



County Offices
Newland
Lincoln
LN1 1YL

13 March 2023

Public Protection and Communities Scrutiny Committee

A meeting of the Public Protection and Communities Scrutiny Committee will be held on **Tuesday, 21 March 2023 at 10.00 am in the Council Chamber, County Offices, Newland, Lincoln LN1 1YL** for the transaction of the business set out on the attached Agenda.

Yours sincerely

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads 'DBarnes'.

Debbie Barnes OBE
Chief Executive

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

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

**PUBLIC PROTECTION AND COMMUNITIES SCRUTINY COMMITTEE AGENDA
TUESDAY, 21 MARCH 2023**

Item	Title	Pages
1	Apologies for Absence/Replacement Members	
2	Declarations of Members' Interests	
3	Minutes of the previous meeting held on 31 January 2023	5 - 14
4	Announcements by the Chairman, Executive Councillors and Chief Officers	
5	Service Level Performance Reporting against the Success Framework 2022-23 Quarter 3 <i>(To receive a report by Martyn Parker, Assistant Director - Public Protection, Mark Baxter - Chief Fire Officer, Nicole Hilton - Assistant Director, Communities, Steven Batchelor, Senior Manager - Lincolnshire Road Safety Partnership and Lee Sirdifield, Assistant Director – Corporate which summarises the Service Level Performance against the Success Framework 2022-23 for Quarter 3)</i>	15 - 38
6	Road Safety Partnership Annual Report <i>(To receive a report from Steven Bachelor, which seeks to provide committee members with an update on fatal, and killed and serious injury (KSI) casualty figures for Lincolnshire)</i>	39 - 78
7	Public Protection and Communities Scrutiny Committee Work Programme <i>(To receive a report by Kiara Chatziioannou, 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>	79 - 84

SITTING AS THE CRIME AND DISORDER COMMITTEE

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

8	Drug and Alcohol Core Priority Group Report <i>(To receive a report by Jemma Clarke, Community Safety Strategy Co-ordinator, which provides a summary of work related to drug and alcohol misuse, carried out by the Safer Lincolnshire Partnership)</i>	85 - 96
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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

Contact details set out above.

Please note: This meeting will be broadcast live on the internet and access can be sought by accessing [Agenda for Public Protection and Communities Scrutiny Committee on Tuesday, 21st March, 2023, 10.00 am \(moderngov.co.uk\)](#)

All papers for council meetings are available on:
<https://www.lincolnshire.gov.uk/council-business/search-committee-records>



**PUBLIC PROTECTION AND COMMUNITIES
SCRUTINY COMMITTEE
31 JANUARY 2023**

PRESENT: COUNCILLOR N H PEPPER (CHAIRMAN)

Councillors A N Stokes (Vice-Chairman), Mrs J Brockway, A Dani, W H Gray, A M Key, K E Lee and E J Sneath.

Councillors: A P Maughan, (Executive Support Councillor - Fire & Rescue and Culture Services), D McNally (Executive Councillor - Waste and Trading Standards) and S P Roe (Executive Support Councillor – Children’s Services, Community Safety, Procurement) attended the meeting as observers.

Councillor L A Cawrey (Executive Councillor - Fire & Rescue and Cultural Services) observed the meeting virtually via Microsoft Teams.

Officers in attendance:-

Kiara Chatziioannou (Scrutiny Officer), Katrina Cope (Senior Democratic Services Officer), Glen Garrod (Executive Director - Adult Care and Community Wellbeing), Mark Keal (Head of Trading Standards), Keith Noyland (Head of Finance - Communities), Martyn Parker (Assistant Director Public Protection), Claire Seabourne (Partnership and Commissioning Manager), Ryan Stacey (Assistant Chief Fire Officer) and Paul Dolby (Senior Trading Standards Office)

Officers in attendance via Microsoft Teams:

Nicole Hilton (Assistant Director - Communities), Will Mason (Head of Culture), Semantha Neal (Assistant Director, Prevention and Early Intervention) and Lauren Grosvenor (Programme Manager, Public Health).

51 APOLOGIES FOR ABSENCE/REPLACEMENT MEMBERS

Apologies for absence were received from Councillors Mrs N F Clarke, Councillor M R Clarke and J L King.

52 DECLARATIONS OF MEMBERS' INTERESTS

None were declared.

53 MINUTES OF THE PUBLIC PROTECTION AND COMMUNITIES SCRUTINY COMMITTEE MEETING HELD ON 13 DECEMBER 2022

PUBLIC PROTECTION AND COMMUNITIES SCRUTINY COMMITTEE
31 JANUARY 2023

RESOLVED

That the minutes of the Public Protection and Communities Scrutiny Committee meeting held on Tuesday 13 December 2022 be approved and signed by the Chairman as a correct record.

54 ANNOUNCEMENTS BY THE CHAIRMAN, EXECUTIVE COUNCILLORS AND CHIEF OFFICERS

The Committee noted that Councillor Mrs P A Bradwell OBE (Executive Councillor for Children's Services, Community Safety and Procurement) had sent her apologies as she was attending the memorial service for the Ingoldmells flooding events.

55 REVENUE AND CAPITAL BUDGET PROPOSALS 2023/24

Consideration was given to a report from Keith Noyland, Strategic Finance Lead – Place (Fire & Rescue), which invited the Committee to consider the budget proposals for the next financial year 2023/24 for the Council's Public Protection and Communities services, prior to consideration by the Executive at its meeting on 7 February 2023.

In guiding the Committee through the report reference was made to the background information relating to the local government settlement and the Council's overall financial position; Table A provided details of the proposed revenue budget for Public Protection and Communities services and identified movements from the current year's budgets in terms of cost pressures and expected savings. It was reported that the main change to the budget was the net increase of £326,000 for Fire and Rescue services which resulted from inflationary increases in fuel costs, the facilities costs for the headquarters at Nettleham and increasing FireLink costs, which had been further exacerbated by the withdrawal of the related Home Office grant.

The proposed capital programme was set out at table B, in which no changes to previous versions of the budget had been proposed.

Consideration was given to the report and during discussion, the following points were highlighted:

- Members asked what the Registration services budget was likely to look like in the 2023/24 to meet inflationary costs and deliver a full cost recovery model. Officers provided assurance that the costs coming into the service would be less as more was being done on-line through the improved digital service offer;
- The impact of the fluctuation in fuel prices on the Fire and Rescue Service (FRS) was queried. The Assistant Chief Fire Officer (ACFO) explained that the current decline of fuel prices was not anticipated to remove cost pressures, most of which had already been incurred in the current year;

- In relation to “unavoidable service specific cost pressures” (para 1.15- relevant to the FRS) that amounted to £487,000, Members asked what this comprised of. Officers explained that the figure included fuel costs, costs of facilities and headquarters related costs and explained that these were partially offset by savings that emerged from the rent savings following the acquisition of the Waddington Training Centre site;
- Members requested further information about the rolling programme for the replacement of FRS fleet vehicles and associated equipment increase to c£2.6 million. The ACFO explained that this covered vehicles (e.g., fire engines) and operational and specialist equipment (e.g., thermal imaging cameras, cutting equipment, FRS boats etc). It was reported that these had been reviewed to establish their life expectancy to ensure that the service was not needlessly replacing equipment;
- Reference was made to the withdrawal of the Firelink Grant (para 1.18, second bullet point) which resulted in fire services incurring the costs for communication and mobilising systems used;
- Assurance was provided that although no new projects were added to the Capital programme (para 1.22), a new developments capital contingency within the programme at £5 million per annum, was available to be used to fund any projects brought forward during the year. This meant that there was £50 million of capital available (over the 10-year capital programme) for other projects in addition to those already featured within the capital programme. Members were satisfied that despite increased costs and inflation rates, the services needs were being met and projects were not being delayed or deferred due to cost pressures;
- Members noted the absence of an increase in funding to Citizens Advice Lincolnshire (CAL). In line with the cost-of-living crisis and inflation in the market, CAL was a valued source of advice and support to residents that lacked resources and experienced hardships. Members were concerned by the increased pressure on CAL to support residents with restricted funding. Officers gave assurance that there were ongoing negotiations with CAL to look at efficiencies that could be achieved through the better use of resources. In addition, the role of CAL was under review and officers offered to bring back a report relating to the procurement process and the commissioning arrangements with CAL;
- Members requested that an item be featured on a future agenda for the Committee in relation to CAL, which reflected procurement and commissioning arrangements.

RESOLVED

1. That the report and recommendations to the Executive be supported.

2. That comments made, as recorded, be passed on to the Executive for their consideration on 7th February.

Note: Councillor K E Lee wished it be recorded that she voted against the budget proposals as there had been no increase in funding to CAL.

56 HMICFRS UPDATE FOR LINCOLNSHIRE FIRE AND RESCUE

Consideration was given to a report from Ryan Stacy, Assistant Chief Fire Officer, which provided the Committee with an update on the response to the Inspection Outcomes from His Majesty's Inspectorate of Constabulary and Fire & Rescue Services (HMICFRS) in December 2021.

Members were referred to the two main areas of concern highlighted by HMICFRS – regulatory fire inspections; and ensuring fairness and promoting diversity.

It was reported that since the inspection, there had been an increase in the number of qualified, highly trained inspectors and a clearly defined development pathway for those individuals had been identified. It was noted that there had also been a change to the quality assurance guidelines to ensure that all fire safety education was risk assessed and quality assured.

The Committee was advised that action had been taken to ensure fairness and promote diversity had included the development of a face to face training package which had been delivered to all staff in 2022, and that further training around specialist areas of equality, diversity and inclusion (EDI) would be rolled on out a needs basis in 2023. It was highlighted that the EDI steering group was also being better utilised along with wider use of equality impact assessments.

In a letter from HMICFRS, as detailed at Appendix A to the report, it was reported that sufficient progress had been made in both areas of concern.

Consideration was given to the report and during the discussion thereon, the following points were noted:

- The Executive Councillor for Fire, Rescue and Cultural Services extended thanks to the service for their work to address the issues identified;
- The dedicated email address and contact points to allow staff to feedback confidentially EDI issues and concerns were being used by staff. An email address which linked to the Human Resources team at Lincolnshire County Council also provided a confidential way of raising issues, had also been provided to staff. The Assistant Chief Fire Officer assured Members that the Senior Leadership Team were committed to listening and responding to concerns and challenges raised;

- Inspections were predominantly unannounced, but announced visits were also necessary in some instances;
- The benefits of training on unconscious bias were acknowledged;
- Inspection teams identified diagnostic categories which contributed to promoting the right value and culture within the service, but the views of the Senior Leadership Team also contributed to identifying the values;
- A review of resources in the non-operational side of the fire service was ongoing which would inform workplace planning moving forward to identify whether further resource was needed to address future challenges, such as the development of online training;
- There was sufficient resource within the full-time operational staff team, but recruitment and retention challenges for on-call team operational staff was ongoing;
- Assurance was provided that complaints of unfair behaviour were always investigated thoroughly.
- In addressing potential issues with culture, the Committee were reassured that Lincolnshire Fire and Rescue service had spoken directly to staff to identify any potential issues; and that individuals with any issues at all levels had been provided with the opportunity to speak directly with the Senior Leadership Team with any concerns. It was noted that the Senior Leadership Team had benefitted from the opportunity to personally engage with fire stations, which was not the case in larger metropolitan areas, and that action would be taken if behaviours occurred;
- It was agreed that feedback from the staff survey would be reported to a future meeting of the Committee as a standalone item;
- Of the 15 Fire Safety Regulatory auditors who carried out building inspections had an enhanced level of training, 12 were qualified up to a level 4 diploma, and the others would be qualified within the next six months. It was noted that there a programme to upskill watch based leaders to the level 3 certificate, giving grounding in fire safety enforcement was also in place and provided development pathways into a protection role; and
- Changes to inspection criteria would mean that HMICFRS would make 11 judgements across five categories. Officers were confident that Lincolnshire Fire and Rescue would receive at least a 'satisfactory' judgement in all areas at their next inspection.

RESOLVED:

1. That the report be received, and satisfaction be given to the actions implemented to address the recommendations made by HMICFRS, progress made and assurance received on continuous improvements.
2. That the comments made, as recorded, be taken under consideration by the relevant Lead Officers and Executive Portfolio holders.

Consideration was given to a report from Mark Keal, Head of Trading Standards, which provided the Committee with an overview of the review of the delivery of food standards enforcement undertaken by Lincolnshire County Council Trading Standards in 2021-22.

Enforcement work over the Christmas period had included work to address consumer protection and the safety of products sold at the Christmas market, including assessing the safety of light up toys and attending Lincoln and Sleaford Christmas market to identify any potential issues; carrying out inspections at local venues in which concerns had been raised; and using media sources to educate and inform on trading standards.

Consideration was given to the report and during the discussion the following points were noted:

- Officers acknowledged that the number of food inspections had reduced, however this was in partly due to having several officers in training to become inspectors which was having an impact on available resources. It was reported that officers were working to encourage recruitment to the area of food inspection, to allow further inspections to be made;
- In inspecting food outlets, District Council's predominantly inspected hygiene factors, but would also raise any concern over allergen enforcement to Lincolnshire County Council which could then trigger a joint inspection or further investigation on a trading standard issue;
- Officers would carry out follow-up checks in instances where a number of trading standards matters had been highlighted, but not in instances where minor issues had been addressed;
- Depending on the circumstance, some inspections would be planned rather than unannounced;
- The importance of all new food businesses receiving food safety training was highlighted. Assurance was provided that all registered food businesses would receive notification of food safety requirements, including hygiene and labelling, upon registering. Food safety videos had been produced in 18 languages and access to translation services was available if necessary;
- The importance of clear and correct labelling on food products was emphasised and assurance was provided that trading standards teams worked with businesses to enforce standards;
- Any non-compliance where the supplier or manufacturer originated out of County would be referred back with the results of any sampling carried out; and
- When necessary, Trading Standards Officers provided intelligence to other organisations, such as Crime Stoppers.

RESOLVED

1. That the report be received.
2. That feedback and comments from the debate be taken into consideration by Officers.

58 RESETTLEMENT SCHEMES AND ASYLUM DISPERSAL IN LINCOLNSHIRE

Consideration was given to a joint report from Samantha Neal, Assistant Director – Prevention and Early Intervention and Lauren Grosvenor, Programme Manager Public Health, which provided the Committee with an overview of refugee schemes and asylum dispersal, the national position and the response by Lincolnshire organisations to national policy decisions.

With reference to the report, the distinction between refugees and asylum seekers and their rights and responsibilities was emphasised. The Assistant Director – Prevention and Early Intervention also referred Members to the update on the Ukraine Crisis Resettlement Scheme, as detailed in the report.

Members were assured that an effective and active countywide partnership was in place with clear expectations which aided in the support of refugees and asylum seekers in Lincolnshire.

Consideration was given to the report and during the discussion the following points were noted:

- Funding to support with the Homes for Ukraine scheme had provided the opportunity to recruit staff to support in meeting the increase in workload which included a permanent role within the Public Health team with a focus on monitoring work to support re-settlement schemes in a broader sense. However, very little funding was in place to support asylum dispersal;
- Details on the allocation of recently announced new funding from the Government to aid with homelessness support and new housing options for Ukrainian guests (and anyone else at risk of homelessness) had not yet been released but were expected in the coming months. The Committee acknowledged the difficulties in long term planning to maximise the funding potential given the lack of detail;
- A homes scheme which sought nominations for accommodation to Afghan refugees had not been proposed, rather the offer of independent accommodation was sought from local Housing Authorities. All Housing Authorities (in Lincolnshire, the District Councils) had been urged by the government to identify suitable housing where refugee families could settle;
- Many Ukrainian refugee families were now seeking or had already found independent accommodation;
- The Council was in receipt of grant funding for education provision for Afghan schemes;
- A need for more timely communication between Serco and local authorities in the coordination of services for new arrivals to hotels had been acknowledged by Robert Jenrick, MP and work had been carried out to address issues raised which would enable more efficient communication in future;
- The Committee was reassured that once local authorities were notified of plans for new arrivals to hotels, rigorous assurance checks were carried out to ensure the

safety of all those involved and to ensure that appropriate food and accommodation was provided;

- Around 800 Ukrainian families were housed in Lincolnshire in around 360 homes via the Homes for Ukraine Scheme. A survey had been launched to identify the barriers to employment for Ukrainian Refugees. Once the results had been analysed, the Council would work with the Department of Work and Pensions to identify ways of overcoming those barriers to employment;
- Asylum Contingency hotels often placed individuals from a number of different nationalities, with one hotel recently housing individuals from 11 different countries;
- The Government were looking for available housing with the aim of moving asylum seekers out of hotels and into alternative suitable accommodation. It was clarified identifying the locations of asylum contingency hotels was not the responsibility of the Council, at which it had no control over; and
- The Committee expressed disappointment that individuals were not permitted to work whilst seeking asylum, which would likely benefit the mental wellbeing of many individuals as well as benefiting the County. The benefits of working in partnership with other organisations across the East Midlands to establish support for asylum seekers was highlighted, for example having set up volunteer opportunities for individuals which provided much needed social interaction.

RESOLVED:

1. That the report be endorsed, and satisfaction be given to the developments of resettlement schemes and asylum dispersal in Lincolnshire.
2. That assurance be given to the robust governance and operational arrangements in place to respond to requirements.
3. That feedback and comments from the debate be taken into consideration by the relevant officers.

59 PUBLIC PROTECTION AND COMMUNITIES SCRUTINY COMMITTEE WORK PROGRAMME

Consideration was given to a report from Kiara Chatziioannou, Scrutiny Officer, which invited the Committee to consider its work programme, as set out on pages 75 – 78 of the agenda pack.

As requested, details on the Citizens Advice negotiations, procurement process and commissioning arrangements, and an item on the Lincolnshire Fire and Rescue Service equality and diversity staff survey feedback would be reported to the Committee either at a future meeting, or as a briefing paper.

RESOLVED

1. That the report be received.

2. That approval be given to the existing work programme and additional items, as recorded.

The meeting of the Public Protection and Communities Scrutiny Committee ended at 12.01pm.

SITTING AS THE CRIME AND DISORDER SCRUTINY COMMITTEE

60 SAFER LINCOLNSHIRE PARTNERSHIP UPDATE

Consideration was given to a report from Claire Seabourne, Safer Lincolnshire Partnership Business Manager, which provided an update on the strategic activity of the Safer Lincolnshire Partnership (SLP) for the year previous.

The Safer Lincolnshire Partnership Manager updated the Committee on the new statutory duty around Serious Violence; details of which were contained in paragraph four of the report. It was highlighted that although the duty had not been due to come into force until January 2023, partners had been keen to respond proactively, and with funding from Lincolnshire's Police & Crime Commissioner, a Violence reduction Strategic Needs Assessment had been undertaken.

It was reported that Lincolnshire was well ahead of this deadline. Details of Lincolnshire's achievements in this regard were set out within the report presented, with reference being made to domestic homicide reviews, financial information and communications.

Consideration was given to the report, and during the discussion the following comments were noted:

- Assurance was provided that there would be no delay in notifying, reviewing or information sharing to the SLP of new homicide cases as a result of the delegation of Domestic Homicide Reviews to the Lincolnshire Domestic Abuse Partnership;
- The Committee acknowledged the need for SLP to focus limited resource on targeting reoffending in the areas that caused the most threat and harm;
- A need for MPs to lobby for more police funding in Lincolnshire was emphasised. The Committee was reassured that the Chief Constable for Lincolnshire Police was holding regular meetings with MPs, and the Police and Crime Commissioner had lobbied government for further funding;
- Concerns were raised over reports to the proposed cuts to PCSO's in Lincolnshire and the impact the lack of support would have on communities; and
- That a briefing paper would be made available to members of the Committee concerning the Community Trigger process.

RESOLVED

1. That the report be endorsed.
2. That satisfaction be given to the activities undertaken that demonstrate the efforts of the Safer Lincolnshire Partnership to discharge its statutory duties.
3. That feedback and comments from the debate be taken under consideration by officers and portfolio holders.

The meeting closed at 12.21 pm



**Open Report on behalf of Glen Garrod,
Executive Director - Adult Care and Community Wellbeing**

Report to:	Public Protection and Communities Scrutiny Committee
Date:	21 March 2023
Subject:	Service Level Performance Reporting against the Success Framework 2022-23 Quarter 3

Summary:

This report summarises the Service Level Performance against the Success Framework 2022-23 for Quarter 3. All performance that can be reported in Quarter 3 is included in this report.

Lincolnshire County Council (LCC) are undergoing a large system wide Business Intelligence Transformational Change Programme. Part of the Transformation Programme is to fully utilise Microsoft Power BI as a Business Intelligence platform across the organisation.

The Corporate Performance Team (CPT) are a significant driver of this delivery covering all operational and statutory reporting requirements for LCC. CPT have developed a new Power BI dashboard which with effect from quarter 2 the Service Level Performance will be displayed, replacing the Lincolnshire Research Observatory (LRO).

The complete Service Level reporting to all scrutiny committees can be found here [Service level performance data](#).

Actions Required:

The Public Protection and Communities Scrutiny Committee is invited to:

- (1) consider and comment on the Public Protection and Communities Service Level Performance for 2022- 23 Quarter 3; and,
- (2) to pass their views and suggestions on areas that require attention and/or action to the relevant Officers and Executive Members.

1. Background

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

- 1 measure that exceeded their target ☆
- 6 measures that achieved their target ✓
- 5 measures did not meet their target ✗
- 11 measures that do not have a target (contextual)

1.1 Community Safety

1.1.1 Measures that exceeded their target:

None in Quarter 3.

1.1.2 Measures that achieved their target:

None in Quarter 3.

1.1.3 Measures that did not meet their target:

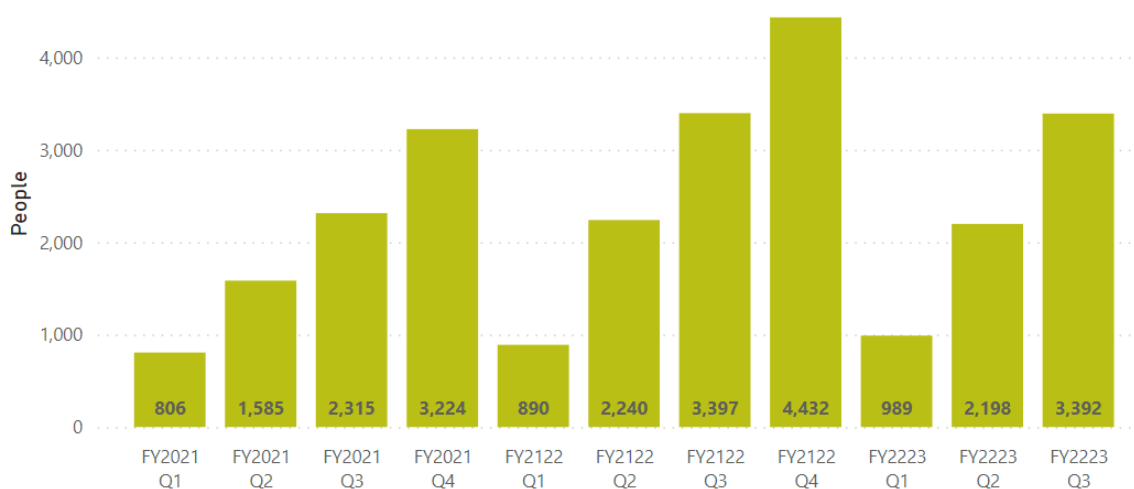
None in Quarter 3.

1.1.4 Measures that do not have a target (contextual):

PI 155 – Number of domestic abuse victims receiving support.

The total number of people supported during Q3 2022-23 is 1194. Of the 1194 people supported, 546 are children and young people supported via the Outreach service (197 directly and 349 indirectly by working with the parent). The remaining 648 people supported by domestic abuse services during Q3 2022-23 are adults.

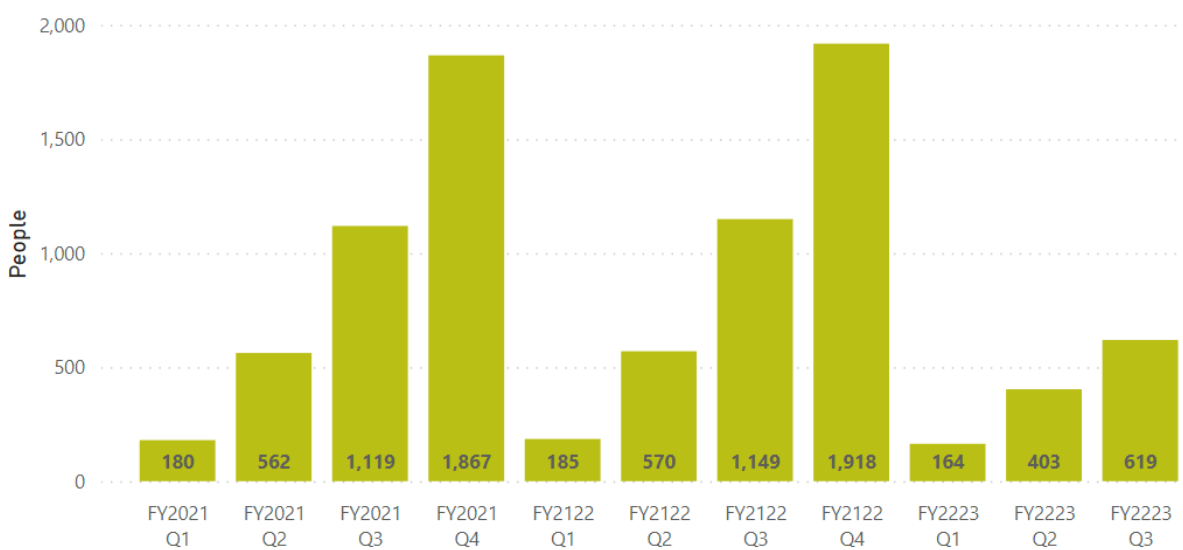
The EDAN (Ending Domestic Abuse Now) Lincs Outreach service also provided 'one off' advice and support to 2939 people during Q3 2022-23 in response to telephone and online enquiries. The number of people supported is within expected range.



PI 156 – Number of domestic abuse victims supported through MARAC:

Multi Agency Risk Assessment Conferences (MARAC) continue 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. We are currently trialling face to face MARACs once a month to review the appetite partners have for hybrid MARACs moving forward.

The number of clients reported here are new in the period and do not include repeats. The total number of repeat clients to MARAC in Q3 2022/23 is 61, meaning that an additional 61 clients were supported through MARAC.



1.2 Fire Safety

1.2.1 Measures that exceeded their target:

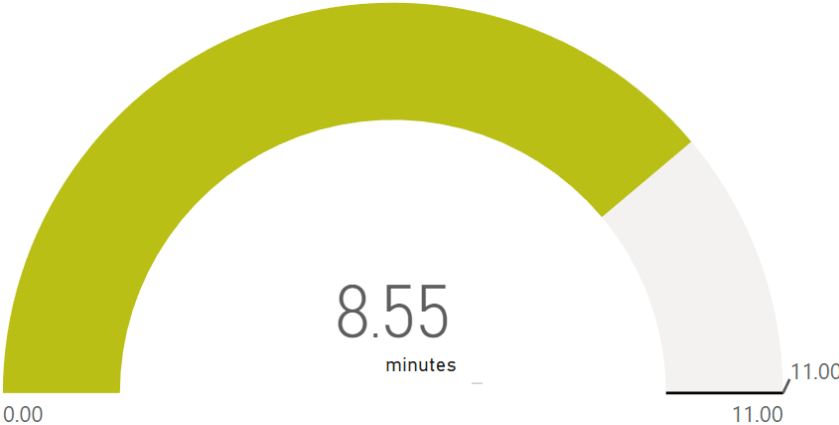
None in Quarter 3.

1.2.2 Measures that achieved their target:

PI 171 – Average response to dwelling fires ✓

Our response to dwelling fires has maintained the consistency of the last 4 years with this year being slightly quicker than the previous period. The average call handling time (the time taken to answer a 999 call and alert staff to respond) for these types of incidents has been consistent given that there are a number of new and newly promoted staff working in this area. The crew response time has returned to under the 2-minute timeframe following last year where it went just over this measure. The drivetime to incidents is the quickest it has been in the last 4 years, and this will be down to a number of factors including the use of what3words, location of the incidents and good local knowledge

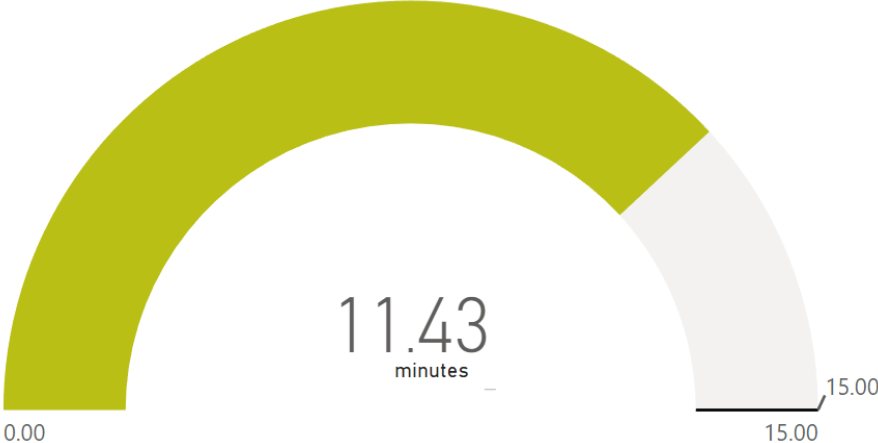
demonstrated by the staff. With an average response time of 8 minutes 55 seconds this is again the best performance over the last 4 years and is well within the 11-minute average that the service has identified as a suitable target for this response.



PI 172 – Average response to all other incidents ✓

Our response to other incidents so far in 2022/23 has been achieved in 11 minutes and 43 seconds which again is within our target of a 15-minute average. As this target covers all other incidents the biggest difference compared to the dwelling fire standards is that these incidents will not all have an addressable location. Therefore, to establish the exact location relies on the caller knowing exactly where they are or Fire Service control operators being able to extract the relevant location information or find the location.

During 2022/23 the number of incidents that are measured in this category have increased due to the heatwave in the summer. The impact has seen the average response times increase compared to previous years and the main reason for this would have been where the Service would have had to mobilise the nearest available fire appliances from stations or locations that were not usually the closest to the incident.



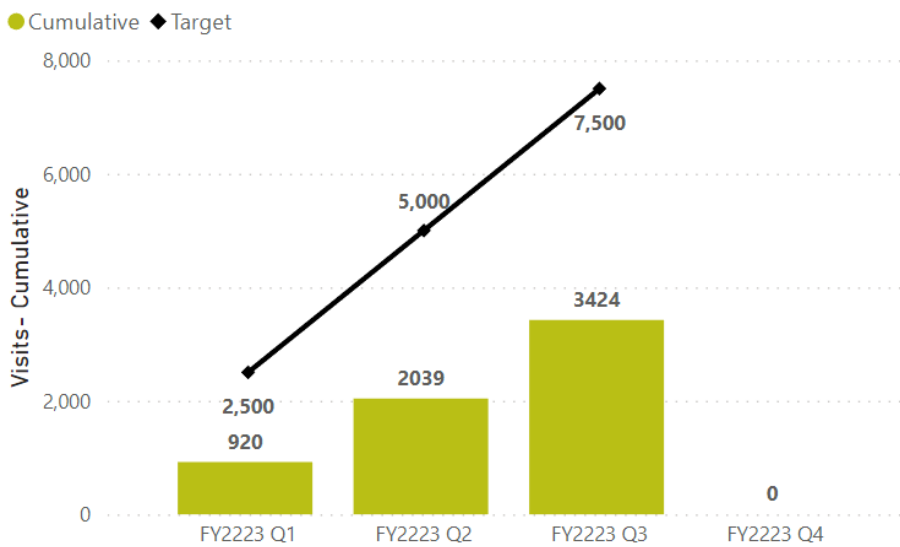
1.2.3 Measures that did not meet their target:

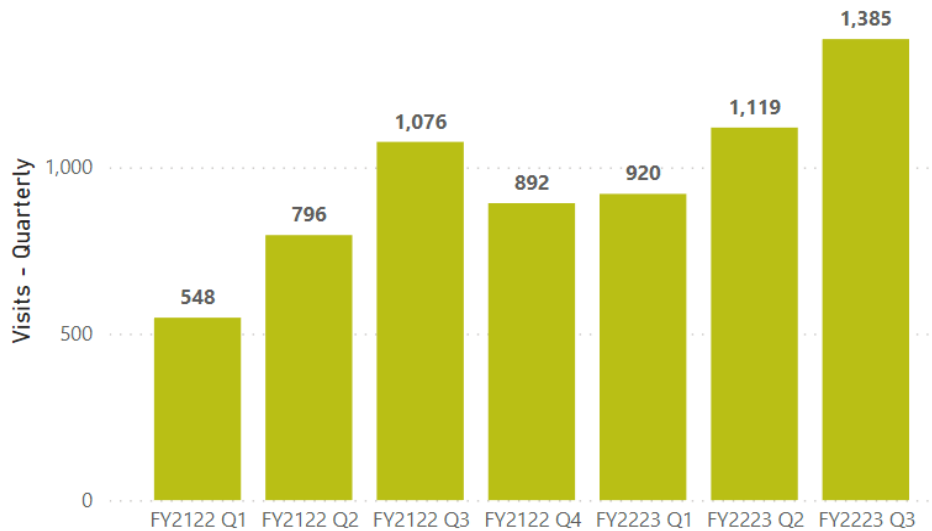
PI 167 – Home Fire Safety Visits carried out ✖

We are behind our predicted target of 10,000 Home Fire Safety Visits for the year. At the end of Qtr 3, we have completed 3,424 visits, (target of 7,500). We have been working with Divisional staff to develop and improve recording and reporting mechanisms. We have found a number of inefficiencies with the current allocation of work process whereby a disproportionate amount of time has been spent on the administration rather than the delivery of Home Fire Safety Visits. We have also noticed that partnership referral numbers are lower than normal and have dedicated time and resource to engage with partners. We hope to see partnership referrals increase over Quarter 4.

We are currently trialling a new allocation and recording process in East Division, with a view to rolling out to all Divisions by the end of February. We are hopeful this will result in a decrease in the administrative burden and an increase in outputs. The numbers reported show that the most recent 3 months saw a significant increase in Home Fire Safety Visits being carried out compared to earlier in the year. We also recognise that numbers being reported will increase as we work through the small backlog of data entry.

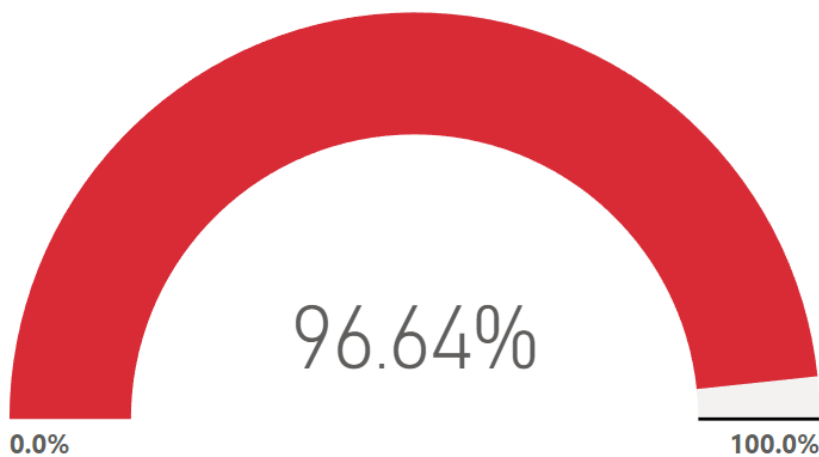
We have developed our 'risk scoring index' and are now able to target high risk households rather than areas. We are confident that this will also see an increase in Home Fire Safety Visits being carried out with less time used cold calling in 'areas'.



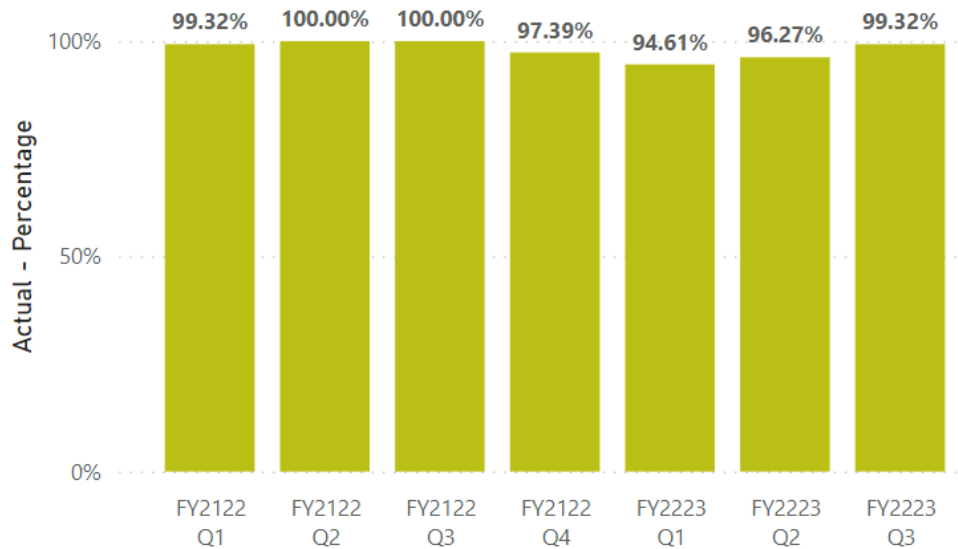


PI 168 – Percentage of building regulation applications responded to within 15 working days ✘

So far this year, we have met the deadline for responding to building regulation applications on 96.64% of occasions. We have received 447 applications and we responded within 15 working days to 432 of those, meaning we missed the deadline on 15 occasions, 9 of which were in the first quarter. This will continue to be monitored to ensure compliance with statutory requirements.



Cumulative as at December 2022



1.2.4 Contextual Measure, does not have a target:

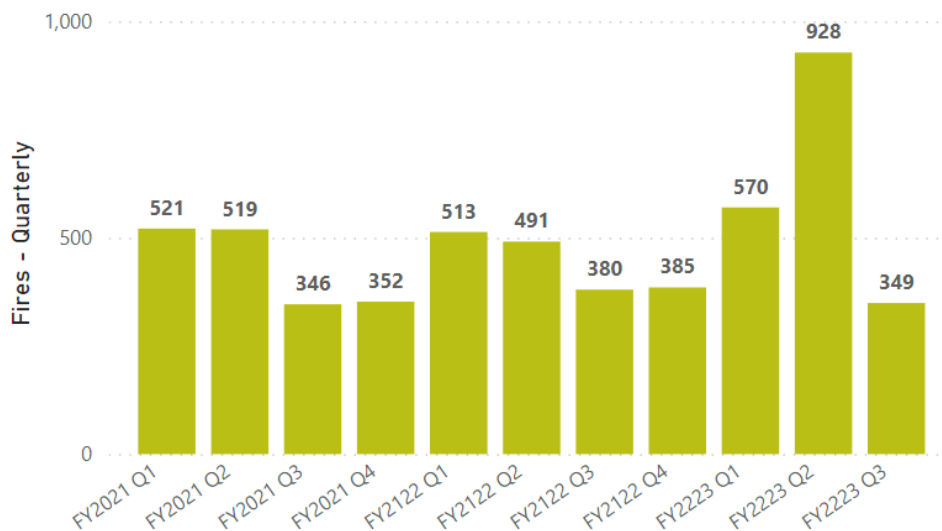
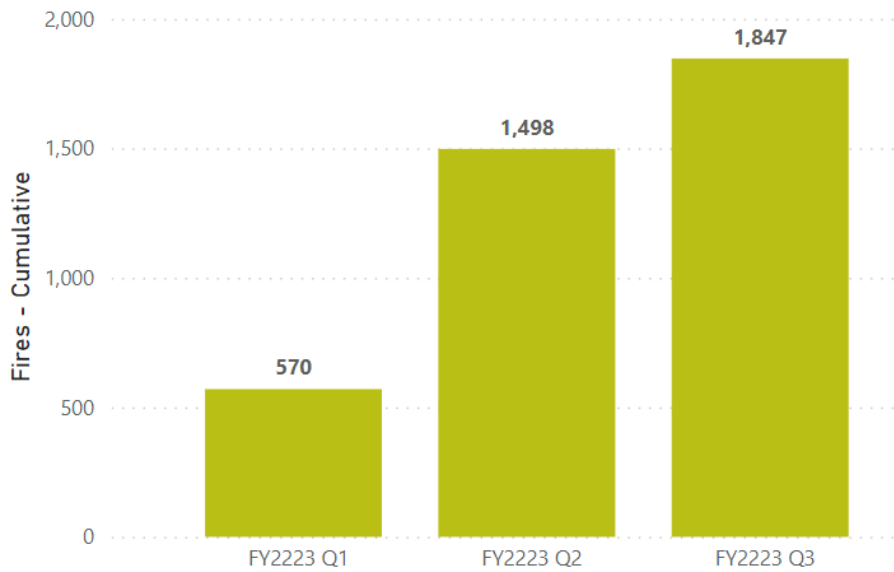
PI 164 – Total Fires

In the first 9 months of the year there have been 1,847 reportable fires within Lincolnshire. Whilst this is a significant increase on previous years, the Quarter 3 position is not as stark an increase as was reported at the end of Quarter 2, indicating that the number of fires during the most recent 3 months has returned to more recognisable levels (in many cases has seen a reduction compared to previous years) and that the increase was due to the prolonged period of hot and dry weather experienced during the summer months.

The trends remain the same as reported at Quarter 2 – chimney fires and primary fires remain at similar numbers (albeit with a very small increase), but secondary fires have increased considerably – up from 607 at Quarter 3 last year to 1,045 this year. Analysis of the data shows that the increase in secondary fires has been in those fires involving grassland (which would include stubble fields, but not crops or haystacks) - up from 120 at Quarter 3 last year to 419 this year. This increase occurred during the summer months and the most recent 3 months have returned to levels seen in previous years.

As reported at the end of Quarter 2, there has been an increase in the number of fires reported with an unknown cause. The importance of recording accurate cause of fires is being re-iterated to operational crews as the additional information will allow us to carry out further trends analysis.

A review of data allows us to highlight specific geographical areas that have seen an increase in incidents. This, along with knowing why we have seen an increase, will allow us to carry out a review of partnership working with the National Farmers Union and Forestry Commission. This will then allow prevention plans to be developed and enacted as we head into 2023/24.



PI 165 – Fire fatalities in primary fires

At the end of the third quarter there have been 7 fire fatalities occurring in 6 separate incidents. However, we have been provisionally informed that 1 of those is unlikely to be fire related (although we await the confirmation from the Coroners’ Office) and another may also not be fire related, so this may reduce to 5 once the confirmation is received.

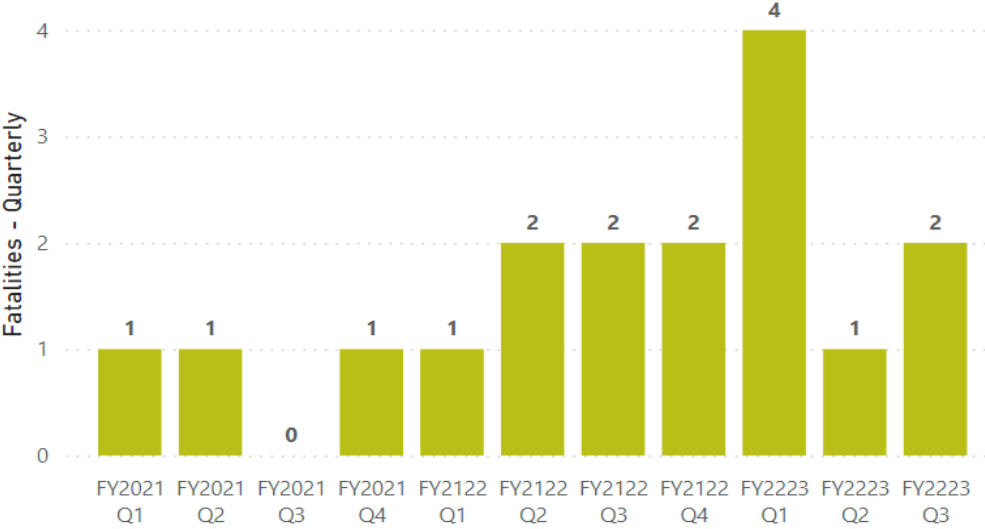
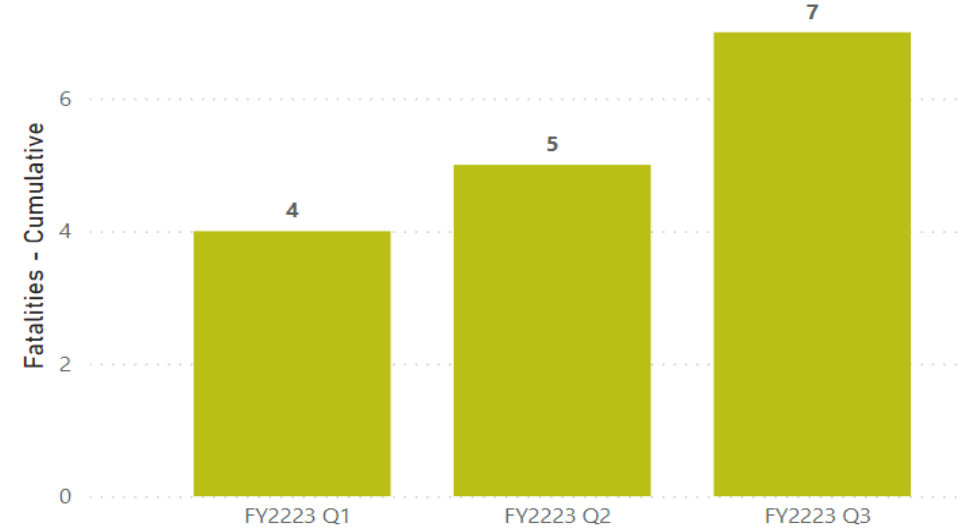
1 of the fatalities was a suicide, 4 resulted from accidental dwelling fires (3 incidents – 2 of which were cooking related, the third caused by smoking materials), 1 from a deliberate dwelling fire and 1 from a vehicle fire caused by a collision.

Partnership reviews are being carried out. The Prevention department have profiled individual circumstances of all those involved with a view to identifying themes or trends.

Currently, all individuals meet the 'SHERMAN'¹ profile, but this process allows us to identify any new or unique circumstances. Targeted prevention work continues to focus on the 4 main causes of fires (cooking, electrical, smoking and heating).

We have developed our profiling methodology and we aim to target those individuals who we identify as high risk more effectively and efficiently. Our agreed risk profile is challenged and updated following each review.

We have identified delays with receiving final Coroners' reports which will be discussed at the next available opportunity.



¹ SHERMAN: S – Smoking, H – Hoarding, E – Elderly/Lives Alone, R- Reduced Mobility, M – Mental Health Issues, A – Alcohol/Drugs Mis-Use, N – Needs Care or Support.

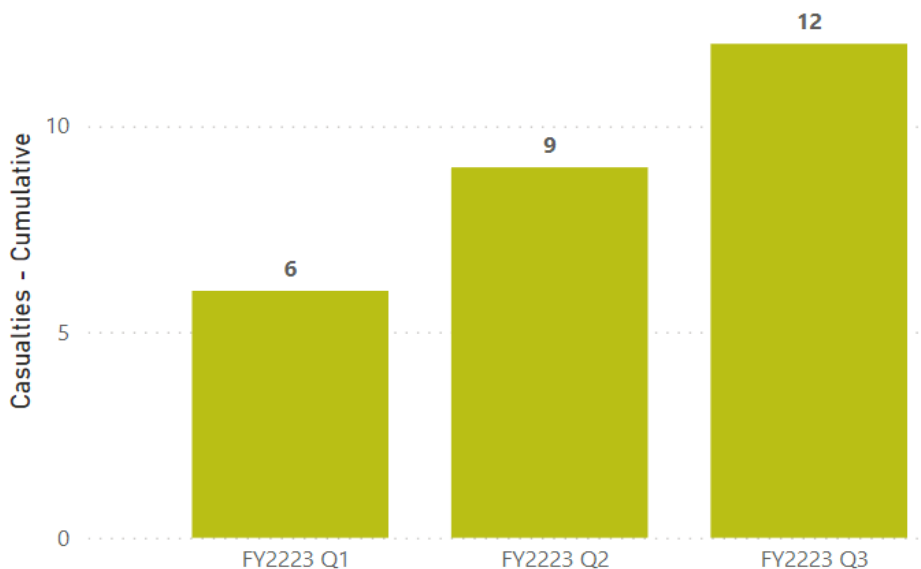
PI 166 – Fire casualties in primary fires

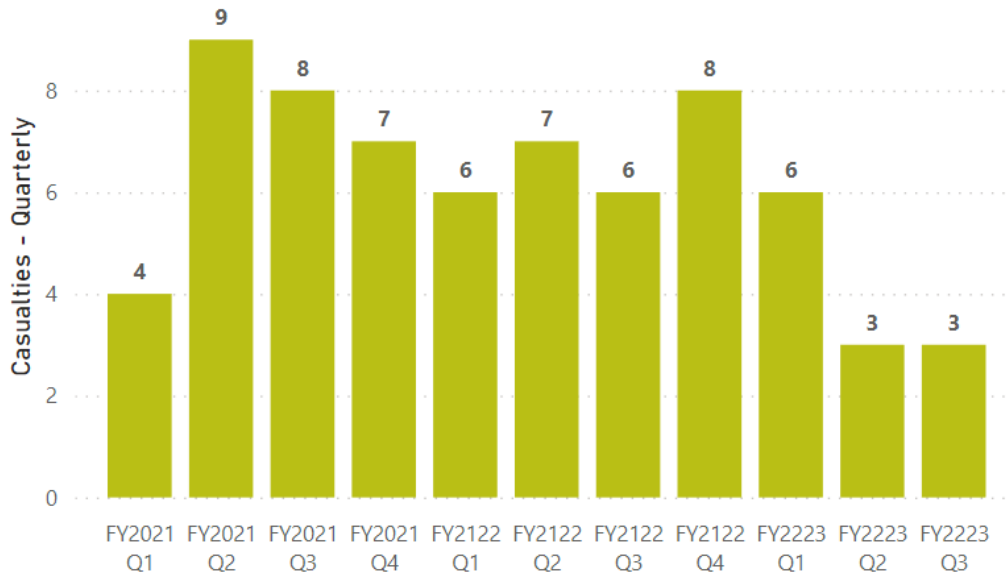
There have been 12 fire related casualties so far this year, 6 of which occurred in the first quarter. Compared to Quarter 3 last year, we have seen a decrease in the number of fire related casualties.

9 of the 12 casualties resulted from accidental dwelling fires – these were from 8 separate incidents, 6 of which were cooking related (1 from the same incident that resulted in a fatality), 1 was caused by smoking materials and 1 was caused by an electric blanket. The 3 remaining casualties resulted from the following – 1 from a fire in an agricultural barn, 1 from a domestic garage fire (both of which were caused by welding/cutting equipment) and the remaining 1 from a deliberate dwelling fire (the same incident that resulted in a fatality).

Only 3 of the 12 casualties suffered severe injuries, with the remaining 9 suffering slight injuries (although still requiring more treatment than could be given at the fire ground). There are no trends around the circumstances leading to the injuries, largely due to the small numbers involved.

Whilst datasets are small, we continue to compare to national data to allow us to look for themes and trends which will then influence prevention activities. Our longer-term analysis of risk considers larger datasets in order to better inform targeting activities and prevention work.





PI 169 – Risk Based Inspection Programme (RBIP) progress

Inspections and annual targets

Premises	Type	Inspections	Annual Target	Inspection Frequency
High Risk	Non Sleeping	56	50	24 months
High Risk	Sleeping	110	122	12 months
Medium Risk	Non Sleeping	175	288	48 months
Medium Risk	Sleeping	305	219	36 months
Total		646	679	

High risk premises (non-sleeping risk) - 56

High risk premises (sleeping risk) - 110

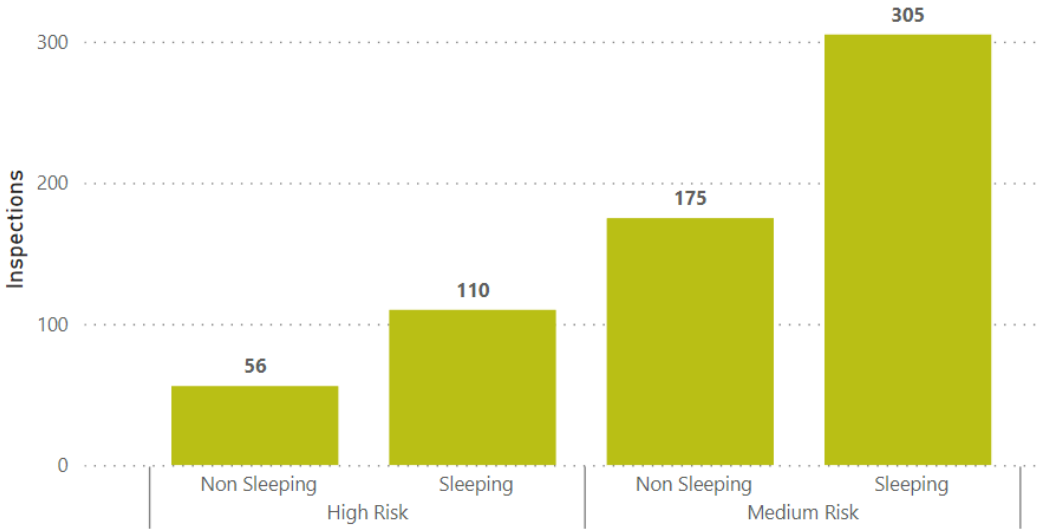
Medium risk premises (non-sleeping risk) - 175

Medium risk premises (sleeping risk) - 305

At the end of Quarter 3 we are reporting that we are 95% complete (646 completed against the total number of 679). We are ahead of schedule for completion. We continue to develop our new fire safety inspectors which will support an increased capacity within the team. Additional areas of the role can also then be completed to support the overall capability and capacity of the team.

A number of fire safety audits completed to date have been carried out following intelligence received, e.g., a complaint from a member of the public or a post fire follow up, and are captured in the overall total. These additional audits are categorised as per the risk of the building involved and contribute to the delivery of the risk based inspection programme.

Due to the nature of the risk based inspection programme and to support the completion of the additional audits, we continue to review and re-prioritise work as required.

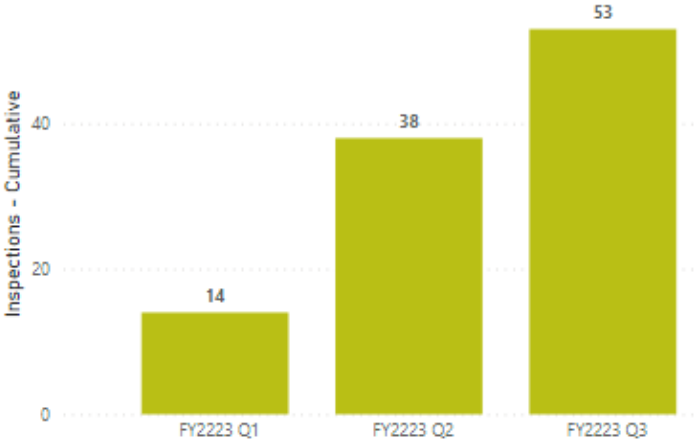


Cumulative as at December 2022

PI 170 – Petroleum licensing inspections

We have carried out 53 petroleum inspections in the first 9 months of the year. We have introduced a three yearly risk-based inspection programme and are on target to complete the required 65 audits for 2022/23.

Please note that Quarter 1 and Quarter 2 were previously reported as 7 and 18 but after some investigation into how this data is captured these have been amended to 14 and 38. Our recording and reporting process continues to develop to ensure that we are able to provide timely and accurate information as required. Whilst reviewing and developing this process, one of the categories of ‘job type’ was omitted from the reporting process and as such a number of petroleum licensing audits had not been counted in the previous figures. A further review of the updated figures and process has been carried out, with activity levels now reflective of work carried out.

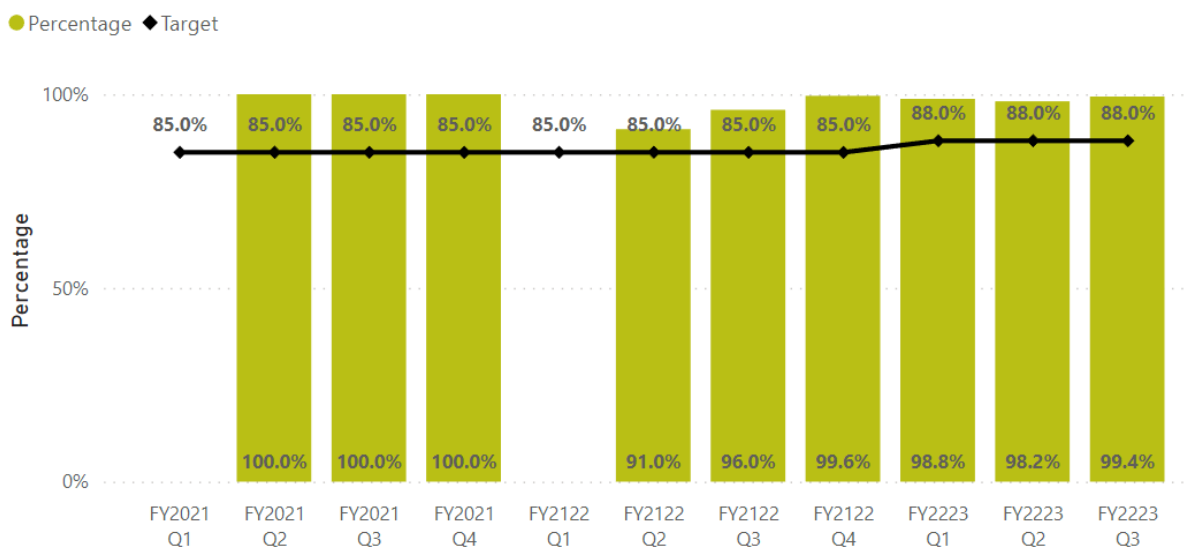


1.3 Libraries and Heritage

1.3.1 Measures that exceeded their target:

PI 129 - Overall enjoyment of the services as measured by the visitor feedback forms

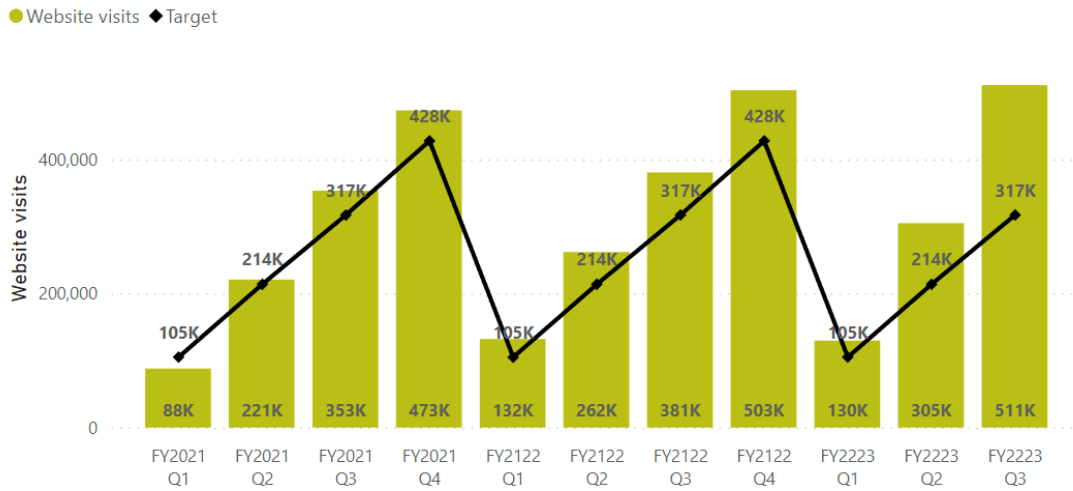
99.4% of visitors to our cultural venues rate their overall experience as Good or Very Good, exceeding the 88% corporate target, and once again highlighting the consistently high-quality visitor experience across our cultural offer. Whilst we use our onsite feedback forms to collate and report visitor experience, it is important to ensure that visitor experience is captured across comparable feedback platforms. As such, we can report that on average, visitors rated their experience across our heritage sites as 4.6 out of 5 across both Trip Advisor and Google Reviews.



1.3.2 Measures that achieved their target

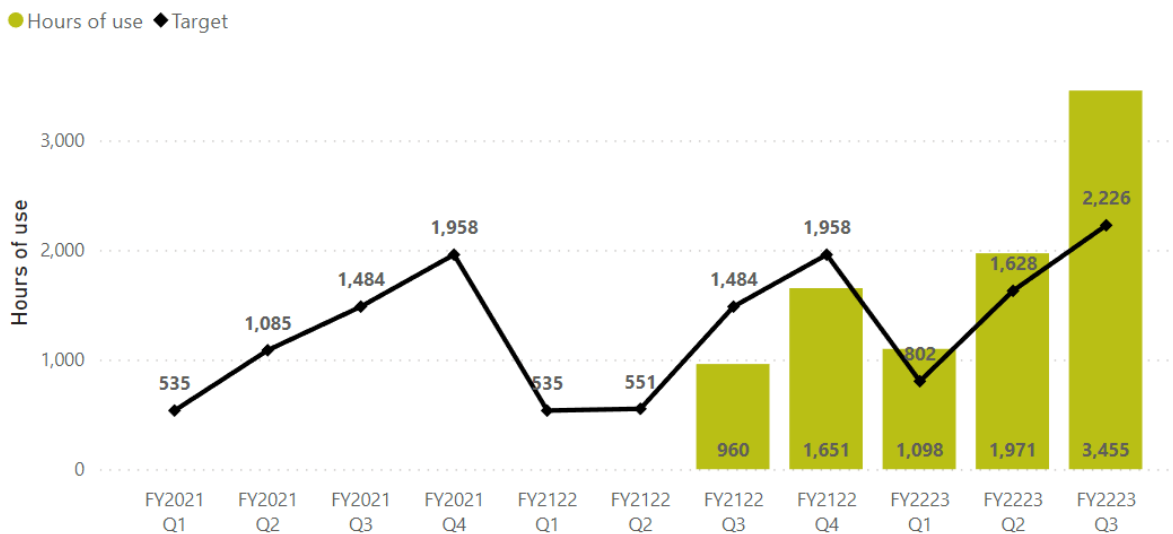
PI 37 – Visits to library website

205,925 visits have been recorded for Quarter 3, bringing the cumulative total to 510,923, and surpassing the target by 193,805 views. As online engagement continues to increase, the service is keen to ensure that our online presence maintains this level of engagement throughout Quarter 4.



PI 38 – Community use of libraries ✓

Community use continues to thrive across Lincolnshire Libraries, with a cumulative total of 3,455.30 hours to date this financial year. This success is largely down to the wide variety of community events and groups offered across the libraries, including room hire by various community organisations, and two excellent exhibitions in the gallery at Lincoln Central by the Lincoln Camera Club and the University of Birmingham following a project at HMP Lincoln exploring its history and creative writing with current inmates. Spalding hosted an exhibition by the local Art and Crafts Society which proved popular, and Skegness hosted a number of Police drop-in sessions for local residents to seek reassurance and share information regarding local issues in the town. Community use across the libraries continues to include the independent readers and writers’ group and local/family history societies, all of which continue to be popular.

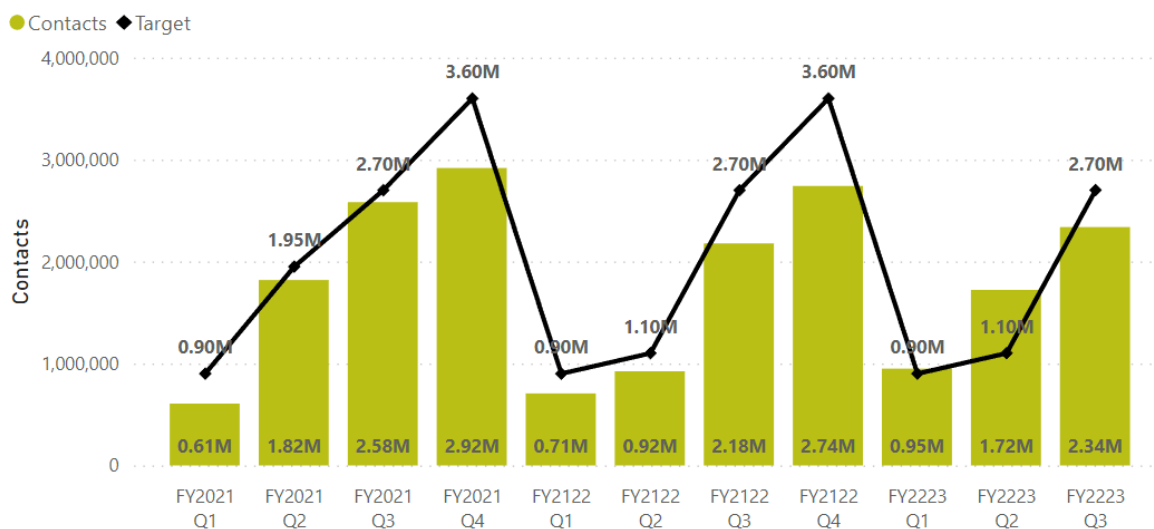


1.3.3 Measures that did not meet their target:

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

Q3 continued to see a steady level of interactions across the heritage service, with a cumulative total of 2,337,625 interactions, including in person, via phone, email or via the website and social media. The decommissioning of our Lincs to the Past website has impacted on our level of interactions, and whilst the new Lincolnshire Archives Online Catalogue replaces this service, we continue to work to further increase engagement and appeal to bring interactions up to previous Lincs to the Past levels.

Our increase in social media presence continues to provide a connection between the community and our heritage sites, for which the public respond with huge positivity across our different social media platforms. The Castle, Archives, Collection & Usher Gallery, and the Museum of Lincolnshire Life all have a regular online presence, and the introduction of our new Battle of Britain Visitor Centre Facebook page is enabling visitors to keep up to date with the latest news and events, engaging the public with the stories of the Battle of Britain Memorial Flight.



PI 36 - Visits to Core Libraries and Mobile Library services ✘

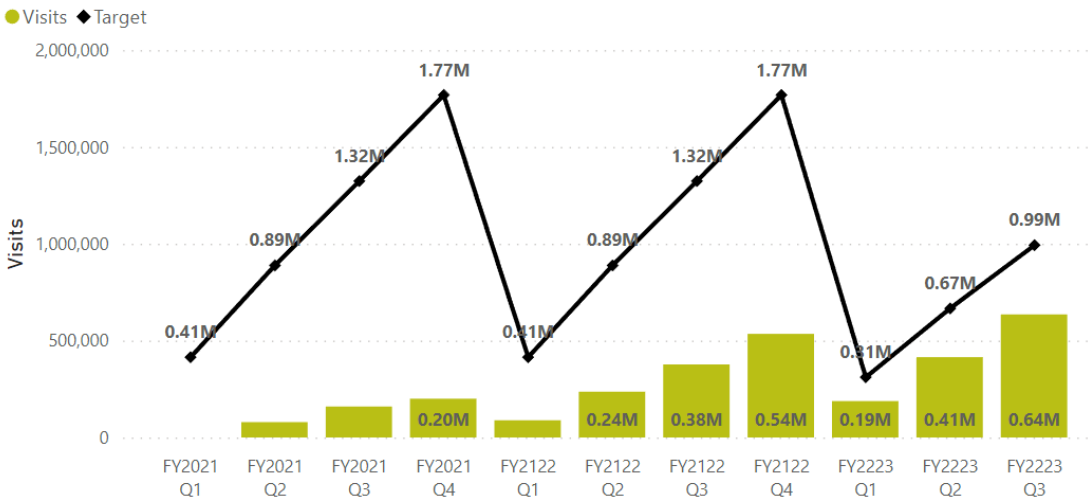
This quarter has welcomed 224,791 visits across our core libraries and mobile services, and whilst this quarter represents a quieter period within the financial calendar due to the festive period, we are reporting very similar visits to those during the summer months within Quarter 2.

Whilst the national trend continues to suggest a change in visitor patterns with regards to physical visits across libraries, we are pleased to report this is not impacting on issues, as those visiting less frequently continue to take more books on each visit, equating to a 3%

increase on December issues in comparison to those recorded pre-covid in December 2019, together with 76% of physical visits.

The increase in opening hours is demonstrating a positive increase in visits, with Woodhall Spa in particular, exceeding their December 2019 visits due to increased opening hours. Whilst average physical visits remain below those recorded pre-covid across the service, it is important to note that our e-visits have increased, with website views increasing month by month, and digital issues continuing to represent almost a quarter of all issues.

In summary, covid has altered the way in which our customers engage with the library service, evidenced by a positive increase in issues per visit, and increased usage of our digital platforms.

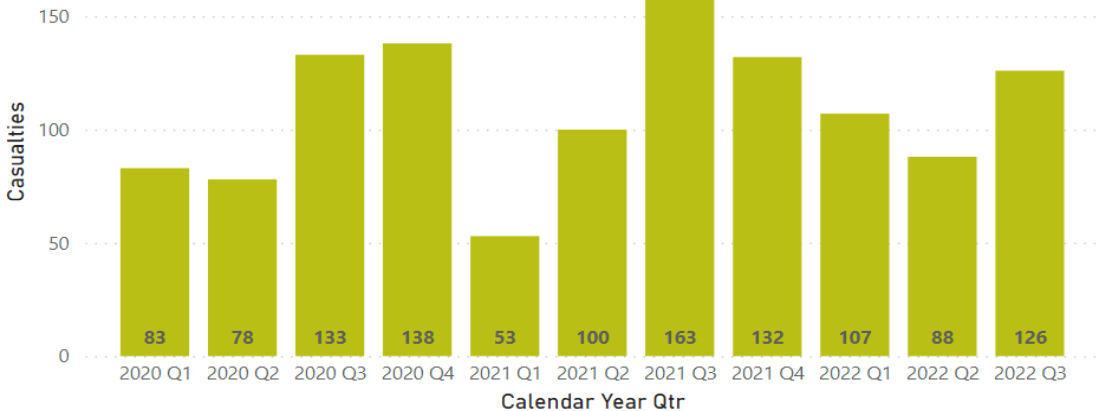


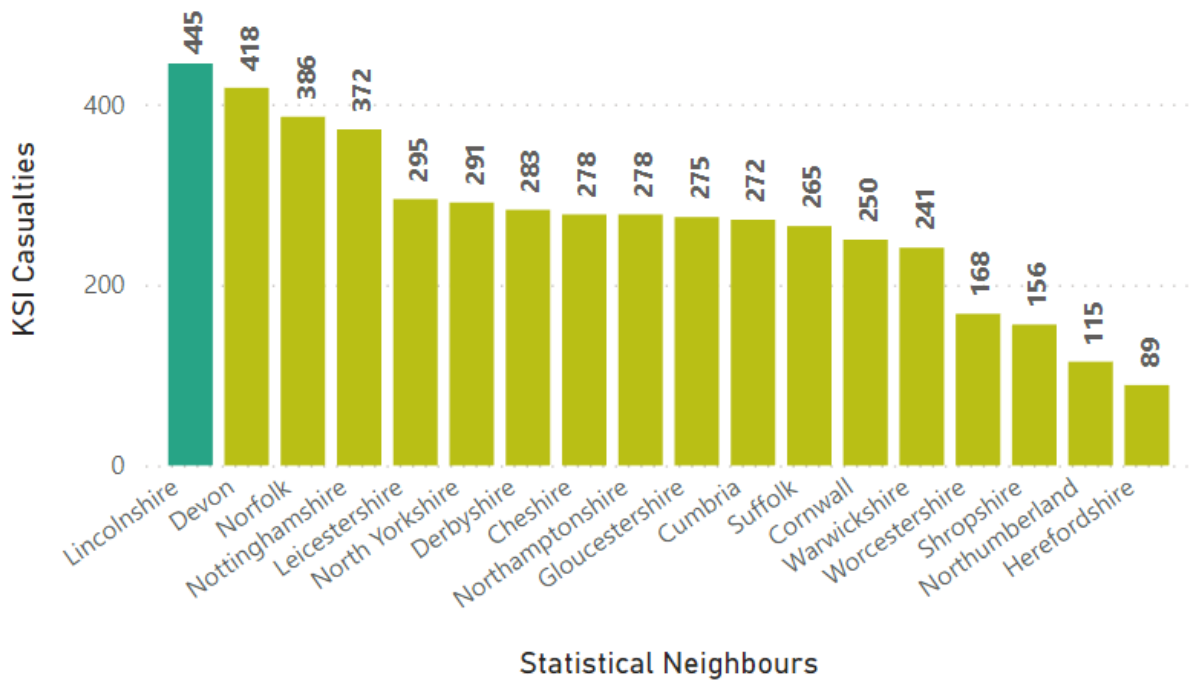
1.4 Road Safety

1.4.1 All PIs within Road Safety are reported as contextual (do not have targets):

PI 11 - People killed or seriously injured in road traffic collisions:

This figure is higher than the Quarter 2 figure of 2022. It appears that traffic flow figures seem to be returning to normal following the Covid restrictions. However, analysis of the collision and casualty data does not indicate any clear commonality or pattern. The overall Killed or Seriously Injured (KSIs) are mirrored across all user groups such as car drivers, motorcyclists, pedestrians etc.

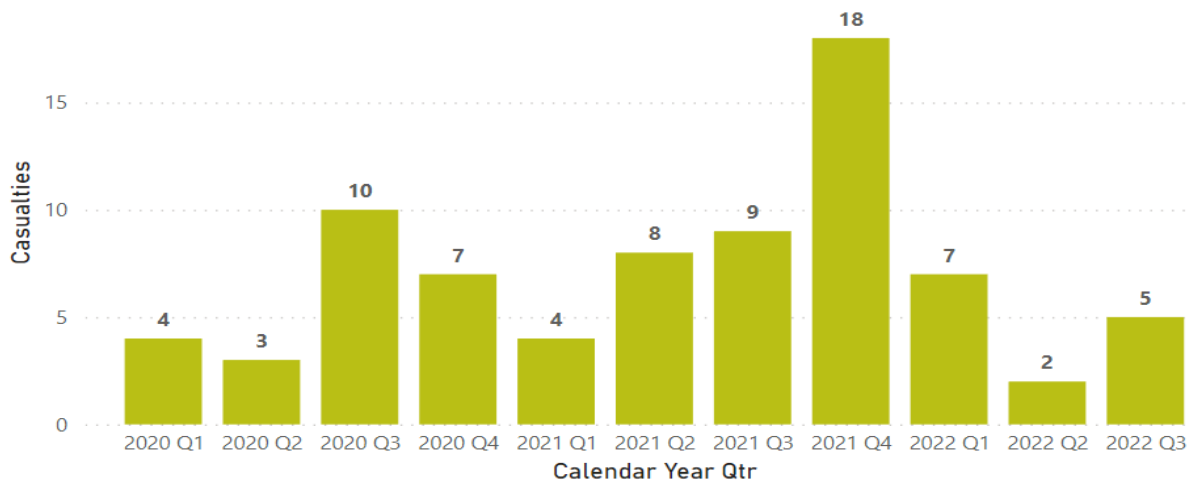


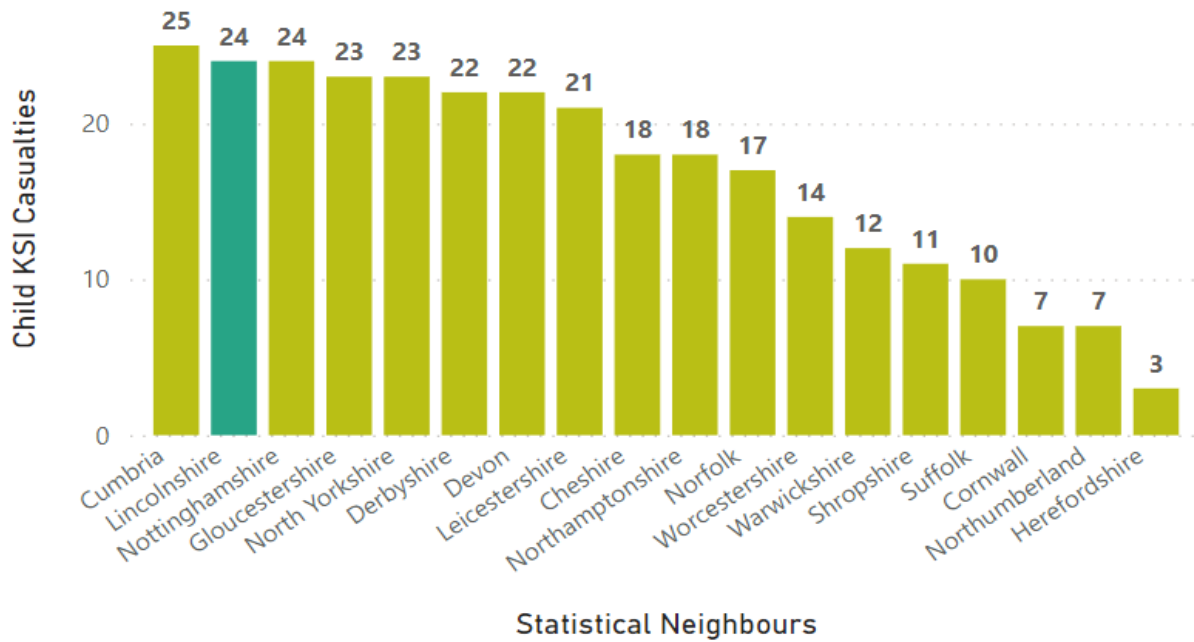


Benchmarking as at December 2020.

PI 12 - Children killed or seriously injured in road traffic collisions:

This figure is slightly higher than the Quarter 2 figure of 2022, certainly when comparing percentages. It appears that traffic flow figures seem to be returning to normal following the Covid restrictions. However, analysis of collision and casualty data does not indicate any clear commonality or pattern regarding child KSIs.





Benchmarking as at December 2020.

1.5 Trading Standards

1.5.1 Measures that exceeded their target:

None in Quarter 3.

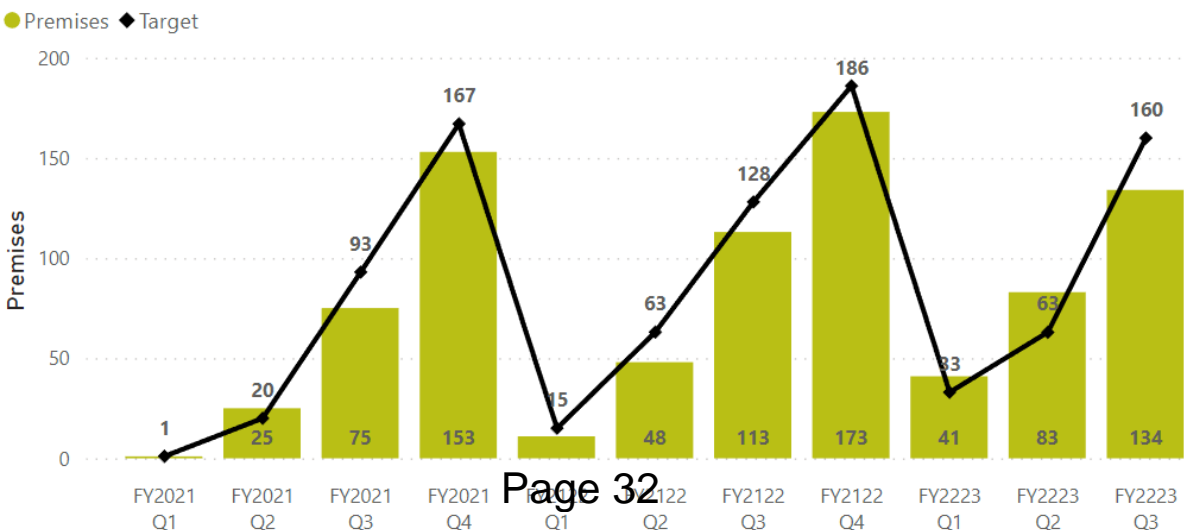
1.5.2 Measures that achieved their target:

None in Quarter 3.

1.5.3 Measures that did not meet their target:

PI 3 – High risk premises inspected by Trading Standards ✖

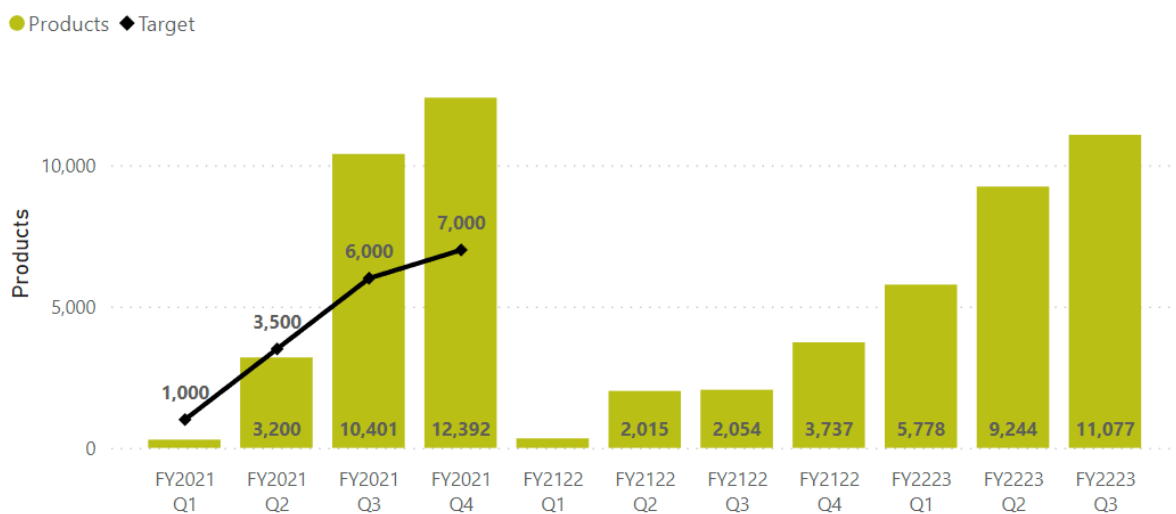
To date we have undertaken 25 animal health inspections, 22 food inspections, 72 feed inspections and 15 weights and measures inspections. Progress slowed in the third quarter whilst we dealt with the unprecedented number of avian influenza outbreaks across Lincolnshire. However, we are confident the target will be achieved by the end of the year.



1.5.4 Contextual Measures, does not have a target

PI 1 - Illicit alcohol and tobacco products seized

To date 11,077 illicit alcohol and tobacco products have been removed from the market. This is made up of 842 litres of alcohol, 9,576 packs of 20 cigarettes and 659 packs of 50g tobacco. Seizures were made from 38 visits to 27 premises. 15 investigations have commenced as a result of these seizures. 14 closures orders have been issued to date this year. 4 of these were second closure orders issued to the same 4 premises following re-opening and re-offending. We continue to work with landlords of premises where we know illicit tobacco and cigarettes are being sold. This has led to 8 evictions, 14 tobacco premises closed and a further 14 premises where we are working with the landlord to address illicit tobacco sales or remove the tenant.

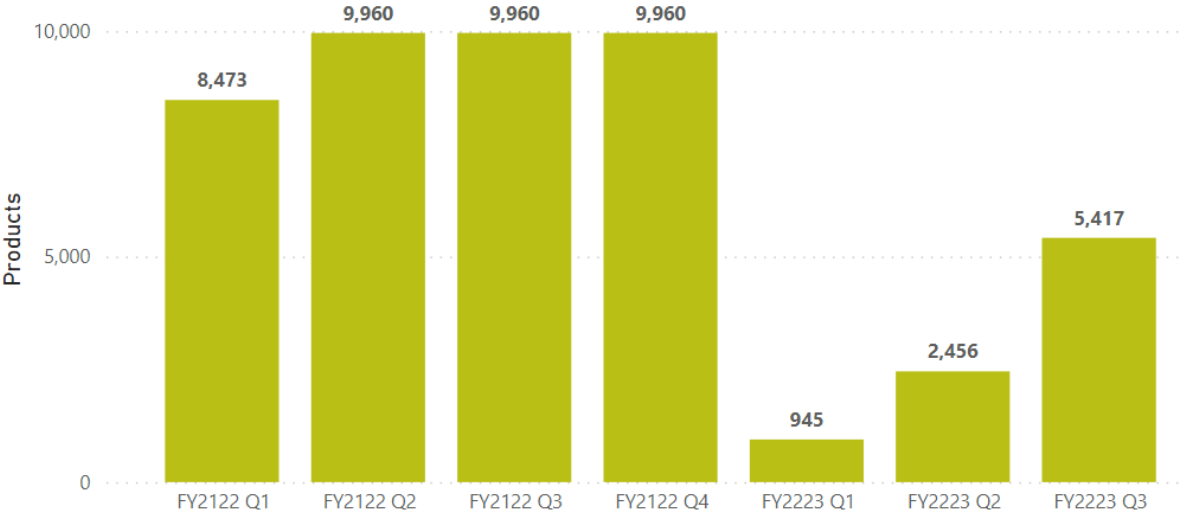


PI 2 - Unsafe products removed from the market.

To date 5,417 unsafe products have been removed from the market so far this year. This includes 5,062 non-compliant vapes. The sale of vapes is a national issue for all Trading Standards authorities in terms of non-compliance with Tobacco and Related Products Regulations and the sale of vapes to children (vapes are age restricted products). Non-compliant vapes include those exceeding the nicotine content and delivery per dose (commonly referred to as 'puff'). As a guide, compliant vapes should not exceed 600 puffs, Trading Standards have seized those advertised as containing up to 10,000 vapes.

Underage sales of vapes is also of concern. Age restricted sales intelligence has increased in the last year by 260%. The biggest increase has been related to the sales of vapes, of which 35% of reports concerned. A vape project has commenced, as part of this a letter has been sent to over 100 premises across the county with advice on underage sales (UAS) – reminding traders that these are age restricted products and also how the product must comply – what the trader can check in terms of tank/reservoir capacity, nicotine levels, number of puffs, batch numbers, Medicines and Healthcare products Regulation Authority (MHRA) approval, etc. We are also including disposable and rechargeable vapes in our safety sampling project to check for electrical safety also.

Not included in the above figures, as the numbers are still being compiled are suspension notices issued for 25 different products from the same trader. We are still gathering the number of each product the trader had but this will be in the 1,000's. Following an inspection of a trader/importer in August we issued suspension notices for 5 electrical products which failed testing. This required the trader to remove them from sale. 2 products were found to be safe but had non-compliant labelling, following work with the trader to make the labelling compliant these could be returned for sale. 3 of the products were unsafe and subject to recalls and withdrawal notices, meaning they must be removed from sale and recalled from those sold to. A further visit identified another 20 different products that were issued with suspension notices, a requirement to remove from sale whilst safety testing takes place, test results are pending. The trader has removed all electrical items and toys from sale. Final product numbers subject to withdrawal and suspension will be provided this month.



1.6 Volunteering

1.6.1 Measures that exceeded their target:

None in Quarter 3.

1.6.2 Measures that achieved their target:

PI 39 - Voluntary and community groups actively supported in Lincolnshire ✓

The volunteer centres supported to a wide range of groups and organisations. Support included:

- governance
- online forums and regular networking opportunities
- funding advice
- funding readiness online training and support

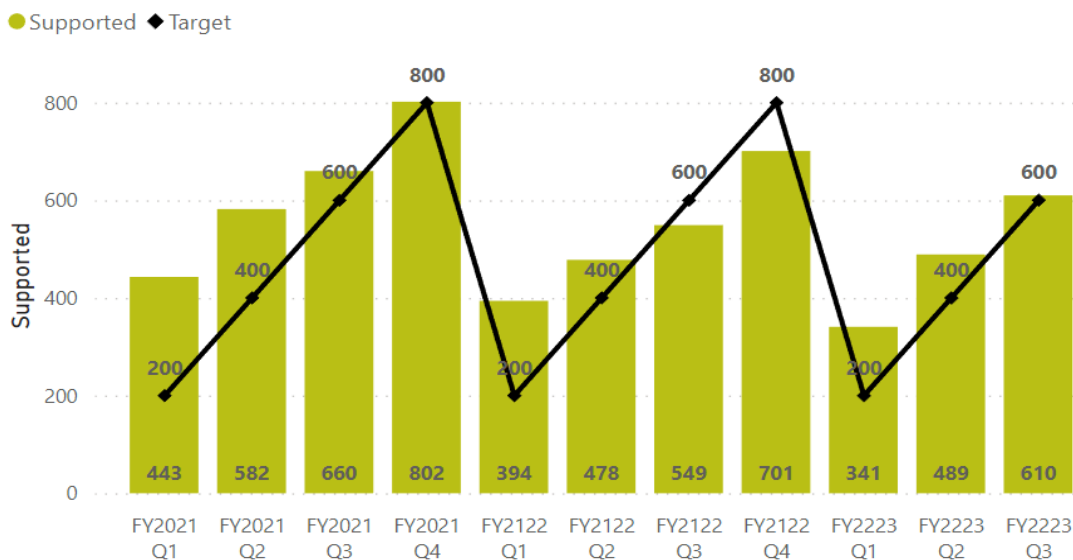
- support to develop new roles and recruit volunteers
- advice and support with DBS checks
- online training platform for their volunteers.

Funding advice and support continues to be most popular. The Funding Ready training programme supported 27 organisations through workshops and one-to-one support. Further funding ready workshops are scheduled for February 2023.

Local groups have been supported to secure £86,592 external funding. Activities in this area have exceeded last year’s volumes of funding with over £550,000 secured to date.

The Lincolnshire Funding Portal remains popular and is being continuously improved and developed <https://lincolnshirevolunteering.org.uk/find-funding/>.

The portal currently has 89 grants open to applications and 59 closed grants.



PI 105 – People supported who have accessed volunteer opportunities ✓

The numbers of volunteers have reduced slightly this quarter due to the Christmas period. Planned outreach and marketing activity should see an increase in the new year.

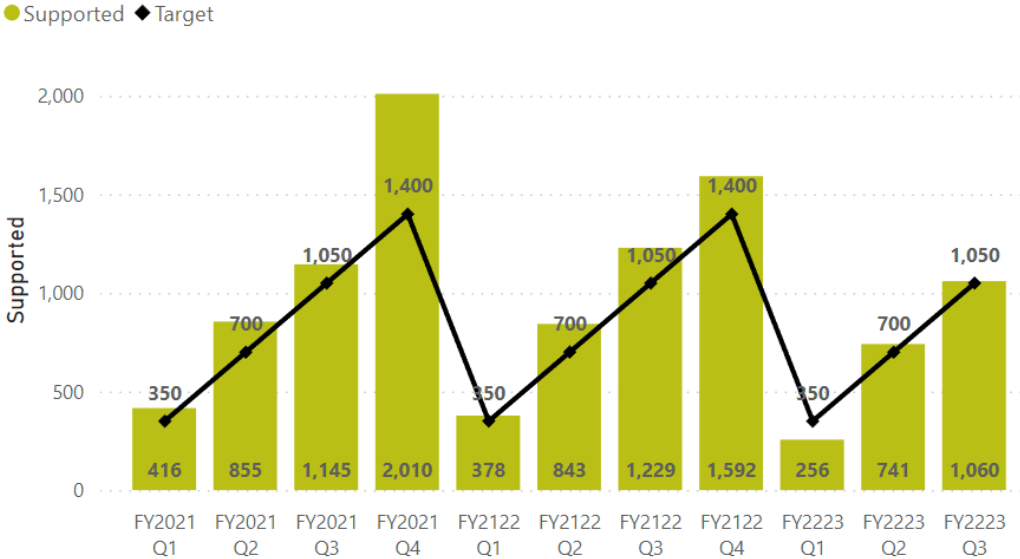
There has been an increase in volunteers who need extra support with language, disability, and transport issues. The cost-of-living crisis is also affecting the recruitment of volunteers.

Currently there are over 400 live opportunities advertised across Lincolnshire. Evidencing a huge demand for volunteers. Opportunities include:

- volunteer befrienders
- community transport volunteers
- emerging need for volunteers to support with warm spaces and night light cafes.

The volunteer management training programme is being delivered in February. The online training portal also continues to support new and existing volunteers.

New opportunities for Employer Supported Volunteering (ESV) will be a priority during 2023.



1.6.3 Measures that did not meet their target:

None in Quarter 3.

2. Conclusion

This report summarised the Service Level Performance against the Success Framework 2022-23 for Quarter 3. The Public Protection and Communities Scrutiny Committee is requested to consider and comment on the report and make suggestions or recommendations to relevant Officers and Executive Members.

3. Consultation

a) Risks and Impact Analysis

N/A

4. Background Papers

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

This report was written by:

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- Nicole Hilton, Assistant Director, Communities, who can be contacted on Nicole.Hilton@lincolnshire.gov.uk;
- Steven Batchelor, Senior Manager, Lincolnshire Road Safety Partnership, who can be contacted on Steven.Batchelor@lincolnshire.gov.uk; and,
- Lee Sirdifield, Assistant Director, Corporate, who can be contacted on Lee.Sirdifield@lincolnshire.gov.uk or 07500 813650.

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**Open Report on behalf of Glen Garrod,
Executive Director – Adult Care and Community Wellbeing**

Report to:	Public Protection and Communities Scrutiny Committee
Date:	21 March 2023
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; and,
- (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 2022, 48 people were killed and 391 seriously injured on the roads of Lincolnshire.
- 1.2 The human consequences are impossible to quantify but the 2022 Department for Transport data [Average Value of Prevention of Reported Road Collisions](#) provides an update on the cost of road deaths to the public purse. In 2021 the cost of each fatality was estimated at £2.3 million.
- 1.4 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 Promoting and supporting road safety in conjunction with Lincolnshire Police and Lincolnshire Road Safety Partnership is one of the key priorities of the [Community Safety, Policing and Criminal Justice Plan for Lincolnshire 2021-25](#) published by the Lincolnshire Police and Crime Commissioner.

2. National Strategies, Policies and Guidance

- 2.1 There are 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 2021.

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

3. What the data is telling us

- 3.1 Lincolnshire is a large, predominantly rural county with a population of 768,400 inhabitants (ONS - Population estimates for the UK, England and Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland: 2021) and is the fourth largest county in England, covering over 5,900km².

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.

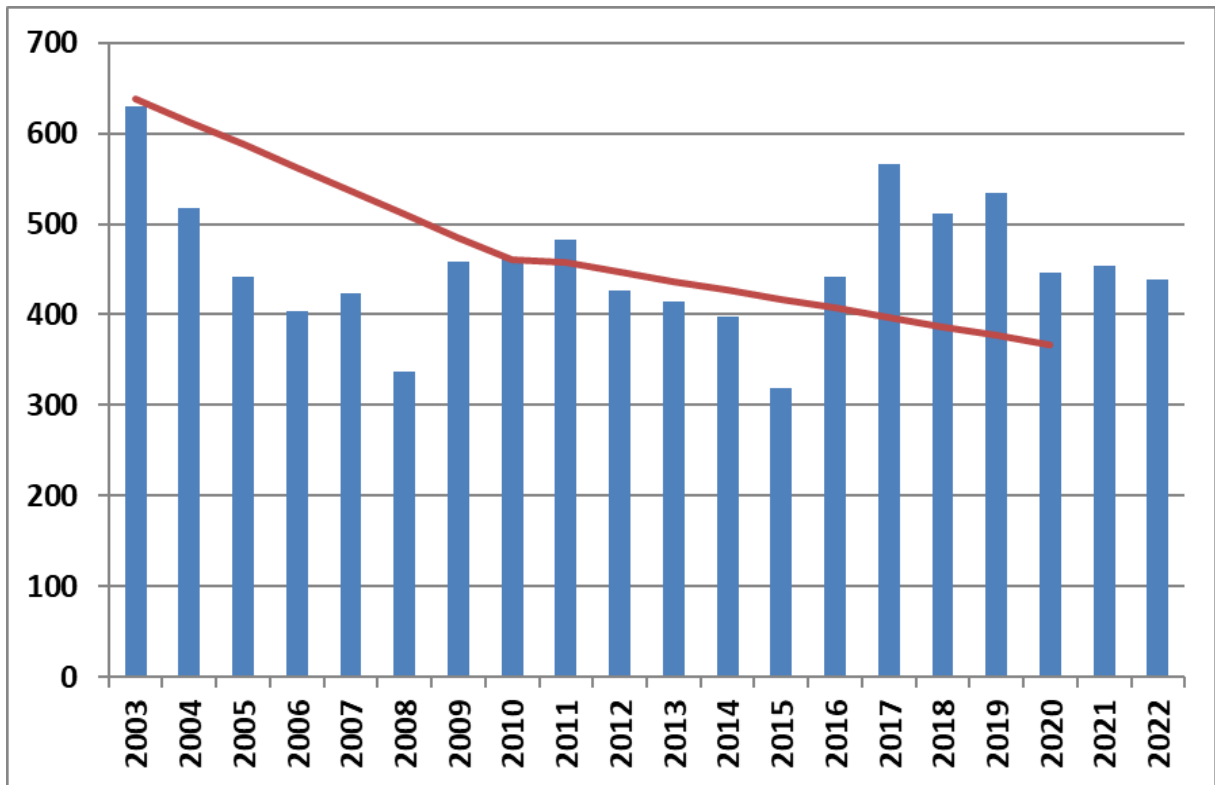
- 3.2 Traditionally the economy of the County has been based around agriculture, manufacturing and tourism, particularly along the east coast. This is significant as it introduces a range of different road users (e.g. HGV's, caravans, and motorcycles) to Lincolnshire who can be unfamiliar with the county 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 22.9% compared with a national average of 17.8% (ONS 2021). In East Lindsey this rises to 30.4%.
- 3.4 The coronavirus pandemic had a sustained and dramatic impact on road use throughout 2020 and 2021. The requirement for varying degrees of lockdowns and restrictions on public movement makes direct comparisons between years particularly difficult.
- 3.5 LRSP primarily uses [Stats19 Data](#) (*the police collect details of all incidents which they attend or become aware of within 30 days, which occur on the highway, in which one or more person is killed or injured, and involving one or more vehicles using the STATS19 data collection system. STATS19 is the reference number for the police form used to record incidents*) to analyse collision and casualty trends. This is the national standard used by the Department for Transport.
- 3.6 Stats19 data shows that in Lincolnshire there was a substantial and sustained reduction in killed or seriously injured (KSI) casualties from 483 in 2011 to 320 in 2015. However, we then saw an increase in KSI casualties, with an average of 537 per year (2017-19). We have since seen a steady decrease with 446 in 2020, 453 in 2021, and 439 in 2022.
- The majority of KSI casualties in Lincolnshire occur on the rural road network.
 - Casualties are more likely to be male.
 - Collisions are distributed throughout the county with the highest percentage in East Lindsey.
 - The highest risk groups remain; high powered two wheel motor vehicle (TWMV) riders, young drivers (17-24years) and mature road users (60years+).
 - A rise in pedestrian, pedal cycle, and child KSI casualties throughout 2020 and 2021 has receded. In 2022 there was a 64.4% reduction in child (0-15) KSI, 54.5% reduction in pedal cycle KSI, and a 33.9% reduction in pedestrian KSI.
- 3.7 Fatal casualties continue to fluctuate with 59 in 2016, 49 in 2017, 56 in 2018, 54 in 2019, 52 in 2020, 40 in 2021, and 48 in 2022.

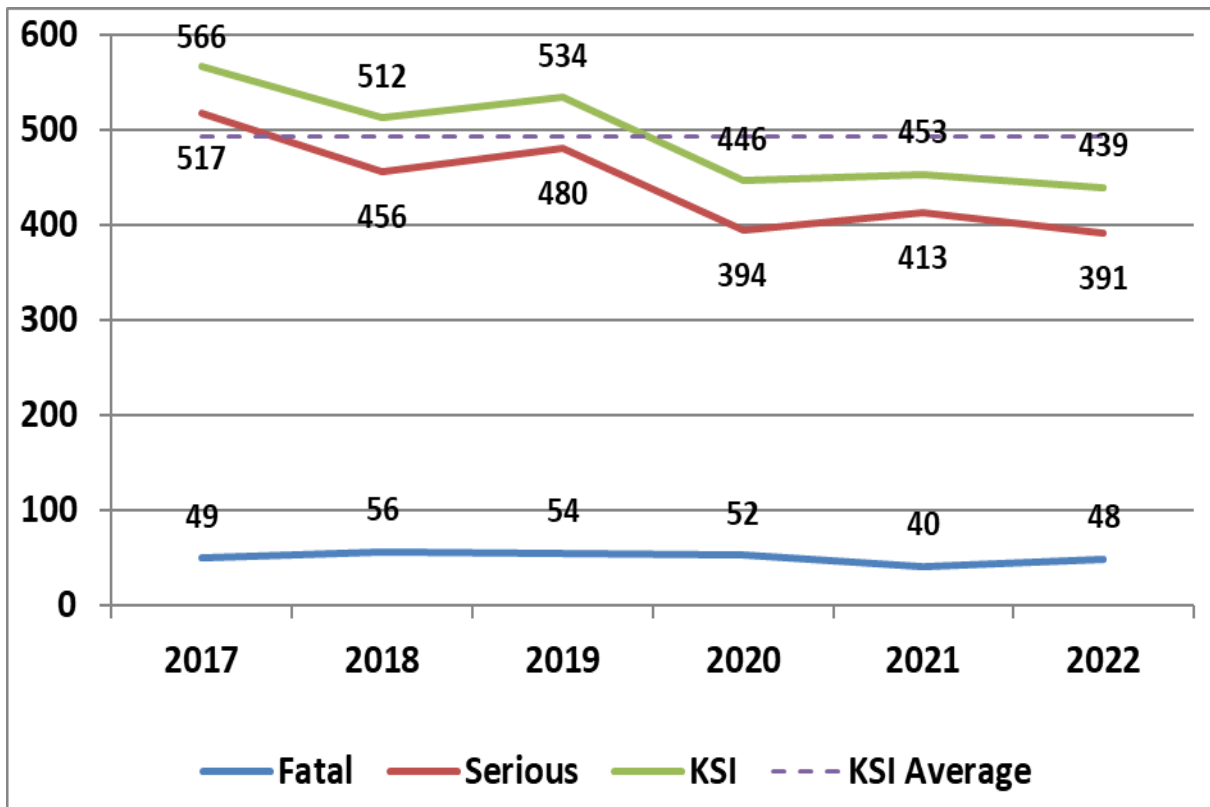
3.8 Table 1 – Casualty Figures

Year	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Fatal	49	56	54	52	40	48
Serious	517	456	480	394	413	391
KSI	566	512	534	446	453	439

3.9 Figure 1 - KSI Casualties



3.10 Figure 2 - Fatal Casualties and KSI



3.11 Figure 3 in Appendix A shows a 6.8% increase in the 2012 V 2021 national comparison. However, when combined with the 6.8% reduction presented in the

last report, the situation remains significantly better than the 2008 Vs 2017 comparison presented in the 2019 report which showed a 67.6% increase in Lincolnshire.

- 3.12 2022 saw a 3.1% reduction in KSI casualties overall, with significant reductions in a number of high priority groups. These include a 64.4% reduction in child (0-15) KSI, 54.5% reduction in pedal cycle KSI, a 33.9% reduction in pedestrian KSI, and an 8.4% reduction in KSI collisions involving a 17–24-year-old driver.

Increases have been seen in a number of user groups, including car and taxi, low powered motorcycles, and KSI collisions involving a 60 plus year old driver.

- 3.13 The following outlines some of the key data for fatal casualties in 2022:
- 69% male (82% in 2021),
 - 33% in the 25-59 age range (63% in 2021)
 - 66% driver/rider (82% in 2021)
 - 65% happened in fine weather without high winds (92% in 2021)
 - 60% in a car (78% in 2021)
 - 96% of fatal accidents happened on A and B Class roads (67% in 2021)
 - The highest contributory factor defined by Stats19 data was 'Careless/Reckless/In a hurry'. This represents no change from 2021.

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:

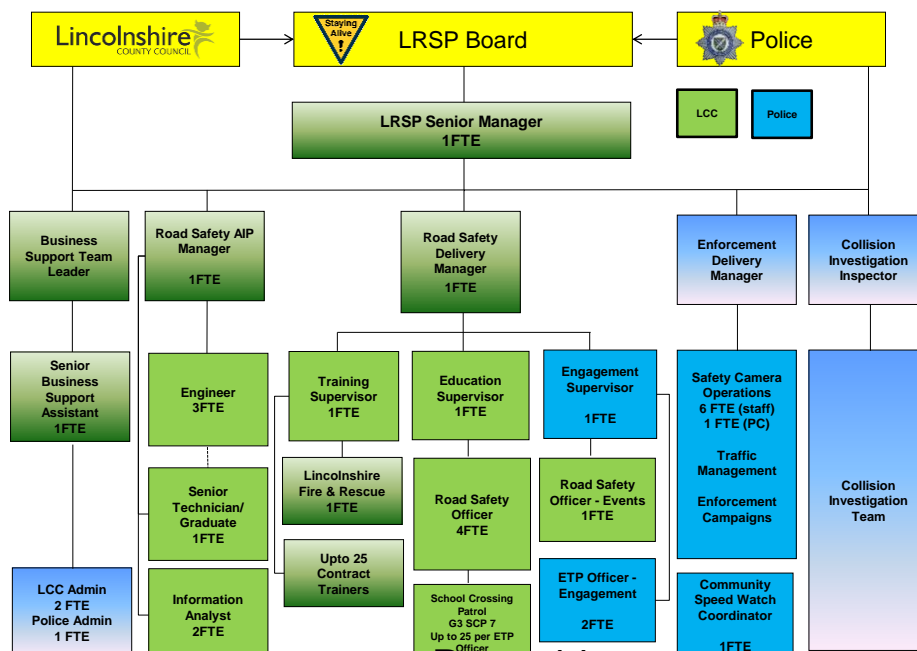
- Police and Crime Commissioner
- Lincolnshire Police
- Lincolnshire County Council
- National Highways
- Lincolnshire Fire and Rescue
- East Midlands Ambulance Service

- 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 Lincolnshire County Council's (LCC) Accident Investigation and Road Safety teams to form a multi-agency centralised road safety unit. Lincolnshire Fire and Rescue also has staff based with the LRSP who co-ordinate all fire and rescue road safety related activity. Additionally, the deployment and maintenance of safety cameras is managed within the LRSP. Consequently, the entire core functions of road safety, namely engineering, education and enforcement are co-ordinated from this centre.

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

- 4.4 As a Partnership the LRSP must implement actions that involve working with individuals and organisations to improve road safety. Some of the key parties are:
- Schools, academies, colleges and universities
 - Road Safety organisations and groups (IAM, RoSPA, Brake)
 - Cycling and walking groups
 - NHS
 - Employers
 - Military camps
 - Motoring organisations / road users
- 4.5 LRSP is managed by the LRSP Senior Manager, supported by a management team comprising of officers from Lincolnshire Police and LCC. The LRSP Senior Manager reports quarterly to a strategic board of elected members and senior officers from the Partnership organisations.
- 4.6 LRSP Mission Statement: *Making Lincolnshire's roads safer for all.*
- 4.7 LRSP Vision: *To make significant year on year reductions in those killed or injured on Lincolnshire's roads through a sustainable, co-located road safety partnership delivering targeted interventions focussed on education, engineering, and enforcement.*
- 4.8 LRSP Priorities: Our priorities are reviewed annually following analysis of collision trends and causation factors. The outcomes of this analysis are reflected in a yearly Delivery Plan which sets our priorities for that year. Our current priorities are:
- Young drivers (17 years to 24 years)
 - Mature 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. Examples in 2022 include:
 - Faldingworth A46 – vehicle activated signage on bend.
 - Moulton – Weston, A151 – reduced speed limit and reactive signs.
 - A157/B1225 junction – improved signage and road markings.
 - Ulceby A1028 – vehicle activated signage at bend.
 - Grayingham Crossroads - scheme to address 'overshooting' at the junction has seen reactive style Give Way signs erected that trigger when approach speeds are high.
 - A1101 at Tydd St Mary.
 - A16 South Thoresby junction.
 - Heighington / Washingborough crossroads.
 - Swineshead A52/B1391 junction.
- 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.
- Delivery of Department for Transport Safer Roads Fund schemes totalling over £2,000,000. The Safer Roads Fund was made available to enable local authorities to improve the '50 most dangerous stretches' of 'A' roads in England. Lincolnshire submitted three bids for improvements on A18, A631, A1084, and A18 in conjunction with North East Lincs Council. The bids combined resurfacing, lower speed limits, average speed cameras on A631, and junction improvements.

6.4 Enforcement (inc. Lincolnshire Police):

- Speed Enforcement: management and operation of Lincolnshire's extensive safety camera enforcement system. This currently consists of 8 average speed, 38 static and approx. 100 mobile camera sites.
- Static camera sites are currently subject to digital upgrade programme that will be completed in 2023/24.
- In 2023, the static speed camera on the A16 at Sutterton will be upgraded to an average speed camera system, a new average speed camera system will be installed on the A631 between Market Rasen and Ludford, and a new average speed camera system will be installed on the A16 Burwell.
- Operation Octane – motorcycle enforcement and education campaign.
- Seasonal education and enforcement Drink & Drug Driving campaigns.

- Local Police Enforcement.
- Roads Policing.

6.5 Community Speed Watch (CSW):

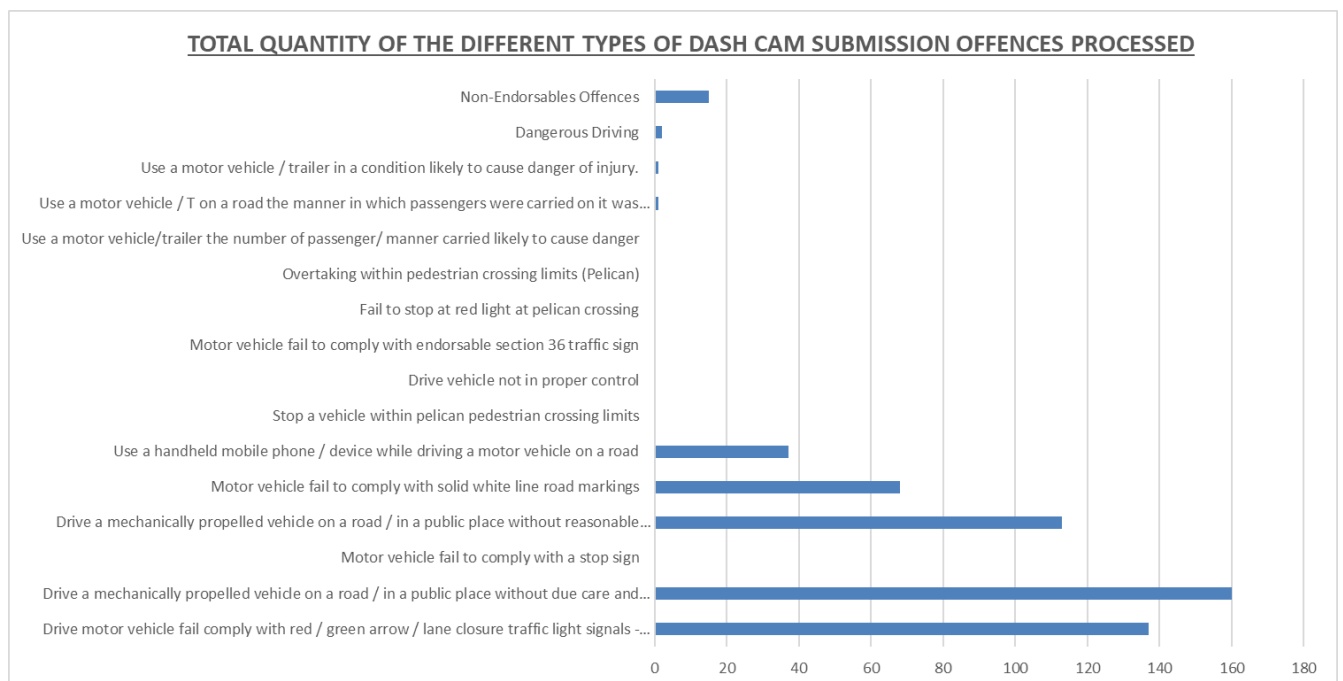
The CSW scheme now has 281 members using one or more of the following:

- Passive speed limit reminder signs.
- Vehicle activated speed warning signs.
- Volunteer speed monitoring groups.
 - 91 trained groups
 - 1,134 trained Volunteers
 - 508 documented CSW locations across the County
 - Approximately, 30,000 warning letters have been sent to motorists since the scheme started in October 2018.

6.6 Operation Snap:

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

- In 2022, 1,722 submissions were received and reviewed. This resulted in 566 being processed as potential offences.
- An additional 514 warning letters were sent to drivers. These are used in Lincolnshire where the submission may not meet the evidential threshold, where the threshold for an offence is not quite met, or that there is a technical issue preventing processing, but that it is felt the driver would benefit from words of advice.
- Processed offences include, Due Care and Attention, Reasonable Consideration to Other Road Users, Failure to Comply with Traffic Light Signals/red cross, Failure to Comply with Solid White Lines, and mobile phone use.



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

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

- Delivery of National Driver Offender Retraining Scheme (NDORS) courses as an alternative to prosecution. In 2022, over 25,000 clients received a driver education course in Lincolnshire.
- National 'Bikesafe' motorcycle training course.
- Smart Rider observed ride initiative.
- Introduced the 'Biker Down' Training initiative in 2022. 'Biker Down' was launched by Kent Fire & Rescue in 2010. The aim of the course is to equip bikers with the knowledge of how to be the 'First Responder' at an incident (as bikers often ride in groups and therefore are more likely to be the first on scene). Working in collaboration with LIVES, Lincs & Notts Air Ambulance and LRSP, LFR have taken the lead to bring an initiative to Lincolnshire to impart lifesaving skills to motorcyclists who come across RTCs. This free, three-hour course consists of three separate modules: Scene Management, Triage and First Aid, The Thinking Biker.
- Coordinated by the LFRS Advocate based at LRSP, a project to educate and reiterate the need for correct child seat fitting in vehicles occurred in 2022. An events package was rolled out to allow Fire stations and the Road Safety Advocate to organise and carry out 'child seat safety' events. This allows us to gain tangible evidence on how well seats are being fitted across the county and gauge how the project affects KSI figures in the future.
- LRSP hosted a Lincolnshire Biker Breakfast on 3rd April 2022 at Police and LFR HQ giving riders observed ride-outs. This event generated donations to LIVES!. A second Biker Breakfast is now planned to start the motorcycle season in 2023, with a programme of education, training, and enforcement to follow throughout the year.
- Continuation of Shiny Side Up signage targeted on routes throughout the county that have historically seen a high number of collisions.
- Continue to deliver non-Police referral suite of courses including Young Driver Training Programme, Taxi course delivered from various venues and training targeting identified priority groups as required.
- LRSP has ceased delivering driver training opportunities from the Scampton Driver Training facility. Instead, we have transitioned to providing bespoke road safety training and education throughout the county, utilising the crash car simulator to achieve practical, relevant, and fun experiences and solutions to drivers of all ages.
- In 2023, LRSP will reintroduce free Mileage for Life courses for mature drivers, following a halt due to the coronavirus pandemic.
- 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. In 2022 the Lincolnshire Show was attended as a sole participant for the first time, given the position of our display our engagement was up around 50% and the LRSP stand won 2nd place of the Ransome Cup (Best non-agricultural stand).

- Creation and dissemination of educational clips to best expose prevention messages and raise awareness.
- Continue to manage School Crossing Patrol facilities across the County.
- Provide successful road safety communications campaigns targeting every aspect of road safety. In recent years this has included advertising and public awareness campaigns on the following issues:
 - Drink and drug driving
 - Motorcycle safety
 - Police – Fatal 4 campaign
 - Winter driving
 - Mobile Phones
 - Seatbelts
 - Child safety
 - Vehicle maintenance
 - Heavy and Light Goods Vehicles
 - Agricultural Vehicles
 - Driving for Work
 - Brake Road Safety Week

6.8 Evaluation:

- Comprehensive data analysis, identification of key issues and establishing priorities and emerging trends.
- Completion of seven-day speed surveys at over 150 community concern locations per annum. A full analysis of speed and collision data follows to assess what resources might be required.
- Improving engagement methods and subsequent impact.
- Recruitment of Police Performance Officer, providing data analysis from Police sources combined with LRSP data to better inform road safety decision making and improve Police data led approach to road safety.

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:

Pedestrian Safety (KS1)	A practical guided session in the locality of the school, that introduces pedestrian safety in a variety of circumstances to include, safe crossing places, understanding visibility and how to stay most visible, recognising basic hazards and road safety signage and road markings.
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In car safety (KS2)	Awareness and understanding of own responsibility inside a vehicle and some introduction to the law. To understand safer in car behaviours (e.g., distraction).
Environmental Trails & journey planning (KS2)	Understanding your environment. A guided trail in the locality of the school. Provides the pupils an opportunity to build on their pedestrian skills learned and consider hazards and more complex road safety elements whilst travelling more independently in preparation for secondary school.
Cycle helmets (KS1)	Increasing the understanding of potential risk associated with cycling without wearing a helmet and the consequences of not doing so. Discussion of the reasons why some people may not wear helmets whilst cycling.
Junior Road Safety Officer scheme (JRSO)	JRSO initiative gives students the opportunity to lead from the front alongside a dedicated member of staff supported by local Road Safety Officer to deliver road safety messages to the school community through fun and engaging ways

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

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

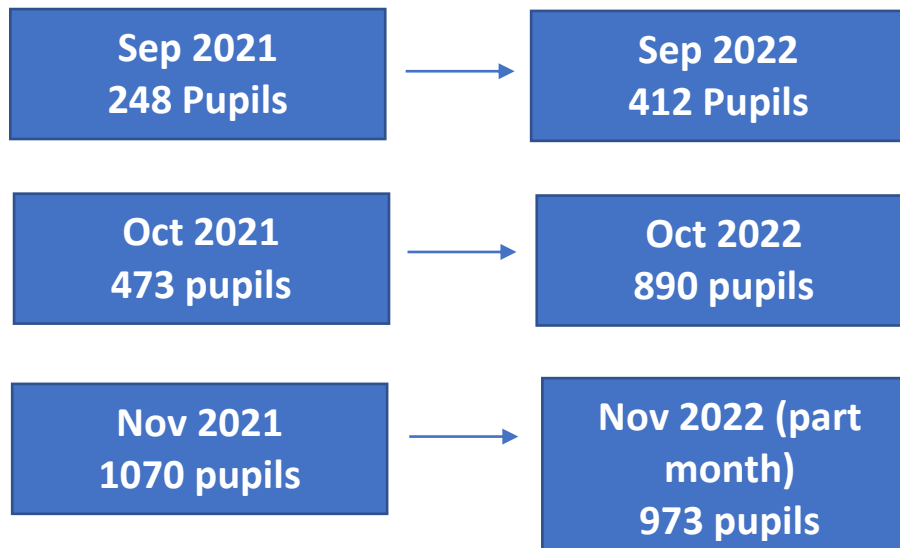
7.4 We offer a range of lessons aimed at different upper key stages to appropriately address approaching road safety challenges. These lessons include:

Adapt to Survive (KS3)	looks at ways that pupils can adapt themselves and their behaviours to stay safe in the road environment.
Young Passenger Awareness (KS4)	A presentation which aims to raise awareness of the risks involved with being car passengers. Students are given the knowledge to encourage them to make safer choices as passengers.
Road Traffic Collision Investigation (RTCI) (KS3 & KS4)	An engaging and immersive problem-solving session where students become collision scene investigators, working their way through clues and evidence in order to understand why the collision occurred and how it could have been prevented. This lesson's main focus is on distraction.

Preparing to Drive (Sixth Form)	To provide information for students at the start of their driving career to assist them in becoming responsible, safe, and legal drivers. The programme provides practical information such as applying for a provisional licence, taking the theory test, and insuring their vehicle. Students are encouraged to be safe drivers through discussion of the Fatal Four.
2Fast2Soon (Sixth Form)	An immersive theatre experience, where students observe actors re-enacting a real-life collision which happened in Lincolnshire. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •raise awareness of the immediate and long-term consequences associated with poor road.

- 7.5 2fast2soon is a custom-made sixth-form package. We engage the audience in a theatre performance based on a real-life story. The performance encourages thoughts associated with risky road safety behaviour, loss of freedom, guilt, and consequences. This then leads directly into a workshop developing consciousness then strategy associated with risk, consequences, peer pressure and the effects on the family following a road traffic collision.
- 7.6 LRSP to begin working with LCC Transport Services in the coming months, supporting them with their curriculum development, and producing road safety resources for schools that include both LRSP and Transport Services content together. These will likely be in the form of an e-learning package aimed mainly at Key Stage 3 (Years 7/8) and will focus on independent travel and topics such as pedestrian safety, cycle safety, E-scooter safety, travelling on public transport, and passenger awareness.
- 7.7 LRSP continue the process of auditing the school road safety curriculum with a view to creating a progressive programme of study that builds upon prior learning across all the key stages and into college/university.
- 7.8 LRSP continue to increase the number of annual school deliveries year on year and aim to have completed the most ever in 2022/23. Numbers from September to November 2022 show we are on track with an increase of over 300 pupils delivered to in primary schools alone so far this term.

Primary Schools



8. Table 6 Projected Income/Expenditure 2022/23

	Org.	Lincolnshire Road Safety Partnership	22/23 Current Budget £000
		Revenue	
1	LP	Police Staff Salaries	721
2	LP	Police Officer Salaries	55
3	LP	Overtime	5
4	LP	Transport	23
5	LP	Supplies and Services	265
6	LP	NDORS Cost Recovery Income	(1,085)
		Subtotal LP	(16)
7	LCC	LRSP - Running Expenses	293
8	LCC	LRSP - Enforcement	60
9	LCC	LRSP - Delivery of Educational Training	1,856
10	LCC	LRSP - Engineering	325
11	LCC	Income	(2,180)
		Subtotal LCC	354
		Revenue Total	338
		Capital	
12	LCC	Integrated Transport - Local Safety	163
13	LP	Police Capital	0
		Capital Total	163

9. Conclusion

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.

10. Consultation

a) Risks and Impact Analysis

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

11. Appendices

These are listed below and attached at the back of the report	
Appendix A	Road Safety Annual Report 2023

12. 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, Senior Manager – Lincolnshire Road Safety Partnership, who can be contacted on 01522 212313 or steven.batchelor@lincolnshire.gov.uk.



**Public Protection and Communities Scrutiny
Committee
21st March 2023
Road Traffic Collisions in Lincolnshire –
Supplementary data Report**

March 2023

Data Analysis:

In the following analysis

KSI = Killed or Seriously Injured

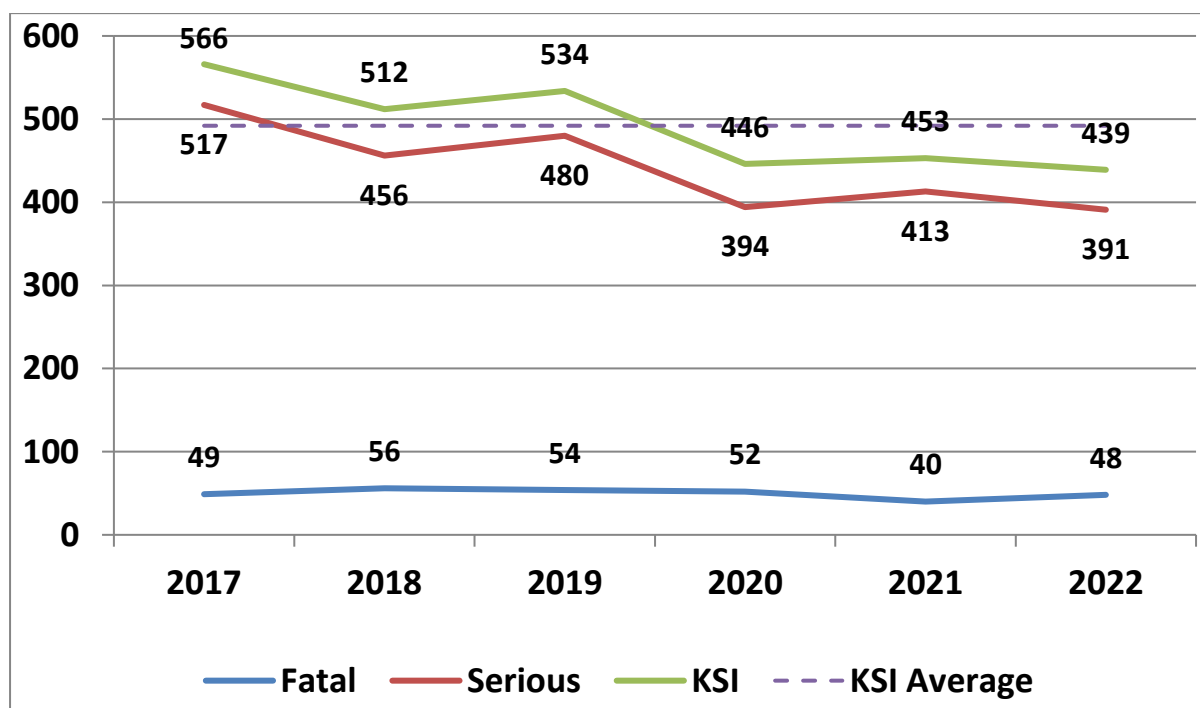
Unless otherwise stated Lincolnshire casualty data is provided from Stats19.

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

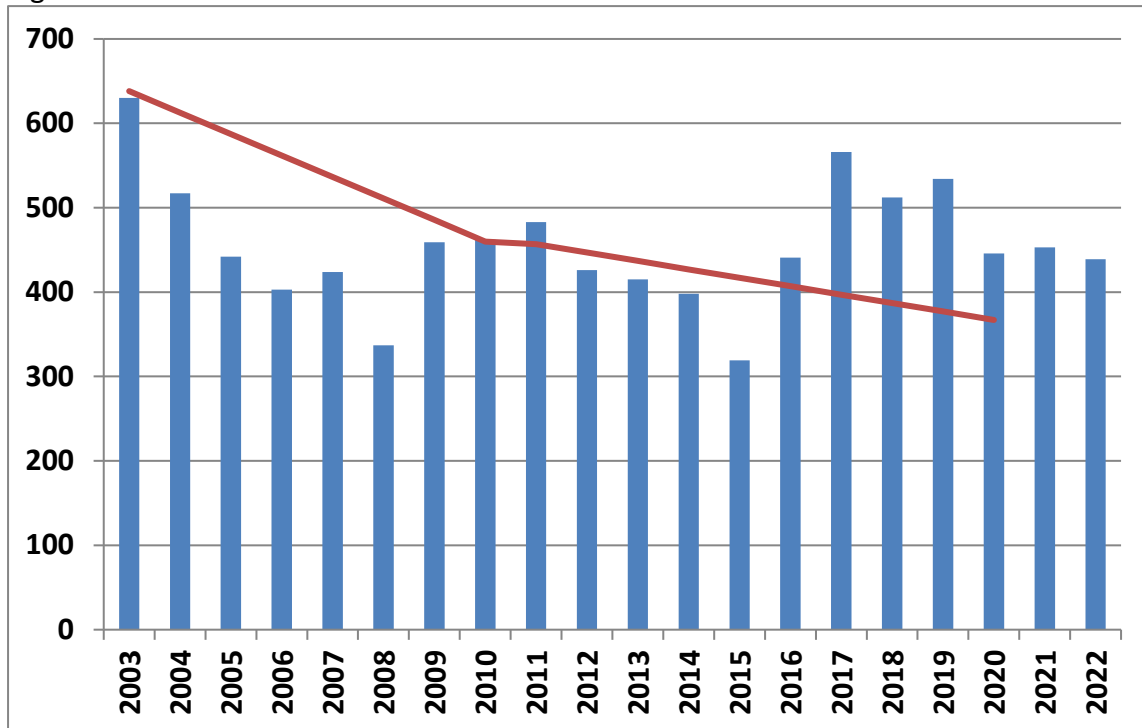
Year	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Fatal	49	56	54	52	40	48
Serious	517	456	480	394	413	391
KSI	566	512	534	446	453	439

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



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

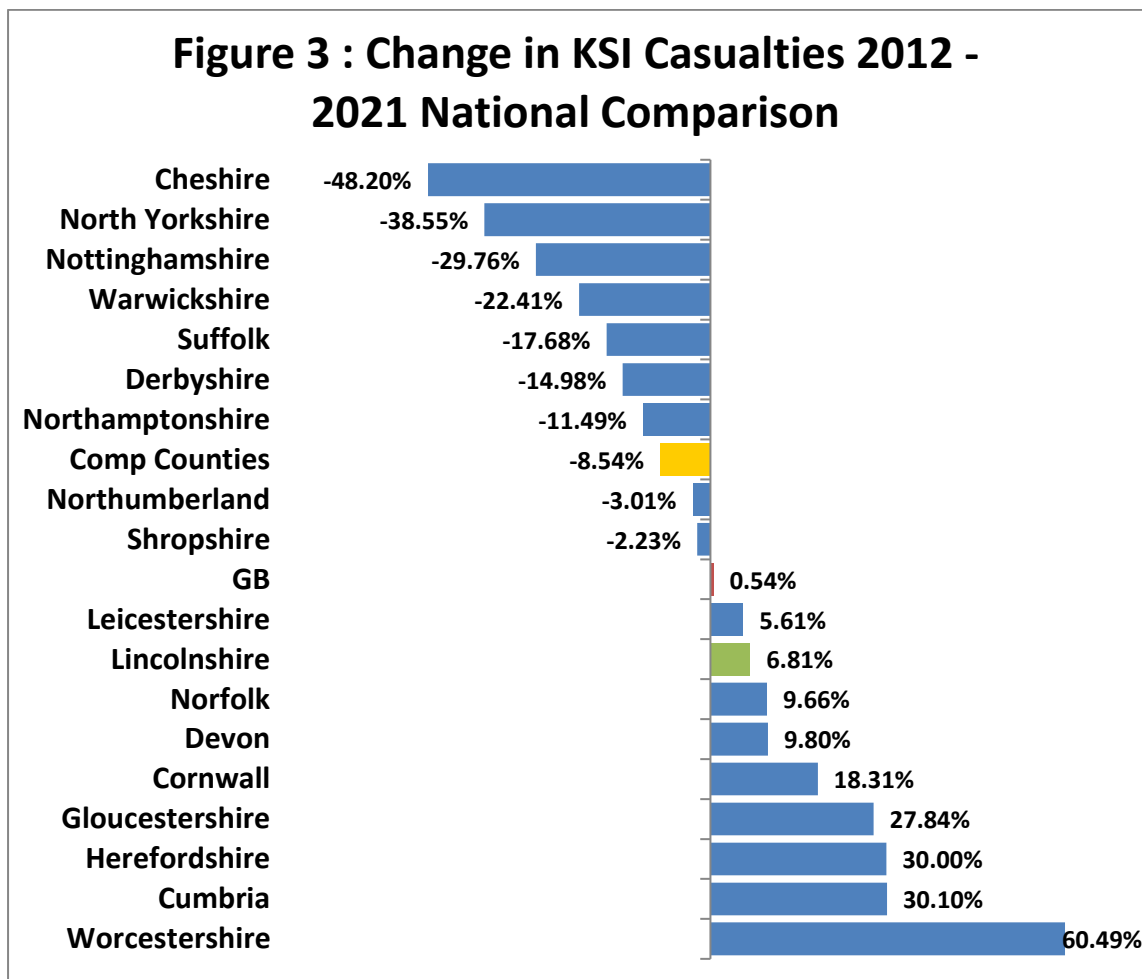


Figure 3b : Change in KSI Casualties 2011 - 2020 National Comparison

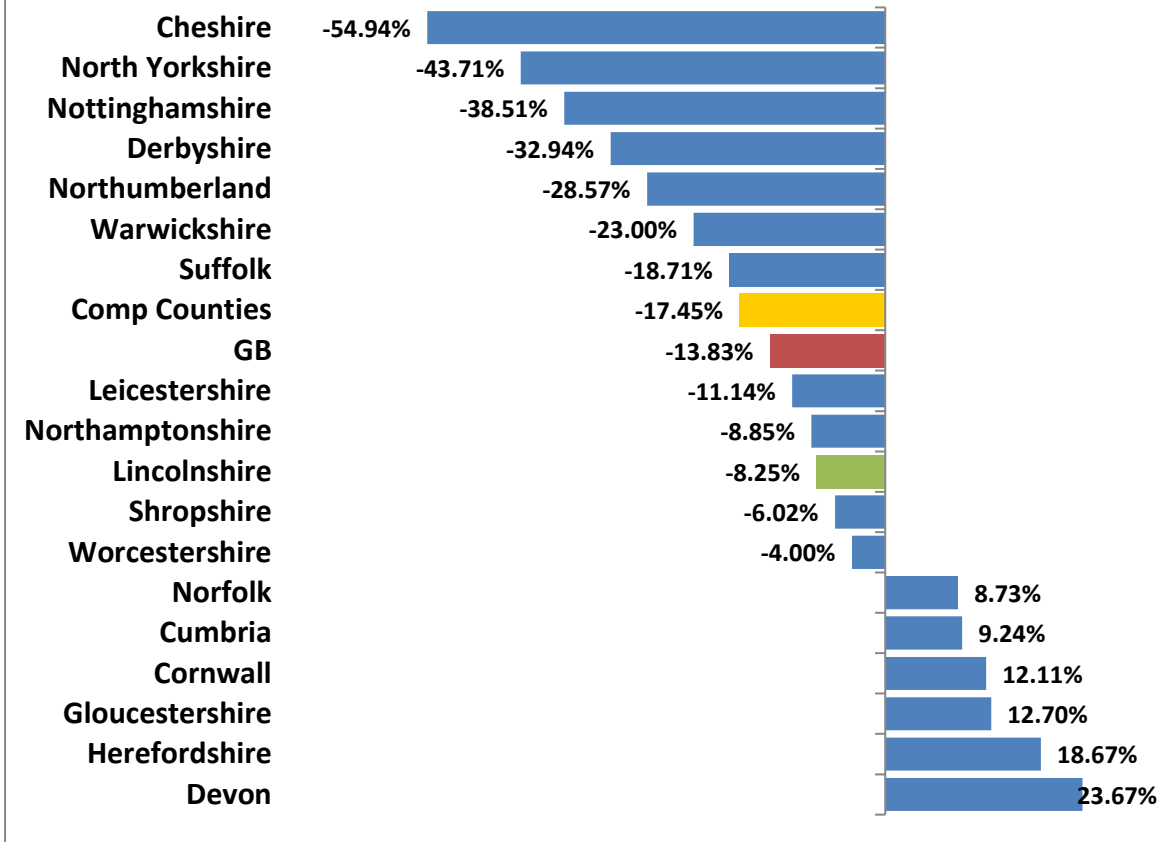


Table 2 and 2b – KSI Analysis 2022 and 2021

Lincolnshire Road Safety Partnership Rolling Performance Dashboard - 2022

	1st Jan 2022 to 31st Dec 2022	1st Jan 2021 to 31st Dec 2021	% Change on Previous Year	MALE FEMALE	West Lindsey DC	East Lindsey	Lincoln City	North Kesteven DC	South Kesteven DC	South Holland DC	Boston BC	District Distribution	URBAN RURAL
KSI Casualties	439	453	-3.1%		54 12.3% -11.5%	119 27.1% -7.8%	33 7.5% -8.3%	64 14.6% -14.7%	83 18.9% +25.8%	30 6.8% -37.5%	56 12.8% +47.4%		

Lincolnshire Road Safety Partnership Rolling Performance Dashboard - 2021

	1st Jan 2021 to 31st Dec 2021	1st Jan 2020 to 31st Dec 2020	% 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	453	446	1.6%		61 13.5% +5.2%	129 28.5% +14.2%	36 7.9% +16.1%	75 16.6% -2.6%	66 14.6% -4.3%	48 10.6% -17.2%	38 8.4% -5.0%		

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

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

Lincolnshire Road Safety Partnership Rolling Performance Dashboard - 2022

	1st Jan 2022 to 31st Dec 2022	1st Jan 2021 to 31st Dec 2021	% Change on Previous Year	MALE FEMALE	West Lindsey DC	East Lindsey	Lincoln City	North Kesteven DC	South Kesteven DC	South Holland DC	Boston BC	District Distribution	URBAN RURAL
KSI Casualties	439	453	-3.1%		54 12.3%	119 27.1%	33 7.5%	64 14.6%	83 18.9%	30 6.8%	56 12.8%		
Car & Taxi KSI Casualties	260	217	19.8%		36 13.8%	74 28.5%	10 3.8%	39 15.0%	49 18.8%	17 6.5%	35 13.5%		
TWMV KSI Casualties (All cc's & Unknown)	91	83	9.6%		15 16.5%	27 29.7%	9 9.9%	12 13.2%	15 16.5%	6 6.6%	7 7.7%		
Low Powered TWMV (upto 125cc) KSI Casualties	33	26	26.9%		4 12.1%	5 15.2%	8 24.2%	6 18.2%	8 24.2%	1 3.0%	1 3.0%		
High Powered TWMV (over 125cc) KSI Casualties	58	57	1.8%		11 19.0%	22 37.9%	1 1.7%	6 10.3%	7 12.1%	5 8.6%	6 10.3%		
Pedestrians KSI Casualties	37	56	-33.9%		2 5.4%	8 21.6%	7 18.9%	4 10.8%	7 18.9%	1 2.7%	8 21.6%		
Pedal Cyclist KSI Casualties	25	55	-54.5%		1 4.0%	3 12.0%	5 20.0%	4 16.0%	6 24.0%	1 4.0%	5 20.0%		
Child (0-15) KSI Casualties	16	45	-64.4%		2 12.5%	4 25.0%	2 12.5%	1 6.3%	2 12.5%	2 12.5%	3 18.8%		
KSI Collisions Involving a 17-24 year old Driver	87	95	-8.4%		13 14.9%	23 26.4%	7 8.0%	12 13.8%	16 18.4%	4 4.6%	12 13.8%		
KSI Collisions Involving a 60+ year old Driver	127	111	14.4%		14 11.0%	36 28.3%	9 7.1%	18 14.2%	26 20.5%	6 4.7%	18 14.2%		
Slight Casualties	1743	1546	12.7%		170 9.8%	446 25.6%	186 10.7%	268 15.4%	303 17.4%	204 11.7%	166 9.5%		

Lincolnshire Road Safety Partnership Rolling Performance Dashboard - 2021

	1st Jan 2021 to 31st Dec 2021	1st Jan 2020 to 31st Dec 2020	% 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	453	446	1.6%		61 13.5%	129 28.5%	36 7.9%	75 16.6%	66 14.6%	48 10.6%	38 8.4%		
Car & Taxi KSI Casualties	217	232	-6.5%		20 9.2%	75 34.6%	9 4.1%	43 19.8%	30 13.8%	24 11.1%	16 7.4%		
TWMV KSI Casualties (All cc's & Unknown)	83	77	7.8%		19 22.9%	23 27.7%	5 6.0%	7 8.4%	12 14.5%	10 12.0%	7 8.4%		
Low Powered TWMV (upto 125cc) KSI Casualties	26	27	-3.7%		3 11.5%	9 34.6%	2 7.7%	3 11.5%	4 15.4%	3 11.5%	2 7.7%		
High Powered TWMV (over 125cc) KSI Casualties	57	50	14.0%		16 28.1%	14 24.6%	3 5.3%	4 7.0%	8 14.0%	7 12.3%	5 8.8%		
Pedestrians KSI Casualties	56	47	19.1%		7 12.5%	12 21.4%	9 16.1%	10 17.9%	11 19.6%	4 7.1%	3 5.4%		
Pedal Cyclist KSI Casualties	55	55	0.0%		7 12.7%	14 25.5%	13 23.6%	4 7.3%	5 9.1%	4 7.3%	8 14.5%		
Child (0-15) KSI Casualties	45	24	87.5%		2 4.4%	10 22.2%	7 15.6%	7 15.6%	7 15.6%	4 8.9%	8 17.8%		
KSI Collisions Involving a 17-24 year old Driver	95	100	-5.0%		8 8.4%	33 34.7%	7 7.4%	18 18.9%	14 14.7%	8 8.4%	7 7.4%		
KSI Collisions Involving a 60+ year old Driver	111	110	0.9%		16 14.4%	29 26.1%	8 7.2%	17 15.3%	17 15.3%	12 10.8%	12 10.8%		
Slight Casualties	1546	1438	7.5%		178 11.5%	364 23.5%	161 10.4%	230 14.9%	253 16.4%	194 12.5%	166 10.7%		

2022 Fatal Collision Analysis:

Figure 4 - Gender Distribution:

There have been 48 fatal casualties this year, 69% of those are male and 31% are female. In 2021 there were 40 fatal casualties, 82 % were male and 18% were female.

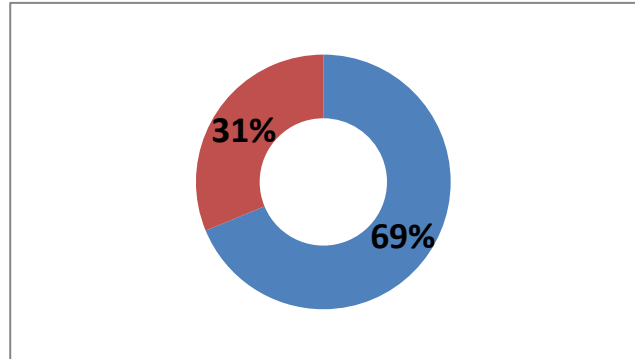


Figure 5 & Table 4 - Age Distribution:

Age	2022	5 Yrs Avg
Child 0 to 16	1	1
Young Adult 17 to 24	8	7.6
Adult 25 to 59	16	24.4
Mature Adult 60+	23	17
Fatal Casualty Total	48	50

16.7% of the fatal casualties in 2022 are young adults aged 17-24, an increase from 12.5% in 2021. However, in 2020 the figure was 17% and in 2019 it was 20%.

47.9% are mature adults aged 60+, a significant increase from 25% in 2021. In 2020 the figure was 23% and 37% in 2019.

Together in 2022, these groups account for 64.6% of the total, an increase from the 37.5% in 2021, 40% in 2020 and 57% in 2019.

There was one child (0-16 yrs.) death in 2022 and none in 2021 or 2020.

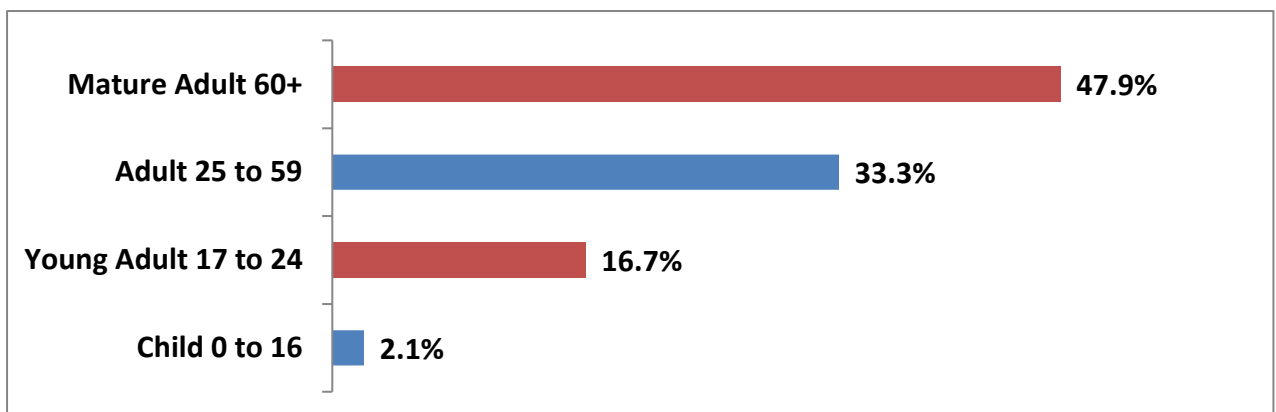


Figure 6 – Age Distribution Graph

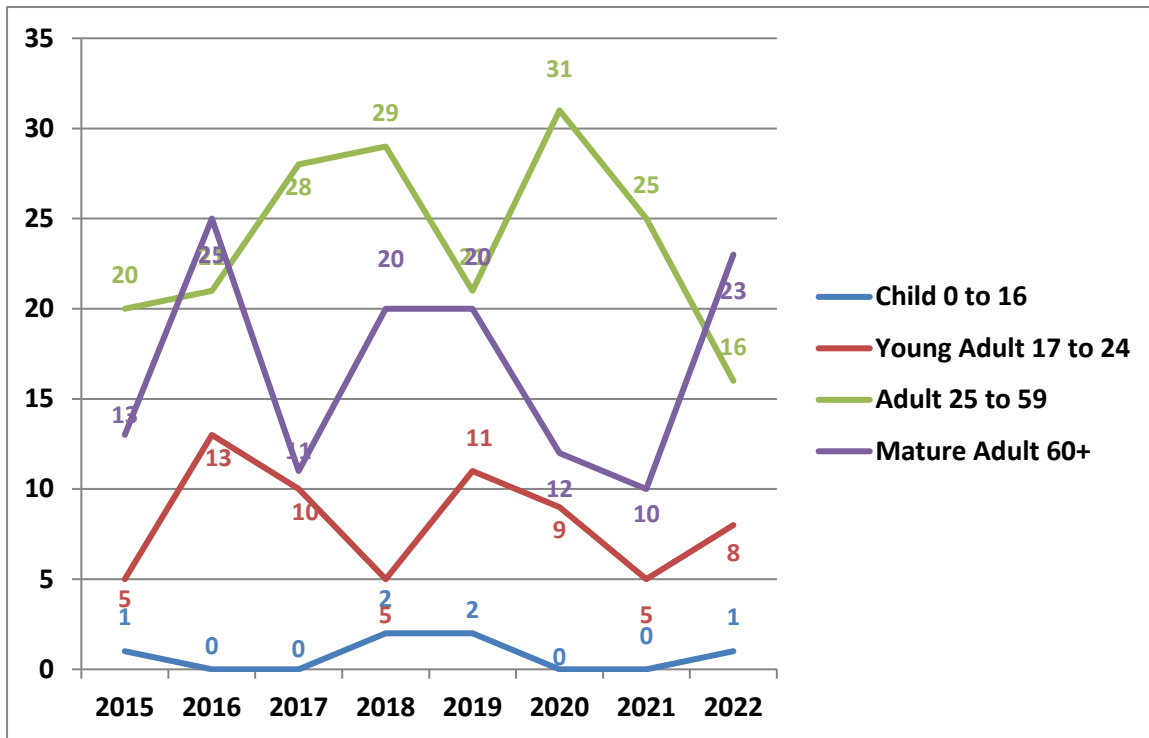


Figure 7 - Time of the day:

For the second year in a row, the peak has occurred between 12.00-13.00. The data collated throughout 2018-2022 demonstrates that whilst peak times are random more fatal collisions occur in the afternoon and evening than the night and morning.

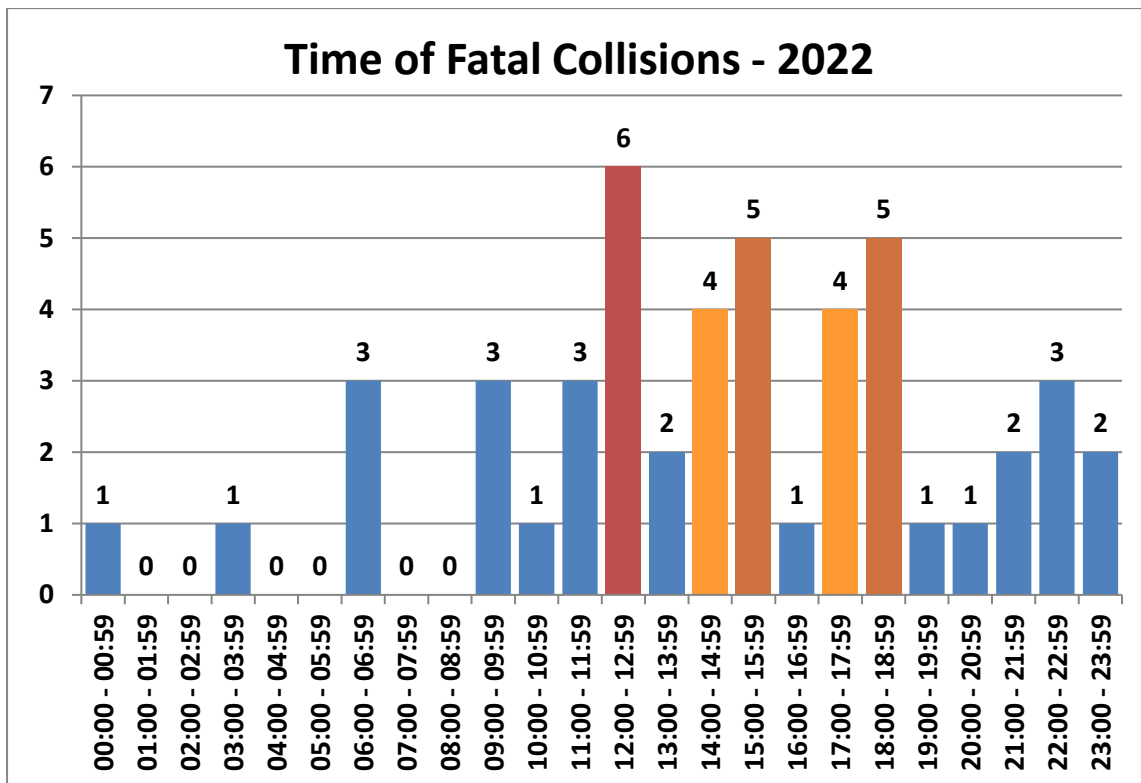


Figure 8 - Causality Class:

Drivers and riders continue to account for the majority of fatal casualties in 2022 with 66%. In 2021 it was 82%, in 2020 it was 76%, and 62% in 2019.

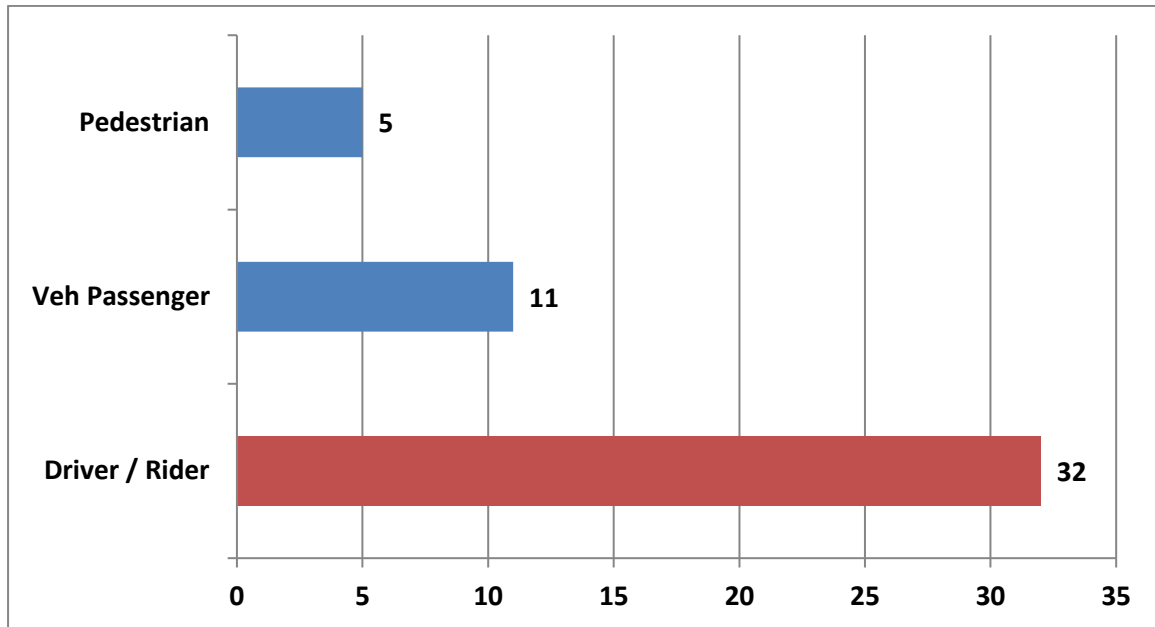


Figure 9 - Weather:

The majority of fatal collisions (65%) happened in fine weather without high winds, however this is a significant reduction from 92% 2021 (2020 78%, 2019 90%).

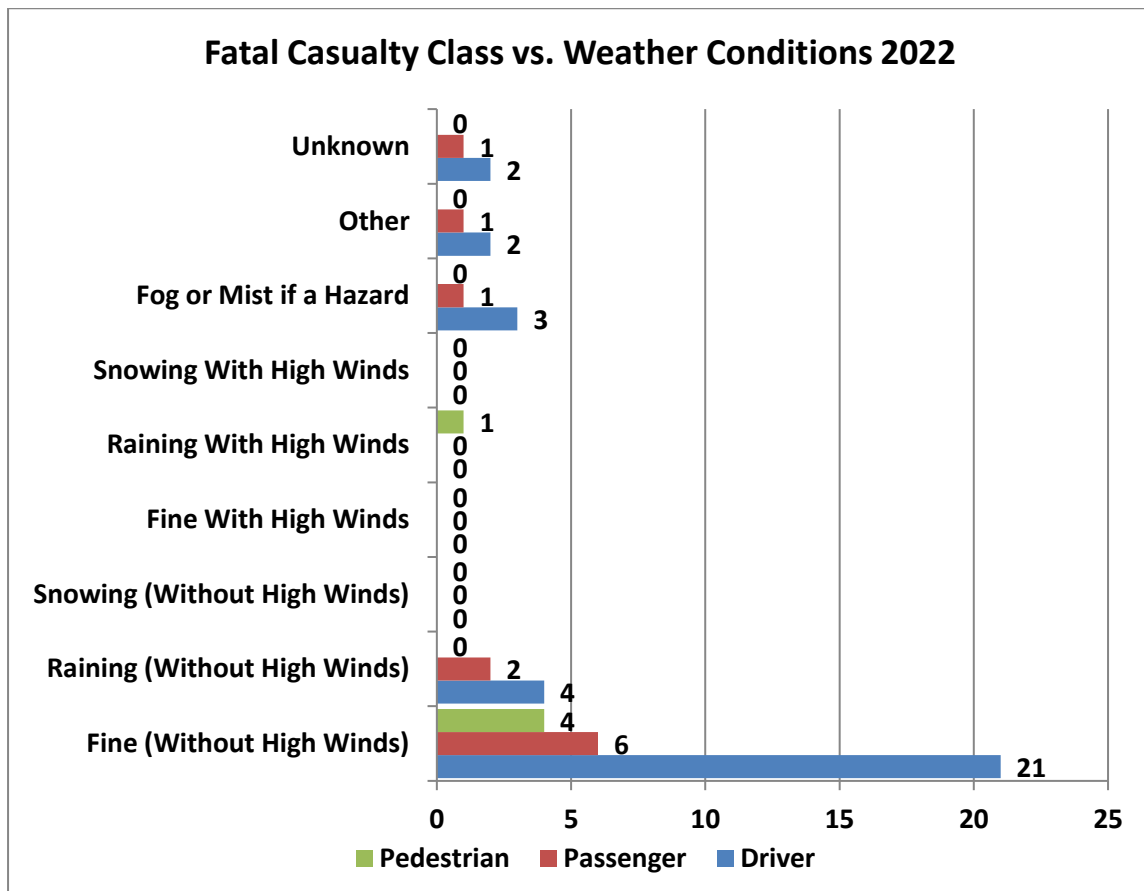


Figure 10 - Causality Vehicle Type:
 STATS 19 data continues to show that the majority of collisions involve a car.

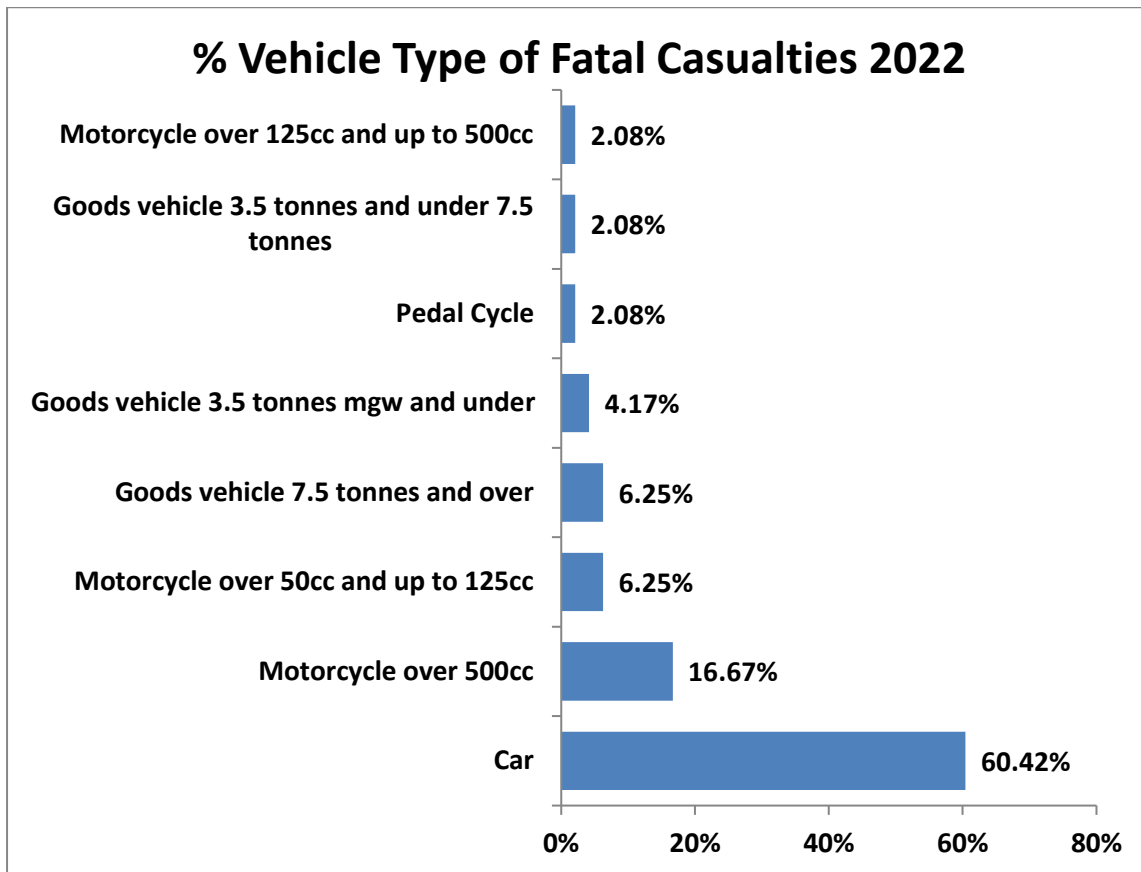


Table 5 – Motorcycle/Mobility Scooter Fatalities

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
2022	0	3	1	8	0	0
5 Yrs Avg	0	1.4	0.8	7	0.2	0.2

Table 6 - Contributory Factors:

Contributory Factors	
Careless/Reckless/In a hurry	21
Failed to look properly	10
Exceeding speed limit	9
Failed to judge other person's path or speed	6
Poor turn or manoeuvre	6
Loss of control	5
Aggressive driving	3
Inexperienced or learner driver/rider	3
Dazzling sun	2
Disobeyed Give Way or Stop sign or markings	2
Distraction in vehicle	2
Driver using mobile phone	2
Other - Please specify below	2
Rain, sleet, snow, or fog	2
Travelling too fast for conditions	2
Animal or object in carriageway	1
Careless/Reckless/In a hurry (Pedestrian)	1
Defective steering or suspension	1
Impaired by alcohol	1
Inadequate/Masked signs or road markings	1
Total	82

Table 7 - Contributory Factors by Road User Group:

Group	Contributory Factor
17-24	Careless/Reckless/In a hurry
	Failed to look properly
	Failed to judge other person's path or speed
	Inexperienced or learner driver/rider
	Distraction in vehicle
	Exceeding speed limit
	Impaired by alcohol
	Loss of control
	Slippery road (due to weather)
TWMV 500cc+	Careless/Reckless/In a hurry
	Failed to look properly
	Loss of control
	Failed to judge other person's path or speed
	Exceeding speed limit
	Poor turn or manoeuvre
	Dazzling sun

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

Table 8 - Road Type:

96% of fatal collisions happened on A and B Class roads in 2022. In 2021 it was 67%.

Road Type	Fatal Collisions	%
A Class road	31	65%
B Class road	15	31%
C Class road	1	2%
D Class road	1	2%
Total	48	

KSI Analysis – By User Group

Two Wheeled Motor Vehicle (TWMV):

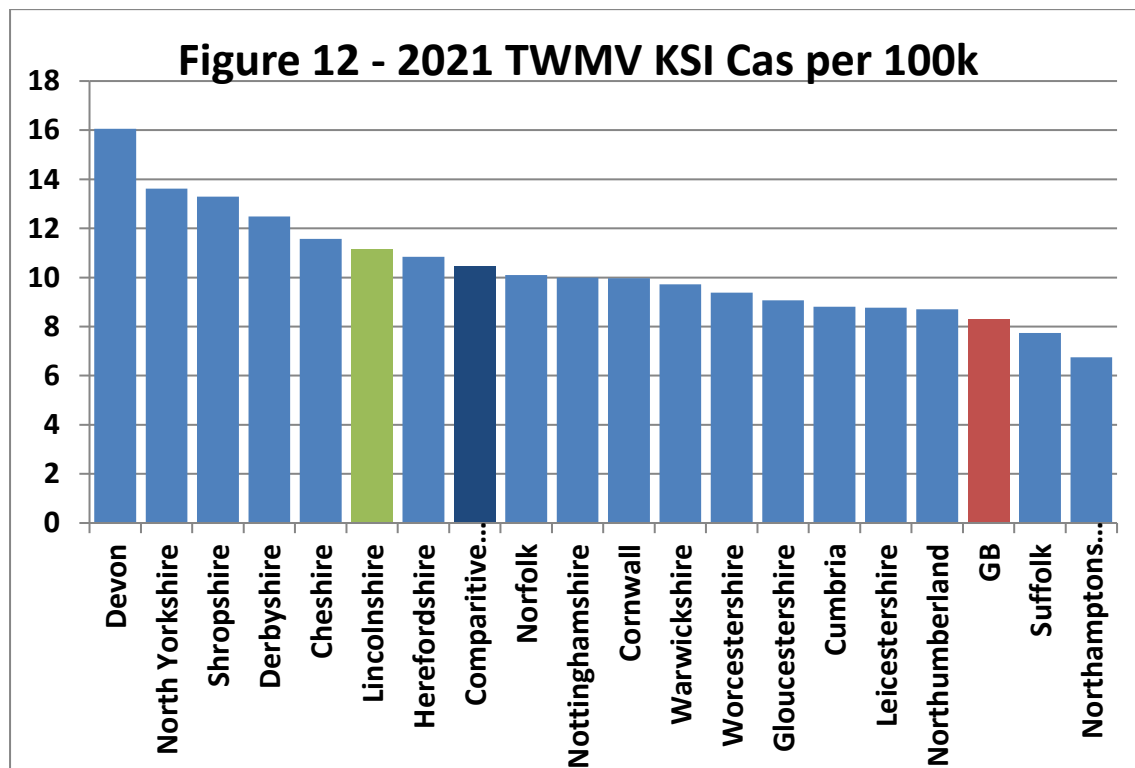
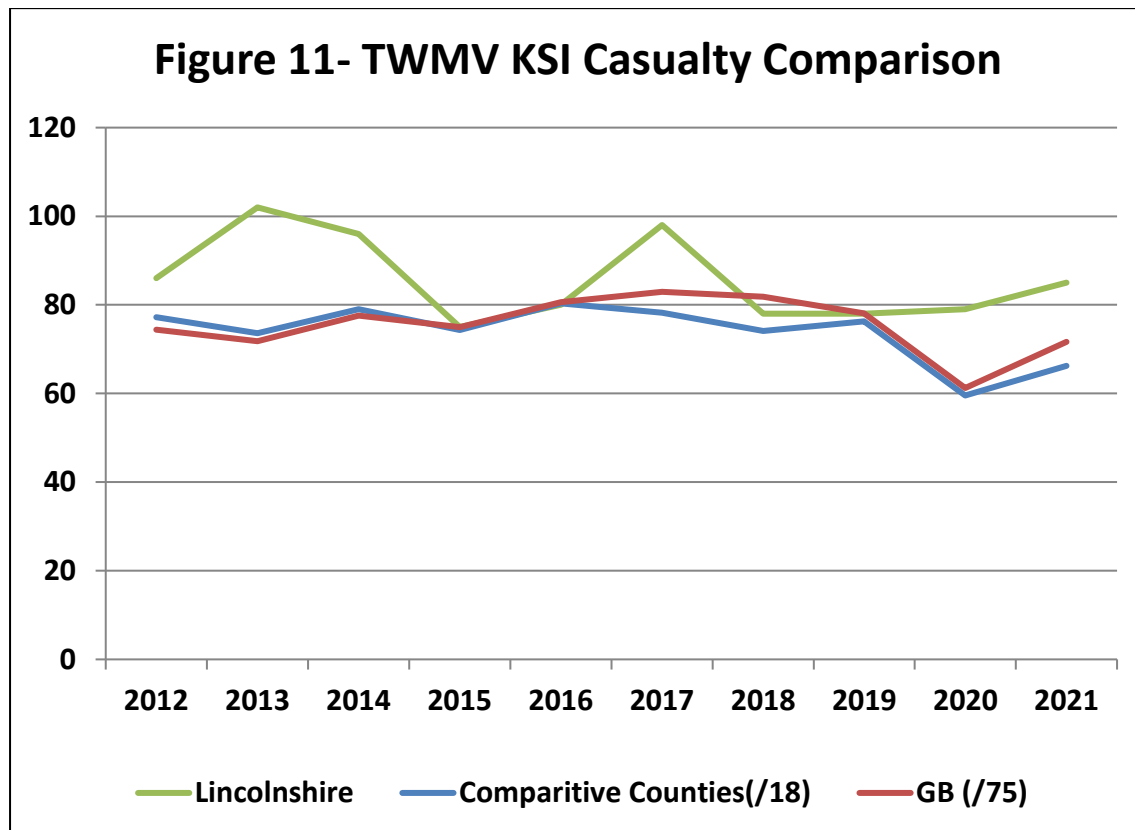


Figure 13- TWMV<125cc KSI Cas Comparison

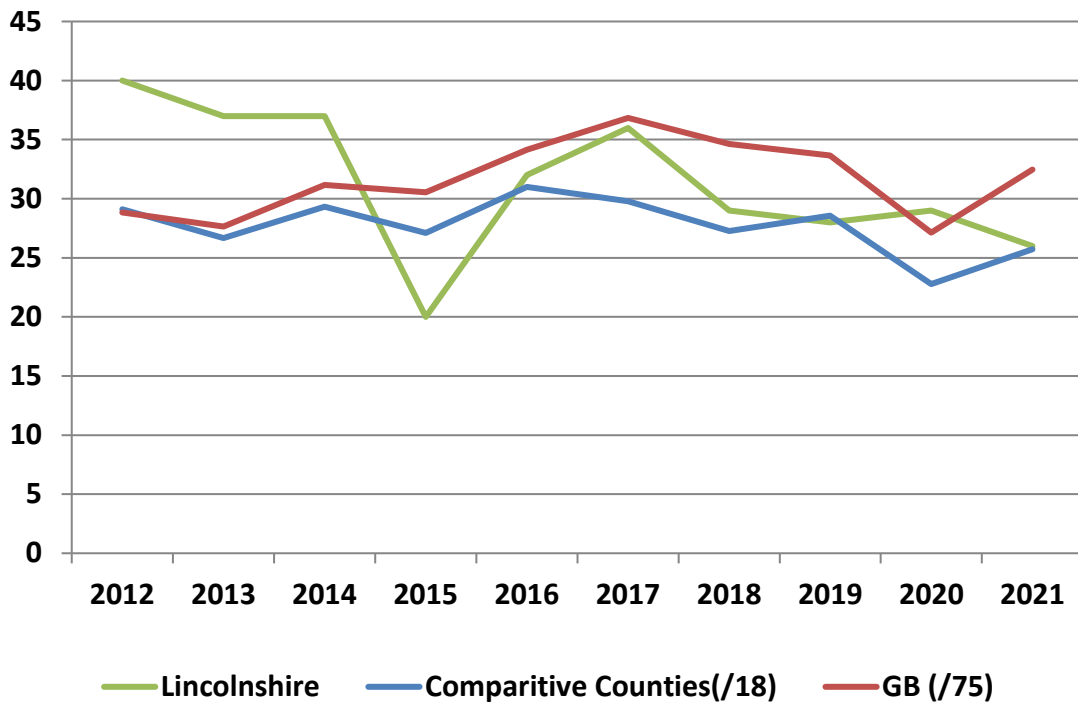


Figure 14- TWMV>125cc KSI Cas Comparison

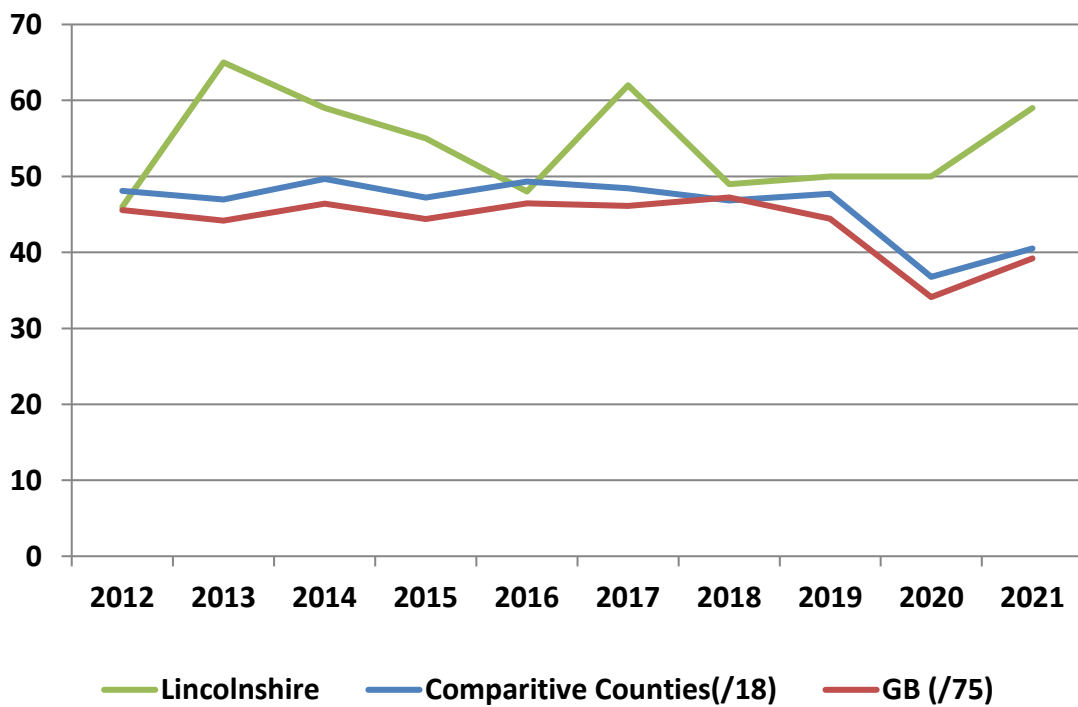


Table 9 and 9b - TWMV District Trends

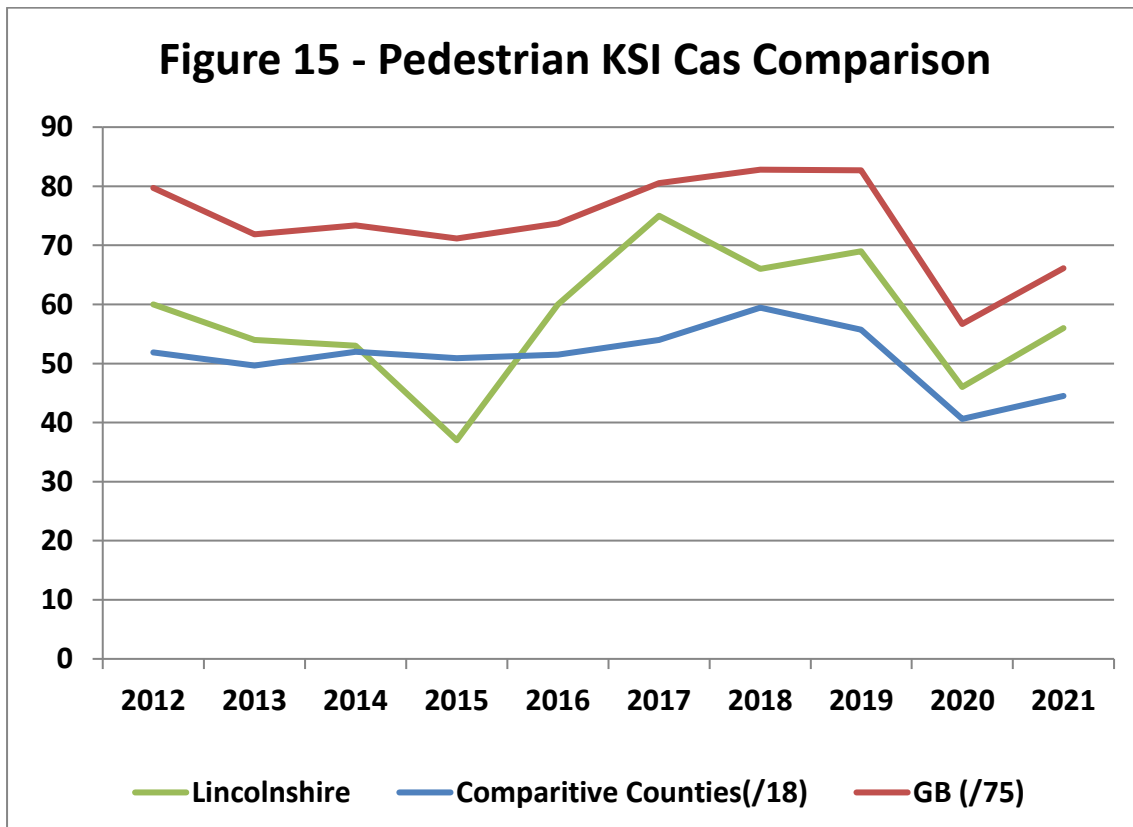
Lincolnshire Road Safety Partnership Rolling Performance Dashboard - 2022

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

Lincolnshire Road Safety Partnership Rolling Performance Dashboard - 2021

	1st Jan 2021 to 31st Dec 2021	1st Jan 2020 to 31st Dec 2020	% Change on Previous Year	MALE FEMALE	West Lindsey DC	East Lindsey	Lincoln City	North Kesteven DC	South Kesteven DC	South Holland DC	Boston BC	District Distribution	URBAN RURAL
TWMV KSI Casualties (All cc's & Unknown)	83	77	7.8%		19 22.9% +111.1%	23 27.7% +4.5%	5 6.0% -44.4%	7 8.4% -22.2%	12 14.5% -7.7%	10 12.0% +25.0%	7 8.4% 0.0		
Low Powered TWMV (upto 125cc) KSI Casualties	26	27	-3.7%		3 11.5% +200.0%	9 34.6% +350.0%	2 7.7% -60.0%	3 11.5% -25.0%	4 15.4% -20.0%	3 11.5% -50.0%	2 7.7% -50.0%		
High Powered TWMV (over 125cc) KSI Casualties	57	50	14.0%		16 28.1% +100.0%	14 24.6% -30.0%	3 5.3% -25.0%	4 7.0% -20.0%	8 14.0% 0.0	7 12.3% +250.0%	5 8.8% +66.7%		

Pedestrian:



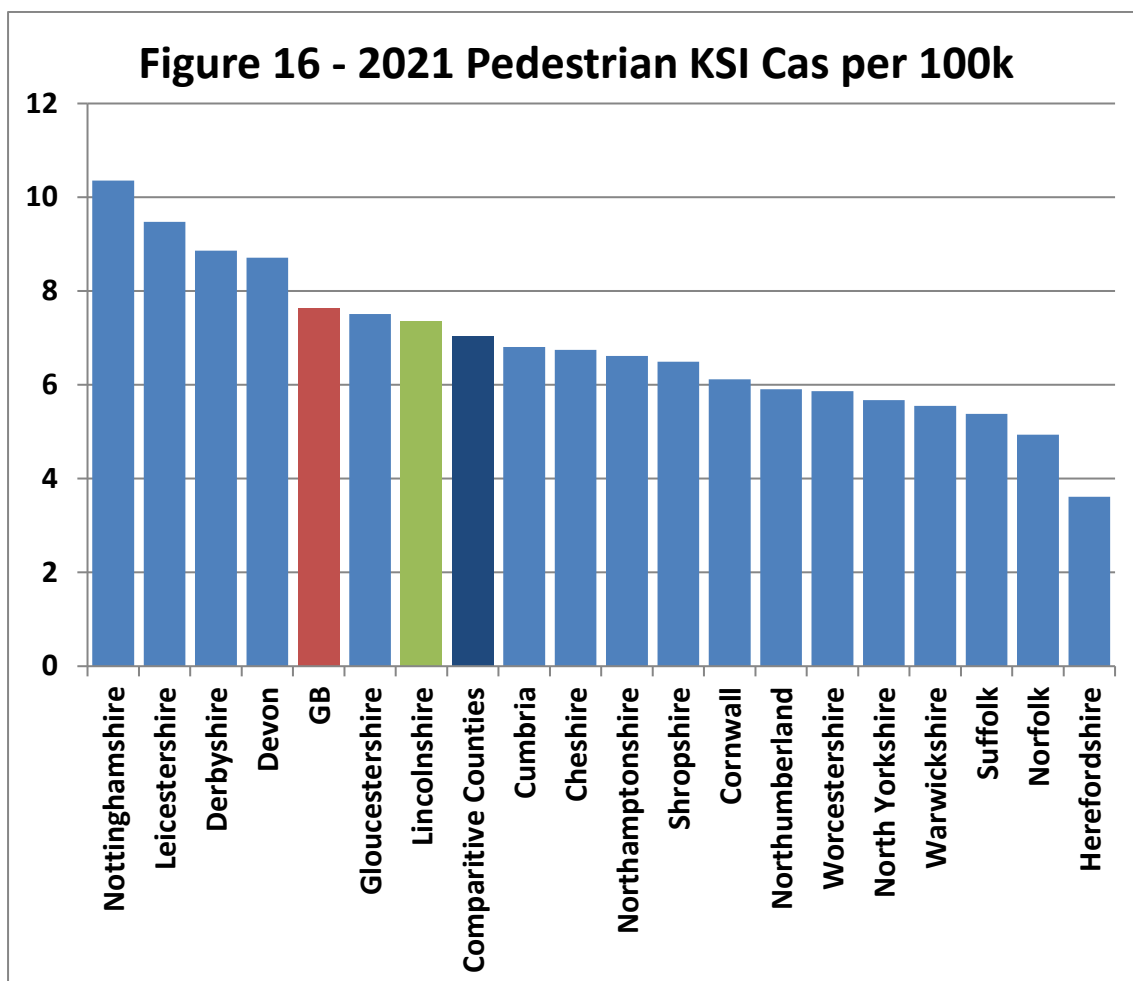


Table 10 and 10b - Pedestrian District Trends

Lincolnshire Road Safety Partnership Rolling Performance Dashboard - 2022

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

Lincolnshire Road Safety Partnership Rolling Performance Dashboard - 2021

	1st Jan 2021 to 31st Dec 21	1st Jan 2020 to 31st Dec 20	% 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	56	47	19.1%		7 12.5% +16.7%	12 21.4% +9.1%	9 16.1% +28.6%	10 17.9% +150.0%	11 19.6% +37.5%	4 7.1% +33.3%	3 5.4% -62.5%		

Pedal Cyclist:

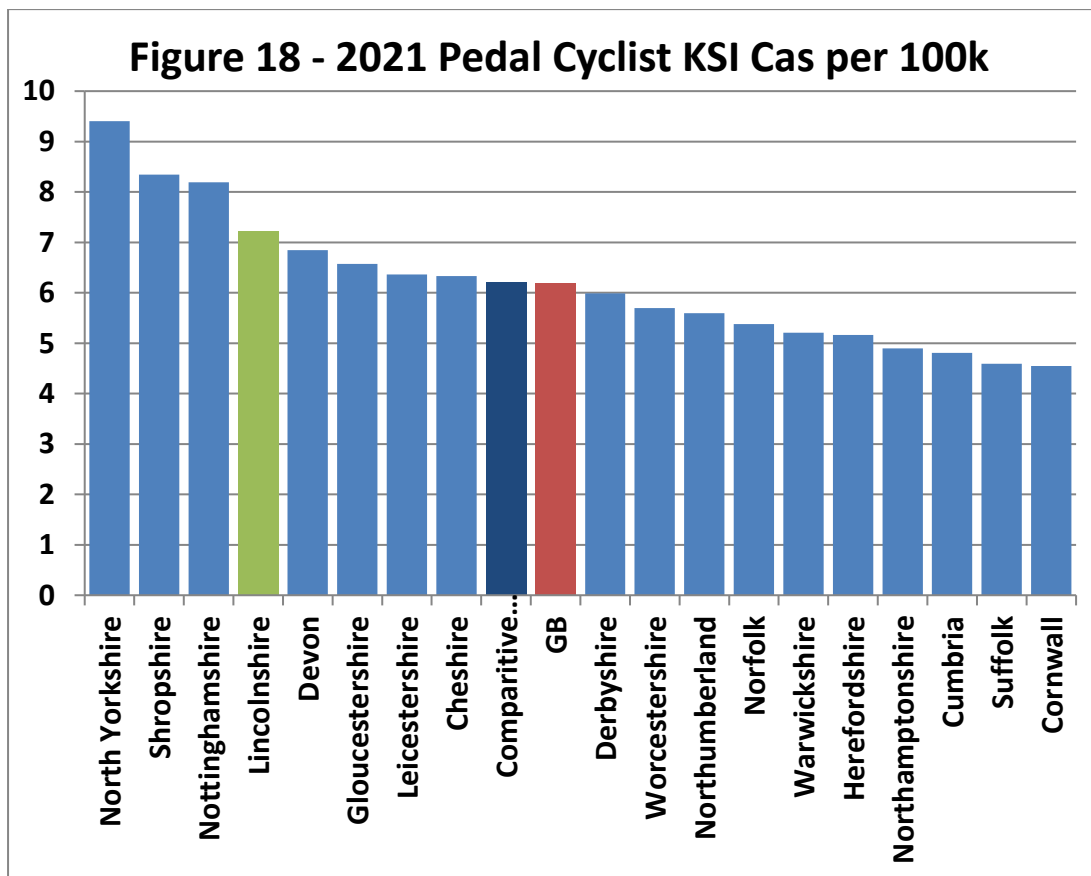
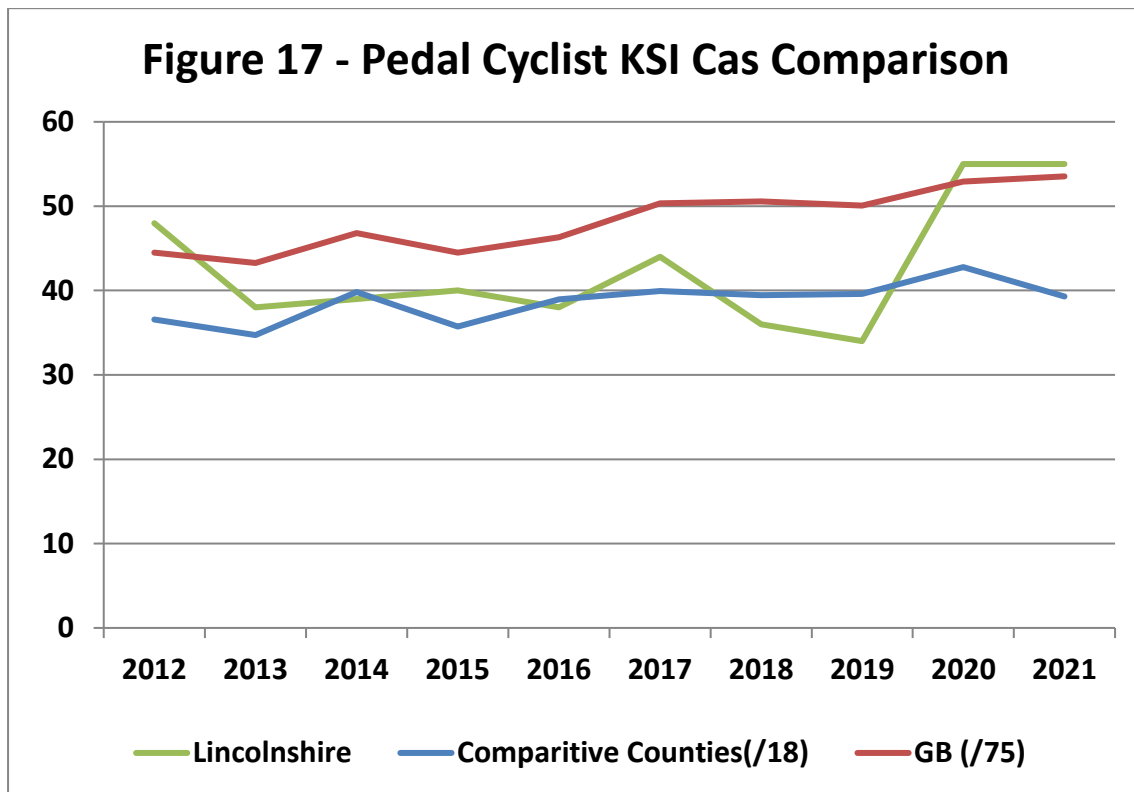


Table 11 and 11.b - Pedal Cyclist District Trends

Lincolnshire Road Safety Partnership Rolling Performance Dashboard - 2022

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

Lincolnshire Road Safety Partnership Rolling Performance Dashboard - 2021

	1st Jan 2021 to 31st Dec 21	1st Jan 2020 to 31st Dec 20	% 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	55	55	0.0%		7 12.7% +40.0%	14 25.5% +40.0%	13 23.6% +160.0%	4 7.3% -63.6%	5 9.1% -37.5%	4 7.3% -55.6%	8 14.5% +14.3%		

Senior Drivers:

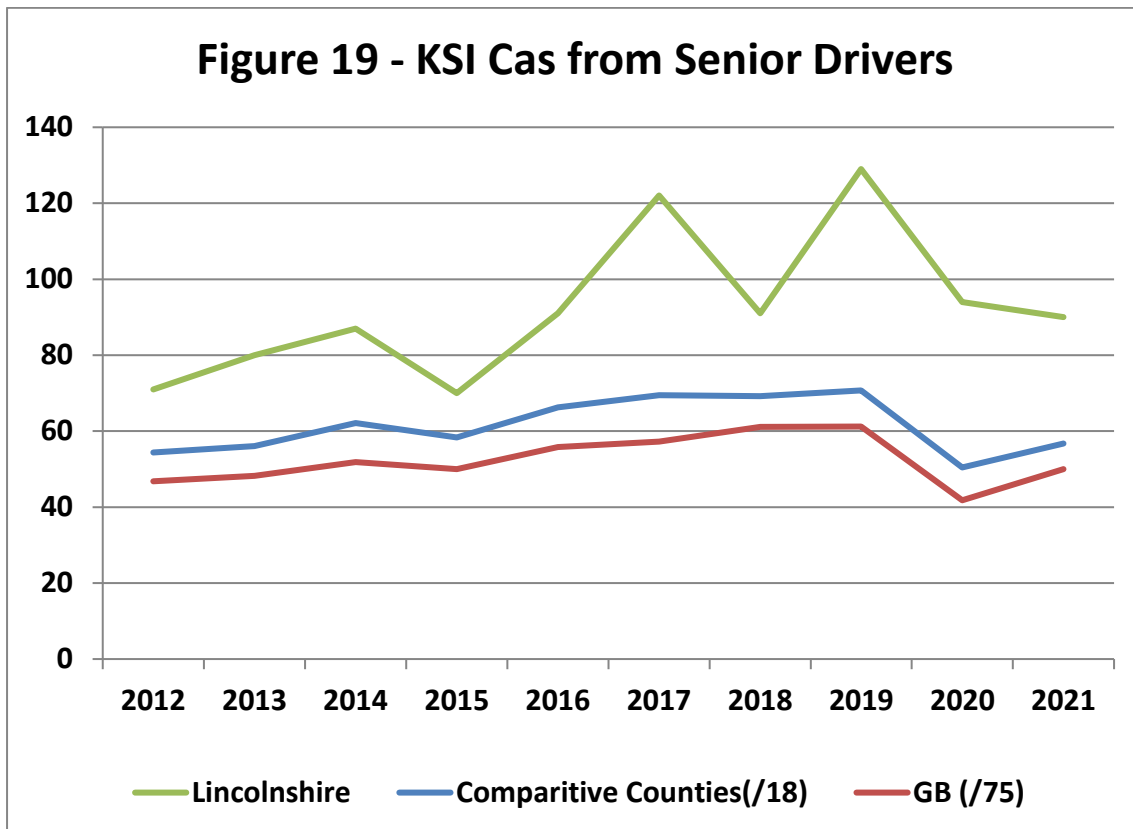


Figure 20 - 2021 KSI Cas from Senior Driver Collisions per 100k

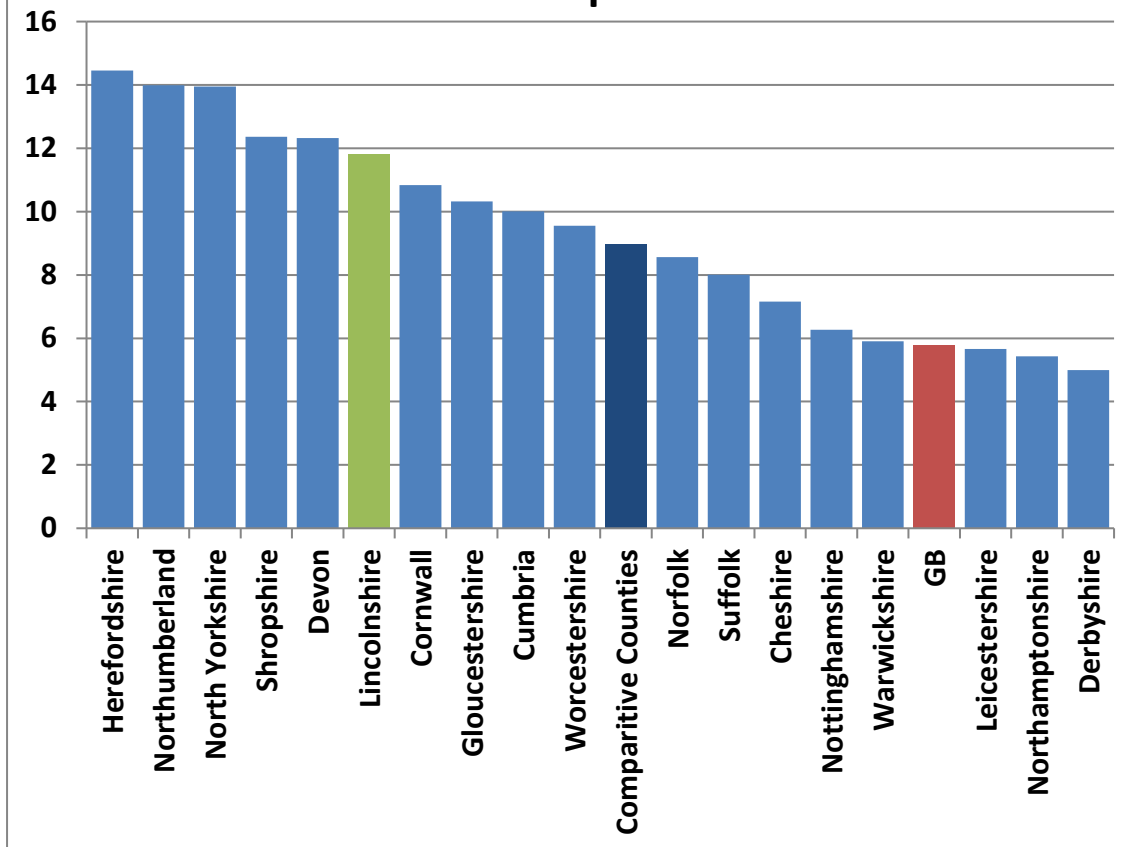


Table 12 and 12b - Senior Driver District Trends

Lincolnshire Road Safety Partnership Rolling Performance Dashboard - 2022

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

Lincolnshire Road Safety Partnership Rolling Performance Dashboard - 2021

	1st Jan 2021 to 31st Dec 2021	1st Jan 2020 to 31st Dec 2020	% 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	111	110	0.9%		16 14.4% +6.7%	29 26.1% +16.0%	8 7.2% -20.0%	17 15.3% -19.0%	17 15.3% +6.3%	12 10.8% -14.3%	12 10.8% +33.3%		

Young Driver:

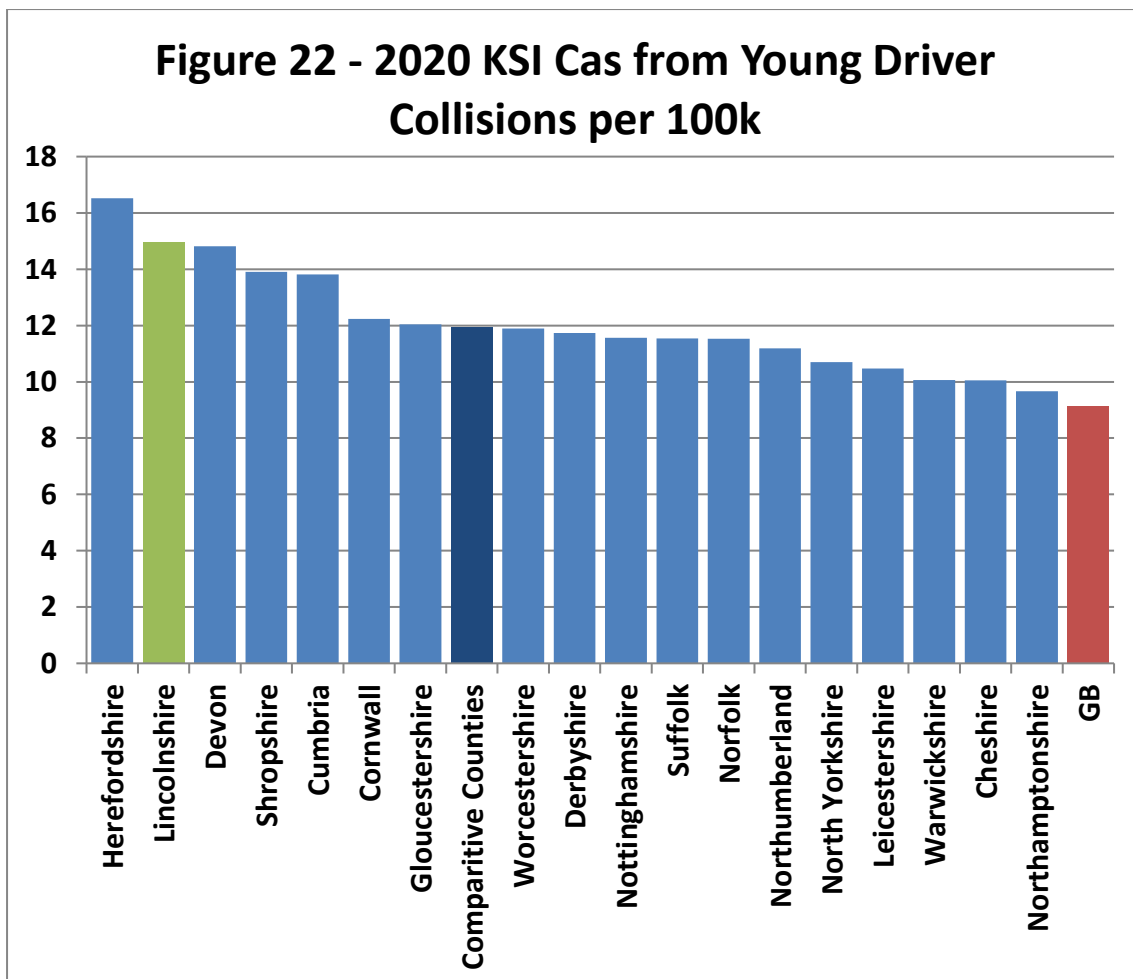
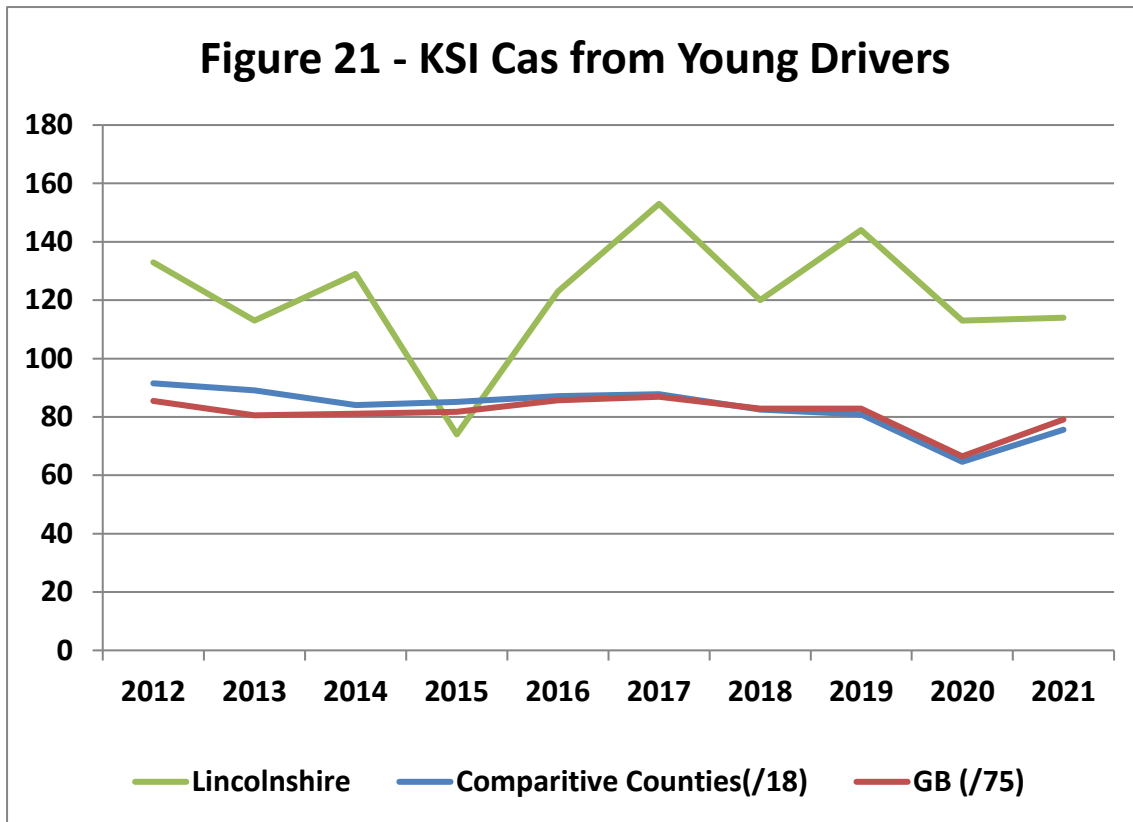


Table 13 and 13b - Young Driver District Trends

Lincolnshire Road Safety Partnership Rolling Performance Dashboard - 2022

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

Lincolnshire Road Safety Partnership Rolling Performance Dashboard - 2021

	1st Jan 2021 to 31st Dec 21	1st Jan 2020 to 31st Dec 20	% 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	95	100	-5.0%		8 8.4% -20.0%	33 34.7% +37.5%	7 7.4% -22.2%	18 18.9% +12.5%	14 14.7% -12.5%	8 8.4% -55.6%	7 7.4% 0.0		

Children aged 0-15:

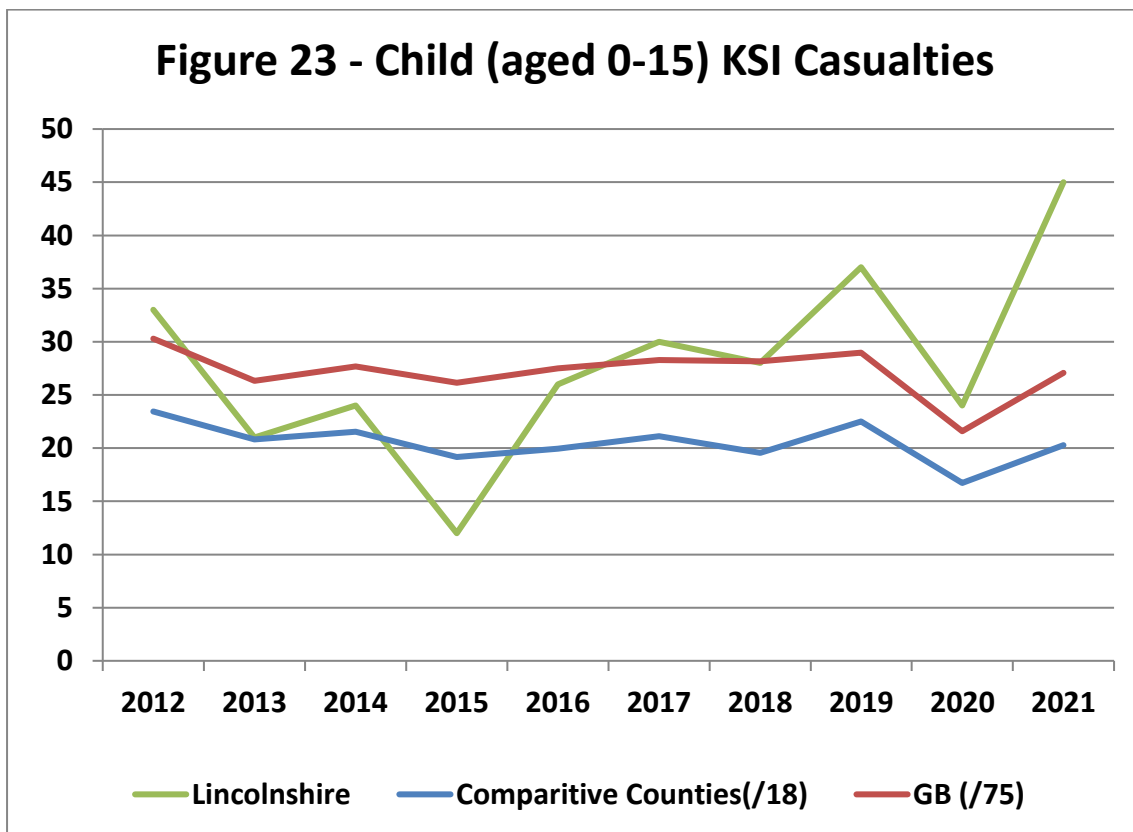


Figure 24 - 2021 Child (aged 0-15) KSI Casualties per 100k

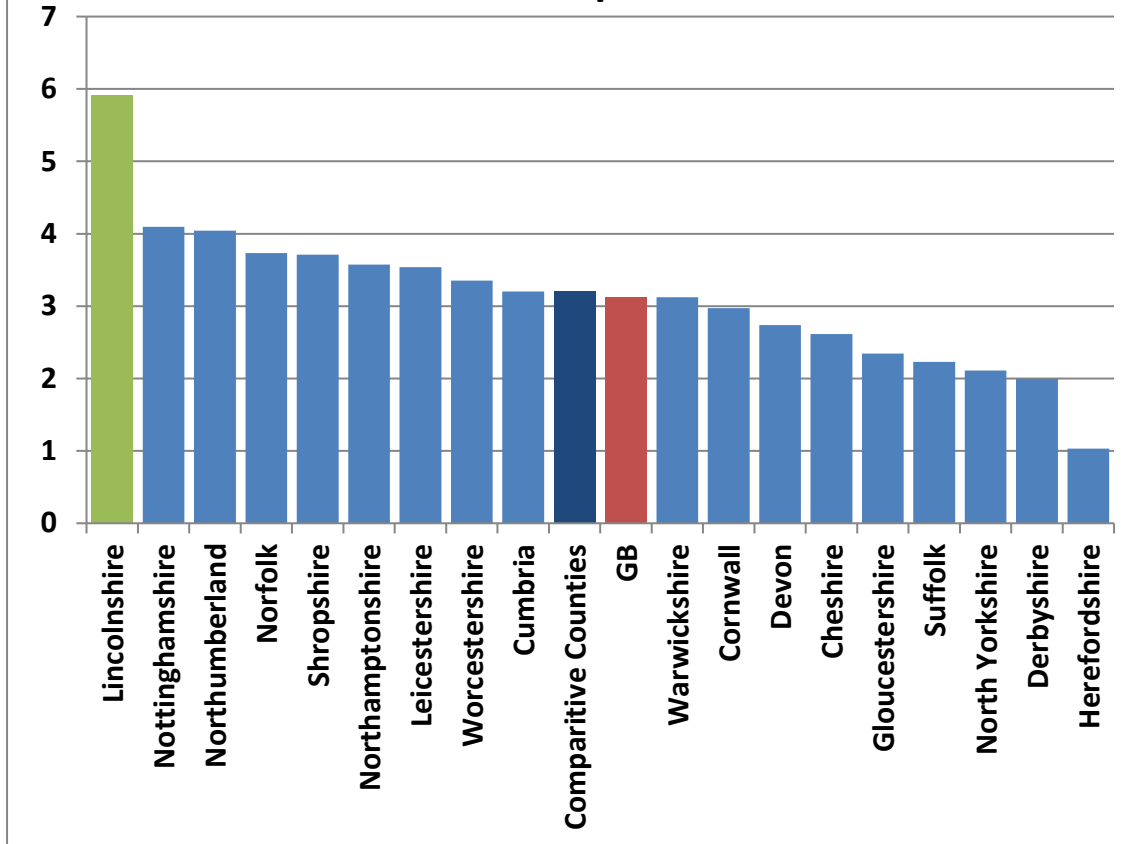


Table 14 and 14b – Child aged 0-15yrs District Trends

Lincolnshire Road Safety Partnership Rolling Performance Dashboard - 2022

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

Lincolnshire Road Safety Partnership Rolling Performance Dashboard - 2021

	1st Jan 2021 to 31st Dec 21	1st Jan 2020 to 31st Dec 20	% 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	45	24	87.5%		2 4.4% 0.0	10 22.2% +25.0%	7 15.6% +600.0%	7 15.6% +250.0%	7 15.6% +40.0%	4 8.9% +300.0%	8 17.8% +60.0%		

Car & Taxi:

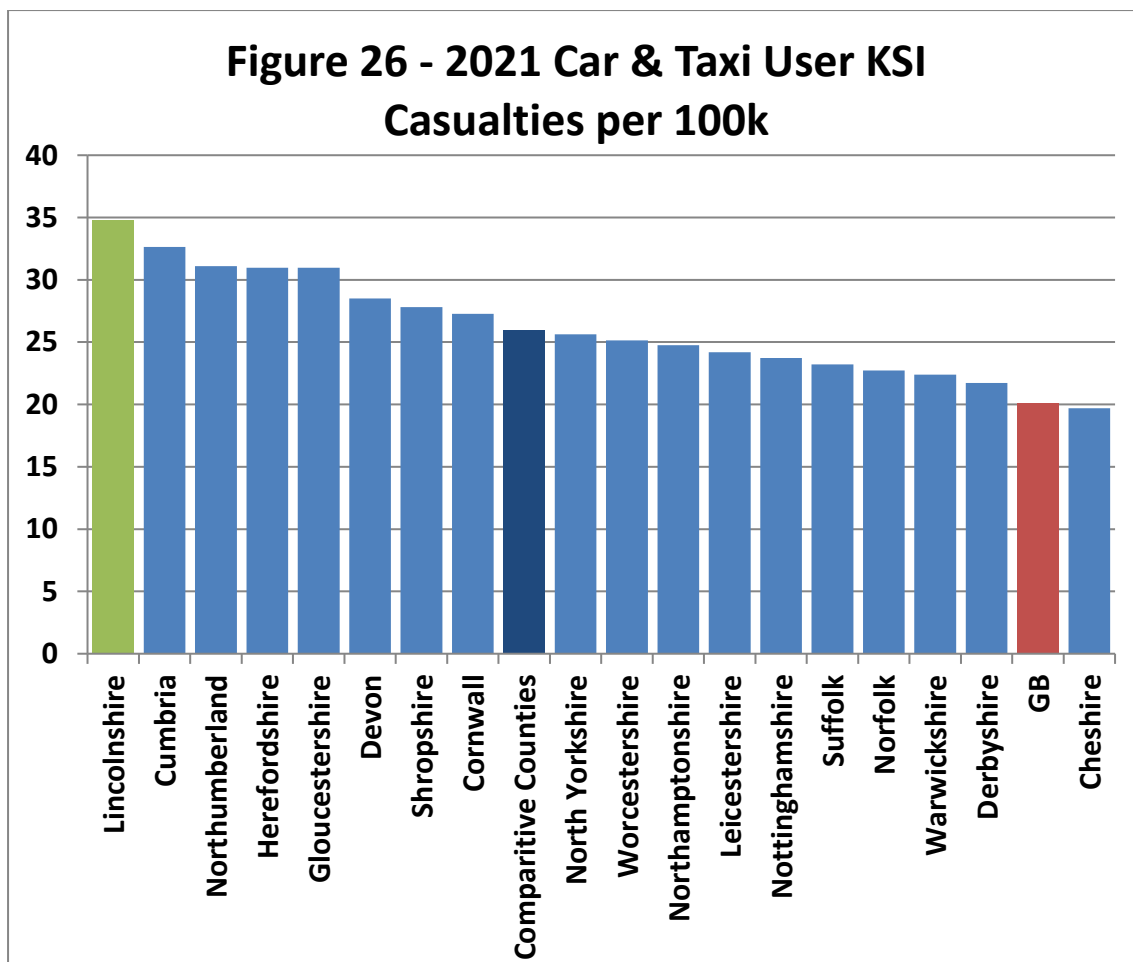
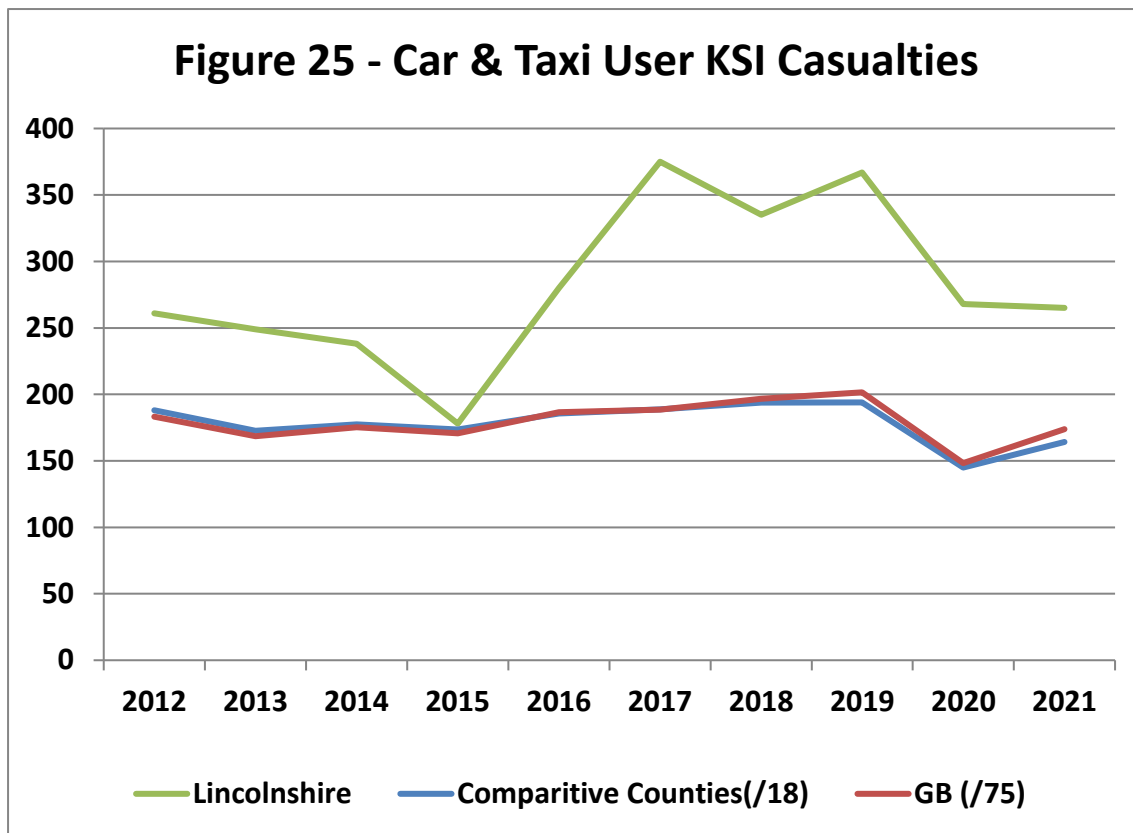


Table 15 and 15b- Car & Taxi District Trends

Lincolnshire Road Safety Partnership Rolling Performance Dashboard - 2022

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

Lincolnshire Road Safety Partnership Rolling Performance Dashboard - 2021

	1st Jan 2021 to 31st Dec 2021	1st Jan 2020 to 31st Dec 2020	% 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	217	232	-6.5%		20 9.2% -42.9%	75 34.6% +29.3%	9 4.1% 0.0	43 19.8% -6.5%	30 13.8% -11.8%	24 11.1% -33.3%	16 7.4% +14.3%		

Driving for Work:

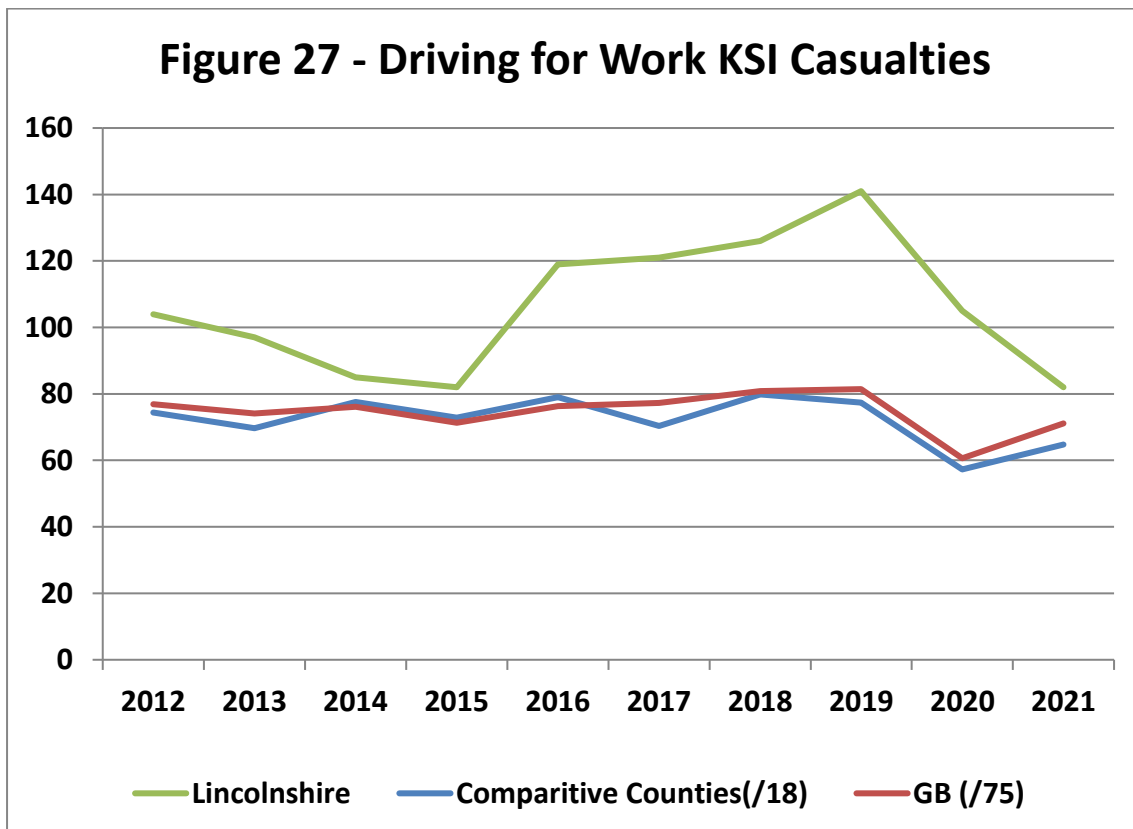
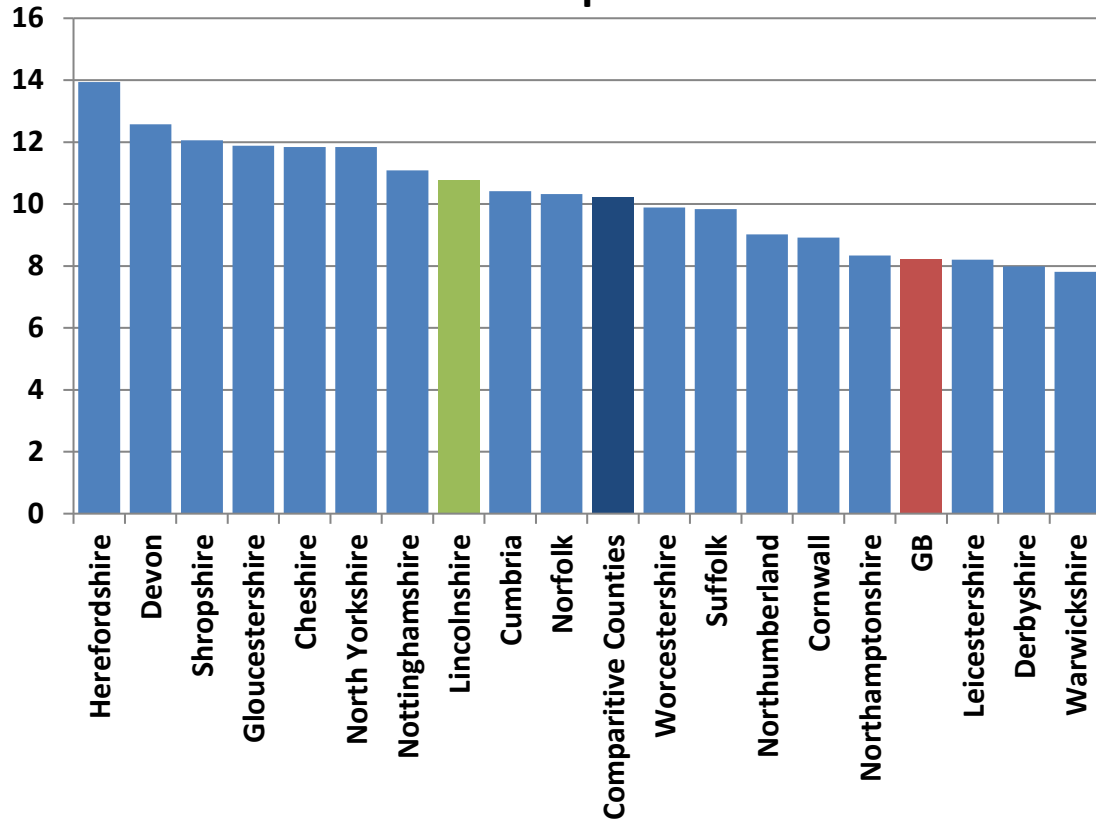
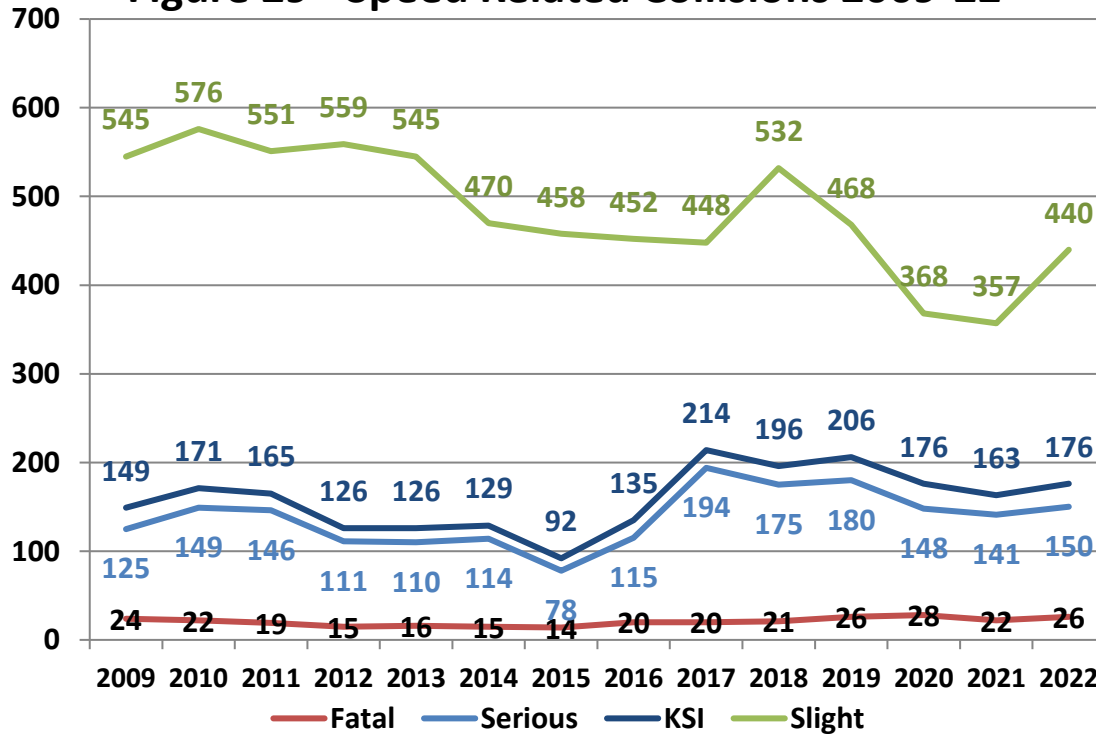


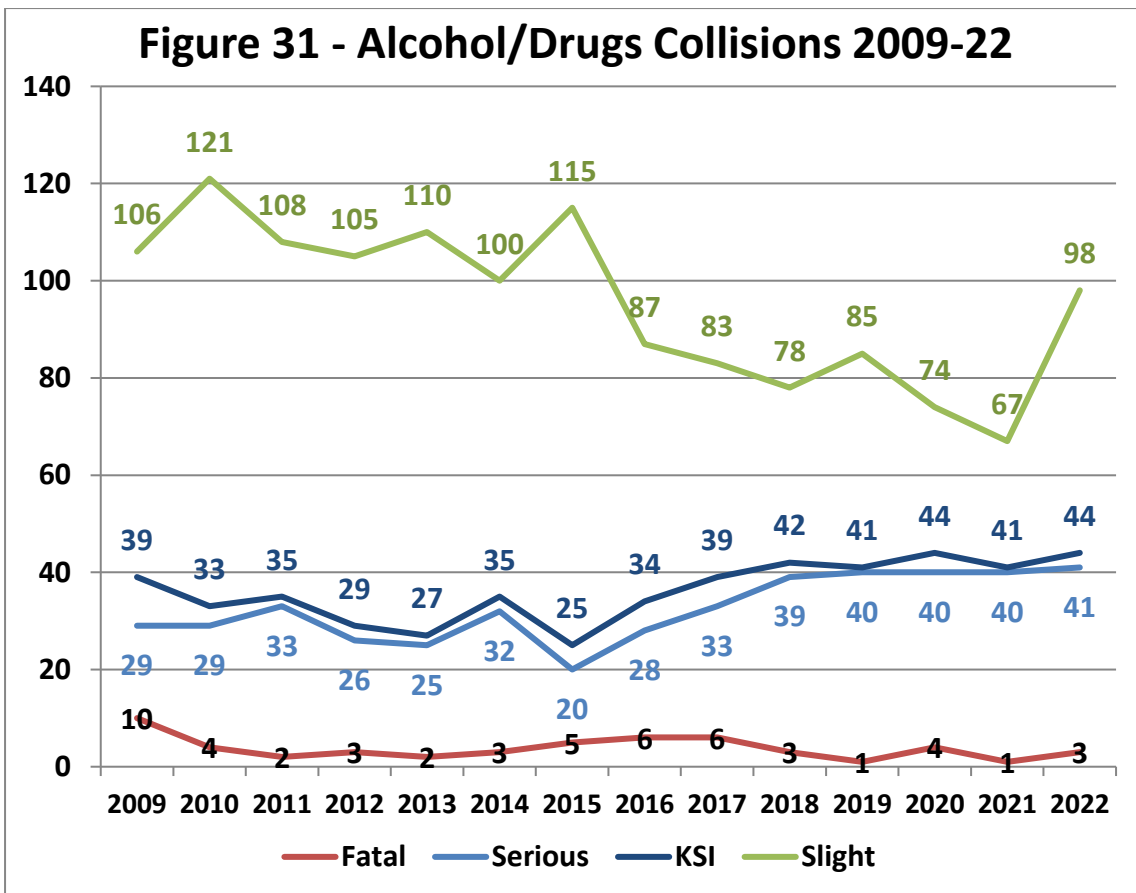
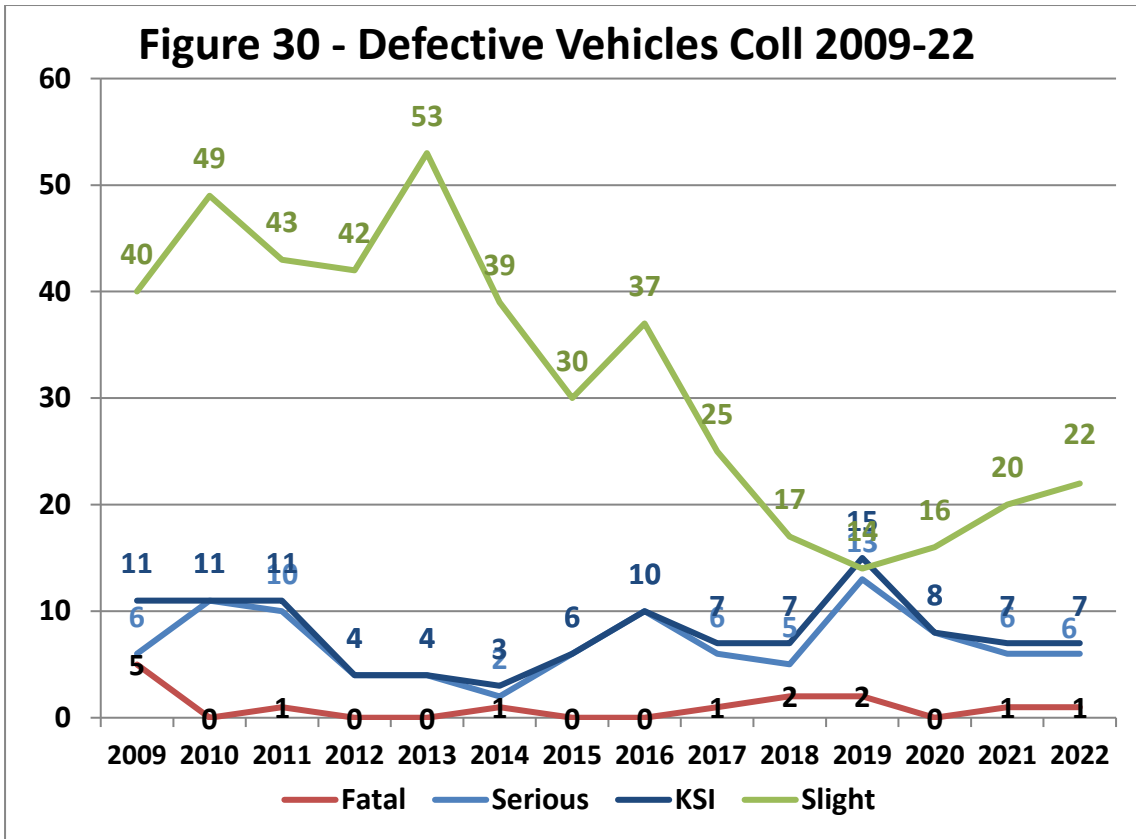
Figure 28 - 2021 Driving for Work KSI Casualties per 100k



Causation factor trends:

Figure 29 - Speed Related Collisions 2009-22





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**Open Report on behalf of Glen Garrod,
Executive Director – Adult Care & Community Wellbeing**

Report to:	Public Protection and Communities Scrutiny Committee
Date:	21 March 2023
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.

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

2. Work Programme

21 MARCH 2023	
Item	Contributor
1	Service Level Performance Reporting against the Success Framework 2022-2023 – Quarter 3 Martyn Parker, Assistant Director - Public Protection Nicole Hilton, Assistant Director - Communities Lee Sirdifield, Assistant Director - Corporate Mark Baxter, Chief Fire Officer Steven Batchelor, Lincolnshire Road Safety Partnership Senior Manager
2	Road Safety Partnership Annual Report Steven Batchelor, LRSP Senior Manager
SITTING AS THE CRIME AND DISORDER SCRUTINY COMMITTEE	
3	Drug and Alcohol Core Priority Group Report Clare Newborn, Head of Community Safety Service Jemma Clarke, Community Safety Strategy Coordinator

9 MAY 2023	
Item	Contributor
1	Citizen's Advice Annual Report Monica Stark, Chair CA Lincs Jenny Barnett, CEO CA Lincs
SITTING AS THE CRIME AND DISORDER SCRUTINY COMMITTEE	
2	Prevent Annual Report Clare Newborn, Head of Community Safety Service Richard Clare, Strategic Prevent Lead, Safer Communities

20 JUNE 2023	
Item	Contributor
1	Lincolnshire Fire and Rescue Service-Equality Diversity and Inclusivity – Feedback & Key Findings from Staff Survey Mark Baxter, Chief Fire Officer Ryan Stacey, Assistant Chief Fire Officer
2	Fire and Rescue Statement of Assurance 2021-22 Mark Baxter, Chief Fire Officer

20 JUNE 2023	
Item	Contributor
3	Voluntary Sector – Annual Position Report Lee Sirdifield, Assistant Director – Corporate Ben Rollett, Chief Executive, Voluntary Centre Services
SITTING AS THE CRIME AND DISORDER SCRUTINY COMMITTEE	
4	Preventing Women and Girls from Entering the Criminal Justice Strategy Zoe Walters, Community Safety Strategy Co-Ordinator (Reducing Offending)

25 JULY 2023	
Item	Contributor
1	Integrated Risk Management Plan 2020-2024 – Yearly Update Mark Baxter, Chief Fire Officer
2	Service Level Performance Reporting against the Success Framework 2022-2023 – Quarter 4 Martyn Parker, Assistant Director - Public Protection Nicole Hilton, Assistant Director - Communities Lee Sirdifield, Assistant Director - Corporate Mark Baxter, Chief Fire Officer Steven Batchelor, Lincolnshire Road Safety Partnership Senior Manager
3	Performance of the Library Service Contract - 7 Year Review Report [Libraries Year 7 Update (2022-23)- Progress and Developments] Louise Egan, Library & Heritage Client Lead
SITTING AS THE CRIME AND DISORDER SCRUTINY COMMITTEE	
4	Anti-Social Behaviour (including Community Trigger Strategy) Lisa Duckworth, Community Safety Strategy Co-ordinator (Anti-Social Behaviour)
Briefing Reports / Information Only	
5	Refugee Resettlement and Asylum Dispersal Arrangements - 6 Monthly Update Lauren Grosvenor, Programme Manager, Public Health

19 SEPTEMBER 2023	
Item	Contributor
1	Service Level Performance Reporting against the Success Framework 2023-2024 – Quarter 1
	Martyn Parker, Assistant Director - Public Protection Nicole Hilton, Assistant Director - Communities Lee Sirdifield, Assistant Director - Corporate Mark Baxter, Chief Fire Officer Steven Batchelor, Lincolnshire Road Safety Partnership Senior Manager
2	Celebratory Services Annual Report
	James Chapple, Head of Registration and Coroners Services
3	Coroners Service Annual Update Report
	Paul Smith, Senior Coroner for Lincolnshire
4	Outcomes of His Majesty's Inspectorate of Constabulary and Fire & Rescue Services Inspection of Lincolnshire Fire and Rescue Service
	Mark Baxter, Chief Fire Officer
5	Community Risk Management Plan 2024-28 - Pre-consultation
	Mark Baxter, Chief Fire Officer
6	Trading Standards, Impacts and Outcomes Framework – Annual Report
	Mark Keal, Head of Trading Standards
SITTING AS THE CRIME AND DISORDER SCRUTINY COMMITTEE	
7	Stay Safe Partnership Annual Update Report
	Clare Newborn, Community Safety Manager Kathryn Smith, Community Safety Strategy Coordinator (Preventative Education)

31 OCTOBER 2023	
Item	Contributor
1	Citizens Advice Lincolnshire Grant Funding Agreement
	Semantha Neal Assistant Director, Prevention & Early Intervention
2	FRS Attendance at Flooding Incidents - Annual Report on Performance
	Mark Baxter, Chief Fire Officer

31 OCTOBER 2023	
Item	Contributor
SITTING AS THE CRIME AND DISORDER SCRUTINY COMMITTEE	
3	Safer Lincolnshire Partnership – Fraud Update Report Vicky Salmon, Community Safety Strategy Co-ordinator
4	Safer Together Partnership – Update Report Clare Newborn, Community Safety Manager

12 DECEMBER 2023	
Item	Contributor
1	Service Level Performance Reporting against the Success Framework 2023-2024 – Quarter 2 Martyn Parker, Assistant Director - Public Protection Nicole Hilton, Assistant Director - Communities Lee Sirdifield, Assistant Director - Corporate Mark Baxter, Chief Fire Officer Steven Batchelor, Lincolnshire Road Safety Partnership Senior Manager
2	Multiply - Numeracy Programme Update – Year 2 Thea Croxall, Adult Learning & Skills Manager – Economic Development
SITTING AS THE CRIME AND DISORDER SCRUTINY COMMITTEE	
3	Domestic Abuse Strategy – Update Report 2023 Jade Thursby, Domestic Abuse Business Manager
4	Serious Violence in Lincolnshire - A Partnership Response – Position Report Jade Thursby, Domestic Abuse Business Manager Angela Nauth, Community Safety Strategy Coordinator (Serious Violence)

3. To be programmed

This section covers areas of work that have been highlighted previously in Committee Meetings and by Officers as future items to be programmed. These include:

- Community Safety and Public Trust in Police
- Revenue and Capital Budget Proposals 2024-25 (*Pre-Decision Scrutiny- Executive TBC*)
- SLP Annual Report Update Jan 2024

4. Conclusion

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

5. Consultation

a) Risks and Impact Analysis

N/A

6. 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 Kiara Chatziioannou, Scrutiny Officer, who can be contacted on 07500 571868 or by e-mail at kiara.chatziioannou@lincolnshire.gov.uk.

**Open Report on behalf of Glen Garrod,
Executive Director – Adult Care and Community Wellbeing**

Report to:	Public Protection and Communities Scrutiny Committee
Date:	21 March 2023
Subject:	Drug and Alcohol Core Priority Group Report

Summary:

To present to the Scrutiny Committee, a summary of work related to drug and alcohol misuse by the Safer Lincolnshire Partnership, in Lincolnshire during the course of 2022/2023 and the intentions for the coming year, to ensure Members are sighted on these topics as a statutory duty.

Actions Required:

Members of the Public Protection and Communities Scrutiny Committee are invited to consider and comment on the contents of the report.

1. Background

The United Kingdom as whole continues to be affected by the harm caused by drugs and Lincolnshire is no exception. An independent review of drugs by Dame Carol Black, was commissioned in 2019, with Parts 1 and 2 published in 2020 and 2021, respectively. Part 2 focussed on drug treatment, recovery and prevention and informed the national drug strategy, published in April 2022 - From harm to hope: a 10-year drugs plan to cut crime and save lives¹.

The development of this strategy incorporated 32 recommendations made in Dame Carol Black's report; recommendations for change across various government departments and other organisations, to improve the effectiveness of drug prevention and treatment and to help more people recover from dependence. The strategy led to the Safer Lincolnshire Partnership re-identifying substance misuse (hereafter referred to as drugs and alcohol), as a priority and establishing a Core Priority Group to be responsible for local implementation of the strategy. Simultaneously, a national Joint Combating Drugs Unit was created by the Home Office, to monitor and support activity against the national strategy, with a request that local Combating Drugs Partnerships were formed to be accountable for activity carried out. The Drugs and Alcohol Core Priority Group, under the Safer Lincolnshire Partnership,

¹ Full document available to download from:

https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/1079147/From_harm_to_hope_PDF.pdf

was identified as a suitable mechanism to operate in a dual role as a Combating Drugs Partnership and relevant discussions, Terms of Reference and Membership have been embedded to reflect this.

2. Accountability

The Drug and Alcohol Core Priority Group (CPG) is accountable to the Safer Lincolnshire Partnership Strategy Board. However, in its dual role as a Combating Drugs Partnership, the Drug and Alcohol CPG also has a Senior Responsible Owner (SRO) who will report progress in delivering the national strategy at a local level to the National Joint Combating Drugs Unit.

3. Membership of the Drugs and Alcohol CPG

The SRO for the Partnership is Derek Ward, Director of Public Health. His delegate for operational purposes and the Chair of the group is Lucy Gavens, Consultant in Public Health. The Vice Chair is Detective Chief Inspector (DCI) Andrew McWatt, Lincolnshire Police. The group is co-ordinated by Jemma Clarke, Community Safety Strategy Co-ordinator for Drug and Alcohol Misuse. Membership provides representation from key stakeholders, with appropriate individuals involved who are able to make decisions and hold each other to account.

Members include:

- Lincolnshire County Council (Officers & Elected Member)
- Lincolnshire Police
- Police and Crime Commissioner's Office
- Probation
- Department for Work & Pensions
- Lincolnshire Prisons
- Local Treatment Providers (WAWY and OYL)²
- Lincolnshire Fire & Rescue
- Drugs and Alcohol Recovery Service (Double Impact)
- OHID (Office for Health Improvement and Disparities)
- Framework
- District Councils (Homelessness)
- Lincolnshire Partnership Foundation Trust
- Integrated Care Board (ICB)
- University of Lincoln (UoL)

The CPG first met on 22nd September 2022 and has met on two occasions since this date. Meetings are to be held quarterly, with additional meetings to be scheduled, should need arise.

4. Strategy

Locally, substance misuse is referred to as drugs and alcohol misuse. The decision was taken to refer to this as such, to ensure the scope of the work of the Partnership was explicit and understood by all. In addition, the national drugs strategy does have a focus on drugs,

² WAWY: We are with You
OYL: One You Lincolnshire

specifically, with little mention of alcohol. It was agreed locally that the impact of alcohol use must not be overlooked; in many areas it is difficult to assess the effect of drug misuse without considering alcohol misuse alongside it.

The Safer Lincolnshire Partnership Strategy Board set a strategy, parameters, and success measures for each of its priorities. For drugs and alcohol, they are:

Strategy: Reduce drug and alcohol related harm through a comprehensive package of prevention and treatment activity.

Parameters: Focus on early prevention in areas of greatest deprivation, ensure sufficient support services are available in those areas and work holistically with partners to achieve a positive outcome for individuals, families and communities.

What will success look like: Fewer people will use drugs and experience harm from alcohol use, and services will be in place to support behaviour change in those people who need specialist treatment to overcome harmful drinking or drug use.

4 (i). Strategic Considerations

The work of the Drugs and Alcohol CPG has been informed by a number of local assessments.

- A: The Strategic Assessment for Community Safety and Safeguarding in Lincolnshire was a key document in understanding the challenges relating to drugs and alcohol in Lincolnshire. This comprehensive deep dive into drugs and alcohol highlighted a number of key points:
- The drugs supply market is highly resilient and adaptable;
 - There is a notable link between serious violence and drug and alcohol misuse, with particular reference to the county lines model and associated harms;
 - Drugs and alcohol may be a factor in an increasing number of domestic offences;
 - Drug and alcohol-related deaths are at all-time highs;
 - Treatment services have been affected by poor investment over a sustained period of time;
 - Work needs to be done, to ensure that efforts are not disproportionately in favour of criminal justice intervention and that a public health approach is of equal consideration in activity.
- B: The Alcohol and Drugs Joint Strategic Needs Assessment (JSNA) Factsheet. During July and August 2022, this was updated, to illustrate the current picture of drug and alcohol misuse in Lincolnshire and to help to inform next steps. Steps pertaining to the work of the Drugs and Alcohol CPG related to:
- Formation of the Drugs and Alcohol CPG and acknowledging that this group will be responsible for developing and delivering Lincolnshire's strategic approach to reducing drug and alcohol-related harm, including both prevention and treatment across a range of health and social outcomes.

- Continuation of the delivery of the Lincolnshire Drug Strategy and to expand this work to a broader focus on prevention and treatment of alcohol as well as drug-related harm.
 - Supporting the work led by Lincolnshire County Council in relation to their implementation of government grant monies.
- C: In November 2022, further work was undertaken, to build on the JSNA Factsheet and the Strategic Assessment for Community Safety and Safeguarding. Additional documents which held relevant information around the picture of drugs and alcohol misuse in Lincolnshire, including:
- Local Alcohol Profiles for England (Lincolnshire)
 - Lincolnshire’s Drug Market Profile.

Collectively, these works formed the Lincolnshire Drug and Alcohol Partnership Needs Assessment (Appendix 1).

These analyses have helped shape the direction of activity around drugs and alcohol in Lincolnshire for the Drugs and Alcohol CPG, in the form of a delivery plan. This plan encompasses a whole system plan for the delivery of the three main strategic ambitions of the National Drug Strategy (*Break Supply Chains*, *Deliver* a world class treatment and recovery system and *Achieve* a generational shift in the demand for drugs). The delivery plan has 6 key areas of focus:

- Develop and implement an all-age local prevention plan for drugs and alcohol that includes: a universal offer and a targeted approach that focuses on communities with the greatest need.
- Ensure clear and well-functioning referral pathways between agencies in contact with people affected by drugs or alcohol, and treatment services.
- Improve data sharing and joint analysis between organisations in contact with people experiencing drug and/or alcohol-related harm, to develop a more comprehensive understanding of local need, and use that intelligence to guide future practice.
- Develop and implement a process to review recent drug-related deaths, to understand lessons learned, and use that learning to inform local evidence-informed prevention and treatment.
- Improve access to drug and alcohol treatment through the criminal justice system and collaborate with partners to tackle drug supply chains (to include County Lines).
- Review the current drug strategy, with a view to extending the focus to include the effects and issues surrounding alcohol and the health impact of both drugs and alcohol.

All actions have a named responsible owner, with target start and end dates clearly defined. Progress will be reviewed and updated regularly, with members of the CPG invited to comment and discuss.

The CPG is in the process of identifying key metrics locally, to track and map successful delivery against the National Outcomes Framework and will periodically review the progress of activity of these strategic and intermediate outcomes, using pre-existing data sets and

data sharing agreements that are in development. The CPG is also in the initial stages of identifying any additional local metrics that will help in understanding progress against priorities identified in the Delivery Plan.

5. Notable activity

Since establishing the CPG, the following activity has been initiated:

- Positive collaboration with Police colleagues, to implement activity around County Lines and sharing of information pertaining to substance misuse via Public Protection Notices (PPNs).
- Work underway between With You (Treatment Provider for Drug and Alcohol Misuse in Lincolnshire) and a number of Stakeholders, to continue the training and distribution of Naloxone³ across Lincolnshire.
- Continued good cross-sectional working with other priorities within the SLP – particularly with the Reducing Reoffending CPG and Preventative Education.
- Roles identified to support the work of the CPG; a Data Analyst role identified to support on analysis of information and support understanding of our performance within the partnership, a Drugs-related Deaths Officer and a Senior Programme Officer for Substance Misuse who leads on Public Health-related prevention and treatment activity.
- A prevention Task and Finish group is being established, led by Public Health in collaboration with Community Safety, to develop and implement an all-age drugs and alcohol prevention approach for Lincolnshire. This will include universal activities (e.g., available to all) and targeted activity (e.g., focused on communities with the greatest need).

With particular reference to the prevention task and finish group, this will look at prevention in its broadest terms. Prevention is where we put in place measures to stop a problem from ever developing, for example through education and awareness raising, modifying environments, or through national government legislation. Current considerations for themes within the prevention task and finish group are:

- Evidence-based harm reduction and treatment interventions, such as Naloxone, needle-syringe programmes, talking therapies and psychological, psychosocial, and pharmacological interventions.
- Work with children and young people through school-based prevention and early intervention.
- High risk groups including women & girls, ethnic minority groups and offenders.
- Training and awareness looking at an increase in better training for individuals and organisations, awareness campaigns and rapid response communications.

Utilising a public health approach; looking at primary, secondary and tertiary prevention, gives a different lens through which activity and outcomes can be seen.

³ Naloxone (provided under the brand names Prenoxad and Nyxoid in the UK) is a medication used to reverse opioid overdose.

6. Conclusion

The Drugs and Alcohol Core Priority Group has mobilised stakeholders across the system to ensure that strong foundations are in place to effectively manage drugs and alcohol concerns within Lincolnshire.

Identifying the most appropriate representatives to form the Core Priority Group was crucial in strengthening the reach and response to activity against our current ambitions for change. The stakeholders which form the group bring with them a wealth of knowledge and an ability to affect change and it is the Core Priority Group's function, as a whole, to ensure those tools are shared and utilised effectively for the benefit of those living, working and visiting Lincolnshire.

The 2023 Delivery Plan has been developed based upon analysis of local intelligence including the experience and expertise of the CPG members. Each action has a named responsible owner, as well as target start, and end dates clearly defined. Progress will be reviewed and updated regularly, in discussion with members of the CPG. Activity is already underway on work against the Delivery Plan actions and the group is in a strong position to implement action and monitor progress using national and local metrics.

7. Consultation

a) Risks and Impact Analysis

N/A

8. Appendices

These are listed below and attached at the back of the report:	
Appendix A	Lincolnshire Drug and Alcohol Partnership Needs Assessment

9. 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 Jemma Clarke, Community Safety Strategy Coordinator, who can be contacted on 07766 990699 or at jemma.clarke@lincolnshire.gov.uk.

Lincolnshire Drug and Alcohol Core Priority Group (Partnership) Needs Assessment

Introduction

All drug use increases the risk of harm – to the individual, those around them, and to wider society. Drug misuse includes illegal substances such as cannabis, cocaine and heroin, as well as the misuse of legal substances such as prescription and over-the-counter medications. Alcohol is also a drug, and alcohol misuse is a significant problem which generates physical, psychological and social harm to those misusing this legal drug and those around them. Drug and alcohol harm is multi-faceted, and every drug (including alcohol) has a different harm profile.

People initially experiment with drugs or alcohol for a variety of reasons: out of curiosity, because of peer pressures or rebelliousness. Initial experimentation typically occurs at a young age, and up to half of young people may have experimented with illegal drugs or solvents by the time they are 16. People continue to use drugs for a wide range of reasons, including to relax, to become intoxicated, for pleasure, for escapism, to lose inhibitions, to enhance socialising and other activities, to self-medicate and relieve pain, to improve mood or, in some cases, to relieve cravings linked to dependence. Poverty, unemployment and social deprivation are particularly significant factors that contribute to more risky patterns of substance use. People with pre-existing mental health conditions, including anxiety and depression, are particularly at risk ([RSPH, Taking a New Line on Drugs, 2016](#)).

For the individual, the possible impacts of drug and alcohol use include dependence, a wide range of physical and psychological health impacts (such as cancer, cirrhosis, heart disease, psychosis, paranoia and self-esteem issues), and premature death. Drug and alcohol use is also linked to the loss of relationships and tangibles such as housing and employment. For the user's family and friends, there is a risk of injury through a range of mechanisms such as foetal harm, transmission of blood borne viruses, domestic violence and road crashes. And for wider society there is harm from crime, economic costs (such as healthcare costs and loss of workforce productivity) and disruption to community cohesion ([Nutt et al. 2010](#)). For all these reasons and more, tackling drug and alcohol misuse is a local priority in Lincolnshire.

Contributing Assessments

Four sets of analyses have informed this summary needs assessment for Lincolnshire:

1. The Lincolnshire Joint Strategic Needs Assessment (Appendix 1)
2. [Local Alcohol Profiles for England](#) (Lincolnshire)
3. Lincolnshire's Drug Market Profile (Appendix 2)
4. Community Safety Strategic Needs Assessment (Appendix 3)

National Policy

For an overview of national and local policy relevant to drug and alcohol misuse in Lincolnshire, please see Appendix 1.

Local Data

Demographic and Socio-economic Data

The resident population of Lincolnshire was 768,400 in the 2021 Census ([PHI Team, 2022](#)). Women make up 51% of the population of Lincolnshire, and men 49%. The population is aging, with 23.4% of the population aged 65 and older in 2021 and 15.6% under 15 years old. Lincolnshire is a large, rural county with one of the lowest population densities in England (1.29 versus 4.34 persons per hectare) ([LGA, 2022](#)).

The 2019 IMD ranks Lincolnshire 91st out of 151 upper-tier local authorities in England, where 1st is the most deprived ([IMD, 2022](#)). Levels of deprivation vary considerably across the county, influencing health needs and services requirements. The Lincolnshire towns of Skegness and Mablethorpe on the East Coast are amongst the 10% most deprived neighbourhoods in the country. In addition to the East Coast, there are concentrations of deprivation in the urban areas of Gainsborough, Lincoln, Grantham and Boston.

Vulnerable groups identified locally and a priority for drug and alcohol prevention and treatment include women and girls, care leavers, people in contact with the criminal justice system, and people who are rough sleeping or at risk of rough sleeping.

Prevalence of drug and alcohol use

- Most adults in Lincolnshire drink alcohol. 1 in 6 binge drink and 1 in 5 drink above the [CMOs low-risk guidelines](#). An estimated 6,936 are alcohol dependent.
- Demand for drugs is concentrated in Lincoln, Boston, Skegness, and Grantham. In total, there were an estimated 40,809 people using drugs, aged 16-59 in Lincolnshire in 2021.
- Cannabis is widely available and the drug of greatest demand in Lincolnshire.
- An estimated 1,400 people use crack, 3,241 opiates and 3,669 opiates and/or crack.
- Lincolnshire-specific prevalence data for alcohol or drug use in children is poor.

Treatment Engagement

- Around 11% of the estimated number of adults who are alcohol dependent in Lincolnshire access specialist treatment services. Alcohol treatment completion rates are below average. Fewer than a third of people in treatment in the last year completed successfully and did not re-present within 6 months.
- Only half of adult OCU in Lincolnshire are in contact with specialist treatment services. 4.8% of opiate clients successfully completed treatment and did not re-present within 6 months in the past year.
- Treatment access for some marginalised groups where data is available, such as the LGBTQ+ population, is comparable to the national average. Access for ethnic groups

in Lincolnshire overall is low, although it is much higher in Boston as we would expect from the demographics of the local population.

- In 2020/21 there were 148 young people in treatment in Lincolnshire. The majority of referrals are from Education or Children and Family Services. Most children in contact with the specialist service are using multiple substances; the 4 most common substances being used are cannabis (88%), alcohol (37%), cocaine (22%) and ecstasy (31%). The number of children accessing specialist treatment in Lincolnshire has declined in recent years.

Morbidity and Mortality

- Hospital admissions related to alcohol are significantly lower in Lincolnshire compared to the England average. However, some rates have worsening trends including alcohol-related and alcohol-specific hospital admissions for females, as well as admissions for mental and behavioural disorders due to the use of alcohol.
- Lincolnshire has significantly more road traffic accident casualties with failed breath test than the England average.
- Alcohol-specific mortality is significantly lower than the England average, and trending steady. Alcohol-related mortality is also comparable to the national average.
- In Lincolnshire the death rate from drug misuse is significantly worse than the England average for both males and females. The number of deaths in treatment is also higher than expected in Lincolnshire and it is unclear what is driving this increase. Possible explanations include the aging cohort of those using drugs, new trends in taking specific drugs alongside heroin or morphine which may increase the risk of an overdose, and increased cocaine use.

Drug-related and Alcohol-related Crime

- Alcohol is a factor in 44% of night-time offences, and drugs are a factor in 7%.
- Domestic, acquisitive and especially serious violent crimes are much more likely to have alcohol or drugs as factors in the offence.
- Alcohol-related crime is most common in Skegness, Ingoldmells and Chapel St Leonards, Boston and Lincoln, North Hykeham and Waddington.
- In 2020, Lincolnshire Police recorded 1750 drug offences, with over two-thirds relating to possession and just under one-third to the supply, production, and import of drugs.
- Drug-related crime is most common in Lincoln, North Hykeham and Waddington, Skegness, Ingoldmells and Chapel St Leonards, and Horncastle.
- In 2021 there were 19 active Organised Crime Groups (OCGs) within the Force area, of which 14 were linked to drug supply.
- Analysis of the drugs supply market suggest that it is highly resilient and adaptable. As a result, efforts to disrupt supply are unlikely to have significant impact on drug misuse.

- In the year to August 2022, 16 young people in Lincolnshire received an alcohol-related criminal conviction (e.g., drunk and disorderly or motoring offences)¹.
- Among young people in Lincolnshire, there were 103 convictions for drug-related offences (e.g. possession, possession with intent to supply, cultivation and driving offences) in the year to August 2022. In addition, 41 drug-related offences were managed through the [Joint Diversionary Panel](#) (a partnership between Lincolnshire Police and Lincolnshire Children's Services, which looks at preventing children and young people from formally entering the Youth Justice System, where possible) over the same period.

Wider Harms

There are a range of other harms that will be experienced in Lincolnshire, but we have limited local data available to inform this JSNA; for example, financial challenges, relationship breakdown, domestic abuse, child neglect.

Summary and Recommendations

The assessment of local intelligence has identified the following areas for priority focus of the Drug and Alcohol Partnership:

- Risky alcohol consumption (including binge drinking and dependent drinking) is common in Lincolnshire. Alcohol is a significant contributor to hospital admissions, poor health outcomes, and wider negative societal factors (e.g. crime), and so prevention and treatment for alcohol should be a local priority.
- Drug use is common across Lincolnshire, but demand is concentrated in Lincoln, Boston, Skegness, and Grantham. In contrast, drug-related crime is most common in Lincoln, North Hykeham and Waddington, Skegness, Ingoldmells and Chapel St Leonards, and Horncastle. We should ensure a targeted approach to prevention in these communities.
- The causes of addiction are often deep-rooted and so require specialised treatment based on individual needs. Treatment and recovery service should continue to reflect this complexity and build on the evidence base to ensure high quality specialist support is available across Lincolnshire.
- In many domains, data on drugs and alcohol is limited. Lots of agencies do hold data on a part of the picture and sharing this data to develop a more comprehensive understanding of local need will be important to drive forward an intelligence-led approach to prevention and treatment.
- Referral processes to be clear and more robust, to ensure all agencies having contact with those affected by substance misuse can effectively direct those in need to the most suitable support service.

¹ This represents the tip of the iceberg as many young people are convicted of offences where alcohol use influenced their behaviour but is not recorded in their conviction.

- Many people have co-existing drug or alcohol problems and mental ill health – known as dual diagnosis. This cohort require a more specialised treatment offer, and collaboration will be vital to make this happen.

Draft

Appendix 1: JSNA Drugs and Alcohol Misuse

Unavailable

Appendix 2 – Lincolnshire’s Drug Market Profile

Available upon request

Appendix 3 – Strategic Assessment for Community Safety and Safeguarding

Unavailable

Draft