

**FALKIRK COUNCIL**

**MINUTE of MEETING of the SCRUTINY COMMITTEE held in the MUNICIPAL BUILDINGS, FALKIRK on THURSDAY 13 MAY 2014 at 2.00 PM.**

**COUNCILLORS:**

Baillie William Buchanan  
Allyson Black  
Provost Pat Reid  
John McLuckie  
Charles MacDonald

**OFFICERS:**

Margaret Anderson, Director of Social Work Services  
Shona Barton, Committee Services Officer  
Fiona Campbell, Head of Policy, Technology and Improvement  
Lesley McArthur, Corporate Policy Officer  
Colin Moodie, Depute Chief Governance Officer  
Linda Scott, Corporate Policy Officer

**S8. APOLOGIES**

None.

**S9. DECLARATIONS OF INTEREST**

Councillor Black declared a non-financial interest in items S11 and S12 as a Board Member of Grangemouth & Bo'ness CAB and considered that this required her to recuse herself from consideration of the item having regard to the objective text in the Code of Conduct.

Provost Reid declared a non-financial interest in item S13 as a former Director of Open Secret and as a supporter of Relationship Scotland - Couples Counselling Central Scotland and considered that this required him to recuse himself from consideration of the item having regard to the objective text in the Code of Conduct.

**S10. MINUTE**

**Decision**

**The minute of the meeting of the Scrutiny Committee held on 10 April 2014 was approved.**

## **S11. FOLLOWING THE PUBLIC POUND (FPP): ADVICE SERVICES**

The committee considered a report by the Director of Corporate and Neighbourhood Services which provided an update on the work of the external organisations which receive funding who provide debt and money advice services, and who fall within the 'Following the Public Pound' (FPP) reporting and monitoring arrangements.

The report provided (a) an overview of the impacts resulting in demand as a result of welfare reform, (b) information on the strategic context behind the provision of advice services, (c) an overview of the funded organisations providing advice services, and (d) an assessment of each individual organisations performance.

An individual report was attached for the 5 organisations which received funding. Each report set out the service provided, the agreed outcomes/objectives and performance information.

Fiona Campbell provided an overview of the report and highlighted the new reporting format, noting that it would be helpful if feedback could be provided on this new format.

In response to a question raised regarding the bedroom tax and the decision made by the UK Government to devolve responsibility for setting the limit on discretionary housing payment to the Scottish Government, Fiona Campbell advised that it was still not clear on the anticipated timescales for any change, but noted that there would be a report to the next Executive on the broader aspects of welfare reform which would provide further clarification.

The committee discussed the increase in the numbers of people who are facing sanctions from the DWP, noting that this included vulnerable people with mental health issues and women who have been the victim of domestic abuse. Fiona Campbell outlined some of the work that has been undertaken by Falkirk Council as part of the Fairer Scotland Fund to support those with low level mental health issues through the welfare changes. It was also highlighted that it was difficult to obtain accurate figures from DWP on the numbers of vulnerable persons who are affected by the welfare changes.

The committee then heard from officers in relation to the individual reports.

### Forth Valley Macmillan Money Matters Project

Linda Scott provided an overview of the report, advising that the project had supported 926 people from the Falkirk area generating £963,340 in additional benefit income.

### **Decision**

**The committee approved the report and acknowledged the progress made by the Forth Valley Macmillan Money Matters Project in meeting Council priorities.**

### Falkirk and District Credit Union

Linda Scott provided an overview of the report including a summary of the organisations key achievements.

Discussion took place on the areas which were covered by the Credit Union and the options which were being considered for further collection points across the Council area. Information was also provided on the funding which was received from the Council to fund the new IT system.

### **Decision**

**The committee approved the report and acknowledged the progress made by the Falkirk and District Credit Union in meeting Council priorities.**

#### Falkirk Armed Services Advice Project – Denny CAB

Lesley MacArthur provided an overview of the report.

Members acknowledged the good work being undertaken by the support officer.

### **Decision**

**The committee approved the report and acknowledged the progress made by the Falkirk Armed Services Advice Project in meeting Council priorities.**

In accordance with her declaration of interest, Councillor Black left the meeting at this point.

#### Falkirk Citizens Advice Bureaux

Lesley MacArthur provided an overview of the work of the 3 independent Citizens Advice Bureaux (Denny and Dunipace, Falkirk and Grangemouth and Bo'ness).

Discussion took place on the recording mechanisms used for the various figures contained in the report. Lesley advised that each Bureau dealt with specialised areas and this could account for the variation in figures. It was also noted that some of the figures shown for Denny and Dunipace represented the performance for a quarter and not for a full year as was shown with the other Bureau figures.

### **Decision**

**The committee approved the report and acknowledged the progress made by the Falkirk Citizens Advice Bureaux in meeting Council priorities.**

## **S12. CITIZENS ADVICE BUREAUX: SCRUTINY PANEL FOLLOW-UP**

The Committee had considered a report at its meeting on 10 October 2013 which provided information on process, evidence and recommendations arising from the Scrutiny Panel on Falkirk Citizens Advice Bureaux (CABx). The recommendations from the Scrutiny Panel were then referred to the Executive in November 2013, where it was agreed that the recommendations be developed into actions. This report provided an update on the progress made against those recommendations.

Lesley MacArthur provided a detailed overview of the report.

Information was provided on the proposal that Falkirk CAB source new premises. Lesley advised that a property had been identified which was in Council ownership, however there were significant renovation costs associated with the property and officers were continuing to work with the CAB with regard to this project.

Discussion took place on how other service providers are or can be encouraged to work with the Citizens Advice Bureaux. Lesley MacArthur outlined the work that has been undertaken by the CABx which included roadshows in the One Stop Shops. Lesley Scott also provided information on the work of Falkirk Area Welfare Benefits Advice Support Unit (FAWBASU).

## **Decision**

### **The committee:-**

- (1) acknowledged the good progress made by the Citizens Advice Bureaux in working towards the recommendations arising from the scrutiny process, and**
- (2) agreed that subsequent progress reports be brought in line with the annual reporting schedule relating to Following the Public Pound.**

Councillor Black re-entered the meeting at conclusion of the previous item of business.

In accordance with his declaration of interest, Provost Reid left the meeting at this point. Baillie Paterson took the Chair for the remainder of the meeting.

## **S13. REVIEW OF EXTERNAL FUNDING TO SERVICES FOR PEOPLE WHO HAVE BEEN AFFECTED BY ABUSE**

The committee considered a report by the Directors of Corporate and Neighbourhood Services and of Social Work Services which outlined the review of the services provided by four organisations for people who have been affected by abuse.

The report provided detail on the organisational overview, the objective and process of the review and the review findings for the service provided by each organisation. It also summarised the key review findings, the underpinning principles of service framework and the financial overview and the impact of the findings. As a result of the review there were a number of conclusions and recommendations made which related to the way the Council works with the organisations and also some which related directly to the organisations.

Fiona Campbell provided a comprehensive summary of the report.

In response to a question in relation to the proposal for a triage service to be set up, it was noted that the project would be led by Women's Aid working in conjunction with Social Work Services.

Discussion took place on the challenges being faced by the organisations, particularly in relation to financial constraints. The committee also discussed the valuable and necessary work undertaken by the organisations, the expectation that organisations which receive funding from the Council deliver services in the Council area and the importance of ensuring best value.

## **Decision**

**The committee agreed:-**

- (1) to note the outcome of the review;**
- (2) that the Council should commission services as described within the specification and enter into Joint Working Agreements with the four organisations based on this specification;**
- (3) in order to achieve the savings agreed by Council, that during 2014/2015, Open Secret be provided notice of a reduction in funding of £34,000 during 2014/2015, with a further reduction in 2015/2016 of £26,000, equating to a total reoccurring saving of £60,000;**
- (4) that Council Officers enter discussion with Women's Aid to develop a triage service thereby establishing a framework for service provision under the new service specification and reducing the organisations reserves to an acceptable level, and**
- (5) that these recommendations be remitted to the Executive for approval.**



**FALKIRK COUNCIL**

**MINUTE of MEETING of the PERFORMANCE PANEL held in the MUNICIPAL BUILDINGS, FALKIRK on THURSDAY 29 MAY 2014 at 2.00 PM.**

**CORE MEMBERS:** Depute Provost Patrick  
Baillie Paterson  
Rosie Murray

**MEMBERS**

**ATTENDING:** David Alexander  
Stephen Bird  
Jim Blackwood  
Steven Carleschi  
Colin Chalmers  
Linda Gow  
Craig Martin  
Cecil Meiklejohn  
Provost Pat Reid

**OFFICERS:** Shona Barton, Committee Services Officer  
Margaret Anderson, Director of Social Work Services  
Fiona Campbell, Head of Policy, Technology and Improvement  
Colin Moodie, Depute Chief Governance Officer  
Philip Morgan-Klein, Service Manager, Social Work Services  
Mary Pitcaithly, Chief Executive  
Marion Reddie, Head of Community Care

**PP1. MINUTE**

**Decision**

**The minute of the meeting of the Performance Panel held on 20 March 2014 was approved.**

**PP2. SOCIAL WORK SERVICE SCRUTINY REPORT**

The panel considered a report by the Director of Social Work Services setting out the performance for the service from April to December 2013.

Margaret Anderson gave an overview of the report.

Members praised staff in Social Work Services who had been shortlisted in the final of the Care Accolades. They also commended the staff at the Tremana unit who have been awarded the Reaching High Award.

Baillie Paterson entered the meeting at this point.

Members sought information on the improvement actions in relation to sickness absence with particular reference to absence related to skin conditions and musculo-skeletal problems. Ms Anderson advised that there was a dedicated training input in relation to moving and handling training and that there were tight procedures and regulations in place in terms of infection control. Good use was also made of the Council physiotherapy service. She noted, however, that there were a number of long serving employees who have persistent musculo-skeletal problems which have been caused by doing this type of work over a long term period.

Councillors Martin and Meiklejohn entered the meeting at this point.

Clarification was sought on those absences which are being attributed to mental well-being and whether these were work related. Ms Anderson advised that the figures for Occupational Health referrals showed a 50/50 split between work related and non work related. She noted that some posts were emotionally demanding and that staff were involved in psychologically demanding situations.

Members asked what measures are being taken to mitigate the stress to staff. Ms Anderson advised that there are well developed HR policies in place with regard to stress and mental well being. Any absence in this area would trigger a referral to Occupational Health and a stress risk assessment would be undertaken which would result in a management plan being put in place. She also noted that there were good pointers as to what people can do individually to manage stress.

Members asked if a breakdown could be provided relating to musculo-skeletal absence and how many of the absences are due to a long term condition and how many are due to new problems. Ms Anderson advised that she would look at providing this information.

Clarification was sought on the shortage of equipment being experienced in the Occupational Therapy sector. Ms Anderson advised that although there were some issues in this area it was not seen as being critical.

Members sought information on the triage system for Occupational Therapy referrals, and if personal care services were used pending the installation of an adaptation could this compromise the client's independence. Ms Anderson advised if a client's independence is compromised that they would be a priority 1 referral and would therefore receive appropriate adaptations.

Members asked for information on the procedures for notifying clients who are assessed as priority 2 or 3 of their expected waiting times, and also how changes in circumstances are notified which may affect the level of priority. Ms Anderson advised that case workers are asked to keep clients updated and that they should be alerted to any changes in a client's circumstances. She also advised that managers take any changes to circumstance into account and deploy resources according to the level of risk.



A question was asked relating to the joint loan equipment store and the difficulties with people waiting for extended periods to receive equipment or for it to be picked up; with in some cases clients being asked to leave equipment outside if they no longer require it and have no room for storage. Ms Anderson advised that delivery of equipment was always prioritised over picking up, but she was unaware of clients being asked to leave equipment outside. She also noted that issues with cross contamination can result in delays with delivery and pickup of equipment.

Councillor Carleschi entered the meeting at this point.

Members sought information on the ongoing work at the walled garden in Dollar Park and the reasons for the work being on hold at the moment. Ms Anderson advised that she would look into this and report back to members.

A question was asked relating to the development of an Autism Strategy. Ms Anderson advised that following on from the publication of the National Autism Strategy, work was carried out locally to develop a strategy in partnership with NHS Forth Valley. The Strategy focussed on early intervention and early diagnosis as evidence had shown that some problems can be prevented in later years with early intervention with families.

Members sought clarification on whether patients are being placed in hospital in Sauchie, and the difficulties faced by families in terms of visiting their relatives. Ms Pitcaithly advised that NHS Forth Valley is responsible for making these decisions and that if beds become available in for example Sauchie or Stirling then they can move patients to these hospitals without consultation with the Council or with the family.

Members asked for information on the reasons for there still being a significant problem with delayed discharge. Ms Pitcaithly advised that people in care homes are now living for longer, meaning that the number of places which become available at any one time has decreased. She also noted that care homes can prioritise those patients who are self-funding as this can provide greater income than those who are being Council funded.

A question was asked in relation to the timescales for community care assessments taking place and whether these could be initiated before patients are discharged. Ms Pitcaithly advised that this was something which the service was aware was a problem and there was a need for hospital staff to alert Social Work earlier when patients were ready for discharge.

Members asked if further information could be provided on the length of time it takes for community care assessments to be undertaken for all category of clients, with a summary of those who were category 3 and became category 2 after they were assessed.

Members asked for information on the efforts being made to keep applicants informed in relation to community care assessments, with particular reference to the information that goes out to the client or their family. Ms Anderson advised that team managers do their best to work in challenging circumstances. She also advised that she accepted the points being raised and the ideal of a preventative and early intervention approach to service delivery.

Further concern was expressed over the triage process, noting that elderly people tend to wait till the last minute to seek help. It was noted that often initial screening was done via a telephone interview without meeting the client in person.

Provost Reid left the meeting at this point.

A question was asked in relation to the ability for prisoners to retain their band 1 homeseeker status while they are in prison, meaning that they have priority over other applicants when they are released from prison. Ms Anderson advised that she would look into this and report back to members.

Members asked about the success of the Tygetshaugh Unit in Denny and how this has helped in making sure people can get back to their homes. Ms Pitcaithly advised that this unit has proved successful and that more of this type of provision would help with bed blocking.

A question was asked about the balance of Social Work Teams and the ability for staff to carry out Occupational Therapy Assessments. Ms Anderson advised that each team does have a qualified Occupational Therapist and if all were unavailable this would be flagged up and managers would deal with this.

Clarification was sought on whether leaflets were handed out to patients who were subject to delayed discharge. Ms Reddie advised that it was her understanding that this was in place.

Councillor Martin left the meeting at this point.

Concern was raised in relation to bathroom assessments and how there could be times where no interim arrangements were put in place. It was suggested that this could be an area for more joined-up working with NHS Forth Valley. Ms Anderson advised that the forthcoming Health and Social Care Integration could be an opportunity to do more joined-up working.

A question was asked regarding the recruitment process for Occupational Therapists, and the number of staff who are on temporary contracts. Ms Anderson advised that there are a fixed number of permanent posts on the establishment and it wouldn't be as a matter of course to fill posts on a temporary basis.

## **Decision**

**The panel noted the performance statement.**

Councillor Gow left the meeting at this point.

### **PP3. PERFORMANCE PANEL – MEETING ARRANGEMENTS UPDATE**

The panel considered a report by the Chief Governance Officer which advised of a revised reporting schedule.

At the meeting of the panel held on 23 January 2014, members requested that a review of both the number of meetings and the reporting schedule be undertaken. The core members met on 17 March 2014 to discuss the meeting arrangements and agreed a revised reporting schedule, as follows:-

Thursday 15 May at 9.30 a.m	Social Work Services
Thursday 19 June at 9.30 a.m	Service Plans
Friday 26 September at 9.30 a.m	Chief Executive Office; Education Services;
Thursday 20 November at 9.30 a.m	Corporate and Neighbourhood Services; Development Services
January 2015 at 9.30 a.m (tbc)	Social Work Services
March 2015 at 9.30 a.m (tbc)	Chief Executive Office; Education Services;

#### **Decision**

**The panel noted the revised reporting schedule to March 2015.**



**FALKIRK COUNCIL**

**Subject: POLICE SCOTLAND – FALKIRK AREA COMMAND  
PERFORMANCE REPORT**  
**Meeting: SCRUTINY COMMITTEE**  
**Date: 12 JUNE 2014**  
**Author: DIRECTOR OF CORPORATE AND NEIGHBOURHOOD SERVICES**

**1. INTRODUCTION AND BACKGROUND**

- 1.1 Following the establishment of Police Scotland on 1 April 2013 under the provisions of the Police and Fire Reform (Scotland) Act 2012, local commanders are required to report on performance with regard to the local policing plan previously approved by Members at the Environment and Community Safety Committee in March 2013. The Local Plan is noted as background to this report.
- 1.2 This report is the fourth performance report to the Scrutiny Committee, covering the period April 2013 to March 2014, and highlights the performance of local policing across the Falkirk Council area, in accordance with the local policing plan. The reports will be presented by David Flynn, Chief Superintendent, Forth Valley Area Division who will also answer any questions Members may have on the attached reports. In addition to reporting performance on the local policing plan, the Chief Superintendent will provide a brief presentation for Members summarising the new local policing model.
- 1.3 The report and accompanying performance table are provided at appendix 1 and 2. Further information will be added to the report once this is available from Police Scotland. The Chief Superintendent apologises for the late submission and distribution of additional papers.
- 1.4 The Falkirk Area Commander is currently working through the implementation of a new partnership working structure to support the Community Safety Partnership. This will firstly be submitted to the Community Planning Partnership for approval and to the next meeting of the Scrutiny Committee for information.

**2. CONCLUSION**

- 2.1 This report provides an opportunity for Members to fulfil their scrutiny role on local policing as set out in the Police and Fire Reform (Scotland) Act 2012.

### **3. RECOMMENDATIONS**

- 3.1 It is recommended that the Scrutiny Committee note performance on the local policing plan and approve the appendices on performance, as well as the outline of the new local policing model summarised by the Chief Superintendant.

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**DIRECTOR OF CORPORATE & NEIGHBOURHOOD SERVICES**

Date: 23 May 2014

Ref: ABC0214AW – Police Scotland – Falkirk Area Command Performance Report

Contact Name: Andrew Wilson

#### **LIST OF BACKGROUND PAPERS**

1. Reports to Environment and Community Safety Committee – 19 March 2013. Annual Police and Fire Plans.

Any person wishing to inspect the background papers listed above should telephone Falkirk 01324 506046 and ask for Andrew Wilson.



**Subject**        **PERFORMANCE FALKIRK COUNCIL AREA APRIL13- MARCH 14**  
**Date:**         **19 MAY 2014**  
**Author:**      **LOCAL POLICE COMMANDER**

## **1. INTRODUCTION**

- 1.1 The purpose of this report is to highlight matters in the Area Command such as emerging trends, threats and issues or particular successes and difficulties.
- 1.2 The Falkirk Policing Performance Scrutiny Report table contains the current information on performance against selected performance indicators. This covering report provides complementary information to that in the table to present a rounded picture of issues affecting policing in Falkirk Council area.
- 1.3 The data provided in the table and report is for information purposes to allow Board Members to conduct their scrutiny responsibilities. It should be noted that the timing of this meeting of the Committee is in advance of the completion of the year end procedures and reconciliation processes that are undertaken every year in association with the publication of official statistics. Given this timing there may be minor amendments between the information in this report and the final 2013/14 statistics – for example due to delayed reporting or recording of crimes, road crashes or incidents. **It would not therefore be accurate or appropriate to refer to, quote or use the data in this report as either end of year or official statistics.** Also, because of the reconciliation process, **figures are not yet available for 3/5 year averages** for most indicators, although comment will be provided on general long-term trends based on existing verified data and projections of anticipated performance.
- 1.4 The format of this report generally follows that of the Local Policing Plan priorities (i.e. Violence/Disorder & ASB, Serious Crime, Domestic Abuse etc) as they appear on the Scrutiny Report table.
- 1.5 The colour coding on the table is intended to provide a visual representation of variations in performance. It is based on the protocol which informed reports to the Central Scotland Joint Police Board. An explanation of the coding is given within the table.

- 1.6 There will be contextual information provided on current performance. For a small number of indicators only the Forth Valley Division figure is available at this time, and this is identified in the contextual comments.

## 2. INFORMATION

- 2.1 The long-term trend of reducing crime rates has continued in crime groups 1 to 4. There is also a marginal drop of 0.5% (-29) from the figure at this time last year. A decrease in crimes of serious violence (-7) and of damage to property (-57) is accompanied by slight decrease in crimes of indecency (-7). However these are offset by an increase in crimes of dishonesty (+42).
- 2.2 The performance indicators currently used in the table reflect the aspirations of Forth Valley Division to achieve continuous improvement in service delivery to the communities in this area.
- 2.3 The table contains information produced by Police Scotland which is relevant to national priorities and also reflects the objectives in the Falkirk Local Policing Plan. The 35 indicators which relate directly to the local policing plan are shown as **emboldened** in the table. The remaining indicators also provide valuable information on local performance as they fit comfortably under the six local priority headings.
- 2.4 Together, they help to provide information on trends in performance which is expanded by the contextual information and actions shown in the final column. Twenty-nine of the local plan indicators currently contain data which allow comparisons to be made. Of these, 18 show positive performance whilst 11 show reduced levels. The scrutiny table provides detail of how significant the variations in performance were, and whether it varied in respect of the previous year or the 3/5 year average or both.
- 2.5 The long-term downward trend in crimes and offences involving **Anti-Social Behaviour, disorder and vandalism** has continued over the reporting period. There was a decrease of just over 3.1% (-361) in incidents of disorder from the previous year, and a similar picture with vandalism which showed reductions of about 3.2% (-48).
- 2.6 In respect of **violent crime**, there was a slight rise (+3) in serious assaults which goes against the longer term trend seen to date of steady reductions in this type of crime. In contrast there was a drop in the number of attempted murders from 17 to 10. Minor assaults also showed a slight reduction from last year which reflects the consistent drop over the past few years. Detection rates in all of these categories remain at high levels. In the majority of assaults no weapon was used. The number of robberies from April 2013 to March 2014 (25) remained static on the previous years figure and in line with preceding years. Most robberies involve the taking of items such as mobile phones and small sums of money and are carried out by way of threat of violence rather than acts of violence.



- 2.7 A focused effort against the **misuse of drugs** has seen a rise from last year in the number of persons charged with the supply, production or cultivation of illegal substances (153 to 199) which is in line with recent upward trends taking performance back towards the levels seen in previous years.
- 2.8 **Crimes of dishonesty (group 3)** shows an increase of 1.2% overall against 2012/13 but remain below levels seen in most of the preceding 5 years. One of the most significant rises is in Theft by Housebreaking, but this can be attributed to a large increase in crimes involving thefts from sheds and garages rather than break-ins to houses. Shoplifting also increased slightly (+17) against the previous year and remains in line with figures seen in previous years. The detection rate for acquisitive crime remains within an anticipated band of between 45 to 50 %.
- 2.9 The number of **domestic abuse incidents** (1,798) shows a drop against the previous year (2,150) and continues the longer-term trend of reductions in the numbers of such incidents reported to police. This issue has been given particular emphasis within Forth Valley Division and measures including intervention, enforcement and target profiling have been applied successfully.
- 2.10 **Road Policing and Road Crime** is being addressed within the new structure of a local Forth Valley Divisional Road Policing Unit supplemented by the national Trunks Road Policing Group which covers activity on key main routes. The number of injury road collisions (263 to 257) and people killed or seriously injured (66 to 46) both show reductions and are also below the three year averages. Focused efforts on addressing the potential causes of collision such as speeding and use of mobile phones while driving have led to increased detections under these categories. More detail on collisions is shown in the attached table, and locations and severity of injuries are highlighted on the maps provided.
- 2.11 One of the objectives under the priority of **Protecting the Public** is to reduce the levels of **crimes of indecency**. These have decreased slightly from 229 during the reporting period last year to 222 in this year which shows a level of consistency with long term average figures. Crimes are recorded according to the date they are **reported** regardless of when they occurred, and 53 (24%) of the crimes reported since 1 April 2013 occurred before that date. Levels of offending by individuals who are strangers to the victim remain very low.
- 2.12 Another objective under the preceding priority is to respond to **hate crimes and offences**. On average, there have been about 20 such crimes each month, with the largest single characteristic of victims having been race (48%). The rates for detecting offenders remains high at over 85% and reflects the importance placed on addressing this issue. Effort in detecting offenders is complemented by the provision of assistance, advice and guidance to victims.
- 2.13 **Community Confidence and Engagement** remains at the heart of local policing, and the **number of complaints about the police** and the nature of such complaints can be a measure of how well this is being achieved. The number for this reporting period is 103 which is an additional 19 complaints to

those recorded in the last report for the end of January 2014. The monthly average has remained steady at about 8. There were a total of 195 allegations contained within the 103 complaints, of which 182 were in relation to the actions of staff whilst on duty, 2 for off-duty incidents and 11 in respect of the quality of service delivered by the organisation. No significant trends in respect of individuals or particular locations are currently discernible. The results of the **service user survey** shown in section 49 of the table relate to Forth Valley Division as a whole, although it is anticipated that future figures will be broken down to local authority areas. There is generally a high level of satisfaction with the various elements of service delivery.

### 3. RISKS AND THREATS

3.1 Some of the risks and threats which continue to present are:

- Metal theft – although this has seen a drop locally
- Skimming devices in Automated Teller Machines
- Bogus collection/theft of "charity" clothing –although sporadic
- Child neglect (including the level of care and hygiene in the home)
- Local impact of serious organised crime groups viz Operation Sandman
- Changes/trends in drugs supply – particularly increase in "recreational" use

By their nature, these remain longer-term threats and Forth Valley Division continues to focus on intervention and enforcement to address them.

3.2 No significant new operational issues emerged during the last reporting period.

3.3 During the current reporting period, officers from a national unit worked with local officers on **Operation RAC** which targeted the crime of Theft by Housebreaking, but also extended into other crimes of dishonesty. These categories of dishonesties accounted for about half of all detections under the operation to date. There were also successes in charging individuals involved in violent or threatening behaviour, in misusing drugs and in the commission of other offences including vandalism. Officers also detected a significant number of road traffic offences including three disqualified drivers.

### 4. UPDATES

4.1 This section of the report provides brief details of any matters within Falkirk Area Command which present a challenge for Forth Valley Division or which are of particular interest. Information on recent issues which emerged since the production of this report will be provided by way of a verbal report at the meeting. The subject of the update is shown **emboldened**.

4.2 The **review of traffic warden provision** led to a decision by Police Scotland to withdraw that service from the police divisions where it still existed. There were disparate approaches to enforcement of parking offences across Scotland with a number of councils having adopted legislation allowing such

offences to be decriminalised and thereby become their responsibility. Discussion is ongoing between Police Scotland and Falkirk Council about how a traffic warden service might be maintained pending any decisions about decriminalisation.

- 4.3 Following Alan Waddell's recent promotion and transfer, T/Chief Inspector **Mandy Paterson** has been appointed as Area Commander for Falkirk.
- 4.4 A paper outlining proposals for a **new policing model** for Forth Valley Division was previously circulated to all members. Chief Superintendent will provide a presentation on the new model which was introduced on 12 May 2014.
- 4.5 A copy of the **draft Local Policing Plan for 2014-17** was circulated to all members of Falkirk Council with a request for any comments to be submitted. The final version of the plan will now go to full council for approval at the June meeting.
- 4.6 There is currently a national campaign being run along with Trading Standards Departments – **Beat Doorstep Crime**; whilst locally a number of licensing operations have been carried out which have, for example, led to the detection of unlicensed taxi drivers and associated road traffic offences.
- 4.7 Following on from work with the Crown Office and Procurator Fiscal Service, standard **abbreviated prosecution reports** have been introduced for a number of minor offences. This means a reduction in officer time spent completing reports and an increased opportunity for additional patrol.
- 4.8 A pilot programme will be run during the Commonwealth Games providing **Youth Volunteers** to undertake tasks in support of Police Scotland. This form of engagement may be rolled out further following assessment of the pilot.

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LOCAL COMMANDER, FORTH VALLEY DIVISION

Date: 19 May 2014

Contact Name: Jim Cattanach (01324) 678863



**Falkirk Policing Performance Scrutiny Report**  
**Key Performance Indicators – 1<sup>st</sup> April 2013 to 31 March 2014**

**Appendix 2**

Violence, Disorder & Antisocial Behaviour (Local Policing Plan objectives <b>emboldened</b> )_						Linked Single Outcome Agreement Priorities	
						Economic Recovery, Growth & Employment	
						Early Years & Children	
						Safer Stronger Communities & Reducing Re-offending	
						Health Inequality & Physical Activity	
No.	Performance Indicator	April – Mar 2014	April - Mar 2013	Victims	% Change from last year	3/5 Year Average	Context and Update
1	Total No Group 1: Crimes of Violence	149	156	7 fewer	-4.5%	NDA	<p><b>Context:</b> The overall level of violent crime has fallen slightly from last year, and has shown a steady decrease since a peak of 217 crimes in 2008/09. A small increase (+3) in serious assaults can be contrasted against a reduction of 7 in the number of attempted murders. Robbery remains at the same level as last year (25).</p> <p>There are no notable patterns in respect of location or perpetrator, although consumption of alcohol is a common feature in the majority of incidents. The Criminal Investigation Department has primary responsibility for the investigation of such incidents.</p> <p><b>Update:</b> Group1 crimes of violence are scrutinised on a daily basis and at present there are no clear trends of concern. A problem profile was commissioned to examine the link between alcohol and disorder and violence and an action plan has been implemented to tackle these issues. Results will be reported to a future meeting.</p>
2	Murder	0	0	None	-	NDA	<p><b>Context:</b> There have been no crimes in this category during the reporting period</p>
3	Attempted Murder	10	17	7 fewer	-41.2%	NDA	<p><b>Context:</b> The reduction in this category is in line with the general decrease in crimes of violence. All of the crimes have been detected.</p>

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**Falkirk Policing Performance Scrutiny Report**  
**Key Performance Indicators – 1<sup>st</sup> April 2013 to 31 March 2014**

**Appendix 2**

Violence, Disorder & Antisocial Behaviour (Local Policing Plan objectives <b>emboldened</b> )_							Linked Single Outcome Agreement Priorities
							Economic Recovery, Growth & Employment
							Early Years & Children
							Safer Stronger Communities & Reducing Re-offending
							Health Inequality & Physical Activity
No.	Performance Indicator	April – Mar 2014	April – Mar 2013	Victims	% Change from last year	3/5 Year Average	Context and Update
4	Culpable Homicide (common law)	0	0	None	-	NDA	<b>Context:</b> There have been no crimes in this category during the reporting period
5	Culpable Homicide (other)	2	2	same number	0.0%	NDA	<b>Context:</b> There have been no further crimes since the last reporting period at end of December 2013
6	<b>Serious Assault detection rate</b>	93.7%	98.3%		-4.6%	NDA	<b>Context:</b> All but 3 of the serious assaults committed were detected. Enquiries are continuing into the remaining ones. This high level of performance compares favourably with national figures. The Criminal Investigation Department has primary responsibility for the investigation of such incidents. Many serious assaults take place in houses and immediate environs rather than in public places, which makes preventative action on the part of the police more difficult. <b>Update:</b> Group1 crimes of violence are scrutinised on a daily basis and at present there are no trends in respect of perpetrators, victims or locations. Many serious assaults take place in houses and immediate environs rather than in public places, which makes preventative action on the part of the police more difficult.
7	<b>Serious Assault</b>	63	60	3 more	5.0%	NDA	<b>Context:</b> The weekend period is the peak period for serious assaults, often linked to the consumption of alcohol. Most offenders are male. Weapons are rarely used, with the main method being blows from fists or feet. <b>Update:</b> There have been no notable variations in the levels of crime in any of the 12 months to the end of year, but overall there has been a slight increase (+3) against the previous year. The figure however was down on all other years since

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**Falkirk Policing Performance Scrutiny Report**  
**Key Performance Indicators – 1<sup>st</sup> April 2013 to 31 March 2014**

**Appendix 2**

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							Health Inequality & Physical Activity
No.	Performance Indicator	April – Mar 2014	April - Mar 2013	Victims	% Change from last year	3/5 Year Average	Context and Update
							2008.
8	Robbery detection rate	80.0%	80.0%		0.0%	NDA	<b>Context:</b> CID have primary responsibility for investigation of robberies which are closely scrutinized to discern any emerging trends in respect of location, victim or perpetrator. <b>Update:</b> All but 5 of the 25 robberies had been detected by the end of this reporting period and enquiries continue in respect of those. The current detection rate has been achieved consistently over the past five years.
9	<b>Robbery</b>	25	25	same number	0.0%	NDA	<b>Context:</b> The number of robberies averages at just over two per month over the reporting period from April to March, which is consistent with the average for previous years. No patterns or trends have emerged which might inform proactive strategies. Most incidents involve the taking of items such as mobile phones and small sums of money, and are often committed by individuals living a chaotic lifestyle. The majority of incidents involve threats of violence rather than acts of violence.
10	<b>Petty (Common) assault detection rate</b>	79.6%	81.7%		-2.1%	NDA	<b>Context:</b> Normally investigated by uniform officers with 4 out of 5 regularly being detected <b>Update:</b> Rate maintained at a high level
11	<b>Petty (common ) assault</b>	1,923	1,996	73 fewer	-3.7%	NDA	<b>Context:</b> A large number of these assaults occur in residential property or in gardens or nearby streets and involve people known to each other. Alcohol is often a contributory factor. Incidents also occur regularly within the night-time economy of town centres. Patrol plans and staffing

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**Falkirk Policing Performance Scrutiny Report**  
**Key Performance Indicators – 1<sup>st</sup> April 2013 to 31 March 2014**

**Appendix 2**

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							profiles are designed to have staff available at the times and locations where incidents in public are likely to occur <b>Update:</b> Levels of assaults continue to reduce measured against preceding years.
12	Stop and searches conducted	5,584	5,890		-5.2%	NDA	<b>Context:</b> There has been a particular focus on stop and search activities to help reduce the incidence of violence and address the misuse of drugs and alcohol. These activities are not random but are intelligence-led and targeted. A report providing contextual information for the Falkirk area has been issued to all elected members. The number of stop searches has dropped from last year, although the percentage of positive searches has more than doubled.
13	Number of positive stop and searches conducted.	1,046	519		101.5%	NDA	<b>Context:</b> The highest number of stop searches related to drugs with Friday and Saturday being the peak days for positive results. Searches for alcohol returned the highest positive results. <b>Update:</b> The ratio of positive stop searches has increased from less than 9% last year to over 19% in the current reporting period which reflects the intelligence led approach adopted.
14	<b>Number of complaints regarding disorder</b>	11,426	11,787	361 fewer	-3.1%	NDA	<b>Context:</b> High visibility patrols are directed in accordance with intelligence and information about incidents of recurring disorder involving particular locations or individuals. This includes local community information which might establish recurring disorder as a PACT priority. Partner agencies also have a role to play in alternative forms of preventive action

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**Falkirk Policing Performance Scrutiny Report**  
**Key Performance Indicators – 1<sup>st</sup> April 2013 to 31 March 2014**

**Appendix 2**

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							with individuals such as acceptable behaviour contracts or consideration of termination of tenancy when incidents occur in local authority houses.  <b>Update:</b> There has been a drop of about 3% in the number of complaints compared to the figure for the previous year. This can be set in the context of a far greater and consistent long term reduction in such incidents.
15	Vandalism detection rate	32.1%	35.6%		-3.5%	NDA	<b>Context:</b> This remains within a range which has been consistent over the past few years. Perpetrators are normally local to the community in which crimes are committed, and community officers focus on identifying them.
16	Vandalism	1,431	1,479	48 fewer	-3.2%	NDA	<b>Context:</b> Most common types of damage are to house windows and to vehicles.  <b>Update:</b> The incidence of such crimes continues to reduce over the long term with figures in the current reporting period (1431) being 40% less than a peak over the preceding 5 years of 2420 crimes. There are no repeat locations or series of crimes.
17	Number of detections for Consuming Alcohol in a designated place (where	127	144		-11.8%	NDA	<b>Context:</b> The focus is on increasing detections of such offences, hence the reduction shows a reduced performance. However, the figures might also indicate a general reduction

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**Falkirk Policing Performance Scrutiny Report**  
**Key Performance Indicators – 1<sup>st</sup> April 2013 to 31 March 2014**

**Appendix 2**

	appropriate byelaws exist)						in such behaviour which might also help account for the decrease in detections.
18	<b>Public perception of personal safety in communities</b>	NDA	NDA		NDA	NDA	<b>Context:</b> The survey relating to personal safety has not yet been undertaken however another survey has shown a public confidence level of 77% which along with other public satisfaction data shown at section 49 presents a positive picture.

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**Falkirk Policing Performance Scrutiny Report**  
**Key Performance Indicators – 1<sup>st</sup> April 2013 to 31 March 2014**

**Appendix 2**

<b>Serious Crime</b> (Local Policing Plan objectives <b>emboldened</b> )_							<b>Linked Single Outcome Agreement Priorities</b> Economic Recovery, Growth & Employment Early Years & Children Safer Stronger Communities & Reducing Re-offending Healthier People
No.	Performance Indicator	April – Mar 2014	April – Mar 2013	Victims	% Change from last year	3/5 Year Average	Context and Update
19	<b>Number of detections for drugs supply, drugs productions, drugs cultivation</b>	199	153		30.1%	NDA	<b>Context:</b> Community officers have an important role in disrupting local drug dealing and many of the operations undertaken in this respect are run by community teams. Much of this activity is based on information received from the community Forth Valley Division is supported in its efforts against drugs supply etc by the Specialist Crime Division. SCD has a national coordinating role and undertakes activities against groups and individuals operating at higher levels in the drugs trade. Success against perpetrators at local and national level is achieved through close working relationships between the various parts of Police Scotland. This was illustrated by the actions against a local organised crime group through Operation Sandman, which saw the groups drugs activities severely disrupted and a large number of drugs offences detected. <b>Update:</b> Changes to the manner in which drugs offences were counted saw a reduction in the number of charges over the past 18-24 months. Activity against drugs dealers has not reduced however, and the number of detections has increased over this period compared to last year and is moving back towards the totals prior to the change in counting conventions.
20	Theft by housebreaking (including attempts) detection rate	30.2%	28.6%		1.6%	NDA	<b>Update:</b> The rate has improved slightly from last year and by about 5% from the halfway point of the reporting year, which corresponds to the period when operation RAC was conducted to improve detection rates.

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**Falkirk Policing Performance Scrutiny Report**  
**Key Performance Indicators – 1<sup>st</sup> April 2013 to 31 March 2014**

**Appendix 2**

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							Economic Recovery, Growth & Employment	
							Early Years & Children	
							Safer Stronger Communities & Reducing Re-offending	
							Healthier People	
No.	Performance Indicator	April – Mar 2014	April – Mar 2013	Victims	% Change from last year	3/5 Year Average	Context and Update	
21	Theft by housebreaking (including attempts)	553	406	147 more	36.2%	NDA	<b>Update:</b> The reduction in the number of crimes which showed in the first five months of the year has reversed over the last seven months. Much of this increase was attributable to a large number of crimes (150) which targeted sheds and lock-up garages across the area command and for which several offenders have been charged. The number of break-ins to houses increased slightly compared to 12/13 but was lower than most of the preceding four years. Similarly, break-ins to houses comprised a minority of housebreakings over most of that period.	
22	Theft by shoplifting detection rate	90.4%	82.8%		7.6%	NDA	<b>Context:</b> Detection rates are routinely high and this has been maintained in this period.	
23	Theft by shoplifting	707	690	17 more	2.5%	NDA	<b>Context:</b> Thefts by shoplifting are reviewed on a daily basis, with a view to identifying and tracing the suspects. Engagement also takes place with shops that have been previously targeted to ensure that potential crime prevention opportunities are explored. The level of security used in retail premises is a decision for the shop owners.  <b>Update:</b> The annual rise in this crime seen in the report from April to June (37%) slowed in the reporting period April to August (15.1%) and again in the reporting period to end of January (10%). This trend has continued with the annual rise at year end amounting to 2.5%, with the final figure of 707 crimes being in line with previous years.	

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**Falkirk Policing Performance Scrutiny Report**  
**Key Performance Indicators – 1<sup>st</sup> April 2013 to 31 March 2014**

**Appendix 2**

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No.	Performance Indicator	April – Mar 2014	April - Mar 2013	Victims	% Change from last year	3/5 Year Average	Context and Update	
24	<b>Total No. Group 3 : Acquisitive Crime</b>	3526	3484	42 more	1.2%	NDA	<b>Context:</b> The main categories in Group 3 are Housebreaking, Motor Vehicle Crime, Common Theft, Shoplifting and Fraud. <b>Update:</b> There has been a small rise against the previous year. This is not consistent across all categories, with rises in Housebreaking and Shoplifting and falls in Motor Vehicle Crime, Common Theft and other crimes of dishonesty.	
25	<b>Applications for confiscation of assets under Proceeds of Crime legislation</b>	5	6		-	NDA	<b>Context:</b> The complex nature of serious organized crime often blurs geographical boundaries, and the split into local authority areas is based on the locus of the crimes from which the asset is judged to have resulted. Applications normally come at the end of any executive action against an individual, and the frequency of such applications for any local authority area will depend to a great extent upon the circumstances of each individual case. <b>Update:</b> The total number of applications for Forth Valley Division is 14, so the 5 for Falkirk is low proportionate to resident numbers. In contrast, during this reporting period last year, 6 out of the 11 Forth Valley applications were classified as “Falkirk” cases, but this year the highest proportion is in Clackmannanshire (7/14). This swing between areas is also reflected in the number of cash seizures. Whilst this year 4 of the 5 cash seizures relates to Falkirk, in 2012/13 the ratio was 6 out of 10.	
26	<b>Prevent SOCGs from involvement in legitimate enterprise</b>	500% above planned amount			%	NDA	<b>Context:</b> Serious Organised Crime Groups (SOCG) often use legitimate enterprises such as security firms or taxi companies to disguise or redirect monies associated with criminal activity. By ensuring that companies or individuals operating in the Falkirk area are legitimate, police can disrupt and reduce opportunities for SOCGs to operate.	

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**Key Performance Indicators – 1<sup>st</sup> April 2013 to 31 March 2014**

**Appendix 2**

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							Healthier People	
No.	Performance Indicator	April – Mar 2014	April - Mar 2013	Victims	% Change from last year	3/5 Year Average	Context and Update	
							<b>Update:</b> An assessment is made of the potential value of business to which prevention tactics can be applied which for Forth Valley Division amounted to £200,000 for the period to end of March. The result achieved to date is £1,200,000 which corresponds to 500% over the planned amount. This result was mainly attributable to joint working with FACT the organization targeting copyright theft which led to the recovery of very significant numbers of fake DVDs which would otherwise have been presented as genuine items.	

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**Falkirk Policing Performance Scrutiny Report**  
**Key Performance Indicators – 1<sup>st</sup> April 2013 to 31 March 2014**

**Appendix 2**

Tackling Domestic Abuse (Local Policing Plan objectives <b>emboldened</b> )							Linked Single Outcome Agreement Priorities
							Early Years & Children
							Safer Stronger Communities & Reducing Re-offending
							Healthier People
No.	Performance Indicator	April – Mar 2014	April – Mar 2013	Victims	% Change from last year	3/5 Year Average	Context and Update
27	<b>Total Domestic Abuse Incidents</b>	1,798	2,150		-16.4%	NDA	<p><b>Context:</b> Enforcement of bail conditions for perpetrators, signposting assistance available to victims from other agencies and advice on the availability of civil law remedies are all part of the police response. If evidence exists to arrest and charge, then perpetrators are likely to appear in court from custody on the next lawful day.</p> <p>A Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) exists to provide consistent guidance to officers on how to deal with an incident, and is supplemented by descriptions of a range of activities such as sporadic visits to the victim designed to reduce the likelihood of further incidents.</p> <p><b>Update:</b> Targeting of repeat offenders and strong levels of support for victims have contributed to ongoing reductions. About half of incidents reported resulted in a crime being recorded, with assault/threatening behaviour the most common. The peak days for offending were Sunday, Saturday and Friday which together accounted for over 50% of incidents. This might suggest a link to the increased consumption of alcohol normally associated with weekends.</p>
28	<b>Total crimes and offences in domestic abuse incidents detection rate</b>	82.1%	84.2%		-2.1%	NDA	<p><b>Context:</b> High detection rates arising from thorough investigation may contribute to reductions in the incidence of domestic abuse by highlighting to the perpetrator the likelihood of arrest and subsequent criminal proceedings as a consequence of their action. There are a number of SOPs related to the investigation and reporting of domestic abuse crimes and offences.</p>

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**Key Performance Indicators – 1<sup>st</sup> April 2013 to 31 March 2014**

**Appendix 2**

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							Early Years & Children
							Safer Stronger Communities & Reducing Re-offending
							Healthier People
No.	Performance Indicator	April – Mar 2014	April – Mar 2013	Victims	% Change from last year	3/5 Year Average	Context and Update
29	<b>Ensure 95% of domestic abuse initial bail checks are conducted within a prescribed timeframe (24hrs)</b>	95.4%	NDA			NDA	<p><b>Context:</b> Bail conditions are often imposed by the court on the perpetrator including not approaching the victim. Early checks to ensure compliance with conditions can improve the safety of the victim, and provide an opportunity for police to explain to the victim the implications of such breaches. Further discretionary visits to victim, and enquiries as to whereabouts of perpetrators are undertaken if circumstances so demand. Installation of remote alarms may be considered for particularly vulnerable victims. Alcohol prohibitive bail conditions might be sought where alcohol consumption is a recognized risk factor, with subsequent focused policing of such conditions.</p> <p><b>Update:</b> Officers continue to attend at victim's home to check on welfare and ensure perpetrator is not present if bail conditions prohibit this. In every case in Falkirk, police have made efforts to visit the victim within 24 hours but on occasion have not been able to make contact within that timeframe because the victim has removed themselves from the address at which police expected to find them. However, although not able to conduct 100% of the checks, officers in Falkirk area command have been able to meet the 95% level required in the indicator. There have been 117 detected domestic bail offences during the reporting period.</p>

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**Key Performance Indicators – 1<sup>st</sup> April 2013 to 31 March 2014**

**Appendix 2**

Protecting the Public (Local Policing Plan objectives <b>emboldened</b> )							Linked Single Outcome Agreement Priorities	
							Poverty & Welfare Reform	
							Early Years & Children	
							Safer Stronger Communities & Reducing Re-offending	
No.	Performance Indicator	April – Mar 2014	April – Mar 2013	Victims	% Change from last year	3/5 Year Average	Context and Update	
30	<b>Number of Group 2 - Crimes of Indecency</b>	222	229	7 fewer	-3.1%	NDA	<p><b>Context:</b> In the great majority of crimes of indecency, the perpetrator is known to the victim – the number carried out by strangers remains very low. All such crimes are investigated with the same thoroughness regardless of when they were committed. CID oversee every sexual offences case and these are scrutinised daily to ensure prompt progress of the investigation.</p> <p><b>Update:</b> The number of crimes is slightly down on last year. This trend of gradual reduction was from a peak of offences in 2011 following the introduction of new legislation which increased the number of offences which could be reported under this category. The new processes may have caused some instances of double-counting which have since reduced as the legislation became established. Of the 222 crimes reported since 1 April 2013, 53 (24%) were committed before that date with 41 of those having occurred before 1 April 2012. Excessive alcohol consumption increases victim vulnerability to this type of crime, and police and partners are developing ways to highlight this to potential victims and to others who would be able to intervene. There was also a recent national awareness campaign aimed at men which highlighted what was meant by rape and lack of consent.</p>	

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**Key Performance Indicators – 1<sup>st</sup> April 2013 to 31 March 2014**

**Appendix 2**

<b>Protecting the Public</b> (Local Policing Plan objectives <b>emboldened</b> )							<b>Linked Single Outcome Agreement Priorities</b>
							Poverty & Welfare Reform
							Early Years & Children
							Safer Stronger Communities & Reducing Re-offending
<b>No.</b>	<b>Performance Indicator</b>	<b>April – Mar 2014</b>	<b>April - Mar 2013</b>	<b>Victims</b>	<b>% Change from last year</b>	<b>3/5 Year Average</b>	<b>Context and Update</b>
31	Group 2 crimes detection rate	86.5%	66.8%		19.7%	NDA	<b>Context:</b> There are Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) to direct investigations into these crimes. Enquiries can be protracted and detection rates can fluctuate month to month, but on average over the longer term are about 80%. <b>Update:</b> The rate is similar to the previous period from April 2013 to January 2014 (88%)
32	<b>Rape detection rate</b>	89.4%	58.6%		30.8%	NDA	<b>Context:</b> In common with other crimes of indecency, detection of rapes often happens months after they are reported. So crimes recorded in any month may not be the same as crimes detected. This makes detection rates fluctuate considerably between months and may result in rates of over 100%. Forensic investigation is important, but is obviously less applicable for “historic” crimes. <b>Update:</b> There have been 47 rapes reported in the year to date which is a sharp rise from last year (29) and is more than most of the preceding 5 years. There has been an increase in historic cases being reported which obviously prove challenging for securing evidence so long after the crime has occurred. A dedicated Rape Investigation Unit has been established in Forth Valley Division.
33	<b>SOLO deployed within 24 hours for all rapes</b>	100%	NDA			NDA	<b>Context:</b> A Sexual Offences Liaison Officer (SOLO) is specially trained to provide support to victims of rape and early deployment has proven to be of great benefit to victims. <b>Update:</b> This contact was achieved within 24 hours for all rapes during the reporting period.

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**Falkirk Policing Performance Scrutiny Report**  
**Key Performance Indicators – 1<sup>st</sup> April 2013 to 31 March 2014**

**Appendix 2**

<b>Protecting the Public</b> (Local Policing Plan objectives <b>emboldened</b> )							<b>Linked Single Outcome Agreement Priorities</b>
							Poverty & Welfare Reform
							Early Years & Children
							Safer Stronger Communities & Reducing Re-offending
<b>No.</b>	<b>Performance Indicator</b>	<b>April – Mar 2014</b>	<b>April - Mar 2013</b>	<b>Victims</b>	<b>% Change from last year</b>	<b>3/5 Year Average</b>	<b>Context and Update</b>
34	<b>Timely inspection reviews of managed offenders</b>	%	%		%		<b>Context:</b> Data not yet available <b>Update:</b> This has not been reported during the current year and this will lead to consideration of the worth of this indicator when the new performance indicators for the local Policing Plan 2014/17 are being established.
35	<b>Level of repeat offending - RSO committing sexual offences / other offences</b>  (Forth Valley Div figures)	7/56	NDA		%	NDA	<b>Context:</b> Management of offenders under the Multi Agency Public Protection Arrangements (MAPPA) is intended to limit the risk posed to the community. The level of management applied is commensurate with the perceived risk. <b>Update:</b> There are currently 194 registered offenders – of these there are none in the highest category (level 3) with 31 (16%) at level 2 and 163 at the lowest level 1 (84%) Of the 194 offenders 56 have reoffended with 7 of these having committed offences of a sexual nature.
36	<b>Hate crimes and offences – detection rate</b>	85.4%	85.5%		-0.1%	NDA	<b>Context:</b> Police now specify all categories of hate crime committed in respect of personal characteristics such as disability and sexual orientation as well as race. Victims of hate crime can be amongst the most vulnerable persons in the community, and investigation of such crime receives particular focus  <b>Update:</b> Current detection rate is within range anticipated, with 4 out of 5 such crimes regularly being detected. There were 251 hate crimes in the Period April 13 to March 14 with the majority (124) relating to race. This equated to 49% of the total number of crimes. The high detection rate reflects the focus on this offence.

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**Falkirk Policing Performance Scrutiny Report**  
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Road Policing and Road Crime (Local Policing Plan objectives <b>emboldened</b> )							Linked Single Outcome Agreement Priorities Safer Stronger Communities & Reducing Re-offending
No.	Performance Indicator	April – Mar 2014	April – Mar 2013	Victims	% Change from last year	3/5 Year Average	Context and Update
37	<b>Number of injury road collisions</b>	257	263		2.3%	262	<p><b>Context:</b> The figures shown provide a comparison over a 12 month period with the same period the previous year. Although there may be increases and decreases at different times in the figures compared across any 3 month period, the long-term trend over the past decade shows a significant reduction in the number of injury road collisions. There are a number of factors which have achieved that result including improvements to vehicle safety, better roads engineering and police enforcement of provisions known to impact on the likelihood of injury collisions. The latter includes speeding and wearing of seat belts</p> <p>Police use analysis of collision data to highlight roads which may present a particular risk and produce a plan to address the factors which can contribute to that risk. This may include the use of static or mobile speed cameras, high visibility patrol and enhanced publicity about driver behaviour. In some instances where data identifies a particular risk group, there will be special initiatives to counter this.</p> <p><b>Update:</b> The majority of collisions resulting in serious injury occurred on rural roads with a speed limit of 60 mph. The attached table and maps provide greater detail in relation to collisions and casualties. The A803 (31), the A9 (20), the A904 (18), and the A905 (14) were the most at risk roads, with the figures in brackets indicating the number of collisions over the 12 month period.</p>
38	<b>Number of people killed or seriously injured</b>	46	66	17 fewer	-27.4%	53	<p><b>Context:</b> The comments above in relation to injury collisions apply generally to casualties as well. The definition of serious injury is given in the information pack issued to members.</p>

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<b>Road Policing and Road Crime</b> (Local Policing Plan objectives <b>emboldened</b> )							<b>Linked Single Outcome Agreement Priorities</b> Safer Stronger Communities & Reducing Re-offending
<b>No.</b>	<b>Performance Indicator</b>	<b>April – Mar 2014</b>	<b>April – Mar 2013</b>	<b>Victims</b>	<b>% Change from last year</b>	<b>3/5 Year Average</b>	<b>Context and Update</b>
							<b>Update:</b> This period shows a significant reduction against the previous year with a return to levels below the 3 year average. There have been no fatalities since the previous reporting period.
39	Number of children killed or seriously injured	4	2	2 more	100.0%	3	<b>Context:</b> The tragic death of a teenage boy on the motorway in April was reported previously. <b>Update:</b> There was 1 child serious injury in the last reporting period to the end of January 2014, resulting from a child cyclist entering the roadway from the pavement without due care. There have been 2 other serious injuries to children since then, both being pedestrians who failed to look properly when entering the roadway. This year's figure is an increase of 1 on the 3 year average, and this trend will be carefully monitored over the coming months albeit the increase is numerically small.
40	Dangerous driving offences	78	81		-3.7%	NDA	<b>Context:</b> The focus is on increasing detection of these offences as a deterrent to the commission of future offences Decreases are therefore seen as a negative performance
41	<b>Speeding offences</b>	1,857	922		101.4%	NDA	<b>Context:</b> Speeding and the use of mobile phones while driving are recognized as two potential contributory factors in road collisions. Regular speed checks and other initiatives provide the opportunity not only for enforcement of the legislation but also the education of drivers. <b>Standard Actions:</b> Analysis of accident data and other roads information highlight locations where enforcement and prevention might be most effective, and resources are deployed accordingly. Operational campaigns against speeding, mobile phones etc are widely publicized and results reported on through various media.

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**Key Performance Indicators – 1<sup>st</sup> April 2013 to 31 March 2014**

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Road Policing and Road Crime (Local Policing Plan objectives <b>emboldened</b> )							Linked Single Outcome Agreement Priorities Safer Stronger Communities & Reducing Re-offending
No.	Performance Indicator	April – Mar 2014	April – Mar 2013	Victims	% Change from last year	3/5 Year Average	Context and Update
							At a local level, speeding is often identified as a local community priority through the process of Police and Communities Together (PACT) and often features in the Multi Member Ward Plans. The response will be tailored to local circumstances, and results reported through PACT.
42	<b>Disqualified driving offences</b>	24	37		-35.1%	NDA	<b>Context:</b> Some drivers who are disqualified by the court continue to drive. Police make every effort to ensure that the order from the court is enforced and will focus on those individuals in respect of whom intelligence exists that they are continuing to drive. Often, information about disqualified drivers is received from the community and an operation will be devised to check on whether the individual is disregarding the disqualification. Details of those currently disqualified is available to all staff and that awareness can lead to the disqualified driver being identified as continuing to drive. On occasion, individuals will have a history of driving while disqualified and, where they are disqualified again, measures will be taken to check that they are adhering to the court order. Although the emphasis is on increasing the number of detections of disqualified driving, the drop in numbers shown might be an indicator that police action is curbing the incidence of drivers disregarding their driving ban.
43	Driving Licence offences	164	165		-0.6%	NDA	<b>Context:</b> The focus is on increasing detection of these offences as a deterrent to the commission of future offences. Decreases are therefore seen as a negative performance.
44	Insurance offences	491	509		-3.5%	NDA	<b>Context:</b> As section 43 above
45	Seat Belts offences	974	579		68.2%	NDA	<b>Context:</b> As section 43 above

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**Falkirk Policing Performance Scrutiny Report**  
**Key Performance Indicators – 1<sup>st</sup> April 2013 to 31 March 2014**

**Appendix 2**

Road Policing and Road Crime (Local Policing Plan objectives <b>emboldened</b> )						Linked Single Outcome Agreement Priorities Safer Stronger Communities & Reducing Re-offending	
No.	Performance Indicator	April – Mar 2014	April - Mar 2013	Victims	% Change from last year	3/5 Year Average	Context and Update
46	<b>Mobile Phone offences</b>	642	464		38.4%	NDA	<b>Context:</b> As 41 above <b>Standard Actions :</b> As 41 above
47	Seizure of vehicles	513	526		-2.5%	NDA	<b>Context:</b> These figures are only available for Forth Valley Division as a whole and cannot be broken down to council areas. The focus is on increasing seizures of vehicles being driven without insurance as a deterrent to the commission of future offences. As a result, an increase in vehicles seized will show as a positive performance, but a decrease will be a negative performance.  <b>Update:</b> Divisional figures reflect a drop in insurance offences which are the main reason for seizure of vehicles and may be part of the reason why seizures have dropped. Awareness among drivers of the sanction of seizure and the associated costs of recovery of the vehicle may also be dissuading drivers from driving without insurance cover.

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**Falkirk Policing Performance Scrutiny Report**  
**Key Performance Indicators – 1<sup>st</sup> April 2013 to 31 March 2014**

**Appendix 2**

<b>Community Confidence and Engagement</b> (Local Policing Plan objectives <b>emboldened</b> )							<b>Linked Single Outcome Agreement Priorities</b>
							Poverty & Welfare Reform
							Early Years & Children
							Safer Stronger Communities & Reducing Re-offending
<b>No.</b>	<b>Performance Indicator</b>	<b>April – Mar 2014</b>	<b>April - Mar 2013</b>	<b>Victims</b>	<b>% Change from last year</b>	<b>3/5 Year Average</b>	<b>Context and Update</b>
<b>48</b>	<b>Emergency Calls attended within agreed timescale.</b>						<b>Context:</b> The format previously used by Central Scotland Police to publish information on attendance at emergency calls has recently been replaced by a national one. The data from the new format is currently being collated, and this will be reported in due course. <b>Update:</b> No current update
(a)	<b>Urban</b>	NDA	NDA		NDA	NDA	
(b)	<b>Rural</b>	NDA	NDA		NDA	NDA	
<b>49</b>	<b>Public satisfaction with the police (overall police performance)</b>	81%	NDA			NDA	<b>Context:</b> The method previously used by Central Scotland Police to gather information on public satisfaction has recently been replaced by a national process. CSP data is no longer comparable with the national figures, hence there are no data for previous years. Community confidence and satisfaction remains at the core of the approach in Forth Valley Division. Staff are encouraged to focus on the needs of the individual at all stages of contact across all types of situation. <b>Update:</b> Data is currently only available for Forth Valley Division as a whole, although in future should highlight local authority areas. Below are levels of satisfaction with various stages of contact with police/ police approach to calls:  Treatment by staff on first contact – <b>93%</b> Service received at first contact – <b>88%</b> Treatment by officers attending incident – <b>84%</b> Adequately informed re progress of incident - <b>62%</b> Fair treatment by police in dealing with incident – <b>90%</b> Treated with respect by police in dealing with incident – <b>94%</b>

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<b>No.</b>	<b>Performance Indicator</b>	<b>April – Mar 2014</b>	<b>April - Mar 2013</b>	<b>Victims</b>	<b>% Change from last year</b>	<b>3/5 Year Average</b>	<b>Context and Update</b>
<b>50</b>	<b>Number of complaints about the police.</b>		NDA			NDA	<p><b>Context:</b> In order to ensure consistency across all Divisions in the reporting of levels of complaints about the Police a common reporting format is being developed. Work is ongoing to assess what information can be routinely provided to local scrutiny boards. The data contained in section 50 of the Performance Scrutiny Report reflects the categories which are currently provided from the national performance system.</p> <p>A single complaint may contain a number of allegations. These may relate to the behaviour of individual members of staff either “On Duty” or “Off Duty”, or to an issue in respect of the “Quality of Service” delivered by the organisation. The complaint might contain a combination of the different types of allegations</p> <p><b>Update:</b> The number of complaints has risen since the end of January 2014 from 84 to 103. To allow some measure of proportionality, this figure is also expressed per 10,000 police incidents. This gives a result of 21.9, which is marginally up on the previous rate of 21.</p> <p>For the period from 1 April 2013 to 31 March 2014 there have been a total of 195 allegations – 182 On Duty, 2 Off Duty and 11 Quality of Service.</p> <p>There have been no discernible patterns or trends from the complaints in respect of individuals, police business units or locations.</p> <p>This information is submitted during a period of transition in respect of reporting practices for complaints statistics. The</p>
(a)	<b>Complaints</b>	103	NDA			NDA	
(b)	<b>Complaints per 10.000 incidents</b>	21.9	NDA			NDA	
(c)	<b>No. of on-duty allegations</b>	182	NDA			NDA	
(d)	<b>No of off-duty allegations</b>	2	NDA			NDA	
(e)	<b>No. of Quality of Service allegations</b>	11	NDA			NDA	

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							data currently available has determined the content of this report. Detail on the nature of allegations and their current status is not presently available for this report.
<b>51</b>	<b>Appropriate testing of emergency plans</b>						<p><b>Context:</b> There are response and contingency plans for a number of locations across Forth Valley including industrial sites, prisons and hospitals.</p> <p><b>Update:</b> Forth Valley Division was one of the locations for a recent emergency exercise which tested the implementation of measures under the counter terrorism CONTEST strategy. This tested the response of police and partner organizations and was an opportunity to assess new national structures and capabilities, and the level of support that can be provided to a division where such an incident occurs. Some key operational benefits of the new arrangements were recognized. There are regular exercises held by partner agencies to assess the level of preparedness for incidents relating to the petro-chemical industries in Grangemouth.</p>

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**FALKIRK COUNCIL**

**Subject: SCOTTISH FIRE AND RESCUE SERVICE – FALKIRK & WEST  
LOTHIAN COMMAND PERFORMANCE REPORT**  
**Meeting: SCRUTINY COMMITTEE**  
**Date: 12 JUNE 2014**  
**Author: DIRECTOR OF CORPORATE AND NEIGHBOURHOOD SERVICES**

**1. INTRODUCTION AND BACKGROUND**

- 1.1 Following the establishment of the Scottish Fire and Rescue Service on 1 April 2013 under the provisions of the Police and Fire Reform (Scotland) Act 2012, local senior officers are required to report on performance with regard to progress being made on the local fire and rescue plan as well as the provision of local services. A new local Fire and Rescue Plan covering the period 2014 – 2017 was considered and approved by Falkirk Council on 14 May 2014.
- 1.2 Members will recall the first local plan was approved by the Environment and Community Safety Committee in March 2013.
- 1.3 The Senior Local Officer has provided the following report for Members to consider as follows:
  - The quarter 4 performance report for the Scottish Fire and Rescue Service for the Falkirk Council area, attached as Appendix 1. This report now provides information where appropriate for West Lothian and Scotland wide to provide a comparative analysis. More detailed information at multi member ward level has also been provided; and
- 1.4 A local officer from the Scottish Fire and Rescue Service will attend Committee to present these reports and answer questions from Members.

**2. CONCLUSION**

- 2.1 This report provides an opportunity for Members to fulfil their scrutiny role on local fire and rescue services as set out in the Police and Fire Reform (Scotland) Act 2012, and take a view on the submitted reports.

### **3. RECOMMENDATIONS**

- 3.1 It is recommended that the Scrutiny Committee note the quarter 4 performance report, attached at Appendix 1.

.....  
**DIRECTOR OF CORPORATE & NEIGHBOURHOOD SERVICES**

Date: 23 May 2014

Ref: ABC0614AW – Scottish Fire and Rescue Service Cover Report

Contact Name: Andrew Wilson

#### **LIST OF BACKGROUND PAPERS**

1. Scottish Fire and Rescue Service Local Plan 2014 – 2017, Falkirk Council, 14 May 2014

Any person wishing to inspect the background papers listed above should telephone Falkirk 01324 506046 and ask for Andrew Wilson.



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***Report to:*     Falkirk Council Scrutiny Committee**

**SUBJECT:**        Scottish Fire and Rescue Service, Falkirk Area, Quarter 4, 2013/14, Performance Report.

**1.     INTRODUCTION**

- 1.1     The attached report provides an update on performance against the Local Fire and Rescue Plan 2013 for Falkirk during Quarter 4, 2013-14.

**2.     PERFORMANCE REPORTING – QUARTER 4 OUTCOMES**

- 2.1     Listed below are the Outcomes from Quarter 4, 2013-14:

**Accidental Dwelling Fires**

There were 21 Accidental Dwelling fires during this reporting period, an increase of 3 incidents when compared to the same period during 2012-13.

**Non Domestic Property Fires**

There were 13 fires in non domestic properties compared with 8 during the same period last year.

**Deliberate Secondary Fires**

There were 27 Deliberate Secondary Fires during the reporting period, a decrease of 8 from the same period last year.

## **Road Traffic Collisions**

12 Road Traffic Collisions were attended during this reporting period, a decrease of 3 incidents when compared with the same period during 2012-13.

## **Unwanted Fire Alarm Signals**

There were 244 Unwanted Fire Signals during this reporting period, a decrease of 32 when compared to the same period during 2012-13.

### **3. RECOMMENDATION**

3.1 Falkirk Council Scrutiny Committee is invited to:

Note and make any comment in relation to the performance report for Quarter 4 2013-14.

**Gary Laing  
Local Senior Officer  
Falkirk and West Lothian  
June 2014**



# Quarterly Performance Report



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

for Falkirk

[www.firescotland.gov.uk](http://www.firescotland.gov.uk)

**Quarter 4 2013/14 1<sup>st</sup> January – 31<sup>st</sup> March**

## INTRODUCTION

This performance report provides information on our prevention, protection and operational response activities within the Falkirk area over the 4th Quarter of 2013/14.

The Scottish Government provides an overarching vision for public services. This vision is supported by 16 National Outcomes which demonstrate commitment to creating a more successful country, with opportunities for all of Scotland to flourish, through increasing sustainable growth. The Scottish Fire and Rescue Service (SFRS) can make a significant contribution to improving these outcomes for Falkirk by contributing to the Community Planning arrangements across the area.

The priorities contained with-in the Falkirk Local Fire plan reflect the Falkirk Area Strategic Community Plan 2010-2015 and the Falkirk Community Safety Partnership Strategic Assessment 2011-2014 which include a range of priorities focused on delivering improved outcomes. The key themes which this plan contributes to are;

- \* Safer Communities,
- \* Growing Business and Prosperous People,
- \* Young People Who Are Confident and successful.

The national priorities for the SFRS are set out in the Fire and Rescue Framework for Scotland and the SFRS Strategic Plan outlines how the SFRS will deliver against these priorities and the outcomes against which this delivery can be measured.

The aims of the local Fire & Rescue Service in the area is to reduce fire deaths throughout the Falkirk area and to reduce injuries from fire and other emergencies in the community. We aim to achieve this by working in partnership, being pro-active and targeting our prevention and protection activities to where they are required, based on evidence.

Within the Local Fire and Rescue Plan 2013-14 for Falkirk, **five** objectives for the local Fire and Rescue Service to work towards, have been identified;

### **Objective 1: Reduction of Accidental Dwelling Fires**

- **Reduce the number of fire fatalities and casualties**

### **Objective 2: Reduction of Fires in Non- Domestic Properties**

### **Objective 3: Reduction of Deliberate Fires**

### **Objective 4: Reduction in Road Traffic Collisions (RTC`s)**

- **Reduce the number of persons killed or seriously injured in RTC`s**

### **Objective 5: Reduction in Unwanted Fire Alarm Signals**



## **QUARTER 4 OUTCOMES**

### **Accidental Dwelling Fires**

There were 21 Accidental Dwelling fires during this reporting period, an decrease of 3 incidents when compared to the same period during 2012-13.

### **Fire Fatalities as a direct result of Accident Dwelling Fires**

There were 0 fatality from accidental dwelling fires during this reporting period.

### **Non-Fatal Fire Casualties as a result of Accidental Dwelling Fires**

There were 4 people injured as a result of being involved in an Accidental Dwelling Fire during this reporting period, no increase or decrease when compared against the same reporting period during 2012-13.

### **Non Domestic Property Fires**

There were 13 fires in non domestic properties compared with 8 during the same period last year.

### **Deliberate Secondary Fires**

There were 27 Deliberate Secondary Fires during the reporting period, a decrease of 8 from the same period last year.

### **Road Traffic Collisions**

12 Road Traffic Collisions were attended during this reporting period, a decrease of 3 incident when compared with the same period during 2012-13.

### **Unwanted Fire Alarm Signals**

There were 244 Unwanted Fire Signals during this reporting period, a decrease of 32 when compared to the same period during 2012-13.

Note:- Data representative of 29<sup>th</sup> April 2014

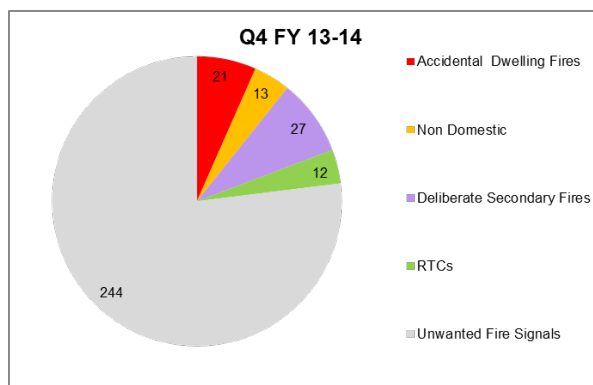
## INCIDENT ACTIVITY OVERVIEW

Key Performance Indicator	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	Q1 History
All accidental dwelling fires	30	26	24	21	
Non domestic property fires	16	28	8	13	
All deliberate 'other' building fires	6	9	2	3	
All accidental 'other' building fires	10	19	6	10	
All deliberate secondary fires	89	80	35	27	
Special Services - Road traffic collisions	12	14	15	12	
False Alarms	301	317	276	244	

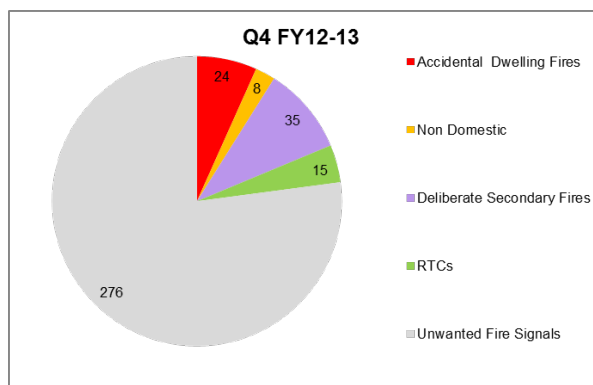
**RAG rating:** Based on change when compared to same reporting period during 2012-13. Red = Increase, Amber = Equal, Green = Decrease.

The charts below illustrate the Incident Activity for Quarter 4 2013-14 benchmarked against the same period last year.

Financial Year 2013-14



Financial Year 2012-13



## **CONTENTS**

1. **Accidental Dwelling Fires**
2. **Non Domestic Properties**
3. **Deliberate Secondary Fires**
4. **Road Traffic Collisions**
5. **Unwanted Fire Signal**
6. **Additional Information**
  - **Special Services, excluding Road Traffic Collisions**
  - **Violence To Crews**
  - **Incidents involving Drugs or Alcohol**
  - **Smoking Related Incidents**
7. **Preventative Activities**
  - **Non Domestic Audits (Preventative Activities)**
  - **Community Engagement**
  - **Home Safety Visit Programme**
  - **Partnership Working**

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## Section 1

### OBJECTIVE ONE: TO REDUCE THE OCCURRENCE OF ACCIDENTAL DWELLING FIRES

#### Accidental Dwelling Fires

*Definition: Building occupied by households, excluding hotels, hostels and residential institutions. In 2000, the definition of a dwelling was widened to include any non-permanent structure used solely as a dwelling, such as caravans, houseboats etc. Caravans, boats etc. not used as a permanent dwelling are shown according to the type of property. Accidental includes fires where the cause was not known or unspecified.*

Q4 ward ave. for Falkirk - 2	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	Sparkline
Bo'ness and Blackness	3	3	2	0	1	
Bonnybridge and Larbert	0	1	1	2	2	
Carse, Kinnaird and Tryst	4	2	4	0	1	
Denny and Banknock	5	4	1	2	0	
Falkirk North	6	3	4	4	7	
Falkirk South	1	5	3	7	7	
Grangemouth	6	6	5	4	3	
Lower Braes	0	1	2	0	0	
Upper Braes	1	5	4	5	0	

\* Figures indicated in **RED** are above the average for all wards

Chief Fire Officer Association (Scotland) Community Fire Safety Assessment 2010 (CFSA) applies a societal cost of £25,500 per incident.

There were 21 Accidental Dwelling fires during this reporting period, a decrease of 3 incidents when compared to the same period during 2012-13.

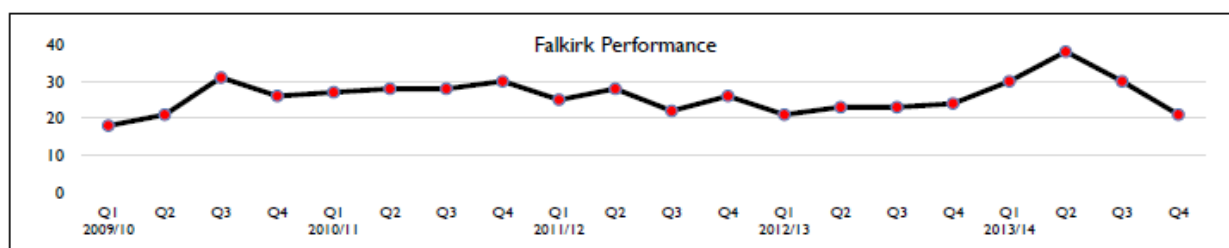
#### Action:

The main focus of the SFRS's preventative activity in relation the accidental dwelling fires continues to be the proactive delivery of the Home Safety Visit programme throughout the Falkirk area.

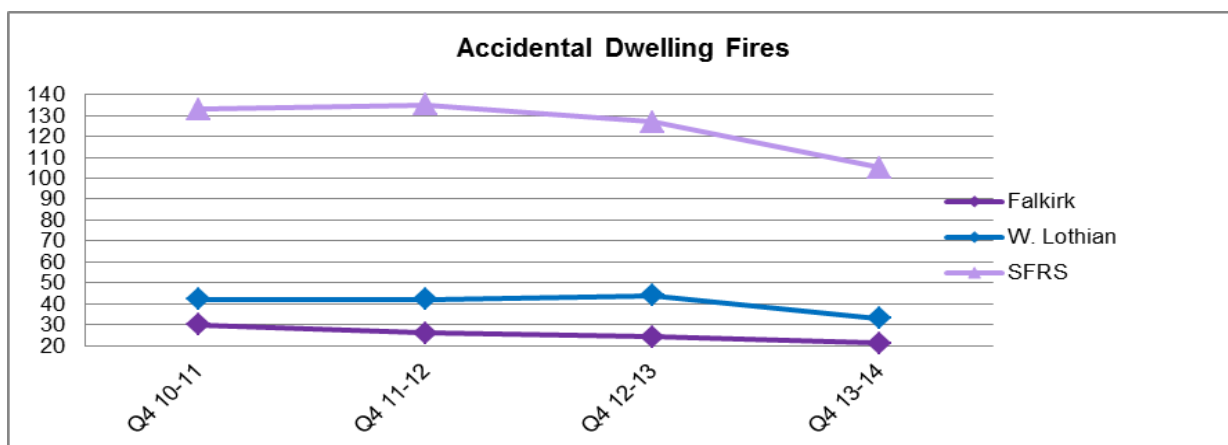
Analytical information gathered by the SFRS relating to accidental dwelling fire 'hotspots' informs the reactive delivery of the Home Safety Visit programme to promote community reassurance.

The agreed implementation of the Falkirk CPP safety group led by the Fire Service shall focus on all aspects of safety in the community. The main objective is to enable all relevant partners to contribute and drive innovative initiatives based on evidence and realistic outcomes.

#### 2009-10 to 2013-14 Trend Line



## January - March Local Authority and SFRS Comparison 2010-11 to 2013-14



*Note: Due to the proportion of high numbers across Scotland in comparison to the Falkirk and West Lothian area numbers a divisional number of 10 has been used for the SFRS figures.*

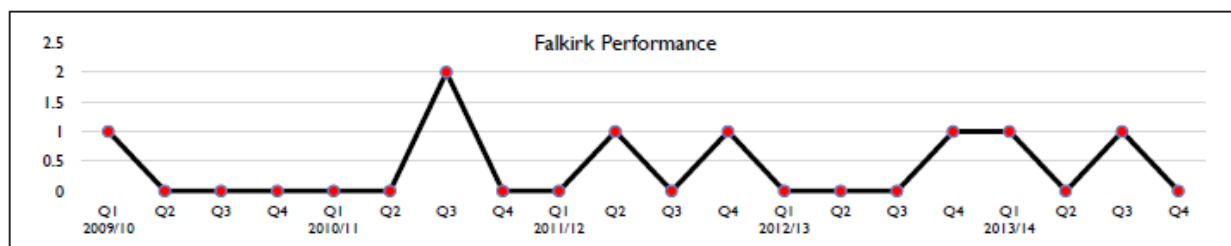
Actuals: 21 in the Falkirk Area, 33 in the West Lothian Area, 1047 total for SFRS

### Reduce the number of Fire Fatalities as a direct result of Accident Dwelling Fires

*Definition: A person whose death is attributed to a fire is counted as a fatality even if the death occurred weeks or months later.*

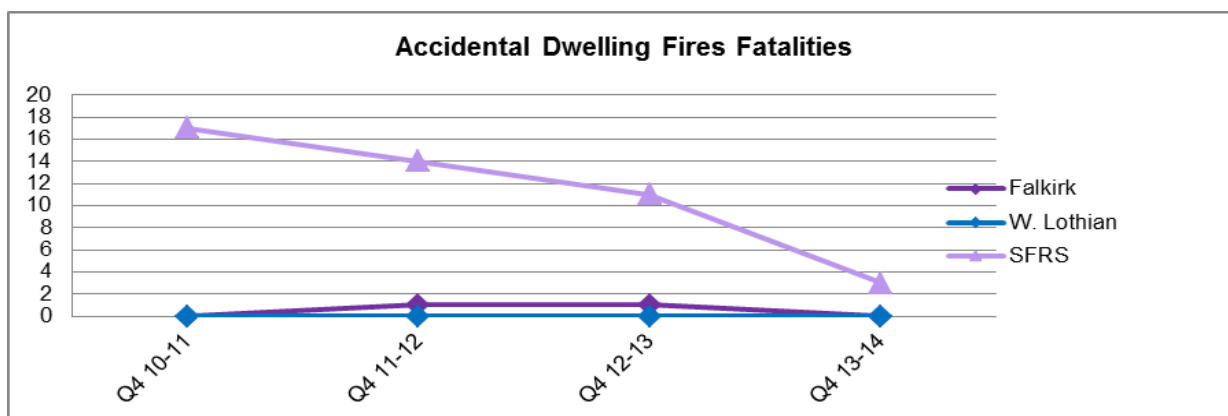
There were **0** fatality from accidental dwelling fires during this reporting period.

### 2009-10 to 2013-14 Trend Line



*Economic cost of fire (Department of Communities and Local Government) model attributes a cost of £1,546,688 per fatality.*

## January - March Local Authority and SFRS Comparison 2010-11 to 2013-14



Actuals: 0 in the Falkirk Area, 0 in the West Lothian Area, 3 total for SFRS

## Non-Fatal Fire Casualties as a result of Accidental Dwelling Fires

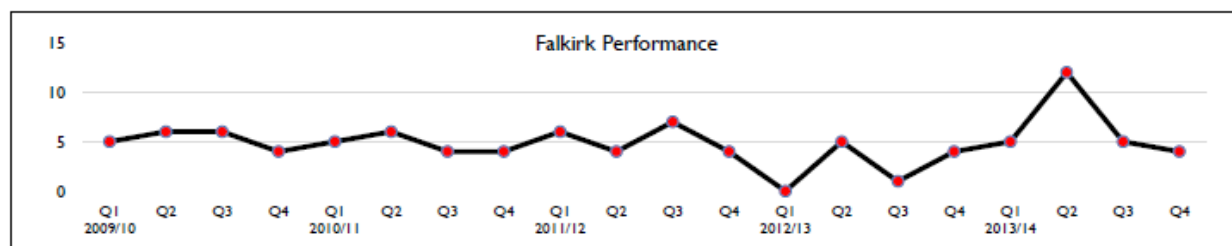
*Definition: Total number of non-fatal casualties, injured as a direct result of a fire attended by the service. Includes those who received first aid at the scene and those who were recommended to go for a precautionary check. Does not include injuries to fire service personnel.*

Q4 ward ave. for Falkirk - 0	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	Sparkline
Bo'ness and Blackness	1	0	0	0	0	
Bonnybridge and Larbert	0	0	2	1	0	
Carse, Kinnaid and Tryst	2	2	0	0	0	
Denny and Banknock	0	1	0	0	0	
Falkirk North	0	0	0	0	1	
Falkirk South	0	0	0	1	2	
Grangemouth	1	1	0	0	1	
Lower Braes	0	0	2	0	0	
Upper Braes	0	0	0	2	0	

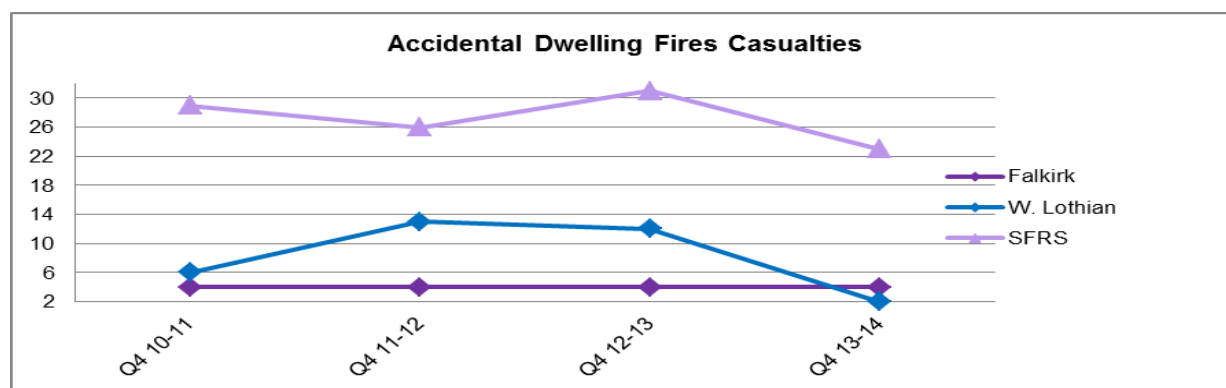
Costs attributed are: Burns injury - £174,354; Smoke/fumes injury - £44,019; Precautionary check-up /other - £574 (source: DCLG)

There were 4 people injured as a result of being involved in an Accidental Dwelling Fire during this reporting period, no increase or decrease when compared against the same reporting period during 2012-13.

### 2009-10 to 2013-14 Trend Line



### January - March Local Authority and SFRS Comparison 2010-11 to 2013-14



Actuals: 3 in the Falkirk Area, 2 in the West Lothian Area, 231 total for SFRS.

## Section 2

### OBJECTIVE 2: TO REDUCE THE OCCURANCE OF FIRES IN NON – DOMESTIC PROPERTIES

#### Non Domestic Properties

*Definition: These are fires identified as deliberate other building fires or accidental other fires.*

There were 13 Non domestic property fires (10 accidental in cause and 3 deliberate) during this reporting period, an increase of 5 incidents when compared with the same period during 2012-13.

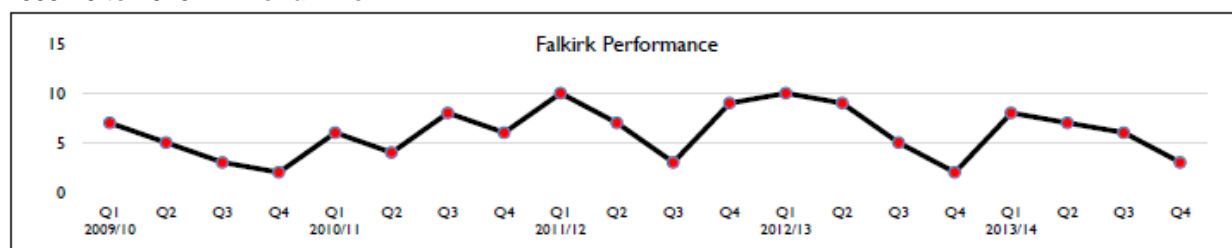
#### All Deliberate Other Building Fires

Q4 ward ave. for Falkirk - 0	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	Sparkline
Bo'ness and Blackness	1	2	0	0	0	
Bonnybridge and Larbert	0	1	1	0	0	
Carse, Kinnaird and Tryst	0	0	1	0	0	
Denny and Banknock	0	0	1	0	1	
Falkirk North	0	1	2	0	0	
Falkirk South	0	0	0	0	1	
Grangemouth	1	0	1	0	0	
Lower Braes	0	2	3	1	1	
Upper Braes	0	0	0	1	0	

#### Action:

Incidents that have occurred within premises falling under the Fire (Safety) Scotland Regulations 2006 receive a Post Fire Audit. Incidents that are identified as having being started deliberately are reported to the Police for further investigation.

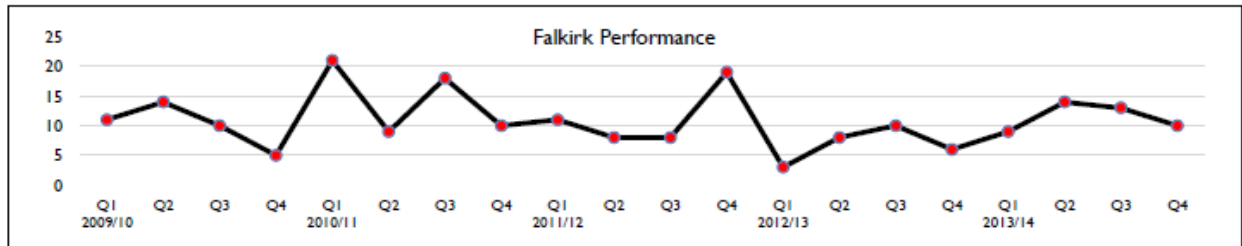
#### 2009-10 to 2013-14 Trend Line



#### All Accidental Other Building Fires

Q4 ward ave. for Falkirk - 1	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	Sparkline
Bo'ness and Blackness	0	0	0	0	0	
Bonnybridge and Larbert	1	1	2	1	0	
Carse, Kinnaird and Tryst	0	1	0	2	0	
Denny and Banknock	0	0	1	0	0	
Falkirk North	3	2	5	3	0	
Falkirk South	0	1	2	0	3	
Grangemouth	0	3	4	0	3	
Lower Braes	0	2	4	0	2	
Upper Braes	1	0	1	0	2	

## 2009-10 to 2013-14 Trend Line





## Section 3

### OBJECTIVE 3: TO REDUCE THE OCCURANCE OF DELIBERATE FIRES

#### TO REDUCE THE OCCURRENCE OF DELIBERATE SECONDARY FIRES AND ASSOCIATED ANTI-SOCIAL BEHAVIOUR

##### Deliberate Secondary Fires

*Definition: Fires that were not in primary fire locations, not chimney fires and did not involve casualties or rescues and where the cause/motive was determined to be deliberate.*

Q4 ward ave. for Falkirk - 3	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	Sparkline
Bo'ness and Blackness	15	6	12	3	4	
Bonnybridge and Larbert	4	4	2	0	0	
Carse, Kinnaird and Tryst	10	6	1	10	2	
Denny and Banknock	16	5	8	7	3	
Falkirk North	39	17	21	5	5	
Falkirk South	20	9	7	5	7	
Grangemouth	19	6	16	1	2	
Lower Braes	10	24	10	4	4	
Upper Braes	3	12	3	0	0	

Societal costs are given at £2,080 per incident as per CFSA

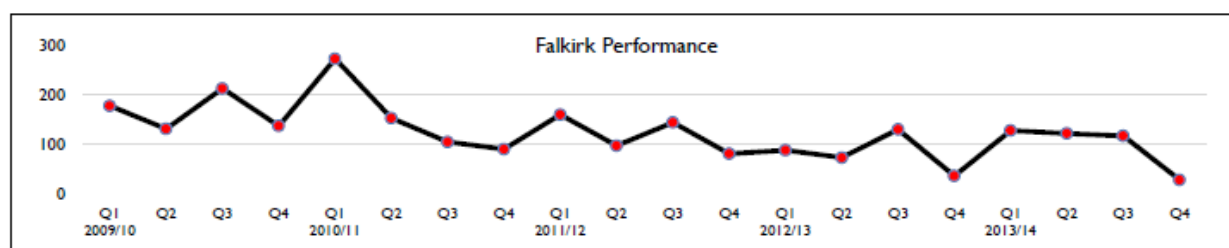
There were 27 Deliberate Secondary fires during this reporting period, a decrease of 8 incidents when compared to the same period during 2012-13.

##### Action:

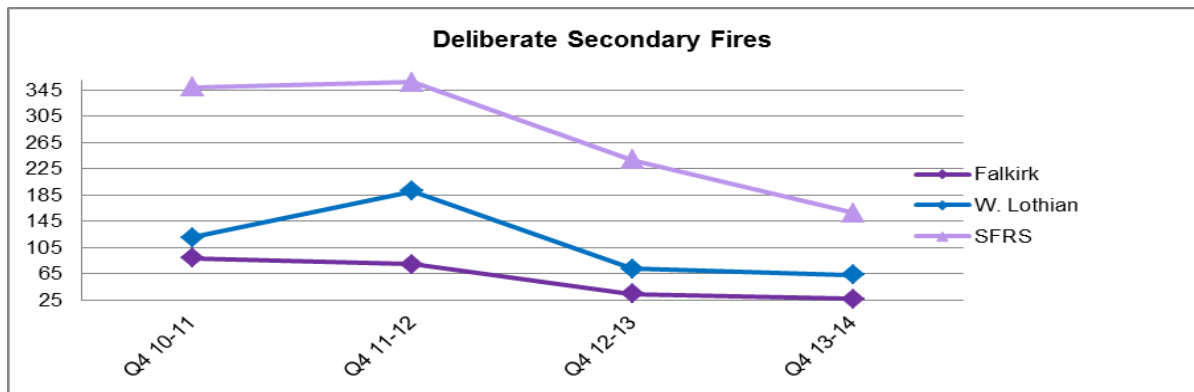
The provision of diversionary programmes within Falkirk and SFRS involvement in multi-agency tasking in relation to anti-social behaviour, contributes to the reduction of anti-social behaviour related fires which generally fall into the category of Deliberate Secondary fires.

The introduction of the proactive initiative derived from the monthly CPP Tasking group, which focuses on emerging threats provided direct action from partner agencies to increase patrols to known areas of secondary fires, leaflet drops to nearby schools ensures resources are being committed to local hot spots to prevent and reduce future incidents.

##### 2009-10 to 2013-14 Trend Line



## January - March Local Authority and SFRS Comparison 2010-11 to 2013-14



*Note: The SFRS figure requires a multiplication factor of 10*

Actuals: 27 in the Falkirk Area, 64 in the West Lothian Area, 1579 total for SFRS

## Section 4

### OBJECTIVE 4: TO REDUCE THE OCCURANCE OF ROAD TRAFFIC COLLISIONS

- Reduce the number of persons killed or seriously injured in RTC's

#### Road Traffic Collisions

*Definition: When a road vehicle collides with another vehicle, pedestrian, animal, road debris, or other stationary obstruction, such as a tree or utility pole.*

Q4 ward ave. for Falkirk - I	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	Sparkline
Bo'ness and Blackness	3	1	2	2	0	
Bonnybridge and Larbert	0	2	1	3	2	
Carse, Kinnaird and Tryst	1	1	3	0	1	
Denny and Banknock	2	2	3	2	1	
Falkirk North	2	1	1	1	3	
Falkirk South	0	1	1	1	0	
Grangemouth	0	1	1	2	1	
Lower Braes	2	0	1	1	0	
Upper Braes	0	3	1	3	4	

Societal costs are given at £2,080 per incident as per CFSA.

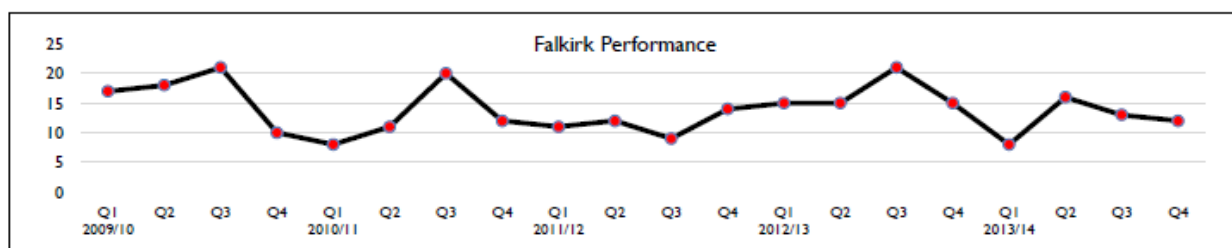
The SFRS attended 12 Road Traffic Collisions during this reporting period, a decrease of 3 incidents when compared with the same period during 2012-13.

#### Action:

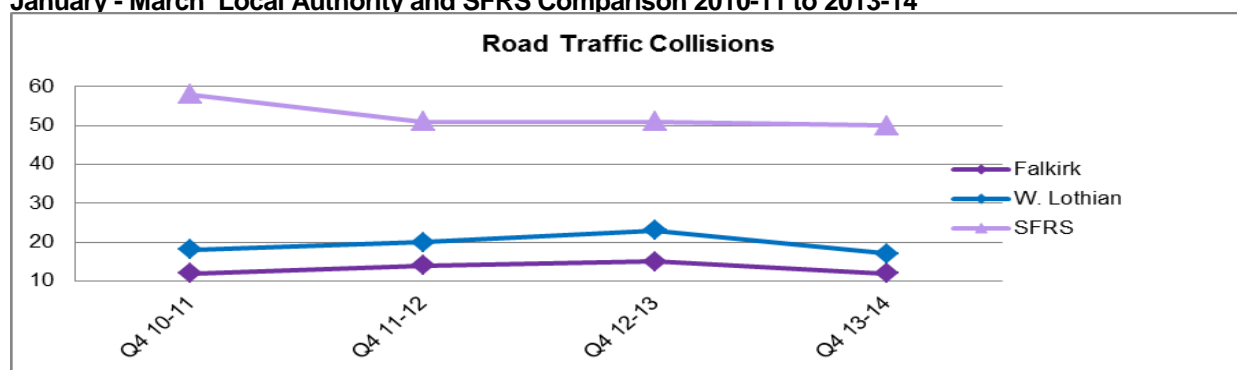
The SFRS is a member of a multi-agency approach to reducing Road Traffic Collision's and the associated casualties and fatalities.

As part of the education strategy aimed at reducing road traffic collisions the Fire Service, in conjunction with our multi agency partners, delivered the 'Safe Drive Stay Alive' programme during the month of February. A total of 1700 pupils from all of the Falkirk High Schools attended the event.

#### 2009-10 to 2013-14 Trend Line



#### January - March Local Authority and SFRS Comparison 2010-11 to 2013-14



Note: The SFRS figure requires a multiplication factor of 10

Actuals: 12 in the Falkirk Area, 17 in the West Lothian Area, 501 total for SFRS

## Section 5

### OBJECTIVE 5: REDUCE THE OCCURANCES OF UNWANTED FIRE ALARM SIGNALS

#### Unwanted Fire Signals

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

Q4 ward ave. for Falkirk - 27	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	Sparkline
Bo'ness and Blackness	25	21	25	10	12	
Bonnybridge and Larbert	22	53	62	63	48	
Carse, Kinnaird and Tryst	25	18	27	33	23	
Denny and Banknock	20	17	30	21	9	
Falkirk North	77	77	63	52	57	
Falkirk South	39	37	28	32	37	
Grangemouth	22	43	37	31	27	
Lower Braes	28	24	36	26	16	
Upper Braes	15	11	9	8	15	

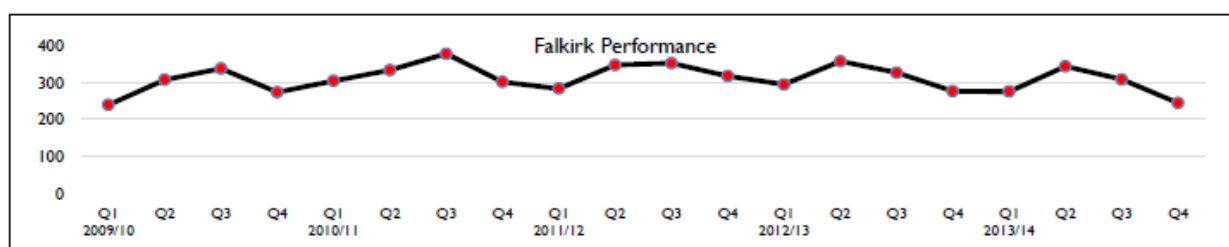
Societal costs are given at £848 per incident as per DCLG

There were 244 Unwanted Fire Signals during this reporting period, a decrease of 32 when compared to the same period during 2012-13.

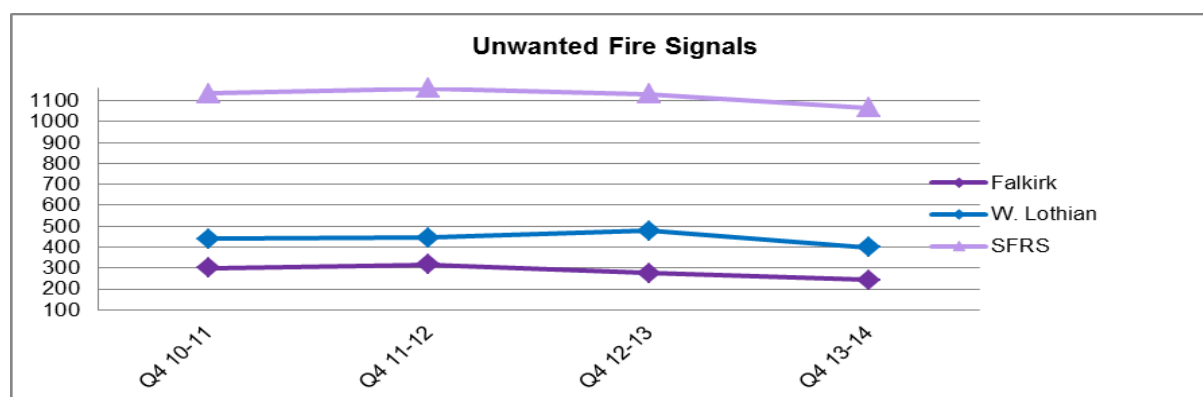
#### Action:

The SFRS work with owners of repeat Unwanted Fire Signals to reduce the occurrence of these types of incident. We monitor and identify high activity and are actively working with the top two offenders.

#### 2009-10 to 2013-14 Trend Line



#### April – Sept Local Authority and SFRS Comparison 2010-11 to 2013-14



Note: The SFRS figure requires a multiplication factor of 10

Actuals: 244 in the Falkirk Area, 398 in the West Lothian Area, 10668 total for SFRS

## Section 6

### ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

#### Special Service (including RTC)

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

Q4 ward ave. for Falkirk - 6	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	Sparkline
Bo'ness and Blackness	6	5	11	6	8	
Bonnybridge and Larbert	3	8	3	6	4	
Carse, Kinnaird and Tryst	5	12	5	3	2	
Denny and Banknock	10	13	7	4	6	
Falkirk North	12	11	15	9	15	
Falkirk South	3	7	5	4	2	
Grangemouth	7	6	8	8	8	
Lower Braes	2	3	9	1	7	
Upper Braes	3	6	4	4	5	

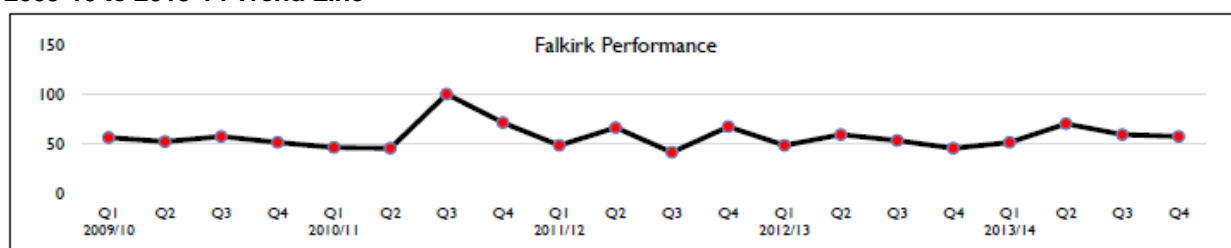
Societal costs are given at £2080 per incident as per CFSA

The SFRS attended 57 Special Service incidents in total during this reporting period, an increase of 12 incidents when compared with the same period during 2012-13.

#### Action:

These incidents types are continually monitored and if trends are identified preventative activity is instigated. Currently there are no significant trends with regards the incidents that are being reported upon.

#### 2009-10 to 2013-14 Trend Line



## Violence to Crews

*Definition: Incidents where it has been recorded that there was an attack on SFRS personnel travelling to/from or at the incident.*

Attack methods are many and varied ranging from verbal abuse to the use of missiles and weapons. The SFRS has a zero tolerance approach to attacks on operational crews.

There was 1 incident recorded for this quarter, in the Falkirk South Ward the same as for the same reporting period last year.

**Action:** Fire crews to continue to be vigilant on approach and whilst in attendance at incidents involving crowds, the performance of a dynamic risk assessment is the foundation of our operational procedure to ensure the safety of our crews.

## Incidents involving alcohol or drugs

*Definition: Incidents where it is suspected that Drugs/Alcohol were a contributory factor in the fire.*

Suspected Under the Influence Drugs/Alcohol	2012/13 Q4	2013/14 Q4
Bo'ness & Blackness Ward		
Bonnybridge & Larbert Ward		
Carse, Kinnaird and Tryst Ward		
Denny & Banknock Ward		
Falkirk North Ward		3
Falkirk South Ward		
Grangemouth Ward	1	
Lower Braes Ward		
Upper Braes Ward		

Drugs/Alcohol has been identified as a contributory factor in a number of serious injury/fatal fires due to the affect that it has upon the occupant's ability to react appropriately in a fire situation.

The table above shows that there has been an increase within this category, from 1 to 3.

**Action:** We shall identify opportunities to invite our partners to case conferences to mitigate future incidents and to ensure vulnerable people are supported.

## Smoking Related Incidents

*Definition: Incidents where it has been recorded that the source of ignition is Smoking Related.*

Smoking Related Incidents	2012/13 Q4	2013/14 Q4
Bo'ness & Blackness Ward		
Bonnybridge & Larbert Ward		
Carse, Kinnaird and Tryst Ward		
Denny & Banknock Ward	2	
Falkirk North Ward		1
Falkirk South Ward		
Grangemouth Ward		
Lower Braes Ward		
Upper Braes Ward		

Smoking has been identified as the ignition source in a number of serious injury/fatal fires. There has been a decrease of 1 smoking related fires during this reporting period when compared to the same period during 2012-13.

**Action:** The Service continues to work with partner agencies to develop Home Fire Safety Visits referral streams and to ensure that premises that are known to have occupiers that are at risk from fire as a result of smokers materials are proactively targeted in order to offer a Home Fire Safety Visits and to ensure that such premises have a working smoke detector.

## Section 7

### PREVENTATIVE ACTIVITIES

#### Fire Protection: Non-Domestic premises audits

*Definition: Audits carried out in premises other than Dwellings under the Fire (Safety) Scotland Regulations 2006*

Analysis of Audit Activity								
District: <b>Falkirk</b>								
Period: 1 January to 31st March 2014 (reported as at 23/4/14)								
FSEC	Premises Type	Number of premises in area as of 31 March 2013	Number of premises in area targeted for planned audit 2013-14	Number of targeted planned audits conducted in reporting period	Total number planned audits conducted in reporting period	Number of premises status changed	Cumulative planned audits 1st April Year to Date	Percentage of targeted planned audits 1st April Year to Date
A	Hospital	6	6	2	2		6	100.0%
B	Carehome	47	47	17	20		49	104.2%
C	House of multiple occupation (HMD) Tenement	64	64	15	16	6	65	101.5%
D	Dwellings	0	0					
E	Hostels	1	1	1	1		1	100.0%
F	Hotels	54	54	13	20		73	135.1%
G	House converted to Flat	0	0					
H	Other sleeping accommodation	1	1	1	1		1	100.0%
J	Further Education	2	0					
K	Public Building	32	2				6	300.0%
L	Licensed Premises	307	49	2	3	1	49	100.0%
M	Schools	127	7	3	4		12	171.4%
N	Shops	1064	30	4	7		43	143.3%
P	Other premises open to public	167	12	5	4		14	116.6%
R	Factories & Warehouses*	330	45*	3	3	*24	21	100.0%
S	Offices	635	12	3	4	3	12	100.0%
T	Other Workplace	52	5	3	1	3	3	120.0%
	<b>Total</b>	<b>2889</b>	<b>335</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>86</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>355</b>	<b>106%</b>

\* Input Error from April 2013 due to old CSFRS accounting Figures and Anomalies in the Fire Safety Recording System

The focus of planned audits within Falkirk continues to be Care Homes, Houses of Multiple Occupancy, Hostels and Hotels.



## Community Engagement

### Talks and Visits

*Definition: Fire Safety education given to schoolchildren and the wider community*

These figures reflect some of the front line Falkirk operational community activity within a variety of areas including community events including school and nursery visits.

#### COMMUNITY SAFETY: COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT ACTIVITY

QUARTER 4 2013: 1st January – 31<sup>st</sup> March

ACTIVITY	FALKIRK
Pre School Visits (No. of Schools visited)	7
Primary Schools Visits	3
Secondary School Visits	3
Enhanced Home Safety Visits	9
Firesetters Intervention Programme (No. of sessions with youths)	3
Community Engagement Events	16
Vulnerable Person Referrals	85

### Home Safety Visit Programme

The Home Fire Safety Visit programme is a key component of the Scottish Fire and Rescues Service's prevention strategy aimed at reducing then number accidental dwelling fires and the associated casualties and fatalities

*Definition:*

Full HFSV including advice and alarm installations

The SFRS must have entered the householder premises to carry out a full home fire safety visit. Where there is no fully functional smoke detector, or if existing detector has been incorrectly sited, a smoke detector is installed by the Fire Service.

Each premise is allocated an initial risk rating following the completion of the pre-visit questionnaire. Premises are rated as High, Medium or Low. The total number of completed Home Fire Safety Visits has been broken down into risk rating.

	High	Medium	Low	Total
Full HFSV	223	170	78	471
Number of Detectors fitted	64	52	10	126

The Home Safety Visit programme continues to reduce risk in the community by making people safer in their homes.

## **Partnership Working**

### **Initiatives from Tasking and Coordinating Groups;**

During the period a number of intelligence led enhanced home safety visits were carried out throughout the Falkirk area. This intelligence was gathered through the monthly tasking process and close interaction with partner agencies.

In addition, during Quarter 4 the Service undertook an 'Winter Thematic Action Plan' which focussed on reducing fires within the home, targeting contributory factors - mainly alcohol and smoking and ensuring that those most at risk within our communities are proactively targeted and provided with fire safety education and support.