

Notice of Meeting and Agenda

Police and Fire & Rescue Scrutiny Sub-Committee

Date	Time	Venue
Tuesday, 26 October 2021	15:00	Council Chambers (Renfrewshire), Council Headquarters, Renfrewshire House, Cotton Street, Paisley, PA1 1AN

KENNETH GRAHAM
Head of Corporate Governance

Membership

Councillor Eddie Devine: Councillor James MacLaren: Councillor Mags MacLaren:

Councillor Marie McGurk (Convener): Councillor John McNaughtan (Depute Convener):

Please Note

This meeting will be held at 1500 hours or at the conclusion of the Communities, Housing and Planning Policy Board meeting which ever is the later.

Recording of Meeting

Elected members who are members of the Policy Board will be able to attend the meeting in person in the Council Chamber or to access the meeting remotely via the TEAMS platform. This meeting will also be broadcast live via the Council's website. Following the meeting a recording of the meeting will be available to view on the Council's website. To locate the recording please follow the link which will be attached to this agenda once the meeting has concluded. If you have any queries regarding this please contact Committee Services on 07483914643.

Apologies

Apologies from members.

Declarations of Interest

Members are asked to declare an interest in any item(s) on the agenda and to provide a brief explanation of the nature of the interest.

Items of business

- | | | |
|-------------|---|----------------|
| 1 | Police Scotland Performance Report
Report by Police Scotland. | 5 - 14 |
| 2 | Spotlight by Police Scotland on Conference of Parties 26 (COP26)
Presentation by Police Scotland. | |
| 2(a) | COP26 Policing the Protests
Report by Director of Communities and Housing Services. | 15 - 20 |
| 3 | Scottish Fire and Rescue Service Performance Report
Report by Scottish Fire and Rescue Service. | 21 - 30 |
| 4 | Scottish Fire and Rescue Service Spotlight on Bonfire Night
Presentation by Scottish Fire and Rescue Service. | |
| 5 | Local Issues
Verbal Report by Police Scotland and Scottish Fire and Rescue Service. | |

Renfrewshire

Performance Summary Report

Reporting Period: 01/04/21 - 31/08/21

Total Crime



-12.2%



6,260 Crimes

Incidents Recorded

-9.7%



21,849

Common Assault

-7.9%



694

Overall Dishonesty

-11.7%



1,161

Domestic Abuse

-8.2%



877

Overall Violent Crime

-9.9%



766

Sexual Crime

+10.4%



179

Road Deaths and Serious Injuries

-13.3%*



13 *compared to PYTD

Disorder Complaints

-23.8%*



4,160 *compared to PYTD

Missing People

+20.1%



920 *compared to PYTD

Counter Terrorism



The National Terrorism Threat level is Substantial. This means that an attack is likely.

Housebreaking

-36.8%



96

Renfrewshire

Performance Summary Report

Reporting Period:
1 Apr 2021 to 31 Aug 2021



SECTION	PAGE NUMBER
Introduction	2
Executive Summary	3
Demand Analysis	4
Online and Cybercrime	5
Acquisitive Crime	5
Counter Terrorism & Domestic Extremism	5
Antisocial Behaviour, Violence & Disorder	6
Serious Organised Crime	7
Protecting People at Risk of Harm	7
Road Safety & Road Crime	8
Public Confidence - Complaints & Allegations	9

Introduction

I am pleased to present this report to the Police Fire and Rescue Committee for its information and consideration.





Please note that all data included in this report are management information and not official statistics.

All data are sourced from Police Scotland internal systems and are correct as of date of publication.

Unless stated otherwise numerical comparisons are against the previous five year average for the same data period specified.

RENFREWSHIRE POLICING PRIORITIES 2018-2022

- 1 Drug dealing and drug misuse
- 2 Violence and antisocial behaviour
- 3 Dishonesty
- 4 Road Safety

PRIORITY AREA	EXECUTIVE SUMMARY
Drug supply and misuse 	<p>Drug dealing and misuse continues to be a priority area for our attention in Renfrewshire as communities tell us they are concerned about the harm caused. Continued focus and proactivity on the issue has contributed to our detections for drug supply increasing by over eight percent on the previous five year average. We continue to gather intelligence for further enforcement action in Renfrewshire, however we manage this from a Divisional perspective as criminals do not recognise Local Authority boundaries.</p>
Violence & ASB 	<p>The volume of recorded overall violent crime has fallen by 3.8% on the previous year, and by 9.9% against the previous five year average. This equates to 84 fewer victims of violence in Renfrewshire. Violence against emergency workers has fallen from a five year average of 113.8 to 102 (a decrease of 10.4%). Meanwhile, reported disorder has fallen by 23.8% on the previous year, while ASB communications are down by 20.2% on the previous year and by 1.1% on the five year average.</p>
Dishonesty 	<p>Housebreaking crimes have fallen by 36.8% against the previous five year average, to a total of 96 crimes. Meanwhile, motor vehicle crime has fallen by 5.8% against the five year average. Fraud continues to be one of the few crimes of dishonesty for which an increase has been recorded—with reported crimes rising 60.2% above the five year average to a total of 181 crimes. Many of these continue to be cyber-enabled, with phishing and vishing scams and internet order fraud increasingly being reported by members of the public.</p>
Road Safety 	<p>13 serious road injuries (two fewer than the previous year) and 24 slight road injuries (four fewer than the same period in 2020) have been recorded year-to-date. There were no road fatalities in Renfrewshire in the reporting period—no change on the previous year.</p>

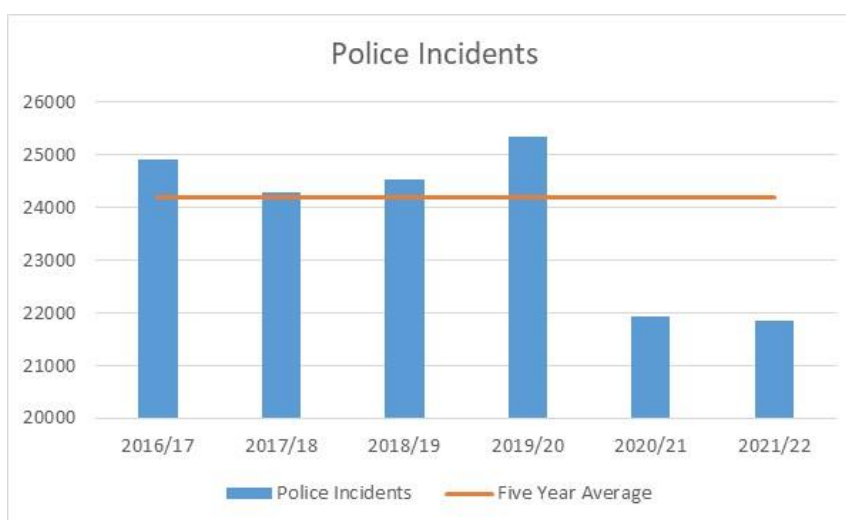
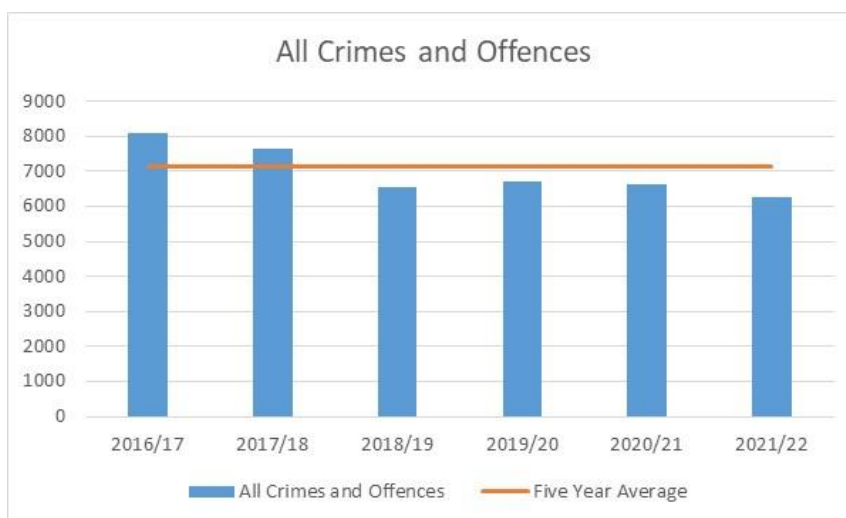
POLICE SCOTLAND'S POLICING PRIORITIES 2021-2022

- Protecting vulnerable people
- Working with communities
- Tackling crime in the digital age
- Support for operational policing

DEMAND ANALYSIS - *

PYTD - PREVIOUS YEAR TO DATE CYTD - CURRENT YEAR TO DATE

CRIME	PYTD *	CYTD *	INCIDENTS	PYTD	CYTD
Total Crimes & Offences	6,647	6,260	Total number of incidents	21,935	21,849



The volume of recorded crime and offences has fallen by 12.2% on the five year average and by 5.8% on the same period in 2020. Crimes of serious violence, crimes of dishonesty by 12.8% on the preceding five year average. Non-sexual crimes of violence, crimes of dishonesty, fireraising and malicious mischief, other (proactivity) crimes, miscellaneous offences and offences relating to motor vehicles all remain below the previous five year average, though reported sexual crimes have increased by over ten percent on five year average figures. However, it should be noted that many of these crimes involve non-recent reporting. Meanwhile, recorded police incidents remain 9.7% below the previous five year average and 0.4% below the same period in 2020.

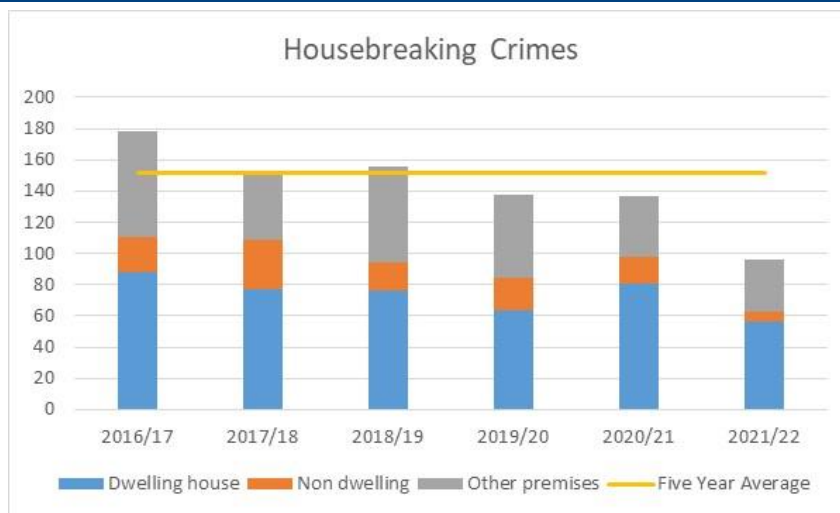
ONLINE & CYBERCRIME - DATA OVERVIEW

CONTEXT:



Analysis undertaken by Police Scotland's Cybercrime Unit identified 222 cyber-crimes in the period April—July 2021 in Renfrewshire. The majority of these (57%) related to financial/economic offences including cyber-enabled fraud and phishing/spam attacks. A further 28% of these related to sexual offences, with most of these targeting children. Investigation has identified that at least 13 cyber-crimes originated from outside of Scotland, though the true number is almost certain to be considerably higher.

ACQUISITIVE CRIME — DATA OVERVIEW



259 shoplifting crimes have been recorded – a 28.1% decrease on the five year average of 360.4 crimes. Meanwhile, the detection rate fell by 23.4 percentage points on the previous five year average to 52.5% in the current reporting year.



Housebreaking crimes (including attempts) fell from a five year average of 151.8 crimes to a total of 96 in the current year, with fewer HBs to all categories of premises. The detection rate is 20.8%, 1.7 percentage points below the five year average rate.



Motor vehicle crimes also fell from a five year average of 180.4, to 170 crimes in the reporting period—a decrease of 5.8%. Theft from insecure motor vehicles currently accounts for the highest proportion of all sub-categories of motor vehicle crime. The MV crime detection rate is 29.4%, slightly below the five year average rate of 30%.



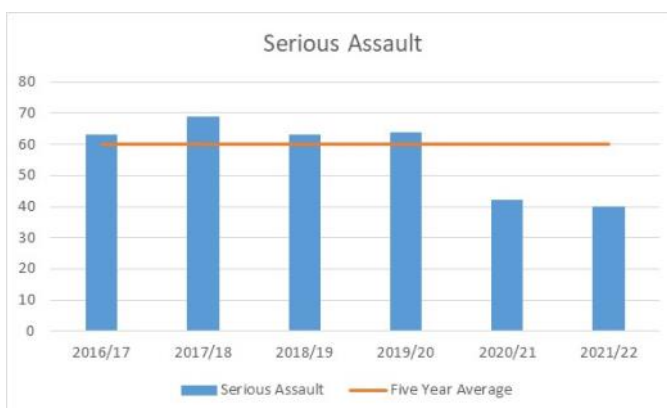
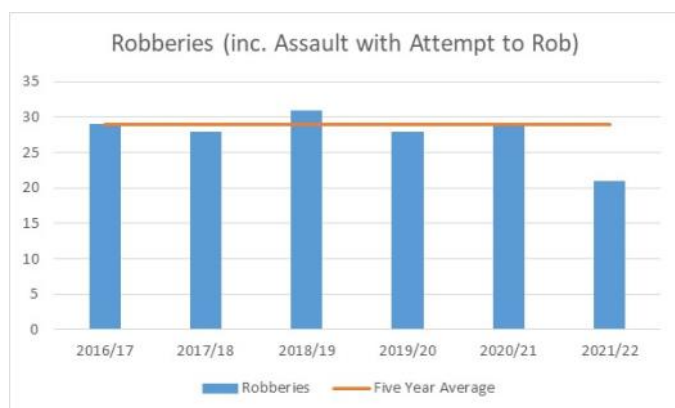
Five doorstep/bogus crimes have been recorded in the reporting period, with victims often being elderly. Two of these crimes have been detected at the current time. Crimes typically involved suspects failing to undertake work on gardens and buildings after accepting payment for same.

COUNTER TERRORISM & DOMESTIC EXTREMISM

The UK's National Terrorism Threat Level continues to be **substantial**, meaning that an attack is likely. The National Threat level reflects all aspects of terrorism regardless of the motivation.

ANTISOCIAL BEHAVIOUR, VIOLENCE & DISORDER - DATA OVERVIEW

1 APRIL 2020 TO 31 AUGUST - OBJECTIVE: Reduce the number of victims of violent crime



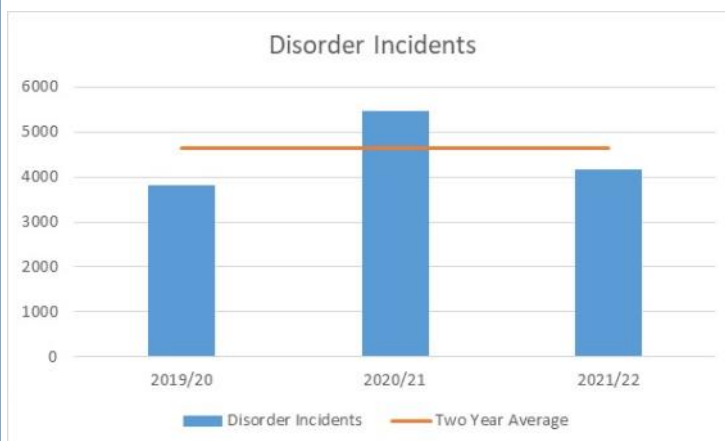
96 Group 1 crimes of violence have been recorded, a decrease of 16.8% compared to the previous five year average. Two murders and nine attempted murders have been recorded, compared to a five year average of two and 5.8, respectively. Meanwhile, serious assaults have fallen by 33.6% to 40 crimes, compared to a five year average of 60.2; while robberies have fallen from a five year average of 29 to a total of 21 crimes (-27.9%). The overall detection rate for Group 1 crimes of violence is 71.9%, compared to the five year average rate of 78.5%. 48% of Group 1 crimes occurred within private dwellings, compared to 52% in the previous year.

There have been 694 recorded common assaults, a decrease on the five year average of 753.4. 102 of these assaults targeted emergency workers. These crimes are most commonly perpetrated against police officers, often within the custody suite and other police premises.

33 fire-raising crimes have been recorded – considerably below the five year average (46 crimes). The current detection rate is 9%, compared to the five year average rate of 21.3%. Motor vehicles, wheelie bins, waste ground, commercial premises and dwelling houses continue to be included in the property targeted. Meanwhile, recorded vandalism crimes fell from a five year average of 590.8 crimes to 474.

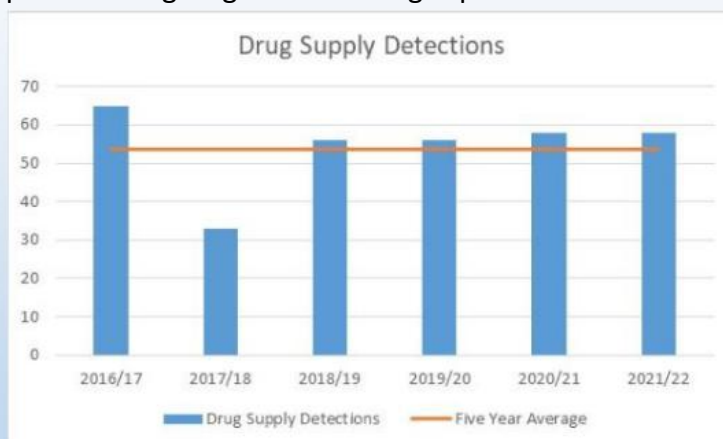
Antisocial Behaviour

The number of Disorder incidents shows a marked decrease in comparison to last year (-23.8%). Many of the disorder incidents recorded last year related to perceived or actual breaches of COVID-19 regulations being reported by members of the public.



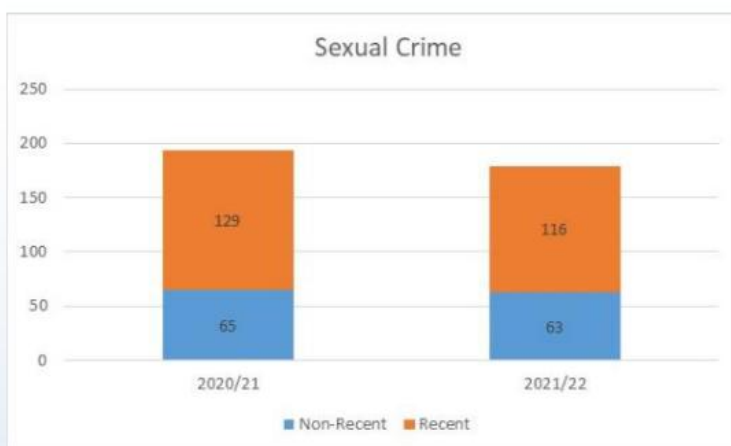
SERIOUS ORGANISED CRIME - DATA OVERVIEW

YTD, there have been 58 detections of drug supply, production and cultivation offences, compared to a five year average of 53.6 crimes. Commodity seizures included diamorphine, benzodiazepines (including etizolam), cocaine and cannabis. Proactive work is carried out on a daily basis by teams based within Renfrewshire, supported by Divisional teams, which specifically target the two Serious and Organised Crime groups, one of which predominantly impacts on Renfrewshire. Enforcement activity is intelligence led to ensure the right people are being targeted in the right places. We continue to gather intelligence for further enforcement action in Renfrewshire and it remains a priority for officers to carry out intelligence led patrols ensuring that individuals involved in the possession and supply of controlled drugs are proactively engaged, subsequently leading to obtaining and executing search warrants.



PROTECTING PEOPLE AT RISK FROM HARM - DATA OVERVIEW

Reported sexual crimes increased by 10.4% from a five year average of 162.2 to a total of 179 crimes. The detection rate for sexual crime is 62.6%, 3.3 percentage points above the previous five year average. 53% of recorded sexual crimes involved victims aged 15 years or less at the time of the offence, though many of these crimes involved non-recent reporting. Of all reported sexual crimes in the current year, 35% were non-recent in nature, compared to 33% in the previous year. At least 28% of recorded sexual crimes in the reporting period were cyber-enabled (compared to over 33% in the same period in 2020).



There were 920 recorded missing persons incidents, an increase of 20.1% on the previous five year average. Children's Homes continue to feature as locations with high numbers of missing persons incidents, with nearly three-quarters of all recorded people being aged under 20 years (a similar proportion to that noted in 2020). Over 70% of all missing people were traced within 24 hours.

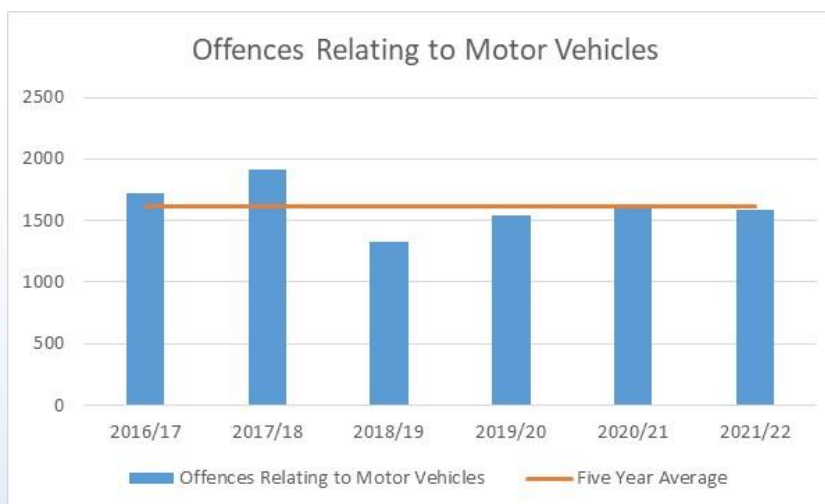
877 domestic abuse incidents have been recorded, down by 8.2% on the previous five year average. These incidents resulted in 560 domestic crimes and offences being recorded, with 43% of domestic abuse incidents resulting in a crime being reported.

ROAD SAFETY & ROAD CRIME - DATA OVERVIEW

PRIORITY: REDUCE THE NUMBER OF PERSONS KILLED OR INJURED ON OUR ROADS

Road Traffic Casualties		2020/21	2021/22
	Number of persons killed on our roads	0	0
	Number of persons seriously injured	15	13
	Number of persons slightly injured	28	24
	Number of children seriously injured	1	0

Road Traffic Data from 01/04/2020 to 31/08/2021



No road fatalities occurred within the reporting period – no change on the previous year. Meanwhile, 13 serious road injuries occurred in the reporting period—two fewer than the same period in 2020. Slight injuries also decreased from 28 in the previous year, to 24 in the reporting period. No children have been killed or seriously injured on Renfrewshire's roads year-to-date.

Overall, offences relating to vehicles fell from a five year average of 1,620.4, to a total of 1,585 (-2.2%). However, continued proactivity on Renfrewshire's roads contributed to an increase of 13.6% in relation to reported drink and drug driving offences, in addition to an increase of 19.8% in reported speeding offences, compared to the previous five year average. Meanwhile, the detection rate for offences relating to motor vehicles fell from a five year average of 92.2% to 87.4%.

PUBLIC CONFIDENCE: COMPLAINTS & USER SATISFACTION

COMPLAINTS ABOUT THE POLICE

From 01/04/2021- 31/08/2021

Allegation Category and Type	PYTD	YTD	% change from PYTD
On Duty - TOTAL	117	116	-0.90%
Assault	7	10	42.90%
Corrupt Practice	0	6	x
Discriminatory Behaviour	1	1	0.00%
Excessive Force	8	13	62.50%
Incivility	26	26	0.00%
Irregularity in Procedure	54	51	-5.60%
Neglect of Duty	3	2	-33.30%
Oppressive Conduct/Harassment	4	3	-25.00%
Other - Criminal	3	0	-100.00%
Other - Non Criminal	7	3	-57.10%
Traffic Irregularity/Offence	2	1	-50.00%
Unlawful/Unnecessary Arrest or Detention	2	0	-100.00%
Quality Of Service - TOTAL	50	30	-40.00%
Policy/Procedure	5	4	-20.00%
Service Delivery	12	8	-33.30%
Service Outcome	33	18	-45.50%
Grand Total	167	146	-12.60%

A total of 92 complaints have been made in the reporting period, equating to 42.1 complaints per 10,000 police incidents. No off-duty allegations were made in the reporting period, while a total of 116 on-duty allegations were made (compared to a three year average of 96.3 allegations). A total of 30 allegations were made in relation to quality of service—slightly lower than the three year average (n=31.3).



To: Police and Fire & Rescue Scrutiny Sub-Committee

On: 26 October 2021

Report by: Director of Communities and Housing Services

Heading: COP26 – Policing the Protest

1. Summary

- 1.1. On Thursday 9 September 2021, the Scottish Police Authority (SPA) and Police Scotland convened a roundtable discussion to bring together key partners and academics to consider the policing of protests connected with COP26 in Glasgow.
 - 1.2. The event aimed to demonstrate Police Scotland's commitment to protecting people's right to protest or counter-protest, balanced against the rights of the wider community. The event highlighted practical ways in which Police Scotland will protect those rights while ensuring individual and community safety and wellbeing.
 - 1.3. The three main discussion sessions were as follows:
 - **Crowd psychology, collective protest and crowd-police interactions** – led by the Wardlaw Professor of Psychology at the University of St. Andrews, with response from Her Majesty's Chief Inspector of Constabulary in Scotland (HMICS).
 - **Human Rights and the sound of democracy** - led by John Scott QC, with response from the Children and Young People's Commissioner.
 - **Policing Glasgow for all citizens over COP26** – led by Police Scotland's COP26 Gold Commander, with response from the planning team from Glasgow City Council for COP26.
-

2. Recommendations

- 2.1 It is recommended that the Police and Fire & Rescue Scrutiny Sub-Committee Board note the content of this report.
-

3. Policing the protest – main points raised

3.1 The event was moderated by the Director of the John Smith Centre for Public Service, with the SPA Chair, the Oversight Group Chair, and the Chief Constable all contributing to the opening and closing sections of the event.

3.2 The main points raised during the three sessions are detailed below.

3.3 Crowd psychology, collective protest and crowd-police interactions

- Crowds are generally seen in negative terms, with pejorative language such as “mobs” used to describe them. Whilst in reality, the overwhelming members of protests are there for peaceful purposes and they should be seen from a positive position. Language is central to control crowds and they should be considered, not as “mobs”, but as communities with a common interest and the policing of them should be viewed as community policing.
- It was highlighted that the principle of producing a co-production plan with protestors was important and the use of “the 4 E’s” would be critical for COP26 and Scotland’s approach during COP26 could be used as a model elsewhere in future.
- It was stated that policing in Scotland has a good track record in managing large and complex events and a review by HMICS concluded that Police Scotland has robust arrangements in place and that the tone of language used strategically by senior officers in relation to protestors was a positive and inclusive one.
- The need for police to respond to spontaneous events, was discussed. Over the last few months these have included the protests in Kenmure Street in Govanhill to prevent an immigration enforcement van detaining two people and the gathering of large numbers of football supporters in Govan and George Square. It was important to recognise that police adapted their approach as these spontaneous events unfolded and took a pragmatic approach to managing these events given events on the ground.
- It was reiterated that Police Scotland will take a human rights based approach to protests with much pre-planning having taken place between Police Liaison Officers and participants/ organisations who will protest and who wish to engage in advance with Police Scotland.

3.4 Human Rights and the sound of democracy

- The discussion began with the statement that “noisy demos” are the sound of democracy and the right to peaceful assembly – for individuals to participate as a collective to help shape society – and is enshrined in all manner of human rights legislation, and that Glasgow in particular has a long history of such protests. The human rights approach from Police Scotland was described as a “mature approach”.

- There is the recognition that the right to peaceful protest may include “unlawful” acts, such as sitting down and blocking roads, and for protests the limits are what is peaceful as opposed to what is lawful and police may well let things occur during protests which they otherwise would not. However, it may well be the case that police take note of incidents and deal them with at a later date.
- Children and Young People have played a major part in recent campaigns to speak “Truth to power” on issues that affect them and that the COVID-19 pandemic is not a reason to ignore other issues. Children have additional human rights when it comes to protests, as they do not have other means for protesting which are available to adults (such as financial sanctions on organisations or companies).
- Also when children do protest, the priority should be to enable them to do so, and if there is any perceived risk to their welfare, the priority should be to remove the risk, as opposed to removing the children from the situation.
- A question was asked in relation to what effect the introduction of vaccine certification, as proposed by the Scottish Government, would mean in terms of groups ability to congregate in numbers and protest. Police Scotland stated that they would adopt the same approach as they have over the last 18 months where many protests over this period would not, in principle, be allowed under COVID-19 restrictions but a pragmatic approach was adopted.

3.5 Policing Glasgow for all citizens over COP26

- Policing of COP26 has the operational name “Urram” which is Gaelic for respect, which is what Police Scotland are aiming to achieve during the conference. This will involve, policing by consent with peaceful protests allowed, even if they include some unlawfulness, ensuring the conference is able to take place effectively and for communities in Glasgow and across Scotland to be able to go about their business as much is practicable during the period of COP26.
- There will be officers under the command of Police Scotland from forces across the UK. These officers will receive training and will be required to perform their duties using the human rights based approach of Police Scotland and any officers not adopting this approach will be sent back to their parent force.
- There are a number of contingency plans in place for eventualities which may occur during COP26 – such as protests at oil or gas businesses in Aberdeen, and there is a parallel planning team which is looking specifically about how to ensure “Business as Usual” policing across Glasgow and the wider area, This may potentially include measures such as annual leave being cancelled and longer shifts for officers.

- The experience Glasgow has at major events, such as the Commonwealth Games, will be used to support people's right to peaceful protest and allow communities to go about their daily business as normally as possible, while recognising there will be disruption especially around the North and South Campus of COP26 venues and Glasgow city centre.
 - As part of the communications workstream, and to ensure a "single source of truth", Glasgow City Council are using the "Get Ready Glasgow" website to provide information to individuals and communities in relation to COP26. It provides key information including what appropriate COVID-19 measures are being put in place to protect citizens and the participants in COP26, transport and travel options and advice on how to get local businesses ready.
 - The point was made that a conference on this scale, as well as a Papal visit, the presence of the President of the United States along with many other national leaders and the potential presence of members of the Royal family at civic events, not to mention the potential of having 50,000 protestors on the streets of Glasgow, would, each in their own right, result in a major strategic police operation. Having them all taking place at the same time simply reinforces the scale of the planning and resources required to have a successful outcome.
- 3.6 As part of the closing comments, the Chair of the Scottish Police Authority stated that he had confidence in the open and honest approach being taken by Police Scotland, and the Chief Constable of Police Scotland reiterated that successful policing is based on the consent of the people and that policing is broader than simply law enforcement.

Implications of the Report

1. **Financial** – none
2. **HR & Organisational Development** – none
3. **Community/Council Planning** – none
4. **Legal** – none
5. **Property/Assets** – none
6. **Information Technology** – none.
7. **Equality & Human Rights** - The Recommendations contained within this report have been assessed in relation to their impact on equalities and human rights. No negative impacts on equality groups or potential for infringement of individuals' human rights have been identified arising from the recommendations contained in the report. If required following implementation, the actual impact of the recommendations and the mitigating actions will be reviewed and monitored, and the results of the assessment will be published on the Council's website.

- 8. **Health & Safety** – none
 - 9. **Procurement** – none.
 - 10. **Risk** – none
 - 11. **Privacy Impact** - none
 - 12. **COSLA Policy Position** – none.
 - 13. **Climate Risk** - none
-

List of Background Papers: None

Author Douglas Morrison, Service Planning & Policy Development Manager,
Email: douglas.morrison@renfrewshire.gov.uk



Renfrewshire Performance Report 1st July 2021 - 30th September 2021



SCOTTISH
FIRE AND RESCUE SERVICE
Working together for a safer Scotland

**Working together
for a safer Scotland**

Renfrewshire Performance Report

Table of Contents

Local Fire and Rescue Service Plan Priorities	3
Renfrewshire Activity Summary	4
Domestic Safety - Accidental Dwelling Fires	5
Domestic Safety - Accidental Dwelling Fire Casualties	6
Unintentional Injury and Harm	7
Deliberate Fire Setting	8
Non-Domestic Fire Safety	9
Unwanted Fire Alarm Signals	10

Local Fire and Rescue Service Plan Priorities

The Local Fire and Rescue Service Plan has been developed to set out the priorities and objectives within Renfrewshire and allows our local authority partners to scrutinise the performance outcomes of these priorities. We will continue to work closely with our partners in Renfrewshire to ensure we are all **“Working Together for a Safer Scotland”** through targeting risks to our communities at a local level.

The plan has been developed to complement key partnership activity embedded across Renfrewshire Community Plan and associated Delivery and Thematic plans. Through partnership working we will seek to deliver continuous improvement in our performance and effective service delivery in our area of operations.

The Local Fire and Rescue Plan for Renfrewshire identified six areas for demand reduction and is subject to regular monitoring and reporting through the Police / Fire and Rescue Committee. A summary of the priorities and current activity is detailed below with further detail and analysis contained within this performance report.

	Accidental Dwelling Fires	Accidental Dwelling Fire Casualties	Unintentional Injury and Harm	Deliberate Fire Setting	Non-Domestic Fire Safety	Unwanted Fire Alarm Signals
Bishopton, Bridge of Weir and Langbank	1	0	0	7	0	20
Erskine and Inchinnan	3	0	1	6	1	16
Houston, Crosslee and Linwood	2	1	1	20	1	4
Johnstone North, Kilbarchan, Howwood, Lochwinnoch	4	0	0	14	0	6
Johnstone South and Elderslie	4	1	1	20	1	18
Paisley East and Central	3	0	1	19	2	30
Paisley Northeast and Ralston	0	0	0	6	1	14
Paisley Northwest	7	3	6	15	2	60
Paisley Southeast	4	0	1	10	0	12
Paisley Southwest	4	0	0	14	0	5
Renfrew North and Braehead	3	0	2	9	1	20
Renfrew South and Gallowhill	8	0	0	12	0	38
Total Incidents	43	5	13	152	9	243
Year on Year Change	◆ 19%	◆ 400%	● -41%	◆ 26%	● -25%	◆ 12%
3 Year Average Change	◆ 1%	● -11%	● -34%	● -17%	● -29%	◆ 3%

About the statistics within this report

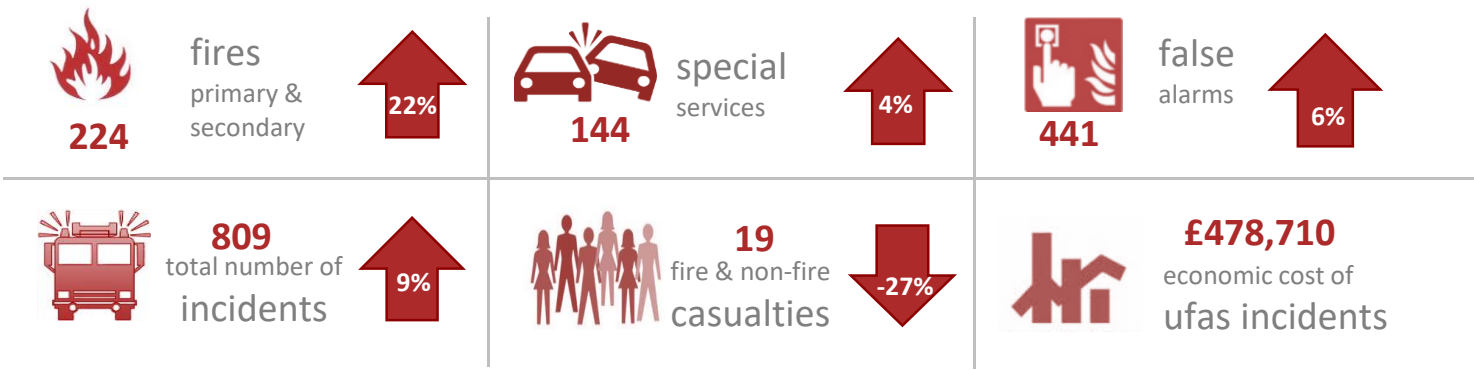
The activity totals and other statistics quoted within this report are published in the interests of transparency and openness. They are provisional in nature and subject to change as a result of ongoing quality assurance and review. Because all statistics quoted are provisional there may be a difference in the period totals quoted in our reports after local publication which result from revisions or additions to the data in our systems. The Scottish Government publishes official statistics each year which allow for comparisons to be made over longer periods of time.

● Activity levels have reduced by more than 5%

▲ Activity levels have reduced by up to 5%

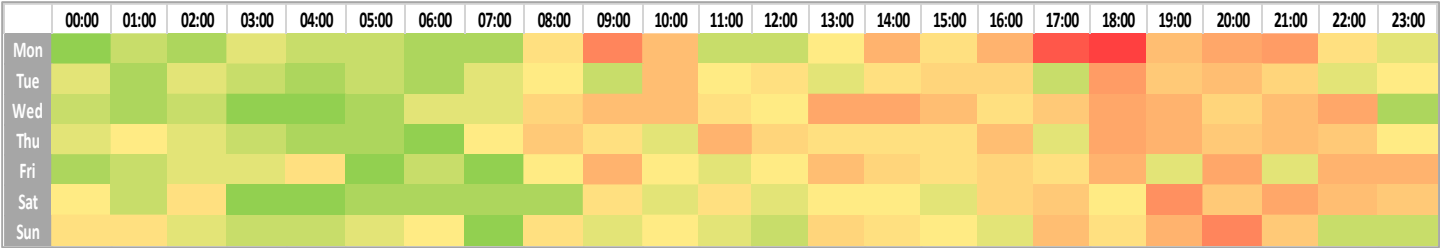
◆ Activity levels have increased overall

Renfrewshire Activity Summary

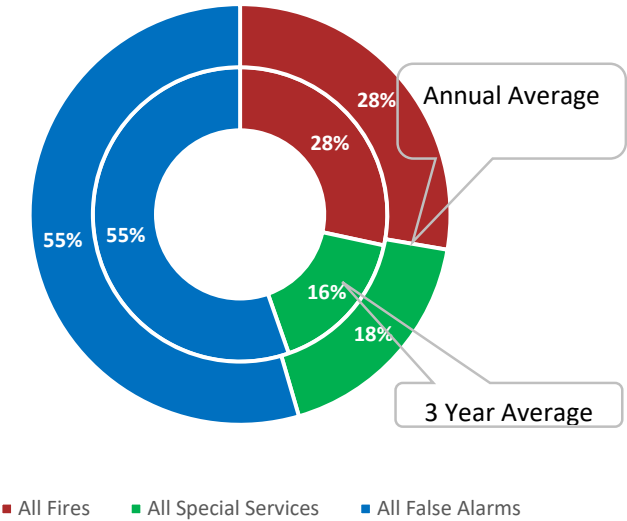


*data above is year on year change

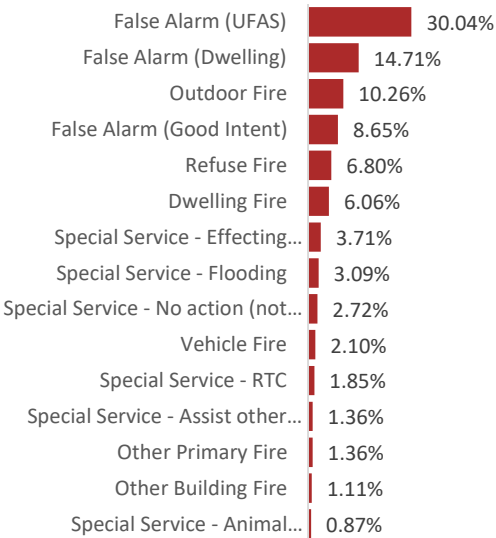
Activity by Time of Day



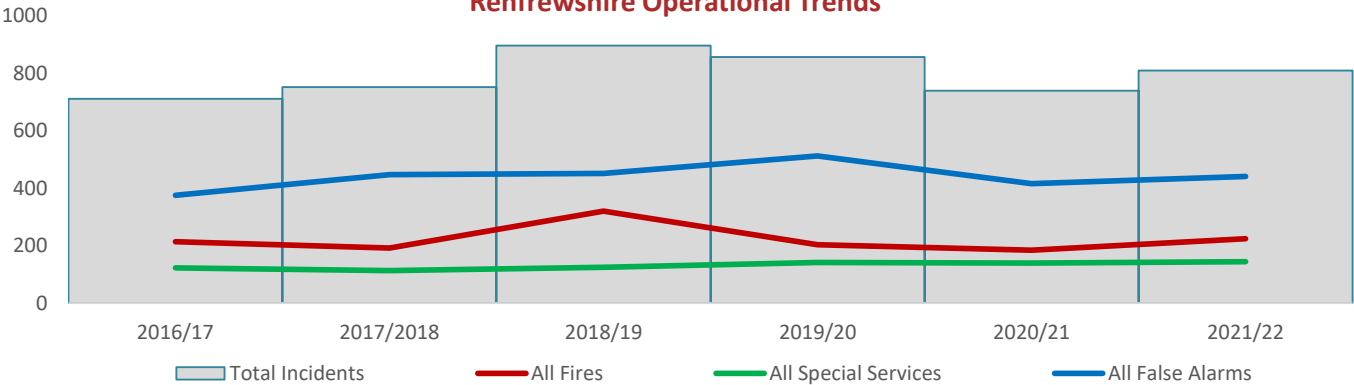
Incidents by Classification



Top 15 Incidents Types by %



Renfrewshire Operational Trends



Domestic Safety - Accidental Dwelling Fires

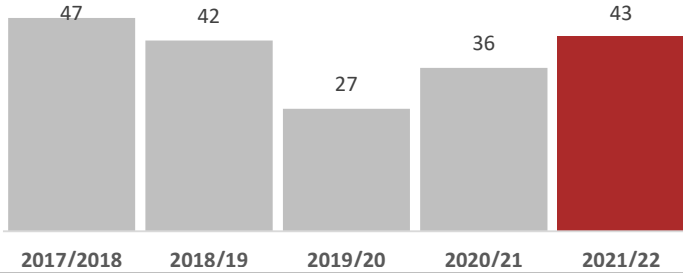


Performance Summary

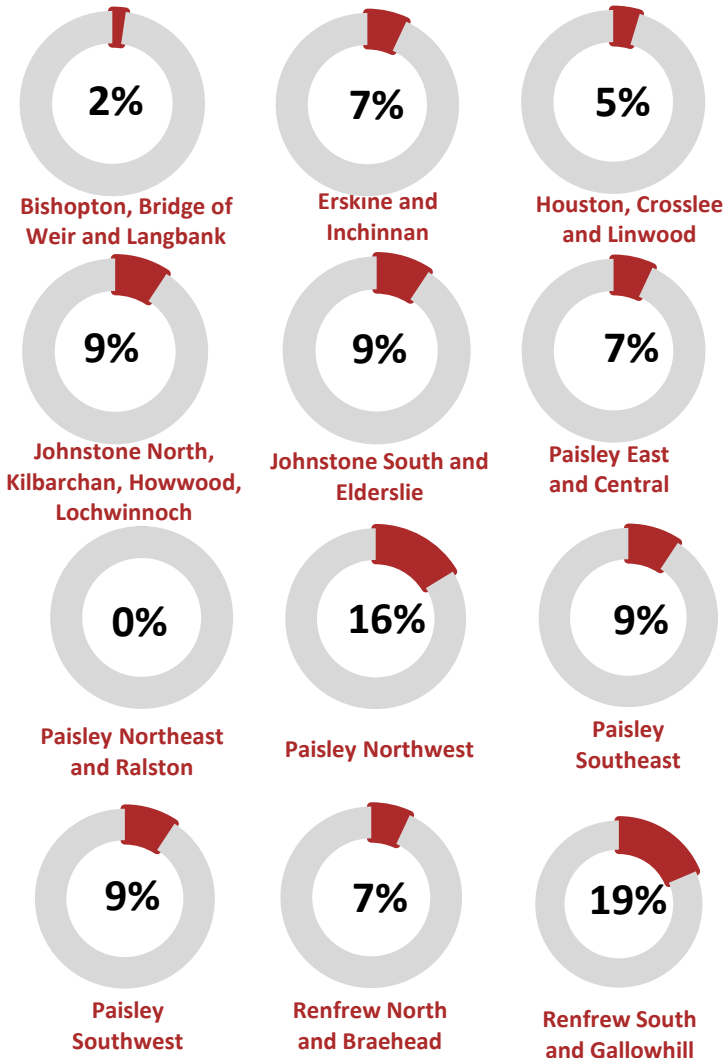
Year on Year
19%

3 Year Average
1%

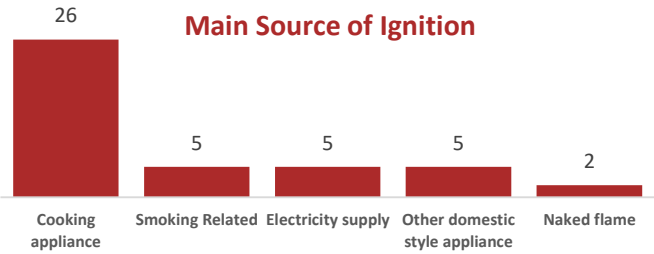
Accidental Dwelling Fires



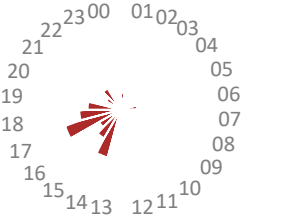
Accidental Dwelling Fires Activity by Ward (% share)



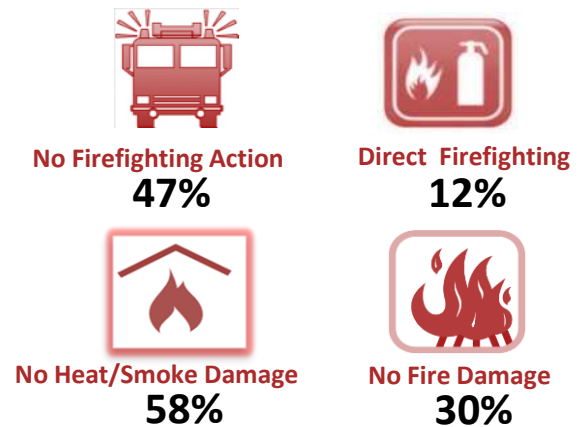
Main Source of Ignition



Accidental Dwelling Fires by Time of Day



Severity of Accidental Dwelling Fires



Human Factors



Automatic Detection & Actuation



Accidental Dwelling Fires show an increase of 19% (7 incidents) from Q2 2020/21.

Cooking remains the most common source of ignition within Renfrewshire accounting for 26 of the accidental dwelling fires. 47% (20) of the incidents required no firefighting action, 47% (20) were due to distraction and 14% (6) were due to alcohol/drug impairment. 37 of the 43 incidents had detection installed and 81% (35) of them operated and raised the alarm.

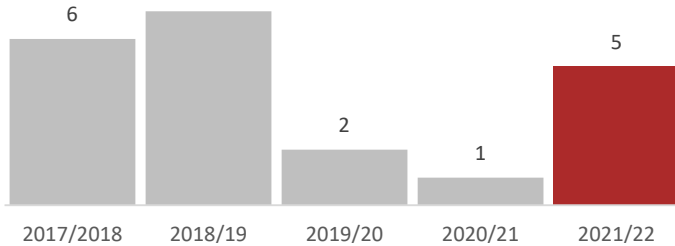
Domestic Safety - Accidental Dwelling Fire Casualties



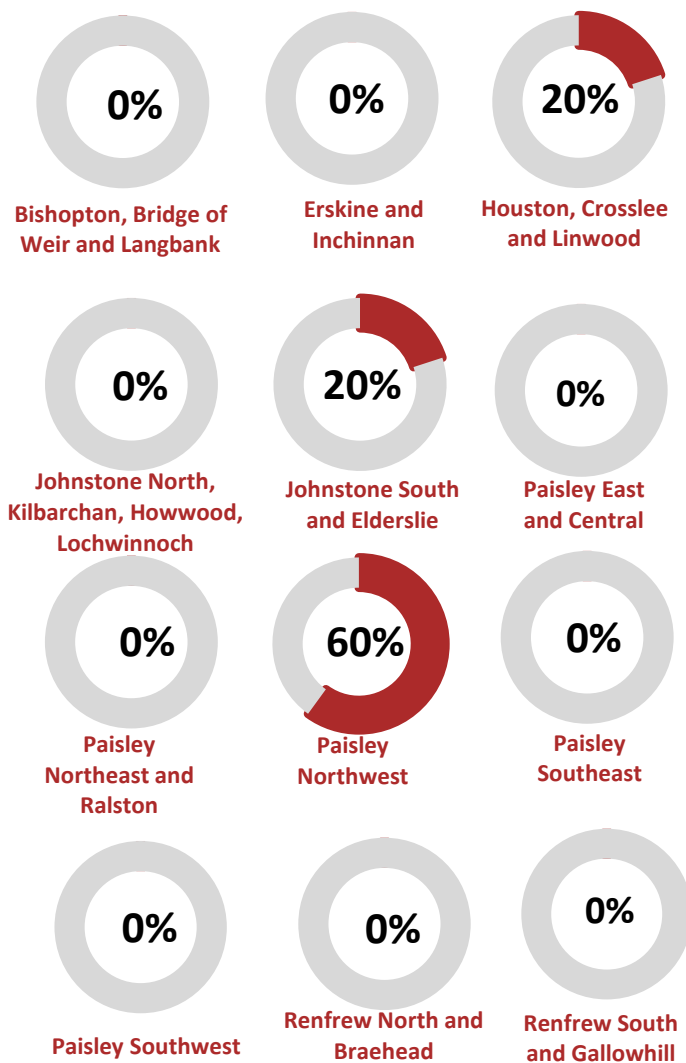
Performance Summary

Year on Year
400%
3 Year Average
-11%

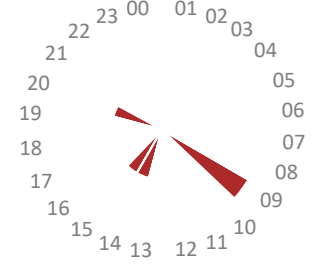
Accidental Dwelling Fires Casualties



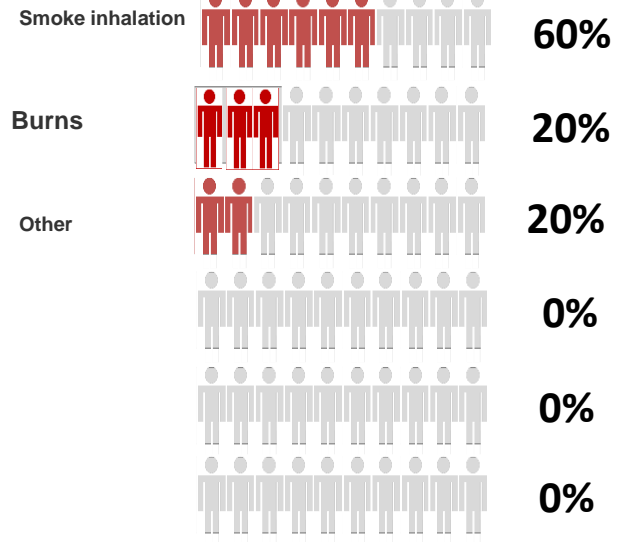
Accidental Dwelling Fire Casualties by Ward (% share)



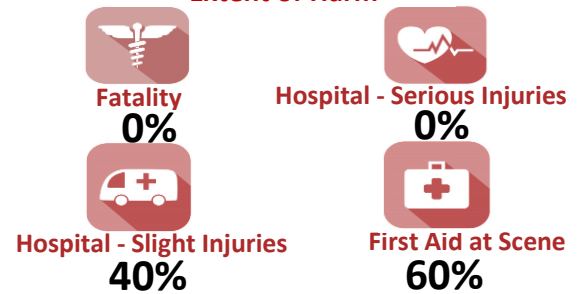
Fire Casualties by Time of Day



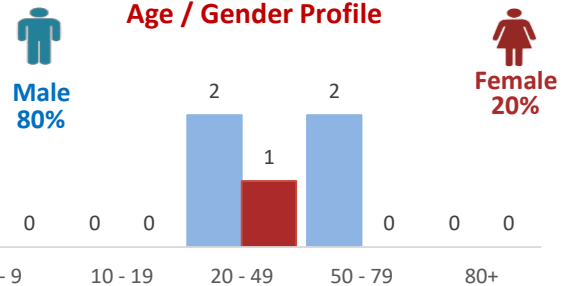
Nature of Injury



Extent of Harm



Age / Gender Profile



An increase of 400% from 1 to 5 dwelling fire casualties for this reporting period. The injuries sustained by the casualties were slight in nature requiring either First Aid at the scene or a precautionary check-up in hospital.

Unintentional Injury and Harm

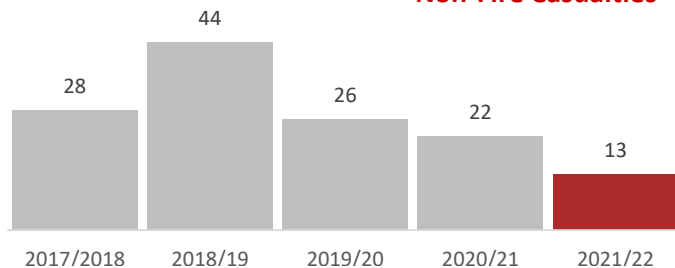


Performance Summary

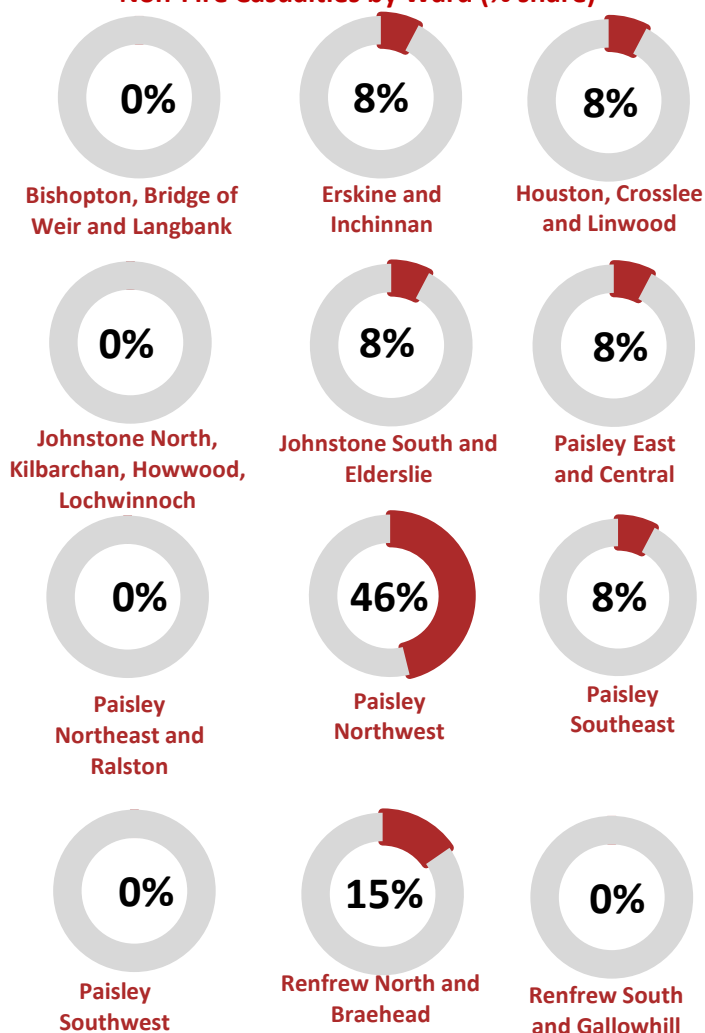
Year on Year
-41%

3 Year Average
-34%

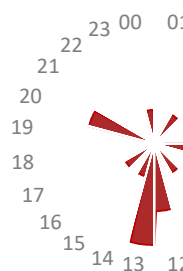
Non-Fire Casualties



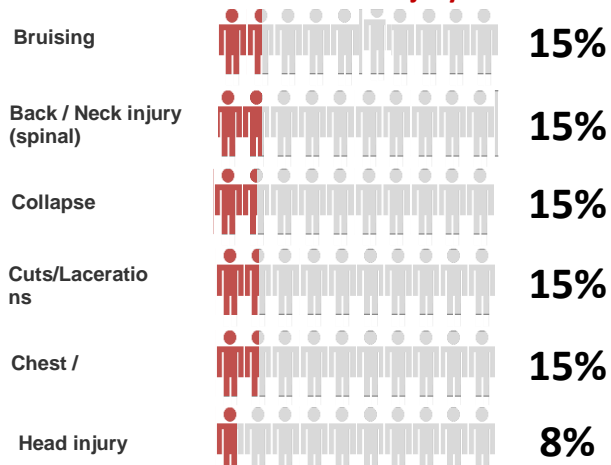
Non-Fire Casualties by Ward (% share)



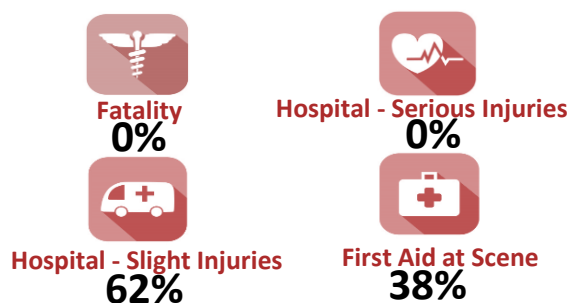
Non-Fire Casualties by Time of Day



Nature of Injury



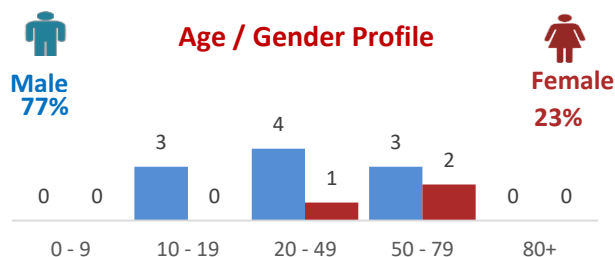
Extent of Harm



Non-Fire Emergency Activity



Age / Gender Profile



Non-fire casualties show a decrease of 41% year on year from 22 to 13. Of the 13 casualties 6 were as a result of Road Traffic Collisions (46%). Incidents involving Assisting Other Agencies accounted for 38% (5 incidents) of all the activity within this indicator.

No serious injuries or fatalities were encountered this quarter.

Deliberate Fire Setting

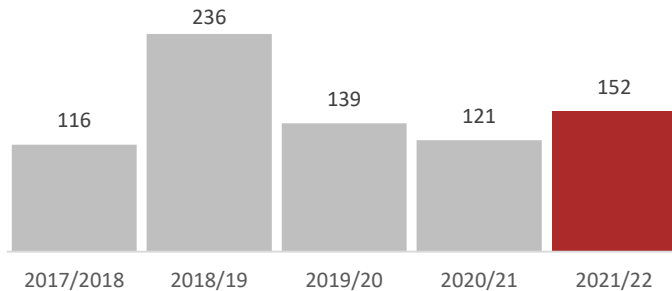


Performance Summary

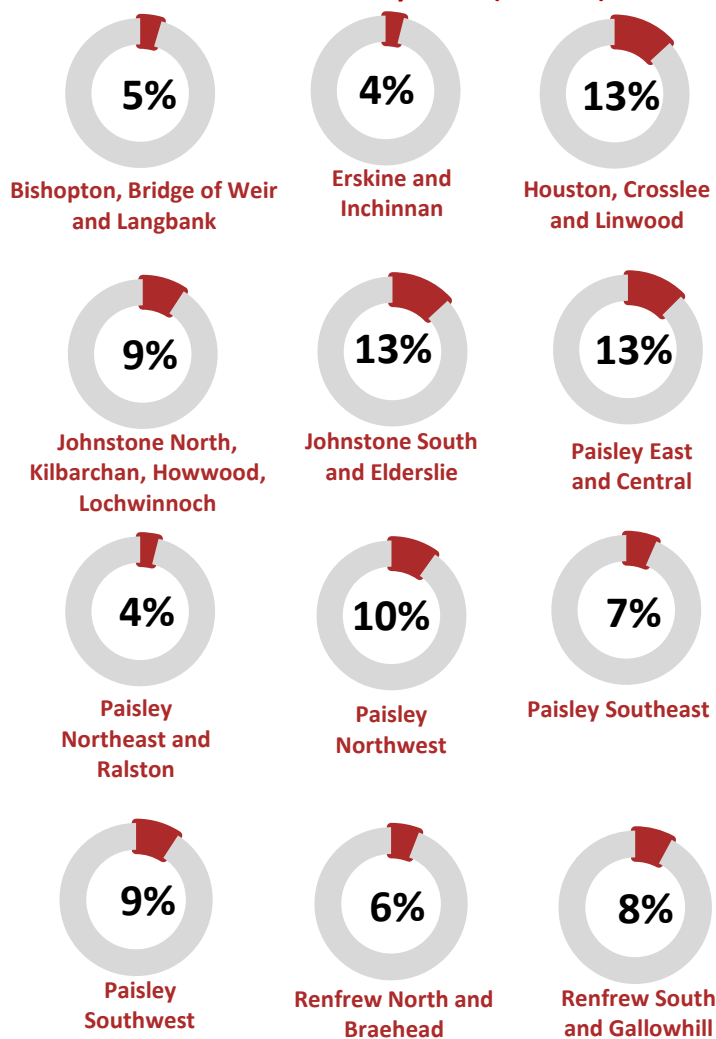
Year on Year
26%

3 Year Average
-17%

Deliberate Fires

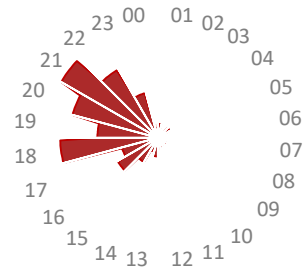


Deliberate Fires by Ward (% share)

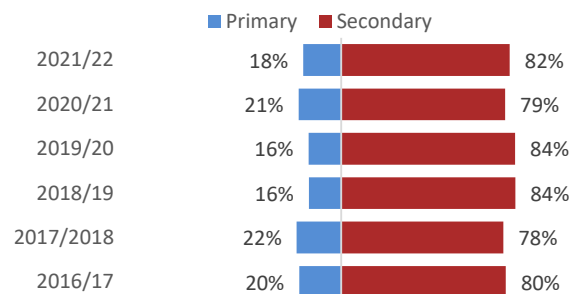


Deliberate fire setting shows an increase of 26% (31) incidents from Q2 last year. Secondary fires accounted for 82% (125) of the incidents within this indicator. Grass fires was the main area of activity within this metric.

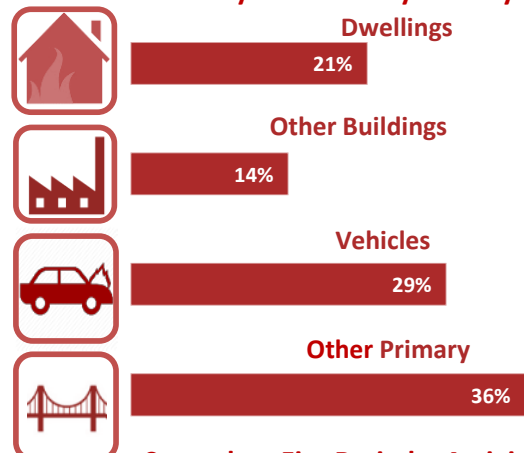
Deliberate Fires by Time of Day



Deliberate Fires by Classification



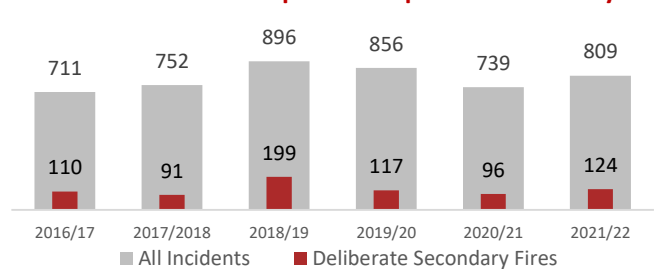
Primary Fire Ratio by Activity Type



Secondary Fire Ratio by Activity Type



Deliberate Fires Compared to Operational Activity

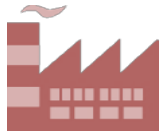


Definitions

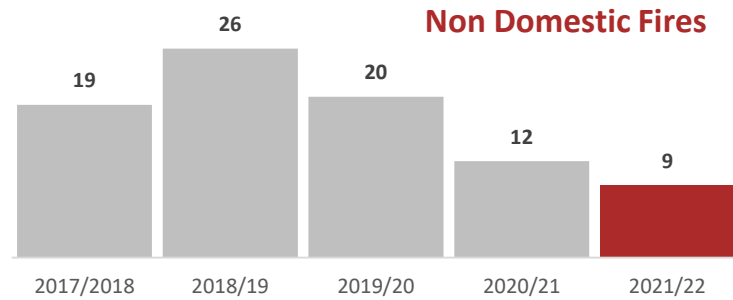
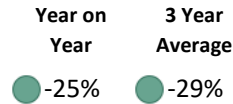
Primary Fires - all fires in buildings, vehicles and outdoor structures or any fire involving casualties, rescues or fires attended by five or more appliances

Secondary Fires - fire incidents that did not occur at a primary location, was not a chimney fire in an occupied building, did not involve casualties (otherwise categorised as a primary incident) and was attended by four or fewer appliances.

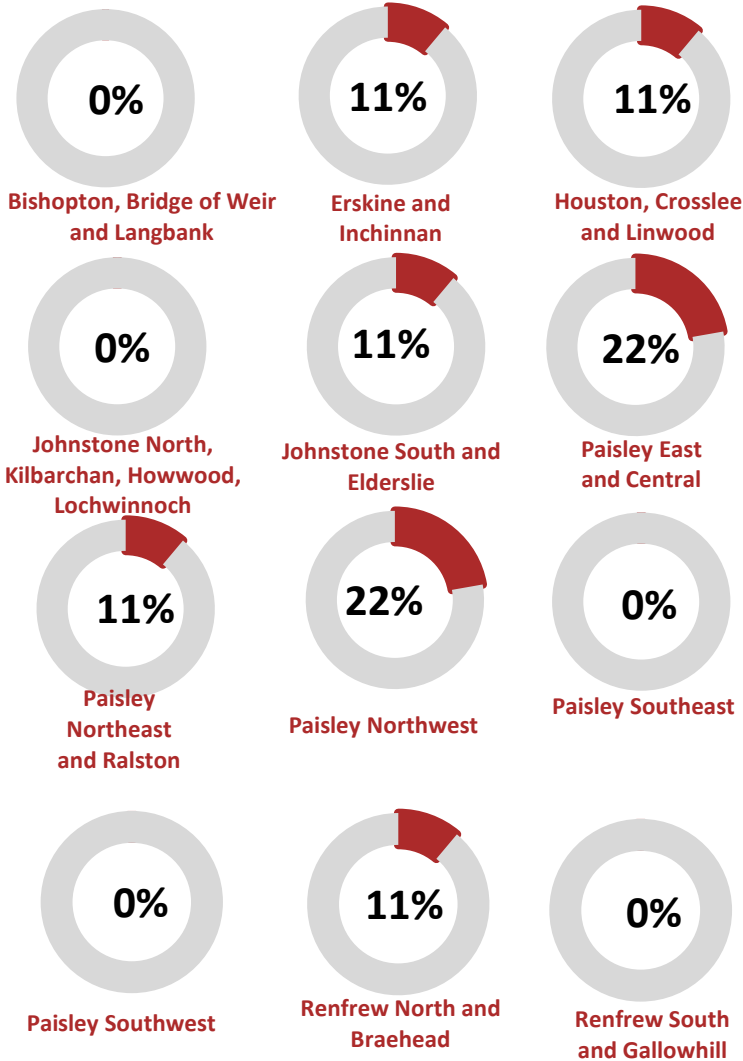
Non Domestic Fire Safety



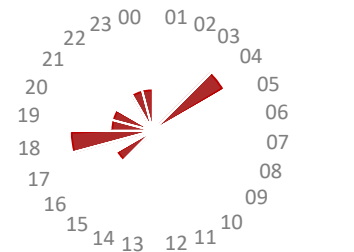
Performance Summary



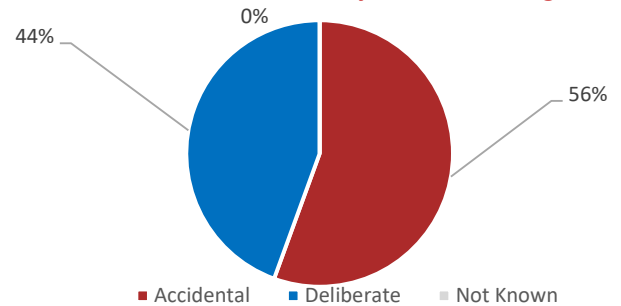
Non-Domestic Fires by Ward (% share)



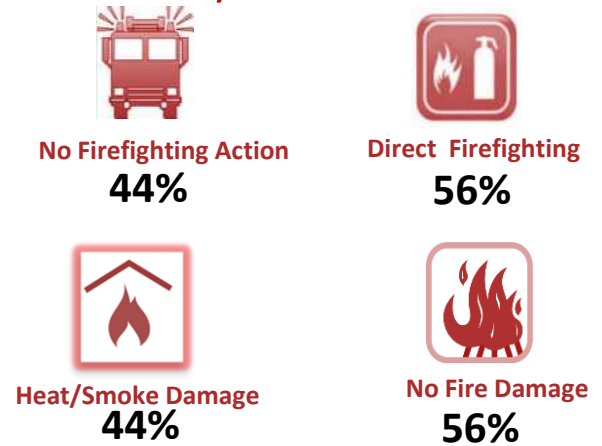
Non-Domestic Fires by Time of Day



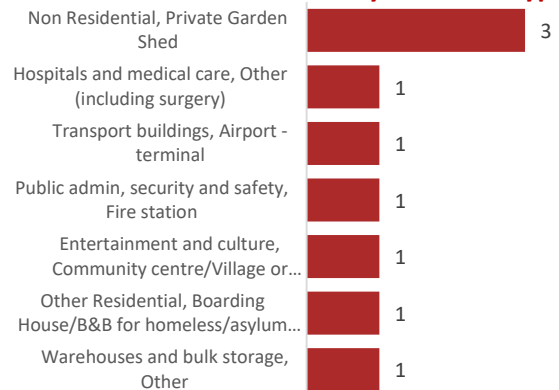
Non-Domestic Fires by Nature of Origin



Severity of Non-Domestic Fires



Non-Domestic Fires by Premises Type



A decrease of 25% (3 incidents) for the year on year measure. 4 incidents required no firefighting action and 5 incidents resulted in No Fire Damage.

Unwanted Fire Alarm Signals

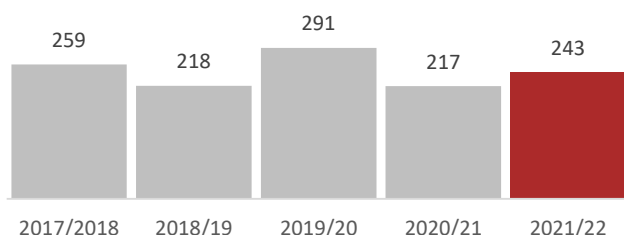


Performance Summary

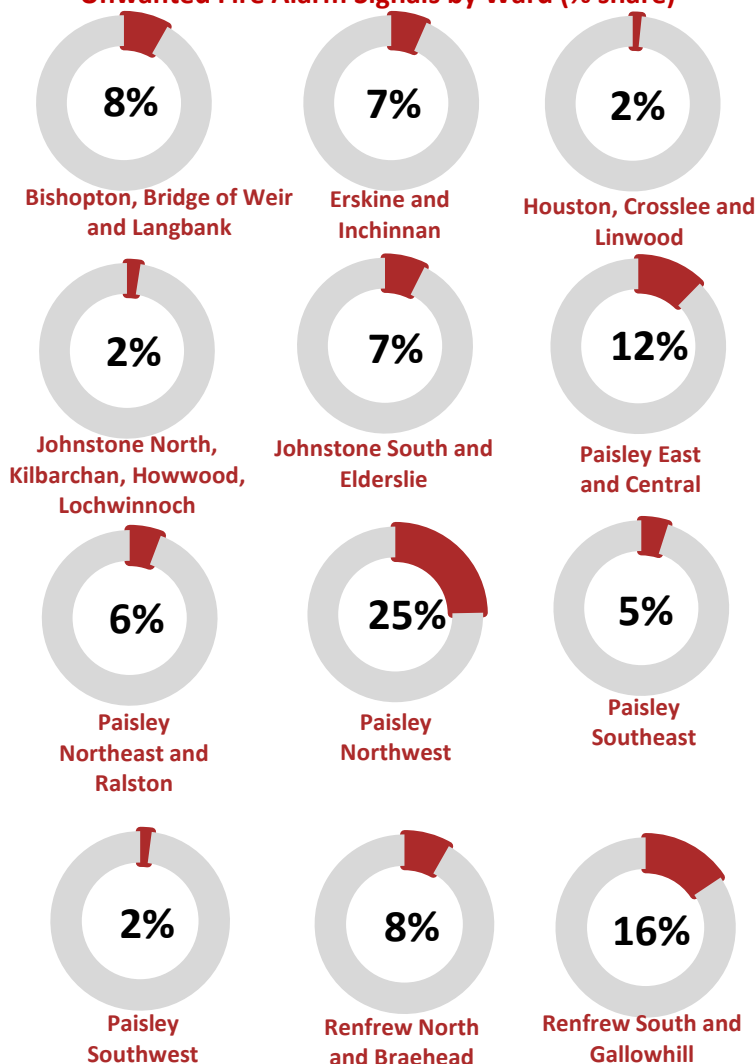
Year on Year
12%

3 Year Average
3%

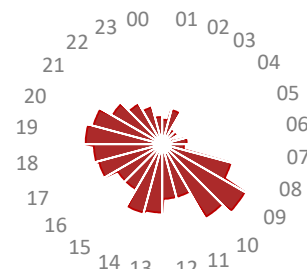
Unwanted Fire Alarm Signals



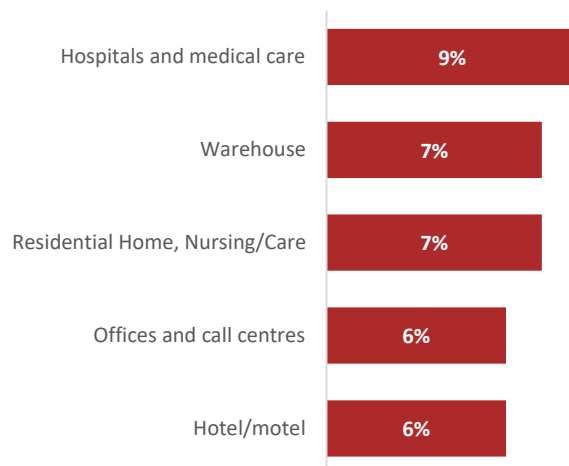
Unwanted Fire Alarm Signals by Ward (% share)



Unwanted Fire Alarm Signals by Time of Day



Unwanted Fire Alarm Signals - Top 5 Premises



Unwanted Fire Alarm Signals Activity Ratios



UFAS Percentage Against all Incidents

30%



UFAS Percentage Against all False Alarms

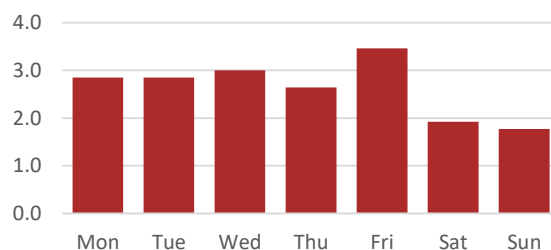
55%



Human Influence and Alarm Activations

35%

Average Unwanted Fire Alarm Signals per Day



Unwanted Fire Alarm Signals (UFAS) show a 12% (26 incidents) increase year on year. 9% (22 incidents) were recorded in Hospital / Medical care premises. Warehouses accounted for 7% (17 incidents). 35% (85 incidents) were found to be as a result of human interactions i.e. not isolating the system before testing, cooking, smoking etc.