



County Offices
Newland
Lincoln
LN1 1YL

15 January 2018

Public Protection and Communities Scrutiny Committee

A meeting of the Public Protection and Communities Scrutiny Committee will be held on **Tuesday, 23 January 2018 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 'Tony 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, W J Aron, K J Clarke, C R Oxby, L Wootten, R Wootten, M A Whittington and 1 Conservative Vacancy

**PUBLIC PROTECTION AND COMMUNITIES SCRUTINY COMMITTEE AGENDA
TUESDAY, 23 JANUARY 2018**

Item	Title	Pages
1	Apologies for Absence/Replacement Members	
2	Declaration of Members' Interests	
3	Minutes of the meeting held on 12 December 2017	5 - 14
4	Announcements by the Chairman, Executive Councillors and Lead Officers	
5	Council Budget 2018/19 <i>(To receive a report by Michelle Grady, Head of Finance – Communities, which describes the budget proposals for the next two financial years based on the four year funding deal announced by Government as part of the 2018/19 Local Government Finance Settlement. The report specifically looks at the budget implications for the Community Resilience and Assets; protecting the Public; and Sustaining and Developing Prosperity through Prosperity (Heritage Services only) commissioning strategies)</i>	15 - 20
6	Domestic Abuse Support Services Re-procurement <i>(To receive a report by Sara Barry, Safer Communities Manager, which gives an update on progress of the current Domestic Abuse Support Services (DASS) and seeks support for the re-procurement of DASS related services)</i>	21 - 48
7	Lessons and Actions from the Grenfell Tower Incident <i>(To receive a report from Ian Reed, Emergency Planning and Business Continuity Manager, which provides an overview of the Grenfell Tower fire and informs the Committee of lessons learnt and any potential implications for Lincolnshire County Council to consider following the Emergency Planning and Business Continuity Service visit to the site on 20 July 2017 hosted by Ealing Borough Council)</i>	49 - 66
8	Public Protection and Communities Scrutiny Committee Work Programme <i>(To receive a report from 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 greatest benefit)</i>	67 - 76

SITTING AS THE CRIME AND DISORDER SCRUTINY COMMITTEE

9 Alcohol Related Anti-Social Behaviour and Alcohol Related Violence in Lincolnshire

77 - 82

(To receive a report by Lisa Duckworth, County Anti-Social Behaviour Co-ordinator, which provides information on alcohol related violence and alcohol related anti-social behaviour in Lincolnshire and the measures undertaken by the Community Safety Partnership to address these issues)

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.

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**PUBLIC PROTECTION AND
COMMUNITIES SCRUTINY
COMMITTEE
12 DECEMBER 2017**

PRESENT: COUNCILLOR N H PEPPER (CHAIRMAN)

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

Councillors: R D Butroid, Mrs S Woolley, C N Worth and B Young attended the meeting as observers

Officers in attendance:-

Sara Barry (Safer Communities Manager), Nick Borrill (Chief Fire Officer), Andrea Brown (Democratic Services Officer), John Cook (Acting Assistant Chief Fire Officer), Bev Finnegan (Programme Manager - Community Engagement), Nicole Hilton (Chief Community Engagement Officer), Clare Newborn (Community Safety Manager), Donna Sharp (County Service Manager (Registration, Celebratory & Coroners Services)) and Daniel Steel (Scrutiny Officer)

31 APOLOGIES FOR ABSENCE/REPLACEMENT MEMBERS

There were no apologies for absence, all Members were in attendance.

32 DECLARATION OF MEMBERS' INTERESTS

There were no declarations of Members' interest at this point in the proceedings.

33 MINUTES OF THE MEETING HELD ON 31 OCTOBER 2017

RESOLVED

That the minutes of the meeting held on 31 October 2017 be agreed and signed by the Chairman as a correct record.

34 ANNOUNCEMENTS BY THE CHAIRMAN, EXECUTIVE COUNCILLOR AND LEAD OFFICERS

There were no announcements by the Chairman, Executive Councillors or Lead Officers.

35 FIRE AND RESCUE - PEER CHALLENGE REPORT

Consideration was given to a report by the Chief Fire Officer, which highlighted the key outcomes and findings from the Local Government Association and National Fire Chiefs Council Fire Peer Challenge which was undertaken by Lincolnshire Fire and Rescue between 26 and 29 September 2017.

At 10.07am, Councillor W J Aron joined the meeting.

Nick Borrill, Chief Fire Officer, introduced the report and gave a presentation which covered the following areas of the Peer Challenge:-

- Structure;
- Leadership & Capacity – Strengths and Considerations;
- Risk, Prevention, Protection – Strengths and Considerations;
- Preparedness & Response – Strengths and Considerations;
- Health & Safety – Strengths and Considerations;
- Learning & Development – Strengths and Considerations;
- Sense Check on IRMP Changes; and
- Questions.

At 10.24am, Councillor R Wootten joined the meeting.

It was explained that the Peer Challenge process was structured around seven Key Assessment Areas and six Strategic Leadership questions. In addition to these areas, the Service also requested that the Peer team focus on the following:-

- Sense check on Integrated Risk Management Planning (IRMP) changes;
- Collaboration; and
- Workforce Reform

The challenge consisted of a range of on-site activities including interviews, focus groups and fire station visits which complemented a review of supporting documentation provided to the Peer Team in advance of their visit.

Key findings of the Peer Challenge included:-

- That there was both pride and a positive culture across LFR;
- That IRMP changes had been well managed with good staff and partner engagement which ensured that LFR remained fit for purpose; and
- That there was a clear commitment to blue light collaboration which was well resourced and governed.

A number of 'areas for consideration' had also been identified and these were currently under review with a view to developing an action plan to appropriately address these areas.

During discussion, the following points were noted:-

- A suggestion was made to actively promote retained firefighters to private companies in the food industry given the large number based in Lincolnshire. This suggestion was welcomed and Members were encouraged to have discussions with relevant companies within their own communities to promote the benefits of having retained firefighters;
- The report highlighted that some staff had been unclear about welfare arrangements and, despite viewing the welfare arrangements positively, some were unable to identify who they would call other than their direct line manager. It was explained that four stations had been visited, two retained and two full-time, however it was recognised that this was an area for improvement. A wellbeing strategy was in development which would assist staff with the process. It was further explained that there was not a dedicated welfare officer and that this was appointed on a 'needs' basis from full-time staff;
- Although the full action plan had not yet been finalised, the Committee was assured that all points raised within the report had been addressed within that document. The intention was to bring the finalised action plan to the Committee for consideration in June 2018;
- The report suggested that prevention was given a lesser priority than response and it was explained that the majority of staff were retained firefighters and the perception was that response was the main part of their role rather than prevention. It was acknowledged, however, that some campaigns could be improved;
- Despite the employment of Community Safety Advisors, access to a dedicated vehicle for this purpose was not available and, therefore, priority of vehicle use was for emergencies. This may have given the impression that prevention was not afforded as much importance as response;
- The Chairman noted that some firefighters had an orange stripe on their helmet and asked why this was the case. It was explained that newly qualified firefighters had these stripes to enable incident commanders to easily recognise the level of training and experience held by firefighters during an incident. Although this had not been highlighted as a stigma, all firefighters would be reassured that this system was for their own health and safety during a shout;
- Issues with payroll had not been completely resolved but it was recognised that there was a considerable amount of work ongoing with Serco and senior colleagues to address these issues; and
- The Committee was advised that all Fire & Rescue Services were to be inspected and that the inspection of Lincolnshire Fire & Rescue was expected in the summer of 2018.

The Committee agreed that the work undertaken by Lincolnshire Fire & Rescue was both versatile and brilliant and a vital part of the community.

RESOLVED

That the report and presentation be noted.

36 QUARTER 2 PERFORMANCE REPORT (1 JULY TO 30 SEPTEMBER 2017)

Consideration was given to a report by the Executive Director of Finance and Public Protection which provided key performance information which was relevant to the work of the Public Protection and Communities Scrutiny Committee.

Daniel Steel (Scrutiny Officer) introduced the report and explained that the report gave performance and customer satisfaction information for Quarter 2 2017/2018 relevant to Public Protection, Lincolnshire Fire and Rescue and Libraries and Heritage Services as set out in the Council's Business Plan. The following indicators had been particularly highlighted for the attention of the Committee:-

- Public Protection – the public are protected from unsafe and dangerous goods (*achieved*);
- Public Protection – improve public safety by the reduction in drugs and alcohol misuse, focussed on town centre alcohol fuelled violence and anti-social behaviour, young people and drug misuse (*not achieved*);
- Public Protection – increase public confidence in how we tackle domestic abuse (*not achieved*);
- Public Protection – reduce the number of people killed and seriously injured on Lincolnshire's roads (*measured*);
- Public Protection – reduce adult reoffending (*satisfaction – not achieved; adults reoffending – achieved*);
- Lincolnshire Fire and Rescue – reduce fires and their consequences (*not achieved*);
- Community Assets and Resilience Commissioning (CARC) – enable and encourage people to participate in Lincolnshire's culture (*achieved*); and
- Community Assets and Resilience Commissioning (CARC) – communities and residents area supported to be involved in local decision making and have their views taken into account (*achieved*).

During discussion, the following points were noted:-

- Clarification was requested if performance for '*Alcohol Related Anti-Social Behaviour Incidents*' included incidents of *Drunk and Disorderly* and *Drunk and Incapable*. It was agreed to provide this information to the Committee after the meeting;
- Consideration of historical issues and identifying the shift in anti-social behaviour was done through the Community Safety Partnership and the Anti-Social Behaviour Group. It was proposed to present a report to the Committee about specific areas such as this to a future meeting;
- It was also proposed to provide a fuller explanation of the figures relating to the reduction of adult reoffending, as noted on page 51 of the agenda pack, to the Committee at a future meeting; and
- District Councils had raised concern in regard to the use of Anti-Social Behaviour Orders and the abilities of the Crown Prosecution Service (CPS) for

these orders. It was agreed that the item to consider this be brought forward on the Committee's Work Programme for consideration at an earlier meeting.

RESOLVED

That the report be noted.

At 10.50am, Councillor C N Worth left the meeting and did not return.

37 CITIZEN ENGAGEMENT STRATEGY

Consideration was given to a report by the Executive Director for Environment and Economy which described the proposal to bring together all of the documentation in relation to citizen engagement and customer-related documents, created by the Council over the last five years, into one Citizen Engagement Strategy.

Nicole Hilton (Chief Community Engagement Officer) introduced the report and explained that the proposed Citizen Engagement Strategy would cover a five year period from 2018 to 2023 and would include:-

- An updated Customer Service Charter, the Customer Insight Charter, revised Petitions Scheme and the Corporate Complaints and Compliments Policy;
- Definitions associated with engagement and consultation on the terms to be used;
- The process, methodologies and standards for the engagement with citizens;
- Reference to a proposed citizens survey to gauge opinion on life in Lincolnshire and the services provided by Lincolnshire County Council;
- The latest legislation and information about the best way to promote ongoing relationships to avoid the need for unnecessary consultation;
- How information and intelligence would be used to develop and improve services; and
- How information, advice and guidance would be accessible.

The strategy should also include:-

- An updated set of actions to support delivery of the strategy;
- A revised and updated Customer Service Charter;
- The draft Customer Insight Charter which aimed to provide the framework to maintain and improve the high levels of customer service delivered by frontline staff;
- Links to the revised petitions scheme;
- Links to the Corporate Complaints and Compliments guidance documents; and
- Reference to the Council's Community Engagement Policy.

It was proposed to hold a workshop for all elected members to provide more detail, an opportunity to discuss key elements and priorities and to agree the outline content of the strategy. It was also proposed to establish a working group, including

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members of the Committee, to take forward and agree draft recommendations content of an action plan.

It was expected that the final recommended draft strategy would be presented to the Public Protection and Communities Scrutiny Committee in March 2018 as part of a pre-decision scrutiny item, prior to consideration by the Executive in April 2018 and approval by Full Council in May 2018.

The Committee was advised that the title included the word 'Citizen' but that this was a working title and could be changed should that be decided by the Working Group.

Councillor C J T H Brewis indicated that he would be interested in joining the working group. It was agreed that expressions of interest for the working group, from all County Council Members, be sought by the Scrutiny Officer.

RESOLVED

1. That the initial work and timeframe of future actions, as noted within the report, be supported;
2. That no suggestions for additional priorities be added for consideration; and
3. That the establishment of a Working Group be approved.

At 10.57am, Councillor Mrs S Woolley left the meeting and did not return.

**38 PUBLIC PROTECTION AND COMMUNITIES SCRUTINY COMMITTEE
WORK PROGRAMME**

Consideration was given to a report which enabled the Committee to comment on the content of its work programme for the coming year to ensure that scrutiny activity was focussed where it would be of greatest benefit. The work programme was reviewed at each meeting of the Committee to ensure that its contents were still relevant and would add value to the work of the Council and partners.

Following discussions, it was agreed to make the following amendments to the Work Programme:-

- 23 January 2018 – Add '*Anti-Social Behaviour*'; and
- 23 January 2018 – Remove '*Drugs and Alcohol Services*'; and
- 13 March 2018 – Incorporate '*Drugs and Alcohol Services*' into the '*Lincolnshire Community Safety Partnership Priorities*' report whilst sitting as the *Crime and Disorder Scrutiny Committee*.

RESOLVED

1. That the work programme as set out in Appendix A of the report be agreed; and
2. That the amendments to the Work Programme, as noted above, be agreed.

SITTING AS THE CRIME AND DISORDER SCRUTINY COMMITTEE

39 ADULT OFFENDING AND ASSISTING REHABILITATION THROUGH COLLABORATION

Consideration was given to a report by the Executive Director of Finance and Public Protection which provided information on the delivery of Assisting Rehabilitation through Collaboration (ARC) and how it was reducing offending by the most prolific offenders in Lincolnshire through the use of a multi-agency approach.

Sara Barry (Safer Communities Manager) introduced Clare Newborn to the Committee and explained that Clare had been appointed to a new role as Community Safety Manager and was on secondment from the Youth Offending Service (YOS) to coordinate and drive forward the ARC Project.

The Chairman welcomed Clare to the meeting and invited her to give a presentation on the project. The presentation covered the following areas:-

- Drivers for Change;
- The Evidence Base;
- ARC – a refreshed IOM 'brand';
- ARC Client A (example);
- ARC Client B (example);
- ARC – a stronger multi-disciplinary partnership to support the team;
- Partner agencies – engagement with a range of partners;
- Synergies not silos;
- Early signs of success; and
- ARC Contact Details.

Despite having crime rates of 49.2 crimes per 1000 population, which was significantly lower than the national average of 70.0 crimes per 1000 population, Lincolnshire had a disproportionately high proportion of crime committed by a small number of prolific offenders. It was acknowledged that outcomes for these offenders were generally poor with many sentenced to short term prison sentences where the current reoffending rates suggested that nearly two thirds would reoffend within 12 months of their release.

It was recognised that these offenders had a significant social impact on communities and impart an unacceptable physical, emotional and financial impact upon victims as well as a substantial resource burden upon agencies both within and outside criminal justice.

Assisting Rehabilitation through Collaboration (ARC) was launched in Lincolnshire and established clear differences against conventional offender management, focussing on the most prolific offenders in the county regardless of age, gender, geography or types of crime committed.

At present ARC were working with 82 individuals ranging in age from 13 to 60 years old (the average age was 32 years old), 14% of whom were female. This cohort presented multiple complex needs with 60% either previously or currently known to Children's Services and 68% known to Mental Health Services.

The scheme sought to align with existing programmes and initiatives with the aim of reducing duplication and to ensure synchronised service delivery. The County Council was also host to ACTion Lincs, another multi-disciplinary team whose focus was to address entrenched rough sleeping within the county. Both ARC and ACTion Lincs would work in close collaboration to support and address the complex needs presented.

It was also intended to bring the Blue Light Project under the remit of ARC with Support Workers working with treatment-resistant drinkers and the associated issues of anti-social behaviour.

One of the offending profiles of the ARC cohort related to domestic abuse, anti-social behaviour and serious sexual/violent offences which had resulted in ARC also working collaboratively with MAPPA, MARAC, SMARAC and ASBRAC to seek support and bolster the efforts of others.

Performance data was produced for the Reducing Offending Strategic Management Board on a quarterly basis. The performance report captured the rate and severity of offending of a cohort of 65 individuals six months after their adoption into the ARC scheme. It was reported that the rate of offending had reduced by 73.5% from 268 offences to 71 offences. The crime severity score had also reduced by 74.7% from 15,491 to 3,917 seeing a reduction in associate costs by 58.8% from £341,342.89 to £140,505.87.

The Committee noted that, since its launch in March 2016, over 130 individuals had benefitted from a period of intensive support from ARC and performance reports continued to evidence the success of the scheme.

An invitation was extended to Members to visit the teams in their respective areas to see the work being carried out.

At 11.25am, Councillor M A Whittington left the meeting and did not return.

During discussion, the following points were noted:-

- The Committee was complimentary about the report which provided relevant information;
- The work with clients was time limited to nine months but this timescale was set to encourage a conversation with the cohort should they still be on the scheme at that point. Should the primary objectives of their adoption onto the scheme be achieved, a multi-agency discussion would take place regarding discharge;

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- Due to individual exit plans, some clients may be on the scheme for less than the nine months but others may have to stay on the scheme longer. Weekly meetings were held and the progress was constantly reviewed so if it was necessary to stay on the scheme longer than nine months there would be a good reason for doing so;
- It was reported that there was only a small number of homeless people on the scheme and it had been identified by the Social Impact Bomb Team (ACTion Lincs) that over 50% of the same names featured on each cohort. It was noted, however, that they were not just homeless but also rough sleepers, 'sofa surfers' or those in supported housing who struggled to maintain accommodation. There was also good support for the scheme by accommodation providers, including District Councils;
- Although Lincolnshire County Council gave support to the team, the primary contribution was that office accommodation had been provided at Myle Cross. Lincolnshire Police also paid for some of the analytical costs of the project;
- Due to the under 18 cohort, it was confirmed that the team was required to spend a considerable amount of time on safeguarding issues as a result of the risks of social media;
- Specific services to support clients with mental health issues had been implemented alongside the Police and Crime Commissioner (PCC), who now had a member of staff from Lincolnshire Partnership NHS Foundation Trust (LPFT) on secondment to the PCC office in order to better understand the challenges;

At 11.37am, Councillor C R Oxby re-entered the meeting.

- The Committee was advised that mental health issues could be a common feature with offenders but that this was not necessarily the cause of their behaviour. It would be inappropriate to assume that the two were linked as some people who suffer with mental health may *never* commit a crime;
- Although the scheme was supported, one member of the Committee mentioned the victims of the crimes committed by these clients and asked what would happen should they reoffend. It was explained that this cohort would receive short term sentences which was usually enough to encourage them to successfully complete the scheme. Long term implications for reoffenders would be the potential loss of their accommodation;

At this point of the proceedings, Councillor B Adams asked the Committee to note that both of his daughters work in this particular field in different parts of the country.

- There was concern that prisons provided the minimum service to inmates in relation to rehabilitation which was thought to be letting the system down;
- It was explained that this initiative was not a single agency project and therefore the issues faces were not necessarily in relation to resources. The Local Authority had taken a leadership role to bring all relevant agencies together to drive the partnership work;
- Following the appointment of a new Governor at Lincoln Prison, work was ongoing to develop a stronger relationship with the prison;

- Lincolnshire Police had indicated that they would like to commit more resource to this scheme as the evidence suggested that this was a successful policing strategy;
- Further consideration was to be given to the supporting partners and the level of experience required to support and help individuals;
- Although the hub for this scheme was based at Myle Cross in Lincoln, it was confirmed that there was also a staff group based in the east of the county. However, a lot of the work was undertaken in the home of the individual.

RESOLVED

That the progress made by the ARC scheme to reduce offending throughout the county be noted.

The meeting closed at 12.00 pm

Open Report on behalf of Pete Moore, Executive Director of Finance and Public Protection and Richard Wills, Executive Director for Environment & Economy

Report to:	Public Protection and Communities Scrutiny Committee
Date:	23 January 2018
Subject:	Council Budget 2018/19

Summary:

The report describes the budget proposals for the next two financial years based on the four year funding deal announced by Government as part of the 2018/19 Local Government Finance Settlement. This report specifically looks at the budget implications for the following commissioning strategies:-

- Community Resilience and Assets
- Protecting the Public
- Sustaining & Developing Prosperity Through Infrastructure (Heritage Services only)

The budget proposals are now open to consultation. Members of this committee have the opportunity to scrutinise them and make comment, prior to the Executive meeting on 6 February 2018.

Actions Required:

The Public Protection and Communities Scrutiny Committee is asked to consider this report and members of the committee are invited to make comments on the budget proposals. These will be considered by the Executive at its meeting on 6 February 2018.

1. Background

1.1 The Executive are currently consulting on a two year financial plan for revenue and capital budgets to take the Council to the end of the four year funding deal from government. This is the first time in four years the Council has been able to develop budget plans for more than the next financial year. The Council continues to face significant reductions in government funding, growing cost pressures from demand led services such as adult and children's social care, waste disposal and the Council's responsibility to pay staff and contractors the National Living Wage. Uncertainty around government funding beyond the four year funding deal (which runs from 2016/17 to 2019/20) means the Council doesn't consider it practicable, at present, to develop sustainable long term financial plans into the next decade.

1.2 In developing its two year financial plan the Council has considered all areas of current spending, levels of income and council tax plus use of one off funding (including use of reserves and capital receipts) to set a balanced budget. All areas of service expenditure have been reviewed to identify cost pressures which must be funded and savings which can be made, through efficiencies and by reducing the level of service provided.

1.3 At its meeting on 19 December 2017 the Executive agreed proposals for the Council's revenue and capital budgets, and Council Tax level for 2018/19 to be put forward as a basis for consultation.

Community Resilience and Assets

1.4 Table A shows the proposed revenue budget changes for the commissioning strategy ' Community Resilience and Assets '.

TABLE A

Change of Previous Year	£'000
Original Budget 2017/18	9,996
<u>Changes for 2018/19</u>	
Pay Inflation	13
Cost Pressures	73
Savings	0
Proposed Budget 2018/19	10,082
<u>Changes for 2019/20</u>	
Pay Inflation	13
Cost Pressures	42
Savings	0
Proposed Budget 2018/19	10,137
Percentage Change	1.4%

1.5 Within this strategy there are proposed cost pressures of £0.073 in 2018/19 which relate to on-going commitments within the Library service (£0.012m) and a pressure with the Chance to Share agreement with North Kesteven District Council (this SLA is due to finish in March 2021). Cost pressures of £0.042m in 2019/20 will meet committed inflationary increases in the Library Service contract.

1.6 The approved model of delivery for the Library Service agreed to support Community Groups with an annual revenue grant for period of four years. The Council is not proposing to remove the funding for the Community Hubs as a saving.

1.7 The budget proposals assume inflation increases of 1% for pay for the next two financial years.

1.8 Table B below shows the impact of these changes on the activities included within this commissioning strategy.

TABLE B

COMMUNITY RESILIENCE & ASSETS		Original budget	Changes 2018/19	Proposed Budget 2018/19	Changes 2019/20	Proposed Budget 2019/20	% Change
		£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	
1	Advice , Information and Volunteer Sector Infrastructure	792	11	803	5	808	2.04%
2	Community Engagement and Development (Contribution to Sports Centres)	228	54	283	0	283	23.76%
3	Library and Information Services	5,535	20	5,556	50	5,606	1.27%
4	Customer Services Centre	3,441	0	3,441	0	3,441	0.00%
	Total	9,996	86	10,082	55	10,137	1.4%

Heritage Services

1.9 Table C shows the proposed revenue budget changes for the Heritage Services which are part of the commissioning strategy ' Sustaining and Developing Prosperity Through Infrastructure'.

TABLE C

Change of Previous Year	£'000
Original Budget	919
<u>Changes for 2018/19</u>	
Pay Inflation	22
Cost Pressures	100
Savings	0
Proposed Budget 2018/19	1,041
<u>Changes for 2019/20</u>	
Pay Inflation	22
Cost Pressures	0
Savings	-1,019
Proposed Budget 2019/20	45
Percentage Change	-95.2%

1.10 It is proposed to fund a cost pressure of increased rates costs on revalued Heritage sites (£0.100m) and inflation increases of 1% for pay for the next two financial years. The Heritage service is moving towards a self-financing model of delivery and this increase of rates costs, will in turn increase the expected savings

from the service which have been included in the budget proposals for 2019/20 (£1.019m).

Protecting The Public

1.11 Table D shows the proposed revenue budget changes for the commissioning strategy ' Protecting The Public'.

TABLE D

Change of Previous Year	£'000
Original Budget	22,441
<u>Changes for 2018/19</u>	
Pay Inflation	509
Cost Pressures	85
Savings	-114
Proposed Budget 2018/19	22,921
<u>Changes for 2019/20</u>	
Pay Inflation	197
Cost Pressures	89
Savings	-100
Proposed Budget 2019/20	23,107
Percentage Change	3.0%

1.12 The Protecting the Public strategy is proposing to make savings of £0.114m in 2018/19 and £0.100m in 2019/20. In 2018/19 this saving is proposed from the Fire and Rescue Service, by withdrawing funding for the Group Manager post supporting the Blue Light project, and reducing the use of 'bank' operational staff to support Retained Duty System availability. In 2019/20 the saving is to recognise the new model of delivery for the Coroners Service (£0.100m)

1.13 Within this strategy there are also proposed cost pressures of £0.085m in 2018/19 within the Fire and Rescue Service relating to increased rates costs of fire stations and in 2019/20 of Emergency Services Network costs (£0.029m). There are also cost pressures in 2019/20 within Trading Standards relating to the increased costs of product safety testing (£0.020m) and safeguarding checks required for scams on vulnerable victims (£0.040m).

1.14 The budget proposals include a pay inflation increase of 3% for firefighters and 1% for other LCC staff in 2018/19 and a general pay allowance of 1% for the following year.

1.15 Table E below shows the impact of these changes on the activities included within this commissioning strategy.

TABLE E

PROTECTING THE PUBLIC	Original budget	Changes 2018/19	Proposed Budget 2018/19	Changes 2019/20	Proposed Budget 2019/20	% Change
	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	
1 Registration, Celebratory and Coroners	1,365	13	1,378	-87	1,291	-5.43%
2 Preventing & Reducing Crime	277	28	306	3	308	11.23%
3 Tackling Domestic Abuse	364	-25	340	1	340	-6.59%
4 Preventing & Tackling Fires and Emergencies	18,590	416	19,006	188	19,194	3.25%
5 Trading Standards	1,271	11	1,282	71	1,353	6.49%
6 Planning and Responding to Emergencies	281	31	311	4	315	12.28%
7 Improving Road Safety	293	6	299	6	305	4.12%
Total	22,441	480	22,921	186	23,107	3.0%

County Council Capital Programme

1.16 The proposed capital programme matches the revenue budget and runs until 2019/20, plus major schemes which stretch into future years. Schemes comprise: a number of major highways schemes, the rolling programme of renewal and replacement of fire fleet vehicles, and the new rolling programmes to replace the gritters fleet and equipment and vehicles at the Waste Transfer Stations). The gross programme is set at £322.647m from 2018/19 onwards, with grants and contributions of £132.088m giving a net programme of £190.559m to be funded by the County Council.

1.17 Table F shows the proposed net capital programme for these commissioning strategies. The net contributions relate mainly to the fire fleet replacement programme.

TABLE F

Capital Programme	Net Programme 2018/19	Net Programme 2019/20
	£000's	£000's
Community Resilience and Assets	200	0
Protecting The Public	4,485	10,310

Further consultation

1.18 A consultation meeting with local business representatives, trade unions and other partners will take place on 26 January 2018.

1.19 The proposals will be publicised on the Council website together with the opportunity for the public to comment.

1.20 All consultation comments and responses will be available to be considered when the Executive makes its final budget proposals on 6 February 2018.

2. Conclusion

2.1 These budget proposals reflect the level of government funding available to the Council and the proposal to increase Council Tax in 2018/19 by 1.95% and in 2019/20 by 1.95%. Adult Care Premium is proposed to increase by 2.00% in 2018/19 and 2.00% in 2019/20. They are based on a thorough and comprehensive review of the Council's services. The budget proposals therefore aim to reflect the Council's priorities whilst operating with the resources available to it.

3. Consultation

a) Have Risks and Impact Analysis been carried out?

No

b) Risks and Impact Analysis

An Equality Impact Assessment will be completed for the proposed increase in Council Tax. This will be reported to the Executive at its meeting on 6 February 2018.

Further risk and impact assessments will need to be undertaken on a service by service basis.

4. Background Papers

Document title	Where the document can be viewed
Council Budget 2018/19 - Executive Report 19 December 2017	Democratic Services, County Offices , Newland, Lincoln

This report was written by Michelle Grady, who can be contacted on 01522 553235 or Michelle.Grady@Lincolnshire.gov.uk

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

Report to:	Public Protection and Communities Scrutiny Committee
Date:	23 January 2018
Subject:	Domestic Abuse Support Services Re-procurement

Summary:

The current Domestic Abuse Support Services (DASS) have been in place since October 2013. All available provision for extension in respect of Outreach and Independent Domestic Violence Advisors (IDVA) Services has been exhausted and the existing arrangements will expire as of 31 July 2018.

This report gives an update on progress to date and seeks approval for the re-procurement of DASS related services.

Actions Required:

- 1) To consider the attached report and to determine whether the Committee supports the recommendation(s) to the Executive Councillor as set out in the report.
- 2) To agree any additional comments to be passed to the Executive Councillor in relation to this item.

1. Background

The Executive Councillor: Community Safety and People Management is due to consider the report regarding Domestic Abuse Support Services Re-procurement on 30 January 2018. The full report to the Executive Councillor is attached at Appendix 1 to this report.

2. Conclusion

Following consideration of the report, the Public Protection and Communities Scrutiny Committee is requested to consider whether it supports the recommendations in the report and whether it wishes to make any additional comments to the Executive Councillor.

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 1	I015019 - Domestic Abuse Support Services Re-procurement

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 Sara Barry, who can be contacted on 01522 552499 or Sara.Barry@lincolnshire.gov.uk

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

Report to:	Councillor B Young, Executive Councillor: Community Safety and People Management
Date:	30 January 2018
Subject:	Domestic Abuse Support Services Re-procurement
Decision Reference:	I015019
Key decision?	Yes

Summary:

The current Domestic Abuse Support Services (DASS) have been in place since October 2013. All available provision for extension in respect of Outreach and Independent Domestic Violence Advisors (IDVA) Services has been exhausted and the existing arrangements will expire as of 31 July 2018.

This report gives an update on progress to date and seeks approval for the re-procurement of DASS related services.

Recommendation(s):

That the Executive Councillor:

- 1) Approves the re-commissioning of Domestic Abuse Support Services consisting of Outreach Domestic Abuse Support Services included targeted children's support and the Independent Domestic Violence Advisor (IDVA) Service.
- 2) Approves that a procurement be undertaken to deliver contracts for each element of the services to be awarded to a single provider of county-wide services.
- 3) Delegates to the Director of Resources in consultation with the Executive Councillor: Community Safety and People Management the authority to determine the final form of the procurement and the contract and to approve the award of the contract/s and the entering into the contract/s and other legal documentation necessary to give effect to the said contract.

Alternatives Considered:

1. **Negotiate a revised contract with the current provider.** Whilst performance levels have been satisfactory, continuing with the current provider is not viable as all provision for extension within the current contract has been exhausted. In addition; a four month extension has been sought from incumbent providers, this

is outside of the existing provision within the contracts, but this has allowed time to fully evaluate provider feedback obtained through the service review and assess the whole spectrum of Domestic Abuse Services on a countywide level in order to determine the appropriate scope of services to be included within the forthcoming procurement exercise. It will also ensure an adequate mobilisation period for any new services.

2. To do nothing

This is not a viable option due to the significant benefits of Local Authorities investing in Domestic Violence and Abuse Services bring, these include:

- Supporting the reduction in the rate of Domestic Violence and Abuse;
- Contributing factor to the reduction in health and wellbeing inequalities; and
- Prevention work that reduces the public services costs of Domestic Violence and Abuse.

Reasons for Recommendation:

The proposal is to establish a single provider model for eligible people within Lincolnshire who will benefit from domestic abuse services support.

1. Appointing a single provider for Outreach Services on a county wide basis will enable the service to be more flexible in terms of responding to and managing demand, delivering a more consistent service in terms of delivery and contract management and provide more resilience and effective use of a stretched budget. The IDVA Service will also form part of this procurement as there are clear synergies between this service and the Outreach. There will also be one provider on a countywide service for IDVA although it will be tendered as a separate lot to ensure a distinct focus on the service and the different funding arrangements constituting a separate contract. Providers will be invited to bid for one or both lots.
2. A holistic countywide approach to the service based on risk will aid in better meeting the Service Users needs. Delivering through a single provider model has indicated improved performance and consistency. It also ensures that the contract package is viable, sustainable and attractive to the market. This is essential considering the market is very limited. Whilst it is the intention to contract with one provider effective referral mechanisms with partner organisations will ensure that the service is enhanced and that services delivered are appropriate throughout the Service Users support.
3. Service provision under the current legal agreement has delivered required outcomes however it is considered that by exposing this service to competition it will provide the opportunity to enhance services. A review, possible revision and clarity around the scope of the current specification may enable further efficiencies. It is also expected that the market and stakeholder engagement undertaken as part of the procurement process will encourage partnership working providing bespoke solutions to delivery.
4. The alternatives considered have been deemed unacceptable in delivering the required outcomes of the service.

1. Background

1.1 Domestic Abuse Profile

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

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

- Psychological / emotional abuse
- Physical violence
- Physical restriction of freedom
- Sexual violence
- Financial abuse

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

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

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

Although domestic abuse can affect anyone, some groups are disproportionately likely to become victims of domestic abuse. Women, young people and people who suffer from a long-term illness or disability that limits their activity are all at significant risk of DA victimisation.

It is shocking to note that in this country 2 women are killed every week by a current or former partner and 30 men are killed each year. In Lincolnshire in 2015-2016 over 10,000 incidents of domestic abuse were reported to Lincolnshire Police. There were 875 victims who were at high risk of serious harm or death referred into the Multi Agency Risk Assessment Conference (MARAC) by partner agencies in 2015-2016. Since the introduction of the Statutory Domestic Homicide Reviews in April 2011 there have been 9 cases involving 13 deaths that have met the criteria for a domestic homicide review in Lincolnshire.

It has been reported that in the year before getting effective help from services, nearly a quarter (23%) of victims at high risk of serious harm or murder, and one in ten victims at medium risk, went to accident and emergency departments because of their physical injuries. In the most extreme cases, victims reported that they attended A&E 15 times.

Research cited by the World Health Organisation (WHO) states that violence doesn't just have an immediate effect on a victims health, which in some cases is

fatal, but that physical, mental and behavioural health consequences can persist long after the violence has stopped. In addition to immediate physical injuries from assault, domestic abuse (DA) victims can suffer chronic pain, eating problems, anxiety, Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder and depression.

Including the cost to public services, economic output and the human and emotional costs, domestic abuse is estimated to cost society £15,730 million (Walby, S., 2009, The Cost of Domestic Violence: Up-date).

- 1.2 Lincolnshire County Council currently commissions Domestic Abuse Support Services in Lincolnshire. The current services comprise: Outreach support for adult victims and their children, IDVA and Refuge provision.
- 1.3 Adult Care, Public Health division currently fund both Outreach services and Refuge provision. The Outreach services consist of four contracts delivered by three different providers as detailed below. The contracts were let with a 2.5 year initial term and the option to extend by two years (1 + 1). The Refuge provision is delivered by two providers and is a 3 + 1 + 1 contract. The IDVA service is currently funded by Safer Communities. The service is delivered by one provider and was let as a 2.5 year plus 2 additional years extended on a 1+1 basis. Both the Outreach services and the IDVA services are reaching the end of their maximum contract length. Funding has been agreed by Adult Care and Safer Communities to re-commission these services. The Refuge contracts are part of the Housing Related Support services. They will reach the end of their initial term on 30th of June 2018.
- 1.4 The current providers and funding arrangements for each element of the service is set out in the table below:

Service	Provider	Budget per annum and Budget Directorate
Domestic Abuse Outreach Services East Lindsey	Nottingham Community Housing Association (NCHA)	£133,000 Adult Care, Public Health
Domestic Abuse Outreach Services Boston and South Holland	Boston Mayflower	£133,000 Adult Care, Public Health
Domestic Abuse Outreach Services Lincoln and West Lindsey	West Lindsey Domestic Abuse Services (WLDAS)	£133,000 Adult Care, Public Health
Domestic Abuse Outreach Services North Kesteven and South Kesteven	West Lindsey Domestic Abuse Services (WLDAS)	£133,000 Adult Care, Public Health
Independent Domestic Violence Advisors (IDVA)	West Lindsey Domestic Abuse Services (WLDAS)	£200,000 Safer Communities
Refuge Provision Louth	Nottingham Community Housing Association (NCHA)	£61,650 Adult Care, Public Health
Refuge Provision Lincoln	West Lindsey Domestic Abuse Services (WLDAS)	£134,000 Adult Care, Public Health

- 1.5 It is the intention that the Outreach and IDVA elements of the services are included within the scope of the domestic abuse services re-procurement. It is proposed

that these services will be tendered in two separate lots with the option for providers to bid for one or both lots. Through the mapping of existing services, gap analysis work and consultation with Children's Services it is proposed that a targeted Children's service, which will include one to one therapeutic interventions, will form part of Lot 1 Outreach Services. The budgets in respect of the re-procurement of new services are as follows:

Lot 1 – Outreach Domestic Abuse Services, which will include the targeted Children's element, £590,000 per annum.

Lot 2 – IDVA £250,000 per annum.

1.6 Also considered was the option of including the Refuge Housing Related Support contracts within this procurement. It is considered however that it is not a suitable time for these services to form part of this re-procurement scope for the following reasons:

- The timeframe does not allow for further exploration in respect of all the advantages, disadvantages and potential impact of including these services. Discussions with the current providers and potentially landlords would need to be undertaken. As this is a very limited market, there is concern if these services are within the scope of this procurement there may be little or no interest from the market and it may deter some Providers from bidding if included within the lots of either Outreach or IDVA. The Project Team were particularly mindful that there were no bids received last time for the Lincoln Refuge Contract.
- It is proposed that Outreach and IDVA are tendered as separate lots, there is therefore the potential that these services are awarded to different providers, if this is the case which contract the Refuge provision would best align with would need to be determined.
- If we tendered the Refuge Contracts as two additional separate lots within this procurement we may not gain any benefits of synergy for either the Outreach or IDVA contracts as they could potentially be awarded to different providers.
- The Refuge Contracts are currently performing well under the accommodation based contracts. The objectives and outcomes of these services may be more appropriate. Further review is required in this respect which the reprocurement of the Outreach and IDVA does not allow for.
- More time would also be required to effectively review and revise the Refuge specifications and contract management framework which again this reprocurement does not allow for.

1.7 The Joint Targeted Area of Inspection of the Multi-Agency Response to Abuse and Neglect in Lincolnshire was considered in the drafting of this report, specifically the gap in provision of services for adult perpetrators of domestic abuse who fall outside of the criminal justice system. It was determined that it would not be appropriate to include any such services within this reprocurement for the following reasons:

- The Domestic Abuse Support Service Providers are experienced in dealing with victims and do not necessarily have the skills and expertise of delivering perpetrator services.
- A Perpetrators Programme would be better aligned with other services and areas of work, such as the Police Transformation Fund 'Change that Lasts'

Project and Assisting Rehabilitation through Collaboration (ARC). To commission a perpetrator services without sufficient consultation could result in duplication or the undermining of work that is already being undertaken.

- For standard risk perpetrator programmes there is a lack of nationally available evaluated effective practice on which to base commissioning decisions. Therefore Lincolnshire will need to consider carefully across partner organisations what is commissioning and how its delivered. This work is currently underway and being led by the Safer Communities Directorate.

Strategic Drivers

1.8 These contracts contribute towards meeting the aims of the Lincolnshire Domestic Abuse Strategic Management Board which are:

- Reducing the number of people in Lincolnshire who experience domestic abuse.
- Reducing the length and severity of abuse for victims.
- Reducing the number of perpetrators of domestic abuse through prevention and criminal justice interventions.
- Developing a culture in the County that never tolerates domestic abuse.

1.9 Domestic abuse has a significant impact upon the communities and public services of Lincolnshire. Estimates from the Crime Survey of England and Wales (CSEW) suggest that 1 in 15 adults aged between 16 and 59 years suffered at least one incident of domestic abuse in 2013/14. This meant that during 2013/14 alone there were more than 25,500 victims of domestic abuse in Lincolnshire.

1.10 CSEW figures suggest that only 1 in 3 victims of abuse reported their most recent incident to somebody in an 'official position', while for every victim who reported their abuse to the police there was another victim who did not tell anybody about their abuse (not even family or friends).

1.11 On average there are over 10,000 domestic abuse incidents reported to Lincolnshire Police every year. Of these, 6,500 are standard risk incidents, equivalent to around 3 in 5 domestic abuse incidents reported. A quarter of domestic abuse incidents are graded as medium risk while only 8% are high risk. The number of high and medium risk incidents has remained stable since 2010; however standard risk incidents have been on a steady increase.

The Invitation to Tender Document (ITT)

1.12 The ITT will include the following:

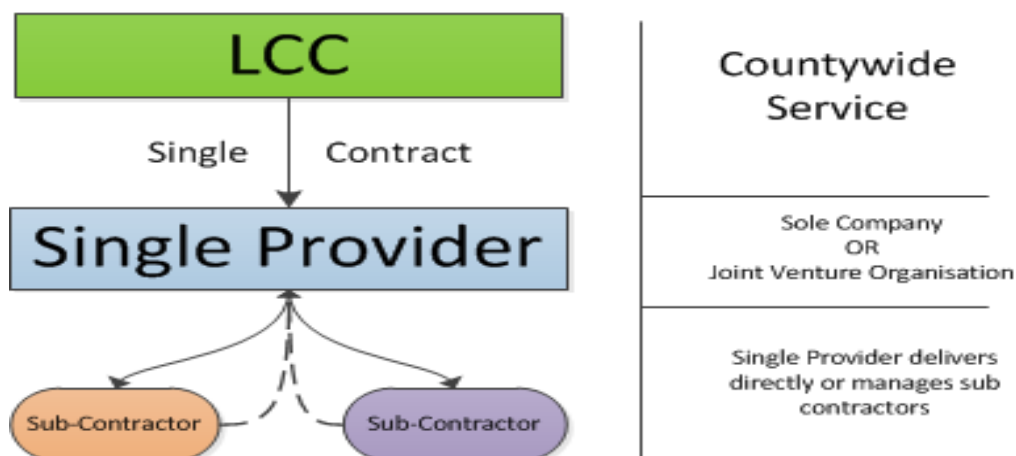
- A revised specification will be drafted incorporating recommendations made in the Service Review; key findings and lessons to be learned from Domestic Homicide Reviews, subsequent service user and other stakeholder interviews and benchmarking;
- A specification that is clear in scope, interpretation and expectations;
- Feedback from the market and stakeholder consultation;
- Bespoke terms and conditions;
- Appropriate award and evaluation criteria;

- A realistic, appropriate and robust performance management framework; and
- An emphasis on partnership working and effective referral/signposting mechanism.

Commercial Model

- 1.13 Evidence collected on the current service indicates that where provision has taken place it has been to a good standard. The single provider model with an emphasis on delivery of outcomes will help ensure that the future contract is sustainable.
- 1.14 Whilst the Council will be contracting with a single provider, the market engagement has indicated that the delivery model may include consortium partnership or sub contractual arrangements. In this case the single provider will be responsible for the management of all partners or/and subcontractors. The delivery capability and cohesiveness of any proposed partnership arrangement will also form part of the tender evaluation.

Single provider structure



- 1.15 In determining a single provider the service model depends upon a number of factors:

Cost & Duration

- 1.16 A core principle of the Single Provider model is that a commitment of demand creates a strong commercial base for a provider and as such will help support them to deliver better value back to the Council. Similarly by guaranteeing this demand for a long period of time this would further strengthen a provider's ability to establish a sound base of business. This commitment will increase economies of scale for a provider and providers it may wish to sub contract to, as well as allow them to build better business plans, optimise resources, better manage recruitment and the opportunity to plan reablement routes better, thus improving efficiency and lowering costs.

Competition

- 1.17 Exposing the service to the open market will help to encourage improved value for money through quality, innovation, possible reduction in costs and the added value any potential providers may bring.

Risk and flexibility

- 1.18 In addition to this the Council should also give regard to the resulting balance of risk that follows from awarding the contract to a single provider. The Council will seek assurance and conduct due diligence through its procurement processes to ensure the single provider has the capacity to deliver the volume of hours and scope required in the service specification. These assurances will increase the Council's ability to manage risk as well as provide greater flexibility of service provision..

Tender process

- 1.19 A key phase in the procurement will be in how organisations are assessed and qualified at the tender stage. As previously stated it is essential that the single provider or any organisation the provider sub contracts work to will be able to deliver the required volume and outcomes. The Council must therefore have a clear understanding of the level of financial and business capacity a tenderer must have before being allowed to proceed to bid. This must be set at a level that represents an acceptable assessment of the level of risk as well as not being unreasonably burdensome and therefore restricting consortia bids.
- 1.20 The Procurement is being undertaken in accordance with regulations 74 to 76 of the Public Contract Regulations 2015 under "Light Touch Regime" utilising an Open Procedure method. The ultimate decision as to which provider is awarded the single provider status will be based on their evaluation performance.
- 1.21 ITT evaluation will focus on service quality and the capability of the single provider and any organisations they may wish to form sub contracting arrangements with to deliver the required volume and quality outcomes across the county set against clearly defined financial budgetary controls.

Scope

- 1.22 The full scope for these new arrangements are being developed, provider engagement and service user consultation has been undertaken to gain market intelligence and stakeholder feedback in terms of key aspects of future services.

The main aspects of the outreach service are currently understood as follows:

- Delivery of a Domestic Abuse Support Service to work with standard and medium risk victims (as assessed using the Domestic Abuse, Stalking and Harassment (DASH 2009) risk assessment tool) of domestic abuse across the county.
- A service that will be available to both male and female adult (16 years and upwards) victims of domestic abuse. The service will also support non abusive parents and their children who have been impacted by domestic abuse.

- A service that will enable all victims of domestic abuse to live their lives free of controlling, coercive or threatening behaviour, violence, abuse, or even death by delivering an early intervention which:
 - Is timely
 - Risk assesses and produces safety plans with all victims of domestic abuse who engage with the service
 - Assesses the emotional health and wellbeing of victims and help to make improvements through support
 - Empowers victims to move forward and make positive, healthy, and safe choices about their future
 - Works with victims to have healthy relationships in the future.
 - Works with children and young people affected by domestic abuse to help them stay safe
 - Helps children and young people understand their experiences and that domestic abuse is not acceptable and should not be tolerated
 - Works in partnership with Lincolnshire County Council and other key stakeholders to maximise referrals to the service
 - Ensures victims are able to access appropriate services in a timely and safe way
 - Increases reporting of domestic abuse. This will be measured by the number of referrals to the service including self-referrals and the number of incidents reported to the police and referrals made to the Multi Agency Risk Assessment Conference (MARAC)
 - Measures the number of repeat incidents of domestic abuse and reduce them.

The key outcomes for the service user (where appropriate) will be:

- An early intervention;
- Improved safety (determined through DASH risk assessment tool);
- An end to the experience of domestic abuse and the development of skills to move forward
- Young people supported to have healthy relationships in the future
- Supported to address any mental health conditions
- Supported to achieve improved emotional wellbeing and personal resilience
- Supported to address drugs and alcohol misuse
- Supported to address self-harming behaviour
- Supported to manage risk of harm from other.
- Supported through court
- Supported to obtain a civil injunction
- Supported through a civil court case about their children.

The service provider is expected to provide the following key activities:

- Assess each service user using the DASH assessment tool
- Produce a safety plan for each service user
- Review safety plans on a regular basis
- Adopt a caseload management system to include regular reviews of open cases to ensure that they are progressing and are not kept open long term.
- One to one support both face to face and over the telephone
- Provide group programmes e.g. Freedom programmes
- Provide drop in sessions
- Potentially provide out-of-hours support
- Attendance at multi-agency meetings where appropriate.
- Manage demand by providing a flexible service.

The aim of the proposed targeted Children's element of the services is set out below:

- To deliver packages of evidence-based 1:1 and group therapeutic interventions specifically targeting domestic abuse that focus on the needs of the child, taking into account factors such as age and vulnerability.
- To develop close partnership working with relevant services, to support children, young people and non-abusive parents who have been referred to the Service and are receiving support.

1.23 The IDVA service will provide advice, information, advocacy and support to high risk male and female victims of domestic abuse living in Lincolnshire about the range, effectiveness and suitability of options to reduce their risk and ensure their safety and that of their children and vulnerable associates.

The main aspects of the IDVA service are currently understood as follows:

The service provided will assist service users to access all the necessary support from partner agencies to minimise the risk they face, enhance their safety and rebuild positive lives. The majority of the time the IDVA will work in partnership with Lincolnshire County Council, District Councils, Police, Health Services, Probation Service, and local third sector support services.

The IDVA will work with the service user from the point of crisis, often after a police call out, an attendance at Accident and Emergency, or through intervention from child or adult services. For the first time, this contract will see the development of IDVA provision within local hospital services, to respond to women and men who disclose abuse. By intervening at this stage further harm to victims and their children could be avoided, and wider and more detrimental costs to services could be minimised.

The primary objective of the service will be to ensure the safety of the victim, and will:

- Focus on risk and risk management
- Directly work with the victims; in this instance, victims of domestic abuse
- Provide advice and support to enable victims to access a range of legal and non-legal services and resources
- Engage proactively in multi-agency work, ultimately to help victims and their children move safely towards living violence and abuse free lives

The key aims of the IDVA service are:

- To increase the safety of identified high risk victims and their child(ren) and other vulnerable associate
- To work from a point of crisis to address and reduce risk, offering short to medium term support
- To ensure the increased health and wellbeing of identified high risk victim and their child(ren) and other vulnerable associates
- To ensure that the views of identified high risk victims are represented at the MARAC
- To provide appropriate information, advice and support to identified high risk victims in relation to civil and criminal justice system, contributing to successful court outcomes

- To work with identified high risk victims of domestic abuse, to enable them to access the services they need (e.g. health, housing etc) in the aftermath of the abuse
- To reduce repeat victimisation
- To reduce violent crime

Market Engagement and Feedback

1.24 A Prior Information Notice was published on 7th July 2015. This initiated a process of pre-tender market engagement. Feedback gained from this process has provided an understanding of the market's preferred approach to a number of important issues impacting on the commercial model, including the contract duration, market capacity, budget viability, scope of services and gaps, contract attractiveness and mobilisation.

The results of this engagement exercise are summarised below:

- The contract duration proposed of 3 +1+1 was acceptable to all.
- The single provider model will more likely have to involve a partnership of providers in order to deliver the Outreach services on a countywide basis.
- Whilst the providers do bid for additional funding streams these tend to only plug gaps on a short terms basis and it very time intensive so would not want to see this as a requirement within any future contracts.
- In terms of contract mobilisation whilst three months would have been preferred, between 8 – 10 weeks is viable.

Procurement implications

1.25 The Procurement is being undertaken in accordance with regulations 74 to 76 of the Public Contract Regulations 2015 under "Light Touch Regime" utilising an Open Procedure method.

1.26 It is the intention to issue a OJEU Notice for publication on 5th February 2018 and a Contract Award Notice will be issued on any award to a successful bidder.

1.27 In undertaking the procurement the Council will ensure the process utilised complies fully with the EU Treaty Principles of Openness, Fairness, Transparency and Non-discrimination.

1.28 The procurement process shall conform with all information as published and set out in the OJEU Notice.

1.29 All time limits imposed on bidders in the process for responding to the OJEU Notice and Invitation to Tender will be reasonable and proportionate.

Public Services Social Value Act

1.30 In January 2013 the Public Services (Social Value) Act came into force. Under the Act the Council must before starting the process of procuring a contract for services consider two things. Firstly, how what is proposed to be procured might improve the economic social and environmental wellbeing of its area. Secondly, how in conducting the process of procurement it might act with a view to securing that improvement. The Council must only consider matters that are relevant to the services being procured and must consider the extent to which it is proportionate in

all the circumstances to take those matters into account. In considering this issue the Council must be aware that it remains bound by EU procurement legislation which itself through its requirement for transparency, fairness and non-discrimination places limits on what can be done to achieve these outcomes through a procurement.

- 1.31 Ways will be explored of securing social value through the way the procurement is structured. The operation of sub-contracting and consortium arrangements will be explored as a means of ensuring a role for local small to medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) in the delivery of the services. Evaluation methodologies will be explored so as to incentivise the delivery of a skilled and trained workforce.
- 1.32 Under section 1(7) of the Public Services (Social Value) Act 2012 the Council must consider whether to undertake any consultation as to the matters referred to above. The service and the value it delivers is well understood. Best practice recently adopted elsewhere has been reviewed. This and the market and other stakeholder consultation, including Service Users, carried out is considered to be sufficient to inform the procurement. It is unlikely that any wider consultation would be proportionate to the scope of the procurement.

Legal Issues:

Equality Act 2010

- 1.33 Under section 149 of the Equality Act 2010, the Council must, in the exercise of its functions, have due regard to the need to:
- * Eliminate discrimination, harassment, victimisation and any other conduct that is prohibited by or under the Act
 - * Advance equality of opportunity between persons who share a relevant protected characteristic and persons who do not share it
 - * Foster good relations between persons who share a relevant protected characteristic and persons who do not share it.
- 1.34 The relevant protected characteristics are age; disability; gender reassignment; pregnancy and maternity; race; religion or belief; sex; and sexual orientation.
- 1.35 Having due regard to the need to advance equality of opportunity involves having due regard, in particular, to the need to:
- * Remove or minimise disadvantages suffered by persons who share a relevant protected characteristic that are connected to that characteristic
 - * Take steps to meet the needs of persons who share a relevant protected characteristic that are different from the needs of persons who do not share it
 - * Encourage persons who share a relevant protected characteristic to participate in public life or in any other activity in which participation by such persons is disproportionately low
- 1.36 The steps involved in meeting the needs of disabled persons that are different from the needs of persons who are not disabled include, in particular, steps to take account of disabled persons' disabilities

- 1.37 Having due regard to the need to foster good relations between persons who share a relevant protected characteristic and persons who do not share it involves having due regard, in particular, to the need to tackle prejudice, and promote understanding
- 1.38 Compliance with the duties in section 149 may involve treating some persons more favourably than others
- 1.39 The duty cannot be delegated and must be discharged by the decision-maker. To discharge the statutory duty the decision-maker must analyse all the relevant material with the specific statutory obligations in mind. If a risk of adverse impact is identified consideration must be given to measures to avoid that impact as part of the decision making process

The key purpose of the service is to enable all those individuals who are in need of help and support suffering from Domestic Abuse to live more safe, independent and healthier lives. In that sense the delivery of the service helps to advance equality of opportunity. The providers' ability to provide services which advance equality of opportunity will be considered in the procurement and providers will be obliged to comply with the Equality Act.

An Impact Assessment has been completed for the domestic abuse support services procurement which addresses the risk of adverse impact on service users which can be found at Appendix A. The potential for adverse impact would arise from removing or reducing the service. However, the proposal maintains the service in place and has the potential to enable improvements and increase in services.

A change of provider will impact on persons with a protected characteristic arising out of the employment impact on staff. The staff employed by the current provider will be affected by the termination of the current grant agreement. Mitigating factors will relate to the legal protections that will be in place through TUPE and general employment laws. The contract that will be entered into will also contain clauses requiring the contractor to comply with the Equality Act.

Joint Strategic Needs Analysis (JSNA and the Joint Health and Wellbeing Strategy (JHWS)

- 1.40 The Council must have regard to the Joint Strategic Needs Assessment (JSNA) and the Joint Health & Well Being Strategy (JHWS) in coming to a decision

The JSNA key message in respect of domestic abuse is that violence doesn't just have an immediate effect on victim's health, which in some cases is fatal. The physical, mental and behavioural health consequences can persist long after the violence has stopped. Including the cost to public services, economic output and the human and emotional costs, domestic abuse is estimated to cost society £15.73 billion per year (based on a 2009 report). This is considered within the alternative options of doing nothing and also the prevention agenda in terms of reducing the perpetrators which is identified as an aim of the Lincolnshire Domestic Abuse Strategic Management Board.

The JSNA also states that reported incidents of domestic abuse have increased by 36% from 2008/2009 to 2014/2015 and that 70% of the incidents reported to Police since 2011 have occurred in the eastern districts. The recommendations contained within this report

include a countywide service which will be demand led and allow for a more flexible, resilient and consistent service.

The JHWS has priorities which include promoting healthier lifestyles and specifically minimise the impact of long term health conditions of people's mental health. These services would directly contribute to these priorities.

Crime and Disorder

1.41 Under section 17 of the Crime and Disorder Act 1998, the Council must exercise its various functions with due regard to the likely effect of the exercise of those functions on, and the need to do all that it reasonably can to prevent crime and disorder in its area (including anti-social and other behaviour adversely affecting the local environment), the misuse of drugs, alcohol and other substances in its area and re-offending in its area

This report considers not only the direct prevention of the crime but also the better integration of services on a countywide level, complementing each other and based upon risk. The partnership working with the Police is enhanced through the inclusion of the IDVA service working on cases that are assessed as high risk through the Multi Agency Risk Assessment Conference (MARAC).

2. Conclusion

2.1 Through undertaking a procurement exercise for Domestic Abuse Support Services, as detailed within the paper, the Council will improve service quality, ensure value for money and most importantly secure a vital service to those who are suffering from domestic abuse.

2.2 The focus of the procurement will be to establish a single provider for the county that will be able to fully meet the quality requirements set out by the council, guarantee that they are able to properly meet demand within budget and manage the subcontractor market effectively if appropriate.

3. Legal Comments:

The Council has the power to enter into the contract proposed. The legal considerations that must be taken into account in reaching a decision are set out in detail in the Report.

The decision is consistent with the Policy Framework and within the remit of the Executive Councillor if it is within the budget.

4. Resource Comments:

The current Domestic Abuse Support Services (DASS) have been in place since October 2013 with existing arrangements due to expire as of 31 July 2018. This report seeks approval for the re-procurement of DASS related services and delegates to the Director of Resources in consultation with the Executive Councillor for Safer Communities with the authority to determine the final form of the contract and to approve the award of the contract. I can confirm that the proposals are consistent with current Financial Procedures and relevant Schemes of Authorisation.

5. Consultation

Has The Local Member Been Consulted?

N/A

Has The Executive Councillor Been Consulted?

Yes

Scrutiny Comments

This Report will be considered by the Public Protection and Communities Scrutiny Committee on 23 January 2018, the Committee's comments will be passed on to the Executive Councillor.

Has a Risks and Impact Analysis been carried out?

Yes

Risks and Impact Analysis

See the body of the Report and Appendix A

6. Appendices

These are listed below and attached at the back of the report	
Appendix A	The Equality Impact Assessment

7. 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 Sara Barry, who can be contacted on 01522 552499 or Sara.Barry@lincolnshire.gov.uk

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Equality Impact Analysis to enable informed decisions

The purpose of this document is to:-

- I. help decision makers fulfil their duties under the Equality Act 2010 and
- II. for you to evidence the positive and adverse impacts of the proposed change on people with protected characteristics and ways to mitigate or eliminate any adverse impacts.

Using this form

This form must be updated and reviewed as your evidence on a proposal for a project/service change/policy/commissioning of a service or decommissioning of a service evolves taking into account any consultation feedback, significant changes to the proposals and data to support impacts of proposed changes. The key findings of the most up to date version of the Equality Impact Analysis must be explained in the report to the decision maker and the Equality Impact Analysis must be attached to the decision making report.

Please make sure you read the information below so that you understand what is required under the Equality Act 2010

Equality Act 2010

The Equality Act 2010 applies to both our workforce and our customers. Under the Equality Act 2010, decision makers are under a personal duty, to have due (that is proportionate) regard to the need to protect and promote the interests of persons with protected characteristics.

Protected characteristics

The protected characteristics under the Act are: age; disability; gender reassignment; marriage and civil partnership; pregnancy and maternity; race; religion or belief; sex; sexual orientation.

Section 149 of the Equality Act 2010

Section 149 requires a public authority to have due regard to the need to:

- Eliminate discrimination, harassment, victimisation, and any other conduct that is prohibited by/or under the Act
- Advance equality of opportunity between persons who share relevant protected characteristics and persons who do not share those characteristics
- Foster good relations between persons who share a relevant protected characteristic and persons who do not share it.

The purpose of Section 149 is to get decision makers to consider the impact their decisions may or will have on those with protected characteristics and by evidencing the impacts on people with protected characteristics decision makers should be able to demonstrate 'due regard'.

Decision makers duty under the Act

Having had careful regard to the Equality Impact Analysis, and also the consultation responses, decision makers are under a personal duty to have due regard to the need to protect and promote the interests of persons with protected characteristics (see above) and to:-

- (i) consider and analyse how the decision is likely to affect those with protected characteristics, in practical terms,
- (ii) remove any unlawful discrimination, harassment, victimisation and other prohibited conduct,
- (iii) consider whether practical steps should be taken to mitigate or avoid any adverse consequences that the decision is likely to have, for persons with protected characteristics and, indeed, to consider whether the decision should not be taken at all, in the interests of persons with protected characteristics,
- (iv) consider whether steps should be taken to advance equality, foster good relations and generally promote the interests of persons with protected characteristics, either by varying the recommended decision or by taking some other decision.

Conducting an Impact Analysis

The Equality Impact Analysis is a process to identify the impact or likely impact a project, proposed service change, commissioning, decommissioning or policy will have on people with protected characteristics listed above. It should be considered at the beginning of the decision making process.

The Lead Officer responsibility

This is the person writing the report for the decision maker. It is the responsibility of the Lead Officer to make sure that the Equality Impact Analysis is robust and proportionate to the decision being taken.

Summary of findings

You must provide a clear and concise summary of the key findings of this Equality Impact Analysis in the decision making report and attach this Equality Impact Analysis to the report. **Impact - definition**

An impact is an intentional or unintentional lasting consequence or significant change to people's lives brought about by an action or series of actions.

How much detail to include?

The Equality Impact Analysis should be proportionate to the impact of proposed change. In deciding this asking simple questions "Who might be affected by this decision?" "Which protected characteristics might be affected?" and "How might they be affected?" will help you consider the extent to which you already have evidence, information and data, and where there are gaps that you will need to explore. Ensure the source and date of any existing data is referenced.

You must consider both obvious and any less obvious impacts. Engaging with people with the protected characteristics will help you to identify less obvious impacts as these groups share their perspectives with you.

A given proposal may have a positive impact on one or more protected characteristics and have an adverse impact on others. You

must capture these differences in this form to help decision makers to arrive at a view as to where the balance of advantage or disadvantage lies. If an adverse impact is unavoidable then it must be clearly justified and recorded as such and an explanation as to why no steps can be taken to avoid that consequence must be included.

Proposals for more than one option If more than one option is being proposed you must ensure that the Equality Impact Analysis covers all options. Depending on the circumstances it may be more appropriate to complete an Equality Impact Analysis for each option.

The information you provide in this form must be sufficient to allow the decision maker to fulfil their role as above. You must include the latest version of the Equality Impact Analysis with the report to the decision maker. Please be aware that the information in this form must be able to stand up to legal challenge.

Background Information

Title of the policy / project / service being considered	Domestic Abuse Support Services	Person / people completing analysis	Amy Smithson Programme Officer Public Health
Service Area	Public Health	Lead Officer	Robin Bellamy Interim Assistant Director, Public Health Commissioning
Who is the decision maker?	Portfolio Holder / Executive Member	How was the Equality Impact Analysis undertaken?	Discussion and email
Date of meeting when decision will be made	10.08.2017	Version control	V0.1

General overview and description of the proposed change	Overview
	To consider the impact of the re-procurement of a new Domestic Abuse Support Service.
	Background
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lincolnshire County Council currently commissions Domestic Abuse Services in Lincolnshire. The current services comprise: Outreach support for adult victims and their

	<p>children and IDVA.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Adult Care, Public Health division currently fund Outreach services. The Outreach services consist of four contracts delivered by three different providers as detailed below. The contracts were let with a 2.5 year initial term and the option to extend by two years (1 + 1). The IDVA service is currently funded by Safer Communities. The service is delivered by one provider and was let as a 2.5 year plus 2 additional years extended on a 1+1 basis. Both the Outreach services and the IDVA services are reaching the end of their maximum contract length. Funding has been agreed by Adult Care and Safer Communities to recommission these services.
Is this proposed change to an existing policy/service/project or is it new?	<p>Commissioned. The re-procurement is for a contract for a new commissioned service. There is no reduction of service</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">Evidencing the impacts</p> <p>In this section you will explain the difference that proposed changes are likely to make on people with protected characteristics. To help you do this first consider the impacts the proposed changes may have on people without protected characteristics before then considering the impacts the proposed changes may have on people with protected characteristics.</p>	
<p>You must evidence here who will benefit and how they will benefit. If there are no benefits that you can identify please state 'No perceived benefit' under the relevant protected characteristic. You can add sub categories under the protected characteristics to make clear the impacts. For example under Age you may have considered the impact on 0-5 year olds or people aged 65 and over, under Race you may have considered Eastern European migrants, under Sex you may have considered specific impacts on men.</p> <p>Data to support impacts of proposed changes</p> <p>When considering the equality impact of a decision it is important to know who the people are that will be affected by any change.</p> <p><u>Population data and the Joint Strategic Needs Assessment</u></p> <p>The Lincolnshire Research Observatory (LRO) holds a range of population data by the protected characteristics. This can help put a decision into context. Visit the LRO website and its population theme page by following this link: http://www.research-lincs.org.uk If you cannot find what you are looking for, or need more information, please contact the LRO team. You will also find information about the Joint Strategic Needs Assessment on the LRO website.</p> <p><u>Workforce profiles</u></p>	

You can obtain information by many of the protected characteristics for the Council's workforce and comparisons with the labour market on the [Council's website](#). As of 1st April 2015, managers can obtain workforce profile data by the protected characteristics for their specific areas using Agresso.

Demographics

- The female population slightly outweighs the male population, males make up 49% of the population while females make up 51%.
- Lincolnshire has a 5% higher proportion of people aged 65 and over (23%) than the national average (England and Wales – 18%).
- The population aged 75 and over is growing at a much larger rate than other age groups. By 2039, it is estimated that there will be almost double the number of over 75s than there were in 2015. Please see the 'population projections' table below:

	0-15	16-64	65-74	75+	All ages
2015	125,211	443,783	94,028	73,643	736,665
2021	133,306	445,244	97,670	88,925	765,145
% Change	+6.5%	+0.3%	+3.9%	+20.8%	+3.9%

- In terms of marital status, 52% of the population of Lincolnshire are married, 28% single, 8% widowed, 10% divorced and 2% separated.
- Latest unemployment figures show Lincolnshire slightly below the national average for those of working age (16-64) who are unemployed (Lincolnshire 4.2%, Great Britain 4.9% [Nomis Oct 15 – Sept 16]).
- Rural areas make up 95% of the land area of Lincolnshire. In terms of population, 48% live in rural locations and 52% live in urban locations.
- 73% of households are adults with no children. The remaining are made up of adults with children (19%), single adults and children (6%) and multi-person [students and other] (2%).
- The most deprived areas of Lincolnshire are along the East Coast and parts of major towns like Grantham, Boston, Lincoln and Gainsborough.

General

There is a clear need to domestic abuse support services to be available in Lincolnshire:

- Domestic abuse has a significant impact upon the communities and public services of Lincolnshire. Estimates from the Crime Survey of England and Wales (CSEW) suggest that 1 in 15 adults aged between 16 and 59 years suffered at least one incident of domestic abuse in 2013/14. This meant that during 2013/14 alone there were more than 25,500 victims of domestic abuse in Lincolnshire.
- CSEW figures suggest that only 1 in 3 victims of abuse reported their most recent incident to somebody in an 'official position', while for every victim who reported their abuse to the police there was another victim who did not tell anybody about their abuse (not even family or friends).
- On average there are over 10,000 domestic abuse incidents reported to Lincolnshire Police every year. Of these, 6,500 are standard risk incidents, equivalent to around 3 in 5 domestic abuse incidents reported. A quarter of domestic abuse incidents are graded as medium risk while only 8% are high risk. The number of high and medium risk incidents has remained stable since 2010; however standard risk incidents have been on a steady increase.
- Though domestic abuse can affect individuals from any background or location at any time, there are some groups, locations and times where abuse is disproportionately likely:
 - Women, young people, those who are separated/divorced, single parents and those with a long term illness or disability were all significantly more likely to experience DA than the 'average' person. Of these groups, single parent mothers were most at risk, with nearly 1 in 4 becoming victims of DA in the last twelve months.
 - DA is more likely to be reported in certain locations of the county, particularly those suffering from high levels of deprivation (especially in parts of Gainsborough, Skegness and Lincoln). In fact those living in the most deprived areas of Lincolnshire are up to four times more likely to experience domestic abuse (either in a recorded police incident or in a non-police MARAC referral) than those living in the most affluent areas of the county.
 - Police data suggests that DA is more than twice as likely to be reported over the New Year period and during weekend evenings when compared to the average.
- The aim of the Outreach Service, for standard and medium risk victims, is to ensure that all victims of domestic abuse are able to access services in their local area in order to support early intervention and enable victims to live their lives free of controlling, coercive or threatening behaviour.
- For high risk victims, the Independent Domestic Violence Advisor (IDVA) Service is commissioned. IDVAs provide advice, information, advocacy and support to victims to minimise the risk they face, enhance their safety and rebuild positive lives.

Perceived positive impacts

- There is no proposal for a reduction in service. It is therefore anticipated that the new contracts will continue to deliver positive benefits for service users.
- The services will provide countywide coverage and will be accessible to any individual experiencing domestic abuse regardless of age, disability, gender reassignment, marriage and civil partnership, pregnancy and maternity, race, sex or sexual orientation.
- The contract will have a well-defined service specification with clear outcomes and performance measures specified.
- Robust contract management will be implemented to ensure delivery is in line with the specification and outcomes/performance measures are being met.

If you have identified positive impacts for other groups not specifically covered by the Equality Act 2010 you can include them here if it will help the decision maker to make an informed decision

N/A

You must evidence how people with protected characteristics will be adversely impacted and any proposed mitigation to reduce or eliminate adverse impacts. An adverse impact causes disadvantage or exclusion. If such an impact is identified please state how, as far as possible, it is justified; eliminated; minimised or counter balanced by other measures. If there are no adverse impacts that you can identify please state 'No perceived adverse impact' under the relevant protected characteristic. If you have not identified any mitigating action to reduce an adverse impact please state 'No mitigating action identified'

No adverse impacts identified.

If you have identified negative impacts for other groups not specifically covered by the Equality Act 2010 you can include them here if it will help the decision maker to make an informed

None identified.

Stakeholders

Stake holders are people or groups who will be directly affected (primary stakeholders) and indirectly affected (secondary stakeholders)

You must evidence here who you involved in gathering your evidence about benefits, adverse impacts and practical steps to mitigate or avoid any adverse consequences. You must be confident that any engagement was meaningful. The Community engagement team can help you to do this and you can contact them on engagement.cop@lincolnshire.gov.uk

State clearly what (if any) consultation or engagement activity took place by stating who you involved under the protected characteristics. Include organisations you invited and organisations who attended, the date(s) they were involved and method of involvement i.e. Equality Impact Analysis workshop/email/telephone conversation/meeting/consultation. State clearly the objectives of the consultation and findings from the consultation under each of the protected characteristics. If you have not covered any of the protected characteristics please state the reasons why they were not consulted/engaged.

Objective(s) of the consultation

N/A, there is no public consultation planned for this re- procurement exercise.

Are you confident that everyone who should have been involved in producing this version of the Equality Impact Analysis has been involved in a meaningful way?

The purpose is to make sure you have got the perspective of all the protected characteristics.

Yes.

If No, who needs to be involved and how do you intend to involve them?

If yes, please explain the reason(s)

Once the changes have been implemented how will you undertake evaluation of the benefits and how effective the actions to reduce adverse impacts have been?

Effective contract management throughout the live of the contract????

Further Details

Are you handling personal data?			
Actions required Include any actions identified in this analysis for on-going monitoring of impacts.	Action	Lead officer	Timescale
Signed off by			Date

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

Report to:	Public Protection and Communities Scrutiny Committee
Date:	23 January 2018
Subject:	Lessons and Actions from the Grenfell Tower Incident

Summary:

To provide an overview of the Grenfell Tower fire and to inform the Committee of lessons learnt and any potential implications for Lincolnshire County Council to consider following the Emergency Planning & Business Continuity Service (EP & BC Service) visit to site on 20th July 2017 hosted by Ealing Borough Council.

Appendices B and C of this report include information pertaining to Lincolnshire Fire & Rescue fire safety building inspections and LCC Property Services inspections and other operational activities undertaken locally since this incident.

It should be noted that official pan-London debriefs are being undertaken and wider lessons will be available in due course. The first part of this report is purely based on what we observed when we visited the site and my professional opinion.

Actions Required:

Members of the Public Protection and Communities Scrutiny Committee are invited to consider and comment on the contents of the report and highlight any points for further consideration.

1. Background

Grenfell Tower was a twenty four storey block of public housing in North Kensington in the Royal Borough of Kensington and Chelsea, West London. The tower block consisted of 120 homes and housed approximately 350 people. Residents were mainly social tenants but also people renting from private landlords in flats previously purchased under right-to-buy schemes.

The fire took place on Wednesday 14th June 2017 with the emergency services receiving the first report at 0054 hours that morning. It is believed to have been started by an electrical fault in a fridge freezer on the 4th floor. The fire burned for 60 hours and at its height reached temperatures of 1000°C. The growth of the fire is believed to have been accelerated by the building's exterior cladding and has so

far resulted in 80 deaths and 70 injuries making it the largest mass fatality incident in the UK since the Hillsborough disaster of 1989 and the worst fire of its type since the Second World War.

More than 250 firefighters and 70 appliances from all over London responded to this incident and they were able to rescue 65 people. Over 100 London Ambulance Service staff, 20 ambulances and a Hazardous Area Response Team (HART) responded transferring casualties to 6 hospitals across London.

There are up to 250 Metropolitan police officers a day working on all aspects of the investigation. Around 255 people survived the fire but as at 8th August 2017, authorities are unable to trace any surviving occupants for 23 of the 120 flats and only 50 victims have been formally identified. The final death toll is not expected to be confirmed until 2018.

The Prime Minister has ordered a Full Public Enquiry to be chaired by an independent Judge which will include the scrutiny of both the central and local government response. The public have also been consulted on the terms of reference to be used. Central government has made a £5million fund available for those left homeless with an initial payment of £5500 for each individual.

The tower block was insured for £20million but costs are expected to reach £1billion due to a combination of litigation, compensation for deaths and injuries, rehousing and rehabilitation.

Lessons Learned.

For the purposes of this report, findings from the EP & BC Service visit to site have been broken down into six main areas of learning, those being, Command & Control, Local Authority Response from an Ealing Borough Council perspective, Rest Centre/Humanitarian Assistance Centre (HAC) Operations, Media Coverage, Volunteers and Recovery.

Command & Control

London Resilience Forum is chaired by the Mayor of London and as well as the emergency services and all other category 1 & 2 responders under the Civil Contingencies Act 2004, it comprises all 33 Borough Councils. The reality of this means that meetings tend to take place on a regional basis. Chief Executives from each Borough Council are on call for two weeks on a rotation basis. Local Authority response to any incident sits at Borough level then escalates to pan-London if mutual aid or a larger response is required.

On the day of the fire, London Fire Brigade declared a major incident early on. Multi-agency Strategic Co-ordination Group (SCG) and Tactical Co-ordination Groups (TCG) met on that first day and continued to meet during the response. SCG meetings were usually via teleconference and TCG meetings took place at the scene. Once the incident became a pan-London response, the Special Operations Room in Lambeth was opened. Cabinet Office Briefing Room (COBR) also required regular briefings. Resilience Direct is not well used by local authorities in London and not for incident response.

Kensington and Chelsea Borough Council opened its Borough Emergency Control Centre (BECC) which is a local authority control centre housed in the Council offices. On Thursday evening mutual aid was requested across London, local authorities recognising the incident required pan-London support. The BECC had to be locked down on the Friday as angry local residents tried to storm the Council building.

A London Local Authority Co-ordination Centre (LLACC) was established at Westminster. Westminster Council took the lead for all communications. Information was passed from the BECC to the LLACC regarding response and those involved, however some problems with data transfer were encountered and some information was lost.

On Saturday, a task force comprising 8 Borough Chief Executives was established led by City of London. Its role was to co-ordinate the pan-London Local Authority response and that evening the Chief Executive of Ealing Borough Council was asked to take the lead and coordinate operations at the Westway Sports Centre alongside Kensington and Chelsea and British Red Cross (BRC).

Our command and control procedures here in Lincolnshire are much different and, in my opinion, much simpler. If a similar incident were to happen here, the LRF would establish a multi-agency SCG to consider a working strategy, form a multi-agency TCG to enact that strategy by opening the County Emergency Centre (CEC) and establishing a full command support function with relevant cell structure. Our multi-agency Warn & Inform cell would then take the lead on all communications issues.

From a Local Authority perspective, EP & BC Service duty officers would have been alerted through fire & rescue or police controls and would have alerted both LCC on call strategic and tactical commanders along with elected members and relevant District Council colleagues. The team would also ensure the CEC was set up and operational. Local Authorities would then continue to provide support to the emergency services during the response and be ready to take the lead once response moved to recovery.

Local Authority Response (Ealing Borough Council)

All London Borough Councils were asked for mutual aid support on Thursday 15th June, the day after the fire broke out. This request was made for staff to assist with Local Authority Liaison Officers (LALO), BECC and rest centre manager roles. On Saturday evening, the Chief Executives task force asked the Chief Executive of Ealing Borough Council if they could take the lead in co-ordination at Westway Sports Centre with other agencies. It established its own BECC to co-ordinate operations at this centre and took this leading role for a week before handing over to Richmond and Wandsworth Borough Council.

Ealing have a team of three officers which make up its Emergency Management Service, this structure is similar across the other 32 London Boroughs. There is then a core number of Borough staff that have received mandatory annual emergency planning training. All other staff that became involved in the response

received dynamic training related to the role that they were being asked to perform at the time. This however was limited as operations were continually changing and it was difficult to specify roles and responsibilities early on. There was a general willingness of staff to do anything that was asked of them. This is likely due to the tragic nature of the incident that had occurred in close proximity to the Borough.

When Ealing took over the lead role at Westway Sports Centre there was already an atmosphere of distrust between survivors and other local residents and the Council highlighted in the national media. This in part had been due to a perceived lack of community leadership, visibility, communication and support and had been stoked up by the constant media coverage of the incident. There had also been some challenges regarding local elected members and junior Council officers speaking to the media and posting on social media and not following top lines coming out of the communications team, this took time to rectify and put more pressure on already busy communications officers. At times this became political and it also caused some friction between Boroughs.

Officers from the Emergency Management Service reported that they felt under an intense level of pressure and scrutiny when they arrived. There were lots of media representatives, angry residents and staff and routine Council functions such as waste collection had not been undertaken due to safety concerns that the tower could collapse; bins were now overflowing causing a potential health hazard. Utilities had been turned off in the surrounding area resulting in other local residents requiring assistance, some of the neighbouring properties and businesses adjacent to Grenfell Tower had also been evacuated due to the same safety concerns.

It became clear that Borough staff needed to be easily identifiable and be able to listen; Council identification and reflective surcoats were therefore provided for all responding staff to ensure visibility and personal safety on site. Welfare became especially important and as a general rule staff were only allocated two shifts then did not return.

Provision was also made to ensure that appropriate welfare in the form of emotional, psychological and counselling services were available to support staff post shift, this is something that many officers took advantage of due to the nature of the incident and the exposure to very distressed and angry survivors and local residents. It should be noted that during debriefs post event this is something that needs to be redressed; staff are still continuing to require welfare support to deal with the 1:1 aspect of the important provision of empathy to survivors and residents.

When the call goes out for large scale staff support during times of emergency, some take to it straight away and are able to adapt their existing skills to meet the needs of the emergency perfectly, others may not be able to do so and are better staying back in their day jobs to help keep the organisation functioning. This was especially true at the Westway Sports Centre; local residents responded better to some staff than others and began to insist on only dealing with a particular person. This became an issue when tired staff were sent home and needed time to rest. Ealing therefore tried not to make it about individuals but about a system,

unfortunately there was some intervention by central government and some of these officers were returned to role.

It was important for the Borough to quickly establish a logistics, finance and procurement system to ensure that proper documentation was produced and financial and procurement procedures adhered to as a large amount of staff and equipment costs were being incurred, this included catering, accommodation, transport, furniture and lighting. For example, there were so many people attending the Westway Sport Centre that it became necessary to install air conditioning units, the premises were not keen on contractors drilling into walls so other means had to be found, this cost the Borough in the region of £15,000. Equipment costs totalled around £36,000 up to Thursday 20th July. The importance of key responding Borough officers being issued with corporate credit cards also became clear. All EP & BC Service duty officers in Lincolnshire carry them.

The response from Ealing Borough Council consisted of 192 officers from across the authority working 2561 hours resulting in a total cost of £88,000 to the authority. The majority of these hours were picked up during the week from Sunday 18th June to Friday 23rd June; this caused the Borough to come to a near standstill during this time and is why it could only maintain the level of support for a week. Detailed staff statistics are attached at Appendix A.

It should be remembered here that the London Borough Councils perform what we would understand to be both County Council and District Council functions. Here in Lincolnshire we would be supporting the District so for example housing, environmental health and benefits officers would come from them, we would be concentrating our efforts around management of the CEC and the LRF response so whilst staffing would still have a significant impact, it would not be as great.

When Ealing handed over to Richmond and Wandsworth Borough Council at the end of the week, a comprehensive handover document was produced detailing standard operating procedures and roles and responsibilities to be used at Westway Sports Centre, information from this document will be incorporated into Humanitarian Assistance Centre (HAC) planning here in Lincolnshire. In total the response has cost the Borough in the region of £124,000.

Although the mass fatalities group did meet, bodies from the tower were all taken to Westminster Public Mortuary negating the need for a temporary mortuary to be established. Westminster is relatively unique in the fact that it is a Local Authority mortuary, staffed by Local Authority personnel, unlike many others which are either at hospitals or private funeral directors. The mortuary already had a number of bodies in it when it was decided that bodies from Grenfell would be taken there, these were moved to other mortuaries in London.

It should be noted that existing temporary mortuary plans had to be amended as they were found not fit for purpose and the building underwent some alterations to ensure it could adequately cope with the size of the operation. This involved a wall been taken down and the provision of additional temporary body storage areas.

This facility required a large number of staff to run the operation and additional welfare support was required.

If a similar incident were to occur here, our local mortuaries would not be able to cope with this amount of fatalities and we would have to establish one. As this is a Local Authority duty, additional and substantial staff and financial support would also be required for a considerable period of time. At the time of writing, only 50 of the 80 fatalities have been formally identified so this would still be an ongoing operation and it is expected that the mortuary at Westminster will remain operational for a year.

Rest Centre/Humanitarian Assistance Centre (HAC) Operations

In the immediate aftermath of the fire several Local Authority rest centres were established in the vicinity as part of a tri-Borough response by Kensington and Chelsea, Hammersmith and Fulham and Westminster in conjunction with BRC. These were later consolidated into one at the Westway Sports Centre to support the immediate needs of those affected by the fire. Ealing later merged the rest centre into a Humanitarian Assistance Centre (HAC) as requirements changed and longer term support was required. They then renamed it a Community Assistance Centre (CAC) as services such as bereavement counselling for example were being undertaken on an appointment only basis at separate premises managed by the police. In these early stages, the rest centre manager was being asked to provide briefings via teleconference directly to COBR.

Operations at Westway managed to rehouse 250 residents during the first 2 days. It became the location for people to bring their financial, clothing and food donations. Grenfell Tower housed an ethnically diverse range of people and it was important for this to be taken into consideration when catering and interpreting support solutions were implemented.

During the first few days, catering was supplied via a number of options, local takeaways donated food as did supermarkets but local residents also brought food, for example, the local Muslim community brought Halal food. As there were so many people, it was decided that tables and chairs would be put up outside of the rest centre to enable families and friends to meet and share meals. There were some additional considerations with providing catering however, apart from those residents from the tower that were actually involved, homeless and other local people were attending the rest centre to receive free meals. It was decided in those first few days that everyone attending should receive assistance rather than turn people away. Catering continued at the CAC for the next month.

Additionally large corporate companies were offering assistance and equipment, for example Microsoft donated laptops & mobiles, Google provided vouchers for laptops from PC World and EE shops allowed residents to access their network free. This had to be managed to ensure that only those in need had access and to stop any abuse.

BRC took over the access and registration process issuing all those attending with identification wristbands and completing the necessary documentation, this

information was then shared with the police casualty bureau. The rest centre did not require much in the way of additional IT equipment and use was made of the existing computers and printers already installed on the premises.

These were used to record personal details and other information relating to those attending the rest centre/CAC, Resilience Direct was not used at the CAC.

A huge volume of food, toiletries and clothing was being donated at the site of the rest centre/CAC. This required sorting to ensure that it was suitable for use but also into categories. This placed a huge demand on the Borough Council and BRC staff working there and it was decided that this should be taken over in the main by local volunteers. Some items being donated were found to be unsuitable for use and later along the line were sent for cleaning before being sold in BRC charity shops with proceeds going to the Grenfell Tower resident's funds.

After the CAC was established a wide range of organisations attended in support of those involved. These included social services, NHS staff, counselling services, religious groups, insurance, housing and benefits. More were added at a later date including government departments such as DCLG, Foreign & Commonwealth Office, DVLA and Royal Mail, this ensured residents could still access their mail and could apply for copies of existing driving licences and passports if required.

With the benefit of hindsight, it is thought that the Westway Sports Centre was in the wrong position for the rest centre/CAC and alternative premises further away may have been better suited. This is because the tower is clearly visible in the background and there became an element of emotional attachment. However, subsequent debriefs at Ealing have suggested that, against current emergency plans, this may have enabled the community to bond and logistically enabled all residents and survivors to attend regularly. This will be looked at in future humanitarian assistance planning. In addition, there is not always the time to plan for an appropriate venue given timely expectations from the community so logistics will have to be built quickly and dynamically.

It is also worth noting that Ealing think it unlikely that London would be granted permission from the owners to use Westway Sports Centre as a rest centre during the response to any future emergency. This is due to a number of concerns that they had including the extension of use from a rest centre to a CAC meaning it was used much longer than first anticipated, lack of communications, scale and duration of use, financial loss and staff exposure to distressed and traumatised people.

I believe that this would potentially be the case here and that we will need to consider our choice of site very carefully when the need arises. The EP & BC Service will need to ensure that we revisit our lists of local HAC centres and consider future use, depending on the scale of any future incident; it may be prudent to go for larger premises straight away if the potential for opening a HAC is there. We will also need to revisit these sites to ensure that premises know what they may be signing up for and perhaps look at some staff training and emergency planning awareness sessions.

We may need to consider invoking a process whereby we liaise with LCC Economic Development Services and Property Services to ascertain vacant LCC

managed workspace and light industrial units that could be utilised or alternatively agree Premises Licenses with our existing HAC sites.

Media Coverage

The Grenfell Tower fire received international media coverage via television, radio, newspaper, internet and social media. The communications operation therefore became a twenty four hour job requiring a large team of people to ensure that all media deadlines were met; this was co-ordinated by Westminster. It also required staff to manage it at the scene of the fire and the surrounding area. Media intrusion, especially in the immediate aftermath, became an issue and also aided the spread of misinformation, often hampering the response and sometimes causing extra and unnecessary stress and anxiety to both survivors and residents involved and to responding staff.

The Local Authorities and other responding agencies also had to cope with daily VIP visits to the scene; these included the Queen and Prince William, Prince Charles, Prime Minister, Jeremy Corbyn, Mayor of London and a host of celebrities. This required extra planning and security measures to be instigated and took staff away from other roles. DCLG were asked to provide assistance with the co-ordination and management of these visits. It also ensured that the media were never very far away. To help manage these visits, a decision was taken to not publicise them, this went some way to preventing additional crowds of people gathering at the scene to watch.

During the early stages of the incident problems were encountered when the media, eager for information, approached junior staff and elected members who had not received top line briefings and sometimes gave their own opinions, these were not always the opinions of the Council and were sometimes political statements which were then played out through their use of social media and in the media. This took a disproportionate amount of time to repair, caused reputational damage and perhaps went some way towards fuelling the distrust that existed between survivors, residents and the Council. It is important that all staff working at site are aware of the organisation's policy regarding the media.

Other problems were encountered with media misconceptions and interpretations of on scene activities. In the immediate aftermath and before a proper registration system had been implemented at the rest centre, reporters gained access and took pictures of response activities and vulnerable survivors and residents often in a state of distress. They reported a lack of attendance by local authority staff and an air of chaos. Council staff were there but had no ID and no identifiable clothing to make them visible to both those seeking assistance and the media. Whilst the EP & BC Service and highways staff here have reflective clothing appropriate for responding to incidents, this is not the case for the rest of our organisation and thought needs to be given to the purchase of reflective jackets for front line staff to wear if asked to respond to an emergency.

Pictures were taken of clothing donations being turned away from the rest centre by staff and reported as them not being good enough or not wanted. There was

some truth in this reporting but as previously stated, some items were unfit for use but a process was swiftly implemented so that receiving staff accepted all donations, they were then sorted privately and those items not suitable, sent for cleaning and then sale in BRC charity shops.

Tables and chairs being placed outside of the rest centre was misinterpreted as there not being enough space in the building to accommodate those involved and that they were forced to sit outside, as previously stated, this was not the case. In Lincolnshire our multi-agency warn and inform group would take the lead on co-ordination of the media with the support of our DCLG representative.

It is imperative that an early communications strategy is developed which will be pivotal in ensuring that both those involved as a result of the incident and the media reporting on it know where to find accurate and up to date information from trusted sources, this removes the need to go looking for it elsewhere. A clear exit strategy should also be developed for the exact same reason.

There are many lessons to be learnt around media engagement from this incident and there is already a scheduled training session planned for our senior officers and elected members later this year but thought needs to be given to more, particularly our strategic and tactical commanders who are more likely to be approached for interviews by the media.

Volunteers

During the immediate aftermath of the fire a large number of local residents and others volunteered at the rest centre and initially it was these people that staffed it. This is to be expected following any emergency where the local community will almost certainly want to assist if they are able. It is important that appropriate systems and processes are implemented as soon as possible to manage this as there are potential safeguarding, vetting and health and safety issues. In this case and following the implementation of registration procedures at the rest centre, volunteers were used to accept and sort through the donations that were being made.

In Lincolnshire we have a tried and tested MOU in place with our existing volunteer groups and have developed a policy for the co-ordination of spontaneous volunteers and their use during emergencies, these documents and groups are exercised as part of any LRF large scale exercise taking place in the county and have been successfully used operationally during both the Boston tidal surge in December 2013 and the East Coast tidal surge incident in January this year. It is unsure if London Boroughs currently have such documents, there is not a regional one; we have since shared ours with Ealing.

If a similar incident of both size and scale were to happen here, resulting in the need to engage large numbers of volunteers and the management of public donations, it would be prudent to consider their locations. It may be more suitable if volunteer reception centres and receiving and storage centres for donations are located remotely, removing the pressure from the site and allowing these activities to take place away from both the public and media gaze.

Recovery

Because of the distrust that had manifested itself between the local authority and the residents in the immediate aftermath of the fire, some local residents groups such as the Grenfell Action Group, Grenfell United and Grenfell Residents Association refused to engage or attend the rest centre/CAC. This still remains to some extent even now but the local authorities now try to involve these local groups in any decisions that need to be taken during the recovery process. For example, when we visited in July, we saw all the memorials and flowers that have been shown by the media, many of the flowers were dead and we asked when they were going to be removed, we were informed that this would only be a local resident's decision.

Another example is the involvement of the singer Adele, she attends the HAC on an almost daily basis. These visits are unannounced and there is no publicity attached to them. She has much influence and is championing the resident's plight; in turn the residents trust her and will listen to her. We saw first-hand how she meets with both Local Authority and volunteers from the CAC and then with residents acting as a sort of go between which has proved to be an extremely important role going forward.

The day before we arrived for our visit in July, the CAC at Westway Sports Centre was in the process of closing down and a new site had opened just a short distance away. This new site is a new building comprising empty office space and was chosen by the residents. The building has been leased by Kensington and Chelsea Borough Council for a period of five years, it is expected that a CAC in some form will be required for this duration. The building is currently known as The Curve but it is to be renamed by local school children through a competition and it is hoped that long term it will become a community centre.

The Curve is able to offer better more sustainable accommodation for the CAC and has the additional space to provide children's crèche, interview and meeting rooms as well as housing the organisations present in the Westway Sports Centre. The furniture, fixtures and fittings have all been donated by local businesses and it produces a regular newsletter to inform residents of the latest information, this was produced every other day when we visited.

The Bellwin Scheme was enacted for this incident and Local Authorities have been informed that their expenditure will be reimbursed by central government.

At present, those residents that lived in the Grenfell Tower have been provided with bill free accommodation for a period of one year. This will undoubtedly attract further media attention when it comes to an end as it coincides with the first anniversary of the fire but these plans may well change before that happens.

At the time of writing, Ealing and the other London Boroughs involved are undertaking their regional debriefs and it should be expected that there will be more learning that will emerge from them and the EP & BC Service will monitor and include in our future planning.

We have had previous experience of evacuating a block of flats when it became necessary to evacuate Shuttleworth House in Lincoln during the flooding of 2007 and we established a rest centre at Lincoln College. Many lessons were learned from that incident which were used to inform our current planning assumptions.

Over the past couple of months the EP & BC Service have been actively engaged with partners providing emergency planning advice and guidance to the District Councils regarding any high rise buildings that they may have. We have developed draft plans in conjunction with City of Lincoln Council for the three blocks of flats in Lincoln, Shuttleworth House, Trent View and Jarvis House and hope that in doing so, we will have developed a template for others to use if required to do so for high rise buildings in their areas.

2. Recommendations

1. Stocks of reflective tabards with LCC logo are purchased for LCC front line officers for use in the response to emergencies. These should be stored in the CEC.
2. Ensure community groups are provided with reflective tabards with LCC logo for use in emergencies when acting on the Council's behalf. These should be stored in the CEC.
3. Media awareness refresher training which includes use of social media is provided for strategic & tactical commanders and elected members.
4. EP & BC Service to revisit HAC centre lists to ensure they are still fit for purpose and consider future use including liaison with premises owners and providing any necessary staff training should they be required for extended periods during emergencies.
5. EP & BC Service to update existing HAC plan with lessons learnt from Grenfell Tower fire and include all services that were involved at Westway/Curve in our document.
6. EP & BC Service to ensure that appropriate welfare in the form of emotional, psychological and counselling services are available to support staff responding to emergencies if required.
7. EP & BC Service to assess the capability and capacity relevant to the roles provided by District Councils and provide up to date training for all response staff and voluntary organisations.
8. EP & BC Service to ensure that awareness training is provided for LCC elected members regarding emergency planning & business continuity plans and procedures
9. EP & BC Service to review and update the LCC elected members aide memoire reflecting new LGA guidance and lessons learned at Grenfell.

3. Consultation

a) Have Risks and Impact Analysis been carried out?

Not Applicable

b) Risks and Impact Analysis

Not Applicable

4. Appendices

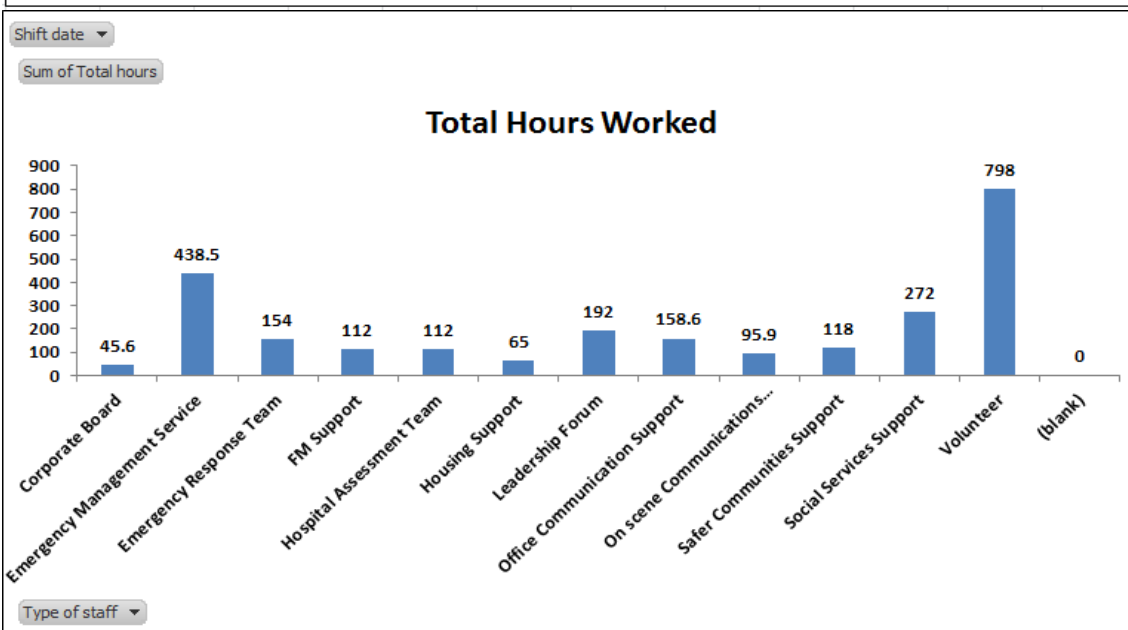
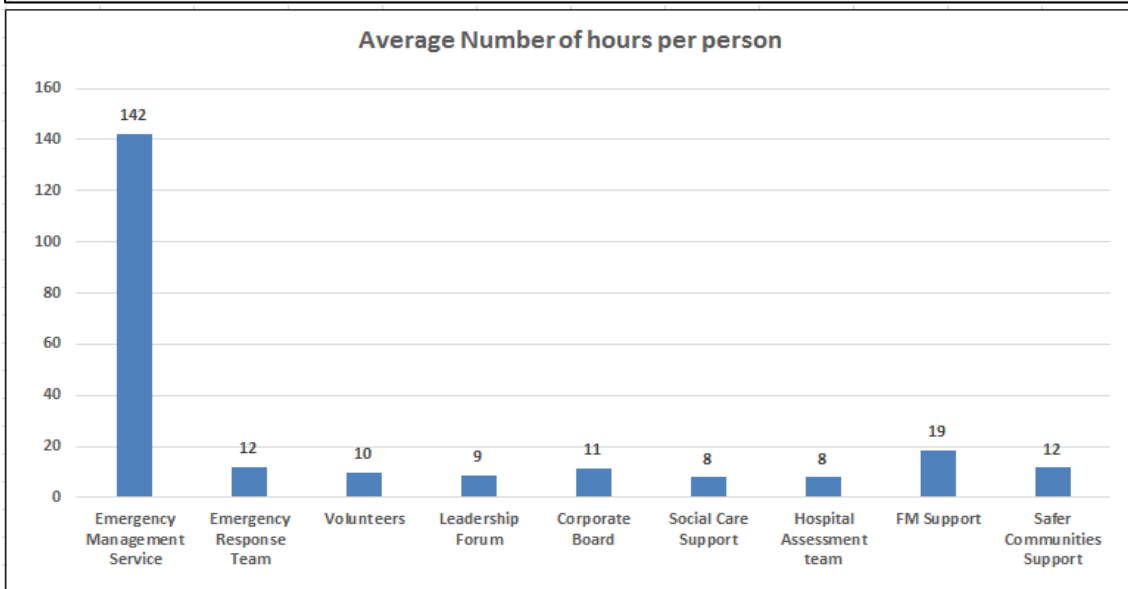
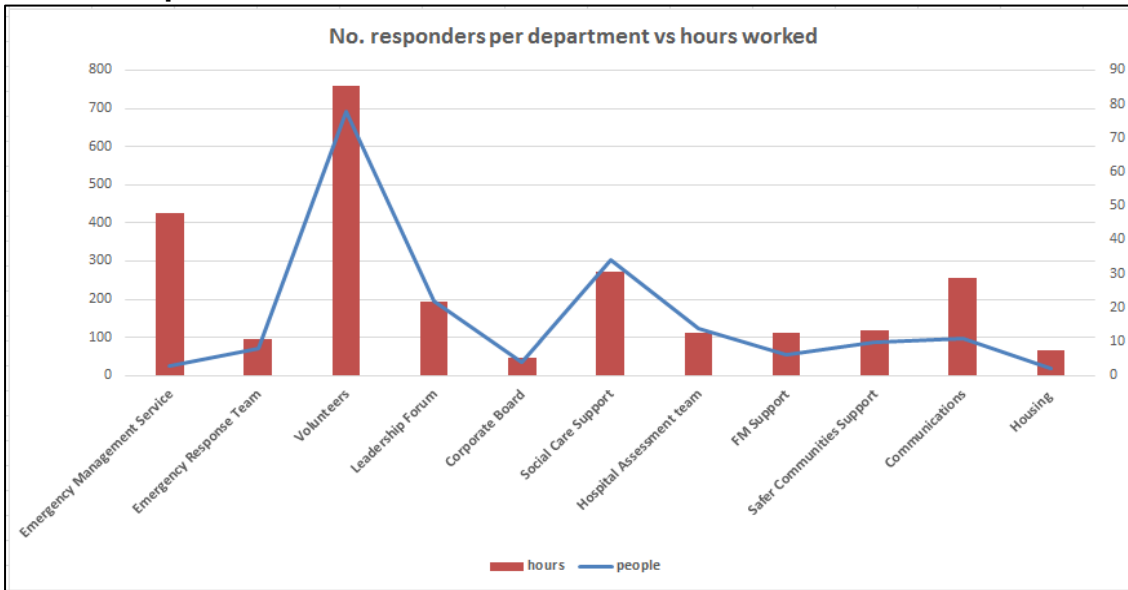
These are listed below and attached at the back of the report	
Appendix A	Breakdown of Staffing Incurred by Ealing Borough Council during Grenfell Tower Response.
Appendix B	Lincolnshire Fire and Rescue (LFR) Actions Following Grenfell Tower Incident
Appendix C	LCC buildings

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 Ian Reed, Emergency Planning and Business Continuity Manager, who can be contacted by e-mail at Ian.Reed@lincoln.fire-uk.org

Breakdown of Staffing Incurred by Ealing Borough Council during Grenfell Tower Response.



Lincolnshire Fire and Rescue (LFR) Actions Following Grenfell Tower Incident

Following the tragic events on Wednesday 14th June, LFR held a meeting to plan and develop a strategy to identify key areas that would need to be addressed and actioned locally as a consequence of the incident. The aim of the strategy and resulting actions were to allow assurances to be given to the communities of Lincolnshire in respect to fire safety within similar buildings.

There was an appreciation that further actions and agreed direction would need to be fluid to allow the ever developing outcomes of the incident to be fully supported by the LFR.

The National Fire Chief's Council (NFCC) set up a co-ordination cell to provide consistent information to allow Fire and Rescue Services (FRS) to take required measures to reduce the risk of a similar incident happening in their area.

The following early actions were taken by LFR:

- Offered London Fire Brigade welfare support
- Supported all NFCC requests and processes
- Provided support locally where required
- Made enquiries regarding the cladding status of all premises 6 floors and above and provided support and guidance where required
- Maintained a presence and provided community safety advice at the 3 Lincoln tower blocks
- Worked with District Councils to provide support, guidance and reassurance.
- Held drop in Sessions at the 3 Lincoln Tower Blocks where residents were able to discuss concerns with City of Lincoln Council (CoLC) & LFR
- Inspections of high rise buildings have been and will continue to be conducted as part of our risk based inspection programme, as are familiarisation/risk information gathering visits by operational crews
- A review of operational plans and risk information was conducted
- Facilitated meetings with CoLC Head of Property and Health & Safety and discussed current emergency arrangements
- Offered general Fire Safety advice to all schools across the County, with further support available if required
- Engaged with LCC Emergency Planning & Business Continuity Team (EP&BC) to develop evacuation plans for the 3 main residential tower blocks in Lincoln

Work was carried out to identify and confirm the number of High Rise premises within the County; 25 premises were identified as meeting the relevant criteria. All 25 premises were visited and checked for compliance against current Fire Safety legislation.

A number of premises over 18 metres in height were also identified at a precautionary Strategic Coordination Group meeting held by the Local Resilience Forum. Whilst these premises were deemed to be of a lower risk, further investigative work was carried out.

Of the 25 premises identified, 9 were confirmed as residential. Most of these were either not cladded or cladded with materials that were of a type which was not of concern. There were 2 premises of concern, one under construction and therefore not occupied and one where Aluminium Composite Cladding (ACM) was installed albeit only to a relatively small area of the building.

The developer of the property under construction has confirmed that the ACM cladding will be replaced before occupation and the managing organisation for the other premises is arranging to have the cladding replaced at the earliest opportunity with a more appropriate product.

A further 10 of the identified premises were Student Accommodation, LFR engaged with the University who assisted with the research required. As with the residential buildings, most were either not cladded or cladded with materials that were of a type which was not of concern. Again, there were 2 premises of concern, one under construction and therefore not occupied and one where Aluminium Composite Cladding (ACM) was installed.

The developer of the property under construction confirmed that the ACM cladding will be replaced before occupation and the managing organisation for the other premises is arranging to have the cladding tested. A full Fire Safety Audit was carried out at this premises which found the building to be well managed and compliant with current Fire Safety Legislation. LFR are still awaiting confirmation of the test result.

Hospitals accounted for a further 2 premises, one being cladded with materials that were of a type which was not of concern and the other being predominantly un clad, however a small number of panels installed were identified for testing. The small amount of potentially ACM cladding installed was not of concern.

However, following direction from the NHS at a national level, LFR were contacted by management at Skegness and Gainsborough hospitals. Both hospitals were visited by Fire Safety Inspectors with advice and assurance given on the fire safety arrangements in place.

LFR were also approached by the Health & Safety/Fire safety lead for Lincolnshire Partnership Foundation Trust and are provided advice and assurance at the secure mental health units across the County.

The remaining premises consisted of hotels & offices, none of which were fitted with ACM cladding.

Following requests for support around the safety of Lincolnshire schools and colleges, the LFR fire safety team carried out visits to schools identified as of potential concern and no issues were identified. Support was also requested from LFR around 12 identified schools, although this was not in respect to cladding.

Although LFR have worked on identified local issues, throughout the process, guidance has been given from the NFCC. Guidance has included:

- Overseeing processes and actions across UK
- Providing key messages and guidance to all Fire and Rescue Services (FRS)
- Providing regular situation reports on cladding test results progress information
- Producing a range of guidance information/documents to support building custodians and fire risk assessments
- Compiling a list of frequently asked questions
- Starting to look at wider issues

Guidance documents being updated as more information has become available. The latest suite of documents was released towards the end of September.

LFR has contributed, and continues to contribute, as part of a regional team to requests for information to support the Independent Review of Building Regulations and Fire Safety, being carried out by Dame Judith Hackitt.

The following areas have also been identified by LFR as arising opportunities and continue to be explored:

- Further engagement with Council Housing Officers to ensure improved collaborative working and promotion of fire safety arrangements
- Business Engagement – Opportunities will be actively sought by LFR to promote fire protection throughout the County
- Explore opportunities to enhance the interaction between our prevention and protection teams
- Support NFCC by contributing to the review of Fire Safety Legislation

LCC buildings

There was limited guidance from Government to Public Sector Landlords in the immediate aftermath of the fire and this focused on advising landlords to check for Aluminium cladding on residential buildings over 18 metres in height and school buildings over 4 storeys. There was no guidance for other building types and as a result LCC took the decision to survey all of its 900+ buildings including Academies regardless of height and building type to identify whether any ACM cladding was present.

Corporate Property instructed VINCI to mobilise resources to undertake these surveys, which started with desk top surveys from the Concerto property database and local knowledge to identify which buildings either had metal cladding or could potentially have cladding. This enabled visits to commence within a few days to priority sites and eventually a team of 25 staff were assessing buildings across the county covering 2500 miles, this involved mobile technicians, building surveyors and engineers. Within two weeks it had been established that no LCC buildings contained Aluminium cladding, however during this time a handful of schools required further investigated and Fire & Rescue provided support to these schools as necessary until it had been established that no Aluminium cladding was present. At the same time LCC checked that all schools had fire risk assessments, it is schools responsibility to ensure these are in place.

National research into the exact cause of the fire continues and it is almost certain that there will implications for Building Regulations and standards and LCC will continue to monitor the outcome of this research to identify what impact this may have on existing buildings and construction of new buildings.

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

Report to:	Public Protection and Communities Scrutiny Committee
Date:	23 January 2018
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

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 Executive – 06 February 2018 Budget proposals for 2018/19.
Domestic Abuse Support Services Re-procurement	Sara Barry, Safer Communities Manager	PRE-DECISION SCRUTINY Executive Councillor(s) – 30 January 2018
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.
Sitting as the Crime and Disorder Scrutiny Committee		
Alcohol related Anti-Social Behaviour and Alcohol Related Violence in Lincolnshire	Sara Barry, Safer Communities Manager	Consideration of the work being undertaken through the Community Safety Partnership in relation to Anti-Social Behaviour and Alcohol Related Violence in Lincolnshire.
13 MARCH 2018 – 10:00am		
Item	Contributor	Purpose
Engagement Strategy	Nicole Hilton, Chief Community Engagement Officer, Bev Finnegan, Programme Manager, Community Engagement	PRE-DECISION SCRUTINY Executive – 04 April 2018
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.
Blue Light Collaboration Progress Report	Nick Borrill, Chief Fire Officer, Tim Joyce	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
Future Model of the Heritage Service	Nicole Hilton, Chief Community Engagement Officer, Louise Egan, Libraries & Heritage Client Lead	PRE-DECISION SCRUTINY Executive – 3 July 2018
LFR Wellbeing Strategy	Simon York, Area Manager; Debbie Yeates, Area Manager Corporate Support	To provide an overview of the new fire and rescue strategy to promote health and wellbeing within the workforce

12 JUNE 2018 – 10:00am		
Item	Contributor	Purpose
Quarter 4 Performance Report (1 January to 31 March 2018)	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 Peer Challenge Action Plan	Nick Borrill, Chief Fire Officer	Update on progress Fire Peer Challenge action plan
Consultation & Engagement Activity Review	Nicole Hilton, Chief Community Engagement Officer Bev Finnegan	A review of council wide consultation & engagement activity and how it helps the Council to effectively engage people and be better informed to improve service provision.
Volunteers	Nicole Hilton, Chief Community Engagement Officer Bev Finnegan	An update on the range of volunteering roles within the Council, the policy and documents that enable effective management, and how the invaluable contribution will be recognised during Volunteers Week. Additionally, expectations, outcomes and achievements of current grant funding to support volunteering.

24 JULY 2018 – 10:00am		
Item	Contributor	Purpose
Performance of the Library Services Contract – Year Two Review Report	Nicole Hilton, Chief Community Engagement Officer Michaela Finan	Review of GLL's second year performance and key performance indicators (KPI).
LFR Prevention and Protection Activities	Simon York, Area Manager	To provide an overview of the current activities undertaken to promote fire safety to the community and business

24 JULY 2018 – 10:00am		
Item	Contributor	Purpose
Financial Inclusion	Nicole/Bev Finnegan/ Lynne Faulder	Background on national documents and reports (including parliamentary / government), the financial inclusion challenges facing Lincolnshire, where we are within the local context, including key drivers, and priorities.

11 SEPTEMBER 2018 – 10:00am		
Item	Contributor	Purpose
Quarter 1 Performance Report (1 April to 30 June 2018)	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 – Retained Duty System (RDS) Review	Debbie Yeates, Area Manager Corporate Support	To provide an update on the implementation of the RDS review action plan.

23 OCTOBER 2018 – 10:00am		
Item	Contributor	Purpose
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.
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.

11 DECEMBER 2018 – 10:00am		
Item	Contributor	Purpose
Emergency Medical Response co-responding	TBC, Brigade Manager Response and Corporate Support	To provide an update on the medical response activities delivered by Lincolnshire Fire and Rescue.

Items to be Programmed

- Her Majesty's Inspectorate of Constabulary and Fire & Rescue Services Report (proposed October 2018)
- Trading Standards Item
- Lincolnshire Archives Item
- Annual Review of Consultation and Engagement Activity
- Lincolnshire Registration, Celebratory and Coroners Services Item

Sitting as the Crime and Disorder Scrutiny Committee

- 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
I014208	Citizen Engagement Strategy	04 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
I013959	Future Structure for the Heritage Service	03 July 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
I015019 New!	Domestic Abuse Support Services Re-Procurement	30 January 2018	Executive Councillor: Adult Care, Health and Children's Services Executive Councillor: Community Safety and People Management	Public Protection and Communities Scrutiny Committee	Report	Safer Communities Manager Tel: 01522 552499 Email: sara.barry@lincolnshire.gov.uk	Executive Councillor: Adult Care, Health and Children's Services, Executive Councillor: Community Safety and People Management and Executive Director of Finance and Community Safety	Yes	All Divisions

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

Report to:	Public Protection and Communities Scrutiny Committee
Date:	23 January 2018
Subject:	Alcohol related Anti-Social Behaviour and Alcohol Related Violence in Lincolnshire

Summary:

This report provides information on alcohol related violence and alcohol related anti-social behaviour in Lincolnshire and the measures undertaken by the Community Safety Partnership to address these issues.

Actions Required:

Members of the Public Protection and Communities Scrutiny Committee are invited to consider and comment on the contents of this report and review the response to alcohol related crime and anti-social behaviour within the county.

1. Background

Alcohol related community safety issues are less straightforward to quantify than individual types of crime and anti-social behaviour (ASB). This is because the presence of alcohol is not always easy to identify or record on agency systems. Thus a range of different methodologies need to be applied in order to identify whether alcohol was likely to have been involved in a community safety incident.

The Substance Misuse Strategic Management Board (SMSMB), which forms part of the Lincolnshire Community Safety Partnership (LCSP), predominately leads all activity in response to alcohol related crime and ASB in Lincolnshire.

2. Current trends

Although Q2 2017-18 Council Business Plan targets for alcohol-related violent crime and alcohol-related ASB have been missed, there is growing evidence that alcohol may be declining in its significance as a driver of crime and disorder in Lincolnshire.

During Q2 2017-18 alcohol-related violent crime increased by 38% compared to the same quarter in the previous year. Meanwhile alcohol-related ASB fell by 10%.

Both of these Council Business Plan indicators are currently missing the year to date target for a 5% reduction on the year before.

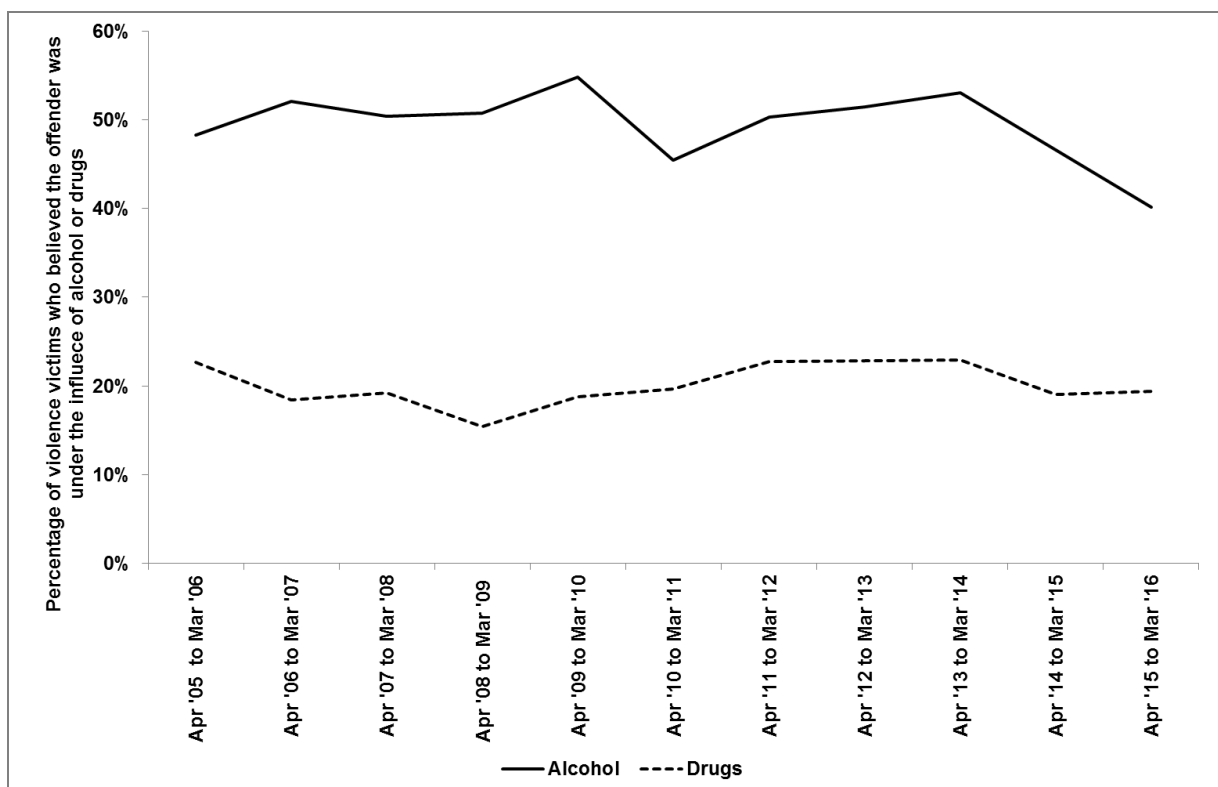
Part of the reason for the increase in alcohol-related violent crime can be attributed to the increase in the rate at which all types of violent crime are being recorded by the police. This is a national trend that has been noted by the Office for National Statistics.¹ Since police forces were inspected for the quality of their crime recording by Her Majesty's Inspectorate of Constabulary (HMIC), the number of violent crimes recorded by the police has been on a long term rise. The HMIC review concluded that, across England and Wales, an estimated 1 in 3 violent offences were incorrectly not recorded as crimes. The drive to improve crime recording practices across the police service has therefore had the effect of increasing the number of violent crimes that the police record. The increase in violent crime and alcohol-related violent crime is therefore not necessarily indicative of a rise in actual violence.

It should also be noted that violent crime has been increasing at a faster rate than alcohol-related violent crime. Since violent crime levels began to rise in 2015, overall violence has increased by 42%, while alcohol-related violence has only increased by 19%. This would suggest that alcohol is declining in its importance as a driver of violent crime in Lincolnshire.

Similarly to the alcohol-related violent crime figures, alcohol-related ASB figures are also influenced by changes to the way that overall ASB is recorded by the police. While overall ASB has increased by nearly 10% in Q1 and Q2, alcohol-related ASB has remained unchanged (as the decreases in alcohol-related ASB noted in Q2 have cancelled out the increases noted in Q1). This would again suggest that alcohol is declining in its importance as a driver of the current increase in police recorded ASB in Lincolnshire.

National data from the Crime Survey for England and Wales (CSEW) offers further corroboration that alcohol may be declining as a factor in violent crime. CSEW data suggests that the proportion of violent assaults where the victim perceived the offender to be under the influence of alcohol has reduced in recent years, although the trend for those assaults perceived to be drug-related has remained relatively static (see graph below).

¹ For a full explanation of this national trend see <https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/crimeandjustice/compendium/focusonviolentcrimeandsexualoffences/yearendingmarch2016/overviewofviolentcrimeandsexualoffences>



Proportion of victims of violence who believed that their offender was under the influence of alcohol or drugs, Crime Survey for England and Wales, 2005 – 2016

Trends in alcohol and drug related violence may be linked to overall trends in alcohol consumption and drug use. Information from the CSEW and the Office for National Statistics suggests that alcohol consumption has started to fall in recent years, especially in the 16-24 age group. This decline appears to be driven in part by an increase in teetotalism in this age group.² Meanwhile, drug use in the adult population has remained relatively static. Since 2005 between 4% and 6% of the adult population have taken some form of illicit drug in the last month.³ This would equate to between 16,000 and 24,000 people in Lincolnshire (assuming that prevalence in England and Wales is comparable to prevalence in Lincolnshire). This can be compared to the estimated prevalence of those who are drinking at levels harmful to their health of 106,000 people, those who are drinking at harmful or higher risk levels of 25,000 and those who are alcohol dependent of 17,000 people.⁴

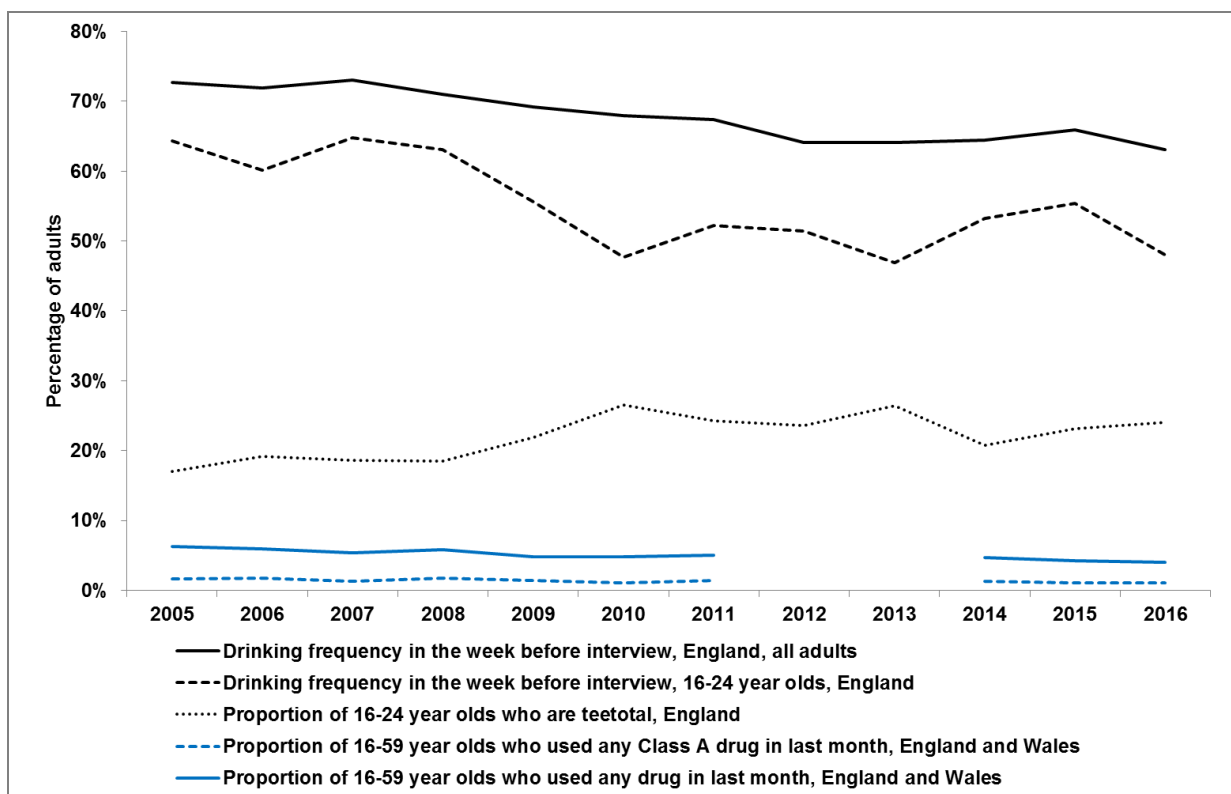
² Adult drinking habits in England, ONS

<https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/healthandsocialcare/drugusealcoholandsmoking/datasets/adultdrinkinghabitsinengland>

³ Drug misuse: findings from the 2015 to 2016 CSEW second edition, Home Office

<https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/drug-misuse-findings-from-the-2015-to-2016-csew>

⁴ <http://www.research-lincs.org.uk/jsna-Alcohol.aspx>



Prevalence of alcohol and drug use within the adult population, Office for National Statistics and Crime Survey for England and Wales, 2005 – 2016

Despite this long term trend, alcohol does continue to be factor in a high proportion of offences, while drunken and rowdy behaviour in public places remains a concern for a significant minority of the public. Alcohol and drug related issues continue to be perceived as a fairly or very big problem by a relatively high minority of respondents to the 2016 LCSP survey of Lincolnshire residents' experience and views of community safety issues.⁵ People being drunk or rowdy in public places and people dealing or using drugs was perceived to be a problem in the local area of 1 in 3 respondents to the survey. Unfortunately there is no trend data available for this survey, so it is unclear if these figures represent a change in perception from recent years.

3. Response

A series of measures have been undertaken by the LCSP to support the prevention of alcohol related community safety issues.

Blue Light Project

A 'Blue Light Outreach Service' has been established in Lincolnshire to address low alcohol treatment rates across the county; using a model developed by Alcohol Concern to tackle treatment resistant drinkers. The service provides a more holistic response which looks to address the needs of the client, which contribute towards their alcoholism, for example homelessness, unemployment and mental health, before trying to tackle the actual alcohol abuse.

⁵ LCSP Survey Results 2016, LCC Safer Communities Service

It is commissioned by Safer Communities (LCC) and the Police and Crime Commissioner with equal contributions being made by each. The funding goes towards training delivered by Alcohol Concern and the Blue Light Outreach Service which is provided by NACRO.

In Lincolnshire the Blue Light Project focuses on 'Blue Light' clients; those higher risk and dependent drinkers who are not only treatment resistant but are also placing a significant burden on emergency services such as the Police, EMAS and A&E.

Blue Light Outreach Workers work with those identified by Police data as frequent users of their service as a result of their alcohol misuse. They will work closely with the client and put together an action plan to address any identified issues the client may have such as housing, financial and health, with the aim of reducing the impact these clients have on emergency services and increasing the chance of them entering and engaging in a meaningful way with treatment services.

Up to November 2017, 80 of the most problematic drinkers have been referred to the outreach service.

ASB Tools and Powers

The introduction of the ASB, Crime and Policing Act 2014 has provided police and councils with several new tools and powers to better respond to incidents of ASB.

These tools, which replaced and streamlined a number of previous measures, were brought in as part of a Government commitment to put victims at the centre of approaches to tackling ASB, focussing on the impact behaviour can have on both communities and individuals.

In preparation for the Act commencing, the LCSP both financially supported and co-ordinated the delivery of training to all necessary staff within the partnership to ensure effective use of the legalisation across Lincolnshire. This training has proved invaluable in providing the knowledge and understanding required to address a wide range of ASB issues, including those related to alcohol.

Public Space Protection Orders (PSPOs) have been utilised throughout the county by councils to ban the consumption of alcohol within specific areas to prevent drunken rowdy behaviour. PSPOs are a wide ranging and flexible power for councils in response to a particular issue affecting their communities, provided certain criteria and legal tests are met. They can be used to either (or both) prohibit specified activities, and/or require certain things to be done by people engaged in particular activities, within a defined public area.

In the last year daytime alcohol related ASB has fallen by 11.3 % (197 fewer incidents). The fall in this type of behaviour may reflect an actual reduction in this type of behaviour (especially in Boston and Lincoln), where PSPOs have been implemented.

4. Conclusion

Although Council Business Plan targets have not been reached in relation to alcohol related violence and alcohol related ASB there is growing evidence that alcohol may be declining in its significance as a driver of crime and disorder in Lincolnshire. In spite of this the LCSP recognise the impact alcohol related community safety issues can have on individuals and communities and the importance of tackling it effectively. Initiatives such as the Blue Light Project intend to provide long term solutions, whilst the use of new ASB tools and powers provide a swift effective response.

5. Consultation

a) Have Risks and Impact Analysis been carried out?

N/A

b) Risks and Impact Analysis

N/A

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 Lisa Duckworth, who can be contacted at Lisa.Duckworth@lincolnshire.gov.uk