early stages of an incident. This will enable us all to understand each other's capabilities so that we can launch a swift and integrated response whenever and wherever emergencies occur.

Our local teams will continue to support local resilience partnerships to build capacity within communities so that they are prepared and can go some way to help themselves during an emergency situation. We will also help build confidence so that they have the ability to return to normality as quickly as possible after an event.

Objectives 2.4 We will make our frontline service delivery more effective by enhancing our command, control and communications arrangements.

To assure our own resilience, significant investment has been made in our command and control infrastructure. Three modern Operations Control rooms have been established to take calls from all over Scotland. Further investment has more recently been made to procure a new command and control mobilising system which will further enhance our resilience and emergency call handling capability.

We are also actively involved in the Home Office's Emergency Services Mobile Communications Programme (ESMCP). This programme was established to replace the current communications network used by the emergency services across the UK. We will work within robust governance arrangements with a range of partners to ensure this critical and complex migration is a success for Scotland.

Associated Transformation Projects:

- SFRS Futures Vision
- Rapid Response Units
- Rural Full-Time Posts
- Retained and Volunteer Duty System Strategy
- Urban On-Call
- Emergency Medical Response
- Demand Based Watch Duty System
- Concept of Operations for Terrorist-Related Incidents

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Outcome 3 We are a great place to work where our **people** are safe, supported and empowered to deliver high performing innovative services.

Objectives 3.1 We will build strong leadership and capacity at all levels within the Service, and improve the diversity of our workforce.

We aspire to be an employer of choice. This means we will create a supportive and rewarding workplace environment which attracts and retains the best people to deliver our responsibilities and ambitious programme of change.

To succeed we need leaders throughout the Service who think, plan and act as community leaders in their operational roles and in working with our partners. We are committed to developing adaptable leaders and equipping them to work across organisational boundaries and to solve complex problems with our partners and communities. We recognise that culture is a key determinant of success, and that leaders who demonstrate strong engagement, communication, collaboration and motivational skills will be a vital part of securing that success.

To be successful in fulfilling our strategic objectives, we will maintain dynamic resourcing and workforce plans which are fully aligned to our business and budget planning processes. These plans will be supported by policies, procedures and practices to ensure the fair and inclusive recruitment, development and retention of committed, talented people.

We are committed to securing a diverse workforce which is representative of the communities we serve. Historically this has been difficult to realise for operational roles within fire and rescue services. By expanding firefighter roles we want to attract a wider range of people into operational roles in the future. We will also continue to explore new and innovative resourcing and development methods, including 'positive action' techniques to encourage and enable underrepresented groups to apply to work for us and to seek promotion opportunities.

We are also committed to delivering the best possible benefits packages for all staff who work for the SFRS. We will continue to work with representative bodies to secure appropriate terms and conditions which are fair and reflective of expanding job roles. We will also look to implement further policies that will promote a healthy work life balance and as a consequence increase motivation and productivity, and support good mental health.

Objectives 3.2 We will embed inclusive learning and development arrangements so that we have the organisational capability to deliver high quality innovative services.

To ensure we have the capability and skills to deliver first class frontline and supporting services we will invest in excellent training facilities and arrangements. We will embed different learning pathways to ensure all our people have access to development opportunities to keep them safe and to support them to fulfil their potential. We will develop our approach to transferring knowledge across the Service ensuring our staff have access to the best practices, learning and information on what works in delivering our priorities.

As we continue to evolve, we will ensure we have empowered, ethical and values based leaders at every level to inspire greater workforce diversity. Challenging existing ways of doing things and innovation will be encouraged and supported so that we can be more progressive in how we meet our current and future challenges.

By embedding effective succession planning we will be able to identify potential leaders for the future, providing opportunities for them in our leadership development programmes, so that they have the right skills to succeed. In doing so developing staff who are multi skilled, flexible, and results orientated in how they work and in how they develop in their current roles and into the future.

Objectives 3.3 We will care for our people through progressive health, safety and wellbeing arrangements.

The safety of our people is paramount and we have created a strong proactive health and safety culture to protect them. Being appropriately trained, and having access to the right information and support is essential to our people's safety and we are fully committed to ensuring we have the resources in place to support that. We will also continue to improve our management information systems so that we can identify trends and areas in need of attention, and recognise positive results and improvements to enable the sharing of good practice across the organisation.

The nature of our Service is such that firefighters, and other members of staff, can be exposed to traumatic and challenging situations. We know that non-work related matters can also impact on the wellbeing of people. In recognising these psychological pressures our people sometimes work under, we are fully committed to creating a mentally healthy environment within which all can work and prosper. We are committed to ensuring mental

health is mainstreamed across everything we do and is fully integrated within our culture. To ensure we succeed we will structure, resource and manage our interventions to provide the support our people need to best equip them to meet the challenges they face.

Objectives 3.4 We will engage with our people, and other stakeholders, in an open and honest way, ensuring all have a voice in our Service.

To know if we are getting it right as an employer, we have made a promise to carry out a staff survey every two years. We are fully committed to taking action on what our people say and have used the results of the 2018 staff survey to help shape this Strategic Plan.

As we develop more detailed plans to achieve our strategic objectives, and as we continue on our journey of transformation, we will put in place robust change management practices so that our people can get involved in the decisions that matter to them. We will share information at appropriate stages and give our people the opportunity to participate in the design of services through safe and open communication channels.

Board meetings will also be regularly held in different towns or cities around Scotland, giving the opportunity for local teams, local partners and communities to engage with Board members and senior leaders on national policy and unique local issues.

Associated Transformation Projects:

- Terms and Conditions
- SFRS Futures Vision
- Retained and Volunteer Duty System Strategy
- Rural Full Time Posts
- Demand Based Watch Duty Systems

Outcome 4 We are fully accountable and maximise our **public value** by delivering a high quality, sustainable fire and rescue service for Scotland.

Objectives 4.1 We will maximise our contribution to sustainable development through delivery of economic, social and environmental benefits for the communities of Scotland.

The National Performance Framework has been designed to link with and promote the Scottish Government's commitment to the United Nation's Sustainable Development Goals. These aim to improve wellbeing across the world. We already undertake many activities that contribute to social equality, economic viability and environmental protection, which are the bedrock to sustainable development. Our commitment as a Service to minimise our direct impact on the environment is strong. We will put detailed plans in place for how we will achieve this. We will work with partners across the public service and beyond in developing our approach and in achieving our ambitions.

Through the implementation of a SFRS Sustainable Development Framework, we will communicate a clear plan from which to showcase and report on the wide range of activities which contribute to sustainable development nationally – in essence making global goals our business.

Objectives 4.2 We will minimise the risks we face through effective business management and high levels of compliance with all our responsibilities.

We manage our business and money appropriately, complying with various regulations, through a robust set of policies, business processes and identified responsibilities. Good governance assures a blend of value for money and accountability with transparent decision making and probity. To respond effectively to emerging risks and challenges and to further strengthen our governance arrangements, we will explore how we can develop more predictive insights and improve evidence led decision making.

This will support improved management of risk which is a fundamental element to successful business administration. Through increased integration with planning and performance management systems, and within the day to day culture of the organisation, we will enhance our ability to identify and respond appropriately to a variety of political, operational, financial and legal risks to safeguard our resources and reputation.

Objectives 4.3 We will invest in and improve our infrastructure to ensure our resources and systems are fit to deliver modern services.

We own or lease a wide range of assets, from land, property and vehicles to operational equipment, ICT and software. These assets are used to support all frontline and supporting activities and must achieve a high level of performance in terms of versatility, reliability, safety and cost.

We are committed to investing in our ICT digital infrastructure to meet the growing demand for effective, efficient and secure systems. We will continue to explore new and innovative ways to use digital technology to realise efficiencies and to ensure our people have access to the right information at the right time to do their jobs well.

We will implement a long term asset management strategy which will redesign our property and fleet portfolio to balance the needs of a modern national service with those of tightening budgets. This will be done through a comprehensive assessment which will determine the assets that we no longer need, the assets we need to maintain, rationalise or develop, and the new assets we will need to acquire.

Objectives 4.4 We will strengthen performance management and improvement arrangements to enable robust scrutiny, challenge and decision making nationally and locally.

The introduction of a new performance management system in 2019, will greatly enhance how we manage our performance in the coming years. Moving from the current disparate manual systems to an all in one solution will fundamentally change how our people, across all functions and areas, manage their actions, risks and performance. Having information at the touch of a button will greatly support improved reporting, communications, scrutiny by the Board and other stakeholders, decision making and realising efficiencies through the removal of duplication throughout the organisation.

We will also employ measured and cumulative actions to improve what we do. We will foster a culture where our people are empowered to use their skills and experience to make improvements in their work. Processes will be embedded to enable lessons learned and good practice to be widely shared with colleagues across the organisation.

The design of our services, systems and processes will also be regularly reviewed to ensure they are delivered in the most efficient, effective and safe way. To support the outcomes of any reviews and subsequent progression of any areas for improvement, we will maintain strong governance assurance arrangements.

Associated Transformation Projects:

- SFRS Youth Volunteer Scheme
- Climate Change
- Station and Appliance Review

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TELL US WHAT YOU THINK

This draft Strategic Plan 2019-22 sets out what our broad ambitions will be over the next three years. Your views are important to us and you are invited to tell us what you think of our approach.

The formal consultation for this draft Strategic Plan opened on **Thursday 9 May 2019 and will run until Thursday 18 July 2019**. To ensure we review and manage all responses consistently please feedback to us using our online survey. This can be accessed at firescotland.citizenspace.com. After the consultation is closed we will publish the results.

If you cannot access our online survey, or if you would like more information about the Scottish Fire and Rescue Service you can:

Write to: Scottish Fire and Rescue Service Headquarters
Westburn Drive
Cambuslang
G72 7NA

Phone: 0141 646 4501

Email: SFRS.StrategicPlan@firescotland.gov.uk

Visit our website: www.firescotland.gov.uk

Follow us on Twitter @fire_scot

Like us on Facebook Scottish Fire and Rescue Service

Follow us on Instagram @fire_scot

How our strategy links to the Scottish Government's Fire and Rescue Framework for Scotland 2016

Outcomes	Strategic Objectives
Our collaborative and targeted **prevention and protection** activities improve community safety and wellbeing, and support sustainable economic growth.	We will work with our partners to ensure targeted prevention and early intervention are at the heart of what we do to enhance community safety and wellbeing. We will enforce fire safety legislation in a risk-based and proportionate manner, protecting Scotland's built environment and supporting economic growth. We will evaluate and learn from our prevention and protection activities and analyse data to ensure our resources are directed to maximise community outcomes. We will respond appropriately to Unwanted Fire Alarm Signals and work with our partners to reduce and manage their impact on businesses, communities and our Service.
Our flexible operational model provides an effective emergency **response** to meet diverse community risks across Scotland.	We will analyse and understand a broad range of community risks across Scotland so that we have the right resources in the right places at the right time. We will be more flexible and modernise how we prepare for and respond to emergencies, including working and learning with others and making the most of technology. We will maintain a strong presence across Scotland to help communities prepare for and recover from emergencies. We will make our frontline service delivery more effective by enhancing our command, control and communications arrangements.
We are a great place to work where our **people** are safe, supported and empowered to deliver high performing innovative services.	We will build strong leadership and capacity at all levels within the Service, and improve the diversity of our workforce. We will embed inclusive learning and development arrangements so that we have the organisational capability to deliver high quality innovative services. We will care for our people through progressive health, safety and wellbeing arrangements. We will engage with our people, and other stakeholders, in an open and honest way, ensuring all have a voice in our Service.
We are fully accountable and maximise our **public value** by delivering a high quality, sustainable fire and rescue service for Scotland.	We will maximise our contribution to sustainable development through delivery of economic, social and environmental benefits for the communities of Scotland. We will minimise the risks we face through effective business management and high levels of compliance with all our responsibilities. We will invest in and improve our infrastructure to ensure our resources and systems are fit to deliver modern services. We will strengthen performance management and improvement arrangements to enable robust scrutiny, challenge and decision making nationally and locally.

Fire and Rescue Framework 2016 Priorities

- **Priority 2 – Safety, Wellbeing and Prevention**
- **Priority 8 – Unwanted Fire Alarm Signals**
- **Priority 3 – Response and Resilience**
- **Priority 4 – Response and Resilience**
- **Priority 7 – Modernising Response**
- **Priority 5 - Partnership**
- **Priority 6 – Service Transformation**
- **Priority 10 – People**
- **Priority 9 – Effective Governance and Performance**
- **Priority 1 – Performance Measures**

Draft Strategic Plan 2019-22

We want to hear your views

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Working together for a safer Scotland

Safety. Teamwork. Respect. Innovation.

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Our Strategy – Outcome 1

Our collaborative and targeted prevention and protection activities improve community safety and wellbeing, and support sustainable economic growth.
We will work with our partners to ensure targeted prevention and early intervention are at the heart of what we do to enhance community safety and wellbeing.
We will enforce fire safety legislation in a risk-based and proportionate manner, protecting Scotland's built environment and supporting economic growth.
We will evaluate and learn from our prevention and protection activities and analyse data to ensure our resources are directed to maximise community outcomes.
We will respond appropriately to Unwanted Fire Alarm Signals and work with our partners to reduce and manage their impact on businesses, communities and our Service.

Our Strategy – Outcome 2

Our flexible operational model provides an effective emergency response to meet diverse community risks across Scotland.
We will analyse and understand a broad range of community risks across Scotland so that we have the right resources in the right places at the right time.
We will be more flexible and modernise how we prepare for and respond to emergencies, including working and learning with others and making the most of technology.
We will maintain a strong presence across Scotland to help communities prepare for and recover from emergencies.
We will make our frontline service delivery more effective by enhancing our command, control and communications arrangements.

Our Strategy – Outcome 3

We are a great place to work where our people are safe, supported and empowered to deliver high performing innovative services.
We will build strong leadership and capacity at all levels within the Service, and improve the diversity of our workforce.
We will embed inclusive learning and development arrangements so that we have the organisational capability to deliver high quality innovative services.
We will care for our people through progressive health, safety and wellbeing arrangements.
We will engage with our people, and other stakeholders, in an open and honest way, ensuring all have a voice in our Service.

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Our Strategy – Outcome 4

We are fully accountable and maximise our public value by delivering a high quality, sustainable fire and rescue service for Scotland.
We will maximise our contribution to sustainable development through delivery of economic, social and environmental benefits for the communities of Scotland.
We will minimise the risks we face through effective business management and high levels of compliance with all our responsibilities.
We will invest in and improve our infrastructure to ensure our resources and systems are fit to deliver modern services.
We will strengthen performance management and improvement arrangements to enable robust scrutiny, challenge and decision making nationally and locally.

We want to hear your views…

- Do you agree that that these are the right outcomes?
- Do you agree that these are the right objectives?
- Do you have any concerns on our ability to fulfil these objectives?
- Do you believe we have missed an area of focus that's important to you?
- Do you believe there is more that the Scottish Fire and Rescue Service could do to help communities and partners?

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Consultation Exercise

- Consultation is open from 9 May to 18 July 19
- 10 week consultation
- Share views online at https://firescotland.citizenspace.com/
- Strategic Plan to be published in **October 2019**