

**Consultation into Marches and
Parades in Scotland:**

***Analysis of Consultation
Responses***

February 2009



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INTRODUCTION

Background

1. This paper reports on the findings of the consultation process, conducted in summer 2008, to assess the first year of implementation of the changes to the law and practice on marches and parades. These were introduced by the Police, Public Order and Criminal Justice (Scotland) Act 2006, which amended the Civic Government (Scotland) Act 1982, and associated guidance (the Report of the Working Group on Marches and Parades and Guidance to Scottish Local Authorities) following Sir John Orr's Review of Marches and Parades in Scotland. We refer to these documents in this report and links are provided below for ease of reference.

Police, Public Order and Criminal Justice (Scotland) Act 2006:

http://www.opsi.gov.uk/legislation/scotland/acts2006/asp_20060010_en_1

Civic Government (Scotland) Act 1982:

http://www.opsi.gov.uk/RevisedStatutes/Acts/ukpga/1982/cukpga_19820045_en_1

Working Group Report:

<http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Publications/2006/12/06144246/0>

Guidance to Local Authorities:

<http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Publications/2006/12/06144351/0>

Sir John Orr's Report:

<http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Publications/2005/01/20583/50696>

2. The public consultation paper summarised the background to these changes. We are grateful to all individuals and organisations who took the time to contribute to the consultation process.

3. The consultation had three distinct strands, aiming to collect information from a variety of sources to reflect the roles that different people and agencies have in organising and policing marches and parades. These can be summarised as follows:

Public Consultation Paper

<http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Publications/2008/06/04103028/0>

4. This aimed primarily to seek the views of communities and march organisers about the effect the changes have had on them, but was open to all. The responses are summarised at Chapter One of this report, and can be accessed in full at <http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Publications/2009/01/30111212/0>

5. Scottish Government officials also met Glasgow City Council, the Grand Orange Lodge of Scotland, and Cairde na h'Eireann to discuss experiences of the changes to date.

Local Authority Questionnaire

<http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Publications/2008/06/04103028/9>

6. All 32 Scottish local authorities were sent a more extensive questionnaire, asking about how they have responded to the changes and for statistical information. The responses are summarised at Chapter Two of this report, and can be accessed in full at <http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Publications/2009/01/30111212/0>

HMICS Questionnaire

7. Her Majesty's Inspectorate of Constabulary for Scotland (HMICS) issued questions to the eight Scottish police forces, seeking information and statistics about how they have responded to the changes. A summary, drafted by HMICS, of the responses received is at Chapter Three.

8. This report draws together the findings from all three strands of the consultation and summarises the main points. Chapter Four considers the key themes which emerged and what action might be taken by the relevant people and organisations to address these.

9. As the information on which this report is based relates only to the first year of implementation of the new laws and guidance, this report aims to assess how implementation has run in general terms, rather than examining each point raised in detail. We do not believe that any of the issues raised during the consultation process call for change to the law or guidance. We will assess the operation of the law on marches and parades as it continues to bed in, and if any significant issues are raised which require legislation or amendments to guidance we will consider these in due course. We would encourage all those with an interest in marches and parades to consider the issues raised in this report, and consider whether changes are necessary to their practice.

Chapter 1 SUMMARY OF PUBLIC CONSULTATION RESPONSES

10. The public consultation paper received 25 responses, which can be broken down as follows.

Community Councils	16
Police	2
Individuals	5
Marching Organisation	1
Others	1
Total	25

Availability of information on processions

11. While some respondents expressed satisfaction about the information available on marches and parades, comments received from individuals suggest that they are, in the main, unaware of when marches take place in their communities. They currently rely predominantly on newspapers, libraries and word of mouth for information with only a minority accessing local authority websites. Several Community Councils also mentioned the issue of public awareness concluding that, due to inadequate communication, the public do not have the opportunity to comment on proposed marches in their area.

12. Four respondents indicated increased availability of information, while others felt little or no information to be available, continuing the status quo.

Involvement in the decision making process

13. With a few exceptions, there was little evidence of increased involvement by individuals or community organisations in the decisions making process. Some respondents felt that local authorities are now making better-informed decisions. Joint debriefing between local authorities and police forces has led to more efficient processes being developed.

14. The Association of Chief Police Officers in Scotland (ACPOS) and the Association of Scottish Police Superintendents (ASPS) report that they have seen a marked improvement in the way marches and parades are run following the implementation of Sir John Orr's recommendations, and that relations between police and local authorities are good.

15. ACPOS and ASPS also state that despite the Guidelines placing more responsibility with Local Authorities, the police, in many cases are still having to take a lead role. They recommend additional training in respect of stewarding, plans, briefings and debriefings, and making sure that fast track lists are adopted more quickly by Local Authorities to make the process more efficient.

Local authority consideration of relevant factors in making decisions on processions

16. While ACPOS considered local authorities generally took relevant factors into account, most other responses suggested individuals and organisations were not aware whether this was so or not.

17. Those respondents covering more than one local authority area described inconsistency in practice between local authorities. The Orange Lodge in particular reported that some aspects of the Guidance to Local Authorities are not always being followed by local authorities. These included failing to respond to notifications within the recommended four-week period; delay in holding debriefing meetings; not holding precursory meetings; and forwarding incomplete information to the Police.

18. There were mixed views on whether or not the rights of marchers were adequately balanced with those of communities, and whether appropriate conditions were being attached to marches. A small number of respondents raised the issue of police costs and whether marchers should be required to contribute towards these.

Formal Exemptions for certain types of procession and General Comments

19. The majority of respondents had no specific views on whether some types of march should be exempted from notifying their plans to local authorities.

20. There were a number of responses indicating the new requirements are an over reaction to a minority of contentious marches. Half of the responses from Community Councils considered that the guideline requirements were too bureaucratic and should not be applicable to marches/parades that are unlikely to cause problems (i.e. galas, war memorial day etc.). However, some did indicate that the new requirements had improved the processes for dealing with marches and parades overall.

Chapter 2 LOCAL AUTHORITY QUESTIONNAIRE

21. 17 out of 32 local authorities submitted a response to the questionnaire – a list of those which responded can be found at Annex 1, and the responses are available in full at <http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Publications/2009/01/30111212/0>

General

22. Local authorities were asked to share what processes they have in place with regard to marches and parades, and what changes had been made to help meet the requirements of the changes to legislation and new guidance issued to local authorities in December 2006. All of the local authorities responding to the questionnaire had made some degree of change to their practice or procedures to accommodate the new laws and guidance. Common examples included improved availability of information on planned events, fast track procedures for non-contentious events, establishment of single gateways and new administrative procedures, and improved multi-agency working

Processes

23. The Guidance to Scottish Local Authorities (“the Guidance”) suggested that ‘How to’ guides can be useful reference documents for organisers, helping them to plan and organise events better. 12 local authorities said they had produced such a guide. Those who had not produced one were in the process of doing so, or had other procedures in place.

24. Only three of the local authorities who responded to the questionnaire did not have a code of conduct for those taking part in marches and parades to follow in place, although one of these had a draft version.

25. All local authorities who responded had established a ‘single gateway’, or single point of contact, on marches and parades to help alleviate any confusion or inconsistency in contact with other agencies, the public or march organisers.

Sharing Information with Other Agencies and Communities

26. Most local authorities reported sharing their experiences about processions with other local authorities and interested parties such as the police, national park authorities etc. Where information was exchanged between authorities, this was generally in situations where a procession was expected to cross local authority boundaries.

27. The most-used method for advertising information about lists of processions which have been held in their area and processions which have been prohibited, required under section 63(9) of the Civic Government (Scotland) Act 1982 (the 1982 Act), was through local authority websites. Other common methods were circulations among community interest groups and councillors.

28. The most common methods for keeping communities informed of processions planned for their area were providing information on request (15 local authorities), and inviting those who make representations about any procession to council committee or debriefing meetings (14 local authorities). 14 local authorities also indicated they now had an 'opt-in' or key interest groups list, to whom they sent details of forthcoming marches and parades. Only one local authority reported using the community planning processes suggested at paragraph 57 of the Guidance for Local Authorities.

Interaction with Organisers

29. Nine local authorities advised that discussions between the local authority, the police and organisers took place before most of the processions in their areas. These meetings appear to be working well, with co-operation among those involved reaching solutions to any difficulties experienced. Where such meetings are not being arranged, this appears to be because the nature or size of the processions involved do not require them.

30. Eight local authorities asked the organisers of marches and parades to undertake a risk assessment before an event took place in their area. Again, the nature of the events in question appeared to be the determining factor where risk assessments were not required.

31. Ten local authorities had discussed the possibility of re-routing or merging events with organisers. Some success was reported in re-routing large processions, those with unsuitable town-centre routes, or in response to roadworks. Others reported a desire on the part of organisers to maintain traditional routes. Around half of the local authorities had discussed with the organisers the conduct of those taking part in events to ensure it was appropriate. All of them had byelaws in place to control drinking of alcohol in public.

32. Most authorities said that they worked with the police to collect statistical data on the number and cost of policing processions, although practice was mixed particularly on costs. More information on the statistical data provided can be found at Annex 2.

Chapter 3 HER MAJESTY'S INSPECTORATE OF CONSTABULARY FOR SCOTLAND (HMICS) QUESTIONNAIRE

33. HMICS sent out a subsequent questionnaire to the eight police forces, and received responses from them all. A summary of these is given below.

Introduction of a single gateway to deal with procession notifications.

34. Three out of eight forces have fully embraced this recommendation, with a fourth force moving towards this in 2009 with the creation of a force Licensing Department. Two of the remaining four forces have a single point of contact (SPOC) for each local authority within the corresponding geographical division. One of these forces introduced this system following the implementation of the recommendations and states that it has greatly improved communication and built positive relationships.

35. One of the three forces that introduced the single gateway commented that it is not proving practically effective as its local authorities revert to using a recognised SPOC within their co-terminous police division.

Ensure that key steps are followed through the application process.

36. Six forces agreed that key steps are followed through the application process with several having established management systems to ensure that this is the case. Two forces said that practice varies between local authority areas and police divisions. Both forces are taking steps to resolve this.

Provide information to support national monitoring arrangements.

37. Forces are at different stages of maturity in this regard. Some have specific administration systems in place with up-to-date records, whilst others rely on collecting information from a number of data sources when required.

38. All forces will however be able to provide information for the HMICS Annual Statistical Return 2008 -09 on the number of:

- processions requiring a police presence and associated costs;
- notifications passed to the police by the local authority;
- notifications where police have made observations which have resulted in the local authority taking action; and
- arrests.

Ensure benchmarking and sharing of good practice.

39. All forces are sharing good practice within and between each other. In addition, all commented that relationships with most local authorities have been strengthened as a result of implementing the recommendations. Consequently good practice is being shared with local authorities and event organisers.

40. No formal 'benchmarking' has been undertaken. However, the relevant working group recommendation was to ensure that 'good practice is shared more widely' and so benchmarking per se is not being seen as essential.

Support post-event debriefing with organisers.

41. All forces engage internally in some element of debriefing. Relevant issues or concerns highlighted are passed to the local authority and event organiser. Major or contentious events will have more formal debriefings with participants from the local authority and other stakeholders as appropriate.

Help to deliver effective stewarding arrangements.

42. Force replies concentrated on methods to ensure that stewarding arrangements were considered and that stewards were effectively briefed. For the majority of occasions briefing is cascaded via operational commanders or chief stewards.

43. Sir John Orr's report on marches and parades makes the point that organisers and the police have a shared responsibility for controlling processions. It is of note that this recommendation also proposes that - 'local authorities and the police consider whether there is appropriate training that can be offered', the cost of which would be met by the organiser. It suggests that this include how to handle emergencies and crowd control and understanding the powers and duties available to the police. Forces appear not to have engaged in such training, even though the competency of stewards is an important element of ensuring public safety. It is therefore suggested that forces consider their potential to increase steward effectiveness.

Review stewarding performance during debrief

44. All forces indicated that stewarding performance will be reviewed during formal debriefing. If a formal debrief does not take place, comments will be added to debrief forms as appropriate and fed back to organisers

Ensure that officers policing the event are fully briefed.

45. All forces operate a standard briefing process. They ensure that officers and staff involved are given access to the operational order in advance of the event and attend a formal briefing prior to deployment. When relevant this briefing will include information on the background, culture and specific reasons for the march.

Demonstrate areas of local success that could help spread best practice across the Scottish forces.

- With the exception of one force, all state that the new arrangements have led to closer working relationships and enhanced communication with local authorities and event organisers. Levels of local expertise have quickly been established leading to increased confidence amongst all involved.

- One force commented that the use of officers on push bikes has been very effective.
- Regular meetings between local authority and force events planning teams are regarded as useful and effective forums.
- Meetings with the applicant/organiser prior to the procession have resulted in the early resolution of issues.
- Newly established lines of communication allow effective use of e-mail to enhance the efficiency of the process.
- Using a regular route in a city or town produces consistencies and well practised stewarding and policing.

Further Comments:

46. Two forces commented on differing interpretations of the legislation by different local authorities, with particular reference to the absence of a definition of what constitutes a 'procession' and therefore when the statutory processes have to be followed. It was suggested that greater clarity in this respect might be of benefit.

47. Forces are keen to work with local authorities to identify the general events that could be classed as routine and suitable for fast-tracking. They believe that this opportunity to streamline administrative processes should be progressed to the benefit of all stakeholders. HMICS fully endorses this view.

Chapter 4 KEY POINTS AND EMERGING THEMES

48. It is clear that, in general, the law and guidance for dealing with marches and parades have been taken on board by all those involved, despite the relatively short implementation period at the time of the consultation. We welcome the spirit of co-operation in which procession organisers, local authorities, police and others involved have approached the new arrangements. This has made a positive difference to the way in which processions are organised and policed.

49. We commend the good practice established in many areas, for example the wide adoption of single points of contact for dealing with marches and parades; use of 'how to' guides and codes of conduct; fast track procedures; and multi-agency working. It is inevitable that some teething problems will be experienced in the early days of a new approach such as this, so we do not intend to make any changes or recommendations to the law or guidance at this stage. We would encourage local authorities, police, and organisers to take note of the main issues identified in the previous section, and to consider what action they might take to address them. We have made a number of comments in this connection below.

50. In general, we would encourage local authorities, police and organisers to consider any areas where issues raised in the consultation may be relevant to them. Practice should be kept under review to ensure that it best meets the needs of organisers and the community.

51. While we note that certain respondents pointed to lack of consistency in practice between local authorities, and departures in practice from the guidance, we do not consider this to present a problem. We believe that the current legislation and guidance provide a consistent, yet flexible, national framework which maintains and facilitates local discretion in dealing with marches and parades. In exercising their discretion, we look to local authorities to strike the right balance between protecting the right to march with the rights of the wider community not to face undue disruption to their daily lives. If inconsistency in certain areas is perceived to be a problem, we believe that local discussion is the best way to resolve this.

Increased Bureaucracy

52. We received several representations to the effect that the new rules and procedures have made the marches and parades application process unduly bureaucratic and lengthy. The main contributing factors to this appeared to be the increased notification period; and the removal of the previous local authority power to exempt certain processions or classes of procession from the notification requirements.

53. While it is certainly true that the increase in the notification period from 7 to 28 days makes the official process longer, we do not consider that this should necessarily cause problems. It gives local authorities and police more time to consider and publicise processions, hopefully making the process smoother for all involved. Incidence of late notifications resulting from lack of awareness of the changes to the law should decrease as the new procedures bed in. Local authorities

should make sure that adequate information on the legal requirements is available to previous and potential future organisers.

54. The Guidance to Local Authorities makes clear at paragraph 22 that it is entirely appropriate for pre-existing local procedures to continue to be used to deal with events which were previously exempt from the notification requirement. Given that such events are likely to be planned well in advance, we do not consider that providing the information specified in the 2006 Act 28 days before the event should be an unreasonable burden on organisers. Again, local authorities should consider how they can best incorporate notification into the discussions they have with procession organisers and police. Local authorities also have the power to fast-track applications if they consider it to be appropriate.

55. It is worth noting that Scottish Ministers can make an order at the Scottish Parliament to give details of types of processions which are excluded from the requirements to give 28 days' notice. Local authorities must present their case to the Cabinet Secretary for Justice as to why they think a certain procession should be exempt from providing notice.

Policing and Other Costs

56. Full statistical data on policing costs and on the numbers of marches and parades will be available annually in the HMICS annual statistical return from late summer 2009. While no specific views were sought on the cost of policing processions, it is clear this is a sensitive issue. As was pointed out at paragraph 66 of the Guidance, it will be important for local authorities and police to work together to ensure that complete and accurate data on the cost of policing processions is collected, and that this is consistent at a national level. Notifications and record-keeping in respect of all events, including those previously exempt, contribute towards establishing a clear national picture of the processions taking place in Scotland and the resources expended by the police on them.

57. We consider it would be legitimate for local authorities and police to encourage march organisers to consider the strain on resources presented by large scale or contentious events, and to take this into account in the planning process. Everyone involved in the planning process has responsibility for ensuring the safety and security of the communities through which marches and parades pass. In the same spirit of co-operation which has characterised the initial implementation of the new arrangements, we believe there should be room for discussion on routes, dates, and number of marches where appropriate. March organisers and police may wish to consider how engagement in steward training may ultimately reduce demands on police time by increasing the capacity of stewards to help meet the organiser's share of responsibility for running parades safely.

58. The balance mentioned earlier between the rights of marchers and those of the community, and the shared responsibility of local authorities, police, and organisers to ensure public safety, are particularly important here. We do not believe that anyone has an absolute right to plan any event in a way which evidence or past experience suggests will result in disproportionate disruption to the community and place unreasonable demands on police resources.

59. Questions were also raised about payment by procession organisers for traffic management measures put in place for their event. There is specific Scottish Government Guidance on traffic management for events on public roads within which local authorities have discretion to charge organisers for measures which are assessed as being necessary. Local authorities may wish to consider making their own policies clear to procession organisers well in advance to avoid disagreements later on.

Community involvement

60. Responses to the public consultation were mixed on the subject of community involvement, with some respondents reporting regular opportunities to comment on planned processions while others indicated that they found out about processions almost by accident. In addition, while local authorities use a range of methods to make information available to those who are looking for it, we saw relatively little evidence of proactive engagement with the specific communities likely to be affected by particular events.

61. We have noted several times in this report the importance of balancing the rights of communities with the rights of those who wish to process through those community areas. Accordingly, we would emphasise the importance of community involvement in the planning process and encourage local authorities to make sure that communities have a say in processions likely to affect them. Paragraphs 51-59 of the Guidance make a number of suggestions about ways in which this could be achieved. Local authorities may wish to consider their practice in this area and examine ways in which it might be improved. In particular, we encourage them to think creatively about how the recommendations relating to the use of community planning processes could be adopted. We would also suggest that local authorities repeat their invitations to community councils and other local organisations to participate in 'opt in' lists.

Information Sharing

62. The Working Group Report and the Guidance to Local Authorities both suggest that systems should be established for information sharing between local authorities and police in different areas about handling processions. While information exchange for planning purposes between local agencies has improved, it does not appear that experience is routinely shared across local authority boundaries at present. This activity could be valuable as the new rules and procedures bed in, particularly for local authorities which dealt with very few notifications in the past. We would encourage local authorities, police and COSLA to consider how the recommendations at paragraphs 47-50 of the Guidance to Local Authorities in particular could usefully be implemented.

The full list of respondees are as follows:

Public Consultation Responses

Aberdeen Civic Forum
Association of Chief Police Officers in Scotland (ACPOS)
Association of Scottish Police Superintendents (ASPS)
Auchenshuggle Community Council
Ballantrae Community Council
Blackford (Perthshire) Community Council
Eaglesham and Waterfoot Community Council
Edrom, Allanton, Whitsome Council
Grand Orange Lodge of Scotland
Kincorth/Leggart Community Council
Loans Community Council
Merchiston Community Council
Paisley West and Central Community Council
Pitlochry Community Council
Blackford (Perthshire) Community Council
The Royal Burgh of Kirkcudbright and District Community Council
Individual Response 1
Individual Response 2
Individual Response 3

Local Authority Questionnaires

Aberdeen City Council
Aberdeenshire Council
Dumfries & Galloway Council
Dundee City Council
East Ayrshire Council
East Dunbartonshire Council
East Lothian Council
East Renfrewshire Council
Edinburgh City Council
Falkirk Council
Glasgow City Council
North Lanarkshire Council
Renfrewshire Council
South Lanarkshire Council
Stirling Council
West Dunbartonshire Council
West Lothian Council

Police Forces

Central Scotland Police
Dumfries & Galloway Constabulary
Fife Constabulary
Grampian Police
Lothian & Borders Police
Northern Constabulary
Strathclyde Police
Tayside Police

LOCAL AUTHORITY RESPONSES

Processes adopted by Local Authorities

Question: Has your Local Authority prepared a "How To" guide? (See paragraphs 41 and 42 of the Guidance to Local Authorities).

Question: Has your Local Authority prepared a Code of Conduct (See paragraphs 43 and 44 of the Guidance to Local Authorities).

Question: Has your Local Authority established a single gateway process?

How to Guide		Code of Conduct		Single Gateway	
Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
12	5	14	3	17	0

Reasons for not preparing a How to Guide

- Form of notification and the code of conduct guidance is already sufficient.
- Currently working on/ considering creating one

Reasons for not preparing a Code of Conduct

- Code of conduct information is contained in the guidance
- No controversial marches pass through their council so not necessary
- Currently working on/ considering creating one

Sharing Information

Question: Does your Local Authority share its experiences about processions with other local authorities and other interested bodies such as the police, national park authorities etc (See paragraphs 47 to 50 of the Guidance to Local Authorities).

Question: Does your Local Authority keep an opt in list?

Share information		Opt in List	
Yes	No	Yes	No
13	4	14	3

Publicity methods Local Authority use for advertising the lists of processions

Question: Have methods been introduced to keep communities informed of what is going on in their area?

lists of processions are provided to local libraries	0
lists are publicised in council offices	1
lists are publicised in council publications	0
lists are put on lampposts	1
lists are circulated to community representatives	6
lists are sent directly to those on our opt-in list, key interest groups etc.	10
press releases are issued to local newspapers and freesheets	4
lists are placed on our website	13
lists are advertised in newspapers on a regular basis	1
Other	3

Interaction with Organisers

Question: Does your Local Authority hold precursory meetings with the police and the organiser for most of the processions held in the area?

Question: Do you ask the majority of organisers to undertake a risk assessment?

Question: Has your Local Authority, the police and the organiser discussed the content of the organiser's codes of conduct, if this applies, to make sure that it reinforces the behaviour expected of those taking part

Question: Has your Local Authority held discussions with organisers about the possibility of re-routing some marches in future and/or combining some of them to reduce the volume

Precursory meetings		Risk assessments		Conduct discussed			Discuss re-route	
Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Unclear	Y	N
9	8	8	9	6	4	7	10	7

March requests

Information required for the table below refers to section 63(9)(a) of the 1982 Act and data is for the number of processions which were allowed to go ahead.

MARCHES ALLOWED TO GO AHEAD

Orange Marches

Local Authority	Apr-07	May-07	Jun-07	Jul-07	Aug-07	Sep-07	Oct-07	Nov-07	Dec-07	Jan-08	Feb-08	Mar-08
Dundee		1	1	1				1				
E. Ayrshire	1	3	11		2	1	2	1				2
E. Dunbartonshire			3	2			1					
E. Lothian	1		2			1	1					
E. Renfrewshire		1	3	3								
Edinburgh City		2	1									
Falkirk	1	3	12	7	4		1					
Glasgow City	15	34	55	70	26	11	3	7	8		1	3
Renfrewshire	2	4	11		2			2	1			1
N. Lanarkshire*												
S. Lanarkshire	1	16	15	35	9	5	2	6	3	0	1	1
Stirling			1		1							
W. Dunbartonshire	1			1								
W. Lothian	3	8	26	13	5			1	1			

Republican Marches

Local Authority	Apr-07	May-07	Jun-07	Jul-07	Aug-07	Sep-07	Oct-07	Nov-07	Dec-07	Jan-08	Feb-08	Mar-08
Glasgow City		2	3	1	1	1	1		1	1	1	2
N. Lanarkshire*												
S. Lanarkshire			1									

Trade Union Marches

Local Authority	Apr-07	May-07	Jun-07	Jul-07	Aug-07	Sep-07	Oct-07	Nov-07	Dec-07	Jan-08	Feb-08	Mar-08
Aberdeen City	1											
Edinburgh City		1			1						1	
Glasgow City		1						1				
N. Lanarkshire*												
S. Lanarkshire			1									

Other Marches

Local Authority	Apr-07	May-07	Jun-07	Jul-07	Aug-07	Sep-07	Oct-07	Nov-07	Dec-07	Jan-08	Feb-08	Mar-08
Aberdeen City	6	2			2			6				2
Aberdeenshire	3		4	5	2	2	2	11	2		2	2
Dumfries & Galloway	1	13	28	35	36	1	1	18	3			
Dundee	3	1	2	1	2	1						
E. Ayrshire		1	6		5	1	3	7			1	2
E. Dunbartonshire	4	1	4		1		1	4		1		4
E. Lothian		1	12	4	2	1		8	2			
E. Renfrewshire	4	1	2									
Edinburgh City	5	12	30	7	11	9	11	14	10	3	4	7
Falkirk		3	6	3		2		6		2		
Glasgow City	12	8	11	5	9	2	10	15	2	3	1	12
N. Lanarkshire*												
Renfrewshire	1	1	7		3	3	3	12				2
S. Lanarkshire		5	16	1	2	1	3	18	7			1
W. Dunbartonshire	1	2	2			2		5	1			1
W. Lothian	1	13	37	1	2	3	1	8	4		1	1

Total Marches

Local Authority	Apr-07	May-07	Jun-07	Jul-07	Aug-07	Sep-07	Oct-07	Nov-07	Dec-07	Jan-08	Feb-08	Mar-08
Aberdeen City	7	2			2			6				2
Aberdeenshire	3		4	5	2	2	2	11	2		2	2
Dumfries & Galloway	1	13	28	35	36	1	1	18	3			
Dundee	3	2	3	2	2	1		1				
E. Ayrshire	1	4	17		7	2	5	8			1	4
E. Dunbartonshire	4	1	7	2	1		2	4		1		4
E. Lothian	1	1	14	4	2	2	1	8	2			
E. Renfrewshire	4	2	5	3								
Edinburgh City	5	15	31	7	12	9	11	14	10	3	5	7
Falkirk	1	6	18	10	4	2	1	6		2		
Glasgow City	27	48	72	84	36	15	15	25	11	4	3	17
N. Lanarkshire*	5	21	38	61	14	7	8	27	11		1	8
Renfrewshire	3	5	18		5	3	3	14	1			3
S. Lanarkshire	1	21	33	36	11	6	5	24	10		1	2
Stirling			1		1							
W. Dunbartonshire	2	2	2	1		2		5	1			1
W. Lothian	4	21	63	14	7	3	1	9	5		1	1

* North Lanarkshire stats not broken down by type of March

Only one march was listed as being prevented from going ahead, in the North Lanarkshire area. This was due to Concerns over the effect of the procession in relation to section 63(8)(a) of the 1982 Act d) Agreement could not be reached with the organiser.

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