



County Offices
Newland
Lincoln
LN1 1YL

25 October 2016

Community and Public Safety Scrutiny Committee

A meeting of the Community and Public Safety Scrutiny Committee will be held on **Wednesday, 2 November 2016 at 10.30 am in North Kesteven District Council Offices, Kesteven Street, Sleaford, NG34 7EF** for the transaction of the business set out on the attached Agenda.

Yours sincerely

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to be 'Tony McArdle', written over a horizontal line.

Tony McArdle
Chief Executive

Membership of the Community and Public Safety Scrutiny Committee
(11 Members of the Council)

Councillors C J T H Brewis (Chairman), L Wootten (Vice-Chairman), K J Clarke, D C Morgan, A G Hagues, C R Oxby, S L W Palmer, R J Phillips, Mrs A E Reynolds, Mrs N J Smith and R Wootten

**COMMUNITY AND PUBLIC SAFETY SCRUTINY COMMITTEE AGENDA
WEDNESDAY, 2 NOVEMBER 2016**

Item	Title	Pages
1	Apologies for Absence/Replacement Councillors	
2	Declaration of Members' Interests	
3	Minutes of the previous meeting of the Community and Public Safety Scrutiny Committee held on 14 September 2016	5 - 10
4	Update from Executive Councillors and Chief Operating Officers	
5	Fire and Rescue - Statement of Assurance <i>(A report by Nick Borrill, Acting Chief Fire Officer, in connection with the Fire and Rescue National Framework for England which sets out the requirement for fire and rescue authorities to provide an annual Statement of Assurance on financial, governance and operational matters)</i>	11 - 22
6	Road Traffic Collisions in Lincolnshire - Update <i>(A report by Steven Batchelor, Lincolnshire Road Safety Partnership, which provides an update on fatal, killed and serious injury figures for Lincolnshire)</i>	23 - 46
7	Domestic Abuse Progress Report <i>(To receive a report by Karen Shooter, County Domestic Abuse Manager, which provides an update of the Domestic Abuse work undertaken by the Safer Communities Service, County Domestic Abuse Team)</i>	47 - 92
8	Trading Standards Update - Responding to Vulnerable Victims and Tackling the Black Economy <i>(A report by Kirsty Toyne, Senior Trading Standards Officer, which provides two updates on how the Trading Standards Service is (a) working with various agencies to tackle the problem of Mass Marketing Fraud and (b) working in partnership with various agencies to tackle illicit sales harming the collective interests of consumers and legitimate businesses in Lincolnshire)</i>	93 - 102
9	Update on Greenwich Leisure Limited - Library Contract <i>(A report by Louise Egan, Public Health Directorate, Library and Heritage Client Lead, which provides an update on the first six months of the Greenwich Leisure Limited Library contract which commenced on 1 April 2016)</i>	103 - 114

10 Community and Public Safety Scrutiny Committee Work programme

115 - 120

(To receive a report by Daniel Steel, Scrutiny Officer, which provides the Committee with an opportunity to consider and comment on the content of its programme of work for the coming year)

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Please note: for more information about any of the following please contact the Democratic Services Officer responsible for servicing this meeting

- Business of the meeting
- Any special arrangements
- Copies of reports

Contact details set out above.

All papers for council meetings are available on:

www.lincolnshire.gov.uk/committeerecords



**COMMUNITY AND PUBLIC SAFETY
SCRUTINY COMMITTEE
14 SEPTEMBER 2016**

PRESENT: COUNCILLOR C J T H BREWIS (CHAIRMAN)

Councillors L Wootten (Vice-Chairman), K J Clarke, C R Oxby, S L W Palmer, Mrs N J Smith, R Wootten, C E D Mair and Mrs J M Renshaw.

Councillors W J Aron, N H Pepper and B Young attended the meeting as observers.

Officers in attendance:-

John Cook (Acting Assistant Chief Fire Officer), Nicole Hilton (Community and Resilience Commissioning Manager), Tony McGinty (Interim Executive Director of Public Health Lincolnshire), Daniel Steel (Scrutiny Officer), Sue Whitton (Senior Emergency Planning Officer) and Catherine Wilman (Democratic Services Officer).

4 APOLOGIES FOR ABSENCE/REPLACEMENT COUNCILLORS

Apologies were received from Councillors D C Morgan, R J Phillips, Mrs A Reynolds.

The Chief Executive reported that having received a notice under Regulation 13 of the Local Government (Committees and Political Groups) Regulations 1990, he had appointed Councillors C E D Mair and Mrs J Renshaw as replacement members of the Committee in place of Councillors Mrs A Reynolds and D C Morgan for this meeting only.

5 DECLARATION OF MEMBERS' INTERESTS

There were no declarations of interest.

**6 MINUTES OF MEETINGS OF THE COMMUNITY AND PUBLIC SAFETY
SCRUTINY COMMITTEE HELD ON 13 AND 26 JULY 2016**

RESOLVED

That the minutes of the meetings held on 13 July 2016 and 26 July 2016 be approved and signed by the Chairman as a correct record.

**7 UPDATE FROM EXECUTIVE COUNCILLORS AND CHIEF OPERATING
OFFICERS**

The Executive Councillors and Chief Operations Officers had nothing to report to the Committee.

8 FUTURE OF THE HERITAGE SERVICE

The Committee considered a report concerning the Future of the Heritage Service which was due to be considered by the Executive on 4 October 2016. The views of the Committee would be reported to the Executive as part of its consideration of this item. During discussion of the item, the following points were noted:

- The Committee expressed support for the commercialisation of assets in order to benefit improved public services, and highlighted the need for the County Council to work towards a self-financing model that provides a quality service and retains a sustainable asset for the County Council.
- The Committee queried how the heritage service could continue to develop with future investment under the recommendation proposed. Officers confirmed that after the first few years the service would start to generate a level of surplus which would be used to fund improvements and support continued investment.
- The Committee highlighted concern that the Heritage Service could become too focused on income generation, and not on providing a valuable service for the people of Lincolnshire. Officers confirmed that a balance needed to be found between maintaining public assets for the community, attracting new events to Lincolnshire and generating income for service improvements.
- The Committee acknowledged the excellent work undertaken as part of the Lincoln Castle Revealed project and supported the need to apply a similar methodology at other sites across the County to attract bigger events to Lincolnshire.
- The Committee highlighted the need to consider how the proposals for the Heritage Services could benefit smaller heritage sites, or support community groups in running local heritage attractions. Officers confirmed that smaller sites and activities were more difficult to sustain, however it was intended to continue supporting external sites, but that the capability to do this was diminishing as budgets reduced.
- The Committee highlighted the need to 'join the dots' between the various heritage sites across the County and increase the levels of local and national promotion to better convert day visitors into longer term visitors to Lincolnshire.
- The Committee highlighted the need for effective planning to be in place as part of the proposed changes, and queried how visitor interest could be maintained to ensure the continued sustainability of the service. Officers highlighted that due to the reputational benefits seen as a result of the Lincoln Castle Revealed project, Lincolnshire was now being approached to host bigger events in the area.
- The Committee questioned officers on the benefits of the proposal that income achieved by the Heritage Service would be retained for reinvestment back into the service. Officers highlighted that there was a need for more availability of budget to aid in forward planning of events and reinvestment in services. The ability for the Heritage Service to retain income achieved between April

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2015 and March 2018 would allow more freedom and quicker reaction in developing the service for the future.

RESOLVED

That the recommendations as set out in the report to the Executive be supported and the comments made in relation to this item be noted and reported to the Executive.

9 COUNTER-TERRORISM & SECURITY BILL 2014 UPDATE

Consideration was given to a report which provided an update to the Committee on Prevent activity in Lincolnshire as a result of changes to the Counter-terrorism Bill 2014 and the introduction of the Government Counter-Extremism Strategy 2015.

It was reported that information updates came in to the Council on a six monthly basis which contained nothing confidential. In addition, Officers regularly attended meetings in London for updates.

There had been several reports of unacceptable behaviour in Lincolnshire since the referendum result to leave the EU in June 2016, however this had not been as bad as in some areas.

The Committee received a presentation on Prevent – Prevent and the Threat of Terrorism from Nicole Hilton, Community Assets and Resilience Commissioning. During the presentation, the following points were noted:

- Although the UK's threat from international terrorism level was currently set to *Severe*, Lincolnshire was at low risk from an attack compared to other parts of the country;
- The biggest threat to Lincolnshire was from Far Right Extremism. However these groups (typically defined as defence leagues, the far right and the extreme right) were often disjointed and therefore lacked the ability to generate and co-ordinate violence;
- Current international terrorism saw the targeting of mainly young Muslims in the UK using slick, intense social media propaganda. The type of people drawn in by such methods often did not have a deep knowledge of faith and may have recently converted to Islam. Many very susceptible or isolated, yet people with a range of different education levels.

Questions from Members confirmed the following:

- The UK's ability to disrupt attacks (6 over the course of the last year) was partly due to a multi-agency ability to work together and share information (thought to be better than many other countries), and also due to having fewer land borders;
- Paul Drury, Programme Officer, Community Engagement had been employed to manage a budget intended to aid community cohesion in the districts, however the money was only available for 12 months;

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- With plans to build a mosque in a particular area of Lincoln, community cohesion was being aided by meetings between residents in nearby streets and Muslim elders;
- Officers were informed of the Active Change Foundation which had been formed to help reduce the increase in violent street crime and the growth of gangs;
- A suite of training programmes had been developed to help people identify radicalisation. These programmes were bespoke for individual needs and come in a range of formats including face to face, online or in a classroom setting. These programmes had been run in schools, colleges and universities with a positive and motivated take up.

It was noted that the Committee would receive regular updates on the Prevent Strategy

RESOLVED

1. That the report and presentation and comments made be noted;
2. That the Committee receive regular updates.

10 EXERCISE GREY SEAL PRESENTATION

The Committee received a verbal report from Sue Whitton, Senior Emergency Planning Officer, which provided an update on Exercise Grey Seal which was a major exercise planned to take place on 21 November 2016 at Mablethorpe, and at the County Emergency Centre on 23 November 2016.

Exercise Grey Seal was a national exercise that Lincolnshire LRF and Humberside LRF were participating in jointly, and was focused on the preparation for a coastal pollution incident. The aim of the exercise was to carry out a national shipping exercise to test the overall co-ordination and communications between response cells and the MCA's (Maritime and Coastguard Agency) overall preparedness to respond to a major incident.

The exercise would also examine the local resources that may well be brought into play and the circumstances in which the MCA deployed the UK's national assets to respond to a significant marine pollution incident from shipping in order to protect the overriding public interest.

It was reported that there would be a police presence on site at Mablethorpe to keep the public out of the exercise area.

RESOLVED

- That the verbal report be noted.

11 PERFORMANCE REPORT QUARTER 1- (1 APRIL TO 30 JUNE 2016)

The Committee considered a report which provided key performance information that was relevant to the work of the Community and Public Safety Scrutiny Committee.

During discussion of the information, the following points were noted:

- The indicator for *Primary fires* was better than quarter 1 of last year, but still behind target. An increase in cooking related (mostly minor) fires. It was confirmed that smoking in the home would shortly be the focus of a new campaign;
- *Reported incidents of domestic abuse* had not been achieved, however the number of reported cases was expected to plateau;
- Domestic homicides had not seen an improvement, in fact the figures were getting worse. Instances of domestic homicide tended to be where the perpetrator had a close relationship with the victim, but the incident had not necessarily taken place on home premises;
- Officers were proposing to amend the indicator for *Alcohol related anti-social behaviour incidents* to measuring completed treatment and not presenting within six months;
- There had been funding issues for *Crimestopper reports received from the public* indicator and Officers were asked to find out why this was.

The Committee agreed that this new way of reporting performance was much easier to follow.

RESOLVED

That the report and appendices and comments made be noted.

12 COMMUNITY AND PUBLIC SAFETY SCRUTINY COMMITTEE WORK PROGRAMME

The Committee considered a report which detailed its work programme for the coming year.

It was noted that at its next meeting, the Committee would be meeting in Sleaford to undertake a visit to Sleaford library at Heckington Community Hub.

A visit to Fire and Rescue at South Park or RAF Waddington Fire and Rescue Station was planned for a future meeting.

An update on Lincoln Prison would be added to the work programme.

RESOLVED

That the work programme and changes made therein be noted.

6

COMMUNITY AND PUBLIC SAFETY SCRUTINY COMMITTEE

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13 INTEGRATED APPROACH TO REDUCING OFFENDING; AND RE
OFFENDING

It was reported that Officers had requested that this item be deferred until a more substantial update could be provided, once a clearer picture was available on Devolution.

RESOLVED

That this item be deferred to a future meeting.

The meeting closed at 12.25 pm.

Open Report on behalf of Nick Borrill, Acting Chief Fire Officer

Report to:	Community and Public Safety Scrutiny Committee
Date:	02 November 2016
Subject:	Fire and Rescue – Statement of Assurance

Summary:

The Fire and Rescue National Framework for England sets out the requirement for fire and rescue authorities to provide an annual Statement of Assurance on financial, governance and operational matters. The Lincolnshire Fire and Rescue Statement of Assurance for 2015-16 is attached. The Statement will be used as a source of information on which to base the Secretary of State's biennial report under section 25 of the Fire and Rescue Service Act 2004.

Actions Required:

The Community and Public Safety Scrutiny Committee are invited to consider and note the contents of Lincolnshire Fire and Rescue Authority's Statement of Assurance 2015 - 2016.

1. Background

The Fire and Rescue National Framework for England¹ sets out the requirement for fire and rescue authorities to provide an annual Statement of Assurance on financial, governance and operational matters and to show how they have had due regard to the expectations set out in their integrated risk management plan and the requirements included in the Framework. The attached report is intended to meet that obligation.

The Department for Communities and Local Government have provided 'light touch' guidance on the content of the Statement leaving it to individual fire and rescue authorities to decide how to best present the information. As Lincolnshire Fire and Rescue is part of the County Council, much of the financial and governance information has already been published in the Council's Statement of Accounts. Other information is readily available in existing published documents. To avoid duplication these have been referenced in the Statement of Assurance where appropriate.

¹ Fire and Rescue National Framework for England dated Jul 12.

2. Conclusion

Lincolnshire FRA is satisfied that the systems and measures it had in place with respect to financial, governance and operational matters for the period 1 April 2015 to 31 March 2016 were fit for purpose and effective. It is satisfied that its business was conducted in accordance with the law and proper standards and that public money was properly accounted for and used economically, efficiently and effectively. It is also satisfied that, where appropriate, the National Framework requirements have been met.

Following the scrutiny committee meeting the Statement of Assurance will be made available on Lincolnshire Fire and Rescue's website.

3. Consultation

a) Policy Proofing Actions Required

n/a

4. Appendices

These are listed below and attached at the back of the report	
Appendix A	LFR Statement of Assurance 2015 – 2016

5. Background Papers

The following background papers as defined in the Local Government Act 1972 were relied upon in the writing of this report.

Document title	Where the document can be viewed
DCLG – Guidance on statements of assurance for fire and rescue authorities in England	https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/statements-of-assurance-for-fire-and-rescue-authorities-in-england
Fire and Rescue National Framework for England	https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/fire-and-rescue-national-framework-for-england

This report was written by Nick Borrill, who can be contacted on 01522 582251 or nick.borrill@lincoln.fire-uk.org.



STATEMENT OF ASSURANCE

2015 - 2016

INTRODUCTION

The Fire and Rescue National Framework for England¹ sets out the requirement for fire and rescue authorities to provide an annual Statement of Assurance on financial, governance and operational matters and to show how they have had due regard to the expectations set out in their integrated risk management plan and the requirements included in the Framework. This document is intended to meet that obligation through reference to existing plans, reports and public web pages.

BACKGROUND

General

Lincolnshire Fire and Rescue (LFR) is the statutory fire and rescue service for the county of Lincolnshire. It is part of Lincolnshire County Council (LCC) which is also the Fire and Rescue Authority (FRA). The Fire and Rescue Services Act 2004² is the core legislation for fire and rescue services in England and Wales. It details the statutory responsibilities for all FRAs which includes making provision for the purpose of extinguishing fires, protecting life and property from fires, rescuing people from road traffic collisions, promoting fire safety and responding to other emergencies.

The Fire and Rescue National Framework document, published in July 2012, outlines the Government's priorities and objectives for fire and rescue authorities in England. It describes the high level expectations but does not prescribe operational matters. The priorities in the current Framework are for fire and rescue authorities to:

- identify and assess the full range of foreseeable fire and rescue related risks their areas face, make provision for prevention and protection activities and respond to incidents appropriately
- work in partnership with their communities and a wide range of partners locally and nationally to deliver their service
- be accountable to communities for the service they provide

The County

Lincolnshire is the fourth largest county in England covering 5,921 square kilometres. The County is classified as one of the most rural in England by the Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (DEFRA). Five of the 7 Local Authority Districts in Lincolnshire³ are classified as either 'mainly' or 'largely' rural, with Boston being classified as 'urban with significant rural' and Lincoln as 'urban with city and town'. Further information on rural-urban classifications can be found on the [DEFRA](#) website.

Estimates for 2015 place the County population at 736,700⁴, an increase of 8.8% since 2005. Current projections suggest the population will increase by 10% by 2029. Notwithstanding this, population density remains low with 124 people per square kilometre compared with an average for England of 421 people per square kilometre.

Not only is the population increasing but it is also ageing with the proportion of people age 65 and over projected to increase from 22% in 2014 to 30% in 2039. The proportion of people over 75 years of age is predicted to increase by 95% over the same period. Further information about the County can be found at www.research-lincs.org.uk.

¹ Fire and Rescue National Framework for England dated Jul 12.

² <http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2004/21/contents>

³ East Lindsey, North Kesteven, South Kesteven, South Holland and West Lindsey

⁴ Office for National Statistics 2015 mid-year population estimates/GP Registrations April 2015 (NHS-HSCIC).

Lincolnshire Fire and Rescue (LFR) - the 'Service'

LFR operates 38 fire stations. One of these is staffed by wholetime firefighters around the clock, 8 are staffed by wholetime firefighters during the day who provide on-call cover at night from these locations and the remainder are staffed by firefighters on the Retained Duty System. As at 31 March 2016, the Service employed 713 staff comprising 641 operational, 19 Control and 53 support staff. Key operational equipment includes:

- 48 station-based pumping appliances
- 2 aerial appliances
- 5 special appliances⁵
- 10 swift water rescue boats
- National Resilience capability⁶

The Service received 18,469 calls during 2015/16 and attended 10,391 operational incidents. The latter represents a 15% increase over the previous year.

FINANCIAL

General

LFR conducts its duties, as part of the County Council, under section 3 of the Local Government Act 1999 in respect of ensuring that public money is properly accounted for and used economically, efficiently and effectively. LFR are included within all County financial procedures including budget setting, budget monitoring and the production of final accounts.

The Executive Director of Finance and Public Protection is responsible for the preparation of the Authority's Statement of Accounts in accordance with proper practices⁷. The purpose of the accounts is to give electors, local tax payers and service users, elected members, employees and other interested parties clear information about the Council's finances. The published Statement of Accounts for 2015/16 can be found at [Statement of Accounts](#).

The Authority's financial statements and value for money conclusion are audited independently. The audit for 2015/16 has not been finally concluded at the point of publishing this statement. The external auditor indicated to the Audit Committee on 26th September 2016 that he was minded to issue an unqualified report on the 2015/16 financial statements and an unqualified value for money opinion except for the aspect relating to informed decision making, where deficiencies with the Agresso system meant this was compromised during the year in terms of the availability of timely and accurate budget management information. The audit report, when published, will be available at [External Audit Report 2015-16](#).

LCC's internal audit department publishes an Annual Internal Audit Report⁸. This provides an independent opinion on the overall adequacy and effectiveness of the Council's governance framework and internal control system. The opinion of the Head of Internal Audit in respect of 2015/16 was that arrangements for governance and risk management were performing well and internal and financial control were performing inadequately. The latter stems predominantly from the difficulties around the implementation of the Council's new financial system.

⁵ 2 Rescue Support Units, Water Carrier, Command Support Vehicle and Welfare Unit.

⁶ Urban Search and Rescue (USAR), Mass Decontamination and High Volume Pumping.

⁷ As set out in the CIPFA/LASAAC Code of Practice on Local Authority Accounting in the United Kingdom.

⁸ Prepared in accordance with the CIPFA Code of Practice for Internal Audit in Local Government in the UK 2006.

Value for Money

LFR underspent by 0.8% on its 2015/16 revenue budget of £19.9m⁹. There was a 35% underspend on the capital budget of £4.2m. This resulted from a number of capital programmes, including the Sleaford fire station new build, being deferred to 2016/17.

There are various ways of comparing total revenue spending of FRAs from expenditure per head of population to expenditure per hectare, fire engine or firefighter. Used selectively, each of these measures can be misleading. However, used together they can help build a picture of how one FRA compares with another. A summary of how Lincolnshire FRA compared against a number of the key cost measures for 2015 is shown below¹⁰. Viewed collectively the measures indicate that LFR performed well in comparison to other fire and rescue services in England.

Cost Measure	Average for all English FRAs	Lincolnshire FRA
£ per head of population	36.94	34.03
£ per operational fire station	1,424,169	655,105
£ per hectare	153.99	41.93

GOVERNANCE

LCC (as the fire and rescue authority) is responsible for ensuring that its business is conducted in accordance with the law and proper standards, that public money is safeguarded and properly accounted for and used economically, efficiently and effectively. One of the Executive Councillors (the portfolio holder) has specific responsibility for the exercise of executive functions in relation to the Council's role as Fire Authority.

LCC has adopted a governance and assurance structure which is consistent with the principles of the Chartered Institute of Public Finance and Accountancy/Society of Local Authority Chief Executives Framework '*Delivering Good Governance in Local Government*'. The Council's Annual Governance Statement sets out its commitment to good governance describing the governance framework and processes. It provides details as to the measures taken by LCC to ensure appropriate business practice, high standards of conduct and sound governance and sets out the actions LCC have undertaken to review the effectiveness of its governance framework, including the system of internal control. LCC's Annual Governance Statement is included in its [Statement of Accounts](#) publication.

The Portfolio Holder and Executive Director of Finance and Public Protection provide routine oversight of fire and rescue activity. Key decisions are processed through the County's Informal Executive and Executive as necessary. LFR reports to the Communities and Public Safety Scrutiny Committee on a regular basis in accordance with the scrutiny work programme. Copies of committee reports can be found on the [LCC website](#).

OPERATIONAL

Planning

Lincolnshire FRA has carried out its functions in accordance with the defined statutory and policy framework in which it is required to operate. The key documents setting this out are:

- The Fire and Rescue Services Act 2004

⁹ Excludes grants and other income.

¹⁰ Based on 2014/15 Chartered Institute for Public Finance and Accountancy (CIPFA) statistics.

- The Civil Contingencies Act 2004
- The Regulatory Reform (Fire Safety) Order 2005
- The Fire and Rescue Services (Emergencies) (England) Order 2007
- The Localism Act 2011
- The Fire and Rescue National Framework for England
- The Health and Safety at Work etc Act 1974

To ensure the Service is well positioned to meet the duties and responsibilities placed on it by the Government, LFR undertakes a process of Integrated Risk Management Planning (IRMP). This is a holistic and flexible process that enables fire and rescue services to identify, measure and mitigate the social and economic impact of fires and other emergencies. As part of the process LFR identifies those risks to the community that, as a fire and rescue service, it can help to mitigate. It develops the key strategies it will use to deal with those risks, the core strategies being Prevention, Protection and Response. Further detail on the planning process, key risks and core strategies can be found in the [IRMP Baseline Document 2016-2020](#).

LFR conducted an extensive consultation on its draft 4-year IRMP Baseline Document. This provided relevant stakeholders with the opportunity to comment on the risks identified and proposed strategies for dealing with them. The consultation document, along with the results of the consultation, can be found at [IRMP Consultation](#).

While the IRMP Baseline Document sets out the strategies for the Service, the detail on how these are delivered is included in the supporting annual Service Plans. These outline key Service objectives and outcomes and are the mechanism by which performance is managed. Key Service objectives for 2015/16 were:

- Reduce fires and their consequences
- Reduce road traffic collisions and their consequences
- Improve health and wellbeing
- Protect the community and environment from the impact of major emergencies
- Manage our people effectively
- Manage our resources effectively
- Govern the business effectively

Further detail can be found in the [Service Plan 2015-2016](#).

Having robust Business Continuity Plans is essential if the Service is to minimise the impact of a disruption on its ability to deliver an effective service to the community. LFR continues to maintain, develop and test plans to deal with major disruptions of service resulting from staff shortage, loss of premises, technology failure, loss of information or loss of a key supplier or partner.

Collaborative Working and Interoperability

LFR works with a wide variety of local partners to deliver its key strategies. Its Prevention strategy is based around home safety, road safety, arson reduction and youth engagement. Programmes and activities within these themes are targeted at those most vulnerable and delivered in conjunction with key partners. Examples include Telecare, the Lincolnshire Road Safety Partnership¹¹ and the Arson Task Force.

LFR's Protection strategy aims to educate and regulate the built environment to protect people, property and the environment from harm. To deliver this the Service has developed close working relationships with other public enforcement bodies. These include Local

¹¹ Partners include the County Council, Police, Fire and Rescue, Highways Agency, NHS Partnership, Probation Service, East Midlands Ambulance Service.

District Housing and Environmental Health, Trading Standards, Police, Licensing officers, Gang-masters Licensing Authority and the Health and Safety Executive. The Service has also continued to develop its work on a fire safety based Primary Authority Scheme with a number of businesses aimed at securing greater co-ordination of regulatory and enforcement activities at their premises.

In terms of the Response strategy, LFR deliver a number of activities in partnership with other agencies. Key joint capabilities include:

- The Co-responder scheme. This is a collaboration with East Midlands Ambulance Service (EMAS) and Lincolnshire Integrated Voluntary Emergency Service (LIVES) to provide emergency response to cardiac and respiratory arrest and similar life threatening emergencies.
- Fire Emergency Support Service (FESS). Working with British Red Cross volunteers FESS provides post incident advice and support to members of the community.
- Bariatric Response. In partnership with Adult Social Care and EMAS, the Service provides specialist advice and response in support of bariatric patients.
- Joint Ambulance Conveyance. The Joint Ambulance Conveyance Project commenced in September 2014 with the aim of improving the quality of service and outcomes for patients in Lincolnshire through the development of an innovative and complementary approach to ambulance provision in the County. Building on the existing co-responder scheme, it has been running in partnership with EMAS and LIVES from 3 retained fire stations.

LFR plays a lead role in the County's Local Resilience Forum. This multi-agency partnership, established under the authority of the Civil Contingencies Act 2004, brings together the emergency services and other key organisations and agencies in order to plan for and respond to emergencies which may have a significant impact on the community. LFR provide the deputy chair, are represented on the Forum's Programme Management Board and chair the Community Risk Register Risk Assessment Working Group. LFR manage the emergency planning function on behalf of the Council.

Agreements are in place with fire and rescue services bordering Lincolnshire to augment the Service's operational resources where required¹². LFR have also signed up to the National Mutual Aid Protocol which outlines the terms under which an authority may expect to request assistance from, or provide assistance to, another authority in the event of a major national emergency. Working with the Government and other partners, LFR maintain a national resilience capability through its Urban Search and Rescue, Mass Decontamination and High Volume Pumping capabilities.

LFR have and continue to support the work being undertaken as part of the Joint Emergency Services Interoperability Programme. This is a nationally recognised tri-service programme designed to ensure the blue light services are trained and exercised to work together as effectively as possible. Further details are available at www.JESIP.org.uk.

LFR have continued to work alongside other agencies as part of the Lincolnshire Community Safety Partnership. Established under the Crime and Disorder Act 1998, the partnership has a duty to identify countywide community safety priorities and ways of coordinating activities in relation to those priorities. Priorities for 2015 to 2018 include; anti-social behaviour (including hate crime), domestic abuse, reducing offending, serious and organised crime, sexual violence and substance misuse¹³.

¹² In accordance with section 13 and 16 of the Fire and Rescue Services Act.

¹³ LCSP Community Safety Agreement 2015 – 2018.

LFR entered into a collaborative partnership with Norfolk, Humberside and Hertfordshire fire and rescue services as part of a project to develop an integrated and resilient joint mobilising system. Each Service will maintain their own Control Room but there will be one shared mobilising system capable of mobilising the resources of each of the other FRS therefore providing significant improvements in resilience. An initial enhanced capability was introduced in February 2014. By working collaboratively savings are anticipated through joint procurement and common operating procedures. There are also likely to be opportunities to extend this to other operational practices in the future.

LFR continue to provide support for the UK International Search and Rescue (ISAR) team. The mechanism for provision of this capability is outlined in a memorandum of understanding between the Department for International Development, the Department for Communities and Local Government and CFA National Resilience. The Service also represents the UK's interest on the International Search and Rescue Advisory Group.

A general trend in the reduction of operational incidents attended has led to a corresponding decline in the operational experience of the Service's firefighters. To address this LFR continue to invest in the development of a realistic training environment at the Waddington training site. The site also provides extensive national resilience training facilities which are recognised as world class. These are being promoted widely to support income generation.

Performance

LFR use a number of key performance indicators to assess progress against its Service objectives. During 2015/16 the main differences, compared to the previous year, in its operational priority areas were:

- *Reducing fires and their consequences.* LFR saw a 12% increase in the overall number of primary fires. There was also an increase in the total number of deaths caused by fire, although there was a reduction in the number of fire injuries recorded. The total number of deliberate primary fires fell by 4%.
- *Reducing road traffic collisions and their consequences.* There were 324 people killed or seriously injured on Lincolnshire's roads during 2015/16. This was an 8% reduction on the previous year.
- *Improving health and wellbeing.* LFR attended 4,920 co-responder incidents which is a 36% increase on the previous year. This reflects the fact that an additional 5 fire stations started co-responding during 2015. Of those incidents attended firefighters provided assistance on 86% of occasions.

Details of all the Service's performance indicators for 2015/16 can be found in the [Service Plan 2016-2017 Part 2](#).

Continuous Improvement

LFR identified 3 main improvement priorities for 2015/16. Progress against each is as follows:

- *Ensure our Retained Duty System remains fit for purpose.* This project remains ongoing, although a number of early recommendations have already been implemented. The remaining recommendations will be taken forward over the next 6 months in accordance with the agreed implementation plan.
- *Continue to enhance the effectiveness of our collaborative working.* The Service's co-responder scheme was successfully extended to a further 5 RDS stations following the previous year's IRMP consultation. The Joint Ambulance Conveyance Project

pilot has also completed and, subject to appropriate funding, will continue with a view to expansion. There has also been considerable planning undertaken in conjunction with Lincolnshire police and EMAS in support of the Blue Light Collaboration project. This will see the introduction of a shared police and fire headquarters, shared control room and the development of an operational Blue Light campus.

- *Continue to develop our Information Communications Technology capability.* An Information Management Portal (IMP) has been successfully implemented and its use is now well embedded. We have continued to see increased functionality and usage of our Firewatch management information system. While there have been some delays with our Future Control project the initial capability continues to work well. The full capability is now due to be operational by April 2017.

As part of the commitment to continuous improvement the Service was reviewed under the Local Government Association (LGA) Fire Peer Challenge process in October 2012. Fire Peer Challenge supports sector led improvement and is a key component of the LGA's 'Taking the Lead' offer. The process is used to provide independent assurance to FRAs and local communities that operational service delivery is efficient, effective and provides value for money. Overall the Peer Challenge concluded that *'LFR continues to move forward positively and that the Service has worked hard to improve across a broad range of areas'*. It also recognised that *'from frontline staff to senior management there is a passion and commitment to protect the people of Lincolnshire'*. A copy of the 2012 LGA Peer Challenge report can be found at [Peer Challenge](#). The next peer review is planned for June 2017.

The Service received re-accreditation of its training and development Quality Assurance Framework by Skills for Justice Awards in March 2016. This followed an audit of the development programmes set against the criteria in the Skills for Fire and Rescue quality assurance framework. In addition, 2 key training courses covering recruit training and operations command training received the SkillsMark® endorsement in October 2014.

Auditing of operational incidents is conducted in accordance with LFR's integrated Quality Assurance policy¹⁴. Findings from audits are discussed during 'hot debriefs' and recorded at stations as appropriate. Summary operational performance key findings reports are circulated quarterly highlighting key issues, good practice and learning points.

LFR conduct annual Organisational and Operational Preparedness inspections of all stations. Both inspections are scored. This enables the organisation to assess the operational readiness of its stations and identify any areas for development. During 2015/16 stations achieved between 86% and 100% on overall performance scores.

Future Plans

Future plans for LFR include:

- Implementing the recommendations from its Retained Duty System review to ensure the system remains fit for purpose.
- Continuing to enhance the effectiveness of its collaborative working both with other blue-light services and wider partners.
- Continuing to develop its Information Communications Technology capability. This will focus on further development of the Service's core management information system and the joint future Control capability.

¹⁴ Service Order 13 and TPP 9.1.1.

- Implementing the changes agreed as part of the 2016/17 [IRMP consultation](#) process to meet ongoing savings targets.

Further details on the Service's plans for 2016/17 can be found at [Service Plan 2016-17](#).

Summary

Lincolnshire FRA is satisfied that the systems and measures it had in place with respect to financial, governance and operational matters for the period 1 April 2015 to 31 March 2016 were fit for purpose and effective. It is satisfied that its business was conducted in accordance with the law and proper standards and that public money was properly accounted for and used economically, efficiently and effectively. It is also satisfied that, where appropriate, the National Framework requirements have been met.

Signed:

Nick Worth
Executive Councillor for Fire and Rescue

Nick Borrill
Acting Chief Fire Officer

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**Open Report on behalf of Richard Wills,
Executive Director for Environment & Economy**

Report to:	Community and Public Safety Scrutiny Committee
Date:	02 November 2016
Subject:	Road Traffic Collisions in Lincolnshire Update

Summary:

This report seeks to provide committee members with an update on fatal, killed and serious injury (KSI) casualty figures for Lincolnshire. Further, it provides data on trends, comparisons and areas of priority.

Recommendation(s):

Members of the Community and Public Safety Scrutiny Committee are invited to consider and comment on the report and highlight any recommendations or further actions required.

1. Background:

To comply with the Local Government Act 1999 Local Authorities are required to carry out a review of all their services. In 1999, Lincolnshire County Council (LCC) commenced a Best Value Review of its road safety service following public and member concern at the number of fatalities on the counties roads.

The review identified a series of issues. A crucial finding was that when comparing other authorities, those performing well in terms of casualty reduction operated within a structured partnership with Police and other agencies. As the evidence for partnership working was so strong, in June 2001, LCC, Police, Health Authority and Highways Agency made the decision to form a unique multi-agency Lincolnshire Road Safety Partnership (LRSP) on an experimental basis.

This has been further expanded with the addition of the Safety Camera Partnership in 2002 (following the successful pilot scheme between 2000 and 2002) and Fire and Rescue Service in 2005. This was, and remains the only road safety partnership in the country to be co-located. The LRSP now comprises of the following organisations:

- LCC
- Fire and Rescue
- Police
- EMAS
- Highways England

Much progress has been made in reducing road traffic collisions since the formation of the Lincolnshire Road Safety Partnership. Nevertheless, there is still much more to do. In 2015, 39 people were killed and 275 people were seriously injured. This represents one of the lowest years on record; however in 2016, 47 people have already been killed and 261 seriously injured. This is unacceptable both in terms of human and economic loss. The human consequences are impossible to quantify but in 2015 the cost to the national economy of Lincolnshire road casualties equates to nearly £170M.

Road safety was identified as the third highest ranked service in a recent extensive public consultation carried out by the County Council to identify budget priorities. Road safety therefore is clearly a high concern to the residents of Lincolnshire.

Lincolnshire:

Lincolnshire is a large, predominantly rural county with a population of 736,665 inhabitants (Office of National Statistics (ONS - 2015 midyear estimate) and is the fourth largest county in England, covering over 5,900 km².

As a consequence of the size of the county, the highway network is extensive totalling around 8893 km, making it the 5th longest of highway authority nationally.

Traditionally the economy of the County has been based around agriculture, manufacturing and tourism, particularly along the east coast. This is significant as it introduces a range of different road users (e.g. HGV's, caravans, and motorcycles) to Lincolnshire who can be unfamiliar with the county and leads to seasonal fluctuations in traffic flow.

Further, a high number of people migrating to Lincolnshire are of retirement age or above. The proportion of the population over 65 years old is 22.8% compared with a national average of 17.8% (ONS), 2015 – midyear estimate).

Data Analysis:

In the following analysis, 2016 YTD = 01.01.2016 – 30.09.2016

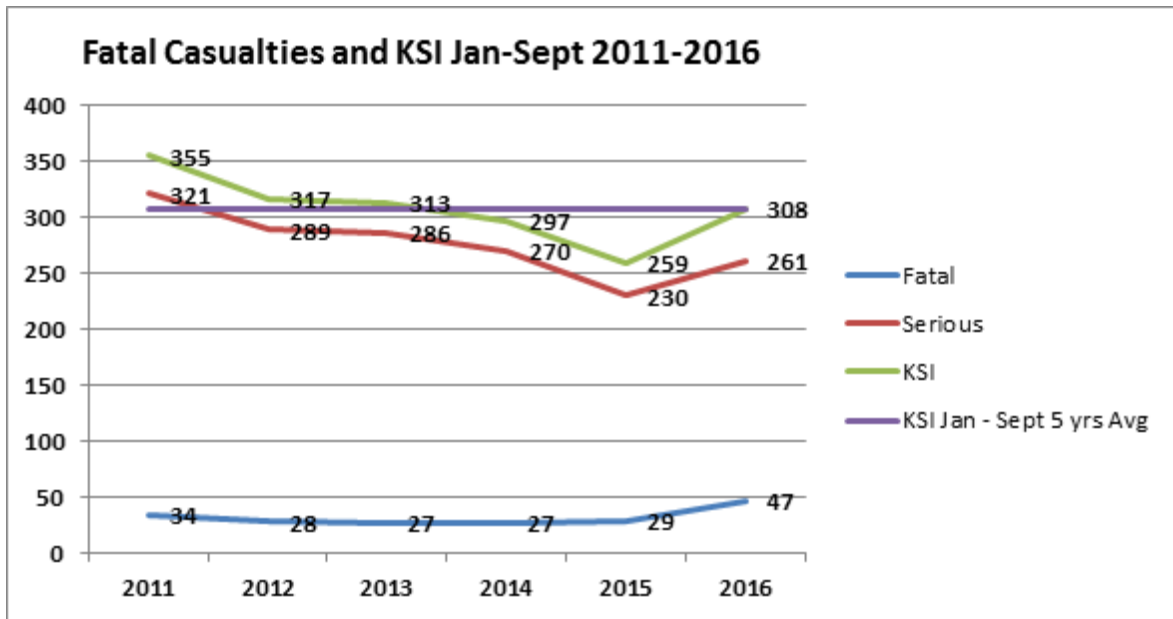
KSI = Killed or Seriously Injured

The number of people killed on Lincolnshire's roads has exceeded the number in 2015. KSI casualties will also exceed the number in 2015; however they are currently in line with the 5 year average.

Table 1 – Casualty Figures

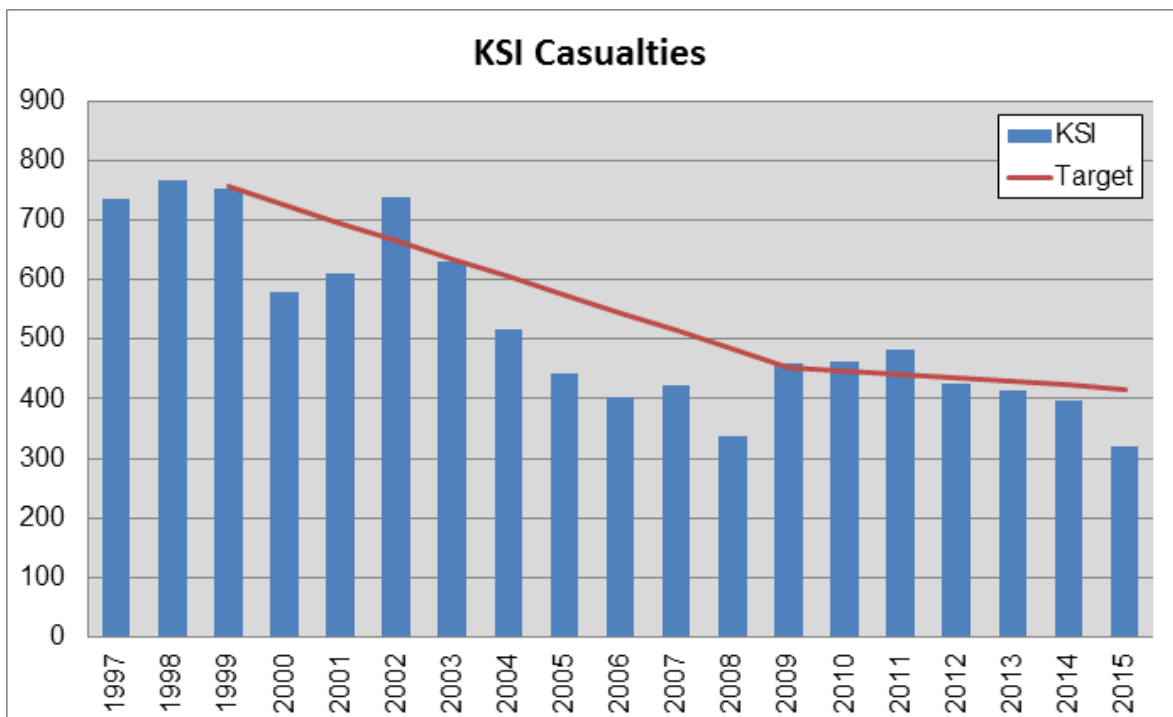
Year	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016 YTD
Fatal	46	39	36	42	39	47
Serious	437	387	379	356	281	261
KSI	483	426	415	398	320	308
KSI target	457	447	437	427	417	407

Figure 1 – Fatal Casualties and KSI



The following graphs provide an overview of KSI and fatal trends and comparisons to similar counties and the national average:

Figure 2 – KSI Casualties



**Figure 3 - % reduction of KSI Casualties
2005-2015 regional & national comparison**

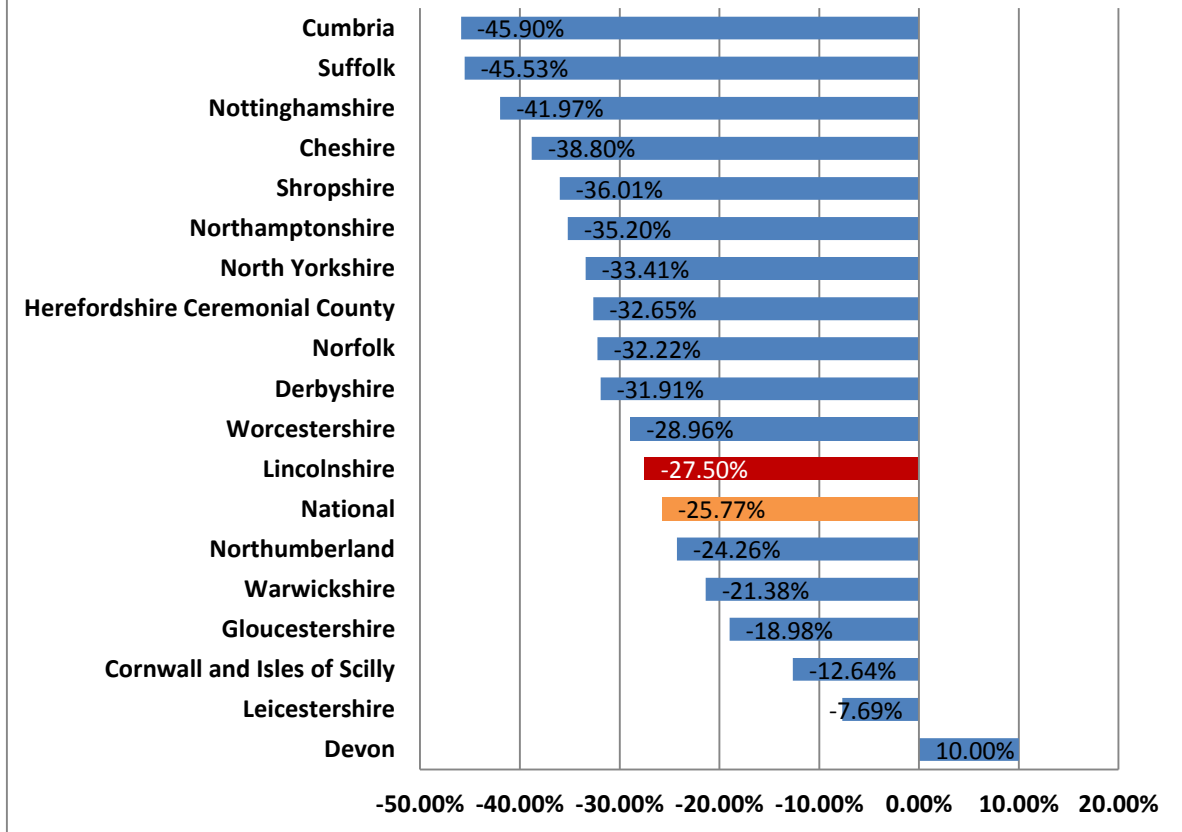


Table 2 – KSI Analysis

2015 KSI Target 417	2015	2014	% Change on Previous Year	MALE FEMALE	West Lindsey DC	East Lindsey	Lincoln City	North Kesteven DC	South Kesteven DC	South Holland DC	Boston BC	District Distribution	URBAN RURAL
KSI Casualties	319	398	-19.8%		47 14.7%	70 21.9%	28 8.8%	44 13.8%	62 19.4%	42 13.2%	26 8.2%		

KSI collisions are more likely to occur in rural areas and casualties are more likely to be male. Collisions are distributed throughout the county with the highest percentage in East Lindsey.

Table 3 below provides an overview of KSI casualties by road user groups.

Lincolnshire Road Safety Partnership Rolling Performance Dashboard - Year to 30/09/2016

2016 KSI Target 407	1st Oct '15 to 30th Sep '16	1st Oct '14 to 30th Sep '15	% Change on Previous Year	MALE FEMALE	West Lindsey DC	East Lindsey	Lincoln City	North Kesteven DC	South Kesteven DC	South Holland DC	Boston BC	District Distribution	URBAN RURAL
KSI Casualties	369	360	2.5%		71 19.2%	96 26.0%	31 8.4%	62 16.8%	52 14.1%	30 8.1%	27 7.3%		
Car & Taxi KSI Casualties	183	183	0.0%		38 20.8%	52 28.4%	4 2.2%	31 16.9%	28 15.3%	17 9.3%	13 7.1%		
TWMV KSI Casualties	72	69	4.3%		18 25.0%	17 23.6%	6 8.3%	10 13.9%	9 12.5%	5 6.9%	7 9.7%		
Low Powered TWMV (upto 125cc) KSI Casualties	27	25	8.0%		2 7.4%	6 22.2%	4 14.8%	4 14.8%	4 14.8%	3 11.1%	4 14.8%		
High Powered TWMV (over 125cc) KSI Casualties	45	44	2.3%		16 35.6%	11 24.4%	2 4.4%	6 13.3%	5 11.1%	2 4.4%	3 6.7%		
Pedestrians KSI Casualties	48	44	9.1%		5 10.4%	9 18.8%	9 18.8%	3 6.3%	10 20.8%	6 12.5%	6 12.5%		
Pedal Cyclist KSI Casualties	30	45	-33.3%		2 6.7%	7 23.3%	9 30.0%	7 23.3%	3 10.0%	1 3.3%	1 3.3%		
Child (0-15) KSI Casualties	20	14	42.9%		1 5.0%	6 30.0%	3 15.0%	0 0.0%	3 15.0%	3 15.0%	4 20.0%		
KSI Collisions Involving a 17-24 year old Driver	86	99	-13.1%		11 12.8%	20 23.3%	5 5.8%	13 15.1%	16 18.6%	12 14.0%	9 10.5%		
KSI Collisions Involving a 60+ year old Driver	90	100	-10.0%		15 16.7%	32 35.6%	6 6.7%	11 12.2%	9 10.0%	6 6.7%	11 12.2%		
Slight Casualties Year to 30th June	2479	2688	-7.8%		398 16.1%	551 22.2%	319 12.9%	359 14.5%	344 13.9%	297 12.0%	211 8.5%		

2016 Fatal Collision Analysis:

Figure 4 - Gender Distribution:

There have been 47 fatal casualties this year, 77 % of those are male and 23% are female.

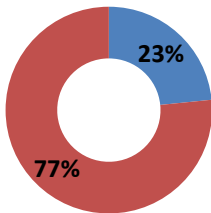
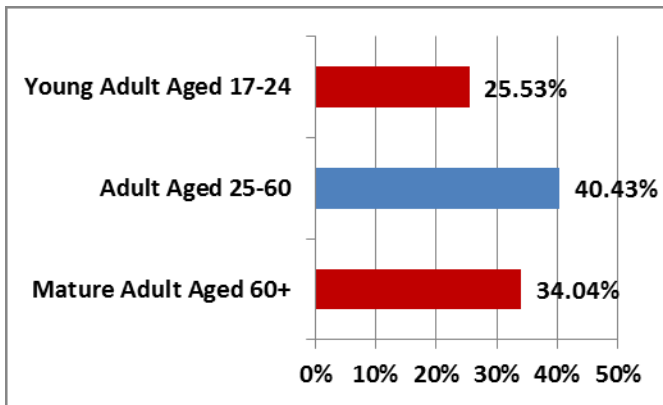


Table 4 & 5 – Age Distribution:

26% of the fatal casualties in 2016 are young adults aged 17-24 and 34% are mature adults aged 60+, accounting together for 60%.



Age	2016 YTD	5 yrs Avg
Child Aged 0-17	0	1
Young Adults Aged 17-24	12	8
Adult Aged 25-60	19	18
Mature Adult Aged 60+	16	13
Fatal Casualties Total	47	40

Figure 5 – Age Distribution Graph

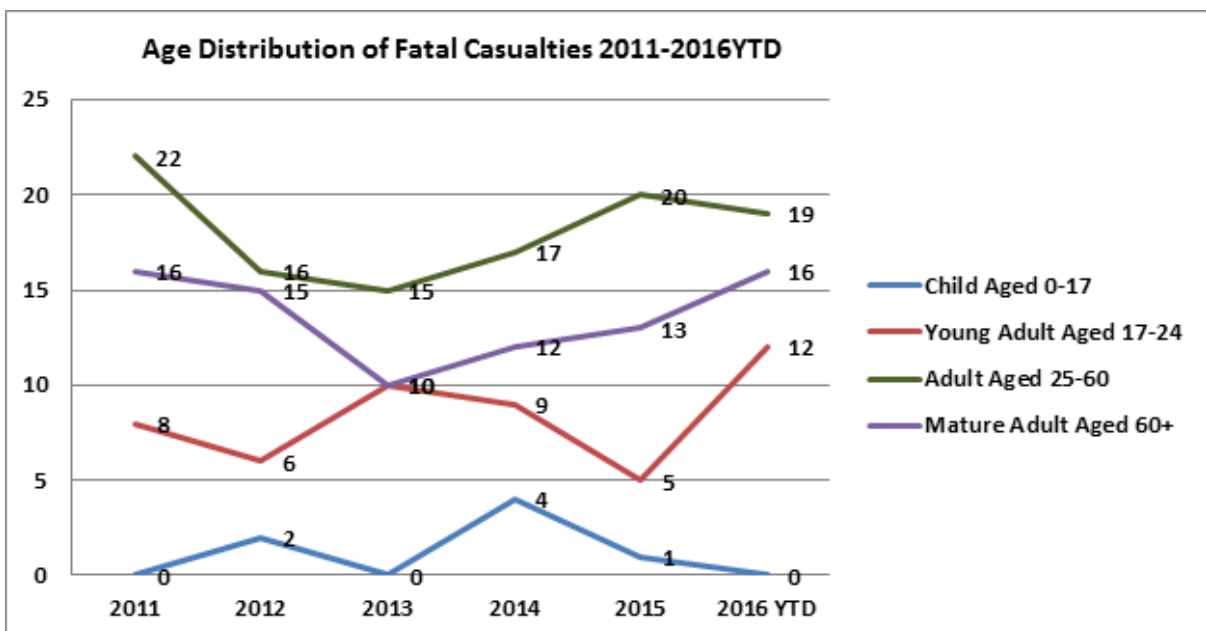


Figure 6 – Time of the day:

No significant pattern can be identified as the majority of the fatal casualties happened during 9-12am, 1-4pm and 5-7pm, which are key rush hours or commuting times and can be expected. However, a peak can be seen between 10:00 and 10:59.

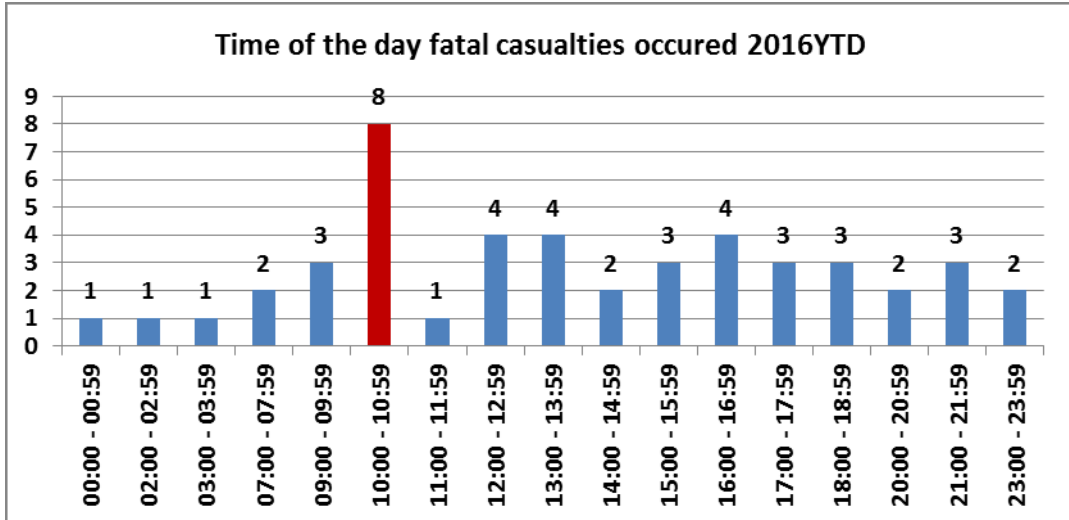


Figure 7 – Causality Class:

Drivers account for the majority of fatal casualties in 2016YTD with 68%, followed by 19% vehicle passenger and 13% pedestrian.

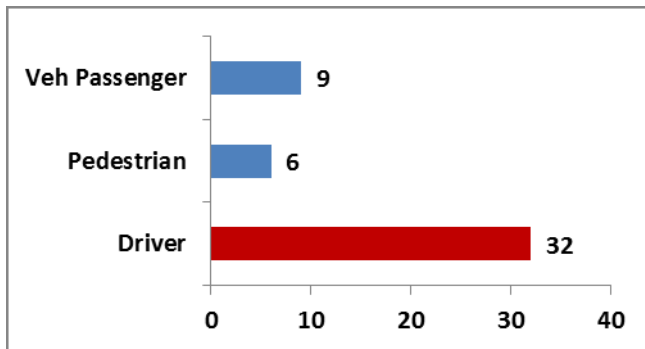


Figure 8 – Weather:

The majority of fatal collisions happened in fine weather without high winds (87%) and during daylight (81%). However 19% also occurred during the dark with no street lighting.

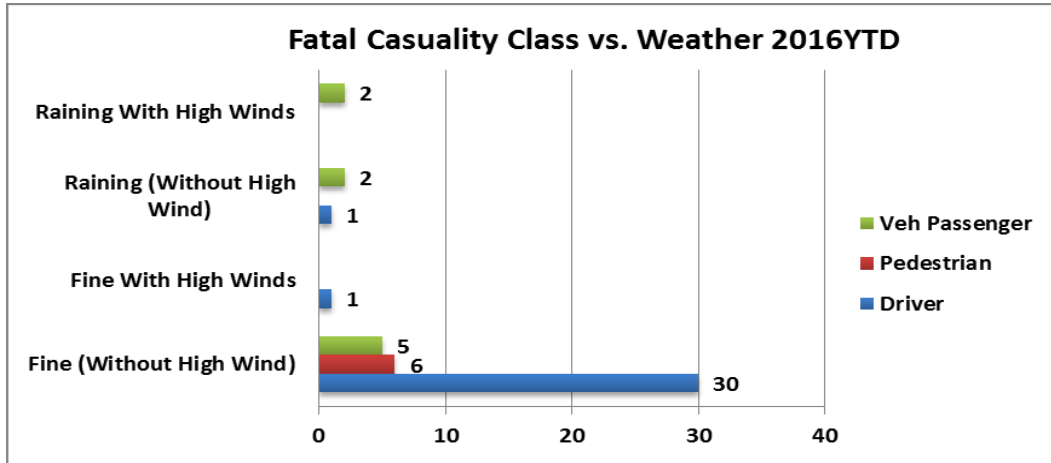


Figure 9 – Causality Vehicle Type:

STATS 19 data show that the County has a disproportionately high number of motorcycle collisions. Motorcycle riders represent approximately 1% of traffic but in 2016 30% of all fatal collisions.

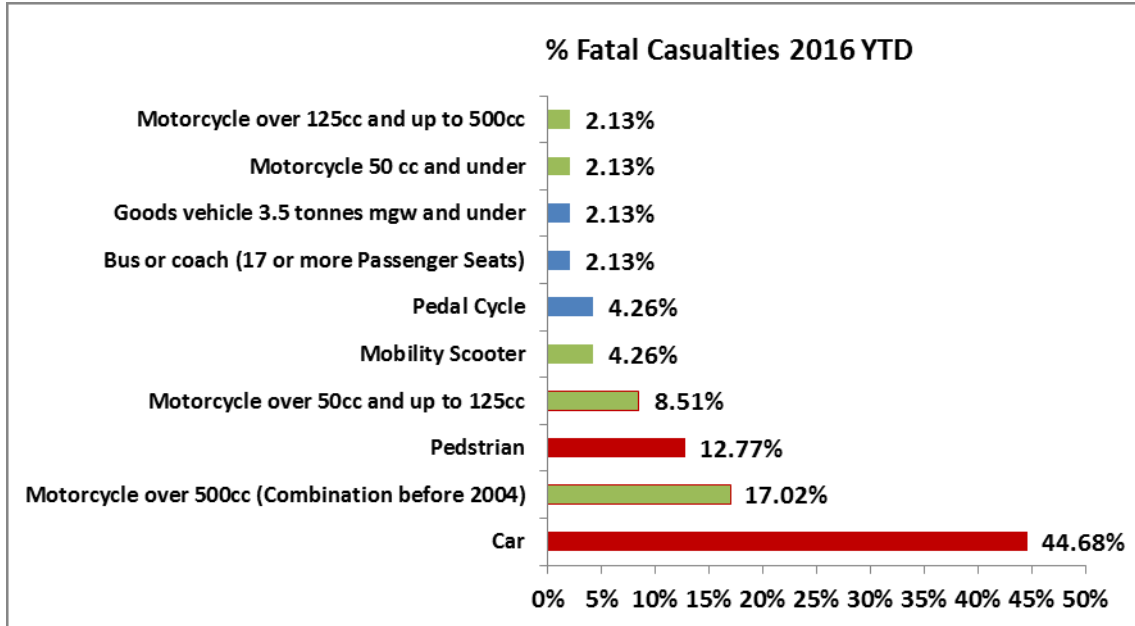


Table 6 – Motorcycle/Mobility Scooter Fatalities

Year	Mobility Scooter	Motorcycle 50 cc and under	Motorcycle over 125cc and up to 500cc	Motorcycle over 500cc	Motorcycle over 50cc and up to 125cc	Other Motor Vehicle	Total
2016 YTD	2	1	1	8	4	0	16
5yrs Avg	2	1	1	7	1	1	10

7 of the 14 fatal motorcycle casualties are aged 17-24 years accounting for 50% of the motorcyclist fatalities in 2016YTD, with 4 out of the 7 riding bikes of the combination 50cc and up to 125cc

Table 7 – Contributory Factors:

STATS19 Contributory Factor	Description	Total
403	Poor turn or manoeuvre	10
306	Exceeding Speed Limit	8
410	Loss of control	7
405	Failed to look properly- driver	7
406	Failed to judge other person's path or speed-driver	6
605	Learner or inexperienced driver/rider	4
602	Careless, reckless in a hurry	4
999	Other	3
802	Failed to look properly- Pedestrian	3
601	Aggressive driving	3
505	Illness or disability, mental or physical driver	3
806	Impaired by alcohol	2
803	Failed to judge other person's path or speed- pedestrian	2
409	Swerved	2
809	Pedestrian wearing dark clothing at night	2
707	Rain, sleet, snow or fog	2
108	Road layout	2
407	Too close to cyclist, horse rider or pedestrian	1
807	Impaired by drugs	1
308	Following too close	1
503	Fatigue	1
510	Distraction outside vehicle	1
509	Distraction in vehicle	1
302	Disobeyed automatic traffic signal	1
501	Impaired by alcohol	1
508	Driver using mobile phone	1
Total	Total fatal casualties Contributory Factors	79

Table 7a – Contributory Factors by Road User Group:

Group	Contributory Factor	Description
17-24 yrs. old	602	Careless, reckless in a hurry
	410	Loss of control
	403	Poor turn or manoeuvre
	605	Learner or inexperienced driver/rider
	405	Failed to look properly- driver
Motorcyclists over 500cc	405	Failed to look properly
	403	Poor turn or manoeuvre
	306	Exceeding speed limit
	410	Loss of control
	406/ 602	Failed to judge other person path or speed/ Careless, reckless in a hurry
Motorcyclists over 50cc up to 125cc	410	Loss of control
	403	Poor turn or manoeuvre
	306	Exceeding speed limit
	308	Following too close
	605	Learner or inexperienced driver/rider
Mature Adult 60+	403	Poor turn or manoeuvre
	406	Failed to judge other person's path or speed-driver

Table 8 – Road Type:

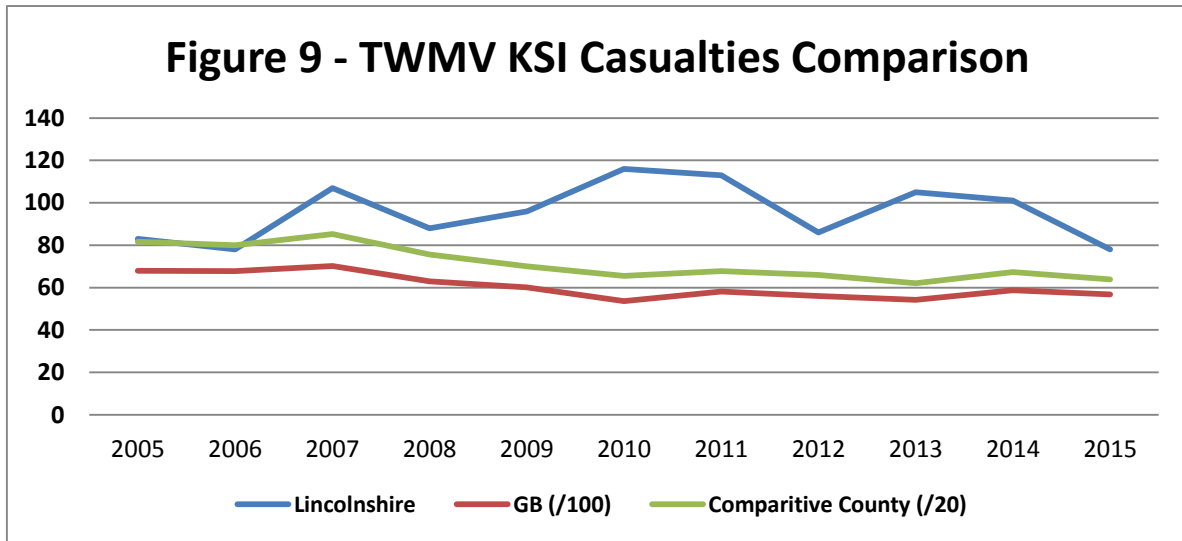
72% of fatal accidents happened on A and B Class roads.

Road Type	%
A Class road	51.06%
B Class road	21.28%
C Class road	17.02%
D Class road	10.64%

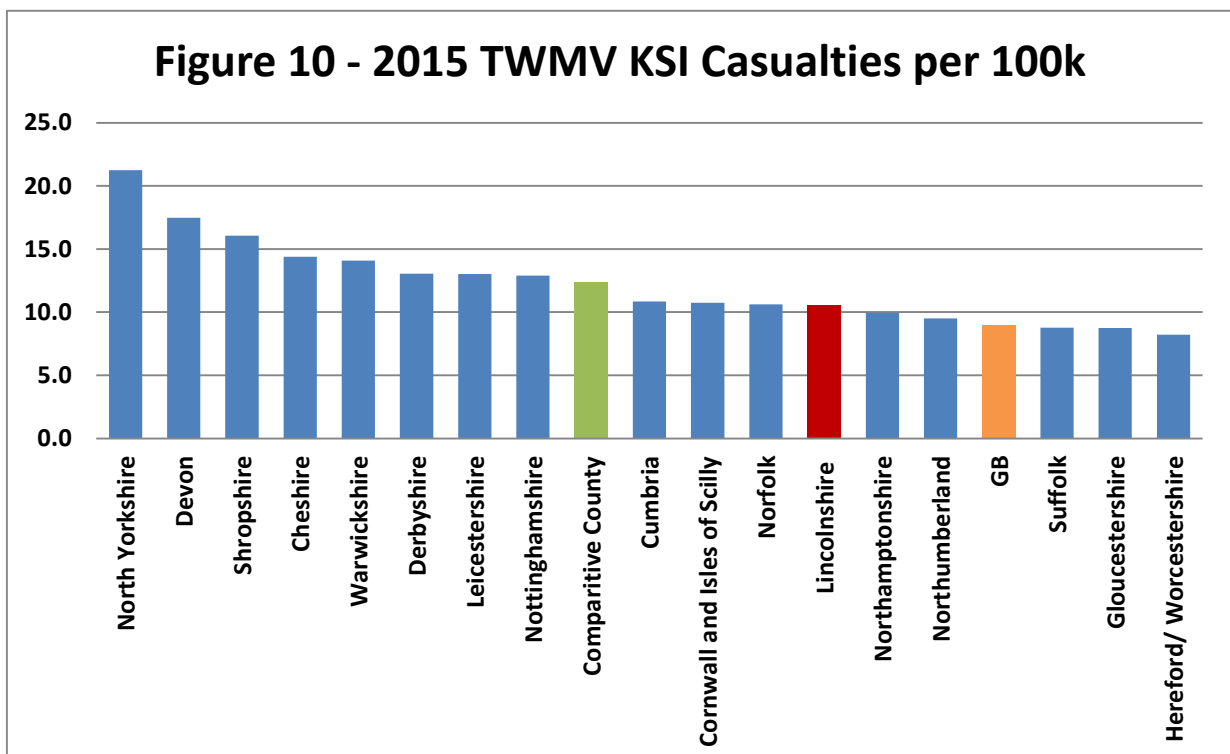
64% of fatal casualties have been on roads subject to the national speed limit and 19% on roads subject to 30mph speed limit.

KSI Analysis – By User Group

Two Wheeled Motor Vehicle (TWMV):



Comparing the average TWMV KSI from 2005-2014 to 2015, Lincolnshire has seen a 19.84% reduction, whereas comparative counties reduced by 11.39% and the national reduction has been 6.95%.



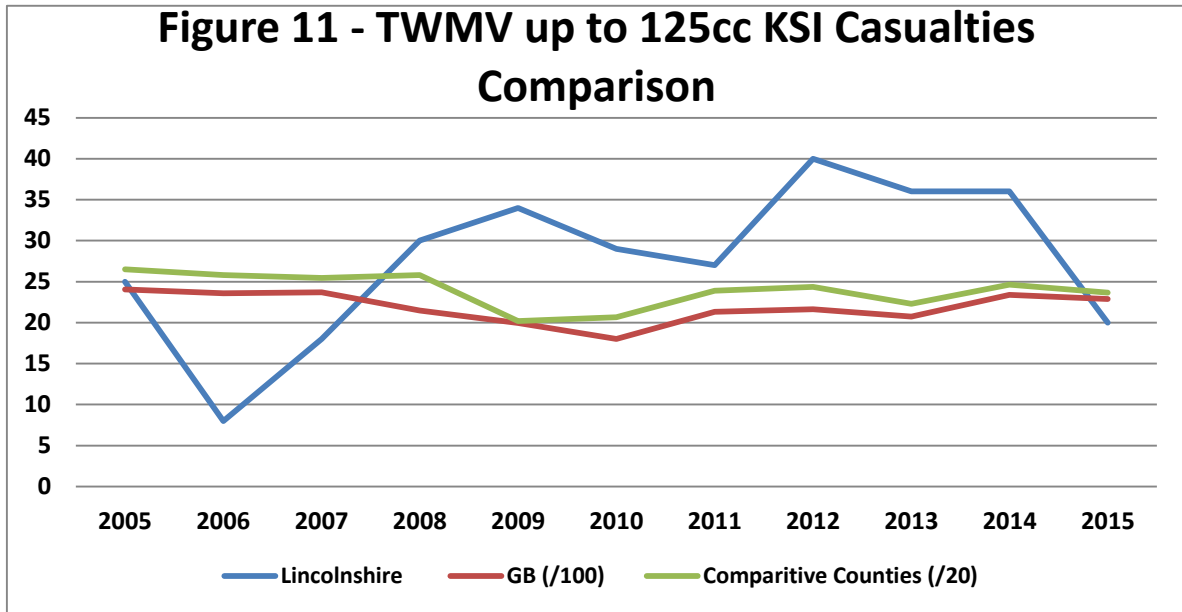


Table 9 – TWMV Up to 125cc Comparison

TWMV up to 125cc	Avg KSI 2005-2015	Avg KSI 2005-2014	% Avg KSI '05-'14 comp to 2015
Lincolnshire	27.5	28.3	-29.3%
GB (x100)	21.9	21.8	5.1%
Comparative Counties (x20)	23.9	24.0	-1.3%

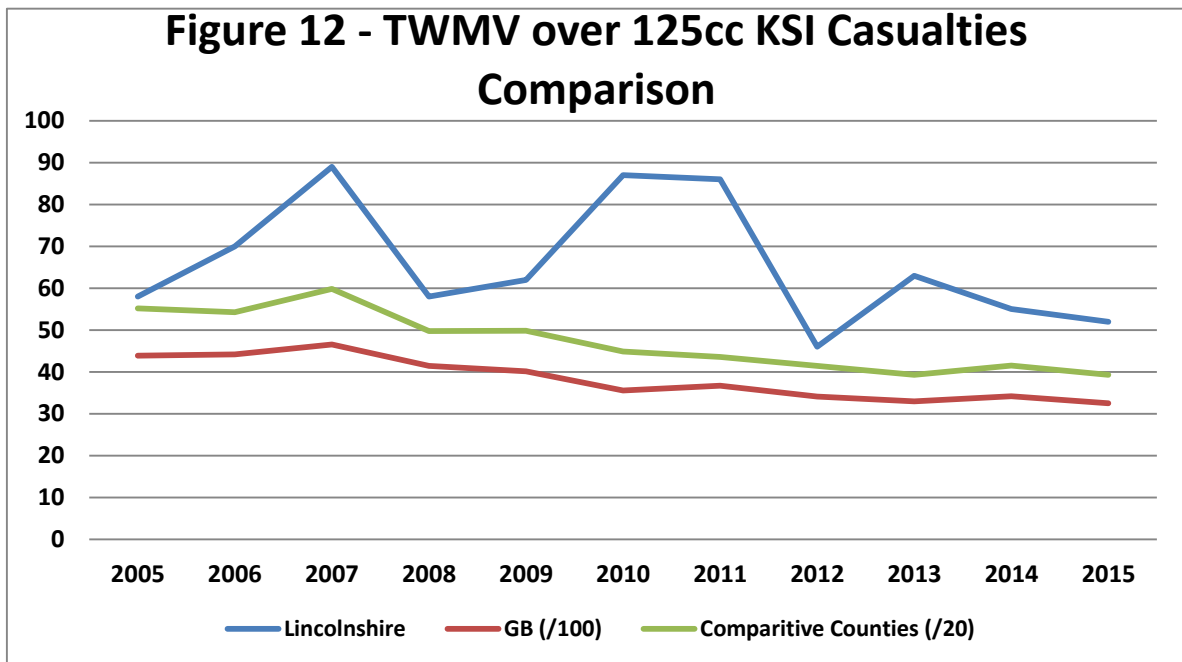


Table 10 – TWMV Over 125cc Comparison

TWMV over 125cc	Avg KSI 2005-2015	Avg KSI 2005-2014	% Avg KSI '05-'14 comp to 2015
Lincolnshire	66.0	67.4	-22.8%
GB (x100)	38.4	39.0	-16.5%
Comparative Counties (x20)	47.2	48.0	-18.0%

Table 11 – TWMV District Trends

2015 KSI Target 417	2015	2014	% Change on Previous Year	MALE FEMALE	West Lindsey DC	East Lindsey	Lincoln City	North Kesteven DC	South Kesteven DC	South Holland DC	Boston BC	District Distribution	URBAN RURAL
TWMV KSI Casualties	70	89	-21.3%		16 22.9%	9 12.9%	6 8.6%	15 21.4%	12 17.1%	5 7.1%	7 10.0%		
Low Powered TWMV (upto 125cc) KSI Casualties	19	35	-45.7%		3 15.8%	0 0.0%	2 10.5%	4 21.1%	4 21.1%	3 15.8%	3 15.8%		
High Powered TWMV (over 125cc) KSI Casualties	51	54	-5.6%		13 25.5%	9 17.6%	4 7.8%	11 21.6%	8 15.7%	2 3.9%	4 7.8%		

Pedestrian:

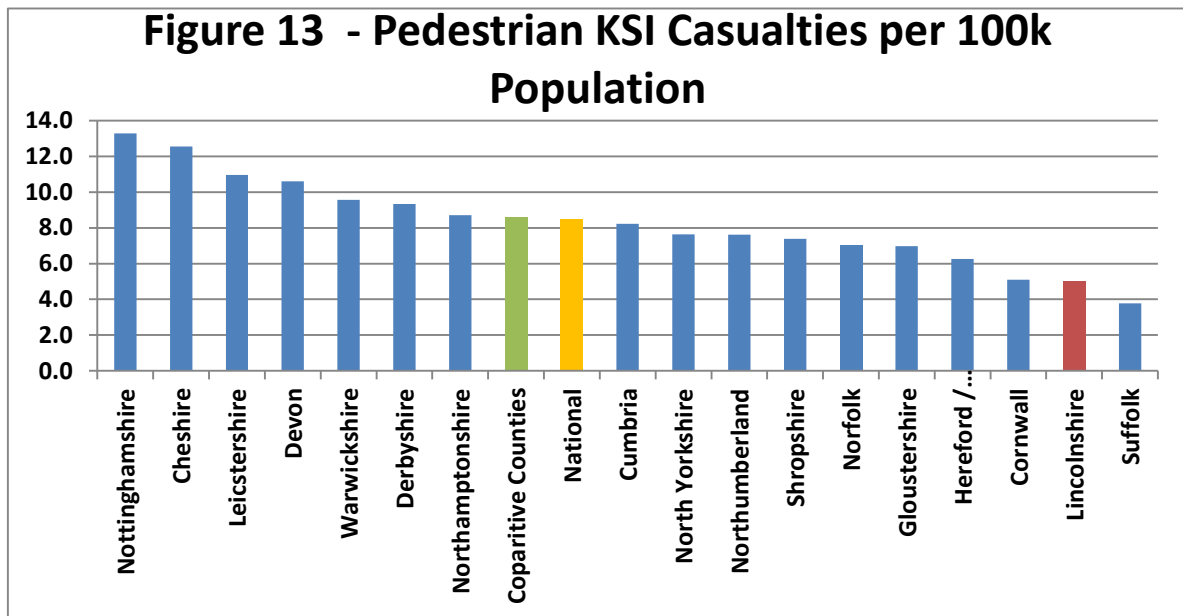


Table 12 – Pedestrian District Trends

2015 KSI Target 417	2015	2014	% Change on Previous Year	MALE FEMALE	West Lindsey DC	East Lindsey	Lincoln City	North Kesteven DC	South Kesteven DC	South Holland DC	Boston BC	District Distribution	URBAN RURAL
Pedestrians KSI Casualties	37	53	-30.2%		4 10.8%	9 24.3%	9 24.3%	1 2.7%	7 18.9%	4 10.8%	3 8.1%		

Pedal Cyclist:

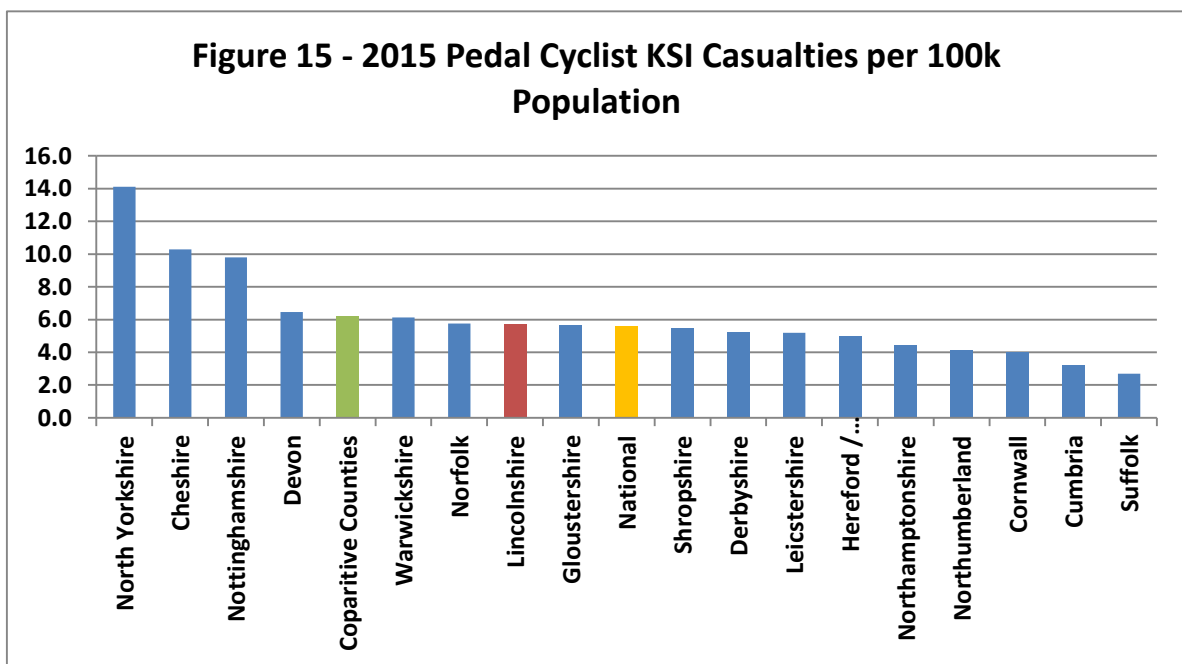
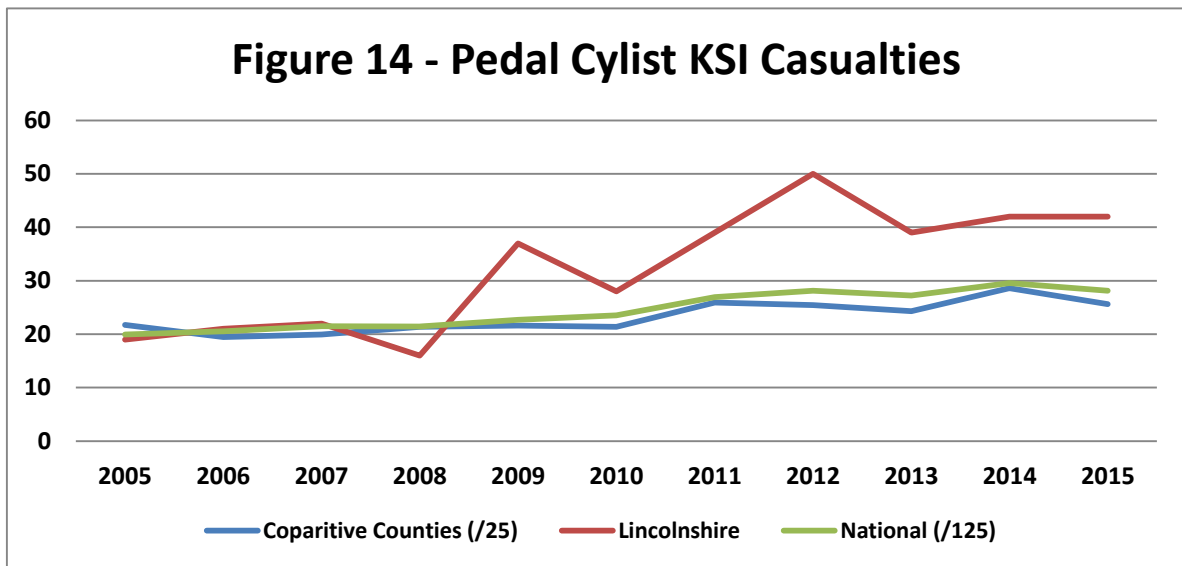


Table 13 – Pedal Cyclist District Trends

2015 KSI Target 417	2015	2014	% Change on Previous Year	MALE FEMALE	West Lindsey DC	East Lindsey	Lincoln City	North Kesteven DC	South Kesteven DC	South Holland DC	Boston BC	District Distribution	URBAN RURAL
Pedal Cyclist KSI Casualties	40	39	2.6%		3 7.5%	7 17.5%	9 22.5%	5 12.5%	9 22.5%	5 12.5%	2 5.0%		

Senior Drivers:

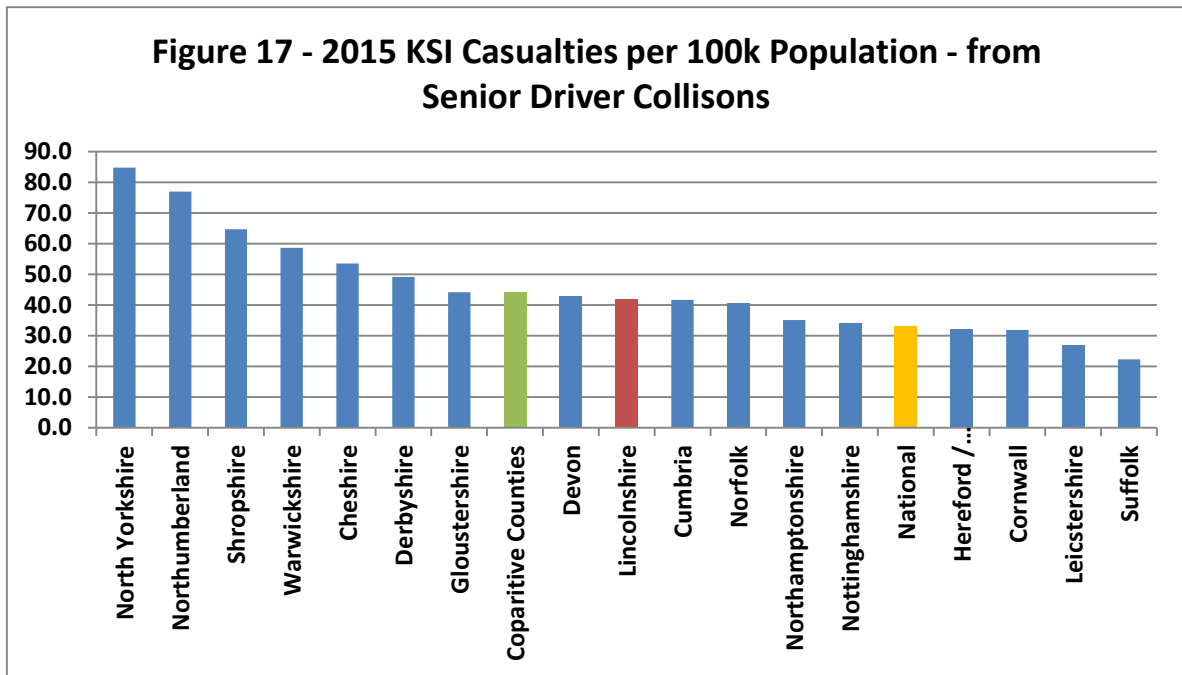
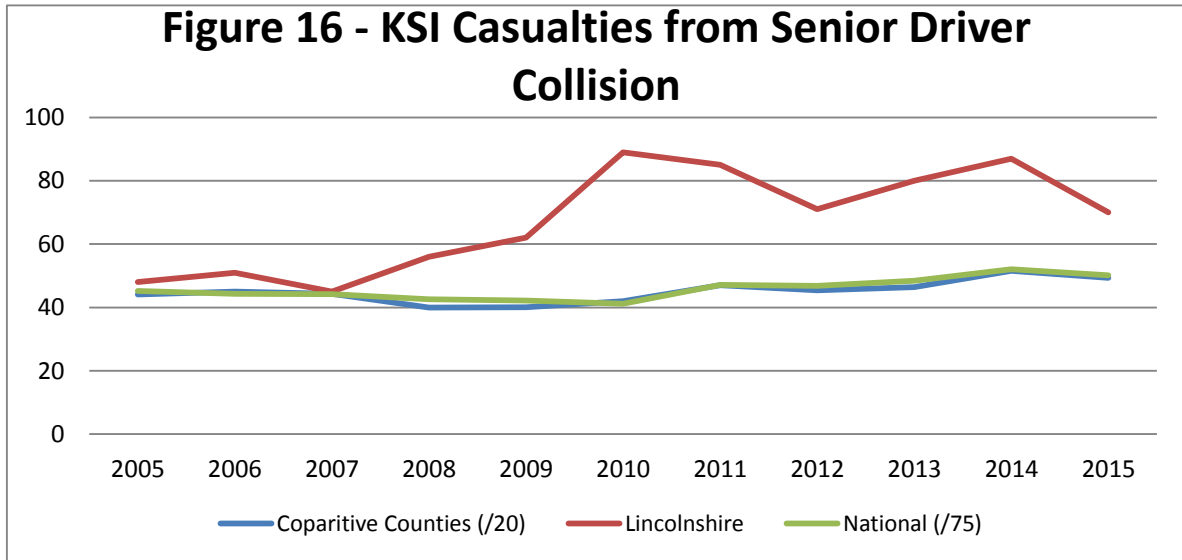


Table 14 – Senior Driver District Trends

2015 KSI Target 417	2015	2014	% Change on Previous Year	MALE FEMALE	West Lindsey DC	East Lindsey	Lincoln City	North Kesteven DC	South Kesteven DC	South Holland DC	Boston BC	District Distribution	URBAN RURAL
KSI Collisions Involving a 60+ year old Driver	90	94	-4.3%		8 8.9%	25 27.8%	10 11.1%	14 15.6%	18 20.0%	9 10.0%	6 6.7%		

Young Driver:

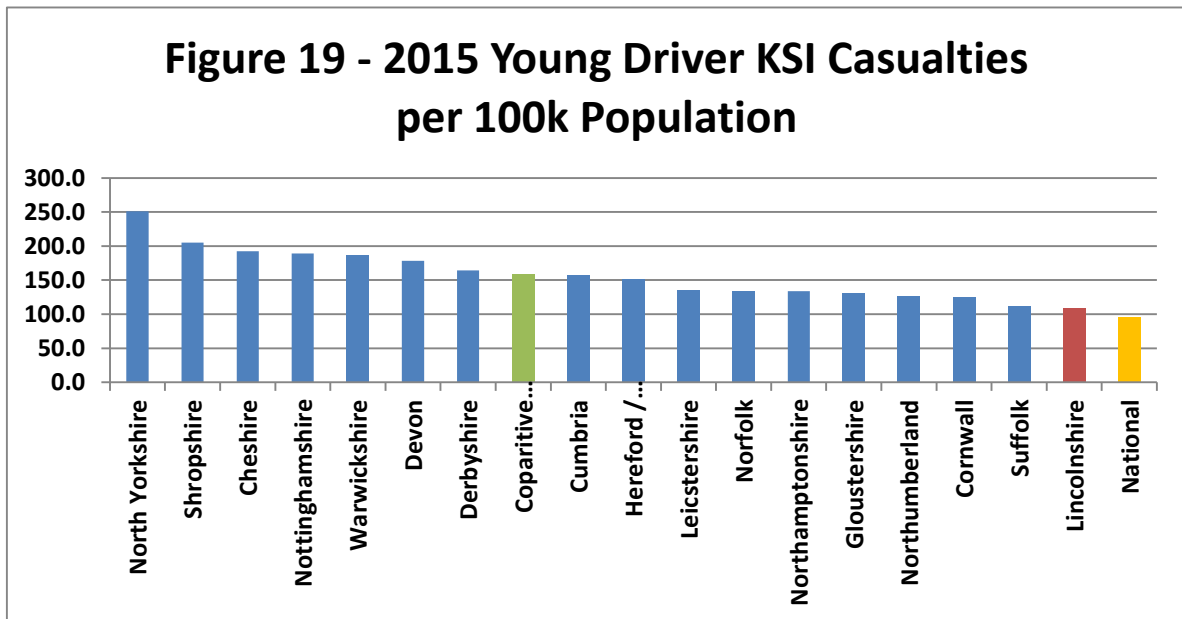
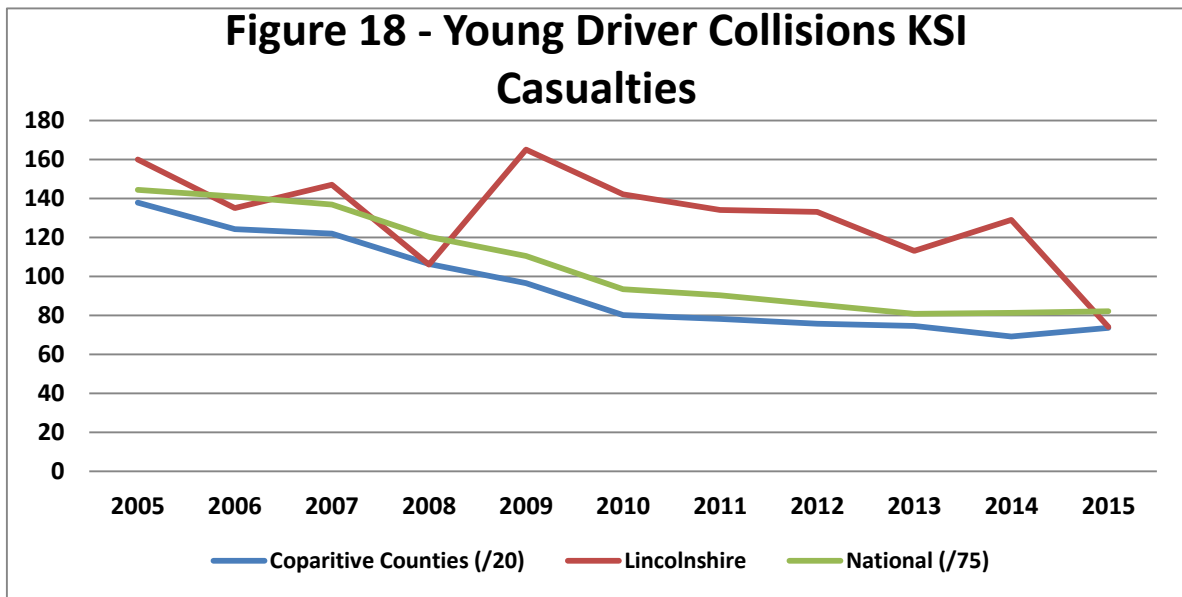


Table 15 – Young Driver District Trends

2015 KSI Target 417	2015	2014	% Change on Previous Year	MALE FEMALE	West Lindsey DC	East Lindsey	Lincoln City	North Kesteven DC	South Kesteven DC	South Holland DC	Boston BC	District Distribution	URBAN RURAL
KSI Collisions Involving a 17-24 year old Driver	73	106	-31.1%		11 15.1%	17 23.3%	5 6.8%	11 15.1%	11 15.1%	15 20.5%	3 4.1%		

Children 0-15:

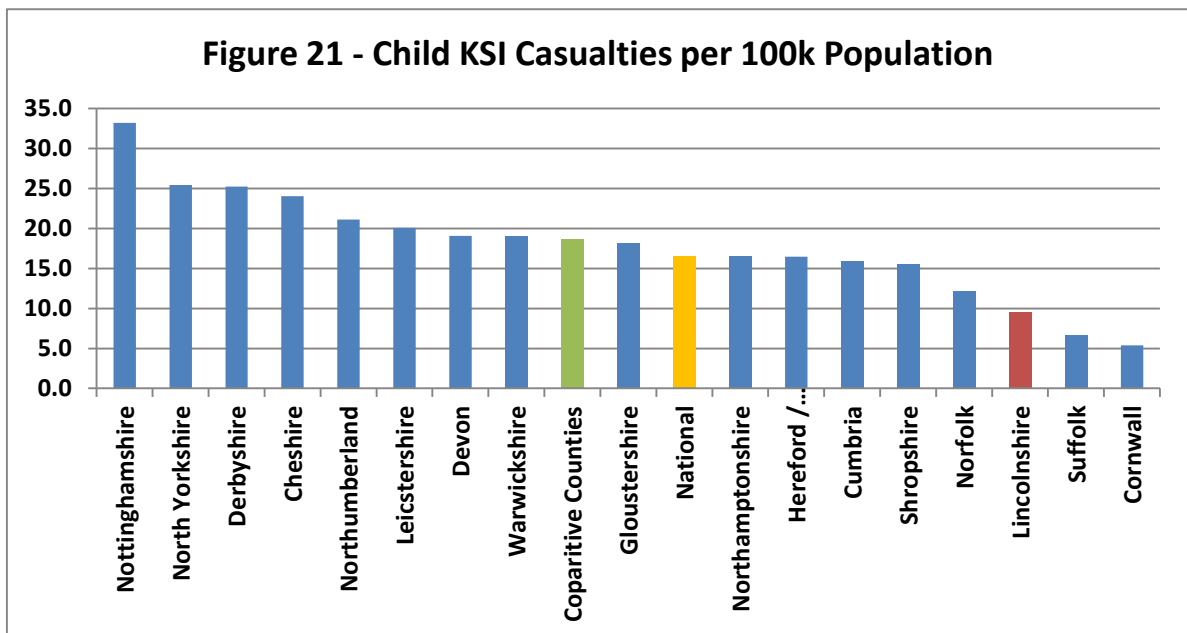
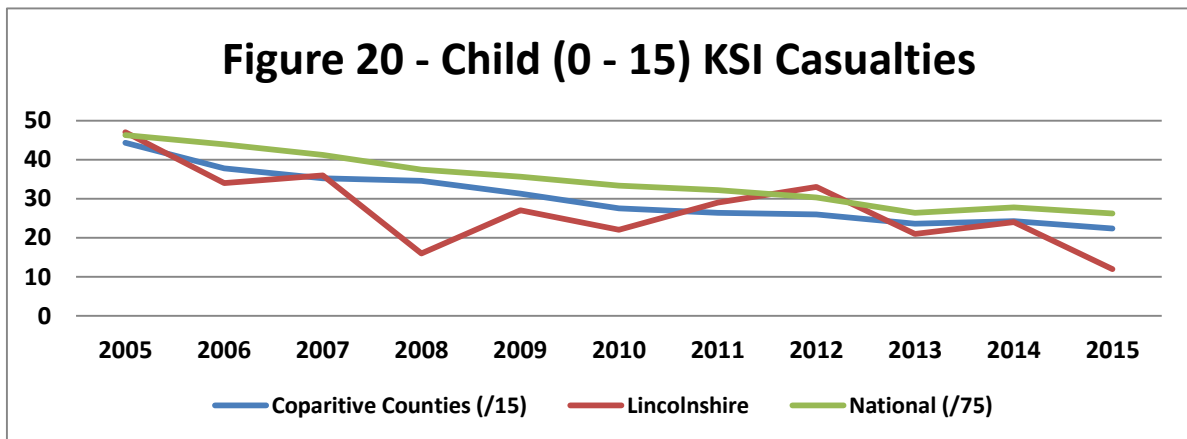


Table 16 – Children District Trends

2015 KSI Target 417	2015	2014	% Change on Previous Year	MALE FEMALE	West Lindsey DC	East Lindsey	Lincoln City	North Kesteven DC	South Kesteven DC	South Holland DC	Boston BC	District Distribution	URBAN RURAL
Child (0-15) KSI Casualties	12	24	-50.0%		1 8.3%	4 33.3%	1 8.3%	0 0.0%	2 16.7%	3 25.0%	1 8.3%		

Car & Taxi:

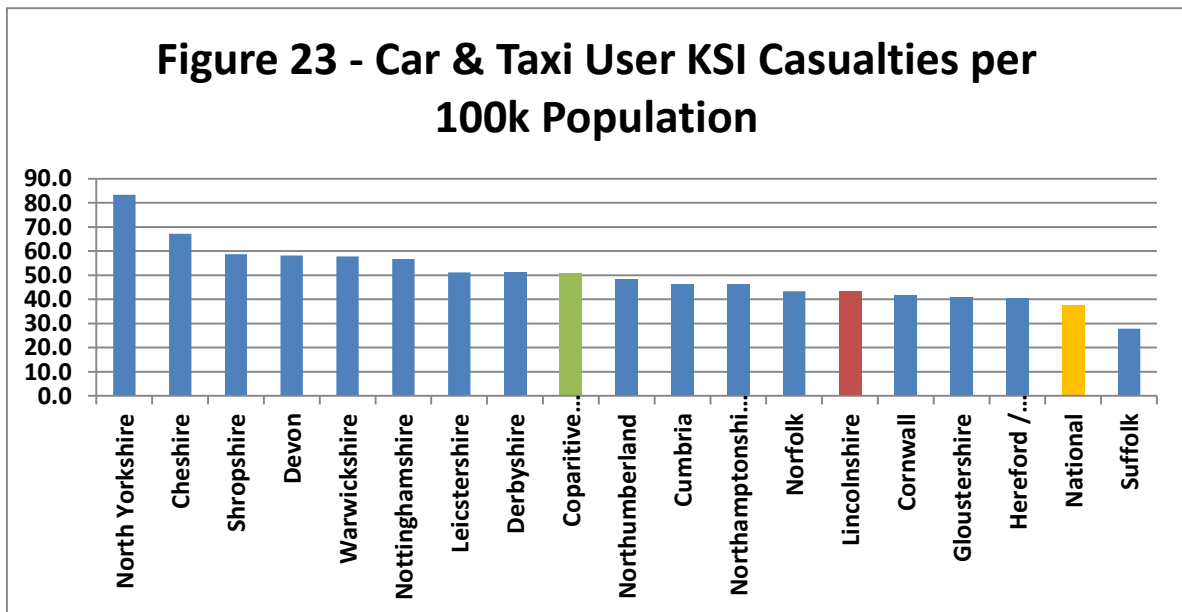
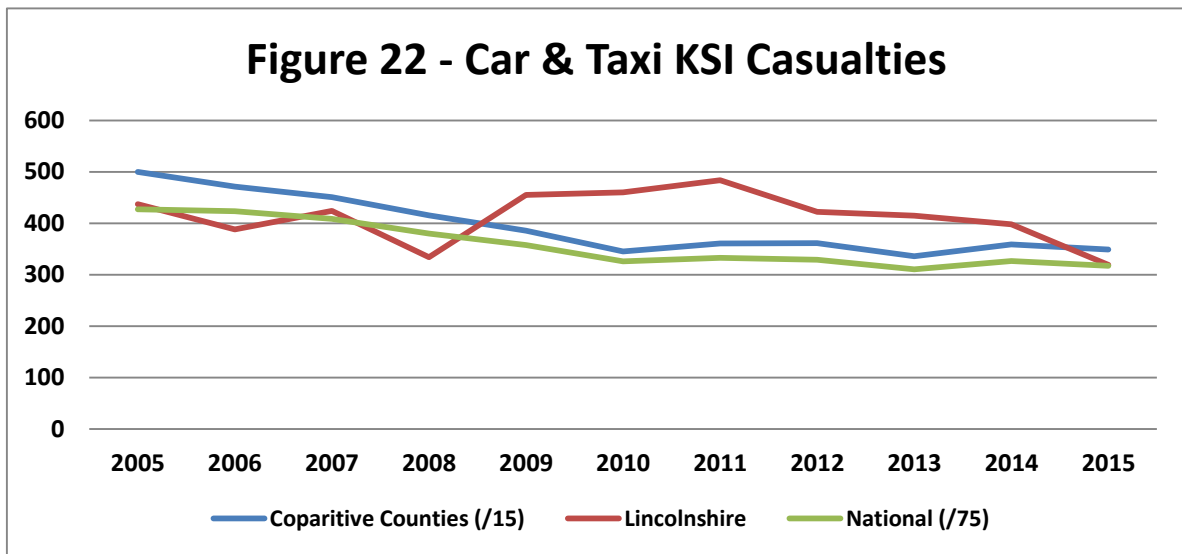
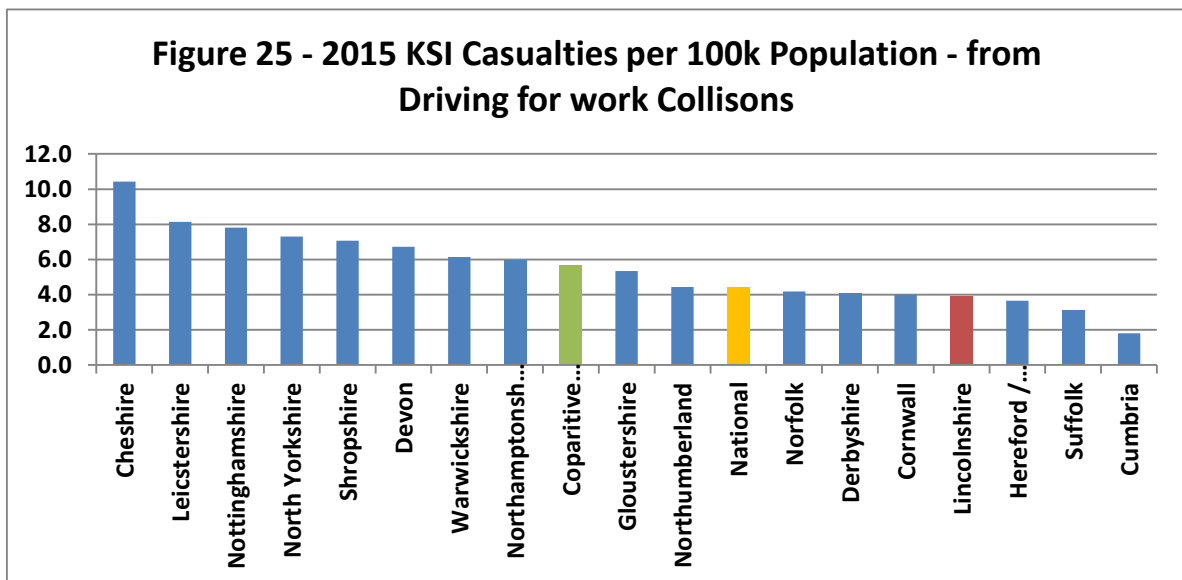
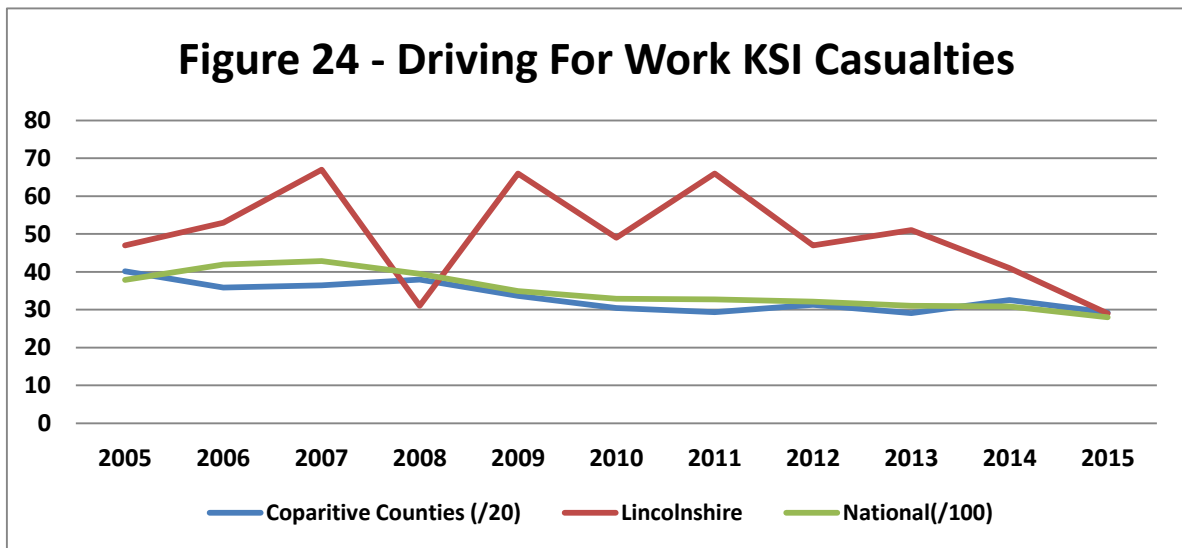


Table 17 – Car & Taxi District Trends

2015 KSI Target 417	2015	2014	% Change on Previous Year	MALE FEMALE	West Lindsey DC	East Lindsey	Lincoln City	North Kesteven DC	South Kesteven DC	South Holland DC	Boston BC	District Distribution	URBAN RURAL
Car & Taxi KSI Casualties	152	202	-24.8%		21 13.8%	44 28.9%	2 1.3%	21 13.8%	31 20.4%	21 13.8%	12 7.9%		

Driving for Work:



Causation factor trends: (2016 slight figures will not yet be up to date)

Figure 26 – Speed related

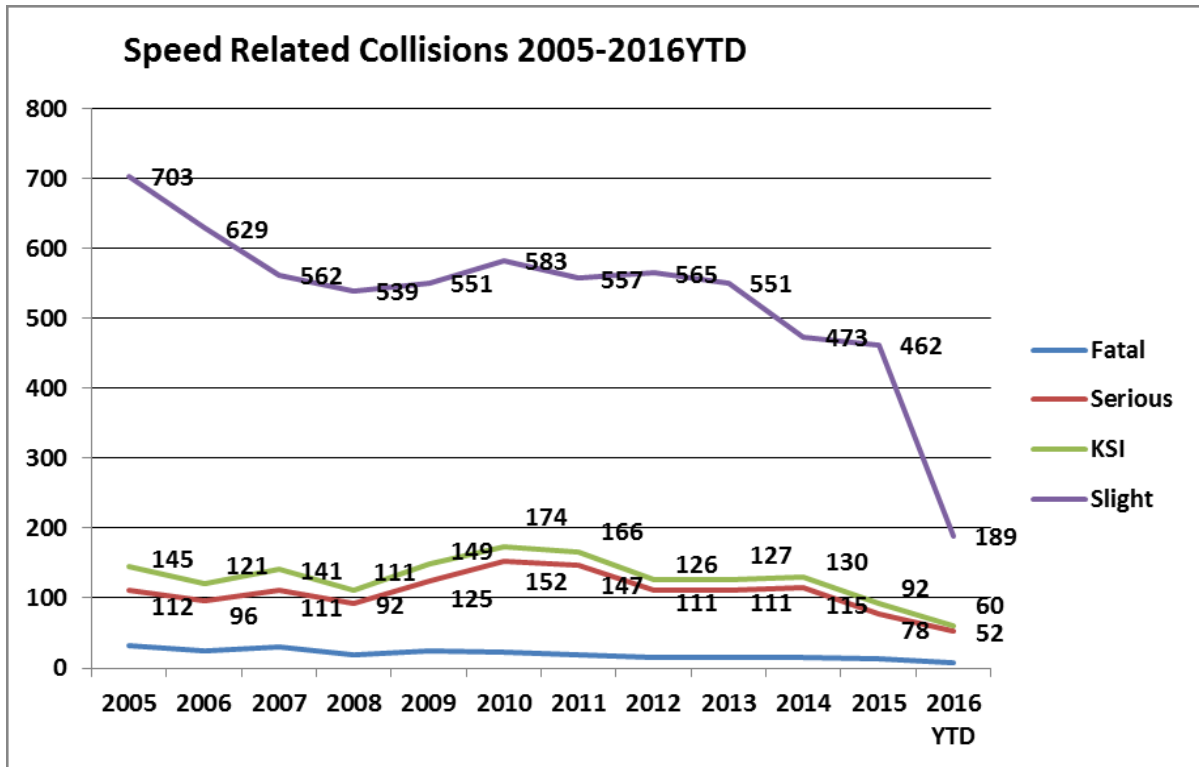


Figure 27 – Vehicle Defect

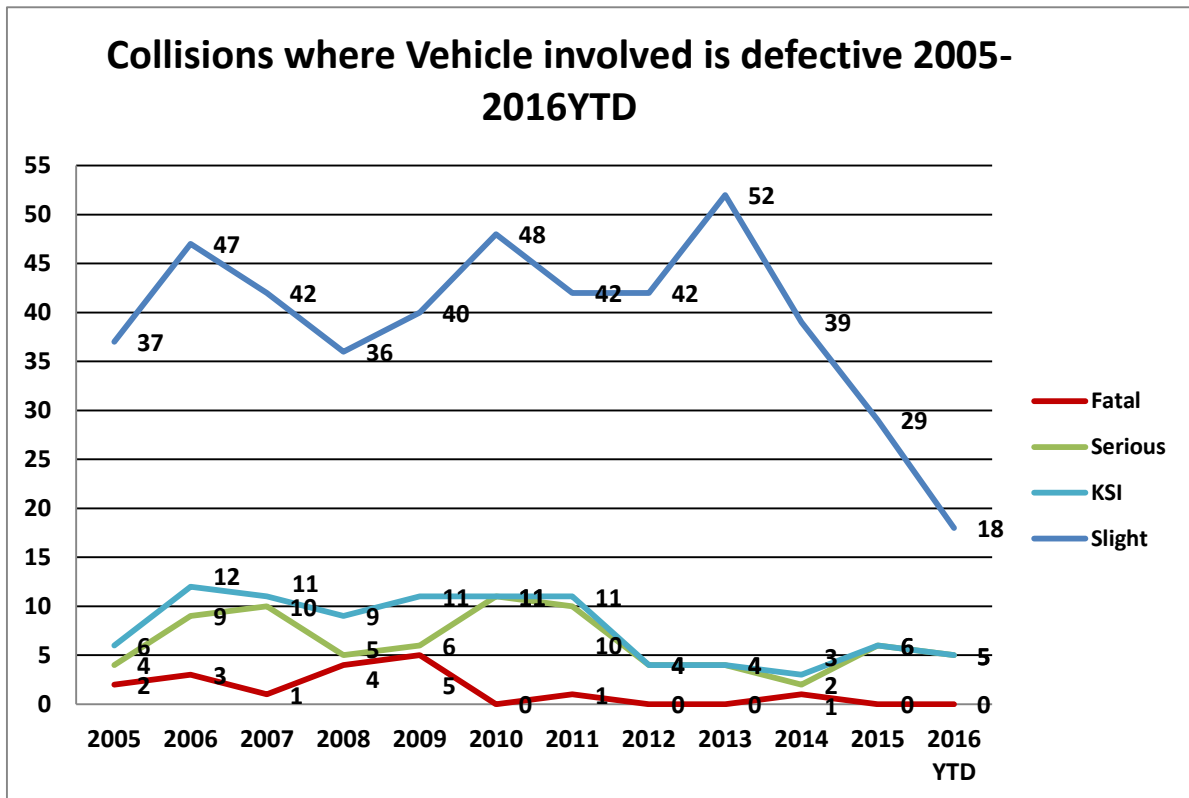
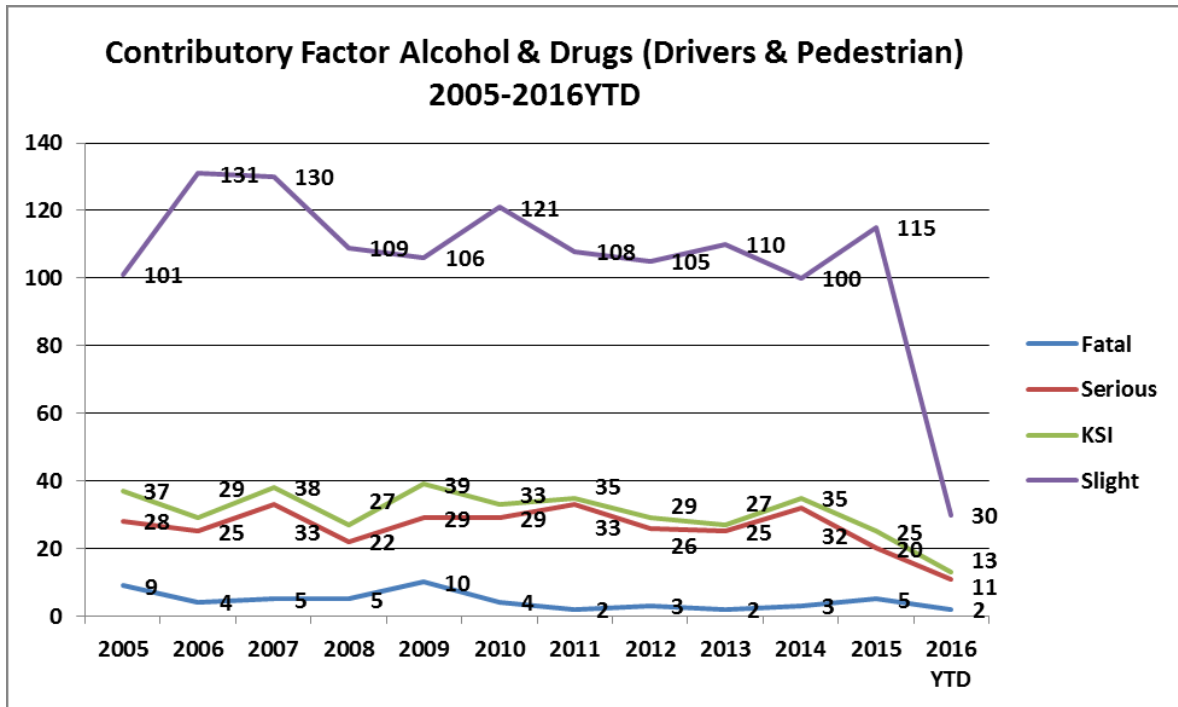


Figure 28 – Alcohol & Drugs



Current LRSP Activity

Data:

- LRSP continually analysing fatal casualties to see if there are any common factors in the collisions.
- Mobile and fixed speed camera site allocation process reviewed. Increasing enforcement at sites with higher frequency of offences has resulted in more offenders receiving training through diversionary courses.
- Information Analyst team identifying new requirements for local campaigns to target offenders and reduce speed related collisions

Speed Enforcement:

- New average speed camera system on the A1 at Stoke Rochford became operational on the 20th May 2016. Per week it is detecting approximately 150 offences. The system is enforcing in the north bound and south bound carriageways and has replaced the two fixed Gatso style installations. The old style units were detecting approximately 190 offences per week during the same period. We would expect the number of offences to decrease over time as road users become more familiar with the system.
- Lincolnshire Police have issued a contract to install an average speed camera system on the A16 at Crowland. All equipment has been ordered and work between the manufacturer, LCC and Lincolnshire Police to coordinate the installation are well under way. Completion expected w/c 24th October.
- 15 new fixed digital upgrade sites are now operational; all offence processing software and hardware has been installed and is operational.

- Full enforcement programme of 50 fixed, 80 mobile and 3 average speed camera sites ongoing.
- Operation Octane – motorcycle enforcement and education campaign completed for 2016 and being planned for next year.
- Operation Stealth – The reintroduction of specifically targeted covert and overt enforcement for high end offenders being considered.
- The following outlines a comparison of clients completing training courses in Lincolnshire in 2016 and 2015:

	Up to end July 2016	Up to end July 2015	Difference
Speed Awareness	8359	7149	+1210
Driver Alertness	148	208	-60
What's Driving Us	441	560	-119
Driving 4 Change	7	3	+4
Ride	15	8	+7
Taxi Driver	28	23	+5
Pass Plus	31	26	+5
Mature Driver	6	74	-68

Engineering:

- 53 road safety audits completed with 5 more requests yet to carry out for road improvements between January and end of August.
- A list of over 900 sites with high numbers of injury collisions over the last five years was generated in December 2015. Analysis identified just over 50 sites requiring more detailed investigation work. This is currently being undertaken by the Accident Investigation and Prevention Team.
- Similarly the initial list of 455 links (linear clusters) on the A and B road network have resulted in around a dozen sites for treatment. Work is currently ongoing to develop our forward programme of engineering interventions with around 16 sites already issued for works on site.

Education, Training & Publicity (ETP):

- Summer Drink & Drug Driving campaign completed. Campaign included reintroduction of anonymous text service allowing the public to text DRINK or DRUGS to 80800 with details of offenders so the Force can respond. Posters and radio advertising were also created.
- Creating a series of short films for social media, outlining in car issues such as; drinking coffee, kid's distraction, animals in the car, couple arguing etc.
- 'Competing Perspectives' filming – aimed at all roads users promoting sharing the road safety.
- Walking Bus Schemes
- Extensive event and show attendance allowing community engagement and educational opportunities.
- Community Speed Watch passive and interactive warning signs now being utilised by more than 150 parishes.

- The ETP team continues to deliver it's suite of Primary and Secondary focussed road safety education across the County with school aged children and young adults. This is supported at an upper Secondary level with the continued successful delivery of our 2fast2soon programme, Jason's Story a bespoke theatre production and workshops focussing on risk, consequences and peer pressure; influencing behaviour change among our new and future road users.
- Continue to deliver driver training opportunities from our Scampton driver training facility utilising our skid cars and crash car simulator to achieve practical, relevant and fun experiences and solutions to drivers of all ages.
- Further promotion and uptake of team building days aimed at encouraging fun and developing behaviour change in road safety practices with businesses.
- Continue to deliver non-Police referral suite of courses including Mature Driver, Pass Plus+, corporate programmes and Taxi course delivered from various venues and targeting identified priority groups.
- Following an internal review highlighting client attendances LRSP has extended the number of locations delivering National Driver Offender Retraining Scheme (NDORS) programmes. Courses are now offered at four venues across the County; North Kyme, Lincoln, Louth and Market Deeping. Boston and Grantham. As part of the locality review, the frequency and timing of the courses has also been considered. The majority of our courses are run weekdays 08:30 – 12:30 and 13:00 – 17:00. Trials are currently underway extending our evening course (17:00 – 21:00) in more venues and introducing a middle of the day course option from 10:00 – 14:00, it is expected this may attract those clients who struggle with child care.
- School Safety Watch currently being trialled. This allows schools to purchase interactive speed warning devices.
- Currently developing 2fast2soon Corporate and a further suite of corporate resources to assist organisations with Managing Operational Road Risk (MORR)
- Working with LCC centrally in Lincolnshire Commercial Offer to be part of the 'Edulinks' brochure for schools.
- Developing new online booking system under channel shift to achieve the best customer experience for NDORs clients and streamlining processes.
- Working with Churches Together in all Lincolnshire to plan annual remembrance service and also work on development of memorial site.
- Planning and promotion of Performance Plus motorcycle training dates in 2016
- Continued management of SCPs across the county.
- Deliver in-house Eco training to improve fuel efficiency and create savings.

2. Conclusion

LRSP are currently undertaking a complete review of its road safety services and are implementing a series of recommendations in an effort to increase efficiency and improve effectiveness.

LRSP are also undertaking a fundamental review of our motorcycle provision and recently set up a working group to look specifically at young motorcyclists riding under 125cc bikes.

Further, another working group is currently redesigning our mature driver courses and targeting a significant increase in the number of training through increased funding as cost and travel requirements have been identified as factors preventing participation.

LRSP are currently completing an extensive public consultation exercise, the results of which will help guide our engagement campaigns for next year;

<https://snapsurveys.lincolnshire.gov.uk/snapwebhost/s.asp?k=147334412662>

LRSP have been working with Lincolnshire Police to develop a new enforcement tasking process for EMOpSS roads policing officers. LRSP also have an open agenda item on the LRSP Strategic Board Agenda for developing increased enforcement opportunities at local policing level.

3. Consultation

a) Policy Proofing Actions Required

n/a

4. Background Papers

No background papers within Section 100D of the Local Government Act 1972 were used in the preparation of this report.

This report was written by Steve Batchelor, who can be contacted on 01522 805800 or steven.batchelor@lincolnshire.gov.uk

**Open Report on behalf of Pete Moore,
Executive Director of Finance and Public Protection**

Report to:	Community and Public Safety Scrutiny Committee
Date:	02 November 2016
Subject:	Domestic Abuse Progress Report

Summary:

This report provides the Community and Public Safety Scrutiny Committee with an update of the Domestic Abuse work undertaken by the Safer Communities Service-County Domestic Abuse Team.

Actions Required:

Members of the Community and Public Safety Scrutiny Committee are invited to consider and comment on the report and highlight any recommendations or further actions required.

1. Background

Previously the Domestic Abuse Manager has updated this committee about work undertaken by Lincolnshire County Council's Domestic Abuse Team. At the last update to this committee it was agreed that the Community and Public Safety Scrutiny Committee would take on the responsibility for compliance with the newly agreed Domestic Abuse Policy and the work of the LCC Domestic Abuse Group. This paper therefore relates to progress made.

Lincolnshire County Council Domestic Abuse Policy

The Policy, agreed at CMB earlier this year, aims to ensure that Lincolnshire County Council is clear about its commitment and response to tackling domestic abuse.

The Policy contains several significant requirements that require changes to current practice including:

- Basic domestic abuse awareness e-learning must be completed by all employees (this is available through Lincs2Learn)
- More in depth domestic abuse e-learning and a full face to face training must be completed by all adult care and children's services practitioners, and may also be relevant for other staff as identified by managers
- Best Practice is that all relevant contractors and commissioned services that provide a front line services to adults and/or children will comply with the LCC Domestic Abuse Policy

- Lincolnshire County Council will achieve the 10 standards set out in the Lincolnshire Domestic Abuse Charter
- Lincolnshire County Council will achieve White Ribbon Town Award
- Lincolnshire County Council will adhere to the Lincolnshire Joint Domestic Abuse Protocol
- All HR Advisors and Occupational Health Consultants will be trained in domestic abuse and the completion of domestic abuse risk assessments, to provide support for managers who have employees who have disclosed domestic abuse.

Progress:

An internal Domestic Abuse Group, with representatives from across the Authority, has been set up to ensure compliance with this Policy. Work is progressing with the following achievements to date:

- The new Basic DA Awareness e-learning was launched in August and by the beginning of October 630 employees had already completed the course.
- A training needs analysis has been completed which has identified a need for additional face to face training sessions to be provided. Funding has been committed by Children's and Adult Services. Six more sessions will be delivered in 2016-2017 and 12 sessions will be delivered in 2017-2018.
- Domestic Abuse literature is now more visible in LCC buildings.
- The Domestic Abuse Guidance for Employees and Managers is being refreshed to include the support available through Human Resources.
- Domestic Abuse will now be included in all relevant contracts. Work is progressing on looking at compliance within existing contracts and contract management.
- A new resource pack is available for schools and the County Domestic Abuse Team is proactively contacting Lincolnshire Schools to help them to develop their own domestic abuse policies and procedures and ensure staff are appropriately trained.

2. Future plans

In order to comply with the Policy and achieve the 10 standards set out in the Domestic Abuse Charter, the following work is needed:

- The Authority must ensure that there is improved data, and analysis of that data, so that we fully understand the impact of domestic abuse on our services and our communities and that we use that information for priority setting, domestic abuse campaigns and commissioning.
- Share the lessons learned from Domestic Homicide Reviews. The increased number of Domestic Homicide Reviews continues to put considerable pressure on the Domestic Abuse Team and the partnership. The County Domestic Abuse Team, along with Legal Services and the Safeguarding Board managers are continually looking for ways to streamline processes

while still ensuring that they are robust and the lessons are identified, shared and actions taken.

- The issue of No Recourse to Public Funds requires further work.
- Services commissioned by LCC need further guidance and support to enable them to comply with the new Policy.
- The Policy and Guidance for employees and managers must be publicised within the authority.
- Risk identification, assessment and management in relation to domestic abuse must become more embedded within key departments.
- Work needs to start on meeting the requirements for the White Ribbon Town Award. This includes having several male White Ribbon Champions within the Authority.
- The internal DA Group needs to re-consider the Terms of Reference and membership of the group as actions are completed and work progresses.
- Complete any Lincolnshire County Council recommendations made as a result of the October multi agency domestic abuse inspection.

3. Conclusion

A significant amount of work has been completed already to ensure that there is an increased awareness of domestic abuse across the Authority, schools and commissioned services and a consistent response from practitioners and managers. Further work is still needed but there is now a strong foundation on which to build.

4. Consultation

a) Policy Proofing Actions Required

n/a

5. Appendices

These are listed below and attached at the back of the report	
Appendix A	Domestic Abuse Policy Document
Appendix B	Lincolnshire Joint Domestic Abuse Protocol

6. Background Papers

This report was written by Karen Shooter, who can be contacted on 01522 554509 or Karen.shooter@lincolnshire.gov.uk

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LINCOLNSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL:- Domestic Abuse Policy Document

Policy Title:	Domestic Abuse and Domestic Violence
Commissioning Officer:	Executive Director of Finance and Public Protection
Directorate/ Business Area Owner:	Finance and Public Protection
Department responsible:	Safer Communities
Senior Owner:	County Officer Public Protection/ Assistant Director
Authors:	Mark Housley, County Public Protection Officer Karen Shooter, County Domestic Abuse Manager
Links with other Directorates and Service Areas' domestic abuse and domestic violence protocols:	Adults Directorate Children's Directorate Economy & Heritage Directorate Public Health Directorate Public Protection and Finance YOS Human Resources

Policy effective date:	March 2016
Policy Review date	March 2017

Version:	Date:	Reason for issue:
1.8	02/09/2016	To provide a county governance structure for existing LCC DA Policies.

1. COMPLIANCE WITH LEGISLATION AND STATUTORY GUIDANCE: -

This Document has been drafted to comply with:

- Children's Act 2004
- Working Together 2015
- The Principles of the Human Rights Act 1998;
- Public disclosure of such information is approved if this disclosure is in accordance with the Public Interest Disclosure Act 1998;
- Domestic Violence, Crime and Victims Act (2004)
- Care Act 2014 (section 14.2 Domestic Abuse and Section 1 Promoting Wellbeing)
- Crime and Disorder Act
- Domestic Homicide Review Statutory Guidance 2012
- Lincolnshire Joint Domestic Abuse Protocol 2015

Adherence to these Acts and Protocols will ensure compliance is met with all relevant legislation.

2. POLICY STATEMENTS:-

This Policy refers to all circumstances where Lincolnshire County Council is involved in reports of domestic abuse across each Directorate. Domestic abuse is otherwise referred to as DA.

This Policy is a point of reference for all Lincolnshire County Council employees who are involved in reports of domestic abuse in a work capacity. Employees can refer to this Policy for guidance purposes.

3. INTRODUCTION: -

This is Lincolnshire County Council's Domestic Abuse Policy that has been adopted by the Chief Executive and Corporate Management Board to ensure compliance throughout the entire authority.

4. AIM(S):-

The response of Lincolnshire County Council to domestic abuse reports has a number of principle aims:

- To ensure that domestic abuse is recognised as a priority for the Local Authority;
- To raise awareness of domestic abuse amongst employees;
- To enable the authority to identify and respond early to cases of domestic abuse;
- To enable the authority to fulfil its duty to promote the wellbeing of Lincolnshire residents (Care Act 2014 Section 1.2 and 1.3 – Well Being Principle);
- To ensure Safeguarding and Domestic Abuse policies are aligned;
- To provide a framework for coordinating and commissioning front line services;
- To ensure that Lincolnshire County Council employees and front line practitioners in agencies commissioned by the Local Authority are appropriately trained in domestic abuse;
- To ensure that Lincolnshire County Council has a structure to support employees to effectively detect and respond to domestic abuse in Lincolnshire.

5. DEFINITION OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE:-

Domestic Abuse affects a large proportion of the population, directly and/or indirectly. The victim can be young or old, male or female, married, single or cohabiting. Couples can be of the same sex or of opposite.

Domestic abuse is a broad description of abusive relationships that develop within the home or the family setting and where power is exercised to the detriment of at least one party.

"The Government's definition of domestic abuse (2013) is:

"Any incident or pattern of incidents of controlling, coercive or threatening behaviour, violence or abuse between those aged 16 or over who are or have been intimate partners or family members regardless of gender or sexuality. This can encompass, but is not limited to, the following types of abuse:

- *Psychological;*
- *Physical;*
- *Sexual*
- *Financial;*
- *Emotional.*

Controlling behaviour is: a range of acts designed to make a person subordinate and/or dependent by isolating them from sources of support, exploiting their resources and capacities for personal gain, depriving them of the means needed for independence, resistance and escape and regulating their everyday behaviour.

Coercive behaviour is: an act or a pattern of acts of assault, threats, humiliation and intimidation or other abuse that is used to harm, punish, or frighten their victim."

The Home Office definition of family member is: mother, father, son, daughter, brother, sister & grandparents; directly-related, in-laws or step-family.

Evidence indicates that domestic abuse can take place anywhere, it does not only occur in the home environment – on some occasions the victim and perpetrator does not have to live in the same property. Domestic abuse could occur where one resides and the other is a regular visitor. This could be as a result of one being a current partner, ex-partner or a visiting family member. Research also shows that domestic abuse is unlikely to be an isolated event. Domestic abuse may begin as an isolated offence, but it then gradually becomes more and more frequent over a prolonged period of time – each time, potentially becoming more and more serious in nature. The victim, at the same time becoming more and more frightened, isolated, humiliated and possibly ashamed - in some cases, domestic abuse may be so deeply embedded in a family life or a relationship that the victims, perpetrators and/ or children may fail to recognise or define their experience(s) as domestic abuse – this, will therefore create a barrier for seeking help and advice. Situations inclusive of domestic abuse may involve threatening behaviour, violence or abuse. This could be of a psychological, physical, sexual, financial or emotional nature. It has also been identified that there may be contributing factors to domestic abuse. For example, mental illness, substance misuse, homelessness, pregnancy, ex partners and family members.

6. IMPLICATIONS OF THE POLICY:-

Where it is relevant the following areas should be considered:

- Financial implications and budgets;
- Human resources and training;
- Strategic Planning;
- Risk Management;
- Health and Safety;
- Diversity;
- Legal Services

- Commissioning of services.

7. GOVERNANCE AND ACCOUNTABILITY (Appendix C):-

All departments within Lincolnshire County Council are required to adhere to this policy and procedure. In addition Children's Services, Youth Offending Service and Adult Services have more detailed information and procedural guidance for practitioners. [Click here to access the Children's Service Procedure.](#) [Click here to access the Adult Services Procedure.](#) [Click here to access the Youth Offending Procedure.](#)

Lincolnshire County Council will also adhere to the Lincolnshire Joint Domestic Abuse Protocol produced by the Lincolnshire Safeguarding Children Board, Lincolnshire Adult Safeguarding Board and Domestic Abuse Strategic Management Board. Any deviation from this policy or the Domestic Abuse protocol should be evidenced and have a clear and robust rationale.

The responsibility for Domestic Abuse and compliance with this Policy lies with the Corporate Management Board at Lincolnshire County Council. The Accountable Officer is the Executive Director of Finance and Public Protection.

To facilitate prioritisation of domestic abuse within Lincolnshire County Council and provide assurance to the Corporate Management Board (CMB) of adherence to the policy a Domestic Abuse Group, with representatives from across the authority exists to:

- Audit compliance with this Policy, the Lincolnshire Domestic Abuse Charter and with the Lincolnshire Joint Domestic Abuse Protocol and provide results of the audit to CMB for review and action;
- Provide assurance to CMB that all contracts that provide front line services to adults and/ children comply with the Lincolnshire County Council Domestic Abuse Policy. This to be evidenced through contract and performance management;
- Analyse data from across the Authority and the partnership and use this at a strategic level to tackle risk;
- Ensure that lessons are learned from Serious Case Reviews, Safeguarding Adults Reviews and Domestic Homicide Reviews where domestic abuse is a feature;
- Share details across the authority of new legislation, research, best practice;
- Work together on publicity campaigns; and
- Promote the Lincolnshire County Council Domestic Abuse Guidance for Employees and Managers.

[See Appendix A for the full Terms of Reference for the Lincolnshire County Council Domestic Abuse Group.](#)

Elected members

The Community and Public Safety Scrutiny Committee is responsible for scrutinising the work of the authority in relation to domestic abuse. In addition the Elected Members responsible for Children and Adult Safeguarding are also responsible for Lincolnshire County Council's adherence to this policy.

Domestic Abuse Partnership

Lincolnshire County Council is a key partner in the Lincolnshire Domestic Abuse Strategic Management Board (DASMB). The Board is responsible for the production of the Lincolnshire Domestic Abuse Strategy and associated annual delivery plans. Lincolnshire County Council is committed to ensure that there is representation on this board from the following key departments:

- Community Safety and Trading Standards
- Youth Offending Service
- Children's Services (representing all areas of the department including Schools)
- Adult Services (representing Adult Services and Adult Safeguarding)

The only aspect of domestic abuse that is not led by the Domestic Abuse Strategic Management Board is Female Genital Mutilation. The Lincolnshire Safeguarding Children Board is the lead for this area of work.

The Lincolnshire County Council Domestic Abuse Manager and Project Officer are responsible for supporting the partnership and advising managers within Lincolnshire County Council in relation to domestic abuse issues.

Domestic Abuse Charter

In 2013 the Domestic Abuse Strategic Management Board introduced the Lincolnshire Domestic Abuse Charter. The Chief Executive Officer and Corporate Management Board have agreed to comply with the 10 standards outlined in the Charter. [See Appendix B for details of how Lincolnshire County Council will achieve compliance with the Charter.](#)

White Ribbon Town Award

In order to demonstrate to partner agencies and members of the public Lincolnshire County Council's commitment to working towards ensuring that the people of Lincolnshire live their lives free from domestic abuse the authority will achieve the White Ribbon Town Award. It must be noted however that this award focuses on violence against girls and Lincolnshire County Council works for everyone affected by domestic abuse, in accordance with the Home Office definition of domestic abuse.

8. TRAINING

Lincolnshire County Council is serious about ensuring that everyone knows about domestic abuse, what help and support is available, and that those employees working on the front line know how to respond.

There are 3 levels of training for LCC employees:

Basic Domestic Abuse e-learning course. This is available through Lincs2Learn and must be completed by ALL employees (unless more in depth knowledge of domestic abuse is needed for their job). This e-learning should take approx.. 30 minutes

Awareness of Domestic abuse and the Impact on Children and Young People. This e-learning is much more in depth than the basic domestic abuse course. Therefore, if the employee is required to complete this level of training they do not need to do the Basic domestic abuse course. This more in depth e-learning course is mandatory for all Adult care and Children's Services practitioners.

It is also for all front line practitioners i.e. anyone who comes into contact with members of the public as part of their job, if their managers consider it appropriate.

Multi Agency Domestic Abuse Training. This face to face training is mandatory for all Adult care and Children's Services practitioners but will also be useful for other employees throughout Lincolnshire County Council if their job involves working with members of the public. The training includes risk identification, risk assessment, risk management, safety planning, the Multi Agency Risk Assessment Conference (MARAC), stalking and harassment, Forced Marriage and Honour Based Abuse.

Places are booked through the LSCB website. <https://www.lincolnshire.gov.uk/lscb/> The Awareness of Domestic abuse and the Impact on Children and Young People e-learning must be completed before this face to face training.

In addition all Children's Social Workers, where the line manager considers it appropriate, will be to be trained in Female Genital Mutilation.

<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/female-genital-mutilation-resource-pack>

MARAC representatives will be given a full induction to the MARAC by their line manager. Instruction on the use of Modus' (the system used to administer the MARAC) must be accessed by the MARAC representative via the County Domestic Abuse Team. The line manager of anyone who is a MARAC representative must also ensure that they are fully aware of the MARAC processes and must have observed at least one MARAC (in accordance with the Lincolnshire MARAC Operating Protocol 2016).

There is also the expectation that staff will complete refresher training every 5 years.

9. RESPONSE TO DOMESTIC ABUSE:-

When responding to domestic abuse Lincolnshire County Council employees and commissioned services employees will adhere to the Lincolnshire Joint Domestic Abuse Protocol.

In addition Children's Services practitioners should be aware of further specific guidance that compliments this policy and the Joint Protocol. [Click here to access the Children's Services Procedures.](#)

Adult Services practitioners should refer to Lincolnshire County Council Adult Care Safeguarding Policy and Procedures.

Professional Curiosity

The Joint Domestic Abuse Protocol stresses the importance of professional curiosity. Lincolnshire County Council Practitioners and practitioners of commissioned services must demonstrate a non-discriminatory approach and explore the issues and formulate judgements that translate into effective actions in their dealings with children, adults and families. This should be matched by an organisational culture which supports its staff in openness, constructive challenge and confidence to practice sensitive and challenging circumstances at the front line.

It is vital that professionals understand the complexity of domestic abuse and are curious about what is happening in the child, adult and perpetrators life.

Professional curiosity is the capacity and communication skill to explore and understand what is happening within a family rather than making assumptions or accepting things at face value.

Practitioners should never avoid asking the difficult questions, sharing concerns with colleagues or your supervisor as a "fresh pair of eyes" looking at a case can really help to maintain good practice standards and develop a critical mindset.

10. COMMISSIONING OF SERVICES:-

*Best Practice is that all contractors and commissioned services that provide a front line services to adults and/or children comply with this policy. Adherence to this policy is to be evidenced through contract and performance management and assurance given to the CMB.

Relevant contracts must be clear about adherence with this policy including:

- The expectations of the providers
- The policies and procedures they are expected to have in place
- Agreement to adhere to the Lincolnshire County Council Policy **
- Details of the required level of training expected of employees
- Referral pathways, for standard, medium and high risk (including MARAC)
- Domestic Abuse Policy for employees
- Details of performance and contract management including anonymised data analysis
- Implementing recommendations and action following a domestic homicide review

*LCC commission in excess of 13,000 support staff in delivering homecare and other similar services. Therefore, it is recognised that Directorates will not be compliant with this policy at the point of publication.

**It is recognised some out of county providers will adhere to their own local partnership policies and protocols, which if appropriate will be accepted as compliant.

11. STAFF SAFETY AND WELL BEING:-

Practitioners are potentially at risk whenever they work with a family where one or more family members are violent. Practitioners should:

- Be aware that domestic abuse is present but undisclosed or not known in many of the families they work with;
- Ensure that they are familiar with Lincolnshire County Council's safety at work policy and lone working policy;

Managers should ensure that professionals have the appropriate training and skills for working with people experiencing Domestic Abuse; and use supervision sessions both to allow a professional to voice fears about abuse in a family being directed at them; and also to check that safe practice is being followed in all cases where Domestic Abuse is known or suspected.

Employees and managers should also be aware of the emotional impact of working with victims and/or perpetrators of domestic abuse and information and procedures for reducing risk of vicarious trauma.

12. DOMESTIC ABUSE GUIDANCE FOR EMPLOYEES AND MANAGERS:-

Domestic Abuse is an issue which affects all sections of society, and it is therefore important that Lincolnshire County Council has clear and effective responses to help minimise the impact of domestic abuse on its employees.

Should you or your staff be affected by Domestic Abuse, please refer to the [Domestic Abuse Guidance for Employees and Managers](#).

Anyone with line management responsibility must be aware of the Guidance document, how to access it and therefore how to respond if domestic abuse is suspected or disclosed by the employee. It is recognised that not all line managers will have the necessary skills, knowledge and experience to complete a risk assessment with an employee. Lincolnshire County Council has therefore ensured that all Human Resource Advisors have been trained in domestic abuse and risk assessment and will support a manager to appropriately and consistently respond to employees who are victims or perpetrators of domestic abuse.

In addition, the organisation responsible for Occupational Health Assessments will ensure that all clinicians have had domestic abuse training, including risk assessment. The contracted agency providing this service will provide anonymous data to Lincolnshire County Council about the number of employees affected by domestic abuse and the number of DASH risk assessments completed.

13. NO RECOURSE TO PUBLIC FUNDS:-

There may be occasions where victims, children of victims, or carers may have an uncertain immigration status, which could prevent them from accessing services. The victim may be hesitant to take action against the perpetrator for fear of losing the right to remain in the UK. In some cases, victims have received threats of deportation from their partner or extended family if they report domestic abuse and have had their passports taken from them. Similarly, children may have had their passports taken away from them and may fear that they and/or their parent could be deported if they disclose domestic abuse in the family. This introduces an additional level of complexity and vulnerability and staff should be aware of this and ask the specific question if they think it is a potential issue

This policy cannot prescribe specific actions in respect of this emerging and complex environment. However, practitioners should be aware that these issues create a complex challenge within safeguarding and can

create an environment in which Child Sexual Exploitation, Modern Slavery and Human Trafficking might prosper.

We have a duty under numerous pieces of legislation to recognise threat, risk and harm and to take steps to safeguard. All staff should feel comfortable to intervene and make good professional decisions and escalate to the appropriate level of decision making.

14. APPENDICES:-

Appendix A – Terms of Reference for the Lincolnshire County Council Domestic Abuse Group

Purpose

The Lincolnshire County Council (LCC) Domestic Abuse Group (DAG) is a cross departmental group of senior managers responsible for providing assurance to the Corporate Management Board (CMB) of adherence to the LCC Domestic Abuse Policy.

It aims to monitor, scrutinize and support the Authority in its response to domestic abuse. The DAG will aim to secure continuous improvement and promote best practice in preventing, reducing and responding to domestic abuse, throughout the Authority.

Governance and Accountability

The responsibility for domestic abuse and compliance with this Policy lies with the Corporate Management Board (CMB) at Lincolnshire County Council. The Accountable Officer is the Executive Director of Finance and Public Protection, Peter Moore.

The Chair of the Domestic Abuse Group will provide a quarterly report to the CMB on progress made towards agreed performance indicators and actions. The CMB will consider the report and act upon any issues raised and consider recommendations made by the DAG and the implications for the Authority.

Members of the DAG will agree an annual action plan detailing the work to be completed across all departments in relation to domestic abuse.

Membership

The Lincolnshire County Council Domestic Abuse Group will be chaired by the County Officer for Public Protection, supported by the County Domestic Abuse Manager and comprises senior representatives (Service Manager or more senior) from the following areas:

- Children's Services – Commissioning
- Children's Services – Education
- Children's Services – Operational
- Youth Offending Service
- Public Health – Commissioning
- Adult Services - Safeguarding
- Adult Services – Operational
- Adult Services – commissioning
- Human Resources

Additional members of the Authority may be required following an initial scoping exercise of front facing services.

Responsibilities

The Domestic Abuse Group will:

- Audit compliance with this Policy and with the Lincolnshire Joint Domestic Abuse Protocol and provide results of the audit to CMB for review and action;
- Provide assurance to CMB that all contracts that provide front line services to adults and/ children comply with the Lincolnshire County Council Domestic Abuse Policy. This to be evidenced through contract and performance management;
- Ensure compliance across the Authority with the Lincolnshire Domestic Abuse Charter ([see Appendix B](#));
- Analyse data from across the Authority and the partnership and use this at a strategic level to tackle risk;
- Ensure that lessons are learned from Serious Case Reviews, Safeguarding Adults Reviews and Domestic Homicide Reviews where domestic abuse is a feature;
- Share details across the authority of new legislation, research, best practice;
- Work together on publicity campaigns;
- Promote the Lincolnshire County Council Domestic Abuse Guidance for Employees and Managers;
- Ensure that information and decisions made by the group are distributed to relevant staff throughout the Authority;
- Review the Terms of Reference of the group annually.

Attendance

Members are required to forward their apologies when they are unable to attend a meeting and are requested to provide an update for the DAG where relevant. Members are required to provide a substitute representative who will attend the DAG when they are unable to do so.

Apologies for meetings should be made to the County Domestic Abuse Manager and attendance will be monitored and reviewed by the Chair at regular intervals.

Method of Working

The DAG will aim to hold meetings no less than 4 times a year. The frequency of meetings is subject to change in relation to need.

Subgroups agreed by the DAG will be established with an appropriate Chair/members and terms of reference to progress specific areas of the LCC Domestic Abuse Action Plan. These sub-groups will meet as appropriate and report back to the DAG meetings.

Membership is to be retained as far as practicably possible, changes and new members are to be agreed by the DAG as and when required and if appropriate by the CMB.

Administration

Every member of the DAG has an equal right to place items on each meeting's agenda.

The County Officer for Public Protection (AD Safer Communities) must receive any items no later than seven working days before the date of the meeting.

Papers and agendas will be circulated to all DAG members before the meeting unless informed otherwise.

Appendix B - Lincolnshire County Council compliance with the Domestic Abuse Charter

Lincolnshire County Council will ensure compliance with the 10 standards in the Lincolnshire Domestic Abuse Charter by:

1. *That the agency I represent understands the realities of domestic abuse and its impact on, and cost to, the services it provides. Data to be shared within the DASMB.*

To ensure adherence with this standard and to inform strategic planning and responses to domestic abuse, the following data will be captured, analysed and shared within the Authority, with the DASMB and also with the Lincolnshire Safeguarding Children Board and Lincolnshire Adult Safeguarding Board:

- The number of children on Child Protection Plans where domestic abuse is a factor
- The extent to which risks to children affected by domestic abuse are appropriately assessed and individual children and families supported
- The extent to which the cases of children at risk from domestic abuse are effectively investigated and perpetrators arrested and prosecuted
- The impact and effectiveness of agencies at combatting and disrupting domestic abuse and the impact on children
- The availability and quality of support and post-abuse therapeutic help for children who have suffered from DA in the household or in their own relationship
- The number of adult safeguarding referrals where domestic abuse is a factor and the appropriateness of these referrals
- The number of DASH risk assessments completed and the level of risk for each victim
- Service user outcomes for domestic abuse victims, children and perpetrators
- The impact of work undertaken with adult offenders to reduce any identified risk of harm to children which may stem from their offences or their role as a parent/carer
- The extent to which the voice of the child and the voice of the adult is heard and how this is used at an individual and strategic level to tackle risk
- The extent to which the voice of the child, victim and perpetrator is heard and how this is used at an individual and strategic level to tackle risk
- Details of preventative work, including the effectiveness of mapping patterns, profiling the overview of cases and the response from local services
- The impact of local elected members scrutiny and challenge to practice
- The impact on Lincolnshire County Council of partner agencies not adhering to safeguarding and domestic abuse policies and procedures

2. *Domestic Abuse material is displayed by the agency/department I represent suitable for all members of the community. Information about domestic abuse is included on respective agencies websites with links to the Lincolnshire DA website*

All facilities belonging to Lincolnshire County Council will have domestic abuse posters and literature available in all public areas and in staff areas. Literature includes information relating to:

- The impact on children
- Male victims
- Female victims
- Familial abuse
- Teenagers
- Older People
- Lesbian, gay, bi-sexual and trans people (LGBT)
- Forced Marriage
- Female Genital Mutilation
- Honour Based Abuse

There is information about domestic abuse on the Lincolnshire County Council website with links to the Lincolnshire domestic abuse website (which is managed by the Lincolnshire County Council, Domestic Abuse Team). Lincolnshire County Council will also produce an annual communications strategy.

3. *That there is an effective domestic abuse policy/protocol or guidance in place detailing how the agency/department will respond to domestic abuse*

This document is the Lincolnshire County Council Domestic Abuse Policy and employees are regularly reminded of the policy through training, supervision, internal bulletins and communications. In addition the County Joint Domestic Abuse Protocol is promoted within the authority.

4. *That risk identification, risk assessment and risk management processes, for victims, perpetrators and children are fully embedded within the agency/department I represent*

The Domestic Abuse Stalking and Honour Based Abuse (DASH) risk assessment is used in all cases of domestic abuse. In addition practitioners working with children will consider the use of the Barnardo's risk assessment to understand the impact on children. LCC Managers will ensure timely and appropriate intervention takes place to mitigate risk to the individual. Practitioners will be cognisant of their responsibility in respect of safeguarding children and adults.

5. *That there is full participation by the agency I represent within the Multi Agency Risk Assessment Conference (MARAC) process for High Risk Victims*

The Lincolnshire MARAC Operating Protocol (2016) has been signed by the Chief Executive and all members of the Corporate Management Board.

The following departments are represented at MARAC:

- Children's Services (including Education Services with links to all primary and secondary schools in Lincolnshire)
- Adult Services
- Youth Offending Services

The administration for the MARAC is provided by Lincolnshire County Council within the Safer Communities. Lincolnshire County Council is therefore responsible for the data and management related to the initiative.

6. *That all appropriate referral/signposting pathways are in place for standard and medium victims*

Lincolnshire County Council will ensure that all victims of domestic abuse are safely provided with information and contact details of specialist domestic abuse agencies and that perpetrators known to the authority are signposted or referred to sources of support, appropriately and safely. This will be performance managed by Lincolnshire County Council's Domestic Abuse Group.

7. *That staff who require Domestic Abuse training have been identified and the level of training required assessed and that all identified staff have completed the training to the required level ([See section on Training](#)).*

8. *Front line workers routinely discuss safety measures with the victim/children and provide relevant information and support.*

This will be evidenced through case file audits.

9. *That there is regular attendance and participation at the Domestic Abuse Strategic Management Board and Domestic Abuse Delivery Group from my agency*

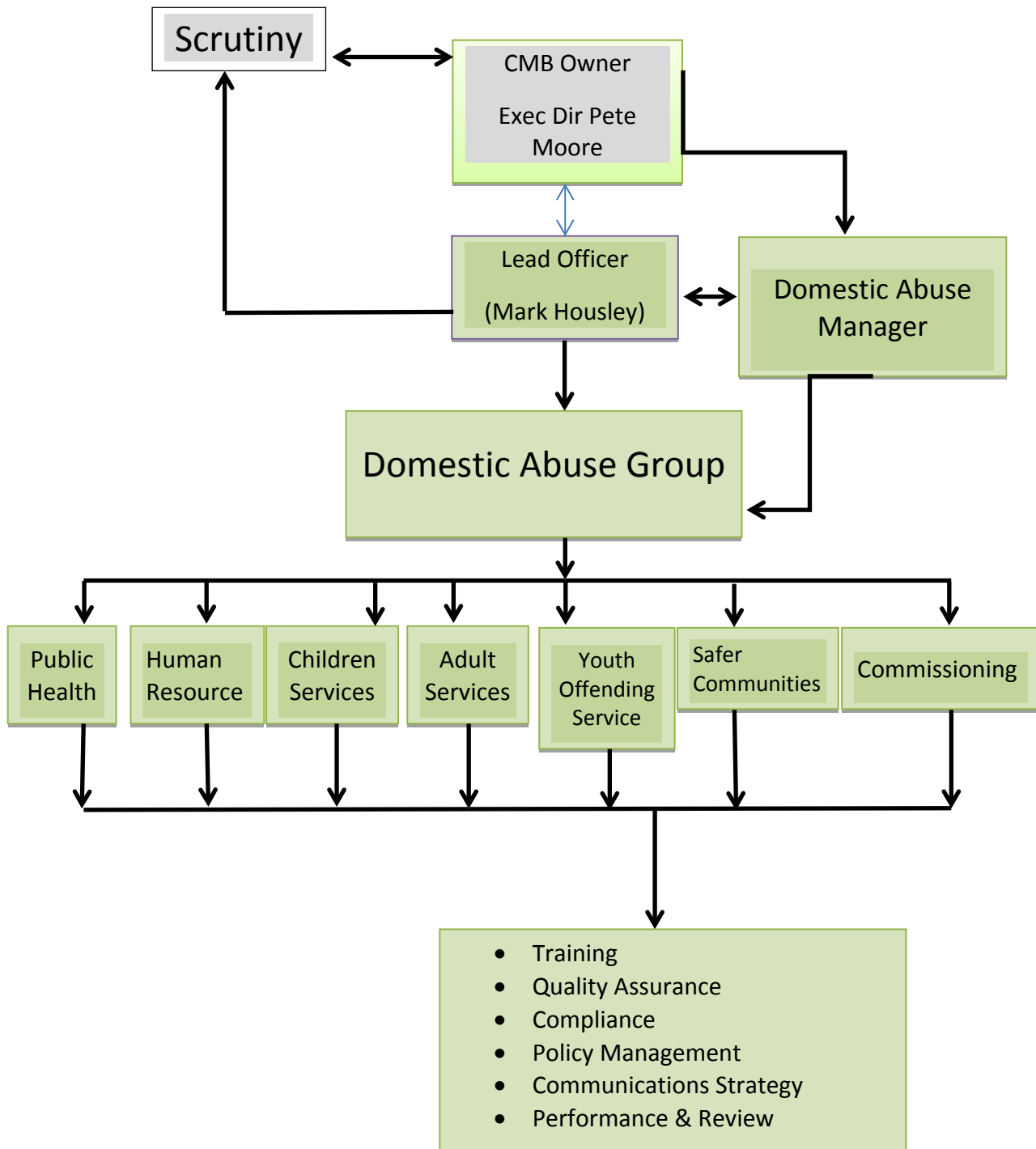
Lincolnshire County Council is committed to ensure that there is representation on the DASMB and Domestic Abuse Delivery Group from the following key departments:

- Community Safety and Trading Standards

- Youth Offending Service
- Children's Services (representing all areas of the department including Schools)
- Adult Services (representing Adult Services and Adult Safeguarding)

10. *The agency has an employee policy for staff experiencing or perpetrating domestic violence*
Lincolnshire County Council has a guidance document for employees and managers in place and this is regularly promoted within the authority ([click here to view Domestic Abuse Guidance for Employees and Managers](#))

Governance Structure





Lincolnshire
Safeguarding
Adults Board



Lincolnshire
Safeguarding
Children Board

**DOMESTIC
ABUSE**
TOGETHER WE CAN STOP IT
**IN
LINCOLNSHIRE**

Multi Agency Domestic Abuse Protocol

Resource pack for practitioners

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Chair's Statement

Domestic abuse is a hugely damaging problem which impacts on both adults and children and requires a structured and co-ordinated response. It is deeply embedded in some communities so that victims, perpetrators and children may not even recognise or define their experience as domestic abuse and this constitutes a barrier to seeking help.

Evidence tells us that domestic abuse is a key indicator for child abuse and neglect and has also been found to co-exist with child sexual abuse. There is also a worrying number of domestic abuse incidents involving elder people, including abuse by partners, sons, daughters and other family members.

Research has identified three key factors contributing to successful intervention

- A holistic multi agency approach that addresses the needs of both adults, children and other dependents
- Links between adults' and children's services
- Intensive targeted support within a framework of universal provision

In Lincolnshire we have some very robust partnership arrangements and this protocol is another example of our highly effective collaborative approach. It provides front line practitioners with important information and guidance to assist them in tackling the dynamics and effects of domestic abuse and demonstrates the importance of a multi- agency response.

This document brings together everything a practitioner and manager would need. The Protocol is a "one stop shop" of resources and information that are designed for all staff and managers working within any Lincolnshire service that supports adults and / or children who may be affected by domestic abuse. It outlines practical, good practice approaches for responding to adults and families who are affected by domestic abuse.

This protocol should be referred to alongside internal policies and procedures and Safeguarding Board policies and procedures.

Our vision is to prevent anyone in Lincolnshire suffering domestic abuse.

Chris Cook, Independent Chair, Lincolnshire Safeguarding Children Board
Elaine Baylis, Independent Chair, Lincolnshire Safeguarding Adult Board
Tony McGinty, Chair, Domestic Abuse Strategic Management Board

Aim

The Lincolnshire Domestic Abuse Strategic Management Board, the Lincolnshire Safeguarding Children Board and the Lincolnshire Safeguarding Adults Board regard domestic abuse as a priority issue to be tackled by partner agencies and have jointly produced this protocol as guidance on the action to be taken by practitioners.

These multi-agency procedures are for all staff and managers working within any Lincolnshire service that supports adults and / or children who may be experiencing domestic abuse directly or indirectly. It outlines practical, good practice approaches for responding to adults and families who are affected by domestic abuse.

Our vision is to prevent anyone in Lincolnshire suffering domestic abuse.

Domestic Abuse involves the misuse of power and is based on a range of control tactics. This form of abuse is largely hidden behind closed doors and it may leave the victims feeling isolated and powerless.

Domestic Abuse has a significant impact on individuals, families and our communities. It also has major implications for service providers and agencies across Lincolnshire and increases the demand on our services and organisations.

Nationally, nearly 1 million women experience at least one incident of domestic abuse each year. 1 in 10 men report they have experienced domestic abuse and at least 750,000 children a year witness domestic abuse. Accordingly staff working within our universal and targeted services, as well as the general public can be affected; whether through intimate partnerships, family members, friends or our colleagues at work.

By working together in Lincolnshire we can:

1. Reduce the number of people in Lincolnshire who experience domestic abuse
2. Reduce the length and severity of abuse for victims
3. Reduce the number of perpetrators of domestic abuse through prevention and criminal justice interventions
4. Create a culture in the County that never tolerates domestic abuse

The guidance outlined in this document recognises that our priority in this area is the safeguarding of children and vulnerable adults. It does not replace existing safeguarding children or adults procedures. As such this protocol should be read in conjunction with;

- [Multi Agency Risk Assessment Conference \(MARAC\) Operating Protocol](#). To access the protocol practitioners need to sign into the secure area of the website
- [Multi Agency Safeguarding Children Board Policies and Procedures](#)
- [Multi Agency Safeguarding Adults Board Policies and Procedures](#)
- Your own internal agency policies and procedure

Definition of Domestic Abuse

The Home Office (2013) definition of domestic violence and abuse is:

“Any incident or pattern of incidents of controlling, coercive or threatening behaviour, violence or abuse between those aged 16 or over who are or have been intimate partners or family members regardless of gender or sexuality. This can encompass but is not limited to the following types of abuse (adapted from the Home Office definition):

- *Psychological / emotional abuse – intimidation and threats (e.g. about children or family pets), social isolation, verbal abuse, humiliation, constant criticism, enforced trivial routines, marked over intrusiveness.*
- *Physical violence – slapping, pushing, kicking, stabbing, damage to property or items of sentimental value, attempted murder or murder;*
- *Physical restriction of freedom – controlling who the mother or child/ren see or where they go, what they wear or do, stalking, imprisonment, forced marriage;*
- *Sexual violence – any non-consensual sexual activity, including rape, sexual assault, sexual exploitation, refusing safer sex or human trafficking; and*
- *Financial abuse – stealing, depriving or taking control of money, running up debts, withholding benefits books or bank cards.*

Controlling behaviour is: a range of acts designed to make a person subordinate and/or dependent by isolating them from sources of support, exploiting their resources and capacities for personal gain, depriving them of the means needed for independence, resistance and escape and regulating their everyday behaviour.

Coercive behaviour is: an act or a pattern of acts of assault, threats, humiliation and intimidation or other abuse that is used to harm, punish, or frighten their victim.

This definition, which is not a legal definition, includes so called 'honour' based violence, female genital mutilation (FGM) and forced marriage, and is clear that victims are not confined to one gender or ethnic group.”

Background

Domestic Abuse affects thousands of women, men and children every day. National statistics state that there is a report of domestic abuse to the police every minute. It is known that much domestic abuse goes unreported and that these figures represent just a quarter of the estimated number of victims.

Tackling domestic abuse is a priority in Lincolnshire with agencies committed to heightening awareness of domestic abuse and providing guidance and support for practitioners and managers to reduce the occurrence of domestic abuse and its effects on the communities they serves.

The reason domestic abuse is a priority in Lincolnshire is because:

- 10,327 incidents were reported to Lincolnshire Police in 2014-2015
- In 2014-2015 there were 846 Multi Agency Risk Assessment Conference (MARAC) referrals for High Risk Victims
- Approximately half of all adult safeguarding cases are domestic abuse related
- It is estimated that Domestic Abuse costs Lincolnshire £61.7 million (not including the emotional cost to victims or male victims or the costs involved in Domestic Homicide Reviews)

- According to the Crime Survey for England and Wales (CSEW), in 2012-2013 5.7% of the adult population aged 16 to 59 had experienced some form of domestic abuse in the last year (this includes partner and family abuse). If Lincolnshire is broadly representative of the national picture, then this would mean that in 2012-13 there were 22,414 victims of domestic abuse in Lincolnshire aged between 16 and 59. This is more than the entire population of towns the size of Sleaford, Gainsborough, Stamford or Skegness.
- The 2012-13 CSEW also estimates that 4.2% of the adult population aged 16 to 59 had experienced partner abuse, while 2.1% experienced family abuse. Again, assuming that Lincolnshire is broadly representative of the national picture, this would mean that in 2012-13 there were 16,297 victims of partner abuse and 8,104 victims of family abuse aged 16 to 59 living in the county.
- 29% of male domestic abuse victims do not tell anybody about the abuse. 17% of female domestic abuse victims do not tell anybody about their abuse. Assuming Lincolnshire follows the national picture, this means that in the county there may be 2,439 male victims and 2,396 female victims of domestic abuse in 2013-13 who suffered in silence. (CSEW 2012-13).
- A third of all female suicide attempts can be attributed to current or past experience of domestic abuse. CSEW data suggests that nearly 1,000 people in Lincolnshire in 2012/2013 may have tried to take their own life following their most recent incident of domestic abuse.

Please see the Domestic Abuse Website for further statistics and the national picture www.domesticabuselincolnshire.com

Professional Curiosity

Many Domestic Homicide Reviews and Serious Case Reviews refer to a lack of professional curiosity or respectful uncertainty. Practitioners need to demonstrate a non-discriminatory approach and explore the issues and formulate judgements that translate into effective actions in their dealings with children, adults and families. This should be matched by an organisational culture which supports its staff in openness, constructive challenge and confidence to practice sensitive and challenging circumstances at the front line.

It is vital that professionals understand the complexity of domestic abuse and are curious about what is happening in the child, adult and perpetrators life.

Professional curiosity is the capacity and communication skill to explore and understand what is happening within a family rather than making assumptions or accepting things at face value.

Practitioners should never avoid asking the difficult questions, sharing concerns with colleagues or your supervisor as a "fresh pair of eyes" looking at a case can really help to maintain good practice standards and develop a critical mindset.

Professional curiosity is much more likely if practitioners:

- are supported by good quality training to help them develop
- have access to good management, support and supervision when working with challenging situations of domestic abuse which will impact on staff working with families
- 'walk in the shoes' (have empathy) of the child and / or adult to consider the situation from their lived experience
- remain diligent in working with the family and developing the professional relationships to understand that has happened and its impact on all family members

Practitioners should always try to see all parties separately, however when that is not possible and particularly when a victim is not being seen alone, professionals should also be alert to the following behaviours they may observe. If these signals are present the practitioner should find a way of seeing the suspected victim alone:

- The victim waits for her/his partner to speak first;

- The victim glances at her/his partner each time (s)he speaks, checking her/his reaction;
- The victim smooths over any conflict;
- The partner speaks for most of the time;
- The partner sends clear signals to the victim, by eye / body movement, facial expression or verbally, to warn them;
- The partner has a range of complaints about the victim, which (s)he does not defend.

Staff must be cognisant to the needs of young people (aged 16 years or above) who may be experiencing inequality and / or violence in their relationships and be able to advise on their right to pursue actions under the revised guidance.

Professionals, however curious cannot protect children and adults by working on in isolation. Domestic abuse requires a multi-agency response and families and communities also have a vital role to play in protecting children and adults.

If any professional suspects or becomes aware of domestic abuse they must notify their manager with their concerns whether they work directly with members of the public or not.

Disguised compliance

As part of professional curiosity practitioners should be aware of disguised compliance and use their professional judgment to question what is really going on.

Disguised compliance can take a number of different forms and parents, adults or perpetrators can use these techniques to avoid raising suspicions, to allay professional concerns and to delay or avoid professional intervention. Examples include:

- focus on engaging well with one set of professionals (e.g. education,) to deflect attention from their lack of engagement with other services.
- criticise other professionals to divert attention away from their own behaviour.
- promise to take up services offered but then fail to attend.
- promise to change their behaviour and then avoid contact with professionals.

If disguised compliance is suspected this should be carefully recorded with evidence.

Asking the Question

Victims of domestic abuse are often too afraid or uncomfortable to raise the issue of abuse themselves. Practitioner's should be prepared to ask questions sensitively, but directly.

For example:

- Can you tell me what's been happening?
- You seem upset. How are things?
- Are you frightened of someone / something?
- How are things at home?
- Did someone hurt you?
- How did you get those injuries?
- Are you in a relationship in which you have been physically hurt or threatened by your partner?
- Have you ever been in such a relationship?
- Do you ever feel frightened by your partner or other people at home?
- Are you (or have you ever been) in a relationship in which you felt you were badly treated? In what ways?
- Has your partner destroyed things that you care about?
- Has your partner ever threatened to harm your family? Do you believe that he/she would?
- What happens when you and your partner disagree?

- Has your partner ever prevented you from leaving the house, seeing friends, getting a job or continuing in education?
- What would happen if you wanted to go out with friends?
- Does your partner restrict your access to money or access your Child Benefit or allowances?
- Has your partner ever hit, punched, pushed, shoved or slapped you?
- Has your partner ever threatened you with a weapon?
- Does your partner use drugs or alcohol excessively? If so, how does he/she behave at this time?
- Do you ever feel you have to walk on eggshells around your partner?
- Have the police ever been involved?
- Have you ever been physically hurt in any way when you were pregnant?
- Has your partner ever threatened to harm the children? Or to take them away from you?

Basic Principles:

Make sure that the time and place is appropriate when asking the question e.g. not when he/she is about to pick the children up, go to work or an appointment or there are other people around. If you suspect domestic abuse make sure that the perpetrator is not likely to interrupt you/come home. If you need to complete a risk assessment, make sure you have plenty of time - there are 27 risk factors to go through.

Risk Assessment

If you suspect domestic abuse, a disclosure has been made to you or an agency or member of the public has shared concerns with you relating to domestic abuse you, or a competent and trained practitioner within your agency, must complete a DASH risk assessment with the victim.

The DASH allows professionals to make an assessment of risk relating to domestic abuse and ultimately can help determine the course of action that is required. The assessment should be carried out at once, by the practitioner who identifies the concern wherever possible and safe. Where this is not appropriate the assessment should be carried out as soon as possible by the practitioner who identifies the concern or the colleague identified in the organisation's internal procedures.

There are 27 questions so please ensure that you are in a safe environment and that there is sufficient time to listen to the victim and complete the assessment. It is important that you document the answers and keep a record of the outcomes in line with your own agency protocols. Please refer to appendix three for the full DASH risk assessment

Additional factors

There are a number of factors that have the potential to increase the risk of abuse in relationships and accordingly increase the risk of harm to victims, children, dependents and perpetrators. The impact of mental health problems/issues, problematic drug and alcohol use should be considered as additional risk factors which should be planned for accordingly in collaboration with the client and relevant professionals where they are involved.

It is highlighted in Serious Care Reviews and in statutory safeguarding guidance that known risk factors for families are where problematic alcohol and/or drug use and parental mental health problems co-occur with domestic abuse. Nearly a third of mothers (31%) and a third of fathers (32%) had disclosed either mental health problems, problematic drug and alcohol use, or both. (SAFELIVES, In plain sight: The evidence from children exposed to domestic abuse, February 2014)

What happens Next and Referral Pathways

Please see appendix one – referral flowchart.

On completion of the risk assessment you should decide on your course of action. The DASH risk assessment will help you to determine the most appropriate course of action and what response is required. It is important that practitioners become familiar with this risk assessment and referral pathways so that resources and intervention can be allocated accordingly.

Risk assessment and risk management will not remove the risk entirely but it can help to reduce the probability of harm. Always consider whether you need to take any immediate action to safeguard the victim and any children or vulnerable adults or share any information with agencies to safeguard the victim/family.

On completion of the risk assessment you will be able to make a judgment of whether the victim is at High Risk of significant harm or death. This is when:

- The victim has answered 'yes' to 14 or more of the questions and/or;
- You can see escalation of the abuse, either in frequency or severity and/or;
- Using your professional judgement you believe that the victim is High risk.

If you believe the victim to be at imminent high risk of significant harm or death and a crime has been committed you must contact the police, call 999 and make an emergency referral to the Multi Agency Risk Assessment Conference (MARAC). If further significant harm or death is not considered to be imminent you should still encourage the victim to report the abuse to Lincolnshire Police and make a referral to MARAC. If a crime has been committed but there is no immediate danger dial 101. You must tell the victim that you are making a referral to MARAC and that he/she will be contacted by an Independent Domestic Violence Advisor (IDVA). Please refer to the MARAC referral process section below.

If you do not consider the victim to be high risk of serious harm and that the risk is not imminent then you should always ensure that details of specialist domestic abuse services are provided. Please refer to the specialist services referral process below.

If additional care and support needs are identified or concerns around mental capacity then consider a referral to Adult Safeguarding (regardless of risk score). Please refer to adult safeguarding referral pathway below.

If there are children linked to the victim or perpetrator and you believe that a child or children are being affected by domestic abuse then please refer to the children's referral process below.

High Risk referral process (MARAC):

Multi Agency Risk Assessment Conference (MARAC). The MARAC process ensures a timely risk assessment of the circumstances affecting a victim of domestic abuse, ensures that those individuals believed to be at high risk of serious harm or death are linked directly with appropriate services, providing a coordinated multi-agency response to high risk domestic abuse cases, in a single meeting.

You must tell the victim that you are making a referral to MARAC and that he/she will be contacted by an Independent Domestic Violence Advisor (IDVA). The role of the IDVA is to discuss risk and safety, provide information about options available and be the voice of the victim at the MARAC. A leaflet about the Role of the IDVA is available on the practitioner pages of the Domestic Abuse website:

www.domesticabuselincolnshire.com

You must then contact the MARAC representative for your service before submitting the referral. The perpetrator must NOT be told of the MARAC referral.

If the victim has already been heard at MARAC and there has been a further significant incident with the same perpetrator, a repeat referral should be made via your MARAC representative. See the MARAC Operating Protocol for 'repeat referral' criteria and procedures.

Risk is dynamic and can change very quickly. If you feel that the victim is NOT at high risk of significant harm or death you should still ensure that they are referred or given information about local specialist domestic abuse services. Consider whether you need to share information with any other agency to safeguard the victim/family or prevent a crime.

For more detailed guidance on the MARAC process contact your MARAC representative. If you do not know who your MARAC representative is contact your supervisor. If you are still in doubt or your agency does not have a MARAC representative please contact the MARAC Administrators at Lincolnshire County Council on **01522 554596** or via secure email at maraclincolnshire@lincolnshire.gcsx.gov.uk

Specialist DA Services

Specialist domestic abuse services have experienced staff that work with victims and survivors of domestic abuse. They are independent organisations, often charities, and will provide practical and emotional help and support.

If you are concerned that someone you know is experiencing Domestic Abuse and they are not at immediate harm please contact the specialist domestic abuse services in the appropriate area, or if you want advice or support regarding a concern:

- If you live in Lincoln, West Lindsey, North Kesteven or South Kesteven, call **01427 616219** or **01522 510041**
- If you live in East Lindsey, call **01507 609830**
- If you live in Boston and South Holland, call **01205 318600** or **01205 311272**

Adult at Risk Referral Process

According to the Care Act 2014, the local authority **must** make enquiries, **or** instruct others to do so, if they reasonably suspect an adult, who has care needs, is experiencing or is at risk of abuse or neglect. If a victim of domestic abuse has care and support needs they may be less able to protect themselves from abuse.

Safeguarding Adults is everyone's responsibility and by completing the DASH risk assessment you will have been able to comply with the objectives of the Care Act by establishing the facts of the situation, the views and wishes of the victim and identify what support may be needed to safeguard the victim and any dependents. Therefore, in cases where domestic abuse is the only presenting factor and no other care needs are identified, there is not always a need to make a referral to the local authority Safeguarding Adults team. However, each individual's vulnerability must be assessed, and referrals made if complex needs may not be met without intervention from Safeguarding Adults Team.

If, having completed the risk assessment you have concerns that extend beyond Domestic Abuse and you are worried that the victim, or a member of the household, has additional care and support needs please call the Customer Service Centre (CSC) on **01522 782155**. If it is outside normal office hours you can contact the Emergency Duty Team on **01522 782333**.

People who are deaf, hard of hearing or speech impaired can contact the police's typetalk service. The typetalk landline numbers are **01522 558263** and **01522 558140**, the mobile number is **07761 911287**. For all Safeguarding Adults Policies and Procedures go to the [LSAB website](#).

Early Help for Children

The EHA process has been designed to help practitioners assess needs at an early stage and then work with the child / young person, their family and other practitioners and agencies to meet these needs. As such, it is designed for use when:

- You are worried about how well a child / young person is progressing.
- You might be worried about their health, development, welfare, behaviour, progress in learning or any other aspect of their wellbeing
- A child / young person or their parent / carer raises a concern with you
- The child's or young person's needs are unclear, or broader than your service can address alone
- The child or young person would benefit from an assessment to help a practitioner understand their needs better.

If you have any of these concerns complete an Early Help Assessment with the child and family. If on completion a need is identified that you are unable to address you will need to initiate a Team Around the Child (TAC).

If you are unsure what action to take you may want to have a consultation with an Early Help Advisor, call Children's Services CSC on **01522 782111**.

As the DASH form is an assessment tool for adult victims, practitioners working with the family need to ensure that a risk assessment is completed of the child(ren) with regards to the impact of the Domestic Abuse, [Barnardo's 'Assessing the risks to children from domestic abuse'](#). The Signs of Safety model should also be used, incorporating the direct work tool '[The Three Houses](#)' '[Wizards and Fairies](#)'. The practitioner should also consider Safety Planning with the victim, child (ren) and young people.

Safeguarding Children Referral Process

If you believe a child or young adult under the age of 18 years might be suffering, or is likely to suffer significant harm (including any mistreatment or abuse), contact the Children Services CSC on **01522 782111**. If it is outside normal office hours you can contact the Emergency Duty Team on **01522 782333**. If your referral is assessed as a safeguarding concern then you will be required to complete the Safeguarding Referral Form as written confirmation of your referral. Send this via secure email (or post) to the locality area team as directed by the call advisor at the time of referral.

If your concern is in relation to an unborn child then you should follow the Lincolnshire Safeguarding Children Board [Pre-birth protocol](#).

For all safeguarding children policies and procedures go to the [LSCB website](#).

Domestic Violence Disclosure Scheme (DVDS)

The DV Disclosure Scheme was launched in Lincolnshire in March 2014. A mainly police led scheme, with two routes available Right to Ask & Right to Know. The applications are managed and held by Lincolnshire Police, with all applications processed and managed by the Public Protection Unit. A monthly Decision Making Forum (DMF) will ensure that all the applications are discussed within the required timeframe. Should a disclosure be agreed the exact form of wording is agreed at the DMF and how that will be delivered is managed by the Domestic Abuse Detective Sergeant.

The DV Disclosure Scheme has the following key principles:

- * Introduce recognised and consistent procedures for disclosing information to persons with concerns about a current partner. It enables a current partner of a violent individual to make informed choices about whether and how to take forward that relationship.
- * Disclosure is considered if it is lawful, necessary and proportionate to protect a potential person at risk from harm.

- * Disclosure MUST be accompanied by a robust safety plan, based on all relevant information, which delivers on-going support to the potential person at risk.

As a practitioner if you believe someone you are working with, or know, is at risk of harm and could be eligible under the scheme, you should refer a person/case to Lincolnshire Police as follows:

- Members of the public (person at risk, third party i.e. guardian, parent) calls Lincolnshire Police on 101 (non emergency).
- Practitioners can also refer cases they are working on if they believe a disclosure may be required by contacting the PPU CRU on email ppu-cru@lincs.pnn.police.uk

Should someone be at immediate risk of harm, always call 999 in an emergency. For further information on the scheme see the [Lincolnshire Police](#) website.

Information Sharing With and Without Consent

General guidance:

Knowing when and how to share information is not always easy, but it is important to get it right. Families need to feel reassured that their confidentiality is respected. In most cases you will only share information about them with their consent, but there may be circumstances when you need to override this.

The Seven Golden Rules for information sharing:

1. Remember that the Data Protection Act is not a barrier to sharing information but provides a framework to ensure that personal information about living persons is shared appropriately. <http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/1998/29/contents>
2. Be open and honest with the person (and/or their family where appropriate) from the outset about why, what, how and with whom information will, or could be shared, and seek their agreement, unless it is unsafe or inappropriate to do so.
3. Seek advice if you are in any doubt, without disclosing the identity of the person where possible.
4. Share with consent where appropriate and, where possible, respect the wishes of those who do not consent to share confidential information. You may still share information without consent if, in your judgement, that lack of consent can be overridden in the child's/adults/public interest. You will need to base your judgement on the needs of the child/adult facts of the case.
5. Consider safety and well-being: Base your information sharing decisions on considerations of the safety and well-being of the person and others who may be affected by their actions.
6. Necessary, proportionate, relevant, accurate, timely and secure: Ensure that the information you share is necessary for the purpose for which you are sharing it, is shared only with those people who need to have it, is accurate and up-to-date, is shared in a timely fashion, and is shared securely.
7. Keep a record of your decision and the reasons for it – whether it is to share information or not. If you decide to share, then record what you have shared, with whom and for what purpose.

Points for Consideration:

- Is there a legitimate purpose for sharing information?
- Does the information enable a person to be identified?
- Is the information confidential?

- If so, do you have consent to share?
- Is there a statutory duty or court order to share the information?
- If consent refused/there are good reasons not to seek consent,
- Is there sufficient public interest to share information?
- If the decision is to share, are you sharing the right information in the right way?
- Have you properly recorded your decision?

MARAC – Information Sharing and consent

For further guidance on information sharing please refer to the [Domestic Abuse Information Sharing Agreement](#) and the MARAC Operating Protocol on the domestic abuse practitioners pages <http://www.lincolnshire.gov.uk/domestic-abuse/practitioners>

Specific considerations in relation to children and adults – information sharing/consent

There may be circumstances where a parent is not informed that a safeguarding referral is being made, if you suspect;

- Sexual abuse, organised abuse or fabricated illness or injury (FII)
- It isn't possible to contact parents without causing undue delay in making a referral.
- The risk of destroying evidence
- Possibility of increased risk of domestic violence
- Possibility of the family moving to avoid professional scrutiny

It is always essential in safeguarding to consider whether the adult at risk is capable of giving informed consent in all aspects of their life. If they are able, their consent should be sought. This may be in relation to whether they give consent to:

- An activity that may be abusive – if consent to abuse or neglect was given under duress (e.g. as a result of exploitation, pressure, fear or intimidation), this apparent consent should be disregarded.
- A Safeguarding Adults enquiry going ahead in response to a concern that has been raised. Where an adult at risk with capacity has made a decision that they do not want action to be taken and there are no public interest or vital interest considerations, their wishes must be respected. The person must be given information and have the opportunity to consider all the risks and fully understand the likely consequences of that decision over the short and long term.
- The recommendations of an individual protection plan being put in place.
- A medical examination
- An interview
- Certain decisions and actions taken during the Safeguarding Adults process with the person or with people who know about their abuse and its impact on the adult at risk.

If, after discussion with the adult at risk who has mental capacity, they refuse any intervention, their wishes will be respected *unless*:

- there is an aspect of public interest (e.g. not acting will put other adults or children at risk)
- there is a duty of care on a particular agency to intervene for example the police if a crime has been or may be committed).

Safety Advice and Planning

Victims of domestic abuse are at increased risk when they are planning to leave a relationship or have just left. Here is some safety advice that you could discuss with a victim.

- Dial 999 in an emergency and teach your children to call 999 in an emergency, and what they would need to say (for example, their full name, address and telephone number).
- Ask him/her to plan in advance how they might respond in different situations, including crisis situations.
- Think about the different options that may be available.
- Does she/he have trusted neighbours, friends or family nearby where they could go in an emergency? If so, tell them what is going on, and ask them to call the police if they hear sounds of a violent attack.
- Rehearse an escape plan, so in an emergency you and the children can get away safely.
- Pack an emergency bag for yourself and your children, and hide it somewhere safe (for example, at a neighbour's or friend's house). Try to avoid mutual friends or family.
- Try to keep a small amount of money on you at all times - including change for the phone and for bus fares.
- Know where the nearest phone is, and if you have a mobile phone, try to keep it with you and charged up.

Emergency safety plans should be in place whilst assessments, referrals and interventions are being progressed.

In some cases where there is a severe risk of harm to the child/ren, the emergency safety plan / strategy should be for the child/ren and, if possible, the non-abusive parent, not to have contact with the abuser.

It is important that Practitioners do not work in isolation and utilise the skills and expertise of specialist services in assessing, intervening and safety planning for the victim and the child/ren.

Improved home security for victims of domestic abuse

District Councils in Lincolnshire operate schemes to help victims of domestic abuse improve the security of their home. The schemes, sometimes called 'Sanctuary' or 'Target hardening' aim to provide additional security measures to deter and prevent someone from entering the property and reducing the fear for victims at risk of further harm.

The schemes are often run in partnership with Lincolnshire Police, who will advise on crime prevention, and with the specialist domestic abuse services who will look at risks and provide practical safety planning advice as well as emotional support.

Improved security measures could include:

- Door chains
- Covering over letterboxes and fitting external fire retardant letter boxes,
- Reinforcing exterior doors
- Extra door and window locks
- Alarms
- Smoke detectors and fire safety equipment

Victims of domestic abuse can find out more about what is available in their area by asking their domestic abuse support worker or contacting their district council.

Associated Forms of Domestic Abuse

Teenage abusive relationships

A recent NSPCC survey showed that 25% of girls and 18% of boys have experienced physical violence in a relationship.

As with adults, abuse in teen relationships doesn't just cover physical violence. Other examples of this type of abuse include:

- Pressuring you into having sex
- Controlling behaviour including what friends you can see or speak to and where you go
- Jealousy or anger
- Threatening to put lies, personal information, pictures on social networking sites
- Constant name calling and comments

Research completed by the NSPCC into partner exploitation and partner violence in teenage intimate relationships revealed that for girls in particular, having an older partner, and especially a “much older” partner, was a significant risk factor. Overall, three-quarters of girls with a “much older” partner experienced physical violence, 80 per cent emotional violence and 75 per cent sexual violence.

In those circumstances where the victim is under 18 years and the perpetrator is 18 years or above, or if both victim and perpetrator are under 18 years this should also be treated as a child safeguarding concern. A referral/signposting can also be made to specialist domestic abuse services when deemed appropriate. In the event that a child is known to be involved in a violent relationship, the practitioner should consider undertaking an Early Help Assessment. Should the practitioner subsequently decide they would like a consultation with an Early Help Advisor regarding their next steps this should be arranged. During the course of any such discussions the practitioner may find it helpful to consider with the Early Help Advisor whether the matter meets the threshold for social care intervention.

If the practitioner believes the child is at immediate risk then they should contact the police and initiate child protection procedures by contacting the Children’s Services Customer Services Centre (CSC) on **01522 782111** and reporting a safeguarding concern; e.g. a child involved in a relationship with a violent girlfriend / boyfriend. Outside of normal working hours contact should be made to the Emergency Duty Team on **01522 782333**.

Child Sexual Exploitation and Domestic Abuse

A person under 18 is sexually exploited if they are coerced into sexual activities by one or more persons who have deliberately targeted them due to their youth, gender, inexperience, disability, vulnerability and/or economic or social position. The process usually involves a stage of 'grooming' involving the use of a variety of manipulative and controlling techniques to target a vulnerable person.

Like domestically abusive relationships, sexually exploitative relationships are characterised by an imbalance of power and the use of controlling behaviours to maintain a young person's subordinate or dependent position, and to regulate his or her everyday behaviour. Coercive behaviours are also extremely common including the use of assault, threat, humiliation and intimidation as a means of ensuring the compliance of a victim.

Child sexual exploitation can occur through the use of technology without the child's consent or immediate recognition. A central mechanism for offenders to extend their control of their victim is through the use of mobile technology.

If you are concerned that a child or young person may be a victim or at risk of Child Sexual Exploitation then you should complete the LSCB multi-agency risk assessment tool and follow the recommended action. The risk assessment toolkit can be found on the LSCB website www.lincolnshirelscb.org.uk.

If you believe that a child/young person is at immediate risk this should be reported without delay to the Police:

- For emergencies use 999, or;
- For urgent/immediate reporting 101
- Contact the Customer Service Centre (CSC) on 01522 782111

Contact the Children's Services CSC on **01522 782111**. If it is outside normal working hours you can contact the Emergency Duty Team on **01522 782333**.

Adolescent to Parent Violence

The official definition of domestic abuse covers individuals from the age of 16. However, there are occasions of familial abuse where the parent/victim is over the age of 16 but the child/perpetrator is under that age. As MARAC is victim focused, if the case is high risk a referral of child to parent abuse should be made to MARAC. If they are not at immediate harm please contact the specialist domestic abuse services in the appropriate area, or if you want advice or support regarding a concern.

The child perpetrator should be referred through to children's services through the customer services centre. It is important to note that whether a child is a victim or perpetrator of domestic abuse a referral should be made to children's services.

If the concerns do not meet the threshold for a social work assessment under the Children Act (1989) the referrer will be informed by letter. The practitioner may be advised by the Early Help Advisor to consider early help support which will be detailed within the outcome letter.

The practitioner may then decide they would then like a consultation with an Early Help Advisor regarding their next steps. The practitioner can also discuss any screening decisions given regarding their safeguarding referral with an Early Help Advisor, however no Early Help consultations can occur at this time, only a discussion regarding the outcome given.

The Domestic Abuse Strategic Management Board will explore alternative ways of managing child to parent abuse and will review the use of the MARAC if a more suitable programme is developed.

Female Genital Mutilation

FGM is child abuse and violates the rights to health, security and physical integrity of the person and to be free from torture, cruel and degrading treatment. Professionals have a duty to safeguard everyone, including women and girls, which means tackling FGM is an integral part of their role. Effective action must be taken to do so, without allowing themselves to be inhibited by fear of doing or saying the wrong thing. FGM is sometimes known as 'female circumcision' or 'female genital cutting'.

Female genital mutilation (FGM) is illegal in the UK. It's also illegal to take a British national or permanent resident abroad for FGM or to help someone trying to do this.

Useful Key Resources:

- [The Home Office resource pack on FGM](#)
- [The Home Office FGM E Learning Module](#)
- The Department of Health Publications:
 - [Safeguarding women and girls at risk of FGM](#) - This document provides practical help to support NHS organisations developing new safeguarding policies and procedures for female genital mutilation (FGM). [FGM E Learning](#) – for Health colleagues is also available via

[The NSPCC runs a specific FGM Helpline](#) Email: fgmhelp@nspcc.org.uk Telephone: 0800 028 3550

If you know someone in immediate danger contact Lincolnshire Police. If you believe a child or young person under the age of 18 years might be suffering, or is likely to suffer significant harm (including any mistreatment or abuse), contact the Children Services CSC.

Forced Marriage

A forced marriage is where one or both people do not (or in cases of people with learning disabilities, cannot) consent to the marriage and pressure or abuse is used. The practice of Forced Marriage is recognised in the UK as a form of violence against women and men, domestic/child abuse and a serious abuse of human rights.

The pressure put on people to marry against their will can be physical (including threats, actual physical violence and sexual violence) or emotional and psychological (for example, when someone is made to feel like they're bringing shame on their family). Financial abuse (taking your wages or not giving you any money) can also be a factor.

There are national guidelines for responding to cases of forced marriage.

Multi-Agency Statutory Guidance for dealing with forced marriage 2014. Practitioners should pay particular attention to Chapters 5 and 6.

Multi-Agency practice guidelines: Handling cases of forced marriage 2014

Any case of Forced Marriage must be reported to Lincolnshire Police by calling 999

If the victim is under the age of 18 years a referral should also be made to Lincolnshire County Council Children's Services. Telephone: 01522 782111

If there victim is over the age of 18 years and has additional care and support needs, a learning disability or there are any concerns about mental capacity a referral should be made to Lincolnshire County Council Adult Care. Telephone: 01522 782155.

Additional support is available by contacting the Forced Marriage Unit: <https://www.gov.uk/forced-marriage> Telephone: 020 7008 0151

The Forced Marriage Unit has also developed an e-learning package: [eLearning training for professionals](#)

[Information for people directly affected by forced marriage](#) is also available.

Honour Based Violence

Honour based violence refers to crimes or incidents committed to protect or defend the honour of a family and/or community. It can take many forms including harassment, criminal damage, arson, sexual assault, forced marriage, kidnap and even murder.

When dealing with potential victims it is important to recognise the seriousness/immediacy of the risk. Consider the possibility of forced marriage, abduction, missing persons and murder. Incidents that may precede a murder include:

- Forced marriage
- Domestic violence
- Attempts to separate or divorce
- A pre-marital relationship
- Pre-marital conflict
- Pregnancy
- Threats to kill or denial of access to children
- Pressure to go abroad
- House arrest and excessive restrictions
- Denial of access to the telephone, internet, passport and friends

When dealing with victims, do not speak with them in the presence of their relatives. Women that return to their families should be offered escape plans.

Please seek further advice from Lincolnshire Police and if someone is at immediate danger then call 999.

Karma Nirvana are based in Derby and provide information and support for male and female victims of forced marriage and honour based violence. Telephone: 0800 5999 247 Website:

www.karmanirvana.org.uk

Stalking and Harassment

Stalking can be defined as persistent and unwanted attention where the victim feels pestered and harassed. There are many forms of harassment, ranging from unwanted attention from somebody seeking a romantic relationship, to violent predatory behaviour.

The British Crime Survey (2006) suggests up to five million people experience stalking or harassment in any given year and that many victims will suffer up to 100 incidents before talking to the police.

The most common forms of STALKING/harassment are:

- Frequent, unwanted contact e.g. appearing at the home or workplace of the victim.
- Telephone calls, text messages or other contact such as via the internet (i.e. social networking sites).
- Driving past the victim's home or work.
- Following or watching the victim.
- Sending letters or unwanted gifts to the victim.
- Damaging the victim's property.
- Burglary or robbery of the victim's home, workplace, vehicle or other.
- Threats of harm to the victim and/or others associated with them (including sexual violence and threats to kill).
- Harassment of people associated with the victim (e.g. family members, partner, work colleagues).
- Physical and/or sexual assault of the victim and even murder.

Is someone at risk?

If someone is unsure that what is happening to them is stalking, then there are a set of questions which can be considered. For more information go to <http://www.protectionagainststalking.org/node/7>

If someone feels they are at immediate danger then call 999. The National Stalking Helpline can help with advice and support on 0808 802 0300 <http://www.stalkinghelpline.org/>

Digital Abuse

As a professional, the case you are involved with may have elements of online / digital abuse. Many of us now use mobile, social media, email and shop online for example. If someone wants to upset, scare or intimidate another person they may use technology to do it.

This abuse can take various forms: bullying, harassment, stalking, domestic abuse, trolling, and/or hate campaigns.

Questions you may wish to consider:

- Is the victim being abused in multiple ways and means?
- How long has it been going on for?

- Is it escalating?
- What is the motivation of the abuser?
- What is the victim worried will happen?
- Mental state of the victim – are they afraid / suicidal?

You may wish to refer to the Digital Trust's website for further advice as a professional, or to guide the person who is being abused online to advice on the steps they can take to improve their online security.

Visit: <http://www.digital-trust.org/>

Perpetrators of domestic abuse

Lincolnshire Domestic Abuse Partnership is committed to responding to the needs of domestic abuse perpetrators and key projects are being developed to improve the provision of services and local response to perpetrators.

People can be abusive without using physical violence and this too can have a devastating impact on families. Perpetrators can appear to be caring and cooperative with agencies. Practitioners should be aware that perpetrators may try to manipulate professionals, as they do partners and family members.

Perpetrators will often deny or minimise the abuse, focus on the actions of others as the reason for their behaviour or avoid contact with those who may seek to challenge them. Many perpetrators have their own difficulties with stress, emotional management, substance use and mental health. Whilst these factors do not excuse their behaviour, if addressed they may reduce the likelihood of ongoing domestic abuse.

Respect, an organisation aimed at promoting best practice in work with perpetrators, has produced guidance for working with perpetrators. The guidance is based on working with male perpetrators of abuse towards female partners. Please remember that women can also be perpetrators and men can be victims. Also remember the wider definition of domestic which includes family members.



Respect-Guidelines-for-Working-with-Male

Under no circumstances should the perpetrator of domestic abuse be informed if a case involving them has been referred to MARAC.

MAPPA and Domestic Abuse

MAPPA stands for Multi Agency Public Protection Arrangements. It is the process by which Police, Probation and Prison Services work together with other agencies to manage the risks posed by violent and sexual offenders living in the community in order to protect the public. This process focuses upon the perpetrator of the domestic abuse (or other offending) and managing their risk of serious harm and reoffending in order to protect current, previous and future victims.

Police, Prison and Probation make up the Responsible Authority which has a duty to ensure the risks posed by specified sexual and violent offenders are assessed and managed appropriately. There is a wide range of agencies with a duty to participate in MAPPA.

Should you feel that the perpetrator is high risk then consideration should be given to referring the individual to MAPPA. If the individual is already involved with another agency such as mental health

services, Probation or the Prison Service it would be most appropriate to discuss a referral with the lead agency worker first.

Should you require any guidance to complete the referral form or wish to discuss a case which you feel needs to be managed through MAPPA you are able to contact the MAPPA Unit at Lincolnshire Police Headquarters on: on 01522 558668 Or 01522 558255 or e-mail: mappa@lincolnshire.probaton.gsi.gov.uk

Support for Perpetrators

Building Better Relationships

A programme for male perpetrators of violence and abuse within (heterosexual) intimate relationships. BBR is run within prison and community delivery sites and aims to increase understanding of motivating factors in domestic violence, reduce individual risk factors linked to violence and develop pro-social relationship skills. Access to this programme is through the court following a conviction of a domestic abuse related offence or through the family court and CAFCASS.

Respect Phone line

The Respect Phone line is a confidential and anonymous helpline for domestic abuse perpetrators looking for help to address their behaviour. The main focus of the Respect Phone line is to increase the safety of those experiencing domestic abuse by engaging with the abusers to reduce the risk.

The Phoneline helps men and women in heterosexual or same-sex relationships who want to stop being violent and/or abusive towards a partner or ex-partner. It's also available for frontline workers who engage with domestic violence perpetrators in their work.

Contact details of Respect for resource section

Opening hours: the Respect Phone line is open Monday-Friday 9am-5pm. Call: free phone 0808 802 4040 Email: info@respectphoneline.org.uk (aim to reply within two working days). Web: www.respectphoneline.org.uk

Resources

Specialist Domestic Abuse Agencies:

These Lincolnshire agencies provide support for female and male victims and for children affected by domestic abuse.

Boston and South Holland:

Boston & South Holland Domestic Abuse Services

www.bostonmayflower.org.uk, 01205 318600 Mon-Fri 9am-5pm

www.bostonwomensaid.org.uk 01205 311272

East Lindsey:

East Lindsey Domestic Abuse Service

www.personalisedsupport.co.uk, 01507 609830 Mon-Fri 9am-5pm

Lincoln, North Kesteven, South Kesteven and West Lindsey:

West Lincolnshire Domestic Abuse Service

www.wldas.org.uk, 01427 616219 or

01522 510041 Mon-Fri 9am-5pm

SARC [Sexual Assault Referral Centre]:

Provides a safe environment where victims of Rape, Sexual Assault or Sexual Abuse can get support and advice. They also provide the possibility of making a report to the police and undertaking a forensic examination. They are open to all victims, regardless of whether they want to report a crime to the police or not.

info@springlodge.org, www.springlodge.org 01522 524402 - Mon - Fri 9am till 5pm

01371 812686 - at any other time

LPFT Single Point of Access

Referrals to mental health services and Drug and Alcohol Recovery Team – both accept self- referrals
03031234000

National services:

24-hour national Domestic Abuse Helpline www.womensaid.org.uk , 0808 2000 247	Shelter www.shelter.org.uk , 0808 800 4444
Forced Marriage Unit www.foc.gov.uk/forcedmarriage 020 7008 0151 9am to 5pm Mon - Fri	Samaritans www.samaritans.org.uk , 08457 90 90 90
Men's Advice Line www.mensadvice.org.uk , 0808 801 0327	Victim Support www.victimsupport.org.uk , 0300 3031947
Mankind www.mankind.org.uk 01823 334244	Network for Surviving Stalking www.nss.org.uk
Broken Rainbow Support helpline for LGBT victims of domestic abuse www.broken-rainbow.org.uk , 0300 999 5428	Information for children and young people: www.thehideout.org.uk www.teeninfoincs.co.uk www.nspcc.org.uk

Appendix one – Referral pathway

Complete DASH Risk Assessment

For Domestic Abuse including where there is a pattern of stalking or harassment behaviour then please complete the DASH Risk Assessment - go to www.lincolnshire.gov.uk/domesticabuse/practitioners for the latest version. You will need a user name and password to access this area.

If a child or adult is suffering or likely to suffer significant harm complete a referral to children or adult services (see page 14)
In an emergency dial 999

If you identify a child/ren that need additional support complete an Early Help Assessment and initiate a TAC (see page14)

High Risk Referral (MARAC)
If the risk assessment score is 14 or above, there is escalation of the abuse either in frequency or severity or you have a professional concern about risk (even if score is lower than 14) complete a referral to MARAC via your MARAC representative. Ensure that the service user(s) is flagged on

Specialist DA Services
If the service user is not deemed to be at high risk of further serious harm or death you must ensure that information has been provided about how to access specialist domestic abuse support and that they are able to access that support. This should be documented.

The IDVA (Independent Domestic Violence Advisor) will attempt to contact the referrer and the victim prior to the MARAC (providing that consent has been obtained)

- Refer to or signpost to specialist**
- Specialist Domestic Abuse Support:
If you live in:
Boston or South Holland call 01205 311272/01205 318600
East Lindsey call 01507 609830
West Lindsey, Lincoln, North Kesteven or South Kesteven call 01427 616219/01522 510041
 - National Domestic Violence Helpline 0808 2000 247
 - Forced marriage unit 020 7008 0151
 - Broken Rainbow 0300999 5428
 - Men’s DA Advice Line 0808 8024040
 - Refuge - Supported Accommodation for Male Victims 01753 549865
 - National Stalking Helpline 0808 802 0300
 - Victim Support 0300 3031947
 - Sexual Assault Referral Centre 01522 524402 & out of hours 01371 812686
 - Shelter 0808 800 4444

Responsibility to safeguard adults or children remains the responsibility of the agency and is not transferred to the MARAC or specialist services.

If you become aware of further domestic abuse following the MARAC consider making a repeat referral to MARAC via your MARAC representative

Risk is dynamic. If the risk to a victim, previously not considered to be high risk, increases you should consider making a referral to MARAC

Appendix two - Domestic Abuse Charter

The Lincolnshire Domestic Abuse Strategic Management Board has agreed a multi-agency Domestic Abuse Charter outlining 10 standards that partner agencies should aim to achieve in order to effectively respond to victims, perpetrators and families affected by domestic abuse. The Charter is a quality assurance and best practice tool. For the full guidance please see the [Domestic Abuse Website](#), sign into the practitioner section and then click on Multi-Agency Domestic Abuse protocol.

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	Standard
1.	That the agency I represent understands the realities of domestic abuse and its impact on, and cost to, the services it provides. Data to be shared within the DASMB
2.	Domestic Abuse material is displayed by the agency/department I represent relevant to local communities and is also available in alternative formats. Information about domestic abuse is included on respective agencies websites with links to the Lincolnshire DA website
3.	That there is an effective domestic abuse policy/protocol or guidance in place detailing how the agency/department will respond to domestic abuse
4.	That risk identification, risk assessment and risk management processes, for victims, perpetrators and children are fully embedded within the agency/department I represent
5.	That there is full participation by the agency I represent within the MARAC process for High Risk Victims
6.	That all appropriate referral/signposting pathways are in place for standard and medium victims
7.	That staff who require Domestic Abuse training have been identified and the level of training required assessed
8.	That all identified staff have been trained to the required level
9.	That there is regular attendance and participation at the Domestic Abuse Strategic Management Board and Domestic Abuse Delivery Group from my agency
10.	The agency has an employee policy for staff experiencing or perpetrating domestic violence

Appendix three - The Domestic Abuse, Stalking and Honour Based Violence (DASH) Risk Assessment:

DASH Question	What to consider when asking the question
1) Has the current incident resulted in injury?	Is medical assistance required? How does this compare to previous injuries? Consider emotional trauma. Be mindful that in cases with no physical abuse you might want to re-word this question so that it doesn't appear to belittle their experiences.
2) Are you very frightened? 3) What are you afraid of? Is it further injury or violence?	Establish the victim's perceived level of risk. Victims often play down the level of risk; if they say they are frightened this should be taken very seriously.
4) Do you feel isolated from family / friends? Does (...) try to stop you from seeing friends / family / GP or others?	Consider support networks, Honour Based Violence and Female Genital Mutilation. Victims may believe that they have chosen to stop seeing friends and family due to manipulation.
5) Are you feeling depressed or having suicidal thoughts?	Has the victim made any attempt at suicide or has any plans. Consider the risks to the victim and any children. Do you need to take any immediate action?
6) Have you separated or tried to separate from (...) within the past year?	Victims are at increased risk when they are planning to leave or have just left the relationship. Ask if the victim is planning to leave and if the perpetrator is aware of this.
7) Is there conflict over child contact?	This maintains communication between the victim and the perpetrator. Are the children being used as a tool/weapon against the victim?
8) Does (...) constantly text, call, contact, follow, stalk or harass you?	Domestic stalkers are more dangerous as they know more about the victim. Consider cyber abuse and whether the perpetrator has access to information about them via email accounts, social networking sites etc.
9) Are you pregnant or have you recently had a baby (in the past 18 months)?	Domestic abuse often starts or escalates during pregnancy. You need to consider the welfare of the child/unborn child. You will need to make a referral to Children's Services. See the LSCB Pre-Birth Protocol .
10) Are there any children, step-children that aren't in the household? Or are there other dependents in the household i.e. older relatives?	Has everyone at risk been considered? You may need to make a referral to Children's or Adult Services at Lincolnshire County Council. .
11) Has (...) ever hurt the children/dependents?	Domestic abuse and child abuse are often linked. Share this information with Children and Adult Services
12) Has (...) ever threatened to hurt or kill the children/dependents?	Could the perpetrator abuse any vulnerable adults? Share this information with Children and Adult Services
13) Is the abuse happening more often?	Previous abuse is the most effective indicator that

DASH Question	What to consider when asking the question
	further abuse will occur. Try to ascertain if anything is happening in the relationship that might be triggering more abuse.
14) Is the abuse getting worse?	It is possible that the abuse will escalate.
15) Does (...) try to control everything you do and / or are they excessively jealous?	Power and control, leading to dominance and isolation. Record ways in which the victim is being controlled and any implications for practitioners working with them currently or in the future.
16) Has (...) ever used weapons or objects to hurt you?	Consider all potential weapons including household objects, mobility aids, tools, sports equipment etc. as well as more obvious ones such as knives and guns. This is useful information to help protect the welfare of professionals as well.
17) Has (...) ever threatened to kill you or someone else and you believed them?	Even though the perpetrator may never have any intention of carrying this out the fact that the victim believes the threat demonstrates the power and control the perpetrator has.
18) Has (...) ever attempted to strangle / choke / suffocate / drown you?	Restriction of the airways is dangerous and could easily lead to death. This is the second most common way for females to be killed in domestic homicides.
19) Does (...) do or say things of a sexual nature that make you feel bad or that physically hurt you or someone else?	Also consider threats made by the perpetrator to post naked photographs on the internet or send to family or friends. Consider grooming and Child Sexual Exploitation.
20) Is there any other person who has threatened you or that you are afraid of?	Consider HBV or FGM. If this is relevant do not speak to the family as they may be involved.
21) Do you know if (...) has hurt anyone else?	Consider previous partners, family members, colleagues and friends.
22) Has (...) ever mistreated an animal or the family pet?	There is a link between cruelty to animals and to people. The family pet may be used as a tool to control the victim.
23) Are there any financial issues? For example, are you dependent on (...) for money / have they recently lost their job / other financial issues?	This could pose additional risks to the victim if money is withdrawn from the perpetrator. You may need to look for emergency funds to help the victim escape.
24) Has (...) had problems in the past year with drugs (prescription or other), alcohol or mental health leading to problems in leading a normal life?	The victim may conceal this information if they are also using drugs or rely on the perpetrator for drugs. Record what problems and how it affects them. This is important information that could be shared with other agencies to reduce risk. Also ask if the victim has alcohol or drug issues and whether they want help and support.
25) Has (...) ever threatened or attempted suicide?	There is a link between the perpetrator threatening

DASH Question	What to consider when asking the question
	suicide and homicide. Others may be in danger e.g. they may harm the children as a way of inflicting pain on the victim.
26) Has (...) ever breached bail / an injunction and / or any agreement for when they can see you and / or the children?	This may indicate whether the perpetrator has any respect for authority and the law. It may also mean that the victim is skeptical about legal interventions if they have previously been ignored.
27) Do you know if (...) has ever been in trouble with the police or has a criminal history?	This may be an opportunity to gather new information that has previously gone unknown. It may be that the victim is not aware themselves of the abusive person's previous history.

Note: The Lincolnshire Police risk assessment is slightly different and certain questions are highlighted as they act as an additional alert for further action (agreed by National Police Chiefs' Council).

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**Open Report on behalf of Pete Moore,
Executive Director of Finance and Public Protection**

Report to:	Community and Public Safety Scrutiny Committee
Date:	02 November 2016
Subject:	Trading Standards Update – Responding to Vulnerable Victims and Tackling the Black Economy

Summary:

This report provides two updates on how the Trading Standards Service is;

- 1) Working in partnership with Lincolnshire Police, the Lincolnshire Safeguarding Adults Board and others to tackle the problem of Mass Marketing Fraud which is targeted at residents through Scam Mail, and Cyber Crime.
- 2) Working in partnership with Lincolnshire Police, HMRC and the Anti-Counterfeiting Group to tackle illicit sales harming the collective interests of consumers and legitimate businesses in Lincolnshire.

Actions Required:

The Community and Public Safety Scrutiny Committee is invited to consider and comment on the two updates provided in the report. The Committee is also invited to support these areas of work through raising awareness within their communities and highlight any recommendations or further actions for consideration.

1. Background

This report provides two updates from the Trading Standards Update on;

How the Trading Standards Service is working in partnership with Lincolnshire Police, the Lincolnshire Safeguarding Adults Board and others to tackle the problem of Mass Marketing Fraud which is targeted at residents through Scam Mail, and Cyber Crime. (APPENDIX A)

How the Trading Standards Service working in partnership with Lincolnshire Police, HMRC and the Anti-Counterfeiting Group is tackling illicit sales harming the collective interests of consumers and legitimate businesses in Lincolnshire. (APPENDIX B)

2. Conclusion

The Community and Public Safety Scrutiny Committee is invited to consider and comment on the two updates provided in the report. The Committee is also invited to support these areas of work through raising awareness within their communities and highlight any recommendations or further actions for consideration.

3. Consultation

a) Policy Proofing Actions Required

N/A

4. Appendices

These are listed below and attached at the back of the report	
Appendix A	Mass Marketing Fraud targeted at residents through Scam Mail, and Cyber Crime.
Appendix B	Tackling illicit sales harming the collective interests of consumers and legitimate businesses in Lincolnshire.

5. Background Papers

No background papers within Section 100D of the Local Government Act 1972 were used in the preparation of this report.

This report was written by Kirsty Toyne, who can be contacted on 01522 552409 or Kirsty.Toyne@lincolnshire.gov.uk and Mark Keal, who can be contacted on 01522 5520820 or Mark.Keal@lincolnshire.gov.uk

Mass Marketing Fraud targeted at residents through Scam Mail, and Cyber Crime.

1) National Perspective

Each year mass marketing scams cause an estimated £5 to £10 Billion worth of detriment to UK consumers. Scams are often targeted specifically at vulnerable or disadvantaged consumers.

The National Trading Standards Scams Team (NTSST) was set up to improve the fractured process of identifying and supporting the 'silent' victims of mass marketing fraud (MMF). It is estimated that only 5% of scams are reported.

The NTSST receives intelligence from partner agencies about victims of MMF. The core aims of the NTS Scams Team include:

- Identifying victims of fraud
- Intervening and protecting victims from further victimisation
- Investigating criminal activity
- Informing local authorities and agencies on how to work with and support scam victims
- Influencing people at local, regional and national levels to take a stand against scams.

Investigations have suggested that there are 560,000 names of victims in circulation with many more anticipated to be uncovered as enforcement work continues. 110,000 scam mail responses have been intercepted on their way to criminals. These responses typically contain victims cash, cheques or bank and credit card details..

Lincolnshire

All work carried out by Trading Standards is put through a 'Tasking' process to ensure that resources are directed at the most pressing priorities. In 2015 The Scams Project, 'Break the Cycle' was formally scored at 31 out of 33 and was allocated for action.

Lincolnshire received a list of approximately 1500 identified victims from NTSST. In addition we received 158 pieces of 'intercepted mail'. This identified 128 victims, 30 of them had sent multiple payments to different companies.

Further referrals have resulted from further enforcement action or referrals to the team from Banks and Royal Mail. The number of scam mail victims currently stands at 1800.

Working with the Cyber Crime department at Lincolnshire Police, we have identified a further 600 victims from the national Action Fraud helpline. We will review Action Fraud data every six months for additional victims

2) What are Scams?

“**SCAM**” is a word used to describe fraud. Fake businesses and schemes are designed to gain a dishonest advantage by taking money, personal details or other goods from unsuspecting or vulnerable individuals.

Scams are operated by criminals with the sole purpose of identifying and exploiting often vulnerable, elderly and mentally impaired people.

Examples of scams include:

- Fictitious prize draws
- Fake lotteries
- Clairvoyant or dating scams
- False investment opportunities
- Pension Fraud or bogus equity release schemes

3) Who are the victims of scam?

A recent Distance Scams Problem Profile for the East Midlands found the following:

"The main victims of Distance Scams within the East Midlands are elderly and do not report the incidents themselves. The victims are predominantly contacted by means of unsolicited mail which increases in volume once a victim is identified as a target. The perpetrators are based outside the UK.

Once victims are being scammed they are usually targeted further and the level of scam requests escalate".

4) Impact of scams:

Many scam victims, who may function quite normally in most regards do not have the capacity to identify their own victimisation from scams and will continue to be scammed, which can lead to:

- Loss of independence
- Increased risk to health problems
- Mental health issues such as anxiety or depression
- Decreased self-esteem and motivation
- Estrangement or isolation from family and friends

- Financial and debt problems - poverty
- Lack of self-care and attention
- Hoarding and compulsive tendencies
- Secretive behaviour, including lying

A lifetime of careful planning and saving can be wiped out by victims responding to scams. All this gives rise to additional financial costs on the health and social care sector which can be prevented through earlier intervention and support.

Victims are 2.4 times more likely to be in residential care or have died following being scammed.

5) Our duty as a local Authority

Guidance on the Care Act states:

- 'Financial or material abuse' – includes theft, fraud, internet scamming....in relation to an adult's financial affairs or arrangements'
- 'Need for local authorities not to underestimate financial abuse...could significantly threaten an adult's health and wellbeing...'
- clarifies that financial abuse falls within safeguarding

The authority needs to take responsibility for tackling scams and undertake activities which could prevent people being financially abused.

6) What are we doing

The aim of 'Break the Cycle' is to identify victims, visit them and prevent them from further victimisation through educating them to not to respond to scam mail.

This is a new work stream for Trading Standards and has been supported by a one-off grant acknowledging the 2016-17 budget pressure. This grant pays for a fulltime contractor to work alongside TS core staff moved from other work streams for part of their week.

The National Scams Team also notes:

"Many are silent victims of doorstep crime too, so physical intervention is needed to spot this type of issue. Some visits have resulted in immediate safeguarding issues which would be missed if we did not visit." ...visiting all their victims... is our suggested method of intervention".

With limited resources and the vast geographical location of victims it was clear that it would not be possible for each visit to be conducted solely by Trading Standards staff. It was agreed that Neighbourhood Policing Teams were best placed in the County to assist with project. PCSO's may already know the victim, will know the local support networks and will be in a position to keep in occasional touch (reinforcing messages) with victims on their patch

Trading Standards provide support for complex cases. Trading Standards also conduct the visits to identified highest scams-risk victims, alongside specialist support from Police Community Safety specialists.

The Fraud/Cyber Crime unit will use their network for cybercrime 'education'.

What have we found out about our victims so far?

- 70 years of age or older
- Receive countless items of scam mail daily,
- All mail is engaged with
- Variety of scams: lotteries, prize draws, catalogue draws, clairvoyants, sweepstakes
- Need additional safeguarding,
- Spend between £40 to £200 a week,
- Donate to charities - reputable or bogus
- Engaged for a long time – many years
- Surprised they are being scammed

7) Outcomes

The project promotes community wellbeing and resilience by assisting elderly and vulnerable consumers to feel safer, be more economically secure and to live longer in their own homes by reducing and ending their victimisation by scammers.

Victimisation is stopped and criminal activity is disrupted, resulting in victims and potential victims being safeguarded from financial abuse.

Other Safeguarding and Wellbeing issues are also identified by the project and referrals are made to partner agencies.

This report was written by Kirsty Toyne, who can be contacted on 01522 552409 or Kirsty.Toyne@lincolnshire.gov.uk

Tackling illicit sales harming the collective interests of consumers and legitimate businesses in Lincolnshire.

1) Background

The Trading Standards Service is committed to tackling those traders causing the greatest detriment to local consumers and harming the interests of legitimate businesses trading in our local communities.

We are an intelligence led service utilising the information at our disposal to identify and target rogue trading in all its guises. Our resources are not limitless and we endeavour to use them to the greatest effect by identifying our strategic priorities and targeting problem traders or trading practices based upon the level of risk and harm they pose as identified through our tasking process.

2) What is the Black Economy?

A Black Economy is one based upon deliberate noncompliance. In our experience offending can range from the organised crime associated with criminal networks trading in illicit, counterfeit or smuggled goods, to businesses who repeatedly ignore advice and knowingly persist in trading in a manner that is detrimental to consumers, for example they may provide misleading precontract information or import, manufacture or supply goods without carrying out basic checks to ensure that they safe.

It is common for the range of noncompliance contributing to the Black Economy to extend beyond the limits of the legislation we enforce. For Example, individuals with no right to work in the UK are often found employed in shops and on market stalls, or others are paid cash in hand to work on stalls so that the organiser can distance themselves from the offending should the Authorities intervene. These markets operated on a cash only basis allowing those involved to hide income generated resulting in losses to the public purse in terms of taxation and duty

It is clear that the broad spectrum of noncompliance contributing to the black economy harms the interests of legitimate businesses. They often struggle to compete in terms of price with illicit, smuggled or counterfeit goods being sold significantly below the legitimate market value for genuine products. Honest businesses also incur additional costs associated with ensuring that the products they manufacture, import or supply are compliant, for example costs associated with testing and quality assurance.

3) The Black Economy as a Strategic Priority.

By reviewing the intelligence, we hold and through liaison with partner agencies we identify criminal practices that contribute to the Black Economy in Lincolnshire. We are committed to targeting the worst offenders through our intelligence based

approach and tackle fraudulent trading, reduce the availability of unsafe products and safeguard the vulnerable from rogue traders. We are currently working to:

Reduce the availability of counterfeit Alcohol and Cigarettes – In the UK, the illegal trade in alcohol and tobacco undermines efforts to reduce the number of people smoking and drinking and like most trading crime, undermines legitimate business. These products are uncontrolled and can be available to children. This illegal trade is often part of organised criminal activity and is linked to other illegal trade. Smuggling of these goods also represents a significant risk to revenues. Illicit cigarettes pose a significant safety concern as testing has shown that they do not self-extinguish when left unattended. The Coroner has attributed one death in the County to a fire caused by the illicit "Jin Ling" brand;

Tackle the sale of unsafe goods across Lincolnshire – As larger numbers of goods enter the European market and may not conform to safety requirements, we aim to increase the number of unsafe products removed from the market in Lincolnshire and reduce the risk of physical harm to the end-user and to maintain consumer confidence in legitimate products;

Protect the vulnerable from Doorstep Crime and Scams – We aim to promote community wellbeing and resilience by assisting elderly and vulnerable consumers to feel safer in their own homes and live longer by preventing them from becoming victims of doorstep crime. We also support economic growth especially in small businesses, by tackling rogue trading whilst helping legitimate enterprises to comply with the law. Working with Lincolnshire Police and other partners we are visiting victims identified on scams lists, through work by National Trading Standards and educating on and reinforcing messages about scams; and

Disrupt organised crime – We will use our Tasking process to identify and act against prioritised targets where criminal activity and the proceeds of crime are undermining our community and our legitimate economy. Increasingly this work is carried out alongside the Police and other agencies, making best use of all enforcement options.

4) Significant Operations

Our Officers have worked with HM Revenue and Customs (HMRC) and Lincolnshire Police targeting the supply of illicit alcohol and tobacco. Over 2 days in September we participated in an HMRC disruption exercise that saw 36 premises inspected in Lincoln, Spalding, Grantham and Boston. Over 130,000 cigarettes, 42 kilos of hand rolling tobacco and 3,570 litres of beers and spirits were seized from 20 premises equated to a potential loss of £54,514 in excise and VAT. 5 investigations are pending the receipt of evidence packages from HMRC.

Illicit tobacco and alcohol sales remain a significant problem within the County. In addition to routine enforcement activities we have assisted Lincolnshire Police in seeking premises alcohol licence reviews resulting in a number of revocations. Several investigations ongoing with more already in the court system.

We have worked closely with members of the Anti-Counterfeiting Group (ACG) to tackle the sale of counterfeit goods on the East Coast. Members of the ACG assisted in developing intelligence enabling the service to secure 16 warrants to enter units on a Market. Enforcement action was conducted with assistance from Lincolnshire Police, Immigration, ACG members and HMRC Hidden Economy Team. The warrants were executed over 2 days and resulted in the seizure of 16,706 items estimated to be worth £200,000 to the stallholders. In addition 6 people were arrested, 5 of whom were found to be in the country illegally having overstayed their visas and had the no right to work. Further enquires are being made and there are currently 16 individuals under investigation.

ACG members have provided invaluable assistance this year. As well as developing intelligence and attending enforcement days they have provided valuable storage facilities and assisted in cataloguing items seized.

We have assisted Lincolnshire Police with inspections in 10 premises linked to an Organised Criminal Group (OCG) operating in the South of the County. We are currently investigating a potential food fraud concerning unauthorised alteration of "Use By" dates. Such dates are an indication of the date after which the manufacturer will no longer guarantee that the food is safe. The Operation was undertaken at the request of the OCG Strategic Management Board.

Following intelligence from another Trading Standards Service we investigated a local business importing upholstered furniture that did not satisfy safety standards regarding flammability. Following our initial intervention the Company requested that we enter a Primary Authority partnership and they are now compliant. They have recently expanded their business and opened a retail outlet in Lincoln.

5) Recent Successes

Since the 1st April 2016 several prosecutions reached their conclusion with the following notable results:

A market trader found in possession of counterfeit goods appeared before Lincoln Crown Court. In sentencing the Defendant to 6 months imprisonment the Judge stated.

"These cases are time consuming to investigate for cash strapped Local Authorities who are already under pressure. This was not a highly sophisticated set up and the profits not vast. This matter was however deceitful to the public and deprived the Treasury."

A shop keeper found in possession of illicit and unsafe tobacco products was sentenced to 9 months imprisonment. Again the Judge commented on the lack on revenue going to the Treasury.

3 market traders were prosecuted for offering to supply unsafe toys. All of the Defendants had received multiple warnings and advice regarding basic visual checks they could make to help them avoid buying noncompliant stock. All 3

received 12 month conditional discharges with a total of £2944 costs and forfeiture of the stock seized. These offences can be revisited should they reoffend within the period.

The owner of a part worn tyre business who sold 2 noncompliant tyres was fined £2500 and ordered to pay £7,750 costs. The business was previously owned by the defendant's father who had been prosecuted for similar offences.

A couple selling counterfeit goods through social media were both given 12 month community orders with curfews subject to electronic monitoring for 3 and 4 months respectively. Both were ordered to pay £500 each towards the prosecution costs.

A shop keeper found in possession of illicit and counterfeit tobacco on 3 occasions was sentenced to 12 months imprisonment suspended for 2 years with £1000 contribution towards costs.

In what is believed to be one of the first prosecutions in the country a limited company that sold an e-cigarette liquid to a person aged under 18 was fined £1200 and ordered to pay full costs of £2304. The sale was made by a Company Director who was prosecuted in his own right and fined a further £200. Whilst giving the Company credit for their early plea court emphasised they were sending a message to other retailers. Liquids that contain nicotine can be poisonous if ingested.

This report was written by Mark Keal, who can be contacted on 01522 5520820 or Mark.Keal@lincolnshire.gov.uk

**Open Report on behalf of Richard Wills,
Executive Director for Environment & Economy**

Report to:	Community and Public Safety Scrutiny Committee
Date:	02 November 2016
Subject:	Update on Greenwich Leisure Limited – Library Contract

Summary:

This report provides committee members with an update on the first six months of the Greenwich Leisure Limited Library contract which commenced on 01 April 2016.

Actions Required:

Members of the Community and Public Safety Scrutiny Committee are invited to consider and comment on the performance information included in the report and highlight any recommendations or further actions for consideration.

1. Background

Decision-making history

- 1.1 On 22 February 2013, the full Council approved a budget that provided a sum of £4.1m for spending on frontline library services for the financial year 2013/14 and beyond. This represented a reduction of £2m on the equivalent budget for 2012/13 which had stood at £6.1m.
- 1.2 On 2 July 2013, the Executive received a report setting out the results of a Library Needs Assessment (LNA) which, building on work started in 2007 with a review and consultation on what services a library should provide, had sought to identify the appropriate shape of service required to meet the available budget.
- 1.3 On 3 December 2013 the Executive received a further Report setting out the results of the public consultation and proposed some changes mainly that the service had two elements – a statutory service provided by the Council under section 7 of the Public Libraries and Museums Act 1964 and a non-statutory service consisting of support to communities to provide library services as part of community hubs or a mobile library stop, plus

continued support for other charged for services, to prisons, schools, reading and drama groups.

- 1.4 On 3 December 2013 the Executive approved the recommendations.
- 1.5 On 31 January 2014 Judicial Review proceedings were commenced in the High Court in London. Four grounds of challenge were alleged:
 - the consultation process was flawed;
 - the Council had failed to comply with the public sector equality duty;
 - the Council had acted irrationally and unlawfully in its treatment of a whole service alternative proposal from Greenwich Leisure Limited (GLL), including having failed to treat it as an expression of interest under section 81 of the Localism Act 2011
 - the Council's proposed statutory service did not comply with the section 7 duty
- 1.6 On 17 July 2014 the Executive's decision of 3 December 2013 was quashed by the High Court on the grounds that the consultation was flawed and that the Council had failed to treat the GLL proposal appropriately as an expression of interest under section 81 of the Localism Act 2011. The challenges based on breach of the public sector equality duty and section 7 of the PLMA 1964, were rejected.
- 1.7 On 3 December 2014, the Executive Councillor for Libraries, Heritage, Culture, Registration and Coroners accepted the proposal from GLL as a valid expression of interest under section 81.
- 1.8 Having accepted the expression of interest, the Council was required to carry out a procurement exercise and in so doing had to comply with its wider procurement obligations in carrying out such an exercise and take into account its obligation to obtain best value.
- 1.9 In 2015 the procurement exercise was undertaken by Lincolnshire County Council for the delivery of Lincolnshire's library service. Following a number of dialogue meetings and the tender evaluation process, Greenwich Leisure Limited (GLL) was awarded the contract and became the successful provider.
- 1.10 The contract commenced on 01 April 2016 for an initial 5 year period.

Background to the contract:

GLL have been contracted to deliver the following elements:-

- **Universal Services:** including
 - (a) a website providing an online public access catalogue, e-books, e-audio, e-magazines
 - (b) telephone access to a range of library services via liaison and co-operation with the Council's Customer Service Centre
- **15 Core Libraries in the following locations:**
Boston, Bourne, Gainsborough, Grantham, Horncastle, Lincoln, Long Sutton, Louth, Mablethorpe, Market Rasen, Skegness, Sleaford, Spalding, Stamford and Woodhall Spa

Albeit, Grantham has not yet transferred to GLL and is still operating as a LCC library. Whilst we understand that the sale of the Isaac Newton shopping centre has successfully concluded, we are yet to receive confirmation or approval of a sublease arrangement. This is not operationally critical and is out of the team's control. Solutions are being sought and are being pursued as a priority.

- **Targeted provision:**
 - (a) the provision of Home Library Services to Eligible Users
 - (b) services to people who are blind or partially sighted through Listening Lincs
 - (c) reading development activities with the aim of promoting an increase in the love of books and reading (including the Bookstart Services)
- **Support for up to 40 Community Hubs:**
 - (a) provide, maintain rotate and renew at least 4,000 books to each Community Library
 - (b) undertake stock maintenance which requires checking of stock for items to be discarded
 - (c) undertake stock cataloguing and processing
 - (d) ensure that Community Library users will be able to access the services through the Library Management System (LMS)
 - (e) ensure that Community Library users will be able to reserve, collect and return stock at other Community Libraries, the Core Libraries and Mobile Library Vehicles
 - (f) deliver a range of free training, advice and support to community organisations. This will include day to day operations, including use of the computerised Library Management System (LMS)

- **A mobile library service**
- **The delivery of other paid for services:**
Such as reading, music and drama groups and services to schools

In order to monitor the progression of these elements, a number of Key Performance Indicators (KPI's) were devised, alongside baselines for performance and monthly targets. This was completed in conjunction with GLL as per the contractual agreement.

2. Performance

It is important to note the initial focus for the contract was upon ensuring a smooth transition and continued operational delivery with minimal interruption or impact; with formal performance monitoring implemented in Q2 (July 2016 onwards). There will be no reporting on Quarter 1 of 2016/17 as agreed as part of the transition programme.

The contract commenced on 01 April 2016, with a seamless handover. Members of the public saw no difference and there were no IT or operational issues reported.

GLL have continued to have a positive start to the new contract, delivering a number of events across the sites and encouraging community use within the service. There are elements of delivery that still require some attention to ensure all targets are achieved, including work around number of visits to the sites, stock issues and the mobile service provision. Plans are in place to support this.

Beyond this, GLL have already started to make an impact across Lincolnshire with updates to the garden and Children's area in Lincoln Central, a new look at Boston and improvements to Skegness, Sleaford, Gainsborough, with a new children's library planned for Stamford.

Book stock at each of the core library sites and across the community hubs is being reviewed to ensure available stock reflects customer needs. This is proving to be a positive step and is facilitating the development of relationships between the community groups and GLL. The list of active community hubs can be found in Appendix A.

The activities that are available are also under review, with more creative sessions being planned, alongside 'jamming sessions' which is scheduled for 22 October and 26 November. Messy mornings for children, mindfulness sessions for adults and digital drops-ins are also being considered to enhance the offer. GLL are looking at other partnerships that can be developed and have held discussions with the University of Lincoln over their library catalogue, although these conversations are still in their infancy.

GLL are reviewing the current opening hours for the core sites with the intention of extending, where possible, to ensure the provision matches the demand.

For example, an additional hour at the end of the day is being proposed at Lincoln Central to enable those who work, time to enjoy the library.

Exceptions to note:

Performance is monitored on a monthly basis. Appendix B illustrates GLL have on the whole superseded the targets that have been established. This is with the exception of number of visits to the site, number of hours of internet use, website visits, stock issues and mobile library provision.

The KPI's are bespoke to the GLL contract and therefore the service is not comparing like for like from previous years. The methodology for collating performance prior to April 2016 is not the same process that GLL are undertaking. This is to increase validity of the data and to ensure robust collection methods are utilised.

KPI 1: Number of visits to Core Libraries and mobile library services in a Contract Year

Overall this is 2.33% down on target for the quarter, when the monthly targets are taken as an aggregate.

	Target	Actual	Difference
July	142,384	126,662	- 15,722 (- 11.0%)
August	133,466	140,900	+ 7,434 (+ 5.6%)
September	135,681	134,365	- 1,316 (- 1.0%)

July saw 15,722 fewer visits (11%) than anticipated. However this was the first month wherein performance was baselined. August saw an increase when compared to the target due to the 'Summer Reading Challenge' – the National programme of activity to encourage younger readers. September experienced a decline when compared to the target; however this was only 1% (1,316 visits).

Since the start of the contract the methodology for collating 'visits' to the library service has altered. For the purpose of the GLL contract a 'visit' is counted as a physical visit by an individual to a library premise, including the mobile service. In previous years other forms of interactions such as emails and telephone calls were included as visits.

However from April 2016 onwards physical visits only have been counted as per CIPFA (Chartered Institute of Public Finance and Accountancy) guidance. Given the alteration in the methodology it may take a few months for performance to mirror the targets.

KPI 3: Number of hours use of access to the internet from public access computers in Core Libraries and mobile library vehicles in a Contract Year

This is 9.31% down on target for the quarter, when the monthly targets are taken as an aggregate.

	Target	Actual	Difference
July	15,502	12,841	2,661 (-17.17%)
August	13,707	13,353	354 (-2.58%)
September	14,276	13,243	1,033 (-7.24%)

This was below target by 2,661 hours (17.17%) in July, 354 hours (2.58%) in August and 1,033 hours (7.24%) in September.

GLL are training staff to support customers with IT and have 'computer buddies' in place to encourage additional use of the public computers.

KPI 4: Number of hours Wi-fi Use in a Contract Year

Unfortunately, technical problems have prevented the collection of this data. Discussions are on-going to find a resolution to this.

KPI 5: Number of visits to library website in a Contract Year

Overall this is 0.39% down on target for the quarter, when the monthly targets are taken as an aggregate.

	Target	Actual	Difference
July	31,491	30,417	-1,074 (-3.4%)
August	32,217	32,450	+233 (+0.7%)
September	30,654	31,223	+569 (+1.9%)

A visit is defined as per the CIPFA guidance;

"A session of activity/series of one or more page impressions, served to one user to the library website (or relevant library-service-relayed directories of the authority website as defined by the authority). A unique visitor is determined by the IP address or cookie. The session is deemed to end when there is a lengthy gap of usage between successive page impressions for that user. An example of a 'lengthy gap' would be a gap of at least 30 minutes. Count one visit per visitor session".

GLL are due to publish a Facebook page and Twitter account imminently which should see an increase in promotion of the service and signposting to the website.

KPI 6: Total number of stock issues across Core Libraries and mobile libraries and E-services

This is 12.85% down on target for the quarter, when the monthly targets are taken as an aggregate.

	Target	Actual	Difference
July	150,318	130,189	-20,129 (-13.39%)
August	151,566	144,341	-7,225 (-4.77%)
September	157,449	125,777	-31,672 (-20.12%)

There were 20,129 fewer stock issues in July than baselined (13.39%), 7,225 (4.77%) in August and 31,672 (20.12%) in September.

The targets established for the number of stock issues is ambitious, the influx in visits in August does show the correlation with an improved stock issue for the same period, however the target was still not achieved.

The service is still in its infancy and work is on-going around ensuring appropriate stock levels are held at each site to ensure supply and demand is achieved.

KPI 10: Percentage of mobile library stops scheduled in any Contract Year which are delivered

This is 4% down on target for the quarter, when the monthly targets are taken as an aggregate.

	Target	Actual	Difference
July	100%	94%	-6%
August	100%	99%	-1%
September	100%	95%	-5%

GLL are currently reviewing the mobile service delivery to rectify this issue.

In conclusion, although GLL have missed a number of KPI's over the initial 3 months of monitoring, they are nowhere near triggering the step in clause.

Remedial actions have been put in place to drive performance and it is anticipated that performance will continue to improve throughout the lifetime of the contract.

3. Consultation

a) Policy Proofing Actions Required

n/a

4. Appendices

These are listed below and attached at the back of the report	
Appendix A	Community Hub Development
Appendix B	GLL Performance Report

5. Background Papers

No background papers within Section 100D of the Local Government Act 1972 were used in the preparation of this report.

This report was written by Louise Egan, who can be contacted on 01522 554503 or Louise.Egan@lincolnshire.gov.uk.

Community Hub Development

Community and Public Safety Scrutiny Committee

33 Community Hubs have gone live, including five in communities which previously had no static library provision.

The following hubs have gone live;

- | | |
|----------------------|-------------------|
| 1. Alford | 16. Ingoldmells |
| 2. Birchwood | 17. Keelby |
| 3. Boultham | 18. Kirton |
| 4. Bracebridge | 19. Metheringham |
| 5. Bracebridge Heath | 20. Navenby |
| 6. Branston | 21. Nettleham |
| 7. Burgh-Le-Marsh | 22. North Hykeham |
| 8. Caistor | 23. Pinchbeck |
| 9. Cherry Willingham | 24. Ruskington |
| 10. Crowland | 25. Scotter |
| 11. Deepings | 26. Spilsby |
| 12. Donnington | 27. Sutton Bridge |
| 13. Ermine | 28. Sutton on Sea |
| 14. Heckington | 29. Swineshead |
| 15. Holbeach | 30. Welton |
| | 31. Wragby |

These are in addition to the two established 'pilot' hubs at Waddington and Saxilby. All sites have been received well in the local communities and are receiving ongoing support from library officers.

The two further hubs include Belton Lane Children's Centre and the 3 Lincolnshire Hospitals (Lincoln, Grantham and Boston) that will operate as a single hospital hub.

Only three communities are not developing a hub, however mobile provision has been put in place in these locations as an alternative;

1. Coningsby/Tattershall
2. Skellingthorpe
3. Washingborough

There has been some time slippage at the following site due to factors outside of the team's control. It is scheduled to go live over the coming months, bringing the total amount of community hubs to 36;

1. Wainfleet - currently serviced by a mobile

The net effect for the county should be no overall reduction in sites with library provision.

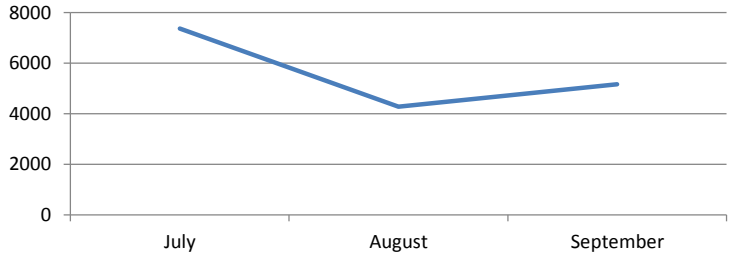
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KPI	Detail	Baseline (annual)	July			Aug			Sept			Oct		
			Baseline	Target	Actual	Baseline	Target	Actual	Baseline	Target	Actual	Baseline	Target	Actual
1	Number of Visits to Core Libraries and Mobile Library Services in a Contract year	1,460,947	135,604	142,384	126,662	127,110	133,466	140,900	129,220	135,681	134,365	136,759	143,597	
2	Percentage of scheduled events at Core Libraries in a Contract Year which are delivered	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	
3	Number of hours of use of access to the internet from public access computers in Core Libraries and Mobile Library vehicles in a Contract year	150,962	14,764	15,502	12,841	13,054	13,707	13,353	13,597	14,276	13,243	13,645	14,327	
4	Number of hours of Wi-fi Use in a Contract Year	Not available	Not available	Not available	Not available	Not available	Not available	Not available	Not available	Not available	Not available	Not available	Not available	
5	Number of visits to the library website in a Contract Year	353,419	29,991	31,490.55	30,417	30,683	32,217.15	32,450.00	29,194.00	30,653.70	31,223.00	30,433.00	31,954.65	
6	Total number of Stock Issues across Core Libraries, Mobile Libraries and E services	1,687,251	147,371	150,318	130,189	148,594	151,566	144,341	154,362	157,449	125,777	155,306	158,412	
7	Percentage of books Requested delivered within 7 days	65%	65%	65%	73%	65%	65%	73%	65%	65%	71%	65%	65%	
8	Percentage of books Requested delivered within 15 days	75%	75%	75%	85%	75%	75%	86%	75%	75%	83%	75%	75%	
9	Percentage of books Requested delivered within 30 days	85%	85%	85%	90%	85%	85%	90%	85%	85%	87%	85%	85%	
10	Percentage of mobile library stops scheduled in any Contract Year which are delivered	100%	100%	100%	94% *	100%	100%	99% **	100%	100%	95%	100%	100%	
11	Aggregate number of hours of Community Use at all Core Libraries	1618	72	75.6	336.2	72	75.6	210.6	185	194.25	267.6	185	194.25	

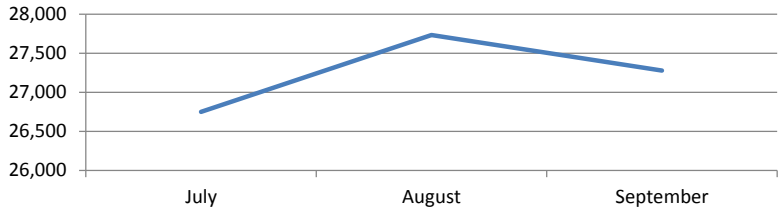
KPI Not Achieved
 KPI Achieved or Exceeded

MI	Detail	July	August	September	October	November	December	January	February	March
1	Total number attending library activities in a Contract Year and per activity	7371	4278	5167						
2	Number of Unique Active Users in aggregate in a Contract Year across the Core Libraries, Mobile Library Services and E-Services	26,748	27,733	27,278						
3	Number of Home Library Service Active Users in a Contract Year	329	373	388						
4	Percentage of Community Library Opening Hours as advertised on 1 April for the relevant Contract Year during which the Community Libraries are open	94%	95%	98%						

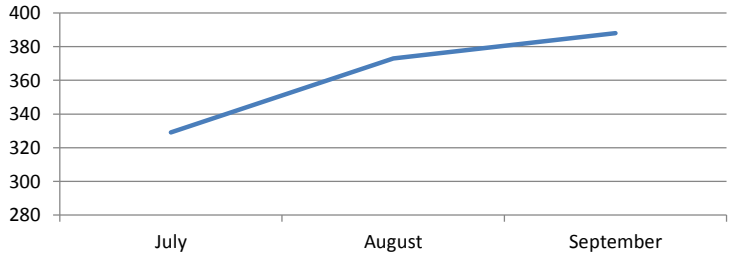
Total number attending library activities in a Contract Year and per activity



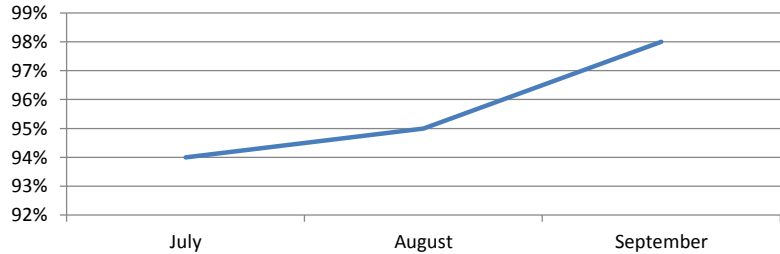
Number of Unique Active Users in aggregate in a Contract Year across the Core Libraries, Mobile Library Services and E-Services



Number of Home Library Service Active Users in a Contract Year



Percentage of Community Library Opening Hours during which the Community Libraries are open



**Open Report on behalf of Richard Wills,
Director responsible for Democratic Services**

Report to:	Community and Public Safety Scrutiny Committee
Date:	02 November 2016
Subject:	Community and Public Safety Scrutiny Committee Work Programme

Summary:

This item enables the Committee to consider and comment on the content of its work programme for the coming year to ensure that scrutiny activity is focused where it can be of greatest benefit. Members are encouraged to highlight items that could be included for consideration in the work programme.

The work programme will be reviewed at each meeting of the Committee to ensure that its contents are still relevant and will add value to the work of the Council and partners.

Actions Required:

Members of the Committee are invited to consider and comment on the work programme as set out in Appendix A to this report and highlight any additional scrutiny activity that could be included for consideration in the work programme.

1. Background

The Committee's work programme for the coming year is attached at Appendix A to this report. The Committee is invited to consider and comment on the content of the work programme.

Work Programme Definitions

Set out below are the definitions used to describe the types of scrutiny, relating to the items on the Work Programme:

Budget Scrutiny - The Committee is scrutinising the previous year's budget, or the current year's budget or proposals for the future year's budget.

Pre-Decision Scrutiny - The Committee is scrutinising a proposal, prior to a decision on the proposal by the Executive, the Executive Councillor or a senior officer.

Performance Scrutiny - The Committee is scrutinising periodic performance, issue specific performance or external inspection reports.

Policy Development - The Committee is involved in the development of policy, usually at an early stage, where a range of options are being considered.

Consultation - The Committee is responding to (or making arrangements to) respond to a consultation, either formally or informally. This includes pre-consultation engagement.

Status Report - The Committee is considering a topic for the first time where a specific issue has been raised or members wish to gain a greater understanding.

Update Report - The Committee is scrutinising an item following earlier consideration.

Scrutiny Review Activity - This includes discussion on possible scrutiny review items; finalising the scoping for the review; monitoring or interim reports; approval of the final report; and the response to the report.

2. Conclusion

To consider and comment on the Work Programme.

3. Consultation

a) Policy Proofing Actions Required

This report does not require policy proofing.

4. Appendices

These are listed below and attached at the back of the report	
Appendix A	Community and Public Safety Scrutiny Committee Work Programme
Appendix B	Forward Plan of Decisions relating to Community and Public Safety Scrutiny Committee

5. Background Papers

No background papers within Section 100D of the Local Government Act 1972 were used in the preparation of this report.

This report was written by Daniel Steel, Scrutiny Officer, who can be contacted on 01522 552102 or by e-mail at daniel.steel@lincolnshire.gov.uk

COMMUNITY AND PUBLIC SAFETY SCRUTINY COMMITTEE

Chairman: Councillor Chris Brewis
Vice Chairman: Councillor Linda Wootten

02 November 2016 Committee Room, NKDC, Sleaford Site Visit to Sleaford Library & Heckington Community Hub		
Item	Contributor	Purpose
Fire and Rescue – Statement of Assurance 2015 - 2016	Nick Borrill, Acting Chief Fire Officer	Annual Report
Lincolnshire Road Safety Partnership Update	Steven Batchelor, Lincolnshire Road Safety Partnership	Status Report
Domestic Abuse Update	Karen Shooter, County Domestic Abuse Manager	Update Report
Trading Standards Update – Responding to vulnerable victims and the black economy	Sara Barry, Safer Communities Manager	Update Report
Library Service Update & Meeting with Greenwich Leisure Limited	Nicole Hilton, Community Assets and Resilience Commissioning Manager	Performance Scrutiny

14 December 2016		
Item	Contributor	Purpose
Wellbeing Service Recommissioning Plan	Robin Bellamy, Wellbeing Commissioning Manager	Pre-Decision Scrutiny Executive: 4 January 2017
Update on the recruitment and retention of retained Firefighters	Nick Borrill, Acting Chief Fire Officer	Update Report
Lincolnshire Community Assistance Scheme (LCAS) Update	Nicole Hilton, Community Assets and Resilience Commissioning Manager	Status Report
Performance Report, Quarter 2 (1 July to 30 September 2016)	Mark Housley, County Officer Public Protection; Tony McGinty, Consultant in Public Health; Nick Borrill, Acting Chief Fire Officer	Performance Scrutiny
Neighbourhood Policing update	Mark Housley, County Officer Public Protection	Update Report

25 January 2017		
Item	Contributor	Purpose
Budget Proposals 2017/18	Michelle Grady, Assistant Head of Finance	Budget Scrutiny
Update on Bespoke Business Advice Provided by Trading Standards	Sara Barry, Safer Communities Manager	Policy Review
Meet and Greet' Session with the new supplier of the Community Substance Misuse Treatment Services	Simon Gladwin, Programme Officer, Public Health	Workshop
Sitting as the Crime and Disorder Committee		
Community Safety - Sexual Violence Update	Sara Barry, Safer Communities Manager	Update Report

Thursday 09 March 2017 Fire & Rescue Training Facility, Waddington		
Item	Contributor	Purpose
Performance Report, Quarter 3 (1 October to 31 December 2016)	Mark Housley, County Officer Public Protection; Tony McGinty, Consultant in Public Health; Nick Borrill, Acting Chief Fire Officer	Performance Scrutiny
Future Sustainability of the Lincolnshire Archive	Nicole Hilton, Community Assets and Resilience Commissioning Manager	Workshop

For more information about the work of the Community and Public Safety Scrutiny Committee please contact Daniel Steel, Scrutiny Officer on 01522 552102 or by e-mail at daniel.steel@lincolnshire.gov.uk

Forward Plan of Decisions relating to Community and Public Safety Scrutiny Committee

DEC REF	MATTERS FOR DECISION	DATE OF DECISION	DECISION MAKER	PEOPLE/GROUPS CONSULTED PRIOR TO DECISION	DOCUMENTS TO BE SUBMITTED FOR DECISION	HOW AND WHEN TO COMMENT PRIOR TO THE DECISION BEING TAKEN	RESPONSIBLE PORTFOLIO HOLDER AND CHIEF OFFICER	KEY DECISION YES/NO	DIVISIONS AFFECTED
I011791	Wellbeing Service Recommissioning Plan	4 January 2017	Executive	Community and Public Safety Scrutiny Committee	Report	Consultant in Public Health Tel: 01522 554229 Email: tony.mcginity@lincolnshire.gov.uk	Executive Councillor: NHS Liaison, Community Engagement and Executive Director of Community Wellbeing and Public Health	Yes	All Divisions

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