



County Offices  
Newland  
Lincoln  
LN1 1YL

11 March 2024

**Public Protection and Communities Scrutiny Committee**

A meeting of the Public Protection and Communities Scrutiny Committee will be held on **Tuesday, 19 March 2024 at 10.00 am in the Council Chamber, 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 that reads 'DBarnes'.

Debbie Barnes OBE  
Chief Executive

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

Councillors N H Pepper (Chairman), P A Skinner (Vice-Chairman), Mrs A M Austin, Mrs J Brockway, M R Clarke, Mrs N F Clarke, A Dani, W H Gray, A M Key, K E Lee and E J Sneath



**PUBLIC PROTECTION AND COMMUNITIES SCRUTINY COMMITTEE AGENDA  
TUESDAY, 19 MARCH 2024**

<b>Item</b>	<b>Title</b>	<b>Pages</b>
1	<b>Apologies for Absence/Replacement Members</b>	
2	<b>Declarations of Members' Interests</b>	
3	<b>Minutes of the Public Protection and Communities Scrutiny Committee meeting held on 30 January 2024</b>	7 - 18
4	<b>Announcements by the Chairman, Executive Councillors and Chief Officers</b>	

**SITTING AS THE CRIME AND DISORDER SCRUTINY COMMITTEE**

*(The Crime and Disorder Scrutiny Committee is established under Section 19 of the Crime and Justice Act 2006 to review or scrutinise decisions made, or other action taken, in connection with the discharge by the County Council of its crime and disorder functions)*

5	<b>Domestic Abuse Strategy 2021-2024 Progress Update</b> <i>(To receive a report from Jade Thursby, Domestic Abuse Business Manager, which provides the Committee with an update on progress made in the last two years of the Domestic Abuse (DA) Strategy 2021-2024, the duties introduced by the DA Act 2021, and the key areas of focus for the DA in the next 12 to 18 months)</i>	19 - 50
6	<b>Introduction of the Serious Violence Duty in Lincolnshire</b> <i>(To receive a report from Zoe Walters, Business Manager, Safer Lincolnshire Partnership and Angela Nauth, Serious Violence Coordinator, Safer Lincolnshire Partnership, which provides the Committee with an introduction to the application of the Serious Violence Duty (2022) in Lincolnshire)</i>	51 - 58

**SITTING AS THE PUBLIC PROTECTION AND COMMUNITIES SCRUTINY COMMITTEE**

7	<b>Lincolnshire Road Safety Partnership Annual Report</b> <i>(To receive a report from Steve Batchelor, Lincolnshire Road Safety Partnership Senior Manager, which provides the Committee with an update on fatal, and killed and serious injury (KSI) casualty figures for Lincolnshire, and data on trends, comparison and areas of priority)</i>	59 - 102
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- 8 Service Level Performance Reporting against the Success Framework 2023-2024 - Quarter 3** 103 - 128  
*(To receive a report from Martyn Parker, Assistant Director – Public Protection Adult Care and Community Wellbeing, Mark Baxter, Chief Fire Officer, Nicole Hilton, Assistant Director – Communities, Steven Batchelor, Lincolnshire Road Safety Partnership, Senior Manager and Lee Sirdifield, Assistant Director – Corporate, which provides a summary of the Service Level Performance against the Success Framework 2023-2024 for Quarter 3)*
- 9 Public Protection and Communities Scrutiny Committee Work Programme** 129 - 136  
*(To receive a report by Tracy Johnson, Senior Scrutiny Officer, which provides the Committee with the opportunity to consider and comment on the content of its work programme for the coming year to ensure that scrutiny activity is focussed where it can be of greatest benefit)*
- 10 CONSIDERATION OF EXEMPT INFORMATION**  
*In accordance with Section 100(A)(4) of the Local Government Act 1972, the following agenda item has not been circulated to the press and public on the grounds that it is considered to contain exempt information as defined in paragraph 3 of Part 1 of Schedule 12A of the Local Government Act 1972, as amended. The press and public may be excluded from the meeting for the consideration of this item of business.*
- 11 The re-commissioning of the Libraries Service** 137 - 148  
*(To receive an exempt report from Louise Egan, Library and Heritage Client Lead, which asks the Committee to consider and comment on a report regarding the re-commissioning of the Libraries Service, prior to a decision being made by the Executive Councillor for Fire and Rescue and Cultural Services between 3 – 10 April 2024. Emma Golds, Senior Commercial and Procurement Officer and William Mason, Head of Culture will also be in attendance for this item)*

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

- Business of the meeting
- Any special arrangements

Contact details set out above.

Please note: This meeting will be broadcast live on the internet and access can be sought by accessing [Agenda for Public Protection and Communities Scrutiny Committee on Tuesday, 19th March, 2024, 10.00 am \(moderngov.co.uk\)](#)

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**PUBLIC PROTECTION AND COMMUNITIES  
SCRUTINY COMMITTEE  
30 JANUARY 2024**

**PRESENT: COUNCILLOR N H PEPPER (CHAIRMAN)**

Councillors P A Skinner (Vice-Chairman), M R Clarke, Mrs N F Clarke, A Dani, A M Key, K E Lee, A M Hall and N Sear.

Councillors: L A Cawrey (Executive Councillor Fire and Rescue and Culture Services), A P Maughan (Executive Support Councillor Fire and Rescue and Culture Services) and S P Roe (Executive Support Councillor Children's Services, Community Safety, Procurement and Migration) attended the meeting as observers, and C Matthews (Executive Support Councillor NHS Liaison, Integrated Care System, Registration and Coroners) observed the meeting remotely, via Teams.

Officers in attendance:-

Mark Baxter (Chief Fire Officer), Katrina Cope (Senior Democratic Services Officer), Paul Dolby (Senior Trading Standards Office), Michelle Grady (Assistant Director – Finance), Nicole Hilton (Assistant Director - Communities), Tracy Johnson (Senior Scrutiny Officer), Mark Keal (Head of Trading Standards), Will Mason (Head of Culture), Martyn Parker (Assistant Director Public Protection), Ryan Stacey (Assistant Chief Fire Officer) and Chad Saratoon (Principal Trading Standards Officer).

Officer attendees via Teams

Nicole Hilton (Assistant Director - Communities) and Will Mason (Head of Culture).

54 APOLOGIES FOR ABSENCE/REPLACEMENT MEMBERS

Apologies for absence were received from Councillors Mrs A M Austin, Mrs J Brockway, W H Gray and E J Sneath.

It was reported that, under Regulation 13 of the Local Government (Committee and Political Groups) Regulations 1990 that Councillors N Sear and A M Hall had been appointed as the replacement members for Councillor Mrs J Brockway and E J Sneath respectively, for this meeting only.

It was noted that an apology had also been received from Lee Sirdifield, Assistant Director – Corporate.

**PUBLIC PROTECTION AND COMMUNITIES SCRUTINY COMMITTEE  
30 JANUARY 2024**

55 DECLARATIONS OF MEMBERS' INTERESTS

No interests were declared at this point in the proceedings.

56 MINUTES OF THE PUBLIC PROTECTION AND COMMUNITIES SCRUTINY COMMITTEE  
MEETING HELD ON 12 DECEMBER 2023

**RESOLVED**

That the minutes of the Public Protection and Communities Scrutiny Committee meeting held on 12 December 2023 be approved and signed by the Chairman as a correct record, subject to a typographical error on page 6, the start of paragraph 3 being amended to read LFR.

57 ANNOUNCEMENTS BY THE CHAIRMAN, EXECUTIVE COUNCILLORS AND CHIEF  
OFFICERS

No Chairman, Executive Councillor or Chief Officer announcements were received.

58 REVENUE AND CAPITAL BUDGET PROPOSALS 2024-2025

Consideration was given to a report from the Assistant Director – Finance, which invited the Committee to consider and comment on the budget proposals for the financial year 1 April 2024 to 31 March 2025 for the Council's Public Protection and Communities services prior to consideration by the Executive at its meeting on the 6 February 2024. It was noted that at this meeting the Executive would be agreeing a final budget proposal to be taken to the budget setting meeting of the County Council on 23 February 2024.

In guiding the Committee through the report, the Assistant Director – Finance referred to the background to the budget proposals; the 2024/25 Revenue Budget; and the proposed Capital Programme.

During consideration of the revenue and capital budget proposals for 2024/25 as detailed in the report presented, the following comments were noted:

- Concerns were raised about the lack of an increase in the revenue budget for a number of service areas and whether this would be feasible. It was clarified that the relevant directors and assistant directors had been consulted with on their budgets, and the only items not included in those service budget proposals was the pay inflation for 2024/25. These had been budgeted for in the Council's contingency budget to ensure that when those pay awards were given, they could then be added into the service budgets;
- Disappointment was expressed regarding the late announcement of the additional £500m funding for councils from the Government which could have provided more certainty around the Council's financial position earlier in the budget setting process. It was confirmed that no information had been received yet regarding how much



additional funding the Council would be receiving from the Government and it was hoped that more information would be included in the final settlement which was due shortly. The challenge for the Council going forward was that the additional funding was only for 2024/25 whereas the cost pressures were being built into the base budget and would be a constant year on year cost which needed to be planned for accordingly;

- In response to a query regarding the budget for the Fire Fleet and Equipment capital scheme, it was confirmed that it was difficult to estimate the cost for a new fire appliance as this would depend on the standards and requirements needed and market research. When the contract goes out to tender in the future, there could be next generation replacement appliances available, and there could be a need to consider different capabilities which would be based on what the future risks were. For the previous contract, the cost was around £8m for 33 fire appliances, which meant that each one had cost approximately £242,000. However, it was clarified that there might not be a need to replace all the equipment depending on risk and usage, and it was anticipated that the costings would be different moving forward;
- The Committee questioned the £614,000 additional costs for the contract inflation on the libraries contract, and it was confirmed that this would be included in the base budget for the service moving forward. It was clarified that a report on the recommissioning of the libraries contract from April 2026 would be brought to a meeting of the Public Protection and Communities Scrutiny Committee over the next few months. Consideration was being given to the potential impact on the budget of recommissioning, and it would be approached in a way that would allow for some negotiation of the contract to ensure the Council could maintain an affordable and deliverable library service; and
- The Committee explored whether there were any future risks to the Public Protection and Communities services which could impact on the budget. It was clarified that there was a contingency of £6m planned for next year to deal with some of the volatility around prices, particularly for the contracts which were easier to forecast as they tended to be a year behind and could be built in. In addition, there were some general reserves which could support any unplanned cost pressures.

The Chairman on behalf of the Committee thanked the Assistant Director – Finance for her presentation.

#### **RESOLVED**

That support be given to the budget proposals presented in the report for the Public Protection and Communities services for 2024/25 and that the comments raised by the Committee be passed on to the Executive for consideration at its 6 February 2024 meeting.

Note: Councillor K E Lee wished it to be noted that she had abstained from voting.

59 COMMUNITY RISK MANAGEMENT PLAN 2024-2028

The Committee considered a report from the Assistant Chief Fire Officer and the Group Manager Integrated Risk, which invited comments on the Lincolnshire Fire and Rescue Community Risk Management Plan (CRMP) for 2024-2028, prior to a decision by the Executive at its 6 February 2024 meeting.

The Assistant Chief Fire Officer presented the report and made reference to the fact that the adoption and publication of an CRMP was a requirement of the Fire and Rescue National Framework for England 2018, and that it allowed the Service to focus its plans and resources based on a thorough assessment of the risks facing its communities. It was noted that engagement feedback and internal review had provided a document that would take the service forward into 2028. A copy of the proposed Community Risk Management Plan 2024-2028 was detailed in Appendix A (pages 33 to 49) to the Executive report for the Committee to consider.

During consideration of this item, the following comments were noted:

**Community Risks**

- In relation to severe weather risks, it was clarified that in the Integrated Risk Management Plan (IRMP), the risk of wildfire and flooding were grouped together under severe weather events. However, in the Community Risk Management Plan (CRMP) these had been separated out to provide a greater emphasis on the different ways these two types of incidents would be dealt with and provide a greater focus on each one. It was confirmed that snow and tidal surge would fall under severe weather risks, and that LFR had a number of four-wheel drive vehicles to make sure it could respond in every area of the county;
- Consideration was given to whether the level of wildfires had changed compared to when farmers used to burn crop stubble. It was confirmed that the legislation changed in the late 1990's to prevent farmers from burning stubble and no analysis had been undertaken about the impact of stubble burning. The stubble was now being used for other things, in particular fuel for power stations, and steps were taken to safeguard stacks of stubble, as fires had occurred in those stacks. However, the biggest concern was standing crops as a fire could progress very quickly from one field to the next;
- With regards to malicious attacks, the risk of these was derived from the national strategic risk register which was published and updated on an annual basis. It was confirmed that these sites had critical national infrastructure which had a heightened risk of a terror style of attack. Lincolnshire Fire and Rescue (LFR) worked with the Lincolnshire Resilience Forum to consider how to provide a multi-agency response. LFR would work with colleagues to make sure there were plans produced and then they would exercise those plans on a periodic basis to ensure that they were suitable and sufficient;
- In response to a suggestion as to whether high rise buildings should be included as a risk, it was confirmed that these were now treated as a business-as-usual activity.

There were circa 19 premises defined as high rise within the county, and there was a lot of work undertaken with the fire protection teams from a legislative fire safety perspective and with the response teams in terms of exercising the procedures at some of those high rise buildings, which had led to a change to some of the equipment carried to provide a safe method of escape from the building for members of the public; and

- In relation to road traffic collision and road safety, LFR worked closely with the Lincolnshire Road Safety Partnership to understand where it could have an impact and develop a hierarchy of risk to engineer out the risk on the roads. Work was undertaken with the police around alcohol and drug driving, and in schools in terms of the impact of driving carelessly and negligently. With regards to the number of miles of road in Lincolnshire, which was stated as 4,200 miles in the CRMP, it was confirmed that this was an error and would be corrected to 5,500 miles.

### **Recruitment and Retention of Staff**

- With regards to recruiting and retaining staff, it was confirmed that LFR ran apprenticeships in various parts of the organisation which it was looking to expand. LFR accessed the apprenticeship levy to fund the education style apprenticeships and was looking to expand that for firefighters in the near future. LFR also worked closely with Lincolnshire County Council colleagues in relation to organising ‘have a go’ days across the county at divisional and fire station level. These were structured events that allowed people to try the fitness tests that they would be required to take when they joined LFR to give them an understanding as to whether they had the required fitness level. This also enabled LFR to give people fitness plans to help them improve in any areas they might be struggling in, and also gave the people the opportunity to try the equipment they would be using, should they be successful in the role;
- Concerns were raised about only 0.89% of the LFR workforce being from BAME backgrounds, in comparison to 4.01% of the Lincolnshire population who were from BAME backgrounds. It was confirmed that this was difficult to meet as LFR was a small organisation of around 100 wholetime firefighters, so although four members of staff to meet that population figure of 4.01% sounded achievable, only one member of staff needed to leave and it would be below the population figure. There was a societal issue around the job of a firefighter being accessible to members of the BAME community. Work was ongoing to address this issue by working with this community and strengthening the ‘have a go’ days where specific elements of the community in Lincolnshire would be targeted. It was suggested that the percentages included in the CRMP were not helpful if they were affected so much by a small change in the number of BAME staff, and maybe the actual numbers would be more helpful to include;
- In response to a suggestion to have a mini firefighter scheme in schools, it was highlighted that LFR did not want to create a parallel fire scheme and dilute the impact of the mini police scheme which was very successful. LFR did run a fire cadets scheme across a number of locations around the county and it was something that it was looking to expand. Consideration was being given to how to bridge the gap

further from leaving the fire cadets scheme to joining the fire and rescue service as it was a successful scheme for recruitment; and

- Concerns were raised about the impact on staff from dealing with difficult incidences and how they were supported. It was confirmed that there was a well embedded welfare team who were trained in counselling, and staff would be routinely and proactively offered welfare support. In addition, there would be a critical incident debrief with the crew which would give them the opportunity to talk about it. Additional controls were also put in place for on-call firefighters and flexible duty response officers to ensure that they received a welfare call and were offered mental health first aiders. There was also support through an informal network of peer support, occupational health, and access to counsellors trained to counsel for post-traumatic stress type incidents. There was also the opportunity to self-refer to the Council's free counselling service.

### **Future Intentions**

- Consideration was given to the lack of future intentions in the CRMP, which other fire and rescue services had included in their versions. It was clarified that the proposed changes to Leverton fire station had not been included in the CRMP as it was proposed to build a like for like replacement as part of the capital estates programme. If it was proposed to change the use or location of Leverton fire station, then this would be subject to public consultation. Some fire and rescue services were considering amalgamating stations that were close to each other, but it was confirmed that this was not something LFR would be looking at doing in the next four years. A review might be undertaken in the next four years which would be subject to public consultation at that point.

### **Review of CRMP and Risk Analysis**

- In relation to the periodic review of the risk analysis throughout the life of the CRMP, it was confirmed that it was expected to be in two years from the date of publication, which would be the mid-point of the CRMP; and
- The performance against the CRMP would be assessed by bringing an end of year review report to the Public Protection and Communities Scrutiny Committee in July each year, which would coincide with LFR's statement of assurance. This would allow time to analyse what has been delivered and set out what has been achieved against the CRMP.

### **Funding**

- In response to a query regarding funding for the co-responding capability, it was confirmed that funding was secured for 2024/25 and not just 2024 as stated under the IRMP evaluation section of the report. It was confirmed that this would be amended.

The Chairman on behalf of the Committee extended his thanks to the Assistant Chief Fire Officer for his presentation.

## **RESOLVED**

That unanimous support be given to the recommendations to the Executive as detailed on page 25 of the report pack and that the comments raised by the Committee be passed on to the Executive for consideration at its meeting on 6 February 2024.

### 60      LINCOLNSHIRE FIRE AND RESCUE ATTENDANCE AT FLOODING INCIDENTS - ANNUAL REPORT ON PERFORMANCE UP TO MARCH 2023

Consideration was given to a report from the Chief Fire Officer, which provided the Committee with an update on the flooding incidents that Lincolnshire Fire and Rescue (LFR) had attended since 2018 up to March 2023.

It was highlighted that the report only focused on the demand placed on the LFR operational response and did not highlight areas that the Local Lead Flood Authority was committed to for preventative measures and response activities.

In conclusion, the Committee noted that there had been a gradual increase in demand in the number of flooding incidents, and that LFR were confident that they had the appropriate assets, equipment, and skills to support Lincolnshire County Council in mitigating the risks to communities.

During consideration of this item, the following comments were noted:

- The Committee was advised that Lincolnshire was well served with regard to the type of assets it had available and that these assets would be continually reviewed;
- Clarification was provided that the definition of a pump as mentioned on page 115 of the report pack referred to standard fire appliances;
- Confirmation was given that flooding was not a statutory duty for Fire and Rescue, and as such, it was not part of the service's core responsibilities. There was however recognition that LFR had the capabilities and the skills to support communities. It was highlighted that the service did not get direct funding to deliver such services. The Committee noted that the service was only able to support communities because of the support it received from Lincolnshire County Council through its budget setting process. It was highlighted that LFR had duties under the Civil Contingencies Act 2004, which was covered through the Local Resilience Forum;
- Some concern was expressed that people were unaware of who to call in the event of a flood, with particular reference being made to surface water flooding. The Committee was advised that LFR received an enormous number of calls when flooding events occurred. It was noted that when calls were received in the control room, they were triaged, and risk assessed on a risk of life basis. LFR would then respond to any incident if there was a risk to life, and assets would be prioritised to support any infrastructure within the county that would impact on people's

wellbeing and welfare. The Committee was reminded that LFR would still be responding to other emergency incidents within their statutory duties, so the service needed to continually balance its availability to ensure it could meet all those demands. It was agreed that officers would investigate obtaining more data as to the type of flooding incidents, and the types of properties that were impacted. It was suggested that more information needed to be made available as to who to call, as not everyone required a fire service response. The Committee was advised that contact information had been published in the winter/spring edition of County News to help residents in the event of heavy rain being forecast; and

- It was reported that following recent flooding events, the multi-agency response to these incidents was going to be reviewed by a working group of the Flood and Water Management Scrutiny Committee, which was due to commence on 16 February 2024.

The Chairman on behalf of the Committee extended his thanks to the Chief Fire Officer.

#### **RESOLVED**

That the Committee's satisfaction on the performance of the Fire Service and its approach to supporting the local communities during flooding incidents be recorded, and that comments/suggestions raised during debate be taken into consideration by officers.

#### **61 LINCOLNSHIRE LOCAL RESILIENCE FORUM BUSINESS PLAN 2023-2026**

The Committee considered a report from the Chief Fire Officer and the Head of Emergency Planning & Business Continuity, which provided the Committee with a summary of the Lincolnshire's Local Resilience Forum (LRF) Business Plan 2023-2026, which outlined the strategic objectives to be delivered over the next three years.

The Chief Fire Officer advised the Committee of the background to the LRF process under the Civil Contingencies Act 2004, details of the Category one and two agencies involved for Lincolnshire were shown on page 118 of the report pack and page 119 of the report provided details of the structure operating to deliver the outcomes of the business plan.

In conclusion, it was reported that the Lincolnshire LRF business plan 2023-26 would ensure that there was a clear programme of work for the next three years, and it would provide appropriate scrutiny and accountability of the LRF in terms of delivering against its statutory duties and supported the recognition that LRFs were playing more vital roles in responding to current and future risks of the county.

During consideration of this item, the following comments were noted:

- One member enquired whether there was a plan to include a digital approach to warn the public via their mobile phones of a major incident. The Committee noted that the government had recently launched 'Emergency Alert' which was a system

that would enable key messages to be sent to all mobile phones from government office or from being initiated at local resilience forum level;

- The purpose of the LRF was being able to respond when one single agency had an event or situation they were unable to respond to from their own resources or capabilities;
- Thanks were extended to all those involved in the LRF;
- The need for all councillors to help their communities to come together to help themselves and have a plan in place in the event of an emergency. The Committee noted that colleagues from the County Emergency Centre were working with district councillors to get plans in place within their communities. It was highlighted that resources were available to help every parish/community to have an emergency plan. Any councillor wishing to know any further information regarding emergency plans were urged to contact the County Emergency Centre;
- It was reported that training and exercise planning was ongoing and that once lessons had been learnt from the last two significant flooding events, this would inform further training exercises going forward;
- One member advised that some residents within their division had an issue with surface water flooding, and in order to help themselves they had downloaded a Storm Alert App, so that they are aware of when a storm was approaching. The Committee noted that when an emergency event occurred the Council worked very closely with partner agencies who were able to provide support to people who were not able to help themselves as there was recognition that not everyone had the same capacity to help themselves. All Councillors were encouraged to attend member training events regarding emergency planning, as these provided information to assist Councillors to help their communities in an emergency situation;
- It was reported that all the deliverables in Appendix B were being worked on by various groups at the same time. It was highlighted that any learning from recent events would probably change some of the priority areas; and
- Confirmation was provided that the Department for Levelling Up, Housing and Communities funding was being used to deliver key projects that supported the delivery of the strategic objectives; details of the four projects that Lincolnshire LRF had undertaken were shown on page 123 of the report. The Committee was advised that currently there was no costs being picked up by Lincolnshire. The Committee noted that quarterly progress updates were provided to the Cabinet Office relating to the projects, and that a full evaluation of the projects was due to be carried out. It was highlighted that LRF funding was only guaranteed up to 2025, however the Committee noted that there was an expectation that the funding would continue because of the profile and impact of LRFs, but at the moment there had not been any confirmation from the government.

The Chairman on behalf of the Committee extended his thanks to the Chief Fire Officer.

**RESOLVED**

That the Lincolnshire Local Resilience Forum Business Plan 2023-26 be received and that annual updates on progress against the LRF Business Plan 2023-26 be presented to the Committee.

62 TRADING STANDARDS FOOD SAFETY ACTIVITY 2022-2023

Consideration was given to a report from the Head of Trading Standards, which provided the Committee with an update on the work undertaken by the Council's Trading Standards service in respect of Food Safety Standards enforcement in the financial year 2022/23.

The Senior Trading Standards Officer and the Principal Trading Standards Officer were also present for this item.

The Head of Trading Standards advised the Committee that following last year's update, and the challenge from the Committee regarding the low number of inspections carried out, the team had looked at ways to improve their efficiency. Part of the improvements had been to bring food officers together in one specialist team, to give the team more opportunity to focus on areas of work. It was felt that inspections would be closer to 300 for 2024. Thanks were extended in particular to Councillor Key for his earlier comments and for challenging the team.

During consideration of the report, the Committee raised the following comments:

- There was recognition that the service would fall short of the number of interventions required under the Food Law Code of Practice. The Committee was advised that getting additional qualified officers into the service was a challenge. It was reported that there were a limited number of frontline officers who were fully food qualified; as a result the service was doing its best to train officers, as the service struggled to recruit officers with a food qualification. The Committee noted that this was not just a challenge for Lincolnshire, as nationally there was a shortage of food qualified officers. One member expressed concern as to whether the service was being given the priority it needed as a statutory service. Reassurance was given that the situation was improving;
- The Committee was advised that the service had established working arrangements with the District Councils and other regional trading standards services, as these partnerships were an effective means of sharing intelligence and best practice. The Committee was advised further that six of the seven District Councils had signed up to the FSA electronic registration system which enabled the service to get notifications earlier regarding new businesses. It was noted also that regular meetings were held with District Council Environmental Health colleagues, and that work was ongoing with regard to an information sharing agreement, which was currently being drafted;
- The Committee was advised that the service had a slightly different approach to apprenticeships in that the service recruited entry level trading standards officers to



come into the service and attain a qualification. The apprenticeship enabled individuals to attain a formally recognised trading standards qualification;

- That all food complaints received by trading standards were reviewed on receipt by the service's intelligence team and assessed in line with service objectives and documented Duty Officer guidance. The Committee noted that searches could be made on individuals making repeated complaints/malicious comments, but confirmation was given that this did not happen very often;
- Some concern was raised regarding the level of hygiene in some businesses. The Committee was advised that this would be a matter for Environmental Health;
- The Committee noted that as part of trading standards investigations, processes would be looked at to make sure that they were being followed. Records were checked to make sure that people had signed off what they said they were going to sign off, and if a problem was then found, further action could then be taken. The Committee noted further that some of the larger businesses invested in good quality systems, and as a result had robust policies and procedures in place;
- Clarification was provided that the service covered the whole of the county, with officers based in the North and South of the county;
- It was highlighted that the food allergy aspect of food safety was a shared responsibility with the Council and Environmental Health colleagues, each sharing information when problems were identified;
- Officers were aware of the impact the cost of living was having on individuals, but there had been no evidence that businesses were being set up to get rid of old food. Officers agreed to looking into the issue with environmental health colleagues;
- It was reported that there was lots of information for businesses to get advice regarding food allergies. The Head of Trading Standards advised that it would be useful if individuals reported any issues they encountered i.e. when visiting a restaurant and they ordered food, and they were not asked whether they had an allergy. The Committee noted that from individuals reporting incidents follow up work can then be instigated. The Committee noted further that trading standards had a variety of resources available for businesses, which provided comprehensive advice of what was required;
- In relation to paragraph 8.1, clarification was sought as to the category of other food premises found to be non-compliant. Officers agreed to look at the breakdown of the category;
- A request was made for future reports to identify how many interventions the service should be making, and how many interventions were actually taking place, broken down into headings such as inspections, monitoring, surveillance and also information as to what sort of backlog had built up. Officers agreed to look at how figures were presented going forward. It was however highlighted that a new food risk assessment was due to be implemented during the summer that might have an impact on the categories. It was suggested that as the service already had a backlog that a further report should be received in six months' time rather than waiting for the annual report; and
- One member highlighted that there was a need to raise the profile of Trading Standards within the authority as the service was an important statutory service.

The Chairman on behalf of the Committee extended his thanks to the presenters.

**RESOLVED**

That the report on Trading Standards Food Activity 2022/23 be reviewed and that it be recorded that the Committee is satisfied with the delivery of food safety standards work undertaken by the Trading Standards Service, and that a further report be received at a frequency to be agreed.

63 PUBLIC PROTECTION AND COMMUNITIES SCRUTINY COMMITTEE WORK  
PROGRAMME

Consideration was given to a report from the Senior Scrutiny Officer, which invited the Committee to review the work programme and to highlight any additional scrutiny activity which could be included for consideration in the work programme.

The Senior Scrutiny Officer briefed the Committee on the items for consideration at the 19 March 2024 meeting.

The Committee were also advised that a request had been received for the Citizens Advice Annual report to be rescheduled from the 14 May meeting.

The Senior Scrutiny Officer also highlighted items for inclusion from earlier items on the agenda which included an annual update from the Lincolnshire Local Resilience Forum regarding the Business Plan 2023-26, and an update from Trading Standards relating to Food Safety and that confirmation would be sought from the Head of Trading Standards as to whether this would be a six monthly/yearly update. It was subsequently agreed that the annual report would be presented in September 2024, when Trading Standards Impacts and Outcomes Framework Annual Report was also due to be presented.

**RESOLVED**

That the work programme presented be approved.

The meeting closed at 12.38 pm.



**Open Report on behalf of Martin Samuels,  
Executive Director - Adult Care and Community Wellbeing**

Report to:	<b>Public Protection and Communities Scrutiny Committee</b>
Date:	<b>19 March 2024</b>
Subject:	<b>Domestic Abuse Strategy 2021-2024 Progress Update</b>

**Summary:**

This report provides the Committee with an update on progress in the last two years of the Domestic Abuse (DA) Strategy 2021-2024, the duties introduced by the DA Act 2021, and the key areas of focus for the DA partnership in the next 12 to 18 months.

**Actions Required:**

Members of the Committee are invited to:

1. review and comment on the contents of this report and the Council's role in driving the Domestic Abuse agenda forward.
2. seek assurance on the progress made in the last two years through the delivery of the Domestic Abuse Strategy.

## **1. Background**

The Domestic Abuse Act became a statutory duty on 1 April 2021. The Act introduced:

- A legal definition of domestic abuse which recognises children as victims in their own right;
- A Domestic Abuse Commissioner to stand up for survivors and life-saving domestic abuse services;
- A legal duty on councils to fund support for survivors in 'safe accommodation';
- New protections in the family and civil courts for survivors – including a ban on abusers from cross-examining their victims, and a guarantee that survivors can access special measures (including separate waiting rooms, entrances and exits and screens);

- New criminal offences – including post-separation coercive control, non-fatal strangulation, threats to disclose private sexual images;
- A ban on abusers using a defence of ‘rough sex’;
- A guarantee that all survivors will be in priority need for housing, and will keep a secure tenancy in social housing if they need to escape an abuser;
- A ban on GPs for charging for medical evidence of domestic abuse, including for legal aid;
- A duty on the government to issue a code of practice on how data is shared between the public services survivors’ report to (such as the police) and immigration enforcement.

All of these elements of the Act have had a positive impact on the DA agenda and have impacted on how services across partners and the DA partnership have been delivered over the last two years, however the area that affected Lincolnshire County Council (LCC) significantly was under part four of the Act.

Part 4 of the Domestic Abuse Act 2021 placed a four-part statutory framework for the delivery of support to victims of domestic abuse and their children in safe accommodation and provided clarity over governance and accountability.

1. Section 54 specifically placed a duty on each tier one local authority in England to appoint a multi-agency Domestic Abuse Local Partnership Board which it should consult as it performs certain specified functions under section 53. These are to:
  - assess the need every three years as a minimum for accommodation-based domestic abuse support for all victims in their area, including those who require cross-border support.
  - develop and publish a strategy for the provision of such support to cover their locality, having regard to the need’s assessment, of which this is to be reviewed and refreshed every three years.
  - give effect to the strategy (through commissioning / de-commissioning decisions).
  - monitor and evaluate the effectiveness of the strategy which in Lincolnshire is undertaken through the DA partnership quarterly meetings by monitoring the progress against the DA delivery plan.
  - report back to central government, which in Lincolnshire the DA Business Manager and Commercial team have been undertaking through an annual request through the Department for Levelling Up, Housing and Communities (DLUHC).
2. Require local authorities to have regard to statutory guidance in exercising their functions.
3. Require the Secretary of State to produce statutory guidance, having consulted the Domestic Abuse Commissioner, local authorities and such other persons as considered appropriate. (This has been produced by DLUHC.)
4. Require tier two councils to co-operate with the lead local authority, so far as is reasonably practicable.

In Lincolnshire, a full needs assessment was undertaken in 2021 by an independent consultancy, which included the whole of the Domestic Abuse agenda and not just limited to accommodation-based services. This was a conscious decision to ensure that Lincolnshire was able to respond to the wider domestic abuse agenda, create consistency in service provision and support the interrelated nature of Domestic Abuse and the needs of service users. Subsequently the DA Strategy was developed and produced having regard to the DA needs assessment and was widely consulted with all partner agencies and service providers in Lincolnshire. A further needs assessment was undertaken in 2022 in order to inform the commissioning of Lincolnshire’s community based Domestic Abuse services and supported the vision of the Strategy.

As a reminder, the strategy that we developed in 2021 summarises the national and local context in relation to Domestic Abuse, sets out the shared ambition and key priorities for the Lincolnshire Domestic Abuse Partnership in tackling Domestic Abuse and outlines the key areas of action that the partnership have focused on over the last two years, including the new statutory duties that were introduced in relation to accommodation-based services through the DA Act 2021. The strategy is inclusive of all victims of Domestic Abuse and was published in line with the statutory duty on 5 January 2022.

To support the operational realisation of the DA strategy, a detailed delivery plan was produced in close collaboration with all partners as part of the DA partnership agenda. The delivery plan has been monitored closely by the DA partnership over the last two years to ensure progress against actions using a flagging and rating system and has also helped inform key decisions regarding the commissioning of the Lincolnshire Domestic Abuse Specialist Service (LDASS) and additions to the Refuge contract.

Progress has been made against all five priorities within the strategy, being:

- Business Intelligence Picture
- Safe Accommodation
- Early Intervention
- Community Engagement
- Perpetrator Response

60% of actions across the priority areas have been completed, with 100% of those within timescale, 38% of actions are in progress and only 2% not started to date. The strategy runs until the end of 2024 due to the statutory publication timescales, therefore progress is very much on track to achieve most if not all actions set within the strategy and delivery plan for 2021-24.

In tangible terms, some of the key areas of progress have been:

What we set out to achieve in the Strategy	What we have achieved to date
<u>Priority one - Business Intelligence</u> Invest time into developing our business intelligence picture for Lincolnshire,	This area of work has been slow to progress for various reasons such as resource, access to data, realignment of services and new commissioning

<p>looking at partnership data and how we can develop a continual cycle of data analysis that will support the partnerships ambitions. We acknowledge that further work is needed to understand the needs of all victim groups. Evaluation and performance against the strategy and delivery plan will also be developed.</p>	<p>arrangements, however strides have been made and by the end of 2023/24, we will see a data dashboard that supports our community based commissioned service, with an aim to extend this to a partnership data set within 2024/25 which will sit alongside the DA strategy and delivery plan and be outcome focused.</p>
<p><u>Priority Two - Community Engagement</u> The importance of community engagement is acknowledged by the partnership; however, development work would be beneficial in the following areas:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Survivor engagement programme</li> <li>• Communications activity</li> <li>• Business engagement</li> <li>• Community/neighbourhood engagement particularly looking at the role of the voluntary sector and community groups.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A significant community engagement element has been introduced and mobilised within the LDASS contract with a purpose to engage with the communities in Lincolnshire and build a network of support and identify champions to tackle Domestic Abuse at its very roots.</li> <li>• The DA team has worked closely with Lincolnshire Police to launch ‘Violence Against Women and Girls (VAWG) voices’ an independent advisory group that creates a safe space for women to speak openly, have challenging, constructive and reflective conversations about their individual lived experiences with the aim to shape the delivery of services in Lincolnshire.</li> <li>• An annual communications plan is produced by a multi-agency group to ensure relevant and timely public engagement is undertaken in relation to tackling Domestic Abuse and other related agendas.</li> <li>• Launched a Business Engagement programme, hosted two County business engagement events, reached 7500 employees through engagement events and specifically trained 690 managers across 21 separate national, regional and local business regarding Domestic Abuse and how they can support their workforce.</li> </ul>
<p><u>Priority Three - Safe Accommodation</u> Through the initial needs assessment, we have identified some areas of work specifically looking at a county wide approach to a Sanctuary Scheme/target hardening, the need to explore move on accommodation options and the continued support for complex needs. However, the partnership acknowledges that further diagnostic and analytical work needs to be</p>	<p>The Local Authority (LA) now commissions 12 more refuge units, four more dispersed units, introduced six new move on units across the County, provides support for children and young people within safe accommodation, appointed a Safe Accommodation Project Coordinator that will coordinate the delivery of a consistent county wide approach to target hardening which will, where appropriate, keep victims of Domestic Abuse, including children, in their own homes and safe from harm. In</p>

<p>undertaken in the development of the delivery plan in order to fully appreciate the need in this area, especially in relation to male victims, older people and people with protected characteristics. This will be a priority focus for the partnership.</p>	<p>addition, an investment in the Domestic Abuse Housing Alliance (DAHA) membership and accreditation to support the development of the housing sectors response to victims of Domestic Abuse.</p>
<p><u>Priority Four - Early Intervention</u></p> <p>There are a number of opportunities to develop the partnership's early intervention response; however the key areas identified are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• School and early years engagement.</li> <li>• Creatively using health settings to support earlier identification of Domestic Abuse and offers of support.</li> <li>• Developing the partnership response to standard and medium risk DASH (Domestic Abuse, Stalking, Harassment and Honour-Based Violence) and how that information is shared.</li> <li>• Further development of the partnership multi-agency training programme.</li> <li>• Tackling culture and language at all levels.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• An investment in two healthy relationships Stay Safe Officers to work in secondary and primary schools in the last two years has meant that we have seen an increase of 1,837 secondary school students receiving healthy relationships education in 2022/23 compared to 2021/22, and this is set to be much higher for 2023/24. It has meant that all primary schools can now access healthy relationships education and to date for 2023/24 academic year, 6,170 primary students have been seen.</li> <li>• An investment in a Domestic Abuse Trainer since April 2022 has meant that professionals completing DA courses has risen by 64%. At present, comparing Quarter 3 2022/23 and Quarter 3 2023/24, we have seen a further 13% increase of professionals completing DA courses. The DA Trainer has added the ability for schools to access training on a twilight basis which since February 2023 we have trained over 1400 staff from 59 schools. Since March 2022, over 1400 professionals from community groups have been trained. Over 300 staff from businesses have been trained to understand Domestic Abuse. The training packages we now offer have been streamlined and developed so that we now offer seven different packages making them easier and more accessible for professionals both face to face and online.</li> <li>• A project group has been set up to look at DA and dementia and the complex nature of this area of work and how we can best support people in these circumstances. The project group has been chaired by Adult Social Care (ASC), led by the DA partnership and supported and driven by a number of professionals from LPFT, ULHT, ASC etc. To date a pathway and guidance has been developed and a pilot will take place in March within ASC with a view to rolling out in the new financial year.</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A six-month pilot with GP surgeries was launched in October 2023 in order to support GP's to increase referrals to DA services. This was as a result of recognising that referrals levels were below an expectation whilst acknowledging the difficult task GP's have with such limited appointment times. The pilot began with two identified surgeries, extended to four, and from 1 March will be extended to another four surgeries with the view to extending the pilot to 12 months.</li> <li>• Proposals have been developed regarding the management of non-high-risk DASH and agreed through the DA partnership, of which this will be operationalised in 2024/25.</li> </ul>
<p><u>Priority Five - Perpetrator Response</u> To tackle Domestic Abuse effectively, the partnership needs to develop how it responds to the behaviour of abusers and what programmes/initiatives are most appropriate for a rural county.</p>	<p>A project group has been set up to support this area of work and has to date undertaken a scoping, gap analysis and benchmarking exercise, developed a proposal outlining the gold standard perpetrator model/response we need for Lincolnshire. Funding has been sought but unfortunately not acquired. As a result, the group has revisited the proposal and are refining some of the detail which a view to resolving this in 2024/25.</p>

The Domestic Abuse team and DA partnership's key areas of focus for the next 12/18 months will be:

- Recommissioning the safe accommodation provision for Lincolnshire which will include a root and branch review to identify the key gaps in provision and areas of development.
- Undertaking a needs assessment and review of the DA Strategy and delivery plan ready for publication in January 2025 in line with the DA Act 2021 statutory duty.
- The planning and mobilisation of the target hardening and DAHA project work as part of the wider safe accommodation agenda.
- Finalising the perpetrator response for Lincolnshire and securing funding.
- Concluding an outcome-based evaluation framework including a DA partnership DASH Board.



## 2. Conclusion

This report provides the Committee with an update on the DA strategy 2021-24 and the progress made against the objectives and priorities over the last two years. In addition, the report outlines the intention and direction that Lincolnshire will be taking in the next year with a number of key focuses for the DA partnership. The intention is to develop and publish a new strategy in January 2025 to reflect the priorities for the Domestic Abuse agenda in Lincolnshire for 2025-2028. The production of the Domestic Abuse strategy will assume a collaborative approach with all partners fully engaged in the process. A full engagement plan will be developed to ensure that key stakeholders including experts by experience are driving this agenda forward.

## 3. Consultation

### a) Risks and Impact Analysis

N/A

## 4. Appendices

These are listed below and attached at the back of the report	
Appendix A	Lincolnshire Domestic Abuse Strategy 2021-2024

## 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 Jade Thursby, Domestic Abuse Business Manager, who can be contacted by e-mail at [jade.thursby@lincolnshire.gov.uk](mailto:jade.thursby@lincolnshire.gov.uk).

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Lincolnshire

# Preventing Domestic Abuse Strategy

2021 – 2024

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## Foreword

Domestic Abuse can, and does, happen to anyone. It is indiscriminate of age, gender, race, profession or social background. In the UK around 1 in 4 women and 1 in 6 men will be affected by domestic abuse in their lifetime and around 1 in 5 children have been exposed to domestic abuse. Whatever the number of those impacted by domestic abuse, it is too many.

The management and prevention of Domestic Abuse is a strategic priority in Lincolnshire and the authority and its partners are committed to understanding the current challenges facing the system and of the opportunities to manage Domestic Abuse differently.

Lincolnshire recognise that in response to increasing demand, the requirement for a new strategy, and the introduction of a new Domestic Abuse Act, there is now an opportunity to review and reform the system-wide approach.

As a partnership we will work collaboratively to take action against abusers, change attitudes and behaviours and we will support survivors, victims and children to ensure that our communities are able to live safe, happy and healthy lives, focusing on early intervention and prevention.

**Diane Coulson**

Lincolnshire Domestic Abuse Partnership Chair

*"I was terrified when I first started the Freedom Programme and didn't know what to expect. Linda and Kelly are lovely ladies who really do care deeply about every single person who attends the Freedom Programme and they provide a safe place for you to be able to talk.*

*I was so terrified of talking and speaking out but towards the end of the programme I managed to find my voice a little and speak with the other ladies after feeling I had to keep my mouth shut for so long. Everyone on the programme has a genuine approach of wanting to care and support each other. It helped me to feel that I wasn't alone and that I wasn't going mad, I wasn't judged, I could release my emotions and cry or get frustrated if I wanted to without being told I shouldn't. The course can make everything hit home and parts of it I found were extremely challenging but with the support from Linda and Kelly, it made it a bit easier to deal with"*

**Quote from a survivor attending the SoLDAS  
Freedom Programme**

## Introduction

This Strategy sets out the shared ambition and key priorities for the Lincolnshire Domestic Abuse Partnership in tackling Domestic Abuse and outlines the key areas of action over the next 3 years. This is an inclusive strategy relevant to all victims of Domestic Abuse.

In response to the Domestic Abuse Bill and after a partnership consultation that took place in 2020 Lincolnshire has reviewed the governance of the domestic abuse agenda. Since April 2021 Lincolnshire has developed a separate Domestic Abuse partnership that sits alongside the Safer Lincolnshire Partnership, Safeguarding Children's Partnership and Safeguarding Adults Board; putting Domestic Abuse at the core of the safeguarding agenda and ensuring it gets the focus and dedication it needs.

In Lincolnshire we take Domestic Abuse very seriously and agencies have worked extremely hard to support victims, survivors and children across the county, as well as striving to introduce effective programmes that tackle the behaviour of abusers.

The partnership in Lincolnshire is very conscious of the national issues the Country is facing, particularly in relation to violence against women and girls, as well as the local nuances that impact Lincolnshire communities. With this in mind it is important to note that when writing this strategy we had in mind relevant strategies such as the Tackling Violence against Women & Girls Strategy (including men and boys) 2021 (VAWAG), The Domestic Abuse Perpetrator Strategy for England and Wales, The Ministry of Defence, No Defence for Abuse 2018-2023 to name a few and the 2019 report produced by the

National Rural Crime Network 'Captive & Controlled' Domestic Abuse in Rural areas.

As a partnership we recognise that there are further developments happening nationally and locally that will impact the Domestic Abuse agenda, particularly in relation to serious violence. With this in mind the strategy and delivery plans will be fluid to ensure we can respond to these important changes.

*“ I cannot find the words to say thank you for all you have done, I didn't know my rights until I spoke to you, thank you for giving me my freedom ”*

## What is Domestic Abuse?

It is important to remember that each person's experience of domestic abuse will be different. Not all victims want or are able to leave their abuser at a particular time, and abuse can begin, continue or escalate post-separation. Many victims may not seek to pursue a criminal justice outcome, and so appropriate support must always be offered. It is important to remember the experiences of children and young people who are living with domestic abuse and their needs in any decisions made about the adult victim.

Domestic abuse can encompass a wide range of behaviours. It does not necessarily have to involve physical acts of violence and can include emotional, psychological, controlling, or coercive, sexual and/or economic abuse under section 1(3) of the 2021 Act. Many victims will experience these abusive behaviours simultaneously. At the centre of all these abusive behaviours is the perpetrator's desire to exercise power and control over the victim.

Section 1 of the 2021 Act creates a [statutory definition of domestic abuse](#).

In addition the Care Act states that freedom from abuse and neglect is a key aspect of a person's wellbeing. Domestic violence and abuse is included in the Care Act 2014 as a specific category of harm/abuse and therefore, where an adult with care and support needs is experiencing or at risk of domestic violence and abuse, the duties set out in Section 42 of the Care Act will apply.

Abuse in relationships between those under the age of 18 years will be treated as child abuse as a matter of law and child safeguarding

procedures should be followed. Abuse involving perpetrators and victims aged between 16 and 18 could be both child and domestic abuse. It is important to remember that abuse perpetrated by someone over the age of 18 against someone under the age of 18 also constitutes child abuse as a matter of law. The statutory guide to inter-agency working to safeguard and promote the welfare of children, 'Working Together to Safeguard Children' sets out what professionals and organisations need to do to safeguard children.

## Forms of domestic abuse

Professionals and agencies must be aware that the types of abuse can differ in nature, dynamics, and impact, therefore to ensure they can deliver an effective response, there must be an explanation of the types and forms of abuse.

### Intimate Partner Abuse

It has long been accepted that domestic abuse most commonly takes place in intimate partner relationships, including same sex relationships. Such abuse in intimate relationships can vary in severity and frequency, ranging from a one-off occurrence to a continued pattern of behaviour. Abuse often continues or intensifies when a relationship has ended, which can be a very dangerous time for a victim. Post-separation abuse, including stalking, harassment and forms of physical, emotional, sexual and economic abuse controlling and coercive behaviour often continues and causes ongoing harm

### Teenage Relationship Abuse

Relationship abuse happens at all ages, not just in adult relationships. Young people can experience domestic abuse in their relationships, regardless of whether they are living together. It should be noted that if a young person is under 16 years old, the definition of domestic abuse under the 2021 Act will not apply to them, instead this abuse would be considered as child abuse. Victims under 16 would be treated as victims of child abuse and age appropriate consequences will be considered for perpetrators under 16.

Abuse may also arise out of casual relationships. Some perpetrators may deny abuse by stating that they were not in a relationship with the victim. Some victims may not self-identify as victims due to the casual nature of their relationship. Some perpetrators may have multiple romantic and sexual partners via dating apps and demonstrate abusive behaviour even though the perception is not one of being in an intimate personal relationship with the victim.

### Abuse by family members

Abuse by family members can involve abuse by any relative or multiple relatives. A wide range of family members will be considered to be “relatives” that can perpetrate and be victims of abuse, and there is no requirement for the victim and the perpetrator to live together within the 2021 Act. For instance, familial abuse may be perpetrated by children, grandchildren, parents, those with parental responsibility, siblings, or extended families. In some cases, familial abuse may be perpetrated towards a victim by more than one person in the same family. Abuse by family members also encompasses

forced marriage, “honour”-based abuse and female genital mutilation.

### Child to Parent/Carer Abuse (CPCA)

It is important to remember that this form of abuse, though commonly referred to as CPCA, can also include parents, those with parental responsibility, siblings, or extended families. There is no specific legal definition of CPCA, but it is important to recognise that CPCA is likely to involve a pattern of behaviour. This can include physical violence from a child towards a parent or other family members such as siblings and a number of different types of abusive behaviours, including damage to property, emotional abuse, and economic/financial abuse. Violence and abuse can occur together or separately. Abusive behaviours can encompass, but are not limited to, humiliating language and threats, belittling, damage to property and stealing and heightened sexualised behaviours. Patterns of coercive control are often seen in cases of CPCA, but some families might experience episodes of explosive physical violence from their child with fewer controlling, abusive behaviours.

*“ I am starting to feel more positive now, you have helped me through the darkest time of my entire life and I couldn't of done it without your full support ”*



## Domestic Abuse Act 2021

The prevention of abuse and the protection of all victims lies at the heart of the Domestic Abuse Act 2021 and the wider programme of work. The measures in the 2021 Act seek to:

- promote awareness - to put abuse at the top of everyone’s agenda, by introducing a statutory definition of domestic abuse and recognise children as victims in their own right;
- protect and support victims - including by establishing in law the office of Domestic Abuse Commissioner, introducing a new Domestic Abuse Protection Notice and Domestic Abuse Protection Order and placing a new duty on tier one local authorities to provide support to victims of domestic abuse and their children in refuges and other safe accommodation;
- tackle perpetrators - extending the controlling or coercive behaviour offence to cover post-separation abuse, extending the offence of disclosing private sexual photographs and films with intent to cause distress to cover threats to disclose such material, creating a new offence of non-fatal strangulation or suffocation of another person, clarifying by restating in statute the general position that a person may not consent to the infliction of serious harm and, by extension, is unable to consent to their own death;
- transform the justice response - including by helping victims to give their best evidence in the criminal courts through the use of video evidence, screens and other special measures, and ensuring that victims of abuse do not suffer further

trauma in family court proceedings by being cross-examined by their abuser; and

- improve performance - to drive consistency and better performance in the response to domestic abuse.

The various aspects of the Act are due to be implemented at different stages as detailed in the [Commencement Schedule](#).

## Duty to Provide Safe Accommodation

Part 4 of the Domestic Abuse Act 2021 places a four-part statutory framework for the delivery of support to victims of domestic abuse and their children in safe accommodation and provides clarity over governance and accountability.

1. Section 54 specifically places a duty on each tier one local authority in England to appoint a multi-agency Domestic Abuse Local Partnership Board which it will consult as it performs certain specified functions under section 53. These are to:
  - assess the need for accommodation-based domestic abuse support for all victims in their area, including those who require cross-border support
  - develop and publish a strategy for the provision of such support to cover their locality, having regard to the need’s assessment
  - give effect to the strategy (through commissioning / de-commissioning decisions)

- monitor and evaluate the effectiveness of the strategy
  - report back to central government
2. Require local authorities to have regard to statutory guidance in exercising their functions.
  3. Require the Secretary of State to produce statutory guidance, having consulted the Domestic Abuse Commissioner, local authorities and such other persons as considered appropriate. (This will be produced by the Department for Levelling Up, Housing & Communities (DLUHC))
  4. Require tier two councils to co-operate with the lead local authority, so far as is reasonably practicable.

The makeup of Local Partnership Boards may vary across local authority areas, but they are expected to include a broad range of representative partners. As a minimum, the Boards will include persons representing local authorities, victims and their children, domestic abuse charities or voluntary organisations, health care providers and the police or other criminal justice agencies.

The types of accommodation that are included/covered by the new duty are broad in recognition of the diversity of housing in which victims and their children may live. The new duty covers the provision of support to victims and their children residing in:

- refuge accommodation
- specialist safe accommodation

- dispersed accommodation
- sanctuary schemes
- move-on or second stage accommodation

There is a requirement to offer domestic abuse support through the new duty, this includes:

- advocacy support – development of personal safety plans, liaison with other services (for example, GPs and social workers, welfare benefit providers)
- domestic abuse-prevention advice – support to assist victims to recognise the signs of abusive relationships, to help them remain safe (including online) and to prevent re-victimisation
- specialist support for victims with protected characteristics and / or complex needs, for example, interpreters, faith services, mental health advice and support, drug and alcohol advice and support, and immigration advice
- children’s support – including play therapy and child advocacy
- housing-related support – providing housing-related advice and support, for example, securing a permanent home and advice on how to live safely and independently
- counselling and therapy for both adults and children

## Understanding the picture: National Context

Domestic abuse is a unique crime type. Whilst it is common, it is often hidden and therefore difficult to quantify. However, the Crime Survey for England and Wales (CSEW) estimated that 2.3 million adults aged 16 to 74 years had experienced domestic abuse in the year ending March 2020. Over 40% of victims of partner abuse have at least one child under the age of 16 years old living in the household, and Childhood Local Data on Risks and Needs estimated that 66 in 1,000 0-17 year olds lived in households where a parent is suffering domestic abuse in 2019.

The police recorded a total of 1,288,018 domestic abuse-related incidents and crimes in England and Wales (excluding Greater Manchester Police) in the year ending March 2020. This is an increase of 4% from the previous year. This follows a broader pattern of increases in police recorded domestic abuse and may reflect general improvements in crime recording by the police. This suggests that more victims are coming forward to report domestic abuse, and that there is greater police awareness of this crime. Excluding fraud, overall 15% of all police recorded crime was identified as domestic abuse related in the last year.

Domestic abuse can affect anyone, regardless of age, disability, gender identity, gender reassignment, race, religion or belief, sex or sexual orientation. Domestic abuse can also manifest itself in specific ways within different communities.

Women are disproportionately the victims of domestic abuse. Domestic abuse perpetrated on men by women and on victims in LGBT relationships is often due to the need of the perpetrator to

exert power and control over their victim. The CSEW for the year ending March 2020 estimated that 1.6 million females and 757,000 males aged 16 to 74 years experienced domestic abuse in that year. Women are more likely to experience repeat victimisation, be physically injured or killed as a result of domestic abuse and experience non-physical abuse - including emotional and financial abuse - than men.

According to the CSEW for the year ending March 2020, around one in four women aged 16 to 74 (27.6%) had been a victim of domestic abuse in their lifetime, 274 women were killed in domestic homicides between April 2016 and March 2019. In 263 cases (96%) the suspect was male.

According to the CSEW for the year ending March 2020 around one in seven men aged 16 to 74 (13.8%) had been a victim of domestic abuse in their lifetime. 83 men were killed in domestic homicides between April 2016 and March 2019. In 44 cases (53%) the suspected perpetrator of these homicides was male.

Research published by the Home Office has estimated the social and economic costs of domestic abuse in the region of £66 billion for the victims identified in England and Wales within the year 2016/17. The biggest component of the estimated cost is the physical and emotional harms incurred by victims (£47 billion), particularly the emotional harms (the fear, anxiety and depression experienced by victims as a result of domestic abuse), which account for the overwhelming majority of the overall costs. The cost to the economy is also considerable, with an estimated £14 billion arising from lost

output due to time off work and reduced productivity as a consequence of domestic abuse.

There are also additional barriers to services experienced by victims from protected groups and those experiencing multiple disadvantages. Black, Asian and ethnic minority women, women with insecure immigration status, deaf and disabled women and LGBT victims will experience further barriers when accessing services. Similarly, the co-occurrence of homelessness, drug and alcohol use, criminal justice system involvement and mental health will often mean that victims will face huge challenges when seeking support.

## Lincolnshire Profile

Lincolnshire is a large and sparsely populated county with a population of 761,224 (ONS 2019 mid-year estimate), with a 49% male and 51% female breakdown. Lincolnshire has an ageing population with 24% of residents over the age of 65 and 21% under the age of 19.

In England 18% of the population (ONS Census 2011) live in rural areas, that is in towns of less than 10,000 people, in villages, hamlets or isolated dwellings. In Lincolnshire the figure is 48%. Lincolnshire has the 16th highest county population (ONS Census 2011) in England but the 5th highest population of people who live in rural areas.

More than 50,000 people in Lincolnshire live in an area recognised as being in the 10% most deprived in the country. Urban centres and coastal towns show higher levels of deprivation than other parts of

the county (IMD 2019), which is in line with the general pattern of deprivation nationally.

Six percent of Lincolnshire households are lone parents with dependent children and just under 74,000 people are divorced or separated (including same-sex civil partnerships) (ONS Census 2011). ONS findings suggest that an estimated 2.7% of the UK population aged 16 years and over identified as lesbian, gay or bisexual (LGB) in 2019, this equates to around 17,000 people in Lincolnshire.

The residents of Lincolnshire are mainly UK born and, although diversity in Lincolnshire is ever changing, the non-white population remains small at 2.4% compared to a national non-white population of 14%. Over 28,500 people speak a foreign language as their main language. 69.3% of those speak English well which is below the national average (ONS Census 2011).

Prevalence models suggest that there are over 22,000 adults aged 18-64 living in Lincolnshire who have moderate or serious disabilities and a further 10,000+ with a Learning Disability (Source: PANSI 2019). In Lincolnshire, 17% of adults aged 16 and over suffer from a common mental disorder, with women being more likely to suffer than men. Rates of depression in Lincolnshire are above average at 10% (equivalent to 63,763 individuals), compared to 9% nationally (JSNA 2018).

## Domestic Abuse in Lincolnshire

Domestic abuse has a significant impact upon the communities and public services of Lincolnshire. Estimates from the Crime Survey for England and Wales (CSEW) year ending March 2020 suggests 5.5% of adults aged 16-74 will have experienced domestic abuse in the last year. This national figure would equate to roughly 30,200 adults aged 16-74 suffering domestic abuse in Lincolnshire (assuming a similar prevalence in Lincolnshire compared to the England and Wales average).

The true number of victims of domestic abuse is also likely to be higher when children are included. CSEW figures suggest that 41% of partner abuse victims suffered abuse while their children were in the house, and that 21% of victims disclosed that the children did see or hear what happened. (Source: Office of National Statistics) If only one child was present at each of the 21% of domestic abuse victimisations in Lincolnshire each year, this would mean that 5,500 children witnessed domestic abuse in their home each year. This means that the true number of Lincolnshire residents affected by domestic abuse each year is likely to be upwards of 35,700 adult victims and child witnesses.

In the last five years, on average there have been over 10,000 domestic abuse incidents reported to Lincolnshire Police every year (up to April 2021). Of these, circa 6,000 are standard risk incidents, equivalent to around 3 in 5 reported domestic abuse incidents.

There were 930 victims who were at high risk of serious harm or death referred into Lincolnshire's Multi Agency Risk Assessment Conference (MARAC) by partner agencies in 2020-2021. On average

238 referrals are made to MARAC every quarter (last three years ending March 2021).

There were just fewer than 2,000 referrals for adult victims of domestic abuse to specialist outreach support services in Lincolnshire (provided by EDAN Lincs) during 2020/21. For the same period there were 262 referrals for children experiencing domestic abuse supported by EDAN. In the 9 months April 2020 to December 2020, 6,648 people contacted EDAN Lincs for support advice regarding domestic abuse.

Since the introduction of the Statutory Domestic Homicide Reviews in April 2011 there have been 18 cases involving 27 deaths that have met the criteria for a domestic homicide review in Lincolnshire.

The refuges and dispersed accommodation in Lincolnshire (EDAN Lincs) supported 51 adult victims of domestic abuse during 2020/21. For the same period there were 74 children supported within the refuge. During the COVID Pandemic the refuges have had a slow turnaround of victims moving onto to alternative housing due to the housing stock available. This meant that the victims were staying in refuges for a longer period of time, however as soon as a refuge unit became available this was filled swiftly by a new family fleeing domestic abuse. SoLDAS supported 39 adult victims, with an overall 74% occupancy and an average stay of 82 days.

Domestic abuse is the single most prevalent assessment factor identified in children's social care assessments. It is more prevalent than the presence of factors such as mental health, alcohol misuse, drug misuse, disability and illness, emotional abuse, physical abuse, or sexual abuse. In Lincolnshire during 2018-19, 55.1% of assessments

identified domestic abuse as an issue. This is higher than the national average of 50.6%, and places Lincolnshire 42nd among the 151 local authorities in England that supplied information. (Source: Department for Education) Domestic abuse has also specifically been identified as a factor in 54% of all serious case reviews, which investigate child deaths relating to maltreatment, abuse and neglect.

In 2020/21 Domestic Abuse features in 7.6% of safeguarding referrals received by Adult Social Care, however as with all Domestic Abuse this is likely under reported and sometimes difficult to record accurately within assessment factors. Out of that figure a large proportion of the abuse reported was committed by a relative, with 27 people experiencing abuse from a family carer. The highest reporting came from adults aged 18-64 and 75-84.

Lincolnshire is vast and predominately rural with clusters of diverse communities. Access to domestic abuse services varies geographically and there are seasonal fluctuations in population owing to Lincolnshire's coastal resorts, all of which pose a unique challenge in equitably distributing the response to and services for domestic abuse victims in the county.

## Needs Assessment and Gap Analysis

While prevalence estimates from the CSEW have remained stable, nationally and locally there has been an increase in demand on services over the past three years, and there is a hypothesis that Covid 19 has been an accelerating factor. There is however, recognition of a high likelihood of underreporting and changes to the experience of domestic abuse. This therefore makes it necessary to investigate the true demand picture.

A diagnostic and analysis was undertaken in Lincolnshire to understand the current position of demand and performance data, communications, partnership working and strategic alignment. The findings of which underpin this strategy. What we found and know is that:

- Many of the conditions of success for an effective partnership are already in place in Lincolnshire, and the Lincolnshire Domestic Abuse Partnership has much strength to build on as it develops
- Competent, driven and united leadership
- Learning culture with willingness to pilot new ideas and honestly evaluate
- High levels of trust and honesty amongst partners with partners challenging one another, sharing honest reflections and willing to be vulnerable
- Strong sense of shared purpose with clarity on importance of the partnership and their role within it

- Ownership with partners willing to take on actions and reflect on their own contributions
- Lincolnshire has a well-established and high performing outreach and IDVA service that supports both adults and children
- Refuge spaces in the County are at recommended levels but not all of these are commissioned by the County Council
- Dispersed Accommodation is sufficient however we acknowledge that the partnership needs to better understand the needs of all victim groups
- Each District has a sanctuary scheme/target hardening, however the provision offered to victims across the County differs greatly and therefore a countywide approach would be beneficial
- We do not currently have 'move on accommodation' within Lincolnshire that meets the safe accommodation definition within the DA Act 2021 and therefore a key priority is to explore options further
- There is a continued requirement to support people with complex needs, including mental health, alcohol, and drugs issues, as well as homelessness.
- Significant changes are required to the way that information is captured, stored and shared across the partnership to support a more intelligence led approach.

- Most known interventions happen at, or after the point of crisis and there are opportunities to strengthen the existing early intervention offer
- There are opportunities to prevent DA from occurring or escalating by addressing known vulnerabilities, such as mental health problems
- There is an opportunity to move from a focus on formal services at the point of crisis to preventative community resources
- A common cross-partner approach to communications would allow for a more consistent and creative response

There are a number of key priority areas that need to be actioned in the short and long term to further develop the response to domestic abuse in Lincolnshire.

Locally we will practice a continual cycle of domestic abuse needs assessment conducted at three yearly intervals. We will take a rounded intelligence led approach in partnership, enabling us to continuously grow our understanding, identify and respond to changes and ensure the right services are in the right place.

## Shared Ambition and Principles

The aim of the partnership is to work together in a fully committed and collaborative way to stop domestic abuse from happening through education, prevention and intervention. We will do this by strengthening and standardising our data collection and recording. We will use data to make predictive and intelligence-driven decisions that maximise our resources as a partnership and allow us to understand and fill gaps in provision. We are also working with the other three statutory safeguarding boards in Lincolnshire with the aim of developing a shared prevention strategy that will look at addressing domestic abuse alongside other safeguarding risks. By working together we can achieve more joined up outcomes and make best use of our resources.

We will further invest in prevention and early intervention and think creatively about different needs and ways of engaging with those vulnerable to Domestic Abuse. We will ensure our support is strengths-based and person-centred and driven by the needs of survivors. We will raise awareness and understanding of domestic abuse, promoting change and challenging negative societal attitudes and language.

As a partnership we will take a reflective practice approach, learning and continuously improving and creating a survivor network to support others. We will be focused on the future and have a clear outcomes framework in place that demonstrates the value of our work and the difference it makes. We will take a holistic approach to tackling Domestic Abuse and look at the impact and thus the offer to victims, survivors, children and perpetrators.

## Make a change perpetrator programme

*“The support has been absolutely amazing, it’s the first time I’ve ever spoken to anybody about it... I hadn’t ever told anybody the whole truth about it all, you know, I might hint, imply a bit to a friend or somebody, but you just feel like, too ashamed, stupid, like you’ve done something wrong... and also people will make judgements if you don’t leave somebody, whereas talking to [a support worker] just has...it’s like a weight has been lifted.”*

Victim/Survivor

*“So what it was, was that the Social Services Department were involved, because of something at the school, about the kids saying that daddy shouts at home and stuff. So anyway, they came round and they said to me, we can offer you some suggested courses... And at first, I was a bit sort of defensive about it, because I thought there’s nothing wrong... But then after a while, I thought about it, and I said to them, actually, you know what, can you give me more information about this course?”*

Victim/Survivor



### Business Intelligence Picture

Invest time into developing our business intelligence picture for Lincolnshire, looking at partnership data and how we can develop a continual cycle of data analysis that will support the partnerships ambitions. We acknowledge that further work is needed to understand the needs of all victim groups. Evaluation and performance against the strategy and delivery plan will also be developed.

### Community Engagement

The importance of community engagement is acknowledged by the partnership; however development work would be beneficial in the following areas:

- Survivor engagement programme
- Communications activity
- Business engagement
- Community/neighbourhood engagement particularly looking at the role of the voluntary sector and community groups

### Safe Accommodation

Through the initial needs assessment we have identified some areas of work specifically looking at a county wide approach to a Sanctuary Scheme/target hardening, the need to explore move on accommodation options and the continued support for complex needs. However the partnership acknowledges that further diagnostic and analytical work needs to be undertaken in the development of the delivery plan in order to fully appreciate the need in this area, especially in relation to male victims, older people and people with protected characteristics. This will be a priority focus for the partnership.



### Early Intervention

There are a number of opportunities to develop the partnerships early intervention response; however the key areas identified are:

- School and early years engagement
- Creatively using health settings to support earlier identification of Domestic Abuse and offers of support
- Developing the partnership response to standard and medium risk DASH and how that information is shared
- Further development of the partnership multi-agency training programme
- Tackling culture and language at all levels
- We will work jointly with the Adult Safeguarding Board to raise awareness of and tackle the domestic abuse of older adults

### Perpetrator Response

In order to tackle domestic abuse effectively the partnership needs to develop how it responds to the behaviour of abusers and what programmes/initiatives are most appropriate for a rural county.

The next steps to support the Domestic Abuse Strategy will be to develop a partnership delivery plan which will detail the what, how and who in each of these key areas and build further on the findings within the needs assessment, as well as a commissioning plan for accommodation based services and Outreach intervention. However as a partnership we acknowledge that continual diagnostic and analytical activity needs to be undertaken to ensure that each priority area is fully supported by relevant data and intelligence.

## Indicators

As part of our Business Intelligence delivery and our approach to needs assessment, we will routinely review data from across the partnership relating to domestic abuse.

We know we have work to do to develop the data sources available to us and will include performance indicators against our delivery plan which are both quantitative and qualitative, including activity based monitoring.

Along with indicators of our performance, we will monitor trends in demand covering:

- Police incidents and recorded crime
- Multi-Agency Risk Assessment Conference (MARAC)
- Support for victims
- Information from health services
- Children affected by domestic abuse

- Perpetrators – including serial and repeat offenders and those enrolled in perpetrator programmes
- Training participation
- Engagement and awareness raising activities (website clicks, businesses engaged)

Monitoring this data will serve to trigger questions, helping us continually grow our business intelligence, make evidence based decisions and focus resources where they are most needed.

*“ I think the sessions were very helpful. They gave me a better view of good and bad relationships. I have learnt how to spot the dominator ”*

## Quotes from professionals on the Multi-agency DA training

*"Opportunity to hear and learn from other's experiences backed by trainers' expertise. Made me reflect on the quality and the time spent in completing a DASH is of vital importance"*

LCC Children's - Future 4 Me Team

*"I found the importance of professional curiosity has more importance than I have previously thought and that how to add more notes to a DASH and SDASH form"*

Charity - Gainsborough Trinity Foundation

*"I have enjoyed discussing a case study with a variety of other professionals and looking at how we would complete a dash together, highlighting the different concerning factors. Being able to look at a case study with different sets of eyes - through different experiences, training and knowledge was very helpful and useful"*

We Are With You

*"Revisiting the DASH form has been beneficial as I don't have much experience with dealing with these cases. Looking at local cases also brought it home to me that this sort of thing happens in Lincolnshire"*

School

*"The most beneficial aspect of this training was having the opportunity to listen and share. Mary-Ann is so knowledgeable and a great delivery style so the questions that she offers to group really do promote reflection and thinking which is so powerful. We were lucky enough to have 2 colleagues who worked with adults and families who have experienced first-hand the issues which helped to really understand the reality further"*

LCC Children's - Early Years and Childcare Support

## Commissioning and Resourcing

The services currently commissioned in Lincolnshire are an Outreach and IDVA service as well as a Refuge service to support individuals experiencing Domestic Abuse and their children. In addition to the commissioned services there are other non-sustainably funded provision provided in the South of the County by a local charity SoLDAS.

The commissioned service provides:

### Independent Domestic Violence Advisor (IDVA) Service

The IDVA Service is commissioned to support victims (men, women and young people aged 16 and over) who reside within the geographical boundaries of Lincolnshire, and who have been assessed as at 'high risk' of serious harm or death, and have been referred to a Lincolnshire Multi-Agency Risk Assessment Conference (MARAC). An IDVA provides a confidential information, advocacy and advice service; assisting individuals and their families to access criminal and civil justice remedies, housing, counselling, advice, health and other support services. A two year funding award from the MOJ has meant recently a Court IDVA, Child and young person IDVA and Rural IDVA has been added to the service.

### Hospital-based IDVA

The aims of the service are to reduce the immediate risk of harm and homicide, and improve the physical and mental health outcomes of those affected by DA and receiving treatment. The hospital-based IDVA's provides immediate support and advice to victims to improve

their safety and advocacy, as well as link them and their families to longer-term specialist community-based support services.

### Outreach Domestic Abuse Support Service - Support for Adults (Women and Men)

All referrals are triaged on access into the service to ensure clients are prioritised and managed in an appropriate and timely manner. The type of support offered varies and is determined by the level of risk and need identified. A comprehensive service user led safety & support plan is formulated, bespoke to the service user and their family. The nature of the support available for adults ranges from telephone support and signposting to online resources, to evidenced-based group and intensive 1:1 therapeutic interventions specifically targeting domestic abuse.

### Outreach Domestic Abuse Support Service – Support for Children/Families

Once adults engage in the Outreach Service, families will have the opportunity to access the Family Focus programme where it is safe and appropriate to do so. The Family Focus programme consists of family group sessions with the non-abusive parent/caregiver and their child/ren together. The purpose of the support is to help the family to stay safe, assist in the rebuilding of relationships which may have been damaged or undermined by the impact of domestic abuse, and ultimately empower the non-abusive parent to meet the needs of their child/ren.

### Targeted Children’s Support Service

The children and young people service is available to those aged 5 to 16 years, whose non abusive parent is already accessing Outreach

support, as well as Looked After Children, those under a Special Guardianship Order (SGO) and adopted children. Young people who have been identified as having SEND and/or are a care leaver, can access the service up to the age of 25. The support is suitable for those assessed as having higher levels of need or experiencing the more serious effects of domestic abuse. Those children will be provided specialist 1:1 therapeutic support and intervention that focus on the needs of the child, taking into account factors such as age and vulnerability.

### Refuge and Dispersed Accommodation Services

The refuge contract was re-commissioned in September 2020 as a whole County service and offers specialist accommodation for victims and children fleeing Domestic Abuse. The service provides specialist support to DA victims and children in order to address the immediate safeguarding needs of those service users but in addition provides specific support aimed at survivors moving into independent living and breaking the cycle of DA within their family.

EDAN Lincs manage two refuges in the County, a purpose built, 11 unit refuge that are all self-contained accommodation which include 3 with access for people with disabilities. A multi-occupancy refuge that has 5 self-contained ground floor units of accommodation; these have several bedrooms to accommodate families. As well as 4 dispersed properties that can accommodate families with up to 5 children, including older male dependants and male service users. This type of accommodation supports people who are more suited for independent living.

### Other provision in Lincolnshire:

SoLDAS have 8 shared units of refuge accommodation and 3 Dispersed Move on units based in the South of the County. New Refuge accommodation is due to open March 2022 – to include 10 units of shared accommodation with two attached units for male victims & children.

### Other support services offered in the South of the County:

School Intervention work with Primary & Secondary schools including 1-1 work with any children that disclose during or after the education sessions. Rural hubs that provide face to face support in the community. Move on Together offering low level, early intervention support to help survivors move on from Domestic Abuse and to bridge the gap between intensive support services and living independently. As well as the Freedom Programme which offers online & face to face delivery, 12 week programme recognising the signs and effects of Domestic Abuse and impact on children.

As well as outreach and safe accommodation services the other interventions that are in place in the County and supported by the partnership are:

- Community based perpetrator programme which is currently funded until 2023
- Stay safe team that provides a single point of access to education programmes in school aimed at supporting children and young people to stay safe and raise awareness of important issues such as healthy relationships etc

- Multi-agency Domestic Abuse training for practitioners and managers across the County. This forms part of the wider safeguarding agenda and is included in the 6 year training pathway.

New commissioning plans will be formulated based on the needs assessment and the continual cycle of analysis and diagnostic work. The commissioning for safe accommodation will form part of the wider commissioning programme for Domestic Abuse and enhance the existing provision in place. It is important where possible that commissioning within the County is undertaken collaboratively in order to create a seamless person-centred approach by which survivors, victims and children can access support and the behaviour of abusers is addressed, therefore future commissioning will be undertaken in partnership with key agencies.

*“ My daughter feels a lot safer since having completed her own safety plan, she now knows what to do, whereas before she didn't know and that made her feel really scared when Dad came to the family home at 5am drunk and banging on the door ”*

## Governance and Accountability

With all of the above in mind, the following is an outline of the partnership and governance structure that has been developed to fulfil the new statutory requirements and respond effectively to the breadth of the DA agenda in a coordinated, collaborative and sustainable way.

The DA partnership will sit alongside the Lincolnshire Safeguarding Children's Partnership, Lincolnshire Safeguarding Adults Board and Safer Lincolnshire Partnership as a separate structure in the LCC Resources Directorate within the Community Safety Service. The DA partnership will also work closely with the Suicide Prevention steering group and Prevent workstream recognising the links between Domestic Abuse and these agendas. The DA partnership has the following groups of which separate terms of reference are available for each:

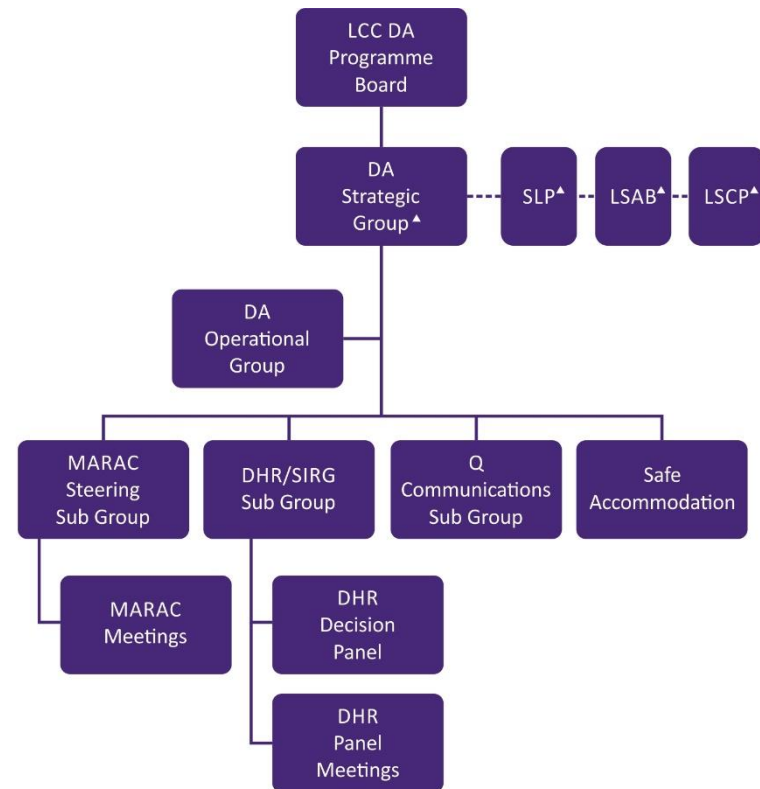
- The DA Programme Board – LCC senior leadership board
- DA Strategic partnership group (advisory role to the LCC Programme Board)
- DA Operational partnership group

Sub groups include but are not limited to:

- The MARAC Steering sub group
- DHR and learning sub group
- Q Communications sub group – this is aligned across the 4 boards and forms part of the collaboration work described
- Safe Accommodation sub group

Operational delivery groups:

- MARAC meetings
- DHR decision panel and DHR meetings



▲ We are currently working with the other three statutory boards to develop a more joined up approach to prevention. This will include exploring the development of a pooled fund to invest in prevention initiatives.

The partnership is made up of multi-agency representative from:

- Lincolnshire County Council, Community Safety, Children’s Services, Adult Social Care, Children’s Health
- Representatives from the District Councils
- Lincolnshire Police
- Lincolnshire Clinical Commissioning group
- Lincolnshire Community Health Services
- Victim Support
- EDAN Lincs
- United Lincolnshire Hospital Trust
- Lincolnshire Partnership Foundation Trust
- Public Health
- Office for the Police Crime Commissioner
- Probation Service
- HM Courts and Tribunals
- SSAFA – the armed forces charity
- And other representatives where required

### Collaboration opportunities between the partnerships

Domestic Abuse in particular, is a shared area of concern and cuts across the work of all four Boards/partnership structures. It is important to acknowledge that they have a role in preventing domestic

abuse and that is why this work is so vital. There is an intention to explore opportunities to integrate key functions across the key partnerships to create efficiencies, reduce duplication for partners and improve the collaborate working at both strategic and operational levels.

### Scrutiny

Lincolnshire County Council will be required to:

- Report back to central government as part of the statutory duty in relation to safe accommodation services
- Report annually to Lincolnshire County Councils Public Protection and Communities Scrutiny Committee
- Provide regular reports to Lincolnshire County Council's Chief Executive and portfolio holder/s
- Report to Lincolnshire County Councils DA Programme Board on a quarterly basis

## Conclusion

This strategy is Lincolnshire's partnership response to tackling Domestic Abuse in our county. It has been developed in consultation with key stakeholders and is as a result of a full needs assessment undertaken looking at the wider Domestic Abuse agenda. It is acknowledged within the strategy under the priority objectives, that further diagnostic and analytical activity is required in order to develop a detailed delivery plan that serves the partnership effectively, meets the statutory duties under Part 4 of the DA Act 2021, and provides the best outcomes for individuals experiencing and impacted by Domestic Abuse.

The delivery plan will be developed in collaboration with the partnership and strive to address the ambitions set out within the strategy. As a partnership we feel strongly that the strategy should set out our overall ambitions, principles and objectives in tackling domestic abuse, with the delivery plan setting out how we will achieve this, ensuring a level of fluidity is built into this process in order to respond to a changing landscape.

The strategy and subsequent delivery plan and commissioning plans will address the needs of all victim groups including those with protected characteristics.



## Letter from a Service User

*“To everyone at Boston Women’s Aid*

*On 6th November 2021, I told T I was taking the dogs for a walk. I went out with them, grabbed the rucksack I had hidden, and walked to the school. The children were waiting with their school bags packed with a few precious things. My friend loaded us into her car and drove us away.*

*I was homeless, jobless, without transport, without money and without a future. It was terrifying.*

*The next month of talking to me while we waited for the dispersed refuge to be ready was tough. I still couldn’t see my way forward. I existed in a bizarre alternate reality in which I handled my huge burden of anxiety by cleaning every square inch of C’s house. We finally got the call to say the refuge was ready and C drove us to a garage. Thanks to my totally awesome mum I was able to buy a car – that was step number one on the road to recovery. We were met by R and C, and I was utterly overwhelmed. I was expecting something like the hostels I had stayed in when I was younger. I was not expecting the perfect little home equipped with all the essentials as well as the lovely touch like scatter cushions and throws.*

*That was when the serious work of picking apart the last thirteen years began. I didn’t think I deserved any help. Deep down, I felt like I was the problem. I was a fraud, and you would soon discover that I didn’t belong here. He had never left a lasting mark on me (ok – maybe the odd bruise – but nothing serious). Our relationship wasn’t perfect but whose was?*

*Slowly I began to realise what he had done. The first revelation was how badly the children had been affected. I was devastated! They were my world and I stood by while it happened. The guilt was crippling. But by talking to you all and taking part in the Freedom Program, I began to realise what had happened.*

*I was broken and lost. The person I once was had nearly vanished. The woman that gave lectures to thousands and did adventurous things like skydiving had disappeared. All I knew how to do was keep quiet, do as I was told and not to talk back.*

*Mum was paying the rent and I knew there was no future for us if I couldn’t earn a decent wage. I started applying for jobs, utterly convinced couldn’t do them. But slowly my love for life was rekindled. The fact that several companies were competing for me did wonders for my confidence. This was my ticket to tomorrow.*

*The job led to a mortgage which enabled me to buy us a home.*

*And that is where we are now. My home is perfect- and it is mine. No one tells me when I am allowed to go out or how to be, no one gets cross if I am tired and want a nap. No one shouts at me for spending money on groceries. I have chosen all the furniture in my home – this may seem like a simple thing, but I didn’t even get a say in what plates we had in our old home. I can wear whatever clothes I like. I can sleep in pyjamas. I can spend an hour on the phone to my mum.*

*My friends are coming back. I have learned how to play with my children. Laughter is now a common sound. When there is a problem, we all sit down and talk about it. Voices do not get raised and ultimatums no longer exist, if one of the children are sad, they can curl*

*up in my bed and I can stroke their face until they fall asleep. I am no longer constantly existing at the point of exhaustion. I have one job that finishes at 5pm – then I can decide what to do with my evenings and weekends.*

*Then there is my job, which means I can afford to pay for everything. I no longer have to go without food so I can get the children school shoes. I can buy clothes I like, and I don't have to make do with what I can find in charity shops (although I do love a charity shop bargain!). But it's not just about the money – I love my job! The work stretches my brain and I get a real sense of achievement. I work in a team that supports me. I also feel like I am showing my children what is possible to achieve. I overheard O telling their friend that mummy was really clever – and that felt like a truth. After years of being told I'm stupid, I feel valued for my knowledge.*

*If I want to go out and spend weeks in the desert helping with the conservation of elephants – I can! I can see a future where the children are grown up and I am happy. I can see a future that I want to live in, rather than the inevitable darkness and despair that I had resigned myself to.*

*We are still a work in progress, there is still a lot of healing to be done. But given how much we have already overcome I feel confident that we will get there.*

*This happened because of you. You gave us a safe place to heal and constant support for every problem we encountered along the way. I know we are one of many families that you help but it does not stop you from making us feel like we were your top priority. We never felt like we had to do any of this alone. I have managed to do all of it*

*because I had all of you metaphorically holding my hand. You took us from that dark and desperate place and showed us a way to a future full of happiness and endless possibilities.*

*What you do is incredible.*

*Somehow thank you is not enough – but they have not invented the words I need, so*

*THANK YOU!*

*Love from us all”*



**Open Report on behalf of Martin Samuels,  
Executive Director – Adult Care and Community Wellbeing**

Report to:	<b>Public Protection and Communities Scrutiny Committee</b>
Date:	<b>19 March 2024</b>
Subject:	<b>Introduction of the Serious Violence Duty in Lincolnshire</b>

**Summary:**

This report serves as an introduction to the application of the Serious Violence Duty (2022) in Lincolnshire. Serious Violence falls under the governance of the Safer Lincolnshire Partnership (SLP), and the Serious Violence Core Priority Group (SV CPG) is responsible for delivering activity. This report summarises the work delivered to date and future intentions.

**Actions Required:**

The Public Protection and Communities Scrutiny Committee is invited to:

1. review and comment on the detail in the report.
2. endorse the report and commit its support by raising awareness of the work of the SLP Serious Violence Core Priority Group as it establishes its priorities in Lincolnshire to positively impact on our communities.
3. request that a follow-up report be submitted in 12 months time.

## **1. Background**

To provide some historical context, Violence Reduction Units (VRU's) were set up to respond specifically to 'Gang Violence', the first being recorded in Scotland in 2005 by Strathclyde Police Force. The viewpoint was/is that violence is preventable, and that a measured response can be taken for tackling Serious Violence using a public health approach. The public health model works at three levels:

- Primary intervention: tackling the conditions which allow violence to develop.
- Secondary intervention: early intervention to stop things getting worse.
- Tertiary intervention: responding to violence once it has happened, treating the effects and rehabilitating the people/areas affected.

Following the results achieved by the model in Strathclyde, the government launched a national initiative to deliver its objectives through VRU's. VRU's were set up by the Government in a select number of locations across the UK, based on evidence that suggested the severity of serious violence warranted the support a VRU could offer. Lower levels of serious violence in Lincolnshire meant the county did not warrant a VRU. However, new legislation introduced in 2022 ([Police, Crime, Sentencing and Courts Act \(2022\)](#)) brought with it a new legal duty that requires every authority in the UK to take a partnership approach to actively implementing the duty, with or without a VRU.

To support the introduction of the new duty, the Home Office instructed CREST Advisory to work with partnerships across the country to ensure they were prepared for the new duty and its subsequent delivery. Lincolnshire has been working closely with CREST Advisory since November 2022, and CREST has recently indicated that Lincolnshire is well ahead of the curve compared to similar areas which do not have a VRU in place. They were particularly impressed by, and referred to, Lincolnshire's progress to date, having completed a Violence Reduction Needs Assessment and drawn up a comprehensive strategy. Additionally, they were reassured by the fact that the correct partners are actively engaged in the partnership arrangements.

## **2. What is the Serious Violence Duty 2022?**

For the purpose of the Serious Violence Duty ([Serious Violence Duty - Statutory Guidance](#)), violence includes violence against property and threats of violence but does not include terrorism. Section 12 also provides that in considering what amounts to serious violence in any given area, account must be taken of the following factors:

- a) the maximum penalty which could be imposed for any offence involved in the violence;
- b) the impact of the violence on any victim;
- c) the prevalence of the violence in the area; and
- d) the impact of the violence on the community in the area.

This approach allows for a localised response; one that takes account of new and emerging forms of serious violence as they develop/are identified and recognises the geographical difference in the prevalence of different types of serious violent crimes. For the purpose of delivering the Serious Violence Duty in Lincolnshire, the local working definition will focus on the data collection of '*crimes/hospital attendances that involve physical violence which result in injury*', which will be used in conjunction with the national key measures to be reported to the Home Office (key measures listed in Section 6).

## **3. A partnership approach to Serious Violence**

The Serious Violence Duty calls on specified authorities (Chief Officers of Police, Fire and Rescue Authorities, Integrated Care Boards, Local Health Board, Local Authorities, Youth Offending Teams and Probation Services) within specified geographic boundaries to work collaboratively to "*prevent people from becoming involved in serious violence, both as*

*victims and perpetrators, and reduce instances of serious violence in the area”, Home Office (2022).*

The Serious Violence Duty encourages the use of existing partnerships for collaboration and coordinated action across the local area, with all parties accountable for activity and cooperation. In Lincolnshire, partners capitalised on the existence of the Safer Lincolnshire Partnership (SLP) as a governance structure, and the Serious Violence Core Priority Group (SV CPG) was created. This arrangement is supported by the Police and Crime Commissioner. Appendix A sets out the SLP structure chart.

The SV CPG is co-chaired by the Deputy Police and Crime Commissioner and the Deputy Leader of Lincolnshire County Council. All relevant agencies have provided appropriate and consistent representation to the SV CPG to date; demonstrating the high levels of commitment to addressing serious violence and reducing the very damaging effects that it can have on individuals, families and communities.

#### **4. Lincolnshire’s response to the Serious Violence Duty**

Statutory guidance specifies that local areas should define serious violence based on the outcomes of a strategic needs assessment, focusing on the kinds of violence that are most prevalent and impactful in the local area. Lincolnshire’s Violence Reduction Needs Assessment (VRNA) was completed in April 2022, with funding provided by the Police and Crime Commissioner, in anticipation of the introduction of the Serious Violence Duty. At that time, the violent crime rate in Lincolnshire was 38.3 crimes reported by 1,000 people per annum. To understand how this compared nationally, Lincolnshire was ranked 25<sup>th</sup> in the country with regards to Violence Against the Person (VATP) out of 54 counties in England and Wales. To put that into context, Lincolnshire residents had a 3% chance of being a victim of violent crime. Lincolnshire is significantly or very significantly, statistically speaking, lower than the England average for most serious violent crime types.

The VRNA used data analysis, a review of evidence of best practice, and stakeholder interviews to identify three main priorities:

1. Take a multi-agency, place-based, whole system public health approach to violence prevention.
2. Ensure interventions are designed, commissioned, and delivered to be effective, giving value for money through consistent and systematic use of robust data and evaluation.
3. Invest in a monitoring, evaluation, and learning infrastructure.

The landscape of Lincolnshire based on key findings from the needs assessment show that Lincolnshire is an incredibly safe county, but with very specific pockets of violence.

- There are nearly five times more domestic offences in Lincolnshire than other serious violent offences. Violent offending is often underpinned by social inequalities such as low income, level of education, access to health care and treatment services and unemployment.

- There were 2,209 serious violence offences in Lincolnshire in 2021. This is up 13% over the prior 12 months (January to December 2020). Lincolnshire is ranked 25<sup>th</sup> in the country in terms of the lowest number of violence against the person (VATP) offences per 1,000 residents. Lincolnshire residents have a 3% chance of being a victim of violent crime.
- Lincolnshire is not significantly different from the England average for homicide but is significantly worse against the regional average.
- Skegness, Gainsborough and Lincoln Built Up Areas (BUAs) have the highest levels of violence, the highest rates of resident victims, and the highest rates of resident perpetrators. These towns are the most disproportionately highly impacted by violence, and they are also the most deprived areas of the county.

This needs assessment provided the foundation for the development of Lincolnshire’s Serious Violence Prevention Strategy, which describes the nature of serious violence in the county, as well as the activity and structures working to address it. The Serious Violence Strategy was submitted to the Home Office on 31 January 2024 – a national deadline. However, as this document is a living document, the partnership has the ability to review and revise if data drives us to do so, to ensure local needs are being met. The Lincolnshire Serious Violence Prevention Strategy can be found here: <https://lincolnshire-pcc.gov.uk/transparency/what-our-priorities-are-and-how-we-are-doing/>.

The strategic principles underpinning the strategy are: a focus on a public health approach to prevention and early intervention across the life course; investing in evidenced-based programmes that mitigate risk factors and bolster protective factors; using a system-wide, partnership and place-based foundation; and informed by community insights.

The Lincolnshire Serious Violence Prevention Strategy details the five priority areas of focused activity as identified by the Needs Assessment. It is important to understand these priority areas in context of the relatively low crime rate already discussed. Lincolnshire is a safe place to live, work and travel.

1. Public place serious violence, with or without a weapon, particularly in the night-time economy and related to the illicit drug trade.
2. Male on male violence, particularly in the under 25’s.
3. Sexual offences, particularly against the 0-19’s.
4. Geographic pockets of violence that are in the most prevalent areas in Lincolnshire (this will be monitored and addressed through regular analytical reviews and a place based, whole system approach).
5. Homicide (Domestic/Non-Domestic).

Some of these identified priorities are already being addressed by existing groups, strategies, and action plans. These include, but are not limited to:

- Lincolnshire Domestic Abuse Partnership (LDAP).
- Lincolnshire Safeguarding Boards.
- Violence Against Women and Girls (VAWG) Strategy.
- Stay Safe Partnership.

- Wider SLP Core Priority Groups: Drug and Alcohol, Reducing Reoffending (including the Lincolnshire Women and Girl's Strategy).

In August of this year, the Home Office allocated grant funding to Lincolnshire totalling £690,000 (to be received over a three-year period: 2022 to 2025), to assist partners in delivering the Serious Violence Duty. Additionally, there has been a £2,310,000 pledge over the same three-year period from the Police and Crime Commissioner's Violence and Vulnerability Reserve.

In March 2023, a high-level delivery plan was submitted to the Home Office that provided an outline of how any allocated funding would be spent. At the end of September 2023, a more detailed delivery plan was submitted outlining costs and expenses for activities and resources to deliver the duty. The most recent iteration of the delivery plan was submitted on 31 January 2023 along with the Strategy.

## **5. Serious Violence Core Priority Group - Current Activity**

### Serious Violence Public Survey:

Habit 5 were commissioned to undertake a Serious Violence Public Survey, to gather views as to how safe people feel in their homes and communities, and to what level (where exposed) they were satisfied with access and responsiveness of the judicial system in meeting their needs as users. This survey exceeded expectations, with 2,917 responses. Our Senior Analyst has created a 'Dashboard', which is a mechanism that enables the user to sort and review the information that has come back from the survey. The written data from the Habit 5 report is transformed into 'data sets' to help us to establish more readily some of the patterns in the results from the public. A small task and finish group is currently looking at the responses in detail, to ensure the public's voice is captured and included in the work that is/will be delivered by SV CPG funded projects.

### Mapping:

A mapping exercise is being completed by the SV CPG. This exercise aims to identify what services and activities related to preventing and responding to serious violence already exist. This seeks to ensure there is no duplication and to assist partners in working together where cross cutting workstreams are identified. It will also serve to identify any gaps in the system or services, where additional intervention may be of benefit.

### Project Planning & Delivery of Projects:

The SV CPG is responsible for agreeing and overseeing project delivery. Examples of project delivery to date include:

- Summertime policing St John Ambulance Safe Haven: this pilot project was situated in Skegness and provided several services, including preventative engagement, medical intervention (following assault or injury) or a safe place for those who are vulnerable. This pilot utilised St John Ambulance and health care staff to service this project over the August Bank Holiday evening. This pilot project took place in conjunction with Lincolnshire Police's Summertime Policing Plan. The evaluation of this project will conclude in Quarter 3 this year and presented to the SV CPG in April.

- Operation Raptor: aimed at those who opt to carry a weapon, this project saw the purchasing of 'wands' that target metal objects on a person and a portable metal detector that the public are asked to walk through ahead of entering certain facilities (bars/clubs).
- The Happening Project (formerly the Think Sharp Project): now operational, this is a new Knife Crime initiative hosted at Sleaford Police Station. The first of its kind in the UK, the aim of this project is to prevent and divert young people (aged 10-19) away from carrying a knife, using a multi-agency approach.
- Operation Plotting takes a holistic approach to address anti-social behaviour and street-based violence in Boston. The police and the local district councils are working in unison to keep public spaces safe, with additional CCTV cameras being deployed, and the recruitment of two new community wardens. The University of Lincoln will review and evaluate current engagement and communication methods to assist with work taking place with the community. An environmental board has been set up which tries to tackle the hotspot locations whilst considering how the physical environment affects crime.
- An audio and social media campaign ran from 15.12.23 – 31.12.23 and from 01.02.24 – 07.02.24 to promote StreetSafe and the 'You're Right, That's Wrong' Campaign on local radio, Facebook and Instagram. StreetSafe is an app and also an online form where people can drop a pin in a map to tell the Police where they do not feel safe and why. The Police can use this information to better target resources, share information with partners and understand where and what the issues are. 'You're Right, That's Wrong' is a behavioural change campaign targeted to men, encouraging them to challenge the behaviour of their peers when they cross a line. The audio audience is estimated to be over 300K and the social media element of the campaign is estimated to have been seen by 28K Facebook and Instagram users, 1K of whom clicked on the link for more information.

Each of these projects are being monitored and will be evaluated against key performance indicators to understand impact and outcomes achieved, with progress reported to the Home Office on a quarterly basis. The quarterly reporting on project progress and expenditure is collated and submitted via The Office of the Police and Crime Commissioner (OPCC).

#### Serious Violence Public Launch:

In the aftermath of the strategy submission to the Home Office on 31 January 2024, the Serious Violence Coordinator pulled together a Press Release coordinated between the OPCC Communications Office and Lincolnshire County Council's (LCC) Communications Office. A joint statement from Councillor Mrs P A Bradwell OBE and Police and Crime Commissioner Marc Jones was released on Friday 16 February 2024 regarding the official launch of the Serious Violence Duty in Lincolnshire. The digital launch also included partner statements from Lincolnshire Fire and Rescue and from Lincolnshire Police in recognition of the work that partners have been delivering within the Serious Violence Core Priority Group.



## 6. Measures of success

There are three national key success measures for the prevention and reduction of serious violence that will need to align with local priority areas and aims. These are:

- 1) a reduction in hospital admissions for assaults with a knife or sharp object;
- 2) a reduction in knife and sharp object enabled serious violence recorded by the police; and
- 3) homicides recorded by the police.

With support from LCC's Community Safety Analytical Team and CREST, local key performance indicators reflective of the context of Lincolnshire are in the process of being developed. These indicators will be particularly valuable when we get to the evaluation phase of each project.

## 7. Conclusion

This report conveys the broad range of activities that are taking place across the county to address issues of serious violence, as they are experienced by our communities in Lincolnshire. Learning from the comprehensive needs assessment has enabled the partnership to target interventions for maximum impact. Regular monitoring and evaluation of these interventions in due course will enable the partnership to report on the outcomes achieved. Should the Committee wish to receive an update, a report can be submitted in 12 months' time.

## 8. Consultation

### a) Risks and Impact Analysis

N/A

## 9. Appendices

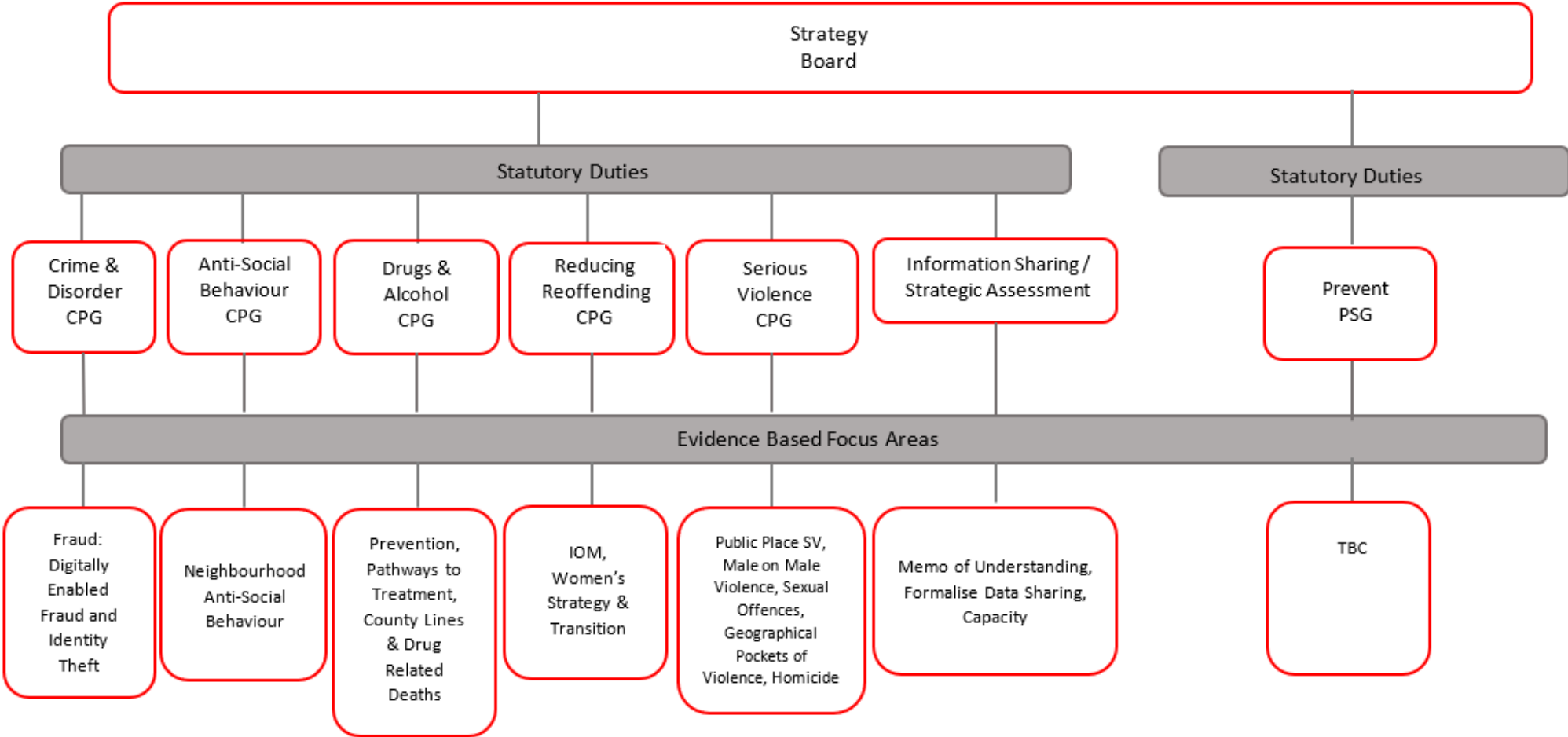
These are listed below and attached at the back of the report	
Appendix A	Safer Lincolnshire Partnership Structure Chart

## 10. 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 Angela Nauth, who can be contacted on 07771 378275 or [angela.nauth@lincolnshire.gov.uk](mailto:angela.nauth@lincolnshire.gov.uk).

Appendix A - Safer Lincolnshire Partnership Structure Chart





**Open Report on behalf of Andy Gutherson, Executive Director - Place**

Report to:	<b>Public Protection and Communities Scrutiny Committee</b>
Date:	<b>19 March 2024</b>
Subject:	<b>Lincolnshire Road Safety Partnership Annual Report</b>

**Summary:**

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

**Actions Required:**

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

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

**1. Background**

- 1.1 Much progress has been made in reducing road traffic collisions since the formation of the Lincolnshire Road Safety Partnership (LRSP) in 2000. Nevertheless, there is still much more to do, as in 2023, 48 people were killed and 378 seriously injured on the roads of Lincolnshire.
- 1.2 The human consequences are impossible to quantify but the 2022 Department for Transport data [Average Value of Prevention of Reported Road Collisions](#) provides an update on the cost of road deaths to the public purse. In 2021 the cost of each fatality was estimated at £2.3 million.
- 1.3 Furthermore, the single major avoidable cause of death in childhood in England is unintentional injury – death in the home for under-fives and on the roads for over-fives. [Fair Society Healthy Lives, The Marmot Review, 2010.](#)
- 1.4 Promoting and supporting road safety in conjunction with Lincolnshire Police and Lincolnshire Road Safety Partnership is one of the key priorities of the [Community](#)

[Safety, Policing and Criminal Justice Plan for Lincolnshire 2021-25](#) published by the Lincolnshire Police and Crime Commissioner.

## **2. National Strategies, Policies and Guidance**

- 2.1 There are many national documents that deal with the issue of road safety. Much of it is applicable to Lincolnshire and helps provide context for the issues road users face in this county. National strategies and policies are used to inform local decision making and have been utilised when formulating the local plans outlined below.

[NICE Guideline: Unintentional injuries on the road: interventions for under-15s \[PH31\]](#) 2010 - This guideline covers road speed limits, 20mph zones and engineering measures to reduce speed or make routes safer.

[Department for Transport: Road Safety Statement-2019 A Lifetime of road safety](#) Road safety statement and two-year action plan, addressing road safety issues throughout the lifetime of roads users.

[Public Health England & RoSPA: Reducing unintentional injuries on the roads among children and young people under 25 years](#) Published 2014; last updated 2018 - Action areas for local authorities and their partners to help develop injury prevention strategies for children and young people.

[Department for Transport: Reported Road Casualties Great Britain, Annual Report:](#) Personal injury accident statistics, on public roads in Great Britain for 2022.

[Parliamentary Advisory Council for Transport Safety – Safe Systems Approach](#) Outlines the Safe System approach to road safety which has a long-term goal for a road traffic system which is eventually free from death and serious injury.

## **3. What the data is telling us**

- 3.1 Lincolnshire is a large, predominantly rural county with a population of 768,400 inhabitants (ONS - Population estimates for the UK, England and Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland: 2021) and is the fourth largest county in England, covering over 5,900km<sup>2</sup>.

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

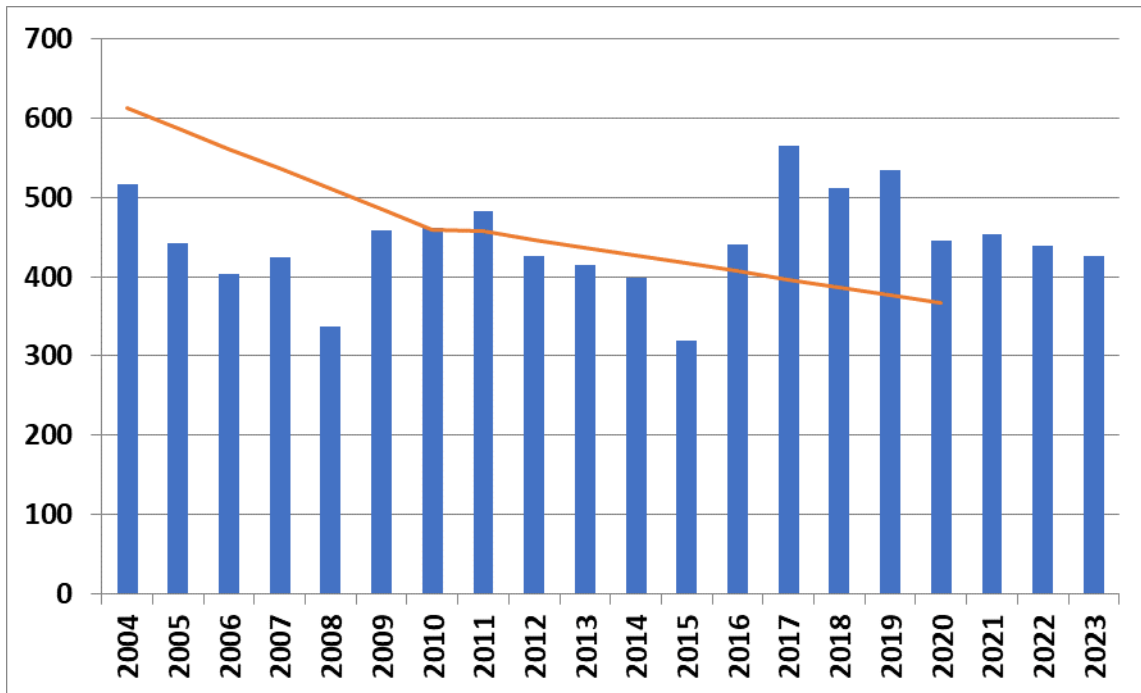
- 3.2 Traditionally the economy of the County has been based around agriculture, manufacturing and tourism, particularly along the east coast. This is significant as it introduces a range of different road users (e.g. HGV's, caravans, and motorcycles) to Lincolnshire who can be unfamiliar with the county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

- 3.3 Further, a high number of people migrating to Lincolnshire are of retirement age or above. The proportion of the population over 65 years old is 22.9% compared with a national average of 17.8% (ONS 2021). In East Lindsey this rises to 30.4%.
- 3.4 The coronavirus pandemic had a sustained and dramatic impact on road use throughout 2020 and 2021. The requirement for varying degrees of lockdowns and restrictions on public movement makes direct comparisons between years particularly difficult.
- 3.5 LRSP primarily uses [Stats19 Data](#) (*the police collect details of all incidents which they attend or become aware of within 30 days, which occur on the highway, in which one or more person is killed or injured, and involving one or more vehicles using the STATS19 data collection system. STATS19 is the reference number for the police form used to record incidents*) to analyse collision and casualty trends. This is the national standard used by the Department for Transport.
- 3.6 Stats19 data shows that in Lincolnshire, there was a substantial and sustained reduction in killed or seriously injured (KSI) casualties from 483 in 2011 to 320 in 2015. However, we then saw an increase in KSI casualties, with an average of 537 per year (2017-19). We have since seen a steady decrease with 446 in 2020, 453 in 2021, 439 in 2022, and 426 in 2023.
- The majority of KSI casualties in Lincolnshire occur on the rural road network.
  - Casualties are more likely to be male.
  - Collisions are distributed throughout the county with the highest percentage in East Lindsey.
  - The highest risk groups remain; high powered two-wheel motor vehicle (TWMV) riders, young drivers (17-24 years) and mature road users (60 years+).
  - Despite an overall decrease in KSI casualties, 2023 saw a rise in pedestrian, pedal cycle, and child KSI casualties.
- 3.7 Fatal casualties continue to fluctuate with 59 in 2016, 49 in 2017, 56 in 2018, 54 in 2019, 52 in 2020, 40 in 2021, and 48 in 2022 and 2023.

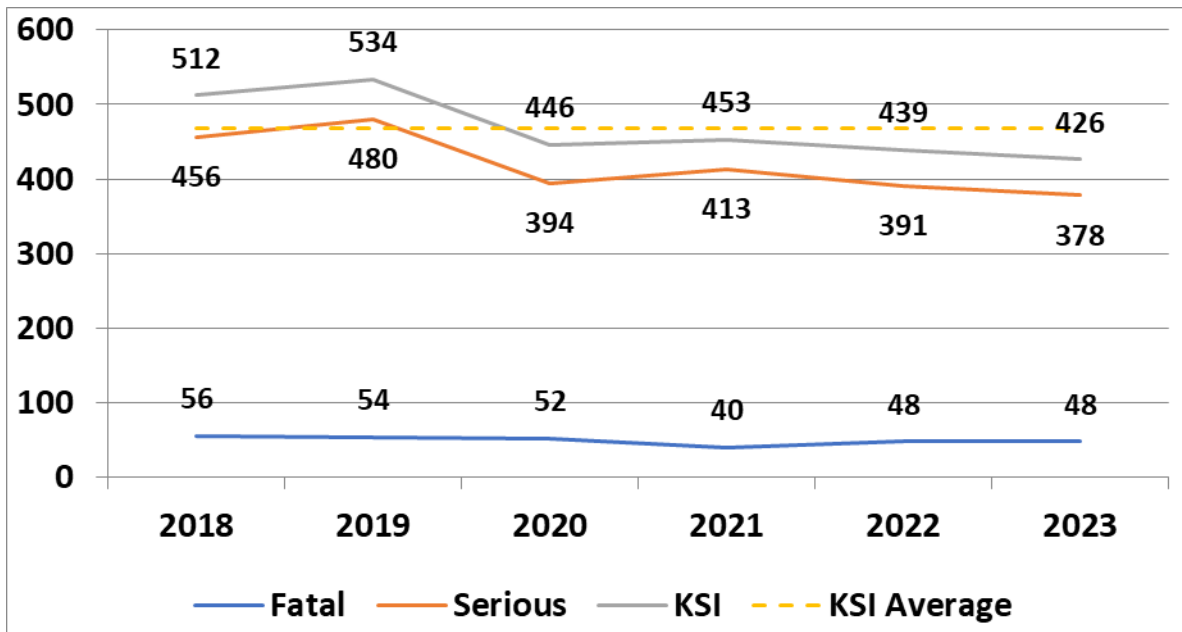
3.8 Table 1 – Casualty Figures

Year	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
<b>Fatal</b>	56	54	52	40	48	48
<b>Serious</b>	456	480	394	413	391	378
<b>KSI</b>	512	534	446	453	439	426

3.9 Figure 1 - KSI Casualties



3.10 Figure 2 - Fatal Casualties and KSI



3.11 Figure 3 in Appendix A shows a 5.78% increase in the 2013 versus 2022 national comparison. However, this is significantly better than the average of comparative counties (+10.92) and the national average (+18.03%).

3.12 2023 saw a 3.0% reduction in KSI casualties overall, following a 3.1% reduction in 2022. However, there has been an increase in high priority groups. This includes a rise from 16 child (0-15) KSI casualties in 2022 to 28 in 2023, although it is lower

than the 45 in 2021. There was a rise from 25 pedal cycle KSI casualties in 2022 to 35 in 2023, although it is lower than the 55 in 2021. There was also a rise from 37 pedestrian KSI casualties in 2022 to 55 in 2023, although it is lower than the 56 in 2021.

Decreases have been seen in other high priority groups, including motorcycle riders, 60 plus year old drivers, and 17-24yr old drivers.

3.13 The following outlines some of the key data for fatal casualties in 2023:

- 75% male (69% in 2022)
- 31% in the 25-59 age range (33% in 2022)
- 60% driver/rider (66% in 2022)
- 85% happened in fine weather without high winds (65% in 2022)
- 75% in a car (60% in 2022)
- 80% of fatal accidents happened on A and B Class roads (96% in 2022)
- The highest contributory factor defined by Stats19 data was 'Careless/Reckless/In a hurry'. This represents no change from 2022.

#### **4. Lincolnshire Road Safety Partnership (LRSP)**

4.1 The Lincolnshire Road Safety Partnership (LRSP) was formed in June 2000 and now comprises the following organisations:

- Police and Crime Commissioner (PCC)
- Lincolnshire Police (LP)
- Lincolnshire County Council (LCC)
- National Highways
- Lincolnshire Fire and Rescue (LFR)
- East Midlands Ambulance Service (EMAS)

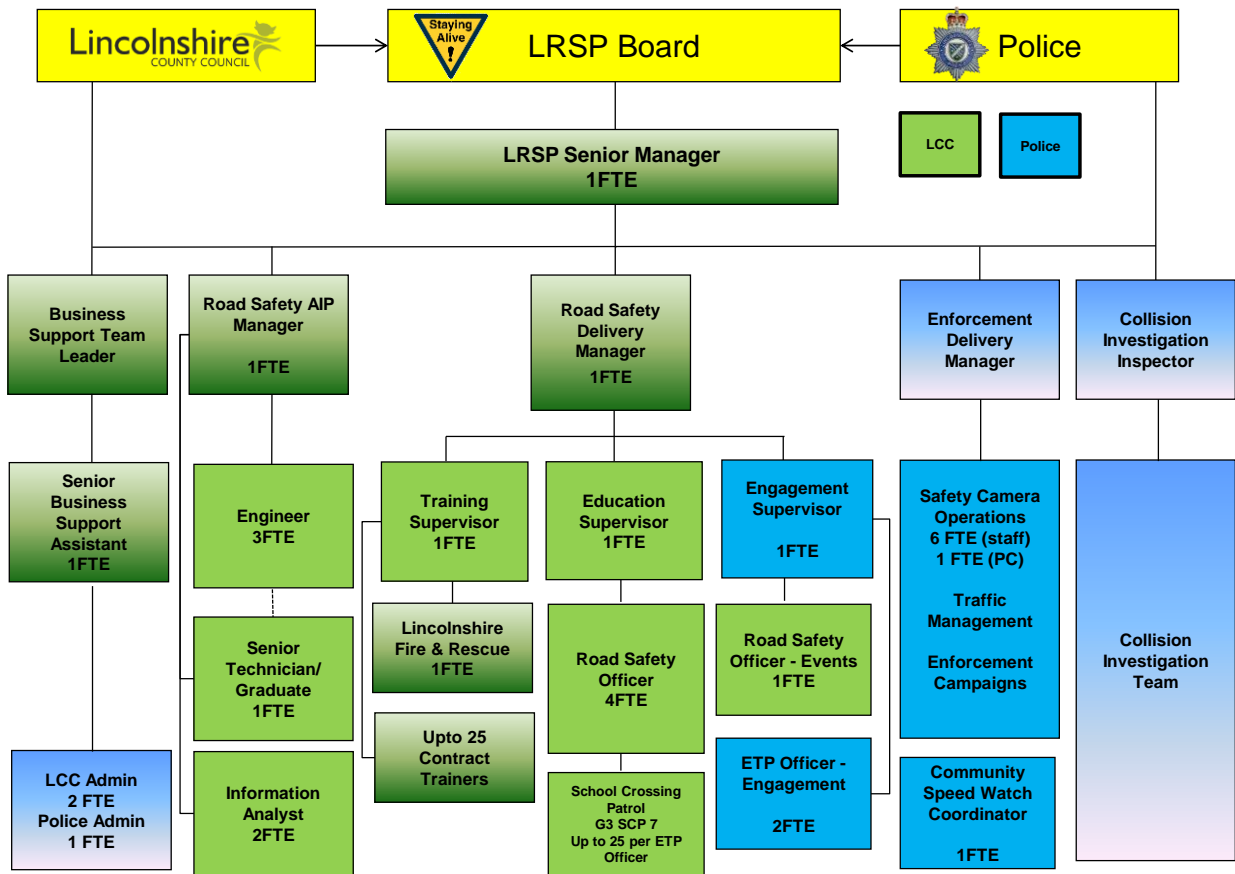
4.2 LRSP was the first of its kind in the country and co-locates forensic collision investigators and casualty reduction officers from Lincolnshire Police with LCC's Accident Investigation and Road Safety teams to form a multi-agency centralised road safety unit. Lincolnshire Fire and Rescue also has staff based with the LRSP who co-ordinate all fire and rescue road safety related activity. Additionally, the deployment and maintenance of safety cameras is managed within the LRSP. Consequently, the entire core functions of road safety, namely engineering, education and enforcement, are co-ordinated from this centre.

4.3 LRSP is based within the Pelham Centre adjacent to Pelham Bridge in Lincoln. The cost of occupying and running these premises together with the cost of a manager were previously funded through contributions from the Partner agencies. These overheads are now funded through the Safety Camera Business Case.

- 4.4 As a Partnership, the LRSP must implement actions that involve working with individuals and organisations to improve road safety. Some of the key parties are:
- Schools, academies, colleges and universities
  - Road Safety organisations and groups (IAM, RoSPA, Brake)
  - Cycling and walking groups
  - NHS
  - Employers
  - Military camps
  - Motoring organisations / road users
- 4.5 LRSP is managed by the LRSP Senior Manager, supported by a management team comprising of officers from Lincolnshire Police and LCC. The LRSP Senior Manager reports quarterly to a strategic board of elected members and senior officers from the Partnership organisations.
- 4.6 LRSP Mission Statement: *Making Lincolnshire's roads safer for all*
- 4.7 LRSP Vision: *To make significant year on year reductions in those killed or injured on Lincolnshire's roads through a sustainable, co-located road safety partnership delivering targeted interventions focussed on education, engineering, and enforcement.*
- 4.8 LRSP Priorities: Our priorities are reviewed annually following analysis of collision trends and causation factors. The outcomes of this analysis are reflected in a yearly Delivery Plan which sets our priorities for that year. Our current priorities are:
- Young drivers (17 years to 24 years)
  - Mature drivers (60 years +)
  - Two Wheel Motor Vehicle Users
  - Pedal Cyclists
  - Pedestrians
  - Business users



5. Figure 3 - LRSP Structure



6. LRSP Current Activity and Services

6.1 The LRSP mission statement, vision, strategic priorities and outcomes are all specified in the [Road Safety Strategy 2015-2025](#). This document commits the LRSP to being intelligence led and to focus on the four e's of education, engineering, enforcement, and evaluation. The Strategic Board meets in March each year to review progress, assess data and modify immediate priorities where necessary.

6.2 The current road safety activity undertaken by LRSP to reduce death and injury on the roads includes:

6.3 Engineering:

- Delivery of Accident Investigation and Prevention (AIP) engineering works. Over 1000 sites and links are assessed annually resulting in over 50 sites requiring more detailed investigation and improvement work. Examples in 2023 include:
  - A157 / B1225 Burgh on Bain crossroads – Signs and markings enhancement works to the junction.
  - A16 / B1195 Spilsby – Vehicle Activated Signs (junction warning signs on A16 approaches).
  - A16 Burwell (lower speed limit and average speed camera system).

- Tattershall Thorpe (visibility improvement at junction).
- Community Speed Watch passive and interactive warning signs now being utilised by more than 200 parishes.
- Traffic schemes.
- Delivery of Department for Transport Safer Roads Fund schemes totalling over £2,000,000. The Safer Roads Fund was made available to enable local authorities to improve the '50 most dangerous stretches' of 'A' roads in England. Lincolnshire submitted three bids for improvements on A18, A631, A1084, and A18 in conjunction with North East Lincolnshire Council. The bids combined resurfacing, lower speed limits, average speed cameras on A631, and junction improvements. All works are complete, except for the implementation of the average speed camera system on the A631 between Middle Rasen and Ludford.

#### 6.4 Enforcement (inc. Lincolnshire Police):

- Speed Enforcement: management and operation of Lincolnshire's extensive safety camera enforcement system. This currently consists of nine average speed, 37 static and approx. 100 mobile camera sites.
- A comprehensive upgrade program is nearing completion. This saw the replacement of obsolete wet film cameras with digital technology.
- In 2023, the static speed camera on the A16 at Sutterton was upgraded to an average speed camera system, a new average speed camera system will also be installed on the A631 between Market Rasen and Ludford, and a new average speed camera system will be installed on the A16 Burwell.
- Operation Octane – motorcycle enforcement and education campaign.
- Seasonal education and enforcement Drink and Drug Driving campaigns.
- Local Police Enforcement.
- Roads Policing.

#### 6.5 Community Speed Watch (CSW):

The CSW scheme now has 288 members using one or more of the following:

- Passive speed limit reminder signs.
- Vehicle activated speed warning signs.
- Volunteer speed monitoring groups.
  - 105 trained groups
  - 1,382 trained Volunteers
  - 500+ documented CSW locations across the County
  - Approximately, 35,000 warning letters have been sent to motorists since the scheme started in October 2018.

#### 6.6 Operation Snap:

Operation Snap enables the submission of dashcam video evidence from members of the public in relation to suspected driving offences.

- In 2023, 2,182 submissions were received and reviewed (1,722 in 2022). This resulted in 652 being processed as potential offences (566 in 2022).

- An additional 583 warning letters were sent to drivers (514 in 2022). These are used in Lincolnshire where the submission may not meet the evidential threshold, where the threshold for an offence is not quite met, or that there is a technical issue preventing processing, but that it is felt the driver would benefit from words of advice.
- Processed offences include Due Care and Attention, Reasonable Consideration to Other Road Users, Failure to Comply with Traffic Light Signals/red cross, Failure to Comply with Solid White Lines, and mobile phone use.

#### 6.7 Education, Training and Publicity (ETP) (non-schools):

In order to achieve the ETP objectives outlined in the [Road Safety Strategy 2015-2025](#) the following activity is being delivered:

- Delivery of National Driver Offender Retraining Scheme (NDORS) courses as an alternative to prosecution. In 2023, over 20,000 clients received a driver education course in Lincolnshire.
- National 'Bikesafe' motorcycle training course.
- Smart Rider observed ride initiative.
- Delivery of 'Biker Down' Training. 'Biker Down' was launched by Kent Fire and Rescue in 2010. The aim of the course is to equip bikers with the knowledge of how to be the 'First Responder' at an incident (as bikers often ride in groups and therefore are more likely to be the first on scene). Working in collaboration with LIVES, Lincs and Notts Air Ambulance and LRSP, LFR has taken the lead to bring an initiative to Lincolnshire to impart lifesaving skills to motorcyclists who come across road traffic collisions (RTCs). This free, three-hour course consists of three separate modules: Scene Management, Triage and First Aid, The Thinking Biker.
- Continuation of Shiny Side Up signage targeted on routes throughout the county that have historically seen a high number of collisions.
- Continue to deliver non-Police referral suite of courses including Young Driver Training Programme, Taxi course delivered from various venues and training targeting identified priority groups as required.
- Provide 2fast2soon corporate training and a further suite of corporate resources to assist organisations with Managing Operational Road Risk (MORR).
- Extensive event and show attendance allowing community engagement and educational opportunities.
- Creation and dissemination of educational clips to best expose prevention messages and raise awareness.
- Continue to manage School Crossing Patrol facilities across the County.
- Provide successful road safety communications campaigns targeting every aspect of road safety. In recent years this has included advertising and public awareness campaigns on the following issues:
  - Drink and drug driving
  - Motorcycle safety
  - Police – Fatal 4 campaign
  - Winter driving

- Mobile Phones
- Seatbelts
- Child safety
- Vehicle maintenance
- Heavy and Light Goods Vehicles
- Agricultural Vehicles
- Driving for Work
- Brake Road Safety Week

6.8 Evaluation:

- Comprehensive data analysis, identification of key issues and establishing priorities and emerging trends.
- Completion of seven-day speed surveys at over 150 community concern locations per annum. A full analysis of speed and collision data follows to assess what resources might be required.
- Improving engagement methods and subsequent impact.

**7. Delivery of Education, Training and Publicity to Schools/Colleges**

7.1 At a Primary level we offer a range of services that help teach children important safety lessons in:

- How to keep themselves and others safe, now and in the future.
- The road environment and how it functions.
- How to influence changes in that environment.

7.2 We offer a range of lessons aimed at different lower key stages (KS) to appropriately address approaching road safety challenges. These lessons include:

Pedestrian Safety (KS1)	A practical guided session in the locality of the school, that introduces pedestrian safety in a variety of circumstances, to include safe crossing places, understanding visibility and how to stay most visible, recognising basic hazards and road safety signage and road markings.
In car safety (KS2)	Awareness and understanding of own responsibility inside a vehicle and some introduction to the law. To understand safer in car behaviours (E.g. distraction).
Environmental Trails & journey planning (KS2)	Understanding your environment. A guided trail in the locality of the school. Provides the pupils an opportunity to build on their pedestrian skills learned and consider hazards and more complex road safety elements whilst travelling more independently in preparation for secondary school.

Cycle helmets (KS1)	Increasing the understanding of potential risk associated with cycling without wearing a helmet and the consequences of not doing so. Discussion of the reasons why some people may not wear helmets whilst cycling.
Junior Road Safety Officer scheme (JRSO)	JRSO initiative gives students the opportunity to lead from the front alongside a dedicated member of staff supported by local Road Safety Officer to deliver road safety messages to the school community through fun and engaging ways.

7.3 At a Secondary level we offer a range of services that help teach children important safety lessons in:

- Understanding and recognising unsafe situations.
- Developing coping strategies and techniques to stay safer on the road.
- Promoting positive related behaviour among peers and discouraging negative peer pressure.
- Understanding consequences of taking risks and generating prevention ideas and techniques around safe roadside use.

7.4 We offer a range of lessons aimed at different upper key stages to appropriately address approaching road safety challenges. These lessons include:

Adapt to Survive (KS3)	Looks at ways that pupils can adapt themselves and their behaviours to stay safe in the road environment.
Young Passenger Awareness (KS4)	A presentation which aims to raise awareness of the risks involved with being car passengers. Students are given the knowledge to encourage them to make safer choices as passengers.
Road Traffic Collision Investigation (RTCI) (KS3 and KS4)	An engaging and immersive problem-solving session where students become collision scene investigators, working their way through clues and evidence in order to understand why the collision occurred and how it could have been prevented. This lesson's main focus is on distraction.
Preparing to Drive (Sixth Form)	To provide information for students at the start of their driving career to assist them in becoming responsible, safe and legal drivers. The programme provides practical information such as applying for a provisional licence, taking the theory test and insuring their vehicle. Students are encouraged to be safe drivers through discussion of the Fatal Four.
2Fast2Soon (Sixth Form)	An immersive theatre experience, where students observe actors re-enacting a real life collision which happened in Lincolnshire.

- 7.5 2fast2soon is a custom-made sixth-form package. We engage the audience in a theatre performance based on a real-life story. The performance encourages thoughts associated with risky road safety behaviour, loss of freedom, guilt, and consequences. This then leads directly into a workshop developing consciousness then strategy associated with risk, consequences, peer pressure and the effects on the family following a road traffic collision.
- 7.6 In 2024, LRSP will be launching a new and improved 2fast2soon. In 2023 LRSP conducted market research with sample year 12 and 13 students across the county aimed at understanding the best method and approach to ensure the audiences are fully engaging in deliveries. We received excellent feedback, which not only supports the delivery of 2fast2soon in its premise but also provided us with great insight into how we could adapt our new story to ensure as many young people as possible in our audiences gain as much as they can from the delivery. A new script has been created and work is underway on the associated facilitation and lesson planning.
- 7.7 LRSP continues the process of auditing the school road safety curriculum with a view to creating a progressive programme of study that builds upon prior learning across all the key stages and into college/university.
- 7.8 The education team also continues to expand its provision to 17-24 year olds, and having successfully delivered our college road safety awareness event to Riseholme College, we are now in discussions with Boston and Stamford Colleges to deliver our event on their campuses in the new year.
- 7.9 As planned, the Lincolnshire and Revesby Shows included a celebration of the School Crossing Patrol (SCP) Service's Platinum Jubilee, with a mini crossing point where children were able to dress up and role play, together with a 'seaside style' photo opportunity board along the same theme.
- 7.10 The major events were also used to highlight the work of the partnership as a whole entity with representatives from multiple departments showcasing their work and how they contribute to a 'Safe System' approach to road safety.

## 8. Table 6 Projected Income/Expenditure 2023/24

	Org.	Lincolnshire Road Safety Partnership	23/24 Current Budget £000
		<b>Revenue</b>	
1	LP	Police Staff Salaries	1,020
2	LP	Police Officer Salaries	61
3	LP	Overtime	5
4	LP	Transport	19
5	LP	Supplies and Services	269
6	LP	NDORS Cost Recovery Income	(1,374)
		<b>Subtotal LP</b>	<b>0</b>
7	LCC	LRSP - Running Expenses	305
8	LCC	LRSP - Enforcement	55
9	LCC	LRSP - Delivery of Educational Training	1,882
10	LCC	LRSP - Engineering	280
11	LCC	Income	(2,091)
		<b>Subtotal LCC</b>	<b>432</b>
		<b>Revenue Total</b>	<b>432</b>
		<b>Capital</b>	
12	LCC	Integrated Transport - Local Safety	317
13	LP	Police Capital	0
		<b>Capital Total</b>	<b>317</b>

## 9. Planning the 2025 Road Safety Strategy

### 9.1 What is our aim?

To create a new, ambitious, collaborative Road Safety Strategy for Lincolnshire that commits everyone in the road safety system to preventing death and serious injury on the roads beyond 2025.

### 9.2. What is needed?

- A clear political strategy for Lincolnshire that aligns with corporate plans and strategies.
- Must ensure elected representatives at all political levels are able to feed into the road safety provision.

- Must ensure all public service providers are adequately represented and contributing to improving road safety.
- Must ensure that the wider activities of LRSP parent organisations (for example LCC Highways, FRS/NHS/EMAS post-crash care) embed road safety in their provision.
- Must ensure focus is on delivering against priorities.
- Must ensure we know we are undertaking the right activity.
- Must know that what is being done is effective.
- Must implement an effective communications strategy, externally to end users, internally to all partner organisations, and to all other interested bodies and organisations. Key principles everyone has a part to play in preventing death and injury.
- Must ensure we are driving innovation.

### 9.3. How will we do this?

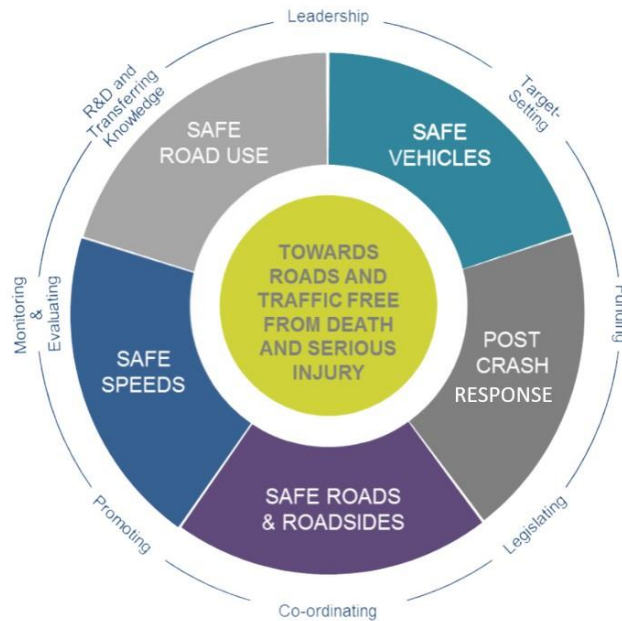
- Undertake extensive consultation.
- Work with key partners to increase their impact on reducing death and injury on the roads.
- Identify what formal and informal mechanisms can be employed to ensure district, borough, city, and parish councils play an integral part in Lincolnshire's coordinated road safety provision.
- Whilst the LRSP Mission Statement and Vision provide a clear strategy for delivering road safety services in Lincolnshire, they do not demonstrate how the Key Principles of the Police and Crime Commissioner's Community Safety, Policing and Criminal Justice Plan for Lincolnshire 2021 – 2025, and Lincolnshire County Council's Corporate Plan will be embedded in the work of LRSP. This needs to be clearly defined in the next strategy.
- Whilst LRSP must ensure it focuses on always delivering against priorities, because the priorities can change year on year, it must also demonstrate that the way in which its activity is undertaken, aligns with the Key Principles outlined in the PCC and LCC Plans at all times.
- Complete comprehensive investigation into priority groups.
- Review and revise future targets.
- Implement The Safe System approach to road safety within Lincolnshire.
- Agree core outcomes from 2025.
- Produce a new comprehensive Communications Strategy and ensure the provision of adequate resources.

### 9.4 What will a new strategy look like?

- A shared responsibility exists amongst those who design, build, manage and use roads and vehicle and provide post-crash care to prevent crashes resulting in serious injury or death. The strategy will acknowledge that every part of the system must be strengthened to multiply their effects; and if one part fails, road users are still protected.
- Lincolnshire will use the Safe System approach to road safety putting human beings at its centre and working from the belief that every road death or serious injury is preventable.



- On that basis, the Road Safety Strategy for Lincolnshire will provide an overarching guide for everyone in the road safety system to use, ensuring their operations will help prevent death and serious injury on the roads beyond 2025.
- Level One: Agree a Road Safety Strategy for Lincolnshire Mission Statement.
- Level Two: Agree a Road Safety Strategy for Lincolnshire Vision.
- Level Three: Agree Key Principles: These must be directly related to those of the parent organisations, outlining how they will be employed in the road safety field.
  - Protecting and supporting the vulnerable.
  - Community safety and prevention in partnership.
  - Provide good-value services that work.
  - Enabling everyone to enjoy life to the full.
  - Creating thriving environments.
  - Supporting community spaces and travel.
  - Listening, responding and being accountable.
  - Encouraging innovation and are innovative ourselves.
- Level Four: Fully integrate the five Safe System pillars into Lincolnshire's road safety provision delivering safe transport for all free from death and serious injury.
  - Safer Behaviours and People – Reducing the likelihood of road users making mistakes or taking risks through targeted enforcement, education programmes and safety training.
  - Safer Speeds – Implementing a range of initiatives encouraging people to drive at an appropriate speed.
  - Safer Roads – Designing safer roads and junctions to reduce the likelihood and severity of collisions.
  - Safer Vehicles – Supporting changes to vehicle standards to improve safety for all road users.
  - Post-collision Learning and Care – Learning from road crashes and raising awareness of support available for victims and their families.



Source: Loughborough University Design School Safe System Course, 2017, with PACTS modifications, 2022

- Level Five: Individual Organisational Delivery Plans will be used to clearly demonstrate how road safety activity will be used to prevent death and serious injury on the roads by targeting identified priorities.
  - Lincolnshire Road Safety Partnership Delivery Plan
  - Lincolnshire Police Serious Road Harm Strategic Lead’s Plan
  - More to be added.

## 10. Conclusion

Members of the Public Protection and Communities Scrutiny Committee are invited to review and comment on the report and highlight any recommendations or further actions required, and seek assurance on the work being undertaken by the Road Safety Partnership to reduce the number of people killed and injured on county roads.

## 11. Consultation

### a) Risks and Impact Analysis

This paper provides an update on data and as such does not contain a project, proposed service change, commissioning, decommissioning, or decision. As such, there is no impact or likely impact on people with protected characteristics.

## 12. Appendices

These are listed below and attached at the back of the report	
Appendix A	Road Traffic Collisions in Lincolnshire – Supplementary Data Report

## 13. Background Papers

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

This report was written by Steve Batchelor, who can be contacted on [steven.batchelor@lincolnshire.gov.uk](mailto:steven.batchelor@lincolnshire.gov.uk).

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**Public Protection and Communities Scrutiny  
Committee  
19 March 2024  
Road Traffic Collisions in Lincolnshire –  
Supplementary Data Report**

**Data Analysis:**

*In the following analysis*

*KSI = Killed or Seriously Injured*

*Unless otherwise stated Lincolnshire casualty data is provided from Stats19.*

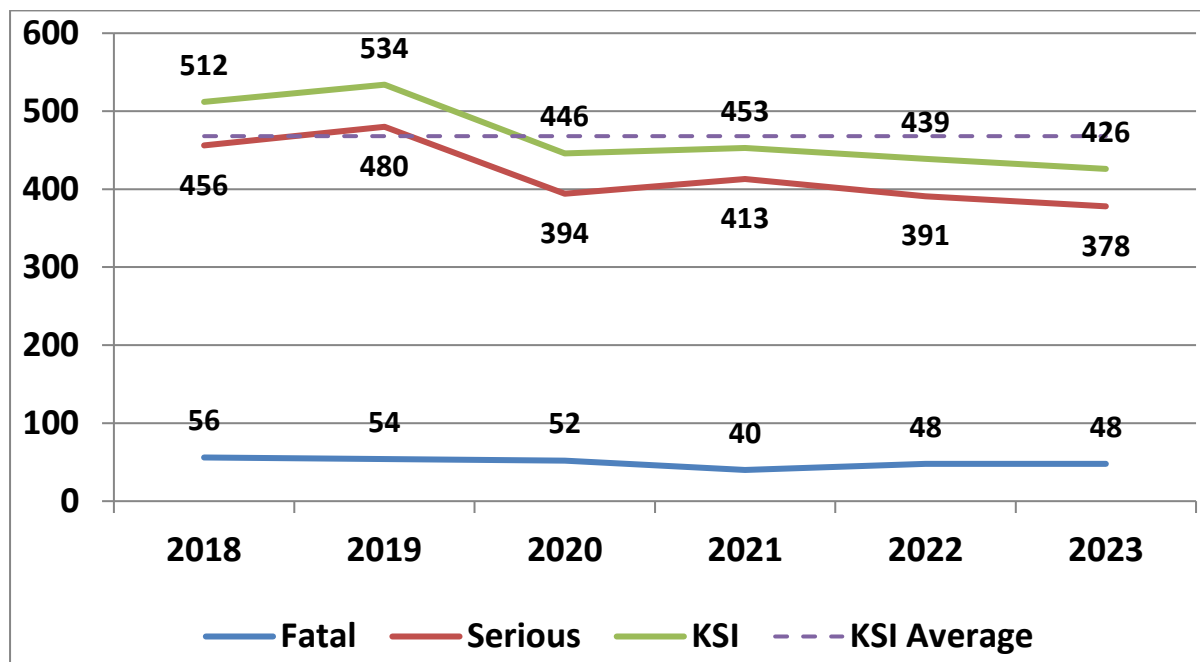
*Unless otherwise stated all regional and national comparison data (up to 2022 – latest validated available) is provided from:*

[Department for Transport: Reported Road Casualties Great Britain, Annual Report:](#) Personal injury accident statistics, on public roads in Great Britain for 2022.

Table 1- Casualty Figures

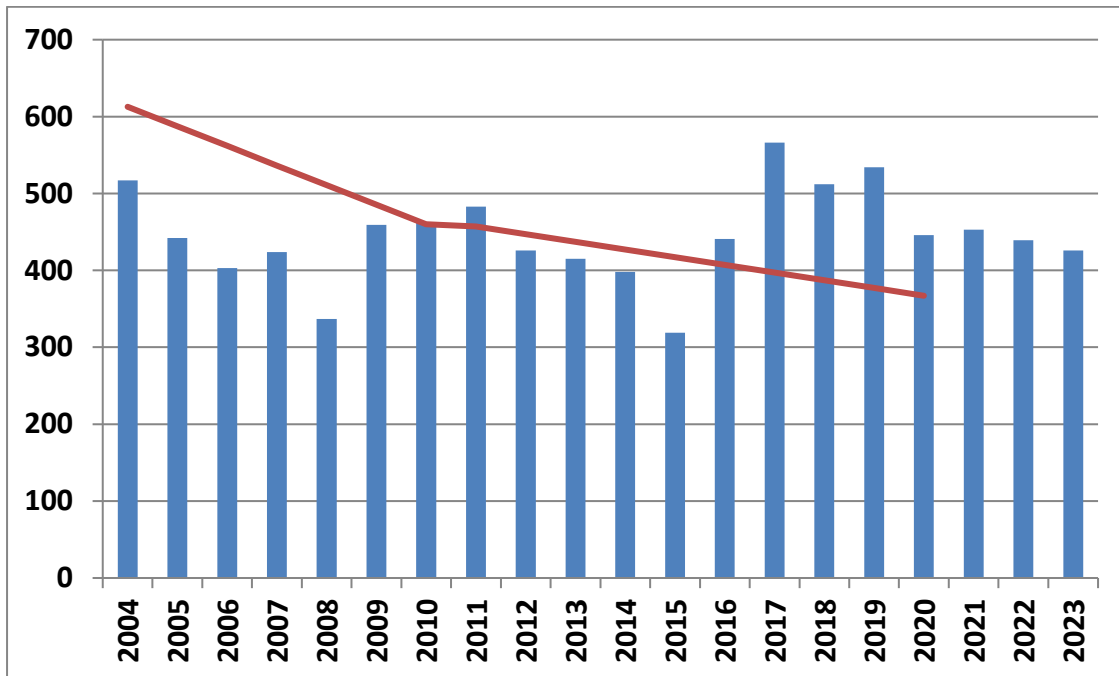
Year	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Fatal	56	54	52	40	48	48
Serious	456	480	394	413	391	378
KSI	512	534	446	453	439	426

Figure 1- Fatal Casualties and KSI

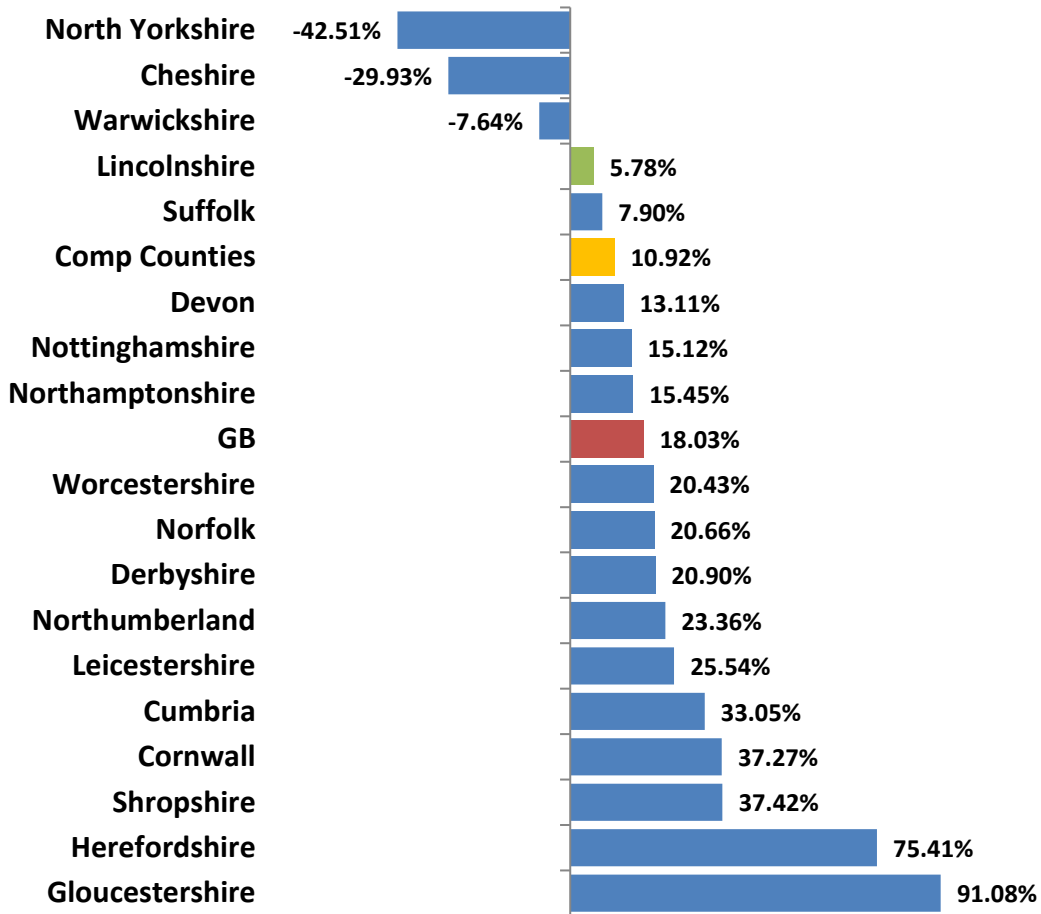


The following graphs provide an overview of KSI and fatal trends and comparisons to similar counties and the national average:

Figure 2 – KSI Casualties



**Figure 3 : Change in KSI Casualties 2013 - 2022 National Comparison**





**Figure 3b : Change in KSI Casualties 2012 - 2021 National Comparison**

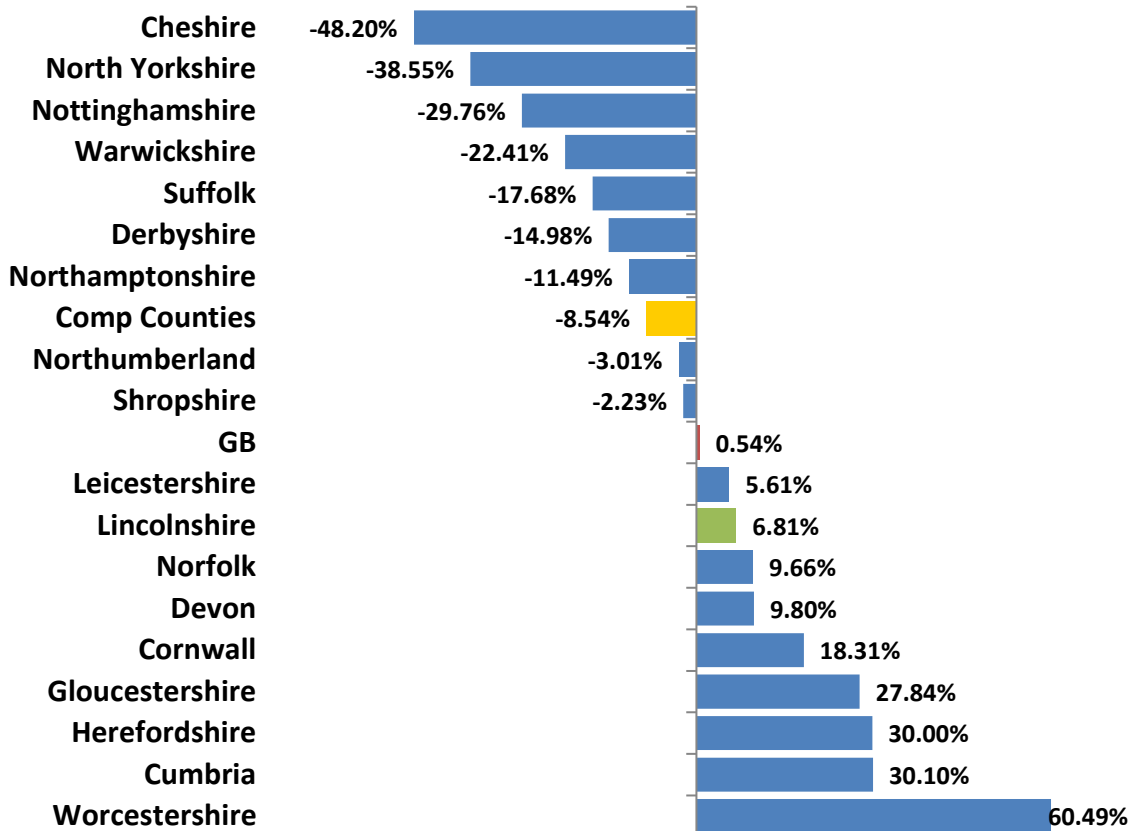


Table 2 and 2b – KSI Analysis 2023 and 2022

**Lincolnshire Road Safety Partnership Rolling Performance Dashboard - 2022**

	1st Jan 2022 to 31st Dec 22	1st Jan 2021 to 31st Dec 21	% Change on Previous Year	MALE FEMALE	West Lindsey DC	East Lindsey	Lincoln City	North Kesteven DC	South Kesteven DC	South Holland DC	Boston BC	District Distribution	URBAN RURAL
KSI Casualties	439	453	-3.1%		54 12.3% -11.5%	120 27.3% -7.0%	33 7.5% -8.3%	64 14.6% -14.7%	83 18.9% +25.8%	30 6.8% -37.5%	55 12.5% +44.7%		

**Lincolnshire Road Safety Partnership Rolling Performance Dashboard - 2023**

	1st Jan 2023 to 31st Dec 23	1st Jan 2022 to 31st Dec 22	% Change on Previous Year	MALE FEMALE	West Lindsey DC	East Lindsey	Lincoln City	North Kesteven DC	South Kesteven DC	South Holland DC	Boston BC	District Distribution	URBAN RURAL
KSI Casualties	426	439	-3.0%		82 19.2% +51.9%	115 27.0% -4.2%	30 7.0% -9.1%	52 12.2% -18.8%	77 18.1% -7.2%	36 8.5% +20.0%	34 8.0% -38.2%		

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

Table 3 and 3b below, provide an overview of KSI casualties by road user groups.

### Lincolnshire Road Safety Partnership Rolling Performance Dashboard - 2023

	1st Jan 2023 to 31st Dec 23	1st Jan 2022 to 31st Dec 22	% Change on Previous Year	MALE FEMALE	West Lindsey DC	East Lindsey	Lincoln City	North Kesteven DC	South Kesteven DC	South Holland DC	Boston BC	District Distribution	URBAN RURAL
KSI Casualties	426	439	-3.0%		82 19.2%	115 27.0%	30 7.0%	52 12.2%	77 18.1%	36 8.5%	34 8.0%		
Car & Taxi KSI Casualties	219	260	-15.8%		53 24.2%	58 26.5%	6 2.7%	29 13.2%	48 21.9%	15 6.8%	10 4.6%		
TWMV KSI Casualties (All cc's & Unknown)	80	91	-12.1%		17 21.3%	23 28.8%	5 6.3%	11 13.8%	10 12.5%	7 8.8%	7 8.8%		
Low Powered TWMV (upto 125cc) KSI Casualties	28	33	-15.2%		6 21.4%	8 28.6%	3 10.7%	4 14.3%	3 10.7%	4 14.3%	0 0.0%		
High Powered TWMV (over 125cc) KSI Casualties	52	58	-10.3%		11 21.2%	15 28.8%	2 3.8%	7 13.5%	7 13.5%	3 5.8%	7 13.5%		
Pedestrians KSI Casualties	55	37	48.6%		5 9.1%	13 23.6%	14 25.5%	5 9.1%	6 10.9%	3 5.5%	9 16.4%		
Pedal Cyclist KSI Casualties	35	25	40.0%		1 2.9%	8 22.9%	5 14.3%	3 8.6%	6 17.1%	7 20.0%	5 14.3%		
Child (0-15) KSI Casualties	28	16	75.0%		5 17.9%	8 28.6%	4 14.3%	2 7.1%	5 17.9%	1 3.6%	3 10.7%		
KSI Collisions Involving a 17-24 year old Driver	69	87	-20.7%		19 27.5%	15 21.7%	7 10.1%	9 13.0%	10 14.5%	6 8.7%	3 4.3%		
KSI Collisions Involving a 60+ year old Driver	125	127	-1.6%		20 16.0%	38 30.4%	10 8.0%	17 13.6%	21 16.8%	10 8.0%	9 7.2%		
Slight Casualties	1836	1740	5.5%		217 11.8%	408 22.2%	178 9.7%	294 16.0%	300 16.3%	212 11.5%	227 12.4%		

### Lincolnshire Road Safety Partnership Rolling Performance Dashboard - 2022

	1st Jan 2022 to 31st Dec 22	1st Jan 2021 to 31st Dec 21	% Change on Previous Year	MALE FEMALE	West Lindsey DC	East Lindsey	Lincoln City	North Kesteven DC	South Kesteven DC	South Holland DC	Boston BC	District Distribution	URBAN RURAL
KSI Casualties	439	453	-3.1%		54 12.3%	120 27.3%	33 7.5%	64 14.6%	83 18.9%	30 6.8%	55 12.5%		
Car & Taxi KSI Casualties	260	217	19.8%		36 13.8%	75 28.8%	10 3.8%	39 15.0%	49 18.8%	17 6.5%	34 13.1%		
TWMV KSI Casualties (All cc's & Unknown)	91	83	9.6%		15 16.5%	27 29.7%	9 9.9%	12 13.2%	15 16.5%	6 7.7%	7 7.7%		
Low Powered TWMV (upto 125cc) KSI Casualties	33	26	26.9%		4 12.1%	5 15.2%	8 24.2%	6 18.2%	8 24.2%	1 3.0%	1 3.0%		
High Powered TWMV (over 125cc) KSI Casualties	58	57	1.8%		11 19.0%	22 37.9%	1 1.7%	6 10.3%	7 12.1%	5 8.6%	6 10.3%		
Pedestrians KSI Casualties	37	56	-33.9%		2 5.4%	8 21.6%	7 18.9%	4 10.8%	7 18.9%	1 2.7%	8 21.6%		
Pedal Cyclist KSI Casualties	25	55	-54.5%		1 4.0%	3 12.0%	5 20.0%	4 16.0%	6 24.0%	1 4.0%	5 20.0%		
Child (0-15) KSI Casualties	16	45	-64.4%		2 12.5%	4 25.0%	2 12.5%	1 6.3%	2 12.5%	2 12.5%	3 18.8%		
KSI Collisions Involving a 17-24 year old Driver	87	95	-8.4%		13 14.9%	23 26.4%	7 8.0%	12 13.8%	16 18.4%	4 4.6%	12 13.8%		
KSI Collisions Involving a 60+ year old Driver	127	111	14.4%		14 11.0%	36 28.3%	9 7.1%	18 14.2%	26 20.5%	6 4.7%	18 14.2%		
Slight Casualties	1740	1546	12.5%		170 9.8%	444 25.5%	185 10.6%	268 15.4%	303 17.4%	204 11.7%	166 9.5%		

## 2022 Fatal Collision Analysis:

Figure 4 - Gender Distribution:

There have been 48 fatal casualties in 2023, 75% of those are male and 25% are female. In 2022 there were 48 fatal casualties, 69% were male and 31% were female.

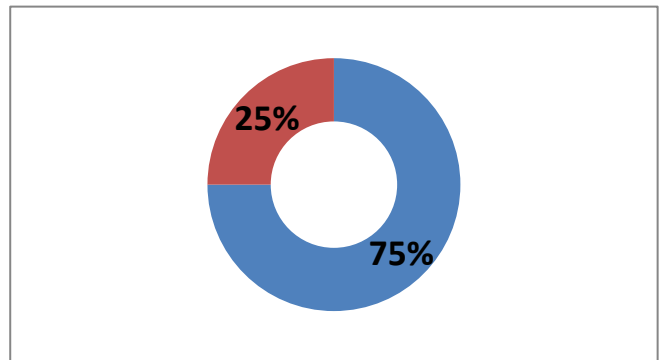


Figure 5 & Table 4 - Age Distribution:

Age	2023	5 Yrs Avg
Child 0 to 16	3	1.2
Young Adult 17 to 24	8	8.2
Adult 25 to 59	15	21.6
Mature Adult 60+	22	17.4
<b>Fatal Casualty Total</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>48.4</b>

16.7% of the fatal casualties in 2023 are young adults aged 17-24, the same as in 2022.

45.8% are mature adults aged 60+, a decrease from 47.9% in 2022.

Together in 2023, these groups account for 62.5% of the total, an small decrease from the 64.6% in 2022.

There was 3 child (0-16yrs) deaths in 2023 and one in 2022.

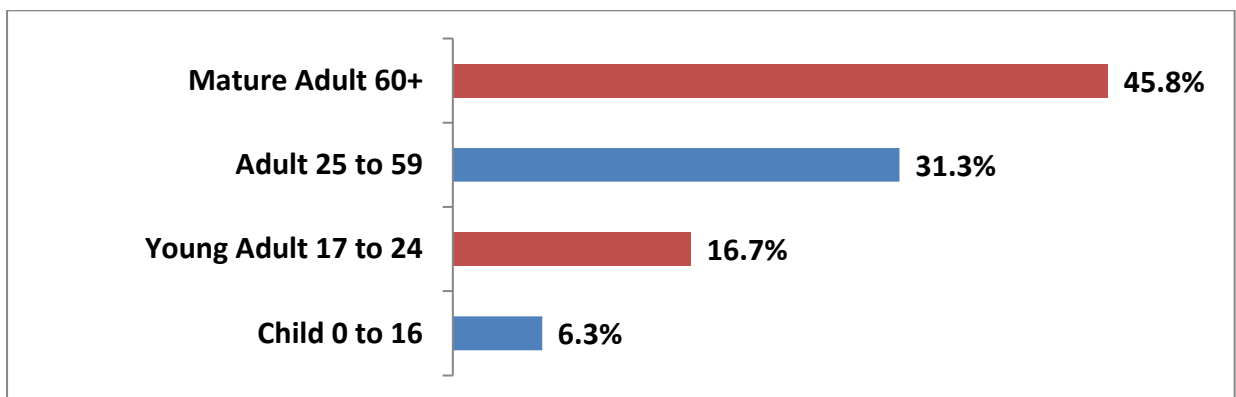


Figure 6 – Age Distribution Graph

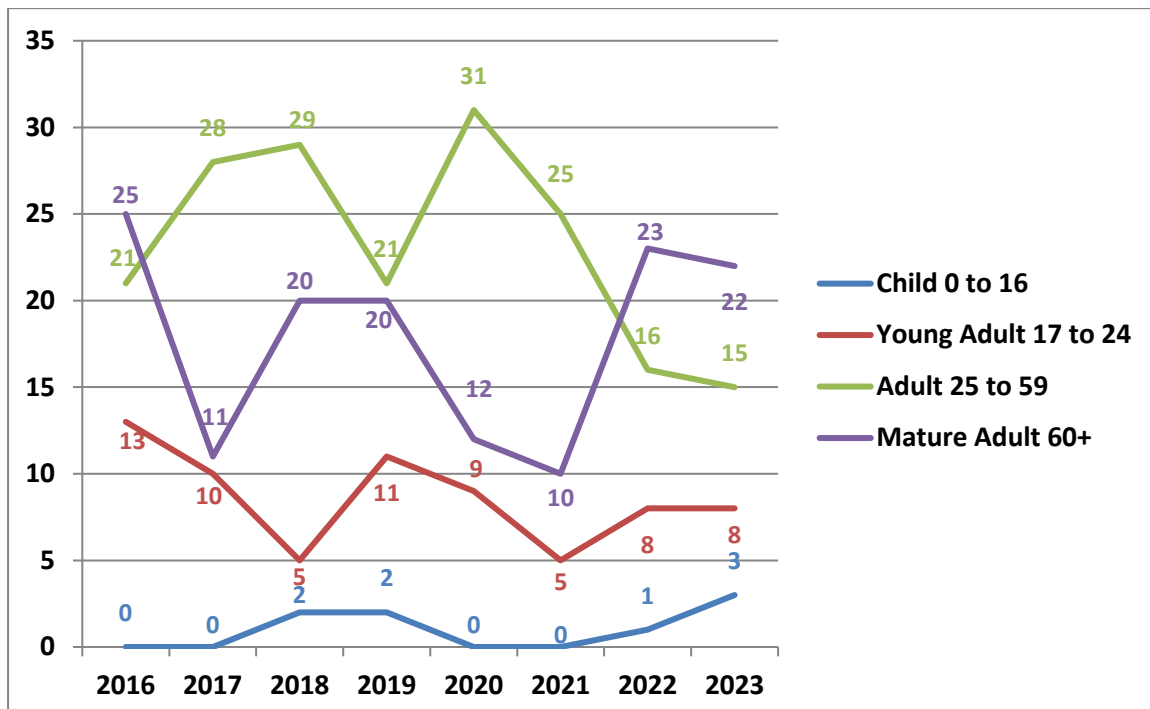


Figure 7 - Time of the day:

The peak has occurred between 15.00-16.00. The data collated throughout 2018-2023 demonstrates that whilst peak times are random more fatal collisions occur in the afternoon and evening than the night and morning.

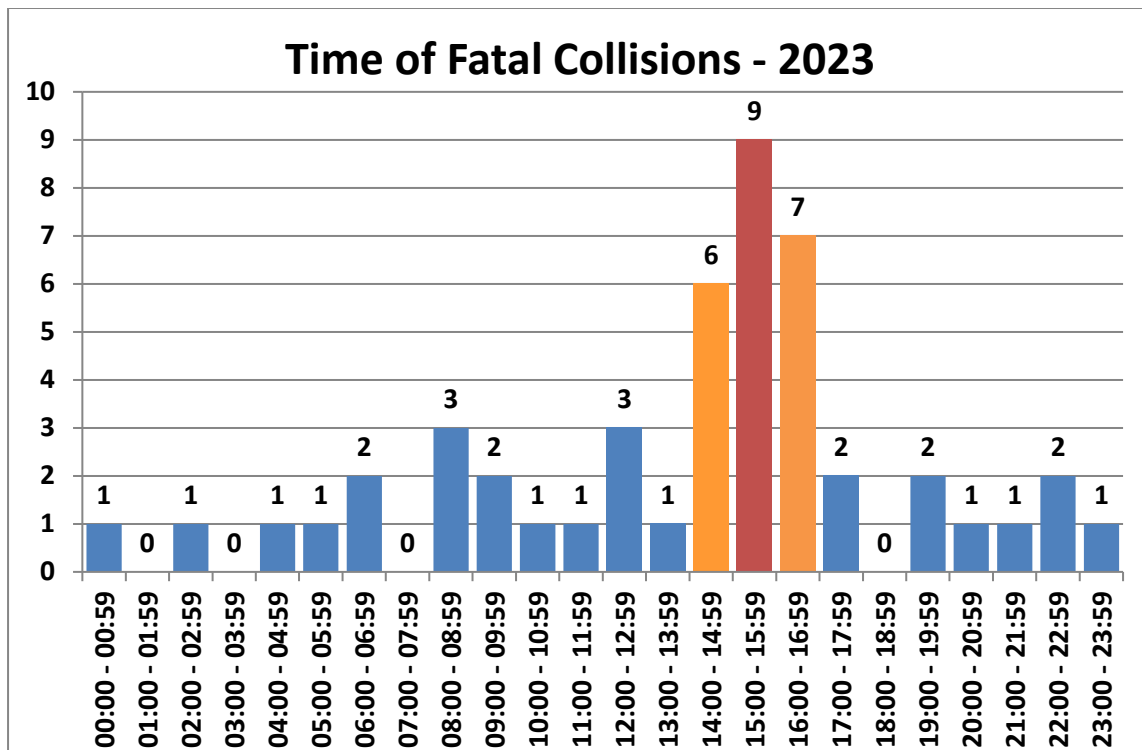


Figure 8 - Causality Class:

Drivers and riders continue to account for the majority of fatal casualties in 2023 with 60%. However, this is a decrease from 66% in 2022 and 82% in 2021.

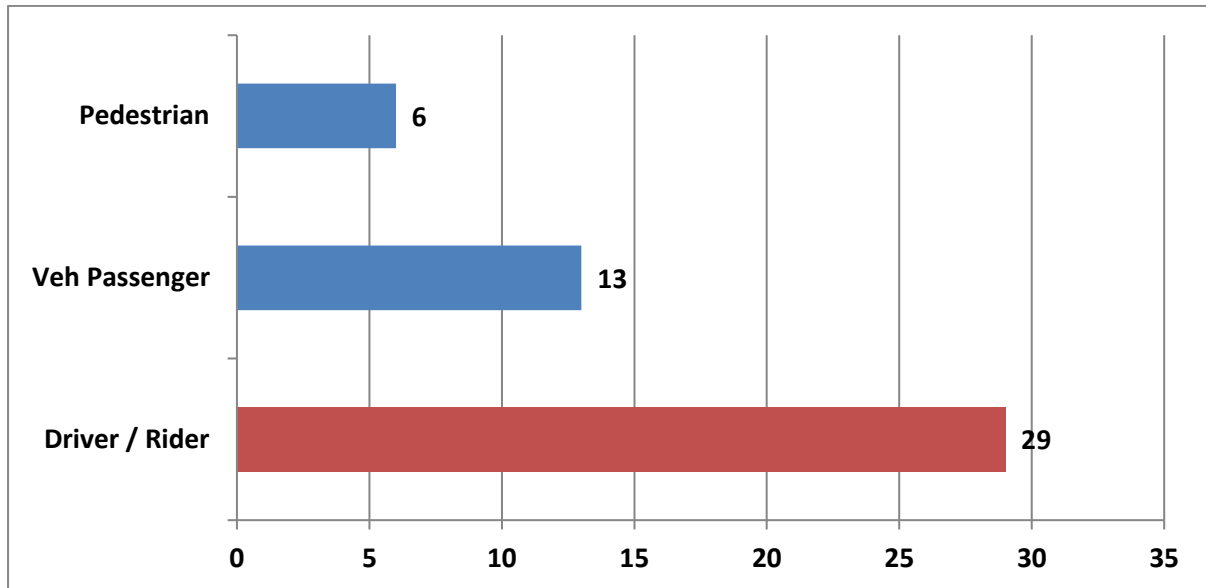


Figure 9 - Weather:

Most fatal collisions (85%) happened in fine weather without high winds, which is a significant increase from 65% in 2023.

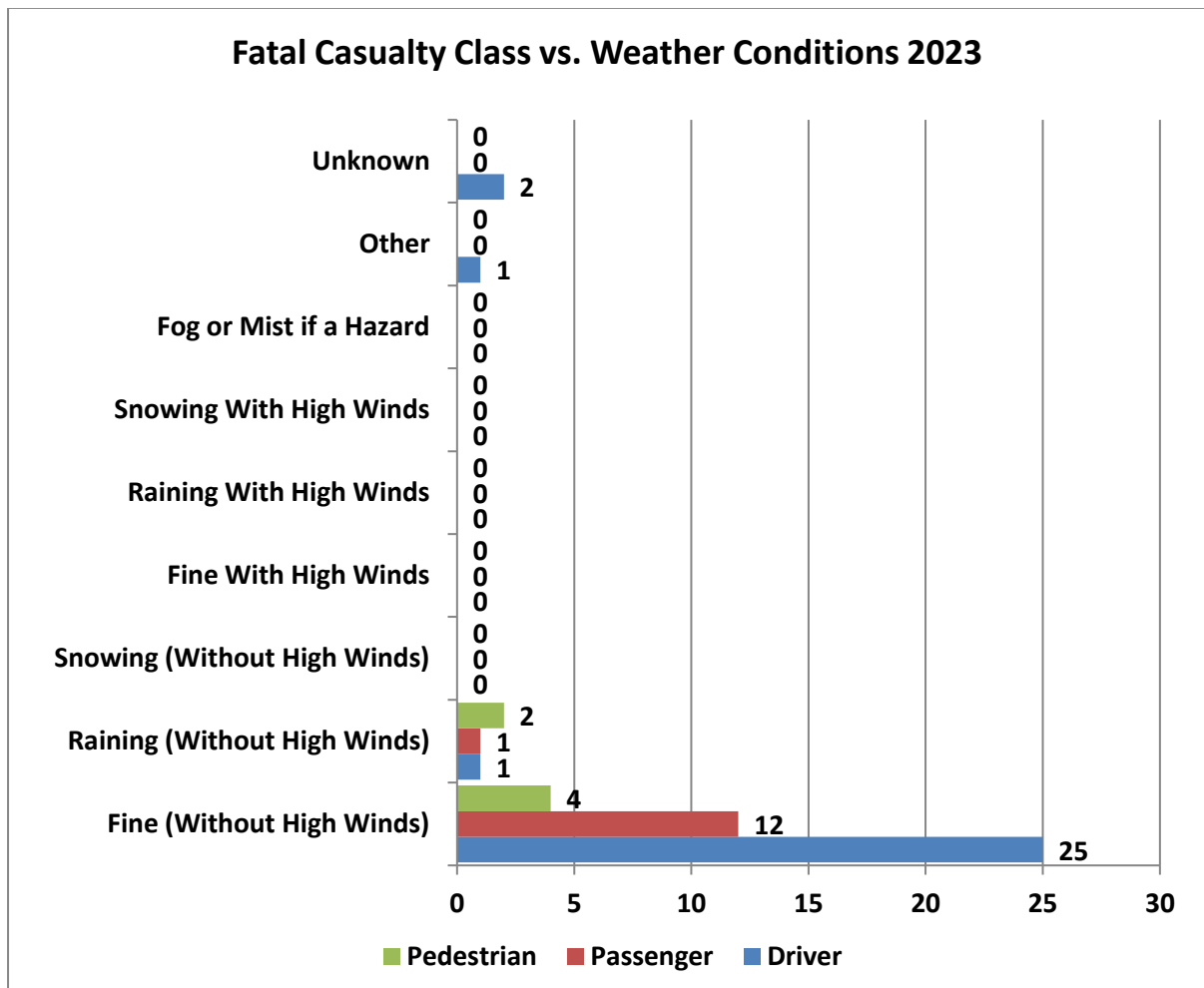


Figure 10 - Causality Vehicle Type:  
 STATS 19 data continue to show that most collisions involve a car.

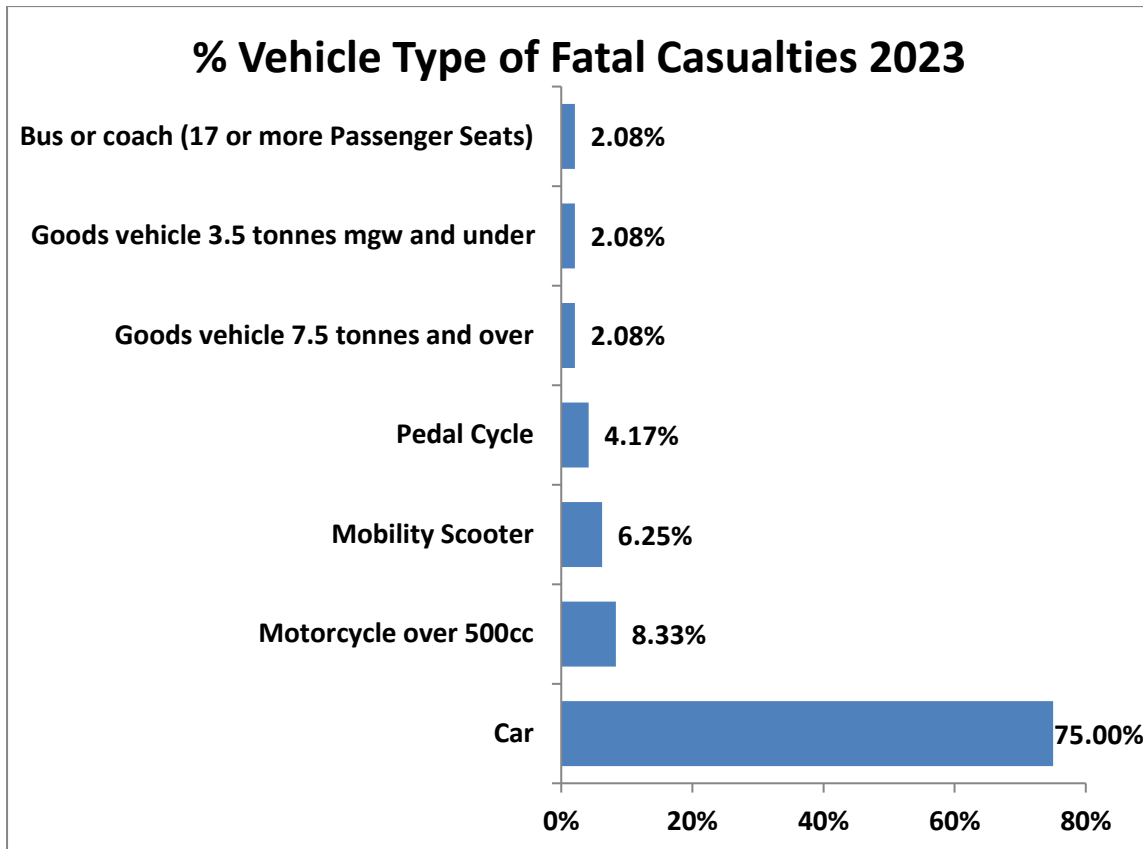


Table 5 – Motorcycle/Mobility Scooter Fatalities

Year	Motorcycle 50 cc and under	Motorcycle over 50cc and up to 125cc	Motorcycle over 125cc and up to 500cc	Motorcycle over 500cc	Motor cycle Unknown cc	Mobility Scooter
2023	0	0	0	4	0	3
5 Yrs Avg	0	1.89	0.4	6.8	0	0.8

Table 6 - Contributory Factors:

Contributory Factors	
Careless/Reckless/In a hurry	15
Aggressive driving	6
Exceeding speed limit	4
Failed to judge other person's path or speed	3
Failed to look properly	3
Illness or disability, mental or physical	3
Impaired by alcohol	3
Loss of control	3
Disobeyed Give Way or Stop sign or markings	2
Failed to look properly (Pedestrian)	2
Fatigue	2
Other - Please specify below	2
Tyres illegal, defective or under inflated	2
Careless/Reckless/In a hurry (Pedestrian)	1
Dangerous action in carriageway (eg playing)	1
Dazzling sun	1
Defective steering or suspension	1
Deposit on road (eg. oil, mud, chippings)	1
Distraction in vehicle	1
Distraction outside vehicle	1
Driver using mobile phone	1
Impaired by drugs (illicit or medicinal)	1
Passing too close to cyclist, horse rider or pedestrian	1
Pedestrian wearing dark clothing at night	1
Poor or defective road surface	1
Swerved	1
Travelling too fast for conditions	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>64</b>

Table 7 - Contributory Factors by Road User Group:

Group	Contributory Factor
<b>17-24</b>	Careless/Reckless/In a hurry
	Failed to look properly
	Failed to judge other person's path or speed
	Inexperienced or learner driver/rider
	Distraction in vehicle
	Exceeding speed limit
	Impaired by alcohol
	Loss of control
	Slippery road (due to weather)

<b>TWMV 500cc+</b>	Careless/Reckless/In a hurry
	Failed to look properly
	Loss of control
	Failed to judge other person's path or speed
	Exceeding speed limit
	Poor turn or manoeuvre
	Dazzling sun
	Deposit on road (eg. oil, mud, chippings)
	Inexperienced or learner driver/rider
<b>TWMV 50cc-125cc</b>	Careless/Reckless/In a hurry
	Failed to look properly
	Inexperienced or learner driver/rider
	Failed to judge other person's path or speed
	Animal or object in carriageway
	Rain, sleet, snow, or fog
	Slippery road (due to weather)
<b>Mature Adults 60+</b>	Careless/Reckless/In a hurry
	Failed to look properly
	Failed to judge other person's path or speed
	Dazzling sun
	Other - Please specify below
	Illness or disability, mental or physical
	Loss of control
	Slippery road (due to weather)
	Exceeding speed limit
	Distraction in vehicle
	Careless/Reckless/In a hurry (Pedestrian)
	Poor turn or manoeuvre
	Aggressive driving
	Rain, sleet, snow, or fog
	Following too close
Fatigue	

Table 8 - Road Type:

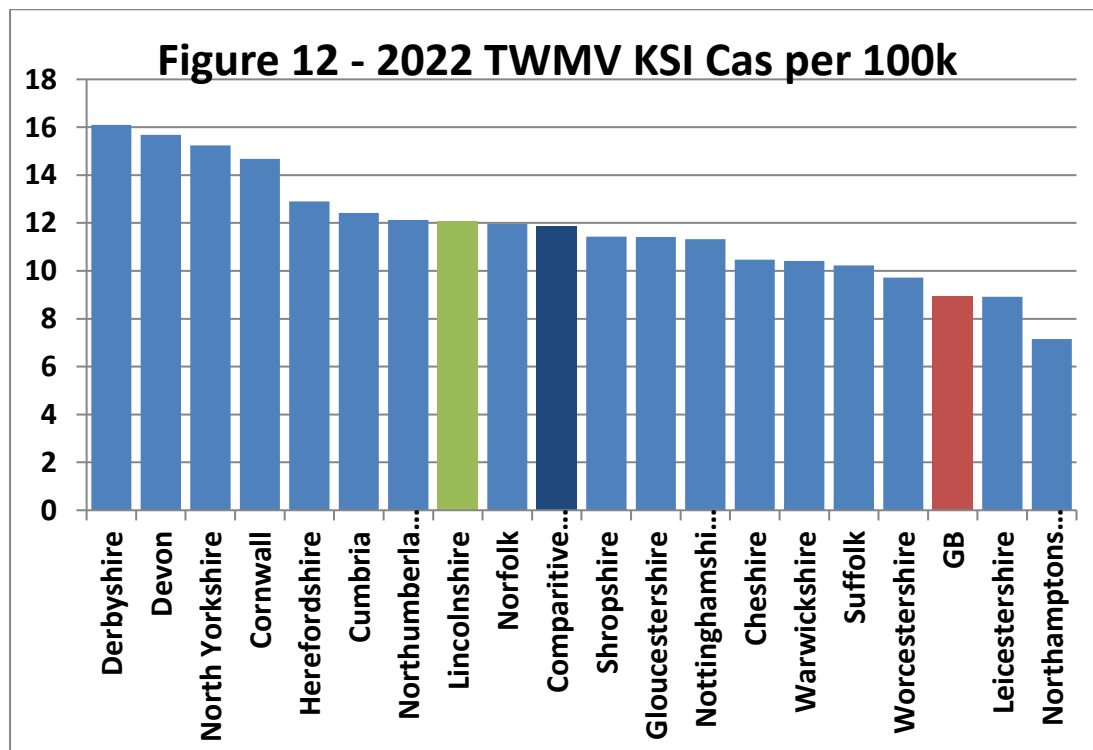
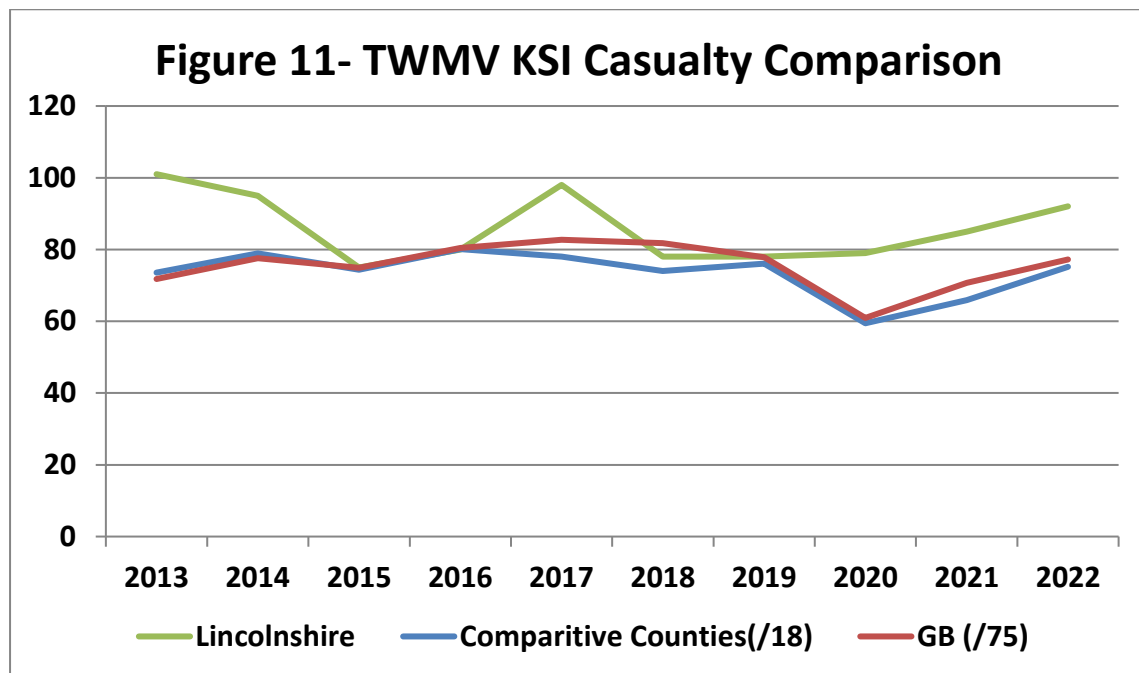
79.55% of fatal collisions happened on A and B Class roads in 2023. In 2022 it was 96%.

Road Type	Fatal Collisions	%
<b>A Class road</b>	24	54.55%
<b>B Class road</b>	11	25.00%
<b>C Class road</b>	6	13.64%
<b>D Class road</b>	3	6.82%
<b>Total</b>	44	

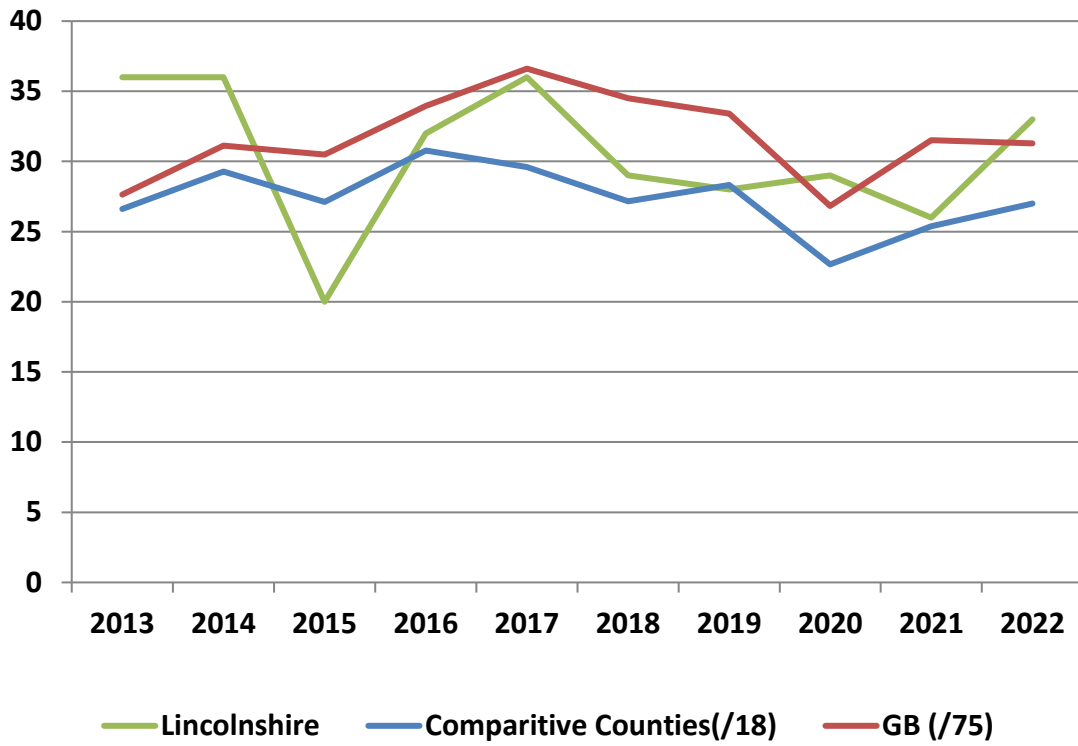


## KSI Analysis – By User Group

Two Wheeled Motor Vehicle (TWMV):



**Figure 13- TWMV<125cc KSI Cas Comparison**



**Figure 14- TWMV>125cc KSI Cas Comparison**

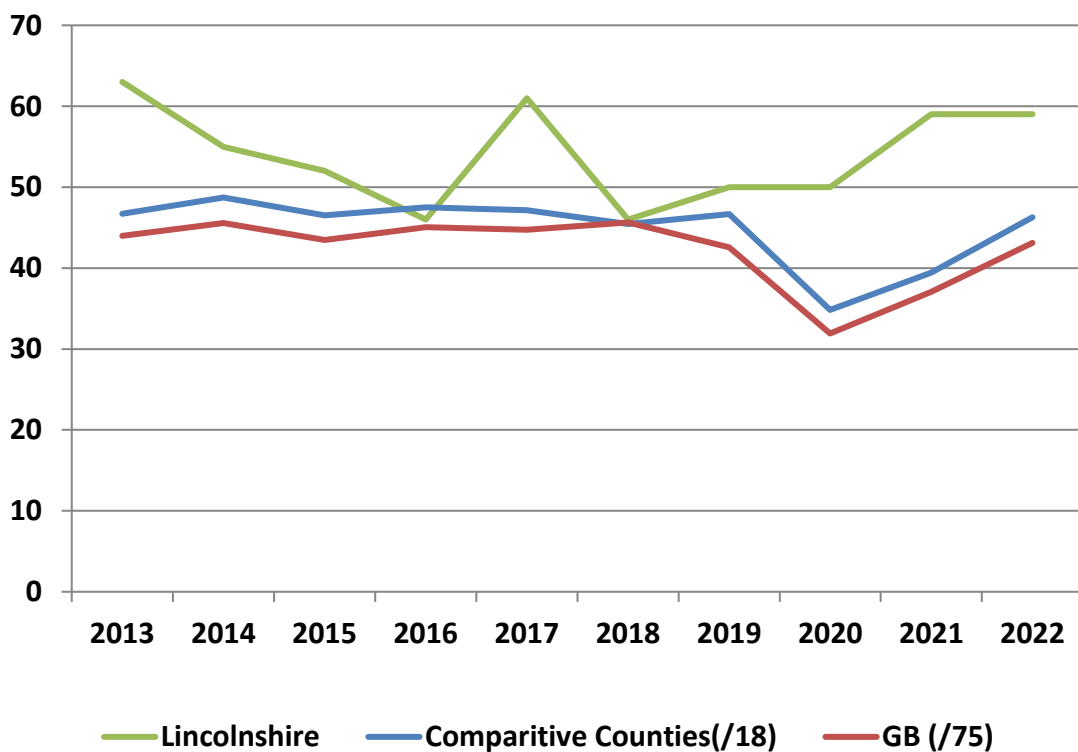


Table 9 and 9b - TWMV District Trends

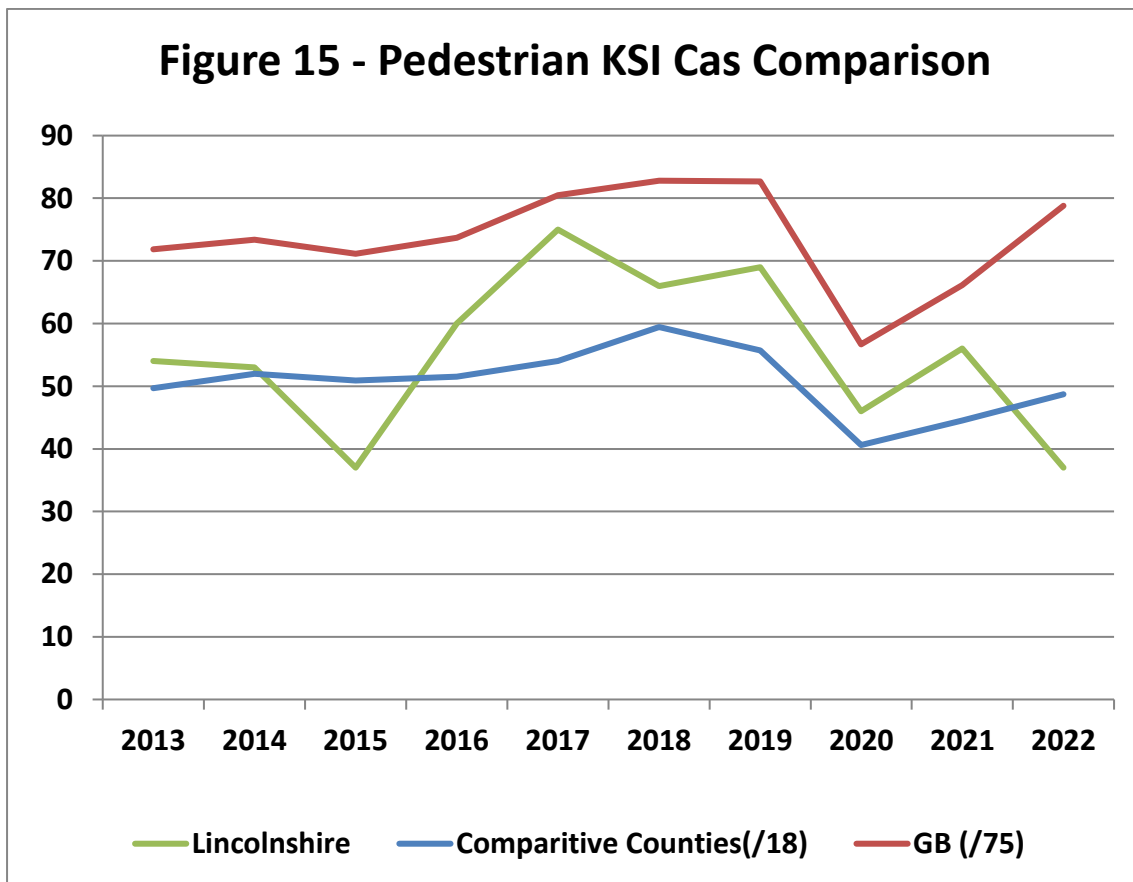
Lincolnshire Road Safety Partnership Rolling Performance Dashboard - 2023

	1st Jan 2023 to 31st Dec 23	1st Jan 2022 to 31st Dec 22	% Change on Previous Year	MALE FEMALE	West Lindsey DC	East Lindsey	Lincoln City	North Kesteven DC	South Kesteven DC	South Holland DC	Boston BC	District Distribution	URBAN RURAL
TWMV KSI Casualties (All cc's & Unknown)	80	91	-12.1%		17 21.3% +13.3%	23 28.8% -14.8%	5 6.3% -44.4%	11 13.8% -8.3%	10 12.5% -33.3%	7 8.8% +16.7%	7 8.8% 0.0		
Low Powered TWMV (upto 125cc) KSI Casualties	28	33	-15.2%		6 21.4% +50.0%	8 28.6% +60.0%	3 10.7% -62.5%	4 14.3% -33.3%	3 10.7% -62.5%	4 14.3% +300.0%	0 0.0% -100.0%		
High Powered TWMV (over 125cc) KSI Casualties	52	58	-10.3%		11 21.2% 0.0	15 28.8% -31.8%	2 3.8% +100.0%	7 13.5% +16.7%	7 13.5% 0.0	3 5.8% -40.0%	7 13.5% +16.7%		

Lincolnshire Road Safety Partnership Rolling Performance Dashboard - 2022

	1st Jan 2022 to 31st Dec 2022	1st Jan 2021 to 31st Dec 2021	% Change on Previous Year	MALE FEMALE	West Lindsey DC	East Lindsey	Lincoln City	North Kesteven DC	South Kesteven DC	South Holland DC	Boston BC	District Distribution	URBAN RURAL
TWMV KSI Casualties (All cc's & Unknown)	91	83	9.6%		15 16.5% -21.1%	27 29.7% +17.4%	9 9.9% +80.0%	12 13.2% +71.4%	15 16.5% +25.0%	6 6.6% -40.0%	7 7.7% 0.0		
Low Powered TWMV (upto 125cc) KSI Casualties	33	26	26.9%		4 12.1% +33.3%	5 15.2% -44.4%	8 24.2% +300.0%	6 18.2% +100.0%	8 24.2% +100.0%	1 3.0% -66.7%	1 3.0% -50.0%		
High Powered TWMV (over 125cc) KSI Casualties	58	57	1.8%		11 19.0% -31.3%	22 37.9% +57.1%	1 1.7% -66.7%	6 10.3% +50.0%	7 12.1% -12.5%	5 8.6% -28.6%	6 10.3% +20.0%		

Pedestrian:



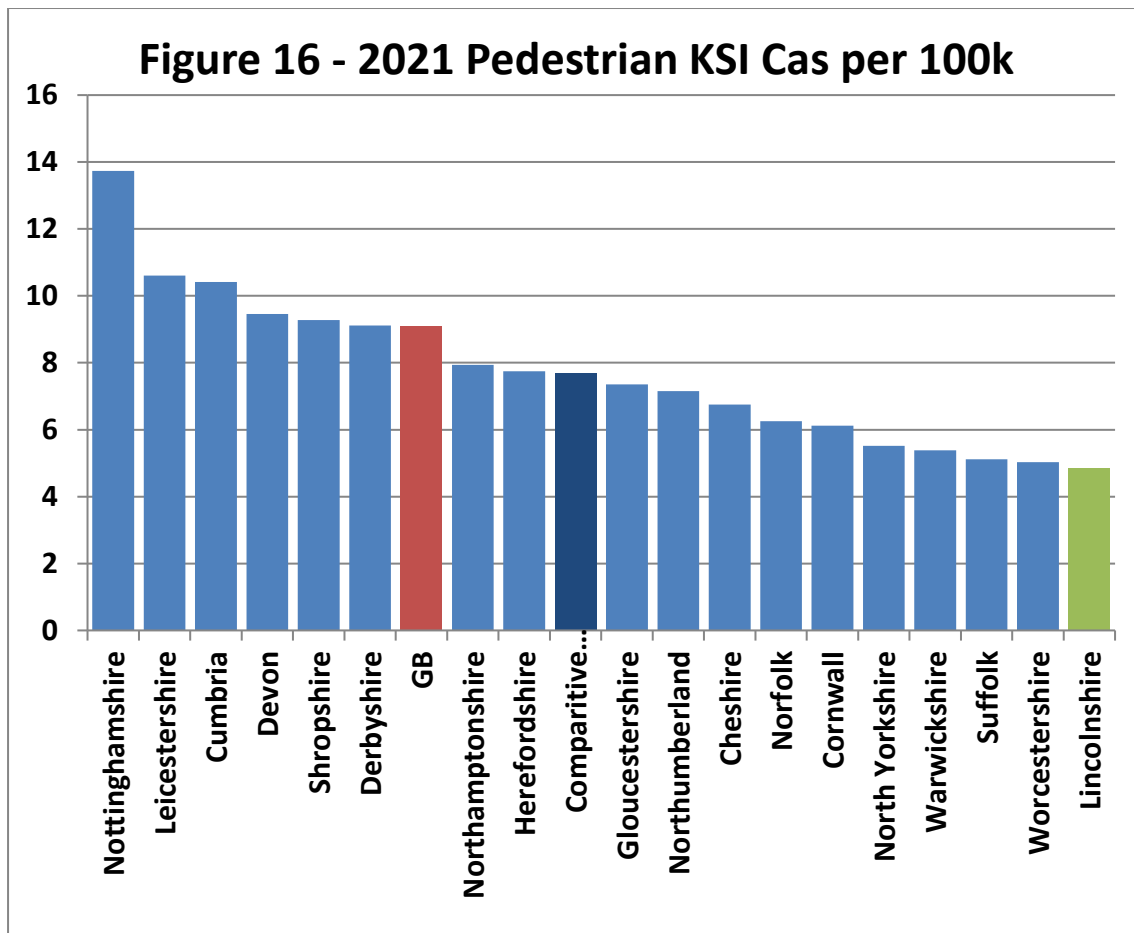


Table 10 and 10b - Pedestrian District Trends

**Lincolnshire Road Safety Partnership Rolling Performance Dashboard - 2023**

	1st Jan 2023 to 31st Dec 23	1st Jan 2022 to 31st Dec 22	% Change on Previous Year	MALE FEMALE	West Lindsey DC	East Lindsey	Lincoln City	North Kesteven DC	South Kesteven DC	South Holland DC	Boston BC	District Distribution	URBAN RURAL
Pedestrians KSI Casualties	55	37	48.6%		5 9.1% +150.0%	13 23.6% +62.5%	14 25.5% +100.0%	5 9.1% +25.0%	6 10.9% -14.3%	3 5.5% +200.0%	9 16.4% +12.5%		

**Lincolnshire Road Safety Partnership Rolling Performance Dashboard - 2022**

	1st Jan 2022 to 31st Dec 2022	1st Jan 2021 to 31st Dec 2021	% Change on Previous Year	MALE FEMALE	West Lindsey DC	East Lindsey	Lincoln City	North Kesteven DC	South Kesteven DC	South Holland DC	Boston BC	District Distribution	URBAN RURAL
Pedestrians KSI Casualties	37	56	-33.9%		2 5.4% -71.4%	8 21.6% -33.3%	7 18.9% -22.2%	4 10.8% -60.0%	7 18.9% -36.4%	1 2.7% -75.0%	8 21.6% +166.7%		

Pedal Cyclist:

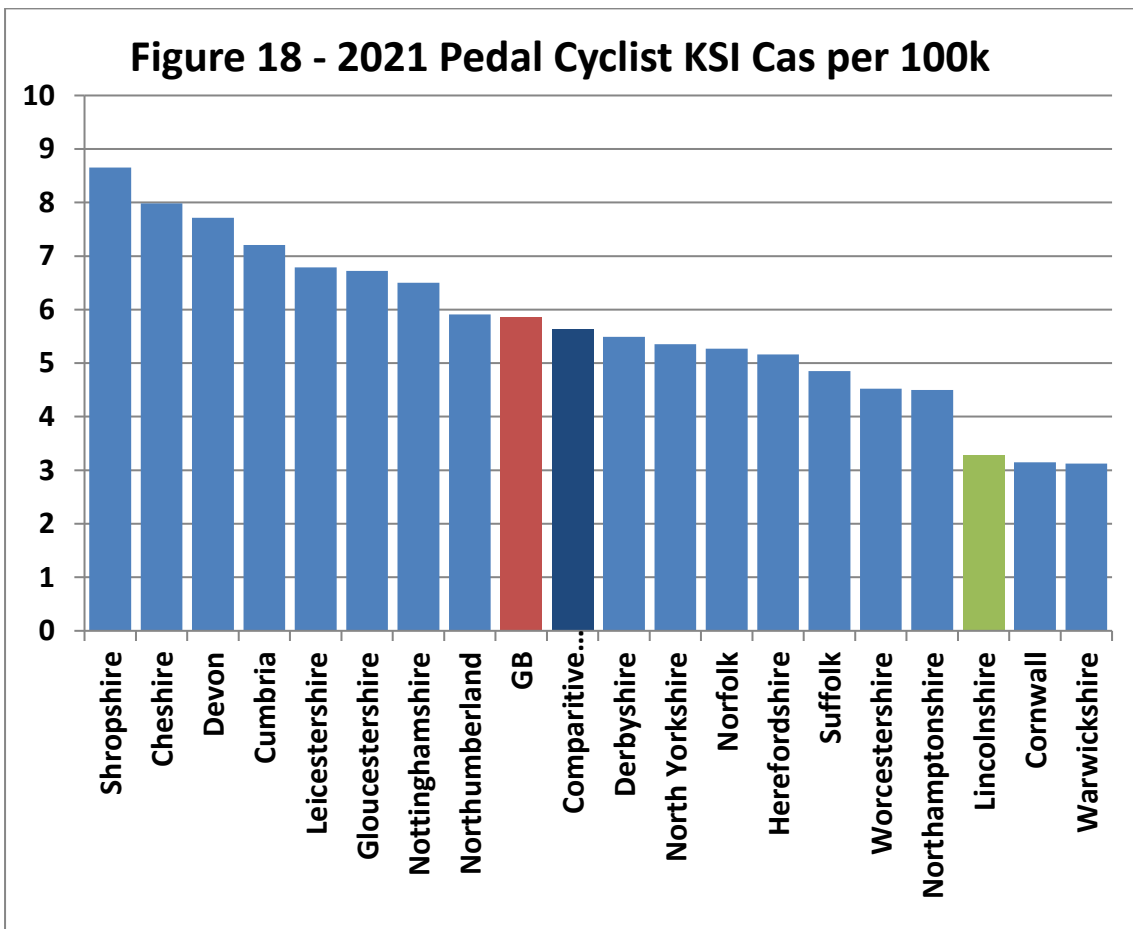
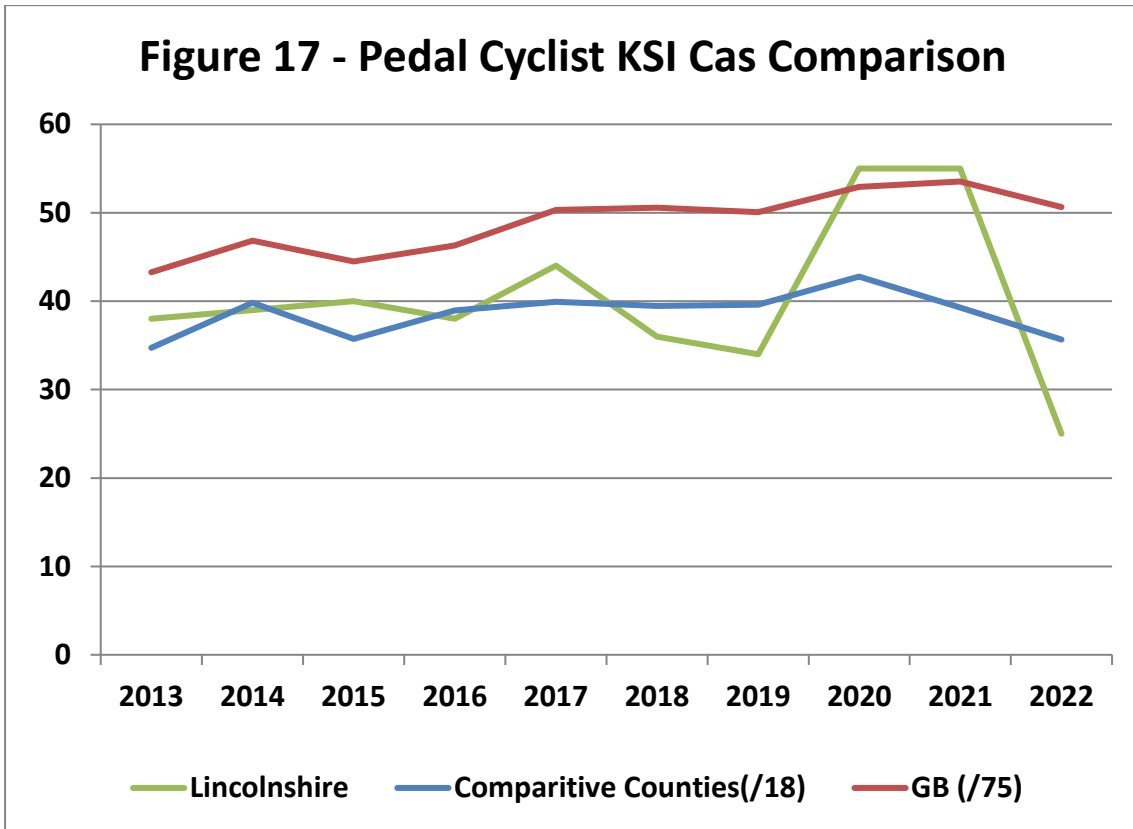


Table 11 and 11.b - Pedal Cyclist District Trends

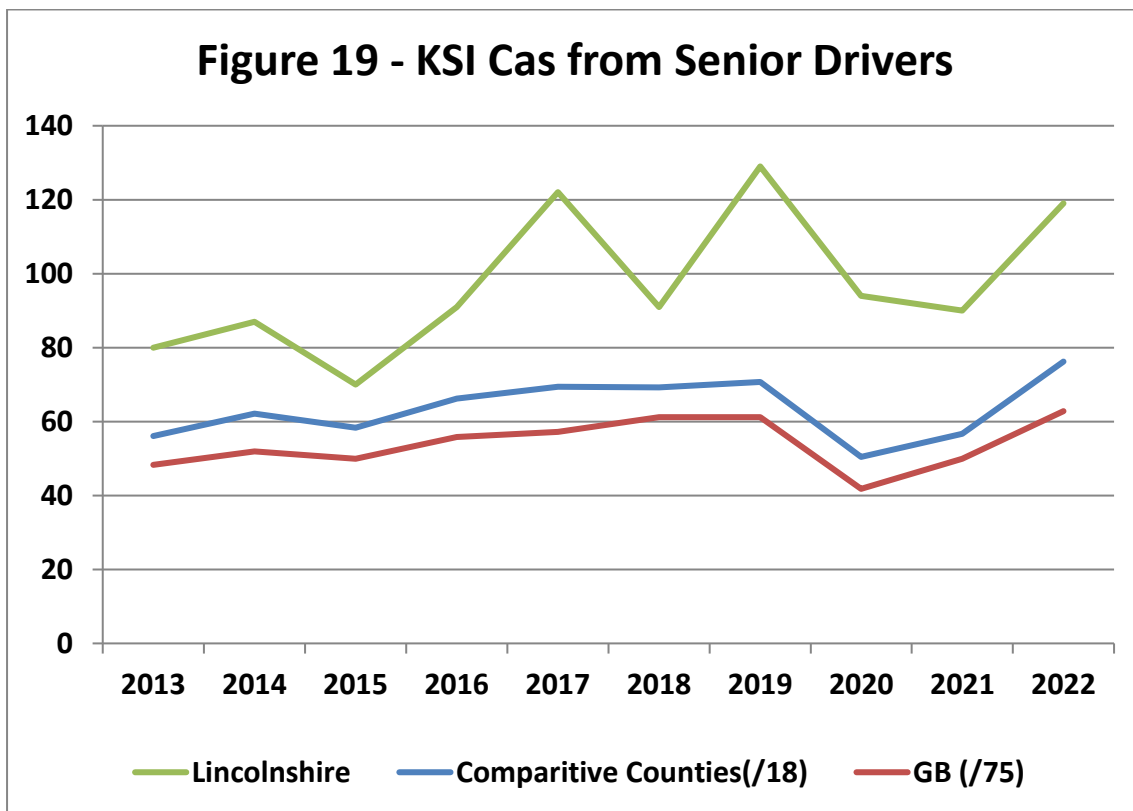
Lincolnshire Road Safety Partnership Rolling Performance Dashboard - 2023

	1st Jan 2023 to 31st Dec 23	1st Jan 2022 to 31st Dec 22	% Change on Previous Year	MALE FEMALE	West Lindsey DC	East Lindsey	Lincoln City	North Kesteven DC	South Kesteven DC	South Holland DC	Boston BC	District Distribution	URBAN RURAL
Pedal Cyclist KSI Casualties	35	25	40.0%		1 2.9% 0.0	8 22.9% +166.7%	5 14.3% 0.0	3 8.6% -25.0%	6 17.1% 0.0	7 20.0% +600.0%	5 14.3% 0.0		

Lincolnshire Road Safety Partnership Rolling Performance Dashboard - 2022

	1st Jan 2022 to 31st Dec 2022	1st Jan 2021 to 31st Dec 2021	% Change on Previous Year	MALE FEMALE	West Lindsey DC	East Lindsey	Lincoln City	North Kesteven DC	South Kesteven DC	South Holland DC	Boston BC	District Distribution	URBAN RURAL
Pedal Cyclist KSI Casualties	25	55	-54.5%		1 4.0% -85.7%	3 12.0% -78.6%	5 20.0% -61.5%	4 16.0% 0.0	6 24.0% +20.0%	1 4.0% -75.0%	5 20.0% -37.5%		

Senior Drivers:



**Figure 20 - 2022 KSI Cas from Senior Driver Collisions per 100k**

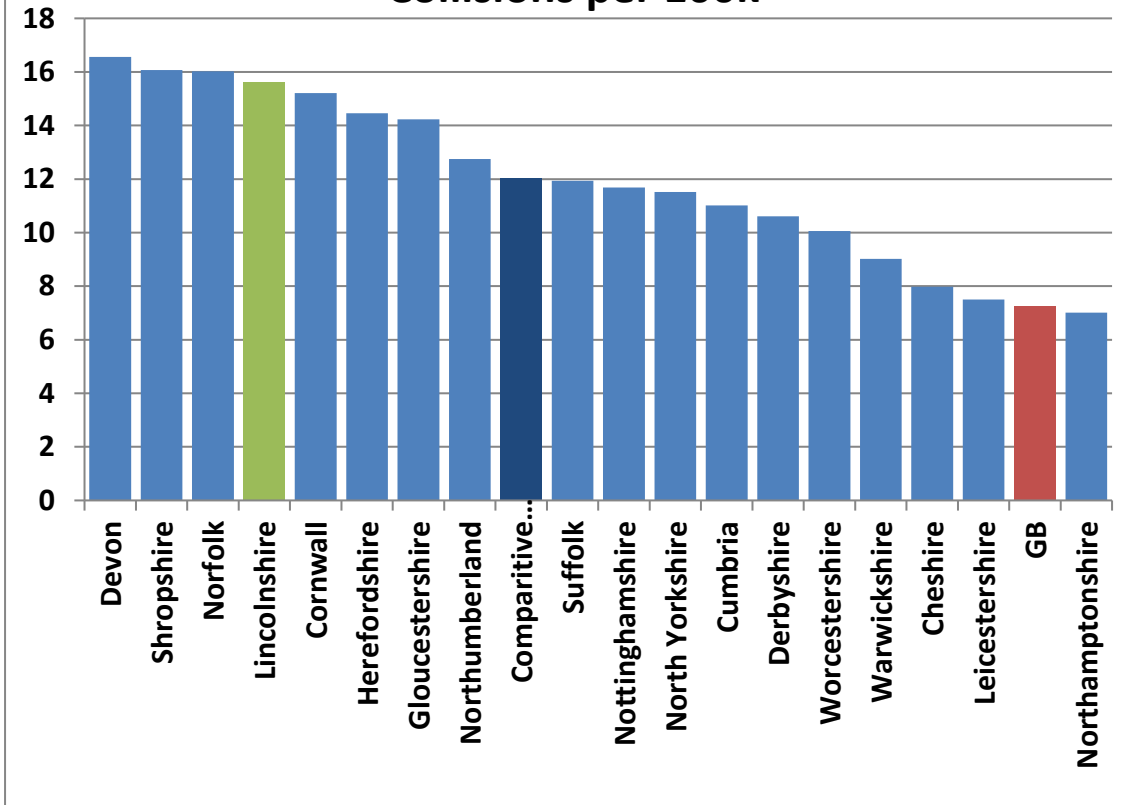


Table 12 and 12b - Senior Driver District Trends

**Lincolnshire Road Safety Partnership Rolling Performance Dashboard - 2023**

	1st Jan 2023 to 31st Dec 23	1st Jan 2022 to 31st Dec 22	% Change on Previous Year	MALE FEMALE	West Lindsey DC	East Lindsey	Lincoln City	North Kesteven DC	South Kesteven DC	South Holland DC	Boston BC	District Distribution	URBAN RURAL
KSI Collisions Involving a 60+ year old Driver	125	127	-1.6%		20 16.0% +42.9%	38 30.4% +5.6%	10 8.0% +11.1%	17 13.6% -5.6%	21 16.8% -19.2%	10 8.0% +66.7%	9 7.2% -50.0%		

**Lincolnshire Road Safety Partnership Rolling Performance Dashboard - 2022**

	1st Jan 2022 to 31st Dec 2022	1st Jan 2021 to 31st Dec 2021	% Change on Previous Year	MALE FEMALE	West Lindsey DC	East Lindsey	Lincoln City	North Kesteven DC	South Kesteven DC	South Holland DC	Boston BC	District Distribution	URBAN RURAL
KSI Collisions Involving a 60+ year old Driver	127	111	14.4%		14 11.0% -12.5%	36 28.3% +24.1%	9 7.1% +12.5%	18 14.2% +5.9%	26 20.5% +52.9%	6 4.7% -50.0%	18 14.2% +50.0%		

Young Driver:

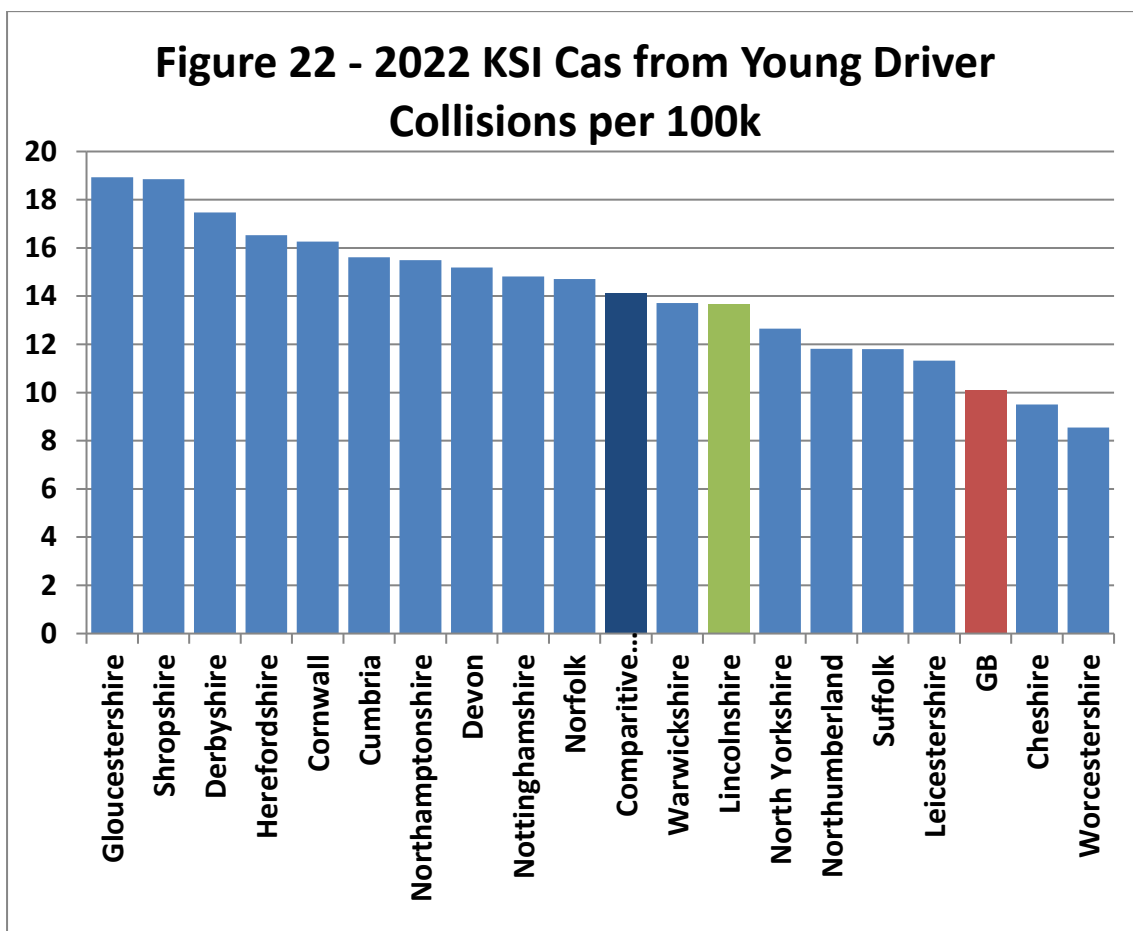
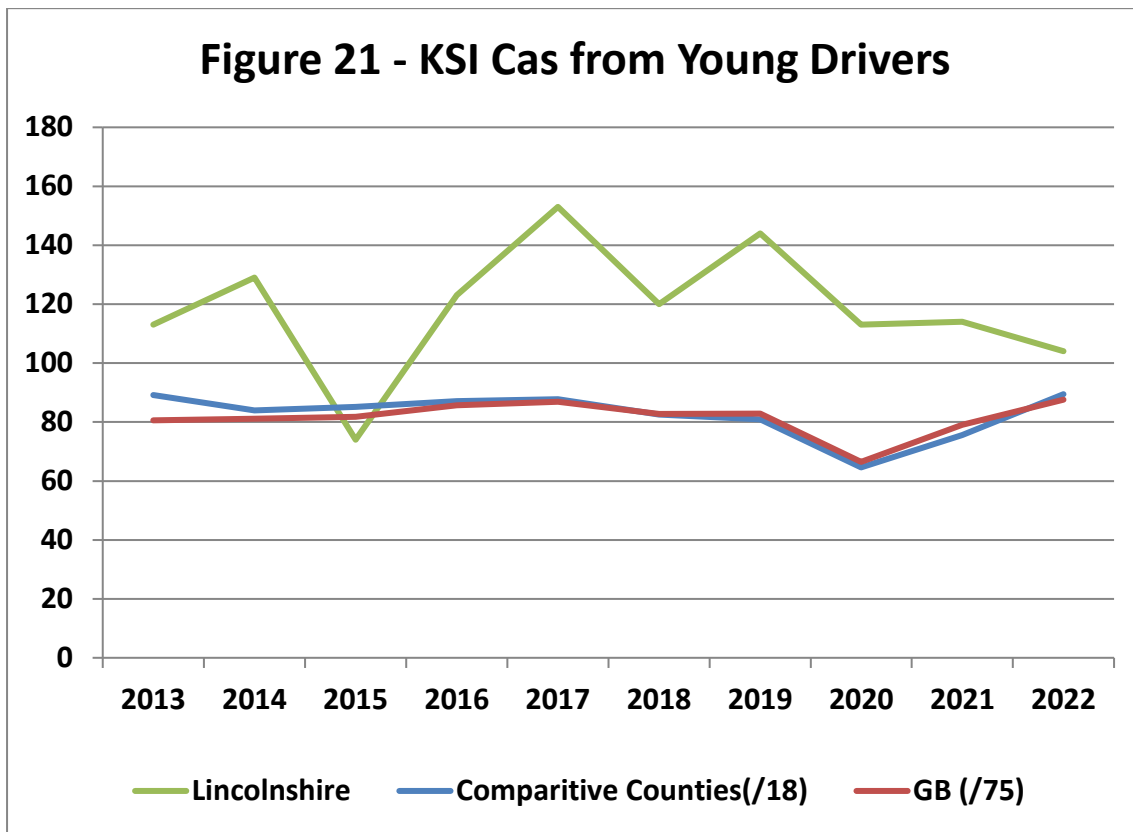




Table 13 and 13b - Young Driver District Trends

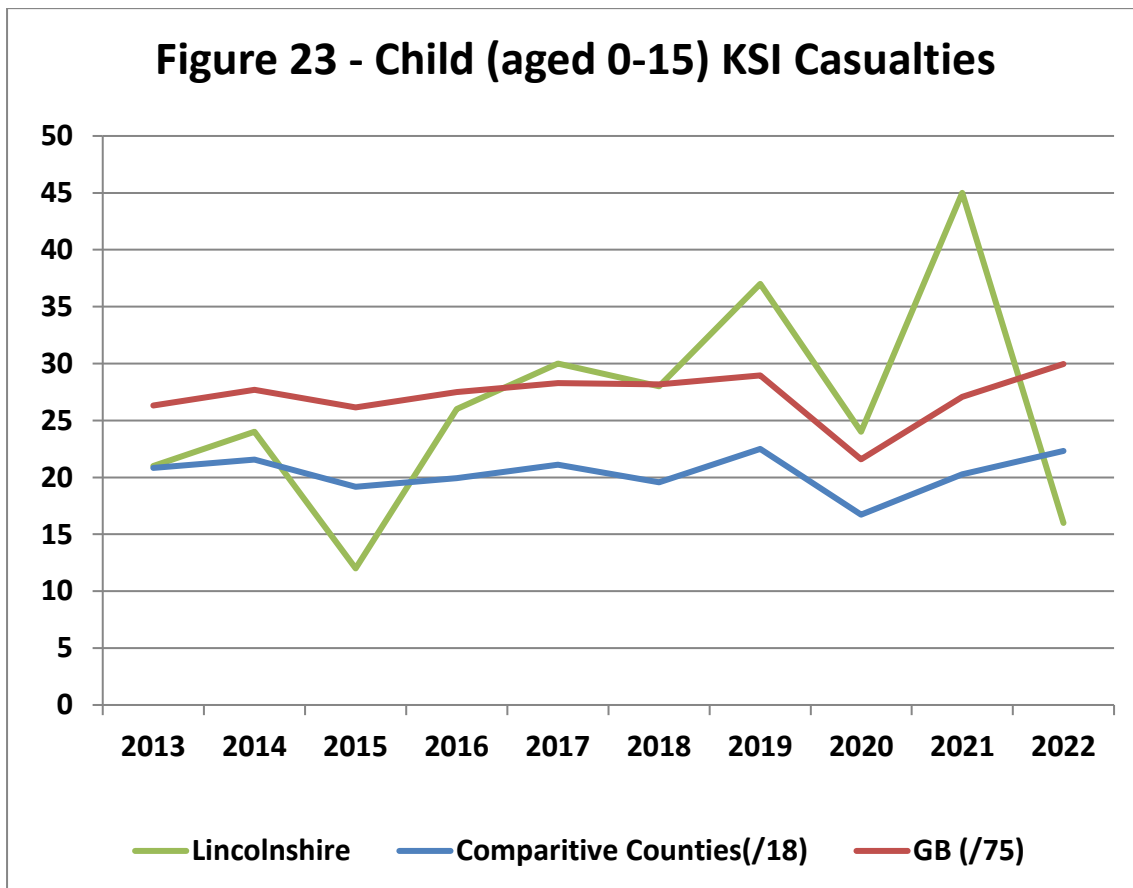
**Lincolnshire Road Safety Partnership Rolling Performance Dashboard - 2023**

	1st Jan 2023 to 31st Dec 23	1st Jan 2022 to 31st Dec 22	% Change on Previous Year	MALE FEMALE	West Lindsey DC	East Lindsey	Lincoln City	North Kesteven DC	South Kesteven DC	South Holland DC	Boston BC	District Distribution	URBAN RURAL
KSI Collisions Involving a 17-24 year old Driver	69	87	-20.7%		19 27.5% +46.2%	15 21.7% -34.8%	7 10.1% 0.0	9 13.0% -25.0%	10 14.5% -37.5%	6 8.7% +50.0%	3 4.3% -75.0%		

**Lincolnshire Road Safety Partnership Rolling Performance Dashboard - 2022**

	1st Jan 2022 to 31st Dec 2022	1st Jan 2021 to 31st Dec 2021	% Change on Previous Year	MALE FEMALE	West Lindsey DC	East Lindsey	Lincoln City	North Kesteven DC	South Kesteven DC	South Holland DC	Boston BC	District Distribution	URBAN RURAL
KSI Collisions Involving a 17-24 year old Driver	87	95	-8.4%		13 14.9% +62.5%	23 26.4% -30.3%	7 8.0% 0.0	12 13.8% -33.3%	16 18.4% +14.3%	4 4.6% -50.0%	12 13.8% +71.4%		

Children aged 0-15:



**Figure 24 - 2022 Child (aged 0-15) KSI Casualties per 100k**

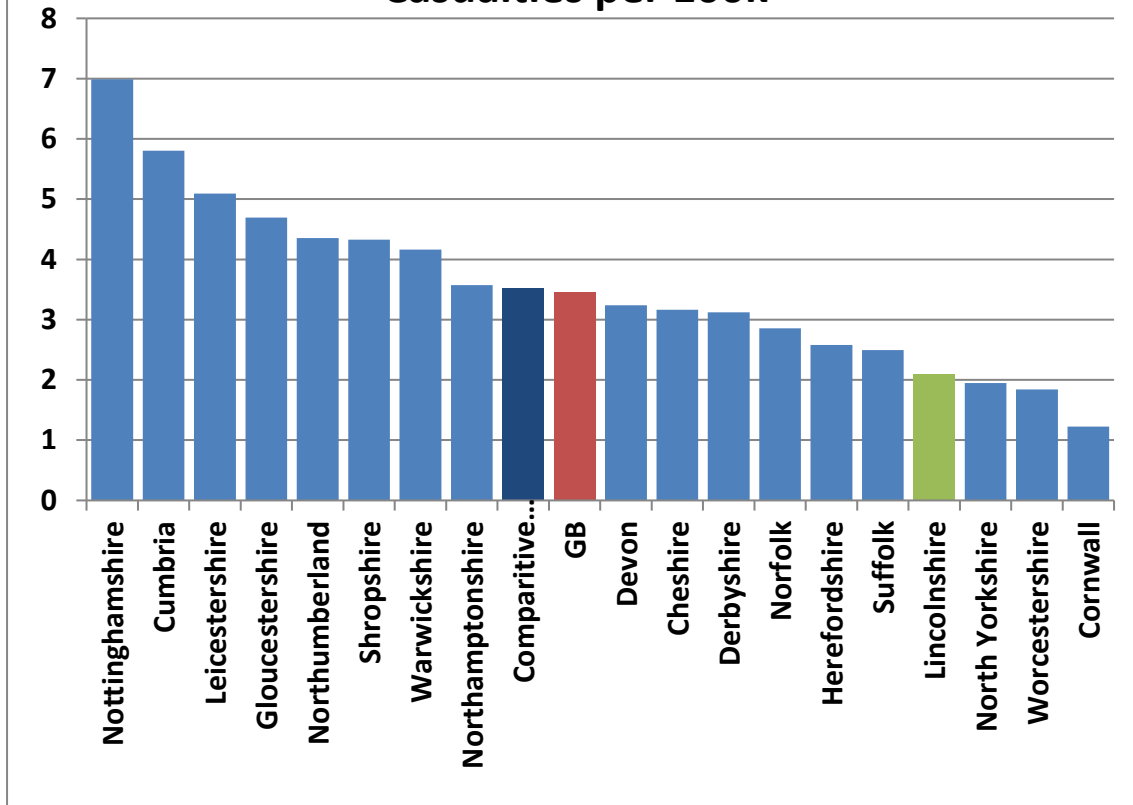


Table 14 and 14b – Child aged 0-15yrs District Trends

**Lincolnshire Road Safety Partnership Rolling Performance Dashboard - 2023**

	1st Jan 2023 to 31st Dec 23	1st Jan 2022 to 31st Dec 22	% Change on Previous Year	MALE FEMALE	West Lindsey DC	East Lindsey	Lincoln City	North Kesteven DC	South Kesteven DC	South Holland DC	Boston BC	District Distribution	URBAN RURAL
Child (0-15) KSI Casualties	28	16	75.0%		5 17.9% +150.0%	8 28.6% +100.0%	4 14.3% +100.0%	2 7.1% +100.0%	5 17.9% +150.0%	1 3.6% -50.0%	3 10.7% 0.0		

**Lincolnshire Road Safety Partnership Rolling Performance Dashboard - 2022**

	1st Jan 2022 to 31st Dec 2022	1st Jan 2021 to 31st Dec 2021	% Change on Previous Year	MALE FEMALE	West Lindsey DC	East Lindsey	Lincoln City	North Kesteven DC	South Kesteven DC	South Holland DC	Boston BC	District Distribution	URBAN RURAL
Child (0-15) KSI Casualties	16	45	-64.4%		2 12.5% 0.0	4 25.0% -60.0%	2 12.5% -71.4%	1 6.3% -85.7%	2 12.5% -71.4%	2 12.5% -50.0%	3 18.8% -62.5%		

Car & Taxi:

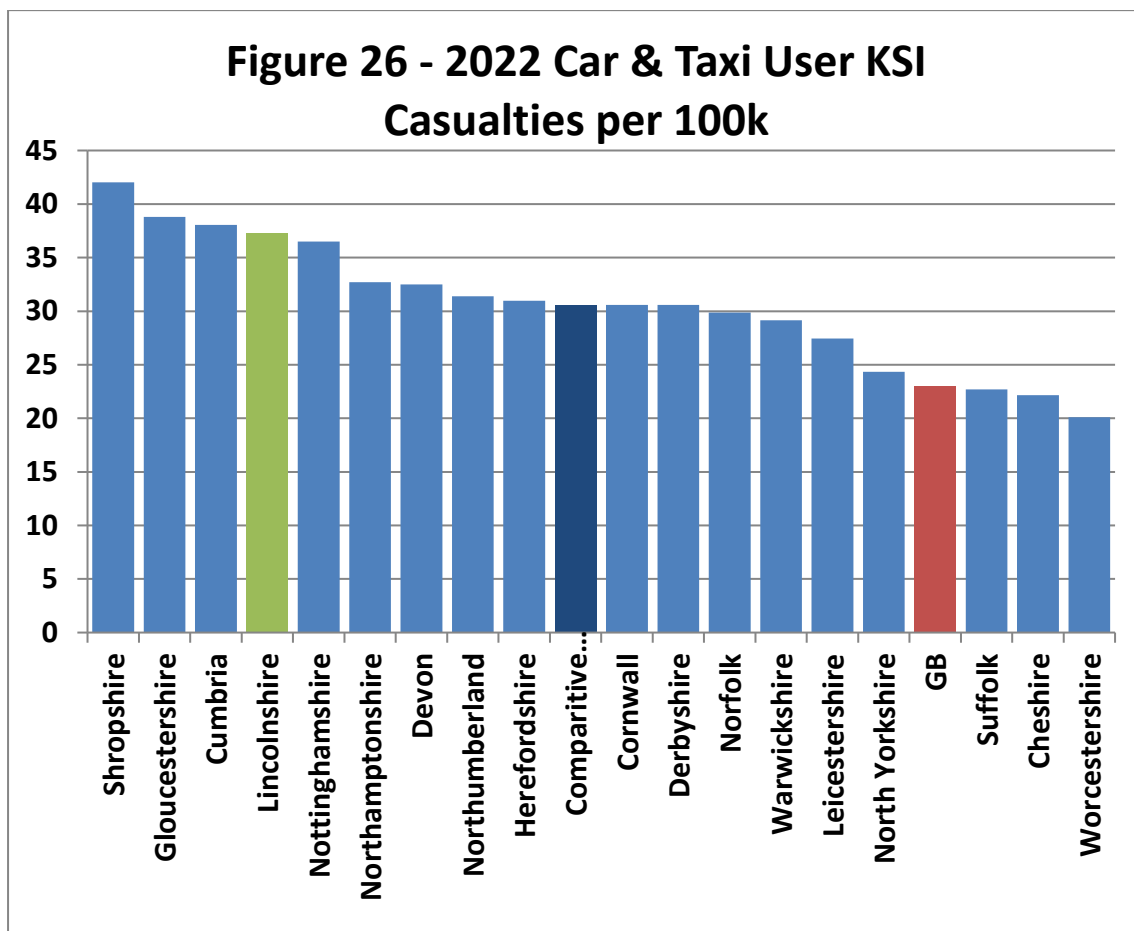
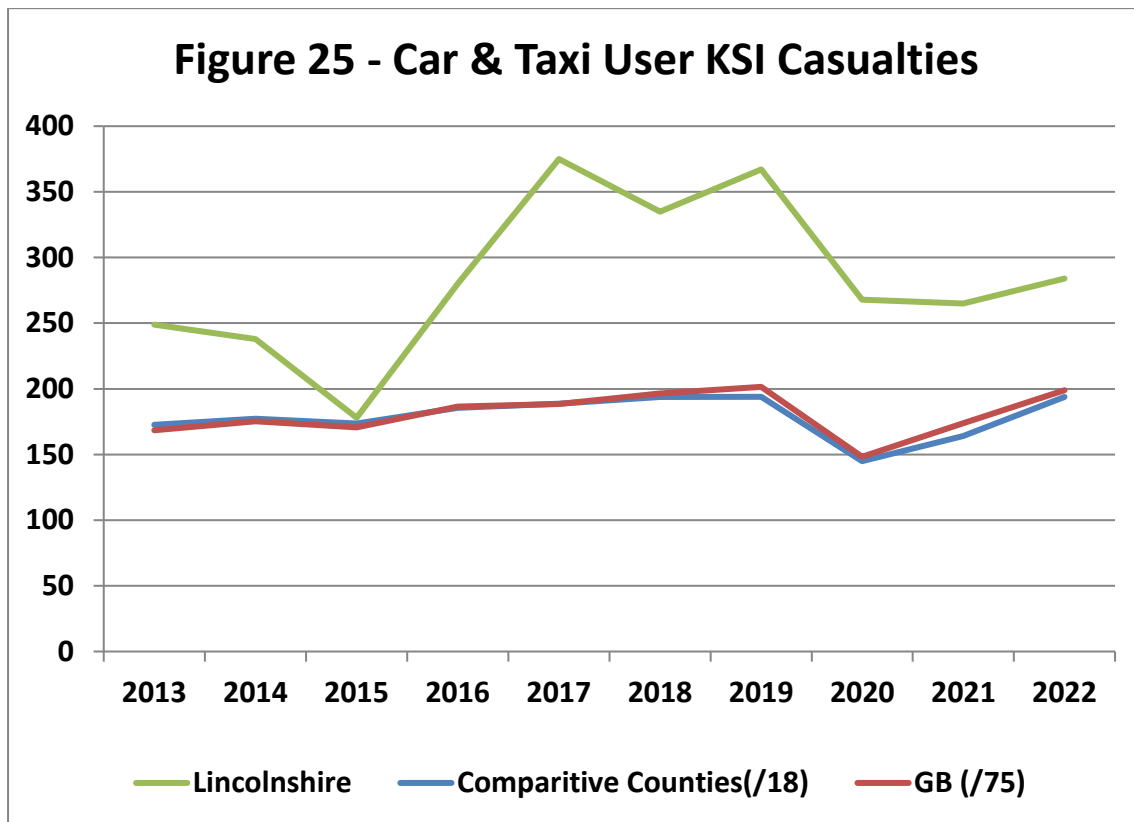


Table 15 and 15b- Car & Taxi District Trends

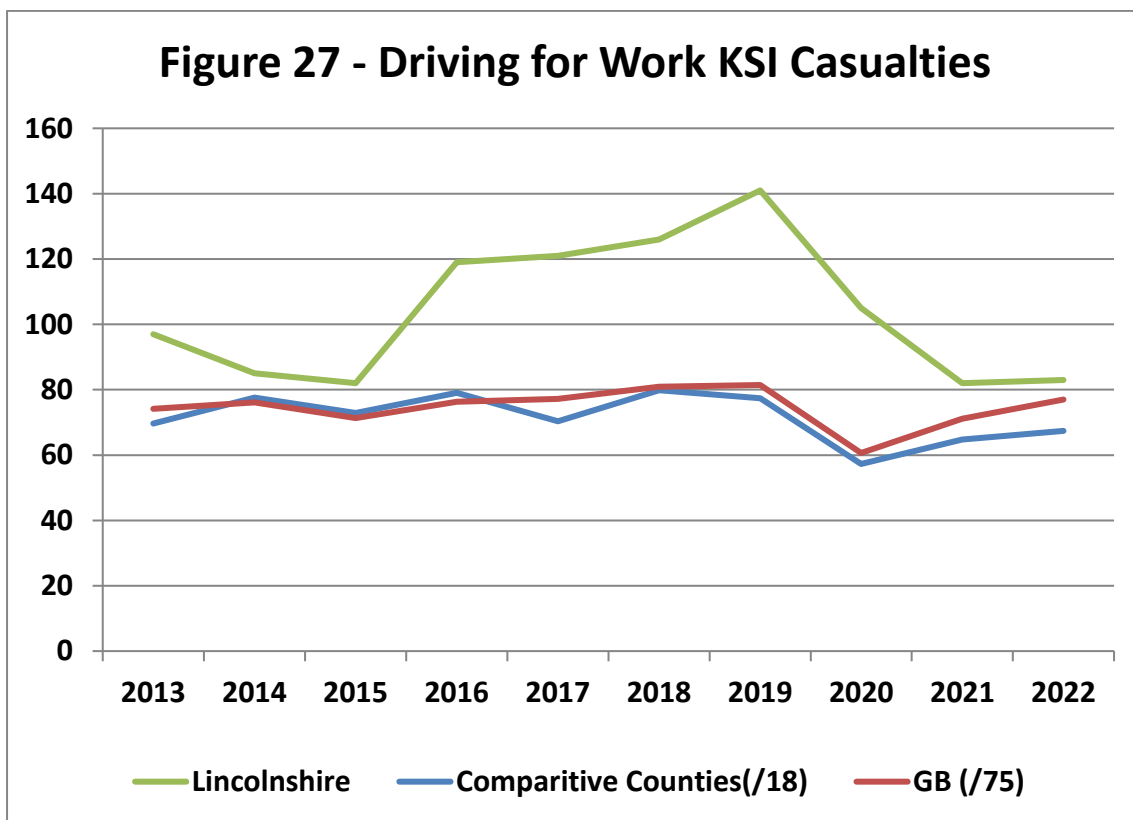
Lincolnshire Road Safety Partnership Rolling Performance Dashboard - 2023

	1st Jan 2023 to 31st Dec 23	1st Jan 2022 to 31st Dec 22	% Change on Previous Year	MALE FEMALE	West Lindsey DC	East Lindsey	Lincoln City	North Kesteven DC	South Kesteven DC	South Holland DC	Boston BC	District Distribution	URBAN RURAL
Car & Taxi KSI Casualties	219	260	-15.8%		53 24.2% +47.2%	58 26.5% -22.7%	6 2.7% -40.0%	29 13.2% -25.6%	48 21.9% -2.0%	15 6.8% -11.8%	10 4.6% -70.6%		

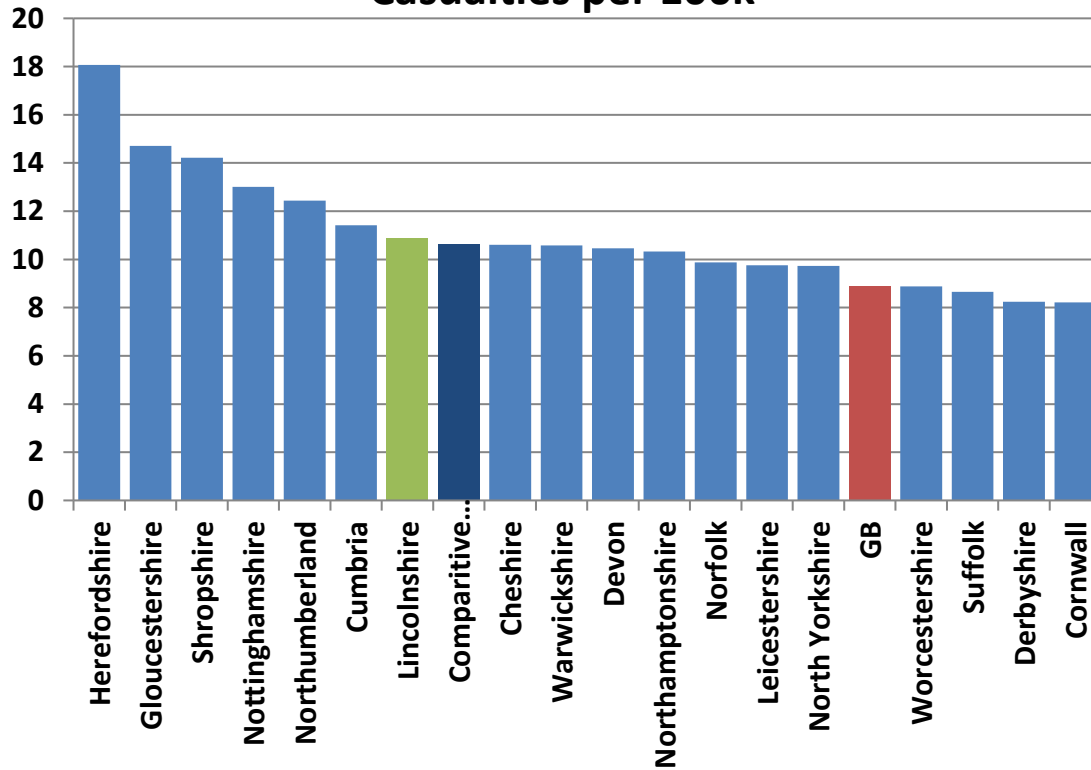
Lincolnshire Road Safety Partnership Rolling Performance Dashboard - 2022

	1st Jan 2022 to 31st Dec 2022	1st Jan 2021 to 31st Dec 2021	% Change on Previous Year	MALE FEMALE	West Lindsey DC	East Lindsey	Lincoln City	North Kesteven DC	South Kesteven DC	South Holland DC	Boston BC	District Distribution	URBAN RURAL
Car & Taxi KSI Casualties	260	217	19.8%		36 13.8% +80.0%	74 28.5% -1.3%	10 3.8% +11.1%	39 15.0% -9.3%	49 18.8% +63.3%	17 6.5% -29.2%	35 13.5% +118.8%		

Driving for Work:

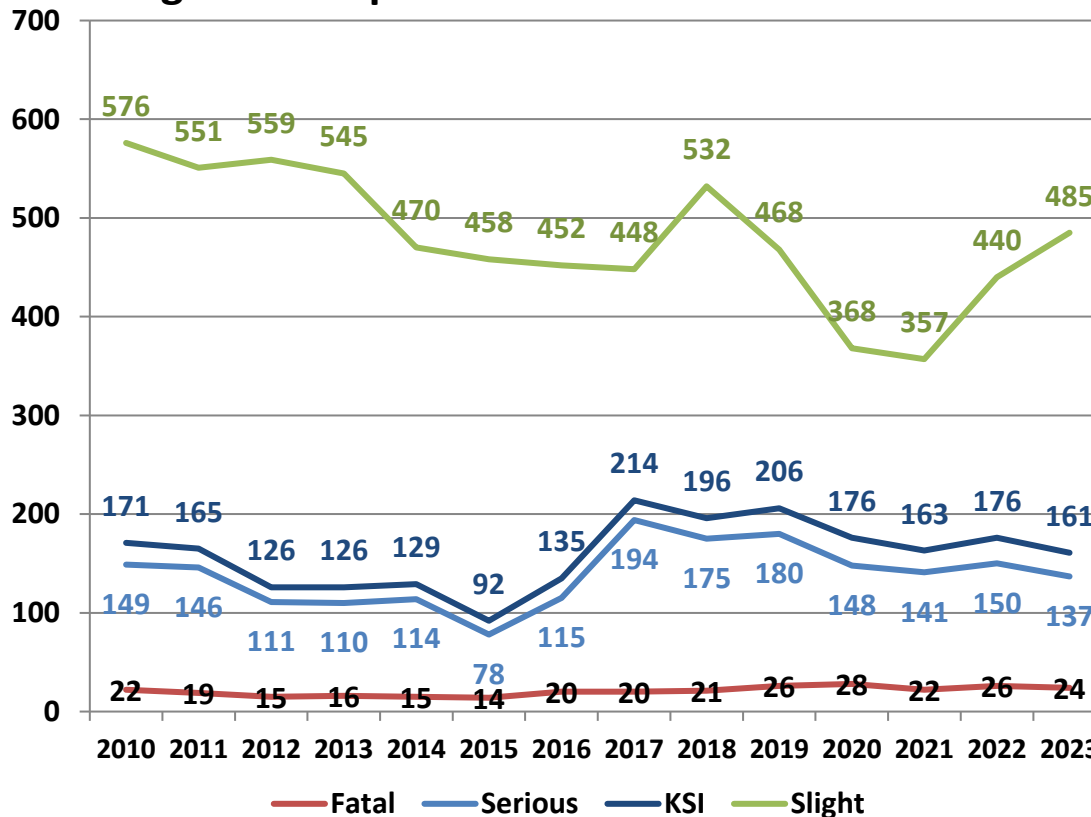


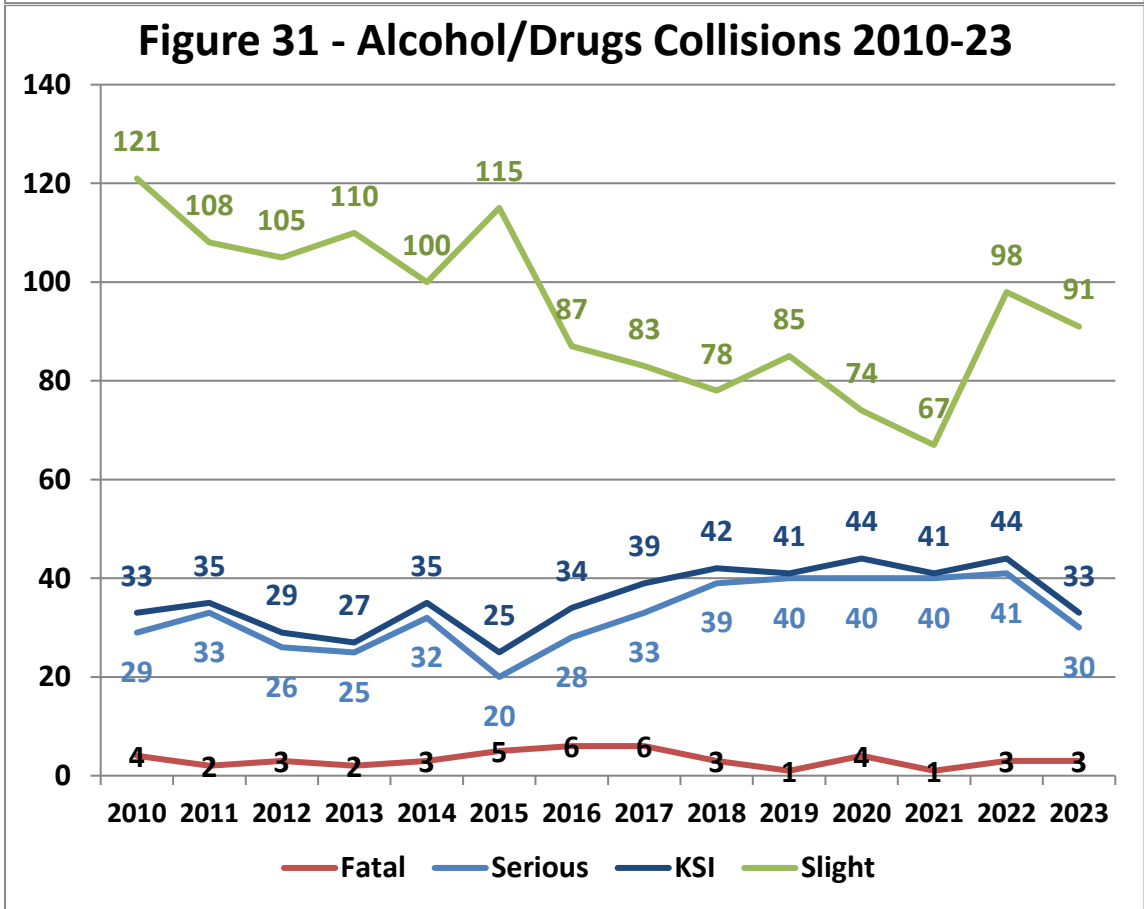
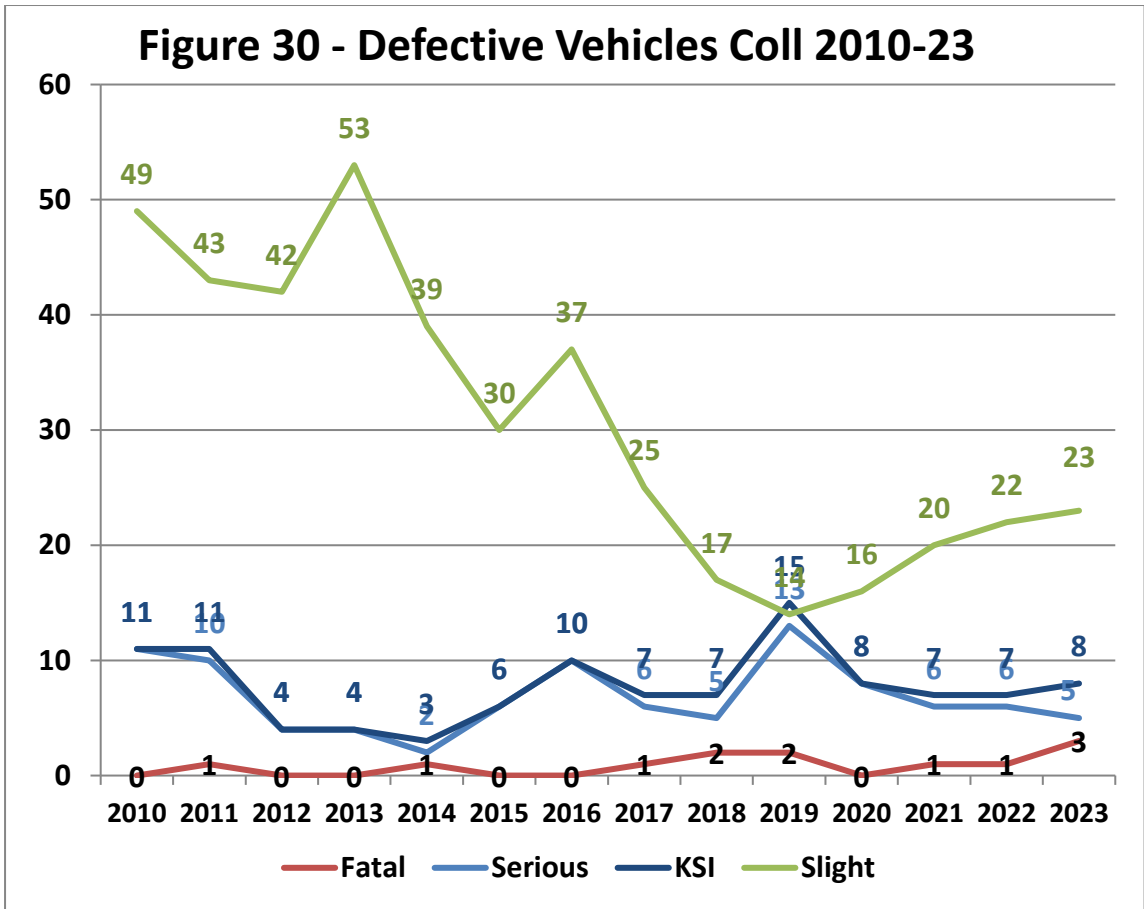
**Figure 28 - 2022 Driving for Work KSI Casualties per 100k**



Causation factor trends:

**Figure 29 - Speed Related Collisions 2010-23**







**Open Report on behalf of Martin Samuels,  
Executive Director - Adult Care and Community Wellbeing**

Report to:	<b>Public Protection and Communities Scrutiny Committee</b>
Date:	<b>19 March 2024</b>
Subject:	<b>Service Level Performance Reporting against the Success Framework 2023-24 Quarter 3</b>

**Summary:**

This report summarises the Service Level Performance against the Success Framework 2023-24 for Quarter 3. All performance that can be reported in Quarter 3 is included in this report.




Full service level reporting to all scrutiny committees can be found here: [Corporate plan – Performance data - Lincolnshire County Council](#)

**Actions Required:**

The Committee is invited to review and comment on the Public Protection and Communities Service Level Performance for 2023-24 Quarter 3.

## 1. Background

This report details the Service Level Performance measures for the Public Protection and Communities Scrutiny Committee that can be reported in Quarter 3.

- 6 measures exceeded their target 
- 2 measures achieved their target 
- 4 measures did not meet their target 
- 12 measures do not have a target (contextual)

## 1.1 Community Safety

### 1.1.1 Measures that exceeded their target

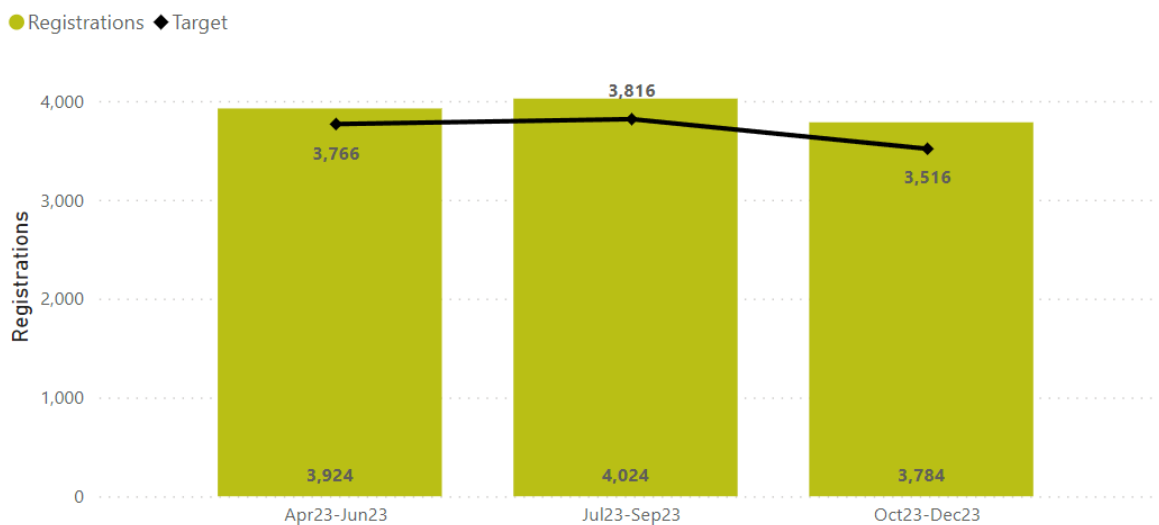
#### PI 177 Number of registration events within births, deaths and marriages ★

October 2023 – December 2023

**Actual 3,784**

**Target 3,516**

The number of registrations events are up against target. All events are in line with expected demand.



### 1.1.2 Measures that achieved their target

None in Quarter 3.

### 1.1.3 Measures that did not meet their target

#### PI 176 Time to inquest taking place ✘

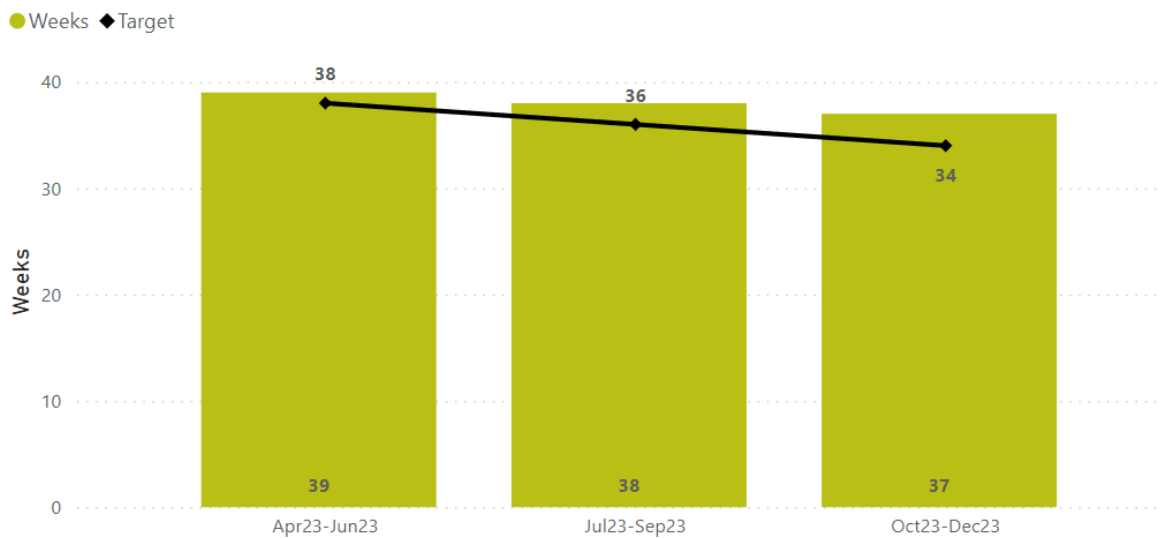
October 2023 – December 2023

**Actual 37**

**Target 34**

Time to inquest continues to fall as the service continued to focus on cases over 12 months during this period. The number of older cases remains at the lowest level and a further 25% reduction in total cases has been seen during this period. Once these over 12-month cases have been heard, we expect the time to inquest to fall.





#### 1.1.4 Contextual Measures (do not have a target)

##### PI 156 - Number of domestic abuse victims supported through MARAC

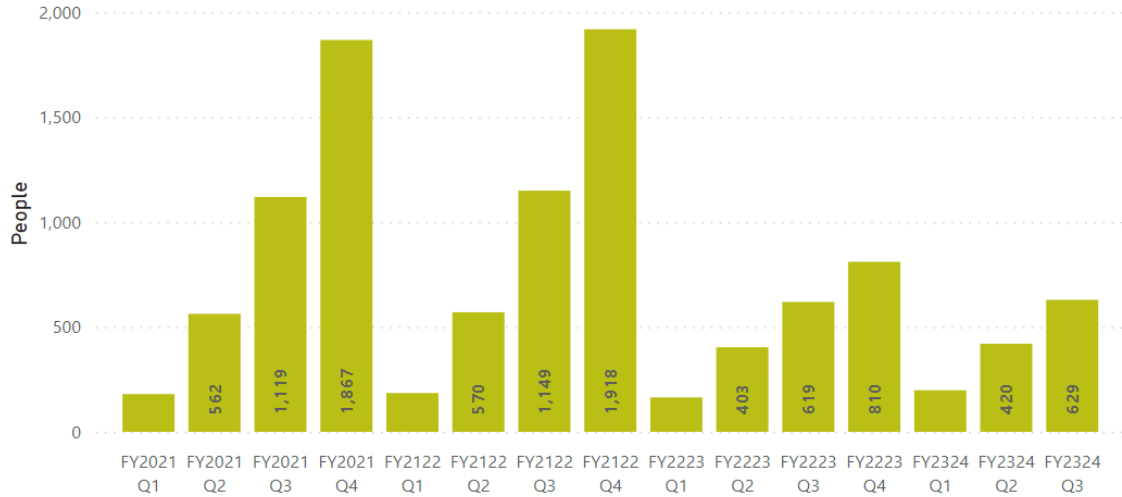
April 2023 - December 2023

**Actual 629**

The Multi-Agency Risk Assessment Conference (MARAC) continues to operate on a twice weekly basis with all partners engaged in the process. The MARAC operates virtually, and regular monitoring of data and the process is in place. The number of clients reported here are new in the period and do not include repeats. The total number of repeat clients to MARAC in Quarter 3 2023/24 is 87, meaning that an additional 87 clients were supported through the MARAC process.

The Face to Face MARAC report suggested virtual MARACs remain and a Face to Face MARAC Reps and Chairs event occurs once a year to allow for networking of partners.

Complex and repeat MARAC runs once a month. There has been the occasional month with no complex and repeat MARAC being held. Most meetings have two/three cases on the agenda and attendance is good by senior partners.

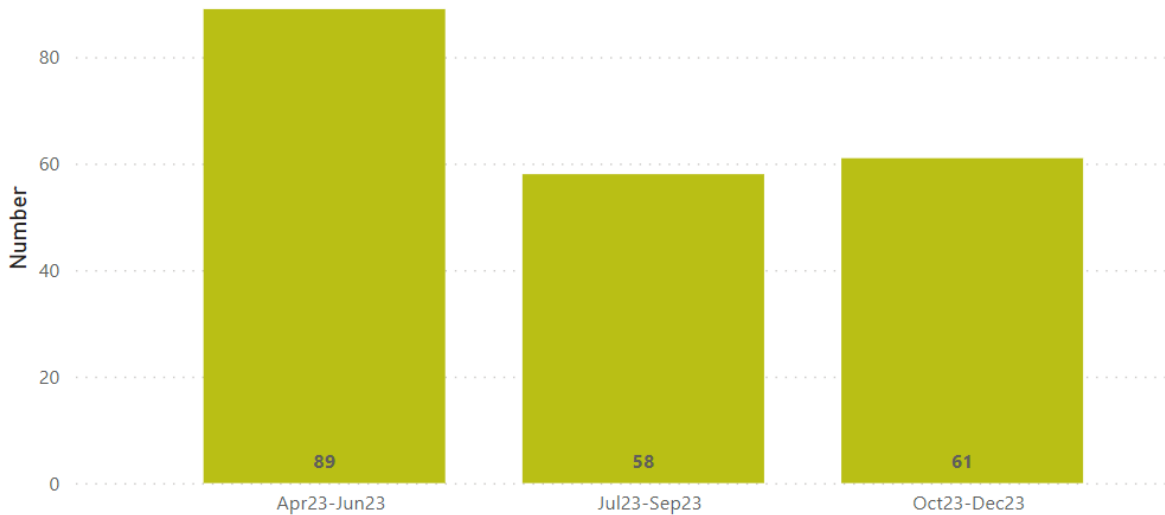


**PI 175 - Volume of Fraud interventions**

October 2023 - December 2023

**Actual 61**

The total number of fraud interventions in Quarter 3 2023/24 is 61. Within Quarter 3, seven new call blockers have been installed into residential properties in Lincolnshire. The total number of call blockers deployed in the county is 74 which blocked 3,372 potential fraudulent phone calls in Quarter 3. Thirteen community/professional fraud prevention and protection presentations have been delivered to 241 residents in Lincolnshire.



## 1.2 Trading Standards

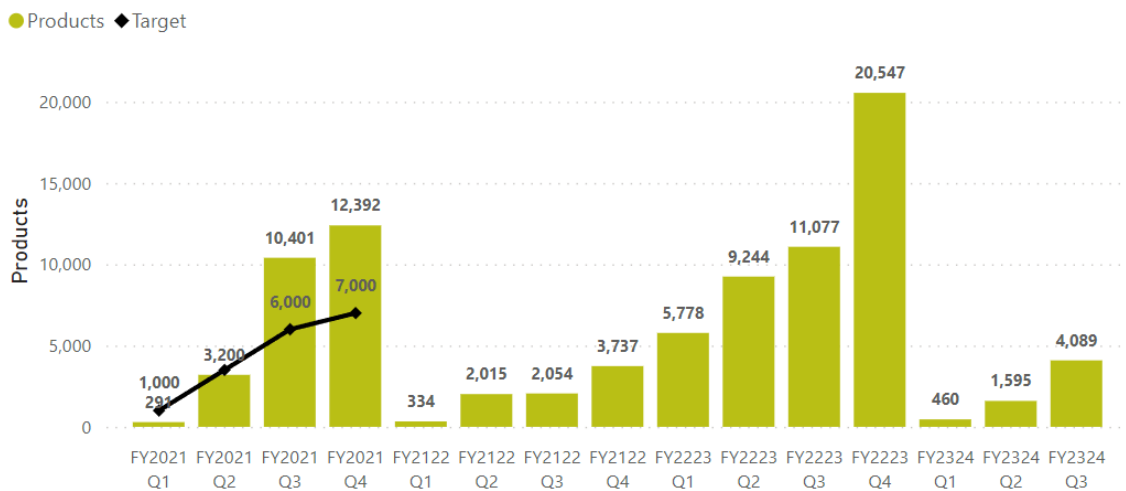
### 1.2.1 All PIs within Trading Standards are reported as contextual (do not have targets)

#### PI 1 Illicit alcohol and tobacco products seized

April 2023 - December 2023

**Actual 4,089**

To date, 4,089 illicit tobacco products have been removed from the market. This is made up of 3,621 packs of 20 cigarettes and 468 packs of 50g tobacco. Seizures were made from 33 visits to 26 premises. Four investigations have commenced as a result of these seizures. 23 closure orders were issued including six premises that have been ordered to close for a second or third time after they continued to offend when they reopened. Twelve closure orders were issued in Boston, six in South Holland, four in Lincoln and one in East Lindsey.



#### PI 2 Unsafe products removed from the market

April 2023 - December 2023

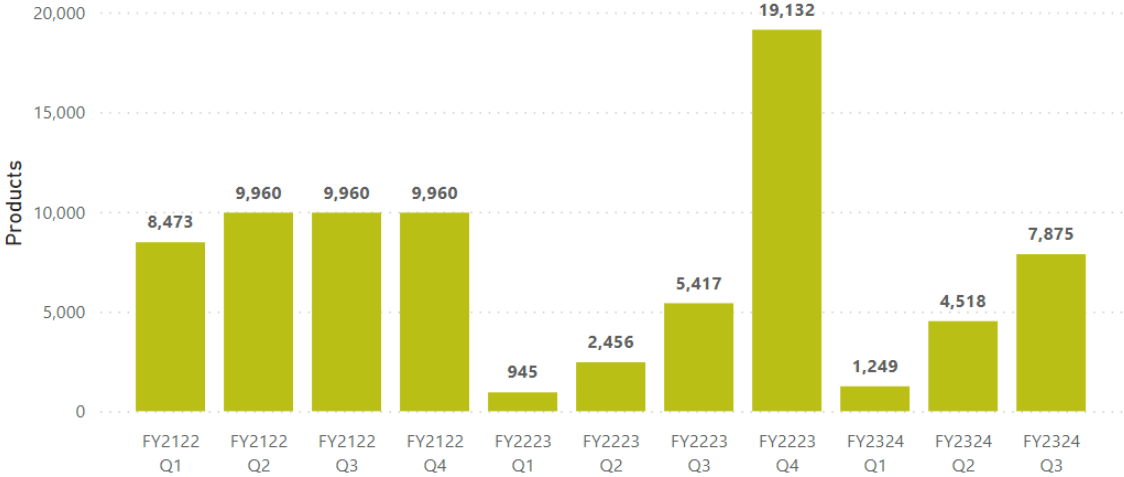
**Actual 7,875**

So far this year, 7,875 unsafe products were removed from the market. This includes 7,547 non-compliant vapes, 80 vape refill liquids, 174 unidentified pipes with no traceability and 74 counterfeit and unsafe sunglasses.

Vapes have been seized from 26 visits to 21 premises across the county. Ten of these premises have received closure orders this year, with further closure orders in progress. Five prosecutions have concluded so far this year in relation to underage sales of vapes or sales of non-compliant vapes. These resulted in fines totalling £3,200. Two of those prosecuted had previously been subject to enforcement action for underage sales.

89 businesses have been written to in the last quarter with advice as to how to ensure the vapes they are selling are compliant and a reminder that vapes are age restricted products. This brings the total number of businesses advised to 192.

Further work is ongoing with landlords to remove tenants selling illicit goods from their premises.



**1.3 Fire Safety**

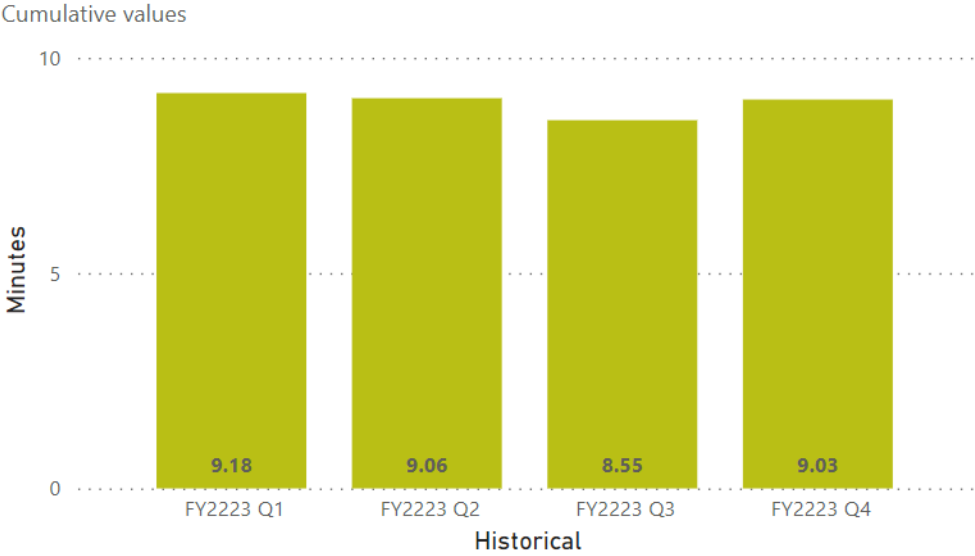
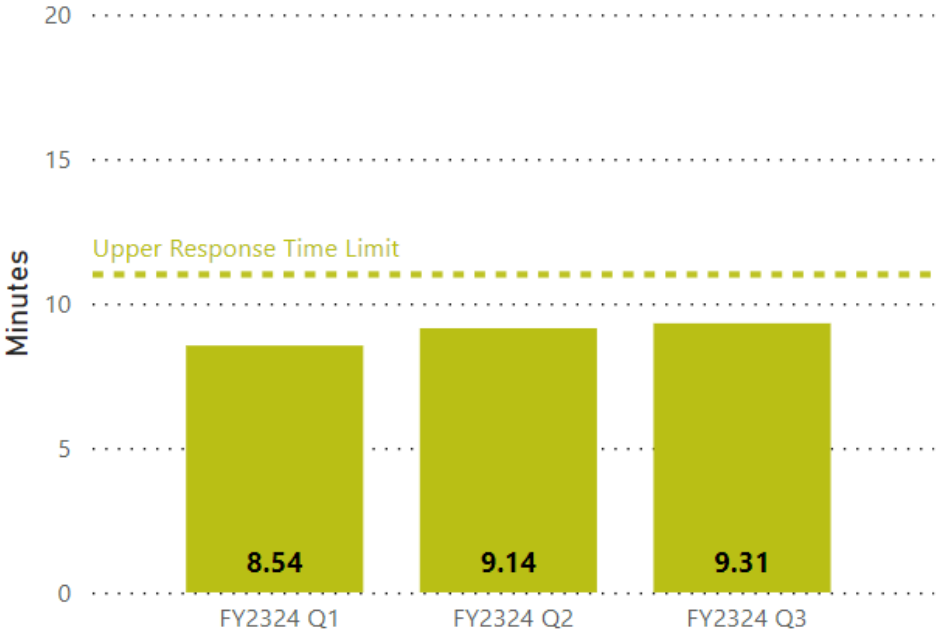
**1.3.1 Measures that exceeded their target**

**PI 171 Average response to dwelling fires** ☆  
 April 2023 - December 2023

**Actual 9.31**  
**Target 11.00**

Lincolnshire Fire and Rescue continue to attend dwelling fires within the agreed response standard (average response time at Quarter 3 2023/24, 9 minutes 31 seconds against a set standard of 11 minutes), although we have seen an increase compared with the same period last year. During Quarter 3, the county was affected by a number of storms, in particular storm Babet, which saw an increase in emergency calls for Fire and Rescue to attend and support flooding and weather-related incidents. As anticipated, this impacted on our response times as many of our resources were already committed at incidents, so crews from other parts of the county were mobilised to support subsequent incidents. November, in particular, saw an increase in our response time to dwelling fires but the data shows this was as a result of the journey time to the incident being increased and that both our call handling and the time crews took to mobilise remained at levels comparable with previous months. It is also worth noting that we had previously reported an increase in call handling time, which was due to a number of new recruits within the Control Room, and in Quarter 3 this has returned to the same low level seen previously. During Quarter 3 of

2023/24, it was pleasing to note that there was a reduction in the number of primary fires, which dwelling fires are a part of this category, and this is a continued trend for this year.

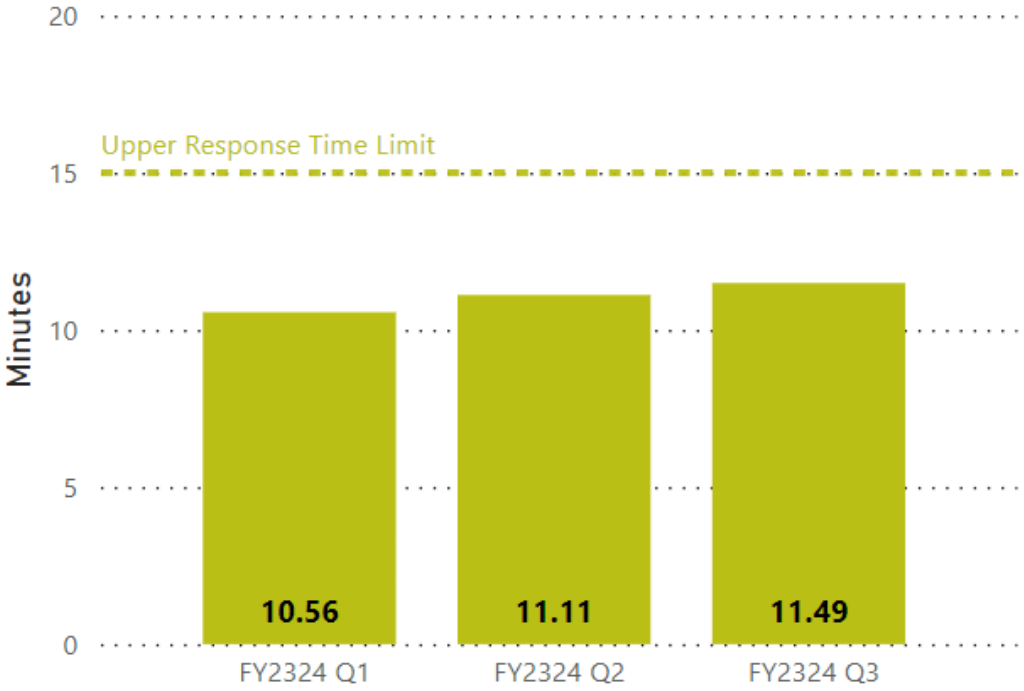


**PI 172 Average response to all other incidents** ☆  
 April 2023 - December 2023

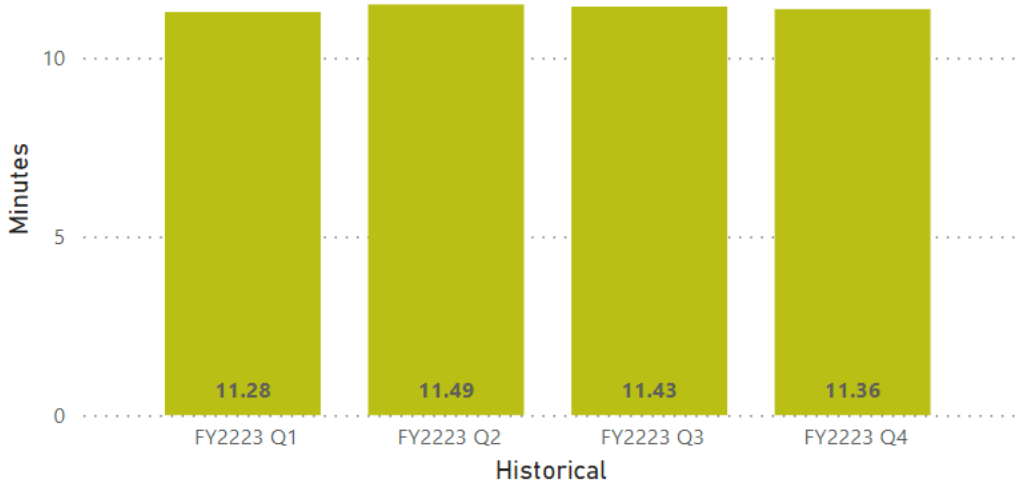
**Actual 11.49**  
**Target 15.00**

Like dwelling fire attendance, Lincolnshire Fire and Rescue continue to attend all other incidents within the agreed response standard (average response time at Quarter 3

2023/24, 11 minutes 49 seconds against a set standard of 15 minutes). Not only was there a sustained period of flooding in the county which resulted in more incidents for fire crews to attend but also the duration to resolve these incidents is extended due to the actions that are required to resolve them. This in turn means that resources are in attendance longer and due to the extended working hours, many of these incidents required relief crews.



Cumulative values



### 1.3.2 Measures that achieved their target

#### PI 169 Risk based inspection programme (RBIP) progress ✓

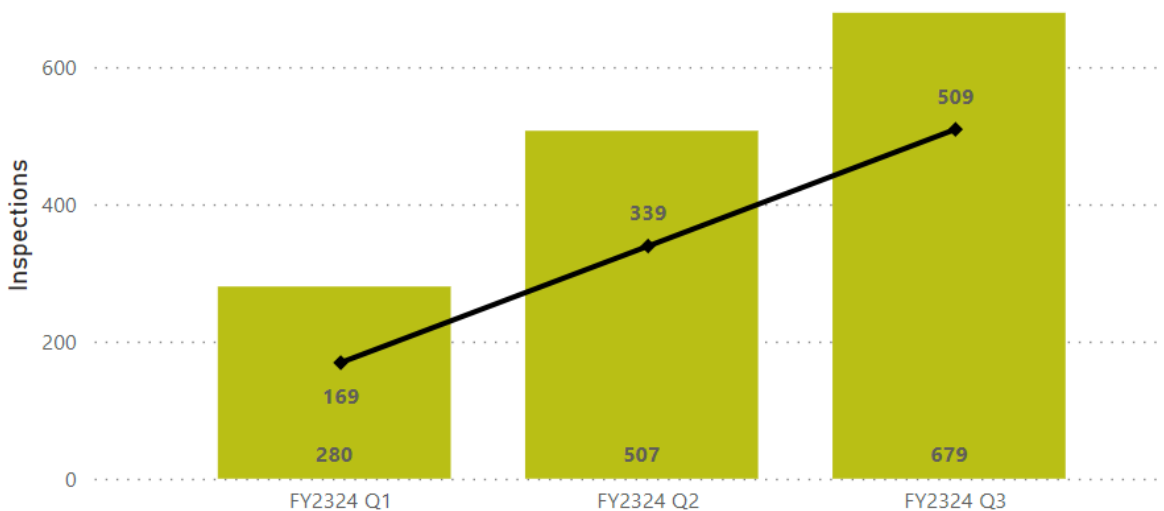
April 2023 - December 2023

**Actual 679**

**Target 509**

At the end of the Quarter 3, we have carried out 679 audits of premises on our Risk Based Inspection Programme (RBIP). 97 of those were at high risk premises, 582 at medium risk, with the team prioritising those premises that were furthest out of inspection date. Work has been carried out to ensure that the remaining high risk premises on this years' RBIP are programmed in and as such we can ensure they are completed before the end of the financial year. A number of additional audits have been carried out as a result of complaints and intelligence received, these are in addition to the 679 detailed above.

● Inspections ◆ Target



#### Inspections and annual targets

Premises	Type	Actual Inspections	Annual Target	Inspection Frequency
High Risk	Sleeping	67	122	12 months
High Risk	Non Sleeping	30	50	24 months
Medium Risk	Sleeping	141	219	36 months
Medium Risk	Non Sleeping	441	288	48 months
<b>Total</b>		<b>679</b>	<b>679</b>	

### 1.3.3 Measures that did not meet their target

#### PI 167 Home Fire Safety Visits carried out ✖

April 2023 - December 2023

**Actual 5,729**

**Target 7,500**

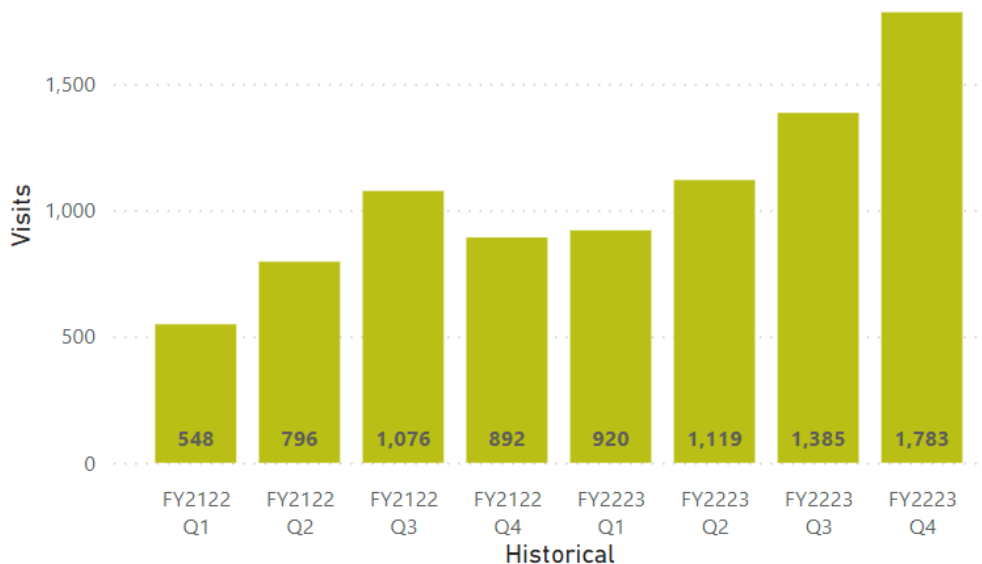
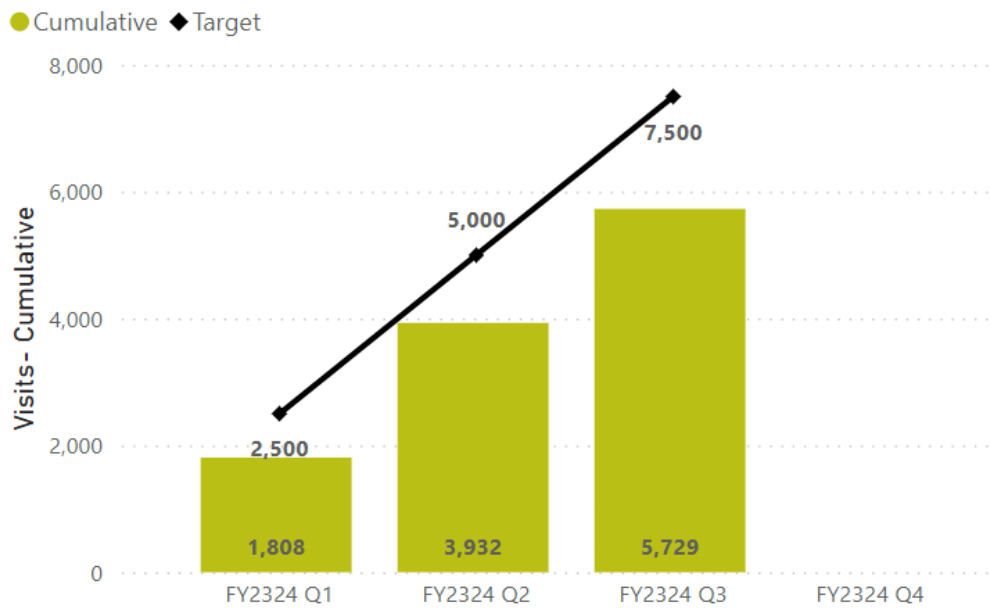
We have seen a 67% increase in the number of Home Fire Safety Visits (HFSV) carried out this year compared to last year, although we are behind target and outside of our 10% tolerance range. Numbers have increased steadily throughout the year but October and December both saw a drop in the number carried out, but both of those months saw a period of spate conditions<sup>1</sup> in the County so it was anticipated that this would have impacted.

A recruitment campaign has allowed us to fill the vacancies within the Prevention team which will support an increase in the number of HFSVs being carried out. We have carried out a review of business processes and have been able to make a number of improvements to the way in which visits are allocated and administered. The impact of these changes will be monitored and evaluated, but we are confident they will result in a more efficient and effective way of working. Whilst we do not believe that the changes implemented will bring us back within target, we are confident that we will see a significant increase in the number of visits carried out. The results of the evaluation will support target setting for next year. Whilst we currently measure the number of visits carried out, we are keen to ensure that we focus on providing support to those who most need it and are looking to bring in an additional qualitative measure to allow us to evaluate the impact we are having on our vulnerable communities.

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<sup>1</sup> Spate conditions are where the volume of calls being received by LFR Control/requests for LFR assistance far exceeds the usual volume (eg. widespread flooding/storm conditions) and normal mobilising protocols are suspended for a period of time, priority is given to life risk incidents and other incidents may receive a delayed response. All calls are risk assessed with the appropriate response allocated as required.





**PI 168 Percentage of building regulation applications responded to within 15 working days**



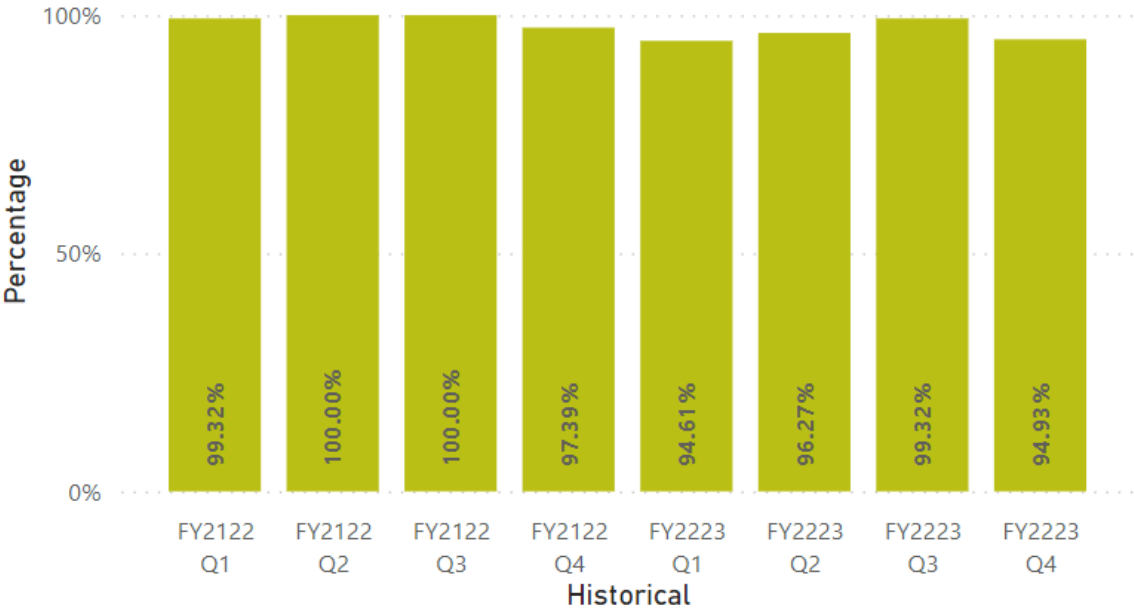
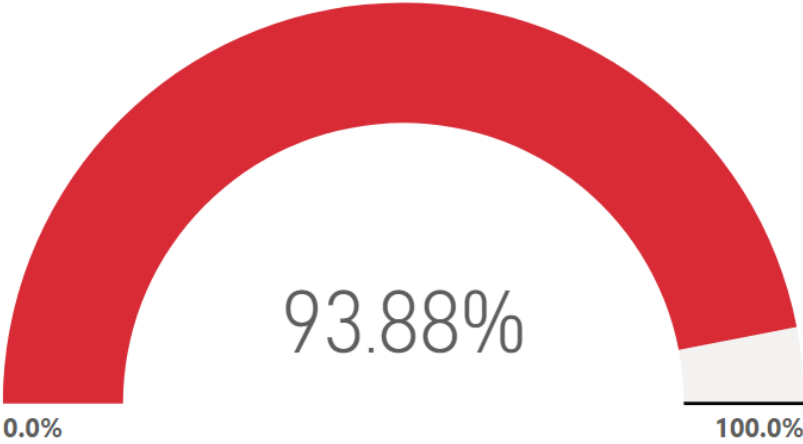
April 2023 - December 2023

**Actual 93.88**

**Target 100**

We are behind target and have seen a slight reduction in the percentage of building regulation applications responded to within 15 working days, compared to the same period last year. However, the majority of breaches occurred in the first quarter and the most recent quarter has seen an increase in the percentage responded to within the deadline compared to the previous two quarters this year. In the nine-month period, we have received 376 applications and we have responded within the deadline on 353 occasions. Of the 23 occasions where we missed the deadline, 15 occurred during the first quarter, five

in the second quarter and during the most recent three months, only three missed the deadline. New inspectors are being developed in line with the competency framework and will offer additional resilience and capability to complete consultations as required.



**1.3.4 Contextual Measure (does not have a target)**

**PI 164 Total Fires**

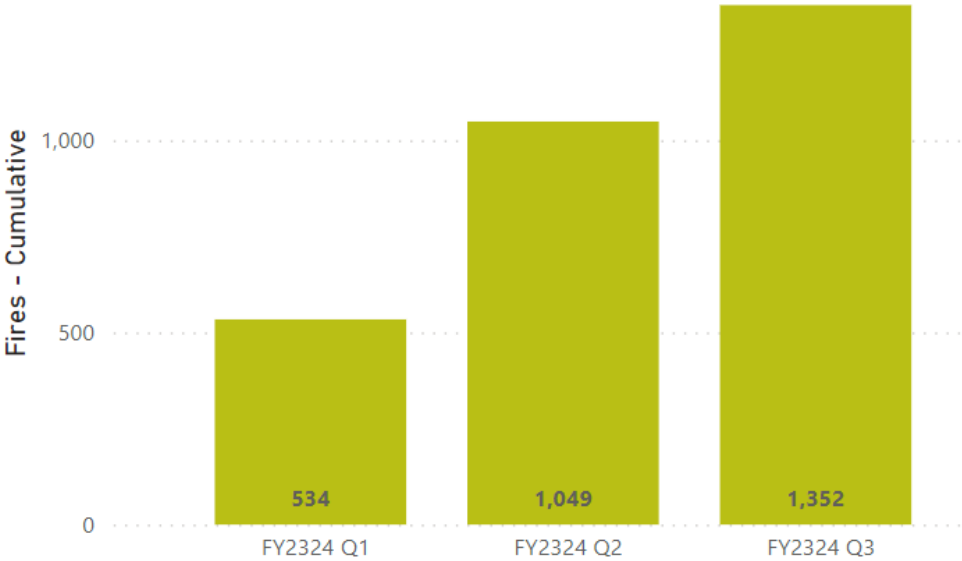
April 2023 - December 2023

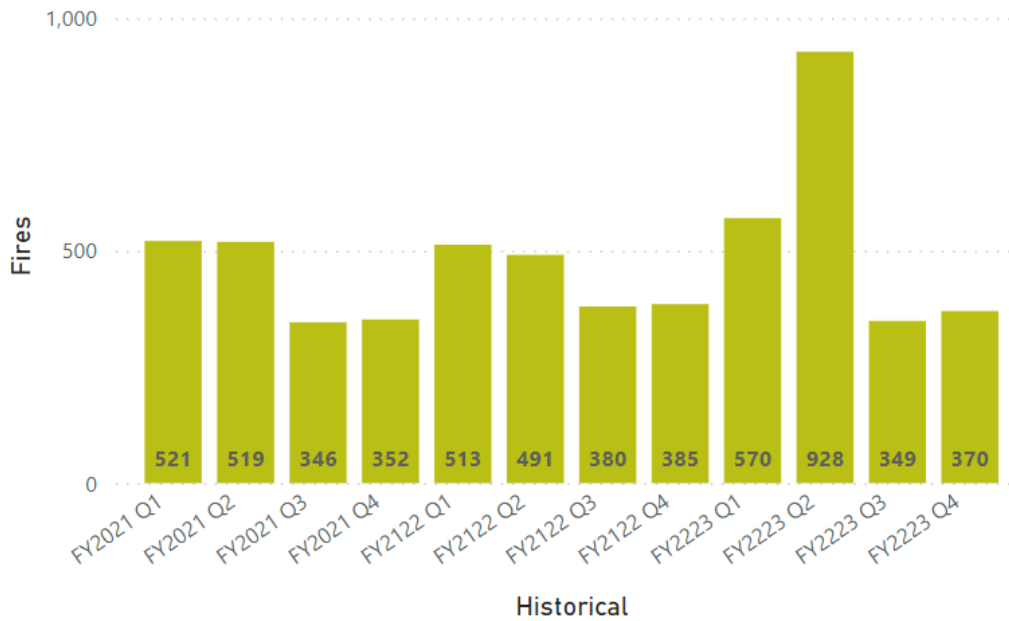
**Actual 1,352**

Compared to Quarter 3 last year, we have seen a 27% reduction in the number of fires in the County. Last year saw a significant increase in fires due to the long hot and dry spell experienced over the summer months, but we are also lower than the Quarter 3 position

for a number of years. All three types of fires (primary, secondary and chimney) have seen reductions compared with last year but the biggest by far has been in secondary fires (down from 1,045 last year to 645 this year). Although we are still slightly higher than the year before last's figure for secondary fires, we are now close to levels seen in previous years. Analysis of the secondary fire data shows that all property types have seen reductions compared with last year, but the most significant has been in grassland fires (which would include stubble fields, hedges, roadside and rail side vegetation etc); these have reduced from 419 last year to 160 this year. The most common cause of all fires is deliberate ignition, accounting for 25% (336 incidents) of this year's fires so far, although this has reduced both in number and proportionality compared with last year (503 incidents, 27%).

Whilst we recognise the direct impact of the summer period in 2022/23, a partnership approach to targeted 'summer' prevention work was adopted this year. A formal evaluation of the impact of this work is being carried out and we will look to build on this for 2024/25 with identified partners. In addition, our fully established Arson Task Force is reviewing and analysing data to develop a comprehensive risk profile in relation to deliberate fires. Prevention and targeted fire safety interventions will be planned and delivered with an aim of reducing deliberate fires. This work will also be in conjunction with partners and supported by the Safer Lincolnshire Partnership's Anti-Social Behaviour Core Priority Group.





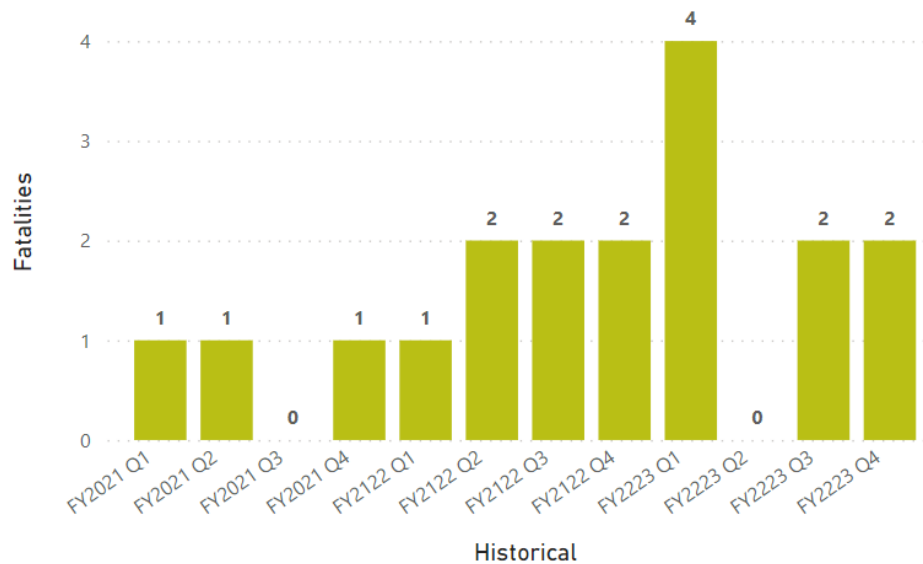
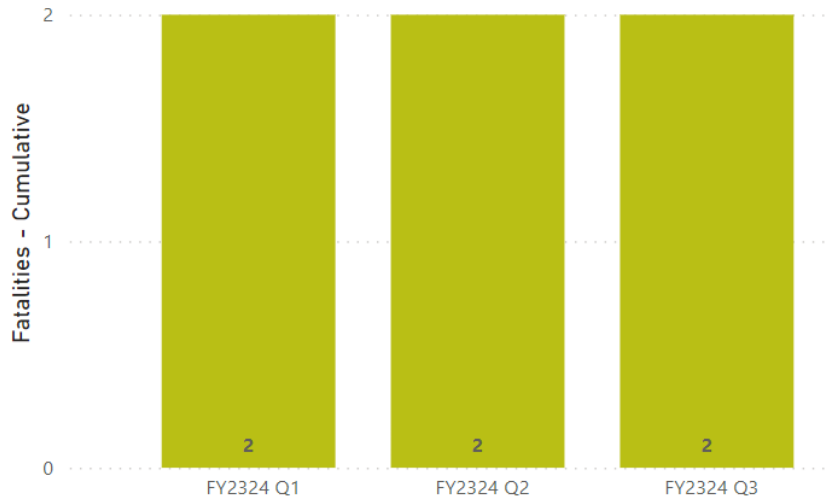
### PI 165 Fire fatalities in primary fires

April 2023 - December 2023

#### Actual 2

There have been two fire related fatalities so far this year, which is a decrease on the same period last year, both of which occurred during Quarter 1 2023/24 and so have been previously reported. Both fatalities occurred in accidental dwelling fires caused by smoking materials and whilst the two properties had working smoke alarms that raised the alarm, sadly the people involved had contributing factors that impeded their ability to/means of escape or from being aware of the fire.

The circumstances of all fire fatalities are robustly reviewed allowing for our risk profile to be updated. Identified factors then allow us to build our risk scoring index which subsequently provides a platform for a more targeted approach of support to those identified as vulnerable.



**PI 166 Fire casualties in primary fires**

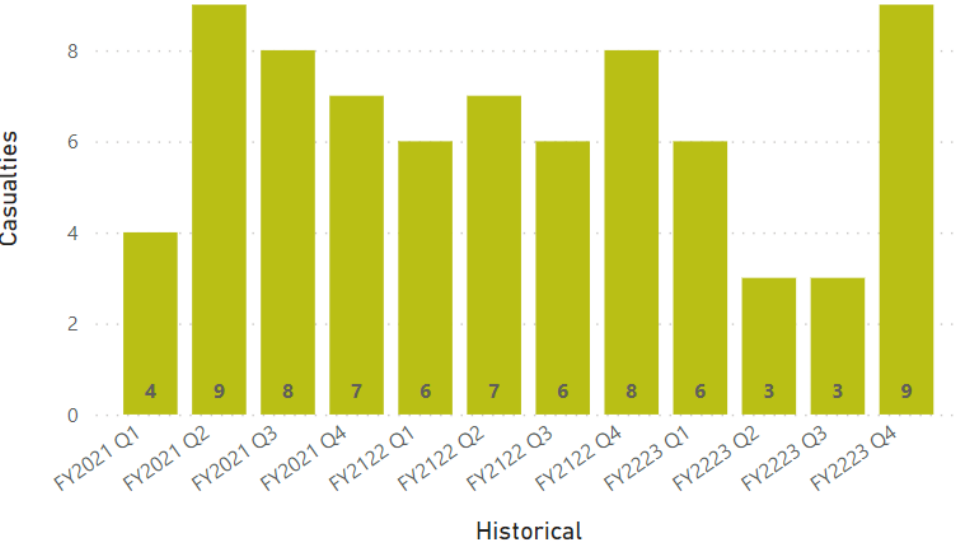
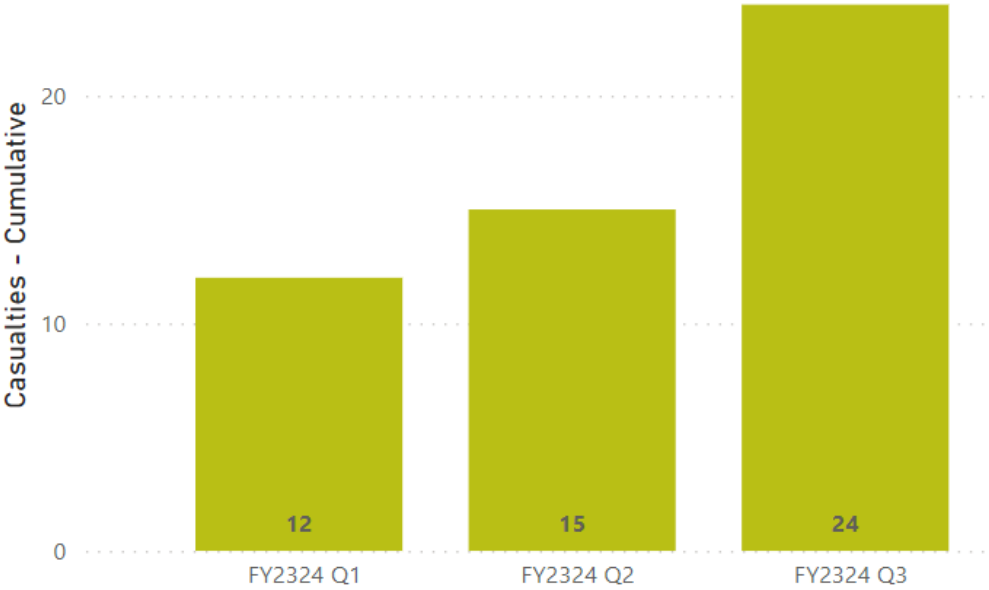
April 2023 - December 2023

**Actual 24**

As previously reported, we have seen an increase in the number of people being injured in fires (requiring more treatment than could be given at the fire ground) compared with Quarter 3 last year. The biggest increase occurred during April (eight of the 24 casualties), with subsequent months returning to levels comparable with previous years, however November – December has seen a slight increase (seven across the two months).

The 24 casualties occurred in 22 incidents and the majority occurred in dwelling fires (19 of the 24 casualties, 17 of the 22 incidents). Of the 17 dwelling fires, we know that 11 had working smoke alarms, nine of which raised the alarm, but an injury has occurred, nonetheless. There are no trends in the data around the circumstances leading to the injury or any human factors contributing to the fire, and the involvement of alcohol or drugs contributing to the fire starting was only recorded on five of the 22 incidents. The remaining

five casualties occurred in outdoor fires (three), a shed fire (one) and a car fire (one). There are no trends in the source of ignition of the fires resulting in casualties, but the majority are accidental fires (16 of the 22 incidents), all of which have been caused by a person(s) act or omission rather than any faults/faulty appliances. Only six of the casualties suffered serious injuries, with 18 suffering slight injuries. Targeted prevention messages relating to the discovery of a fire and safe actions to be taken are being developed and we will continue to monitor and analyse the data going forward.



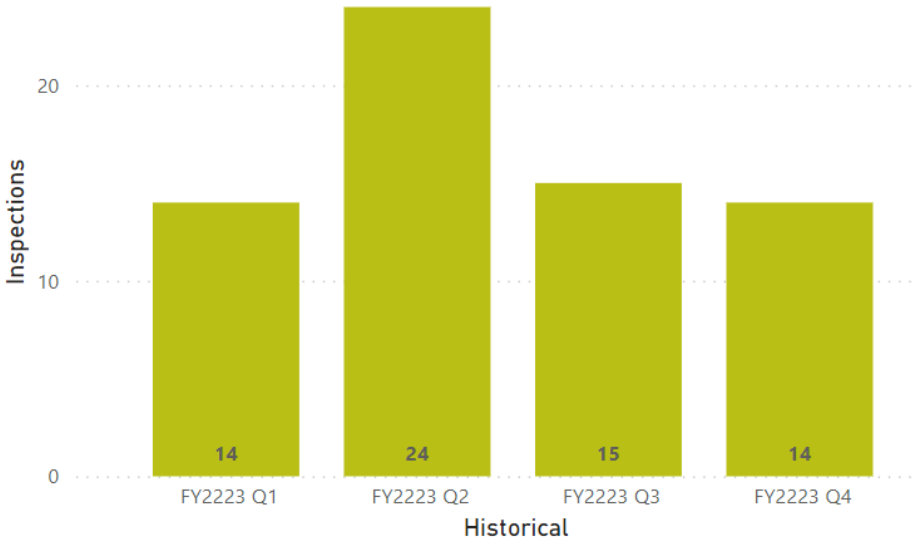
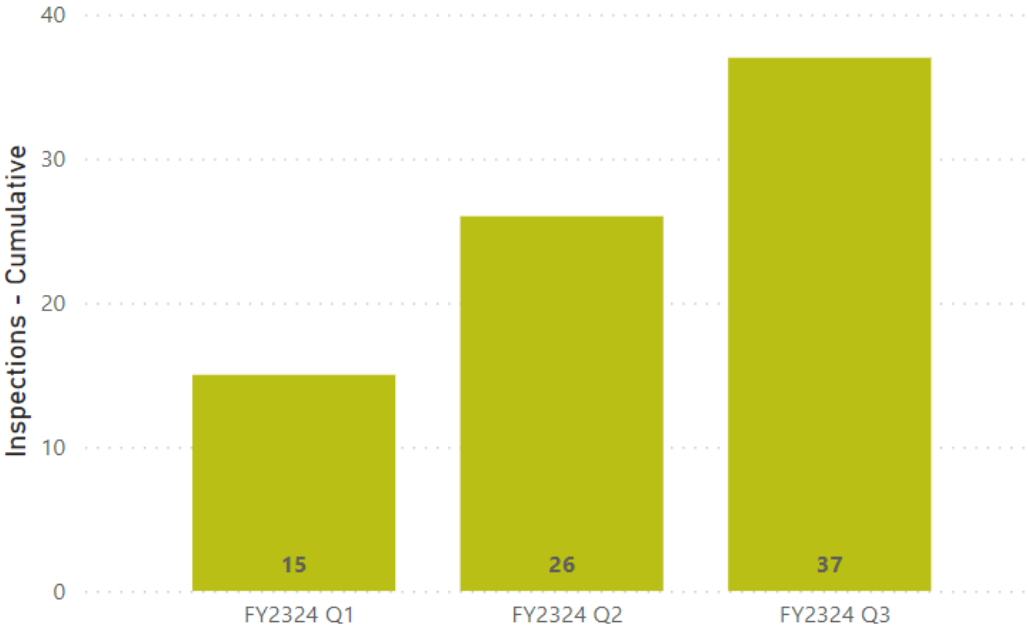
**PI 170 Petroleum licensing inspections**

April 2023 - December 2023

**Actual 37**

**Annual target 74**

At the end of the Quarter 3, we have completed 37 petroleum audits and are behind target. As a result of a number of inspectors leaving Lincolnshire Fire and Rescue, capacity and resilience within the team has been affected. Re-prioritisation of work has been carried out and continues to be reviewed with a number of petroleum audits re-scheduled for early 2024/25. We will continue to deliver against statutory requirements e.g. enforcement, new designs and installations.



## 1.4 Libraries and Heritage

### 1.4.1 Measures that exceeded their target

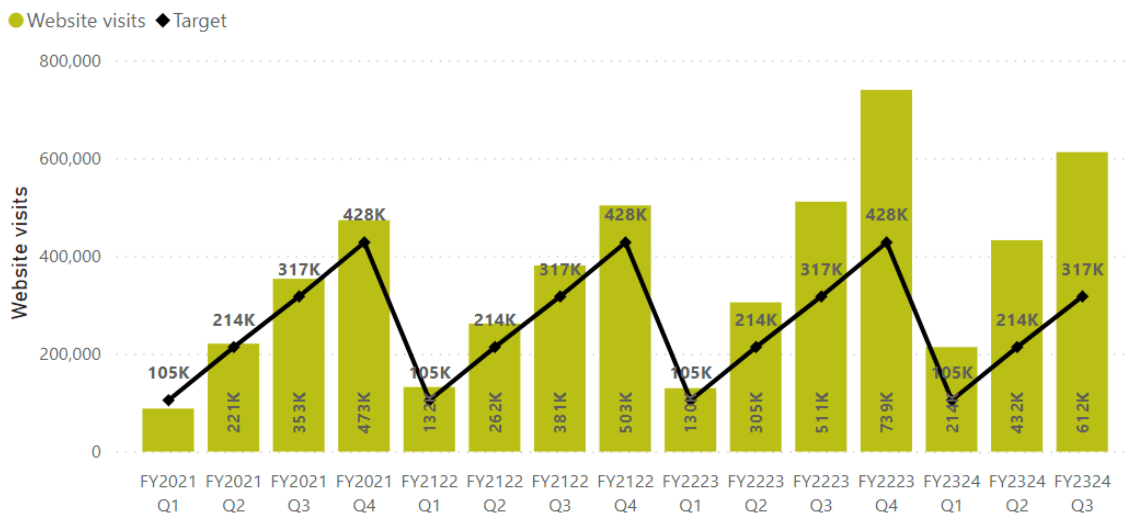
#### PI 37 Visits to library website ☆

April 2023 - December 2023

**Actual 612,228**

**Target 317,118**

180,058 visits have been recorded to both the Greenwich Leisure Limited (GLL) website and LCC web pages between October and December, exceeding the target to date by 93%. As online engagement continues to increase, the service is keen to ensure that online presence maintains this level of engagement throughout Quarter 4.



#### PI 38 Community use of libraries ☆

April 2023 - December 2023

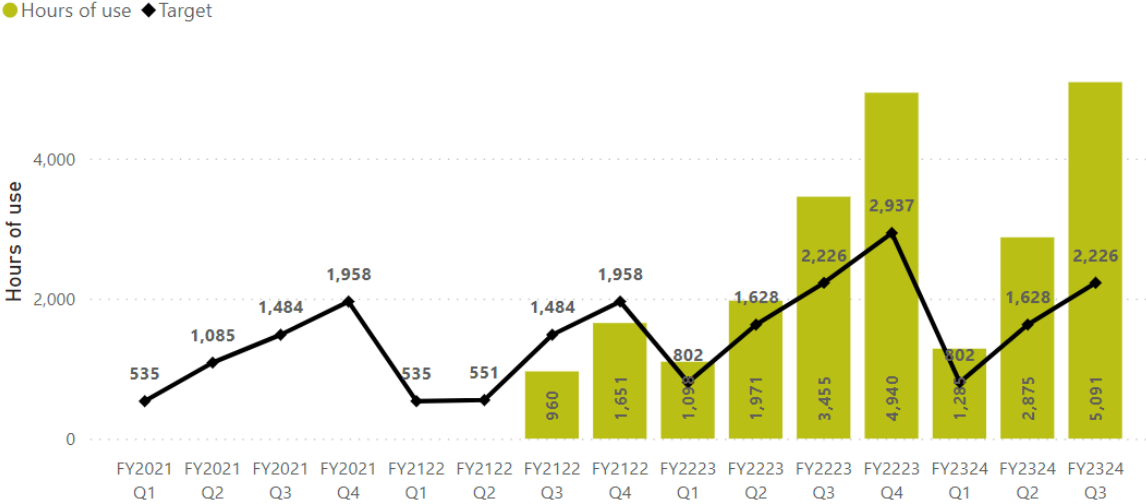
**Actual 5,090.75**

**Target 2,225.5**

Libraries continue to be a vital community asset across Lincolnshire, with a total of 2,215.75 hours of community use between October and December. This success is largely down to the wide variety of community events and groups offered across the libraries, including a number of events at Gainsborough Library linking to community projects, including a mosaic craft session. We celebrated National Libraries Week during Quarter 3, which included various promotional stands at sites across Lincolnshire, ran by local environmental organisations such as Lincolnshire Wildlife Trust, Plastic Free Sleaford and Royal Society for the Protection of Birds (RSPB) Frampton to name but a few. We have also been pleased to support the Early Years Alliance, providing venues to deliver their free communication and language focussed sessions for children aged 0-5. These have been well received, with more



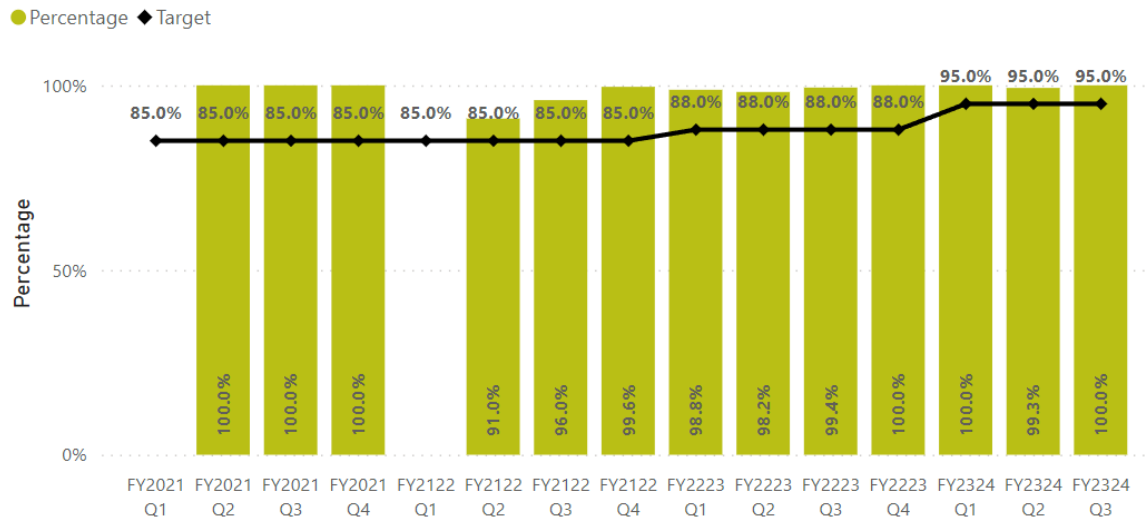
bookings made for the New Year. Community use across libraries continues to include the regular independent readers and writers’ group and local/family history societies, all of which remain popular, and with more community groups choosing their local library to host their groups and sessions, we anticipate an increase in community use throughout Quarter 4.



**PI 129 Overall enjoyment of the services as measured by visitor feedback forms** ☆  
 October 2023 - December 2023

**Actual 100**  
**Target 95**

Our events programme attracted over 76,000 visitors to our heritage sites during Quarter 3, of which we are pleased to report a 100% of those surveyed rated their overall experience as Good or Very Good, exceeding our target of 95%, and once again highlighting the consistently high-quality visitor experience across our cultural offer. Whilst we use our onsite feedback forms to collate and report visitor experience, it is important to ensure that visitor experience is captured across comparable feedback platforms. As such, we can report that on average, visitors rated their experience across our heritage sites as 4.7 out of 5 across both Trip Advisor and Google Reviews. We are sure that the various events planned between January and March will continue to provide a high quality visitor experience for all who engage with our heritage sites.



### 1.4.2 Measures that achieved their target

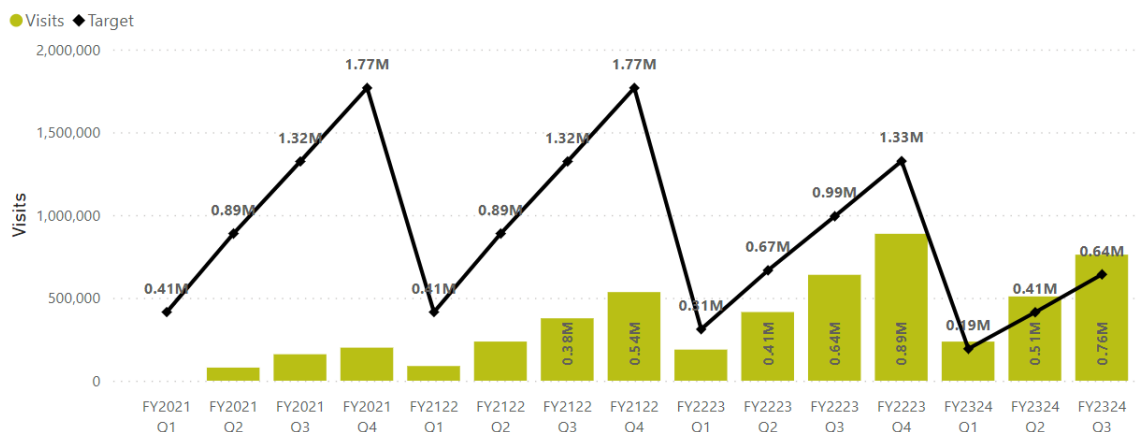
#### PI 36 Visit to core libraries and mobile library services ✓

April 2023 - December 2023

**Actual 761,106**

**Target 641,649**

The library service continued to achieve physical visitor targets throughout Quarter 3, reporting an overall 12.3% increase in visits when compared to last year’s figures for the same period, with October in particular reaching over 90,000 visits across libraries. The rural mobile service continues to be a vital asset to the community, with a 19% increase in visits when compared to last year’s Quarter 3 figures. We are pleased to report an increase in physical stock issues, with the rural mobile service in particular seeing a 15% increase on issues, highlighting that not only are we seeing more visits to the rural mobile service, but the engagement with each visit is notably higher. Digital issues such as eMagazines and eAudio continued to increase throughout November and December, which is largely due to a new online feature, enabling customers to ‘subscribe’, making it even easier to access their favourite titles. Our new app launched in April and has seen a total of 62,468 app launches across the Quarter, increasing month on month. In summary, our customers continue to engage with the library service, whether this be through the physical library or through a digital offer, evidenced by a positive increase in issues per visit, and increased usage of our digital platforms.



### 1.4.3 Measures that did not meet their target

#### PI 35 Contact with the heritage service either in person, on the phone, by email or via the website ✘

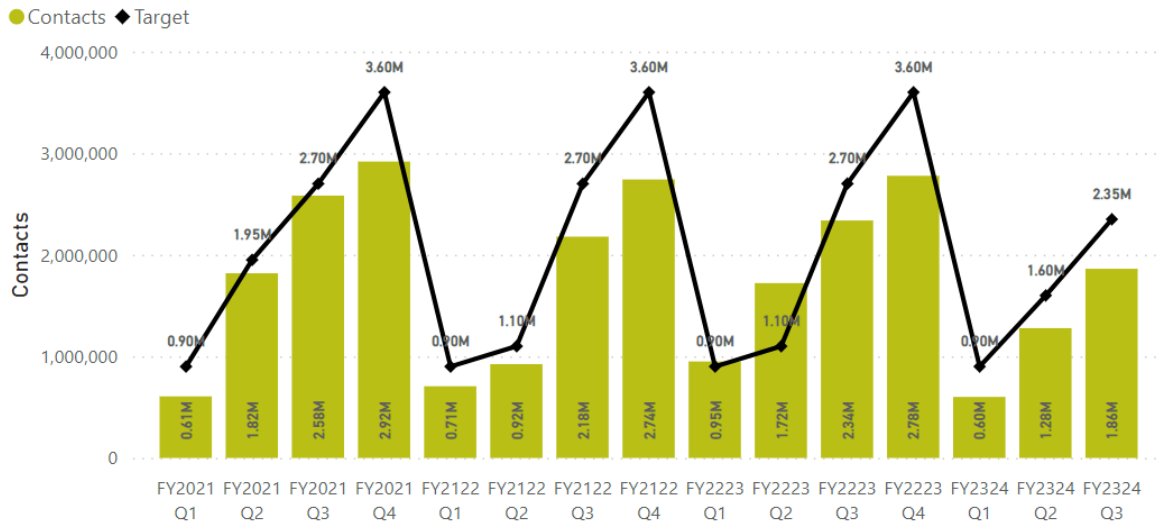
April 2023 - December 2023

**Actual 1,862,503**

**Target 2,350,000**

Quarter 3 has had a steady level of interactions across the heritage service, with a cumulative total of 1,862,503 interactions, including in person, via phone, email or via the website and social media. The decommissioning of our Lincs to the Past website continues to impact on our level of interactions, and whilst the new Lincolnshire Archives Online Catalogue replaces this service, we continue to work to further increase engagement and appeal to bring interactions up to previous Lincs to the Past levels.

Our social media presence continues to provide a connection between the community and our heritage sites, for which the public respond with huge positivity across our different social media platforms. However, the absence of our TikTok profile has heavily impacted on our interactions figures, with previous engagements with TikTok reaching over 300,000 across a three-month period. All our heritage sites consistently demonstrate a regular online presence, and recent work has been undertaken to establish the best platforms for each site as we look to strengthen the content created, including the potential for new and improved websites across heritage. This will not only increase online visibility, but will enhance collaboration across our sites, attracting more visitors and increasing engagement.



## 1.5 Road Safety

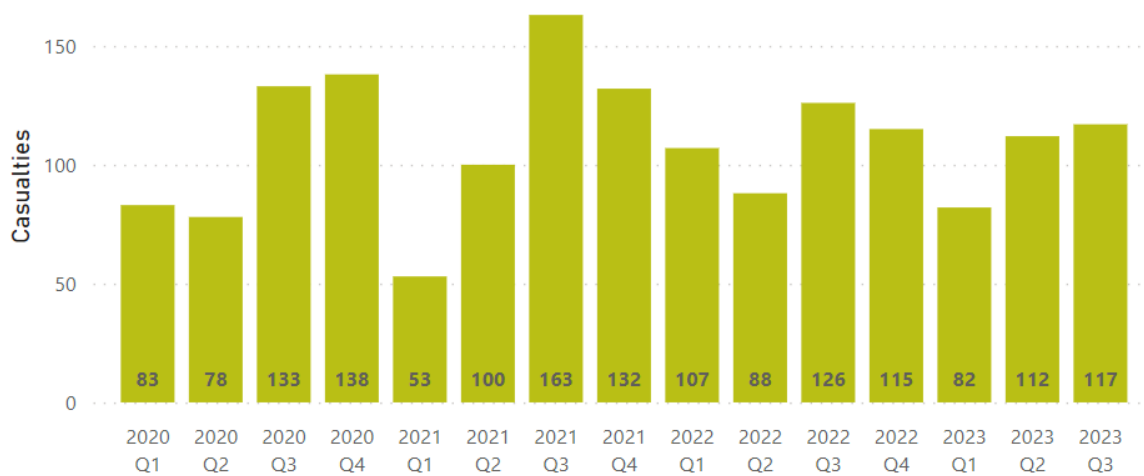
### 1.5.1 All PIs within Road Safety are reported as contextual (do not have targets)

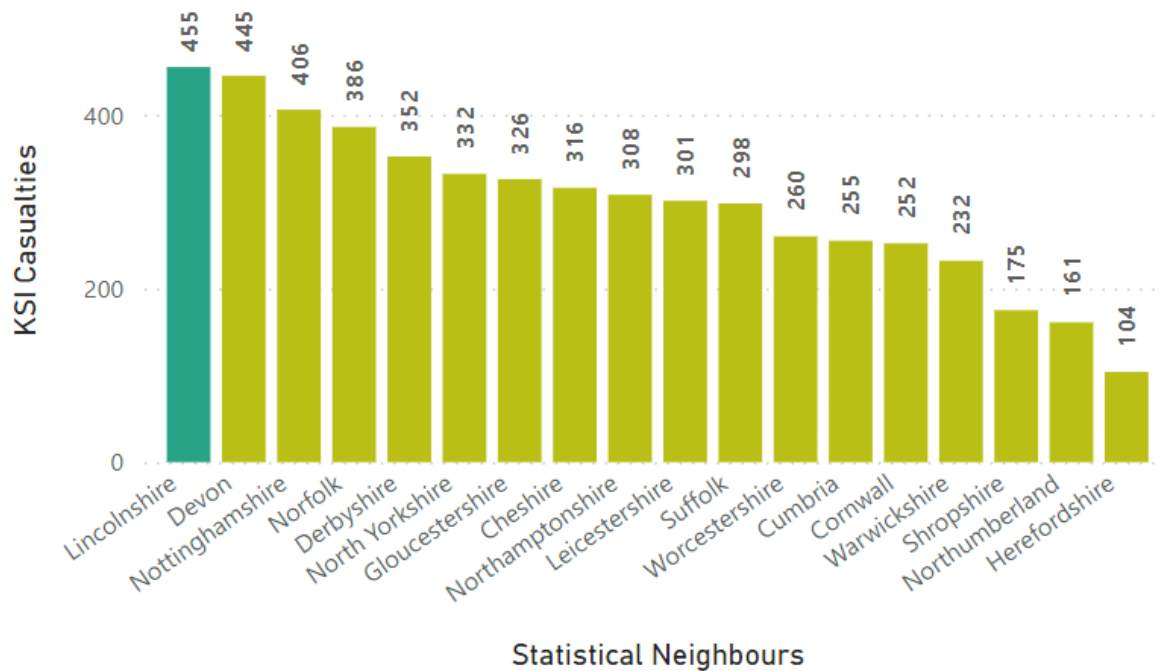
#### PI 11 People killed or seriously injured in road traffic collisions

July 2023 - September 2023

#### Actual 117

This figure is lower than the Quarter 3 figure for 2022/23 of 126. Analysis of the collision and casualty data does not indicate any clear commonality or pattern. The overall Killed or Seriously Injured (KSIs) are mirrored across all user groups such as car drivers, motorcyclists, pedestrians etc.





Actual as at December 2021

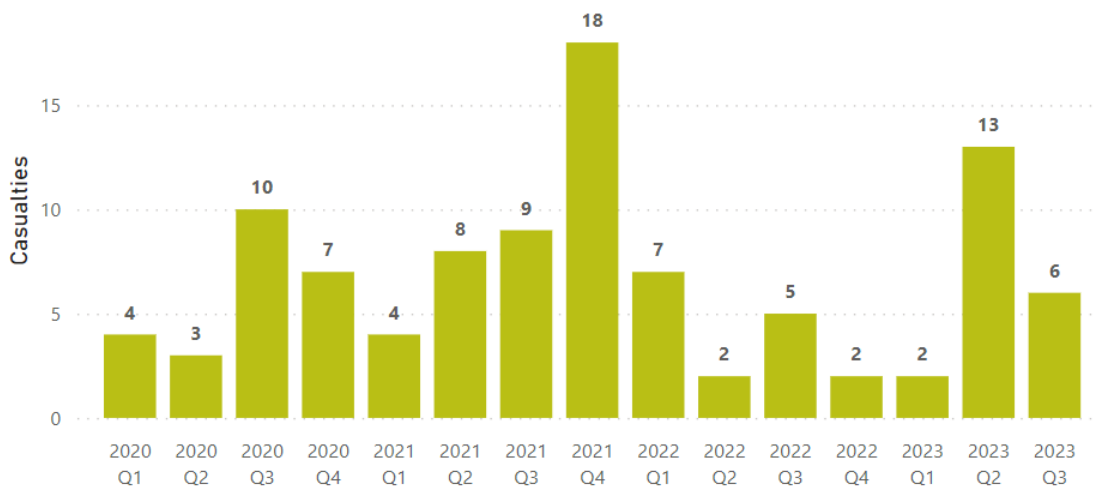
**PI 12 Children killed or seriously injured in road traffic collisions**

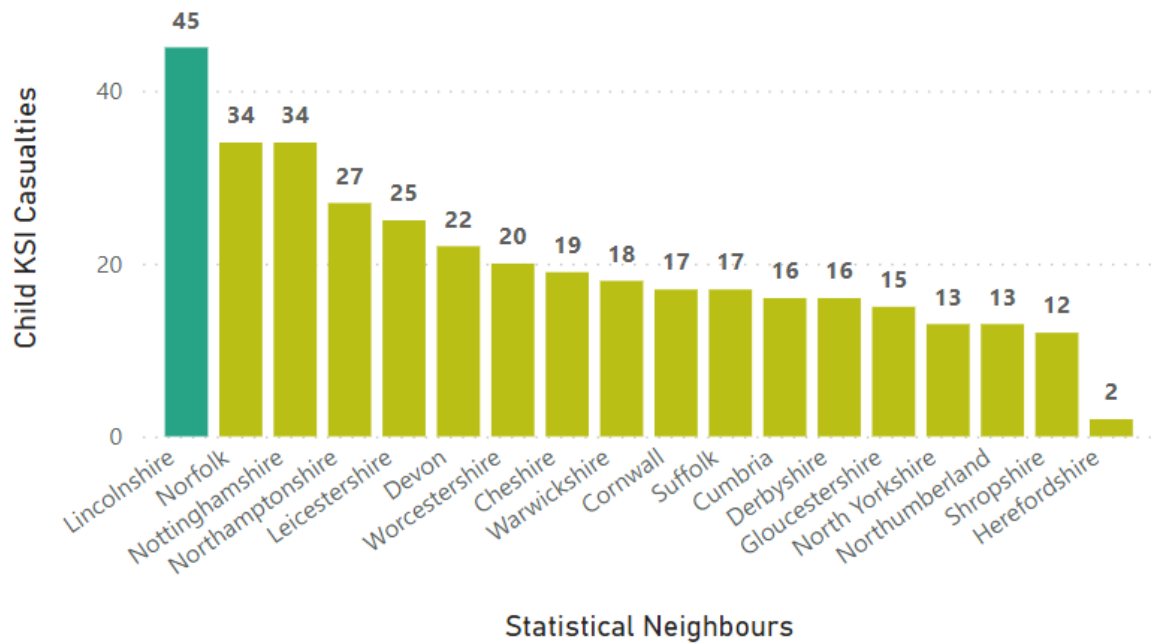
July 2023 - September 2023

**Actual 6**

This figure is higher than the Quarter 3 figure of 2022/23, but lower than the comparable Quarter 2 figure in 2023/24.

Analysis of collision and casualty data does not indicate any clear commonality or pattern regarding child killed or seriously injured (KSI) figures.





Actual as at December 2021

## **1.6 Volunteering**

### **1.6.1 All PIs within Volunteering are reported as contextual (do not have targets)**

#### **PI 39 Voluntary and community groups actively supported in Lincolnshire**

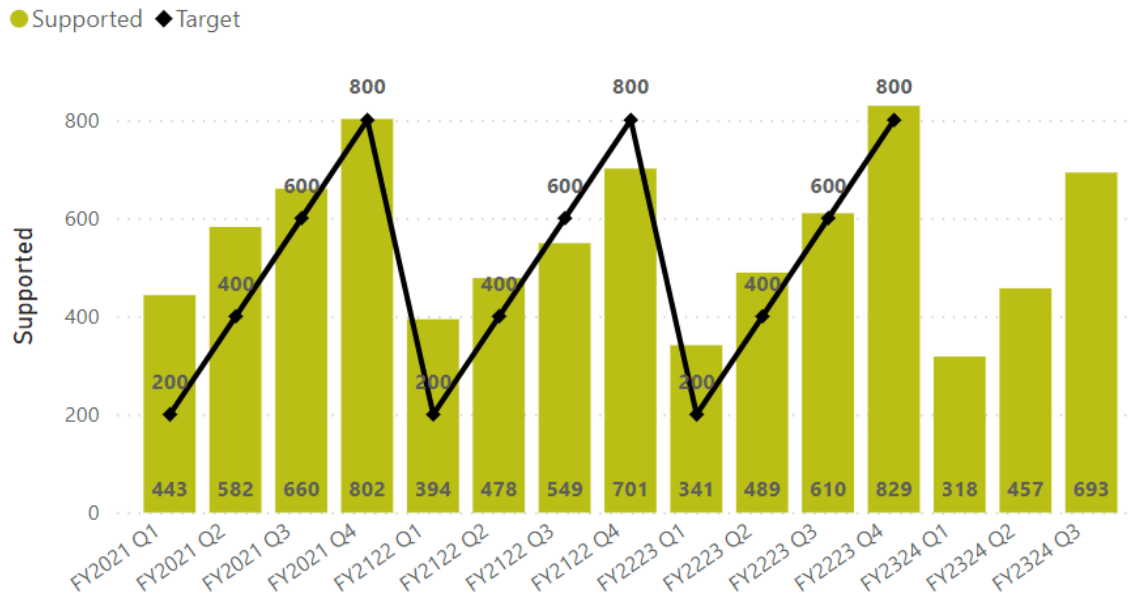
April 2023 - December 2023

#### **Actual 693**

Support has been provided to a wide range of groups and organisations this Quarter through the Volunteer Centres with

- practical advice and resources
- forums and regular networking opportunities
- funding advice
- funding readiness online training and support
- support to develop new roles and recruit volunteers
- advice and support with DBS checks
- online training platform for their volunteers

Funding advice and support continues to be most popular, and the Funding Ready training programme supported 33 organisations through workshops and one-to-one support. For Quarter 3, groups have been supported to secure £249,155 external funding.



**PI 105 People supported who have accessed volunteer opportunities**

April 2023 - December 2023

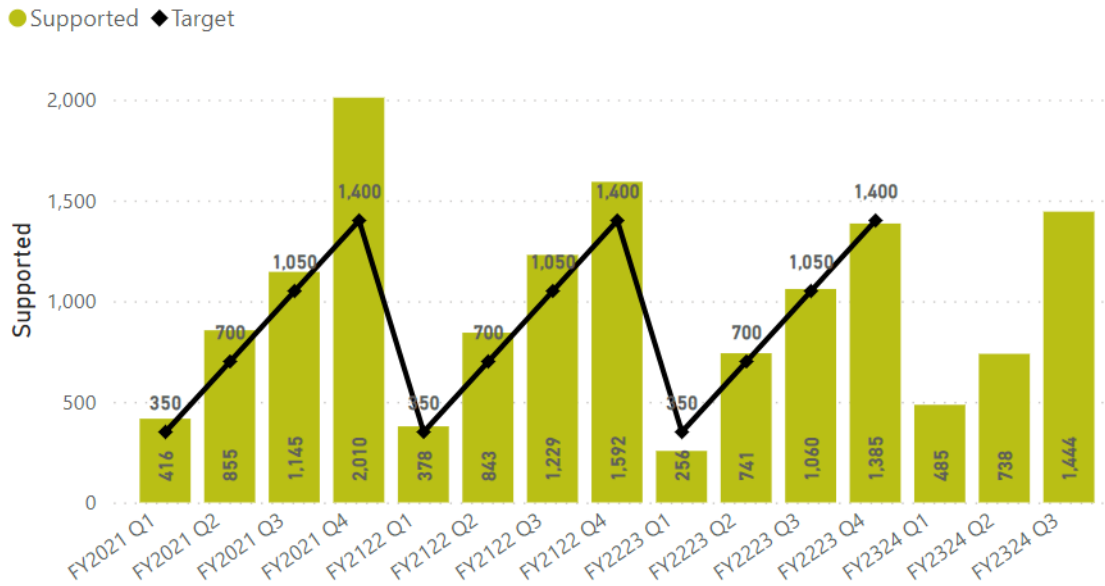
**Actual 1444**

There has been a 25% increase in volunteers seeking to access regular volunteering opportunities via the volunteer brokerage service during Quarter 3. The demand for volunteering appointments with volunteer advisors is at the highest since pre-covid.

There has also been a significant increase in micro volunteering activity during Quarter 3. Examples include knitting/crocheting poppies for the Remembrance Day services and volunteering at local events such as the South-West Ward Christmas event in Gainsborough. Quarter 3 has also seen the launch of the Lincolnshire Volunteer Managers Network and preparation is underway for the Lincolnshire Volunteering Conference in 2024.

The new volunteering platform (Team Kinetic Lincolnshire) launched on 2 January 2024 and already has over 100 volunteer host organisations registered within the first two weeks. The platform will provide an online searchable volunteering database and platform which will increase visibility of opportunities and ultimately increase the volume of volunteers in Lincolnshire.

During a recent internal audit, more volunteers were identified in Quarter 1. The previously reported figure of 459 has been amended to 485.



## 2. Conclusion

The Public Protection and Communities Scrutiny Committee is requested to review and comment on the report.

## 3. Consultation

### a) Risks and Impact Analysis

N/A

## 4. Background Papers

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

This report was written by

- Martyn Parker, Assistant Director, Public Protection, who can be contacted on [Martyn.Parker@lincolnshire.gov.uk](mailto:Martyn.Parker@lincolnshire.gov.uk)
- Mark Baxter, Chief Fire Officer, who can be contacted on [Mark.Baxter@lincolnshire.gov.uk](mailto:Mark.Baxter@lincolnshire.gov.uk) or 07799 110463
- Nicole Hilton, Assistant Director, Communities, who can be contacted on [Nicole.Hilton@lincolnshire.gov.uk](mailto:Nicole.Hilton@lincolnshire.gov.uk)
- Steven Batchelor, Senior Manager, Lincolnshire Road Safety Partnership, who can be contacted on [Steven.Batchelor@lincolnshire.gov.uk](mailto:Steven.Batchelor@lincolnshire.gov.uk)
- Lee Sirdifield, Assistant Director, Corporate, who can be contacted on [Lee.Sirdifield@lincolnshire.gov.uk](mailto:Lee.Sirdifield@lincolnshire.gov.uk) or 07500 813650





**Open Report on behalf of Andrew Crookham,  
Deputy Chief Executive and Executive Director – Resources**

Report to:	<b>Public Protection and Communities Scrutiny Committee</b>
Date:	<b>19 March 2024</b>
Subject:	<b>Public Protection and Communities Scrutiny Committee Work Programme</b>

**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.

**Actions Required:**

Members of the Committee are invited to review the work programme and highlight 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.

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.

The Committee is encouraged to highlight items that could be included for consideration in the work programme.

## 2. Work Programme

19 MARCH 2024		
	Item	Contributor
<b>SITTING AS THE CRIME AND DISORDER SCRUTINY COMMITTEE</b>		
1	Domestic Abuse Strategy 2021-2024 Progress Update	Jade Thursby, Domestic Abuse Business Manager
2	Introduction of the Serious Violence Duty in Lincolnshire	Zoe Walters, Business Manager, Safer Lincolnshire Partnership Angela Nauth, Serious Violence Coordinator, Safer Lincolnshire Partnership
<b>SITTING AS THE PUBLIC PROTECTION AND COMMUNITIES SCRUTINY COMMITTEE</b>		
3	Lincolnshire Road Safety Partnership Annual Report	Steven Batchelor, Lincolnshire Road Safety Partnership Senior Manager
4	Service Level Performance Reporting against the Success Framework 2023-2024 Quarter 3	Martyn Parker, Assistant Director - Public Protection Nicole Hilton, Assistant Director - Communities Lee Sirdifield, Assistant Director - Corporate Mark Baxter, Chief Fire Officer Steven Batchelor, Lincolnshire Road Safety Partnership Senior Manager
5	LCC Library Services – Re-procurement (Pre-Decision Scrutiny - Executive Councillor Decision between 3 - 10 April 2024) (EXEMPT)	Louise Egan, Library and Heritage Client Lead Emma Golds, Senior Commercial & Procurement Officer William Mason, Head of Culture

14 MAY 2024		
	Item	Contributor
1	Lincolnshire Fire and Rescue New Crewing Arrangements – Post Implementation Review	Mark Baxter, Chief Fire Officer

<b>14 MAY 2024</b>	
<b>Item</b>	<b>Contributor</b>
<b>2</b>	His Majesty's Inspectorate of Constabulary and Fire and Rescue Services (HMICFRS) Inspection of Lincolnshire Fire and Rescue – Progress Update against Areas for Improvement and Action Plan
	Mark Baxter, Chief Fire Officer
<b>SITTING AS THE CRIME AND DISORDER SCRUTINY COMMITTEE</b>	
<b>3</b>	Prevent Annual Report
	Richard Clare, Strategic Prevent Lead, Safer Communities Clare Newborn, Head of Community Safety

<b>25 JUNE 2024</b>	
<b>Item</b>	<b>Contributor</b>
<b>1</b>	Coroners Service Annual Report
	Paul Smith, HM Senior Coroner for Lincolnshire
<b>2</b>	Volunteering in Lincolnshire
	Lee Sirdifield, Assistant Director - Corporate Ben Rollett, CEX, Voluntary Centre Services
<b>3</b>	Update on Lincolnshire Fire and Rescue's Waddington Training Facility
	Mark Baxter, Chief Fire Officer
<b>SITTING AS THE CRIME AND DISORDER SCRUTINY COMMITTEE</b>	
<b>4</b>	Safer Lincolnshire Partnership Annual Report
	Zoe Walters, Business Manager, Safer Lincolnshire Partnership
<b>5</b>	Lincolnshire Women and Girl's Strategy (Reducing Reoffending)
	Karen Pentin, Community Safety Strategy Coordinator Zoe Walters, Business Manager, Safer Lincolnshire Partnership

<b>30 JULY 2024</b>		
<b>Item</b>		<b>Contributor</b>
<b>1</b>	Citizens Advice Annual Report	Anne-Marie Scott, Assistant Director - Prevention and Early Intervention Emma Krasinska, Programme Manager, Public Health Monica Stark, Chair CA Lincs
<b>2</b>	Lincolnshire Fire and Rescue Statement of Assurance	Mark Baxter, Chief Fire Officer
<b>3</b>	Lincolnshire Fire and Rescue Community Risk Management Plan 2024-2028 – Annual Review Report	Mark Baxter, Chief Fire Officer
<b>4</b>	Service Level Performance Reporting against the Success Framework 2023-2024 – Quarter 4	Martyn Parker, Assistant Director - Public Protection Nicole Hilton, Assistant Director - Communities Lee Sirdifield, Assistant Director - Corporate Mark Baxter, Chief Fire Officer Steven Batchelor, Lincolnshire Road Safety Partnership Senior Manager
<b>SITTING AS THE CRIME AND DISORDER SCRUTINY COMMITTEE</b>		
<b>5</b>	Antisocial Behaviour Core Priority Group Report (including Community Trigger)	Lisa Merriman, Community Safety Strategy Co-ordinator Zoe Walters, Business Manager, Safer Lincolnshire Partnership
<b>6</b>	Drug and Alcohol Core Priority Group Report	Jemma Clarke, Community Safety Strategy Coordinator Lucy Gavens, Consultant in Public Health

<b>24 SEPTEMBER 2024</b>		
<b>Item</b>		<b>Contributor</b>
<b>1</b>	Registration and Celebratory Services Annual Report	James Chapple, Head of Registration, Celebratory and Coroners Services
<b>2</b>	Trading Standards Impacts and Outcomes Framework – Annual Report	Mark Keal, Head of Trading Standards

<b>24 SEPTEMBER 2024</b>	
<b>Item</b>	<b>Contributor</b>
<b>3</b>	Trading Standards Food Safety Activity 2023-2024 Mark Keal, Head of Trading Standards
<b>4</b>	Service Level Performance Reporting against the Success Framework 2024-2025 – Quarter 1 Martyn Parker, Assistant Director - Public Protection Nicole Hilton, Assistant Director - Communities Lee Sirdifield, Assistant Director - Corporate Mark Baxter, Chief Fire Officer Steven Batchelor, Lincolnshire Road Safety Partnership Senior Manager
<b>SITTING AS THE CRIME AND DISORDER SCRUTINY COMMITTEE</b>	
<b>5</b>	Safer Lincolnshire Partnership – Fraud Update Report Vicky Salmon, Community Safety Strategy Co-ordinator
<b>6</b>	Stay Safe Partnership Annual Update Report Kathryn Smith, Community Safety Strategy Coordinator Prevention Education Clare Newborn, Head of Community Safety

<b>12 NOVEMBER 2024</b>	
<b>Item</b>	<b>Contributor</b>
<b>1</b>	Lincolnshire Fire and Rescue Attendance at Flooding Incidents - Annual Report on Performance up to March 2024 Mark Baxter, Chief Fire Officer
<b>2</b>	Service Level Performance Reporting against the Success Framework 2024-2025 – Quarter 2 Martyn Parker, Assistant Director - Public Protection Nicole Hilton, Assistant Director - Communities Lee Sirdifield, Assistant Director - Corporate Mark Baxter, Chief Fire Officer Steven Batchelor, Lincolnshire Road Safety Partnership Senior Manager
<b>SITTING AS THE CRIME AND DISORDER SCRUTINY COMMITTEE</b>	
<b>3</b>	LCC and Lincolnshire Police Safer Together Partnership Agreement Clare Newborn, Head of Community Safety

12 NOVEMBER 2024	
Item	Contributor
4	LCC Community Safety - Evidence Based Practice Claire Seabourne, Community Safety Business Manager

### 3. To be programmed

Future items to be programmed include:

- Community Safety and Public Trust in Police
- Trading Standards – Tackling Repeat Offenders of Illicit Alcohol and Tobacco Products
- Leverton Lincolnshire Fire and Rescue Project (Summer 2024)
- Lincolnshire Local Resilience Forum (LRF) Business Plan 2023-2026 – Annual Progress Update (January 2025)

### 4. Conclusion

The Committee is invited to review and comment on the work programme and highlight any additional scrutiny activity which could be included for consideration in the work programme. Members are encouraged to make suggestions and recommendations pertinent to specific topics and themes that should be included in the future workstreams of the Committee.

### 5. Consultation

#### a) Risks and Impact Analysis

N/A

### 6. Appendices

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

### 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 Tracy Johnson, Senior Scrutiny Officer, who can be contacted on 07552 253814 or by e-mail at [tracy.johnson@lincolnshire.gov.uk](mailto:tracy.johnson@lincolnshire.gov.uk).

Forward Plan of Decisions relating to the Public Protection and Communities Scrutiny Committee

MATTERS FOR DECISION	DATE OF DECISION	DECISION MAKER	PEOPLE/GROUPS CONSULTED PRIOR TO DECISION	HOW AND WHEN TO COMMENT PRIOR TO THE DECISION BEING TAKEN	KEY DECISION YES/NO	DIVISIONS AFFECTED
LCC Library Services – Re-Procurement I032246 EXEMPT	Between 3 - 10 April 2024	Executive Councillor: Fire & Rescue and Cultural Services	Commercial and Commissioning Board – 28 November 2023  Public Protection and Communities Scrutiny Committee – 19 March 2024	Head of Culture E-mail: <a href="mailto:william.mason@lincolnshire.gov.uk">william.mason@lincolnshire.gov.uk</a>  <u>k</u>	Yes	All Divisions

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# Agenda Item 11

By virtue of paragraph(s) 3 of Part 1 of Schedule 12A  
of the Local Government Act 1972.

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By virtue of paragraph(s) 3 of Part 1 of Schedule 12A  
of the Local Government Act 1972.

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