

Notice of Meeting and Agenda

Police and Fire & Rescue Scrutiny Sub-Committee

Date	Time	Venue
Tuesday, 17 August 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):

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.

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.

Items of business

- | | | |
|----------|--|----------------|
| 1 | Scottish Fire & Rescue Service - Renfrewshire
Performance Report - 1 April - 30 June 2021
Report by Scottish Fire and Rescue Service. | 3 - 12 |
| 2 | Spotlight by Scottish Fire and Rescue Service on
Unwanted Fire Alarm Signals (UFAS)/TAKE-5
Presentation by Local Senior Officer, Scottish Fire & Rescue Service. | |
| 3 | Police Scotland Renfrewshire Performance Summary
Report - 1 April - 30 June 2021
Report by Police Scotland. | 13 - 22 |
| 4 | Police Scotland and Scottish Police Authority (SPA) -
Review of Development of Local Police Plans
Report by Director of Communities and Housing Services. | 23 - 32 |
| 5 | Police Scotland Public Consultation on the Use of Body
Worn Video (BWV) Cameras
Report by Director of Communities and Housing Services. | 33 - 38 |
| 6 | Local Issues
Verbal Report by Police Scotland and Scottish Fire & Rescue Service. | |



Renfrewshire Performance Report 1st April 2021 - 30th June 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	4	1	2	7	0	9
Erskine and Inchinnan	2	0	5	14	0	20
Houston, Crosslee and Linwood	1	1	2	30	1	9
Johnstone North, Kilbarchan, Howwood, Lochwinnoch	11	0	0	15	0	5
Johnstone South and Elderslie	0	0	1	23	2	18
Paisley East and Central	5	1	2	29	2	30
Paisley Northeast and Ralston	3	1	2	10	1	11
Paisley Northwest	6	6	10	46	4	42
Paisley Southeast	0	0	0	12	1	11
Paisley Southwest	2	0	0	25	0	5
Renfrew North and Braehead	7	2	0	12	1	19
Renfrew South and Gallowhill	7	0	0	13	1	26
Total Incidents	48	12	24	236	13	205
Year on Year Change	 26%	 -14%	 60%	 27%	 -28%	 77%
3 Year Average Change	 -2%	 0%	 -21%	 1%	 -15%	 0%

About the statistics within this report

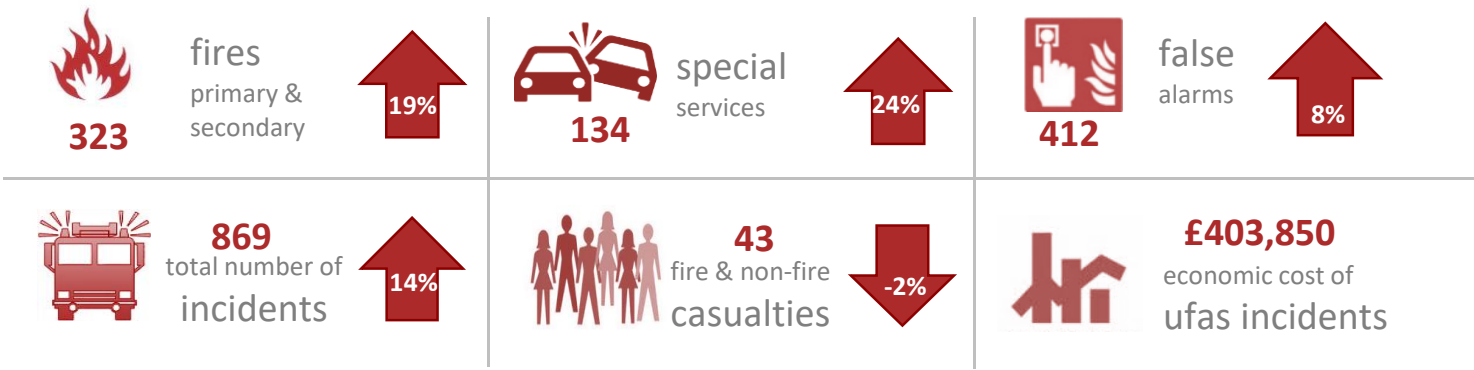
The activity totals and other statistics quoted within this report are published in the interests of transparency and openness. They are provisional in nature and subject to change as a result of ongoing quality assurance and review. Because all statistics quoted are provisional there may be a difference 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%

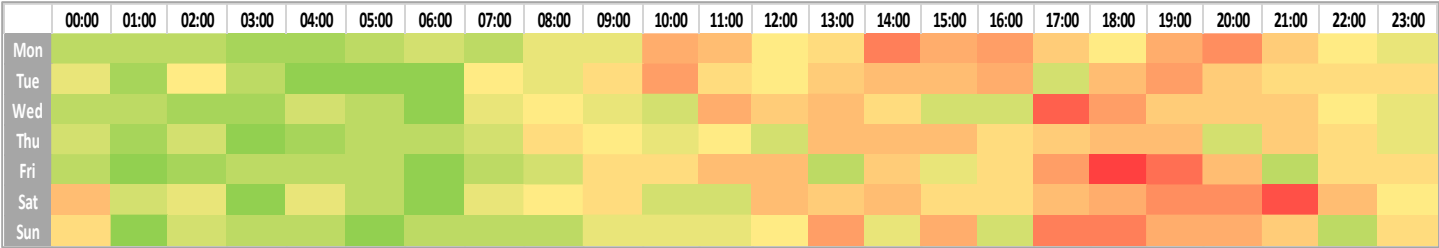
 Activity levels have increased overall

Renfrewshire Activity Summary

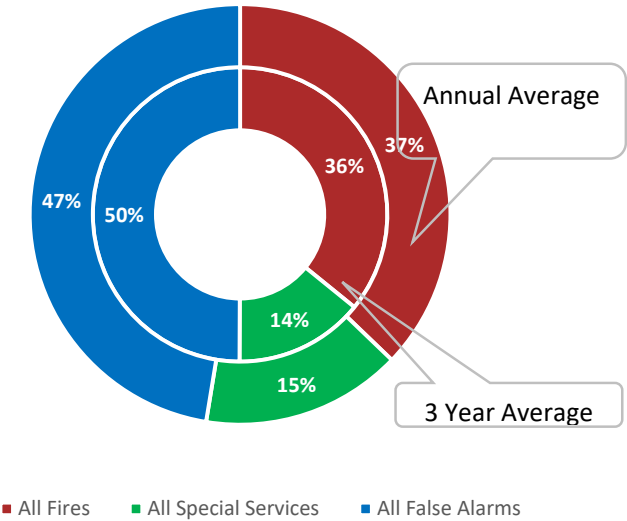


*data above is year on year change

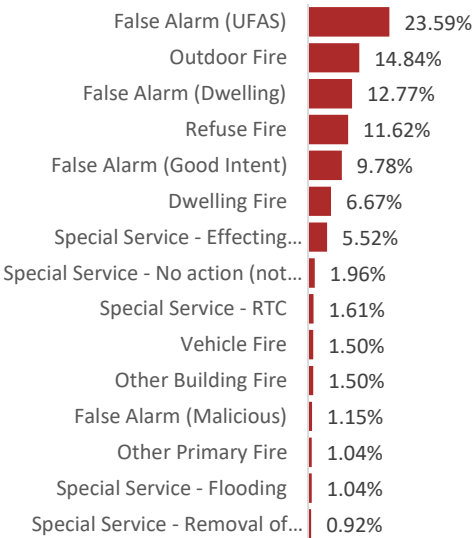
Activity by Time of Day



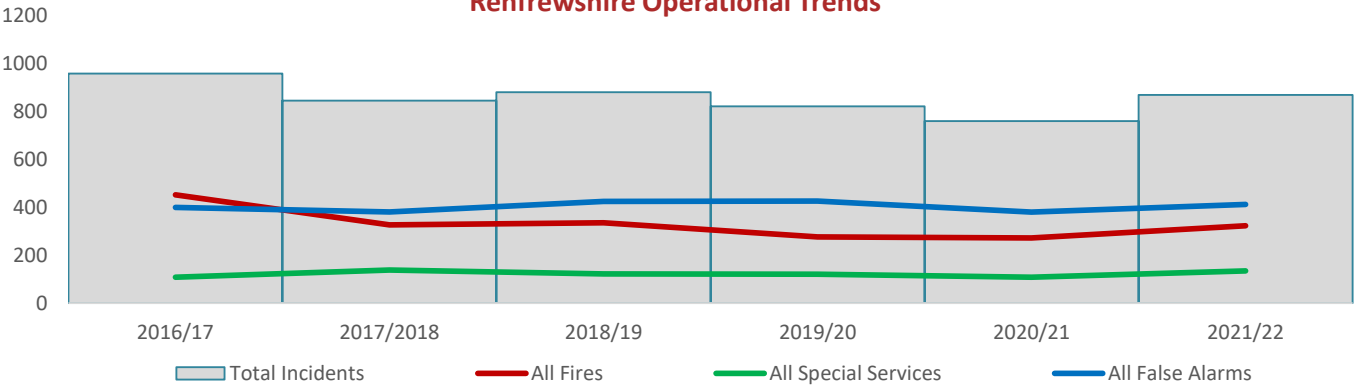
Incidents by Classification



Top 15 Incidents Types by %



Renfrewshire Operational Trends



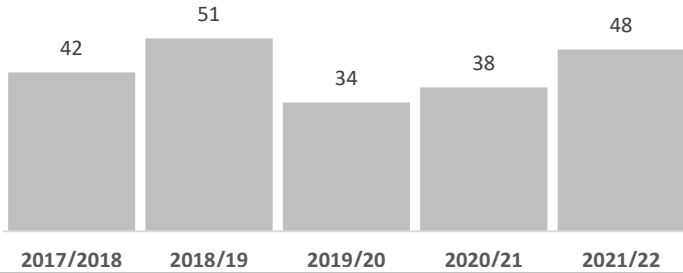
Domestic Safety - Accidental Dwelling Fires



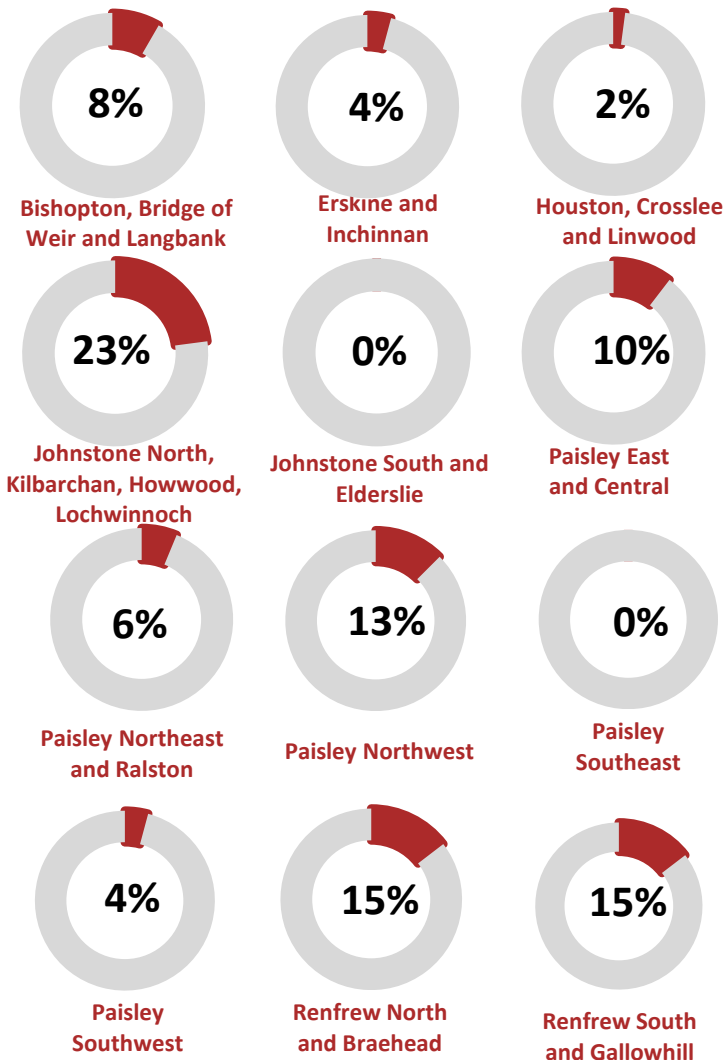
Performance Summary

Year on Year
26%
3 Year Average
-2%

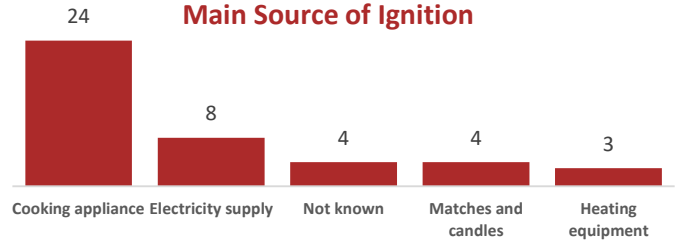
Accidental Dwelling Fires



Accidental Dwelling Fires Activity by Ward (% share)



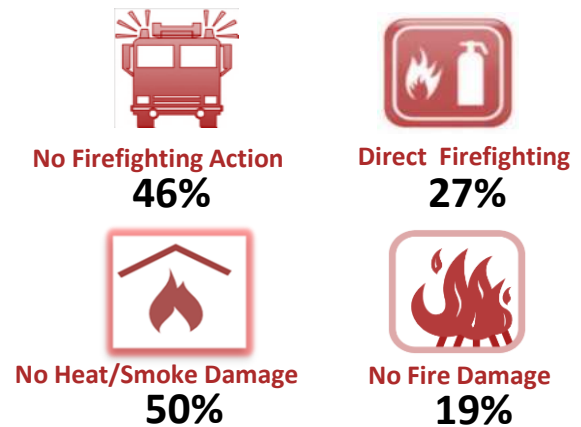
Main Source of Ignition



Accidental Dwelling Fires by Time of Day



Severity of Accidental Dwelling Fires



Human Factors



Automatic Detection & Actuation



Accidental Dwelling Fires show an Increase of 26% (10 incidents) from Q1 2020/21. Cooking remains the most common source of ignition within Renfrewshire accounting for 24 of the accidental dwelling fires. 46% (22 incidents) required no firefighting action. 31% (15 incidents) had distraction as a contributing factor. 19% (9 incidents) had alcohol / drug impairment as a contributing factor. 73% (35 incidents) had detection present within the premises and in 89% of the incidents the detection actuated.

Domestic Safety - Accidental Dwelling Fire Casualties

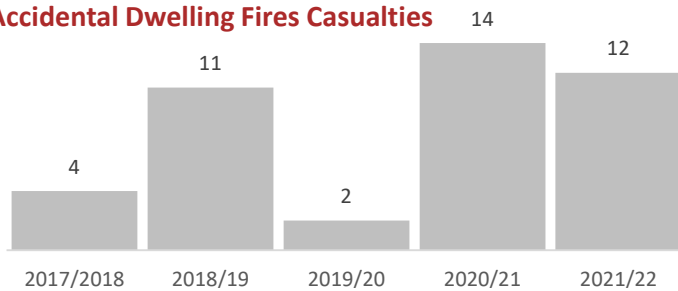
Performance Summary



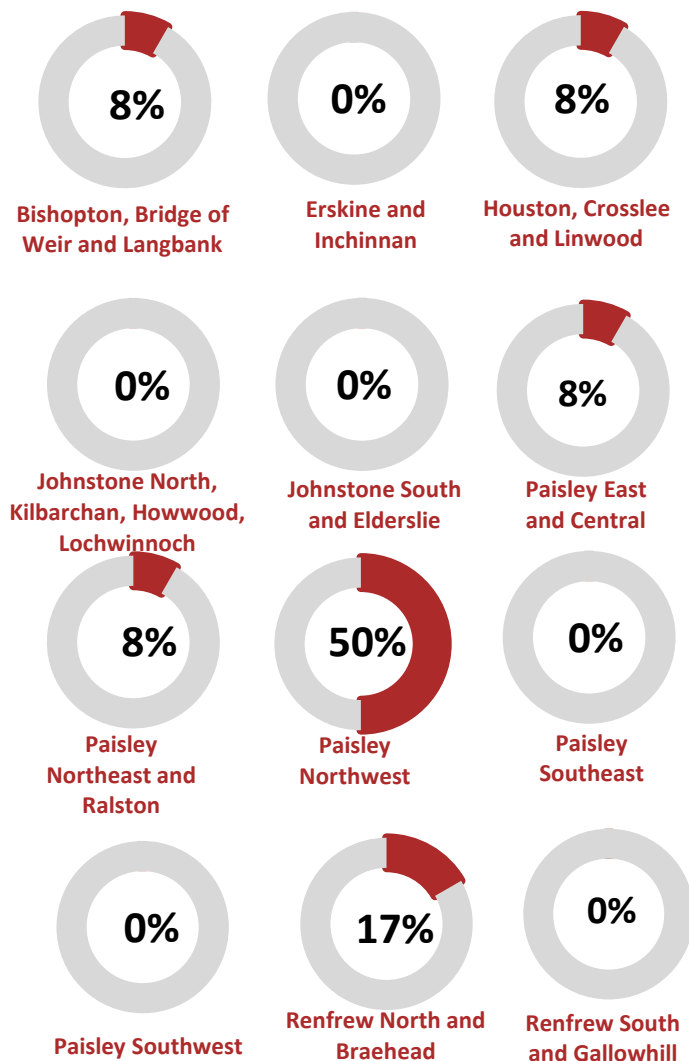
Year on Year
-14%

3 Year Average
0%

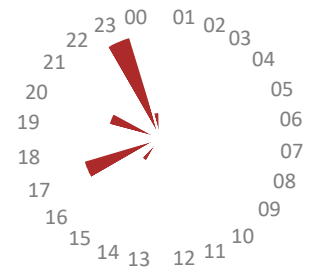
Accidental Dwelling Fires Casualties



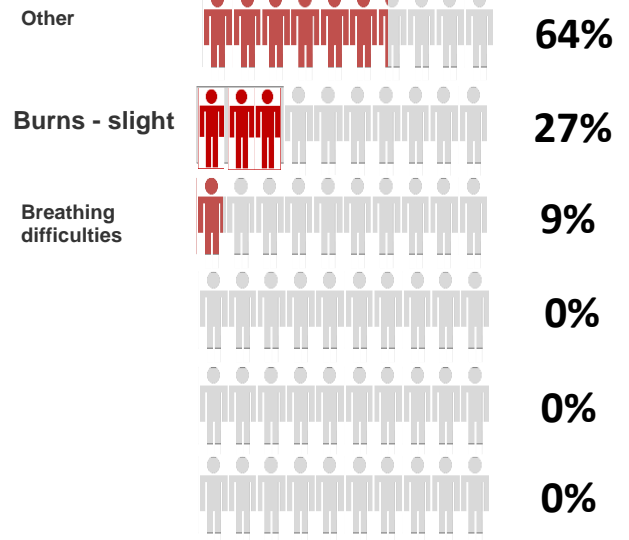
Accidental Dwelling Fire Casualties by Ward (% share)



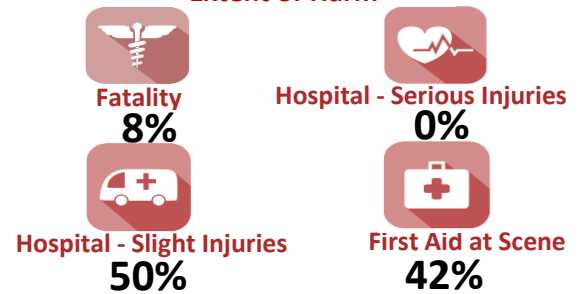
Fire Casualties by Time of Day



Nature of Injury



Extent of Harm



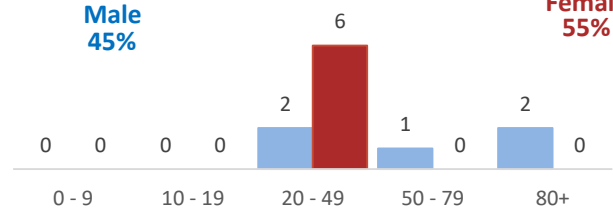
Age / Gender Profile



Male
45%



Female
55%



A decrease of 14% (2 incidents) when compared to Q1 20/21. One incident resulted in a fatality all other injuries sustained in the remaining incidents were slight.

Unintentional Injury and Harm

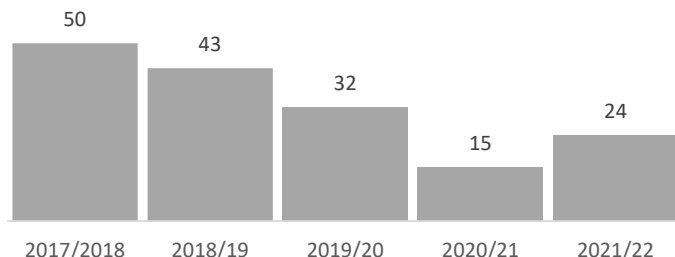


Performance Summary

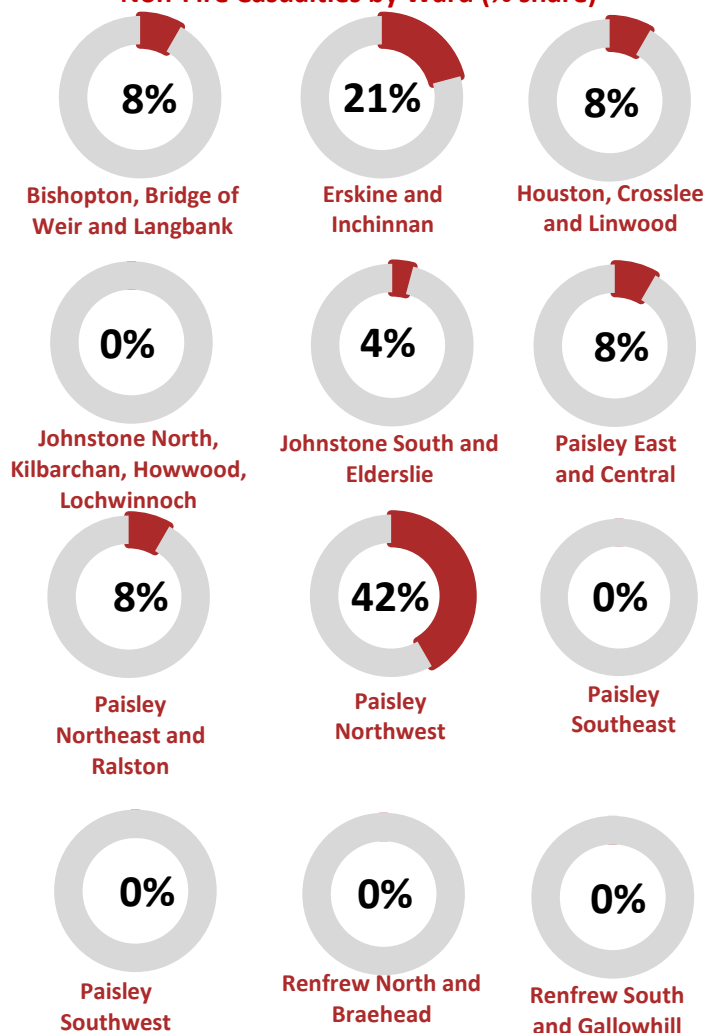
Year on Year
60%

3 Year Average
-21%

Non-Fire Casualties

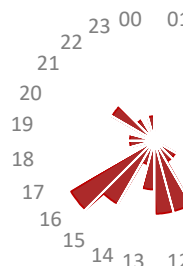


Non-Fire Casualties by Ward (% share)

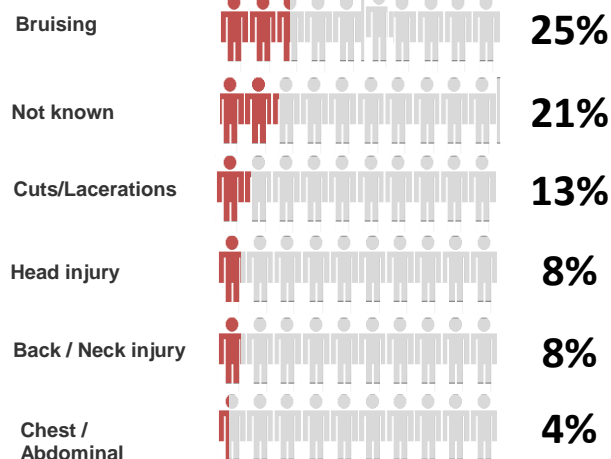


Non-fire casualties show an increase of 60% (9 incidents) when compared to the same quarter last year, however the three-year average trend continues to decline. Of the 24 casualties 15 were involved in road traffic collisions. 9 casualties are recorded while assisting other agencies. 2 fatalities are recorded this quarter and of the injuries encountered 3 were considered serious.

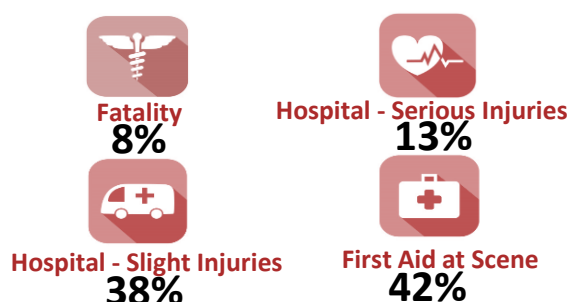
Non-Fire Casualties by Time of Day



Nature of Injury



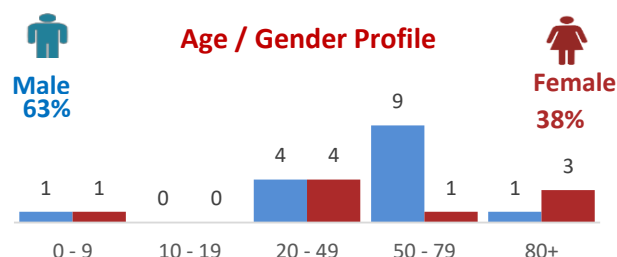
Extent of Harm



Non-Fire Emergency Activity



Age / Gender Profile



Deliberate Fire Setting

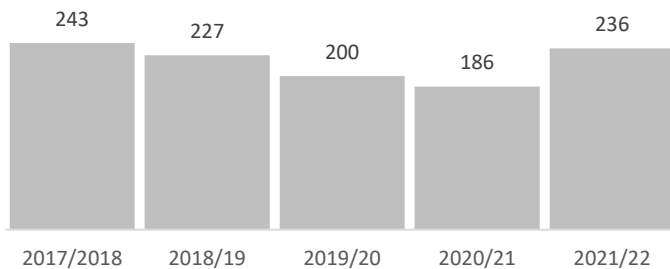


Performance Summary

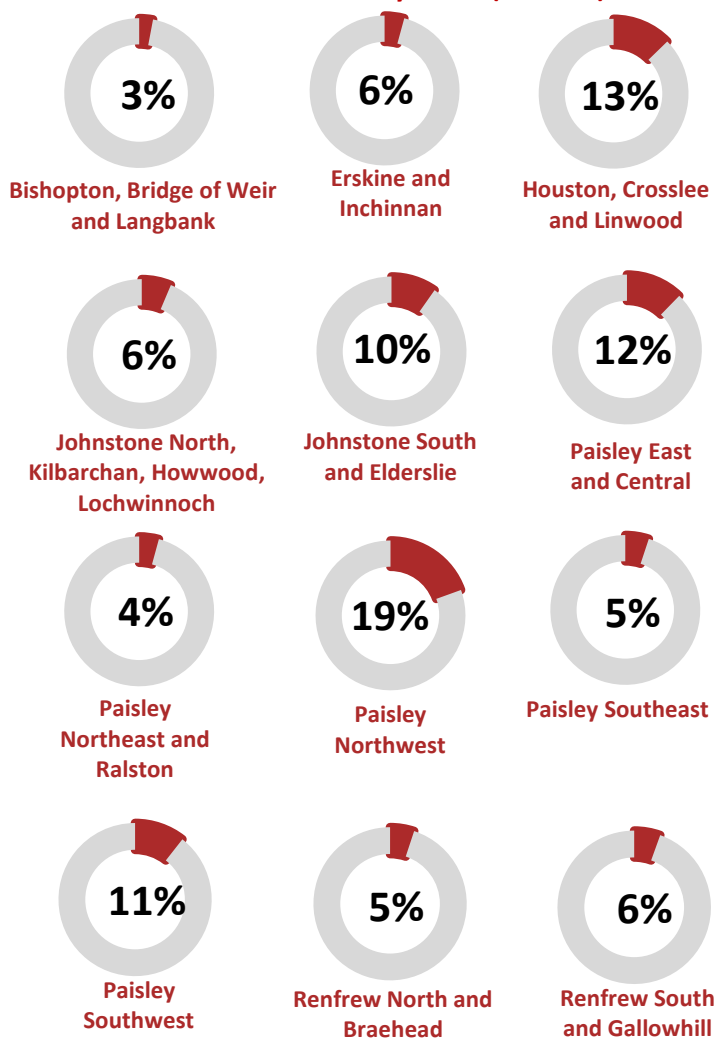
Year on Year
27%

3 Year Average
1%

Deliberate Fires

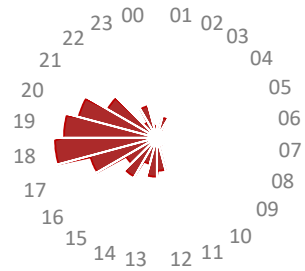


Deliberate Fires by Ward (% share)

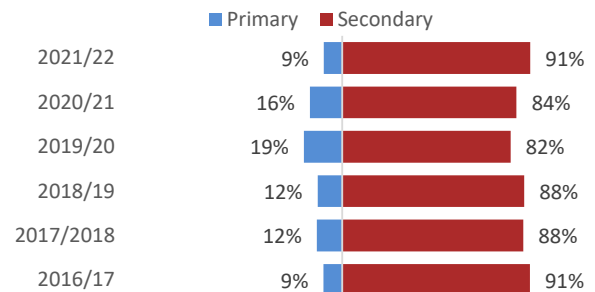


Deliberate fire setting shows an increase of 27% (50) incidents compared to Q1 last year. Secondary fires accounted for 91% (215 incidents) of the activity within this indicator. Other secondary (grass) fires account for the majority of incidents (120 incidents) within this matrix.

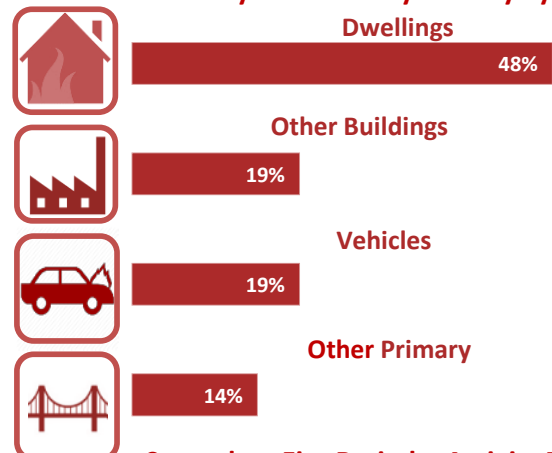
Deliberate Fires by Time of Day



Deliberate Fires by Classification



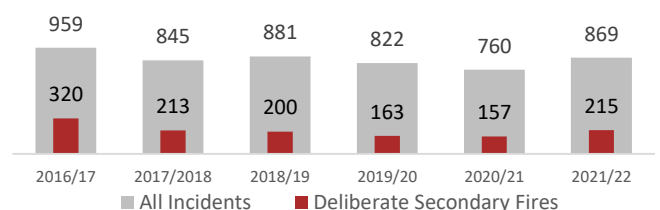
Primary Fire Ratio by Activity Type



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.

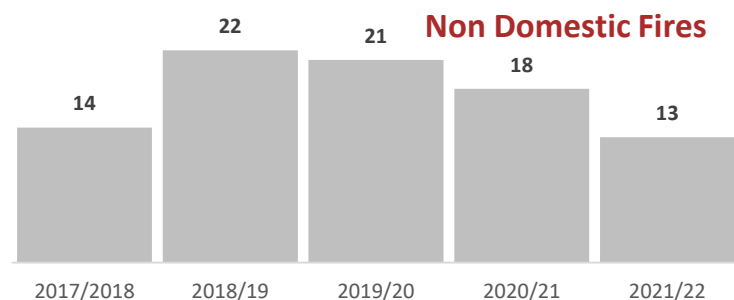
Non Domestic Fire Safety



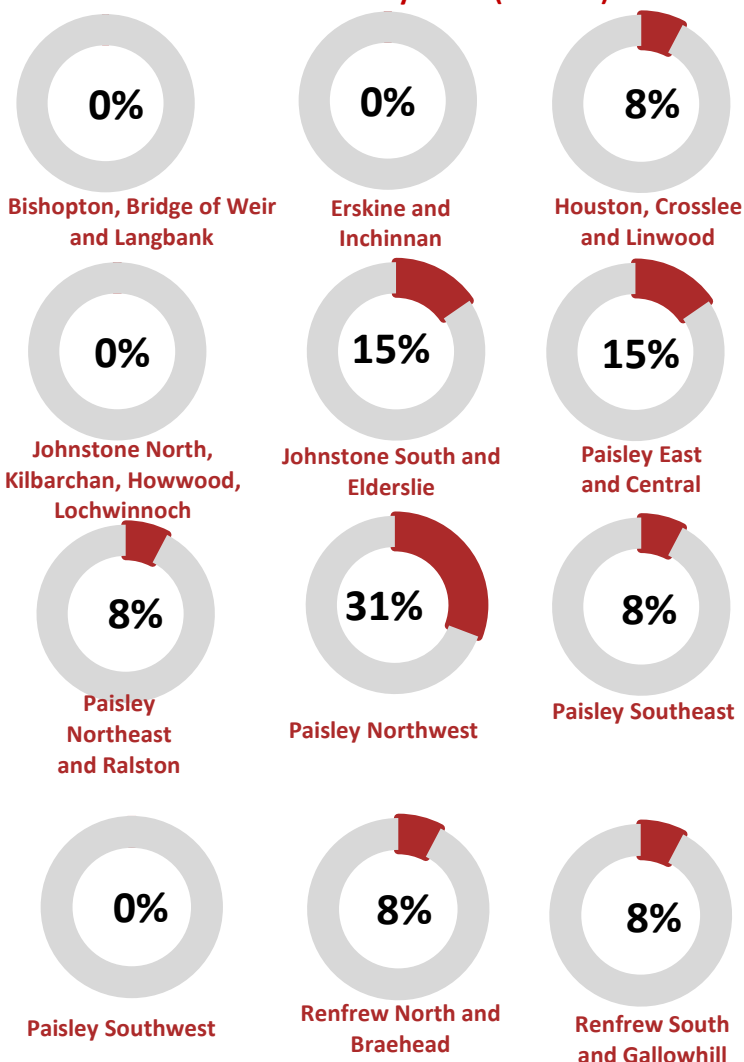
Performance Summary

Year on Year
-28%

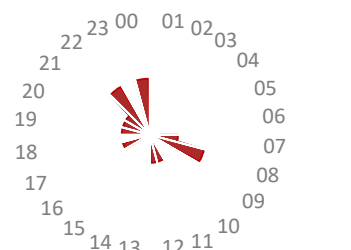
3 Year Average
-15%



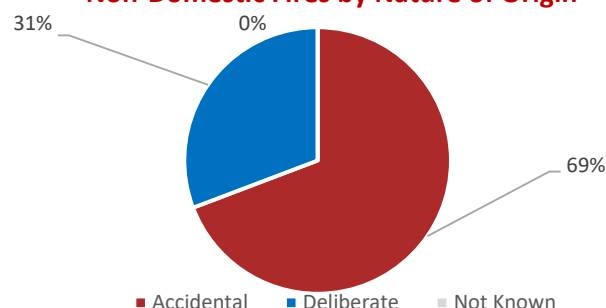
Non-Domestic Fires by Ward (% share)



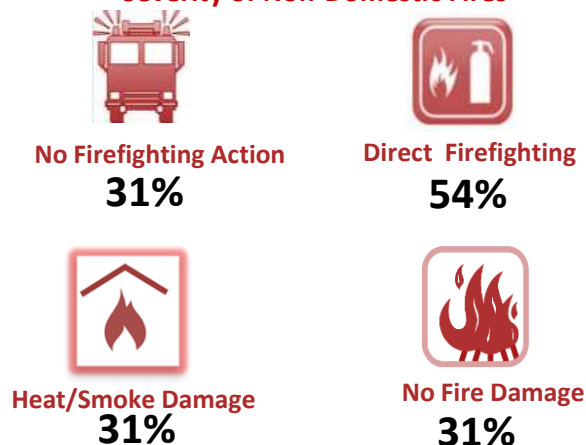
Non-Domestic Fires by Time of Day



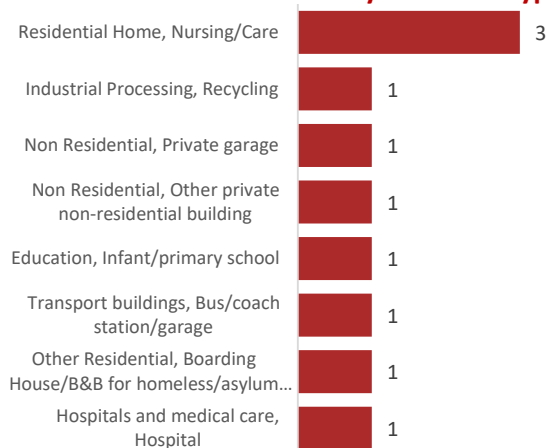
Non-Domestic Fires by Nature of Origin



Severity of Non-Domestic Fires



Non-Domestic Fires by Premises Type



A decrease of 15% (5 incidents) for the year on year measure. 4 incidents required no firefighting action and 4 incidents resulted in no fire damage. Residential care homes were the highest reporting premises type with 3 incidents.

Unwanted Fire Alarm Signals

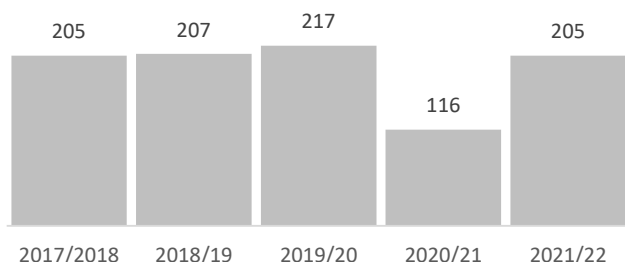


Performance Summary

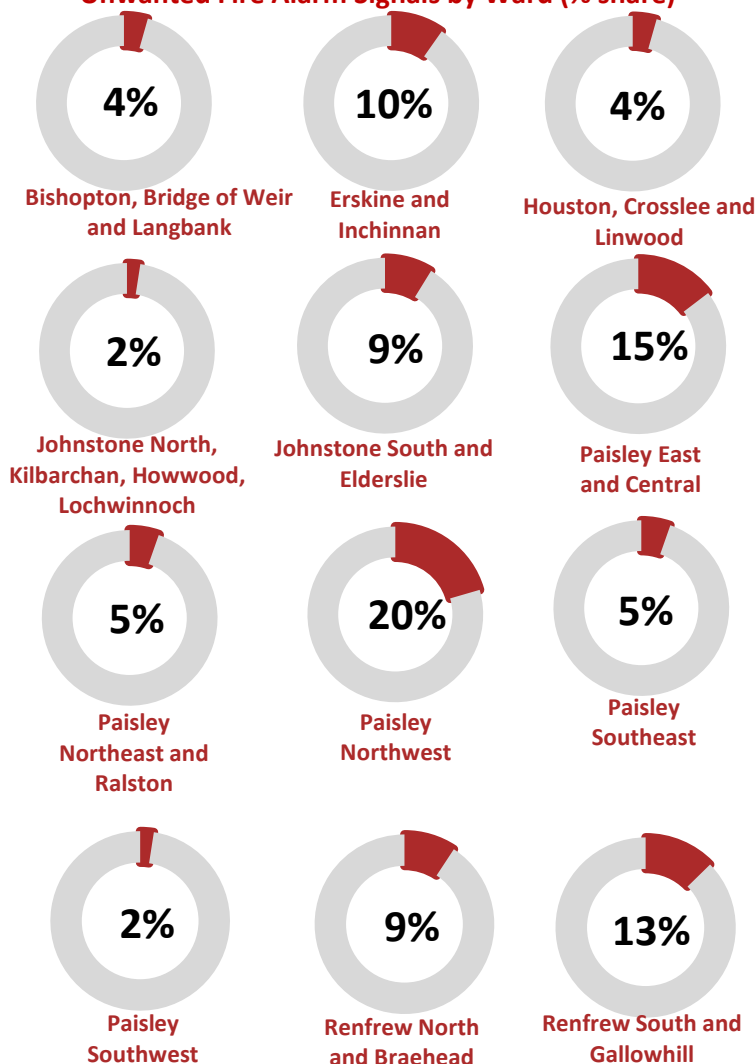
Year on Year
77%

3 Year Average
0%

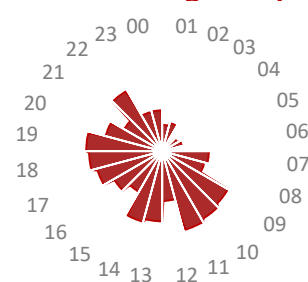
Unwanted Fire Alarm Signals



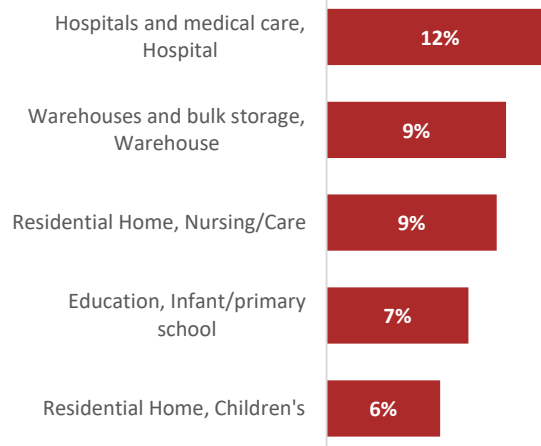
Unwanted Fire Alarm Signals by Ward (% share)



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

24%



UFAS Percentage Against all False Alarms

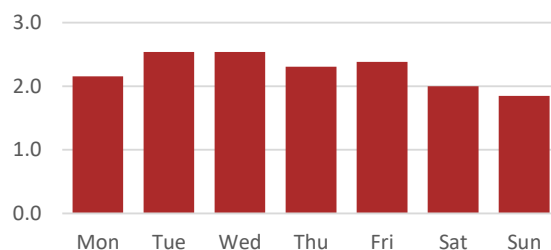
50%



Human Influence and Alarm Activations

37%

Average Unwanted Fire Alarm Signals per Day



Unwanted Fire alarm signals (UFAS) show an increase of 77% (89 incidents) for this reporting period compared to Q1 last year. 12% (25 incidents) were recorded in Hospital / Medical care premises. 37% (76 incidents) were found to be as a result of human interactions i.e. not isolating the system before testing, aerosols, cooking.

Renfrewshire

Performance Summary Report

Reporting Period: 01/04/21 - 30/06/21

Total Crime



-13.2%



1,692 Crimes

Incidents
Recorded

-10.9%



13,377

Common Assault

-3.5%



434

Overall Dishonesty

-2.3%



684

Domestic Abuse

-11.3%



517

Overall Violent
Crime

-6.3%



475

Sexual Crime

+36.4%



123

Road Deaths and
Serious Injuries

+50%*



9 *compared to PYTD

Disorder Complaints

-30%*



2,520 *compared to PYTD

Missing People

+37%*



108 *compared to PYTD

Counter Terrorism



The threat level from INTERNATIONAL TERRORISM is Substantial. This means that an attack is likely.

Housebreaking

-50.7%



45

Renfrewshire

Performance Summary Report

Reporting Period:
1 Apr 2021 to 30 Jun 2021



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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 to the same period in the previous year to date.

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 10% on the previous year and 2.5% 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>While the volume of recorded overall violent crime has increased slightly on the previous year (+10.2%), figures have fallen by 6.3% compared to the previous five year average. This equates to 32 fewer victims of violence in Renfrewshire. Violence against emergency workers has fallen as compared to last year, with 58 of 434 common assaults targeting police and other emergency workers (compared to 74 in the same period last year). Reported ASB has fallen on both the previous year and the five year average.</p>
Dishonesty 	<p>Housebreaking crimes have fallen to around half of the previous year and five year average volume. Thefts of, and from, motor vehicles has also fallen on previous years' figures. However, fraud (particularly cyber-enabled) continues to increase – almost certainly as a result of cyber-criminals continuing to exploit the dramatic shift towards online shopping, working and social activity resulting from the pandemic.</p>
Road Safety 	<p>Nine serious road injuries (three more than PYTD) and 20 slight road injuries (two fewer than PYTD) have been recorded year-to-date. There were no road fatalities in Renfrewshire in the reporting period—no change on the previous year.</p>

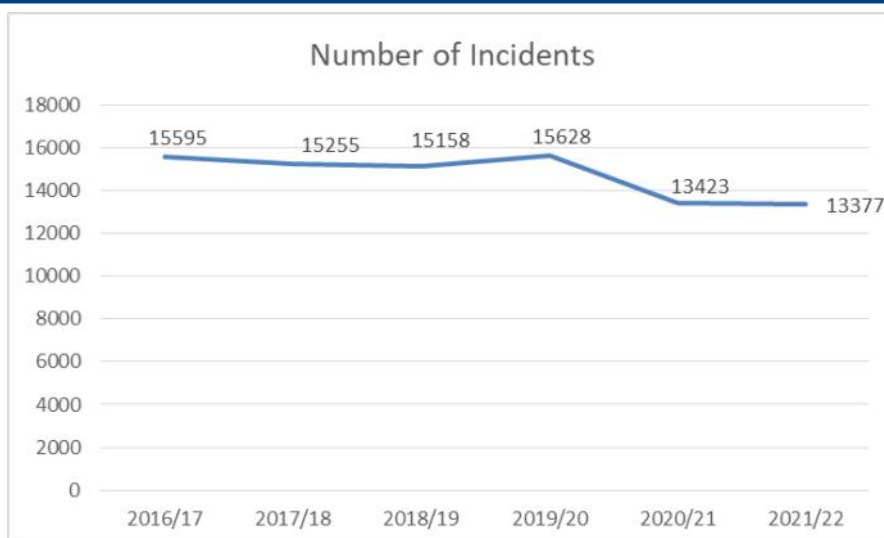
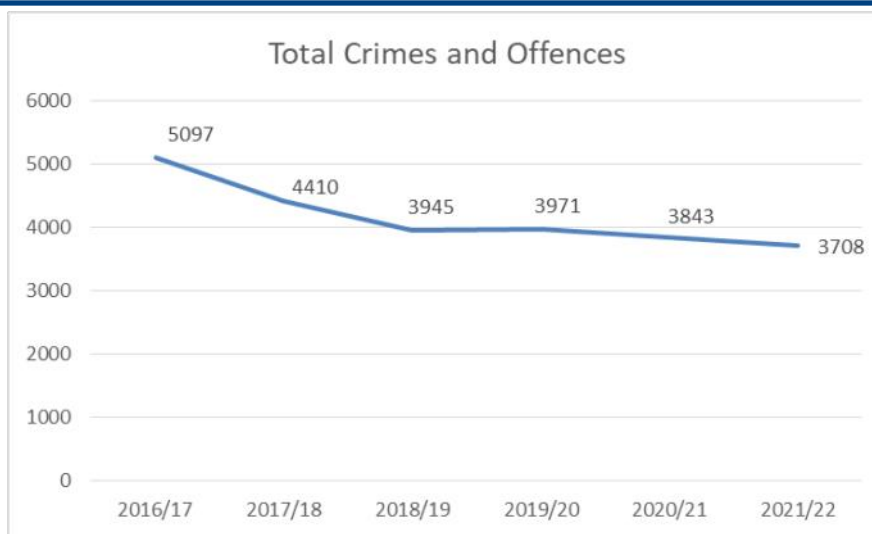
POLICE SCOTLAND'S POLICING PRIORITIES 2021-2022

- 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	3,843	3,708	Total number of incidents	13,423	13,377



Context: The volume of recorded crime and offences has fallen by 3.5% on the previous year and by 12.8% on the preceding five year average, with a longer term decrease in non-sexual crimes of violence, crimes of dishonesty, fireraising and malicious mischief, other (proactivity) crimes and miscellaneous offences driving the fall in overall volume. Meanwhile, recorded police incidents have fallen by 0.3% on the previous year, and by 10.9% on the five year average.

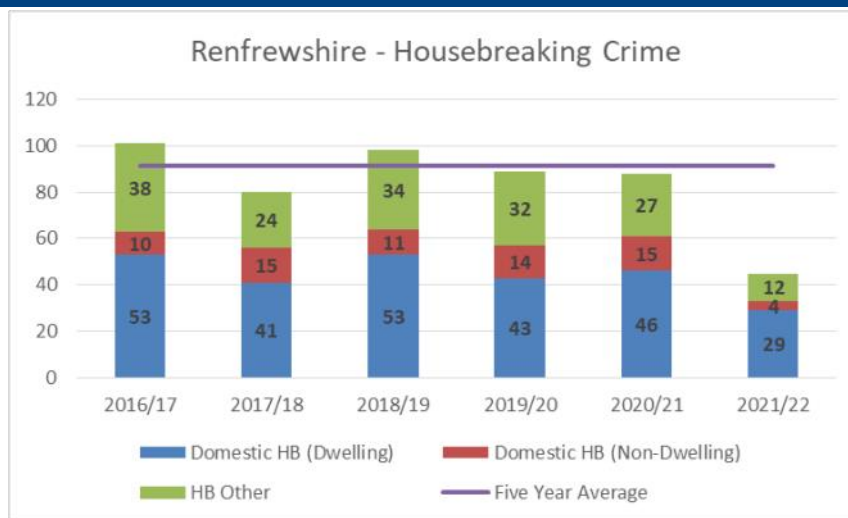
ONLINE & CYBERCRIME - DATA OVERVIEW

CONTEXT:



Local analysis identified a minimum of 133 'cyber-crimes' in the period April—June 2021. 29% of these related to sexual offences such as indecent communications with children and conspiracy to commit sexual acts outside of the UK. 48% related to threatening and abusive behaviour, and a further 23% related to crimes of dishonesty e.g. cyber-enabled fraud.

ACQUISITIVE CRIME — DATA OVERVIEW



Context:



156 shoplifting crimes have been recorded – a decrease on the 5YA of 213.4. Meanwhile, the detection rate fell from a five year average of 76.7% to 60.3% in the current year.



Housebreaking crimes (including attempts) fell from a five year average of 91.2, to 45 crimes year-to-date. There were fewer HBs to all categories of premises.

Motor vehicle crimes also fell from a five year average of 115, to 113 crimes in the reporting period. Theft of motor vehicles currently accounts for the highest proportion of all sub-categories of motor vehicle crime. The MV crime detection rate is 29.2%, above the five year average of 27.5%.

Seven doorstep/bogus crimes have been recorded in the reporting period, with victims often being elderly. Three 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.

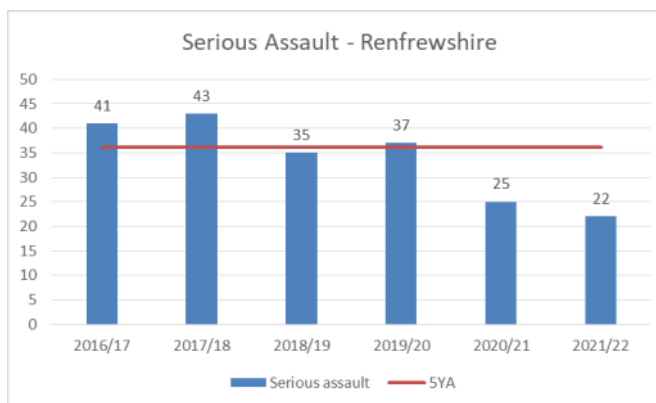
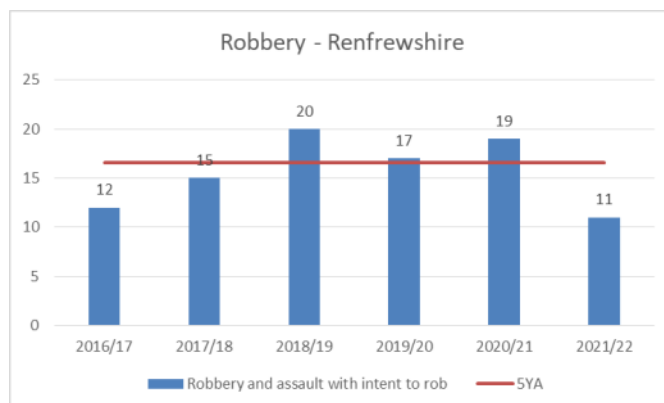
COUNTER TERRORISM & DOMESTIC EXTREMISM

CONTEXT:

On 8th February 2021 the Home Secretary announced a decrease in the UK's Terrorist Threat Level from Severe to Substantial. This means it is deemed 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 30 JUNE - OBJECTIVE: Reduce the number of victims of violent crime



CONTEXT:

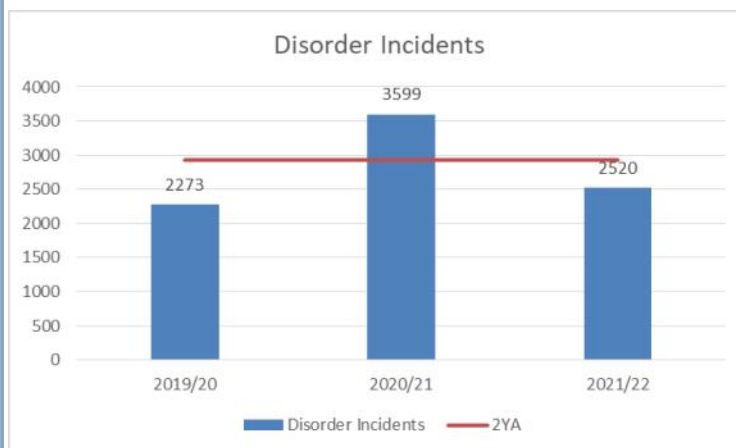
55 Group 1 crimes of violence have been recorded, a decrease of 20.3% compared to the previous five year average. Two murders and six attempted murders have been recorded, compared to a five year average of 1.6 and three, respectively. Meanwhile, serious assaults have fallen by 39.2% to 22 crimes, compared to a five year average of 26.2; while robberies have fallen from a five year average of 16.6 to a total of 11 crimes. The overall detection rate for Group 1 crimes of violence is 70.9%, compared to the five year average rate of 75.4%. 53% of Group 1 crimes occurred within private dwellings, compared to 54% in the previous year.

There have been 434 recorded common assaults, a decrease on the five year average of 449.6. 58 of these assaults targeted emergency workers. These crimes are most commonly perpetrated against police officers, often within the custody suite and other police premises.

Antisocial Behaviour

CONTEXT:

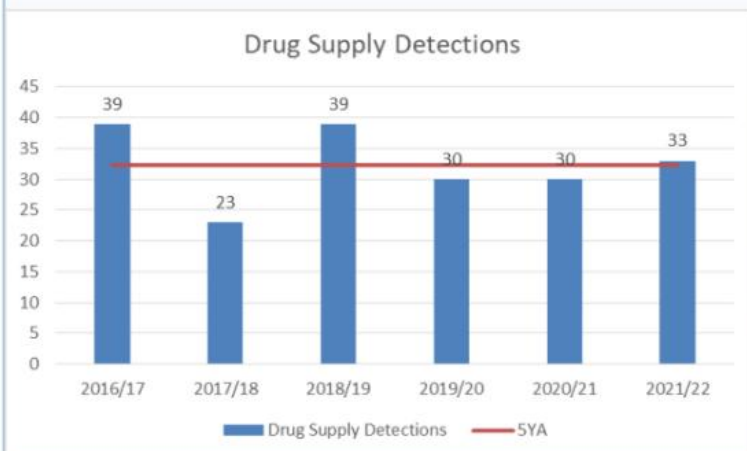
The number of Disorder incidents shows a marked decrease in comparison to last year (-30%). Many of the disorder incidents recorded last year related to perceived or actual breaches of COVID-19 regulations being reported by members of the public.



SERIOUS ORGANISED CRIME - DATA OVERVIEW

CONTEXT:

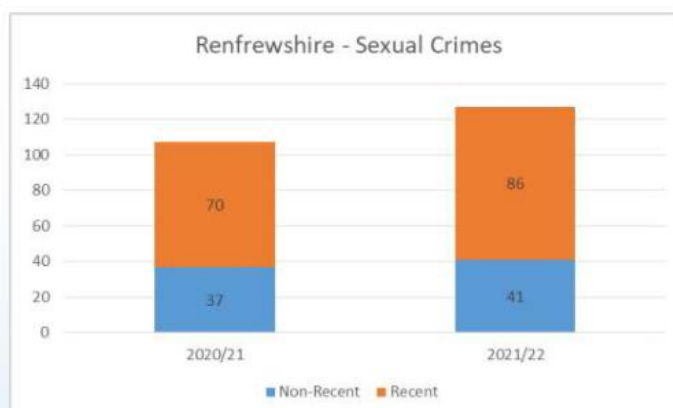
YTD, there have been 33 detections of drug supply, production and cultivation offences, compared to a five year average of 32.2 crimes. Commodity seizures included diamorphine, benzodiazepines (including etizolam), cocaine and cannabis.



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 36.4% from a five year average of 90.2 to a total of 123 crimes. The detection rate for sexual crime is 65%, four percentage points above the previous five year average. At least 40% of recorded sexual crimes involved victims aged 15 years or less at the time of the offence. 32.3% of recorded sexual crimes were non-recent in nature. Nearly a third of all recorded sexual crimes in the reporting period were cyber-enabled. A significant majority (85%) of reported sexual crimes occurred within private dwellings.



There have been 108 missing person reports in Renfrewshire - an increase of nearly 37% on the previous year (n=79). The increase predominantly relates to reports of missing young people (aged 19 and under), with missing persons incidents of this type rising from 59 to 81 from last year into the current. Incidents relating to Looked After and Accommodated Children (LAAC) increased from 11 last year, to 25 in the current. Approximately 73% of missing people were traced within 24 hours. Nearly 20% of all missing person incidents related to the top five repeat missing persons, all of whom were aged 16 and under.

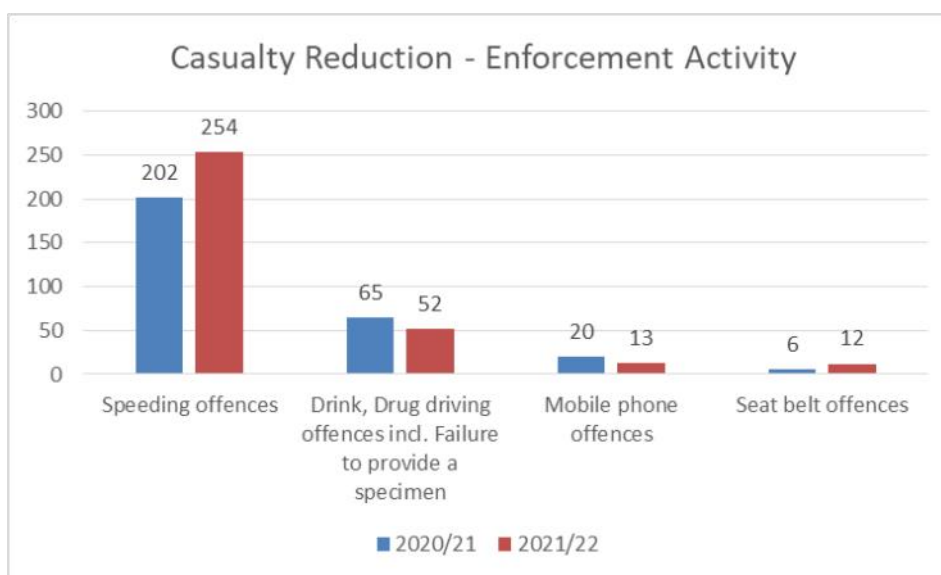
517 domestic abuse incidents have been recorded, down by 11.3% on the previous five year average. These incidents resulted in 214 domestic crimes and offences being recorded.

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	6	9
	Number of persons slightly injured	22	20
	Number of children seriously injured	1	0

Road Traffic Data from 01/04/2020 to 31/02/2020



CONTEXT:

No road fatalities occurred within the reporting period – no change on the previous year. Meanwhile, nine serious road injuries occurred in the reporting period—three more than PYTD. Slight injuries fell by two, to a total of 20. No children have been killed or seriously injured on Inverclyde's roads year-to-date.

Overall, offences relating to vehicles increased from a five year average of 958.2, to a total of 973 (+1.3%). This incorporated an increase in drink and drug driving offences, speeding offences, disqualified driving offences, offences involving careless driving, and neglect of traffic directions.

The detection rate fell from a five year average of 91.9% to 86.6% (-5.3 percentage points).

PUBLIC CONFIDENCE: COMPLAINTS & USER SATISFACTION

COMPLAINTS ABOUT THE POLICE

From 01/04/2021—30/06/2021

Quality of Service Allegations	16
On Duty Allegations	60
Off Duty Allegations	0
Total Allegations	76

On Duty

Unlawful Arrest	Assault	Corrupt Practice	Discrimination	Excessive Force	Incivility	Irregularity in Procedure	Neglect of duty	Oppressive Conduct	Other Criminal	Other Non Criminal	Traffic	Total
1	10	0	1	5	13	43	1	3	2	2	0	81

Off Duty

Crimes of Dishonesty	Crimes of Indecency	Crimes of Violence	Malicious Mischief	Incivility	Misc Offences	Offences involving Motor Vehicles	Other	Other Crimes	Total
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Context:

A total of 52 complaints have been made in the reporting period, equating to 38.9 complaints per 10,000 police incidents. No off-duty allegations were made in the reporting period, while a total of 60 on-duty allegations were made (compared to a three year average of 49.3 allegations). A total of 16 allegations were made in relation to quality of service—slightly lower than the three year average (n=16.3).



To: Police and Fire and Rescue Scrutiny Sub Committee

On: 17 August 2021

Report by: Director of Communities and Housing Services

Heading: Police Scotland and Scottish Police Authority (SPA) – Review of development of Local Police Plans

1. Summary

- 1.1 Police Scotland, the Scottish Police Authority (SPA) and COSLA have agreed to collaborate on a review of the development of the latest Local Police Plans to identify areas of development and best practice which will then inform future local planning processes.
 - 1.2 The review seeks the views of local authority elected members and officials involved in the last planning cycle and leading on scrutiny of local policing, as well as Police Scotland's divisional and local commanders.
 - 1.3 It is anticipated that the review will conclude in 2021/22 allowing learning from the review to be incorporated into the planning process for the next round of Local Police Plans.
 - 1.4 The first stage of the review and an initial short survey was launched by Police Scotland and the SPA on 27 June 2021 and a draft Renfrewshire response is attached as Appendix 1. The consultation paper can be found at: <https://spa.citizenspace.com/strategy-performance/d560d12d/>
 - 1.5 In the response the Council welcomes the opportunity to respond to the short survey and feed into the wider review of local police plans.
 - 1.6 The final date for submissions to the consultation was 31 July 2021. A response from the Council was submitted within the timescales set by the SPA and Police Scotland and is attached as Appendix 1.
-

2. Recommendations

- 2.1 It is recommended that the Police and Fire & Rescue Scrutiny Sub Committee:
- (i) notes the on-going review of local police plans and the launch of the first phase with a short survey; and
 - (ii) homologates the Council's submitted consultation response as detailed in Appendix 1 to this report.
-

3. Background

- 3.1 Under the Police and Fire Reform (Scotland) Act 2012, local policing commanders prepare a Local Police Plan (LPP) for each of Scotland's 32 local authorities. The Local Police Plan sets out the approach to policing in the area and is shared with the appropriate local authority for the area.
- 3.2 The above Act requires Local Police Plans to be reviewed at least every three years or whenever a new Strategic Police Plan (SPP) is agreed. The latest Strategic Police Plan, known as the Joint Strategy for Policing – *Policing for a Safe, Protected and Resilient Scotland* ('the Strategy') was approved in 2020.
- 3.3 The Act sets out the following areas for inclusion in the Local Police Plans:
- the priorities, objectives and arrangements for policing in the local area;
 - an overview of how these were determined;
 - the contribution of policing to local and community planning; and
 - information on performance monitoring.
- 3.4 Police Scotland last reviewed Local Police Plans in 2019/20, for launch around April 2020, alongside the work programme to refresh the Strategy. Local Police Plans are informed by Divisional Commanders' engagement with local authorities and key stakeholders, national and local strategic assessments of threat, risk and harm and local responses from members of the public to the first "Your Police" survey.
- 3.5 The review of the plan development process seeks to address the following questions:
- How effectively Police Scotland engage at local level in the development of Local Police Plans
 - How effectively Police Scotland demonstrate the benefit of access to national assets to local communities
 - How effectively Police Scotland engage with stakeholders on changing local priorities
 - How effective current scrutiny of Local Police Plans delivery at local level is
 - Whether the process to develop Local Outcome Improvement Plans could be enhanced to more effectively embed the role of policing?

- How the process to produce Local Police Plans could be enhanced and improved
 - What measures could be used to strengthen the local relevance of Local Police Plans?
-

Implications of the Report

1. **Financial** - None
 2. **HR & Organisational Development** – None.
 3. **Community/Council Planning** –
 - *Our Renfrewshire is safe* – By constantly reviewing, improving and developing local police plans, Renfrewshire will be a safer location to reside, work and visit.
 4. **Legal** - None
 5. **Property/Assets** - None
 6. **Information Technology** - None
 7. **Equality & Human Rights**
 - (a) 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** – COSLA is part of the review of local police plans.
 13. **Climate Risk** – Not Applicable
-

List of Background Papers

- a) Consultation on the Joint Strategy for Policing (2020), Police and Fire & Rescue Scrutiny Sub Committee 10 March 2020

The foregoing background papers will be retained within Communities, and Housing Services for inspection by the public for the prescribed period of four years from the date of the meeting. The contact officer within the service is the Communities and Regulatory Manager.

Author: Oliver Reid, Head of Communities and Public Protection.

Email: oliver.reid@renfrewshire.gov.uk

Consultation Response

Does Police Scotland share the findings and information used to determine local priorities and objectives for policing with you / your Local Authority?

Yes

How effectively does Police Scotland engage with you on changing local priorities?

5 - very well

Are there any further comments you would like to make on how local priorities are identified and set?

Renfrewshire Council has an excellent working relationship with Police Scotland at both an Officer level and via the Police and Fire & Rescue Scrutiny Sub Committee. Where there are changes required, the Divisional Commander brings the rationale to the Committee to advise of why they are potentially looking to change priorities.

Priority setting is most effective if it is a product of genuine ongoing partnership working between the Police, Local Authority, other community planning partners and local communities.

The partnership working structures in Renfrewshire - Renfrewshire Community Safety Partnership, Community Protection Chief Officers Group, Police and Fire & Rescue Scrutiny Sub Committee and community structures - provides a framework for regular partnership working that enables partners to engage in an informed basis in identifying and setting priorities.

Please provide detail of any additional activities you feel Police Scotland could take to enhance how Local Authorities are engaged and involved in the priority setting process, and in the development of the overall Local Police Plan's contents?

There are many different Services within Renfrewshire Council that can link into the Local Police plan content. Whilst this will often include Public Protection due to the close working relationship within the Renfrewshire Community Safety Partnership, there are other areas that would have valuable insight into the priorities, in particular Community Planning. Whilst Renfrewshire Council always try to collate, it would be important for Police Scotland to cast their net as wide as possible.

Engage with Local Authorities to ensure that relevant priorities in strategic documents (such as the Children's Services Plan, Housing Improvement Plan, Town Centre Strategies, Digital Strategy, Social Renewal Plan and local area-based plans) can be identified as an ongoing process and used to inform the development of the Local Police Plan

Continue to strengthen engagement on local issues through geographic community-based structures such as Local Partnerships and Community Councils in Renfrewshire.

Where there is specialist third sector knowledge in the local area about a particular community or locality, have specific engagement that captures this knowledge to inform priority setting.

Continue to develop the sharing of information, intelligence and data while adhering to GDPR regulations.

Police Scotland are active partners in the protection of vulnerable adults, children and the management of offenders within Renfrewshire. The local division contribute effectively to planning and responding to these agendas by their membership of the Adult and Child Protection Committees and the Senior Officer Group for the Management of Offenders. The data from these meetings is used effectively to plan local priorities.

What would be most supportive in enabling Local Authorities to give their feedback and input into the priority setting process?

This could be done in a variety of methods e.g. workshops, consultation documents, however, a single point of contact for input would be important so they can see the full picture from Renfrewshire Council.

Building understanding among Local Authority Elected Members and key officers of what the policy priorities are and how they translate into operation would help frame feedback to be as useful as possible in setting priorities.

Providing context as to why certain priorities are becoming of greater or lesser concern over time would also be helpful in supporting Local Authorities (and other community planning partners) to provide effective feedback.

Discussing with Local Authorities the anticipated community impact of prioritising action to address different types of crime. This would support informed responses to consultation about priorities.

How can Local Authorities support Police Scotland with this e.g. dedicated planning and community engagement officers to help gather and coordinate feedback?

Renfrewshire Council is always willing to engage and support, however, this would be unlikely to be via a dedicated resource. Close working relationships to allow regular feedback (rather than just when the plan is due) would be worthwhile i.e. build up evidence over the 3 years of the plan to influence the next plan.

Locally staff from K Division contribute to the joint planning in adult and child protection and community justice. This is a two way process with the priorities from these groups contributing to the development of the local policing plan.

Building understanding among Local Authority officers of the types of information that the Police would find useful to be shared with them.

Local Authorities can provide feedback about how perceptions change in local areas (customer surveys, place standard tools, place plans). This can support the police to determine the community impact of their work.

How does the Local Authority / Community Planning Partnership provide evidence to Police Scotland to inform the development of Local Police Plans?

Within the Renfrewshire Community Safety Partnership, evidence is obtained from different teams as well as the Partnership analyst that can look at the key issues affecting the partnership. Issues raised at the Community Protection Chief Officers Group the Adult and Child Protection Committees, the Community Justice Steering Group and the Community Protection (Prevent) Steering Group are also fed back to Police Scotland.

Renfrewshire Council and Community Planning Partnership provides evidence to Police Scotland at an officer level through the community Safety Partnership and the Community Protection Chief Officers Group.

Elected member input is through the Police and Fire & Rescue Scrutiny Sub Committee of Renfrewshire Council.

In what ways can this be enhanced going forward? For example, in providing feedback to Police Scotland, adjusting timescales for reviewing and developing Plans, providing intelligence and evidence obtained by the Local Authority or Community Planning Partnership?

As detailed above, a constant review of feedback issues will allow them to be picked up over the 3 year period rather than just during a limited review. However, someone would require to take ownership and ensure consistency to allow this to be done.

Assessing together the results of engagement work carried out for different purposes by community planning partners might enhance this. Information gathered in developing Housing Plans, Children's Services Plans, Health and Social Care Plans and area-based plans will all contain information that will be helpful in developing Police Plans. Analysis of the Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation should also feature here. Gathering this information through a Geographic Information System would enable information from a number of different sources to be accessed. Synchronising or phasing the review and development timescales for strategic plans might assist in bringing different strands of information together.

Looking at specific issues in an in depth-way through a Commission approach (such as drugs and alcohol) has developed greater understanding of cross-cutting issues. One of the benefits of this approach has been the opportunity to engage with people with lived experience. This approach could be used with the development of the Police Plan.

In your view, could the process to develop the Local Outcome Improvement Plan (LOIP) in your area be enhanced to more effectively embed the role of policing?

Yes

Police intelligence regarding emerging issues and how neighbourhoods are changing would be a valuable contribution to the development of the Local Outcome Improvement Plan.

The Police also have a role in building understanding among community planning partners of emerging or rapidly changing issues such as cyber crime and hate crime.

There could also be improved articulation of how policing priorities will impact positively on quality of life in communities.

In your view, could the process to develop key local strategies and plans (such as the community safety strategy) in your area be enhanced to more effectively embed the role of policing?

Yes

The Police already engage very effectively through Renfrewshire Community Safety Partnership in developing key local strategies and plans around

community safety.

There is scope for embedding the role of policing to a greater extent in other plans such as Housing Plans and strategies to support vulnerable people.

Raising awareness of when the Police can take action and what information they require from partners or the public to enable them to do this would support this.

How effectively does Police Scotland demonstrate the benefit of access to national services to local communities?

N/A for Renfrewshire Council

How effectively does Police Scotland engage at a local level in the review of Local Police Plans?

4 - well

In what ways could the reviewing of a Local Policing Plan (prior to committing to refresh/replace) be enhanced going forward?

A yearly discussion/touch base could be worthwhile to assess and review priorities over the last year and then horizon scanning for the following year.

Seeking views from local communities and partners on how effective the Police Plan has been in an area would enhance the review process.

To what extent does Police Scotland measure progress against delivering the objectives set out in Local Police Plans?

4 – well (reported at Police and Fire & Rescue Scrutiny Sub Committee)

How well do performance measures used help to assess whether implementation of the Local Police Plan is making a positive difference locally, and making a contribution to delivery of the LOIP?

The Renfrewshire Police and Fire & Rescue Scrutiny Sub Committee considers scrutiny reports, spotlight reports on particular issues, operational updates and local issues updates.

Over time, this information is building up our knowledge and understanding as community planning partners of how the Local Police contributes to the delivery of the LOIP.

In your view, does the current performance reporting provided by Police Scotland enable your role to undertake effective scrutiny and promote accountability?

Yes

Would the development and introduction of national practical guidance / standards on local scrutiny be helpful, with the guidance / standards aligned to the Police and Fire Reform (Scotland) Act 2012 and the Community Empowerment (Scotland) Act 2015?

National practical guidance/standards would be an opportunity to gather and spread best practice in local scrutiny. Renfrewshire Council would welcome participation in the development of these standards.



To: Police and Fire and Rescue Scrutiny Sub Committee

On: 17 August 2021

Report by: Director of Communities and Housing Services

Heading: Police Scotland Public Consultation on the Use of Body Worn Video (BWV) Cameras

1. Summary

- 1.1 Officers from Police Scotland provided a briefing paper on the proposed use of Body Worn Video cameras to the last Police and Fire & Rescue Scrutiny Sub Committee on 18 May 2021.
 - 1.2 Police Scotland have since launched a consultation on whether all frontline Police Officers should be provided with Body Worn Video (BWV) cameras on 1 June 2021. A proposed Renfrewshire Council response to this consultation is attached as Appendix 1 to this report. The full consultation paper can be found at: <https://consult.scotland.police.uk/strategyinsight-and-innovation/police-scotlands-use-of-body-worn-video-public-con>
 - 1.3 Renfrewshire Council approved the use of Body Worn Cameras in 2010 for the Renfrewshire Warden service and these are part of PPE for all situations, especially ones that can be confrontational eg Anti-Social Behaviour calls and parking enforcement. The proposed consultation response builds on this positive experience and makes recommendations relating to the use, governance and training required for officers making use of this technology.
 - 1.4 The final date for submissions to the consultation is 20 August 2021. A response from the Council will be submitted within the timescales set by the Police Scotland and a draft is attached for approval as Appendix 1.
-

2. Recommendations

- 2.1 It is recommended that the Police and Fire & Rescue Scrutiny Sub Committee:
- (i) notes the publication of the consultation by Police Scotland on the use of Body Worn Video (BWV) cameras; and
 - (ii) approves the Council's consultation response as detailed in Appendix 1 to this report.
-

3. Background

- 3.1 Police Scotland recently undertook a national public consultation on Body Worn Video cameras being used by armed police officers, particularly in relation to the COP26 event in Glasgow in October/November 2021. Due to the positive response received to this consultation, Police Scotland is now consulting on whether all police officers should wear body worn video cameras.
- 3.2 Police Scotland have identified some of the rationale for wearing camera as:
- Increasing the use of technology within criminal justice to deliver 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.
- 3.3 The use of Body Worn Video 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.
- 3.4 Unless it is impracticable to do so by reason of the situation, operational necessity, or behaviour/condition of those present, it is proposed that when users activate their Body Worn Video equipment, they should make a verbal announcement, in plain language, to the following effect – *“Video and audio recording is taking place”*.

- 3.5 If recording began whilst en-route to an incident, then it is proposed 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.
- 3.6 Renfrewshire Council (Wardens) currently use Body Worn Video cameras and these are activated when Officers believe they are getting into a confrontational situation. It should be noted that Officers are trained to remove themselves from confrontational situations, however, if it is escalating, this assists the Officers both from an evidential standpoint but also for their own safety.
- 3.7 The video evidence is stored securely and used where required as evidence if a crime has been committed or if a complaint is made against an Officer.
- 3.8 From the consultation, it is clear that Police Scotland will use Body Worn Video cameras for very similar purposes which in turn should increase confidence amongst the public with regards to their safety and the use of Police powers.
-

Implications of the Report

1. **Financial** - None
2. **HR & Organisational Development** – None.
3. **Community/Council Planning** –
 - *Our Renfrewshire is safe* – By implementing Body Worn Video Cameras, members of the public and communities will potentially feel and be, safer.
4. **Legal** - None
5. **Property/Assets** - None
6. **Information Technology** - None
7. **Equality & Human Rights**
 - (a) 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** – Not Applicable
 13. **Climate Risk** – Not Applicable
-

List of Background Papers

- a) Police Spotlight – Body Worn Video Cameras, Police and Fire & Rescue Scrutiny Sub Committee 18 May 2021

The foregoing background papers will be retained within Communities, and Housing Services for inspection by the public for the prescribed period of four years from the date of the meeting. The contact officer within the service is the Communities and Regulatory Manager.

Author: Oliver Reid, Head of Communities and Public Protection.

Email: oliver.reid@renfrewshire.gov.uk

Police Scotland Public Consultation on the Use of Body Worn Video (BWV) Cameras

Would you feel safer knowing that your interaction with Police Scotland is being recorded by a body worn camera?

It is believed that communities will feel safer that criminals can be caught on camera (and hopefully prosecuted) and that incidents can be corroborated through video evidence rather than simply relying on the statements of police officers – increasing trust and confidence in the organisation and transparency around the actions of individuals and officers.

To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statement: “knowing interactions with the public are recorded would increase my trust in Police Scotland”

It is believed that communities will feel safer that criminals can be caught on camera (and hopefully prosecuted) and that incidents can be corroborated through video evidence rather than simply relying on the statements of police officers – increasing trust and confidence in the organisation and transparency around the actions of individuals and officers.

To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statement: “knowing interactions with the public are recorded would increase my confidence in Police Scotland”

It is believed that communities will feel safer that criminals can be caught on camera (and hopefully prosecuted) and that incidents can be corroborated through video evidence rather than simply relying on the statements of police officers – increasing trust and confidence in the organisation and transparency around the actions of individuals and officers.

You will now be presented with a number of statements and asked to what extent you agree or disagree with them. Space has been provided to expand on your answer.

“There should be clear guidelines for when Body Worn Video should or should not be used”

Renfrewshire Council completely agree with this statement. Officers require to be trained, not only in the safe use of the cameras, but also when they should be activated. This will prevent them being used intrusively and will protect both members of the public and police officers.

The guidelines will also include how long footage should be retained, particularly if it is not going to be used in a criminal case, in line with appropriate data protection retention policies and legislation.

“Police officers, staff and special constables should decide when Body Worn Video is used or not used”

Yes, Officers should decide and have discretion as to when a Body Worn Video should be used. Otherwise, cameras may be used 100% which is not required and inefficient. As part of routine training, staff should be advised when and how to activate their camera. Depending on the circumstances, this may not always be possible, ie if Officer is in imminent threat, however, wherever practicable, Officers should activate when dealing with criminal case or a feeling of danger. This will allow both the community and police officers protection and evidence. If a camera is not activated during an incident that may go to court at a later date, Officers should make a clear note in the incident report as to why this did not happen.

Moving forward, the use of video evidence for evidential purpose may be required (Code of Practice for interviewing) which would mean these are essential.

“Individuals should be informed before Body Worn Video is used”

Yes, this can be a short statement (similar to when someone is advised they are being cautioned), simply advising all parties that the conversation may be recorded. Again, this should be caveated “where reasonably practicable”. Depending on the situation, this may not be on a police officers mind, however, if not advised, this should be clearly marked in the incident report as to why the statement was not proffered.

“Police Officers, staff and special constables should be required to wear Body Worn Video cameras at all times when they are working and engaged in police activities”

Yes, this will provide full transparency for communities and public and also protect Police Scotland officers providing evidence and corroboration of their actions and the actions of others.

Do you have any other concerns or comments about the introduction of Body Worn Video?

In the current world of social media and documented evidence, Police Scotland Officers should have their own Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) to be able to show what the officer is seeing. Having cameras should protect officers and be capable of being used for evidential purposes.