



County Offices
Newland
Lincoln
LN1 1YL

30 November 2020

In accordance with the powers granted by the Local Authorities and Police and Crime Panels (Coronavirus) (Flexibility of Local Authority and Police and Crime Panel Meetings) (England and Wales) Regulations 2020 this will be a virtual meeting.

Public Protection and Communities Scrutiny Committee

A meeting of the Public Protection and Communities Scrutiny Committee will be held on **Tuesday, 8 December 2020 at 10.00 am as a Virtual - Online Meeting via Microsoft Teams** for the transaction of the business set out on the attached Agenda.

Access to the meeting is as follows:

Members of the Public Protection and Communities Scrutiny Committee and officers of the County Council supporting the meeting will access the meeting via Microsoft Teams.

Members of the public and the press may access the meeting via the following link: <https://lincolnshire.moderngov.co.uk/ieListDocuments.aspx?CId=551&MId=5606&Ver=4> where a live feed will be made available on the day of the meeting.

Yours sincerely

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads 'Debbie Barnes'.

Debbie Barnes OBE
Chief Executive

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

Councillors N H Pepper (Chairman), A N Stokes (Vice-Chairman), W J Aron,
K J Clarke, Ms K Cook, Mrs P Cooper, Mrs C J Lawton, C R Oxby,
A H Turner MBE JP, L Wootten and R Wootten

**PUBLIC PROTECTION AND COMMUNITIES SCRUTINY COMMITTEE AGENDA
TUESDAY, 8 DECEMBER 2020**

Item	Title	Pages
1	Apologies for Absence/Replacement Members	
2	Declarations of Members' Interests	
3	Minutes of the previous meeting held on 27 October 2020	5 - 12
4	Announcements by the Chairman, Executive Councillors and Chief Officers	
5	Service Level Performance Reporting against the Performance Framework 2020-2021 - Quarters 1 and 2 <i>(To consider a report from Sara Barry, Acting Assistant Director - Public Protection, Nicole Hilton, Assistant Director - Communities and Mark Baxter, Chief Fire Officer, on the Service Level Performance Reporting against the Performance Framework 2020-2021 - Quarters 1 and 2)</i>	13 - 56
6	Road Safety Partnership Annual Report <i>(To consider a report from Steven Batchelor, Lincolnshire Road Safety Partnership Senior Manager, on the Road Safety Partnership Annual Report)</i>	57 - 92
7	Fire and Rescue Statement of Assurance 2019-20 <i>(To consider a report from Mark Baxter, Chief Fire Officer, on the Fire and Rescue Statement of Assurance)</i>	93 - 104
8	Coroners Service Annual Report <i>(To consider a report from Paul Smith, Acting Senior Coroner and Sara Barry, Acting Assistant Director - Public Protection, on the Coroners Service Annual Report)</i>	105 - 110
9	Public Protection and Communities Scrutiny Committee Work Programme <i>(To receive a report by the 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)</i>	111 - 114
10	SITTING AS THE CRIME AND DISORDER SCRUTINY COMMITTEE - Annual Review of Prevent <i>(To consider a report from Paul Drury, Prevent Officer and Clare Newborn, Interim Head of Service - Community Safety, on the Annual Review of Prevent)</i>	115 - 120

Democratic Services Officer Contact Details

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

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

Contact details set out above.

All papers for council meetings are available on:

<https://www.lincolnshire.gov.uk/council-business/search-committee-records>



**PUBLIC PROTECTION AND
COMMUNITIES SCRUTINY
COMMITTEE
27 OCTOBER 2020**

PRESENT: COUNCILLOR N H PEPPER (CHAIRMAN)

Councillors A N Stokes (Vice-Chairman), W J Aron, K J Clarke, Ms K Cook, C R Oxby, L Wootten and R Wootten

Councillors: B Young, C N Worth, L A Cawrey and Mrs S Woolley attended the meeting as observers

Officers in attendance:-

Sara Barry (Safer Communities Manager), Louise Egan (Library and Heritage Client Lead), Jonny Goldsmith (Community Safety Strategy Coordinator – Safer Communities), Nick Harrison (Democratic Services Officer), Nicole Hilton (Assistant Director - Communities), Will Mason (Head of Culture), Clare Newborn (Community Safety Manager), Daniel Steel (Scrutiny Officer), Julie Waller (Acting Head of Registration) and Becky Allen (Communications) (Strategic Communications Lead)

22 APOLOGIES FOR ABSENCE/REPLACEMENT MEMBERS

An apology for absence was received from Councillor Mrs C J Lawton.

23 DECLARATIONS OF MEMBERS' INTERESTS

There were no declarations of interest.

24 MINUTES OF THE PREVIOUS MEETING HELD ON 15 SEPTEMBER 2020

RESOLVED:

That the minutes of the previous meeting held on 15 September 2020 be approved as a correct record and signed by the Chairman.

25 ANNOUNCEMENTS BY THE CHAIRMAN, EXECUTIVE COUNCILLORS AND CHIEF OFFICERS

Lincolnshire Fire and Rescue Service - Integrated Risk Management Plan

The Chairman reported that he had attended a meeting of the Executive on the 6 October 2020, where he had presented the views of the Committee. The Executive had taken on board the Committees comments, particularly about student accommodation in Lincoln and the low response rate to the consultation. He

commended the Committee for their excellent work in scrutinising the Plan at their previous meeting.

Daniel Steel – Scrutiny Officer

The Chairman, on behalf of the Committee, thanked Daniel Steel for his hard work and dedication to the work of the Committee and wished him well in his new position in the Registration Service.

Les Britzman - Chief Fire Officer

Councillor N Worth, Executive Councillor for Culture and Emergency Services, reported that Les Britzman had agreed to take up a secondment opportunity within the wider County Council team leading a strategic, corporate project focussed on a full review and re-commissioning of the back-office services. Les would leave his role as Chief Fire Officer on 16 November. Councillor N Worth and the Chairman, on behalf of the Committee, paid tribute to his hard work and dedication in his current role and expressed how proud they were of Les's many achievements. Les thanked the committee for their support.

Arrangements for an interim Chief Fire Officer were under consideration and the Committee would be updated on the outcome in the near future. The interim arrangements would need to focus on supporting the Fire and Rescue Service and Emergency Planning given the current challenges, so the Public Protection Service including Community Safety/Trading Standards/Coroners and Registration Services would transfer to Andrew Crookham, Executive Director Resources.

26 FUTURE OF THE HERITAGE SERVICE IN LINCOLNSHIRE

Councillor N Worth, Executive Councillor for Culture and Emergency Services, reported that the Council had set out a six point plan for the future of the heritage services with the aim of making the services provided much more accessible to all. The heritage of the County was of national and international importance and everyone should have the opportunity to see and explore the great things about the county. The Council was thinking long-term how it could deliver its offering in the best way possible. It was important to work together as Greater Lincolnshire to have a strong and unified voice to ensure the County was heard at a national level. The aim was to influence decisions, bring funding and investment, work with national and international cultural institutions and ensure access to the best blockbuster exhibitions and events. He reported that Lincolnshire had some inspirational artefacts, architecturally brilliant buildings and a wonderful natural environment, to enjoy now and in the future. Together with partners, sponsors and private institutions, the Council would work to create a strong identity with a narrative to tell the story of the county, bringing together the areas culture and history in a unique way. To get the investment the County deserved and to collaborate to create a powerful and attractive offer, there was a need for a strong voice at a national level, and it was believed a truly unified cultural offering was the best way forward to make the best case for external funding, which was urgently needed and overdue. Further heritage investment would provide a real boost to the economy, tourism and make a significant difference to attracting new businesses and visitors coming to the County.

PUBLIC PROTECTION AND COMMUNITIES SCRUTINY COMMITTEE
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The aim was to make Lincolnshire an even greater place to live, work, visit and study. Working with partners to create 'centres of excellence' which would bring together museums, art collections, archives and aviation heritage in a number of well-placed sites across the County – allowing more of the County's rich treasures to be displayed. The Council would continue to work with partners to bring nationally recognised and world renowned art and cultural exhibitions and installations to our attractions across the county.

The Head of Culture introduced a report which invited the Committee to comment on the future of the Heritage Service in Lincolnshire. The report was being presented to the Executive on the 3 November 2020. The views of the Scrutiny Committee would be reported to the Executive as part of the consideration of this item.

The report expanded on the vision outlined by Councillor N Worth and the six point plan which included:- having a strong voice at a national level; embracing Greater Lincolnshire as a whole, making heritage and art available to all; telling the story of the County differently; securing the investment the County deserved; making memories County-wide in super-sites across Greater Lincolnshire; working with partners to deliver the best quality, immersive art and culture.

In summary, the long term vision for Greater Lincolnshire, would bring together museums, art collections and aviation heritage and included the potential for a supersite central to the county. It involved working together with North and North East Lincolnshire Councils as a part of a Greater Lincolnshire approach, which would hopefully attract funding in the future.

Members considered the report and as part of the discussions the following points were made:

- A member of the Committee highlighted concerns in relation to aspects of the proposed approach for partnership working with private companies. The Councillor sought clarification that this did not constitute an outsourcing of running these services to private enterprises. The Executive Councillor reassured the Committee that there was no specific focus on private companies, but rather the opportunity to seek both public and private funding and investment from a wide range of partners.
- The Committee supported continued engagement with members of the public as part of developing a vision for heritage services. Officers confirmed that the aim of partnership working was about bringing in partners with different skills and expertise and not about handing over the assets to private operation.
- A member of the Committee proposed a motion that the Usher Art Gallery should continue to be included as part of The Collection supersite. There was no seconder for the motion and it was not supported by the Committee. The Committee did however acknowledge that the Usher Art Gallery could be part of the future offer, but only as part of a sustainable solution.

**PUBLIC PROTECTION AND COMMUNITIES SCRUTINY COMMITTEE
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- A member of the Committee supported the idea to bring in the Registration Service on to the upper floor of The Usher Gallery to support sustainable improvements for both services.
- The Committee acknowledged the Lincoln centric nature of the current heritage offer and highlighted the need to support wider heritage across the County. The Committee supported the need to develop a more central supersite for the whole of Greater Lincolnshire, and to work with other councils across Greater Lincolnshire to join up funding opportunities and pool marketing resources.

RESOLVED:

1. The Committee supports the vision for heritage services for the whole of Greater Lincolnshire as outlined in the report;
2. That a summary of the above comments be passed on to the Executive as part of its consideration of this item.

27 HERITAGE SERVICE UPDATE

The Committee considered an update report from the Head of Culture, on the actions undertaken in regard to the recommendations relating to the future of the Council's heritage service approved by the Executive on 3 September 2019.

The Head of Culture updated the Committee since the last meeting on the arrangements following the termination of the lease of Gainsborough Old Hall and the return of the Hall back to English Heritage. He reminded the Committee that the majority of English Heritage staff had been furloughed due to Covid-19 and discussions on an operational plan had therefore been impacted by this. The handover would take place in the next week and English Heritage had confirmed that they would retain the majority of the loan collections, set dressings and infrastructure and so the Council would not be handing over an empty Hall. English Heritage had recently notified Lincolnshire County Council that the Old Hall was unlikely to open before the summer of 2021 at the earliest.

The impact of Covid-19 on culture and tourism across the country had been significant, however the report demonstrated how the Cultural Services had maintained engagement with audiences and local communities and had provided safe and enjoyable spaces for communities and tourists to return. This had resulted in post lockdown visits significantly higher than the national average. Progress towards a sustainable commercial model was illustrated, including hosting the two most popular blockbuster exhibitions in LCC history whilst generating 70% of service costs compared to a national average for local authority run heritage Services of 30%.

The report highlighted that despite extensive and on-going work undertaken by Council officers with regards to the recommendations relating to the Usher Gallery, it had not yet been possible to find common ground with The City of Lincoln Council. The Council's position remained that, other than the proposal in the original business case, the only sustainable model that fitted with the wider vision was joint use of the

building. It was still possible for an option to be considered where the majority of the space was used for art and functioning as a single supersite, however there were limitations associated with the Gallery in terms of space, security and environmental controls. If those options were taken up, then it would be a different model of supersite, with a likely mix of public and community service space.

The vision for the Culture Service was to move to a Cultural Enterprise Model that delivered culture-based products and services to generate earned income and ensure the enterprise's long-term sustainability and development. The report also made reference to changes to the portfolio of heritage sites.

It was reported that the County Property Services were in discussions with a group of local organisations who were looking to take over Alford Windmill. The service would continue to focus on a sustainable way to protect the future of Ellis and Burgh le Marsh mills.

Conversations were on going about Trust status to ensure the Council was fully informed about whether this was the right model for the future.

It was noted that Lincoln Castle had performed well in terms of visitor numbers and income considering the pandemic restrictions and compared to other tourist sites within the county and also compared to national attractions. The statistics for October showed a level of 68% of normal visitor numbers for this time of the year, with income at over 90% of what was normally expected. It was also noted that The Collection had experienced its busiest day of the year recently.

RESOLVED: The Committee receive the report and endorse continued work on the recommendations previously approved by the Executive in September 2019.

28 REGISTRATION AND CELEBRATORY SERVICES ANNUAL REPORT

The Committee received a report from the Head of Safer Communities and the Acting Head of Registration, on the Lincolnshire Registration and Celebratory Services Annual Report which requested the Committee to note the progress and performance of the service and consider timescales for further reports and actions.

The primary objective of the Service was to fulfil the statutory obligations for the registration of births, deaths, stillbirths, marriages/civil partnerships and citizenship with related ceremonies as well as to provide a support function to HM Coroners. The service also conducted a range of discretionary ceremonies for example naming, renewal of vows, funeral and memorial services. These were all periods of immense change for families, and the care and customer service that was delivered played an important part in these transition periods. The service was fully supported by the fees charged across the complete range of services.

The report focused on the registration and celebratory activities for the service, including performance over 2019/2020 and the impact of the Covid-19 pandemic in

2020. Reference was made to how each of part of the service had performed and been impacted by the pandemic.

It was noted that a report on the Coroners Service would be submitted to the next Committee meeting.

RESOLVED: The Committee receive the report and note the performance of the Registration and Celebratory Service over the past year and the challenges faced as a result of Covid-19.

29 COMMUNITY HUB YEAR 4 UPDATE (2019-2020)

The Committee received an update report from the Library and Heritage Client Lead, on the performance of the Community Hub Model to enable the Committee to fulfil its role in scrutinising the service delivery.

A new model of service delivery for Lincolnshire Libraries had been introduced in 2016. The aim and objective was to 'create an affordable Library Service, which meets Lincolnshire's needs.' This required a new way of delivering services and the creation of new partnerships with the communities. Greenwich Leisure Limited had been awarded a five year contract to deliver 15 core libraries across Lincolnshire. Community groups had been approached to deliver the remaining former Tier 3 libraries under the banner of 'Community Hubs'. The development of Community Hubs was driven by two Council priorities. The first was the desire to give communities more control and a bigger role in delivering services. The second was ensuring services remained affordable within the Council's reduced budget. Community Hubs were community-run facilities, operated by volunteers under a grant agreement with the Council.

Since the commencement of the Community Hub model, the Hubs had gone from strength to strength. Many had established customer groups, had invested in redeveloping the sites and had increased the use of the Hubs with the implementation of additional activities; such as storytimes, Lego Club and craft activities.

The later part of the 2019-20 operational year had seen all the Community Hubs close, in line with the Core Libraries and as a result of Central Government advice in the response to Covid-19. Since 5 September 2020, 26 sites had commenced service delivery; 7 offering 'click and collect' of pre-reserved items and 19 had moved to the browsing phase of recovery, wherein customers could access the sites and browse stock. Of the 26 open sites, 11 were currently offering access to customers to use the PC's available.

One member thought that the sign outside Boutham Community Hub should be made clearer to show that it contained a library. It was reported that the Community Hub model was flexible to enable other activities to also operate from the site, so whilst all hubs delivered a library service, they also served their individual communities by offering other amenities as well, which then contributed to the sustainability of the site. The sign indicated that it was a Hub but also had the words

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'Library' underneath. It was noted that this and other facilities were publicised via the web and other forums.

RESOLVED: The Committee receive the report and continue to endorse the Community Hub Model as community-run facilities and thank all the volunteers who help kept them running.

30 PUBLIC PROTECTION AND COMMUNITIES SCRUTINY COMMITTEE
WORK PROGRAMME

The Committee received a report from the Scrutiny Officer, which provided 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 was focussed where it could be of greatest benefit. The Committee noted that the Coroners Service Annual Report and a Prevent Review Report would be on the next agenda.

RESOLVED: That the Committee Work Programme be approved.

31 SITTING AS THE CRIME AND DISORDER SCRUTINY COMMITTEE -
MODERN SLAVERY

The Committee received a report from the Community Safety Strategy Coordinator, and the Acting Joint Head of Safer Communities, which provided an overview of both the current and impending statutory requirements placed upon Lincolnshire County Council within the Modern Slavery Act 2015. In addition, the report provided an overview of how Lincolnshire County Council was supporting the work of the Safer Lincolnshire Partnership in relation to Modern Slavery.

In conjunction with the Lincolnshire Safeguarding Children Partnership and Adults Board training team a new online e-Learning course entitled 'Understanding Modern Slavery' had been developed, that was due to be launched in October 2020 and would be available to both Lincolnshire County Council staff and partners across Lincolnshire. A Modern Slavery Charter had been developed, outlining 6 steps, which were applicable to all partners and the intention was for this to be launched in January 2021.

Lincolnshire specific resources had been developed to raise awareness of Modern Slavery amongst both professionals and local communities. Those resources would be available in October 2020. In addition, a social media campaign led by Lincolnshire County Council had been run during the week leading up to Anti-Slavery on 18 October. Alongside the campaign, the National Crime Agencies 'Invisible People' exhibition was displayed outside Lincoln Cathedral. The campaign had been supported by partners on Anti-Slavery Day and Lincoln Cathedral had been illuminated yellow to 'shine a light' on the issue. In conjunction with Lincolnshire Police, a Police Partnership Operation Report had been developed which allowed partners to share information with Lincolnshire Police when they had information relating to vulnerable children or adults. In partnership, the County Council was working to develop a victim response pathway for adults.

It was noted that there were, at present, no accurate figures on the extent of modern slavery in Lincolnshire, however obtaining this information was a key piece of future work.

A member asked how possible cases of slavery could be reported. In response, two Apps were highlighted which provided a mechanism for members of the public to be able to report concerns in confidence. One was the Unseen App which also had a Modern Slavery helpline number which members of the public were able to call to report concerns and / or seek help. The second one was Clewer Initiative's 'Safe Car Wash App'. This was a tool designed to help gather intelligence around the prevalence of Modern Slavery within hand car washes which had historically been recognised as a high risk industry. There were a series of questions to answer when you had used a hand car wash and all information was then passed to the relevant enforcement agencies. The Community Safety Strategy Coordinator undertook to send further details on the Apps to members of the Committee.

RESOLVED:

1. That the Committee notes the report and supports the work being undertaken in respect of Modern Slavery;
2. That a further update be presented to the Committee in six months time.

The meeting closed at 11.48 am



**Open Report on behalf of Andrew Crookham,
Executive Director - Resources**

Report to:	Public Protection and Communities Scrutiny Committee
Date:	08 December 2020
Subject:	Service Level Performance Reporting against the Performance Framework 2020-2021 – Quarters 1 and 2

Summary:

This report sets out the performance of the Tier 2 Service Level Performance measures for 2020/21 Quarters 1 and 2 that are within the remit of the Public Protection and Communities Scrutiny Committee.

Actions Required:

Members of the Public Protection and Communities Scrutiny Committee are invited to review and comment on the performance information contained in this report and highlight any recommendations or further actions for consideration.

1. Background

The Corporate Plan was approved by the County Council on 11 December 2019 and the Executive approved the Corporate Plan Performance Framework 2020/21 on 6 October 2020. The Framework contains performance indicators and key activities against which performance and progress will be reported in order to demonstrate whether the Council is achieving the four ambitions for Lincolnshire as set out in the Corporate Plan.

The accompanying appendices detail the performance in Quarters 1 and 2 for the Tier 2 Service Level Performance measures in relation to Public Protection, Lincolnshire Fire and Rescue, and Libraries and Heritage Services as set out in the Performance Framework 2020/21.

2. Conclusion

Members of the Public Protection and Communities Scrutiny Committee are invited to review and comment on the performance information for Quarters 1 and 2 and highlight any recommendations or further actions for consideration.

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	Community Safety Performance Measures
Appendix B	Fire Safety Performance Measures
Appendix C	Libraries and Heritage Performance Measures
Appendix D	Road Safety Performance Measures
Appendix E	Trading Standards Performance Measures
Appendix F	Volunteering Performance Measures

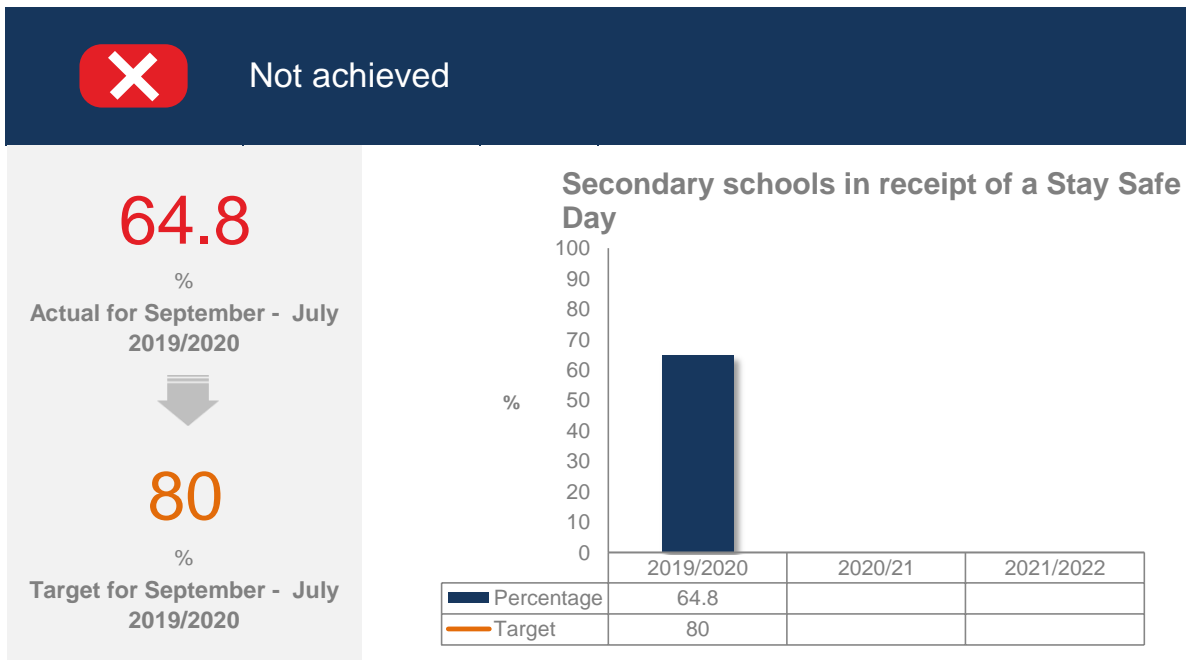
5. Background Papers

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 Tracy Johnson, Senior Scrutiny Officer, who can be contacted on 07552 253814 or by e-mail at tracy.johnson@lincolnshire.gov.uk

Secondary schools in receipt of a Stay Safe Day

The Stay Safe Partnership delivers preventative messages to young people in education establishments about key crime and disorder issues. The core offer of the Stay Safe Partnership is the delivery of Stay Safe Days to mainstream secondary schools in Lincolnshire. Stay Safe Days are multi-agency days which cover a variety of key safety areas, giving students the correct information to make informed decisions should they be faced with certain situations. Topics include fire safety, internet safety, alcohol awareness, anti-social behaviour, healthy relationships, road safety and drugs awareness. This measure is the proportion of mainstream secondary schools in Lincolnshire (excluding Pupil Referral Units and independent schools), that have received at least one Stay Safe Day delivered by the Stay Safe Partnership in the previous academic year. The more schools receiving sessions the wider preventative messages can be delivered.



About the latest performance

Following the closure of schools due to the COVID19 pandemic, the delivery of Stay Safe Days in Lincolnshire was halted. As a result, the target of delivering Stay Safe Days to 80% of mainstream secondary schools has not been achieved. 15 schools had to cancel the Stay Safe Day because of closures and 22 sessions were not delivered. Had delivery not been interrupted, 93% of mainstream secondary schools in Lincolnshire would have received a Stay Safe Day during the 2019-20 school year. Delivery in schools has now resumed for 2020-21.

About the target

The more schools receiving sessions the wider preventative messages can be delivered, therefore we would like to see an increase in schools receiving a Stay Safe Days so we can get these messages to more young people.

About the target range

The 0.5% tolerance for this measure allows for some fluctuation against the target.

About benchmarking

This measure is local to Lincolnshire and therefore is not benchmarked against any other area.

Year 6 primary school children in receipt of an E-safety workshop

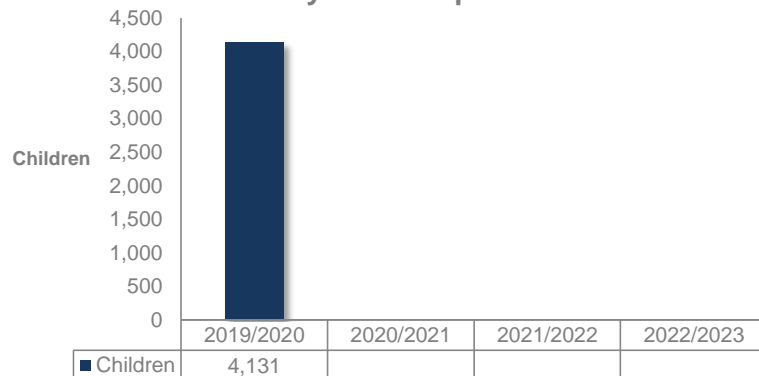
The Stay Safe Partnership delivers preventative messages to young people in education establishments about key crime and disorder issues. The core offer of the Stay Safe Partnership is the delivery of Stay Safe Days to mainstream secondary schools in Lincolnshire. As an extension of the current Stay Safe Day offer to secondary schools, E-safety workshops are being offered in primary schools throughout Lincolnshire. The E-safety workshop is an interactive workshop for year 6 students looking at social media and their transition to secondary school. The workshop also enables students to understand ways of safeguarding themselves from abuse and bullying online. The sessions are free for schools and as these are delivered in addition to the core Stay Safe Partnership offer, the ability to service these is reliant on capacity. This measure is a count of year 6 primary school children who received an E-safety workshop delivered by the Stay Safe Partnership in the previous academic year.

Measured

4,131

Children
Actual for September - July
2019/2020

Year 6 primary school children in receipt of an E-safety workshop



About the latest performance

Following the closure of schools due to the COVID19 pandemic, the delivery of E-Safety workshops in Lincolnshire was halted. As a result, 1,840 students missed the opportunity to receive the E-Safety workshop. Had delivery not been interrupted, 5,971 students in Lincolnshire primary schools would have received an E-Safety workshop during the 2019-20 school year. Delivery in schools has now resumed for 2020-21.

About the target

E-Safety workshops are an extension to the core offer of the Stay Safe Partnership, consequently there is currently no active target set and therefore this indicator is reported as measured.

About the target range

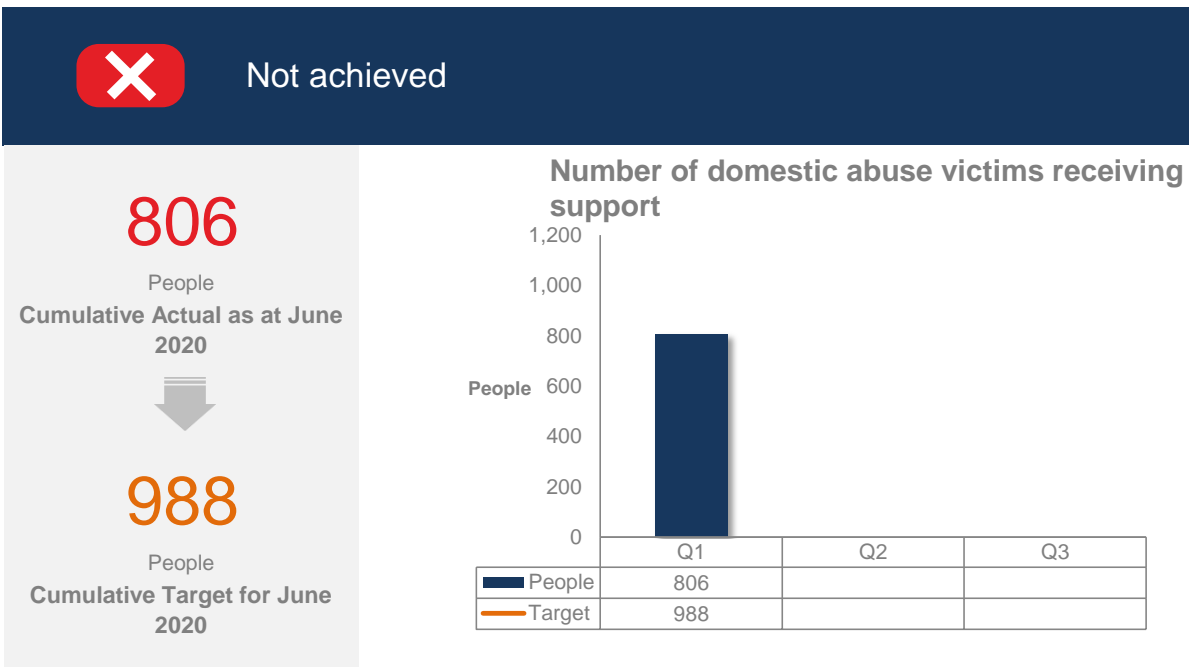
A target range is not applicable as this is a contextual measure.

About benchmarking

This measure is local to Lincolnshire and therefore is not benchmarked against any other area.

Number of domestic abuse victims receiving support

This measure is a count of the number of victims of Domestic Abuse who have received support from any one of the domestic abuse support services (excluding refuge) commissioned by Lincolnshire County Council. Services include: Independent Domestic Violence Advisors (IDVAs), Outreach and targeted support for adults, children and young people in a directly abusive relationship and those children and young people within a family experiencing domestic abuse. The service is currently provided by Ending Domestic Abuse Now in Lincolnshire (EDAN Lincs). If a person has received support more than once in the period or by more than one part of the support service (i.e. an IDVA and Outreach) they will be counted more than once.



About the latest performance

The target for this measure was based on a forecast from figures reported in 2019-20 however these reporting figures have subsequently been revised to only include those adults and children referred to EDAN Lincs who receive a level of service. Work will be undertaken to review the baseline measure to ensure accurate reporting for the remainder of 2020/21.

Domestic abuse services provided by EDAN Lincs have continued to operate effectively and support the needs of victims, children and families during the COVID19 pandemic. Support to clients has been undertaken through telephone and video consultation and face to face support is now resuming. The EDAN Lincs Outreach service also provided 'one off' advice and support to 2,269 people during Q1 2020-21 in response to telephone and online enquiries, far greater than numbers previously experienced.

About the target

We take reports of Domestic Abuse seriously and encourage victims to seek support including children and families. Therefore, we want to maintain the number of victims accessing the support they need.

About the target range

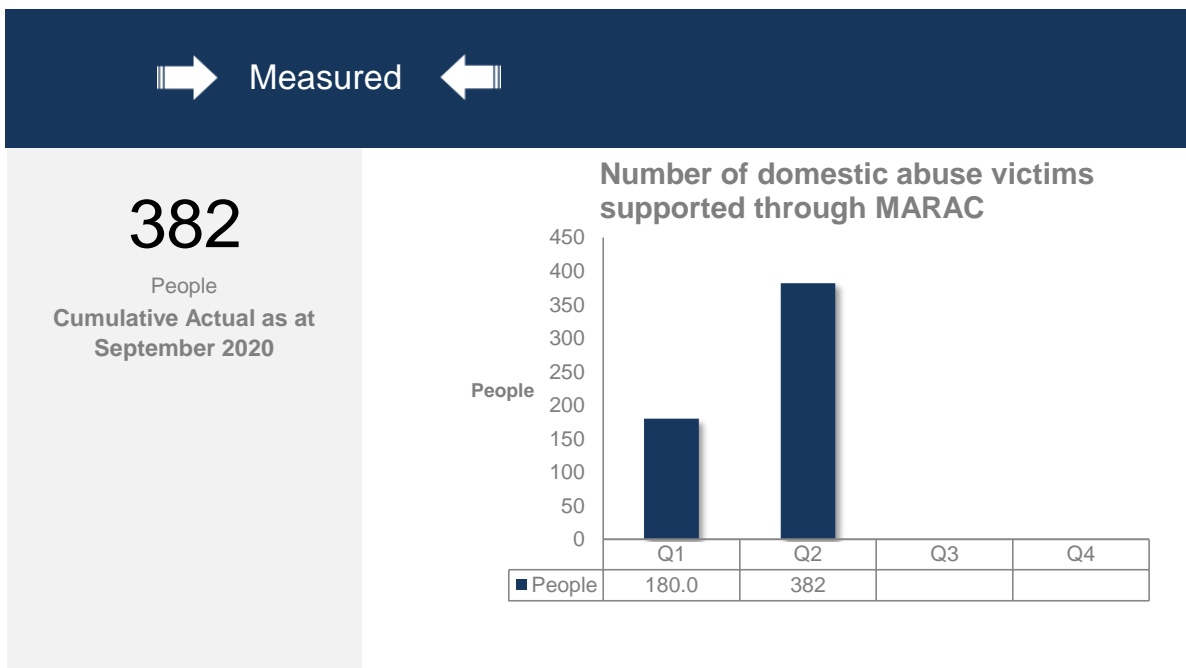
The 0.5% tolerance for this measure allows for some fluctuation against the target.

About benchmarking

This measure is local to Lincolnshire and therefore is not benchmarked against any other area.

Number of domestic abuse victims supported through MARAC

A Multi-Agency Risk Assessment Conference (MARAC) is a meeting where information is shared on the highest risk domestic abuse cases between representatives of local police, health, child protection, housing practitioners, Independent Domestic Violence Advisors (IDVAs), probation and other specialists from the statutory and voluntary sectors. After sharing all relevant information they have about a victim, the representatives discuss options for increasing the safety of the victim and turn these into a co-ordinated action plan. The primary focus of the MARAC is to safeguard the adult victim. This measure is a count of the number of new victims supported through the Multi-Agency Risk Assessment Conference.



About the latest performance

Referrals to MARAC have remained relatively stable during the COVID19 pandemic. MARAC continues to operate on a weekly basis with all partners engaged in the process. The MARAC is currently operating virtually and regular monitoring of data and the process is in place.

About the target

It is not appropriate to target this measure.

About the target range

A target range is not applicable as this is a contextual measure.

About benchmarking

Although MARACs operate across the country, the methodology used for this measure is local to Lincolnshire and therefore is not benchmarked against any other area.

Primary fires

Number of incidents of fires involving property (i.e. buildings, vehicles, recycling banks, caravans etc.); and/or casualties, fatalities or rescues; and/or five or more pumping appliances where the Fire Service attended (per 100,000 population).

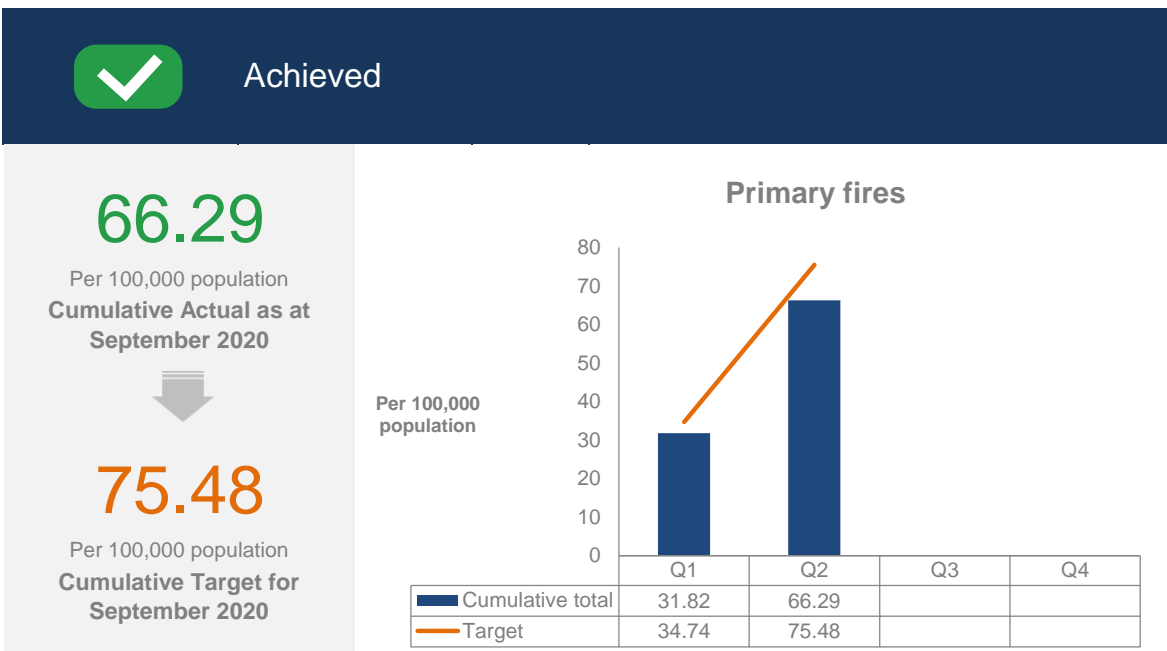
Numerator is the number of primary fires.

Denominator is the population of Lincolnshire.

The rate per 100,000 population is calculated as follows:

Numerator divided by the denominator multiplied by 100,000.

A lower rate of primary fires per 100,000 population indicates a better performance.

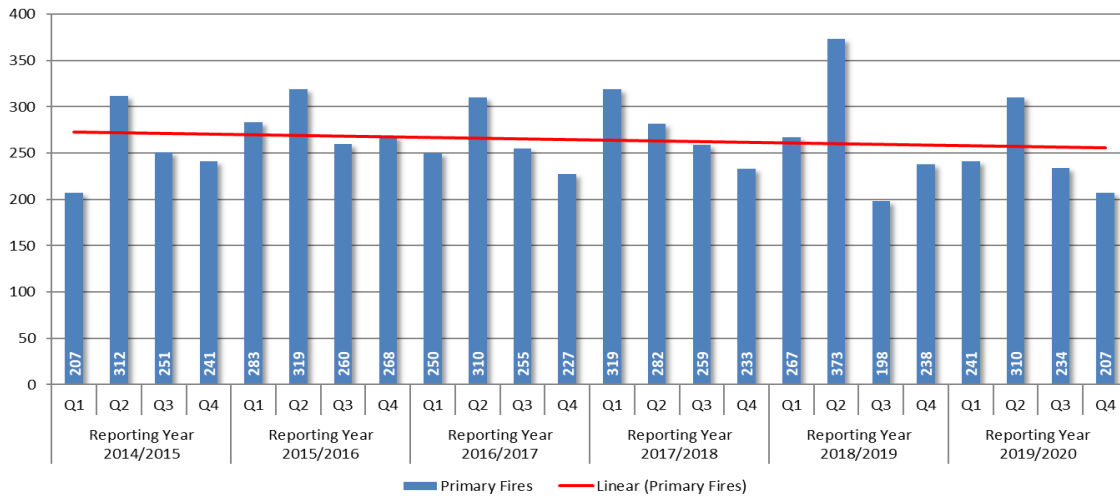


About the latest performance

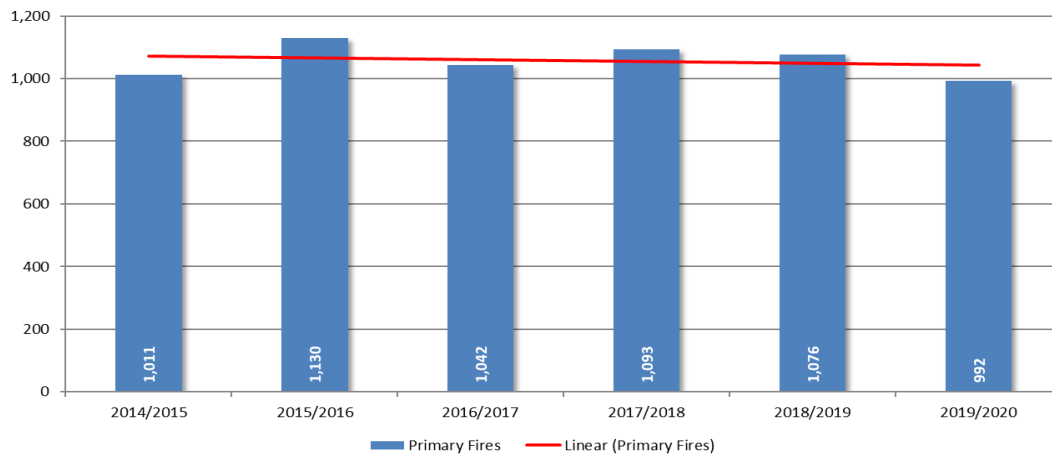
We are currently better than target and we have also seen a 10% reduction in the number of primary fires compared to quarter 2 last year. The biggest reductions have been seen in vehicle fires (down from 155 to 118) and farm related fires (down from 73 to 56). Dwelling and vehicle fires continue to account for the largest proportions and at quarter 2 this year account for 58% of all primary fires. The most common cause of our primary fires are cooking, deliberate fires and electrical items (both appliances and mains electrics). Our campaigns continue to focus on cooking fires and electrical fires, this has been monitored closely and amended/updated during the Covid period. Work with the National Farmers Union and the Rural Crime Partnership continue to look at farm related fires and contributions to the prevention strategy.

Further details

Primary Fires (Actual Numbers)



Primary Fires (Actual Numbers - Annual)



About the target

The annual target is set to aim for continuous improvement, including the following factors: 1) The results of our performance last year, 2) Our Service priorities and 3) Drive for continuous improvement. Seasonal variances are to be expected over the year due to weather conditions, school holidays and seasonal events. As such, the quarterly targets are profiled based on analysis of the three previous years' worth of data.

About the target range

A target range of 2% either side of the likely number of incidents at the end of the year.

About benchmarking

Benchmarking data for this measure is not available

Fire fatalities in primary fires

Number of fatalities from primary fires where the Fire Service attended (per 100,000 population).

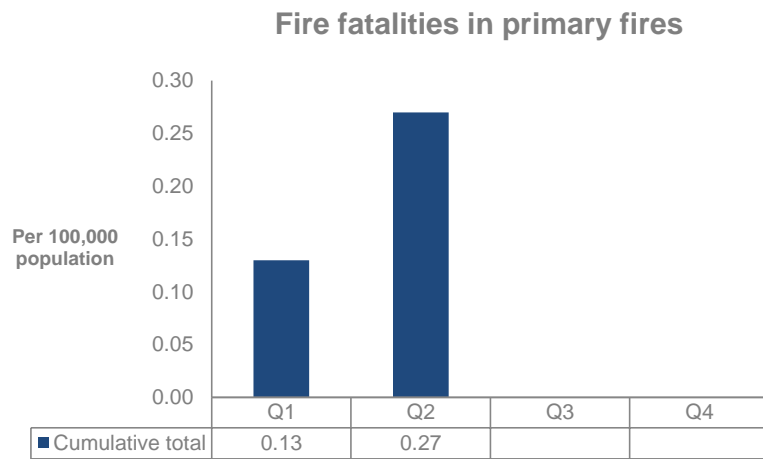
Numerator is the number of fire fatalities in primary fires.

Denominator is the population of Lincolnshire.

The rate per 100,000 population is calculated as follows:

Numerator divided by the denominator multiplied by 100,000.

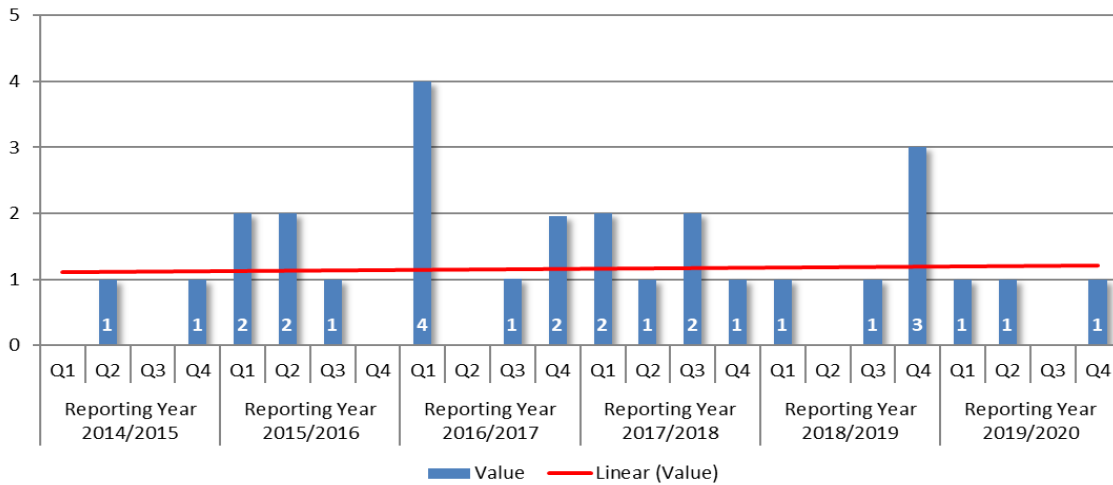
A lower rate of fatalities per 100,000 population indicates a better performance.



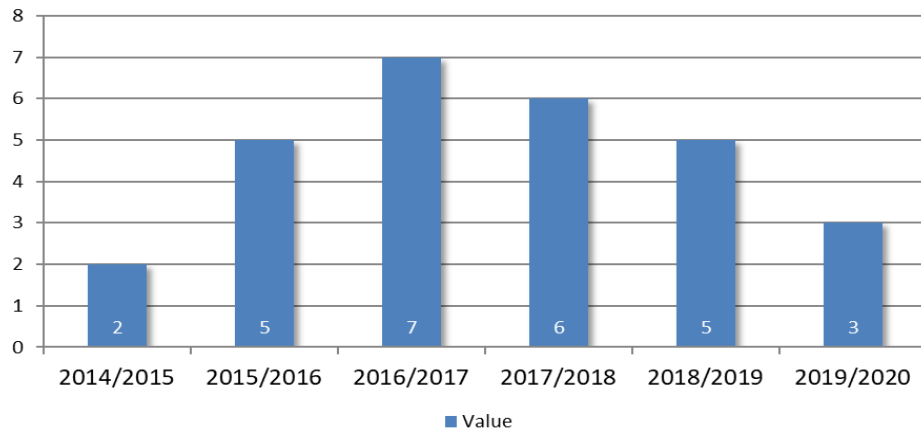
About the latest performance

In the first half of this financial year there have been 2 fire fatalities. Lincolnshire Fire and Rescue are committed to reviewing the circumstances of all fatal fires. Partnership engagement will ensure any learning is captured and acted upon to support future prevention work.

Fire Fatalities in Primary Fires (Actual Numbers)



Fire Fatalities in Primary Fires (Actual Numbers - Annual)



About the target

It is not appropriate to set a target for this measure.

About the target range

A target range is not applicable as this is a contextual measure.

About benchmarking

Benchmarking data for this measure is not available

Deliberate primary fires

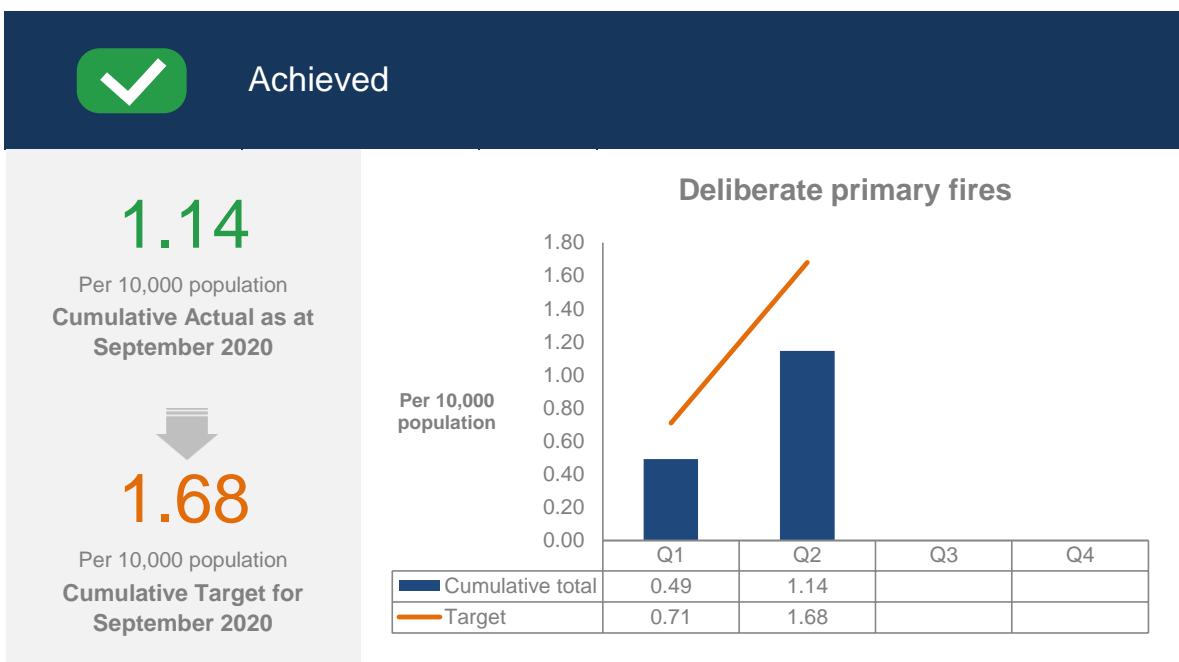
Number of incidents of fires involving property (for example buildings, vehicles, recycling banks, caravans and so on); and/or casualties, fatalities or rescues; and/or five or more pumping appliances where the Fire Service attended & determined that the cause of the fire was deliberate/malicious intent (per 10,000 population).

Numerator is the number of deliberate primary fires.

Denominator is the population of Lincolnshire.

The rate per 10,000 population is calculated as follows: Numerator divided by the denominator multiplied by 10,000.

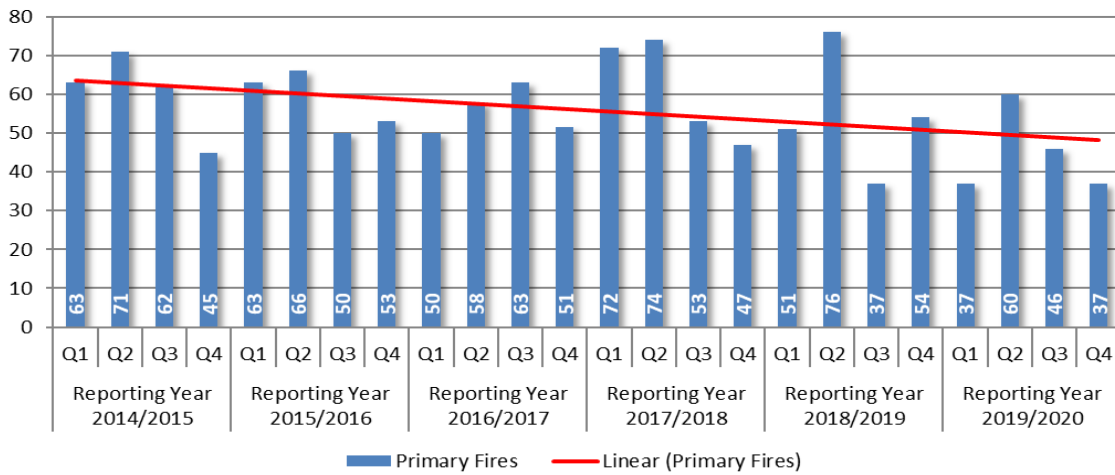
A lower rate of deliberate primary fires per 10,000 population indicates a better performance.



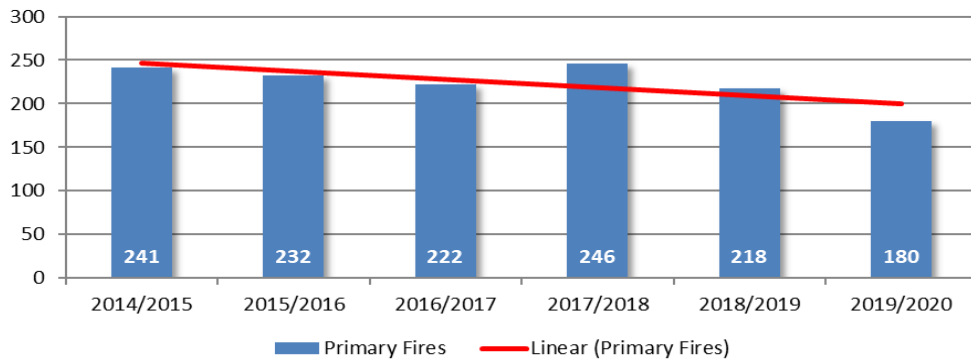
About the latest performance

We are better than target and have also seen a 12% reduction in the number of deliberate primary fires compared to quarter 2 last year. There have been small fluctuations across a number of property types, but no particular trends at this stage. Vehicles remains the most common type of property involved in these fires and they account for 45% of all deliberate primary fires in the first half of this financial year. The Arson Task Force continue to work closely with Police colleagues to identify trends and strategies for reduction.

Deliberate Primary Fires (Actual Numbers)



Deliberate Primary Fires (Actual Numbers - Annual)



About the target

The annual target is set to aim for continuous improvement, including the following factors: 1) The results of our performance last year, 2) Our Service priorities and 3) Drive for continuous improvement. Seasonal variances are to be expected over the year due to weather conditions, school holidays and seasonal events. As such, the quarterly targets are profiled based on analysis of the three previous years' worth of data.

About the target range

A target range of 5% either side of the likely number of incidents at the end of the year.

About benchmarking

Benchmarking data for this measure is not available

Deliberate secondary fires

Number of incidents of fires:- not involving property; were not chimney fires in buildings; did not involve casualties, fatalities or rescues; were attended by four or fewer pumping appliances where the Fire Service attended and determined that the cause of the fire was deliberate/malicious intent (per 10,000 population).

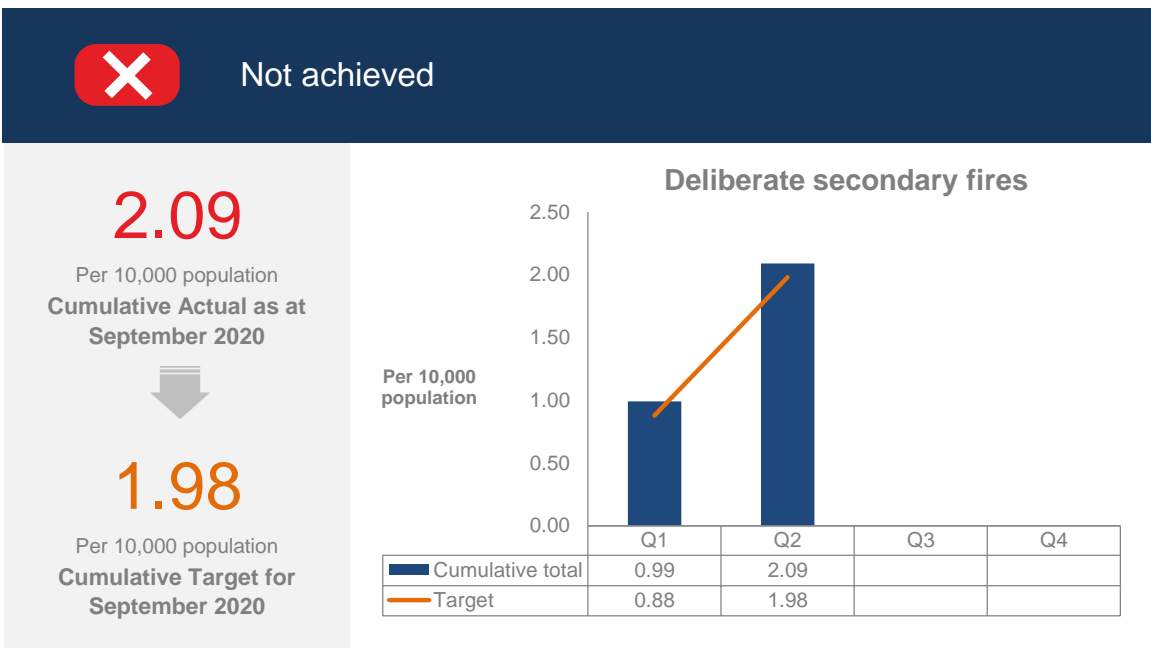
Numerator is the number of deliberate secondary fires.

Denominator is the population of Lincolnshire.

The rate per 10,000 population is calculated as follows:

Numerator divided by the denominator multiplied by 10,000.

A lower rate of deliberate secondary fires per 10,000 population indicates a better performance.

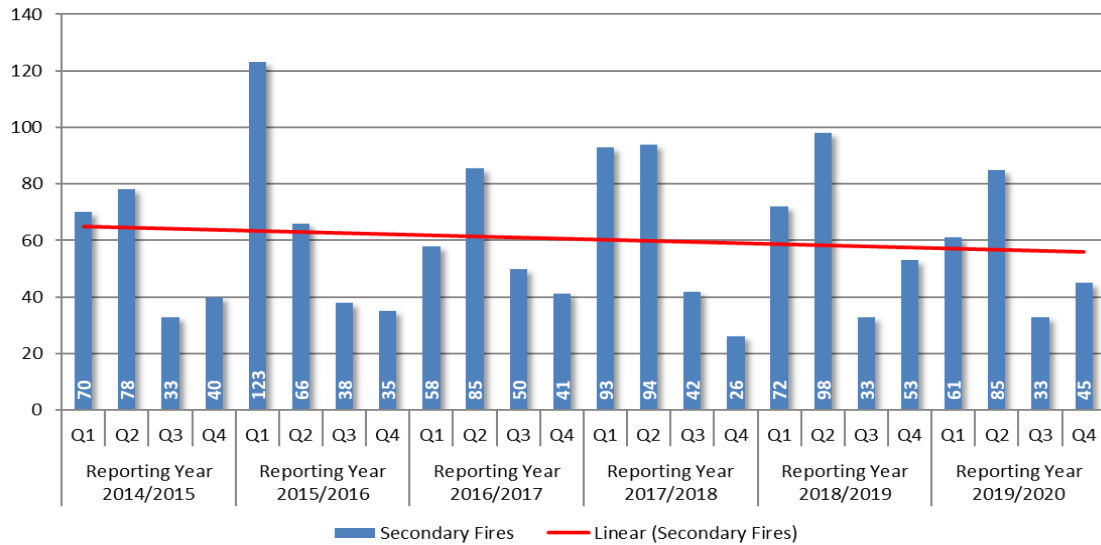


About the latest performance

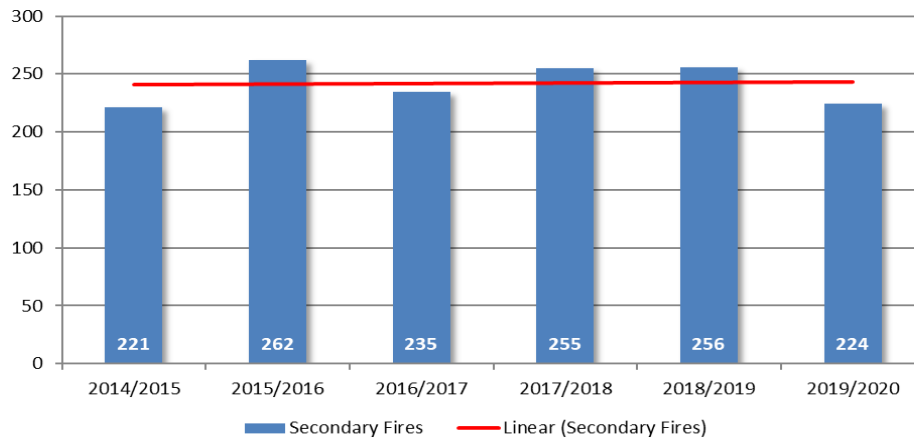
We are behind target and have also seen a small increase in the number of deliberate secondary fires compared to the same period last year. However, it is worth noting that we are only 1 incident outside of our tolerance range. There have been small fluctuations across each of the secondary fire property types, but no particular trend at this stage. Refuse/refuse containers continues to be the most common type of property involved in these fires and they account for 59% of all deliberate secondary fires so far this financial year. Further work is to be carried out by the Arson Task Force to interrogate information in more detail to allow more targeted work to be carried out. We are confident we can bring this back within tolerance range in the forthcoming months.

Further details

Deliberate Secondary Fires (Actual Numbers)



Deliberate Secondary Fires (Actual Numbers - Annual)



About the target

The annual target is set to aim for continuous improvement, including the following factors: 1) The results of our performance last year, 2) Our Service priorities and 3) Drive for continuous improvement. Seasonal variances are to be expected over the year due to weather conditions, school holidays and seasonal events. As such, the quarterly targets are profiled based on analysis of the three previous years' worth of data.

About the target range

A target range of 5% either side of the likely number of incidents at the end of the year.

About benchmarking

Benchmarking data for this measure is not available

Accidental Dwelling Fires

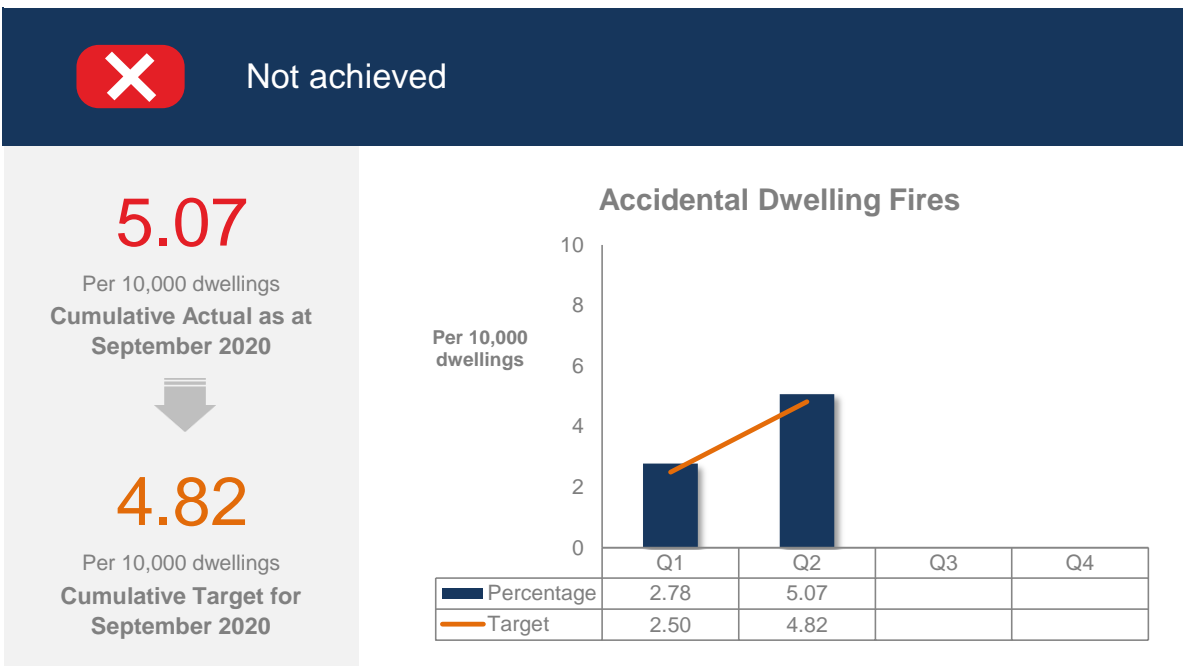
Number of incidents of fires in dwellings where the Fire Service attended & determined that the cause of the fire was not known or accidental (per 10,000 dwellings).

Numerator is the number of accidental dwelling fires.

Denominator is the number of dwellings in Lincolnshire.

The rate per 10,000 dwellings is calculated as follows: Numerator divided by the denominator multiplied by 10,000.

A lower rate of accidental dwelling fires per 10,000 dwellings indicates a better performance.



About the latest performance

We are currently behind target and we have also seen a small increase in the number of accidental dwelling fires compared to quarter 2 last year. It is, however, worth noting that we are only 1 incident outside of our tolerance range. The biggest proportion of these incidents continues to be cooking related, which account for 54% at quarter 2 this year, so it is disappointing to see an increase in these (up from 79 to 88). The second most common cause is electrical items (both appliances and main electrics) which account for another 21% of these fires. Cooking safety and prevention work continues to be a primary focus of the Prevention Team however, the Covid restrictions have impacted on how prevention activities are delivered. Further work is being carried out to develop new and innovative ways to deliver these activities and we are confident we can bring this back within tolerance range in the forthcoming months.

About the target

The annual target is set to aim for continuous improvement, including the following factors: 1) The results of our performance last year, 2) Our Service priorities and 3) Drive for continuous improvement. Seasonal variances are to be expected over the year due to weather conditions, school holidays and seasonal events. As such, the quarterly targets are profiled based on analysis of the three previous years' worth of data.

About the target range

A target range of 5% either side of the likely number of incidents at the end of the year.

About benchmarking

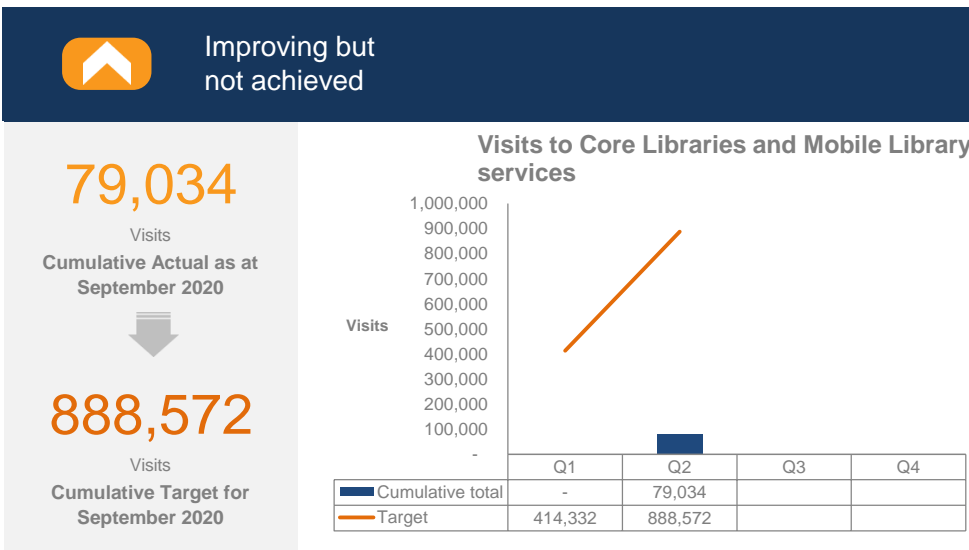
Benchmarking data for this measure is not available

Visits to Core Libraries and Mobile Library services

Number of physical visits to: Boston; Lincoln; Stamford; Grantham; Gainsborough; Mablethorpe; Skegness; Sleaford; Spalding and Louth libraries which are open from between 45 to 58 hours per week and Bourne; Horncastle; Market Rasen; Woodhall Spa; Long Sutton libraries which are open from between 18 to 45 hours per week.

A visit is a physical visit by an individual to a library premise as per the Chartered Institute of Public Finance and Accountancy (CIPFA) guidance.

A higher number of visits to core libraries and Mobile Library services indicates a better performance.



About the latest performance

From 23 March 2020, all core libraries and mobiles were closed due to the global covid-19 pandemic, as such there were no visits to sites or mobile stops, throughout Q1.

Online e-books, e-magazines, e-audio, e-newspapers, e-magazine stock was increased for customers to access and additional online activities/resources were also available eg. craft activities.

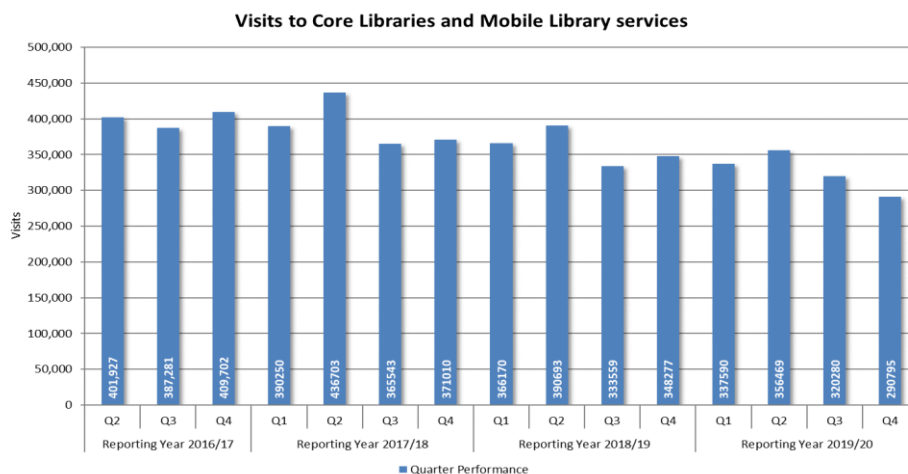
For Q2, core libraries and access mobiles recommenced a reduced service from 13 July. This phased approach saw a 'click and collect' approach where customers could attend the reception areas within 14 core sites to return items and collect pre-reserved items. The sites operated on reduced hours. Newspapers, study rooms and activities were still ceased.

Rural/P&C Mobile became operational from 10th August and Bourne core site offered click and collect from 26th August.

From September, 14 core libraries transition to the 'Browse & Borrow' phase which saw the return of customers into sites following strict criteria including wearing of masks, following a one way system and no waiting in site. Customers were able to walk around and browse stock but not stay and read material. Newspapers, study rooms and activities were still suspended. Bourne core site remained as 'click and collect'. All sites were still on reduced hours. Access, Rural and P&C Mobiles operational.

This enabled customers to receive new stock and receive some level of service. The additional online activities also continued.

Further details



About the target

The targets have been set within the contract with Greenwich Leisure Limited (GLL), taking into account that library use has seasonal variations and certain months of the year are normally busier than others. For example, Quarter 2 is usually busy for children's use as libraries run the Summer Reading Challenge in the school holidays. Quarter 3 normally starts busy in October as book use increases in the winter months, however December is normally a quiet month with preparations for and closure during Christmas.

When GLL produced the baselines in 2016 they looked at the available historical data reflecting monthly usage patterns in Lincolnshire.

About the target range

No target range has been set for this measure.

About benchmarking

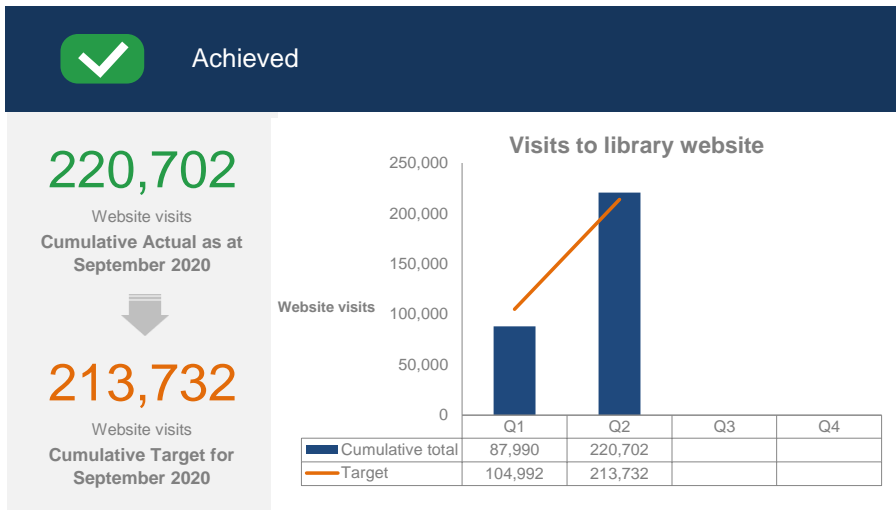
This measure is local to Lincolnshire and therefore is not benchmarked against any other area.

Visits to library website

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

Greenwich Leisure Limited (GLL) have counted Lincolnshire County Council library webpage visits, and from the beginning of July 2016, also included GLL library webpage visits. Library webpages include library information and catalogue pages such as books, e-books etc.

A higher number of visits to library websites indicates a better performance.



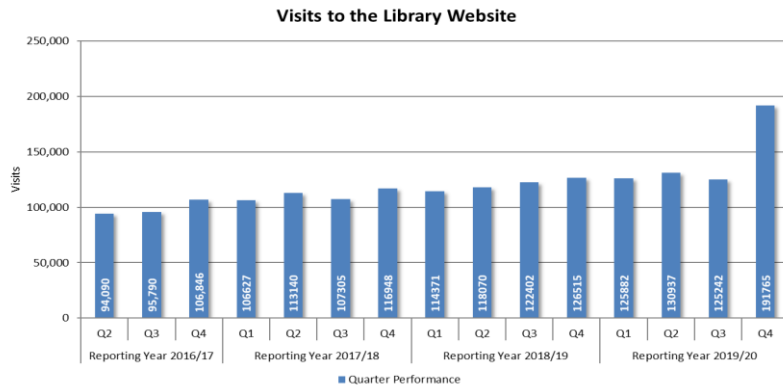
About the latest performance

In Q1, there was over 17,000 fewer website visits than anticipated. This is a result of the Covid-19 pandemic and customers not being allowed access into site. This is because customers normally access the website whilst in libraries and these visits contribute to this measure. Despite sites being closed, 84% of the target was achieved.

Digital engagement was up for the quarter; the number of e-books, e-audio, e-magazines and e-music downloads were significantly higher for each month of the quarter. Customers can borrow more than one item at a time; however, each e-resource borrowed does not equate to a separate website visit. For website visits to count as separate visits there needs to be a lengthy gap of usage, for example 30 minutes or a new IP address registered. Thus, customers can download multiple items and have this recorded as a single website visit.

Q2 saw an additional 23,972 visits this quarter compared to the target. This is partly due to customers being able to access the public computers at 14 of the core sites. Which when combined at a cumulative level shows an additional 6,970 website visits over Q1 and Q2.

Further details



About the target

The targets have been set within the contract with Greenwich Leisure Limited (GLL), taking into account that library use has seasonal variations and certain months of the year are normally busier than others. For example, visits to the library website is usually higher in Quarter 4 because of higher internet use in the winter months.

When GLL produced the baselines in 2016 they looked at the available historical data reflecting monthly usage patterns in Lincolnshire.

About the target range

No target range has been set for this measure.

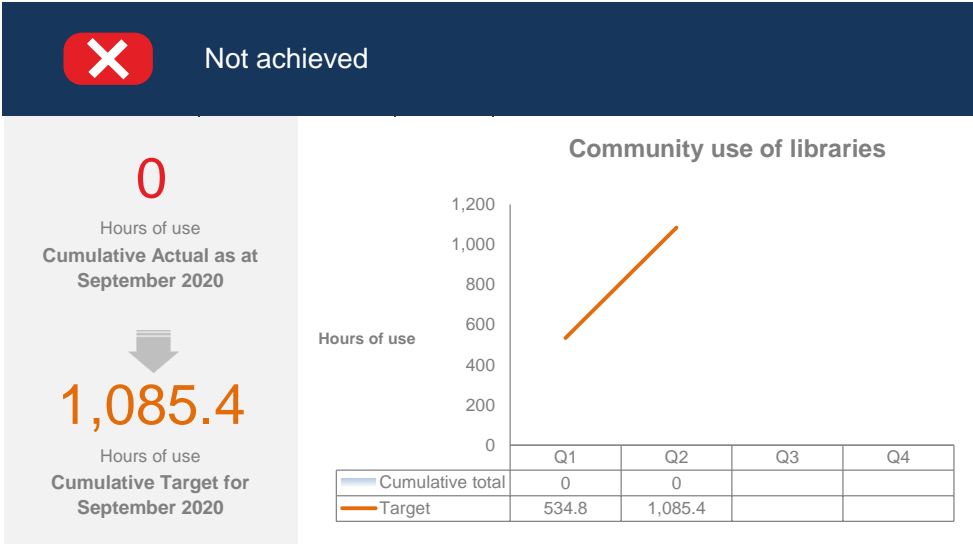
About benchmarking

This measure is local to Lincolnshire and therefore is not benchmarked against any other area.

Community use of libraries

Use or hire of library rooms or premises for meetings, events or exhibitions in or outside of library opening hours by community groups, organisations, public drop in sessions or information stands i.e. Open University, Phoenix Stop Smoking scheme, Health Watch, Police Surgeries, Macmillan Surgeries.

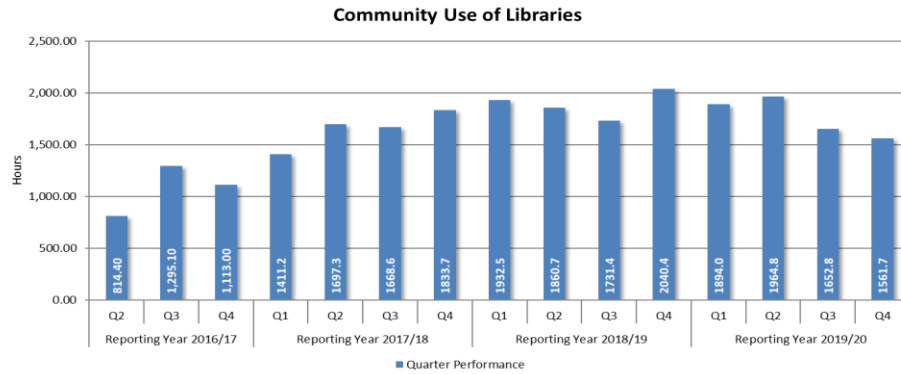
A higher number of hours recorded in relation to the use or hire of library premises or rooms indicates a better performance.



About the latest performance

Core libraries and mobiles were closed due to the global covid-19 pandemic, from 23 March 2020 to 13 July 2020. Despite the re-opening of sites, community use, drop-in's and study areas have remained unavailable.

Further details



About the target

The targets have been set within the contract with Greenwich Leisure Limited (GLL), taking into account that library use has seasonal variations and certain months of the year are normally busier than others. For example, July and August (Quarter 2) are usually quieter months for adult community use as many community groups have a summer break. Q4 and Q1 are the highest totals because of generally high community use between January–June. December (Quarter 3) is a normally a quieter month with preparations for and closure during Christmas.

When GLL produced the baselines in 2016 they looked at the available historical data reflecting monthly usage patterns in Lincolnshire.

About the target range

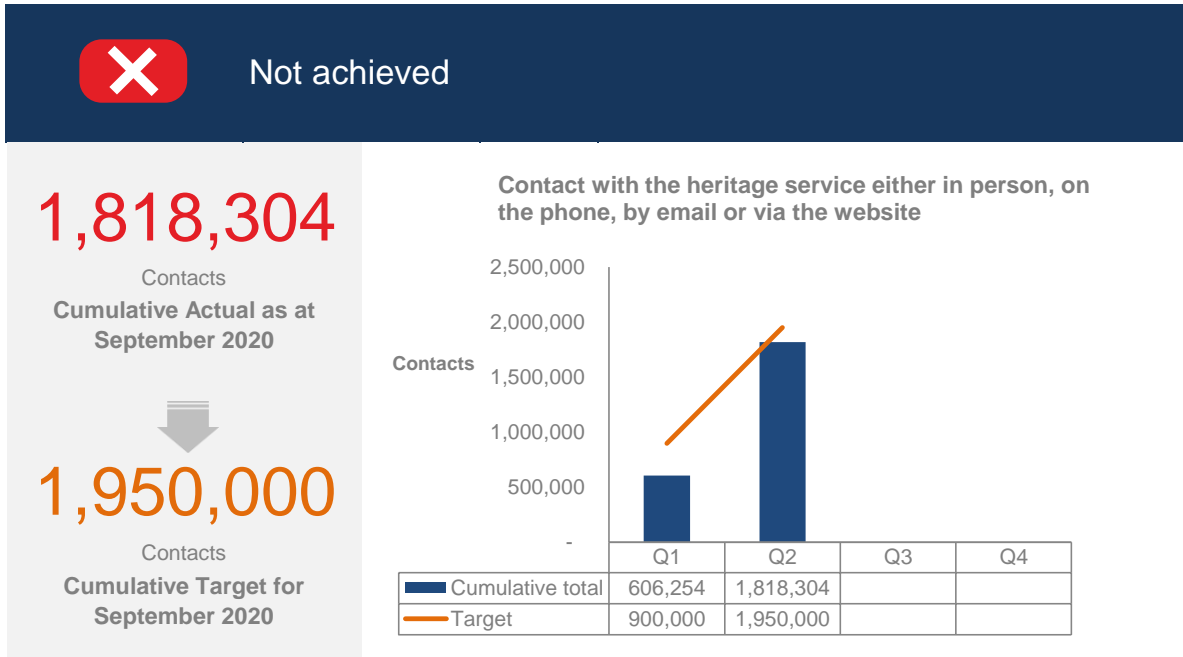
No target range has been set for this measure.

About benchmarking

This measure is local to Lincolnshire and therefore is not benchmarked against any other area.

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

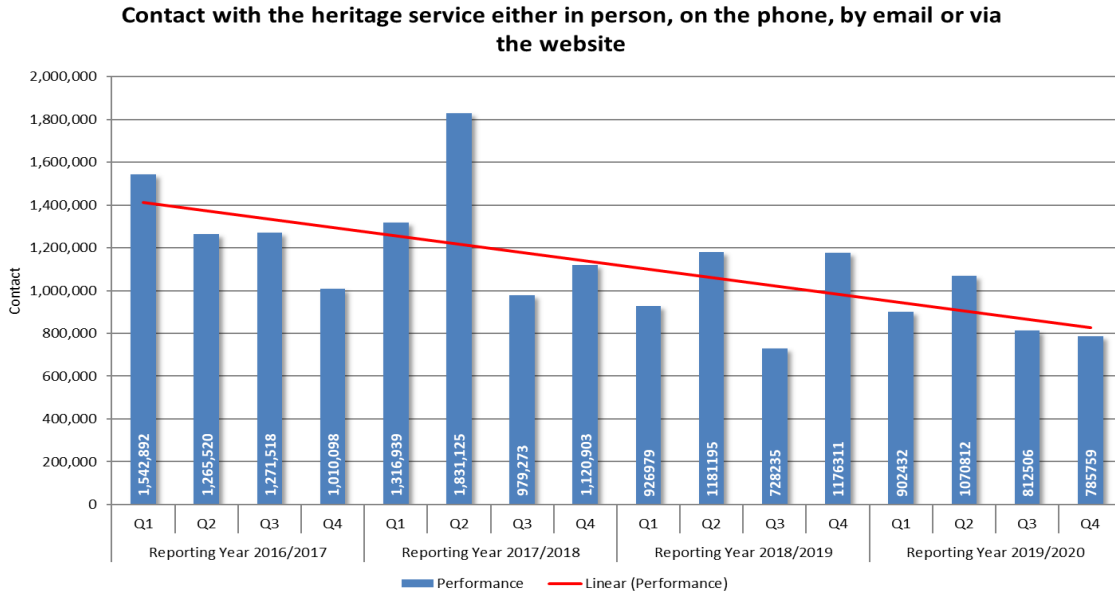
Contact with the heritage service either in person, on the phone, by email or via the website.
A higher number of contacts with the heritage service indicates a better performance.



About the latest performance

Contact with heritage sites continues to be below the targeted amount due to temporary site closures and reduced visitor numbers due to Covid-19. Lincoln Castle, The Collection Museum, Lincolnshire Archives and the Battle of Britain Memorial Flight visitor centre were open this quarter, however Gainsborough Old Hall, the Museum of Lincolnshire Life and the Usher Art Gallery remain closed.

Further details



About the target

Quarterly targets will be profiled throughout the year to account for anticipated fluctuations in performance such as school and bank holidays; weather; scheduled events etc.

About the target range

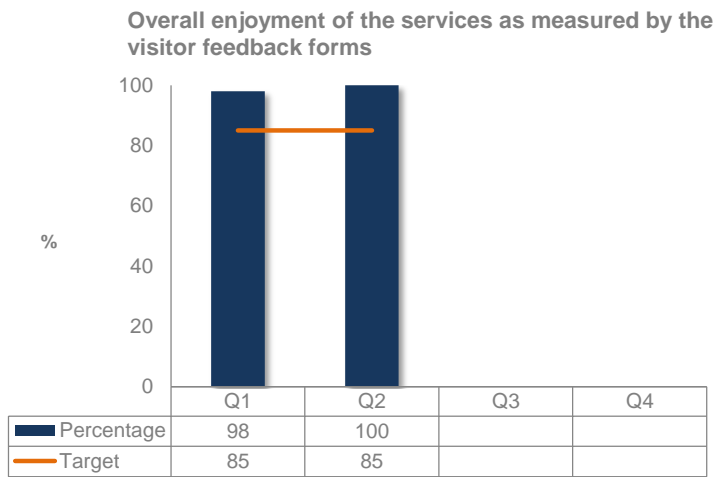
An intuitive target range of +/- 5% has been set.

About benchmarking

This measure is local to Lincolnshire and therefore is not benchmarked against any other area.

Overall enjoyment of the services as measured by the visitor feedback forms

Excellent and/or very good reviews of visitors' overall experience, as measured by the visitor feedback forms aggregated across all Heritage Visitor sites. Performance is measured year-to-date and as a snapshot in time.

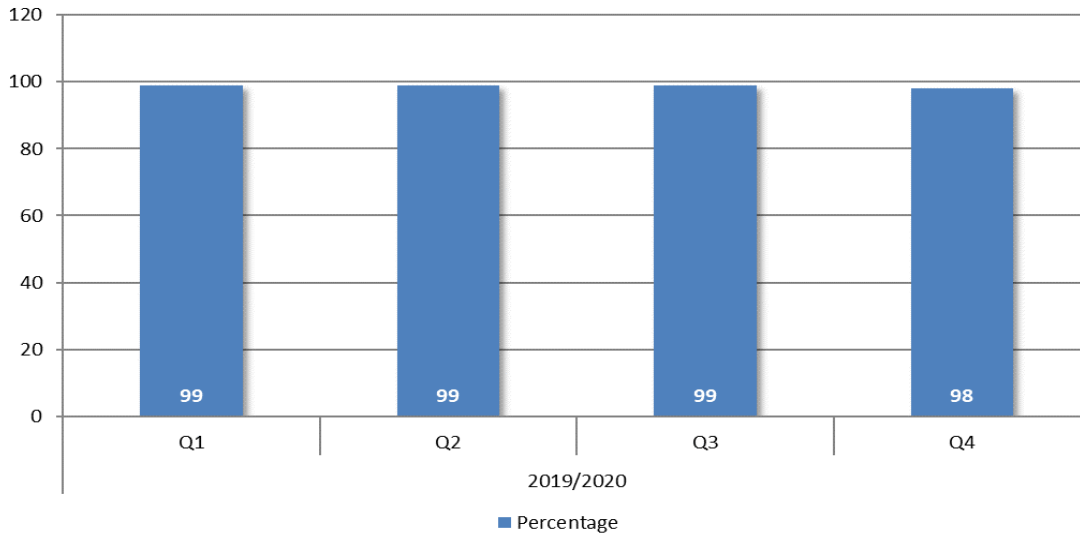


About the latest performance

Due to Covid-19 on site customer feedback forms were generally not collected to reduce the shared use of pens and the need to collect paper forms. Lincoln Castle was able to collate some feedback during quarter 2, so this quarters measure is exclusively reported from Lincoln Castle's feedback forms. Sites were directing visitors to provide feedback via TripAdvisor.

Further details

Overall enjoyment of the services as measured by the visitor feedback forms



About the target

The target is based on averages of our current levels of performance.

About the target range

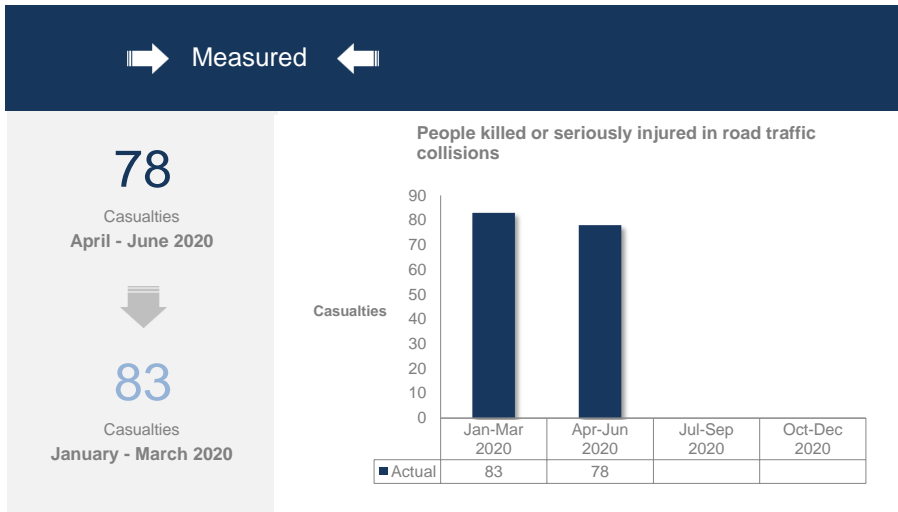
The target range for this measure is set at +/- 5 percentage points

About benchmarking

This measure is local to Lincolnshire and therefore is not benchmarked against any other area.

People killed or seriously injured in road traffic collisions

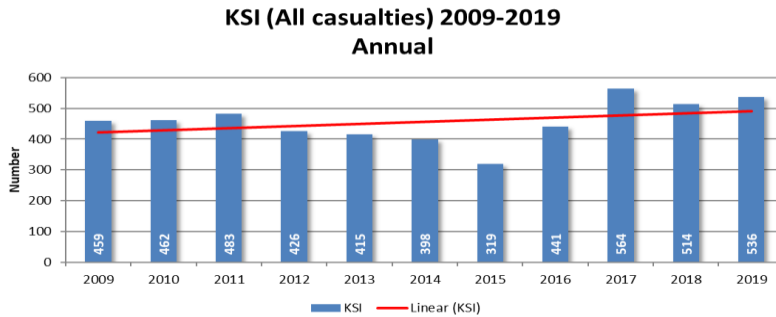
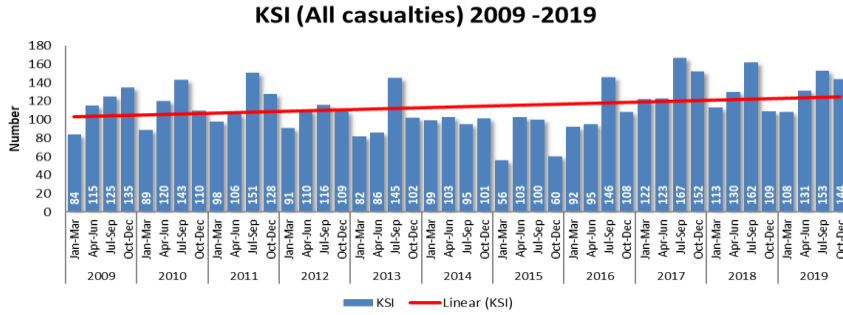
Data is reported by calendar year, with 3 month (1 quarter) lag. Revisions in previously reported data can sometimes occur when the reported severity of an injury can increase or decrease (for example an injury may worsen over time or an unreported injury is later found). Subsequent quarter cumulative totals may include revised figures from previous quarters.



About the latest performance

This figure is slightly lower than the previous quarter. This is likely to relate to the reduced traffic volume during this period due to Covid restrictions on travel. However, analysis of collision and casualty data does not indicate any clear commonality or patterns. The overall KSI's (people killed or seriously injured) are mirrored across all user groups such as car drivers, motorcyclists, pedestrians etc.

Further details



About the target

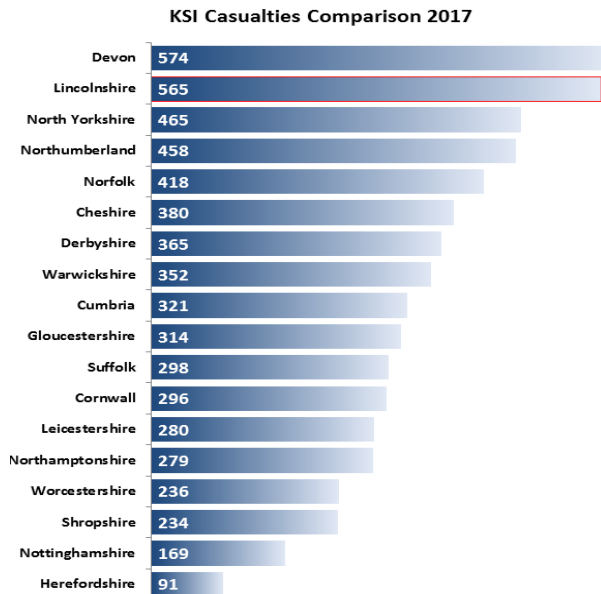
It is not appropriate to set a target for this measure however the Lincolnshire Road Safety Partnership want to see a 20% reduction over 10 years from the 2010/2012 annual average.

About the target range

A target range is not applicable as this is a contextual measure.

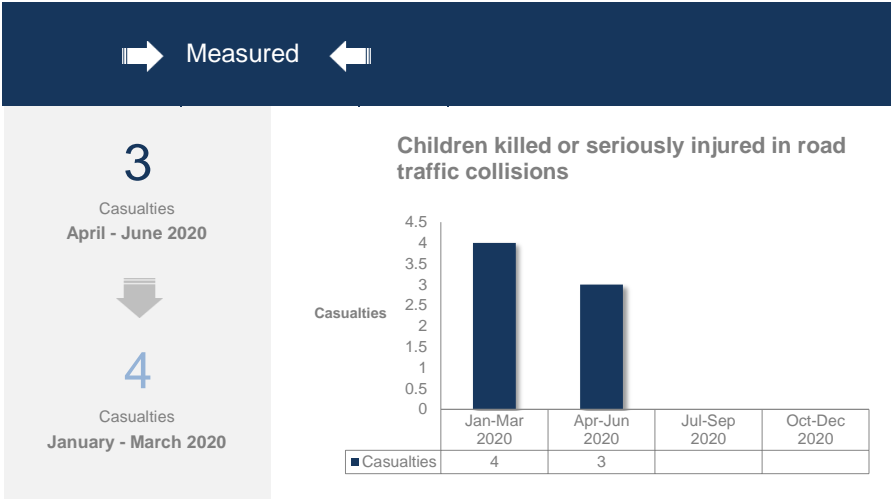
About benchmarking

The Department for Transport publish data which allow comparisons to be made with other Councils. Comparison has been made against the CIPFA group of local authorities. The Chartered Institute of Public Finance and Accountancy (CIPFA) facilitates benchmarking services to enable Local Authority performance to be monitored against other similar local authorities. We benchmark against other Local Authorities within our CIPFA Group of 16 authorities.



Children killed or seriously injured in road traffic collisions

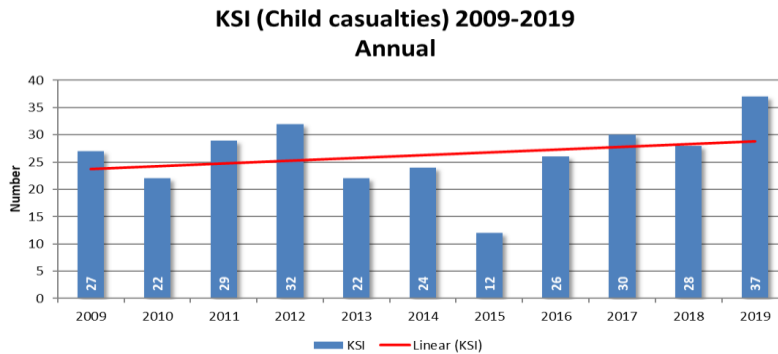
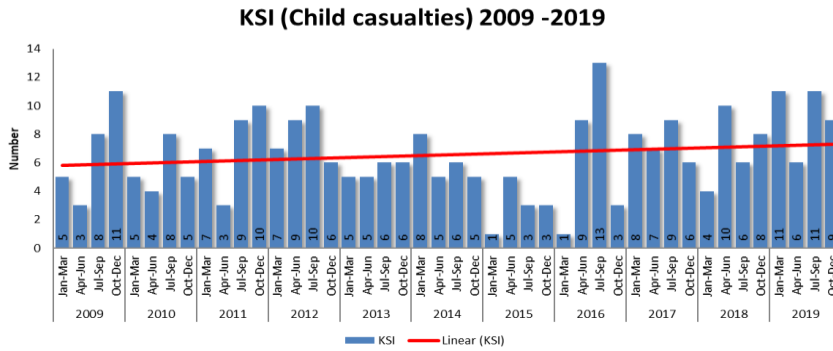
Data is reported by calendar year, with 3 month (1 quarter) lag. Revisions in previously reported data can sometimes occur when the reported severity of an injury can increase or decrease (for example an injury may worsen over time or an unreported injury is later found). Subsequent quarter cumulative totals may include revised figures from previous quarters.



About the latest performance

This figure is slightly lower than the previous quarter. This is likely to relate to the reduced traffic volume during this period due to Covid restrictions on travel. Analysis of collision & casualty data does not indicate any clear commonality or pattern regarding child KS1's.

Further details



About the target

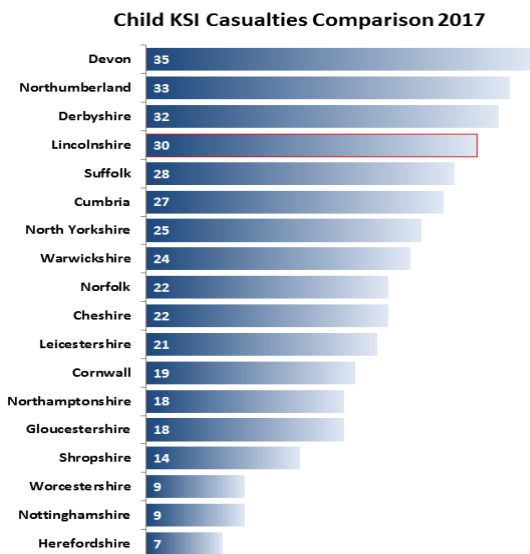
It is not appropriate to set a target for this measure however the Lincolnshire Road Safety Partnership want to see a 20% reduction over 10 years from the 2010/2012 annual average.

About the target range

A target range is not applicable as this is a contextual measure.

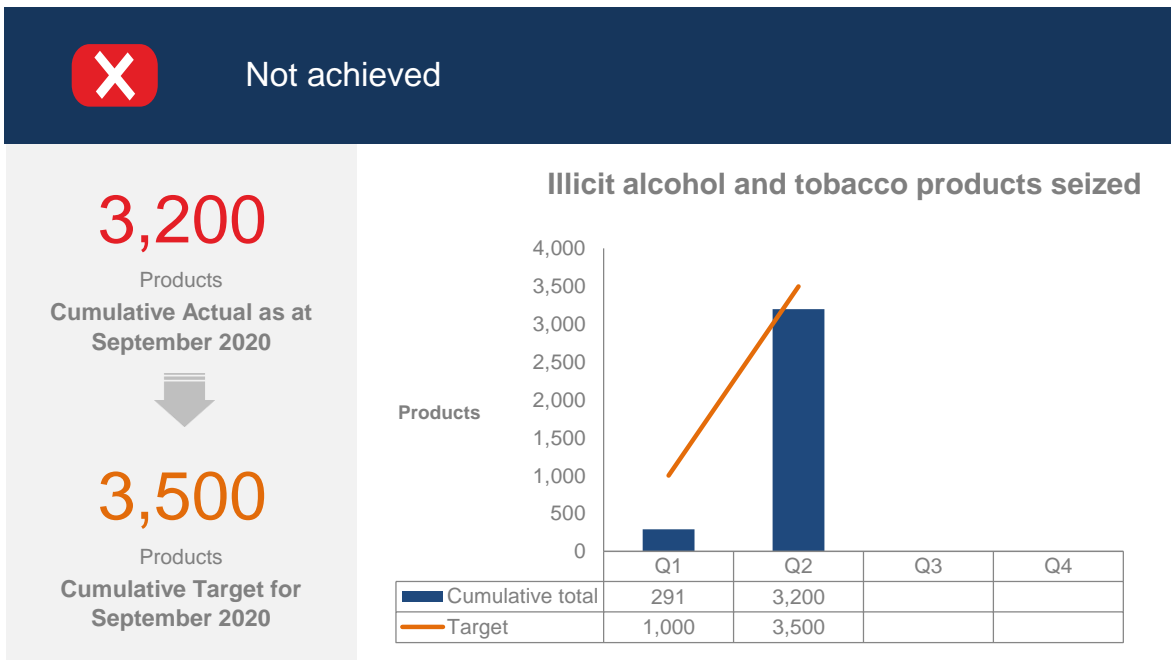
About benchmarking

The Department for Transport publish data which allow comparisons to be made with other Councils. Comparison has been made against the CIPFA group of local authorities. The Chartered Institute of Public Finance and Accountancy (CIPFA) facilitates benchmarking services to enable Local Authority performance to be monitored against other similar local authorities. We benchmark against other Local Authorities within our CIPFA Group of 16 authorities.



Illicit alcohol and tobacco products seized

Actual products seized (as a count of number of packets of cigarettes and tobacco and number of bottles of alcohol) that are removed from the market in Lincolnshire. Illicit alcohol and tobacco includes counterfeit, non-duty paid, unsafe, incorrectly labelled, and other illicit brands. Unsafe means that the products do not self-extinguish as required by European Standards. Other illicit brands are products which are manufactured for the sole purpose of being smuggled into and sold illegally in another market resulting in significant losses in tax revenue. Products are counted in terms of the most popular sizes of packs. E.g. 20 cigarettes, 50g hand-rolling tobacco, 70cl spirits. These numbers are dependent on successful legal process, meaning forfeiture or surrendering of the products. A higher number of illicit alcohol and tobacco products seized indicates a better performance. Trading Standards is intelligence led and the number of products seized does not reflect on the level of activity by the service.

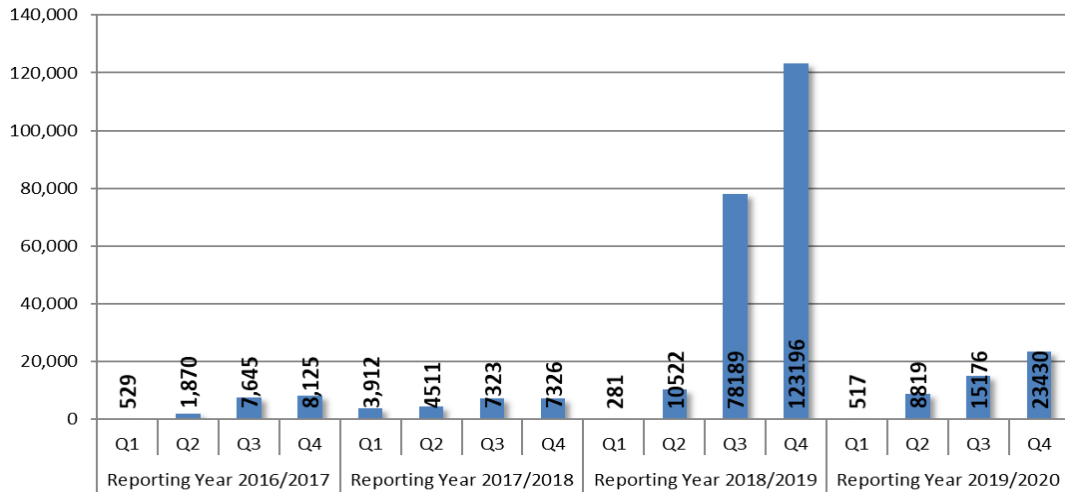


About the latest performance

A number of planned multi agency operations had to be postponed during the current pandemic and this has impacted on the performance figures. Operations resumed in quarter 2 and we are currently slightly behind plan

Further details

Illicit Alcohol and Tobacco Products Seized 2016-2020 (cumulative)



About the target

We aim to increase the amount of illicit and unsafe alcohol and tobacco products removed from the market in Lincolnshire. In 2020/21 a target has been set for 7000 illicit products to be removed from the market. This demonstrates a reduction in the availability of products which in effect is increasing public safety and preventing the funding of organised crime and terrorism. The annual target is estimated based on products seized in 2019/20.

About the target range

A target range of +/- 2% allows for some fluctuation in market conditions. There is the potential for anomalies with unexpected large-scale seizures or outside constraints on products such as seizures at port.

About benchmarking

This measure is local to Lincolnshire and therefore is not benchmarked against any other area.

Unsafe products removed from the market

This measure is a count of the number of unsafe goods removed from the market in Lincolnshire, reducing the risk of any of these products causing harm to the end-user. This includes counterfeit goods where they are unsafe but does not include alcohol and tobacco, or products removed that are purely counterfeit. Unsafe goods are any products that do not conform to European and/or UK safety standards and regulations or do not meet the definition of a safe product in the General Product Safety Regulations 2005. The measure is a count of the product as sold to the consumer. E.g. a pack of 2 walkie talkies would count as 1. There are many different types of products that could be unsafe and would be within the remit of Trading Standards. This includes electrical items, cosmetics, clothing, furniture and toys. These figures are dependent on successful legal processes, meaning suspension, recall, forfeiture or surrendering of the products or complying with an improvement notice to bring the product into compliance before it is placed on the market. A higher number of unsafe goods removed from the market indicates a better performance. Trading Standards is intelligence led and the number of products seized does not reflect on the level of activity by the service.



About the latest performance

The priority for safety sampling in the first quarter of the year has focused on PPE - such as masks and hand sanitiser whilst routine inspections were unable to be performed. We are behind plan but confident in meeting the end of year target.

Further details

The definition for this measure was changed with effect from 1st April 2019 to 'Unsafe products removed from the market'. The previous definition was 'Unsafe and counterfeit goods removed from the market'. Therefore it is not possible to make meaningful comparisons with performance data prior to 2019/2020.

About the target

Larger numbers of goods are entering the market and the availability of goods from other countries is increasing. These may not conform to the same safety requirements placed on UK markets. We aim to increase the number of unsafe products removed from the market in Lincolnshire and reduce the risk of harm to the potential end-user.

In 2020/21 an annual target has been set for 3000 unsafe products to be removed from the market. This has been estimated based on products seized in 2019/20.

The availability of unsafe goods can increase in Quarter 3 for Christmas, Halloween and seasonal markets. It can also increase in the summer months due to the influx of tourists to the coast. Large seizures can take a while to catalogue/count and may not always be ready to report in the actual quarter they occurred.

About the target range

Any increase in the number of unsafe products removed from the market would be seen as positive. The +/- 2% target range reflects potential fluctuations in market conditions. There is always the potential for anomalies and this can often depend on consumer trends such as a massively popular children's movie or the popularity of a 'must have' consumer item.

About benchmarking

This measure is local to Lincolnshire and therefore is not benchmarked against any other area.

High risk premises inspected by Trading Standards

This is a count of the number of premises that are categorised as 'High risk' that have been inspected by Trading Standards. A 'High risk' premises is one that has been categorised as such by the Food Standards Agency, the Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (DEFRA), and the Better Regulation Delivery Office as requiring an annual compliance visit based upon an assessment of the risk posed to the public. Trading Standards then use a combination of this information combined with officer knowledge, the history of the premises over the last 12 months, and intelligence to create an inspection list for the year. Trading Standards will sometimes select premises that are not deemed 'high risk'. This could be due to local or national issues, e.g. we looked at a number of restaurants in previous years in light of the changes to allergen legislation. Trading Standards follow the principals set out in the DEFRA Framework Agreement, which was a working arrangement set up between Animal and Plant Health Agency (APHA)/DEFRA and Trading Standards several years ago. As well as identifying traditional 'high risk' premises it also identifies premises which are critical control points for disease and we try to focus resources on these.

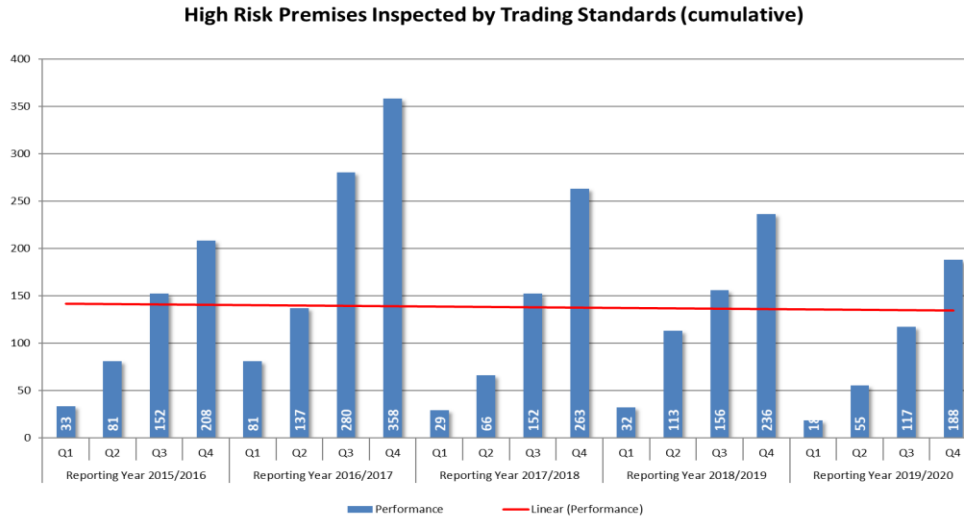
A higher number of high risk premises inspected indicates a better performance.



About the latest performance

We are currently ahead of target. Numbers are lower this year than previous years as a result of restrictions on inspections in place in quarter 1 due to Covid-19. There are 142 inspections to be completed in the next 6 months to achieve the end of year target of 167 inspections

Further details



About the target

The target is the number of premises that are categorised as 'High risk' by the respective bodies. This can change annually depending on the number of businesses that are operating, some could cease trading and new businesses could emerge. The assessment by the respective bodies could also change.

Quarter 1 figures are generally lower due to the finalisation of numbers and funding with external agencies.

About the target range

A target range of +/- 2% allows for some unpredictability in completion of planned inspections. This can be attributed to different factors such as cancellations, disease outbreak, ongoing investigations or premises that have ceased trading.

About benchmarking

This measure is local to Lincolnshire and therefore is not benchmarked against any other area.

Voluntary and community groups actively supported in Lincolnshire

A Non-governmental organisation refers to civil society organisations (i.e. voluntary organisations and community led organisations).

A higher number of community groups actively supported indicates a better performance. Performance is generally higher in Quarter 1 as this starts a fresh year of counting and groups supported for the first time in Quarter 1 will not be counted again in the same financial year. As a result of Covid19, many new interim groups have been established and as a result more people supported, however due to the urgent nature of the response to the pandemic, not all of these will have established themselves with the Voluntary Centre Services (VCS). As the crisis lessens, so will the numbers of groups and individuals supported and this needs to be considered when comparing performance to past and future years.



Achieved

582

Advised/supported

Cumulative Actual as at
September 2020

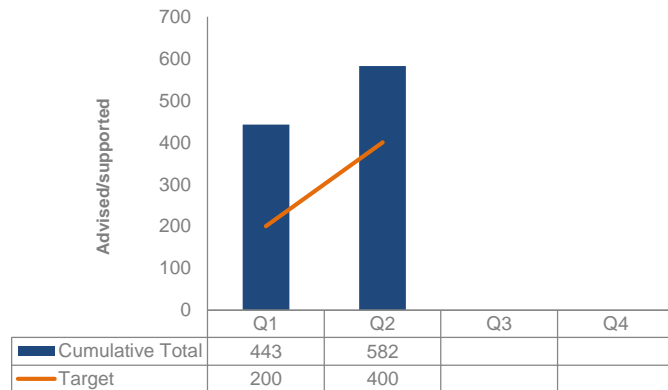


400

Advised/supported

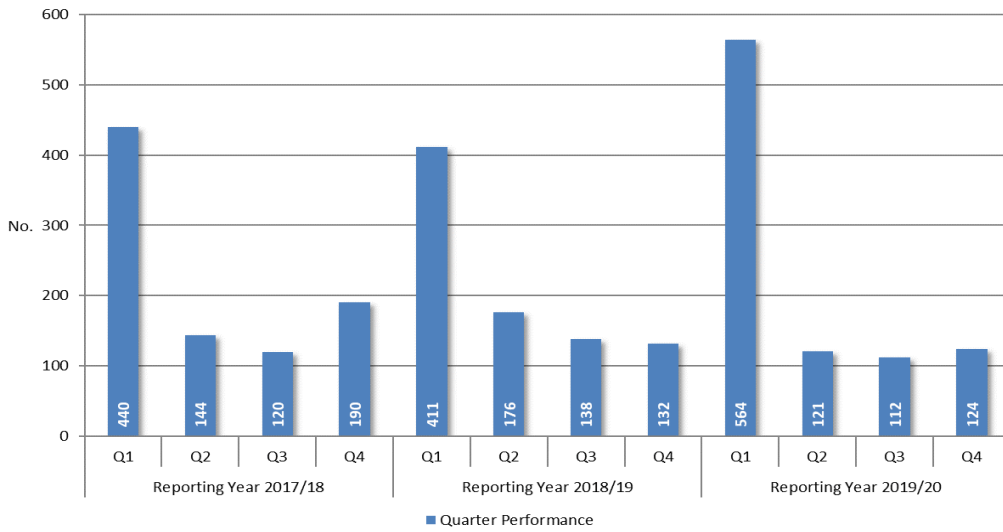
Cumulative Target for
September 2020

Voluntary and community groups actively supported in Lincolnshire

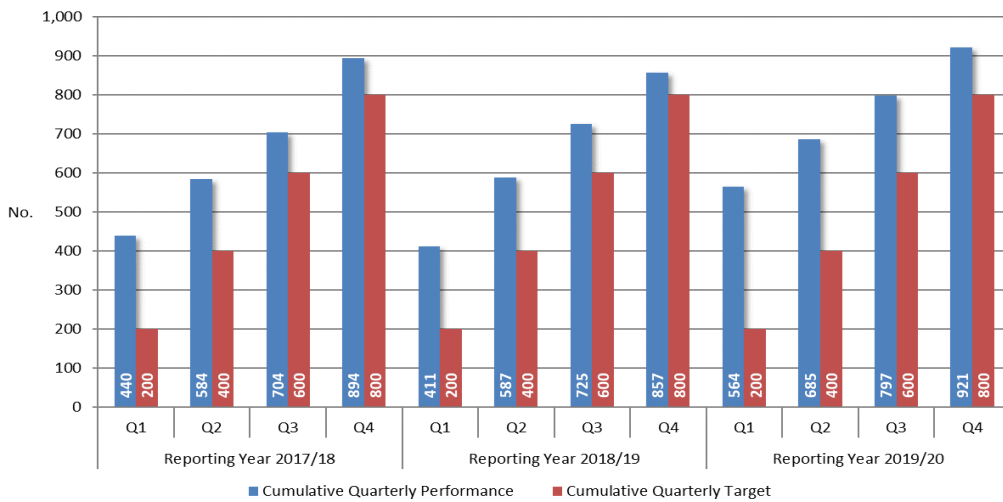


Further details

Voluntary and community groups actively supported in Lincolnshire



Voluntary and community groups actively supported in Lincolnshire (cumulative)



About the target

The target is set locally given this is a local specific measure of the number of voluntary and community groups/organisations actively supported in Lincolnshire by local voluntary sector infrastructure organisations.

About the target range

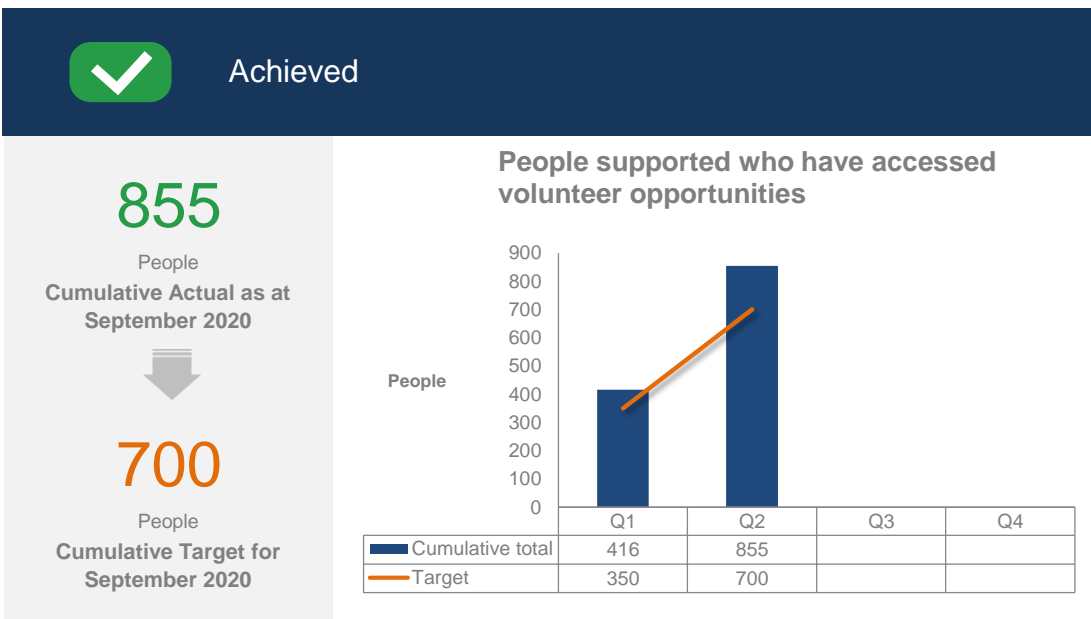
An intuitive target range of +/- 5% has been set.

About benchmarking

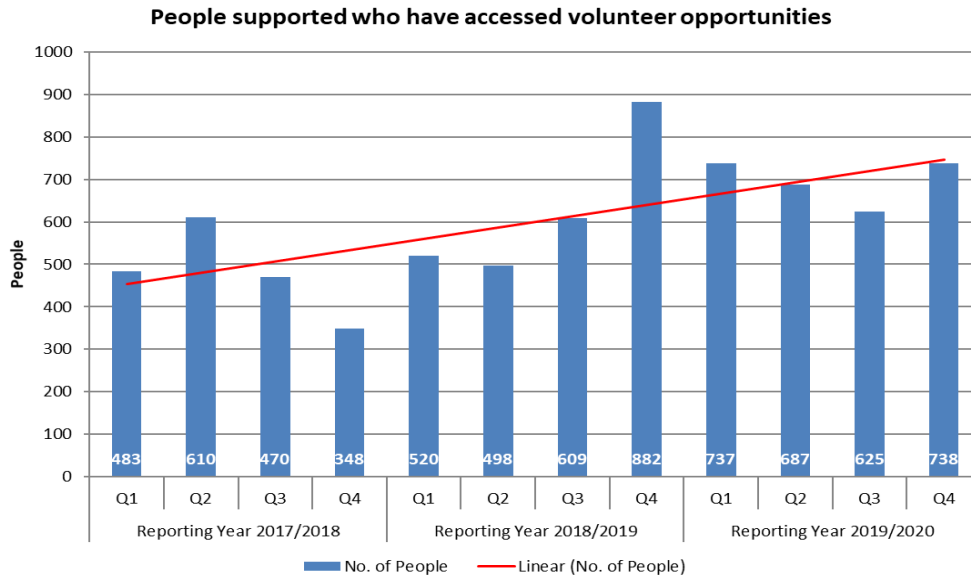
This measure is local to Lincolnshire and therefore is not benchmarked against any other area.

People supported who have accessed volunteer opportunities

This measure aims to track the number of people supported to access volunteer opportunities through Lincolnshire County Council supported projects. Lincolnshire County Council grant funding to a local voluntary sector infrastructure organisation, Voluntary Centre Services (VCS), to enable them to provide volunteer opportunities to those individuals who may not otherwise be able to access them; this could include reasons such as the need for training requirements, support due to a learning disability or a general assistance approach. The volunteer opportunities can be accessed via volunteer centres around the county, or by using the online training packages and support tools for people who may not be able to physically access the Volunteer centres. As a result of Covid19, many new interim groups have been established and as a result more people may have been supported to volunteer, however due to the urgent nature of the response to the pandemic, not all of these will have established themselves with the VCS. As the crisis lessens, so will the numbers of groups and individuals supported and this needs to be considered when comparing performance to past and future years.



Further details



About the target

The target is set locally given this is a local specific measure of the number of people accessing volunteer opportunities, supported in Lincolnshire by a local voluntary sector infrastructure organisation.

About the target range

An intuitive target range of +/-7% has been set for this measure. This allows for some fluctuation against the target, due to the unpredictable nature of people accessing volunteer opportunities.

About benchmarking

This measure is local to Lincolnshire and therefore is not benchmarked against any other area.

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

Report to:	Public Protection and Communities Scrutiny Committee
Date:	08 December 2020
Subject:	Road Safety Partnership Annual Report

Summary:

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

Actions Required:

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

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

1. 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 2019, 54 people were killed and 480 seriously injured on the roads of Lincolnshire.
- 1.2 The human consequences are impossible to quantify but the August 2017 report ['Evaluating the costs of incidents from the public sector perspective'](#) by UK road safety charity IAM RoadSmart has provided an update on the cost of road deaths to the public purse. In 2015 the cost of each fatality was estimated at £1.7million. The biggest element in this figure is the cost to the individuals involved; chiefly loved ones. This human cost factor has always been based on how much those relatives would be willing to pay to avoid the incident. By stripping this out the new report more accurately identifies which costs fall on the public purse.

- 1.3 The total costs to public services identified by the research were as follows:
- Young drivers, £1.1 Million per fatality
 - Motorcyclists, £800,000 per fatality
 - People driving for work, £700,000 per fatality
 - Older drivers, £10,000 per fatality
- 1.4 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](#)
- 1.5 Road safety was identified as the third highest ranked service in a 2016 extensive Lincolnshire County Council (LCC) public consultation exercise carried out to identify budget priorities. Reducing road casualties and tackling risky driver behaviours such as speeding and being under the influence of alcohol or other drugs is also incorporated into one of the key principles of the [Community Safety, Policing and Criminal Justice Plan for Lincolnshire 2017-2021](#), published by the Lincolnshire Police and Crime Commissioner.

2. National Strategies, Policies and Guidance

- 2.1 There are a large number of national documents that deal with the issue of road safety. Much of it is applicable to Lincolnshire and helps provide context for the particular 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 2019.

[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 736,665 inhabitants (Office of National Statistics (ONS - 2015 midyear estimate) and is the fourth largest county in England, covering over 5,900km².

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 22.8% compared with a national average of 17.8% (ONS 2015 – midyear estimate).

3.4 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.

3.5 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, there has since been an increase in KSI casualties with 441 recorded in 2016, 566 in 2017, 512 in 2018, and 534 in 2019.

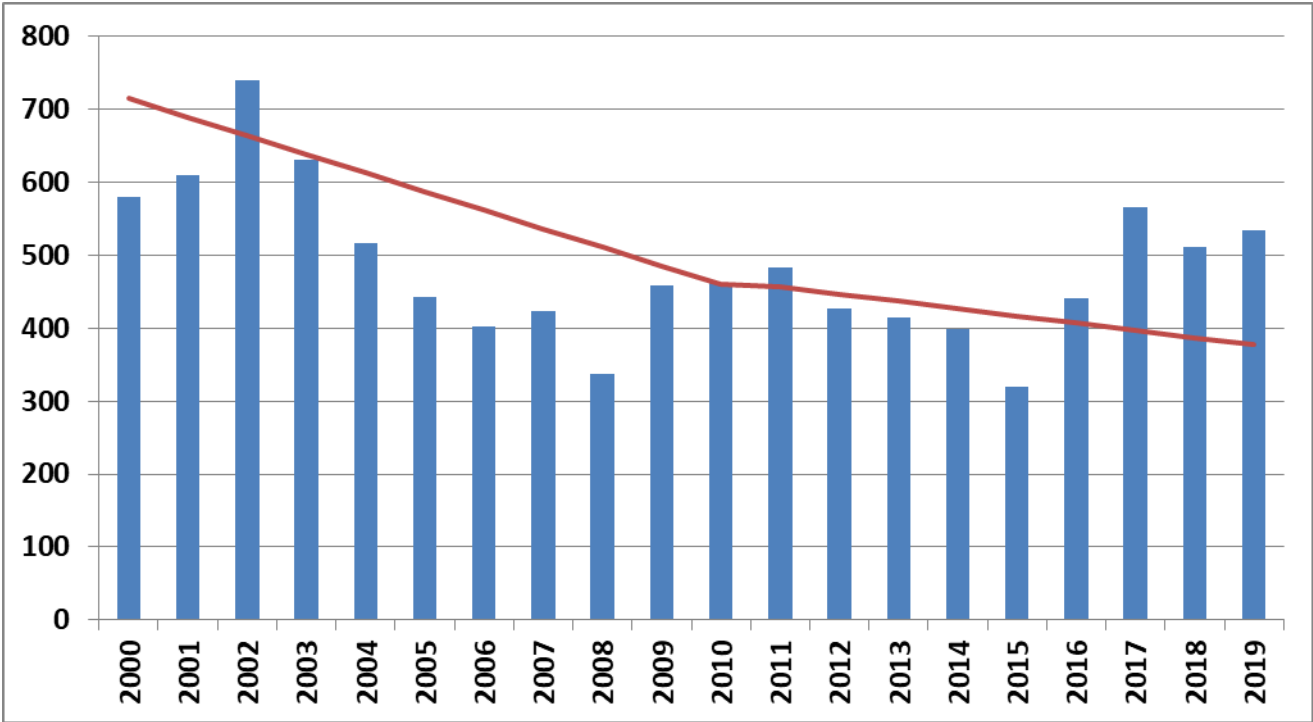
- The majority of KSI casualties in Lincolnshire occur on the rural road network.
- Casualties are more likely to be male.
- Collisions are distributed throughout the county with the highest percentage in East Lindsey.
- The highest risk groups remain; two wheel motor vehicle (TWMV) riders, young drivers (17-24years) and mature road users (60years+). However, pedestrian casualties are rising.

3.6 Fatal casualties have fluctuated in recent years with 42 in 2014, 39 in 2015, 59 in 2016, 49 in 2017, 56 in 2018, 54 in 2019, and 44 so far in 2020 (as of 12 November 2020)

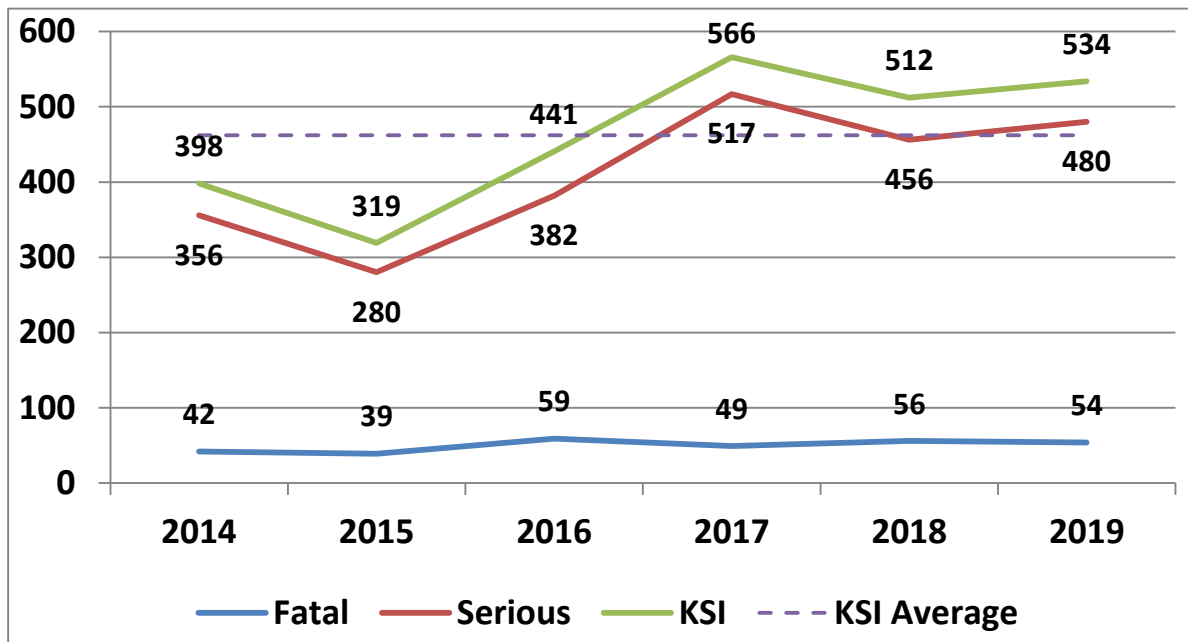
3.7 Table 1 – Casualty Figures

Year	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Fatal	42	39	59	49	56	54
Serious	356	280	382	517	456	480
KSI	398	319	441	566	512	534

3.8 Figure 1 - KSI Casualties



3.9 Figure 2 - Fatal Casualties and KSI



3.10 The following data shows how 2020 compares to previous years.

Table 2 – Fatal Figures as of 13 November in each year:

Year	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016
Fatal	44	44	46	45	55

Table 3 – KSI and Slight Figures 1 January – 31 August.

Year	2020	2019
KSI	254	338
SLIGHT	906	1342
TOTAL	1160	1680

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
- Lincolnshire Police
- Lincolnshire County Council
- Highways England
- Lincolnshire Fire and Rescue
- East Midlands Ambulance Service

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 The 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 The 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. The current board members are:

- Malcolm Burch (Board Chair), Chief Executive Office of the Police and Crime Commissioner
- Councillor Bob Adams, Lincolnshire County Council

- Councillor Chris Brewis, Lincolnshire County Council
- Executive Councillor Richard Davies, Lincolnshire County Council
- Richard Hunter, East Midlands Ambulance Service
- Paul Little, Head of Highways Asset Management, Lincolnshire County Council
- Tony McGinty, Consultant in Public Health, Lincolnshire County Council
- Danny Moss, Area Manager, Lincolnshire Fire and Rescue
- T C/Supt. Paul Timmins, Lincolnshire Police
- Colin Bancroft, Safety Improvements, Highways England
- Sue Wilson, Partnership and Delivery Project Support Officer, Office of the Police and Crime Commissioner
- Sara Barry, Acting Assistant Director - Public Protection

4.6 LRSP Mission Statement: *Making Lincolnshire's roads safer for all*

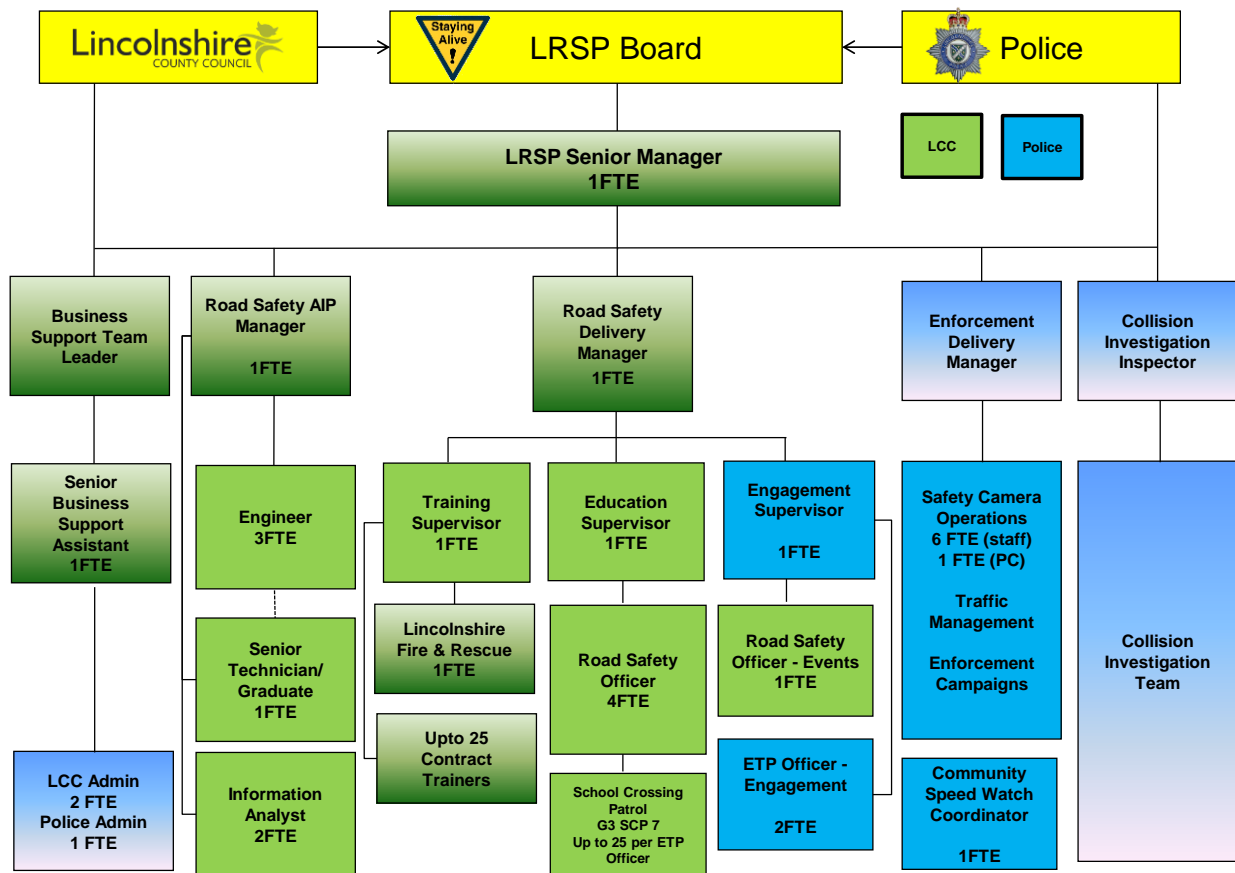
4.7 LRSP Vision: *To make significant year on year reductions in those killed or injured on Lincolnshire's roads through a sustainable, co-located road safety partnership delivering targeted interventions focussed on education, engineering, and enforcement.*

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 driver (60years +)
- 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 [LRSP 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.
 - Over 50 road safety audits completed per annum.
 - Community Speed Watch passive and interactive warning signs now being utilised by more than 200 parishes.
 - Traffic schemes.

- Pedestrian Crossings.
- Delivery of Department for Transport Safer Roads Fund schemes totalling over £2,000,000 in 2019-21.

6.4 Enforcement (inc Lincolnshire Police):

- Speed Enforcement: management and operation of Lincolnshire's extensive safety camera enforcement system. This currently consists of 7 average speed, 39 static and approx. 80 mobile camera sites. Static camera sites are currently subject to digital upgrade programme.
- Operation Octane – motorcycle enforcement and education campaign.
- Operation Stealth – The reintroduction of specifically targeted covert and overt enforcement for high end offenders being considered.
- Seasonal education and enforcement Drink & Drug Driving campaigns.
- Local Police Enforcement.
- Roads Policing.

6.5 Community Speed Watch (CSW):

The CSW scheme now has 256 members using one or more of the following:

- Passive speed limit reminder signs.
- Vehicle activated speed warning signs.
- Volunteer speed monitoring groups.

6.6 The 50th Community Speed Watch Volunteer Group started monitoring vehicle speeds in their parish on the 7 September 2020 and LRSP has released a press release to mark the occasion. Just fewer than 15,000 warning letters have been sent to motorists since the scheme started in October 2018.

- Number of trained Volunteers: 659
- Number of trained groups: 57
- Groups Active & Submitting: 50

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

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

- Delivery of National Driver Offender Retraining Scheme (NDORS) courses as an alternative to prosecution.
- Performance Plus motorcycle training.
- Police Rider motorcycle training.
- Smart Rider observed ride initiative.
- Continuation of Shiny Side Up signage.
- 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.

- Continue to deliver driver training opportunities from Scampton driver training facility utilising skid cars and crash car simulator to achieve practical, relevant and fun experiences and solutions to drivers of all ages.
- Deliver free Mileage for Life courses for mature drivers.
- 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.
- 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 to appropriately address approaching road safety challenges. These lessons include:

Conspicuity	Understanding visibility and how to stay the most visible, on and near the road.
Crossing places	An introduction to crossing places.
Pedestrian Safety	Understanding and practicing pedestrian safety in a variety of circumstances.
In car safety	Awareness and understanding of own responsibility inside a vehicle and some introduction to the law.
Understanding Crossing places	Knowledge of different crossing places, what to do in their absence and how to use appropriately.
Traffic trail & journey planning	Understanding your environment and adapting to different environments with the focus of road safety.
Cycle helmets	Understanding the importance of wearing a helmet and the potential consequences of not doing so.
JRSO (Junior Road Safety Officer) scheme	Direct and peer engagement focussing on local topics throughout the academic year.

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.

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

Taking risks	Understanding consequences and generating prevention ideas and techniques around safe road side use.
Young Passenger Awareness	Staying safe inside a vehicle and being prepared to challenge behaviour.
Johnny's Story	Cycle safety and maintenance importance.
LGV programme	Understanding large vehicles and me.
Ghost Street	Distractions and risks for pedestrians and cyclists, focussing on collision investigation and prevention.
2f2s - Jason's Story	Understanding the risks, consequences, peer pressure and effects on the family following a road traffic collision as well as promoting prevention strategy planning.

7.5 2fast2soon - Jason's Story (2f2s) 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 We were able to have direct engagements with over 13,000 pupils across Lincolnshire via education delivered at Primary, Secondary and sixth form during the academic year 2019/20, plus many more via peer to peer learning through the Junior Road Safety Officers.

8. Table 6 Projected Income/Expenditure 2019/20

	Org.	Lincolnshire Road Safety Partnership	20/21 Current Budget £000
		Revenue	
1	LP	Police Staff Salaries	403
2	LP	Police Officer Salaries	51
3	LP	G4S Staffing	240
4	LP	Overtime	5
5	LP	Transport	20
6	LP	Supplies and Services	180
7	LP	NDORS & Seat Belt Income	(899)
8	LP	Top up required from Reserve	0
		<i>Subtotal LP</i>	<i>0</i>
9	LCC	LRSP - Running Expenses	290
10	LCC	LRSP - Enforcement	60
11	LCC	LRSP - Delivery of Educational Training	1,769
12	LCC	LRSP - Engineering	156
13	LCC	Income	(1,939)
		<i>Subtotal LCC</i>	<i>337</i>
		Revenue Total	337
		Capital	
14	LCC	Integrated Transport - Local Safety	0
15	LP	Police Capital	0
		Capital Total	0

9. Coronavirus Impact

- 9.1 National Driver Offender Retraining Scheme (NDORS) Courses – On Friday 20 March 2020 all NDORS classroom courses were suspended for an initial period of 12 weeks. However, the suspension has continued to date. Classroom courses will not return before April 2021.
- 9.2 The unfolding circumstances of Covid-19 meant that it was no longer appropriate nor proportionate to continue to offer classroom-based education courses as an alternative to prosecution for motoring offences covered by the NDORS scheme. Therefore, initially a digital virtual classroom option was developed for use by forces and providers to deal with those already in the system. Having originally focused on speed awareness, digital courses were developed to cover our other NDORS offerings.
- 9.3 To date, LRSP has delivered online road safety education courses to over 12,000 road users that had committed road traffic violations.
- 9.4 School Crossing Patrol (SCP) Service – the SCP service was suspended through the first UK 'lockdown'. However, all sites with operational SCPs prior to the March lockdown have resumed duty; operating under Covid safe practices.
- 9.5 Community Speed Watch (CSW) – CSW volunteer monitoring was suspended throughout the first UK 'lockdown'. However, groups resumed activity from Mid-June.
- 9.6 All face to face training was suspended. However, LRSP successfully (and safely) delivered two Bike Safe courses in September and October. These are the first Bikesafe courses to occur in Lincolnshire for more than two years. Courses will re-commence delivery in the New Year following a usual break over the winter period.
- 9.7 Plans have been completed and communication with schools is imminent regarding bookings for 2f2s (adapted for Covid safe delivery).
- 9.8 All face to face training in schools was suspended until September 2020. LRSP has been able to offer adapted educational deliveries to schools, adhering with Covid safe requirements. LRSP has also developed online content and this will soon be offered to all schools.
- 9.9 The Police Forensic Collision Investigation Team, LCC Accident Investigation and Prevention Team, and Police Speed Enforcement Team are able to continue operating.

10. Conclusion

The Committee is invited to consider and comment on the LRSP annual report and the Road Traffic Collisions in Lincolnshire – Supplementary Data Report attached at Appendix A.

11. Consultation

a) Risks and Impact Analysis

Not Applicable

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 01522 805800 or steven.batchelor@lincolnshire.gov.uk



**Public Protection and Communities Scrutiny
Committee
8th December 2020
Road Traffic Collisions in Lincolnshire –
Supplementary data Report
December 2020**

Data Analysis:

In the following analysis

KSI = Killed or Seriously Injured

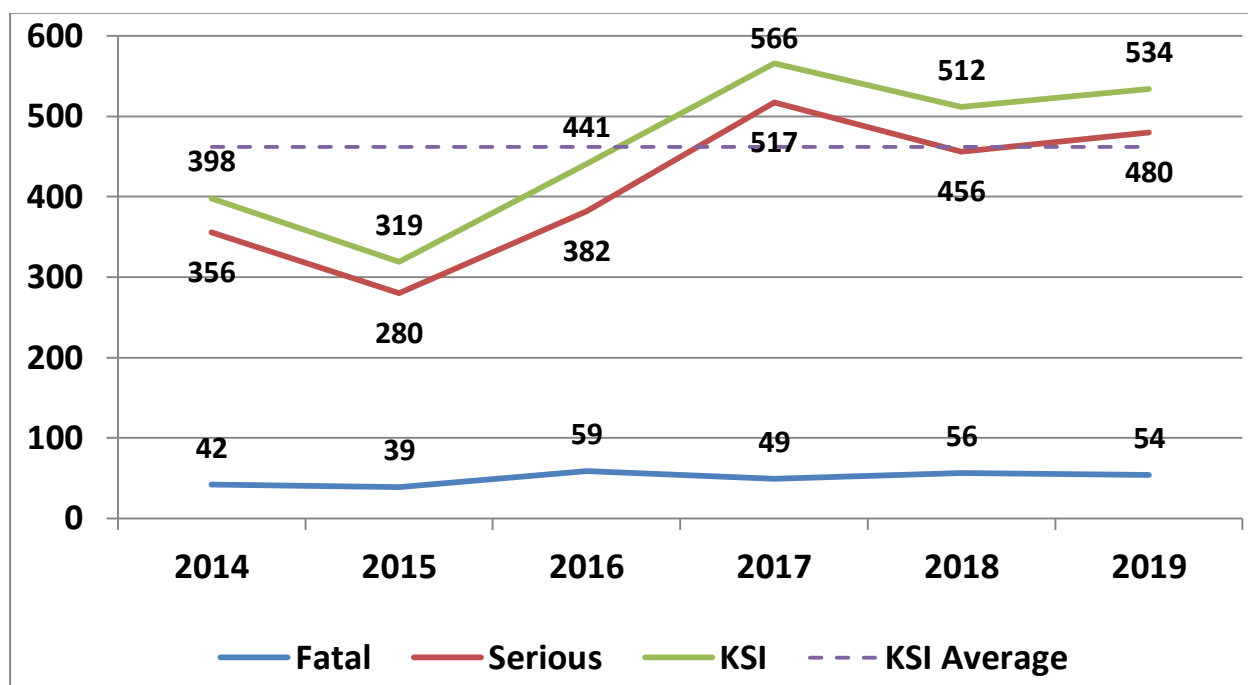
Unless otherwise stated Lincolnshire casualty data is provided from Stats19.

Unless otherwise stated all regional and national comparison data is provided from [Department for Transport: Reported Road Casualties Great Britain, Annual Report:](#)

Table 1- Casualty Figures

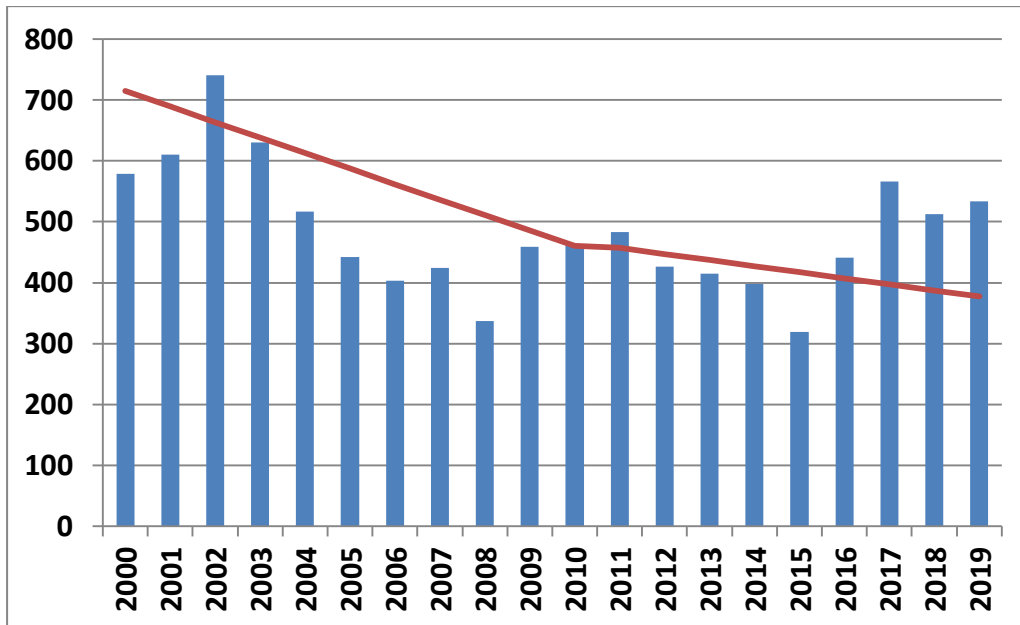
Year	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Fatal	42	39	59	49	56	54
Serious	356	280	382	517	456	480
KSI	398	319	441	566	512	534

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 2010 - 2019
National Comparison**

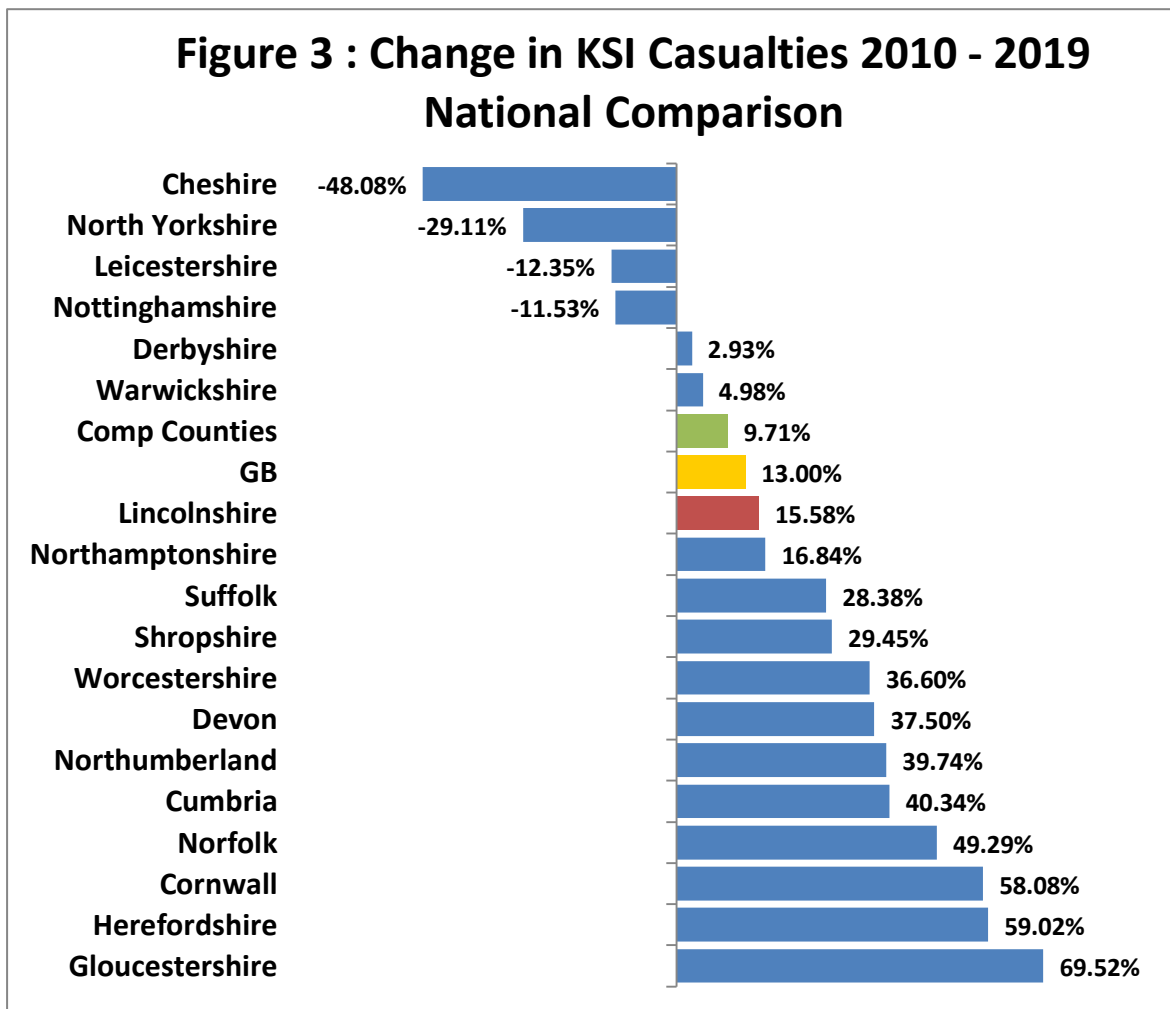


Figure 3b: Change in KSI Casualties 2008-17 & National Comparison (presented in 2019 report)

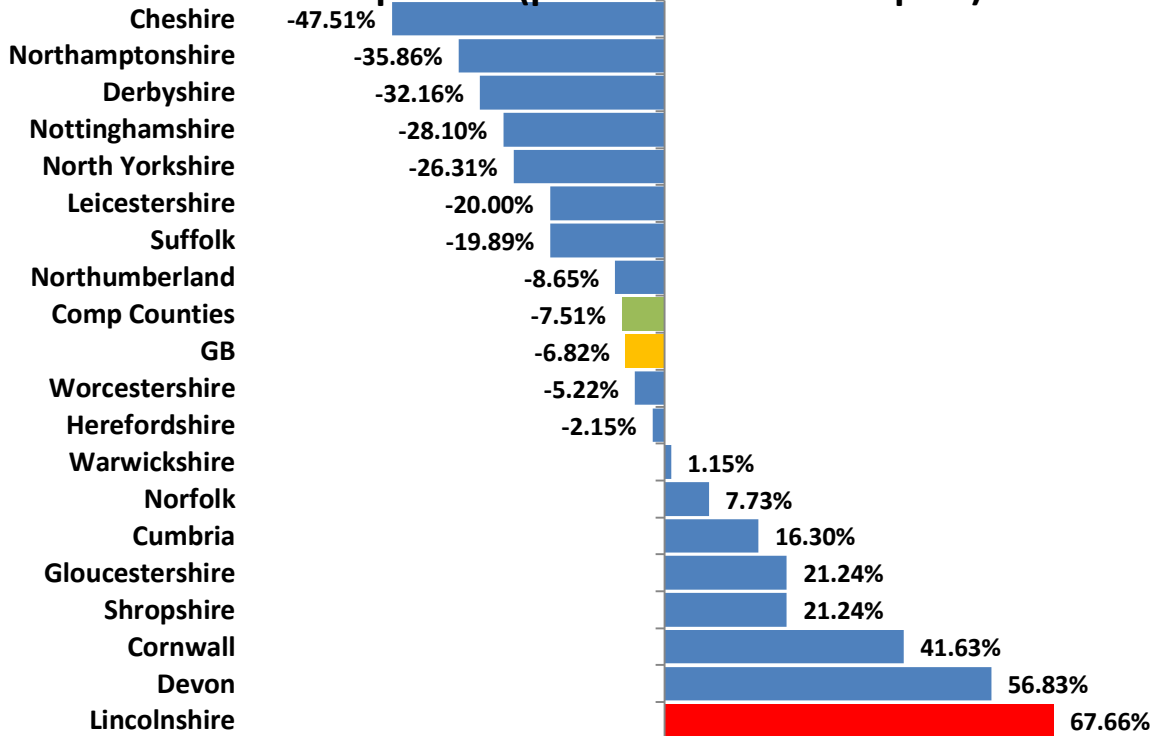


Table 2 – KSI Analysis

Lincolnshire Road Safety Partnership Rolling Performance Dashboard - 2019

2019 KSI Target 377	1st Jan 2019 to 31st Dec 19	1st Jan 2018 to 31st Dec 18	% 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	534	512	4.3%		72 13.5% -12.2%	137 25.7% +41.2%	51 9.6% +18.6%	89 16.7% +4.7%	81 15.2% -10.0%	65 12.2% +38.3%	39 7.3% -42.6%		

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

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

Lincolnshire Road Safety Partnership Rolling Performance Dashboard - 2019

2019 KSI Target 377	1st Jan 2019 to 31st Dec 19	1st Jan 2018 to 31st Dec 18	% 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	534	512	4.3%		72 13.5% -12.2%	137 25.7% +41.2%	51 9.6% +18.6%	89 16.7% +4.7%	81 15.2% -10.0%	65 12.2% +38.3%	39 7.3% -42.6%		
Car & Taxi KSI Casualties	313	284	10.2%		49 15.7% +4.3%	85 27.2% +63.5%	14 4.5% -30.0%	62 19.8% +19.2%	47 15.0% 0.0	33 10.5% +57.1%	23 7.3% -48.9%		
TWMV KSI Casualties (All cc's & Unknown)	77	76	1.3%		10 13.0% -44.4%	21 27.3% +90.9%	9 11.7% +125.0%	11 14.3% +10.0%	13 16.9% -23.5%	7 9.1% -36.4%	6 7.8% +20.0%		
Low Powered TWMV (upto 125cc) KSI Casualties	28	27	3.7%		2 7.1% -33.3%	7 25.0% +75.0%	5 17.9% +66.7%	3 10.7% +50.0%	3 10.7% -62.5%	5 17.9% +66.7%	3 10.7% -25.0%		
High Powered TWMV (over 125cc) KSI Casualties	49	44	11.4%		8 16.3% -42.9%	14 28.6% +180.0%	4 8.2% +300.0%	8 16.3% 0.0	10 20.4% +25.0%	2 4.1% -71.4%	3 6.1% +200.0%		
Pedestrians KSI Casualties	69	67	3.0%		6 8.7% +20.0%	11 15.9% -8.3%	24 34.8% +140.0%	5 7.2% -54.5%	11 15.9% +37.5%	8 11.6% -11.1%	4 5.8% -66.7%		
Pedal Cyclist KSI Casualties	34	36	-5.6%		2 5.9% -75.0%	5 14.7% -16.7%	3 8.8% -57.1%	7 20.6% +75.0%	6 17.6% +50.0%	6 17.6% +50.0%	5 14.7% +66.7%		
Child (0-15) KSI Casualties	37	28	32.1%		5 13.5% +150.0%	7 18.9% +75.0%	7 18.9% +133.3%	5 13.5% +25.0%	6 16.2% -14.3%	3 8.1% +50.0%	4 10.8% -33.3%		
KSI Collisions Involving a 17-24 year old Driver	127	104	22.1%		15 11.8% -31.8%	30 23.6% +42.9%	13 10.2% +116.7%	23 18.1% +35.3%	24 18.9% +33.3%	10 7.9% -9.1%	12 9.4% +33.3%		
KSI Collisions Involving a 60+ year old Driver	133	116	14.7%		21 15.8% +16.7%	37 27.8% +85.0%	10 7.5% -16.7%	20 15.0% +5.3%	21 15.8% 0.0	15 11.3% +50.0%	9 6.8% -43.8%		
Slight Casualties	2022	2021	0.0%		266 13.2% -21.1%	473 23.4% +6.5%	245 12.1% +1.2%	279 13.8% +1.8%	290 14.3% +4.3%	246 12.2% -0.4%	223 11.0% +12.1%		

2019 Fatal Collision Analysis:

Figure 4 - Gender Distribution:

There have been 54 fatal casualties this year, 72% of those are male and 28% are female. In 2018, 63 % were male and 38% were female. In 2017, 80% were male and 20% were female.

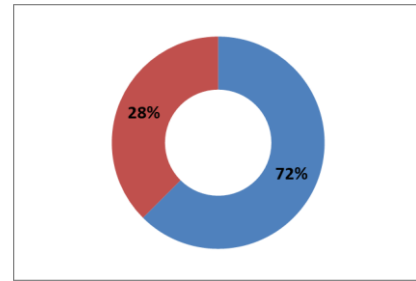
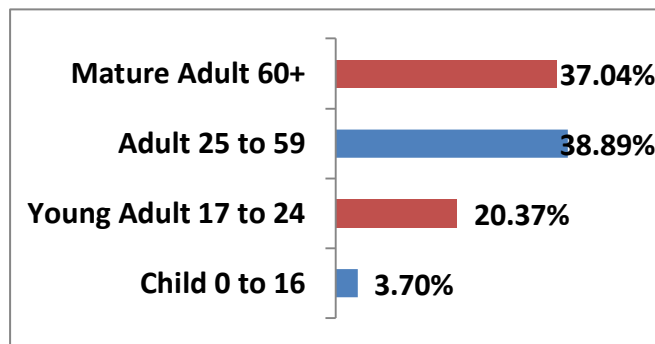


Figure 5 & Table 4 - Age Distribution:

20% of the fatal casualties in 2019 are young adults aged 17-24, an increase from 9% in 2018 but equal to 20% in 2017.

37% are mature adults aged 60+, a slight increase from 36% in 2018.

Together, these groups account for 57% of the total, an increase from the 45% in 2018 and 44% in 2017 but lower than the 60% in 2016.



Age	2019	5 Yrs Avg
Child 0 to 16	2	1.4
Young Adult 17 to 24	11	8.4
Adult 25 to 59	21	22.8
Mature Adult 60+	20	16.4
Fatal Casualty Total	54	49

Figure 6 – Age Distribution Graph

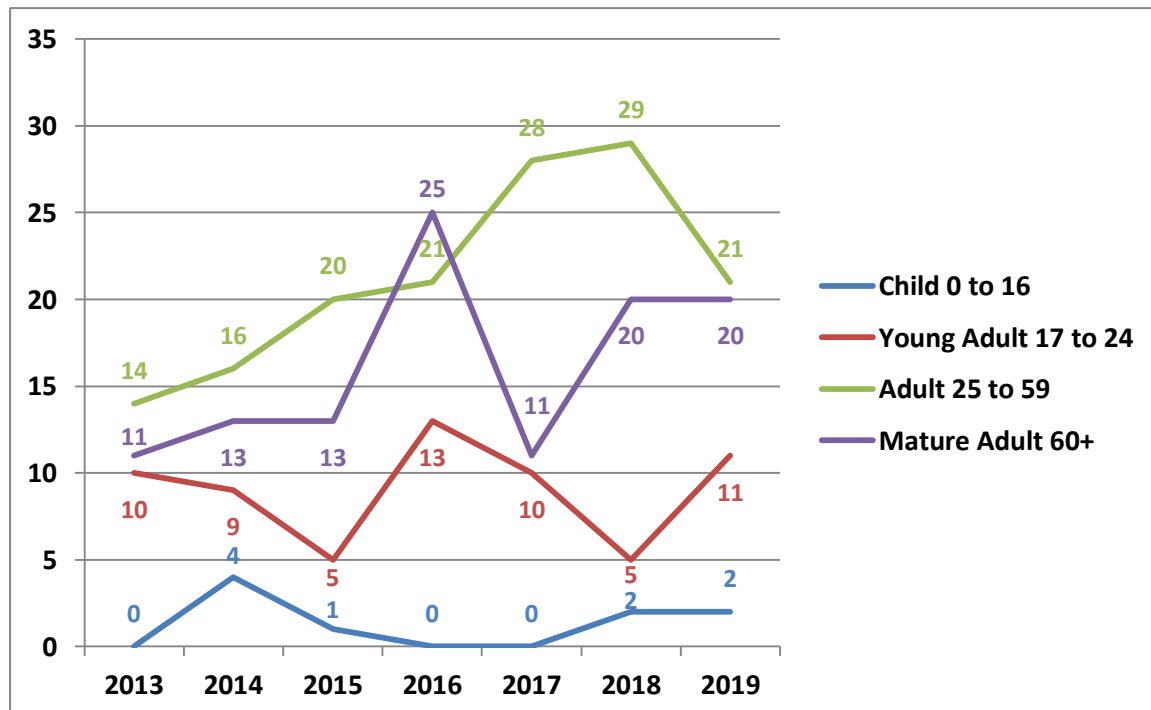


Figure 7 - Time of the day:

In 2016 the majority of fatal casualties occurred during 9-12am, 1-4pm and 5-7pm, which are key rush hours or commuting times and can be expected. In 2017 the number of fatal collisions occurring in the morning decreased and there was no longer a peak between 10am and 11am. In 2018 a new peak between 3-4pm emerged. In 2019, 1-2pm and 7-6pm sees the highest peaks. The data collated throughout 2016-2019 therefore demonstrates that peak times are random.

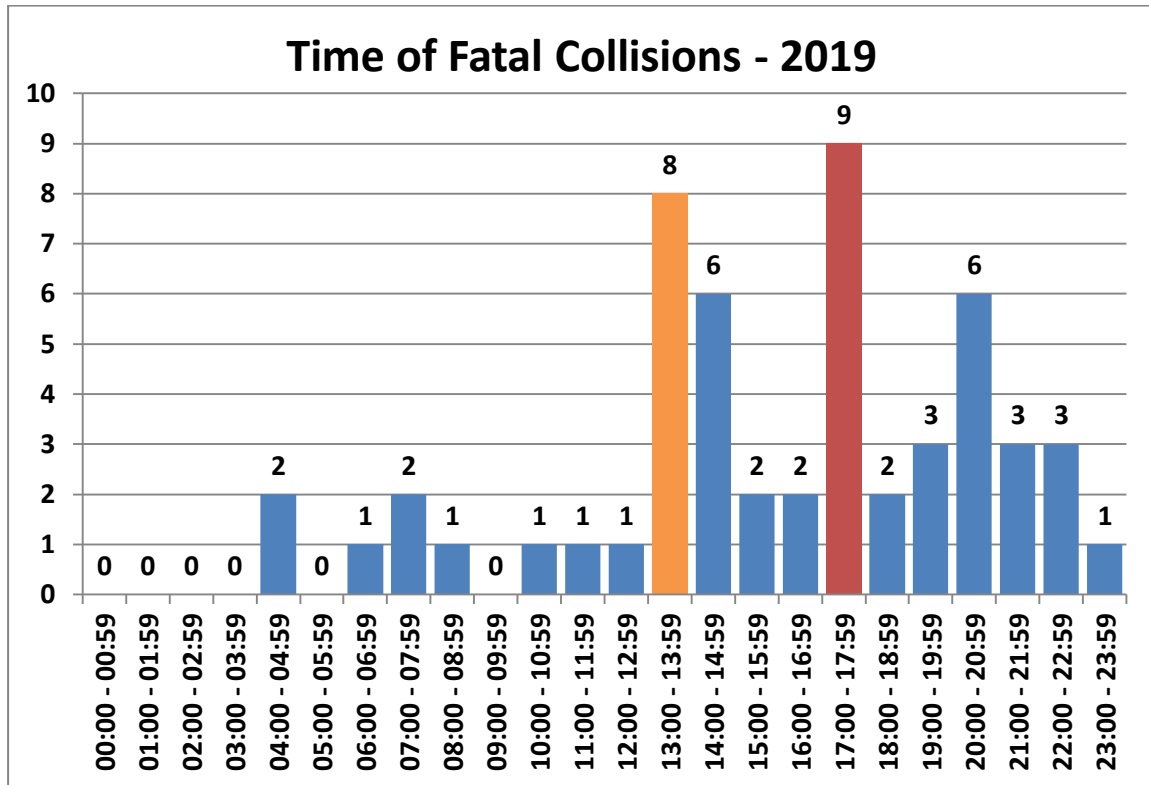


Figure 8 - Causality Class:

Drivers continue to account for the majority of fatal casualties in 2019 with 63%, in 2018 it was 70%, 75 in 2017, and 68% in 2016.

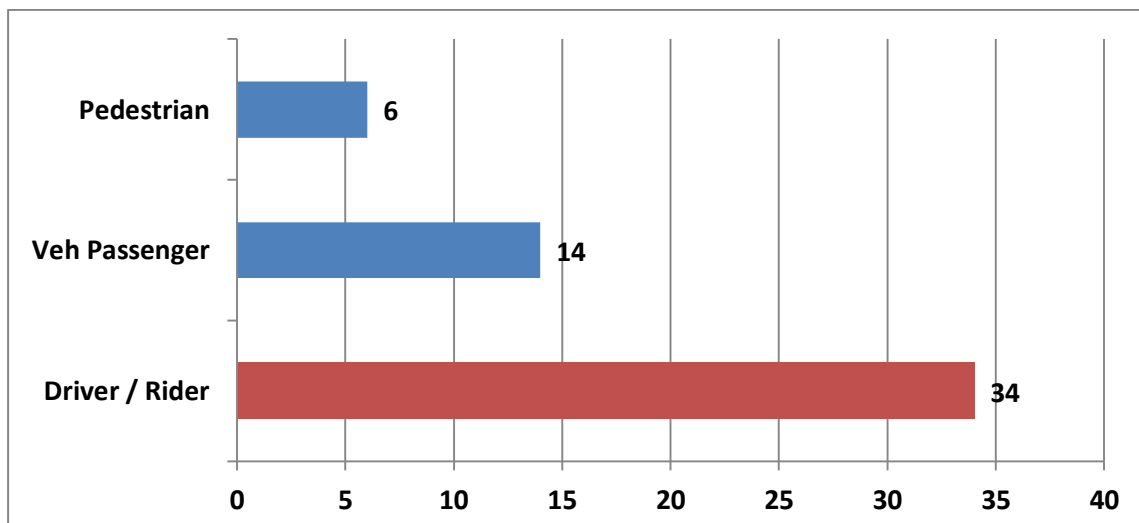


Figure 9 - Weather:
The majority of fatal collisions happened in fine weather without high winds (90%).

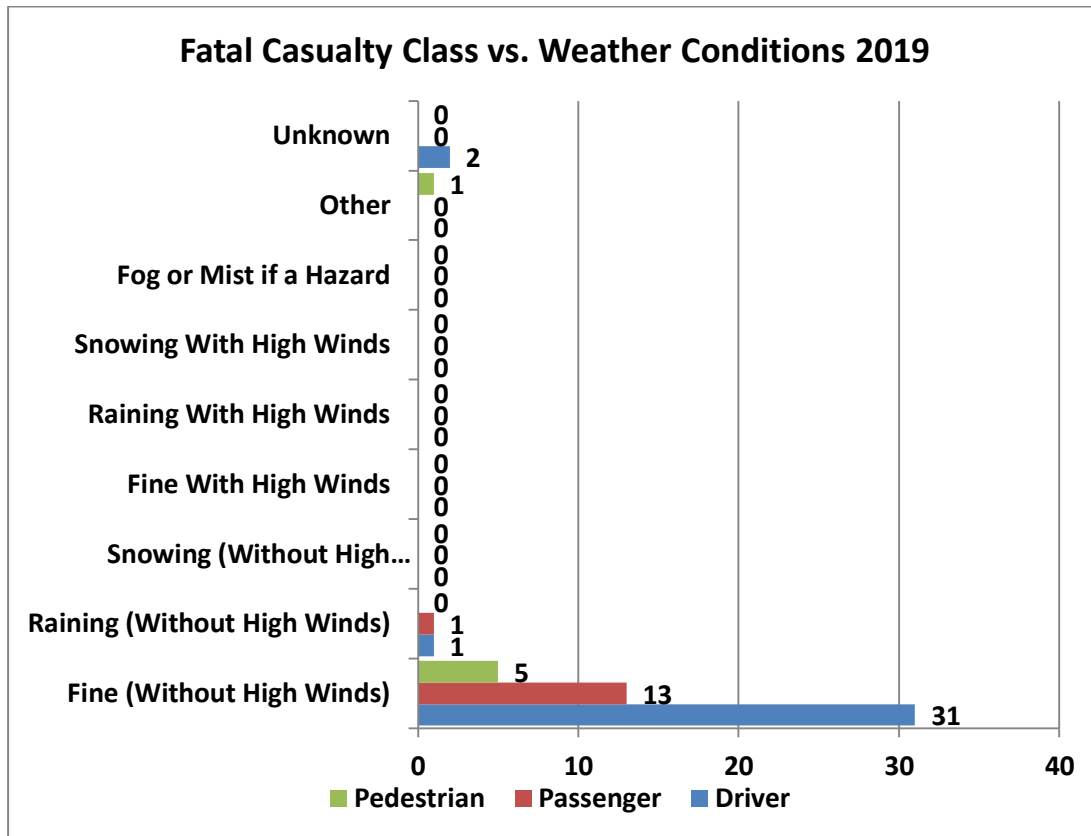


Figure 10 - Causality Vehicle Type:
STATS 19 data show that the majority of collisions involve a car.

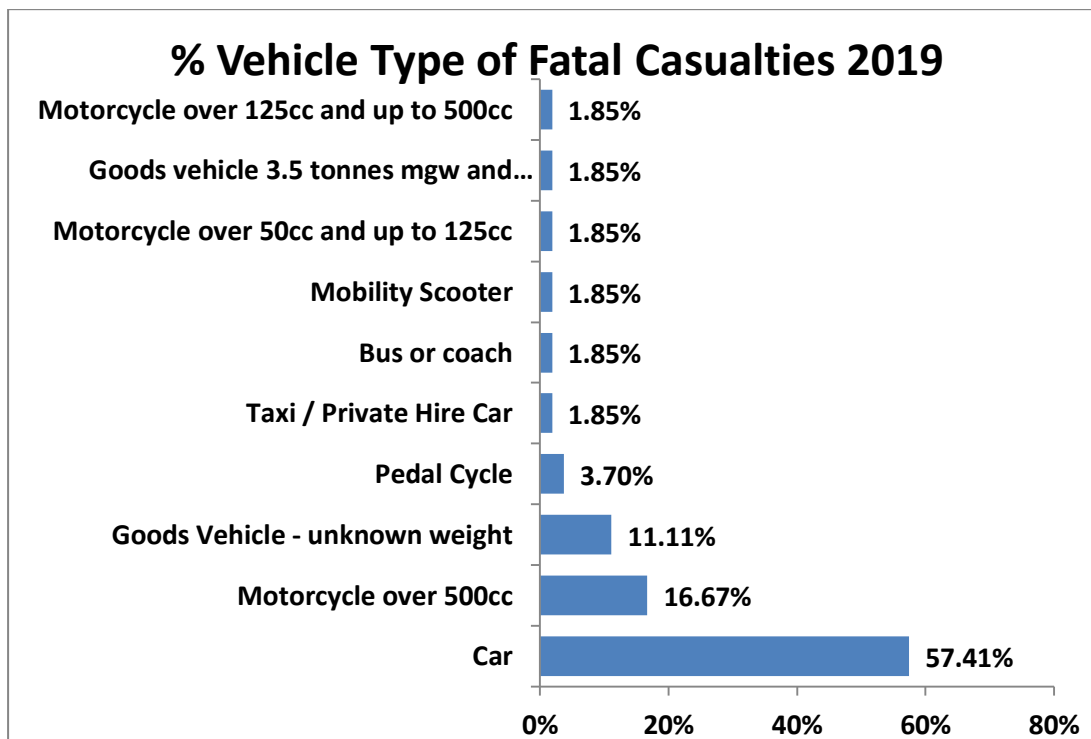


Table 5 – Motorcycle/Mobility Scooter Fatalities

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
2019	0	1	1	9	1	0
5 Yrs Avg	0.6	1.2	1.6	8.8	0.2	0.6

Table 6 - Contributory Factors:

Contributory Factors	
Careless/Reckless/In a hurry	22
Failed to look properly	10
Failed to judge other person's path or speed	8
Loss of control	8
Exceeding speed limit	5
Distraction in vehicle	4
Aggressive driving	4
Other - Please specify below	4
Disobeyed Give Way or Stop sign or markings	3
Defective brakes	2
Swerved	2
Fatigue	2
Illness or disability, mental or physical	2
Dazzling sun	2
Dangerous action in carriageway (eg playing)	2
Animal or object in carriageway	1
Defective lights or indicators	1
Travelling too fast for conditions	1
Following too close	1
Cyclist entering road from pavement	1
Poor or defective road surface	1
Sudden braking	1
Uncorrected, defective eyesight	1
Driver using mobile phone	1
Inexperienced or learner driver/rider	1
Dazzling headlights	1
Impaired by drugs (illicit or medicinal)	1
Passing too close to cyclist, horse rider or pedestrian	1
Disability or illness, mental or physical	1
Total	94

Table 7 - Contributory Factors by Road User Group:

Group	Contributory Factor
17-24	Careless/Reckless/In a hurry
	Failed to judge other person's path or speed
	Disobeyed Give Way or Stop sign or markings
	Failed to look properly
	Loss of control
	Uncorrected, defective eyesight
	Illness or disability, mental or physical
	Distraction in vehicle
	Aggressive driving
	Dazzling headlights
	Dazzling sun
TWMV 500cc+	Exceeding speed limit
	Loss of control
	Aggressive driving
	Careless/Reckless/In a hurry
	Animal or object in carriageway
	Travelling too fast for conditions
	Poor turn or manoeuvre
	Failed to look properly
	Failed to judge other person's path or speed
Inexperienced or learner driver/rider	
TWMV 50cc-125cc	Failed to look properly
	Failed to judge other person's path or speed
Mature Adult 60+	Careless/Reckless/In a hurry
	Failed to look properly
	Failed to judge other person's path or speed
	Loss of control
	Distraction in vehicle
	Defective brakes
	Swerved
	Aggressive driving
	Defective lights or indicators
	Disobeyed Give Way or Stop sign or markings
	Exceeding speed limit
	Travelling too fast for conditions
	Following too close
	Poor turn or manoeuvre
	Sudden braking
	Fatigue
Uncorrected, defective eyesight	
Illness or disability, mental or physical	
Driver using mobile phone	

	Dazzling headlights
	Impaired by drugs
	Disability or illness, mental or physical

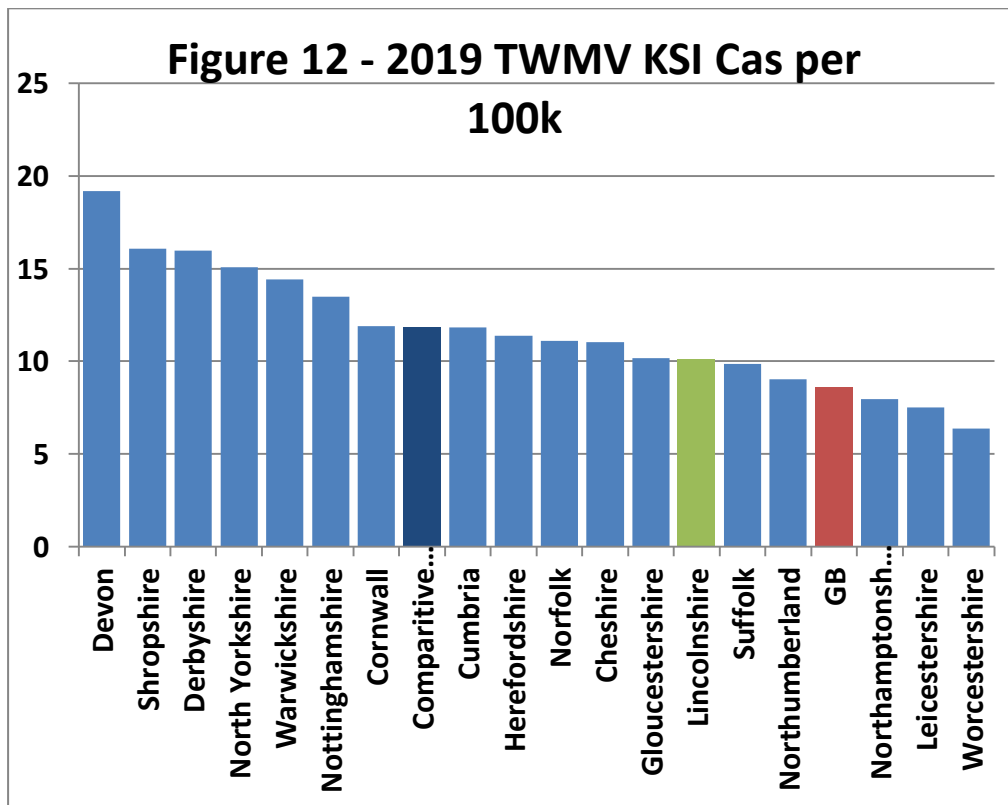
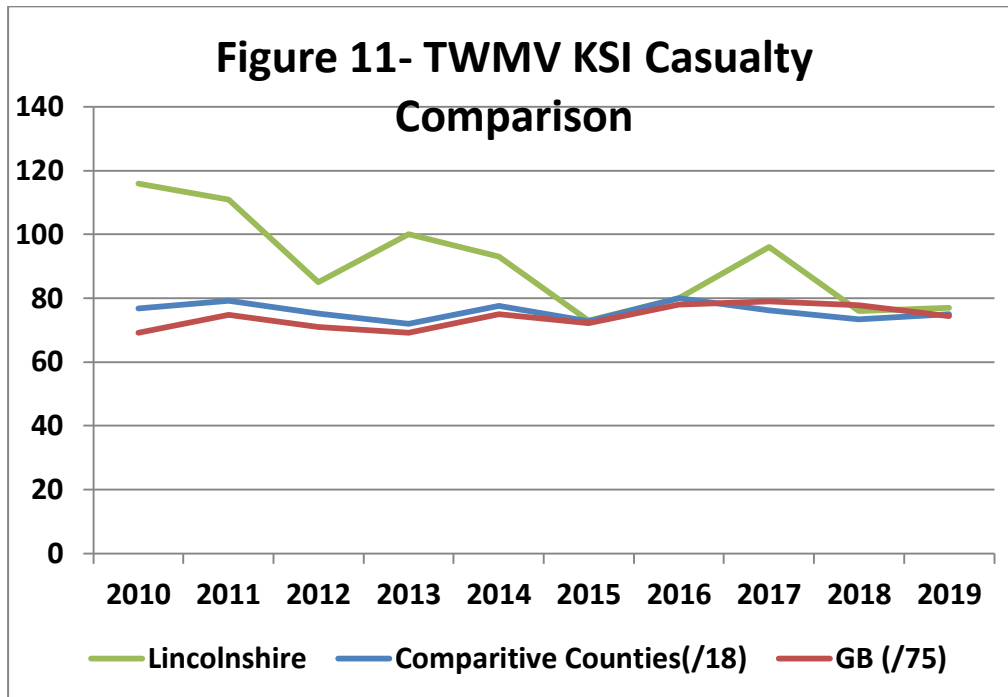
Table 8 - Road Type:

85% of fatal accidents happened on A and B Class roads in 2019, an increase on previous years (83% in 2018, 80% in 2017, 72% in 2016).

Road Type	Fatal Collisions	%
A Class road	33	68.75%
B Class road	8	16.67%
C Class road	1	2.08%
D Class road	6	12.50%
Total	48	

KSI Analysis – By User Group

Two Wheeled Motor Vehicle (TWMV):



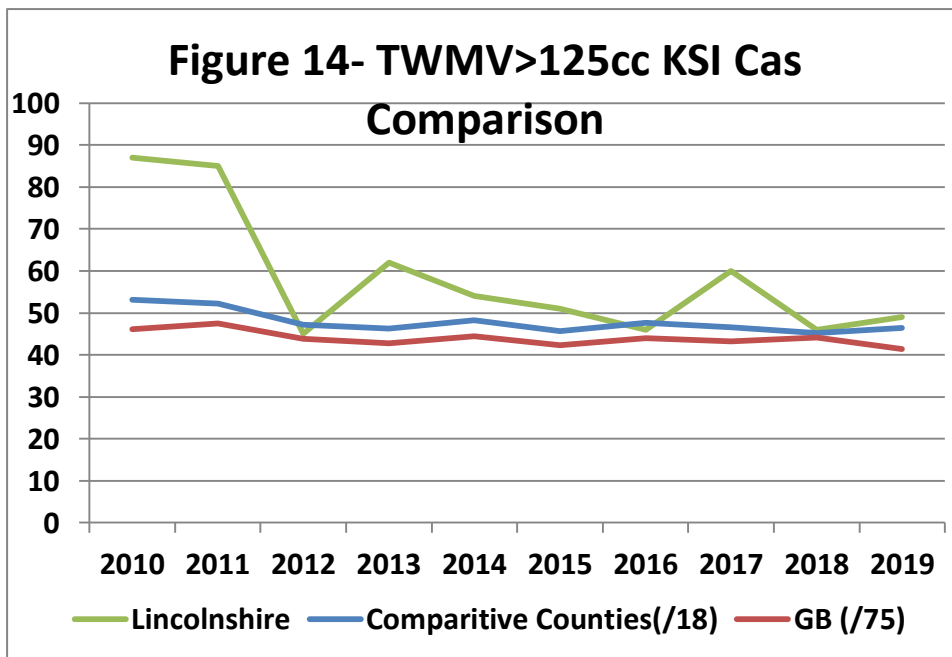
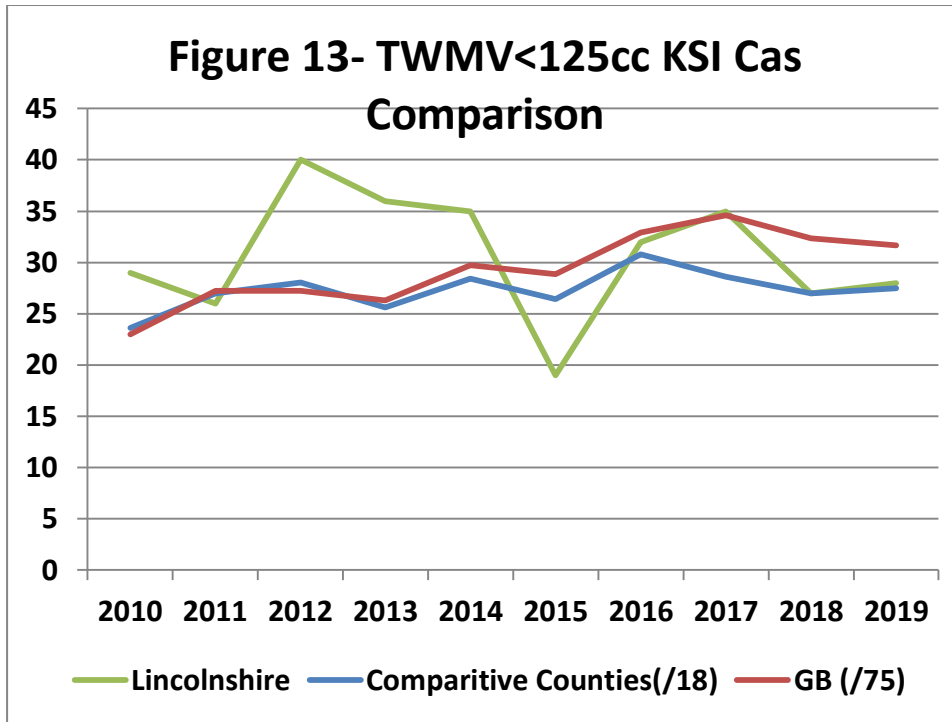


Table 9 - TWMV District Trends

Lincolnshire Road Safety Partnership Rolling Performance Dashboard - 2019

2019 KSI Target 377	1st Jan 2019 to 31st Dec 19	1st Jan 2018 to 31st Dec 18	% 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
					10 13.0%	21 27.3%	9 11.7%	11 14.3%	13 16.9%	7 9.1%	6 7.8%		-44.4%
TWMV KSI Casualties (All cc's & Unknown)	77	76	1.3%		2 7.1%	7 25.0%	5 17.9%	3 10.7%	3 10.7%	5 17.9%	3 10.7%		
Low Powered TWMV (upto 125cc) KSI Casualties	28	27	3.7%		8 16.3%	14 28.6%	4 8.2%	8 16.3%	10 20.4%	2 4.1%	3 6.1%		
High Powered TWMV (over 125cc) KSI Casualties	49	44	11.4%		-42.9%	+180.0%	+300.0%	0.0	+25.0%	-71.4%	+200.0%		

Pedestrian:

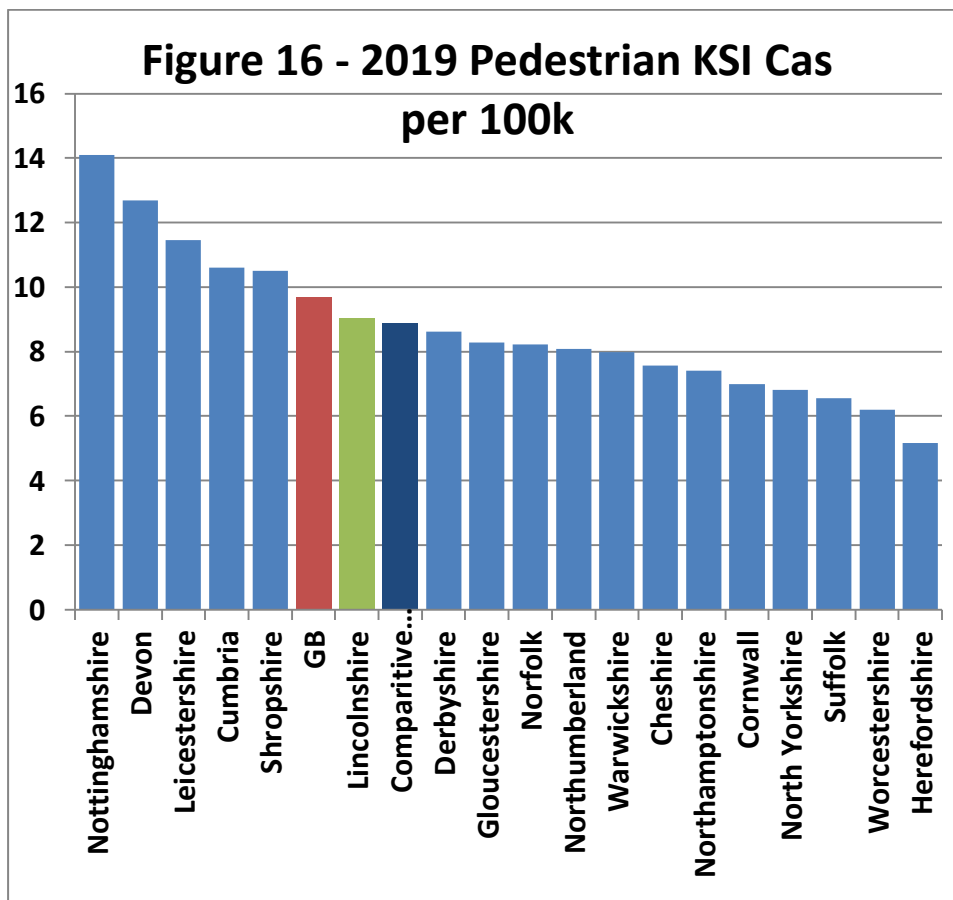
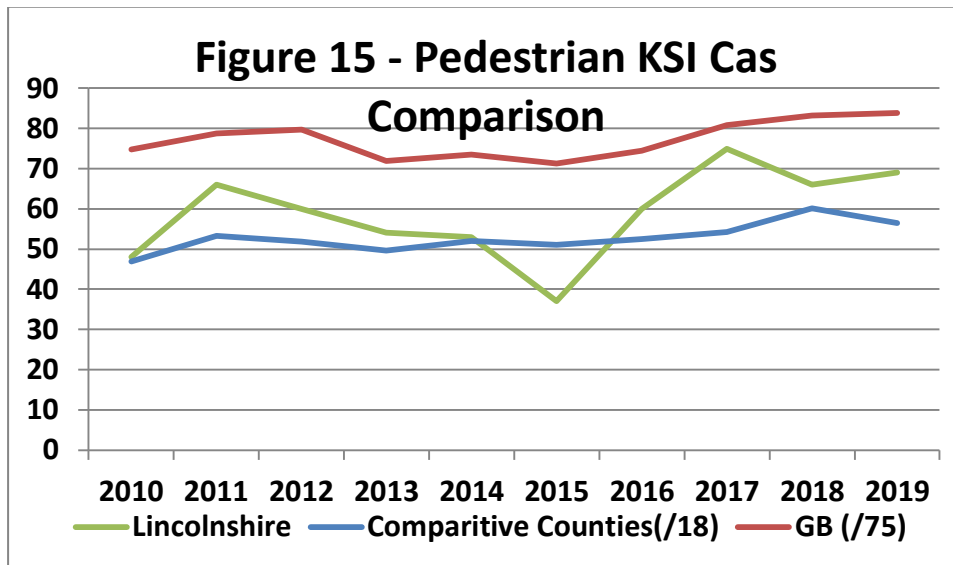


Table 10 - Pedestrian District Trends

Lincolnshire Road Safety Partnership Rolling Performance Dashboard - 2019

2019 KSI Target 377	1st Jan 2019 to 31st Dec 19	1st Jan 2018 to 31st Dec 18	% 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	69	67	3.0%		6 8.7%	11 15.9%	24 34.8%	5 7.2%	11 15.9%	8 11.6%	4 5.8%		
					+20.0%	-8.3%	+140.0%	-54.5%	+37.5%	-11.1%	-66.7%		

Pedal Cyclist:

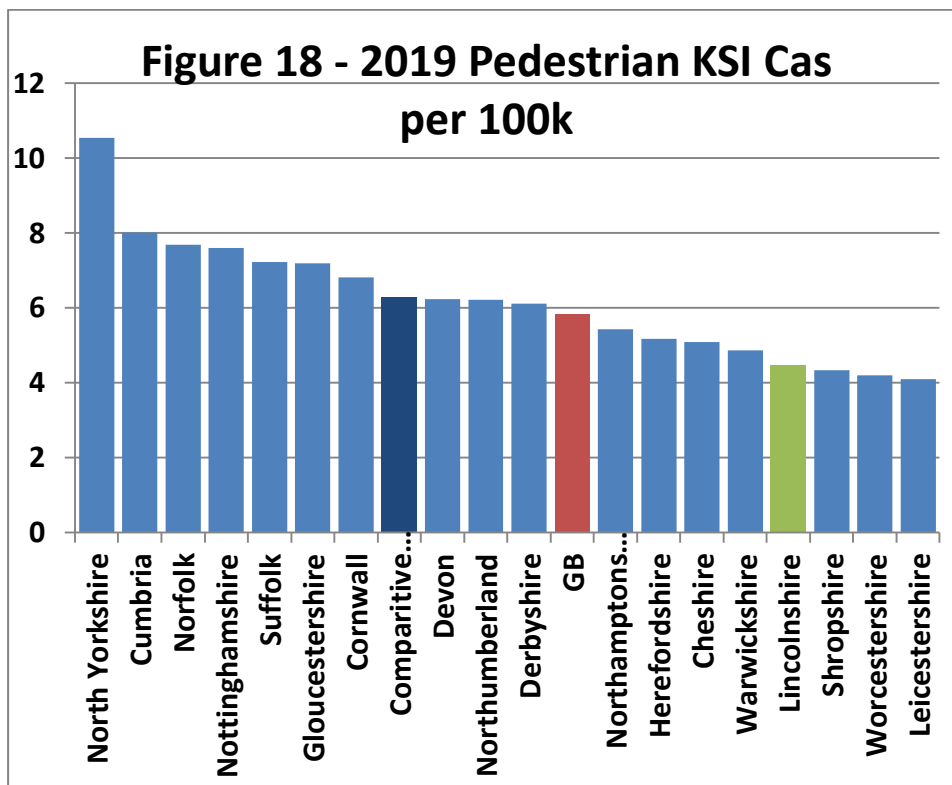
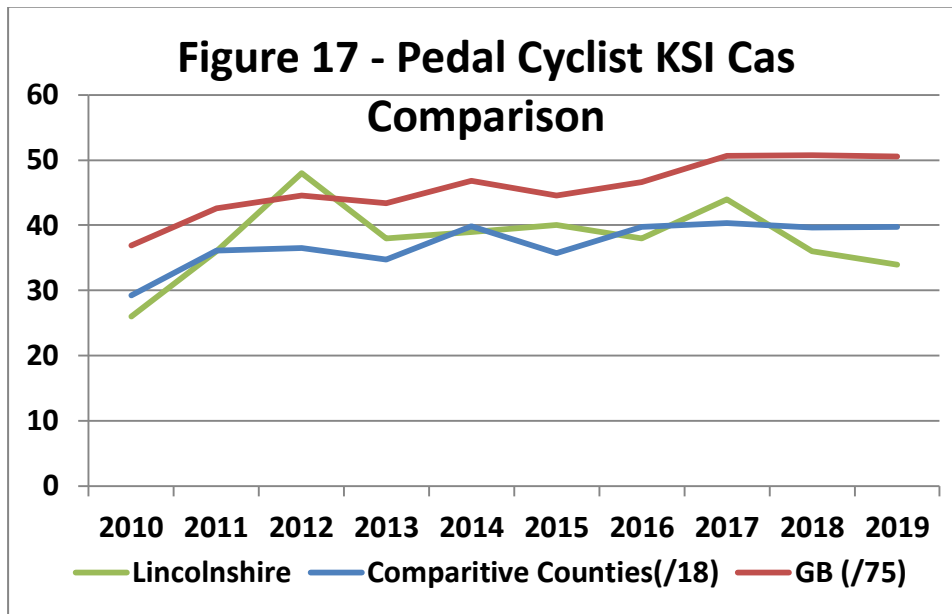


Table 11 - Pedal Cyclist District Trends

Lincolnshire Road Safety Partnership Rolling Performance Dashboard - 2019

2019 KSI Target 377	1st Jan 2019 to 31st Dec 19	1st Jan 2018 to 31st Dec 18	% 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	34	36	-5.6%		2 5.9%	5 14.7%	3 8.8%	7 20.6%	6 17.6%	6 17.6%	5 14.7%		

Senior Drivers:

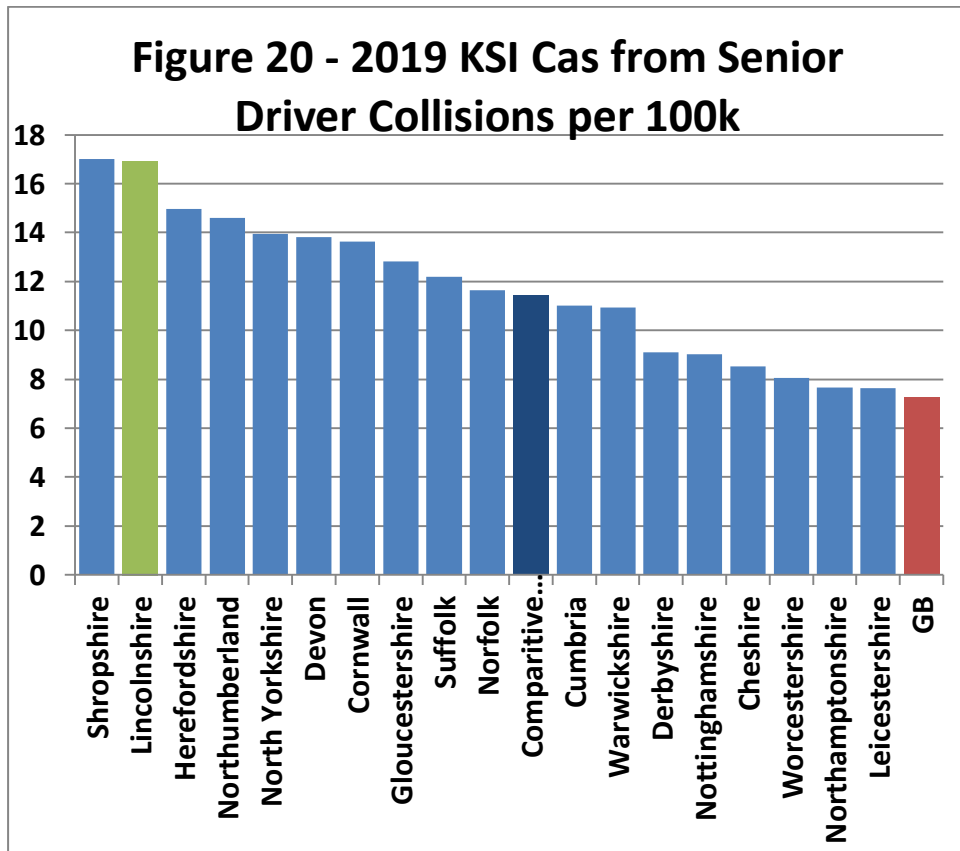
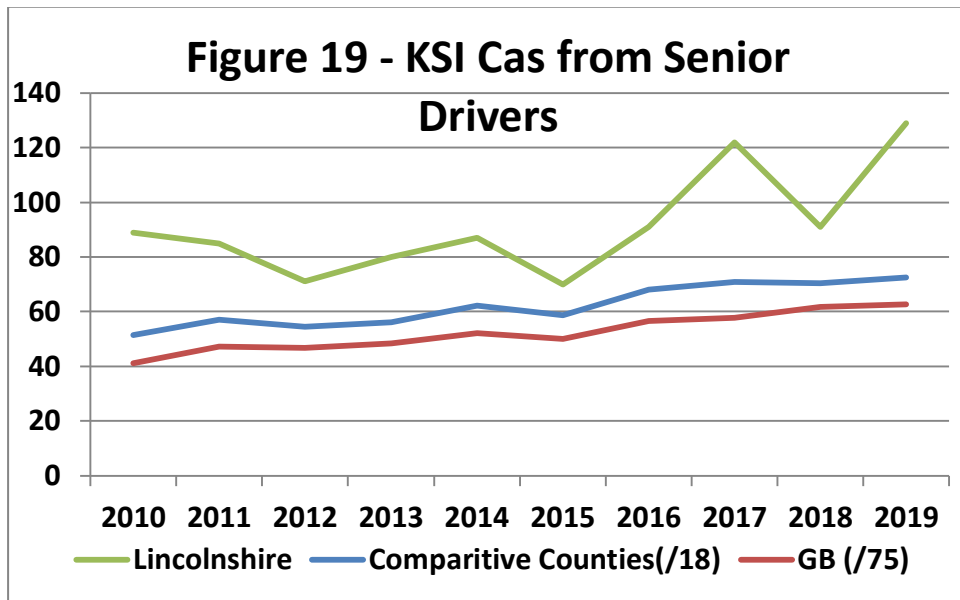


Table 12 - Senior Driver District Trends

Lincolnshire Road Safety Partnership Rolling Performance Dashboard - 2019

2019 KSI Target 377	1st Jan 2019 to 31st Dec 19	1st Jan 2018 to 31st Dec 18	% 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	133	116	14.7%		21 15.8% +16.7%	37 27.8% +85.0%	10 7.5% -16.7%	20 15.0% +5.3%	21 15.8% 0.0	15 11.3% +50.0%	9 6.8% -43.8%		

Young Driver:

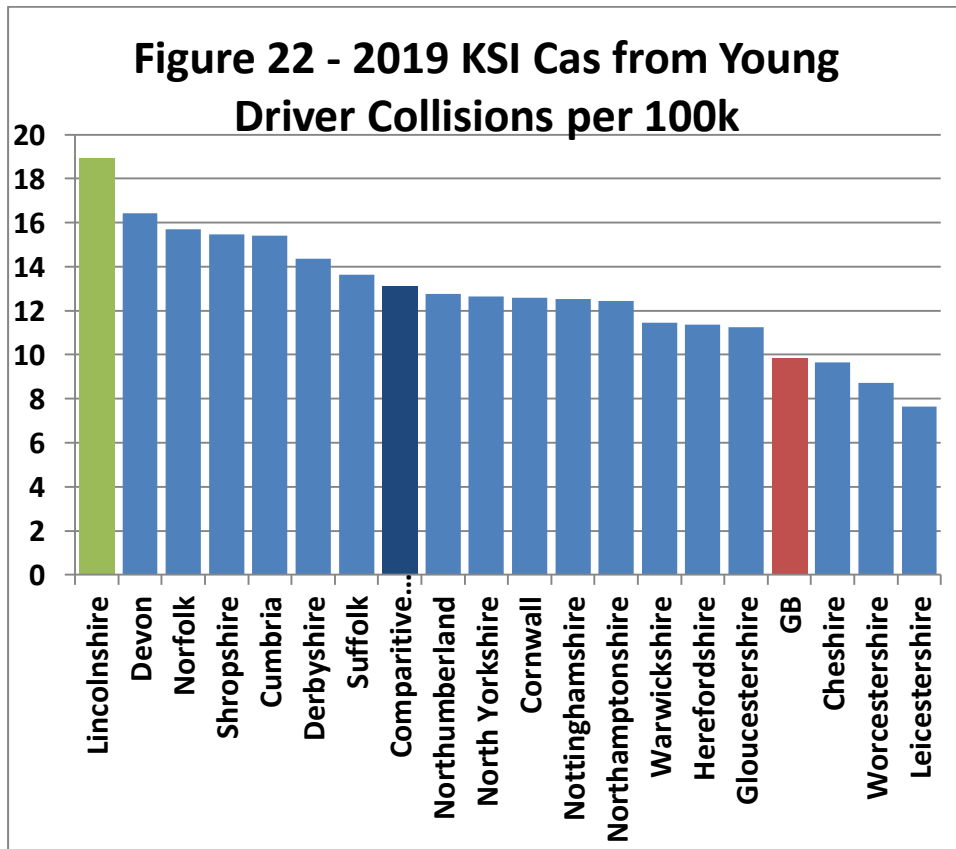
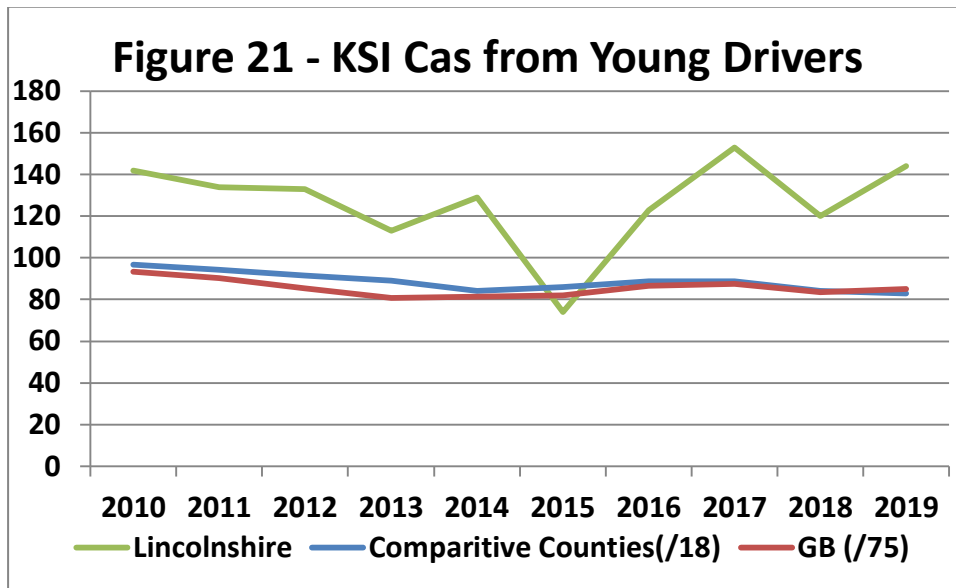


Table 13 - Young Driver District Trends

Lincolnshire Road Safety Partnership Rolling Performance Dashboard - 2019

2019 KSI Target 377	1st Jan 2019 to 31st Dec 19	1st Jan 2018 to 31st Dec 18	% 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	127	104	22.1%		15 11.8% -31.8%	30 23.6% +42.9%	13 10.2% +116.7%	23 18.1% +35.3%	24 18.9% +33.3%	10 7.9% -9.1%	12 9.4% +33.3%		

Children aged 0-15:

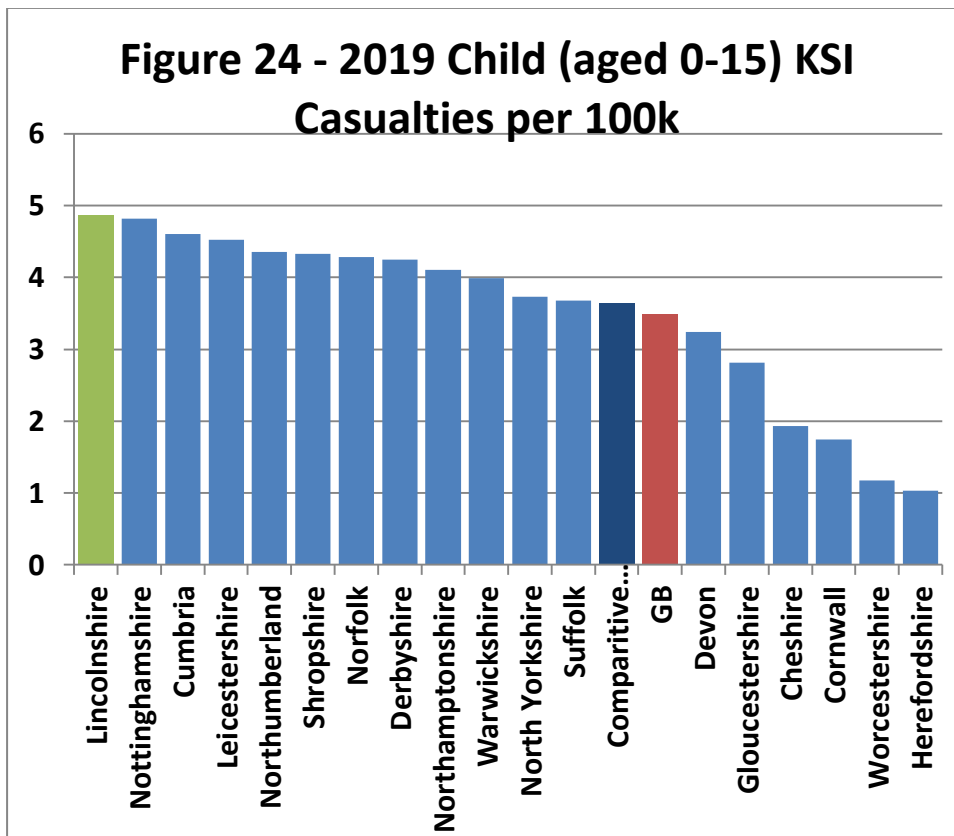
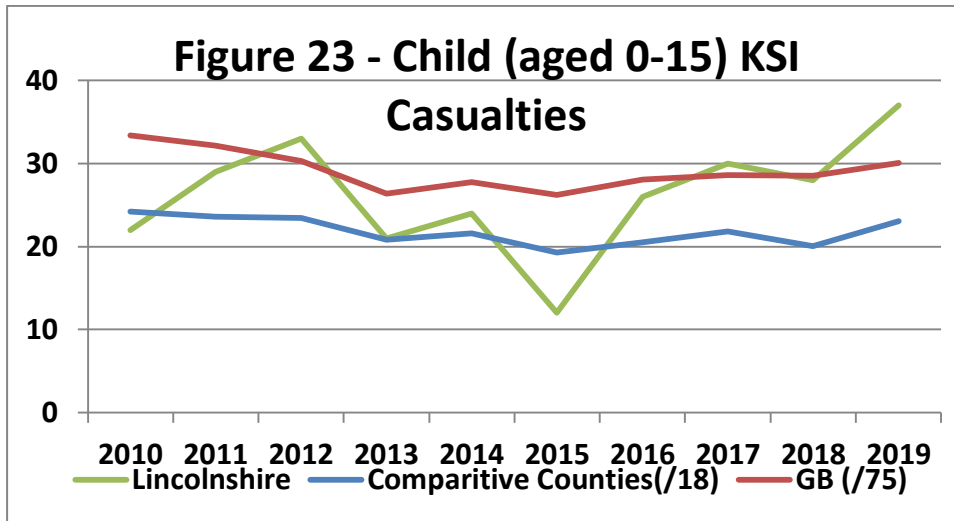


Table 14 – Child aged 0-15yrs District Trends

Lincolnshire Road Safety Partnership Rolling Performance Dashboard - 2019

2019 KSI Target 377	1st Jan 2019 to 31st Dec 19	1st Jan 2018 to 31st Dec 18	% 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	37	28	32.1%		5 13.5% +150.0%	7 18.9% +75.0%	7 18.9% +133.3%	5 13.5% +25.0%	6 16.2% -14.3%	3 8.1% +50.0%	4 10.8% -33.3%		

Car & Taxi:

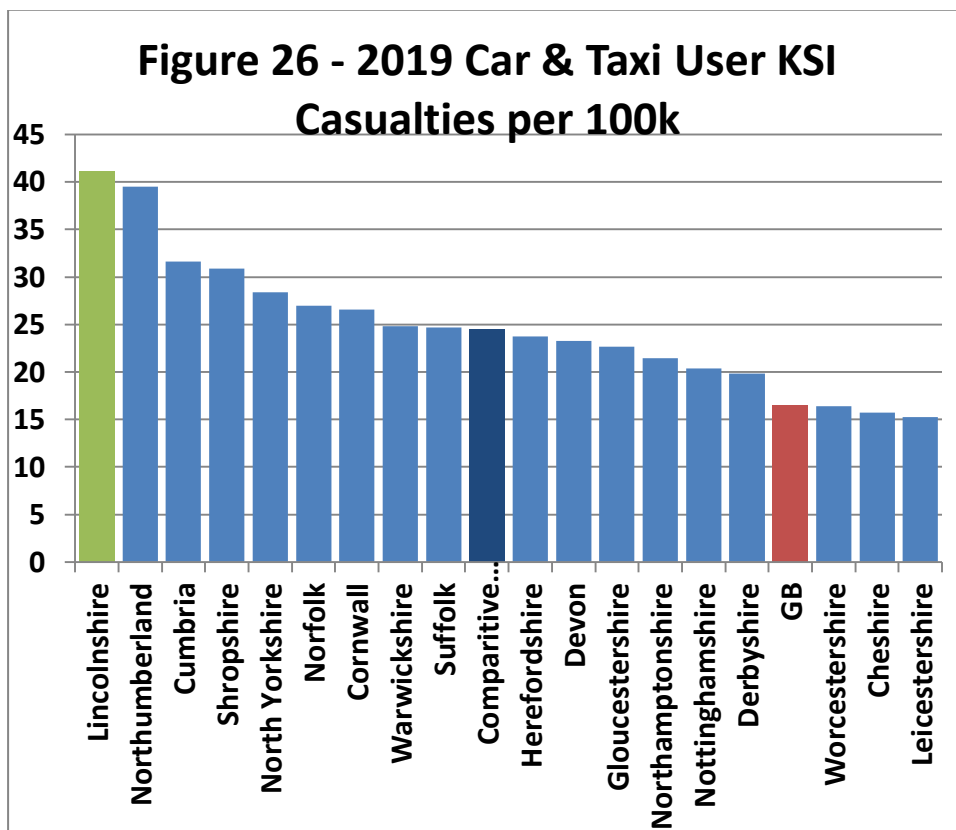
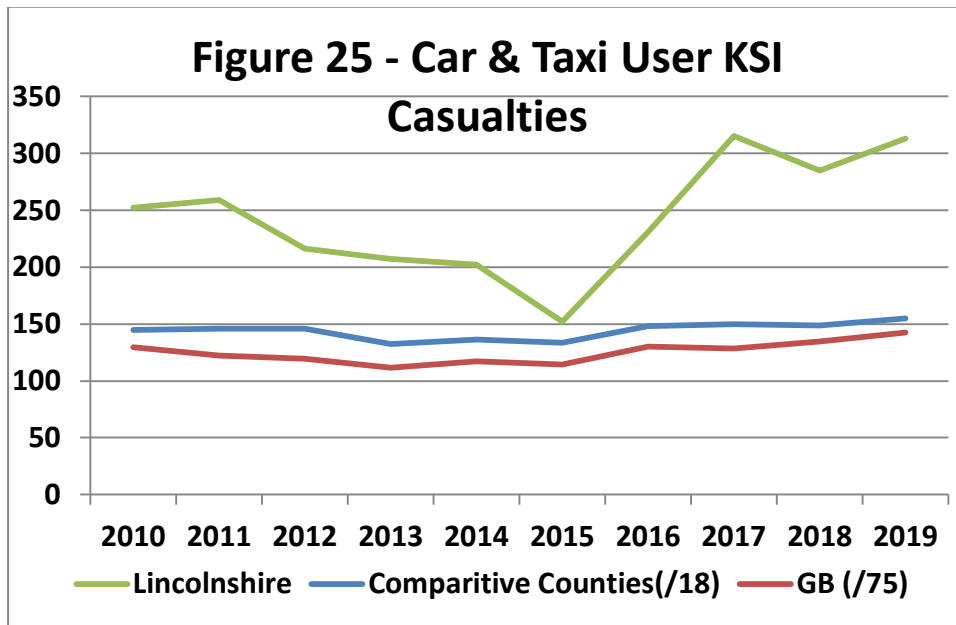
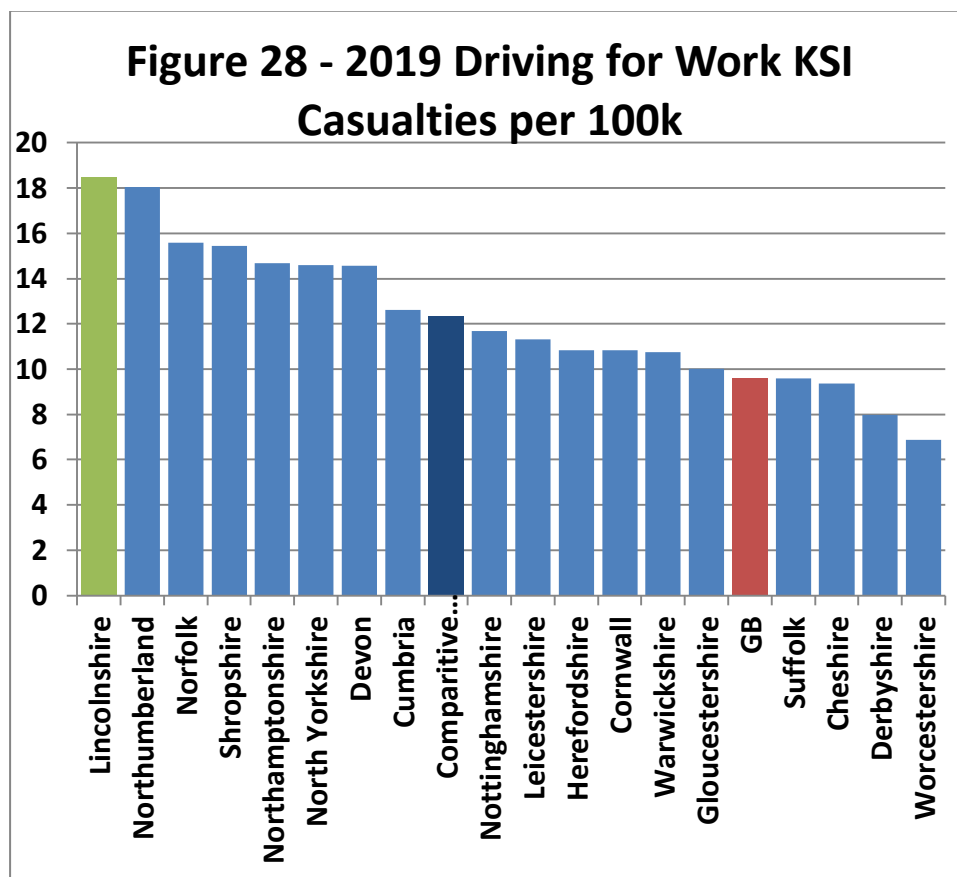
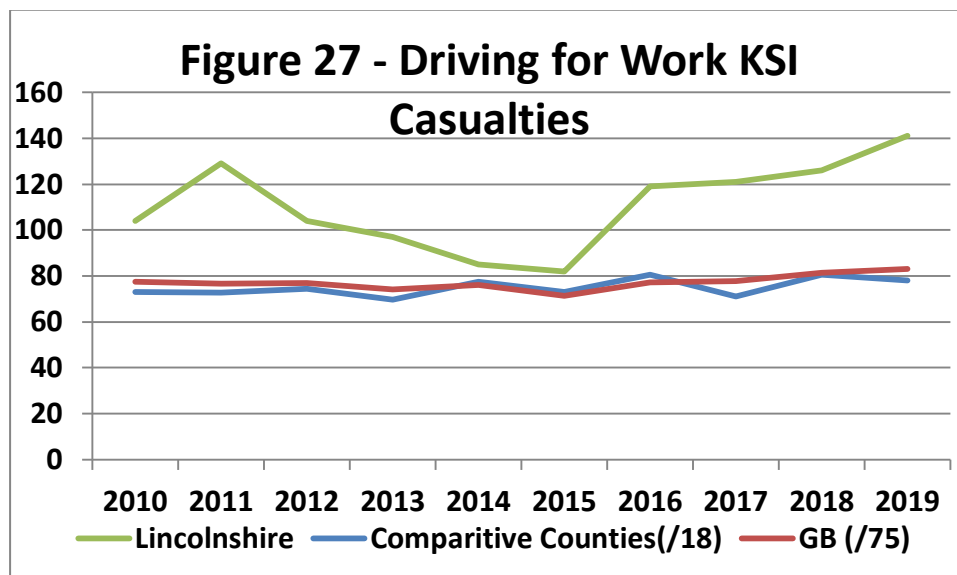


Table 15 - Car & Taxi District Trends

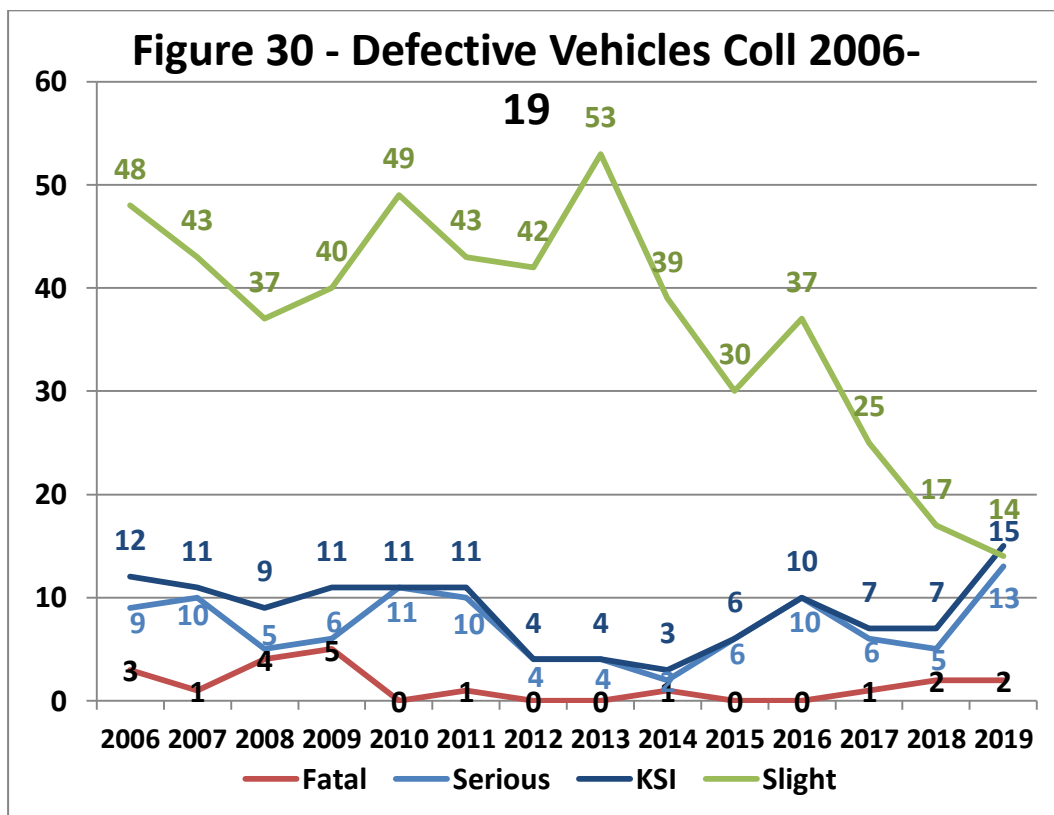
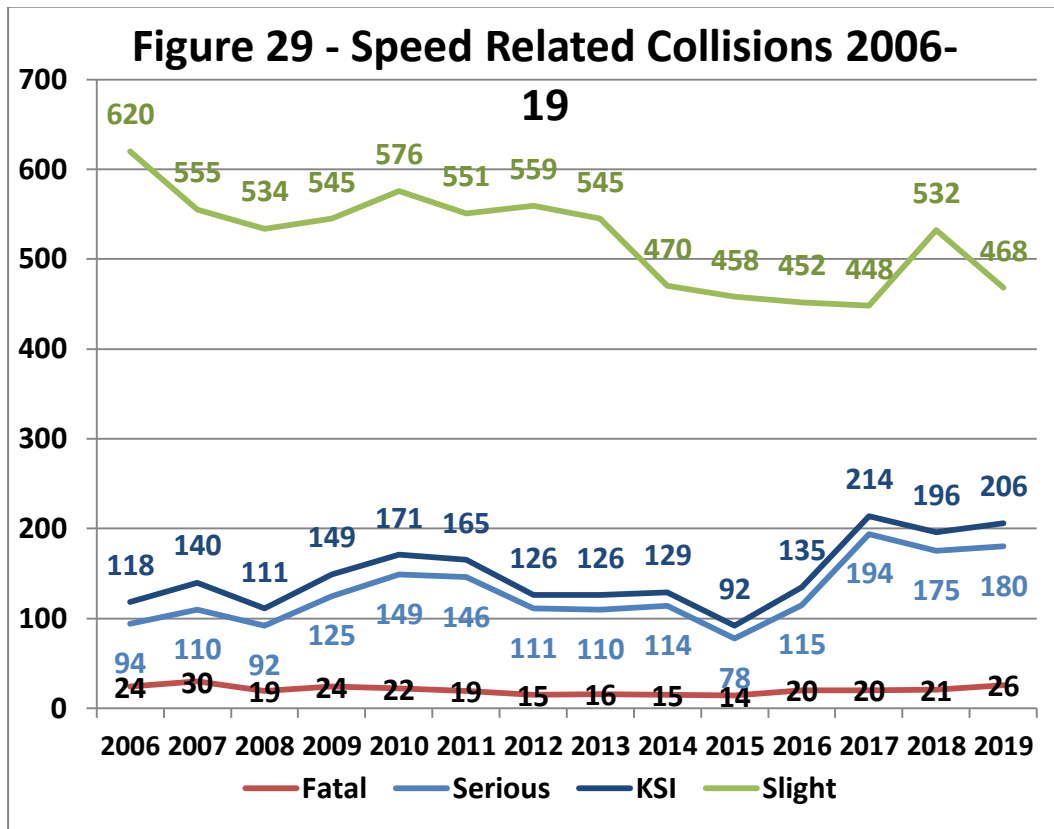
Lincolnshire Road Safety Partnership Rolling Performance Dashboard - 2019

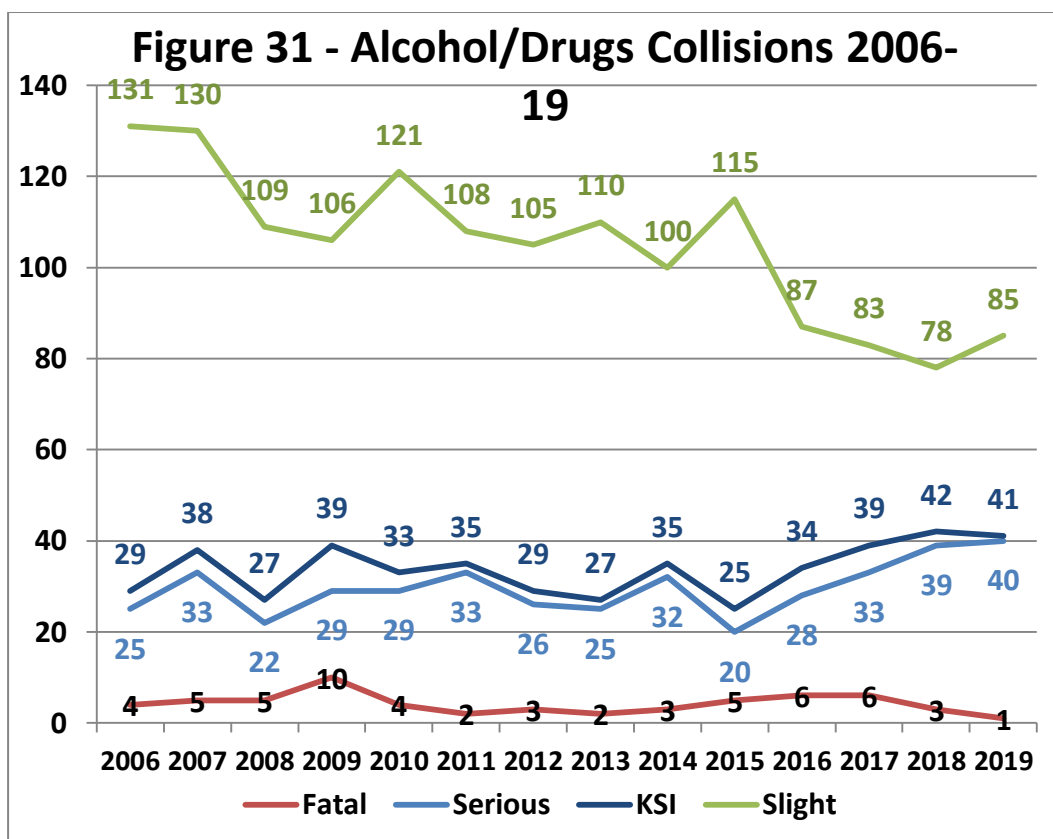
2019 KSI Target 377	1st Jan 2019 to 31st Dec 19	1st Jan 2018 to 31st Dec 18	% Change on Previous Year	MALE FEMALE	West Lindsey DC	East Lindsey	Lincoln City	North Kesteven DC	South Kesteven DC	South Holland DC	Boston BC	District Distribution	URBAN RURAL
Car & Taxi KSI Casualties	313	284	10.2%		49 15.7% +4.3%	85 27.2% +63.5%	14 4.5% -30.0%	62 19.8% +19.2%	47 15.0% 0.0	33 10.5% +57.1%	23 7.3% -48.9%		

Driving for Work:



Causation factor trends:





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



Open Report on behalf of Mark Baxter, Chief Fire Officer

Report to:

Public Protection and Communities Scrutiny Committee

Date:

08 December 2020

Subject:

Fire and Rescue Statement of Assurance 2019-20

Summary:

The Fire and Rescue National Framework for England sets out the requirement for fire and rescue authorities to provide an annual Statement of Assurance on financial, governance and operational matters. The Lincolnshire Fire and Rescue Statement of Assurance for 2019-20 is attached. The Statement will be used as a source of information on which to base the Secretary of State's biennial report under section 25 of the Fire and Rescue Service Act 2004.

Actions Required:

Members of the Public Protection and Communities Scrutiny Committee are invited to review and comment on the contents of Lincolnshire Fire and Rescue Authority's Statement of Assurance 2019-20.

1. Background

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

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

¹ Fire and Rescue National Framework for England dated May 2018

2. Conclusion

Lincolnshire Fire and Rescue (LFR) Authority is satisfied that the systems and measures it had in place with respect of financial, governance and operational matters for the period 1 April 2019 to 31 March 2020 were fit for purpose and effective. It is satisfied that its business was conducted in accordance with the law and proper standards and that public money was properly accounted for and used economically, efficiently and effectively. It is also satisfied that, where appropriate, the National Framework requirements have been met.

Following the Scrutiny Committee meeting, the Statement of Assurance will be made available on Lincolnshire Fire and Rescue's website.

3. Consultation

a) Risks and Impact Analysis

Not Applicable

4. Appendices

These are listed below and attached at the back of the report	
Appendix A	LFR Statement of Assurance 2019-20

5. Background Papers

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

Document title	Where the document can be viewed
MHCLG – Guidance on Statement of Assurance for fire and rescue authorities in England	Gov.UK website - Guidance on Statement of Assurance for fire and rescue authorities in England
Fire and Rescue National Framework for England	Gov.UK website – Fire and Rescue National Framework for England 2018

This report was written by Mark Baxter, Chief Fire Officer, who can be contacted on 07799 110463 or by e-mail at Mark.Baxter@lincoln.fire-uk.org

STATEMENT OF ASSURANCE 2019-20

LINCOLNSHIRE FIRE & RESCUE



Lincolnshire
COUNTY COUNCIL
Working for a better future



INTRODUCTION

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

BACKGROUND

General

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

The Fire and Rescue National Framework document outlines the Government's priorities and objectives for FRAs in England. It describes the high level expectations but does not prescribe operational matters. The priorities in the Framework are for FRAs to:

- Make appropriate provision for fire prevention and protection activities and response to fire and rescue related incidents
- Identify and assess the full range of foreseeable fire and rescue related risks their areas face
- Collaborate with emergency services and other local and national partners to increase the efficiency and effectiveness of the service they provide
- Be accountable to communities for the service they provide
- Develop and maintain a workforce that is professional, resilient, skilled, flexible and diverse.

The County

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

Estimates for 2018 place the County population at 755,800⁴, an increase of 7.8% since 2008. Current projections suggest the population will increase by 12% by 2043. Notwithstanding this, population density remains low with 127 people per square kilometre compared with an average for England of 432 people per square kilometre.

Not only is the population increasing, it is also ageing with the proportion of people aged 65 and over projected to increase from 23% in 2018 to 30% in 2043. The proportion of people over 75 years of age is predicted to increase by 83% over the same period. Further information about the County can be found at <http://www.research-lincs.org.uk/>.

¹ Fire and Rescue National Framework for England dated May 18.

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

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

⁴ Office for National Statistics 2018 mid-year population estimates/GP Registrations April 2019 (NHS-HSCIC)

Lincolnshire Fire and Rescue – the ‘Service’

LFR operates 38 fire stations. One of these is staffed by fulltime firefighters around the clock, 8 are staffed by fulltime firefighters during the day who then provide on-call cover at night, guaranteeing 24/7 fire cover from these locations. The remainder are staffed by on-call firefighters working the retained duty system. As at 31 March 2020 the Service establishment⁵ was 691 staff comprising 610 operational, 21 control and 60 support staff⁶. Key operational equipment includes:

- 48 station-based fire engines
- 2 aerial appliances
- 5 special appliances⁷
- 10 swift water rescue boats
- National Resilience capability⁸

The Service received 22,038 calls during 2019/20 and attended 10,004 operational incidents including 3,818 medical response calls.

FINANCIAL

General

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

The Executive Director of Finance and Public Protection is responsible for the preparation of the Authority’s Statement of Accounts in accordance with proper practices⁹. The purpose of the accounts is to give electors, local tax payers and service users, elected members, employees and other interested parties clear information about the Council’s finances. The published Statement of Accounts for 2019/20 can be found at [Statement of Accounts](#).

The Authority’s financial statements and value for money conclusions are audited independently. Due to the Covid-19 pandemic, the statutory deadline for the publication of audited financial statements for 2019/20 was pushed back to 30 November 2020. Consequently, the audit for 2019/20 is still on-going, however no matters have been identified which would prevent the Auditors from giving an unqualified opinion on the financial statements or an unqualified Value for Money conclusion. When published the audit opinion can be found within the Annual Audit Letter 2019-20 (*available end Nov 20*).

Value for money

LFR ended 2019/20 with just £30.1K overspend on a £20.7m revenue budget, which is well within LCC 1% budget tolerance target.

The 2019/20 capital budget consisted of £9.8m plus £4.1m brought forward from 2018/19. There was a realignment of £6.3m on the capital budget into 2020/21 due to a number of capital programmes,

⁵ Actual headcount may vary

⁶ Not including emergency planning and business continuity

⁷ 2 rescue support units, water carrier, command support vehicle and welfare unit

⁸ Urban search and rescue (USAR) and high volume pumping capability

⁹ As set out in the CIPFA/LASAAC Code of Practice on Local Authority Accounting in the United Kingdom

including station improvement programme and extending life span of some equipment and vehicles, being moved forward.

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

Cost measure	Average for all English FRAs	Lincolnshire FRA
£ per head of population	40.4	36.4
£ per hectare	142.1	46.6
£ per operational fire station	1,460,557	732,349

GOVERNANCE

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

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

LCC's internal audit department publishes an Annual Internal Audit Report¹¹. This provides an independent opinion of the overall adequacy and effectiveness of the Council's governance framework and internal control system. The opinion of the Head of Internal Audit in respect of the year ended 31 March 2020 was that arrangements for governance, risk management, financial control and internal control were performing adequately.

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

¹⁰ Based on 2019/20 Chartered Institute for Public Finance and Accountancy (CIPFA) statistics (actuals)

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

OPERATIONAL

Planning

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

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

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

LFR conducted an extensive consultation on its draft 4 year IRMP Baseline Document. This provided relevant stakeholders with the opportunity to comment on the risks identified and proposed strategies for dealing with them. A copy of the consultation document, along with the results of the consultation, can be requested.

While the IRMP Baseline Document sets out the strategies for the Service, the detail of how these are delivered is included in the supporting annual Service Plans. These outline key Service objectives and outcomes and are the mechanism by which performance is managed. Key Service objectives for 2019/20 were:

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

Further detail can be found in the Service plan 2019-20 ([Part 1 & Part 2](#))

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

Collaborative working and interoperability

Partnerships and collaborative working are key elements to delivering LFR's Prevention and Protection strategies in the most effective and efficient way. The comprehensive 'Community Risk Profile' identifies the significant risks across the County, providing a basis for the Prevention strategy to be developed with a view to managing and mitigating the identified risks. The strategy is developed around home safety, health and wellbeing, road safety, arson reduction and youth engagement; targeting those most at risk. With a comprehensive risk stratification process, resources are targeted at those identified as most vulnerable. A Service wide integrated delivery model results in activities carried out by a team of Community Safety advocates and Operational Crews, providing timely and person centred advice and support. LFR recognise that partnerships are important to ensure that support can be offered too hard to reach communities, with examples of collaborative working with, Wellbeing Lincs, the Lincolnshire Road Safety Partnership and the Arson Task Force. A common aim and objectives are shared by all partners, working towards reducing harm and keeping communities across Lincolnshire safe.

LFR's Protection Strategy aims to educate and regulate the built environment to protect people, property and the environment from harm. To deliver this the Service has developed close working relationships with other public enforcement bodies, recognising that combined efforts and resources are far more effective and productive. Partnerships include Local District Housing and Environmental Health, Trading Standards, Police, Licensing officers, Care Quality Commission and the Health and Safety Executive. Whilst enforcement is a key element to regulating fire safety, provision of required fire safety information to those identified as 'responsible persons' is equally important. Supporting the provision of information with partner agencies has resulted in the Better Business for All concept being introduced within the County, providing relevant and accurate information to businesses, allowing them to operate and develop safely.

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

- The co-responder scheme. This is a collaboration with East Midlands Ambulance Service (EMAS) and Lincolnshire Integrated Voluntary Emergency Service (LIVES) to provide emergency response to cardiac and respiratory arrest and similar life threatening emergencies.
- British Red Cross Emergency Response. Volunteers provide post incident advice, support to members of the community and assist with protracted fire investigations.
- Bariatric response. In partnership with Adult Social Care and EMAS, the Service provides specialist advice and response in support of bariatric patients.
- Joint ambulance conveyance. The joint ambulance conveyance capability provides alternative methods of transport to definitive care establishments. Building on the existing co-responder scheme, it runs a partnership with EMAS and LIVES from three fire stations.
- Flood response pumps. In collaboration with the lead Local Flood Authority, the Service operates two trailer mounted flood pumps to provide additional capability of pumping high volumes of water in response to a flooding event.

LFR plays a lead role in the County's Resilience Forum. This multi-agency partnership established under the authority of the Civil Contingencies Act 2004 brings together the emergency services and other key organisations and agencies in order to plan for and respond to emergencies which may have a significant impact on the community. LFR provides the deputy chair, is represented on the Forum's

Programme Management Board and chairs the Community Risk Register Risk Assessment Working Group. LFR manages the emergency planning function on behalf of the Council.

Agreements are in place with fire and rescue services bordering Lincolnshire to augment the Service's operational resources where required¹². LFR has also signed up to the National Mutual Aid Protocol¹³ which outlines the terms under which an authority may expect to request assistance from, or provide assistance to, another authority in the event of a major national emergency. Working with the Government and other partners, LFR maintains a national resilience capability through its urban search and rescue, flood rescue assets and high volume pumping capabilities.

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

LFR continues to work alongside other agencies as part of the [Safer Lincolnshire Partnership](#). Established under the Crime and Disorder Act 1998, the partnership has a duty to identify countywide community safety priorities and ways of co-ordinating activities in relation to those priorities. Priorities for 2018 to 2021 include: anti-social behaviour, domestic abuse, reducing offending and serious and organised crime. Provision and sharing of information to the wider community safety groups allows risk to be profiled and proactive strategies for support and prevention to be developed.

LFR entered into a collaborative partnership with Norfolk, Humberside and Hertfordshire fire and rescue services as part of a project to develop an integrated and resilient joint mobilising system. Each Service currently maintains their own control room but there will be one shared mobilising system capable of mobilising the resources of each of the other FRS therefore providing significant improvements in resilience. By working collaboratively savings are anticipated through joint procurement and common operating procedures. There are also likely to be opportunities to extend this to other operational practices in the future. As part of the Bluelight Collaboration programme, the control room function changed sites and became a shared control with Lincolnshire Police colleagues from March 2020. The function will remain distinct but supervisors will be in direct contact and the silver command capability will provide further collaborative benefits within the same building.

LFR continues to provide support for the UK International Search and Rescue (ISAR) team. The mechanism for provision of this capability is outlined in a memorandum of understanding between the Department for International Development, the Home Office and NFCC National Resilience.

Performance

LFR uses a number of key performance indicators to assess progress against its Service objectives. During 2019/20 the main differences, compared to the previous year, in its operational priority areas were:

- *Reducing fires and their consequences.* LFR saw a 8% decrease in the overall number of primary fires but a 3% increase in accidental dwelling fires. There was a reduction in the total number of fire deaths and injuries recorded of 3%.
- *Reducing road traffic collisions and their consequences.* There were 511 people killed or seriously injured on Lincolnshire's roads during 2019/20. This represents a 2% increase on the previous year.

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

¹³ Fire Service Circular 42/2006 – National Mutual Aid Protocol for Serious Incidents

- *Improving health and wellbeing.* LFR attended 3,818 co-responder incidents which represents a 12% decrease on the previous year. Of those incidents attended firefighters provided assistance on 92% of occasions. In 2019/20 LFR co-responders helped casualties with the return of spontaneous circulation (ROSC) after a cardiac arrest on 6 separate occasions, saving lives in the process.

Details of the Service's performance indicators for 2019/20 can be found in the [Service Plan 2019-20 part 2](#).

Continuous improvement

LFR identified three main improvement priorities for 2019/20. Progress against each is as follows:

- *Support the health and wellbeing of our workforce.*
The Wellbeing and Inclusion Board continues to support six pillars of work to help improve the wellbeing of staff. The pillars include Culture/ Equality, Diversity and Inclusion/ Family and Social/ Mental Health/ Fitness, Health and Nutrition/ Occupational Health and Rehabilitation. Champions and Sponsors (at strategic level) are in place for all work streams.
- *Develop our information management technology capability.*
We have transferred our control function into the East Coast consortium and the software continues to be challenging. This is a new multi service architecture built from the ground up and we are hopeful that longer-term this provides the benefits we expect. We are due to upgrade our standard office packages to Microsoft Office 365 in 2020 and have used 'Teams' throughout the COVID pandemic which has reduced the need to bring remote staff to central locations.
- *Develop our Prevention and Protection capability.*
We have identified a number of new posts within the Prevention and Protection team to ensure we are in the best possible position to adapt and manage the identified, evolving risks across the County.
 - Our Protection team has benefited from a number of national funding grants, allowing us to enhance our capabilities and capacity to regulate fire safety in the built environment. Whilst national drivers for change have been the catalyst for improvement, continual reviewing of risks and requirements at a local level remain the priority for the Protection Team.
 - Our Prevention team continue to focus resources on those identified as most vulnerable across the County. Working with the Community Risk Team, analysis of local information in addition to national statistics has allowed the 'SHERMAN' risk profile concept to be developed. Identified vulnerabilities allow prevention activities to be focused on those most at risk from fires. A commissioned review of prevention activities will provide detailed information and confirmation that we are working to reduce risk across the County. This process will also allow us to amend/update activities and areas of focus if required.

LFR continues to respond to the HMICFRS inspection recommendations from 2018 through a working group and a robust action plan. The Cause for Concern that related to insufficient recording of training has been resolved through the introduction of PDRPro.

Throughout 2019/20 we have also been preparing the Service for round 2 of HMICFRS which is predicted to be programmed in during 2020/21.

The previous inspections key findings showed LFR is 'Good' for how effective it is at keeping people safe from fire and other risks and 'Good' for how efficiently it delivers its service.

Following the inspection, we have worked to an action plan which aims to target those areas which showed LFR as 'Requires improvement' and 'Cause for concern' where we have put in significant resources to improve our tracking of competence for all roles.

Culture and values is being reviewed as part of the HMICFRS Action Plan (linked to the Wellbeing and Inclusion work referred to above)

In 2019/20 LFR's Urban Search and Rescue team underwent a year two Zone exercise at Tyne and Wear Fire Training centre as part of the National Resilience USAR assurance process. Generally the team performed well with some areas of improvement being identified. The team Manager has implemented an action to ensure that these areas are reviewed and improved.

LFR's process for quality assuring its development programmes were re-accredited in May 2019 by Skills for Justice (SfJ).

Auditing of operational incidents is conducted in accordance with LFR's Integrated Service Assurance Policy¹⁴. Findings from audits are discussed during 'hot debriefs' and recorded at stations as appropriate. Additionally we have set up an Operational Learning Board which meets monthly to ensure learning is disseminated both locally and where appropriately nationally. The board brings together NOL, JOL, local incident learning and national guidance updates into one place. The process has been peer reviewed by colleagues from Nottinghamshire Fire service.

LFR conducts annual Organisational and Operational Preparedness inspections of all stations. Both inspections are scored. This enables the organisation to assess the operational readiness of its stations and identify any areas for development. During 2019/20 stations achieved between 82% – 100% on overall performance scores.

Future plans

Future plans for LFR include:

- **Promote an inclusive culture to support the health and wellbeing of our workforce.** This continues to be co-ordinated through the work of the Wellbeing and Inclusion Board.
- **Develop our information management technology capability.** Data analysis to drive efficient and effective ways of working are at the heart of the drivers of development. A new IT strategy will be developed following an internal review of requirements. Internal stakeholders will support the development of IT systems, allowing timely sharing of information, resulting in enhanced performance. The development and delivery of key projects, such as the Emergency Services Network will contribute to this area of improvement.
- **Develop our prevention and protection capability.** Development will be driven by continually reviewing the risk profile across the County to enhance the understanding and ensuring resources are targeted at those identified as most at risk. A collaborative approach to prevention and protection work will be key to success, with partnership develop at the heart of the strategic aim. Contributing to LCC's Transformation programme, will ensure activities are aligned to wider strategic intentions and cognisant of competing demands. External drivers will support

¹⁴ Service Order 13

development of an agreed direction, with the ultimate aim of keeping our communities safe and well.

- **Evaluate to drive improvement.** It is important that we understand the impact of our activities. A blend of internal evaluation and commissioned work will allow LFR to fully understand the impact of work being carried out. Evaluation of performance in all aspects of service delivery, integrated with the continued evaluation of emerging risks, locally and nationally, will ensure LFR contribute to keeping our communities healthy and safe.
- Towards the end of 2019-20 LFR entered into a state of Emergency due to the national COVID crisis. As this is still a developing situation, it is clear that LFR has sufficient planning and Business Continuity Plans in place to ensure we still have the ability to respond to the needs of our communities in the most relevant and appropriate manner. We will evolve, through partnership working to ensure we remain fit for purpose during this period.

Further details on the Service's plans for 2020-21 can be found at [Service Plan 2020-21](#).

SUMMARY

Lincolnshire FRA is satisfied that the systems and measures it had in place with respect to financial, governance and operational matters for the period 1 April 2019 to 31 March 2020 were fit for purpose and effective. It is satisfied that its business was conducted in accordance with the law and proper standards and that public money was properly accounted for and used economically, efficiently and effectively. It is also satisfied that, where appropriate, the National Framework requirements have been met.

Signed:

Nick Worth
Executive Councillor for Fire and Rescue

Mark Baxter
Chief Fire Officer



Open Report on behalf of Andrew Crookham, Executive Director – Resources

Report to:	Public Protection and Communities Scrutiny Committee
Date:	08 December 2020
Subject:	Coroners Service Annual Report

Summary:

This report sets out the Coroners Service Annual Report which is produced in accordance with the requirement of HM Chief Coroner for England and Wales.

Actions Required:

Members of the Public Protection and Communities Scrutiny Committee are requested to review and comment on the progress and performance of the service and consider timescales for further reports and actions.

1. The Role

It is the role of the Coroner to investigate, and if necessary to conduct an inquest, if the Coroner has reason to suspect that the deceased died a violent or unnatural death; where the cause of death is unknown; or where the person died in custody or state detention.

The Coroner may request a post mortem examination, where it is considered necessary, to enable the Coroner to decide whether the death is one where an investigation is required. A post mortem examination will be ordered if, for example, a registered medical practitioner is unable to give an opinion as to the medical cause of death.

An inquest is not to determine matters of civil or criminal liability, nor to seek to apportion blame for the death. The purpose is simply to answer four questions:

- Who is the person that has died?
- Where did they die?
- When did they die?
- How did they die?

“How” in coronial terms means “by what means”. This is extended only for those inquests where it is arguable that there has been a breach of Article 2 of the Human Rights Act 1998 (the right to life), to “how and in what circumstances”.

1.1 Independence

The Coroner is an independent judicial officer, responsible to the Crown, who can only be removed from office by the Lord Chancellor with the agreement of the Lord Chief Justice for incapacity or misconduct. The local authority appoints the Coroner but they do not employ them, and this is an important distinction to maintain independence. The autonomy of the office is an important safeguard for society and a key element in the investigation of death.

1.2 Statutory Duties

The key piece of legislation covering Coroners and coronial activity is the Coroners and Justice Act 2009. Section 24 of this Act places a duty on the local authority to secure the provision of whatever officers and other staff are needed by the Coroner for the area to carry out their functions and also to provide accommodation that is appropriate to the needs of the Coroner in carrying out their functions. In deciding how to discharge its duties under this subsection, the authority must take into account the views of the Senior Coroner for that area. The Chief Coroner has published guidance in the form of a "Model Coroner's Area". That is updated from time to time.

1.3 Lincolnshire Coronial Jurisdiction

Since 2017 there has been a single Coronial jurisdiction for the county that is coterminous with the County Council and Police force area. The following features within Lincolnshire all reflect the complexity of the coronial workload:

- 3 main places of state detention (HMP Lincoln, HMP North Sea Camp and IRC Morton Hall) in addition to custody suites at Police stations, Courthouses and Ministry of Defence (MoD) bases.
- 15 sites operated by the Lincolnshire Partnership Foundation (mental health) Trust (LPFT) where people can be detained under the Mental health Act.
- 3 acute hospital sites operated by United Lincolnshire Hospital Trust (ULHT).
- Rural road network (the area has the second highest number of road deaths of all Coroner areas nationally).
- Several MoD bases.
- Long coastline.
- Large transient seasonal population.
- High number of treasure finds.

HM Senior Coroner for Lincolnshire was Timothy Brennand supported by Paul Smith as HM Area Coroner and 3 Assistant Coroners. Following a successful appointment to the Senior Coroner's role in Manchester West, Mr Brennand left Lincolnshire at the end of August 2020. Paul Smith is now the HM Acting Senior Coroner. Following advice from the office of the Chief Coroner, the post of

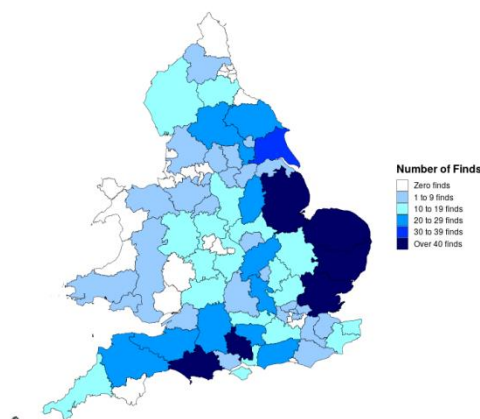
permanent Senior Coroner cannot be recruited until the matters of the potential merger with North and North East Lincolnshire are resolved.

The Coroner is supported by a team of 8 fte officers and 4.18 fte business support personnel. Service management comes as part of the Registration, Celebratory and Coroners Service.

1.4 Coroners Statistics 2019

Analysis of Lincolnshire High Level Coroner Statistics						
Coroner Service Analysis (Lincolnshire)						Coroner Service Average 2019 (England & Wales)
Coroner Service Analysis (Lincolnshire)	2017	%	2018	%	2019	%
Population of each area (thousands, as per ONS):						
Lincolnshire	751.2	100%	755.8	100%	761.2	100%
Total (Lincolnshire coroner area)	751.2	1%	755.8	1%	761.2	100%
Deaths registered by area of usual residence, of which:						
Lincolnshire	8,521	100%	8,750	100%	7,467	100%
Total (Lincolnshire coroner area)	8,521	15%	8,750	16%	7,467	100%
Deaths reported to coroner, of which:	3,389	40%	3,217	37%	3,242	43%
Post-mortems	1,293	38%	1,253	39%	1,292	40%
Inquests opened	347	10%	364	11%	411	13%
Inquest conclusion category:						
Killed unlawfully and killed lawfully	0	0%	0	0%	2	1%
Suicide	44	11%	46	12%	45	12%
Drugs/Alcohol Related	38	9%	48	12%	41	11%
Road Traffic Collision	31	8%	31	8%	34	9%
Lack of care or self-neglect	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
Death from industrial diseases	37	9%	27	7%	29	7%
Death by accident or mis-adventure	52	13%	89	22%	56	15%
Deaths from natural causes	112	27%	45	11%	19	5%
Open	29	7%	33	8%	18	5%
All other conclusions	66	16%	80	20%	132	35%
Total	409	100%	399	100%	376	100%
Average time taken to process an inquest (weeks)	45.0		45.0		35	

Treasure 104 reported finds in 2019



1.5 Challenges and Achievements 2019/2020

Even before the current pandemic, 2019 brought its own challenges. The absence of a dedicated court in Lincoln had been in part offset by the availability of the Cathedral Centre. The unilateral decision to close that facility, taken abruptly at the

end of January 2019, brought the issue of accommodation into sharp focus. A number of inquests hearings were vacated of necessity. Whilst other facilities, including the Ceremony Room at 4 Lindum Road and the Judges Lodgings, were pressed into service, there remained issues surrounding the suitability of both. More importantly, the absence of a venue suitable for larger numbers of attendees, or suitable for jury inquests, delayed final hearings. The Enterprise Centre at Boston proved a useful venue, but finding availability for several consecutive days was problematic.

The decision by the Cathedral to reopen the Cathedral Centre as a Court in October 2019 restored the status quo. Alongside the bookings already made with the Enterprise Centre, the provision of two fulltime Coroners, together with Assistant Coroner cover, enabled inroads to be made into the backlog. A total of 16 jury inquests were heard among a total of 397 inquests concluded.

The Senior and Area Coroners also worked to reduce the average time to inquest. Historically, and for a number of reasons, the jurisdiction had been one of the slowest nationally. The appointment of an Area Coroner in December 2017 coupled with the more proactive approach then taken to listing was reflected in the 2018 return. The area was one of only six jurisdictions nationally to maintain its timeliness against an almost universal increase in time taken to inquest. In 2019, by combining regular sitting patterns with that same listing approach the average time taken to inquest was reduced from 45 weeks to 35 weeks. Had full Court provision been made throughout the year it is likely that further progress would have followed.

The departure of key personnel within the service, notably the Head of Service, the Coroners Services Manager and Senior Coroners Officer, none of whom have yet been permanently replaced, alongside the departure of a number of Coroners Officers has left the management structure of the service very stretched on occasion. The outcome of the Coroner Service Transformation Project is eagerly awaited so that progress can be made to recruit for those vacancies.

The post mortem and mortuary services contract was renewed during summer 2020 on a one year basis. A full retendering exercise is already in the planning stages for 2021. The national shortage of pathologists creates challenges to ensure these services are delivered in an effective way.

1.6 Impact of Covid 2019

At the beginning of the outbreak the Chief Coroner published guidance on the Coronavirus Act 2020 to provide clarity that: *COVID-19 as cause of death (or contributory cause) is not a reason on its own to refer a death to a coroner under the CJA 2009.* This along with other guidance ensured that the service was not overwhelmed. In fact some of the measures to support all parts of the death management process that have been introduced, including additional medical examiner provision and changes to the death registration system, provided some efficiencies.

Even before the first lockdown was announced, several requests from families wishing to postpone hearings were received, as they were shielding. There was also increasing reluctance from the Cathedral authorities to allow use of the Cathedral Centre. Following lockdown all inquests were cancelled. By June, as the first lockdown eased, further guidance was published. It was possible to identify those inquest cases where no witness attendance was required, and where the families wish was for the matter to be concluded in their absence, rather than be delayed until physical attendance was possible. With that approach a number of "Documentary Inquests" were heard. These were public hearings but no attendance was anticipated and none occurred. Upon request a recording of the proceedings was provided to the next of kin, and also to the press. In August, Coroners Courts were set up in the Myle Cross Centre in Lincoln. The space within each court has allowed inquests to continue and much of the backlog has been cleared. The Courtrooms are limited by Covid assessments to 12 attendees so inquests where in excess of that number may be anticipated cannot be listed. It is not anticipated that jury inquests will resume until 2021. Exploration of suitable alternative locations and technology solutions to permit remote courts remain underway.

1.7 Looking forward - Transformation

In 2019 it was recognised that a wholesale review of the service would be useful to address:

- Remaining differences in processes across the merged central and south coronial areas.
- New leadership approach from HM Senior Coroner.
- New case management system.
- On-going difficulties with locations for inquests.
- Management vacancies.
- A potential to merge with the North and North East Lincolnshire to create a Greater Lincolnshire coronial area.

The transformation project is part of Lincolnshire County Council's wider Transformation Programme. All elements of the project are on track with improvement and change proposals timetabled for the new year.

Merger discussions with North and North East Lincolnshire are at an early stage. Dependent on negotiations and progress, the aim is to submit a business case to the Chief Coroner in March 2021.

2. Conclusion

Bereaved families and loved ones are kept at the heart of the Coronial process as stated by HM Chief Coroner in his latest report *"death and life are part of one continuum and we should aim for the quality of care in death as we would in life"*.

Despite the challenges as stated in the report the Coroners Service has improved the time taken for an inquest to be heard, has received great feedback from families they have supported in finding closure of the sudden death of a loved one.

3. Consultation

a) Risks and Impact Analysis

Not Applicable

4. Background Papers

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

This report was written by Paul Smith, Acting Senior Coroner, and Sara Barry, Acting Assistant Director - Public Protection, who can be contacted on 07765 900899 or by e-mail at Sara.barry@lincolnshire.gov.uk



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

Report to:	Public Protection and Communities Scrutiny Committee
Date:	08 December 2020
Subject:	Public Protection and Communities Scrutiny Committee Work Programme

Summary:

This item enables the Committee to consider and comment on the content of its work programme for the coming year to ensure that scrutiny activity is focused where it can be of greatest benefit. The work programme will be reviewed at each meeting of the Committee to ensure that its contents are still relevant and will add value to the work of the Council and partners.

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.

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

2. Work Programme

08 DECEMBER 2020		
	Item	Contributor
1	Service Level Performance Reporting against the Performance Framework 2020-2021 - Quarters 1 and 2	Sara Barry, Acting Assistant Director - Public Protection Nicole Hilton, Assistant Director - Communities Mark Baxter, Chief Fire Officer
2	Road Safety Partnership Annual Report	Steven Batchelor, Lincolnshire Road Safety Partnership Senior Manager
3	Fire and Rescue Statement of Assurance 2019-20	Mark Baxter, Chief Fire Officer
4	Coroners Service Annual Report	Paul Smith, Acting Senior Coroner Sara Barry, Acting Assistant Director - Public Protection
SITTING AS THE CRIME AND DISORDER SCRUTINY COMMITTEE		
5	Annual Review of Prevent	Paul Drury, Prevent Officer Clare Newborn, Interim Head of Service - Community Safety

26 JANUARY 2021		
	Item	Contributor
1	Revenue and Capital Budget Proposals 2020/21 <i>Pre-Decision Scrutiny – Executive</i>	Keith Noyland, Head of Finance - Communities
2	Safer Together - First Year Review	Sara Barry, Acting Assistant Director - Public Protection
3	Coastal Inundation	Mark Baxter, Chief Fire Officer

16 MARCH 2021		
	Item	Contributor
1	Service Level Performance Reporting against the Performance Framework 2020-2021 – Quarter 3	Sara Barry, Acting Assistant Director - Public Protection Nicole Hilton, Assistant Director - Communities Mark Baxter, Chief Fire Officer
2	Prevent Proposed Delivery Plan	Clare Newborn, Interim Head of Service - Community Safety

3. Conclusion

Members of the Committee are 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.

4. Consultation

a) Risks and Impact Analysis

N/A

5. 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

6. Background Papers

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

This report was written by Tracy Johnson, Senior Scrutiny Officer, who can be contacted on 07552 253814 or by e-mail at tracy.johnson@lincolnshire.gov.uk

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

DEC REF	MATTERS FOR DECISION	DATE OF DECISION	DECISION MAKER	PEOPLE/GROUPS CONSULTED PRIOR TO DECISION	DOCUMENTS TO BE SUBMITTED FOR DECISION	HOW AND WHEN TO COMMENT PRIOR TO THE DECISION BEING TAKEN	RESPONSIBLE PORTFOLIO HOLDER AND CHIEF OFFICER	KEY DECISION YES/NO	DIVISIONS AFFECTED



**Open Report on behalf of Andrew Crookham,
Executive Director - Resources**

Report to:	Public Protection and Communities Scrutiny Committee
Date:	08 December 2020
Subject:	Annual Review of Prevent

Summary:

This report presents to the Scrutiny Committee an update on Prevent activity in Lincolnshire during 2019/20, to enable Members to keep a 'watching brief' of Prevent.

Actions Required:

Members of the Committee are invited to consider the contents of this report, and comment on the Council's role in meeting its statutory responsibilities under the Counter-Terrorism and Security Act 2015.

1. Background

The UK faces a substantial and continuing threat from terrorism, currently assessed by the Joint Terrorism Analysis Centre as Severe, meaning an attack is highly likely. The most significant of the threats is currently from terrorist organisations associated with Al Qa'aida and Daesh. Terrorists associated with extreme right-wing ideologies and lone actors inspired by such organisations also present a risk to our safety and security. Coupled with the increasingly sophisticated use of the web and social media by organisations to spread extremist propaganda, it presents a complex picture for organisations.

In respect of terrorism, Lincolnshire is assessed to be a low risk area, but it is important not to be complacent.

Action to tackle terrorism is covered by the Government's CONTEST strategy. Terrorism is defined by the Terrorism Act 2000; in brief, it means action, or threat of action, involving violence to the public and/or damage to property. This action must be focused on influencing the Government or intimidating the public, with the purpose of advancing a particular political cause.

Action to counter extremism is framed by the Government's 2015 counter-extremism strategy. Extremism is more difficult to define but is identified in the

counter-extremism strategy as “the vocal or active opposition to our fundamental values, including democracy, the rule of law, individual liberty and the mutual respect and tolerance of different faiths and beliefs”.

A third element to the strategic context for work around Prevent and counter-extremism is integration and cohesion. Extremism is a threat to community cohesion and will grow if cohesion fails; fostering cohesion helps build resilience to rises in extremism and helps limit opportunities for extremists to exploit.

This report is primarily concerned with the Council’s role in delivering one element of the CONTEST strategy: ‘Prevent’ – aimed at reducing the threat to the UK from terrorism by stopping people becoming terrorists or supporting terrorism. Prevent places a statutory duty on certain specified authorities, including councils, to “have due regard to the need to prevent people from being drawn into terrorism” as per the Counter-Terrorism and Security Act 2015.

Prevent has three objectives:

- tackle the causes of radicalisation and respond to the ideological challenge of terrorism
- safeguard and support those most at risk of radicalisation through early intervention, identifying them and offering support
- enable those who have already engaged in terrorism to disengage and rehabilitate

2. Lincolnshire Prevent

- Governance

To ensure that Lincolnshire County Council (LCC) continues to effectively deliver its Prevent Duty, it has put in place a robust framework for governance and leadership.

In terms of management and coordination, LCC's Prevent Officer now sits within the Safer Communities Service in the Resources Directorate of Lincolnshire County Council. The purpose of the Safer Communities Service is to prevent crime and enhance community safety, and to do so by facilitating effective partnership working (amongst other strategies), so the Prevent agenda sits neatly within that Service.

To demonstrate effective compliance with the duty, specified authorities must be part of a coordinated approach to multi agency working. Lincolnshire has a strong and effective Prevent Steering Group, and LCC is a key contributor providing both chair and administrative support to the Group. Membership is comprised of senior representatives from Children’s Services and Adult Care and Community Wellbeing directorates, as well as Counter Terrorism Policing East Midlands (Prevent), East Midlands Special Operations Unit - Special Branch Lincolnshire Police, Lincolnshire Fire and Rescue, Thames Ambulance Service Ltd (patient services), Probation and Prison Service, District Council, Ministry of Defence, Department for Education, local health partners, Lincoln College, Bishop Grosseteste and Lincoln

University, Lincolnshire Community and Voluntary Service and JUST Lincolnshire. In terms of membership, Lincolnshire has one the best attended Steering Groups country-wide, and is one of the few to have secured third-sector involvement.

The Prevent duty requires all eligible authorities to devise strategies and action plans proportionate to the local risk in order to be able to achieve the three objectives set in the Prevent strategy, namely to: provide a response to the ideological threats of terrorism, prevent people from being drawn to terrorism, and assist organisations, sectors, and institutions that may face risks of radicalisation. The Council's dedicated Prevent Officer has worked with key partners to develop a partnership Prevent delivery plan, based on the assessment of local risk (Counter Terrorism Local Profile (CTLP)), and the Steering Group directs the activity detailed within that plan.

The CTLP shapes the work of the Prevent Steering Group; helping to focus Prevent activity and allowing partners to best target their efforts and resources. The CTLP is reviewed every year, and the Steering Group has just completed a collation of information across partners to help inform that review. When the revised CTLP is shared in December all work plans, including the County Council's, will be reviewed in light of its recommendations. With this in mind, a further report will be prepared for this Committee in March 2021 detailing the proposed key pieces of work for the year. This will give Members a meaningful opportunity to comment on future activity, and make recommendations for consideration.

A Prevent Community Engagement Subgroup has been recently established to consider the development of new and innovative approaches to community work, to ensure Prevent partners can continue to engage with local communities and tackle the negative narrative that can divide communities and lead to extremism. A Communications Subgroup has also been established to develop on-line and social media messaging around Prevent.

- **Channel**

A key element of Prevent delivery is Channel; a multi-agency approach to provide support at an early stage to those identified as being vulnerable to being drawn into any form of terrorism or supporting terrorist organisations. This process is managed by a statutory 'Channel panel', a body chaired by the County Council with representation from relevant sectors including health, safeguarding, education, housing, immigration and border control, prison and probation providers and others. The Channel panel assesses the nature and extent of the risk, and decides on the most appropriate support to protect people at risk of radicalisation.

Channel is a voluntary programme and individuals must consent to receive support to address their vulnerabilities and reduce the risk to them. This support can range from access to mainstream services, such as health and education, through to family support and specialist guidance to understand and challenge ideological, theological or fixated thinking. It can also include wider diversionary activities such as appropriate training courses.

Every case adopted into Channel is kept under review and routinely re-assessed for any changes to identified vulnerabilities and risks in relation to terrorism-connected offending.

- **Training and Development**

Under the Counter-Terrorism and Security Act 2015, the Local Authority is required to ensure all staff are appropriately trained in order to be able to recognise radicalisation, extremism and vulnerability, and know how to refer those individuals who may be vulnerable to being drawn into terrorism. This is a core area of activity for LCC's Prevent Officer.

Alongside Home Office Prevent and Channel eLearning training, Lincolnshire County Council delivers a Prevent training package that incorporates elements of the Home Office WRAP (Workshop to Raise Awareness of Prevent) training, but with some local context. Training and briefing sessions are free to all agencies and are delivered to:

- All LCC employees (every 5 years); from front line waste management services to back office staff and school crossing patrols.
- LCC commissioned or grant funded service providers.
- District Council colleagues.
- Educational establishments; from child minders and nurseries to teachers, Governors and Safeguarding leads in Primary and Secondary schools.
- Community Groups.

There is always a healthy take-up of Prevent Awareness training, and request for bookings have remained constant. Government restrictions imposed in March of this year, which included the closure of schools, has had a bearing on the number of sessions delivered over the course of the last 12 months. The figures quoted below are from October 2019 to October 2020:

- Prevent Awareness sessions (face-to-face and via Microsoft Teams) to LCC staff: 471.
- Prevent E-learning package available to LCC staff via Lincs 2 Learn: 1146.
- Prevent Awareness sessions (face-to-face) to District Councils, schools and academies, LCC commissioned service providers and community groups: 77 sessions (to 1057 staff).

The preference for interactive workshops is deliberate. These workshops encourage more meaningful engagement, discussion and debate on what can be a sensitive issue. In response to the challenges presented by COVID-19, the Prevent Officer has sought to develop an online Prevent workshop offer, in order to ensure the continuation of this style of workshop regardless of any restrictions. This virtual workshop has been delivered via Microsoft Teams to LCC staff and some schools, and the virtual training package is being trialled with Town and Parish Councils.

On-line sites, forums and profiles of an extremist nature are in abundance and easily accessible, and LCC's training offer needs to ensure it incorporates the risks of radicalisation through social media and the internet. In the coming months,

LCC's Prevent Officer will be working to develop a new presentation designed for practitioners and safeguarding leads that tackles these issues.

There is a recognition that the extensive network of voluntary and community sector providers are critical partners in Prevent and there would be benefit from delivering more training across voluntary and community sector providers within the County. This is something the Service will be seeking to develop in the coming year.

Member development training (delivered by LCC Prevent Officer and the Counter-Terrorism Special Branch Lincolnshire Prevent Officer) has not taken place this year, again as a consequence of COVID-19. This would ordinarily be a yearly offer, and will be prioritised for Members in the New Year.

- **Community work**

The cornerstone of Prevent is our work with local communities and civil society organisations. The Council's Prevent Officer works with third sector organisations across the county to support a wide range of projects, working with schools, families and in local communities to build their awareness of the risks of radicalisation, their resilience to terrorist narratives and propaganda, and to help them know what to do if they have concerns about someone who may be vulnerable to radicalisation.

COVID-19 restrictions have presented some challenges to the delivery of community interventions this year, including Women's Engagement Group events and Engagement and Diversity Awareness Workshops, although these are now restarting.

Women's Engagement Events are aimed at raising awareness of the important role that women play in safeguarding others around them from being drawn towards extremism. They present opportunities for women to come together in a safe space to talk about prejudice, discrimination and racism and how they can manifest and create suspicion, division and hatred. Previous events have been attended by a combination of female practitioners working with women in the community, and female members of the local community.

Engagement and Diversity Awareness Workshops are designed to explore people's experiences of diversity and cohesion within their own communities, and how integration and difference can be valued in order to provide resilience and strengthen community collaboration. The sessions have previously been delivered to town and parish councils, community groups, faith groups and third sector organisations, such as the Volunteer Centre Services network meetings. Examples of the topics covered are nationality, culture, tradition and faith. These workshops provide a safe environment for debate and critical discourse, which promotes greater understanding and stronger and more positive relationships between people of different backgrounds in our communities in Lincolnshire.

Young people can be amongst the most vulnerable to extremist narratives so they will continue to be a particular focus for activity. LCC and Lincolnshire Police are

working with the Lincolnshire Community and Voluntary Service (LCVS) on a project designed to engage young people in the Prevent agenda in the Boston area. The aim of the project is to work with Youth Ambassadors to:

- Develop their understanding of the Prevent agenda.
- Develop ways to enable other young people to gain a greater understanding of the main concepts of Prevent.
- Develop the project role in order to support Prevent objectives across the county.
- Implement ideas about how best to promote Prevent amongst other young people.
- Co-produce Prevent promotional materials, using a variety of methods such as social media and website content.
- Be critical friends of Prevent - how to get the message out there better, to who and how young people can support this.

Any engagement with pupils in schools is currently undertaken by the Prevent Officer Lincolnshire Police Special Branch. One of the benefits of Prevent moving into the Safer Communities Service is the ability to use the team's collective resource. The Stay Safe Partnership already sits within the Service; their remit is to deliver prevention messages to school pupils on a number of safety issues. Our intention is to capitalise on this and work with the Partnership, Lincolnshire Police Prevent Officer and Education colleagues to ensure Prevent messaging reaches a wider number of pupils in secondary, sixth form schools and colleges.

LCC's Prevent Officer has also been working closely with the Special Interest Group on Countering Extremism, and Birmingham and Leicester City Councils around our Armed Forces.

3. Conclusion

This report summarises the nature of work that is being carried out by Lincolnshire County Council to deter people away from terrorism and extremism. It is hoped the report demonstrates to the Committee the meaningful contribution Lincolnshire County Council makes to the Prevent agenda; in its own right and as member of a Prevent partnership.

4. Consultation

a) Risks and Impact Analysis

N/A

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 Clare Newborn, who can be contacted on 07825 696534 or clare.newborn@lincolnshire.gov.uk.