

Notice of Meeting and Agenda Police and Fire & Rescue Scrutiny Sub-Committee

Date	Time	Venue
Tuesday, 18 May 2021	15:00	Microsoft Teams Meeting,

KENNETH GRAHAM
Head of Corporate Governance

Membership

Councillor Eddie Devine: Councillor James MacLaren:

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

Recording of Meeting

This meeting will be recorded for subsequent broadcast via the Council's internet site. If you have any queries regarding this please contact Committee Services on 07534 058160. To find the recording please follow the link which will be attached to this agenda once the meeting has concluded. Please note that only meetings of the Emergencies Board from 17 April 2020 onward have been recorded for broadcast.

Items of business

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.

- | | | |
|----------|--|----------------|
| 1 | Police Scotland Scrutiny Board Report | 3 - 4 |
| | Report by Chief Superintendent, Police Scotland. | |
| 2 | Police Scotland Spotlight - Remotely Piloted Aircraft Systems | 5 - 10 |
| | Report by Chief Superintendent, Police Scotland. | |
| 3 | Police Scotland Spotlight - Body Worn Video Cameras | 11 - 16 |
| | Report by Chief Superintendent, Police Scotland. | |
| 4 | Scottish Fire & Rescue Service - Renfrewshire Performance Report Q4 - 2020/21 | 17 - 26 |
| | Report by Local Senior Officer, Scottish Fire & Rescue Service. | |
| 5 | Scottish Fire & Rescue Service - Local Priorities and Horizon Scanning | |
| | Report by Local Senior Officer, Scottish Fire & Rescue Service. | |
| 6 | Local Issues | |
| | Verbal Report by Police Scotland and Scottish Fire & Rescue Service. | |



Keeping People Safe in Renfrewshire

Our Purpose:- To improve the safety and wellbeing of people, places and communities in Scotland.

Violence & Antisocial Behaviour



YTD (April 2020 to February 2021) there were 242 Group 1 Crimes of Violence – a decrease of 11.4% on the previous year, equating to 31 fewer victims. Nearly 58% of Group 1 crimes occurred in private spaces, compared to just under 44% in 2019/20.

Since 1 April 2020, 2,374 crimes have been identified via police proactivity – up 23.2% on the previous year.

Overall downward trend in both serious & minor violence.

1,425 common assaults have been recorded, compared to 1,676 in the previous year (-15%). 229 assaults targeted emergency workers (17 fewer than the previous year), with all but 12 crimes targeting police officers. The Royal Alexandra Hospital continues to be the primary 'hotspot' location for assaults on emergency workers.

101 serious assaults were recorded (26 fewer), with a detection rate of 81.2%, compared to 74.8% in the previous year. 57 robberies were recorded (16 fewer), with a detection rate of 80.7%, compared to 71.2% in the previous year. 42% of serious assaults, and 64% of robberies, occurred in private dwellings.

Acquisitive Crime



Crimes of theft by shoplifting fell by 43.9%, to a total of 507. The detection rate is 66.3%, slightly lower than the previous year's position (68%).



There were 285 housebreakings (including attempts) – 39 fewer than in the previous year. The detection rate increased from 24.4% to 28.4%.

A total of 2,487 acquisitive crimes have been recorded year-to-date – a decrease of 19.3% on the previous year. This continues to largely be driven by the fall in reported common theft and theft by shoplifting. However, recorded fraud has increased by 36.6% in volume on the previous year, with indications of a continuing trend of financially motivated cybercrimes such as internet order fraud, fraudulent transactions, identity theft, and others.



17 bogus crimes have been reported, eight more than the previous year, with the majority targeting elderly members of the community. Crimes typically involved victims being over-charged for roofing and gardening work, which suspects thereafter failed to undertake.

Public Protection



353 sexual offences were recorded – 27 fewer than the previous year's volume. 75% of these crimes occurred in private dwellings. While the volume of reported sexual crimes occurring in private space increased by nearly 13% on the previous year, crimes taking place in public locations fell by 40%.

38% of reported sexual offences in the current year were non-recent in nature (reported more than one year since the date the crime occurred). The number of reported non-recent sexual offences fell by two percent on the previous year; meanwhile, recent offences fell by ten percent.

52% of victims were aged under 16 years at the time of the offence, with indications of an increase in proportion of crimes involving younger victims compared to the previous year. However, 59% of the crimes targeting young people were non-recent in nature.

The detection rate for sexual crime increased by 3.8 percentage points on the previous year's position, to 60.7%



There have been 364 missing person incidents in Renfrewshire, compared to 391 in the previous year. 77% of incidents involved people aged under 19 years, and a third of all incidents originating from Young Persons Units. Repeat missing persons continue to be an issue, with the top five individuals accounting for 13% of all missing persons incidents.

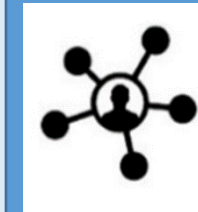
1,931 domestic abuse incidents have been reported to the police, a decrease of 9.5% on the previous year. 1,185 crimes and offences were raised as a result of reported incidents, representing a decrease of 7.6% on the previous year – with a conversion rate of all domestic incidents into crime incidents of 43.9% (compared to 44.1% in the previous year). Meanwhile, the detection rate for domestic crimes and offences increased from 64.6% in the previous year, to 70.3% in the current period.

Public Confidence

There were 165 complaints about police during the reporting period. This equates to 35.3 complaints per 10,000 police incidents.

Renfrewshire Local Policing Plan (2020 – 2021) Reporting Period – 1 Apr '20 – 28 Feb '21

Major Crime & Terrorism



Targeting serious and organised crime continues to be a priority for the division. One serious organised crime group (SOCG) which primarily impact on Renfrewshire is currently being managed by the Division. The SOCG is predominantly involved in drug supply. Drug supply detections have increased by 30% on the previous year, to a total of 143.



There continue to be indications of an increasing trend in relation to cybercrime, with recent analysis undertaken within Renfrewshire & Inverclyde Division highlighting that recorded cybercrime increased by 65% in the 2020 calendar year (as compared to the previous calendar year). This included an increase in financially motivated cybercrime, cyber-enabled threats and harassment, and also cyber-enabled

Road Safety & Road Crime



YTD, two road fatalities occurred within Renfrewshire – one additional fatality compared to the same period in the previous year. There were 33 serious road injuries (20 fewer than the previous year), including five children being seriously injured, and 74 slight injuries (62 fewer than the previous year).

3,231 offences relating to motor vehicles have been recorded year to date – a decrease of 3% on 7.1% on the previous year. However, notable increases continue to be observed in relation to drink/drug, insurance and licensing offences.



Our Renfrewshire is **fair**: addressing the inequalities that limit life chances
 Our Renfrewshire is **well**: supporting the wellness and resilience of our citizens and communities

Partnerships, Prevention & Community Wellbeing – M division

The division has been created and designed to reflect and reinforce the increasing shift within Police Scotland to adopt a public health, whole system approach to tackling many of the complex issues faced by a significant proportion of the people our officers and staff come into contact with. M division brings together the specialist teams from legacy Safer Communities, as well as the International Development & Innovation Unit (IDIU) and the Scottish Violence Reduction Unit (SVRU). The division's focus on primary prevention and intervention opportunities are key in situations which can dramatically improve the life chances of the individuals we interact with on a daily basis. Interactions of this sort can result in individuals being less likely to face adverse experiences which could cause long term trauma and harm, and also result in ongoing involvement with the police and the justice system.

Telematic Alarms

Telematic Alarms have been installed by the local Authority to protect vulnerable members of society who leave their homes and an alarm is activated. By sharing information with the local Authority, Police Scotland have been able to produce a list of all persons who have the alarms fitted in Renfrewshire and a file had been created for each individual. This includes a photograph and information in respect of the person's description, habits, and previous locations found, which can be emailed to officers on the ground via their mobile devices. This will ensure a more effective response to these vulnerable persons and give a more efficient response to protecting their wellbeing.

Pedal Protect

Launched nationally in Edinburgh and promoted in Renfrewshire, Pedal Protect aims to provide modern bike day security through an online bike register, endorsed by SBD (Secure By Design). This will see Police Scotland hold events where bikes are digitally marked and uploaded to a database, storing the owner and bikes details allowing police to tackle bike theft.



Financial Harm

- During April 2021, within Renfrewshire, Police Scotland have undertaken a month long action plan targeting Financial Harm. Initial work in conjunction with the Safety Partnership Hub saw the insertion of guidance literature within all council tax bills, reaching over 177,000 homes. Messages reinforcing financial harm safety advice was put out on all social media platforms, as well as traditional media outlets. The plan culminated in a week long campaign of targeted action, working alongside road policing and Trading Standards.
- PSYV have been provided with a 'Friends against Fraud' input which they will disseminate to a wider audience.

Strategic Workforce Plan (SWP) covering 2021-2024.

The SWP has been developed with contributions from all divisions and departments across Police Scotland, all staff associations and unions, as well as the support of the Scottish Government and Scottish Police Authority. The plan will help identify the officer, staff and skills profile needed to best serve our communities, to ensure policing provides value for money to the public purse. It provides an evidence based approach to identifying policing requirements across the country, with considerations such as changing population profiles and the needs of communities. This work will be subject to further discussion with staff associations, unions and partners and additional communication to officers and staff as progress is made. People are at the heart of policing in Scotland, whether in the communities we are privileged to serve, or within our dedicated workforce. By looking after our people we will enable them to continue their work maintaining a safe, protected and resilient Scotland.

Partnership working within Renfrewshire

- A multi-agency approach has been adopted by Police Scotland, ROAR, STAR project and I Am Me Scotland to reach vulnerable members of the community through information sharing. The partners have been provided with letters in respect of call blockers for the vulnerable, which they are delivering and signposting. This will ensure that these vulnerable groups are still protected from risk of falling victim to crime, even when difficult to reach during the current pandemic.
- *Future Paisley* is a radical and wide-ranging programme of events, activity and investment using the town's unique and internationally-significant cultural stories to transform its future. The local Community Inspector has been working with this group through their yearly strategic review workshops to find areas where Police Scotland can support their endeavours.

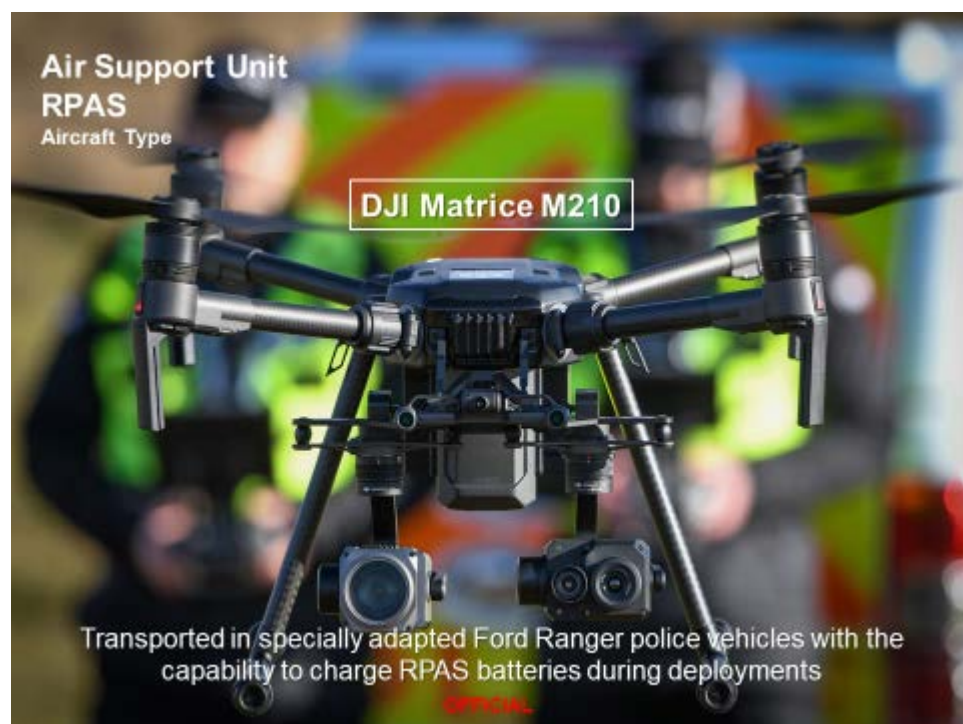
Our Renfrewshire is **thriving**: maximising economic growth that is inclusive and stable
 Our Renfrewshire is **safe**: protecting vulnerable people, and working together to manage the risk of harm
 Have your say! - Your View Counts - <https://consult.scotland.police.uk/>

OFFICIAL: POLICE ONLY**BRIEFING PAPER FOR RENFREWSHIRE SCRUTINY BOARD**

FOR INFORMATION			
Disclosable under FOISA 2002		No	
Author/Contact	PS KEVIN MCGEE	Department / Unit	K Division Renfrewshire
Date Created	10/03/2021	Telephone	0141 532 5975
Attachments: None			

POLICE SCOTLAND USE OF REMOTELY PILOTED AIRCRAFT SYSTEMS (RPAS)**1. Purpose**

The purpose of this report is to provide the Renfrewshire Scrutiny board with an overview of Police Scotland's use of Remotely Piloted Aircraft Systems (RPAS).

**2. Background**

RPAS, colloquially referred to as drones, were introduced operationally by Police Scotland on 1 May 2019 as an enhancement to the current Police Scotland Air Support Unit Helicopter.

The use of RPAS within Police Scotland falls under the remit of the Air Support Unit. Although the Police Scotland Helicopter remains the primary asset, Police Scotland

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has procured 7 RPAS at present with 2 based at Aberdeen, 2 at Inverness and 3 based at Glasgow. Each location has a training platform and an operational platform, with 4 used for training purposes and 3 for operational purposes.



The present RPAS are fitted with 2 camera sensors including thermal image and have a flight endurance of approx 25 minutes (several additional battery units are carried during a deployment). RPAS cameras can record images but only for a legitimate policing purpose e.g. event planning, crime scene investigation, criminal proceedings. The limitations for use means that RPAS cannot fly in heavy rain, snow or fog.



Police Scotland has a Data Protection and Equalities & Human Rights Impact Assessments in place for all RPAS activity and all RPAS activity is conducted under the Air Navigation Order and Civil Aviation Authority (CAA) regulations. The CAA granted Police Scotland permission to operate RPAS in both urban and rural environments, day and night.

3. Community Impact

It cannot be underestimated that this new technology together with the negative perception of 'drones' may cause public concern. Police Scotland recognises that there may be public concern in terms of impact on an individual's privacy.

Police Scotland only deploys RPAS for a legitimate policing purpose, where it is considered necessary and appropriate to do so. To identify and reduce risks to privacy, Police Scotland developed and completed a Data Protection Impact Assessment (DPIA), also known as Privacy Impact Assessment, which covers all police RPAS activity. The DPIA helps minimise the risks of harm to individuals through the processing of personal information.

4. Operational Tasking

When deployed a team of 2 specially trained officers attend and remotely pilot the RPAS. The officers will always be deployed in uniform wearing high-viz clothing and driving a marked police vehicle. RPAS **is not** used covertly. However if there is a

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threat to life or national security then it may be considered as a covert option but strictly under RIPSA.

Operational Tasking includes:-

Searches

- Missing persons
- Suspect persons
- Evidence
- Property

Critical Incident Response

- Firearms
- Public Order
- Major Incident

Post Incident Investigation

- Scene overview and situational awareness for emergency services
- Aerial images for safety, analysis, strategy

Crime Scene Analysis Imagery

- Evidential imagery for criminal proceedings
- Road Traffic Collisions

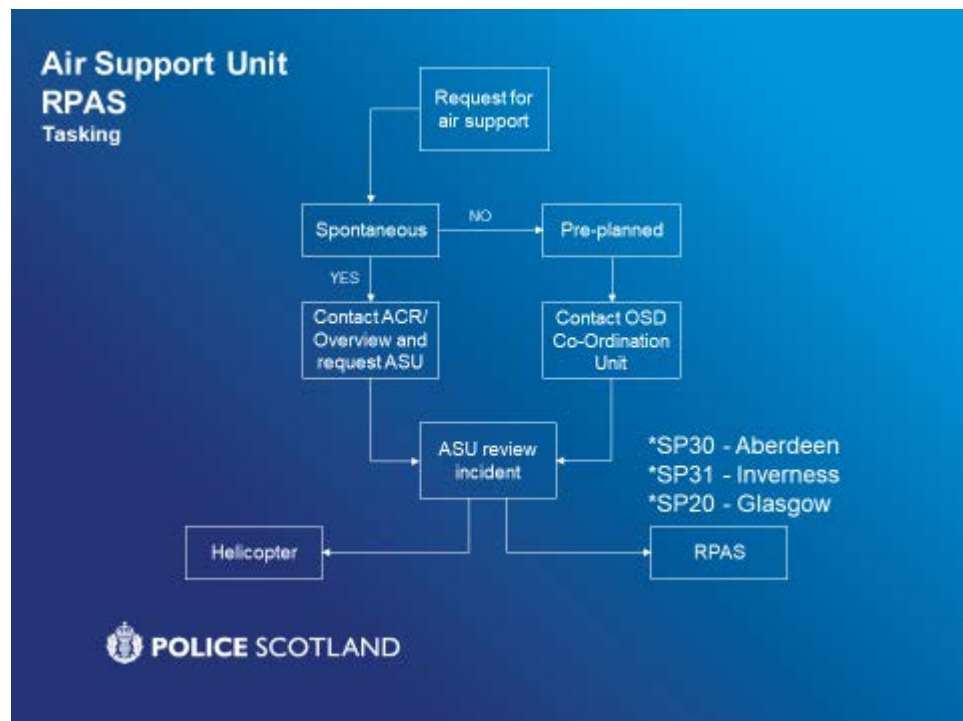
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- Serious Crime

Divisional initiatives supporting the local policing plan

- Aerial imagery for event planning
- Public safety
- Officer safety
- Public confidence

Operationally deployment can be requested to an ongoing or pre-planned incident in the same format as the Helicopter is requested. Attendance will be based on a number of factors including availability, weather, threat, risk and harm. Please see below route that a tasking request would take.



DIVISION DEPLOYMENTS - RENFREWSHIRE

RPAS has not yet been deployed within Renfrewshire however it is anticipated that in the near future they will be deployed to support local policing through the areas discussed in this paper.

5. Conclusion

Remotely Piloted Aircraft Systems are a relatively new concept within Police Scotland and are being continually evaluated.

Renfrewshire Sub-Division will aim to utilise RPAS and Helicopter in the future. Consideration is being given to requesting the assistance for a joint Road Policing Initiative to tackle the illegal use of off-road motorbikes and quad-bikes. Prior to any deployment under the aforementioned initiatives a focussed media and social media campaign would be undertaken.

PS Kevin McGee
Local Authority Liaison Officer
Renfrewshire

OFFICIAL: POLICE ONLY**BRIEFING PAPER FOR RENFREWSHIRE SCRUTINY BOARD**

FOR INFORMATION			
Disclosable under FOISA 2002		No	
Author/Contact	PS KEVIN MCGEE	Department / Unit	K Division Renfrewshire
Date Created	30/04/2021	Telephone	0141 532 5975
Attachments: None			

POLICE SCOTLAND USE OF BODY WORN VIDEO (BWV)**1. Purpose**

The purpose of this report is to provide the Renfrewshire Scrutiny board with an overview of Police Scotland's use of Body Worn Video (BWV), how it will be used operationally, how recorded data will be captured, stored, maintained and shared. This document will also highlight the legal frameworks being considered

2. Background

Armed officers will be equipped with Body Worn Video (BWV) ahead of the COP26 climate change summit to be held in Glasgow later this year. The initial roll-out will be followed by a national programme to provide all officers and staff in appropriate roles with BWV. Chief Constable Iain Livingstone supports an accelerated roll-out of BWV to all officers and staff across Police Scotland as quickly as funding allowed. He believes there is a "pressing, critical, ethical and operational imperative" to ensure armed officers were equipped with the devices in time for the major international summit which is scheduled to be held in November.

3. Intention

Police Scotland is committed to delivering excellence in service and protection and a key strand of the Policing 2026 programme is to invest in our use of information technology. The Digitally Enabled Policing Programme has been established to support improvements in operational service delivery, maximising both visibility and the time officers spend in their communities. It will enable a cultural shift, predicated on the creation of a technically enabled workforce.

The use of BWV cameras and supporting Digital Evidence Management (DEM) software for the storage and processing of digital evidence aims to support this by:

- Increasing the use of technology within criminal justice for more efficient and effective justice for victims,
- Improved officer safety,
- Increasing public confidence by offering greater transparency, and
- Reducing and resolving complaints against Police officers.

The use of BWV cameras and supporting Digital Evidence Management (DEM) software will benefit Police Scotland, the public and partners by:

- Offering greater transparency of police practises
- Providing valuable evidence to assist police officers in the investigation of crime,
- Supporting victims by capturing evidence, providing a visual record of scenes, documenting injuries a victim has sustained and showing the demeanour of and distress suffered by victims of crime,
- Providing the Crown Office and Procurator Fiscal Service with high quality evidence to support investigations and prosecutions, and
- Supporting investigations by Police Scotland and the Police Investigations and Review Commissioner (PIRC) in respect of investigations concerning the policing response to a particular matter.

4. Community Impact

It cannot be underestimated that this new technology together with the negative perception of being recorded may cause public concern. Police Scotland recognises that there may be public concern in terms of impact on an individual's privacy. As such a survey was produced to engage with the public to ensure prior to implementation with nearly 9,000 responses highlighted results detailed as follows,

- A large majority of respondents (73%) reported that the use of BWV would help respondents feel "much safer" (58%) or "slightly safer" (15%), a quarter reported it would make them feel "neither more or less safe";
- Nine in ten respondents reported that BWV should be used "always" (74%) or "often" (16%);
- 78% of respondents reported that knowing interactions with the public are recorded would increase their trust and confidence in Police Scotland.

5. Recording

The Police Scotland expectation is that Body Worn Video **should** be used in any circumstances where:

- It may assist in providing a record of evidence in respect of the investigation of any crime or suspected crime.
- When the use of BWV would provide transparency of an encounter (for example stop and search, use of force, etc),
- When users would have been expected or required to have completed a written record or report of an encounter or incident, or

Any other occasion when the user thinks a recording relates to a clear policing purpose which may be of evidential value in the future and to make a recording is proportionate and lawful in the circumstances.

6. Declaration of use

Unless it is impracticable to do so by reason of the situation, operational necessity or behaviour/condition of those present, when users activate their BWV equipment they should make a verbal announcement, in plain language, to the following effect:

“Video and audio recording is taking place”

If recording began whilst en route to an incident, then upon arrival the user should inform those present, that they are equipped with BWV and that audio and video recording is taking place unless it is impracticable to do so by reason of the situation, operational necessity or the behaviour/condition of those present.

Recording should, where practicable, be restricted to those individuals and areas where it is necessary in order to provide evidence relevant to the incident. Users should consider taking steps to minimise collateral intrusion for any individuals present who are not involved in the incident, particularly in areas where there is a higher than usual expectation of privacy, e.g. changing facilities. When considering the use of BWV in such areas, users must be mindful of the increased level of justification that is required.

7. Objections and Requests For/Against Recording

There may be occasions where a person objects to being recorded. Users may record overt video and audio without consent if it is for 'a policing purpose' as previously described. The decision to continue recording will remain with the user, who should consider the objections made by the person in respect of the recording. The presumption should be, however, that recording should continue unless the objections made override the need to record an evidential encounter.

If the user decides to continue recording despite the objections of an individual, they should state why they have decided to do so. They may also consider taking steps to advise the individual of the following:

- The reason for the recording taking place (usually this will be for the prevention and detection of crime).
- Non evidential material will only be retained for a maximum of 31 days as prescribed by the Data Protection Act 2018.
- Footage is subject to the Data Protection Act 2018 and can be applied for on request in writing via the Police Scotland subject access procedures.
- Any material is restricted and will only be disclosed to 3rd parties in accordance with the law.
- The recording is being made in order to act as a corroboration of the encounter and thus can be used to support the accounts of all parties at an incident.

8. Storage

The BWV camera system will be docked upon completion of the officer's duties. All camera footage will automatically be downloaded via the police network to Digital Evidence Management (DEM) software and stored on a central storage system within Police Scotland's secure network.

There will be no external transfer or cloud based storage of the data obtained. Upon download of any recordings, the software system will erase the footage from the camera, which once charged will be available for the next user. The management of the stored footage will comply with Police Scotland procedures and be used only for legitimate policing purposes.

Data will be retained for a maximum of 31 days, in accordance with the Police Scotland retention policy, unless it is required for evidence, disclosure or other policing purpose. The need to retain footage must be justified on each occasion.

9. Digital Evidence Management

The data is stored on an “on-premises” storage basis via a secure browser based system, which can only be accessed by a Police Scotland authorised user via Police Scotland devices.

The DEM software provides accountability, transparency and preserves the integrity of the evidence as the original data file is never altered. It can be used to store data and also manage users and BWV cameras. It provides authorised users with the ability to playback, redact, make clips, and securely share evidence with partner agencies.

BWV footage and digital evidence will be shared with the Crown Office and Procurator Fiscal Service (COPFS), and third parties where there is a legal requirement and clear policing purpose. The data is shared by burning to disc or by an encrypted USB stick. On each occasion a data file is downloaded, a full audit trail of all actions and activities carried out for that file can be produced.

10. Legal Frameworks

The relevant legislation and guidance covering the use of BWV by armed policing can be found as follows:

- Common Law
- Data Protection Act 2018
- Freedom of Information (Scotland) Act 2002
- Human Rights Act 1998, Specifically Article 6 (Right to a Fair Trial), Article 8 (Right to Privacy) and Article 10 (Freedom of Expression)
- Regulation of Investigatory Powers (Scotland) Act 2000
- Police and Fire Reform (Scotland) Act 2012
- Authorised Professional Practice for Armed Policing

11. Conclusion

Body Worn video has been used previously but this national roll out will ensure a uniformed approach to recording, retention and sharing of video providing a greater transparency of policing practices and interactions.

As stated within this paper the initial roll out will be to armed officers prior to COP26 but it is highly anticipated that if funding allow there will be an accelerated national roll out to all appropriate officers and staff thereafter.

There will be significant work to ensure there is public understanding, engagement and support and full regard for the legal, ethical and human rights considerations which arise.

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PS Kevin McGee
Local Authority Liaison Officer
Renfrewshire



Renfrewshire Performance Report 1st January 2021 - 31st March 2021



SCOTTISH
FIRE AND RESCUE SERVICE
Working together for a safer Scotland

**Working together
for a safer Scotland**

Renfrewshire Performance Report

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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	2	0	4	7	1	16
Erskine and Inchinnan	2	0	2	12	0	30
Houston, Crosslee and Linwood	3	0	0	17	2	9
Johnstone North, Kilbarchan, Howwood, Lochwinnoch	4	0	1	7	1	9
Johnstone South and Elderslie	1	0	1	11	0	13
Paisley East and Central	3	1	2	9	3	19
Paisley Northeast and Ralston	2	0	0	2	0	4
Paisley Northwest	8	0	2	29	7	32
Paisley Southeast	3	0	0	6	0	9
Paisley Southwest	2	0	0	6	0	4
Renfrew North and Braehead	3	0	3	11	1	12
Renfrew South and Gallowhill	0	0	2	6	1	27
Total Incidents	33	1	17	123	16	184
Year on Year Change	● -18%	● -50%	● -11%	◆ 45%	● -36%	◆ 5%
3 Year Average Change	● -14%	● -45%	● -27%	◆ 21%	◆ 10%	● -6%

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

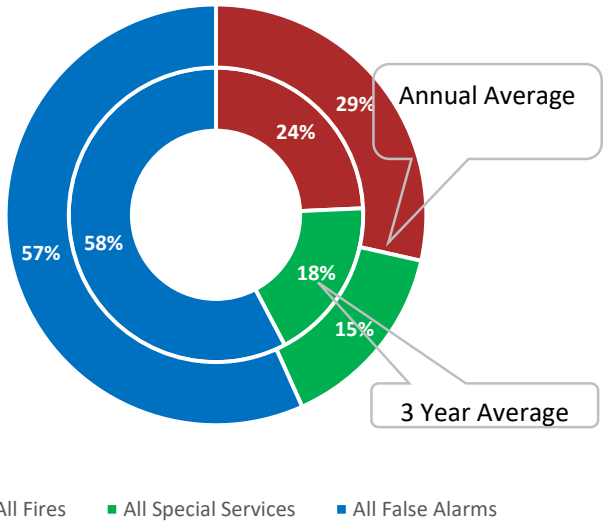


*data above is year on year change

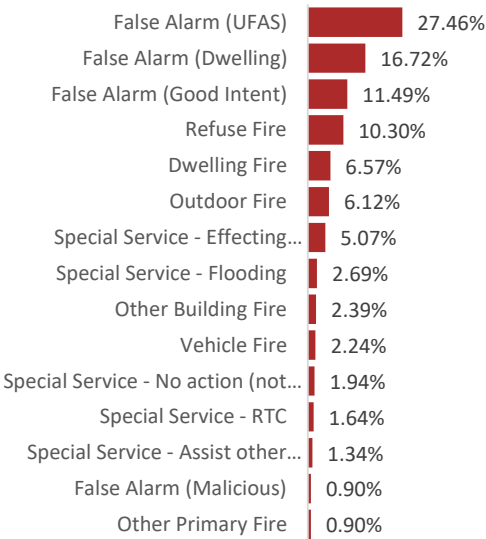
Activity by Time of Day



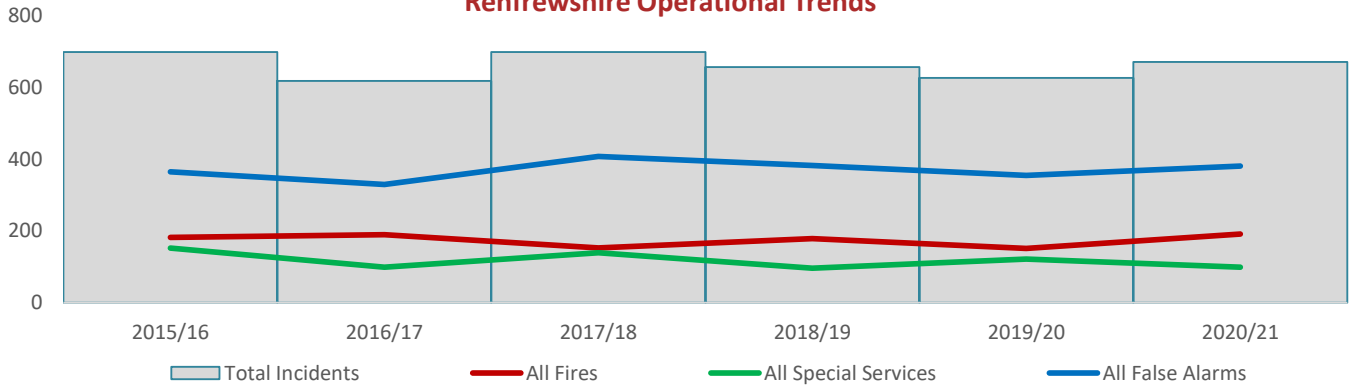
Incidents by Classification



Top 15 Incidents Types by %



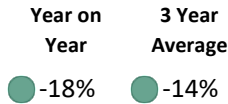
Renfrewshire Operational Trends



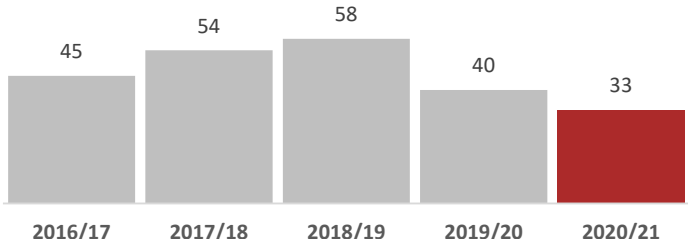
Domestic Safety - Accidental Dwelling Fires



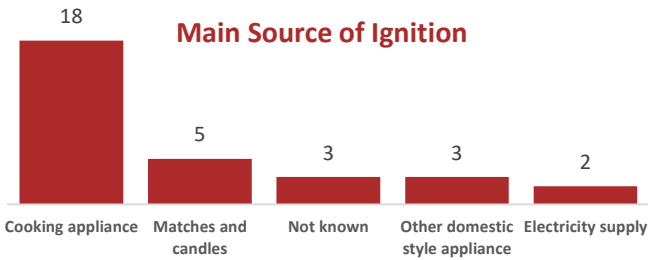
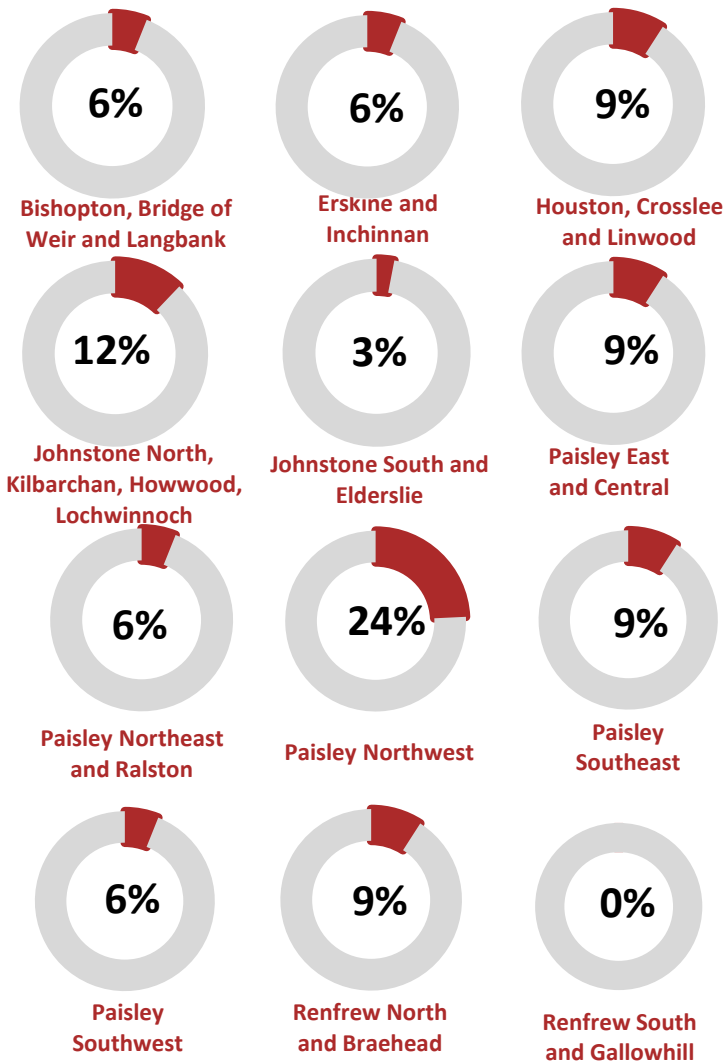
Performance Summary



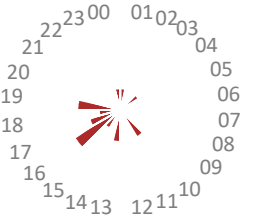
Accidental Dwelling Fires



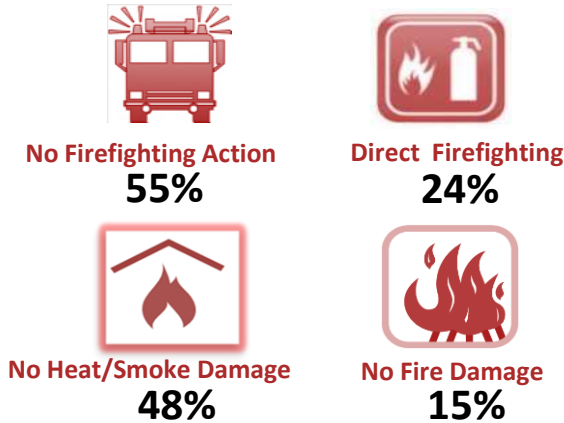
Accidental Dwelling Fires Activity by Ward (% share)



Accidental Dwelling Fires by Time of Day



Severity of Accidental Dwelling Fires



Human Factors



Automatic Detection & Actuation



Accidental Dwelling Fires show a decrease of 18% (7 incidents) from Q3 2019/20. Cooking remains the most common source of ignition within Renfrewshire accounting for 18 of the accidental dwelling fires. 55% (18) of the incidents required no firefighting action, 36% (12) were due to distraction and 18% (6) were due to alcohol/drug impairment. 28 of the 33 incidents had detection installed and in 79% of cases (25 incidents) this operated and raised the alarm.

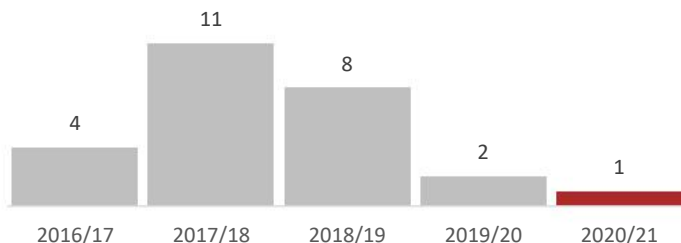
Domestic Safety - Accidental Dwelling Fire Casualties

Performance Summary

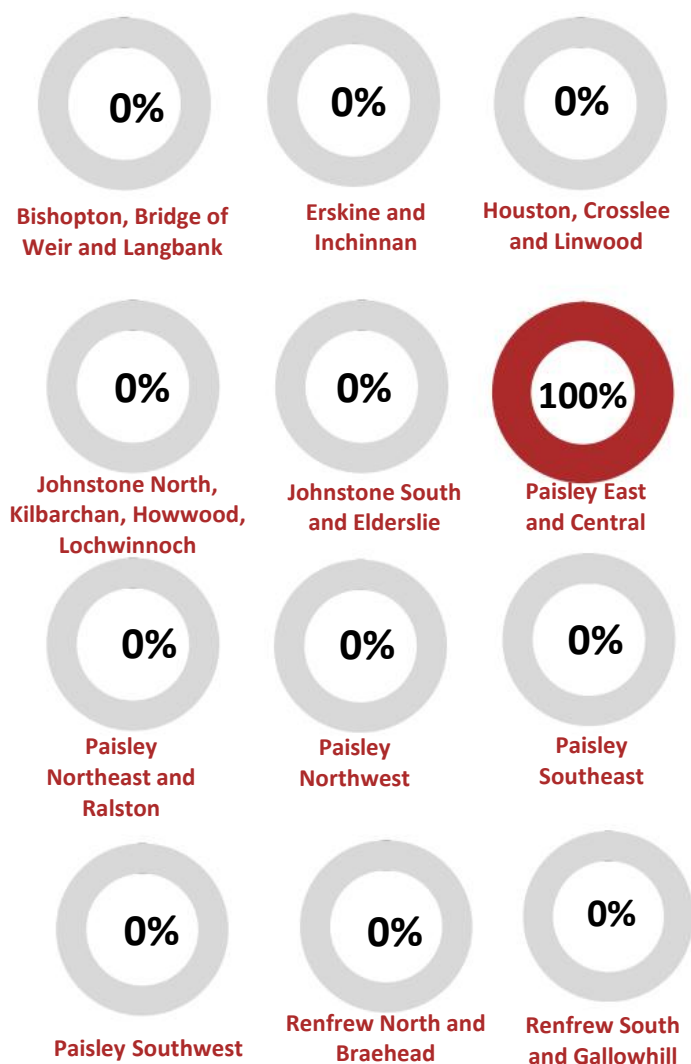


Year on Year
● -50% ● -45%

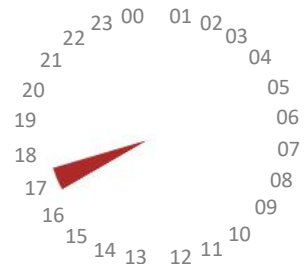
Accidental Dwelling Fires Casualties



Accidental Dwelling Fire Casualties by Ward (% share)



Fire Casualties by Time of Day



Nature of Injury

Breathing Difficulties



100%



0%



0%



0%



0%



0%

Extent of Harm



Fatality
0%



Hospital - Serious Injuries
0%



Hospital - Slight Injuries
100%



First Aid at Scene
0%

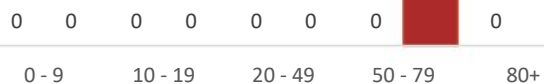
Age / Gender Profile



Male
0%



Female
100%



A decrease of 50% from 2 to 1 dwelling fire casualties for this reporting period. The injuries sustained by the individual were slight in nature requiring only a precautionary check-up.

Unintentional Injury and Harm



Performance Summary

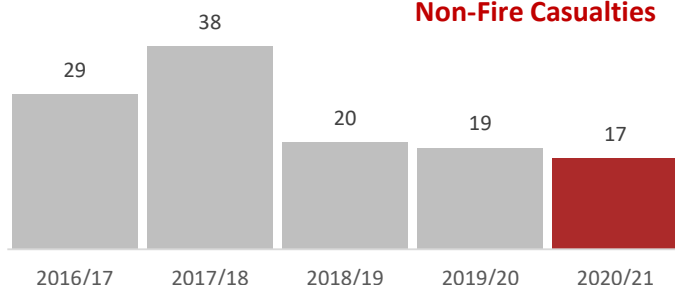
Year on
Year

-11%

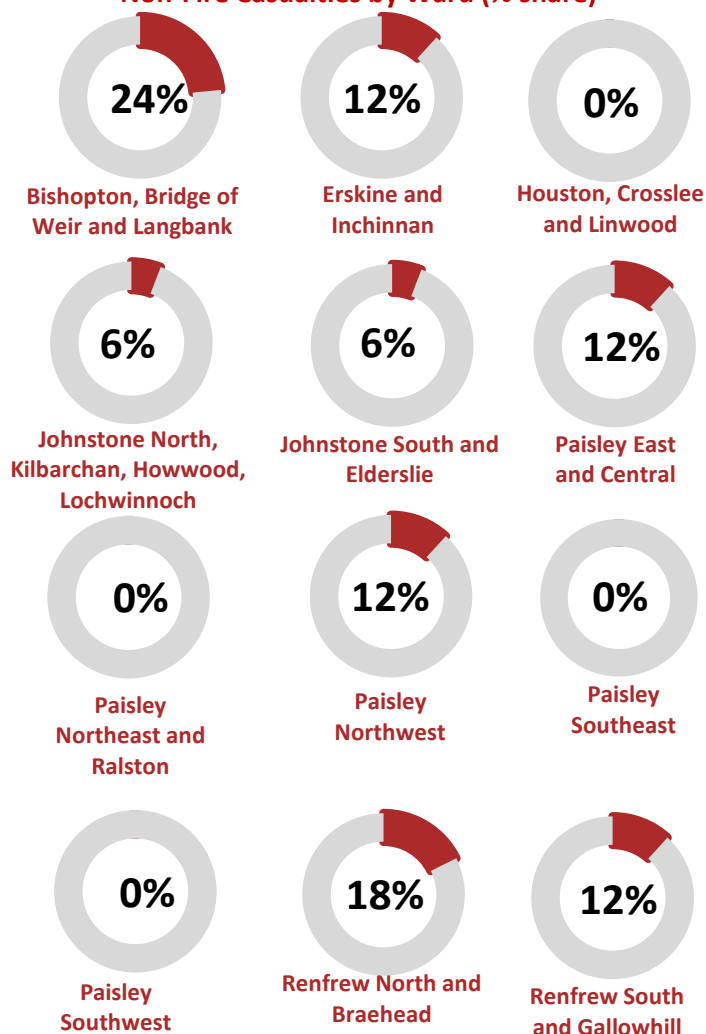
3 Year
Average

-27%

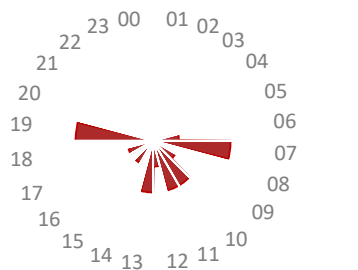
Non-Fire Casualties



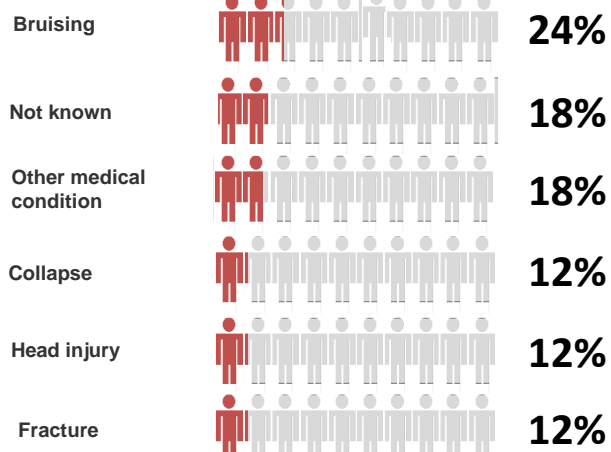
Non-Fire Casualties by Ward (% share)



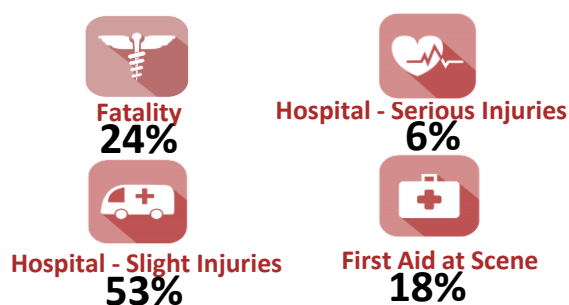
Non-Fire Casualties by Time of Day



Nature of Injury



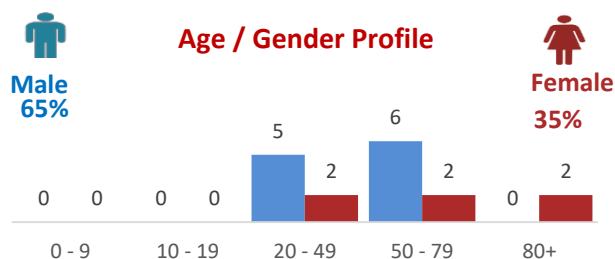
Extent of Harm



Non-Fire Emergency Activity



Age / Gender Profile



Non-fire casualties show a decrease of 11% year on year from 19 to 17. Of the 17 casualties 8 were as a result of Road Traffic Collisions (47%). Incidents involving Assisting Other Agencies accounted for 53% of all the activity within this indicator. 4 fatalities are sadly recorded for this quarter.

Deliberate Fire Setting

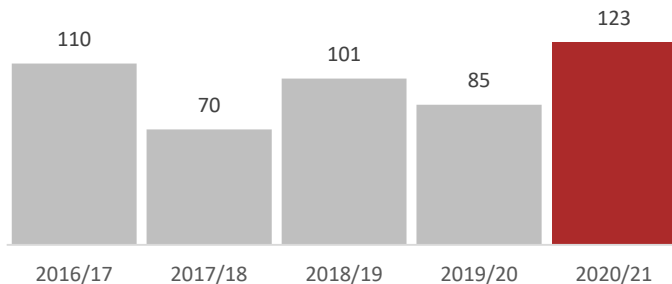


Performance Summary

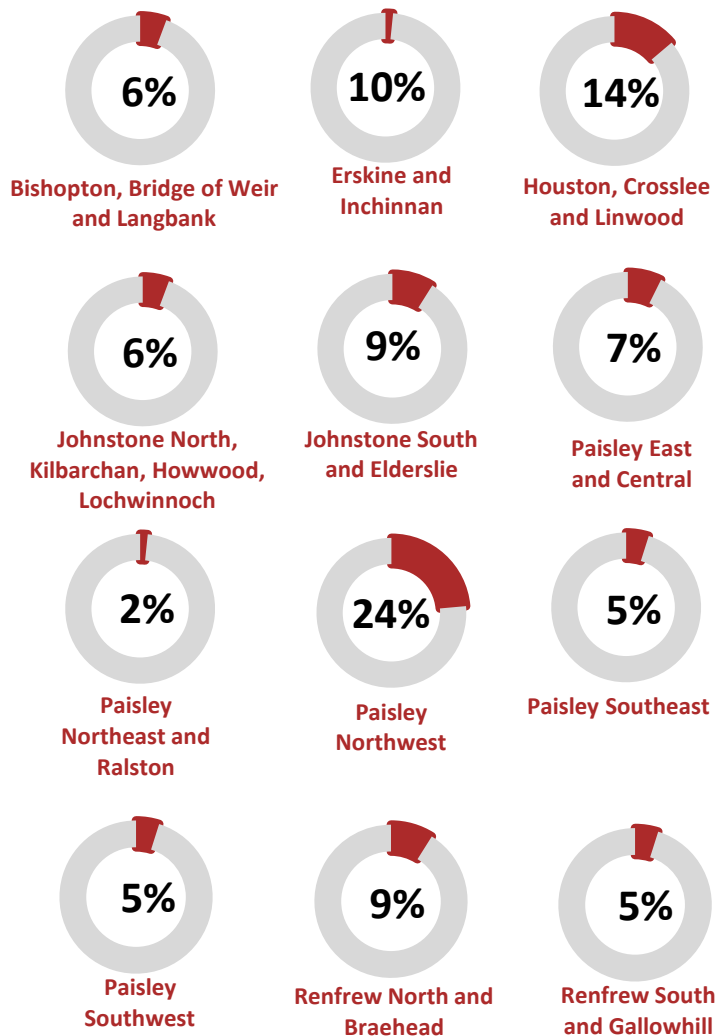
Year on Year
45%

3 Year Average
21%

Deliberate Fires

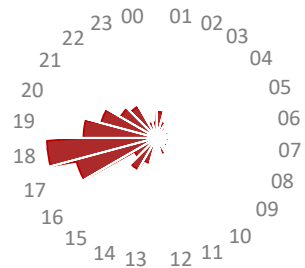


Deliberate Fires by Ward (% share)

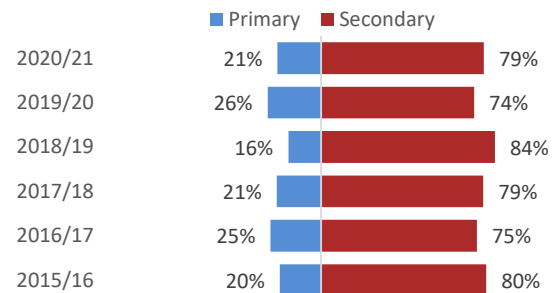


Deliberate fire setting shows an increase of 45% (38) incidents from Q2 last year. Secondary fires accounted for 79% (97) of the incidents within this indicator. Refuse fires continue to be the main area of activity within this metric.

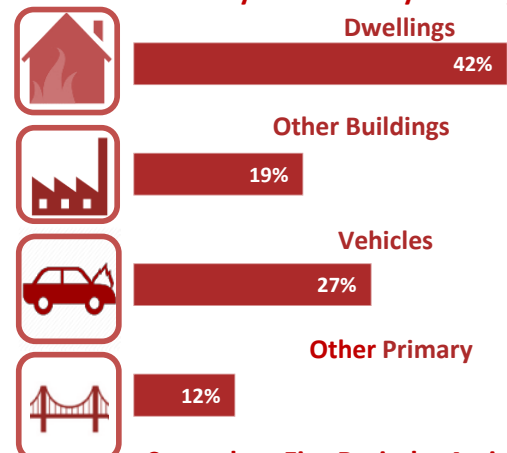
Deliberate Fires by Time of Day



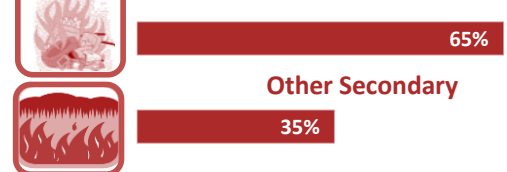
Deliberate Fires by Classification



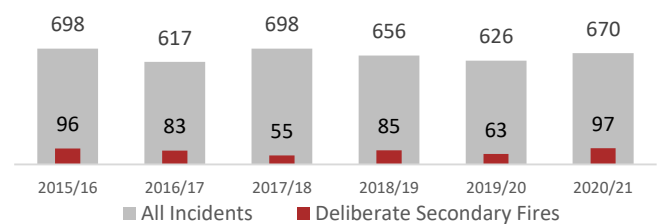
Primary Fire Ratio by Activity Type



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.

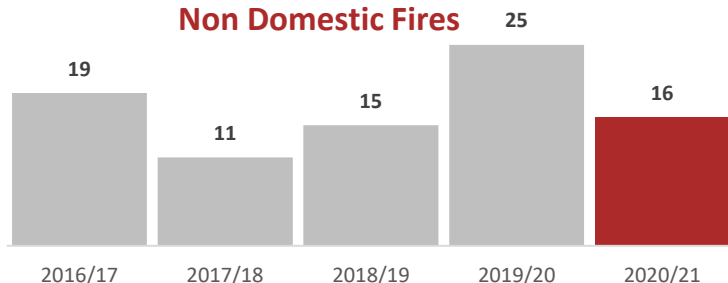
Non Domestic Fire Safety



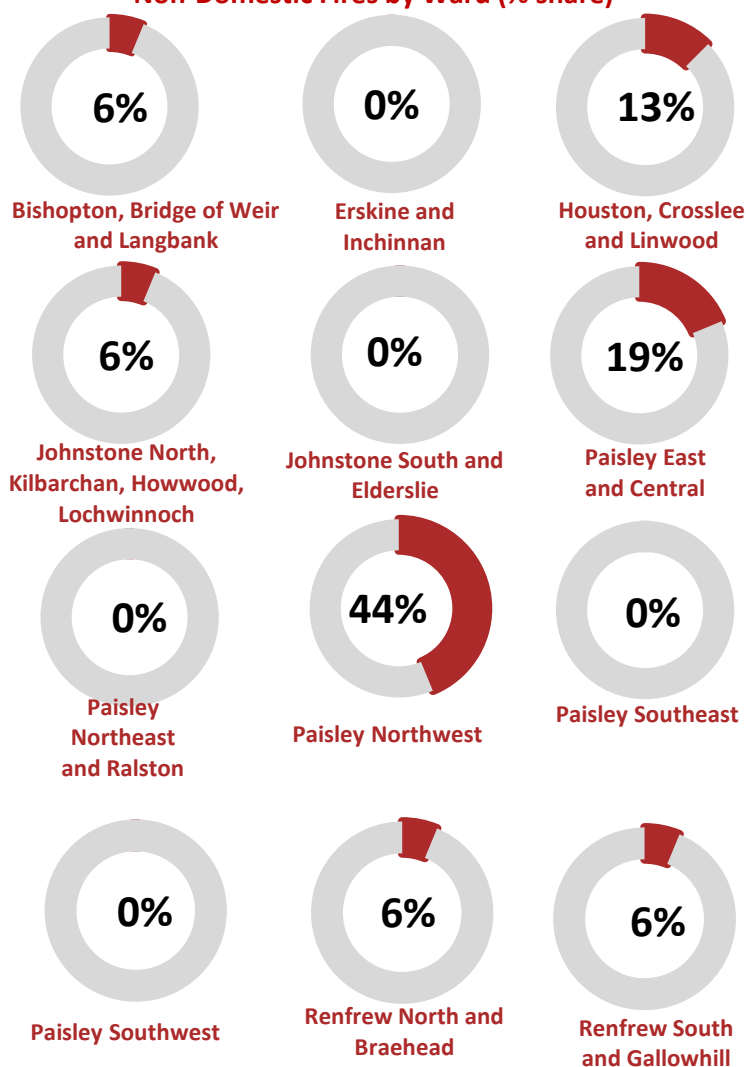
Performance Summary



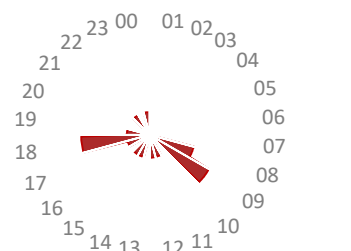
Non Domestic Fires



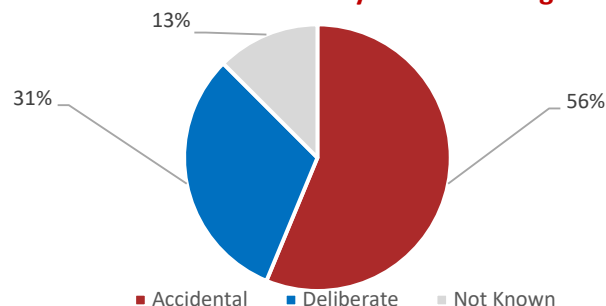
Non-Domestic Fires by Ward (% share)



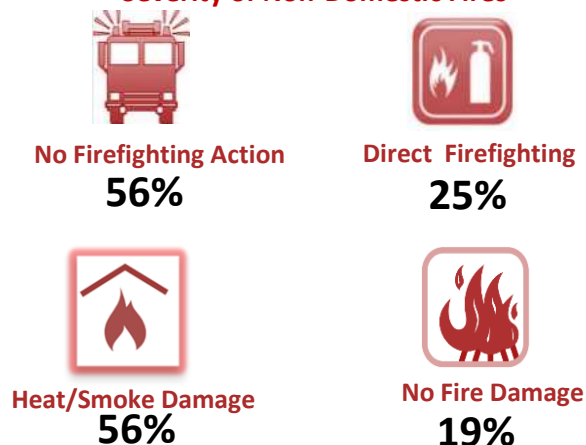
Non-Domestic Fires by Time of Day



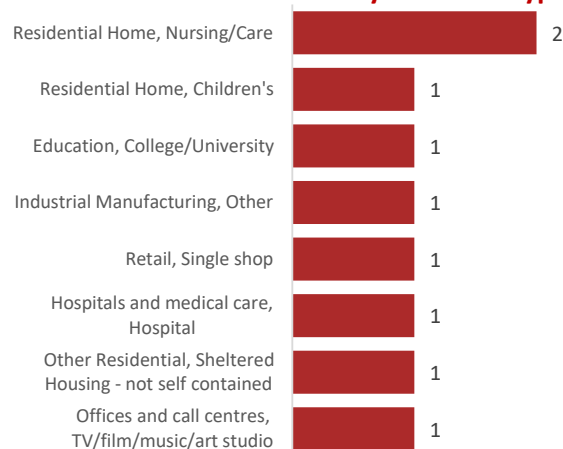
Non-Domestic Fires by Nature of Origin



Severity of Non-Domestic Fires



Non-Domestic Fires by Premises Type



A decrease of 36% (9 incidents) for the year on year measure. 9 incidents required no firefighting action and 3 incidents resulted in No Fire Damage.

Residential Care Homes were the highest reporting premises type with 2 incidents.

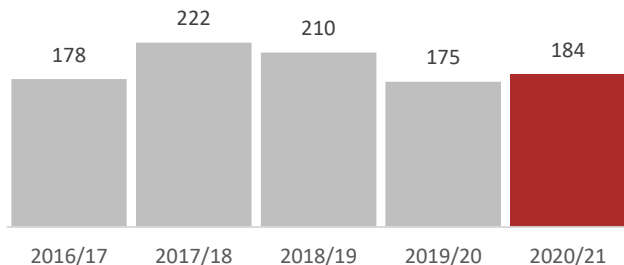
Unwanted Fire Alarm Signals



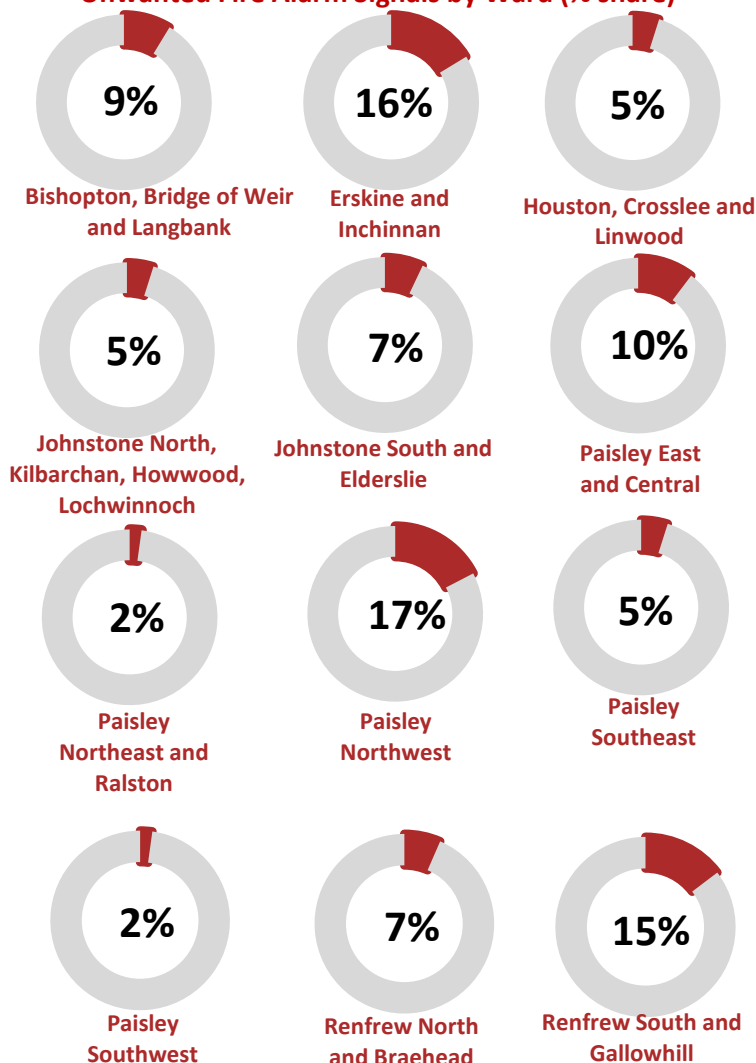
Performance Summary

Year on Year
5%
3 Year Average
-6%

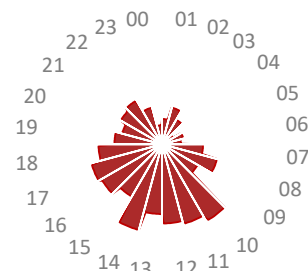
Unwanted Fire Alarm Signals



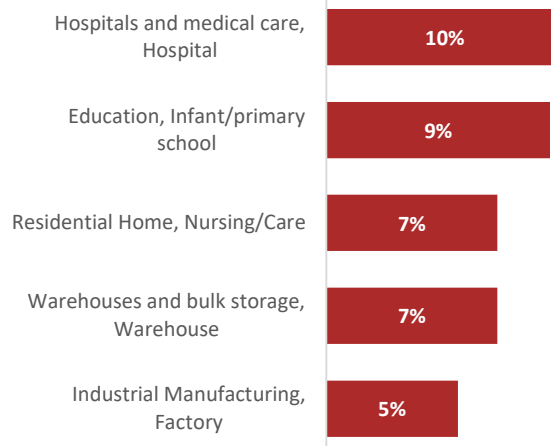
Unwanted Fire Alarm Signals by Ward (% share)



Unwanted Fire Alarm Signals by Time of Day



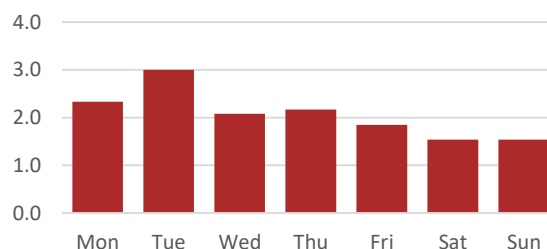
Unwanted Fire Alarm Signals - Top 5 Premises



Unwanted Fire Alarm Signals Activity Ratios



Average Unwanted Fire Alarm Signals per Day



Unwanted Fire Alarm Signals (UFAS) show a 5% (9 incidents) increase year on year. 10% (18 incidents) were recorded in Hospital / Medical care premises. Educational Premises accounted for 9% (17 incidents). 33% (60 incidents) were found to be as a result of human interactions i.e. not isolating the system before testing, cooking, smoking.