



County Offices
Newland
Lincoln
LN1 1YL

23 October 2017

Public Protection and Communities Scrutiny Committee

A meeting of the Public Protection and Communities Scrutiny Committee will be held on **Tuesday, 31 October 2017 at 10.00 am in Committee Room One, County Offices, Newland, Lincoln LN1 1YL** for the transaction of the business set out on the attached Agenda.

Yours sincerely

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to be 'T McArdle', written over a horizontal line.

Tony McArdle
Chief Executive

Membership of the Public Protection and Communities Scrutiny Committee
(11 Members of the Council)

Councillors N H Pepper (Chairman), A N Stokes (Vice-Chairman), B Adams, C J T H Brewis, K J Clarke, C R Oxby, L Wootten, R Wootten, M A Whittington and 2 Conservative Vacancies

**PUBLIC PROTECTION AND COMMUNITIES SCRUTINY COMMITTEE AGENDA
TUESDAY, 31 OCTOBER 2017**

Item	Title	Pages
1	Apologies for Absence/Replacement Members	
2	Declaration of Councillors Interests	
3	Minutes of the meeting held on 19 September 2017	5 - 10
4	Announcements by the Chairman, Executive Councillors and Lead Officers	
5	Road Safety Partnership Annual Report <i>(To receive a report by Steve Batchelor, Senior Manager – Lincolnshire Road Safety Partnership, which seeks to provide the Committee with an update on fatal, and killed and seriously injured (KSI) casualty figures for Lincolnshire)</i>	11 - 34
6	Fire and Rescue - Statement of Assurance 2016-17 <i>(To receive a report by Nick Borrill, Chief Fire Officer, which provides the Committee with an opportunity to consider the Lincolnshire Fire and Rescue Statement of Assurance 2016-17)</i>	35 - 46
7	Progress Report on the Future Governance of Heritage Services <i>(To receive a report by Nicole Hilton, Chief Community Engagement Officer, which informs the Committee of the progress made to date in work which has been undertaken to explore ways of reducing the costs of the Council's Heritage Service whilst improving and enhancing its public offer)</i>	47 - 50
8	Public Protection and Communities Scrutiny Committee Work Programme <i>(To receive a report by Daniel Steel (Scrutiny Officer), which 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 most benefit)</i>	51 - 58

9 Annual Prevent Review Report

59 - 68

(To receive a report by Nicole Hilton, Chief Community Engagement Officer, which provides an update on Prevent activity in Lincolnshire during 2016/17, as a result of changes to the Counter-Terrorism Bill 2014 and the introduction of the Government Counter-Extremism Strategy 2015 and the new responsibilities placed upon Local Authorities.

NOTE: *Discussion of this report may result in the requirement for the disclosure of confidential information ("Confidential" information refers to information provided to the Council by a government department on terms which forbid the disclosure of that information to the public or information the disclosure of which to the public is prohibited by or under any enactment or by the order of a court). Where the requirement for such disclosure is identified no further discussion will take place on the item. When discussion that does not require reference to confidential information is complete, the press and public will be excluded from the meeting before the remaining identified items are discussed)*

Democratic Services Officer Contact Details

Name: **Rachel Wilson**

Direct Dial **01522 552107**

E Mail Address rachel.wilson@lincolnshire.gov.uk

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



**PUBLIC PROTECTION AND
COMMUNITIES SCRUTINY
COMMITTEE
19 SEPTEMBER 2017**

PRESENT: COUNCILLOR N H PEPPER (CHAIRMAN)

Councillors A N Stokes (Vice-Chairman), B Adams, C J T H Brewis, K J Clarke, C R Oxby, L Wootten, R Wootten, Mrs W Bowkett, Mrs P Cooper and Mrs E J Sneath

Councillors: W J Aron and B Young attended the meeting as observers

Officers in attendance:-

Claire Seabourne (Partnership and Commissioning Manager), Donna Sharp (County Service Manager (Registration, Celebratory & Coroners Services)), Daniel Steel (Scrutiny Officer) and Rachel Wilson (Democratic Services Officer)

15 APOLOGIES FOR ABSENCE/REPLACEMENT MEMBERS

The Chief Executive reported that, under Local Government (Committee and Political Groups) Regulations 1990, Councillors Mrs W Bowkett, Mrs P cooper and Mrs E J Sneath had been appointed to the Public Protection and Communities Scrutiny Committee to replace Councillors R D Butroid, Mrs C L Perraton-Williams and W J Aron respectively for this meeting only.

16 DECLARATION OF MEMBERS' INTERESTS

There were no declarations of interest at this point in the meeting.

17 MINUTES OF THE MEETING HELD ON 18 JULY 2017

RESOLVED

That the minutes of the meeting held on 25 July 2017 be signed by the Chairman as a correct record.

During consideration of the minutes it was clarified that Councillor M A Whittington had been in attendance at the meeting as a replacement member for Councillor Mrs C L Perraton-Williams.

In relation to the online training for domestic abuse awareness for members, it was reported that officers hoped to e-mail all members at the end of September with an update on accessing this training.

PUBLIC PROTECTION AND COMMUNITIES SCRUTINY COMMITTEE
19 SEPTEMBER 2017

It was queried whether another member could be nominated to sit on the Heritage Working Group, however, members were advised that Councillor Mrs J Killey had been nominated as the Labour Group representative.

Members were advised that work was underway to bring items to the Committee to enable the Committee to sit as the Crime and Disorder Panel.

18 ANNOUNCEMENTS BY EXECUTIVE COUNCILLORS AND CHIEF OFFICERS

The Executive Councillor for Community Safety and People Management reported that Daryl Pearce, who was on secondment from the Police to work on Safer Communities had been recalled back to the Police. It was reported that Sara Barry would now be leading on Safer Communities. It was expected that a replacement from the Police would be found.

The Executive Councillor also reported that he had recently been elected as Chair of the Community Safety Partnership. He advised that there was a lot he wanted to do to bring about closer working with the various strategic management boards, and had a lot of ambitions for how the Partnership would go forward.

The Executive Councillor also advised that in relation to item 6 on the agenda (Safe and Well Visits), he had heard the presentation by Simon York the previous week, and was very enthusiastic about what was being proposed. It was clear that a lot of opportunities had been missed in the past, and the more that could be one visit the better. The focus should not just be on the obvious aspects of health, but there were also things such as doorstep scams which could cause ill health.

19 QUARTER 1 PERFORMANCE REPORT (1 APRIL 2017 - 30 JUNE 2017)

Consideration was given to a report which provided the Committee with performance and customer satisfaction information for Quarter 1 2017/2018 relevant to Public Protection, Lincolnshire Fire and Rescue and Libraries and Heritage as set out in the Council's Business Plan.

Members were provided with the opportunity to ask questions to the officers present in relation to the information contained within the report and some of the points raised during discussion included the following:

- Juvenile first time offenders – it was suggested that there was a need to know more about the background of these offenders, for example whether any were repeat offenders.
- It was queried what percentage of offenders reoffended after going through restorative justice.
- It was queried whether there was a need to look at what other areas were doing in relation to youth offending, including other countries, to find different ways of doing things.
- Alcohol related violent crime incidents – it was queried whether it was thought that a lack of visible policing had an effect on alcohol or violent crime related incidents.

PUBLIC PROTECTION AND COMMUNITIES SCRUTINY COMMITTEE
19 SEPTEMBER 2017

- In relation to the technical issues which had been reported as affecting the data for quarter 1, it was noted that these were due to changes to the police recording system and the database which sat behind this. Those incidents which had not been included for quarter 1 would be corrected when data was available.
- Alcohol related anti-social behaviour incidents – it was queried who defined an incident as 'anti-social' was it the resident or the police, and it was clarified that it would be Police officer who attended the incident who would make that decision.
- Primary fires had increased significantly this quarter, with vehicle fires and cooking fires being more prevalent. There was a strategy of interventions for cooking fires and Fire and Rescue was also working with the manufacturers of white goods as well some of the most vulnerable at risk groups for cooking fires.
- In relation to deliberate fires, vehicle fires were the area of most concern, and the Arson Task Force continued to work collaboratively with neighbourhood policing teams on initiatives to reduce deliberate fires. It was noted that most of these vehicle fires were caused by people entering the county from other areas.
- It was queried what percentage of fires were due to people buying cheaper goods which may not be safe, as they had less money available.
- Part of the home fire safety checks would target potential hazards in the home, including faulty white goods.
- In relation to vehicle fires, it was queried whether these were mainly due to people coming into the county with stolen cars and then burning them. It was confirmed that this was the most prevalent way that fire and rescue came across vehicle fires. It was also queried whether there was a success rate in terms of catching the people who did this, but it was noted that once the fire had been extinguished, fire and rescue did not hear about the outcomes in terms of catching the culprits, as that was a matter for the Police.
- In relation to the aim to decrease alcohol related anti-social behaviour, it was queried how this would be achieved. Members were advised that there were various projects which had been put in place to help achieve this target, such as the Blue Light outreach project and the pub watch scheme.
- It was queried to what extent was it possible that anti-social behaviour was due to energy drinks. Officers advised that they were unsure on this, but would look into it further. Work had explored in relation to the sale of high strength single cans of alcohol but not energy drinks.
- It was noted that arson targeting farming (particularly straw) had been reduced compared to the previous year, but a campaign around farming fires had been run during that year and preventative work had taken place which had resulted in a reduction. It was noted that a campaign was not running this year and a close eye would be kept on the figures to see if this would have an effect.

RESOLVED

That the performance information contained within the report be noted.

20 CHANGE OF SERVICE DELIVERY STRATEGY AND TRANSITION FROM
HOME SAFETY CHECKS TO SAFE AND WELL VISITS

Consideration was given to a report which informed committee members of the key changes to Lincolnshire Fire and Rescue's Home Safety Check service delivery and provided an understanding of the new safe and well checks that were being piloted.

It was reported that Lincolnshire Fire and Rescue had delivered Home Fire Safety Checks for in excess of 15 years and had fitted many thousands of smoke alarms in people's homes, and the number of serious dwelling fires had fallen whilst the rate of ownership of working smoke alarms had risen to an all-time high. However, despite these trends, people continued to lose their lives to fire, and this, as well as the national drive to promote fire and rescue services as a health asset had brought about a change in service delivery strategy, to focus resources on the most vulnerable. Members were informed that the popular 'Home Safety Check' was being developed into a more holistic 'Safe and Well' visit as the range of issues tackled had expanded over the years from purely a fire safety check, into a broader home safety check. Whilst fire safety remained hugely important, it was considered that now was a time to broaden the check to incorporate a wider range of issues while still recognising the effectiveness of the fire services' preventative work.

Members were provided with the opportunity to ask questions to the officers present in relation to the information contained within the report and some of the points raised during discussion included the following:

- It was commented that whole time fire fighters were being trained as advocates, but it was queried whether retained fire fighters would also be carrying out this role. Members were advised that it was not currently planned to bring retained staff in to deliver this service, but if retained crews responded to a fire incident and came across these issues they would provide information to the vulnerable person and report it back into the system so they would be contacted by an advocate.
- Concerns were raised regarding whether this was just about saving money, and members were advised that it was more about formalising processes which were already carried out and from a fire and rescue perspective, there was no intention to save money, and if possible would like to put more resources into this activity.
- Members commented that they fully supported Fire and Rescue in this activity and queried whether there were enough staff to carry out this work. It was noted that the most vulnerable groups of people would be targeted for these checks, and was again highlighted that these activities were already taking place and the changes were a way to formally capture this information. Additional support would only be required in relation to business support activity.
- The joined up nature of this approach between the agencies was welcomed, as there were people with multiple risk factors. There was also the issue of those people who would only tell someone what had happened (e.g. door step fraud) on the provision that they did not tell anyone else.

PUBLIC PROTECTION AND COMMUNITIES SCRUTINY COMMITTEE
19 SEPTEMBER 2017

- It was noted that the Health and Wellbeing Board at east Lindsey District Council had held a discussion on the role of Fire and Rescue with the Wellbeing Service. The representatives from Fire and Rescue confirmed that they wanted to be part of any future Wellbeing Service.
- Some good informal networks were being developed in the east Lindsey area.
- Members sought reassurance that Fire and Rescue were not 'stepping on anyone's toes' by providing this service, but officers advised that they did not think this activity would be perceived that way. A lot of agencies had capacity issues and were not able to see everyone to identify those that needed help. It was hoped that advocates would be able to offer some low level interventions. There were no plans for fire fighters to become social workers, the priority would remain to make people safe from fire, but if they could identify vulnerabilities then these would be highlighted to other agencies.
- It was noted that Fire and Rescue had informally developed networks over the last several years, which had been a natural process. If someone had needed help from social services then fire and rescue would contact them. These safe and well visits were a formalisation of this process.

RESOLVED

That the change in service delivery strategy and transition from Home safety Checks to safe and Well Visits be supported.

21 PUBLIC PROTECTION AND COMMUNITIES SCRUTINY COMMITTEE
WORK PROGRAMME

The Committee received a report which enabled members to consider and comment on the content of the work programme for the coming year to ensure that scrutiny activity was focused where it could be of the greatest benefit.

During consideration of the work programme, the following was noted:

- The next meeting would be held on 31 October 2017.
- The annual report from the Lincolnshire Road safety Partnership would be presented at the next meeting, and following the meeting there would be a presentation of 'Too fast, too soon'
- It was queried whether a report on street lighting would be brought to the committee, and it was reported that this would be the subject of one of the scrutiny panels, but it would be separate to this committee. The scrutiny panel would carry out a review and then would feedback to the Highways and Transport Scrutiny Committee. It was noted that this Panel would be chaired by Councillor Mrs A M Newton.
- It was confirmed that there would be an update report on the PREVENT strategy at the next meeting.

RESOLVED

That the comments made in relation to the work programme be noted.

The meeting closed at 11.02 am

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

Report to:	Public Protection and Communities Scrutiny Committee
Date:	31 October 2017
Subject:	Road Safety Partnership Annual Report

Summary:

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

Actions Required:

Members of the Public Protection and Communities Scrutiny Committee are invited to:

- 1) Consider and comment on the report and highlight any recommendations or further actions required.
- 2) Seek assurance on the work being undertaken by the Road Safety Partnership to reduce the number of people killed and injured on county roads.

1. Overview:

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 2016, 59 people were killed and 382 people were seriously injured. This represents an increase from 2015 where 39 people were killed and 275 people were seriously injured. This is unacceptable both in terms of human and economic loss.

2. 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).

3. Data Analysis Overview:

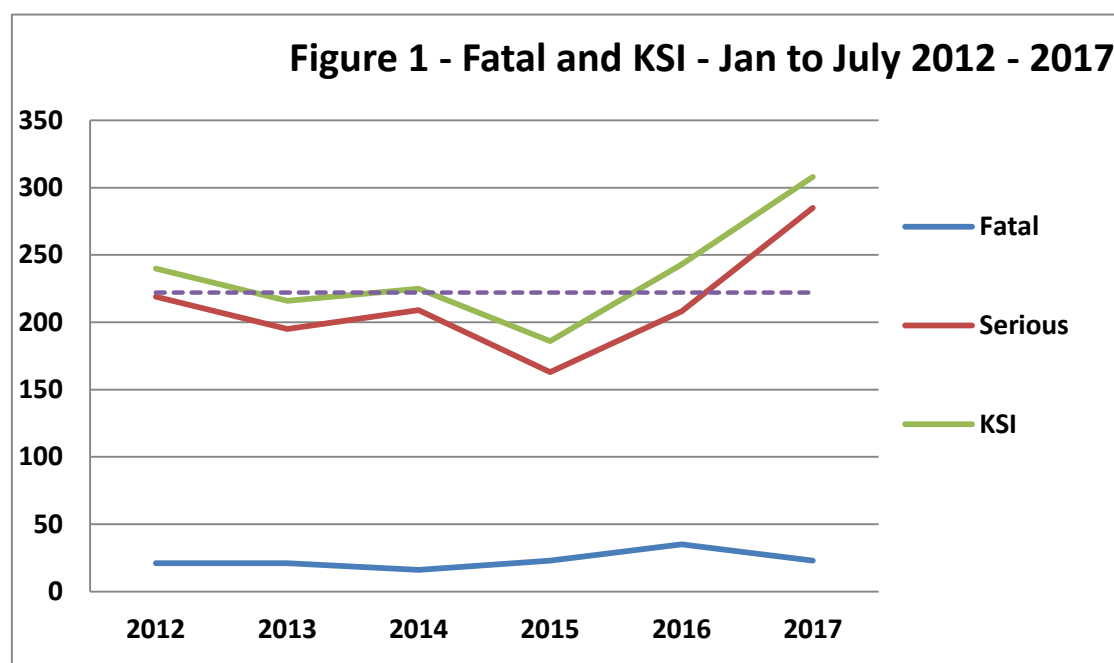
In the following analysis

2017 YTD = 01.01.2017 – 31.07.2017

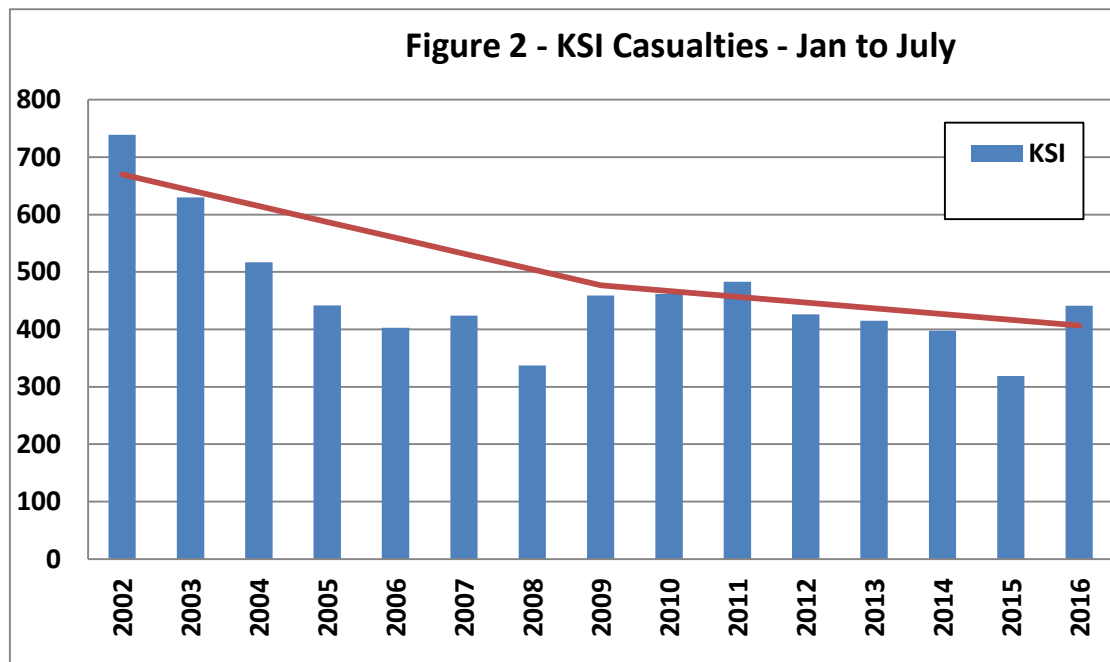
KSI = Killed or Seriously Injured

Table 1- Casualty Figures

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017 YTD
Fatal	39	36	42	39	59	23
Serious	387	379	356	280	382	285
KSI	426	415	398	319	441	308
KSI target	447	437	427	417	407	397



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



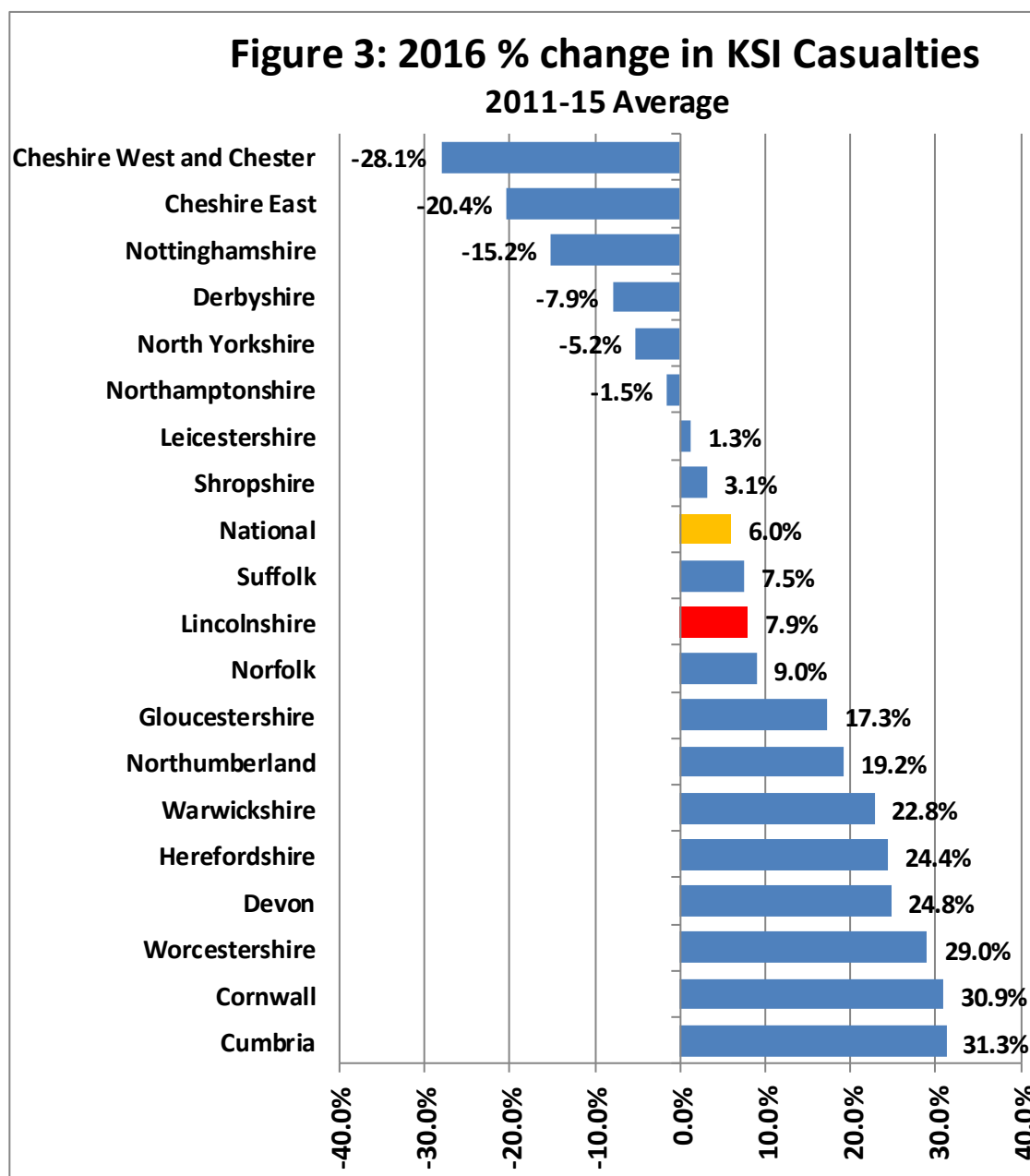


Table 2 – KSI Analysis

2016 KSI Target 407	1st Jan 2016 to 31st Dec 16	1st Jan 2015 to 31st Dec15	% 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	441	319	38.2%		84 19.0%	119 27.0%	33 7.5%	59 13.4%	60 13.6%	47 10.7%	39 8.8%		

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. All of which were also true in 2015.

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

Lincolnshire Road Safety Partnership Rolling Performance Dashboard 2017YTD

2017 KSI Target 397	1st Aug 2016 to 31st Jul 17	1st Aug 2016 to 31st Jul 17	% 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	505	376	34.3%		96 19.0%	134 26.5%	45 8.9%	57 11.3%	64 12.7%	69 13.7%	40 7.9%		
Car & Taxi KSI Casualties	277	187	48.1%		55 19.9%	74 26.7%	17 6.1%	33 11.9%	36 13.0%	46 16.6%	16 5.8%		
TWMV KSI Casualties	62	74	-16.2%		14 22.6%	22 35.5%	3 4.8%	10 16.1%	5 8.1%	4 6.5%	4 6.5%		
Low Powered TWMV (upto 125cc) KSI Casualties	15	30	-50.0%		0 0.0%	5 33.3%	1 6.7%	3 20.0%	3 20.0%	2 13.3%	1 6.7%		
High Powered TWMV (over 125cc) KSI Casualties	47	44	6.8%		14 29.8%	17 36.2%	2 4.3%	7 14.9%	2 4.3%	2 4.3%	3 6.4%		
Pedestrians KSI Casualties	66	49	34.7%		7 10.6%	12 18.2%	14 21.2%	4 6.1%	10 15.2%	9 13.6%	10 15.2%		
Pedal Cyclist KSI Casualties	44	34	29.4%		9 20.5%	9 20.5%	8 18.2%	4 9.1%	5 11.4%	4 9.1%	5 11.4%		
Child (0-15) KSI Casualties	28	21	33.3%		3 10.7%	8 28.6%	4 14.3%	2 7.1%	6 21.4%	2 7.1%	3 10.7%		
KSI Collisions Involving a 17-24 year old Driver	112	83	34.9%		21 18.8%	28 25.0%	12 10.7%	14 12.5%	15 13.4%	13 11.6%	9 8.0%		
KSI Collisions Involving a 60+ year old Driver	130	96	35.4%		25 19.2%	34 26.2%	10 7.7%	17 13.1%	14 10.8%	16 12.3%	14 10.8%		
Slight Casualties	2162	2430	-11.0%		340 15.7%	464 21.5%	271 12.5%	292 13.5%	353 16.3%	258 11.9%	184 8.5%		

The increase in KSI casualties has occurred across most road user groups with the exception of two wheeled motor vehicles (TWMV). Numerically, the largest increase can be seen in the car and taxi user group.

There were 268 less recorded slight injuries in the period above.

Part of the increase in serious collisions may be attributed to the reporting mechanisms employed by Lincolnshire Police. The use of mobile data terminals (similar to the CRASH system), replacing paper collision booklets has meant that a higher proportion of collisions are reported in the serious category. This means that statistical accuracy has improved, however it makes a like for like comparison with previous years more difficult. LRSP are currently researching the full impact.

'New evidence from the Department for Transport (DfT) suggests forces using the Collision Recording and Sharing (CRASH) system are recording ten to 15 per cent more serious injuries than their colleagues. The DfT has ruled out officer error as

an explanation for this discrepancy and suggests CRASH forces are providing a more accurate picture than those using older systems.

The Government now plans to research this effect and will publish its findings later in the year – including back-estimates of how past injury data could have differed if forces were using systems like CRASH.'

<http://www.policeprofessional.com> 3rd February 2017

4. 2017 Fatal Collision Analysis to End of July 2017:

Figure 4 - Gender Distribution:

There have been 23 fatal casualties this year, 83 % of those are male and 17% are female
In the 2015 report, 77 % of those were male and 23% were female.

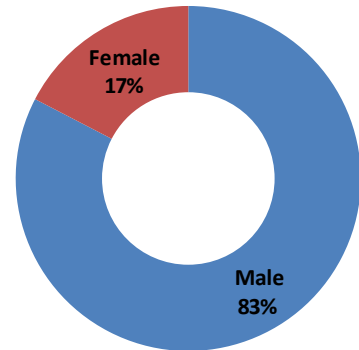
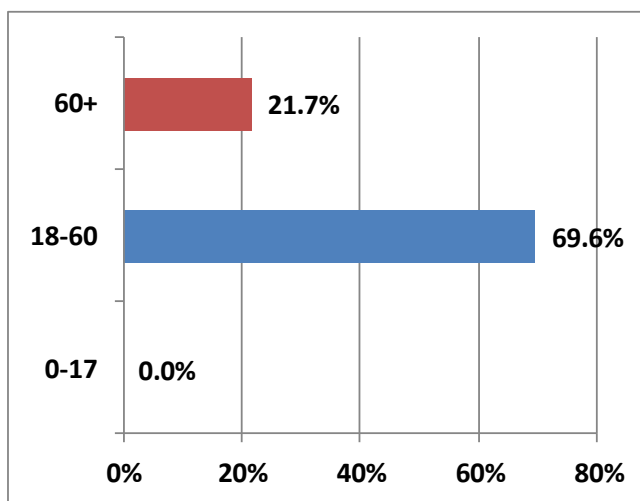


Figure 5 and Table 4 - Age Distribution:

22% of the fatal casualties in 2017 are young adults aged 17-24 and 22% are mature adults aged 60+.



Age	2017 YTD	5 Yrs Avg
Child Aged 0-16	0	0.6
Young Adults Aged 17-24	5	4.4
Adult Aged 25-60	13	10.4
Mature Adult 60+	5	7.6
Fatal Casualties Total	23	23

Figure 6 – Age Distribution Graph 2012 – 2017YTD

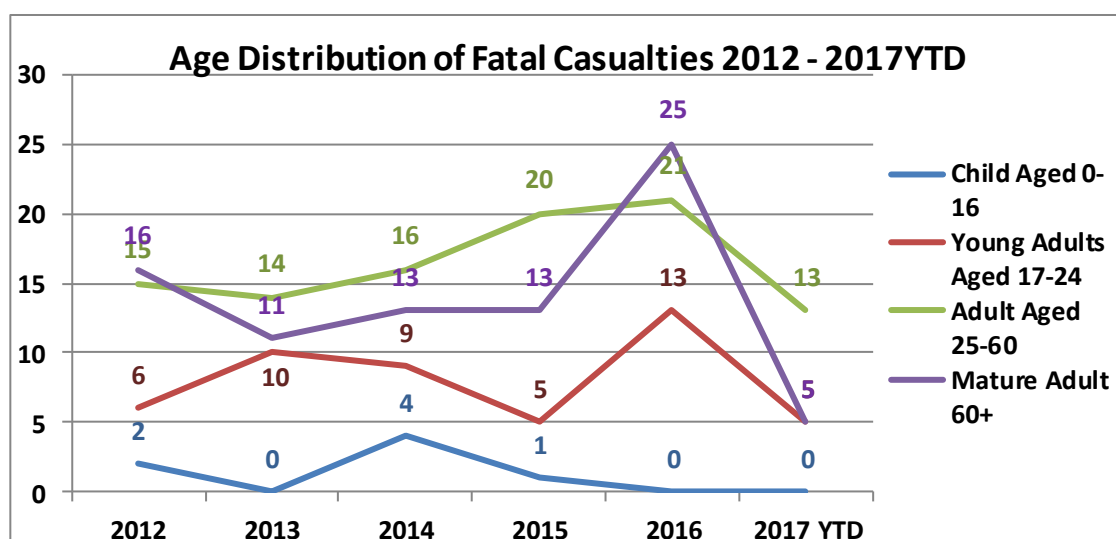


Figure 7 - Time of the day:

No significant pattern can be identified as fatal collisions have been distributed throughout the day and night.

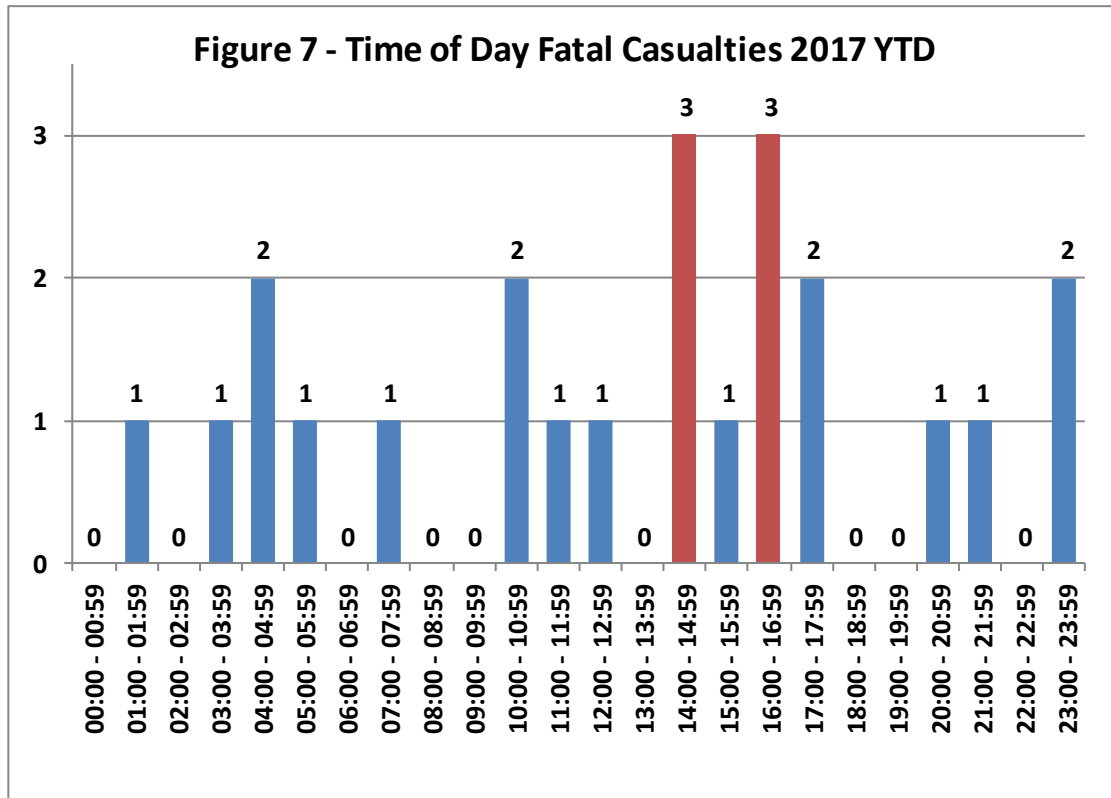


Figure 8 - Causality Class:

As in 2016, drivers (also includes motorcycle riders) account for the majority of fatal casualties in 2017YTD with 74%.

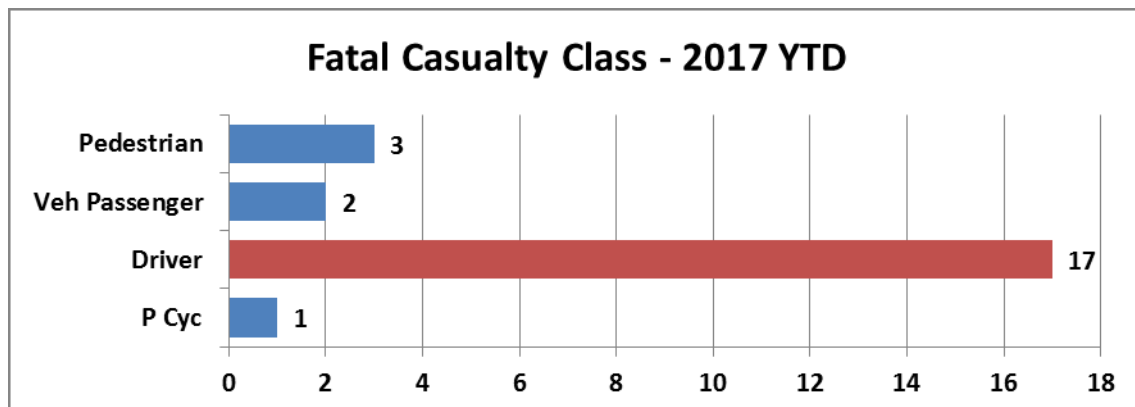


Figure 9 - Weather:

The majority of fatal collisions happened in fine weather without high winds.

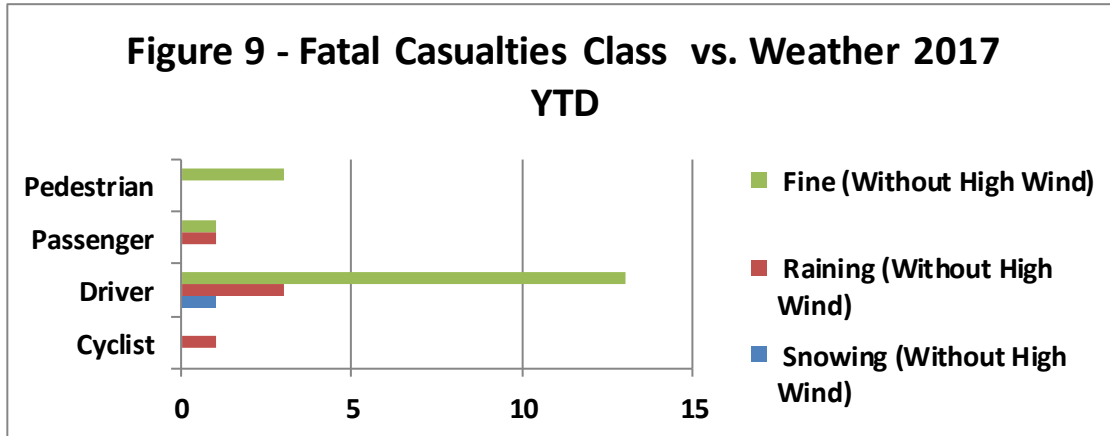


Figure 10 - Causality Vehicle Type:

STATS 19 data continues to show that Lincolnshire has a disproportionately high number of motorcycle collisions. Motorcycle riders represent approximately 1% of traffic but in 2017 31% of all fatal collisions.

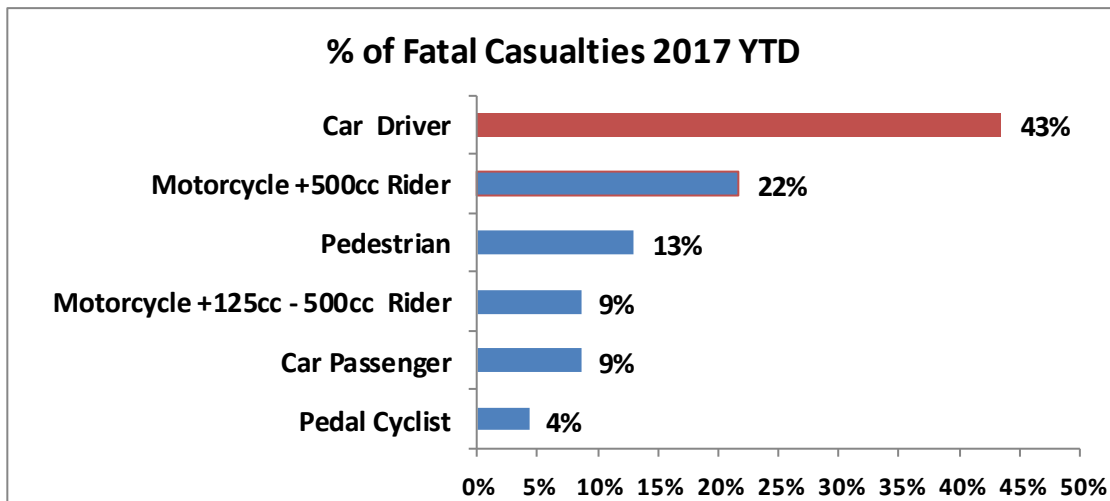


Table 5 - Contributory Factors (more than one may be attributable to a collision):

STATS 19 CONTRIBUTORY FACTORS - 2017 YTD FATAL COLLISIONS	
Failed to look properly	4
Loss of control	4
Careless/Reckless/In a hurry	3
Exceeding speed limit	3
Failed to judge other person's path or speed	2
Poor turn or manoeuvre	2
Aggressive driving	1
Careless/Reckless/In a hurry	1
Distraction in vehicle	1
Distraction outside vehicle	1
Fatigue	1
Impaired by alcohol	1
Inexperience with type of vehicle	1
Inexperienced or learner driver/rider	1
Not displaying lights at night or in poor visibility	1
Poor or defective road surface	1
Rain, sleet, snow, or fog	1
Slippery road (due to weather)	1
Swerved	1

4. KSI Analysis – By User Group

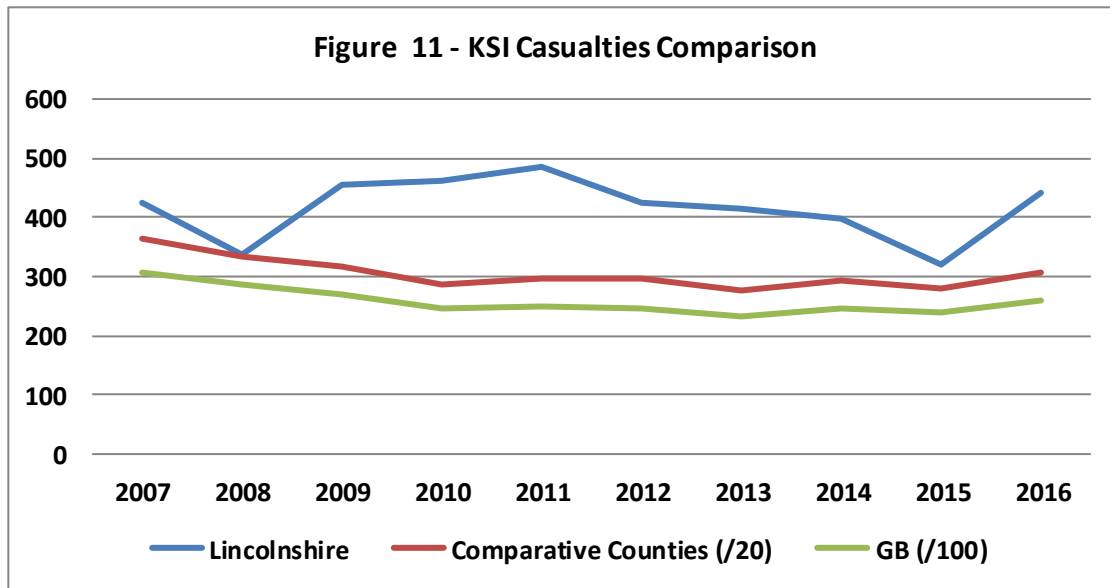


Figure 12 – 2016 KSI Casualties per 100k

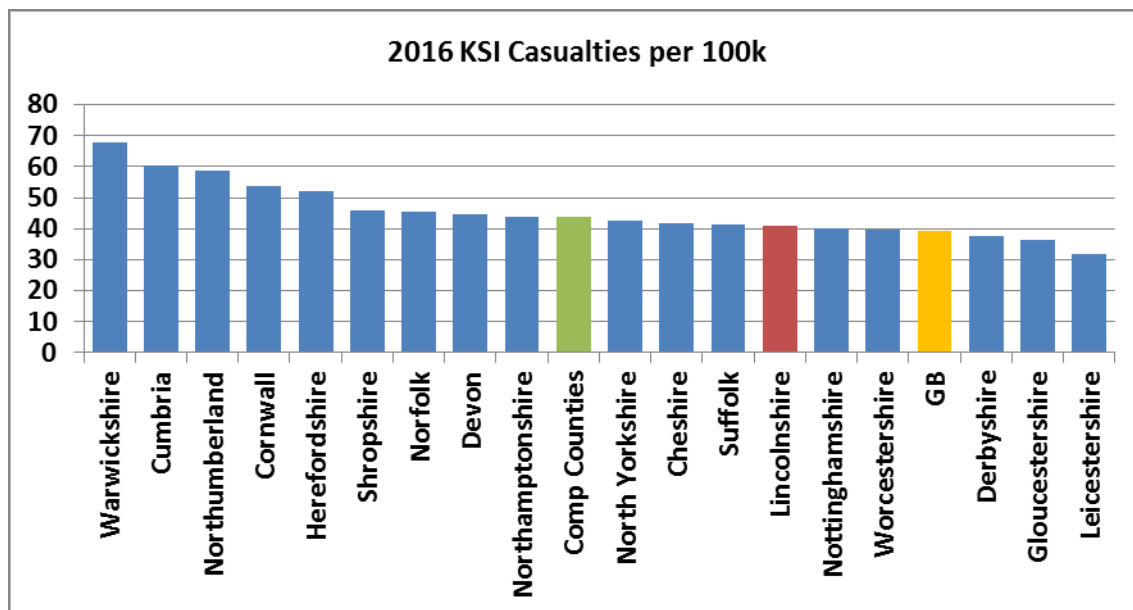


Table 6 – KSI District Trends

2016 KSI Target 407	1st Jan 2016 to 31st Dec 16	1st Jan 2015 to 31st Dec15	% 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	441	319	38.2%		84 19.0%	119 27.0%	33 7.5%	59 13.4%	60 13.6%	47 10.7%	39 8.8%		

Figure 13 - Two Wheel Motor Vehicles (TWMV)

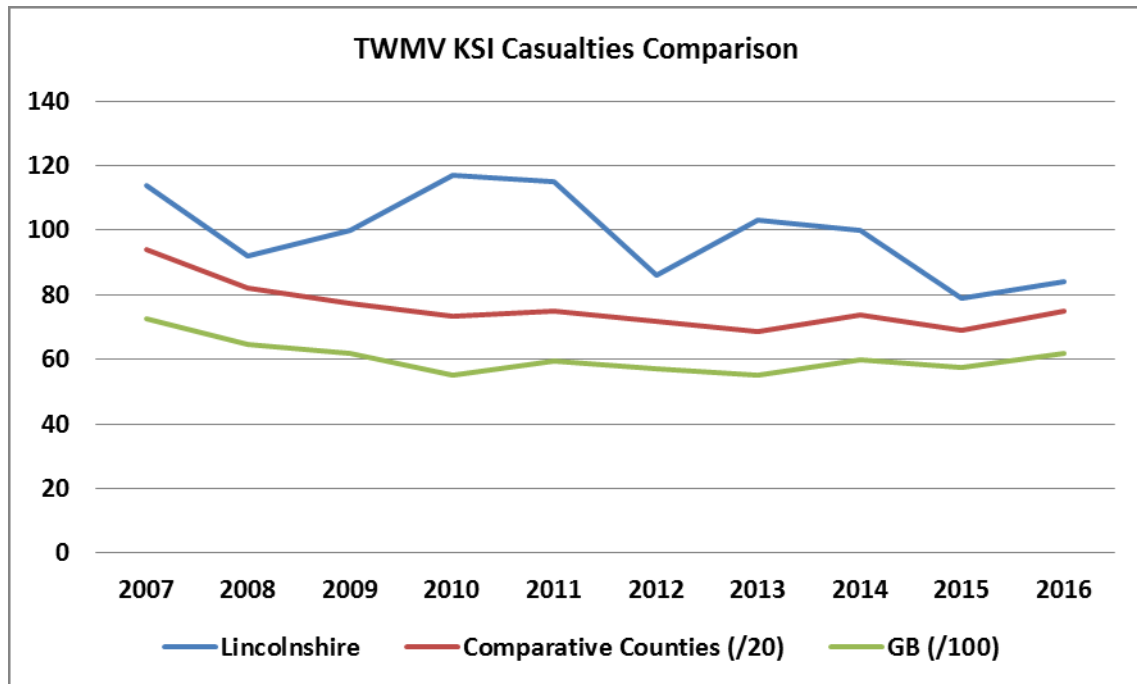


Figure 14 – 2016 TWMV KSI Casualties per 100k

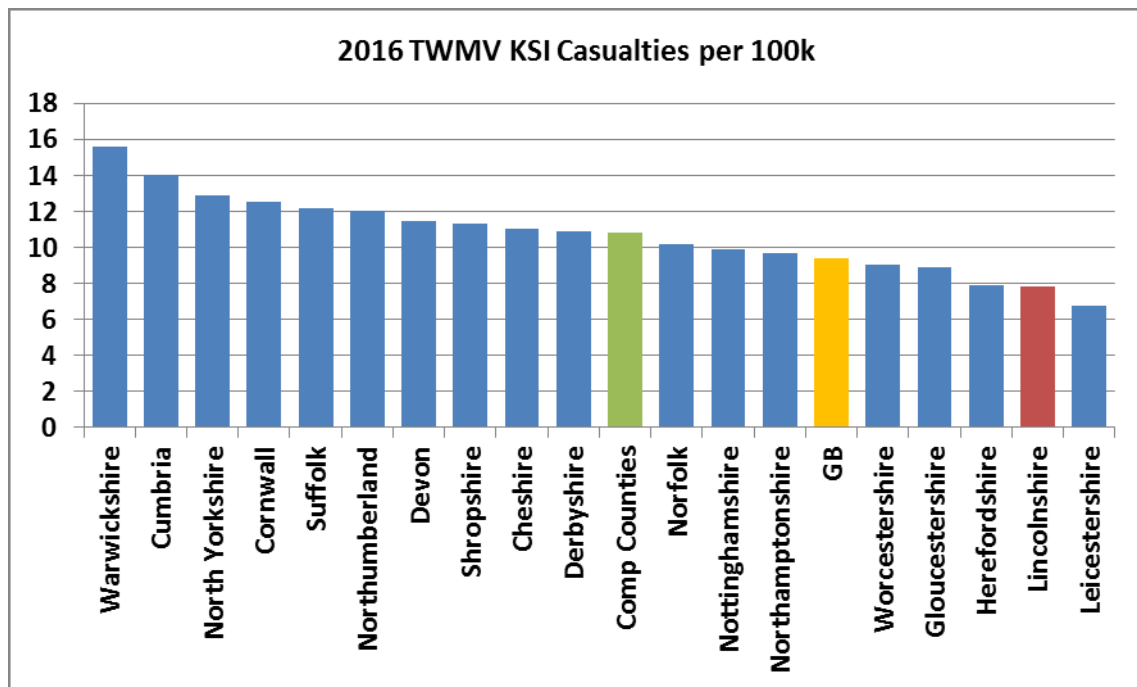


Table 7 - TWMV District Trends

2016 KSI Target 407	1st Jan 2016 to 31st Dec 16	1st Jan 2015 to 31st Dec 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
TWMV KSI Casualties	66	70	-5.7%		16 24.2%	19 28.8%	6 9.1%	9 13.6%	6 9.1%	4 6.1%	6 9.1%		

Figure 15 - Pedal Cycle KSI Casualties Comparison

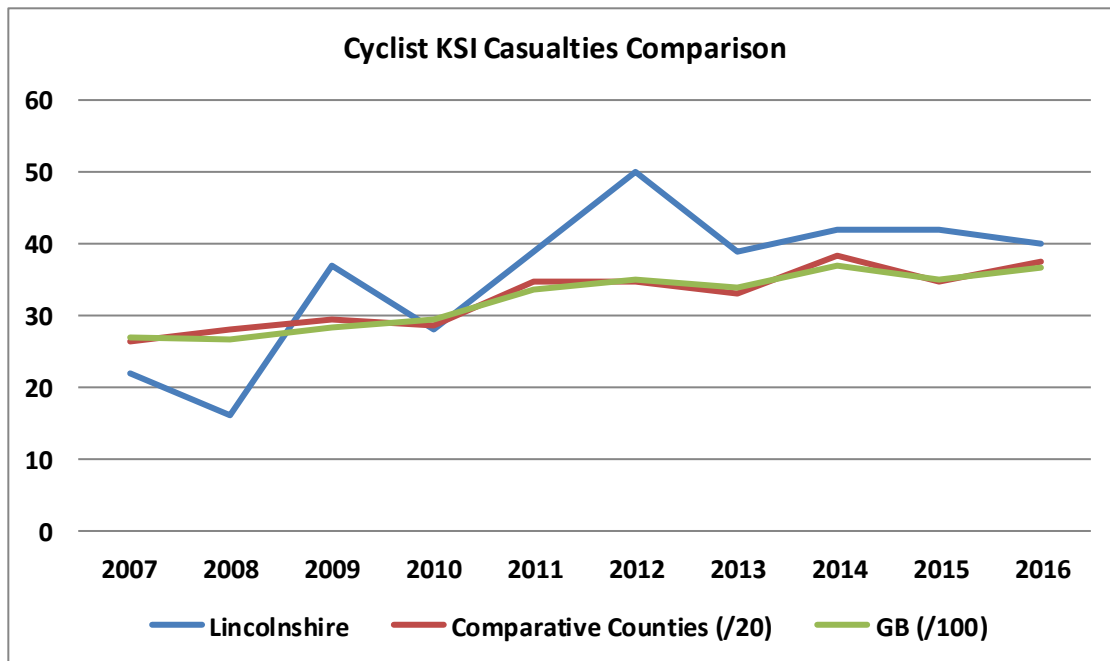


Figure 16 - Pedal Cycle KSI Casualties per 100k

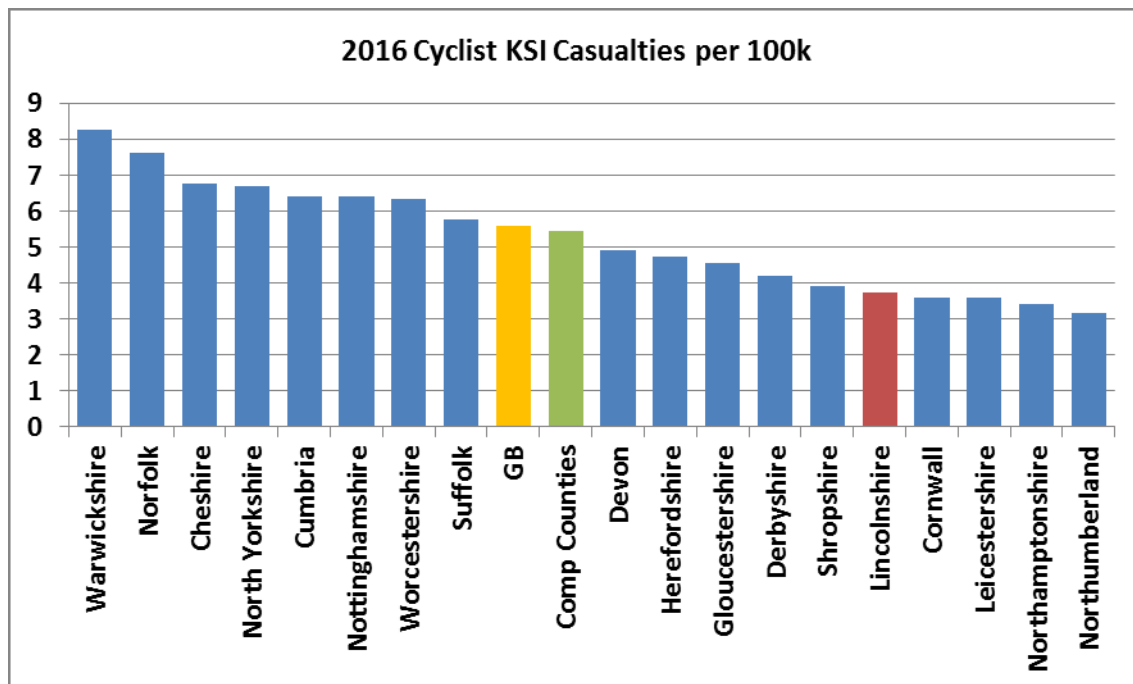


Table 8 – Pedal Cycle District Trends

2016 KSI Target 407	1st Jan 2016 to 31st Dec 16	1st Jan 2015 to 31st Dec 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
Pedal Cyclist KSI Casualties	38	40	-5.0%		4 10.5%	9 23.7%	7 18.4%	6 15.8%	6 15.8%	2 5.3%	4 10.5%		

Figure 17 – Pedestrian KSI Casualties Comparison

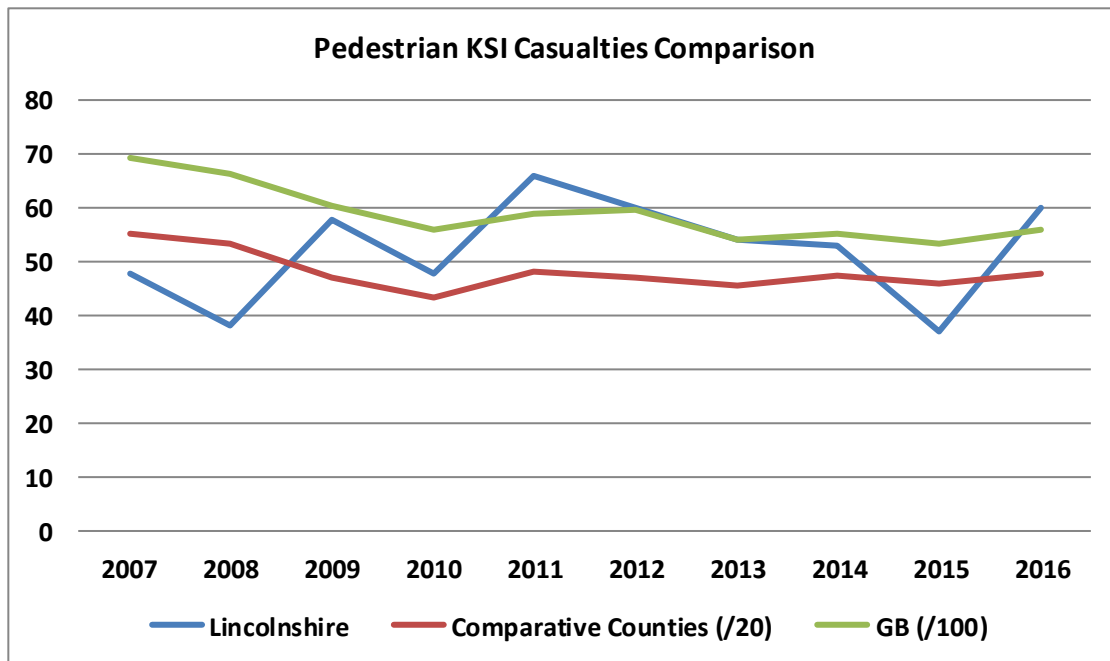


Figure 18 - Pedestrian KSI Casualties per 100k

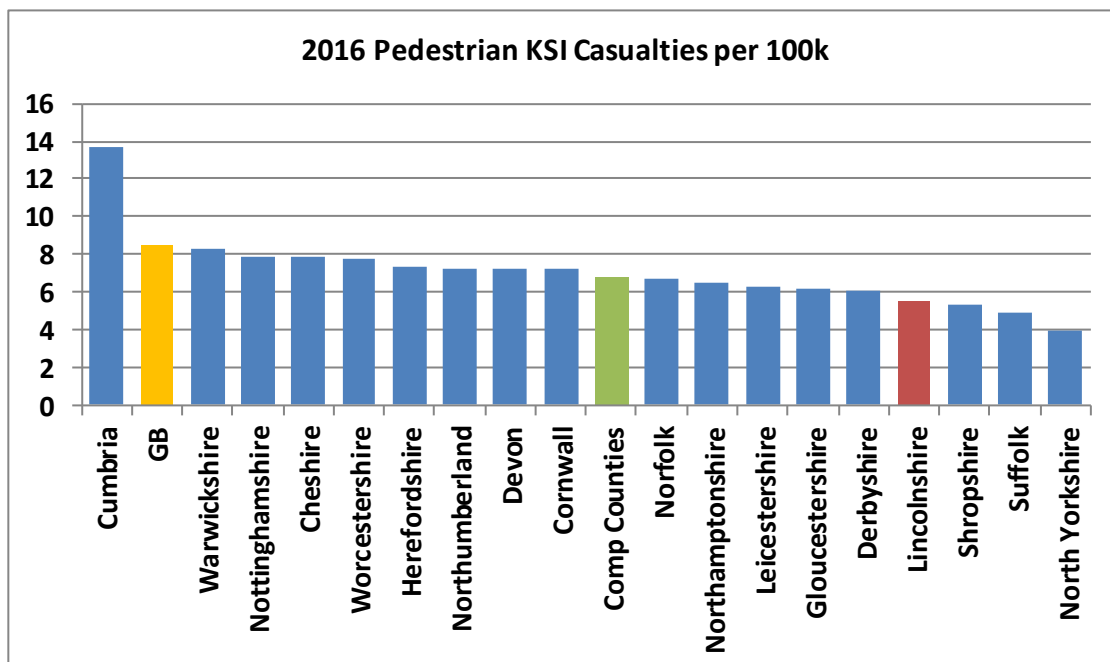


Table 9 – Pedestrian District Trends

2016 KSI Target 407	1st Jan 2016 to 31st Dec 16	1st Jan 2015 to 31st Dec 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
Pedestrians KSI Casualties	60	37	62.2%		6 10.0%	10 16.7%	10 16.7%	4 6.7%	12 20.0%	8 13.3%	10 16.7%		

Figure 19 – Senior Drivers KSI Causalities Comparison

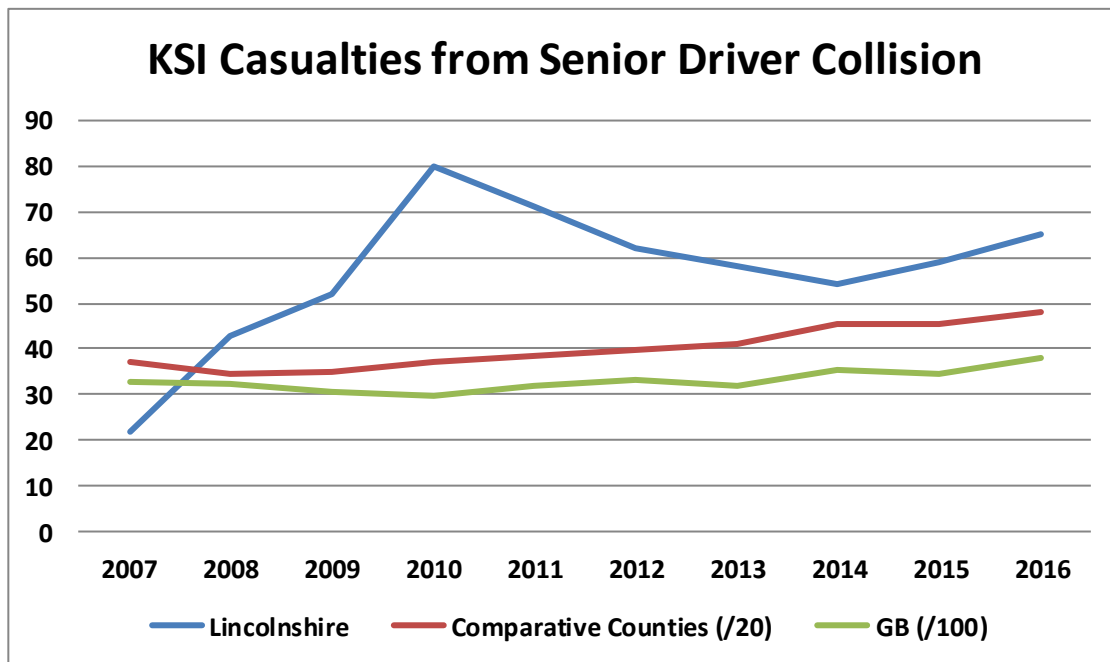


Figure 20 - Senior Drivers KSI Causalities per 100k

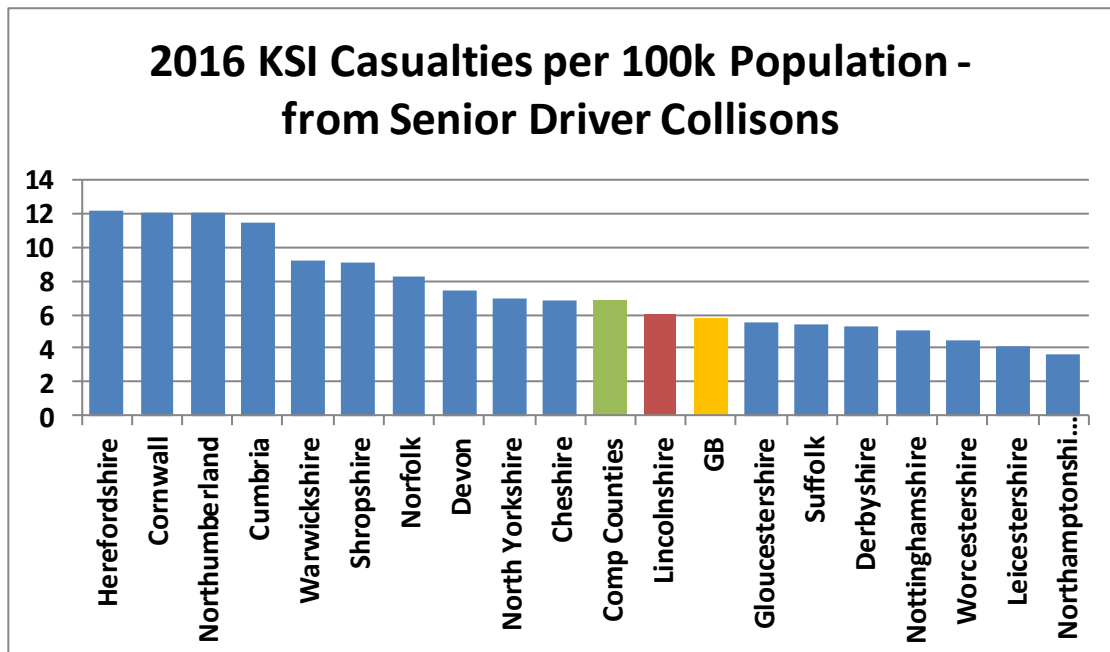


Table 10 – Pedestrian District Trends

2016 KSI Target 407	1st Jan 2016 to 31st Dec 16	1st Jan 2015 to 31st Dec15	% 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	104	90	15.6%		20 19.2%	34 32.7%	5 4.8%	8 7.7%	13 12.5%	8 7.7%	16 15.4%		

Figure 21 – Young Driver KSI Casualties Comparison

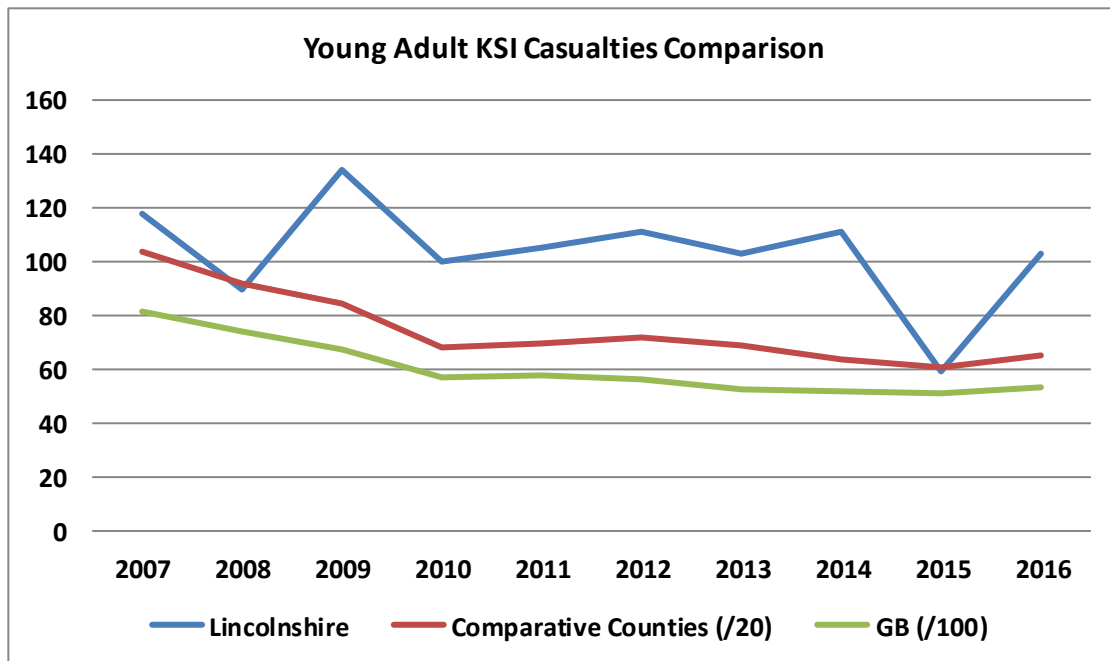


Figure 22 – Young Driver KSI Casualties per 100k

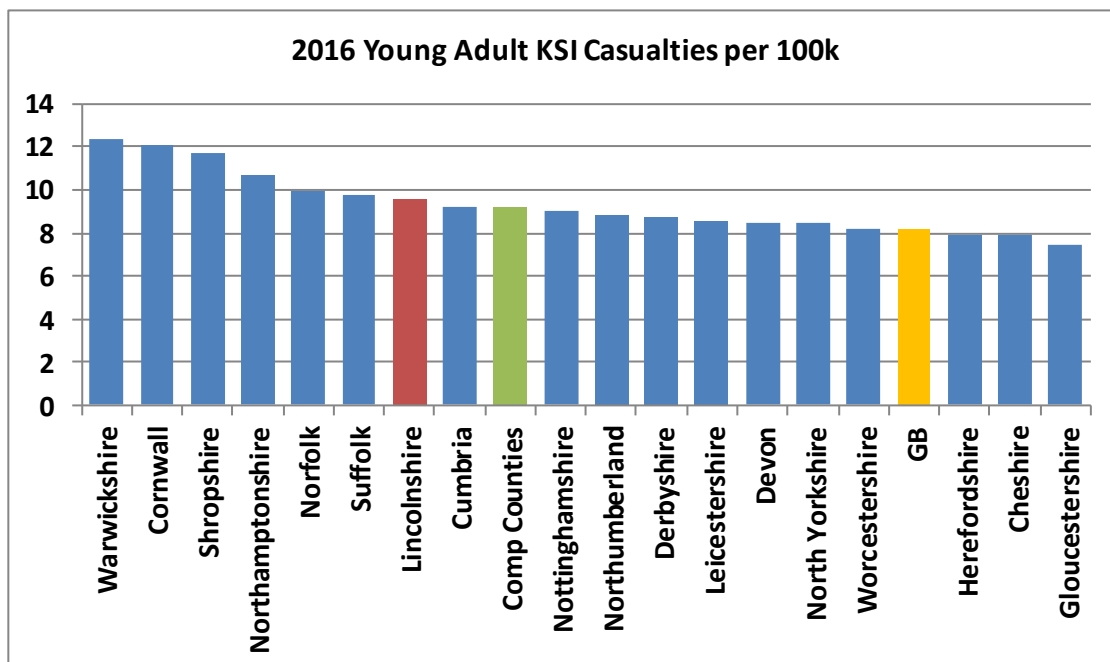


Table 11 – Young Driver District Trends

2016 KSI Target 407	1st Jan 2016 to 31st Dec 16	1st Jan 2015 to 31st Dec 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 Collisions Involving a 17-24 year old Driver	107	73	46.6%		16 15.0%	25 23.4%	7 6.5%	14 13.1%	19 17.8%	14 13.1%	12 11.2%		

Figure 23 – Child KSI Casualties Comparison

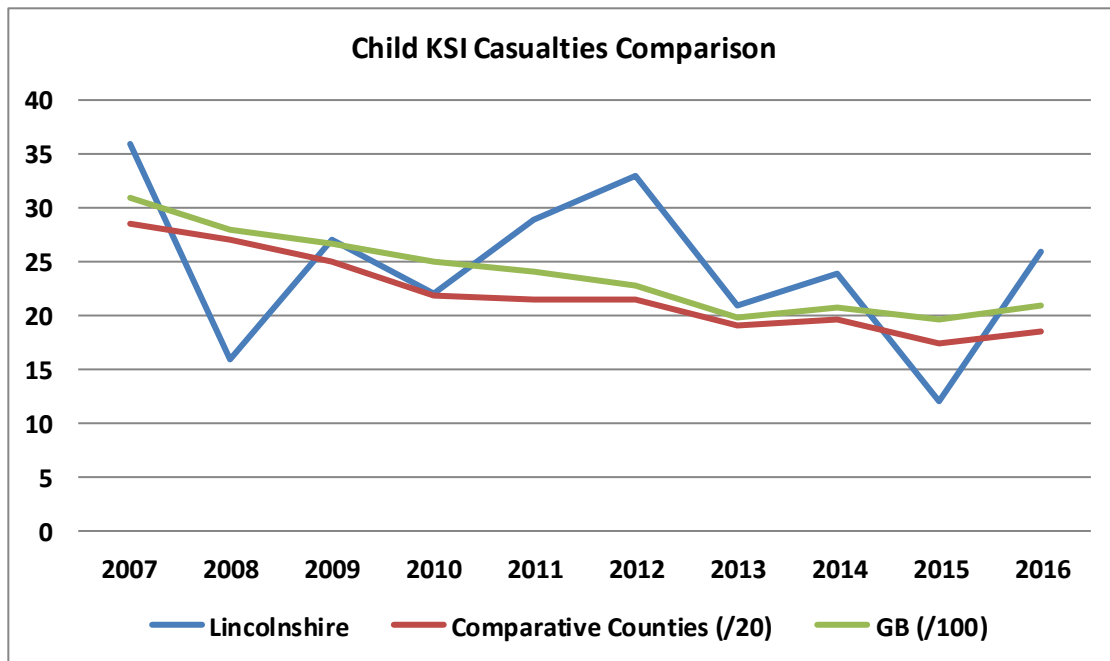


Figure 24 – Child KSI Casualties per 100k

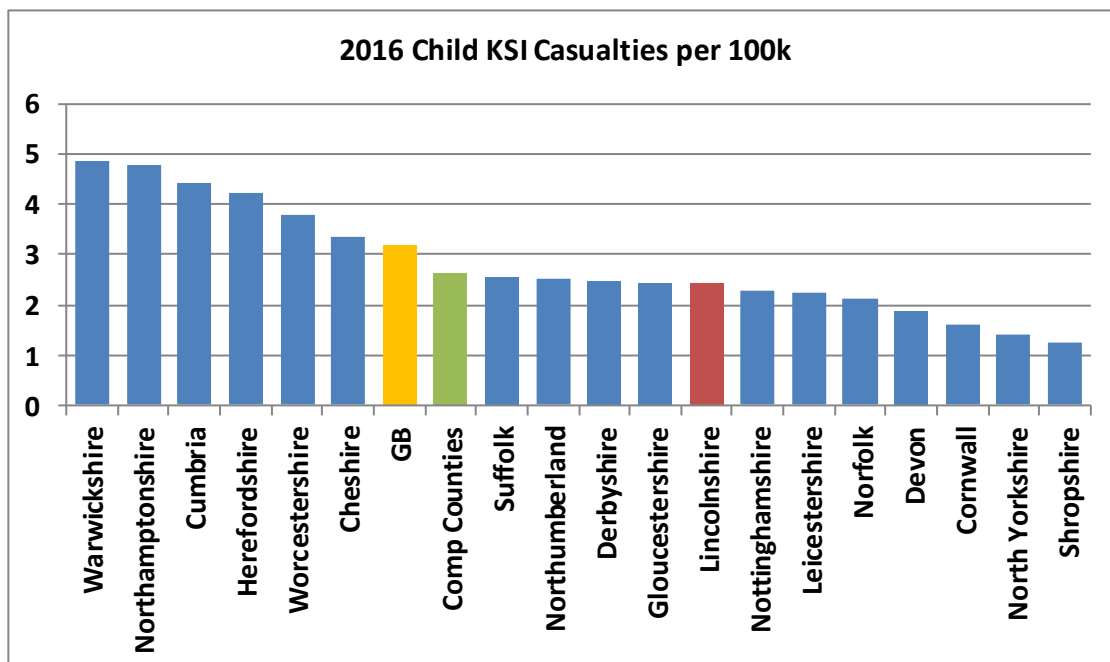


Table 12 – Child District Trends

2016 KSI Target 407	1st Jan 2016 to 31st Dec 16	1st Jan 2015 to 31st Dec 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
Child (0-15) KSI Casualties	26	12	116.7%		1 3.8%	7 26.9%	4 15.4%	1 3.8%	5 19.2%	4 15.4%	4 15.4%		

Figure 25 – Car KSI Casualties Comparison

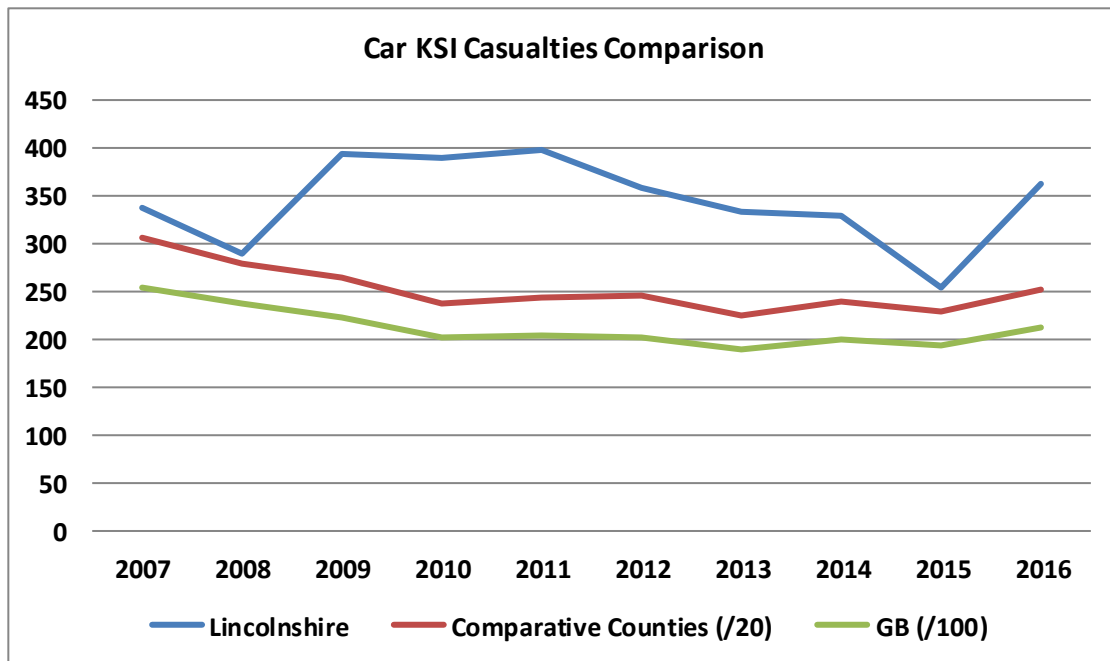


Figure 26 – Car KSI Casualties per 100k

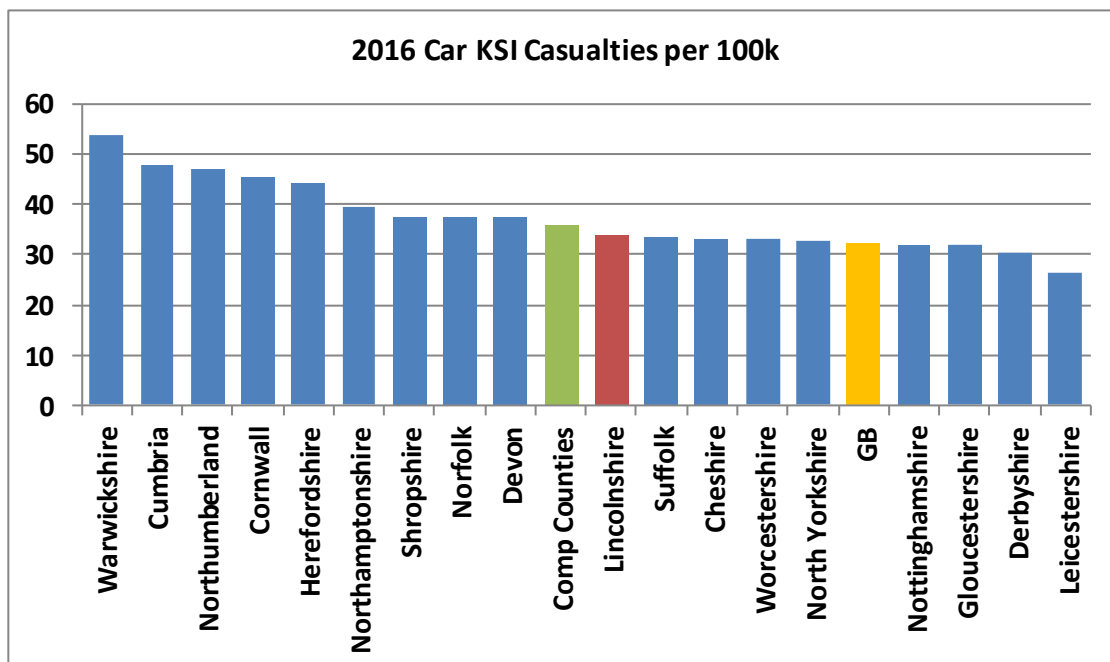


Table 13 – Car District Trends

2016 KSI Target 407	1st Jan 2016 to 31st Dec 16	1st Jan 2015 to 31st Dec 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
Car & Taxi KSI Casualties	231	152	52.0%		48 20.8%	67 29.0%	5 2.2%	30 13.0%	33 14.3%	31 13.4%	17 7.4%		

Figure 27 – Driving for Work KSI Casualties Comparison

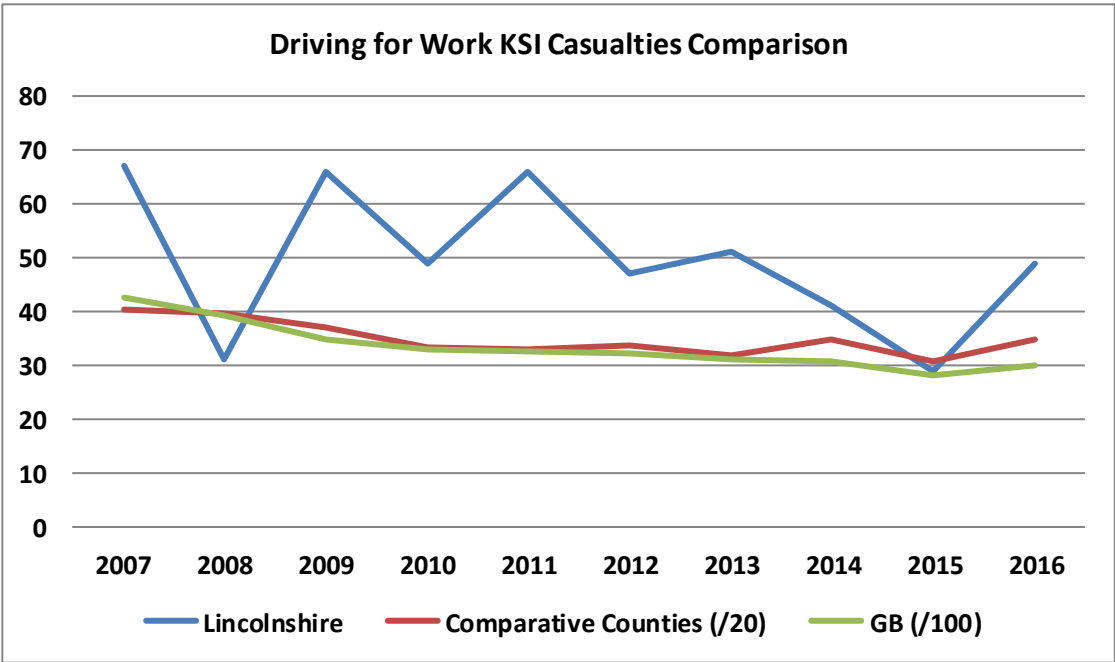


Figure 28 – Driving for Work KSI Casualties per 100k

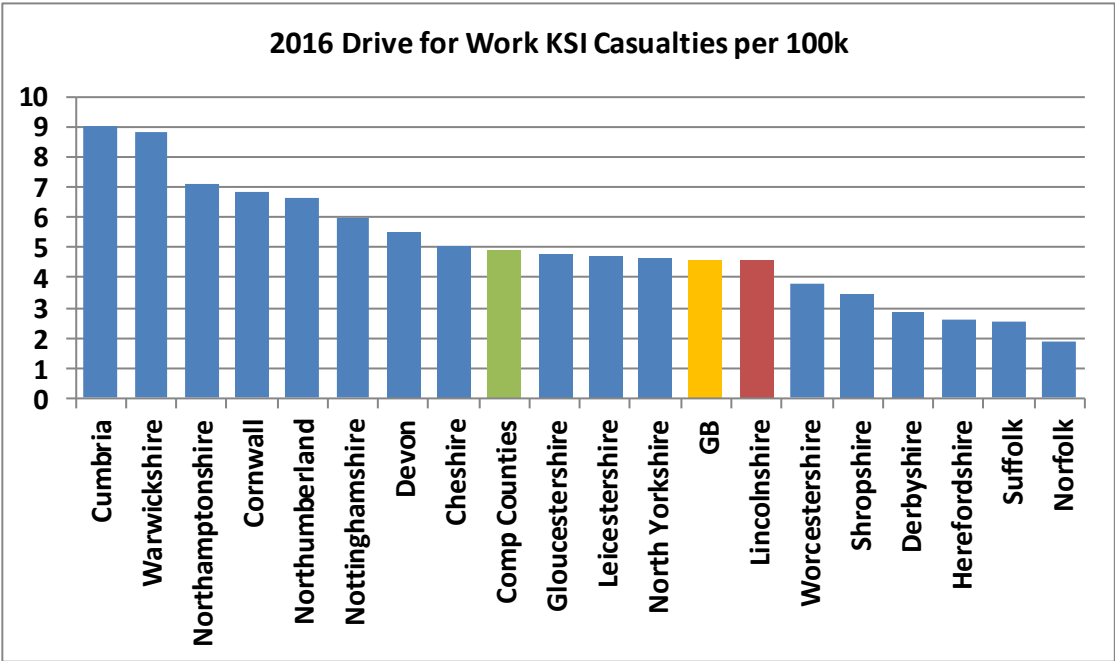
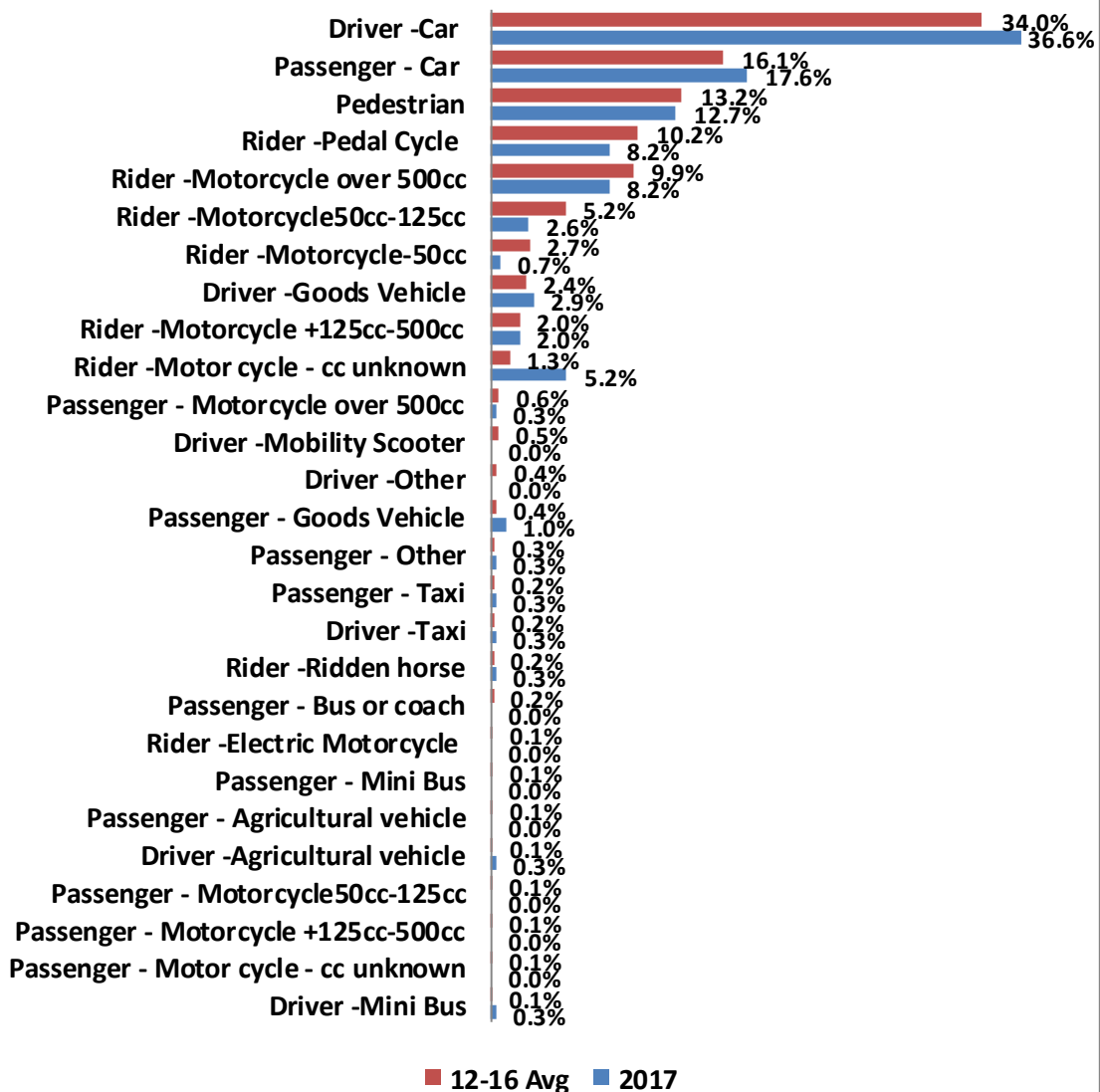


Figure 29 - 2017YTD KSI Casualty Class vs 12-16Avg



Current LRSP Activity

Data:

- Independent analysis of Lincolnshire data commissioned by LRSP. Results to be published in November 2017.
- LRSP continually analysing fatal casualties to see if there are any common factors in the collisions.
- Mobile and fixed speed camera site allocation and priority setting continually reviewed. Mobile enforcement officer shift pattern review occurring with the aim of improving targeted enforcement.
- Information Analyst team identifying new requirements for local campaigns to target offenders and reduce speed related collisions

Speed Enforcement:

- Full enforcement programme of 50 fixed, 80 mobile and 4 average speed camera sites ongoing.
- Average speed camera system on the A16 Crowland bypass operational.
- Upgrade of A52 Ropsley average speed camera system to occur November 2017.
- A program to update a further 13 fixed speed camera locations to digital systems is now underway. Part of the upgrade program includes replacing fixed spot speed roadside installations with an average system speed camera solutions similar to those already in operation. The completion of the project, with all systems in place, is expected to be before the end of this financial year.
- The mobile speed camera team are continuing to perform well with over 4500 offences detected in the first 7 months of the year.
- Mobile speed camera enforcement vehicles have assisted the police with the Rural Community Safety program and in particular Operation Galileo. The vehicles have been strategically placed at pre-planned enforcement locations to gather intelligence, assist with prosecutions if needed and provide a visible deterrent.
- Currently exploring the feasibility of processing driver dashcam footage offences at LRSP.

The following outlines a comparison of clients completing training courses in Lincolnshire in 2017 and 2016:

	Up to end August 2017	Up to end August 2016	Difference
Speed Awareness	9724	9825	-101
Driver Alertness	219	178	+41
What's Driving Us	222	475	-253
Driving 4 Change	1	7	-6
Ride	6	15	-9
Taxi Driver	47	32	+15
Pass Plus	29	23	-6
Mileage for Life	90	7	+83

- Attendance at the revamped mature driver scheme (now Mileage for Life) has significantly increased since a zero charge to attend has been introduced.
- National Motorway Speed Awareness Course NMSAC are now being delivered by Lincolnshire.

Engineering:

- Over 25 Road Safety Audits at various stages (Preliminary Design/Final Design/Works Completed) have been carried out by the AIP team in the 5 month period between 1st April 2017 – 31st August 2017
- 3 Department for Transport Safer Roads Fund bids have been submitted. This includes working with the adjacent authorities of North Lincolnshire & North East Lincolnshire Councils. The bids totalling £4,615,000 are seeking to reduce collisions on some of our high risk roads (A18/A631/A1084).
- Capital improvement works are ongoing at a number of sites throughout the County where safety improvements have been identified following the cluster runs. Locations and schemes have been identified to reduce accident and / or casualty numbers and their severity.
- Work is also ongoing with the Highways Surface Treatments teams with respect to addressing lengths of road highlighted in the AIP cluster runs. Programmes / schemes are being pursued at areas where surfacing schemes could result in reducing accidents with adjustments to length and/or type of surfacing used.
- The temporary motorcycling awareness / warning signs relating to the Shiny Side Up project have been deployed at a number of high risk sites throughout the County and will stay in place until October 2017.

Education, Training & Publicity (ETP):

- A review of our Young Passenger Awareness (YPA) Programme is now complete and the revised programme will be delivered through school requests. The tailored education to vulnerable young people embeds skills required for hazard perception along with techniques to avoid undesirable road related circumstances and aims to reduce the likelihood of young people being involved in road traffic collisions as passengers.
- 2fast2soon Jason's Story continues to be successfully delivered to sixth forms and colleges across Lincolnshire targeting approaching and newly qualified drivers and passengers. The programme was delivered on 32 occasions in 2016/17 reaching an audience of approximately 4000 students. Some examples of feedback from students attending a session in June 2017 follows; *"It was really informative and made us realise the reality of dangerous driving."* *"Really enjoyed the production as it taught me a lot of things I need to be aware about when I start driving and also highlighted bad habits my mum has picked up when driving."* *"Hi, I really like the drama cuz it gives me a chance to experience how it's like to be in trouble being in an accident which really stuck in my mind."*
- 2fast2soon Corporate is a bespoke approach in addressing and improving road related behaviour in those who drive for work. As part of a Corporate package businesses have opportunity to engage in a toolkit of options most appropriate for them and their business. 2f2s corporate focusses on prevention messages through Theatre in Employment for those who drive for work. The provisional launch date is 3rd November 2017..
- LRSP has developed a targeted promotion aimed at highlighting issues associate with drink/drunken driving in conjunction with LCC's Substance Misuse coordinator. The messages will be promoted in the run up to and during the Christmas period.
- LRSP continues to engage at a variety of public facing events across the County.
- The Young Rider engagement package continues to be developed following the closure of an on-line survey. We expect to complete and begin delivery of the programme from the start of 2018 to increase the safety of vulnerable young riders across Lincolnshire.
- 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.
- 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. .

- Working with Churches Together in all Lincolnshire to plan annual remembrance service and also work on development of memorial site.
- Successfully delivered two Performance Plus motorcycle training dates in 2017 and currently planning for 2018.
- Continued management of School Crossing Patrols across the county.

Further Actions:

- Developing Road Safety Summit. The Road Safety Summit will occur on the 3rd November 2017. The venue will likely be Belton Woods Hotel in Grantham (but that is to be finalised). The aim of the event is to visibly demonstrate that there is a continued commitment to tackle issues of road safety in an energetic and innovative way throughout Lincolnshire. The event will bring together practitioners and partners to consider best practice from around the UK, assess the particular problems we face in this county, and focus on the way forward. Draft agenda attached:
- In response to public requests, LRSP are working with Lincolnshire Police to develop its Community Speed Watch (CSW) scheme to incorporate speed enforcement monitoring by local volunteers. A working group has undertaken extensive consultation with other Forces who operate CSW and has made good progress in creating a Lincolnshire scheme that will be launched in 2018.
- LRSP have completed a comprehensive review of its road safety services and are implementing a series of recommendations in an effort to increase efficiency and improve effectiveness.

5. Consultation

a) Have Risks and Impact Analysis been carried out?

Not Applicable

b) Risks and Impact Analysis

Not Applicable

6. 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 Nick Borrill, Chief Fire Officer

Report to:	Public Protection and Communities Scrutiny Committee
Date:	31 October 2017
Subject:	Fire and Rescue – Statement of Assurance 2016-17

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 2016-17 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 Public Protection and Communities Scrutiny Committee are invited to consider and comment on the contents of Lincolnshire Fire and Rescue Authority's Statement of Assurance 2016 - 2017.

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 2016 to 31 March 2017 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) Have Risks and Impact Analysis been carried out?

N/A

b) Risks and Impact Analysis

N/A

4. Appendices

These are listed below and attached at the back of the report	
Appendix A	LFR Statement of Assurance 2016 – 2017

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

2016 - 2017



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](http://www.defra.gov.uk) website.

Estimates for 2016 place the County population at 743,400⁴, an increase of 8.5% since 2006. Current projections suggest the population will increase by 14% by 2039. Notwithstanding this, population density remains low with 125 people per square kilometre compared with an average for England of 424 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 2016 mid-year population estimates/GP Registrations April 2016 (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 2017, the Service establishment was 669 staff comprising 608 operational, 17 Control and 44 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 22,316 calls during 2016/17 and attended 12,938 operational incidents. The latter represents a 24% increase over the previous year and reflects the increase in the number of medical co-responder calls attended following an expansion of the scheme⁷.

FINANCIAL

General

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

The Executive Director of Finance and Public Protection is responsible for the preparation of the Authority's Statement of Accounts in accordance with proper practices⁸. 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 2016/17 can be found at [Statement of Accounts](#).

The Authority's financial statements and value for money conclusion are audited independently. The audit for 2016/17 concluded that the financial statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Authority and of the Authority's expenditure and income for the year. The auditors were also satisfied that, in all significant respects, the Authority put in place proper arrangements to secure economy, efficiency and effectiveness in its use of resources. The audit opinion can be found within the [Statement of Accounts 2016-17](#).

Value for Money

LFR delivered an underspend of 1.0% on its 2016/17 revenue budget of £19.4m⁹. There was a re-alignment of £1.8m on the original capital budget of £3.1m. This resulted from a number of capital programmes, including fire fleet and the station improvement programme, being deferred to 2017/18. The Service was required to make savings of £0.85m during 2016/17. These were delivered primarily through internal restructuring and changes to duty systems.

There are various ways of comparing total revenue spending of FRAs from expenditure per head of population to expenditure per hectare, fire engine or fire station. Used selectively,

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 Expanded to 5 additional fire stations during 2015.

⁸ As set out in the CIPFA/LASAAC Code of Practice on Local Authority Accounting in the United Kingdom.

⁹ Excludes grants and other income.

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 cost measures for 2016 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	35.4	32.8
£ per hectare	148.9	40.7
£ per operational fire station	1,387,597	635,579

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.

LCC's internal audit department publishes an Annual Internal Audit Report¹¹. 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 2016/17 was that arrangements for governance and risk management were performing well, arrangements for financial control were performing adequately and arrangements for internal control were performing inadequately. The latter stems predominantly from difficulties with implementation of the Council's financial system.

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 Public Protection and Communities 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
- The Civil Contingencies Act 2004

¹⁰ Based on 2015/16 Chartered Institute for Public Finance and Accountancy (CIPFA) statistics (actuals).

¹¹ As per the Public Sector Internal Audit Standards (PSIAS) and the Accounts and Audit Regulations 2015.

- 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 2016/17 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 2016-2017](#).

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 Partnership¹² 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 District Housing and Environmental Health, Trading Standards, Police, Licensing officers,

¹² Partners include the County Council, Police, Fire and Rescue, Highways Agency, NHS Partnership, Probation Service, East Midlands Ambulance Service.

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 runs 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 required¹³. 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 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 continue 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 misuse¹⁴.

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

¹⁴ 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 Home Office and CFA National Resilience.

A general trend in the reduction of operational incidents attended (other than co-responder calls) 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 continue to be promoted to support income generation.

Performance

LFR use a number of key performance indicators to assess progress against its Service objectives. During 2016/17 the main differences, compared to the previous year, in its operational priority areas were:

- *Reducing fires and their consequences.* LFR saw an 8% reduction in the overall number of primary fires and a similar reduction in accidental dwelling fires. However, there was an increase in the total number of fire deaths and injuries recorded. The total number of deliberate fires fell by 5%.
- *Reducing road traffic collisions and their consequences.* There were 465 people killed or seriously injured on Lincolnshire's roads during 2016/17. This represents a 29% increase on the previous year.
- *Improving health and wellbeing.* LFR attended 7,249 co-responder incidents which is a 47% 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 89% of occasions.

Details of all the Service's performance indicators for 2016/17 can be found in the [Service Plan 2017-2018 Part 2](#).

Continuous Improvement

LFR identified 3 main improvement priorities for 2016/17. Progress against each is as follows:

- *Ensure our Retained Duty System remains fit for purpose.* The Service project to review the Retained Duty System has now concluded and good progress has been made in implementing many of the recommendations. These will continue to be developed and embedded over the next 12 months.
- *Enhance the effectiveness of our collaborative working.* The Service has now extended its co-responder scheme to 26 stations. The Joint Ambulance Conveyance Project has been completed and, subject to funding, will continue running from the

existing 3 stations. As part of the blue light collaboration project LFR moved into a new shared Fire and Police headquarters in March 2017. The other key aspects of the project, including the establishment of a shared control room and development of an operational Blue Light campus, are moving forward as planned.

- *Develop our Information Communications Technology (ICT) capability.* We have seen continued development of our FireWatch and Flosuite management information systems. Our training delivery has been enhanced through the introduction of command and control training software and the use of Learn-Pro as part of our learning management system. While there has been a delay in implementing the final stage of our Future Control project, the initial capability continues to work well. The full capability is now expected to be operational in early 2018.

As part of the commitment to continuous improvement the Service was reviewed under the Local Government Association Operational Assessment and Fire Peer Challenge in October 2012. 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 Peer Challenge report can be found at [Peer Challenge](#). The results of the most recent Peer Challenge, conducted in September 2017, will be available by the end of the year.

In May 2016, the UK ISAR team, to which LFR contribute, successfully passed the United Nations ISAR Advisory Group heavy rescue team re-classification¹⁵. The team were judged as outstanding with a number of areas of best practice identified.

LFR's Urban Search and Rescue (USAR) team were assessed as part of the National Resilience USAR assurance process in October 2016. Overall, the Lincolnshire USAR Team performed to a high standard providing a fit for purpose capability¹⁶.

LFR's process for quality assuring its development programmes was re-accredited in 2016/17 by Skills for Justice (SfJ). The Service's recruitment and incident command training courses were also re-awarded the SfJ Skills Mark accreditation.

Auditing of operational incidents is conducted in accordance with LFR's integrated Quality Assurance policy¹⁷. 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 2016/17 stations achieved between 82% and 100% on overall performance scores.

Future Plans

Future plans for LFR include:

- Implementing and embedding the remaining recommendations from its Retained Duty System review to ensure the system remains fit for purpose.

¹⁵ CFA National Resilience letter dated 7 Jun 16.

¹⁶ NFCC National Resilience letter dated May 17.

¹⁷ Service Order 13 and TPP 9.1.1.

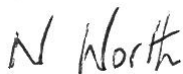
- Continuing to enhance the effectiveness of its collaborative working both with other blue-light services and wider partners.
- Continuing to develop its Information Communications Technology capability. This will include further development of the Service's core management information system and the joint future Control capability.

Further details on the Service's plans for 2017/18 can be found at [Service Plan 2017-18](#).

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 2016 to 31 March 2017 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
Chief Fire Officer

This page is intentionally left blank

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

Report to:	Public Protection and Communities Scrutiny Committee
Date:	31 October 2017
Subject:	Progress Report on the Future Governance of Heritage Services

Summary:

The Council has been exploring ways of reducing the costs of its Heritage Service whilst improving and enhancing its public offer. This report informs the Public Protection and Communities Scrutiny Committee on the progress made to date.

Actions Required:

Members of the Public Protection and Communities Scrutiny Committee are invited to consider and seek assurance on the progress towards the Future Governance of Heritage Services.

1. Background

In October 2016 the County Council's Executive gave approval for the Heritage Service to explore ways to reduce the costs of its Service whilst improving and enhancing its public offer. The Service could retain any yearly surplus achieved as an offset to service delivery. The aim is to reduce the overall net cost of operating the Heritage Service to a point where the service is self-sustaining. This requires a £1.8 million saving from the Heritage Service net operating costs.

Since the Executive meeting in October 2016, the Heritage Service has implemented a new model of service delivery to fundamentally transform the way in which Heritage Services are developed and delivered within the County, and has made significant progress towards reducing the level of County Council subsidy required to keep the sites available to the public, as well as generating economic and tourism activity. Whilst externally, the public will have felt little difference in the offer, internally Lincolnshire County Council Heritage has changed its focus entirely, promoting and prioritising public engagement and commercial opportunities.

A whole service re-structure has been completed, with the new staffing structure implemented on 1st July 2017. The focus of the new staffing structure is on public engagement whilst ensuring fundamental priorities of collection care is core. From 1st July 2017 the new staffing structure will deliver a year on year reduction in excess of £500,000.

The Service has included the following sites as within scope, unless otherwise specifically stated:

- Lincolnshire Archive
- Battle of Britain Memorial Flight Visitors Centre
- The Castle
- The Collection
- Discover Stamford
- Gainsborough Old Hall
- Museum of Lincolnshire Life (incl. Elm House)
- Usher Gallery
- Windmills

To ensure due diligence, the Heritage Service presented a report to the Public Protection and Communities Scrutiny Committee in July 2017 with a review of the proposed options. Due to the volume of information it was agreed that a Working Group would be established so that Members could analyse the current position with a view to submitting a further paper to the following Scrutiny Committee meeting on 31st October 2017.

The Working Group has met three times in total. Each meeting has enabled Members to have access to very detailed intelligence on property, finance, staffing and sites. Each has also been challenging; enabling Members to explore mitigation, opportunities and risk. The outputs from the Working Group were positive and have given assurance that officers have the capacity and capability to deliver service change, as evidenced from 2016/17 actual to 2017/18 forecasted spend.

Members also recognised the risk associated with the budgetary constraints, in that to reach a cost neutral business model substantial change would have to be implemented. The final decision in terms of agreeing a Governance Model for the Service is to be made by Executive in March 2018.

2. Conclusion

Date	Meeting	Purpose
25 July 2017	Public Protection and Communities Scrutiny	Discussion on initial work streams and timeframe for the exploration of the potential future governance models for the Heritage Service
31 October 2017	Public Protection and Communities Scrutiny	Update on Progress made following the Working Group.
23 January 2018	Public Protection and Communities Scrutiny	Pre-decision Scrutiny item on the preferred recommended option including a Detailed Business Case
06 March 2018	Executive	For approval to implement the recommended option by April 2019

3. Consultation

a) Have Risks and Impact Analysis been carried out?

N/A

b) Risks and Impact Analysis

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 Nicole Hilton, who can be contacted on 01522 553786 or Nicole.Hilton@lincolnshire.gov.uk

This page is intentionally left blank

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

Report to:	Public Protection and Communities Scrutiny Committee
Date:	31 October 2017
Subject:	Public Protection and Communities 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. 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.

Members are encouraged to highlight items that could be included for consideration in the work programme.

Actions Required:

Members of the Committee are invited to:

- 1) Review, consider and comment on the work programme as set out in Appendix A to this report.
- 2) Highlight for discussion any additional scrutiny activity which could be included for consideration in the work programme.

1. Background

Overview and Scrutiny should be positive, constructive, independent, fair and open. The scrutiny process should be challenging, as its aim is to identify areas for improvement. Scrutiny activity should be targeted, focused and timely and include issues of corporate and local importance, where scrutiny activity can influence and add value.

Overview and scrutiny committees should not, as a general rule, involve themselves in relatively minor matters or individual cases, particularly where there are other processes, which can handle these issues more effectively.

All members of overview and scrutiny committees are encouraged to bring forward important items of community interest to the committee whilst recognising that not all items will be taken up depending on available resource.

Committee Scope

As part of its terms of reference, the Public Protection and Communities Scrutiny Committee will work to review and scrutinise the following services and their outcomes:

- Volunteering support
- Adult education
- Financial inclusion
- Community engagement and development
- Community hubs
- Library services and archives
- Heritage services
- Preventing and reducing crime
- Tackling domestic abuse
- Fire and rescue and emergency response
- Trading standards
- Emergency planning
- Road safety
- Reducing anti-social behaviour
- Registration, celebratory and coroner's services

There will inevitably be service specific subjects that the scrutiny committee will want to consider, either through policy development, project updates, or through pre-decision scrutiny.

Purpose of Scrutiny Activity

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

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

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.

Policy Review - The Committee is reviewing the implementation of policy, to consider the success, impact, outcomes and performance.

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

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

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.

Requests for specific items for information should be dealt with by other means, for instance briefing papers to members.

Identifying Topics

Selecting the right topics where scrutiny can add value is essential in order for scrutiny to be a positive influence on the work of the Council. Members may wish to consider the following questions when highlighting potential topics for discussion to the committee:-

- Will Scrutiny input add value?
Is there a clear objective for scrutinising the topic, what are the identifiable benefits and what is the likelihood of achieving a desired outcome?
- Is the topic a concern to local residents?
Does the topic have a potential impact for one or more section(s) of the local population?
- Is the topic a Council or partner priority area?
Does the topic relate to council corporate priority areas and is there a high level of budgetary commitment to the service/policy area?
- Are there relevant external factors relating to the issue?
Is the topic a central government priority area or is it a result of new government guidance or legislation?

Scrutiny Review Activity

Where a topic requires more in-depth consideration, the Committee may commission a Scrutiny Panel to undertake a Scrutiny Review, subject to the availability of resources and approval of the Overview and Scrutiny Management Board. The Committee may also establish a maximum of two working groups at any one time, comprising a group of members from the committee.

2. Conclusion

The Committee's work programme for the coming year is attached at Appendix A to this report. A list of all upcoming Forward Plan decisions relating to the Committee is also attached at Appendix B.

Members of the Committee are invited to review, consider and comment on the work programme as set out in Appendix A and highlight for discussion any additional scrutiny activity which could be included for consideration in the work

programme. Consideration should be given to the items included in the work programme as well as any 'items to be programmed' listed.

3. Consultation

a) Have Risks and Impact Analysis been carried out?

Not Applicable

b) Risks and Impact Analysis

Not Applicable

4. Appendices

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

Public Protection and Communities Scrutiny Committee

31 OCTOBER 2017 – 10:00am		
Item	Contributor	Purpose
Road Safety Partnership Annual Report	Steven Batchelor, Lincolnshire Road Safety Partnership	Annual update on the Road Safety Partnership including information on fatal, killed and serious injury figures for Lincolnshire.
Fire and Rescue Statement of Assurance	Nick Borrill, Chief Fire Officer	To consider and note the contents of Lincolnshire Fire and Rescue Authority's Statement of Assurance 2016 - 2017.
Future Governance Structure for the Heritage Service	Nicole Hilton, Chief Community Engagement Officer, James Sharples, Heritage Service Transition Manager	Update and Policy Development item on the work being undertaken on the potential future governance models for the Heritage Service.
Annual Prevent Review Report	Nicole Hilton, Chief Community Engagement Officer, Paul Drury, Programme Officer - Prevent	The Lincolnshire Annual report on Prevent related activities in relation to local authority responsibilities as defined under Counter Terrorism & Security Act 2015.

12 DECEMBER 2017 – 10:00am		
Item	Contributor	Purpose
Quarter 2 Performance Report (1 July to 30 September 2017)	Nick Borrill, Chief Fire Officer; County Officer - Public Protection; Nicole Hilton, Chief Community Engagement Officer	Review of the Key Performance and Customer Satisfaction Information.
Fire and Rescue – Fire Peer Challenge Report	Nick Borrill, Chief Fire Officer	To present the outcomes from the Local Government Association (LGA) / Chief Fire Officers Association (CFOA) Fire Peer Challenge.
Citizen Engagement Strategy (Next Steps)	Nicole Hilton, Chief Community Engagement Officer	Policy Development item describing the initial work streams and timeframes for the exploration of the potential options for the Citizen Engagement Strategy.
Sitting as the Crime and Disorder Scrutiny Committee		
Adult Offending and Assisting Rehabilitation through Collaboration	Sara Barry, Safer Communities Manager	Consideration of partnership working within Adult Offending and Assisting Rehabilitation through Collaboration.

**Performance of 2fast2soon @ 13:30
INFORMAL SESSION**

This session will provide a performance of the issues connected with a real life collision which happened in Lincolnshire and paints a scene to help understand loss of freedom, guilt and the long-term effects of all parties involved in a collision. **Following the play, the team will provide an outline of the workshop content including the focus and provide some of the feedback received from students so far. There will also be time for questions.**

23 JANUARY 2018 – 10:00am

Item	Contributor	Purpose
Revenue and Capital Budget Proposals 2018/19	Nick Borrill, Chief Fire Officer; County Officer - Public Protection; Nicole Hilton, Chief Community Engagement Officer	Pre-Decision Scrutiny Item on the budget proposals for 2018/19. The comments of the Committee will be passed to the Executive for consideration.
Future Governance Structure for the Heritage Service	Nicole Hilton, Chief Community Engagement Officer, Louise Egan, Libraries & Heritage Client Lead	PRE-DECISION SCRUTINY Executive – 4 April 2018
Drugs and Alcohol Services Item	Sara Barry, Safer Communities Manager	To provide an opportunity to review the work being undertaken to improve public safety by the reduction in drugs and alcohol misuse.
Emergency Planning Item - Grenfell Tower Response	Ian Reed, Emergency Planning and Business Continuity Manager	To provide an overview of the Grenfell Tower fire and to review the lessons learnt and potential implications for Lincolnshire County Council.

13 MARCH 2018 – 10:00am

Item	Contributor	Purpose
Citizen Engagement Strategy	Nicole Hilton, Chief Community Engagement Officer, Bev Finnegan, Programme Manager, Community Engagement	PRE-DECISION SCRUTINY Executive – 4 April 2018
Blue Light Collaboration Progress Report	Fire and Rescue	Review of the current progress towards integrated Blue Light Collaboration in Lincolnshire.
Sitting as the Crime and Disorder Scrutiny Committee		
Lincolnshire Community Safety Partnership Priorities	Sara Barry, Safer Communities Manager	Consultation item on the future priorities for the Lincolnshire Community Safety Partnership.

24 APRIL 2018 – 10:00am		
Item	Contributor	Purpose
Quarter 3 Performance Report (1 October to 31 December 2017)	Nick Borrill, Chief Fire Officer, County Officer - Public Protection, Nicole Hilton, Chief Community Engagement Officer	Review of the Key Performance and Customer Satisfaction Information.
Domestic Abuse	Sara Barry, Safer Communities Manager	Review of the work undertaken in relation to the re-procurement of DASS related services.

Items to be Programmed

- Joint Ambulance Conveyance Project
- Fire and Rescue Integrated Risk Management Plan

Sitting as the Crime and Disorder Scrutiny Committee

- Neighbourhood Policing
- Serious and Organised Crime Update

For more information about the work of the Public Protection and Communities 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 the Public Protection and Communities 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
I013959 New!	Future Governance Structure for the Heritage Service	4 April 2018	Executive	Public Protection and Communities Scrutiny Committee	Report	Chief Community Engagement Officer Tel: 01522 553831 Email: nicole.hilton@lincolnshire.gov.uk	Executive Councillor: NHS Liaison, Community Engagement and Executive Director for Environment and Economy	Yes	All Divisions
I014208	Citizen Engagement Strategy	4 April 2018	Executive	Public Protection and Communities Scrutiny Committee	Report	Programme Manager, Community Engagement Tel: 01522 550516 Email: bev.finnegan@lincolnshire.gov.uk	Executive Councillor: NHS Liaison, Community Engagement and Executive Director for Environment and Economy	Yes	All Divisions

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

Report to:	Public Protection and Communities Scrutiny Committee
Date:	31 October 2017
Subject:	Annual Prevent Review Report

Summary:

This paper provides an update on Prevent activity in Lincolnshire during 2016/17, as a result of changes to the Counter-Terrorism Bill 2014 and the introduction of the Government Counter-Extremism Strategy 2015 and the new responsibilities placed upon Local Authorities.

Actions Required:

Members of the Public Protection & Communities Scrutiny are invited to consider and comment on the report and highlight any recommendations or further actions for consideration.

1. Background

The Government agreed there was a need to legislate in order to reduce the terrorism threat in the UK. On 29 August 2014, the independent Joint Terrorism Analysis Centre (JTAC) raised the UK national terrorist threat level from SUBSTANTIAL to SEVERE and this remains the case today. This means that a terrorist attack is “highly likely”. In the context of this heightened threat, the Bill was designed to strengthen legal powers and capabilities to disrupt terrorism and prevent individuals from being radicalised in the first instance. The changes came into effect on 1 July 2015.

The threat level changed briefly to CRITICAL following the Manchester attack (remained in place for five days) and the Parsons Green Tube attack (remained for three days). Whilst there was no direct impact or connection to Lincolnshire, we were kept fully informed throughout this and other terror related activity through briefings provided by colleagues in Special Branch

The Prevent strategy, part of the Government’s wider counter-terrorism strategy CONTEST, seeks to deal with those individuals and groups promoting division and hatred, and with the factors that predispose individuals or groups to respond to terrorist ideologies. The original strategy was reviewed in 2011 in order to separate out the community based integration work from the more direct counter-terrorism activities. Under Prevent, public sector organisations are subject to a duty to

prevent people from being drawn into terrorism. This duty was recently placed on a statutory footing by the Counter-terrorism and Security Act 2015, together with guidance setting out how different sectors should play their part in implementing the strategy on a multi-agency basis. In Lincolnshire, those statutory agencies are:

- Lincolnshire County Council
- Lincolnshire Police Service
- Lincolnshire Probation Service (both National & CRC)
- Health (LCHS, LPFT, ULHT)
- Youth Offending Service
- City of Lincoln Council
- East Lindsey District Council
- North Kesteven District Council
- South Holland District Council
- West Lindsey District Council
- Boston Borough Council
- South Kesteven District Council
- Lincolnshire Fire & Rescue
- Just Lincolnshire
- SW Lincs CCG (working on behalf of all Lincs CCGs)
- National Offender Management Service – E. Mids Prisons
- East Midlands Special Operations Unit (EMSOU) – Special Branch
- Lincolnshire Universities & Colleges
- HLNY (Humberside, Lincolnshire & North Yorkshire Community Rehabilitation Company)
- *Addaction Lincs*

The threat to the UK from terrorism is complex and ranges from lone actors carrying out relatively simple but deadly attacks, to sophisticated networks plotting more coordinated activities. MI5, the Police Service and partners have together, stopped 18 terrorist plots in Great Britain since mid-2013, including five since the Westminster attack in March 2017. At any one time MI5 and the police are

conducting around 500 active international counter terrorism investigations involving 3,000 subjects of interest. In addition to this, there are around 20,000 individuals who have been subjects of interest in previous terrorism investigations.

The government introduced PREVENT in 2003. It is one of the four themes that make up CONTEST, the Government's post-9/11 Counter-Terrorism Strategy. It is intended to stop vulnerable people becoming radicalised, joining extremist groups and carrying out terrorists activities.

The programme was expanded greatly in the wake of the 2005 London bombings, with almost £80 million spent on 1,000 schemes in the six years after the attacks.

Over the years the programme has evolved as the terror threat changed. While al-Qaeda was considered the main threat at first, now the policy is aimed at combating Daesh (Islamic State) and the pull of militants in Syria.

Within this overall framework the Prevent strategy has three objectives. It will:

1. Respond to the ideological challenge of terrorism and the threat we face from those who promote it;
2. Prevent people from being drawn into terrorism and ensure that they are given appropriate advice and support; and,
3. Work with a wide range of sectors and institutions (including education, faith, health and criminal justice) where there are risks of radicalisation which we need to address.

The current Prevent Strategy addresses all forms of terrorism and non-violent extremism. It makes clear that preventing people becoming terrorists or supporting terrorism requires challenge to extremist ideas where they are used to legitimise terrorism and are shared by terrorist groups, and intervention to stop people moving from extremist groups into terrorist-related activity.

However, this does need to be balanced against the rights of individuals to express themselves and although it remains committed to protecting freedom of speech, preventing terrorism will mean challenging extremist (and non-violent) ideas that are part of a terrorist ideology. Indeed much of the work being done with groups and/or individuals has focussed upon simply defining the legal framework to those holding extreme, but not illegal views.

Project Dovetail:

In April 2016, the Home Secretary announced a series of pilots around the country where Local Authorities were to receive additional funding and resources by taking a full leading role in PREVENT, with a clear and acknowledged move away from Criminal Justice. There are a small number of pilots underway, though none in our region, and there will be announcement expected shortly about the adoption and national roll-out of this new governance. Of the £22m national funding in this area, £4m has been diverted into ensuring the success of this pilot programme. The Home Office has also issued new Channel interventions funding arrangements. These agreements will detail how these new funds are intended to be used flexibly,

for activity or costs which take place alongside, and support other Channel interventions, and should be linked to vulnerabilities which have been identified. This could lead to better interactions with local Community Volunteer Sector or third sector organisations providing interventions.

The national roll out of Project Dovetail has been approved by ministers with the decision that this will take place on a regional basis. Our understanding is that the East Midlands Local Authorities will become Dovetail sites in Spring 2018. LCC Officers are working within the East Midlands collaboration to ensure a fair and safe distribution of resources and responsibilities.

Channel:

The Channel programme, part of the Prevent strategy, is a multi-agency programme co-ordinated by the Police to identify individuals vulnerable to radicalisation and direct them towards appropriate support. It was first piloted in 2007, and was rolled out across England and Wales in 2012. It focuses on providing support at an early stage to people who are identified as being vulnerable to being drawn into terrorism. The latest Channel guidance states that the programme consists of three elements:

1. Identifying individuals at risk;
2. Assessing the nature and extent of that risk; and
3. Developing the most appropriate support plan for the individuals involved.

In delivering the programme, the Local Authority and Police work with agencies including the NHS; Social Workers; Educational Institutions; Youth Offending Services; Immigration & Boarder Agency; Housing Services; Prisons; and Probation Services.

Following an initial referral, an assessment of vulnerability is made using a framework built around three criteria:

- Engagement with a group, cause or ideology;
- Intent to cause harm; and
- Capability to cause harm

This assessment informs decisions on whether an individual needs support and what kind of support package might be appropriate.

Channel aims to stop people moving from extremist groups, or from extremism, into terrorism. Association with organisations that are not proscribed and that espouse extremist ideology is not, on its own, reason enough to justify a referral to the Channel process. If professionals determine that someone attracted to the ideology of such groups also exhibits additional behavioural indicators that suggest they are moving towards terrorism then it would be appropriate to make a referral to Channel.

Lincolnshire Prevent Strategy

It is important to note that whilst the Prevent duty outlines the requirements placed upon Local Authorities and its partners, it has allowed for the freedom to develop individual processes appropriate to each area, reflecting both risk and demographics.

Following the inception of the new Prevent strategy, the Department for Communities and Local Government (DCLG) was asked to devise a strategy to build resilience to extremism

within communities. This strategy has not yet been realised and instead the work of the DCLG has focused on the issue of integration, including the following:

- Promoting shared aspirations, values and experiences, including supporting national Inter-Faith Week;
- Helping people realise their potential, for example by funding community based English language teaching;
- Helping people take part in local and national life and decision making, by funding Youth United to provide places for young people in organisations, such as the Scouts Association, Girl-guiding UK, Army Cadets, Volunteer Police Cadets and St John Ambulance;
- Promoting faith and the freedom to pray, supporting faith groups in a wide range of activities.

For Lincolnshire, key projects are as follows:

- Engagement & Diversity Awareness

The LCC Prevent Officer has developed and is delivering Prevent training which is linked to community cohesion and integration to town and parish councils, community groups and organisations, such as the Volunteer Centre Services workshops.

- Community Cohesion Action Plan

City of Lincoln Council has lead on this agenda and ensured that there is now a full Community Cohesion Action Plan in place for the City; this focuses on issues such as the integration of students and migrant workers, tackling hate crime and the integration of the new mosque.

- Community Cohesion Practitioner Group

The group is made up of practitioners from NHS, Local Authority and 3rd sector organisations. It has been developed to enable these organisations to come together to share information and best working practices across Lincolnshire. It aims to bring organisations together and seek joint working opportunities when working with communities.

- Community Collaboration Project

The Community Engagement Team is supporting the delivery of a three year, county wide, Community Collaboration Project (ending 31st March, 2020). Two team members (one covering the North of the county and one the south), will be working with partners and communities to develop and deliver collaborative activities; these may include supporting communities with emergency planning, facilitating the delivery of local community training or activity that will enable communities to sustain themselves. Building and maintaining strong relationships with and between organisations across the county (such as public sector bodies, Town & Parish Councils, charities and voluntary & community groups) will be critical to the success of the project.

- Supplementary schools

The Community Collaboration Officers (CCO) are working in partnership with the Ethnic Minority and Traveller Education Team and the City of Lincoln Council to support the Supplementary schools and their central forum. The CCO's are building relationships with the different ethnic minority groups by offering such support as; helping the schools achieve the Bronze Award standards for supplementary schools (Safeguarding, Policies and general organisation). By supporting the schools, we build a stronger relationship which enables us to identify 'informal community leaders' across the cultural boundaries. The Prevent Officer and CCO manager will form part of the Supplementary schools forum which further promotes partnership working across the County.

- Lincolnshire Prevent Conference

The first event took place on Thursday 10th March 2016 at the Showroom. During the day we heard from a range of national speakers and workshops exploring community cohesion and integration. It was an informative and interactive day, designed to provoke and encourage debate. The next event will be held on 1st November 2017, again with speakers looking at the role of community engagement within Prevent. Speakers such as, Suleman Nagdi MBE DL who is from Leicester who is a committed volunteer and an advocate in the community for over 25 years. He will be speaking about the importance of community engagement within Prevent. There will also be a range of other speakers, such as Professor Dominic Symonds, Director of Research for Lincoln School of Fine and Performing Arts, University of Lincoln, speaking about 'Welcoming Voices' a project building social cohesion through the arts.

Counter-Terrorism Local Profile:

"Counter-Terrorism Local Profiles (CTLPs) have become an essential part of Prevent partnership working. They aspire to make relevant information available to all partners to help them target activities and resources as effectively as possible. CTLPs help to achieve this by outlining the threat, vulnerability and risk from extremist activity relating to terrorism within a specific geographical area, providing partners with a practical and consistent approach to sharing counter-terrorism related information.

The CTLP has been written specifically for local partners and Counter Terrorism leads to inform their local Prevent programme of action, taking into account learning from the last twelve months and looking forward to the coming year and beyond. It seeks to give guidance to partners so that they can work together using the strategic information provided to tackle extremism and terrorist-related activities in Lincolnshire. This is a core part of the local counter-terrorism strategy and sharing information and effective local partnerships remain crucial elements of implementing that strategy". (Introduction, Counter Terrorism Local Profile 2016, Lincolnshire).

The CTLP aims to:

- Develop a joint understanding amongst local partners of the threats, vulnerabilities and risks relating to terrorism and non-violent extremism where it creates an environment conducive to terrorism;
- Provide information on which to base local Prevent programmes, initiatives and action plans, and present recommendations to deal with any identified risks and vulnerabilities;
- Support the establishment of Prevent activity as business-as-usual in local partner agencies, and to embed confidence around the new Prevent duties;

- Provide all counter-terrorism partners in Lincolnshire with the strategic information they need to provide a targeted and proportionate use of shared resources, and to encourage the continued sharing of information to everyone's mutual advantage;

The fact that Lincolnshire remains a low risk area is something we are mindful of, but, not complacent about.

National picture:

The UK is a high-priority target for Islamist extremists and they pose a significant threat to our country and to our interests and citizens abroad. Despite the current main focus on terrorism originating from Syria and Iraq, the threat of terrorism also emanates from other parts of the Middle East and regions such as North, East and West Africa, South and South East Asia.

The majority of terrorist attack plots in this country have been planned by British residents. There are several thousand individuals in the UK who support violent extremism or are engaged in Islamist extremist activity. British nationals who have fought for extremist groups overseas continue to return to the UK, increasing the risk of terrorist attacks. Using skills acquired overseas, they may organise attacks under direction from outside the UK, or on their own initiative, or they might radicalise others to do so. While the majority of returners will not mount attacks in the UK, the large numbers involved mean it is likely that at least some of them will attempt to do so.

Groups like Daesh make full use of social media and modern communication methods to glamourise their horrific acts and inspire others to commit them. Once inspired, an individual might decide to conduct an attack in the name of Islam without any prior signs of radicalisation. Simple, self-organised attacks by UK-based Islamist extremists have increased and are inherently harder to detect than more complex and ambitious plots. (Source: MI5 National Website, 2017)

Extreme Right Wing

International

The neo-Nazi movement has collided with the hipster subculture originating in Germany to form a group of mainly male youths, smart and modern in dress, but bandanas stitched with Nazi slogans. Media has dubbed the fiery mix of Nazi-hipsters “nipsters.” The new recruits of the far-right movement have taken to YouTube, Tumblr, Instagram, and other social media, as the ‘hipsterfication’ of the neo-Nazi movement has gained more support among youths in Germany. However, they don't own the term “nipster” on the web – there they have to share the name with Asian hipsters, fans of masculine breasts, and less prominent groups that identify with it. Their relevance to Generation X is becoming ever more powerful.

Nationally

Nationally we face a threat from extreme right-wing groups, who share an ideology based on intense hostility to minorities and a belief that violence between ethnic and religious groups is inevitable. Alongside antisemitism and racism, hostility to Islam has become a common element of these groups. Right-wing terrorism is behaviour and action motivated by a variety of ideologies and beliefs, including anti-communism, neo-fascism, neo-Nazism. This type of terrorism has been, to date, sporadic with little or no international cooperation. Modern radical right-wing terrorism first appeared in Western Europe in the 1980s and it first appeared in Eastern Europe following the dissolution of the Soviet Union.

These right-wing terrorists aim to overthrow governments and replace them with nationalist or fascist-oriented regimes. The core of this movement includes neo-fascist skinheads, far-right hooligans, youth sympathisers and intellectual guides who believe that the state must rid itself of foreign elements in order to protect its rightful citizens.

National Action is the first UK right wing organisation to be proscribed as a terror group. It was founded in 2013, but became one of the country's most notorious hate groups in 2016 after pulling a series of disturbing stunts and demonstrations. Their posts on social media endorse and encourage extreme violence against ethnic minorities, people they perceive to be 'race traitors', the Government, and any other authority figures. They believe that Britain will soon see a 'race war' – with National Action taking a central role in it.

Counter-terrorism detectives have arrested 11 suspected members of a banned neo-Nazi group amid fears of a possible plot to target individuals. Officers made the arrests across England and Wales in a series of co-ordinated raids as part of efforts to thwart National Action. A counter-terrorism chief said the neo-Nazi group was being treated as seriously as those committed to jihadist acts of terrorism.

An order banning the neo-Nazi group *National Action* is to be widened after officials identified two aliases for the movement. Scottish Dawn and NS131 (National Socialist Anti-Capitalist Action) will be proscribed as terrorist organisations from 29th September 2017. National Action became the first extreme right-wing group to be banned under terrorism laws in December 2016. An order laid in Parliament on 29th September 2017 means National Action cannot operate as Scottish Dawn or NS131, which have been identified as alternative names the group has used.

PREVENT Training & Development:

Training and briefings to frontline staff and the voluntary sector continues to be delivered in a rolling programme accessible (and free) to all agencies. The demands from schools for staff briefings has increased dramatically since the PREVENT Duty was introduced, and more latterly since recent attacks. The take up of Prevent awareness training since the introduction of new duty placed responsibility upon Local Authorities has increased enormously, with requests for

bookings from both statutory organisations, community groups and those groups not covered by the Duty, such as Town and Parish Councils, is now core business. During the last twelve months, partners have worked collectively to create a suite of training and awareness courses, from brief online awareness to a more personalised approach, dependent upon the role and need of the organisation or individual.

Since January 2016, over 100 front facing Prevent awareness briefing sessions have been delivered by the Local Authority Prevent Officer, which have included staff at schools and academies, local authorities and community groups. There has been an attendance of 1176 people at these sessions. An on-line training session has also been developed for non-public facing Lincolnshire County Council staff and delivered via Lincs 2 Learn.

2. Conclusion

The challenge the new legislation presents to Lincolnshire County Council still remain those of performance, training and awareness, and associated resources. Resources are being committed through existing staffing structures with demand absorbed by the Community Engagement Team who are developing a community cohesion approach. This team is currently exploring what Town and Parish Councils can offer in relation to delivering training and awareness alongside existing training delivery. Additionally, the team is working closely with the City of Lincoln Community Cohesion Steering Board and a number of third sector organisations, including Just Lincolnshire who is ideally placed to support this area of work. Work with District Councils to identify local forums with a similar remit and focus is also ongoing.

3. Consultation

a) Have Risks and Impact Analysis been carried out?

N/A

b) Risks and Impact Analysis

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 Paul Drury, who can be contacted on 01522 55367 or Paul.Drury@lincolnshire.gov.uk