DATA LABEL: Public

Community Safety Board

West Lothian Civic Centre
Howden South Road
LIVINGSTON
EH54 6FF

18 January 2022

A meeting of the **Community Safety Board** of West Lothian Council will be held within the **MS Teams Virtual Meeting** on **Monday 24 January 2022** at **10:00am**.

For Chief Executive

BUSINESS

Public Session

1. Apologies for Absence.

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

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

4. Minutes -

   (a) Confirm Draft Minute of Meeting of the Board held on 5 October 2021 (herewith).

   (b) Note the Action Note of the Community Planning Steering Group Meeting held on 19 May 2021 (herewith).

5. Community Safety Performance Report - report from West Lothian Community Partnership (herewith).

6. West Lothian Bonfire/Fireworks 2021 Debrief - report from West Lothian Community Safety Partnership (herewith).

7. Safety of Women and Girls Consultation - report from West Lothian Safer Communities Strategic Planning Group (herewith).

8. Community Safety Plan 2022-2025 Update - report from West Lothian Safer Communities Strategic Planning Group (herewith).

9. Community Safety Board Meeting Dates 2022/23 - report from West Lothian Communities Strategy Planning Group (herewith).

NOTE **For further information please contact Karen McMahon on 01506 281621 or email karen.mcmahon@westlothian.gov.uk**

CODE OF CONDUCT AND DECLARATIONS OF INTEREST (2021)

This form is a reminder and an aid. It is not a substitute for understanding the Code of Conduct and guidance.

Interests must be declared at the meeting, in public.

Look at every item of business and consider if there is a connection.

If you see a connection, decide if it amounts to an interest by applying the objective test.

The objective test is whether or not a member of the public with knowledge of the relevant facts would reasonably regard your connection to a particular matter as being so significant that it would be considered as being likely to influence your discussion or decision-making.

If the connection does not amount to an interest then you have nothing to declare and no reason to withdraw.

If the connection amounts to an interest, declare it as soon as possible and leave the meeting when the agenda item comes up.

When you declare an interest, identify the agenda item and give enough information so that the public understands what it is and why you are declaring it.

Even if the connection does not amount to an interest you can make a statement about it for the purposes of transparency.

More detailed information is on the next page.

December 2021

Look at each item on the agenda, consider if there is a "connection", take advice if necessary from appropriate officers in plenty of time.

A connection is any link between the item of business and:-

- you
- a person you are associated with (e.g., employer, business partner, domestic partner, family member)
- a body or organisation you are associated with (e.g., outside body, community group, charity)

Anything in your Register of Interests is a connection unless one of the following exceptions applies.
A connection does not exist where:-

- you are a council tax payer, a rate payer, or a council house tenant, including at budget-setting meetings
- services delivered to the public are being considered, including at budget-setting meetings
- councillors' remuneration, allowances, expenses, support services or pensions are being considered
- you are on an outside body through a council appointment or nomination unless it is for regulatory business or you have a personal conflict due to your connections, actions or legal obligations
- you hold a view in advance on a policy issue, have discussed that view, have expressed that view in public, or have asked for support for it

If you see a connection then you have to decide if it is an "interest" by applying the objective test.
The objective test is whether or not a member of the public with knowledge of the relevant facts would reasonably regard your connection to a particular matter as being so significant that it would be considered as being likely to influence your discussion or decision-making.
If the connection amounts to an interest then:-

- declare the interest in enough detail that members of the public will understand what it is
- leave the meeting room (physical or online) when that item is being considered
- do not contact colleagues participating in the item of business

Even if decide your connection is not an interest you can voluntarily make a statement about it for the record and for the purposes of transparency.

The relevant documents are:-

- Councillors' Code of Conduct, part 5
- Standards Commission Guidance, paragraphs 129-166
- Advice note for councillors on how to declare interests

If you require assistance, contact:-

- **Julie Whitelaw, Monitoring Officer, 01506 281626, julie.whitelaw@westlothian.gov.uk**
- **James Millar, Governance Manager, 01506 281613, james.millar@westlothian.gov.uk**
- **Carol Johnston, Chief Solicitor and Depute Monitoring Officer, 01506 281626, carol.johnston@westlothian.gov.uk**
- **Committee Services Team, 01506 281604, 01506 281621 committee.services@westlothian.gov.uk**

December 2021

MINUTE of MEETING of the COMMUNITY SAFETY BOARD held within MS TEAMS VIRTUAL MEETING ROOM, on 5 OCTOBER 2021.

Present – Councillors Lawrence Fitzpatrick (Chair), Kirsteen Sullivan and Andrew McGuire, Graham Hope (Chief Executive, West Lothian Council), Graeme Struthers (Depute Chief Executive, West Lothian Council), Marjory Mackie (Interim Head of Housing, Customer and Building Services, West Lothian Council), Yvonne Beresford (West Lothian Council), Tim Ward (West Lothian Council), Area Commander David Sharp (Scottish Fire & Rescue Service), Chief Inspector Alun Williams (Police Scotland), Lisa Blackshaw (NHS Lothian) and Willie Clark (Neighbourhood Watch Scotland).

Absent – Councillor Charles Kennedy

1. DECLARATIONS OF INTEREST

No declarations of interest were made.

2. MINUTES

The Board confirmed the Minute of its meeting held on Monday 21 June 2021 as a correct record.

3. COMMUNITY SAFETY - PRESENTATION BY NEIGHBOURHOOD WATCH SCOTLAND

The Board was provided with a presentation by Willie Clark, the national coordinator from Neighbourhood Watch Scotland, on community safety and their communication platform 'ALERTS' .

The presentation was an opportunity for the Board to learn more about Neighbourhood Watch Scotland, their partnership working and how this related to their system of neighbourhood alerts.

The presentation explained that the purpose of the 'ALERTS' platform was to provide the "right information to the right people at the right time". Partners, such as the Police, Local Authorities and the Scottish Fire and Rescue Service could send information through the platform to users who had registered to receive alerts from Neighbourhood Watch Scotland. Users could choose to hear from national and local partners communicating in their area and once registered, would receive timely, trusted, direct and relevant information via email, text or voicemail. Examples were given of recent information which included fire alarm legislation, rural crime, COVID19 alerts and illegal parking.

On conclusion of the presentation members of the Board queried how users signed up to receive alerts. It was confirmed the process was straightforward and clearly detailed on the Neighbourhood Watch Scotland website.

Chief Inspector Alun Williams expressed the view that the use of the 'ALERTS' platform was an opportunity for collective partner use and provided an extra avenue to share wider messages on public safety.

The Chair thanked Willie Clark for the presentation which highlighted the scope, extent, effect and success of Neighbourhood Watch Scotland.

Decision

To note the content of the presentation by Willie Clark on community safety and the Neighbourhood Watch Scotland communication platform 'ALERTS'.

4. WEST LOTHIAN MULTI AGENCY BONFIRE PLANNING 2021

The Board considered a report (copies of which had been circulated) by the West Lothian Safer Communities Strategic Planning Group providing an overview of the multi-agency preventative activities planned within the West Lothian area during the Bonfire / Firework Period 2021.

It was recommended that the Board note the contents of the report and make any comments.

The Board highlighted the work undertaken in the Blackburn community in relation to the Blackburn Bonfire Night Action Group and queried if similar partnership working could be replicated in the Craigshill area. Area Commander Sharp advised contact would be made with partners to arrange similar engagement to that available in Blackburn.

Members sought clarification on the term "unlicensed bonfires" detailed in the report under the section 'Removal of Bonfires'. Area Commander Sharp explained the circumstances relating to the removal of such bonfires and advised it would be more accurate to have described these as "unorganised".

Decision

1. To note the terms of the report;

2. To request similar engagement for the Craigshill area as that received by Blackburn through the Blackburn Bonfire Night Action Group; and

3. To note the description of bonfires as "unlicensed" detailed under the 'Removal of Bonfires' section of the report would more accurately be described as "unorganised".

5. PERFORMANCE REPORT 2021-2022

The Board considered a report (copies of which had been circulated) by the West Lothian Community Safety Partnership providing an update on

Quarter 2 performance 2021/2022, for the indicators that support the Community Safety Plan.

It was recommended that the Board note the updated performance 2021/22.

The Board were informed that as the Community Safety Plan 2019 – 2022 was in its third year the 40 existing performance indicators used to support the plan would be reviewed throughout the final year. The review would assess whether current performance indicators were 'fit for purpose' post COVID with a new suite of performance indicators likely for the new Community Safety Plan from 2022.

Decision

To note the terms of the report.

6. WEST LOTHIAN COMMUNITY SAFETY PLAN 2022-2025

The Board considered a report (copies of which had been circulated) by the West Lothian Safer Communities Strategic Planning Group providing an overview of the development of the new Community Safety Plan 2022-2025.

It was recommended that the Board note the content of the report and make any comments.

Officers provided an update on the review process underway that would assist in the development of the new Community Safety Plan 2022-2025. The Board were advised that the first review was close to completion and a three year thematic plan would be included with the new Community Safety Plan. A further update would be brought to the Board on 24 January 2022.

Following a query from the Board on whether the survey underway on 'Public Places and Spaces' would feed into the work, it was confirmed by officers that this would be included together with other relevant community safety documents and partnership collaborative work.

Decision

To note the terms of the report.

West Lothian
COMMUNITY PLANNING PARTNERSHIP

Community Planning Steering Group
Action Note
19/05/2021

Present – Graeme Struthers, Alice Mitchell, Craig McCorriston, Alan McCloskey, Sarah-Jane Linton, Fiona Wilson, Joanna Anderson, Tim Ward, Susan Gordon, Brian Robertson, Martin Higgins, Catrina Hatch, Alun Williams, Jonathan Pryce

Apologies – Graham Hope, AnnMarie Carr, Lynne Gow, Elaine Cook

		Responsible	Completion Date
1.	**Action Note – February 2021 Meeting**		
	Colleagues from VSGWL and SFRS have met to discuss links. Further information to be shared before action is closed.	BR/AM	Update at next meeting
	Noted all other actions are covered on the agenda.		
2.	**COVID Dataset**		
	The Steering Group discussed potential additional indicators and recommendations for their inclusion in the dataset.		
	Harm 2:		
	• Agreed that none of the indicators under Harm 2 would be included and that there are currently no viable alternatives.		
	• Noted the challenges around identifying suitable mental wellbeing indicators and that information could potentially be gathered in an upcoming Public Health consultation. Susan, Joanna and Sarah-Jane to discuss the College's mental health support data.	SG/JA/SL	31/05/21
	• Alan advised of ongoing work to ensure homelessness activity is linked to the Health & Wellbeing Partnership. Graeme to follow up with AnnMarie Carr on this. Noted that it is important to ensure activity is streamlined.	GS	31/05/21
	Harm 3:		
	• It is difficult to get accurate and live data around suspected suicides – agreed this would not be included		
	• Adults at risk referrals and suggested Child Protection indicators would provide useful information but data is not currently publicly available. Tim/Catrina/Fiona to discuss child protection data.	TW/CH/FW	31/05/21
	Tim to follow up with Jo MacPherson to review what is appropriate to report to CPP Board.	TW	31/05/21

DATA LABEL: OFFICIAL

• Suspected drug related deaths and alcohol related harm data is only available annually – agreed these would not be included		
• 'Violence Against Women' to be changed to 'Gender Based Violence'. This has been significantly impacted by COVID-19. Tim and Alun to discuss what data is publicly available. Also noted that wider partnership referrals could be easily captured.	JA TW/AW	31/05/21 31/05/21
• Susan to follow up with AnnMarie Carr and Katy McBride on which homeless indicators are publicly available.	SG	31/05/21
• Agreed antisocial behaviour indicator would be included.		
• Agreed SFRS crewing resilience would be included and reported on quarterly.		
• Catrina to discuss with the Child Protection Officer how the measures dovetail with The Promise.	CH	31/05/21

The Steering Group noted the updated dataset.

3. COVID Impact and Recovery

The Steering Group discussed the work carried out to review wider and longer-term harms of COVID-19.

• Noted the need to embed the advice referrals system (FORT) across all services and partners and to ensure partners are aware of the routemap/ customer journey to employment and fill any gaps in referrals (e.g. from GPs). Agreed that a joint report from Alice and Elaine Nisbet would be taken to the next meeting.	AM/EN	17/08/21
• Narrative around Safer Communities to be updated to reflect that West Lothian no longer has the highest increase in domestic abuse and that there is no Public Protection Committee.	JA	31/05/21
• Joanna to ensure this piece of work dovetails with this council's Recovery and Renewal Plan. The council's Plan will be shared with the Steering Group once public.	JA JA	31/05/21 Once public
• 'Learning loss' to be changed to 'learning recovery' and narrative to be updated once contextual analysis undertaken by end June. Noted close working between the council and college.	CH	30/06/21
• Further information to be included on trauma informed practice.	SL/JA	30/06/21
• Partners agreed to let Craig know of any activities their organisations have planned for COP26 and any opportunities to work together.	ALL	31/05/21
• Noted the need to link in with work of IJB SPG around digital exclusion.		

DATA LABEL: OFFICIAL

The Steering Group noted this work and agreed that the updated version would be reported to the CPP Board in August.

4. CPP Board Agenda

The Steering Group noted the agenda.

5. AOCB

There was no other business.

6. Date of Next Meeting

The next meeting is to be held on 17 August 2021.

DATA LABEL: OFFICIAL

DATA LABEL: PUBLIC

COMMUNITY SAFETY BOARD

PERFORMANCE REPORT 2021-2022

REPORT BY WEST LOTHIAN COMMUNITY SAFETY PARTNERSHIP

A. PURPOSE OF REPORT

The purpose of this report is to provide the Community Safety Board with an update on Quarter 2 performance 2021/2022, for the indicators that support the Community Safety Plan.

B. RECOMMENDATION

The Community Safety Board is asked to note the updated performance 2021/22

C. SUMMARY OF IMPLICATIONS

I	**Council Values**	Focusing on our customers' needs Being honest, open and accountable Providing equality of opportunities Developing employees Making best use of our resources Working in partnership
II	**Policy and Legal (including Strategic Environmental Assessment, Equality Issues, Health or Risk Assessment)**	In compliance with the Code of Corporate Governance
III	**Implications for Scheme of Delegations to Officers**	None
IV	**Impact on performance and performance Indicators**	Current service performance of the community safety partners through the evaluation of performance indicators
V	**Relevance to Single Outcome Agreement**	Indicators support various outcomes in the Community Safety Plan which align to the LOIP indicators
VI	**Resources - (Financial, Staffing and Property)**	Met from existing partnership budgets
VII	**Consideration at PDSP**	N/A

VIII Other consultations N/A

D. TERMS OF REPORT

The Community Safety Board oversees the Community Safety Partnership activities and performance. The suite of performance indicators are held on the Council Performance System and updated by the relevant community planning partners. The Community Safety Board generally meets on a quarterly basis and will scrutinise the performance data.

D1 The Community Safety Performance Report is as up to date as partners have the data and information. For many partners, resources that have been realigned to cope and tend to the pandemic, have now returned to their previous posts and their 'normal duties' along with some changes in personnel. However, it must be noted that some service delivery is still impeded by the remaining restrictions imposed by COVID due to safety guidelines along with related sickness absences. Data and reporting figures are being populated and available now for reporting and scrutiny purposes.

D2 The Community Safety Plan is now in the third year of existence, and Community Safety Partners are reviewing the performance indicators to assess whether or not they are all still 'fit for purpose' post COVID. As we go on to plan for 2022/23 onwards, a new Community Safety Plan for 2022 is likely to bring with it a new suite of performance indicators.

D3 Community Safety Plan 2019 -2022

West Lothian Community Safety Partners are currently continuing to work on the priorities in alignment with the approved Community Safety Plan 2019 – 2022.

D4 Community Safety Partners have met the demands that the remaining National and local COVID 19 restrictions have placed upon them, as well as maintaining a safe working environment for their officers to conduct their duties. The Communities of West Lothian have continued to receive a response from Community Safety Partners as demand has required. Due to people being at home more, there has continued to be an increase in low level complaints from people in communities where their tolerance levels are lower, especially for those working from home. For some members of the communities, these complaints are more justified with antisocial behaviour and noise complaints being the cause for most complaints. For a few clients, they have required a more active response from our partners to cope and deal with their criminal behaviour and health needs. In addition to coping with the demand, Community Safety Partners continue, where possible with given resources and constraints, to be proactive and provide preventative community safety measures wherever possible to a wide range of community safety issues.

D5 Community Safety Performance to-date 2021/2022

A range of 40 performance indicators are used to monitor progress in the priority for the life span of the current Community Safety Plan. The data presented represents Q2 2021/22 for July, August and September 2021. Community Safety Partners are currently collating the data to report on Q3 performance to be presented at the next Community Safety Board meeting. The table below provides a summary of the performance indicators across each of the five priorities. Full details are set out in Appendix 1.

Priority	Red	Amber	Green	Data Only	Unknown	Total
Community Wellbeing	1	0	1	7	12	21
Antisocial Behaviour	1	2	1	0	4	8
Violence	0	0	2	0	3	5
Serious and Organised Crime	1	0	0	0	2	3
Counter Terrorism	0	0	1	0	2	3
Total	3	2	5	7	23	40

D6 Red, Amber and Green Performance Indicators

There are three red, two amber and 5 green performance indicators reported in the period. One of the red indicators is in the Community Wellbeing group, one in the Antisocial Behaviour (ASB) group and another is within the Serious and Organised Crime group. The two amber indicators are within the Antisocial Behaviour group. There are 5 green indicators, one is in the Community Wellbeing group, one in the Antisocial Behaviour group, two within the Violence group and one within the Counter Terrorism group. There are 7 Data Only PI's and 23 Unknown.

Page 28 – Red - cssp1SM01 Number of ABIs delivered in primary care and specialist NHS services

Page 37 – Red - cssp2ASBHC04 Percentage of antisocial behaviour cases recorded which were resolved within locally agreed targets of 3 months.

Page 67 – Red – cssp5SOCCT02 Percentage of contracts within the annual procurement plan where Serious and Organised Crime scrutiny is undertaken

Page 41 – Amber - cssp2ASBHC07 Number of resolved antisocial behaviour cases within the agreed 3-month Target

Page 68 – Amber - SOA1304_34 Number of active antisocial behaviour cases

Page 2 – Green - cssp1FH01 Number of referrals to the Financial Harm Reduction Group

Page 49 – Green - cssp3DA02 Number of referrals received

Page 39 – Green - cssp2ASBHC06 Number of resolved antisocial behaviour cases per month

Page 52 – Green - cssp3DA04 Percentage of women who report that they feel safer as a result of intervention by the Domestic and Sexual Assault Team

Page 58 – Green - cssp4CC01 The number of cybercrime prevention activities

D7 Unknown

Performance Indicators that have no set targets will not show a RAG speedometer dial

Police Scotland *(16 PI's) - Police Scotland will not identify numerical targets and would rather focus on improved experiences and services for individuals and communities. The requirement for continuous improvement runs throughout all aspects of policing as we continue to serve a changing Scotland*

Scottish Fire and Rescue Service *(6 PI's) – Depending on the specific indicator, there may be no target set due to the fact SFRS want the numbers to be as low as reasonably practical.*

Page 5 - *cssp1HFS07 Fire Safety - The number of accidental dwelling fires per 10,000 population - This measure relates to the recorded number of accidental dwelling fires. SFRS have set a target at a 3% reduction year on year as specified within the SFRS Local Plan 2018.*

Page 7 - *cssp1HFS09 Fire Safety - Number of other deliberate fires per 10,000 population. 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. SFRS have set a target of a 5% reduction year on year, as specified within the SFRS Local Plan 2018.*

Page 11 - *cssp1HFS11 Fire Safety - Number of casualties resulting from accidental dwelling fires per 10,000 population. This performance indicator shows the number of casualties resulting from accidental dwelling fires per 10,000 population. SFRS have set a target at a 2% reduction year on year as specified within the SFRS Local Plan 2018.*

Health *(1 PI) - Page 31- 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*

Partnership *(1 PI) - Page 68 - cssp5PA01 Number of employees in each partner agency that have completed Prevent training*

Partnership *(1 PI) - Page 70 - cssp5PA02 Number of employees in each partner agency that have completed Stay Safe training*

Data Only (Graph)

Page 13 - *cssp1MHW01 Percentage of all unscheduled care presentations where self-harm is a presenting feature. Data is not yet available because it is a new indicator. This indicator is part of a suite of 30 produced by the Scottish Government. They have a lead in time of two years.*

Page 14 - *cssp1MHW02 Percentage of unscheduled presentations referred to specialist mental health services, who have had direct assessment by Mental Health specialists within 4 hours. Data is not yet available because it is a new indicator. This indicator is part of a suite of 30 produced by the Scottish Government. They have a lead in time of two years.*

Page 15 - *cssp1MHW03 Percentage of readmissions to hospital within 28 days of discharge Data is not yet available because it is a new indicator. This indicator is part of a suite of 30 produced by the Scottish Government. They have a lead in time of two years.*

Page 30 - *cssp1SM04 Number of Drug Related Deaths recorded in West Lothian from those who have a substance misuse history. It would not be appropriate to set targets for deaths ideally this would be zero for drug related deaths.*

Page 32 - *cssp1SM06 Number of Alcohol Related Deaths recorded in West Lothian from those who have a substance misuse history. This is new performance indicator and no data has been collated yet.*

Page 33 - *cssp1SM07 Number of West Lothian under 18s hospital admissions for substance misuse expressed as a crude rate per 100,000 of the population. Numbers cannot be reported only % crude rate as overall number is very low. This information is from ISD.*

Page 34 - *cssp1UH01 Number of admissions to Accident and Emergency attributed to unintentional harm. This is a data only PI with no target set.*

All of these performance indicators highlighted above will be included in the overall review for the new Community Safety Plan.

E. CONCLUSION

This report enables the Community Safety Board to review and undertake scrutiny of the Community Safety Partners' performance for the period of Q2 2021/22

F. Members of the partnership remain committed to deal with issues relating to Community Safety in a reactive way by providing immediate response to the emergency issues that arise. Other Community Safety issues in our communities are responded to appropriately and proportionately according to the threat, risk and harm as assessed at the time of reporting and where resources allow. As well as allocating resources to real time incidents, Community Safety Partners continue to be proactive to prevent incidents from occurring or escalating. Communication between partners remains vital and virtual meetings are well attended. Partners are continuing to assist with planning required for the next Community Safety Plan.

Appendices/Attachments: Appendix 1

Contact Person: Alison Smith, Housing Management & Community Safety Manager,
Alison.smith@westlothian.gov.uk
Tel 01506 281367

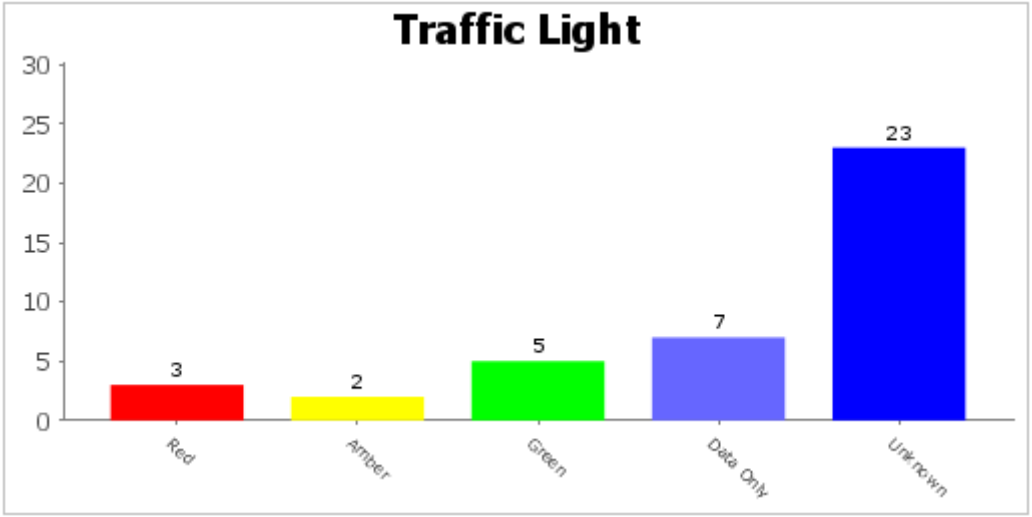
Julie Whitelaw
Interim Head of Housing, Customer and Building Services

Date of meeting: 24 January 2022

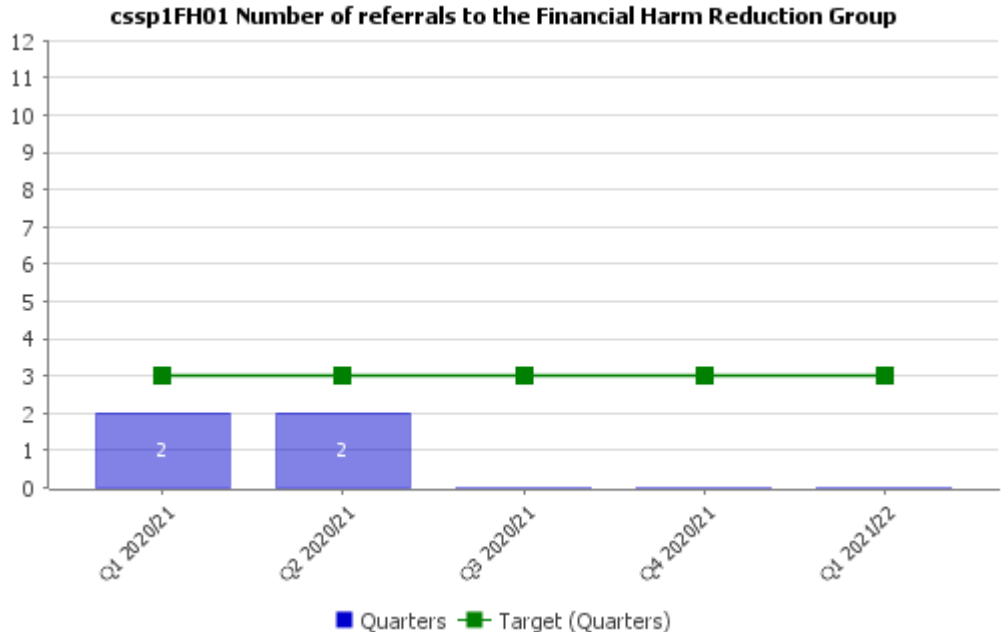
Appendix 1 - Community Safety Priorities 2019/22 - PI's

Generated on: 10 January 2022 11:15

Community Safety Board – 24.1.2022



	Performance Indicator	**cssp1FH01 Number of referrals to the Financial Harm Reduction Group**	**Partner Organisation**	.Head of Housing, Customer and Building Services (Marjory Mackie); CSP_Community Safety Partnership
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 Smith
Code			**Data Collection Officer**	Ed Machin



Trend Chart Commentary

For Quarter 1 2021/22 there were no referrals.

For Quarter 4 2020/21 there were no referrals.

For Quarter 3 2020/21 there were no referrals.

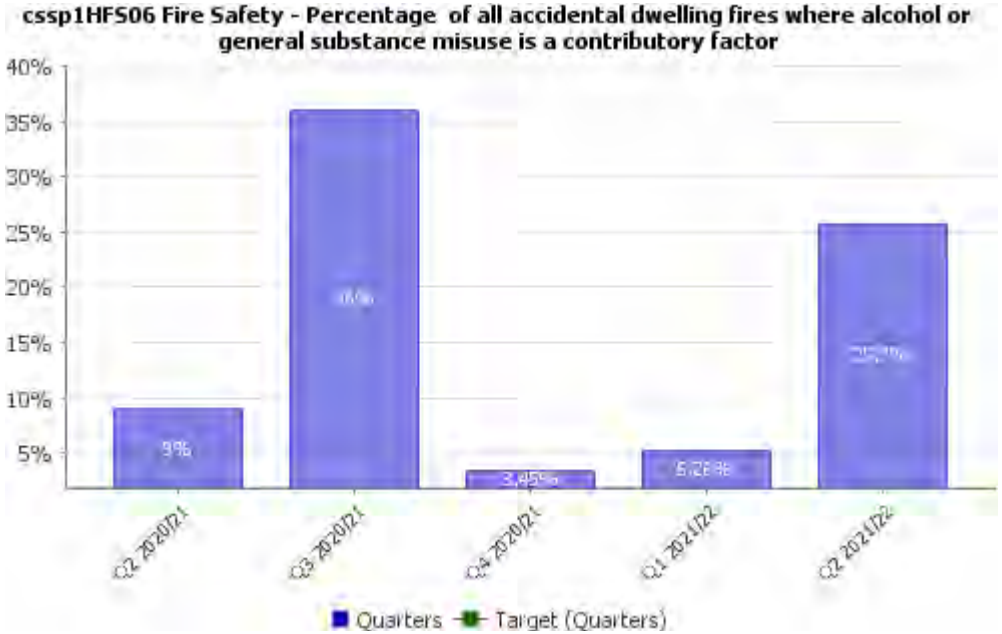
For Quarter 2 2020/21 there were 2 referrals.

For Quarter 1 2020/21 there were 2 referrals.

Notes on Latest Data Entry:

26-Jul-2021 The data for Q2 has yet to be received.

	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
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. There is no target set due to the fact we want the numbers to be as low as reasonably practical.		**Responsible Officer**	~~CSSPUP CSSPUP~~; Lynne Gow; Wesley Robertson
Code			**Data Collection Officer**	~~CSSPRO CSSPRO~~; Lynne Gow; Wesley Robertson



Trend Chart Commentary

During Q2 2021/22, There were 35 Accidental Dwelling fires (ADF) in Q2. Of these, 25.7% (9) incidents were considered to have alcohol or general substance misuse as a contributing factor. 51% (18) of ADFs reported *not* to have alcohol or substance misuse as a factor and 21% (8) of ADF are recorded as unknown.
This is a marked increase on previous quarters, (Q1 was 5.26%, Q4: 3.45%) with Q3 in 2021/22 exceeding this at 36% (9). This indicates a potential change in behaviours for the partnership to consider new preventative activity.

During Q1 2021/22, 5.26% (2) incidents of accidental dwelling fires (ADF) were considered to have alcohol or general substance misuse as a contributing factor. This is a slight increase on the previous quarter and a significant decrease on the same quarter last year. 21% (8) of ADF are recorded as unknown if alcohol/drugs a factor

Notes on Latest Data Entry:

22-Oct-2021 **During Q2 2021/22**, There were 35 Accidental Dwelling fires (ADF) in Q2. Of these, 25.7% (9) incidents were considered to have alcohol or general substance misuse as a contributing factor. 51% (18) of ADFs reported *not* to have alcohol or substance misuse as a factor and 21% (8) of ADF are recorded as unknown.

This is a marked increase on previous quarters, (Q1 was 5.26%, Q4: 3.45%) with Q3 in 2021/22 exceeding this at 36% (9).

During Q4, 2020/21, 3.45% (1) incident/s of accidental dwelling fires were considered to have alcohol or general substance misuse as a contributing factor. This is a significant reduction on the previous quarter and the lowest of this reporting year (similar to Q2). 27.6% of fires (8) are recorded as unknown if alcohol/drugs are a factor. During **Q3, 2020/21**, 36% (9) incidents of accidental dwelling fires were reported to have alcohol or general substance misuse as a contributing factor. This is a significant increase on the previous quarter (9%) and the highest in the reporting year. Q3 historically reports a higher trend. There was only one occurrence where it was unknown. During **Q2, 2020/21**, 9% (2) incidents of accidental dwelling fires where considered to have alcohol or general substance misuse as a contributing factor. This is a significant decrease on the previous quarter (25%) and similar to Q2 in 2019/20 (8.2%) indicating a seasonal lower trend. The total number of accidental dwelling fires is on a downward trend.	

Performance Indicator	**cssp1HFS07 Fire Safety - The number of accidental dwelling fires per 10,000 population**	**Partner Organisation**	cssp Partner - Scottish Fire and Rescue Service
Description		**Responsible Officer**	Lynne Gow; Wesley Robertson
Code	This measure relates to the recorded number of accidental dwelling fires. SFRS have set a target at a 3% reduction year on year as specified within the SFRS Local Plan 2018.	**Data Collection Officer**	Lynne Gow; Wesley Robertson

Trend Chart Commentary

In Q2, 2021/22 there were 35 accidental dwelling fires. This is a reduction of 3 incidents from the previous quarter, and an increase over the same period last year (22). This remains stubbornly high compared to previous reporting periods with 20 (57%) of these fires due to cooking (2 chip pans) caused by adults between 18-64 years of age). 11 of these fires (31%) are caused by elderly people (65 and over).
SFRS continue to work hard to find and adapt to new ways to reduce accidental dwelling fires, targeting the most vulnerable in these challenging times

In Q1 2021/22 there were 38 accidental dwelling fires (2.08% per 10k population). This is an increase of 9 fires from the previous quarter, and an increasing trend over the past year. Distractions when cooking remains the main cause of fires by < 64yrs (60%) and elderly 23%. 5% (2) by youths (10-17yrs). SFRS continue to work hard to promote our fire safety messages using partners and social media to reduce accidental dwelling fires, targeting the most vulnerable in these challenging times

Notes on Latest Data Entry:

22-Oct-2021 **In Q2, 2021/22** there were 35 accidental dwelling fires. This is a reduction of 3 incidents from the previous quarter, and an increase over the same period last year (22). This remains stubbornly high compared to previous reporting periods with 20 (57%) of these fires due to cooking (2 chip pans) caused by adults between 18-64 years of age). 11 of these fires (31%) are caused by elderly people (65 and over).

In **Q4, 2020/21** there were 29 accidental dwelling fires (1.59% per 10k population). This is an increase of 4 fires from the previous quarter, and similar to Q4 of the past 4 years indicating a steady trend of habits in this period. Distractions when cooking remains the main cause of fires by < 64yrs (55%) and elderly 31%. SFRS continue to work hard to find and adapt to new ways to reduce accidental dwelling fires, targeting the most vulnerable in these challenging times. In **Q3, 2020/21** there were 25 accidental dwelling fires. This is an increase of 3 incidents from the previous quarter, and a decrease of 12 on the same period last year. The Q3 period this year saw a continuation of the impacts of Covid-19 restrictions with domestic habits altered within communities. 17 of these fires were caused by adults (<64) 2 by elderly (>64). The main cause continues to be fires in the kitchen, 11 of these (44%) caused by cooking and remainder as faulty supply, chimney fire, overheating appliance, combustibles close to heat, careless disposal. SFRS continue to work hard to find new ways to reduce accidental dwelling fires in these challenging times In **Q2, 2021/21** there were 22 accidental dwelling fires. This is a reduction of 2 incidents from the previous quarter, and similar to last year (21). 50% of the incidents (11) involved elderly people (>64 yrs), one incident was caused by a child (<9yrs) and the remaining 10 incidents were adults aged 18-64yrs. 21 incidents were accidental with the remaining one unknown. The main cause continues to be fires in the kitchen, caused by cooking (14 fires). The figures are comparable with the same period last year and the trend is downward although we continue to address the common factors of cooking and combustibles too close to heat source as the main causes. The Q2 period this year saw many household habits change due to lockdown restrictions being imposed on communities due to Covid-19 and our educational messages are now largely digital. During the Covid pandemic we continue to deliver our Home Fire Safety Programme to very high-risk individuals and our current “make the call” campaign is designed to appeal to those who are in contact with these identified at risk individuals to signpost us to them.	

Performance Indicator	**cssp1HFS09 Fire Safety - Number of other deliberate fires per 10,000 population**	**Partner Organisation**	cssp Partner - Scottish Fire and Rescue Service
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. SFRS have set a target of a 5% reduction year on year, as specified within the SFRS Local Plan 2018.	**Responsible Officer**	Lynne Gow; Wesley Robertson
Code		**Data Collection Officer**	Lynne Gow; Wesley Robertson

Trend Chart Commentary

Q2 There have been 36 “other” deliberate fires (not secondary fires) within WL in Q2 2021/22. This correlates to 1.97% incidents per 10,000 population which is a decrease of 5 incidents over the previous quarter. The average over the past 5 years for this quarter is 35 and is similar to Q1 in its high instances of this incident type over the reporting year.

Q1 There have been 41 “other” deliberate fires (not secondary fires) within WL in Q1 2021/22. This correlates to 2.25% incidents per 10,000 population which is a significant increase of 22 over the previous quarter. The average over the past 5 years for this quarter is 37.8 and Q1 sees a typical trend as the highest over the reporting year.

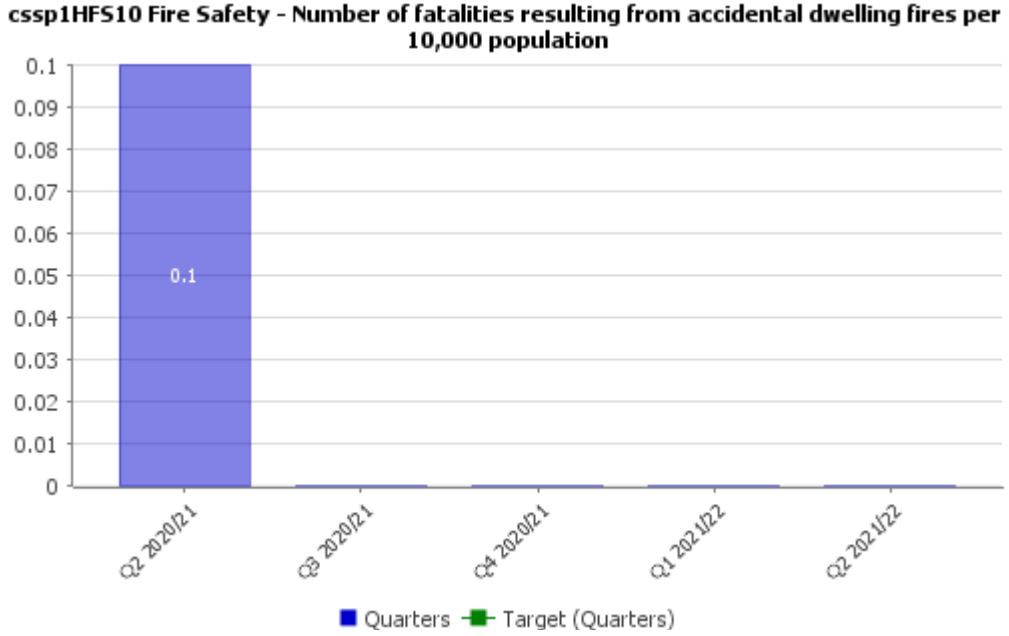
Q4 There have been 19 “other” deliberate fires (not secondary fires) within WL in Q4, 2020/21.This correlates to 1.04 incidents per 10,000 head of population which is a decrease of 3 fires over the previous quarter. This is lowest number in the past 5 years of Q4 reporting.

Notes on Latest Data Entry:

22-Oct-2021 **Q2** There have been 36 “other” deliberate fires (not secondary fires) within WL in Q2 2021/22. This correlates to 1.97% incidents per 10,000 population which is a decrease of 5 incidents over the previous quarter. The average over the past 5 years for this quarter is 35 and is similar to Q1 in its high instances of this incident type over the reporting year.

Q3 There have been 22 “other” deliberate fires in WL which correlates to 1.2% per 10,000 head of population. This is a reduction (of 7) from the previous quarter and has the same trend as in Q2 of the last reporting year. This remains the lower trend in Q3 over the past 5 years. **Q2** shares similar spikes historically with Q1 and the figures for this year show that the 29 deliberate secondary fires, representing 1.59 incidents per head of population are attributed to this incident type in Q2 of 2020/21. This is an increase over last years’ figure for the same reporting period of of 25 incidents and 1.37 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
Description	This measure relates to the recorded number of fatalities resulting from accidental dwelling fires. SFRS have no target set for this PI as the requirement will be to have it as low as reasonably practical.	**Responsible Officer**	cssp Partner - Scottish Fire and Rescue Service; Lynne Gow; Wesley Robertson
Code		**Data Collection Officer**	Lynne Gow; Wesley Robertson



Trend Chart Commentary

There were no fire fatalities in Q2 2021/22. We continue our preventative work to ensure our communities are safe in their homes from fire.

There were no fire fatalities in Q1 2021/22. We continue to undertake prevention work.

There were no fire fatalities in WL in Q4.

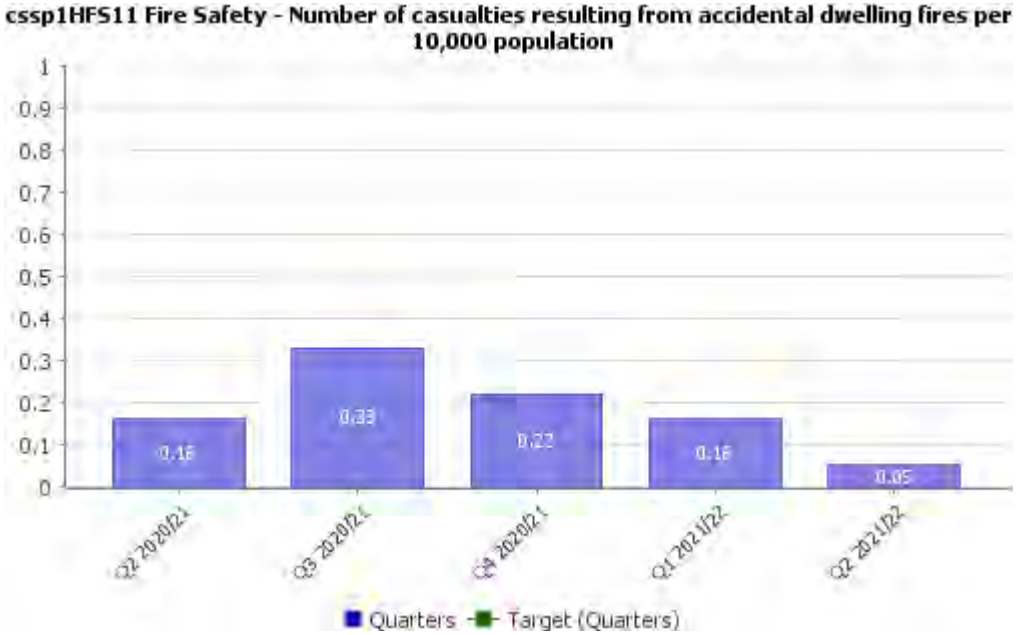
There were no fire fatalities in Q3 of 20-21
SFRS remain committed to ensuring our home safety programme continues to reach the most vulnerable.

Notes on Latest Data Entry:

22-Oct-2021 There were no fire fatalities in Q2 2021/22.

There were 2 fire fatalities in WL during Q2, 2020/21. This represents 0.1 per 10,000 population. The last fatal fire in WL was in 2018/19 (Q3) The circumstances surrounding these recent fatal fires will be examined at case conferences but it is understood that one was smoking related and the other was electrical fire. Both involved elderly people. SFRS identify that those over 50 and who are smokers and have mobility difficulties or live alone are at greater risk of fire and our “make the call” campaign appeals to partners and the public to assist in us reaching this target group for a home fire safety visit. We are actively promoting this and use our 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
Description			**Responsible Officer**	Lynne Gow; Wesley Robertson
Code	This performance indicator shows the number of casualties resulting from accidental dwelling fires per 10,000 population. SFRS have set a target at a 2% reduction year on year as specified within the SFRS Local Plan 2018.		**Data Collection Officer**	Lynne Gow; Wesley Robertson



Trend Chart Commentary

There was 1 casualty from Accidental Dwelling Fires in Q2, 2021/22 which equates to 0.05 per 10,000 population. The trend chart shows this as a low number comparable to previous reporting periods. Our resources and targeting are committed to influencing a continued reduction in dwelling fires.

There were 3 casualties from Accidental Dwelling Fires in **Q1**, 2021/2 which equates to 0.16 per 10,000 population. The trend chart shows this as a low number comparable to previous reporting periods. Our resources and targeting are committed to influencing a continued reduction dwelling fires.

There were 4 casualties from Accidental Dwelling Fires in **Q4, 2020/21** which equates to 0.22 per 10,000 population. The trend chart shows this as a low number comparable to previous reporting periods. Our resources and targeting are committed to influencing a continued reduction dwelling fires.

Notes on Latest Data Entry:

22-Oct-2021 There was 1 casualty from Accidental Dwelling Fires in Q2, 2021/22 which equates to 0.05 per 10,000 population. The trend chart shows this as a low number comparable to previous reporting periods. Our resources and targeting are committed to influencing a continued reduction dwelling fires.

There were 6 casualties from Accidental Dwelling Fires in **Q3**, 2020/21 which equates to 0.33 per 10,000 population. This is comparable to Q1 but a marked increase from 3 casualties in Q2. 3 of these fires were smoking related and 3 started in the Kitchen. All involved adults 18-64. SFRS work with partners to signpost any vulnerabilities associated with accidental dwelling fires and take measures to provide education and support to those affected. There were 3 casualties from Accidental Dwelling Fires in **Q2**, 2020/21 which equates to 0.16 per 10,000 population. The trend chart shows this as a low number comparable to previous reporting periods. Our resources and targeting are committed to influencing a continued reduction dwelling fires.	

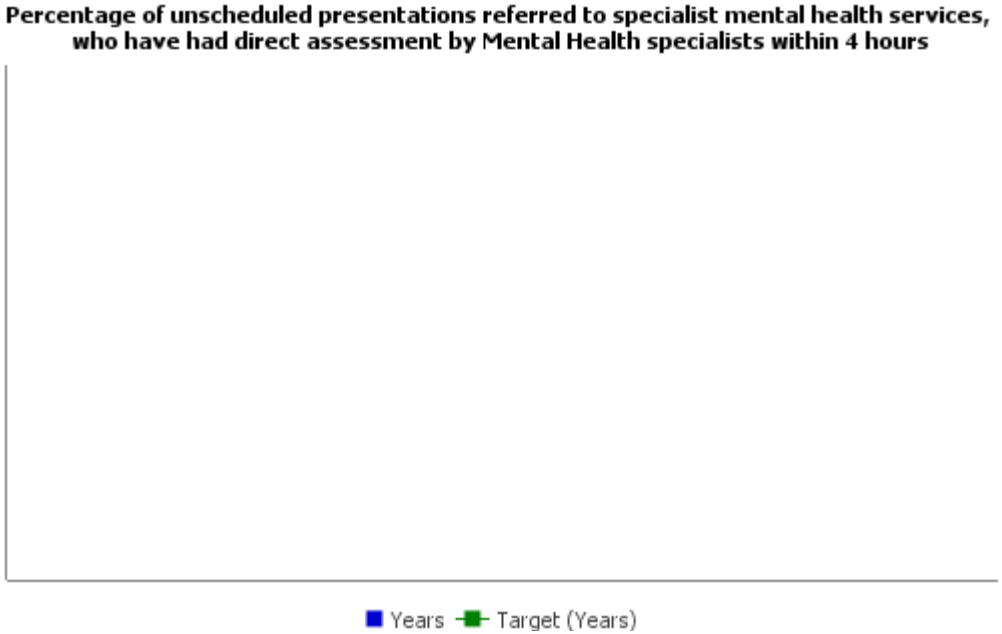
	Performance Indicator	**cssp1MHW01 Percentage of all unscheduled care presentations where self-harm is a presenting feature.**	**Partner Organisation**	cssp Partner - NHS Lothian
Description			**Responsible Officer**	Lisa Blackshaw
Code			**Data Collection Officer**	

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

result

Trend Chart Commentary	**Notes on Latest Data Entry:**
Data is not yet available because it is a new indicator. This indicator is part of a suite of 30 produced by the Scottish Government. They have a lead in time of two years.	

	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
Description			**Responsible Officer**	
Code			**Data Collection Officer**	Lisa Blackshaw



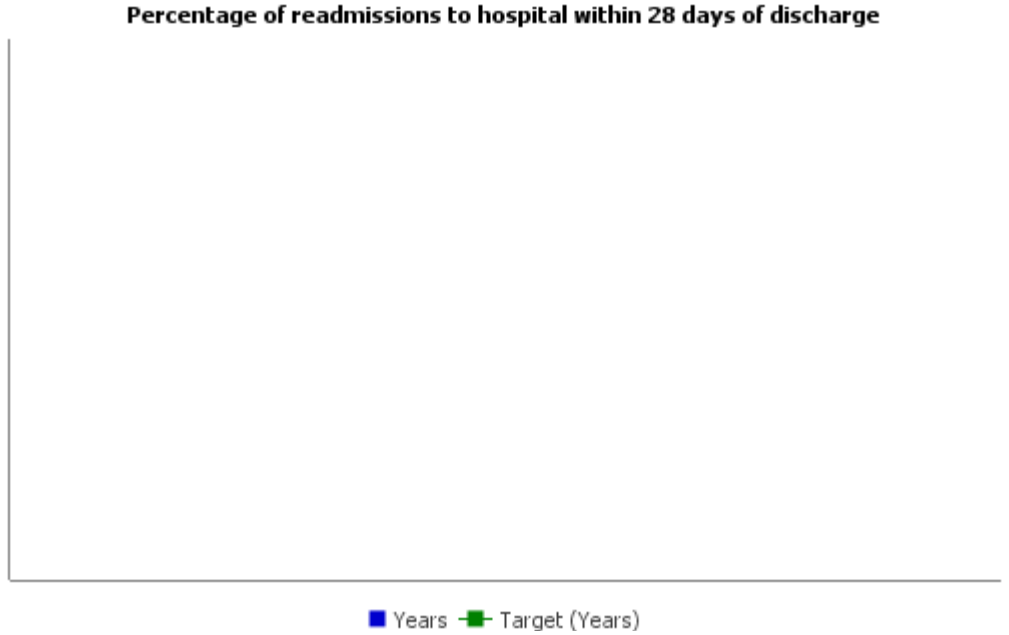
result

Trend Chart Commentary

Data is not yet available because it is a new indicator. This indicator is part of a suite of 30 produced by the Scottish Government. They have a lead in time of two years.

Notes on Latest Data Entry:

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



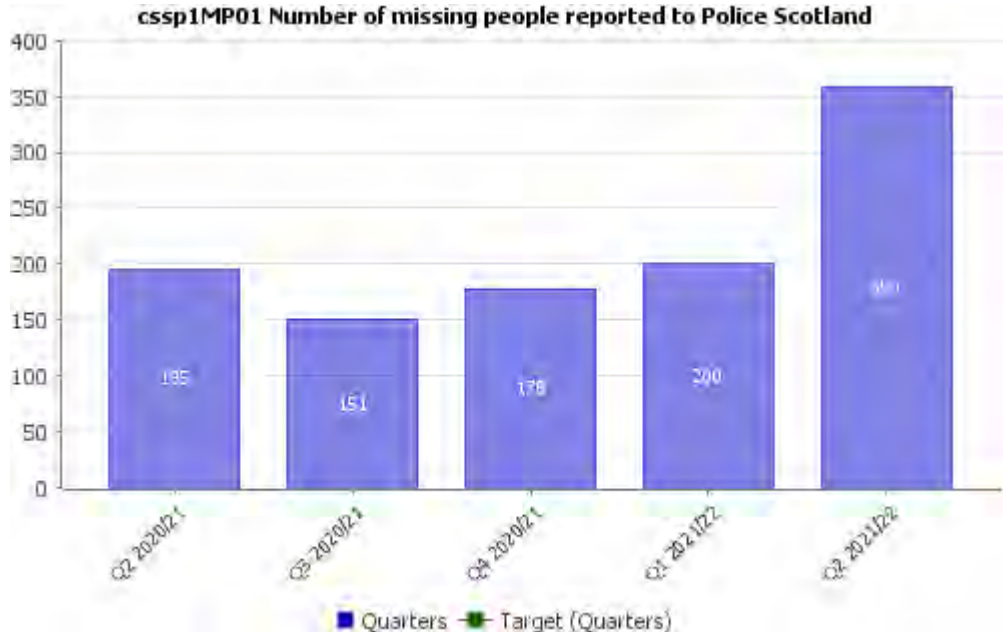
result

Trend Chart Commentary

Data is not yet available because it is a new indicator. This indicator is part of a suite of 30 produced by the Scottish Government. They have a lead in time of two years.

Notes on Latest Data Entry:

	Performance Indicator	**cssp1MP01 Number of missing people reported to Police Scotland**	**Partner Organisation**	cssp Police Scotland
Description	**Number of missing people reported to Police Scotland.** The information collated reflects the number of missing people reported to Police Scotland. The data may represent multiple reports for individuals throughout the reporting period. Police Scotland will not identify targets in association with this performance indicator.		**Responsible Officer**	cssp Police Scotland - Chief Inspector (Alun Williams)
Code			**Data Collection Officer**	Heidi Simpson



Trend Chart Commentary

Due to Lockdown restrictions from 23rd March 2020, the percentages for the figures YTD 2020 against YTD 2021 appear hugely inflated, however they are starting to level out.
Every missing person reported was found safe and well

There is a slight continuing upward trend in the number of reported missing persons from the previous quarter (Q1 2020/21). With the exception of one, the remainder reported missing were found safe and well.

For Q4 2020/21, there was a slight increase in the number of reported missing persons from the previous quarter (Q3 2020/21). All persons reported missing were found safe and well.

Notes on Latest Data Entry:

13-Dec-2021 The 2021/2022 YTD figures for reported missing persons was 359, compared to YTD 2020/2021 figure of 195. This is a 59.2% increase from the comparable period last year although this is attributed to Covid Restrictions and Lock down in 2020. The Autism Protocol was successfully launched in Aug/Sept 2021 within J Division.

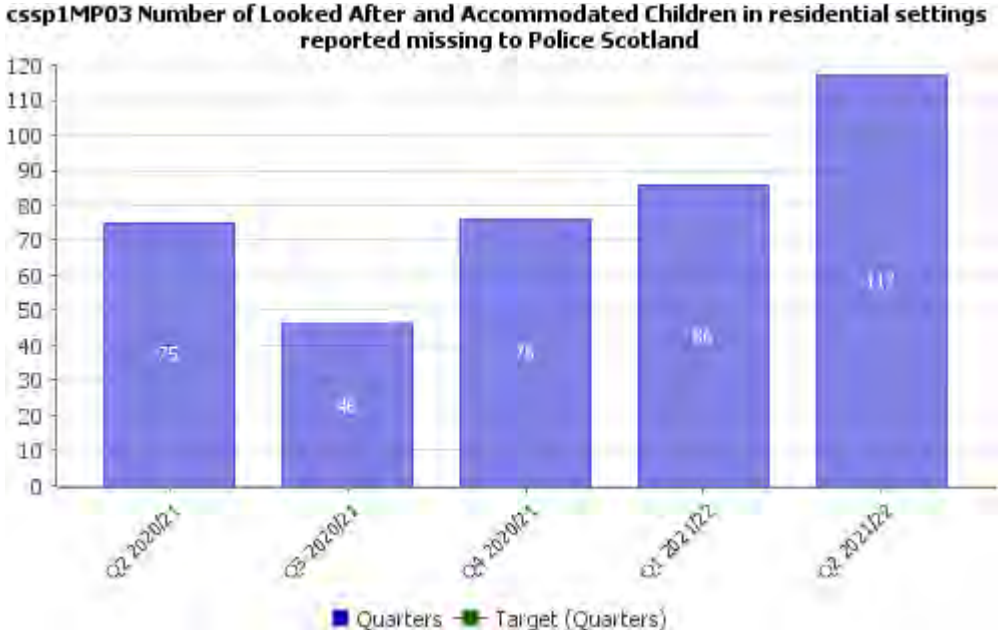
There is a slight decrease in the number of reported missing persons from the previous quarter (Q2 2020/21). During Q3, one person was found deceased whilst a LTMP reported in Q2 was found and ID confirmed during Q3. There is a slight increase in the number of reported missing persons from the previous quarter (Q2 2019/20). All 195 persons reported were found alive/returned. At the end of Q4 2019/2020, the number of persons reported missing year to date was 735, compared to 2018/2019 figure of 1132. This is a significant reduction from the comparable period last year. However, Police Scotland wish to provide an explanation for a change to some of the previously reported data. The figures that have previously been provided and shown in the data fields for 2018/2019 Q3 & Q4 plus the figures for 2019/2020 Q1 & Q2 are wrong apart from the data for Q3 2019/20 which is correct. A discussion with the Missing Person Coordinator has resulted in a realisation that J Division have been using the number of Police recorded Storm Incidents with a missing person marker on them, rather than the actual figure on the missing person report. Not every report of a missing person on Storm actually fits the criteria for reporting…ie: If someone is reported missing but there is no police investigation as they return before police investigate or the person is traced in hospital/custody etc so they are technically not classed as a Missing Person although the marker may still remain on Storm. For Q1 2020/21, there is a continuing downward trend in the number of reported missing persons from the previous quarter (Q4 2019/20). All 162 persons reported were found alive/returned. At the end of Q1 2020/21, the number of persons reported missing was 162, compared to Q1 2019/20 figure of 147. This is a slight increase from the comparable period last year. **Police Scotland will not identify numerical targets and would rather focus on improved experiences and services for individuals and communities. The requirement for continuous improvement runs throughout all aspects of policing as we continue to serve a changing Scotland.**	

Performance Indicator	**cssp1MP02 Number of missing people reported to Police Scotland from St John's Hospital**	**Partner Organisation**	cssp Police Scotland
Description	Number of missing people reported to Police Scotland from St John's Hospital	**Responsible Officer**	cssp Police Scotland - Chief Inspector (Alun Williams)
Code	This indicator shows the number of people reported missing from St John's Hospital. The data held in the indicator may include multiple reports for individuals. The data in this indicator is sourced from Police Scotland's National Missing Person Application. The information held on this system is populated when an officer has to officially record details of a missing person. This may not correlate with the number of incidents reported as often a person may be traced before a report is officially recorded. Police Scotland will not identify targets in association with this performance indicator.	**Data Collection Officer**	Heidi Simpson

Trend Chart Commentary	**Notes on Latest Data Entry:**
During Q2, Year to date, 37 persons were reported missing from St Johns Hospital, again this attributed to the lifting of Covid Restrictions.	13-Dec-2021 NHS protocol for St Johns Hospital is continuing to be reviewed with a view to improving and re-launching.

During Q1, 16 persons were reported missing from St Johns Hospital, a slight increase from Q1 2020/21. During Q4, 11 persons were reported missing from St Johns Hospital, an equal figure from Q3 although a slight increase from Q4 2019/2020. During Q3, 11 persons were reported missing from St Johns Hospital, a slight increase from Q2 2020/21 although a positive decrease from Q3 2019/2020. During Q2, 10 persons were reported missing from St Johns Hospital, a slight increase from Q2 2019/20 although a positive decrease from Q1 2020/2021 **Police Scotland will not identify numerical targets and would rather focus on improved experiences and services for individuals and communities. The requirement for continuous improvement runs throughout all aspects of policing as we continue to serve a changing Scotland.**	

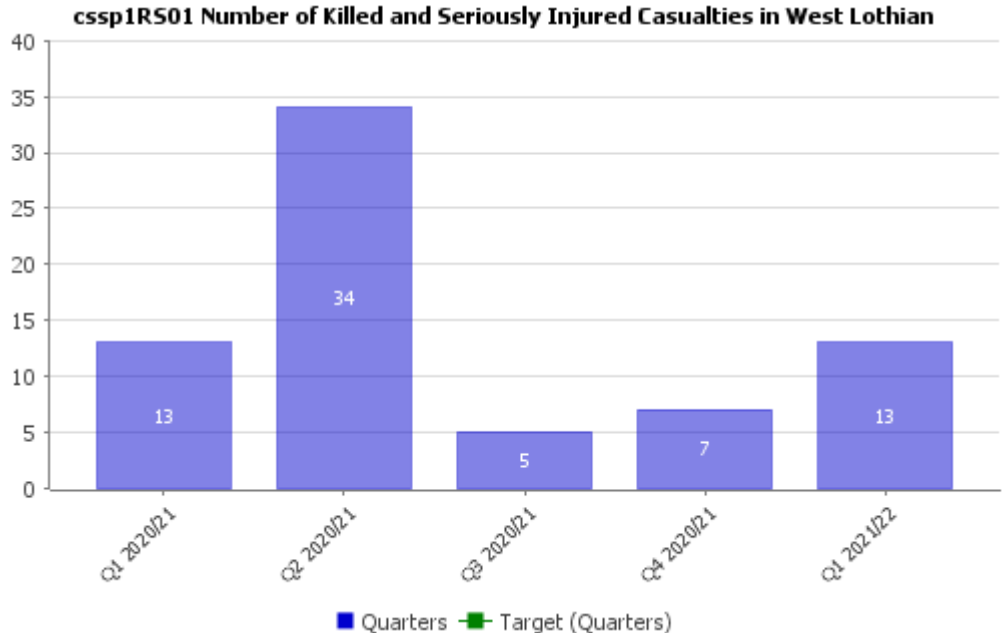
	Performance Indicator	**cssp1MP03 Number of Looked After and Accommodated Children in residential settings reported missing to Police Scotland**	**Partner Organisation**	cssp Police Scotland
Description	**Number of missing looked after and accommodated children reported to Police Scotland from residential settings**		**Responsible Officer**	cssp Police Scotland - Chief Inspector (Alun Williams)
Code	This indicator shows the number of reports of missing children from looked after and accommodated settings. The data held in the indicator may include multiple reports for individuals. The data in this indicator is sourced from Police Scotland's National Missing Person Application. The information held on this system is populated when an officer has to officially record details of a missing person. This may not correlate with the number of incidents reported as often a person may be traced before a report is officially recorded. Police Scotland will not identify targets in association with this performance indicator.		**Data Collection Officer**	Heidi Simpson



Trend Chart Commentary	**Notes on Latest Data Entry:**
During Q2, there were 31 reports of children missing from residential units, with a year to date figure of 117. This is compared to LYTD figure of 75.	13-Dec-2021 We are continuing to focus on our engagement with the carers and SW of Looked After and Accommodated Children and the young persons to encourage changes in risk behaviours. Community

During Q1, there were 86 reports of children missing from residential units compared to LYTD figure of 34. During Q4, there were 76 reports of children missing from residential units. Equating to an increase of 46.15% from LYTD. During Q3, there were 46 reports of children missing from residential units. Equating to an decrease of 50.53% from LYTD. During Q2, there were 75 reports of children missing from residential units. Equating to an increase of 120.59% from LYTD. **Police Scotland will not identify numerical targets and would rather focus on improved experiences and services for individuals and communities. The requirement for continuous improvement runs throughout all aspects of policing as we continue to serve a changing Scotland.**	Officers are continuing to work with a small number of young people who have regularly absconded, increasing the numbers of incidents reported. During Q2 two individuals are absconding daily, work is ongoing with them to reduce these incidents.

	Performance Indicator	**cssp1RS01 Number of Killed and Seriously Injured Casualties in West Lothian**	**Partner Organisation**	cssp Police Scotland
Description	**Number of Killed and Seriously Injured Casualties in West Lothian** The data provided in this performance indicator is collated by Police Scotland. Police Scotland will not identify targets in association with this performance indicator. This information may differ to the National Statistics on reported road casualties as the National Statistics will be subject to additional quality assurance processes ahead of publication. Data collated and targets identified prior to the 2018/2019 end of year data were not submitted by Police Scotland.		**Responsible Officer**	cssp Police Scotland - Chief Inspector (Alun Williams)
Code			**Data Collection Officer**	Heidi Simpson



Trend Chart Commentary

Q1 2021/22 reporting data shows an equal figure from LYTD. During Q1 there were two fatalities on the M8 within West Lothian with a slight decrease in the number of serious injury.
Slight injuries have increased significantly with 47 casualties reported during Q1 2021/22.

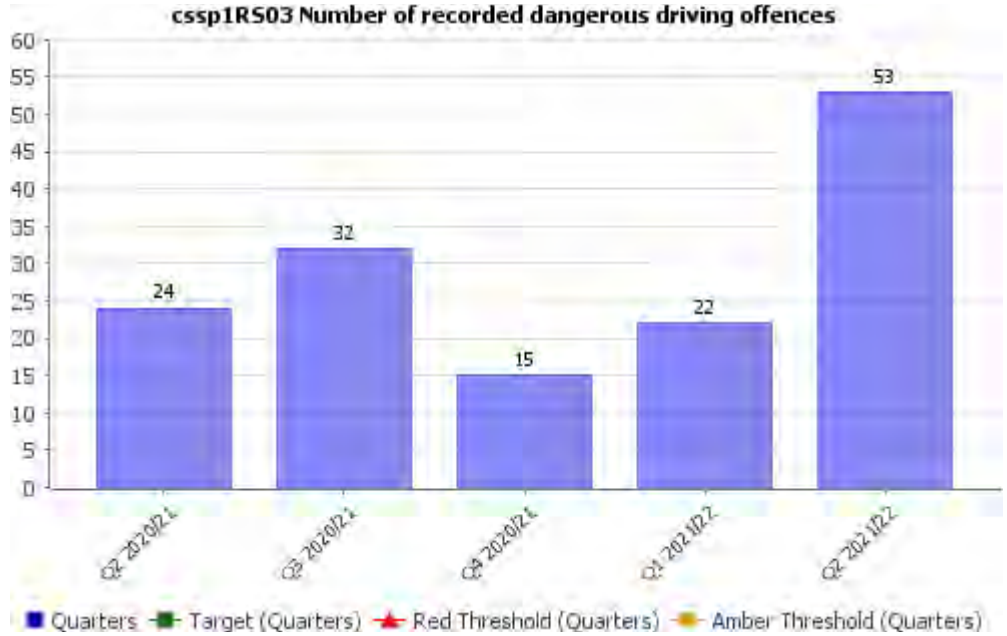
Q4 2020/21 reporting data shows a significant decrease from Q3 2019/20 (19 recorded). During Q4 there were no fatalities on the roads of West Lothian. Of note, slight injuries continue to decrease with a significant reduction of 53.6% reduction compared to Q4 2019/2020.

Notes on Latest Data Entry:

20-Aug-2021 During Q1, Covid-19 restrictions showed less traffic on the road network within West Lothian with less people commuting to work resulting in a reduction in reported RTA's.
The fatalities mentioned were pedestrian fatalities as opposed to vehicle occupants. Road Policing Officers continued their pro-active patrols focusing on driving offences and national campaigns.

Q3 2020/21 reporting data shows a significant decrease from Q3 2019/20 where 14 was recorded. For Q3, a total of 5 people were seriously injured with 0 fatalities. Significantly, there was an 54.44% reduction in slight injuries. Q2 2020/21 reporting data shows a slight decrease from Q2 2019/20. For Q2, a total of 30 people were seriously injured with 4 fatalities. Significantly, there was an 27% reduction in slight injuries. Q1 2020/21 reporting data shows an decrease from Q4. For Q1, a total of 13 people were seriously injured with no persons killed. Significantly, there was an 84% reduction in slight injuries.	

Performance Indicator	**cssp1RS03 Number of recorded dangerous driving offences**	**Partner Organisation**	cssp Police Scotland
Description	**Number of recorded dangerous driving offences by Police Scotland**	**Responsible Officer**	cssp Police Scotland - Chief Inspector (Alun Williams)
Code	The data collated represents the number of Dangerous Driving crimes recorded by Police Scotland within the reporting period. Police Scotland will not identify targets in association with this performance indicator.	**Data Collection Officer**	Heidi Simpson



Trend Chart Commentary

Q2 2021/22 YTD reporting data indicates that there were 53 recorded instances of dangerous driving. This relates to an increase of 19 compared to the same reporting period 2020/21.

Q1 2021/2 reporting data indicates that there were 22 recorded instances of dangerous driving. This relates to an decrease of 15 compared to the same reporting period 2020/21.

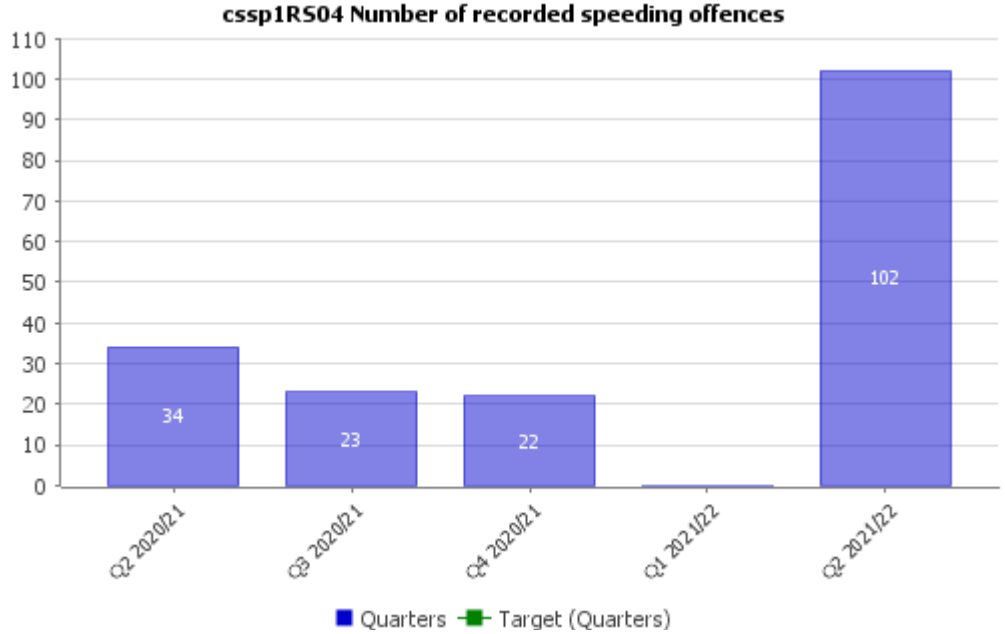
Q4 2020/21 reporting data indicates that there were 15 recorded instances of dangerous driving. This relates to an increase of 1 compared to the same reporting period 2019/20.

Notes on Latest Data Entry:

13-Dec-2021 Road Policing Officers continued their pro-active patrols focusing on driving offences and national campaigns. Detection rate for all offences relating to motor vehicles has decreased from 87.04% LYTD to 78.73% TYTD although, included in this figure, is pending drink driving results. The results of these may increase these detection figure. Road Traffic Officers have been abstracted due to ongoing fatal enquiries.

Q3 2020/21 reporting data indicates that there were 32 recorded instances of dangerous driving. This relates to a 68.42% increase compared to the same reporting period 2019/20. Q2 2020/21 reporting data indicates that there were 24 recorded instances of dangerous driving. This relates to a 26% increase compared to the same reporting period 2019/20. Q1 2020/21 reporting data indicates that there were 37 recorded instances of dangerous driving. This is a decrease of 21 over the same reporting period 2019/20. Q4 2019/20 reporting data indicates that there were 14 recorded instances of dangerous driving. This is a decrease of 3 over the same reporting period 2018/19. There is no particular trend information to support this data. Q3 shows a continued variance over the reporting period believed to be due to lighter nights, warmer drier conditions and drivers may take more risks and drive at higher speeds. Q2 2019/20 reporting data indicates that there were 22 recorded instances of dangerous driving. This is an increase of 4 over the same reporting period 2018/19. There is no particular trend information to support this data. Q1 2019/20 reporting data indicates that there were 13 recorded instances of dangerous driving. This is an increase of 5 over the same reporting period 2018/19. There is no particular trend information to support this data. 2018/2019 - At the end of Q4 Police Scotland had recorded 69 crimes of dangerous driving. During the 2017/2018 period there were 90 recorded crimes. This performance indicator links to the Westdrive Road Safety Initiative in respect to early intervention through education and may influence driver behaviour in respect to dangerous driving. **Police Scotland will not identify numerical targets and would rather focus on improved experiences and services for individuals and communities. The requirement for continuous improvement runs throughout all aspects of policing as we continue to serve a changing Scotland.**	

Performance Indicator	**cssp1RS04 Number of recorded speeding offences**	**Partner Organisation**	cssp Police Scotland
Description	**Number of recorded speeding offences by Police Scotland** This relates to the number of speeding offences recorded by Police Scotland. Police Scotland will not identify targets in association with this performance indicator.	**Responsible Officer**	cssp Police Scotland - Chief Inspector (Alun Williams)
Code		**Data Collection Officer**	Heidi Simpson



Trend Chart Commentary

Q2 Q2 data reflects 102 speeding offences. We are unable to provide a comparison to the previous quarter due to system malfunction. The relaxation of Covid Restrictions in Q2 2021/22 has shown an increase in speeding detections compared to LYTD.

Q1 Due to system issues, we are unable to provide these figures at this time.

Q4 data reflects 22 speeding offences which is a decrease on LYTD 2019/20 figures.

Q3 data reflects 23 speeding offences which is a significant decrease on LYTD 2019/20 figures

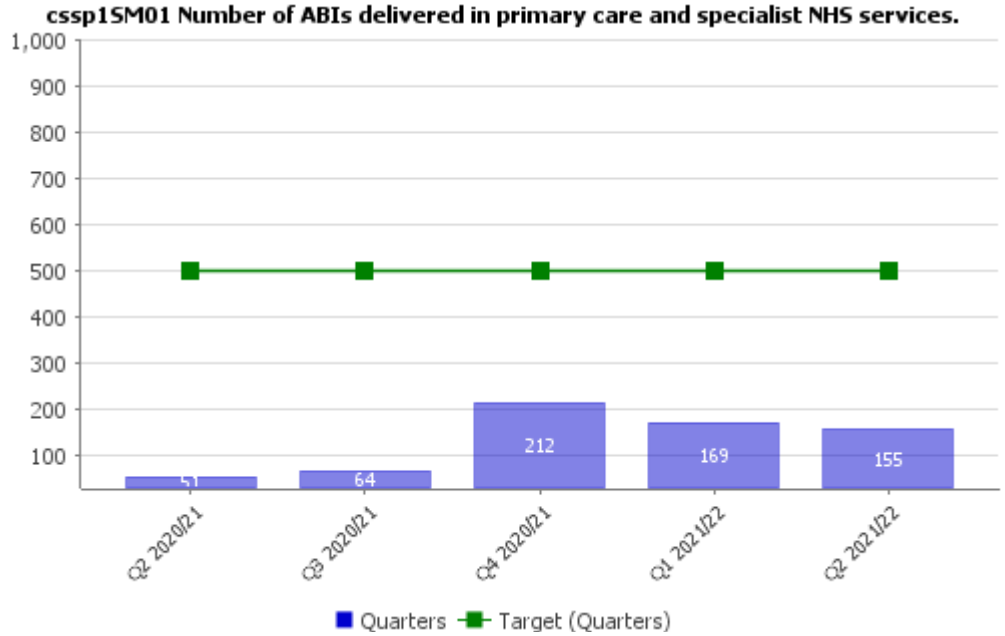
Q4 data reflects 27 speeding offences which is a slight reduction from Q3 figure of 32, however, a significant reduction

Notes on Latest Data Entry:

13-Dec-2021 As restrictions have eased and the roads return to normal volume, Roads Policing Officers have continued with their pro-active speed checks at 52 locations within West Lothian resulting in 6 reports being submitted to COPFS, 27 Conditional offers being issued and 41 drivers who were warned about the manner of their driving.

from Q4 2018/2019. Q3 data reflects 35 speeding offences which is a significant reduction from Q2, however, the overall trend highlights a similar figure for the same reporting period last year. **Police Scotland will not identify numerical targets and would rather focus on improved experiences and services for individuals and communities. The requirement for continuous improvement runs throughout all aspects of policing as we continue to serve a changing Scotland.**	

	Performance Indicator	**cssp1SM01 Number of ABIs delivered in primary care and specialist NHS services.**	**Partner Organisation**	cssp Partner - NHS Lothian
Description			**Responsible Officer**	Deborah McAlpine
Code	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 2019-20.. The national and local targets for this year remain the same as 2018-19. 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. The target was met in 2018-19.		**Data Collection Officer**	Deborah McAlpine



Q2 2021/22 result

155

Trend Chart Commentary

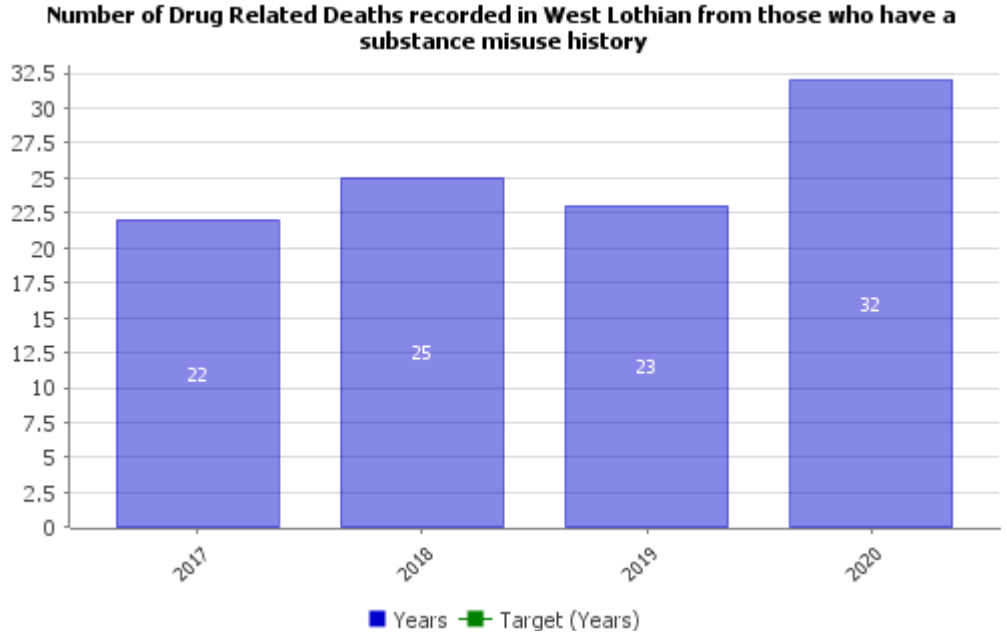
This activity was scaled back in 20/21 during the pandemic. ABI are now increasing in primary care settings.
Trend Chart Commentary:
The number of ABI for Quarter 2 is 155 and the result for Quarter 1 is 169. ABI are now happening in all previous settings but not to previous levels as Primary Care still work under pandemic conditions. This is still far short of the target.

Notes on Latest Data Entry:

15-Nov-2021 More ABI are taken place across settings in 20/21 compared to 21/22 however still a reduction in numbers compared to pre-Covid.

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 2021/22 (497 per quarter); this proportion is consistent with the proportion of budget resource allocated to West Lothian ADP by NHS Lothian. The number is based on actual ABI completed in primary care which is based on need so will vary. Many in the community have received an ABI in the recent past so will not be appropriate for primary care to conduct a further ABI. There is a time lag of around 3 months and more in the reporting of the data which comes from NHS Lothian.	

	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
Description	In the 2018 calendar year there were 26 drug-related deaths (DRD) in West Lothian. This is the same amount as 2017. 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**	Deborah McAlpine
Code			**Data Collection Officer**	Deborah McAlpine



2020 result
32

Trend Chart Commentary

The 2020 figure for Drug Related Deaths (DRD) figure for West Lothian is 32. As in the rest of Scotland the trend has been increasing. It remains a priority for the Alcohol and Drug partnership to see this figure decrease.
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).
The 2021 figure is due August 2022.

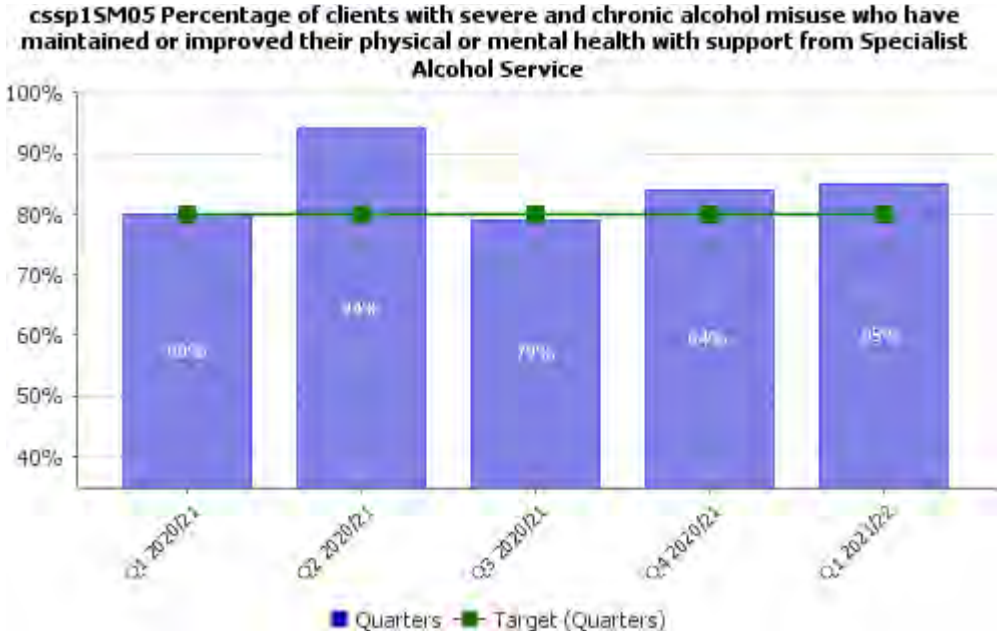
It would not be appropriate to set targets for deaths ideally the target would be zero for drug related preventable deaths.

Notes on Latest Data Entry:

12-Aug-2021 This is an increase for year 2020. This is similar to the increasing trend across Scotland since figures where first recorded. This remains a priority for the ADP and different measures have been put in place with the aim to prevent drug related deaths.

The 2021 figures will be due July 2022.

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 - NHS Lothian; 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**	Deborah McAlpine
Code		**Data Collection Officer**	Yvonne Lawton; Deborah McAlpine



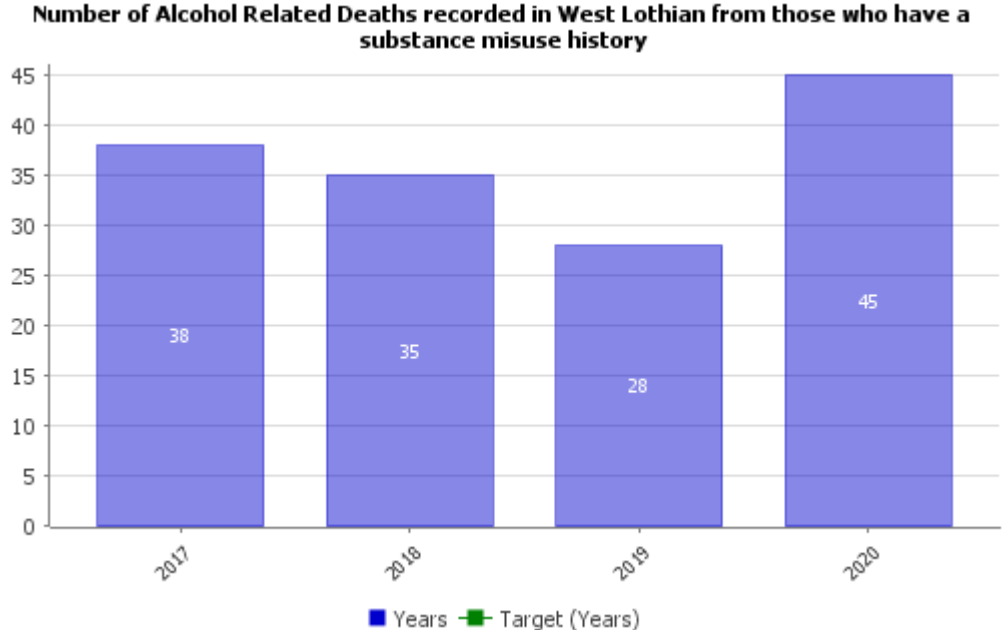
Trend Chart Commentary

The Quarter 1 result for 2021/22 is 85%. Great result during Covid 19. The result for Quarter 2 is delayed as post holder that collects PI data has left post and it awaiting this task to be transferred to new post holder.
The Quarter 4 2020/21 performance is 84%. In all quarters in 2020/21 the target had been met. Overall the performance is above target in this service in protecting those whose health is at risk because of alcohol use. This is a very challenging group to work with as these adults are seriously affected physically and mentally prolonged alcohol misuse 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 and this can be seen in the performance; there is not a clear trend in one direction. The assessment tool measures physical and psychological health, personal safety. relationships, housing, work and financial and many of these factors can be determined out with the person and services control.
The target of 80% is based on benchmarking data from the National Treatment Agency for Substance Misuse.
The result for Quarter 2 is expected end of December 2021.

Notes on Latest Data Entry:

15-Nov-2021 Admin post that completes Data Collection for this PI left post awaiting this to be assigned to another post holder. Q2 data yet to be received.

	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
Description	Number of Alcohol Related Deaths recorded in West Lothian from those who have a substance misuse history.		**Responsible Officer**	Deborah McAlpine
Code	This information on the numbers of deaths which are classified as 'alcohol-specific' on the basis of the new National Statistics definition, which was introduced, towards the end of 2017, following a consultation conducted by the Office for National Statistics.		**Data Collection Officer**	Deborah McAlpine



2020 result
45

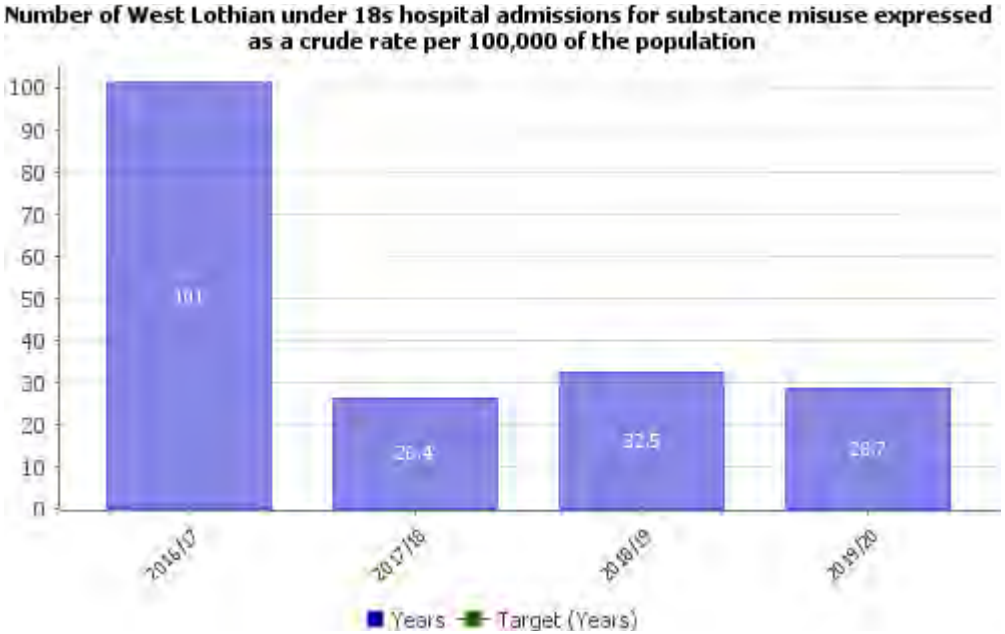
Trend Chart Commentary

In West Lothian Area the number of alcohol related deaths in 2020 was 45.
This performance indicator is provided by Office for National Statistics. No target as this is deaths.
The data is based on 2017 definition and can be back dated to 1970s for data purposes.
The Alcohol and Drug Partnership will now monitor and provide actions to prevent and reduce alcohol related deaths in West Lothian.
The figure for 2019 of 28 deaths was an improvement on the 2018 figure of 35 deaths.
The 2021 figure will be due by end of August 2022.

Notes on Latest Data Entry:

19-Aug-2021 The number for 2020 was 45 a rise on the previous year figure of 28.

	Performance Indicator	**cssp1SM07 Number of West Lothian under 18s hospital admissions for substance misuse expressed as a crude rate per 100,000 of the population**	**Partner Organisation**	cssp Partner - NHS Lothian
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



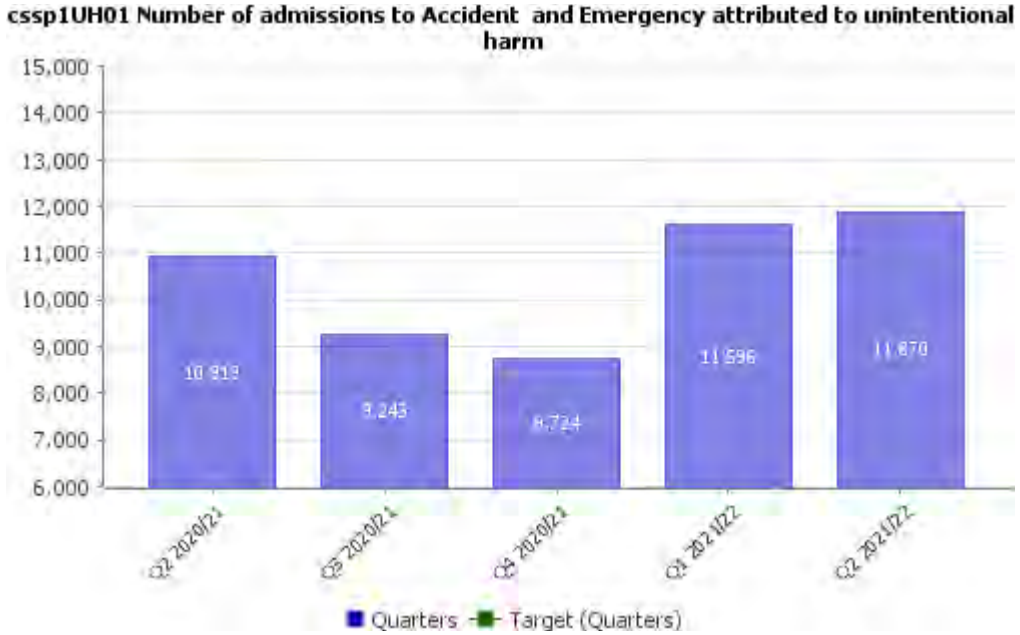
2019/20 result
28.7

Trend Chart Commentary

This information will not be updated for 20/21 will not be updated until June 2022.
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 2018/18 is 28.7 is a good result. There is no casual factor that we can determine why the admissions has changed. .

Notes on Latest Data Entry:

Performance Indicator	**cssp1UH01 Number of admissions to Accident and Emergency attributed to unintentional harm**	**Partner Organisation**	cssp Partner - Scottish Fire and Rescue Service
Description	Number of admissions to Accident and Emergency attributed to unintentional harm	**Responsible Officer**	Lynne Gow; Wesley Robertson
Code		**Data Collection Officer**	Lisa Blackshaw



Q2 2021/22 result
11,870

Trend Chart Commentary

Q2 2021/22. There were 11870 cases of hospital admissions relating to unintentional harm in West Lothian.
Falls account for 1640 (down from 1740 cases in Q1), Burns 69 (up from 47) and "other" is 10161 (Q1 was 9809).
66% (7879) of hospital admissions for UH are due to accidents within the home.
12.8% (1523) happened in a public place
4.9% (577) happened at work
1.6% (185) happened in an educational establishment
0.2% (23) happened in a care institution/hospital
14.4% (1683) misc (pub/club 13, road/transport 4, sports/leisure facility 44, unknown 1622)

The 'other' category continues to represent approx. 85% of all unintentional harm admissions (similar to previous reporting periods). The NHS system is a free text box completed at Reception when casualties present with injury and this makes it very difficult to analyse the "other" data further (such as broken bones, fracture, bruising etc).

Notes on Latest Data Entry:

22-Oct-2021 **Q2 2021/22.** There were 11870 cases of hospital admissions relating to unintentional harm in West Lothian.

Falls account for 1640 (down from 1740 cases in Q1), Burns 69 (up from 47) and "other" is 10161 (Q1 was 9809).

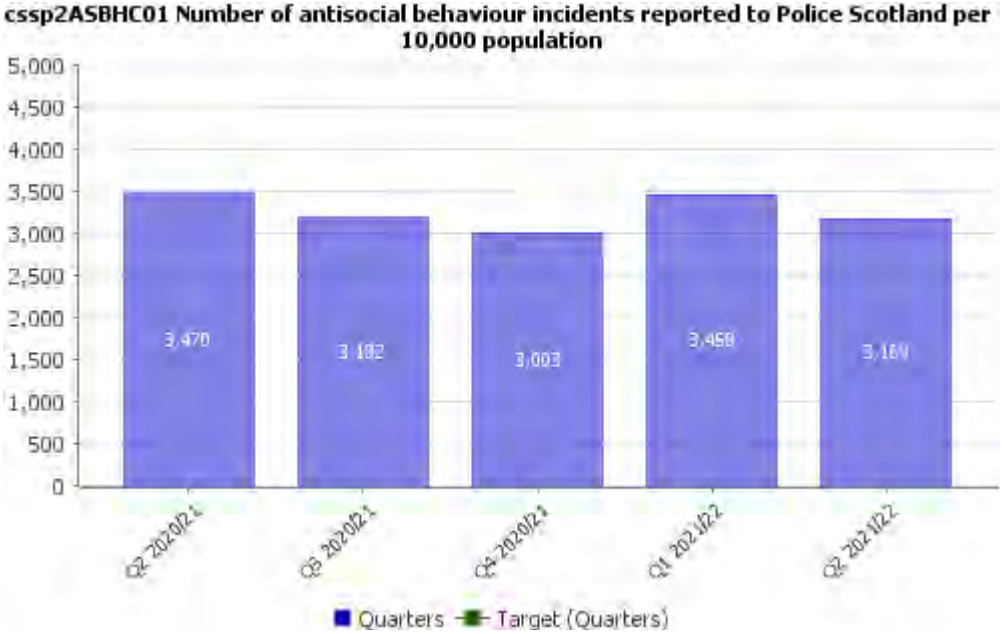
66% (7879) of hospital admissions for UH are due to accidents within the home.

12.8% (1523) happened in a public place

4.9% (577) happened at work

We will continue to reach out the partnership and to NHS to consider new ways to capture meaningful data to specifically target this trend. **Q1 2021/22.** There were 11596 cases of hospital admissions relating to unintentional harm in West Lothian. Falls account for 1740 (up from 1434 cases in Q4), Burns 47 (up from 44) and "other" is 9809 (Q4 was 7246). The 'other' category continues to represent approx. 85% of all unintentional harm admissions (similar to previous reporting periods). The NHS system is a free text box completed at Reception when casualties present with injury and this makes it very difficult to analyse the "other" data further (such as broken bones, fracture, bruising etc). We will continue to communicate to our NHS partners the challenges this lack of detail presents us in delivery of services to specifically target this trend. There were 8724 cases of hospital admissions relating to Unintentional Harm in West Lothian in **Q4, 2020/21** Falls account for 1434 (up from 1279 cases in Q3), Burns 44 (down from 52) and "other" is 7246 (Q3 was 7912). The 'other' category continues to represent approx. 83% of all unintentional harm admissions (similar to previous reporting periods). The NHS system is a free text box completed at Reception when casualties present with injury and this makes it very difficult to analyse the "other" data further (such as broken bones, fracture, bruising etc). We will continue to communicate to our NHS partners the challenges this lack of detail presents us in delivery of services to specifically target this trend. There were 9243 cases of hospital admissions relating to Unintentional harm in West Lothian in **Q3, 2020/21** Falls account for 1279 (down from 1623 cases in Q2), Burns 52 (up from 32) and "other" is 7912 (Q2 was 9264). The 'other' category continues to represent approx. 85% of all unintentional harm admissions (similar to previous reporting periods). The NHS system is a free text box completed at Reception when casualties present with injury and this makes it very difficult to analyse the "other" data further (such as broken bones, fracture, bruising etc). We will continue to communicate to our NHS partners the challenges this lack of detail presents us in delivery of services to specifically target this trend. There were 10919 cases of hospital admissions relating to Unintentional harm in West Lothian in **Q2, 2020/21**. Falls account for 1623 (significantly up from 1175 cases in Q1), Burns 32 (down from 50) and "other" is 9264 (Q1 was 7151). The 'other' category attributes to 85% of all unintentional harm admissions (similar to previous reporting periods). The NHS system is a free text box completed at Reception when casualties present with injury and this makes it very difficult to analyse the "other" data further (such as broken bones, fracture, bruising etc). We will continue to communicate to our NHS partners the challenges this lack of detail presents us in delivery of services to specifically target this trend.	1.6% (185) happened in an educational establishment 0.2% (23) happened in a care instuitution/hospital 14.4% (1683) misc (pub/club 13, road/transport 4, sports/leisure facility 44, unknown 1622) The 'other' category continues to represent approx. 85% of all unintentional harm admissions (similar to previous reporting periods). The NHS system is a free text box completed at Reception when casualties present with injury and this makes it very difficult to analyse the "other" data further (such as broken bones, fracture, bruising etc). We will continue to reach out the partnership and to NHS to consider new ways to capture meaningful data to specifically target this trend.

Performance Indicator	**cssp2ASBHC01 Number of antisocial behaviour incidents reported to Police Scotland per 10,000 population**	**Partner Organisation**	cssp Police Scotland
Description	**Number of antisocial behaviour incidents reported to Police Scotland** This reflects the number of anti-social behaviour incidents reported to Police Scotland. This figure includes, but is not restricted to, noise related incidents, vandalism, neighbour disputes and communications issues. Police Scotland will not identify targets in association with this performance indicator.	**Responsible Officer**	cssp Police Scotland - Chief Inspector (Alun Williams)
Code		**Data Collection Officer**	Heidi Simpson



Trend Chart Commentary

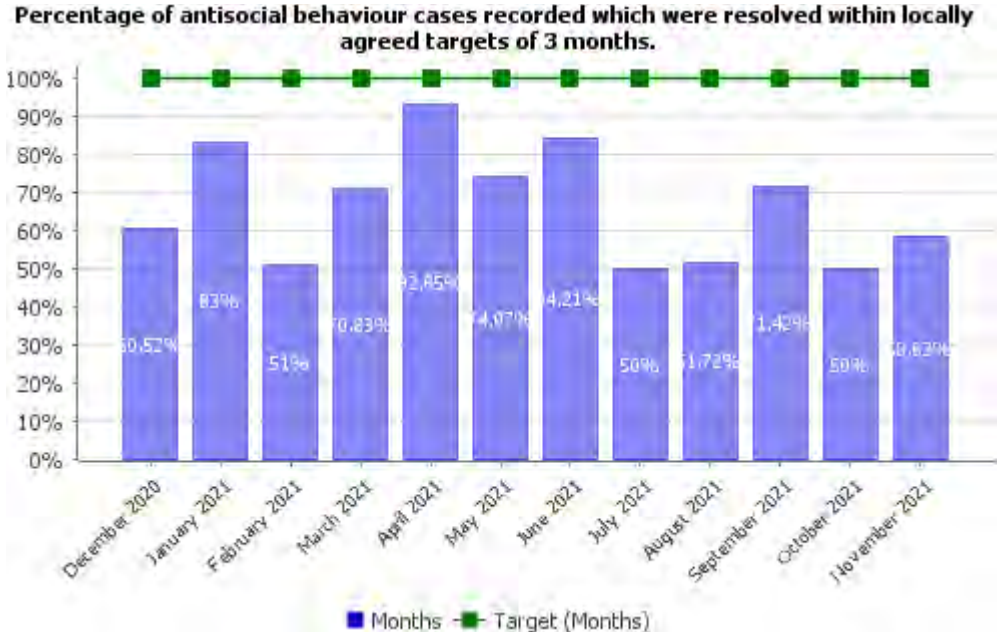
Q2 data shows an decrease of 289 reported incidents compared to the Q1 2020/21.
Q1 data shows an decrease of 1003 reported incidents compared to the Q1 2020/21.
Q4 data shows an increase of 957 reported incidents compared to the comparable period last year.
Q3 data shows a reduction in 287 reported incidents compared to the comparable period last year.
Q2 data shows approximately 887 more incidents year to date reported to Police Scotland.
Q1 data shows approximately 1789 more incidents year to date reported to Police Scotland.

Police Scotland will not identify numerical targets and would rather focus on improved experiences and services for individuals and communities. The requirement for continuous improvement runs throughout all aspects of policing as we continue to serve a changing Scotland.

Notes on Latest Data Entry:

13-Dec-2021 In Q2 2021/22, levels had plateaued with the majority of people returning to the workplace and and lifting of restrictions.

	Performance Indicator	**cssp2ASBHC04 Percentage of antisocial behaviour cases recorded which were resolved within locally agreed targets of 3 months.**	**Partner Organisation**	cssp WLC Housing (Alison Smith); cssp WLC Housing, Customer and Building Services (Marjory Mackie)
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		**Responsible Officer**	CSSP 3. ASB and Hate Crime(Alison Smith); cssp CSU Policy and Peformance Officer(Yvonne Beresford)
Code			**Data Collection Officer**	Yvonne Beresford



Trend Chart Commentary

(Locally, the monthly target has been set at 30.77% for monitoring purposes only).

The Trend chart depicts the data from November 2020 to November 2021 and fluctuates throughout the year. The lowest data was recorded as 45% in November 2020 and the highest % recorded of cases resolved within the locally agreed target of 3 months was in April 2021 with 92.85% recorded.

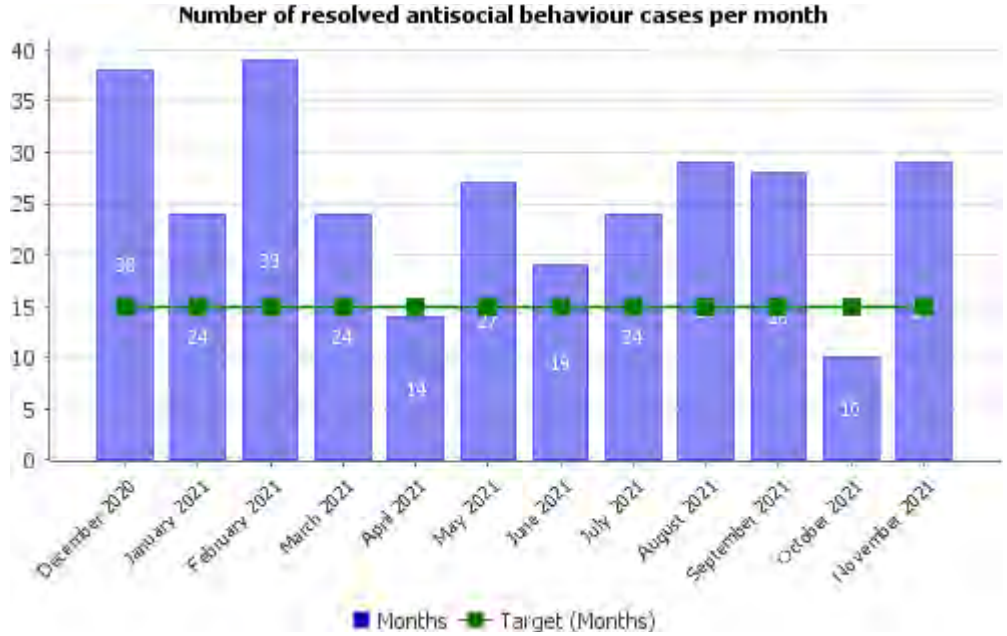
For the cases that were not closed within the target period, this could be due a number of reasons. Often, due to the nature of the enquiry, there needs to be additional inputs from colleagues in other departments or there are other

Notes on Latest Data Entry:

14-Dec-2021 There were 29 closed cases in November and of those, 17 of them were closed within a 3 month target period equating to 58.62%.

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. The impact of COVID 19 Restrictions has led to some cases being held open longer to enable officers un to complete enquiries and close cases. Further analysis, the ward with the greatest number of active cases this year to date is the Broxburn, Uphall and Winchburgh ward with Bathgate a close second. Many of the cases being closed outwith the target period was to allow for further monitoring before closure could occur. 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. 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 and also how variable local authorities are structured to deal with antisocial behaviour and community safety arrangements with partners. However, the service does participate in the National ASB Officers networks and these fora are helpful to share practice and link up on discussions with others working in the field of ASB.	

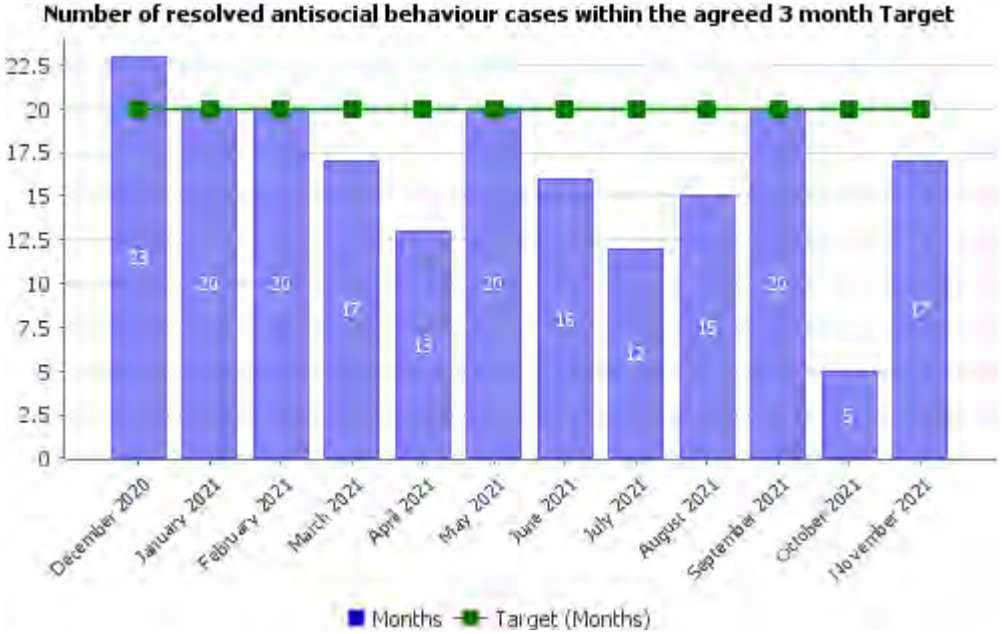
	Performance Indicator	**cssp2ASBHC06 Number of resolved antisocial behaviour cases per month**	**Partner Organisation**	cssp WLC Housing (Alison Smith); cssp WLC Housing, Customer and Building Services (Marjory Mackie)
Description	The number of antisocial behaviour (ASB) cases resolved. Resolved is defined 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. The target is currently set at 15.		**Responsible Officer**	CSSP 3. ASB and Hate Crime(Alison Smith); cssp CSU Policy and Peformance Officer(Yvonne Beresford)
Code			**Data Collection Officer**	Yvonne Beresford



Trend Chart Commentary	**Notes on Latest Data Entry:**
The Trend Chart shows some variance over the previous year from November 2020 with a dip to 10 cases resolved in October 2021 and the highest amount closed being February 2021 at 39 cases resolved. The target of 15 resolved cases was not met during April 21 with the 14 cases resolved, falling 1 short of the target and the 10 closed in October, 5 short of the target.	14-Dec-2021 There were 17 cases of antisocial behaviour resolved during the month of November 2021. The number of cases is 2 cases more than the target of 15. Safer Neighbourhood Team officers continue to carry out investigations into complaints and resolve cases through the remaining COVID regulations by working in partnership

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 and also how variable local authorities are structured to deal with antisocial behaviour and community safety arrangements with partners. However, the service does participate in the National ASB Officers networks and these fora are helpful to share practice and link up on discussions with others working in the field of ASB. The Target remains at 15 during 2021 as the data captured during 2020 is not reflective of a fully functioning service due to the restrictions imposed by Covid 19.	with other Community Safety Partners.

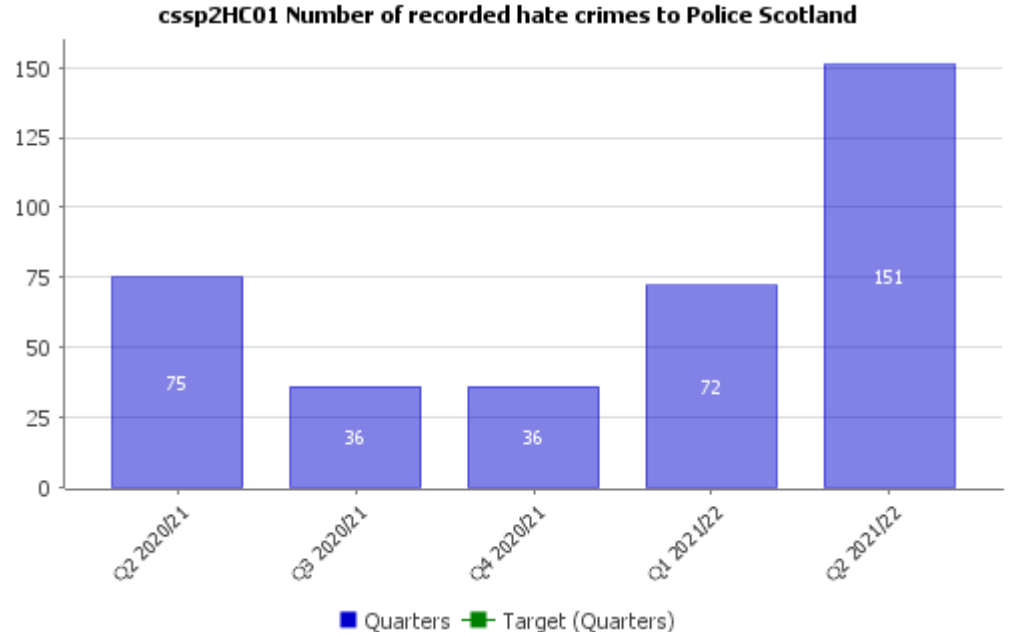
	Performance Indicator	**cssp2ASBHC07 Number of resolved antisocial behaviour cases within the agreed 3 month Target**	**Partner Organisation**	cssp WLC Housing (Alison Smith); cssp WLC Housing, Customer and Building Services (Marjory Mackie)
Description	The number of antisocial behaviour (ASB) cases 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 Policy and Peformance Officer(Yvonne Beresford)
Code			**Data Collection Officer**	Yvonne Beresford



Trend Chart Commentary	**Notes on Latest Data Entry:**
The Safer Neighbourhood Team officers worked with Community Safety Partners during their investigations into Antisocial Behaviour Cases, and each enquiry determines which partners are required to be involved.	14-Dec-2021 29 cases of antisocial behaviour were closed during November 2021 and 17 of these cases were closed within the 3 month target. This falls short of the target of 20. The officers are able

The trend chart shows some variance over the previous year. Dipping in October 2021 to 5 resolved ASB case within the 3 month target being the lowest recorded data with the highest being the spike in December 2020 with 23 recorded resolved cases within the 3 month target period. It is not known why the numbers closed was so high, 3 cases above the target of 20, other than a high amount of cases naturally coming to a close following investigation and appropriate interventions if required. Some of the recent cases closed after the 3 month target date was to allow for further monitoring of cases. The number of cases closed within the target period did rise again in November to 17 after the sudden fall in October, which is a number more incumbent of the previous months figures. Officers resolved sufficient cases in December 2020, January 2021, February 2021, May and September 2021 to meet the target of 20 resolved cases within the 3 month period. The chart shows a decline this year to April 2021 before rising again in May 2021. June and July fluctuated before another rise again to 20 in September 2021. During the month of April 2021, the Safer neighbourhood Team were able to close 13 of their 14 resolved cases within the 3 month target period. During March 2021, the Safer Neighbourhood Team officers continued with their enquiries and found a resolution to 20 of their ongoing cases. Of these cases closed, 17 of them were closed within the 3 month target period. Safer Neighbourhood Team officers were able to close 39 cases during February 2021 and 20 of those cases were closed within the 3 month target period. 24 cases of antisocial behaviour were closed during January 2021 with 20 of these cases closed within the 3 month target. This equals the target of 20. The Safer Neighbourhood Team officers were able to carry out blended duties again within the office setting and within the communities again to enable them with their investigations. Officers continued to carry out their duties in December 2020 from the office and out within the communities. They were able to close 38 cases of antisocial behaviour and 23 of these were closed within the 3 month target period. The month of November 2020 saw officers continuing the return to carrying out community enquiries and after their investigations, closing the cases once they were resolved. The previous 2 months saw a higher return in the number of cases closed within the target period. 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 and also how variable local authorities are structured to deal with antisocial behaviour and community safety arrangements with partners. However, the service does participate in the National ASB Officers networks and these fora are helpful to share practice and link up on discussions with others working in the field of ASB. The Target remains at 20 due to the data collected during 2020/21 not being	to continue to carry out duties within the office setting and within the communities again. This has been allowing them to continue with their investigations, often jointly along with other Community Safety Partners.

Performance Indicator	**cssp2HC01 Number of recorded hate crimes to Police Scotland**	**Partner Organisation**	cssp Police Scotland
Description	Number of recorded hate crimes to Police Scotland	**Responsible Officer**	cssp Police Scotland - Chief Inspector (Alun Williams)
Code	This indicator shows the number of Hate crimes recorded by Police Scotland. These are crimes aggravated by malice or ill-will towards pre-defined social groups. Police Scotland will not identify targets in association with this performance indicator	**Data Collection Officer**	Heidi Simpson



Trend Chart Commentary

Day to day movements are returning back to normal levels with increased activity within communities, which could be attributed to the rise in hate crime reporting. Social Media posts and an increase in third party reporting locations have installed further confidence in victims to report crimes of this nature.

During Q1, there were 72 reported Hate crimes, a slight increase of 4.3% from Q1 2020/21. Although such matters are of concern, they remain few in total and we continue to seek the strongest sanction in court.

During Q4, there were 36 reported hate crimes, a slight increase from Q4 2019/20 although on par from the previous

Notes on Latest Data Entry:

13-Dec-2021 Although such matters are of concern, they remain few in total and we continue to seek the strongest sanction in court. Previous crime patterns remain constant with shop workers, police officers and other emergency service workers being subject to verbal abuse in the course of their daily work duties.

quarter. Although such matters are of concern, they remain few in total.

During Q3, there were 36 reported hate crimes, a slight increase from Q3 2019/20 and a significant decrease from Q2 2020/2021. Although such matters are of concern, they remain few in total

During Q2, there were 75 reported hate crimes, an increase from Q2 2019/20. The overall number have increased from Q2 2019/20 and, although such matters are of concern, they remain few in total.

During Q1, there were 69 reported hate crimes, an increase from Q4 2019/20. The overall number have increased from Q1 2019/20 and, although such matters are of concern, they remain few in total.

During Q4, there were 46 reported hate crimes, an increase of 12 from Q3 although a significant decrease from Q4 2018/2019 when 68 crimes were recorded.

The trend for quarter 3 is showing a reduction compared to the rest of the year, and at its lowest level for 2 years.

During the Q2 Reporting Period there were approximately 50 recorded Hate Crimes in West Lothian. The year-to-date figure is 90 crimes.

The vast majority of hate crimes continue to be recorded with a 'race' aggravator.
There is no specific trend in West Lothian in respect of hate crimes.
Q1 2019/20 shows a YTD figure of 40 Hate Crimes. Revised figures show that there were 51 recorded hate crimes in the corresponding period 2018/19. The vast majority of hate crimes in West Lothian are motivated by racial hatred. There has been no recorded crime motivated by malice or ill-will towards transgender or disabled persons this year to date.
2018/19 - The end of year figure for hate crimes is 202. This is a notable reduction from the 2017/18 figure of 248. Police Scotland continue to raise awareness of hate crime through delivery of Keep Safe training and refreshing links with Third Party Reporting Centres.

During Q4 2018/19, Local officers policed the West Lothian PRIDE March on the 29 March 2019. A number of officers and Youth Scotland Police Volunteers also participate ed in the Parade. This provided a high visibility throughout the event which has a positive influence in the West Lothian Community.

Police Scotland will not identify numerical targets and would rather focus on improved experiences and services for individuals and communities. The requirement for continuous improvement runs throughout all aspects of policing as we continue to serve a changing Scotland.

Performance Indicator	**cssp2HFS01 Fire Safety - Number of deliberate secondary fires**	**Partner Organisation**	cssp Partner - Scottish Fire and Rescue Service
Description	This measure relates to the number of recorded secondary fires by the Scottish Fire and Rescue Service. SFRS have set a target of a 5% reduction year on year, as detailed within the SFRS local Plan 2018.	**Responsible Officer**	Lynne Gow; Wesley Robertson
Code		**Data Collection Officer**	Lynne Gow; Wesley Robertson

Trend Chart Commentary

There were 151 deliberate secondary fires in Q2, 2021/22 with 47 in July, 58 in August, reducing to 46 in September. This is marked reduction over last quarter (329) but represents a higher than average figure for this reporting quarter.

We generally see that good weather plays a part in the occurrence of deliberate secondary fires and with a sustained dryer period this is generally the case. SFRS continue to work as part of the Daily TAC process to identify those groups involved and provide permitted engagement and education with partners such as Youth Action to reduce these occurrences.

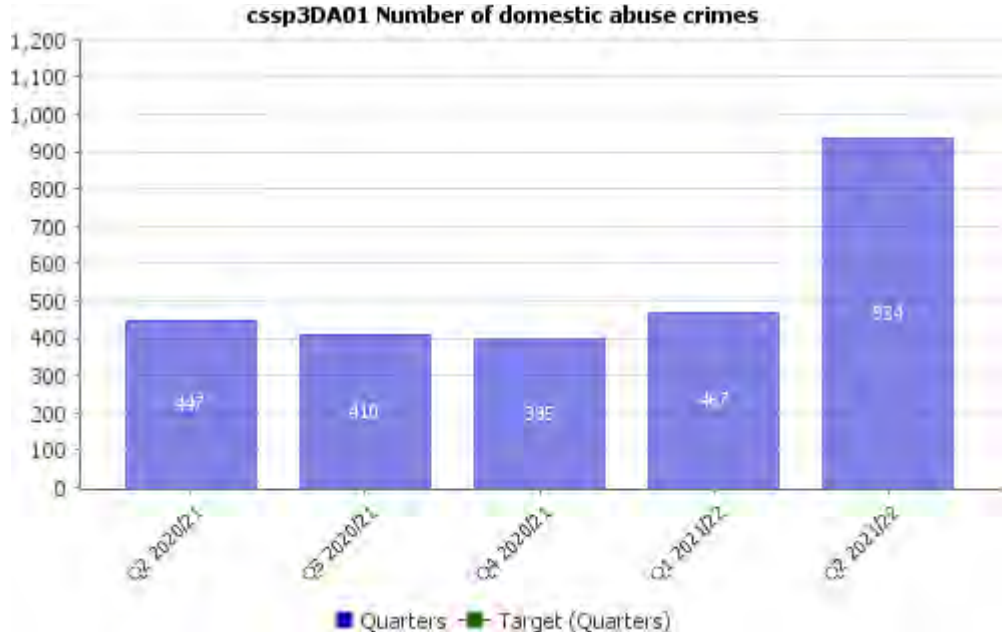
There were 329 deliberate secondary fires in Q1, 2021/22 with a significant 168 in April, 91 in May and reducing further to 70 in June. This is the highest Q1 figures in the past 5 years with the April spike being viewed as a change in the movement and easing of restrictions.

Notes on Latest Data Entry:

22-Oct-2021 There were 151 deliberate secondary fires in **Q2, 2021/22** with 47 in July, 58 August, reducing to 46 in September.

We generally see that good weather plays a part in the occurrence of deliberate secondary fires and with a sustained dryer period this is generally the case. SFRS continue to work as part of the Daily TAC process to identify those groups involved and provide permitted engagement and education with partners such as Youth Action to reduce these occurrences. There were 132 incidents in this category in **Q4, 2020/21**with 25 occurring in January, 27 occurring in February and March having the highest at 80 recorded incidents. This total is comparable to the previous 3 quarters with onlt Q1 showing an increase We generally see that good weather plays a part in the occurrence of deliberate secondary fires and with a sustained dryer March this is generally the case. SFRS continue to work as part of the Daily TAC process to identify the youths involved and provide permitted engagement through our links with Youth Action Partners. **Q3, 2020/21**recorded 130 Deliberate secondary fires which is an increase of 9 on the previous quarter. This is a reduction of 19 fires on the same period last year and is the same as the 2 preceding years. The period hosts Bonfire activities where there is a dedicated effort to reducing secondary fires albeit in 20-21 the events were markedly different due to Covid restrictions affecting community events. November had 55 of these incidents with the majority on or around 5th November. The peak of reported incidents is typically between 1800 and 2000hrs and for the weekend to feature as the predominant, although not exclusive time, that these fires occur. In **Q2, 2020/21**, there were 121 incidents of deliberate secondary fires recorded (July 44, August 31, September 46). This is a slight reduction in the previous reporting period (176 fires) where the unusual circumstances of a local movement/restrictions may account for new trends. The same reporting period in 2019/20 was 106.	

Performance Indicator	**cssp3DA01 Number of domestic abuse crimes**	**Partner Organisation**	cssp Police Scotland
Description	**Number of domestic abuse crimes recorded by Police Scotland**	**Responsible Officer**	cssp Police Scotland - Chief Inspector (Alun Williams)
Code	This reflects the number of domestic abuse crimes recorded by Police Scotland. Police Scotland will not identify targets in association with this performance indicator.	**Data Collection Officer**	Heidi Simpson



Trend Chart Commentary

Q2 2021/22 trend shows a continuous increase of domestic abuse crimes being reported compared to Q1 2020/21.

Q1 2021/22 trend shows a continuous increase of domestic abuse crimes being reported compared to Q4 2020/21, an increase of 72 crimes. Furthermore, this shows an increase of 28.6% compared to LYTD.

Q4 2020/21 trend showed a decrease of domestic abuse crimes being reported compared to Q3, an decrease of 15 crimes.

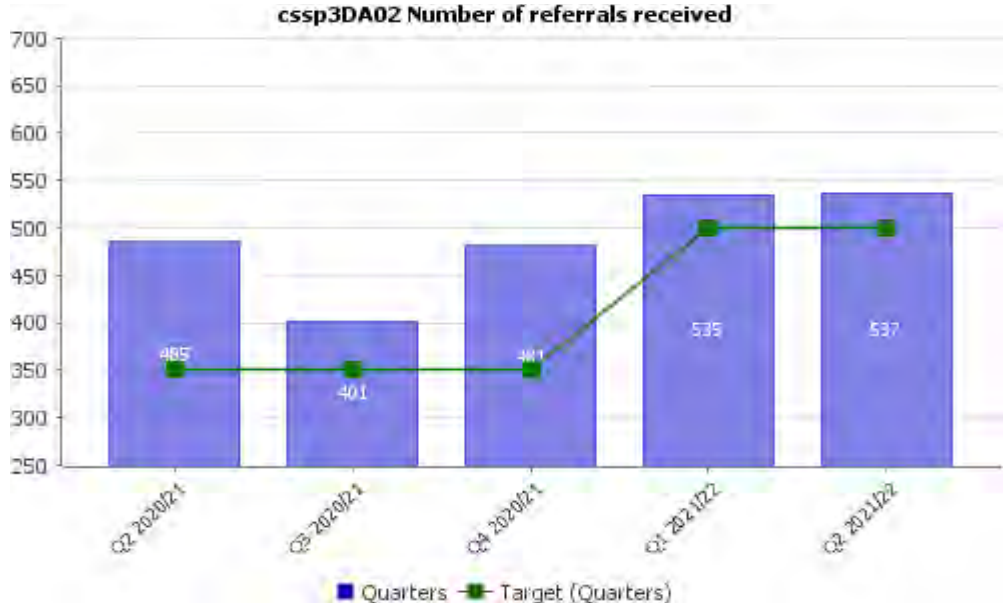
Q3 2020/21 trend showed an increase in domestic abuse crimes being reported, an increase of 70 crimes from the

Notes on Latest Data Entry:

13-Dec-2021 Although Covid Restrictions have relaxed compared to LYTD the long term affect of Covid remains. The loss of employment and financial stresses have placed strains on relationships resulting in an increase of reported crimes to the police.

same period 2019/20. Q2 2020/21 trend showed an increase in domestic abuse incidents with 740 incidents being reported. From this, 447 crimes were detected, an increase of 132 crimes from the same period 2019/20. Q1 2020/21 trend showed an increase in domestic abuse incidents with 738 'incidents' being reported. From this, only 363 crimes were detected, a decrease of 6.92% from the same period 2019/20. **Police Scotland will not identify numerical targets and would rather focus on improved experiences and services for individuals and communities. The requirement for continuous improvement runs throughout all aspects of policing as we continue to serve a changing Scotland.**	

	Performance Indicator	**cssp3DA02 Number of referrals received**	**Partner Organisation**	CSSP 3. Domestic Abuse(Lynne Withnell); cssp WLC Social Policy - Criminal Justice (Tim Ward)
Description	Number of referrals received by the DASAT (Domestic and Sexual Assault Team)		**Responsible Officer**	CSSP 3. Domestic Abuse(Lynne Withnell); Tim Ward
Code			**Data Collection Officer**	CSSP 3. Domestic Abuse(Lynne Withnell); Tim Ward



Trend Chart Commentary

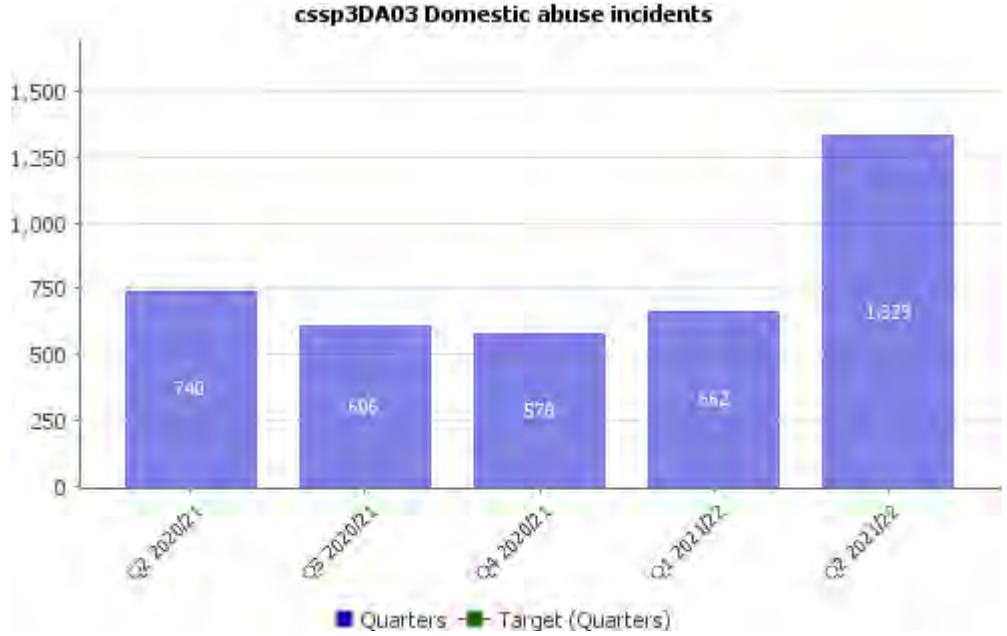
During 2020-21, DASAT experienced a significant increase in referrals , influenced strongly by COVID-19, referrals in quarter 2 reaching 485. Court advocacy was increasing as courts began to hear cases once more.
In the first quarter of 2021-22 referrals reached unprecedented levels. Domestic abuse has been a key focus during the pandemic given the extent to which perpetrators and and those who receive abuse are in close proximity.
Staff availability was impacted due to having to work from home but response and safety of vulnerable people have continued to be prioritised.

Close working with Police partners and other agencies have ensured that women and children have received a response when required. A notional target of 500 is set for 2021-22, this however is notional as the service doesn't target particular referral numbers.

Notes on Latest Data Entry:

There were 537 referrals received by DASAT during Q2. This was reflective of the number of referrals received during Q1.

Performance Indicator	**cssp3DA03 Domestic abuse incidents**	**Partner Organisation**	cssp Police Scotland
Description	**Number of Domestic abuse incidents recorded by Police Scotland**	**Responsible Officer**	cssp Police Scotland - Chief Inspector (Alun Williams)
Code	This indicator relates to the number of domestic abuse incidents reported to Police Scotland Police Scotland will not identify targets in association with this performance indicator.	**Data Collection Officer**	Heidi Simpson



Trend Chart Commentary

The number of reported domestic incidents during Q2 was 667, 1329 YTD. This has been only a slight increase of 0.75% during Q2 2021/22.

2021/22 trend shows a decrease of 10.3% (76 incidents) in domestic abuse incidents by the end of Q1 2021/22 compared to LYTD.

2020/21 trend showed a decrease of 4.84% (28 incidents) in domestic abuse incidents by the end of Q4 2019/2020.

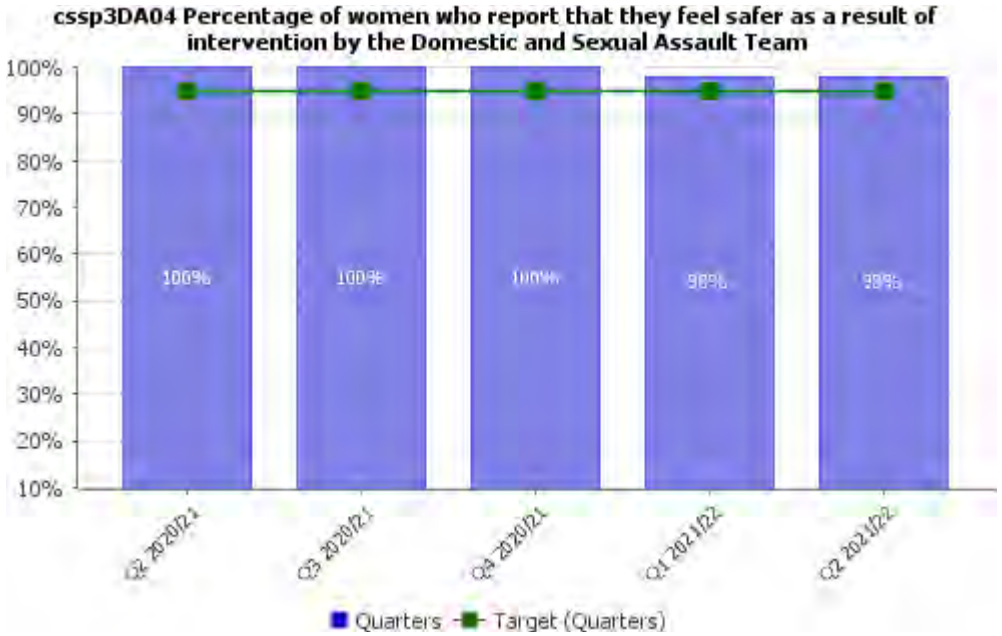
Q3 2020/21 trend showed an increase of 6.69% (38 incidents increase) in domestic abuse incidents since Q3 2019/20 with 568 incidents being reported in that period.

Notes on Latest Data Entry:

13-Dec-2021 Although there is a significant increased compared to LYTD these reported incidents related to minor verbal arguments in respect of child access, financial and mental health.

Q2 2020/21 trend showed an increase of 24.58% in domestic abuse incidents since Q2 2019/20 with 740 incidents being reported. Q1 2020/21 trend showed an increase of 24.50% in domestic abuse incidents with 738 incidents being reported. **Police Scotland will not identify numerical targets and would rather focus on improved experiences and services for individuals and communities. The requirement for continuous improvement runs throughout all aspects of policing as we continue to serve a changing Scotland.**	

	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); cssp WLC Social Policy - Criminal Justice (Tim Ward)
Description	Percentage of women who report that they feel safer as a result of intervention by the Domestic and Sexual Assault Team		**Responsible Officer**	Tim Ward
Code			**Data Collection Officer**	CSSP 3. Domestic Abuse(Lynne Withnell)



Trend Chart Commentary

Performance for this indicator remains strong.

In quarter 1 of 2020/21, 95% (41/43) women reported that they felt safer as a result of intervention. In quarter 2 this improved with 65/66 women, or 98% reporting that they felt safer. In quarter 3 this again improved with 81/81 women or 100% and in quarter 4, 87/87 women or 100% reported that they felt safer.

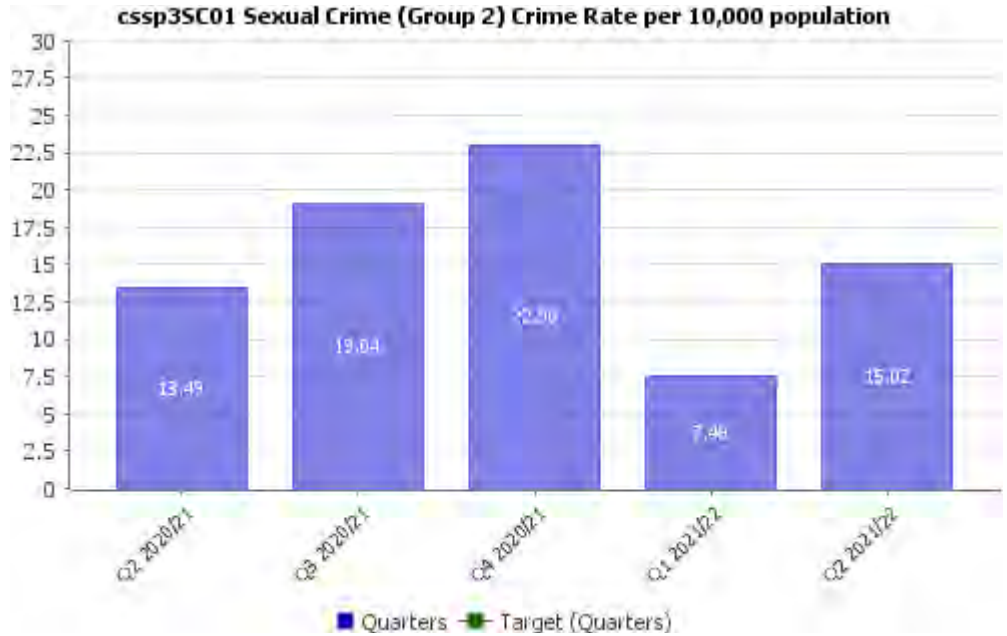
Performance for quarter 2, 3 and 4 of 2019-20 being 100%. Quarter 4 had a sample of 76 women. Quarter 1 of 2019-20 stood at 98%. 48 from 49 women reported improved safety. This was an improvement from quarter 4 of 2018-19 which stood at 95%.

Notes on Latest Data Entry:

16-Nov-2021 98% of women asked reported feeling safer as a result of DASAT intervention

The trend overall has been for a strong sense that women are well supported by DASAT and other partners. DASAT undertake intensive and committed support to women who have experienced domestic abuse which is felt to be the main reason for its success. It is built on a strong and evidence led model of intervention supported by a high level of staff training. As partnership working is developed to support implementation of the national strategy for Violence Against Women and Girls (VAWG), further indicators will be developed by the VAWG Sub committee of the Public Protection Committee to enhance service improvement. The target for 2020-21 will remain at 95%	

Performance Indicator	**cssp3SC01 Sexual Crime (Group 2) Crime Rate per 10,000 population**	**Partner Organisation**	cssp Police Scotland
Description	**Number of Sexual Crime (Group 2) Crime Rate recorded by Police Scotland per 10,000 population**	**Responsible Officer**	cssp Police Scotland - Chief Inspector (Alun Williams)
Code	This indicator relates to the number of sexual crimes recorded by Police Scotland per 10,000 of the West Lothian population. The data held under this indicator is accumulative of the quarterly YTD data. Police Scotland will not identify targets in association with this performance indicator.	**Data Collection Officer**	Heidi Simpson



Trend Chart Commentary

The crime rate per 10,000 population for Group 2 crimes by the end of Q2 2021/22 is 15.07. This reflects the YTD figure of 276 crimes. 42% of these reports relate to historical crimes and protracted enquiries.

The crime rate per 10,000 population for Group 2 crimes by the end of Q1 2021/22 is 7.48. This reflects the YTD figure of 137 crimes, an increase of 21.2% of 2020/21 figure of 113.

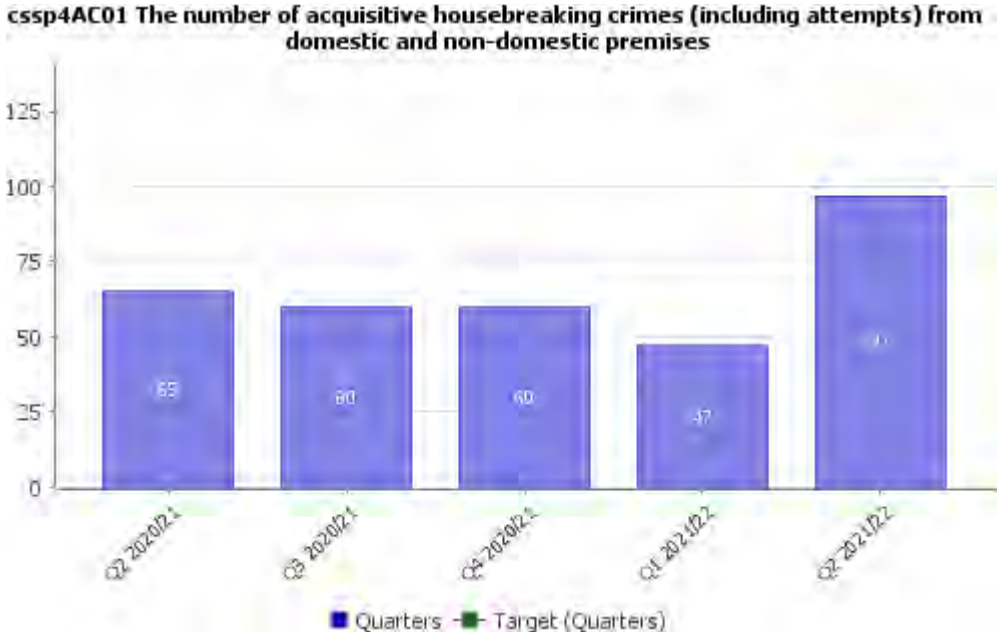
The crime rate per 10,000 population for Group 2 crimes by the end of Q4 2020/21 is 22.98. This reflects the YTD figure of 414 crimes, a decrease of 3.94% of 2019/20 figure of 431.

Notes on Latest Data Entry:

13-Dec-2021 Police Scotland will not identify numerical targets and would rather focus on improved outcomes and services for individuals and communities. The requirement for continuous improvement runs throughout all aspects of policing as we continue to serve a changing Scotland.

The crime rate per 10,000 population for Group 2 crimes in Q3 2020/21 is 19.04. This reflects the YTD figure of 343 crimes, an increase of 11.7% of 2019/20 figure of 307. The crime rate per 10,000 population for Group 2 crimes in Q2 2020/21 is 13.49. This reflects the YTD figure of 243 crimes, an increase of 10.45% of 2019/20 figure of 220. The crime rate per 10,000 population for Group 2 crimes in Q1 2020/21 is 6.27. This reflects the YTD figure of 113 crimes, an increase of 18.95% of 2019/20 figure of 95. **Police Scotland will not identify numerical targets and would rather focus on improved experiences and services for individuals and communities. The requirement for continuous improvement runs throughout all aspects of policing as we continue to serve a changing Scotland.**	

	Performance Indicator	**cssp4AC01 The number of acquisitive housebreaking crimes (including attempts) from domestic and non-domestic premises**	**Partner Organisation**	cssp Police Scotland
Description	**The number of acquisitive housebreaking crimes (including attempts) from domestic and non-domestic premises recorded by Police Scotland**		**Responsible Officer**	cssp Police Scotland - Chief Inspector (Alun Williams)
Code	This indicator reflects the number of housebreakings (including attempts) recorded by Police Scotland in West Lothian. The number is comprised of domestic dwellings, business premises and outbuildings such as garden sheds. Police Scotland will not identify targets in association with this performance indicator.		**Data Collection Officer**	Heidi Simpson



Trend Chart Commentary

Q2 2021/22 shows 50 incidents of housebreaking including attempts. This is an increase of 39.5% from LYTD and a 6.1% increase from last quarter (Q1 2020/21).

Q1 2021/22 shows 47 incidents of housebreaking including attempts. This is a significant decrease of 51.4% (50 crimes) from LYTD and a 21.6% decrease from last quarter (Q4 2020/21).

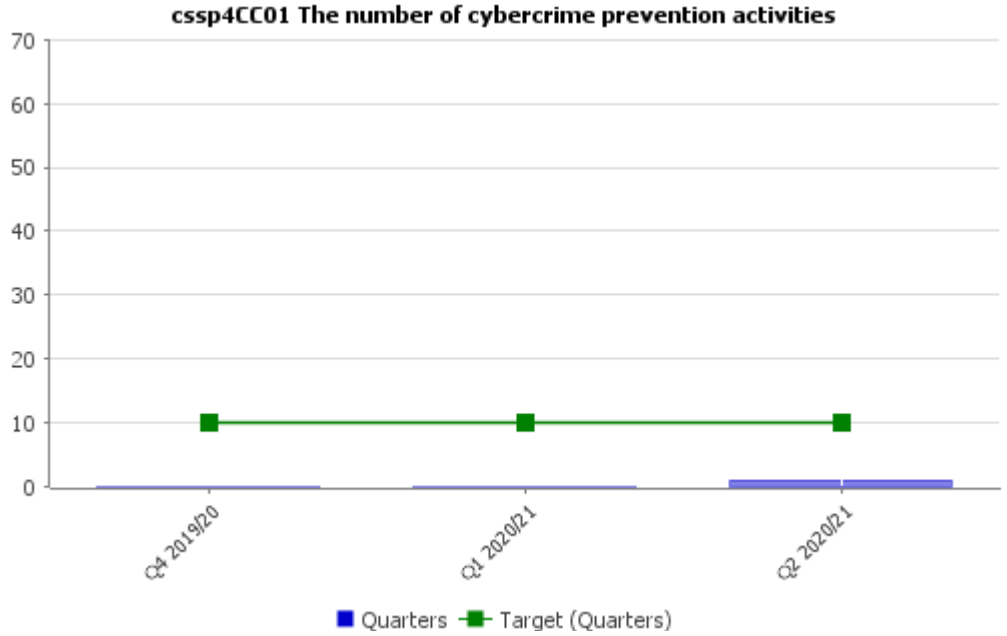
Q4 2020/21 shows 60 incidents of housebreaking including attempts. This is on par with Q3 and a significant decrease of 57.44% from LYTD.

Notes on Latest Data Entry:

13-Dec-2021 We continued to promote a number of national campaigns relating to building security, these were led predominantly through Social Media. This increase is related to more people returning to work and properties being vacant. Intelligence-led pro-active patrols also continued with a view to reducing this figure.

Q3 2020/21 shows 60 incidents of housebreaking including attempts. This is a decrease of 38.14% from LYTD. Q2 2020/21 shows 65 incidents of housebreaking including attempts. This is a decrease of 22.62% from LYTD. Q1 2020/21 shows 97 incidents of housebreaking including attempts. This is a decrease of 1.02% from LYTD. **Police Scotland will not identify numerical targets and would rather focus on improved experiences and services for individuals and communities. The requirement for continuous improvement runs throughout all aspects of policing as we continue to serve a changing Scotland.**	

	Performance Indicator	**cssp4CC01 The number of cybercrime prevention activities**	**Partner Organisation**	CSSP 5 SOC and CT Lead (Marjory Mackie)
Description	The number of cybercrime prevention activities by the Community Safety Partnership.		**Responsible Officer**	.Head of Education (Learning, Policy and Resources - J Cameron); cssp WLC Housing, Customer and Building Services (Marjory Mackie)
Code			**Data Collection Officer**	Catherine Campbell



Trend Chart Commentary

The number of cybercrime prevention activities delivered by community safety partners is a new performance indicator introduced in 2019/20. Data gathered will include cybercrime inputs in schools, in the workplace and in community settings. There is already a CEOPS Training Programme in place to raise staff awareness of child online protection and cascaded to children in schools.

The Schools Cybercrime activities are included all school improvement plans. Data will be collated from Depute Pupil Support in secondary schools and Headteachers of primary schools.

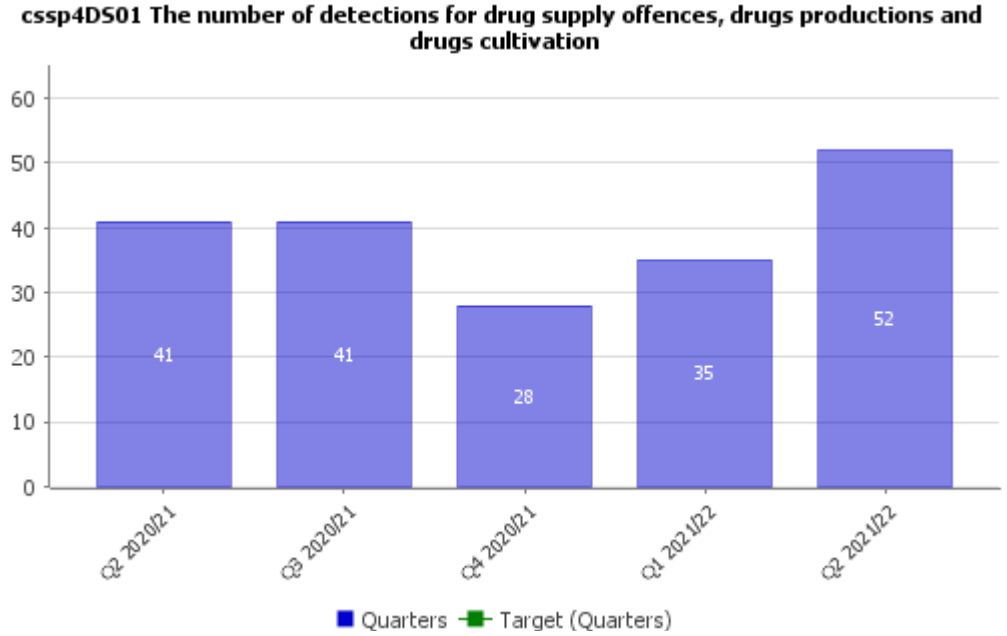
James Young High School and Bathgate Academy have both introduced a National Progression Award (NPA) award in

Notes on Latest Data Entry:

13-Dec-2021 Every child receives online fraud training via Glow when they activate their account at the start of every new session.

Cyber Security which is the first school based qualification in cyber security. **Quarter 2 - July - September 2019** During the school session 21st August to 21st October - 20 schools responded to a short questionnaire regarding cybercrime awareness activities offered to pupils. The total number of cybercrime awareness activities recorded for this period was 56. This is not unexpected as most schools address IT and Internet Safety Policy at the start of the school term. The vast majority of schools deliver cybercrime awareness activities using the national 'Think You Know' education programme with 18 out of the 20 respondents indicating this. NB A number of secondary schools did not respond before the school break and their response will be incorporated in the Q3 return.	

	Performance Indicator	**cssp4DS01 The number of detections for drug supply offences, drugs productions and drugs cultivation**	**Partner Organisation**	cssp Police Scotland
Description	The number of detections for drug supply offences, drugs productions and drugs cultivation recorded by Police Scotland		**Responsible Officer**	cssp Police Scotland - Chief Inspector (Alun Williams)
Code	This indicator refers to the total number of crime detections for drug supply, productions and cultivation offences. Police Scotland will not identify targets in association with this performance indicator.		**Data Collection Officer**	Heidi Simpson



Trend Chart Commentary

YTD shows 52 detections for drugs supply, drugs production and drugs cultivation offences. During Q2, specialist resources have executed 21 intelligence led warrants to combat this on-going issue within the community.
Q2 2021/22 shows 50 incidents of housebreaking including attempts. This is an increase of 39.5% from LYTD and a 6.1% increase from last quarter (Q1 2020/21).

Q1 2020/21 shows 35 detections for drugs supply, drugs production and drugs cultivation offences. During Q4, specialist resources have executed 39 intelligence led warrants to combat this on-going issue within the community.

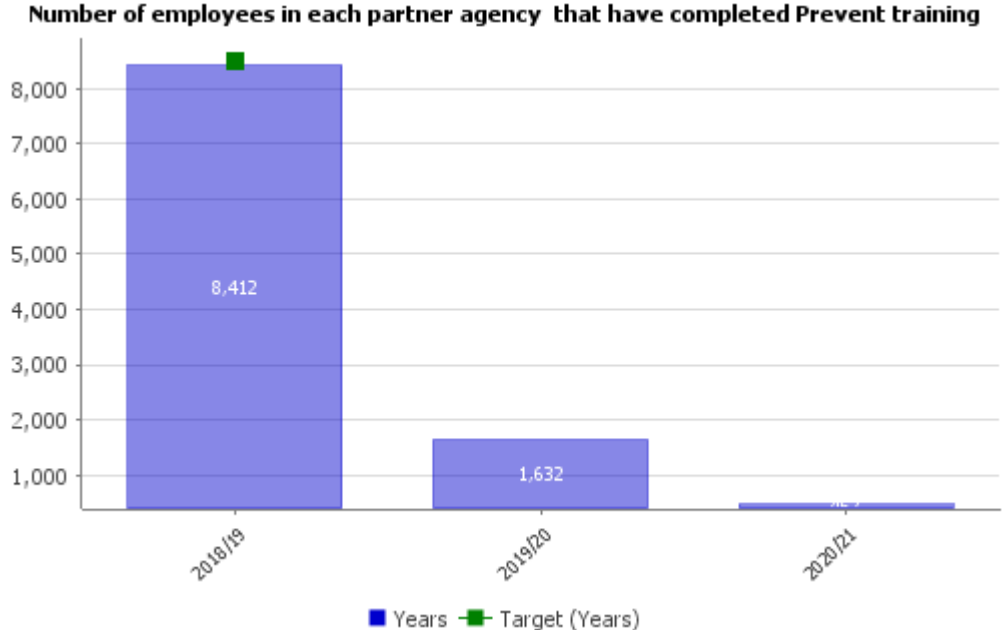
Q4 2020/21 shows 28 detections for drugs supply, drugs production and drugs cultivation offences. During Q4,

Notes on Latest Data Entry:

13-Dec-2021 Figures show a slight increase of 23.6% in drugs supply, drugs production and drug cultivation offences during Q2 2021/22 compared to Q2 2020/21. In comparison to Q1 2020/21 figure, this has increased by 39%.

specialist resources have executed 13 intelligence led warrants to combat this on-going issue within the community. YTD, officers have executed 61 MDA warrants at premises within West Lothian. Q3 2020/21 shows 41 detections for drugs supply, drugs production and drugs cultivation offences. During Q3, Community Officers have executed 13 intelligence led warrants to combat this on-going issue within the community. Q2 2020/21 shows 41 detections for drugs supply, drugs production and drugs cultivation offences. During Q2, Community Officers have executed numerous intelligence led warrants to combat this on-going issue within the community. Q1 2020/21 shows 41 detections for drugs supply, drugs production and drugs cultivation offences. Community Officers have executed numerous intelligence led warrants to combat this on-going issue within the community. **Police Scotland will not identify numerical targets and would rather focus on improved experiences and services for individuals and communities. The requirement for continuous improvement runs throughout all aspects of policing as we continue to serve a changing Scotland.**	

	Performance Indicator	**cssp5PA01 Number of employees in each partner agency that have completed Prevent training**	**Partner Organisation**	cssp Partner - Scottish Fire and Rescue Service; cssp Partner - West Lothian Council(Graeme Struthers); cssp Police Scotland
Description	Number of employees in each partner agency that have completed Prevent training		**Responsible Officer**	Chris Keenan
Code			**Data Collection Officer**	Yvonne Beresford; Lynne Gow; Chris Keenan; Wesley Robertson; Heidi Simpson



Trend Chart Commentary	**Notes on Latest Data Entry:**
The Community Safety Partners continue to provide Prevent Training to their staff on a rolling basis and for all new recruits. Following the COVID 19 pandemic restrictions, Partners have also been able to formalise the meeting schedules for Counter Terrorism and acquaint themselves with new staff members and recent National and local updates. West Lothian Council conducted Prevent Training for the 462 new employees who completed the Prevent e-learning module between 01/04/2020 and 31//03/2021. There is a plan to rollout mandatory e-learning to all employees in 2021. In addition, the council haven't offered Stay Safe Training between 01/04/2020 and 31/03/2021 per say but the	25-Aug-2021 West Lothian Council - 462 new employees completed the Prevent e-learning module between 01/04/2020 and 31//03/2021. There is a plan to rollout mandatory e-learning to all employees in 2021. SFRS - data being obtained Police Scotland - data being obtained

Stay Safe video remains on the council CT site to view for all year round use.

The Scottish Fire and Rescue Service is obtaining 2020-21 data.

Police Scotland is obtaining 2020-21 data.

During 2019/20, there were 1632 partnership personnel who have undertaken PREVENT training. This is a reduction of 6,780 personnel undertaking this training.

Scottish Fire and Rescue Service: 100 officers in total with this being a mix of operational SFRS personnel, those in community safety roles and those in management of officers in those roles.

Police Scotland: In West Lothian 327 officers have completed Prevent training.

There are 207 West Lothian officers who have new hand held devices which are currently in the process of having the ACT App added in order that they have instant access to CT information including Stay Safe Run, Hide, Tell and HOT protocol for dealing with suspicious packages.

There were also 19 West Lothian officers mainly Community and School Link officers who were due to have a full day CT training on the 13th May 2020 which unfortunately had to be cancelled due to the Coronavirus Pandemic. Plans are in place to run this event later in the year.

West Lothian Council : There have been a total of 1205 personnel who have undertaken Prevent Training. 813 recorded on Prevent and 392 recorded on LearnPro.

The PI: cssp5PA02: Stay safe has now been incorporated into this PI due to the fact the figures are often unable to be separated. The other PI can now be archived.

A total of 8412 undertook PREVENT training from SFRS, Police Scotland and West Lothian Council - the breakdown for this includes:

7969 - West Lothian Council employees undertook a prevent refresher. 3752 completed the training online. With approximately 4200 employees receiving face to face training in Operational Services, Social Policy and in all schools on the first day of the academic year in August 2018.

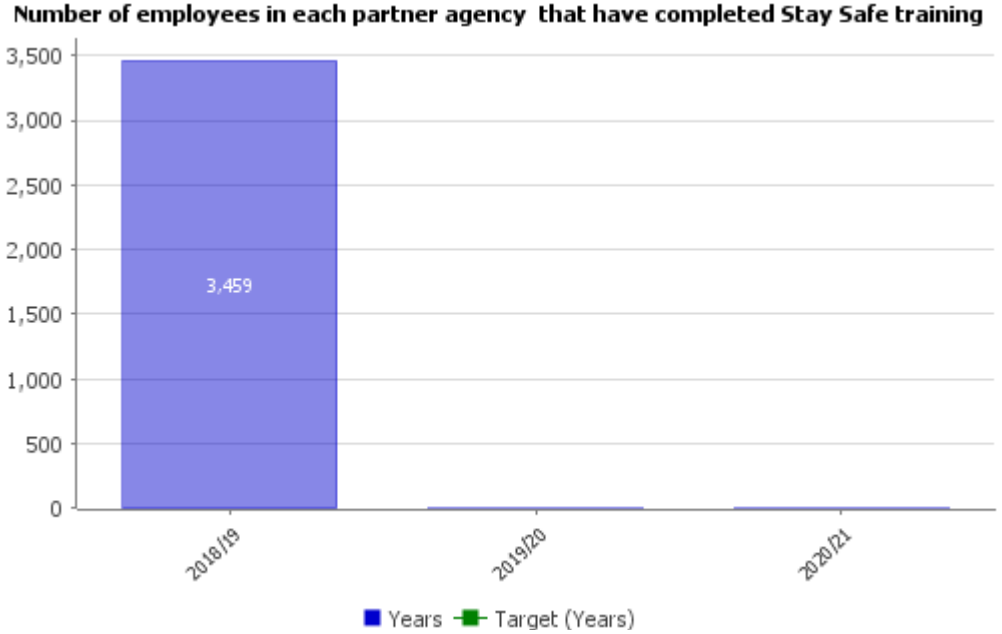
315 police officers in West Lothian completed the PREVENT Training.

7% of West Lothian Police staff are still to complete their Prevent training. This equates to 24 members of staff. That includes 5 Special Constables and some absent from work on sick leave as well as the most recent probationers to arrive on the division. This is being monitored and addressed.

During Q4 2018/19 SFRS launched mandatory nationally recognised Counter Terrorism training to all SFRS

employees. Due to the adapting methods of attack the SFRS will take time to learn how best to protect themselves in our general life and at work and help mitigate against and prevent terror attacks. SFRS training consists of six primary modules; Introduction to Terrorism Identifying security vulnerabilities How to identify and respond to suspicious behaviour How to identify and deal with a suspicious item What to do in the event of a bomb threat How to respond to a firearms or weapons attack. 128 West Lothian officers completed SFRS CT training within the West Lothian Council Area over this reporting period. It is anticipated that this will be undertaken on an annual basis	

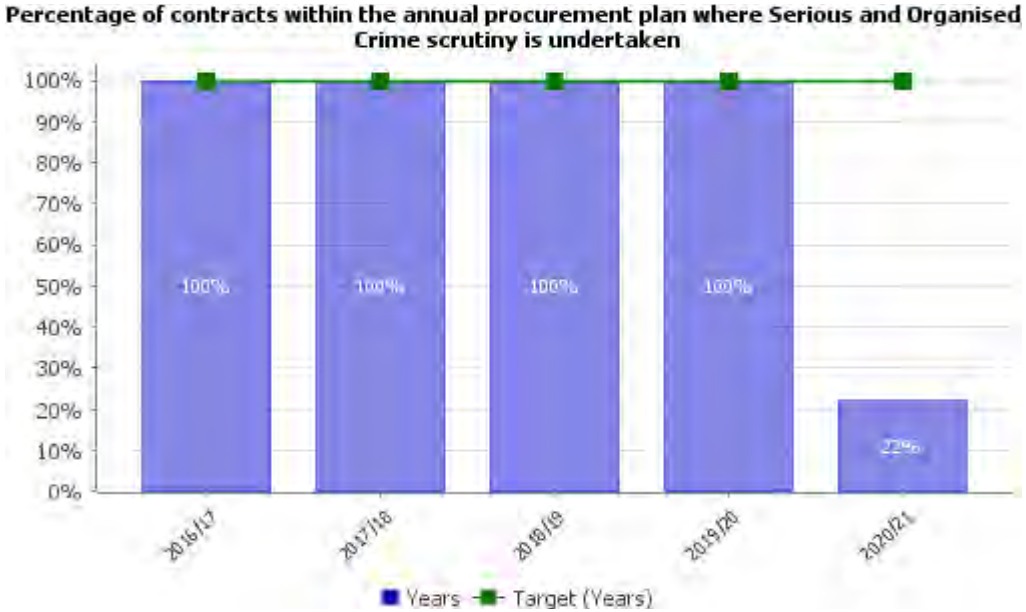
	Performance Indicator	**cssp5PA02 Number of employees in each partner agency that have completed Stay Safe training**	**Partner Organisation**	cssp Partner - Scottish Fire and Rescue Service; cssp Partner - West Lothian Council(Graeme Struthers); cssp Police Scotland
Description	Number of employees in each partner agency that have completed Stay Safe training		**Responsible Officer**	Chris Keenan
Code			**Data Collection Officer**	Yvonne Beresford; Lynne Gow; Chris Keenan; Wesley Robertson; Heidi Simpson



Trend Chart Commentary	**Notes on Latest Data Entry:**
CSP's would still like this PI to be amalgamated with PI - cssp5PA01 - the number of personnel undertaking CT training. West Lothian Council did not offer Stay say training between 01/04/2020 and 31/03/2021. The Stay Safe video remained on the council CT site to view.	20-Aug-2021 West Lothian Council didn't offer Stay say training between 01/04/2020 and 31/03/2021, although the Stay Safe video remains on the council CT site to view.

____ During 2019/20, the information from community safety partners is that this information is included within the PI - cssp5PA01 - the number of personnel undertaking CT training. It is becoming difficult for services to separate and distinguish figures between the two and it is thought tha the figure provided for the other PI incorporates both. Where there is a distinguishable separation, it will be provided in the explanatory text within the other performance indicator - meanwhile, the information supplied and the request from partners is that these two performance indicators be amalgamated and this performance indicator be archived. ____ 3459 total from SFRS and West Lothian Council - the breakdown for this includes: During Q4 2018/19 SFRS launched mandatory nationally recognised Counter Terrorism training to all SFRS employees. Due to the adapting methods of attack the SFRS will take time to learn how best to protect themselves in our general life and at work and help mitigate against and prevent terror attacks. SFRS training consists of six primary modules; Introduction to Terrorism Identifying security vulnerabilities How to identify and respond to suspicious behaviour How to identify and deal with a suspicious item What to do in the event of a bomb threat How to respond to a firearms or weapons attack 128 West Lothian officers completed SFRS CT training within the West Lothian Council Area over this reporting period. It is anticipated that this will be undertaken on an annual basis. 3331 - In West Lothian during 2018/19, 3331 West Lothian Council employees received on-line Prevent training. Further face to face training will have been conducted and the figures are still being collated. Stay Safe training is not mandatory for staff within Police Scotland. It is however, regularly featured on the front page of the Police Scotland Intranet and also the link is circulated widely within the organisation on the UK Protect document. As it is not a mandatory training course there is no way to provide a percentage or number of staff who have viewed this material. Police Scotland carry out Stay Safe training on an ongoing basis and are unable to provide data to say how many officers undertook this during 2018/19.	

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**	Angela Gray; Andrew Mackie
Code		**Data Collection Officer**	Angela Gray



Trend Chart Commentary

This Performance Indicator was introduced in 2015/16 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% identified, all of the contracts have been scrutinised or no longer required scrutiny.

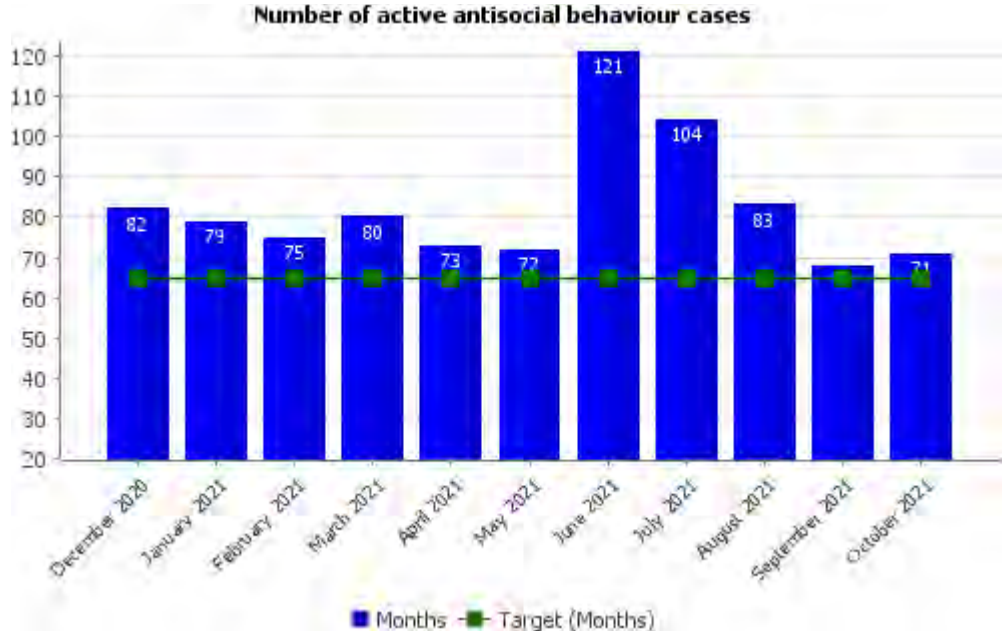
Following review the target for 2020/21 will remain at 100%

Focus of checks are the business areas highlighted in the Police Scotland “Serious Organised Crime & Business Exploitation” document. During 2020/21, because of the pandemic, some contracts in the Social Care area which were due for re-tender, were extended within the context of the Public Procurement Regulations extreme urgency measures.

Notes on Latest Data Entry:

25-Aug-2021 During 2020/21, because of the COVID 19 pandemic, some contracts in the Social Care area which were due for re-tender, were extended within the context of the Public Procurement Regulations extreme urgency measures. 22% of contracts were scrutinised and undertaken.

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. The target for this indicator is set at 65.	**Responsible Officer**	SOA13_Customer Services Manager(Alison Smith)
Code		**Data Collection Officer**	SOA13_Policy and Performance Officer Community Safety(Yvonne Beresford)



Trend Chart Commentary

Trend Chart Commentary:
Cases can roll over from one month to next and officers aim to close a case within a 3 month period. The Target for 2019/2020 remains unchanged, at 65.

During the month of October, the trend shows a change from the downward trajectory since June with a slight increase from the month before with 71 active cases of antisocial behaviour recorded.

Notes on Latest Data Entry:

12-Nov-2021 There were 71 active cases of antisocial behaviour during October 2021.

The number of active antisocial behaviour cases for September 2021 is currently 68.

There is a general downward trend to May 2021 before a spike in the number of active antisocial behaviour cases in June 2021 to 121 open cases. This is almost double the target figure for ongoing cases. Thereafter, there is a downward trend in the numbers of active antisocial behaviour cases over July and August with figures recorded as 104 and 83 respectively before a fall to 68 active cases in September 2021. Officers in the Safer Neighbourhood Team have been able to carry out their enquiries and investigations and close off cases as they have reached a resolution, whether that be on their own or jointly, in partnership with other community safety services.

During June 2021, there was a spike of 121 open antisocial behaviour cases for the Safer Neighbourhood Team. It is not obvious why there is a higher volume of open cases during June 2021, but the summer weather generally does provide the impetus for more people enjoying the weather and with the lessening of COVID restrictions allowing people to gather in gardens, it does increase the number of noise and music complaints the Safer Neighbourhood Team receive. With more cases being opened, the Safer Neighbourhood Team will have had the demand for their operational enquiries increased, along with the competing demand of attending more calls. The enquiries will remain ongoing until officers are able to carry out full investigative work to resolve the complaints.

During May 2021, there was a total of 72 active antisocial behaviour cases for the Safer Neighbourhood Team. This was 1 less than last month and 7 above the target figure of 65. There remains to be a continued downward trend of active cases since the spike seen in September 2020 when officers were unable to carry out their enquiries sufficiently to reach a resolution and close them off, hence the high active numbers seen at this time. Since then, Officers have been able to make enquiries into the complaints and many of them have been resolved (27 closed in May 2021 alone). Overall, the trend shows a decline from December to May 2021.

In March 2021there were 80 cases recorded as being active. April saw the data trend fall slightly once more with 73 cases being active for the month, 8 above the target figure of 65 and 34 more than the same month the previous year.

During February 2021, the Safer Neighbourhood Team had a total of 75 recorded ongoing 'active' cases of antisocial behaviour, 5 above the target. The number of active cases shows 4 less than the previous month and is indicative of the higher number of cases closed during February. The Safer Neighbourhood Team were able to conduct more enquiries as the blended way of working provided them with the opportunity to carry out enquiries into the community as well as some office and home working. The number of cases closed was the highest throughout the year and the officers still had the recorded 70 cases ongoing.

There were 79 active cases of antisocial behaviour during January 2021, 14 above the target figure.

During December 2020, there were 82 rolling cases recorded for the Safer neighbourhood Team, despite them closing the highest number of cases in a month period since September 2017 with 38 cases closed.

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.

	Performance Indicator	**SOA1305_18 Missing Person Incidents**	**Partner Organisation**	CPP13_Police
Description	Number of reported missing persons incidents. This indicator represents the number of missing persons incidents recorded by Police Scotland at the end of each year. Police Scotland will not identify targets in association with this performance indicator.		**Responsible Officer**	SOA13_Area Commander(Chief Inspector Alun Williams); Heidi Simpson
Code			**Data Collection Officer**	SOA13_Policy and Performance Officer Community Safety(Yvonne Beresford); Heidi Simpson

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

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.

Notes on Latest Data Entry:

01-May-2019 The end of year data shows 1845 missing person incidents were reported to Police Scotland during this time frame, an increase from the 2017/2018 figure of 1648. The volume of Missing Person incidents 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.

Report To: **West Lothian Community Safety Board** From: **West Lothian Community Safety Partnership**
Meeting Date: 24.1.2022 Item No. 6

Subject: Bonfire / Fireworks 2021 Debrief

1. Purpose of Debrief Report – Background Summary

To Provide the Community Safety Board (CSB) with an overview of the multi-agency debrief following the preventative activities undertaken within the West Lothian area during the Bonfire / Firework Period 2021.

2. Terms of Report

A debrief meeting took place in November 2021 to review the planned strategy for the Bonfire period and the preventative activities that were deployed. Community Safety Partners were invited to complete and return a debrief form and to discuss the findings in the meeting to provide valuable feedback.

3. Findings

Meetings/Consultation

An initial meeting was held in September which reviewed the findings of the previous report and was deemed a suitable start time for planning arrangements, second meeting took place in mid-October to address the actions and enable the partnership to prepare the engagement activities well in advance.

Communication was not limited to planning meetings and was maintained with partners throughout the planning process. Information was shared and acted upon at Task and Co-ordination meetings and through ad-hoc contact.

Education

Ongoing coronavirus restrictions limited face to face contact with schools to targeted interventions with individuals only. The Bonfire and Fireworks Safety Presentations for primary and secondary schools were therefore updated and adapted by SFRS and narrated versions were produced and circulated to all schools in West Lothian.

Education materials were shared with Community Learning and Development Youth services and WLYAP in an attempt to reach those not engaging with mainstream schooling.

Community Engagement

Data was analysed from previous years and from emerging trends of deliberate fires and antisocial behaviour. This led to a focus on ensuring enhanced work was carried out in the Blackburn and Craigshill areas.

The established arrangements in the Blackburn area through the BBNAG was supported by all partners, in particular, through the Blackburn Community Event at the Partnership Centre. Feedback from all partners has viewed this event as a success and it was well attended and received within the community.

The links created with the Craigshill communities proved beneficial and the relationships will be built upon and have resulted in ongoing interaction with the community groups. This is hoped will continue and develop throughout the year.

The TAC process proved highly effective in identifying emerging trends and taking targeted multi-agency action to address issues related to deliberate fires and fire related antisocial behaviour that had the potential to develop as bonfire night approached. These interventions took place across West Lothian.

The work of the WLYAP proved invaluable as they provided targeted streetwork in areas identified from information shared at TAC and from intelligence from partners. On a number of occasions this involved multi-agency interventions supported by evening streetwork from WLYAP which quickly resolved potential issues.

The use of non-liveried vehicles by Police Scotland appeared to work well and detracted from the chase mentality that has been evident during antisocial behaviour episodes in previous years.

Media and Messaging

SFRS provided a national media campaign with social media releases dedicated to Facebook and twitter platforms that were shared widely with WLC media.

Safety messaging was shared with community groups and through the Neighbourhood Watch Alert system.

Bonfire safety messaging was placed in local publications to try to reach those who may not be using social media.

The media messaging was supported with releases from trading standards regarding changes in legislation and from waste services encouraging householders to secure wheelie bins.

West Lothian was supported by Crimestoppers and Fearless by highly visible campaign material and social media releases around the misuse of fireworks. The number of calls this generated has yet to be determined.

There were 5 organised firework events across West Lothian which were promoted in local publications and across social media to encourage attendance and distract from unorganised events.

Identification of unlicensed bonfires/fireworks

WLC Neighbourhood Environmental Teams (NETS) and Roads department were very effective in removing stored combustibles in the lead up to bonfire night. Roads duty officers provided out of hours cover for effective management of WLC resources over the weekend.

The provision of a list of previous bonfire sites proved useful in identifying the storage of combustibles.

Unorganised bonfires and dangerous storage of combustibles were reported to Nets and Land Services through the WLC Contact Centre, via Task & Co-ordinating (TAC) process and by direct contact to Nets and Land Services.

Continue with Trading Standards visitations to premises where fireworks are being sold and include support from SFRS Enforcement Officers which identified a breach of regulations and resulted in the refusal of a fireworks licence in 2021.

The TAC process was used to share intelligence across the partnership in relation to fireworks storage and sales sites.

SFRS and Police Scotland carried out a joint patrol on 5th November to identify and assess bonfires to reduce the demand on front line appliance sand to engage positively with communities.

4. Conclusions

Despite a backdrop of ongoing coronavirus restrictions and the resource demands of COP26 overall this year can be viewed positively and feedback from all partners reinforced this. Coronavirus restrictions continued to restrict face to face engagement but the narrated education materials provided by SFRS worked well at getting safety messaging across within schools and the increased use of dedicated social media messaging were easy to share across multiple platforms.

The West Lothian Community Safety Partnership worked collaboratively to share messaging and intelligence which had a positive impact on public awareness and allowed targeted interventions in areas of concern.

The TAC process continues to work well allowing intelligence to be shared and multi agency interventions to tackle emerging trends.

Positive links were made with communities and agencies that we hope to build upon throughout the year, this is an area that could be expanded resources permitting.

Improvements and what works have been highlighted within the report which could work in conjunction with the existing measures which have been deployed in the past, and have proven to be successful.

5. Recommendations

SFRS and Community Planning Partners to agree on detail within report and implement improvements for the 2022 Bonfire Activity period.

CSB are invited to consider and make any comment in relation to this report.

Appendices

Bonfire multi-agency plan 2021 and Bonfire Report 2021

Reported By: Watch Commander Paul Harvey

Contact details: paul.harvey@FireScotland.gov.uk

Date: 22/12/2021

Report To: **West Lothian Community Safety Board** From: **West Lothian Community Safety Partnership**
Meeting Date:

Subject: Bonfire / Fireworks 2021

1. Purpose of Report

To provide the Community Safety Board with an overview of the multi-agency preventative activities within the West Lothian (WL) area during the Bonfire / Firework Period 2021.

2. Terms of Report.

Multi-agency partners met "virtually" on several occasions as part of the planned strategy for the bonfire period 15th October to 7th November 2021.

Community Safety Partners assisted in the design and delivery of the following initiatives as part of the multi-agency approach:

Demand reduction education plan (Covid-19 restrictions limited physical engagement)

- SFRS national media provided narrated versions of the bonfire and fireworks safety presentations which were delivered to all primary and secondary schools targeted at P6-P7 and S1-S2 and provided engagement to +4000 pupils.
- All education material and messaging was shared with Community Learning and Development Youth Services.
- All primary schools were provided with interactive educational resources through GLOW.
- Links were established with community groups and businesses in the Craigshill area to provide additional support following high instances of bonfires and deliberate fires in previous years. Community engagement took place in the area with SFRS and WLC regeneration.
- Information was shared at Task and Coordination meetings resulting in multi agency targeted engagement in identified areas of concern in the lead up to bonfire night. This proved highly effective in reducing demand in these areas.
- *WLYAP conducted a number of streetwork sessions in the identified hotspot areas of Blackburn and Craigshill as well as targeted work in Fauldhouse and Whitburn in response to information received. Extra streetwork sessions were funded by Police

Scotland and from the WLYAP core budget and designed to engage with young people, diverting them away from ASB activity.

- Trading Standards shared messaging through West Lothian Council media in relation to the new Firework legislation.
- West Lothian was supported with Crimestoppers and Fearless fireworks campaign material encouraging anonymous reporting of fireworks misuse. 10 banners were displayed across West Lothian with messaging also shared on social media.
- There were 5 organised firework events across West Lothian, information on these events was shared widely to promote attendance at organised events.

Identification of unlicensed bonfires/fireworks

- Reporting unlicensed bonfires through the WLC Contact Centre and by direct contact to Nets and Land Services via partners resulted in the quick removal of bonfires considered to be unsafe.
- A list of known hot spots from previous years was shared with partners and sent to operational SFRS crews to monitor in the lead up to bonfire night.
- A small number of potentially dangerous bonfires were identified and uplifted from the Craigshill and Broxburn areas.
- Trading standards visited all premises where fireworks were being sold to provide advice and ensure compliance with new legislation. Test purchasing after 6pm identified full compliance with the new sales restrictions. Joint visits with SFRS enforcement officers proved effective and identified storage issues resulting in the refusal of a temporary licence.
- A Joint bonfire patrol with SFRS & Police Scotland was carried out in West Lothian on Friday 5th of November to assess potentially unsafe bonfires and engage positively with the community.

Community engagement

- A Police Scotland funded community event at the Blackburn Partnership Centre was well attended by a large number of agencies and although not specifically bonfire/firework related it provided an opportunity for positive community engagement and information sharing in the lead up to bonfire night.
- All partners contributed to the planned engagement activities of the Blackburn Bonfire Night Action Group.
- Operational SFRS Crews from Livingston carried out community engagement in the Craigshill area providing advice and reassurance to residents.
- SFRS delivered bonfire and firework safety talks to small targeted groups in partnership with WLYAP.
- Police Scotland carried out community engagement days across West Lothian which were supported by SFRS, Safer Neighbourhoods Team and WLC Rangers Service.
- Multi-agency patrols completed with SFRS & Police Scotland as detailed above.

- WLYAP used Streetwork Teams to engage with youths out of hours.
- Multi-agency Photograph press release with joint statement from partners.
- Provision of safety advice through twitter, Facebook and Instagram.
- National and local press articles
- Safety advice at SFRS website and social media www.firescotland.gov.uk https://www.facebook.com/SFRSYourSafety/ https://twitter.com/sfrsyoursafety
- Provision of safety advice through West Lothian Council website and Crimestoppers.
- Identification of Wheelie Bin collections and advice provided to residents to reduce build up.

3. Summary of Implications

Relevant SOA outcome (s)	Outcome 6: We live longer, healthier lives Outcome 8 We have improved life chances for children, young people and families at risk Outcome 9 We live our lives free from crime, disorder and danger Outcome 11 We have strong, resilient and supportive communities where people take responsibility for their actions and how they affect others Outcome 13 We take pride in a strong, fair & inclusive society
Relevant SOA performance indicator (s)	SOA1304_35 Number of Deliberate secondary fires per 10,000 population SOA1304_37 Antisocial Behaviour Incidents per 10,000 population
Resources	SFRS, Police Scotland, WLC (NETS, Roads, Trading Standards,

	Regeneration Team, Media and WLYAP).
Link to CPP prevention plan/Community Engagement plan	
Impact on inequalities	
Key risks	

4. Consultation

During the pre-planning of this Firework/Bonfire period, Community Safety Partnership and West Lothian Council representatives were consulted during a number of meetings held digitally.

5. Incident activity

Over the weekend Friday November 5th to Monday November 8th SFRS attended a total of 64 fire calls across West Lothian, 29 of which could be specifically related to bonfires. Most bonfires were deemed safe and under adult supervision and required no immediate action from SFRS, in these cases advice was given and the bonfire left under the care of the responsible adult.

There were no reported acts of violence to SFRS personnel across West Lothian.

Police Scotland reported a reduction in reports of firework related antisocial behaviour.

6. Conclusions

All partners have reported a reduction in activity this year and feedback has been positive. The work of the West Lothian Community Safety Partnership appears to have had a positive impact on public awareness and the approach to bonfire celebrations on the lead up to 5th November.

These activities were considered “business as usual” and therefore no additional costs were incurred by partners in providing their services in support of the Bonfire Planning period*.

Despite the limitations to face to face engagement created by Covid-19 restrictions, partners have adapted to develop education material and safety messaging that can be shared digitally and reach a wide audience.

Information sharing at the Task and Coordination meetings resulting in targeted multi-agency engagement has proved effective in reducing demand in hot spot areas.

The 5 organised events held in West Lothian were well attended and can be assumed to have diverted people from having their own unorganised bonfires or fireworks displays.

7. Recommendations

The Community Safety Board are invited to consider and make any comment in relation to this report.

Notes:

*Extra streetwork sessions were funded by Police Scotland and from the WLYAP core budget

Appendices

Multi Agency Bonfire Plan 2021

Report By: Watch Commander Paul Harvey

Contact details: paul.harvey@firescotland.gov.uk

Date: 03/12/21

WEST LOTHIAN COMMUNITY SAFETY UNIT

Bonfire Strategy for

West Lothian 2021

SCOTTISH FIRE AND RESCUE SERVICE

Working together for a safer Scotland

1. Purpose

1.1 The Purpose of this strategy document is to ensure Community Safety Partners work together to minimise the impact of deliberate fire setting and fire related antisocial behaviour over the peak Autumn period leading up to 5th November, and to coordinate arrangements within West Lothian to ensure the safety of emergency responders and key partners.

2. Background

2.1 Statistical evidence indicates an increase in deliberate fires, fire related offending and hostility towards fire crews and partners during October, commencing during the school holiday period and peaking on or around November 5th each year. Local fire/incident data, operational intelligence and local knowledge will be utilised in order to identify locations where unsafe bonfires, fire setting and antisocial behaviour is likely to occur.

3. Bonfire Pre-planning

3.1 The pre-planning for the bonfire season is essential in order to coordinate activity and reduce duplication of effort. A bonfire planning meeting will therefore take place annually around September, chaired by the SFRS, with partner agencies including (not exhaustive):

- Scottish Fire and Rescue Service,
- Police Scotland,
- Scottish Ambulance Service,
- NETS and Land Services,
- Safer Neighbourhood Team,
- Trading Standards,
- West Lothian Regeneration Team,
- Education Services,
- West Lothian Media and Communications,
- West Lothian Youth Action Project,
- Voluntary Sector Organisations.

4. Demand reduction education plan

4.1 An effective multi-agency action plan will be developed to coordinate prevention activities, review response arrangements and deliver appropriate safety messages and advice to the public.

4.2 The primary means of reducing fire setting and fire-related antisocial behaviour within affected neighbourhoods is positive engagement and in the education of children and young people.

4.3 In order to reduce demand on emergency resources within West Lothian during this period, a programme of education will be developed, taking into consideration any restrictions due to Covid-19, and may include:

- A digital strategy for engagement
    - A national SFRS Bonfire/Fireworks presentation and facilitators notes has been designed to support educational input for the targeted Primary School P6-P7 and Secondary School S1-S2 age groups. This can be delivered by teaching staff or digitally by SFRS personnel.
    - A multi-agency education campaign will be run for young people on Bonfire and Firework Safety via Education Scotland.
- All primary schools continue to be provided with interactive educational resources through the GLOW education platform.
- Extensive use of social media to reach a wide audience.

5. Identification and removal of unlicensed bonfires/fireworks

5.1 Utilising all Community Safety partners within West Lothian and highlighting the potential for fire related anti-social behaviour, the following is recommended:

- Reporting unlicensed bonfires to Nets and Land Services through the Task and Coordinating process and by direct contact to Nets and Land Services,
- Identification and removal of potentially dangerous bonfires[i],
- Joint visitation to premises where stock fireworks are being stored to provide advice (where required), when identified through partners.

6. Community engagement

6.1 In addition to all points above, Community Safety Partners will consider the ability to safely undertake;

- Joint Patrols involving Police and Fire Service personnel to engage with youths at known hot spots,
- Multi-Agency Environmental Visual Audits (EVA) in identified problematic areas,
- Contribution towards multi-agency press release,
- Provision of safety advice through twitter @scotfire_FlkWL (and retweeted by partner agencies),
- Safety advice at SFRS website www.firescotland.gov.uk,
- Provision of safety advice to West Lothian Council for their website,
- National TV and radio campaign involving Crimestoppers
- Sharing widely the detail on the way the general public can use and access fireworks. The Fireworks (Scotland) Miscellaneous Amendments Regulation 2021.

7. Evaluation

7.1 Following the Bonfire period, an evaluation of the effectiveness of the strategy will take place and will be reported to members of the West Lothian Council Services for Communities Policy Development and Scrutiny Panel (PDSP) and to the Community Safety Board. The evaluation will consider an overview of the joint preventative and operational response activities conducted by Community Safety Partners within the West Lothian area during the Bonfire Period.

[i] Bonfires should be more than 18m away from buildings vehicles, trees, hedges, fences, power lines, telecommunications equipment and sheds and less than 2.5m in height.

Report to: Community Safety Board From: WL Safer Communities Strategic Planning Group
Meeting Date: 24.1.2022 Item No. 7

Subject: SAFETY OF WOMEN AND GIRLS CONSULTATION (2021)

1. Purpose of Report

The purpose of this report is to provide the Community Safety Board with an update on the feedback received from respondents to the Safety of Women and Girls (2021) consultation and proposed development of an action plan.

2. Terms of Report

During the summer of 2021, Council agreed that the onus of keeping women and girls safe was everyone's responsibility and further discussions were required around safe public spaces and places. It was agreed that a consultation would take place and to include but not limit to the following 3 points:

1. General concerns about safety in public places and spaces
2. Concerns about particular areas
3. How fears may manifest in changes to their own behaviour

The consultation took place over a 6-week period and closed on 22 October 2021.

A report has been submitted to PDSP with all the detailed findings which include comments from:

- over 9,000 individual comments from all respondents acknowledged
- 2,629 individual respondents
- 43 organisations and groups supporting women respondents

A summary key points from the consultation has also been produced which covers the salient points:

1. Groups and Antisocial Behaviour
2. Paths including Underpasses
3. Poor Street Lighting
4. The Natural Environment and Open Spaces
5. General Concerns regarding societal change and education

Included in the report was a set of tables outlining the breakdown of percentages relating to responses that marked how people felt according to the set of questions asked within the questionnaire itself. The details of these can be seen within Appendix A.

In acknowledgement of the consultation responses, it was proposed and agreed at the PDSP meeting, that these be shared with Board members with a view to the Board developing an action plan to address the key issues identified within the consultation responses.

The response to the development of an action plan and forward planning of such is to be reported to the Community Planning Partnership Board meeting on 21 February 2022.

3. Summary of Implications

Relevant LOIP outcome (s)	We live in resilient, cohesive and safe communities People at risk are protected and supported to improve life chances
Relevant LOIP performance indicator (s)	Community Safety Indicators as per the LOIP Pentana Performance Report
Resources	Community Safety Partnership
Link to CPP prevention plan/Community Engagement plan	West Lothian Local Policing Plan Scottish Fire and Rescue Service Plan for West Lothian Equally Safe – National Strategy for Prevention and Eradicating Violence Against Women and Girls Community Justice Strategy 2019-24 Corporate Equality Outcomes 2017-21 Corporate Plan 2018/19 – 2022/23 Community Justice Outcome Improvement Plan
Impact on inequalities	To improve the safety of women and girls
Key risks	A plan being developed as a stand-alone priority without its inclusion in the current development of a new overarching 3-year community safety plan for West Lothian for all community safety partners

4. Conclusions

The consultation on safety of women and girls in public spaces and places has identified a number of key issues. A wider conversation and joint Community Safety Partner responsibility around the safety of women and girls in public places and spaces in West Lothian will support

the development of an action plan to address these key issues. The wider conversation should include review of current hard architectural features and designs as well as aesthetic community safety environments, including natural environmental boundaries, paths and walkways as well as illuminations. Further preventative and educational measures are also to be planned that encompass long term aims of changing societal attitudes to girls and women in order that their safety overall is increased in West Lothian.

5. Consultation

West Lothian Council meeting 25 May 2021
Community consultation
PDSP 18 June 2021
PDSP October 2021
Community Safety Partners

6. Recommendation

The Board to;

1. Note the key points identified in the consultation responses in relation to incidents of violence against women and girls in public places and spaces
2. Support a wider conversation around the safety of women and girls in our public places and spaces
3. Support the development of a safety plan for women and girls in public places and spaces
4. Agree that an outline of a safety plan will be developed by the Board and an update will be reported to the Community Planning Partnership Board meeting on 21 February 2022.

Glossary of terms:

PDSP – Partnership and Resources policy Development and Scrutiny Panel

Appendices: 2

- Appendix 1 – Consultation Response Summary
- Appendix 2 – Consultation Response – Comment Categorisation

Reported By: **Julie Whitelaw,** Head of Service

Contact details:
Julie Whitelaw julie.whitelaw@westlothian.gov.uk
Telephone: 01506 281626
Date: 22.1.2022

DATA LABEL: PUBLIC

PARTNERSHIP AND RESOURCES POLICY DEVELOPMENT AND SCRUTINY PANEL

SAFETY OF WOMEN AND GIRLS CONSULTATION (2021)

REPORT BY HEAD OF CORPORATE SERVICES

A. PURPOSE OF REPORT

The report provides the Panel with a summary of the feedback received from respondents to the Safety of Women and Girls (2021) consultation.

B. RECOMMENDATION

It is recommended that the Panel notes:

1. The statistical information relating to the consultation (Appendix 1);
2. The high level summary of the comments and feedback received in the consultation (Appendix 2); and
3. That the consultation results will be reported to the Community Safety Board on 24 January 2022 and it is proposed that an action plan is developed to address the issues identified through the consultation,
4. That the results of the consultation and an update on the development of the action plan will be reported to the Community Planning Partnership Board on 21 February 2022.

C. SUMMARY OF IMPLICATIONS

I	**Council Values**	Focusing on our customers' needs; being honest, open and accountable; making best use of our resources; working in partnership.
II	**Policy and Legal (including Strategic Environmental Assessment, Equality Issues, Health or Risk Assessment)**	Legislative provisions which will facilitate the development of initiatives to improve safety for women in public spaces will be reviewed once the analysis of incident data and best practice has been undertaken.
III	**Implications for Scheme of Delegations to Officers**	None
IV	**Impact on performance and performance Indicators**	None
V	**Relevance to Single Outcome Agreement**	Reducing crime and improving community safety
VI	**Resources - (Financial, Staffing and Property)**	Recommendations to progress actions identified via consultation with community partners may have budget implications and these will be called out in future reports to PDSP

VII	**Consideration at PDSP**	None
VIII	**Other consultations**	Community Planning Partnership Board 30 August 2021.

D. TERMS OF REPORT

D.1 Background

At its meeting on 25 May 2021, Council approved a composite motion which recognised that the onus of keeping women safe should not rest with women and that a wider conversation is needed around the safety of our public places and spaces.

Officers were instructed to conduct a consultation with women in West Lothian and organisations/agencies working with local women; to include but not limited to:

- General concerns about safety in public places and spaces
- Concerns about particular areas
- How fears may manifest in changes to their own behaviour

Officers were also instructed to engage with community partners to determine interest/support in the consultation and to consider any data they may hold which will support an analysis of incidents of violence against women and girls in public spaces and places and any examples of good practice in terms of policy interventions to alleviate or prevent violence against women and girls in public spaces. At the meeting of the Community Planning Partnership Board, members gave a commitment to promoting the and publicising the consultation to ensure maximum response rates.

D.2 Consultation Process

The consultation aimed to gather information from women and girls in the West Lothian community on issues relating to their safety in public places and spaces. The consultation ran for 6 weeks and closed on 22 October 2021.

As well as making the consultation available online on the council's website, new media such as Facebook and Twitter were utilised to raise awareness of the consultation. This provided the council with instantaneous access to a large number of people living and working in West Lothian. The consultation reached approximately 25,000 people each time it was specifically promoted on the council's social media posts, with a reach of 35,185 being achieved with the post on 7 October 2021.

The number of responses received by the close of the consultation period was 2,672 which generated over 9,000 individual comments from all respondents. A breakdown on the number of responses received from individuals and organisations/groups supporting women is set out below in Table 1:

Respondent	**Number of Respondents**
Individuals	2,629
Organisations/Groups supporting women	43
Total	2,672

D.3 Summary

A summary of the key points from the consultation analysis is set out below:

- Groups and Antisocial Behaviour. Issues were raised around antisocial behaviour and groups of males congregating which increased concerns around individual safety. An increased police presence was identified as one potential solution to help individuals to feel safer.

- Paths including Underpasses. This theme received over 32% (716) of all comments relating to paths/secluded areas where respondents felt less safe. Issues raised were the remoteness of some paths and concerns when using underpasses.

- Poor Street Lighting. Respondents felt that the lack of street lighting and/or poor street lighting increased their concerns about feeling safe. It was felt that improved street lighting would help improve the feeling of being safe.

- The Natural Environment and Open Spaces. Overgrown and secluded open spaces were a theme that individuals felt increased their feeling of being unsafe. More frequent maintenance around paths and walkways was suggested as a solution to this theme.

- General Concerns were raised which require societal change and education around the male attitude to women.

D.4 Consultation Responses – Assessing How Safe Women and Girls in West Lothian Feel

Respondents were asked to rate how safe they felt in a number of different scenarios. These questions were intended to give an understanding of the feeling of women and girls in respect to their safety in West Lothian.

How safe do you feel walking alone in your neighbourhood after dark? (Response: 2,672)						
	Very Safe	**Fairly safe**	**A bit unsafe**	**Very unsafe**	**Don't Know**	**N/A**
Number	60	566	1198	816	18	14
Percentage	2.25%	21.18%	44.84%	30.54%	0.67%	0.52%

Over 75% of all responses felt that they were A Bit Unsafe/ Very Unsafe when walking alone in the dark in their own neighbourhood.

How safe do you feel walking alone in your neighbourhood during the day? (Response: 2,672)						
	Very Safe	**Fairly safe**	**A bit unsafe**	**Very unsafe**	**Don't Know**	**N/A**
Number	757	1405	447	50	7	6
Percentage	28.33%	52.58%	16.73%	1.87%	0.26%	0.22%

80.91% of all responses felt Fairly Safe/ Very Safe when walking alone in their neighbourhood during the day.

How safe do you feel walking with others (i.e. accompanied by friends/relatives)? (Response: 2,672)						
	Very Safe	**Fairly safe**	**A bit unsafe**	**Very unsafe**	**Don't Know**	**N/A**
Number	1291	1177	181	13	2	8
Percentage	48.32%	44.05%	6.77%	0.49%	0.07%	0.3%

92.37% of all responses felt Fairly Safe/ Very Safe when walking with others.

How safe do you feel in public places in West Lothian? (Response: 2,672)						
	Very Safe	**Fairly safe**	**A bit unsafe**	**Very unsafe**	**Don't Know**	**N/A**
Number	255	1410	776	179	29	23
Percentage	9.54%	52.77%	29.04%	6.70%	1.09%	0.86%

62.1% of response felt that Fairly Safe/ Very Safe in public places in West Lothian.

D.5 Consultation Responses – Comment Categorisation

The consultation offered a number of open questions that asked for more information on places in West Lothian where women and girls feel unsafe, but also, the reasons why they felt unsafe in these locations.

- Are there any particular areas in West Lothian where you feel less safe?
- What is it that makes you feel less safe?
- What action(s) do you currently take to feel safer, keep yourself safe and/or reduce the risk to yourself while out?
- What action(s) do you think could be taken to help you feel safer?

The summary feedback has been categorised and summarised to make the process more user friendly, therefore allowing Panel members to consider the key issues and trends.

Officers have also carried out a thorough analysis of the feedback to respond to each of the issues being raised. Appendix 2 provides Panel members with a high-level summary of the comments and feedback received in the consultation.

Table 1: Are there any particular areas in West Lothian where you feel less safe?		
Theme	**Number**	**Percentage**
Underpass/ Paths/ walkways/ cycle paths	716	32.30%
Town/ Village	595	26.84%
Poorly Lit Areas	225	10.15%
Country Parks/ Outdoor space	209	9.43%
No concerns raised	142	6.41%
General Comment	57	2.57%
Unfamiliar Locations/ Areas	54	2.44%
Groups of People/ ASB/ Alcohol	47	2.12%
Overgrown environment	39	1.76%
Rural Locations	38	1.71%
All of West Lothian	35	1.58%

Theme	Number	Percentage
Entertainment Venues/ Pubs/ Public Buildings	33	1.49%
Residential Areas	25	1.13%
Workplace	2	0.09%
Grand Total	**2,217**	**100.00%**

Feedback in the consultation identified underpasses, paths/ cycle paths and open spaces/ Country parks as an area where individuals feel particularly concerned about their safety. The lack of effective lighting in these areas was a key theme that was highlighted. Groups of males linked to anti-social behaviour around residential areas was a specific concern.

Table 2: What is it that makes you feel less safe?		
Theme	**Number**	**Percentage**
Poorly Lit Areas	610	29.60%
Groups of People/ ASB/ Alcohol	378	18.34%
Fear of Attack/Rape	291	14.12%
Secluded Areas/Walking alone	241	11.69%
Underpass/ Paths/ Walkways/ Cycle Paths	118	5.73%
Lack of CCTV/Police Presence	79	3.83%
Overgrown Environment	79	3.83%
General Comment	77	3.74%
People/Area	69	3.35%
Strangers/Being in Unfamiliar Area	44	2.13%
Intimidating and Aggressive Language	31	1.50%
Enclosed Space/No Clear Line of Vision	29	1.41%
Poor Public Transport/Lack of Taxis	15	0.73%
Grand Total	**2,061**	**100.00%**

Safety concerns linked to poorly lit areas account for almost 30% of comments for this question. Groups of male/ anti-social behaviour was an issue linked to alcohol consumption increase the safety concerns of the respondents. Secluded paths and underpasses in conjunction with the overall lack of police presence and CCTV coverage contributed to the feeling of being less safe.

Table 3: What action(s) do you currently take to feel safer, keep yourself safe and/or reduce the risk to yourself while out? e.g. I don't walk alone at night, I always walk with someone, I avoid certain areas		
Theme	**Number**	**Percentage**
Avoid walking alone	1,265	53.51%
Avoid certain times	410	17.34%
Avoid specific areas	241	10.19%
Stick to built-up/well-lit areas	171	7.23%
Use tracking device/keep someone informed	113	4.78%
Protective training/ equipment	77	3.26%

Theme	Number	Percentage
Use car/taxi/public transport	57	2.41%
General comment	20	0.85%
No Issue Raised	6	0.25%
Wear hi-vis clothing	4	0.17%
Grand Total	**2,364**	**100.00%**

Individuals avoid walking alone in specific areas to keep safe. This accounted for over 50% of all comments to this question. They also avoid walking at certain times, generally no walking at night. Built up and well-lit areas are generally accessed to increase the feeling of being in a safe environment. Individuals will also inform friends and family on their plans before leaving their homes.

Table 4: What action(s) do you think could be taken to help you feel safer?		
Theme	**Number**	**Percentage**
Changes to policing / community safety measures	704	27.05%
Street lighting	564	21.67%
Changes to public and outdoor space	449	17.25%
No issue raised / unsure	274	10.53%
Education	199	7.65%
Societal change	101	3.88%
CCTV	94	3.61%
Aids and self-defence training for women	77	2.96%
Invest in public services to address violence / poverty and support people at risk	77	2.96%
Access to public transport	62	2.38%
Increase female representation in the council and council processes	2	0.08%
Grand Total	**2,603**	**100.00%**

An increased police presence/ improved community safety measures accounted for 27.05% of comments linked to the actions that could be taken to help an individual to feel safer. Improvements in the street lighting and improvements to the outdoor space were the next themes commented on to improve overall safety. It was also commented on that further education and societal change is required to target negative attitudes towards women.

Table 5: Have you ever suffered violence, abuse or sexual harassment in an outdoor space				
	Yes	**No**	**General Comment**	**N/A**
Number	776	1219	4	3
Percentage	38.76%	60.89%	0.2%	0.15%

There were 2002 responses to this question.

Table 6: Did you report this to the police?			
	Yes	**No**	**N/A**
Number	181	503	1300
Percentage	9.12%	25.35%	65.52%

There were 1984 responses to this question. 38.76% of respondents have either suffered violence, abuse or sexual harassment in an outdoor space. 9% then reported this to the police.

Survey Of Lone Workers Across West Lothian

This section of the survey targeted lone workers across West Lothian to understand their concerns and perceptions of safety at work.

Table 7: Are you a lone worker?		
	Yes	**No**
Number	371	2301
Percentage	13.88%	86.12%

13.88% of respondents (371) to this question were lone workers.

Table 8: When on shift in a public building and it's an all-female team on shift how safe do you feel?						
	Very Safe	**Fairly safe**	**A bit unsafe**	**Very unsafe**	**Don't Know**	**N/A**
Number	136	110	27	13	1	59
Percentage	39.31%	31.79%	7.80%	3.76%	0.29%	17.05%

71.1% felt safe in their workplace on shift in an all-female team.

Table 9: When lone working how safe do you feel when locking up?						
	Very Safe	**Fairly safe**	**A bit unsafe**	**Very unsafe**	**Don't Know**	**N/A**
Number	28	45	23	53	0	159
Percentage	9.09%	14.61%	7.47%	17.21%	0	51.62%

24.68% of respondents felt a bit unsafe/ very unsafe at their work when locking up.

Table 10: If you don't feel safe when locking up, how could organisations change this?		
Theme	**Number**	**Percentage**
Dual Lock Up	28	41.79%
Improve Lighting	12	17.91%
CCTV	12	17.91%
Protective Training/ Equipment	7	10.45%
Police Presence	4	5.97%
General Comment	4	5.97%
Grand Total	**67**	**100.00%**

41.79% of respondents felt that it would be safer if there was more than one individual on site when locking up. Improved lighting and CCTV were also highlighted as potential solutions in response to this question.

Table 11: Please provide detail of any reports made to you by your members of incidents in the community and/or any trends you have noticed in relation to women and girl's safety in public places and spaces.

Theme	Number	Percentage
Not Applicable	7	53.85%
General Comment	4	30.77%
Intimidating and Aggressive Language	1	7.69%
Groups of People/ ASB/ Alcohol	1	7.69%
Grand Total	**13**	**100.00%**

There were 13 response to this question. Responses included observations on how safety could be improved. One comment raised antisocial behaviour as an issue and one highlighted verbal cat calling as an issue.

Table 12: What action(s) could be taken to help women and girls feel safer?

Theme	Number	Percentage
Street lighting	5	26.32%
Aids and self-defence training for women	4	21.05%
Education	4	21.05%
Societal change	3	15.79%
Changes to Policing / Community Safety measures	2	10.53%
No issue raised / unsure	1	5.26%
Grand Total	**19**	**100.00%**

Education and societal change had a combined response of 36.84% to be a focus on helping women and girls to be safer. Increase street lighting with the highest individual theme in for this question at 26.32%

Table 13: What Organisational Information is held to help analyse violence against women and girls in public Spaces.

Theme	Number	Percentage
Do not know	4	33.33%
None	4	33.33%
Reports/ Surveys	2	16.67%
CCTV	1	8.33%
Partnership working	1	8.33%
Grand Total	**12**	**100.00%**

There was a limited response to this question. Of the 12 responses the top answers were the respondents did not know or did not receive any information from the organisation.

D.6 Next steps

It is proposed that the consultation responses are reported to the next Community Safety Board on 24 January 2022 and that the Board develops an action plan to address the key issues identified through the consultation. Whilst some of the comments have identified geographical locations where women and girls feel less safe, there will require to be an assessment by members of the Community Safety Board of the geographical areas in West Lothian which may be prioritised for action in terms of, for example, street lighting or improvements to underpasses and walkways.

The consultation responses and an update on the action plan developed by the Community Safety Board will then be reported to the Community Planning Partnership Board meeting on 21 February 2022.

E. CONCLUSION

Consulting with women and girls in West Lothian on their views on safety in public spaces and places and reviewing the data held in relation to incidents of violence against women and girls will support a wider conversation around the safety of our public places and spaces.

F. BACKGROUND REFERENCES

West Lothian Council meeting 25 May 2021 – Agenda item 19

Report to PDSP 18 June 2021 and 1 October 2021 – Violence against Women in Public Spaces and Places

Appendices/Attachments: 2
Appendix 1 – Consultation Response Summary
Appendix 2 – Consultation Response – Comment Categorisation

Contact Person: julie.whitelaw@westlothian.gov.uk Telephone: 01506 281626

Julie Whitelaw
Head of Service

3 December 2021

Women's Safety in Public Places and Spaces Consultation **Appendix 1**

Consultation Questions

- **Specify whether they are responding as an individual or as an organisation supporting women's safety in public places and spaces**
- **How safe do you feel walking alone in your neighbourhood after dark?** (very safe; fairly safe; a bit unsafe; very unsafe; don't know; N/A)
- **How safe do you feel walking alone in your neighbourhood during the day?** (very safe; fairly safe; a bit unsafe; very unsafe; don't know; N/A)
- **How safe do you feel walking with others (i.e. accompanied by friends/relatives)?** (very safe; fairly safe; a bit unsafe; very unsafe; don't know; N/A)
- **How safe do you feel in public places in West Lothian?** (very safe; fairly safe; a bit unsafe; very unsafe; don't know; N/A)
- **Are there any particular areas in West Lothian where you feel less safe?** (open question)
- **What is it that makes you feel less safe**? (open question)
- **What action(s) do you currently take to feel safer/keep yourself safe/reduce the risk to yourself while out?** (open question – provide some examples, e.g. I don't walk alone at night, I always walk with someone, I avoid certain areas…)
- **What action(s) do you think could be taken to help you feel safer?**

Please answer the following questions if you are a lone worker:-

• When on shift in a public building and it's an all-female team on shift how safe do you feel?

• When lone working how safe do you feel when locking up? (If you don't feel safe how could organisations change this?)

The following question is for those working in organisations:

• Please provide detail of any reports made to you by your members of incidents in the community and/or any trends you have noticed in relation to women and girls safety in public places and spaces

• What action(s) could be taken to help women and girls feel safer?

• What information does your organisation hold which would assist in an analysis of incidents of violence, abuse and/or sexual harassment against women and girls in public places and spaces

Table 1: Are there any particular areas in West Lothian where you feel less safe?	Table 2: What is it that makes you feel less safe?	Table 3: What action(s) do you currently take to feel safer, keep yourself safe and/or reduce the risk to yourself while out? e.g. I don't walk alone at night, I always walk with someone, I avoid certain areas	Table 4: What action(s) do you think could be taken to help you feel safer?	Table 5: Have you ever suffered violence, abuse or sexual harassment in an outdoor space
All of West Lothian	Groups of People/ ASB/ Alcohol	Avoid specific areas	CCTV	Yes
Walking late at night	General Comment	Protective training/ equipment	Street lighting	No
Country Parks/ Out door space	No Response	Avoid walking alone	Access to public transport	No Response
Entertainment Venues/ Pubs/Shops/ Public Buildings	Overgrown Environment	Stick to built up/well lit areas	Changes to public and outdoor space	Not Applicable
Groups of People/ ASB/ Alcohol	Poorly Lit Areas	Avoid certain times	No issue raised / unsure	Don't Know
General Comment	Lack of CCTV/Police Presence	Wear hi-vis clothing	No response	General comment
No Response	Intimidating and Aggressive Language	General comment	Changes to policing / community safety measures	
Overgrown environment	Secluded Areas/Walking alone	No Response	Education	
Poorly Lit Areas	Underpass/ Paths/ Walkways/ Cycle Paths	Use car/taxi/public transport	Societal change	
Public transport inc stations and taxi ranks	Fear of Attack/Rape	Use tracking device/keep someone informed	Invest in public services to address violence / poverty and support people at risk	
Residential Areas	Strangers/Being in Unfamiliar Area		Aids and self defence training for women	
Rural Locations	Poor Public Transport/Lack of Taxis			
Taxi rank/ Train Station/ Car Park	People/Area			
Town/ Village	Enclosed Space/No Clear Line of Vision			
Underpass/ Paths/ walkways/ cycle paths				
Unfamiliar Locations/ Areas				
Walking alone				
No concerns raised				
Workplace				
Public transport inc stations and taxi ranks				

Table 6: Did you report this to the police?	Table 8: When on shift in a public building and it's an all-female team on shift how safe do you feel?	Table 9: When lone working how safe do you feel when locking up?	Table 10: If you don't feel safe when locking up, how could organisations change this?	Table 11: Please provide detail of any reports made to you by your members of incidents in the community and/or any trends you have noticed in relation to women and girl's safety in public places and spaces.	Table 12: What action(s) could be taken to help women and girls feel safer?	Table 13: What Organisational Information is held to help analyse violence against women and girls in public Spaces.
Yes	Very safe	Very safe	Dual Lock Up	No Response	CCTV	No Response
No	Fairly safe	Fairly safe	Improve Lighting	Not Applicable	Street lighting	Not Applicable
No Response	A bit unsafe	A bit unsafe	CCTV	General Comment	Access to public transport	CCTV
Not Applicable	Very unsafe	Very unsafe	Protective Training/ Equipment	Groups of People/ ASB/ Alcohol	Changes to public and outdoor space	Partnership working
Don't Know	Don't know	Don't know	Police Presence	Intimidating and Aggressive Language	No issue raised / unsure	Reports/ Surveys
	N/A	N/A	General Comment		No response	None
	No Response	No Response			Changes to policing / community safety measures	Do not know
					Education	
					Societal change	
					Invest in public services to address violence / poverty and support people at risk	
					Aids and self defence training for women	
					No Response	

Report to: Community Safety Board From: WL Safer Communities Strategic Planning Group
Meeting Date: 24.1.2022 Item No. 8

Subject: Community Safety Plan 2022-2025 Update

1. Purpose of Report

The purpose of this report is to provide the Community Safety Board with an update on the review of the current 'BUILDING STRONG COMMUNITIES AND PROTECTING PEOPLE AT RISK' Community Safety Plan 2019-2022.

2. Terms of Report

Review

During Quarters 2 and 3, Community Safety Partners (CSP's) have undergone a review of all the current 40 Performance Indicators (and associated action plans) as reviewed by the Community Safety Board on a quarterly basis. The purpose of this work is to understand which of the current indicators are;

- Fit for purpose and require to be continued
- Fit for purpose but regarded as 'business as usual'
- Completed and can be closed
- No longer fit for purpose

Planning

In addition, from an evidenced based approach from their area of expertise, Community Safety Partners have also been able to provide an indication as to where new priorities may lie, and to provide a list of new performance indicators for consideration for a new Community Safety Plan 2022-25.

The new proposed performance indicators will provide Community Safety Board members with the means by which they can continue to monitor the outcomes achieved by partners relating to the safety of people working and living in West Lothian.

Local and National

As well as taking a local review of Community Safety within West Lothian, in order to have a forward-thinking approach to what lies ahead for communities across all 9 ward areas, a Pestelo approach to planning (to establish external factors that could impact decisions) will be prudent to highlight what should be considered as we go ahead through 2022 and beyond. This also

includes areas for consideration such as the recent Safety of Women and Girls (2021) consultation and related plans and actions.

By using up-to-date data, resources and maintaining communication via existing National thematic forums, the communication and information obtained will be vital in providing information that may assist and enable Partners to have an overarching viewpoint on Community Safety on a larger scale.

Only when all areas of work and new innovative ideas are considered and processed, along with the ongoing COVID threats, challenges and recovery plans, will the Community Safety partners be able to agree on priorities that is fit for business for West Lothian. CSP's have to be sure that they have known data streams and relevant resources to allocate to new priority proposals to ensure that there is consistent attention to the delivery of new actions that will provide the outcomes required from the priorities chosen.

Community Safety Partners are keen to reduce duplication, provide more targeted work and focus on workstreams that give more emphasis to areas of identified priorities. In addition, Partners are keen to align key priorities with Community Planning priorities within the LOIP as well as other Local and National Plans that the Partners are already working to.

Timescale

Due to the fact that the Community Safety Partners are still within the final gathering of evidence for consideration, the priority decision making process is yet to take place.

As a result, the timescale has been reviewed and it is now expected that a trajectory of a new Plan will be developed over the summer period and presented to the Community Safety Board at the CSB meeting in August (proposed for 8.8.2022).

3. Summary of Implications

Relevant LOIP outcome (s)	We live in resilient, cohesive and safe communities People at risk are protected and supported to improve life chances
Relevant LOIP performance indicator (s)	Community Safety Indicators as per the LOIP Pentana Performance Report
Resources	Community Safety Partnership
Link to CPP prevention plan/Community Engagement plan	West Lothian Local Policing Plan Scottish Fire and Rescue Service Plan for West Lothian

	Equally Safe – National Strategy for Prevention and Eradicating Violence Against Women and Girls Community Justice Strategy 2019-24 Corporate Equality Outcomes 2017-21 Corporate Plan 2018/19 – 2022/23 Community Justice Outcome Improvement Plan
Impact on inequalities	None
Key risks	Further demands placed upon CSP resources Covid implications for the CSP Further delay in the Priority decision making process

4. Conclusions

The Community Safety Partners are continuing to review the current performance indicators and related actions plans that relate to the current Community Safety Plan. Partners are keen to ensure that this process is thorough and that the review process enables Partners to consider all threats, risks and opportunities, that will provide excellent community safety outcomes for the communities across West Lothian.

5. Consultation

- Safer Community Strategic Planning Group
- Scottish Community Safety Network
- Community Safety Partners

6. Recommendation

The Community Safety Board note the Update, Plan and updated Timeline for taking forward this important piece of work being carried out by the Community Safety Partners.

Glossary of terms: None
Appendices: Appendix 1 Timeline - CS Plan 2022-25

Reported By: Yvonne Beresford
Contact details: yvonne.beresford@westlothian.gov.uk
Home Working: 07423558504
Date: 10.1.2022

Appendix 1 Timeline (2) - CS Plan 2022-25

2022	
January	CSP to complete the Review undertaken to date
February	CSP to assess the Review undertaken to date
March	Priority decision making process planned Discussions: SCSPG 29.3.22
April	Priority decision making – CSP Meeting date tbc
April	Report on the proposed priorities to the CSB for meeting in April proposed meeting: 25.4.2022
May	CSP subgroup - begin writing of new Plan
June	Continue writing of new Plan and obtaining data sets. Updates to SCSPG on 28.6.2022
July	Pentana - designing new performance reporting
August	Provide DRAFT CS Plan to CSB on proposed meeting: 8.8.2022

Report to: Community Safety Board From: WL Safer Communities Strategic Planning Group
Meeting Date: 24.1.2022 Item No. 9

Subject: Community Safety Board Meeting Dates 2022/23

1. Purpose of Report

The purpose of this report is to provide the Community Safety Board with proposed Dates for 2022. Once approved, these dates will also provide a structured timeline for the Safer Communities Strategic Planning Group meetings for 2022. These dates are also set in this report for approval.

This structure provides further guidance for additional meetings such as the Counter Terrorism meetings and 6 Weekly Tactical meetings, which also streamline into the governance structure, which ultimately align to the Community Safety Board meetings.

2. Terms of Report

It is proposed that consideration for approval be given to the following meeting dates:

Community Safety Board	Safer Communities Strategic Planning Group (SCSPG)
25.4.2022 10-12 noon	29.3.2022 2-4
8.8.2022 2-4	28.6.2022 2-4
24.10.2022 2-4	27.9.2022 2-4
30.1.2023 2-4	10.1.2023 2-4

3. Summary of Implications

Relevant LOIP outcome (s)	We live in resilient, cohesive and safe communities

	People at risk are protected and supported to improve life chances
Relevant LOIP performance indicator (s)	Community Safety Indicators as per the LOIP Pentana Performance Report
Resources	Community Safety Partnership
Link to CPP prevention plan/Community Engagement plan	West Lothian Local Policing Plan Scottish Fire and Rescue Service Plan for West Lothian Equally Safe – National Strategy for Prevention and Eradicating Violence Against Women and Girls Community Justice Strategy 2019-24 Corporate Equality Outcomes 2017-21 Corporate Plan 2018/19 – 2022/23 Community Justice Outcome Improvement Plan
Impact on inequalities	None identified
Key risks	The reporting governance structure is reliant on approval of meetings dates

4. Conclusions

Ensuring that the West Lothian Community Safety Partners have set meeting dates for 2022, will provide the structure to allow for planning to take place and enable Partners to meet robust reporting timescales.

5. **Consultation** – With the assistance from Corporate Services, initial consultation has taken place with Community Safety Leads, the Chief Executive, Depute Chief Executive and Leader of the Council.

6. Recommendation

The Community Safety Board approve the proposed dates for the Community Safety Board and the Safer Communities Strategic Planning Group for 2022/23.

Glossary of terms:
SCSPG – Safer Communities Strategic Planning Group
LOIP – Local Outcome Improvement Plan

Appendices: Appendix A - 2022-23 Community Safety Calendar

Reported By: Yvonne Beresford
Contact details:
Email: yvonne.beresford@westlothian.gov.uk
Home Working: 07423558504

Date: 7.1.2022

Appendix A - 2022-23 Community Safety Calendar

2022 /23- Safer Communities Strategic Planning Group/ CSB Meeting Dates

Reminder for Pentana updates	Deadline for Items for Agenda	Pre-pre- Agenda	Pre-Agenda	Agenda and approved papers Issued	SCSPG	Proposed Meeting dates with Leader of the Council	Papers to Val Johnston	CSB
1.3.22	8.3.2022	Week 8.3 2022	15.3.2022 10-11	22.3.2022	29.3.2022 2-4	WK Beginning 12.4.2022	18.4.2022	25.4.2022 10-12 noon
31.5.2022	7.3.2022	Week 7.6.2022	14.6.2022 10-11	21.6.2022	28.6.2022 2-4	WK Beginning 12.7.2022	1.8.2022	8.8.2022 2-4
30.8.2022	6.9.2022	Week 6.9.2022	13.9.2022 10-11	20.9.2022	27.9.2022 2-4	WK Beginning 11.10.2022	17.10.2022	24.10.2022 2-4
28.11.2022	5.12.2022	Week 5.12.2022	13.12.2022 10-11	3.1.2023	10.1.2023 2-4	WK Beginning 16.1.2023	23.1.2023	30.1.2023 2-4