Lancashire County Council

External Scrutiny Committee

Tuesday, 5th March, 2019 at 10.30 am in Committee Room 'B' (The Diamond Jubilee Room) - County Hall, Preston

Agenda

Part I (Open to Press and Public)

No.   Item

1.   Apologies

2.   Disclosure of Pecuniary and Non-Pecuniary Interests

Members are asked to consider any Pecuniary and Non-Pecuniary Interests they may have to disclose to the meeting in relation to matters under consideration on the Agenda.

3.   Minutes of the Meeting held on 16 October 2018   (Pages 1 - 6)

4.   Electricity North West: Investment, customer service and low carbon technology   (Pages 7 - 42)

5.   Community Safety Strategic Assessment and Community Safety Agreement 2019   (Pages 43 - 66)

6.   Chair's update

Verbal update.

7.   External Scrutiny Committee Work Programme 2018/19   (Pages 67 - 74)

8.   Urgent Business

An item of urgent business may only be considered under this heading where, by reason of special circumstances to be recorded in the Minutes, the Chair of the meeting is of the opinion that the item should be considered at the meeting as a matter of urgency. Wherever possible, the Chief Executive should be given advance warning of any Member's intention to raise a matter under this heading.

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9.   Date of Next Meeting

The next meeting of the External Scrutiny Committee will be held on Tuesday 16 April 2019 at 10.30am at County Hall, Preston.

L Sales
Director of Corporate Services

County Hall
Preston

Lancashire County Council

External Scrutiny Committee

Minutes of the Meeting held on Tuesday, 16th October, 2018 at 10.30 am in Committee Room 'B' - The Diamond Jubilee Room, County Hall, Preston

Present:

County Councillor Edward Nash psc (Chair)

County Councillors

D Stansfield	Mrs L Oades
L Beavers	G Oliver
C Crompton	J Rear
D Foxcroft	C Towneley
T Martin	

County Councillor Lorraine Beavers replaced County Councillor Azhar Ali for this meeting.

1.   Apologies

Apologies were received from County Councillor John Shedwick.

2.   Disclosure of Pecuniary and Non-Pecuniary Interests

None were disclosed.

3.   Minutes of the Meeting held on 4 June 2018

Resolved: That the minutes from the meeting held on 4 June 2018 be confirmed as an accurate record and signed by the Chair.

5.   Task and Finish Group Request - Strengthening Flood Prevention and Preparedness in Lancashire

The Chair welcomed County Councillor Keith Iddon, Cabinet Member for Highways and Transport, who introduced the task and finish group request to the Committee on behalf of County Councillor Erica Lewis.

The purpose of this task and finish group is to bring together the expertise of all flood risk management authorities, local flood and emergency response groups, and residents to better understand how the County Council as Lead Local Flood Authority and all other flood risk management authorities can better support residents to:

- Be prepared for flooding;
- Respond to flooding;
- Recover from flooding; and

- Understand what we can do together to reduce flood risk.

In considering the purpose of the task and finish group a number of requests were made to include additional matters in its remit. These included:

- Reviewing Sustainable Urban Drainage Systems (SuDS);
- Alley gates and gully cleaning;
- Contingency funds from developers; and
- Road closures.

A request was also made to double the membership from seven members to 14.

Resolved: That;

1. The request to establish a task and finish group on Strengthening Flood Prevention and Preparedness in Lancashire be agreed; and
2. The task and finish group request be submitted to the Internal Scrutiny Committee for approval at its next scheduled meeting on 16 November 2018.

4.   Prevent

The Chair welcomed Pam Smith, Equality and Cohesion Manager CT/Prevent; Chris Coyle, Senior Manager Children's Social Care; and Detective Chief Inspector Scott Waddington, to the meeting.

The report presented updated the Committee on Prevent delivery across Lancashire including the Channel process. In June 2018 the Government launched their revised and strengthened CONTEST strategy. CONTEST was the UK's long term counter terrorism strategy. The updated strategy continued to include the 4 P's: Prevent, Pursue, Protect and Prepare. The aim of Prevent was to stop people becoming terrorists or supporting terrorism, safeguarding individuals and communities. A copy of the presentation is set out in the minutes.

It was reported that prevent awareness training and workshops raising awareness of prevent (WRAP) were delivered by the council at no cost. The Committee was informed that when the Prevent Duty became law in 2015 the government allocated £10k to each Tier 3 local authorities to help mainstream prevent and this was used to upgrade the Prevent for Schools P4S (preventforschools.org) website. A question was asked in relation to a previous allocation of funding to deliver prevent work. This had been used to roll out of a bespoke training programme for women to build their confidence as community leaders and raising awareness about prevent in communities. This programme was deemed an example of good practice by the Home Office. It was confirmed that currently the council did not have a budget for project work. Officers emphasised that training on the prevent agenda continued to be delivered to officers and members free of charge. The Committee was also informed that the Home Office also allocated funding around a tier process for those areas deemed to be at highest risk.

It was reported that over 1.5m frontline staff had been trained in spotting the signs of radicalisation. Bite size briefings on the prevent duty/channel process and personal security and online safety were also delivered to councillors.

On the role of councillors, it was confirmed that councillors were well placed to listen to and understand constituents' concerns, and as community leaders could share not only their understanding of sources of community tension with the local authority, but to spread good news through their communities. Members were handed a copy of the role of a councillor document. A copy of this is set out in the minutes. In summary the role of councillors would be to:

- Safeguard communities as community leader;
- Listen and understand constituents concerns;
- Challenge narratives of radicalisers and extremists;
- Understand how to signpost concerns (concern@lancashire.pnn.police.uk);
- Promote positive messages about community activities and relationships.

The Prevent Duty was placed on officers and councillors at County and District council level.

A query was raised in respect of social media activity and whether referrals of incidents to the Channel Panel of this nature was the appropriate place. It was reported that there was a moral and personal responsibility to refer. Prevent was about safeguarding if members felt an incident was inappropriate then advice was to report it (notice, check and share). A measured approach was in place to assess referrals. The Committee was informed that the Channel Panel (pan Lancashire) was viewed by the Home Office as an exemplar on the process with a robust governance structure in place.

After concerns had been referred to the Channel Panel, a question was asked on how much referrers were kept informed of progress as councillors were in a good position to advise and assist with community cohesion. It was reported that referrers were informed of progress. However, in some cases there would be exceptions to this.

In discussing potential recommendations the Committee felt that all county councillors be urged to undertake Prevent Duty training and for the Member Development Working Group to consider how best to approach and deliver this.

In addition it was also felt that the Cabinet Member for Community and Cultural Services consider the allocation of a small amount of funding to be made available for Prevent Duty project work to help raise awareness across Lancashire in particular for other groups and communities given the examples of what had already been undertaken and highlighted at the meeting.

Resolved: That;

1. All County Councillors be urged to undertake Prevent Duty training; and
2. The Cabinet Member for Community and Cultural Services consider the allocation of a small budget to fund Prevent Duty project work.

6.   Chair's update

The Chair informed the committee that he was awaiting a response from the Secretary of State about water companies not being statutory consultees on planning applications.

Following two informal sessions with members of the Committee, the Police and Crime Commissioner had taken the decision not to proceed with any changes to the fire governance arrangements in Lancashire, at this time.

An invite would be issued to Transport for the North to present at a future meeting of the Committee. Network Rail and Northern Rail would also be invited to attend this meeting.

Members were informed that a Bite Size Briefing on Universal Credit would take place on Tuesday 30th October 2018. County Councillor Gillian Oliver agreed to act as rapporteur and to report back to the Committee in January 2019.

The House of Commons had launched a new Brexit Digest for people to receive updates on the process of Brexit through the House of Commons.

Resolved: That the Chair's update be noted.

7.   External Scrutiny Committee Work Programme 2018/19

The report presented set out the External Scrutiny Committee's Work Programme for the municipal year 2018/19.

In terms of the topic on the impact of Brexit on advanced manufacturing a request for the impact on agriculture as well was raised. It was decided to leave this until after the Brexit decision in March 2019.

Resolved: That the report be noted.

8.   Urgent Business

There were no items of Urgent Business.

9.   Date of Next Meeting

The next meeting of the External Scrutiny Committee would take place on Tuesday 22 January 2019 at 10.30am in Cabinet Room B (The Diamond Jubilee Room) at the County Hall, Preston.

                                                    L Sales
                                                    Director of Corporate Services

County Hall
Preston

External Scrutiny Committee
Meeting to be held on Tuesday, 5 March 2019

Electoral Division affected:
(All Divisions);

Electricity North West: Investment, customer service and low carbon technology
(Appendix A refers)

Contact for further information:
Gary Halsall, Tel: (01772) 536989, Senior Democratic Services Officer (Overview and Scrutiny), gary.halsall@lancashire.gov.uk

Executive Summary

Officers from Electricity North West (ENW) will attend the meeting to deliver a presentation on investment, customer service, strategic projects and low carbon technology which is set out at appendix A to this report.

Recommendation

The External Scrutiny Committee is asked to:
1. Consider how the county council might work with Electricity North West to deliver a low carbon strategy.
2. Identify opportunities for greater partnership working for hard to reach customers and vulnerable customers (in a power cut scenario).

Background and Advice

Helen Norris, Stakeholder Engagement and CSR Manager, Mike Taylor, Customer Engagement Manager and Strategic Projects and Jonathan Booth, Asset Management from Electricity North West will attend the meeting to deliver a presentation **(appendix A)** which will provide:

- An introduction to Electricity North West;
- Information on investing in Lancashire, customer service and support partnerships for vulnerable customers; and
- Information on supporting strategic projects and low carbon technologies.

The External Scrutiny Committee is asked to:
1. Consider how the county council might work with Electricity North West to deliver a low carbon strategy.
2. Identify opportunities for greater partnership working for hard to reach customers and vulnerable customers (in a power cut scenario).

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In considering how the county council might work with Electricity North West to deliver a low carbon strategy, the Committee should determine whether at the meeting any recommendations to Cabinet and Electricity North West can be formulated, or whether this should form the basis and focus for a future meeting to discuss and consider in greater detail. Should this be the case, the Committee should also consider whether it needs to invite representatives from the county council or other organisation to contribute to this piece of work and to request any evidence it may need to assist in its deliberations.

Similarly, the Committee may wish to seek information and evidence from the county council's adults and children's social care services and others for consideration at a future meeting to help identify opportunities for greater partnership working for hard to reach customers and vulnerable customers.

Consultations

N/A

Implications:

This item has the following implications, as indicated:

Risk management

The presentation set out at Appendix A represents the views of Electricity North West and are not those of Lancashire County Council.

Local Government (Access to Information) Act 1985
List of Background Papers

Paper	Date	Contact/Tel

None

Reason for inclusion in Part II, if appropriate

N/A

What we'd like to cover today

Introduction to Electricity North West

The role we play in supporting Lancashire
- Investment
- Customer service

Supporting strategic projects and low carbon technologies
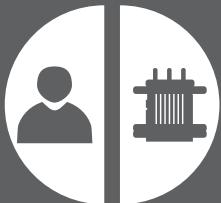
Discussion and working together

Introduction to Electricity North West

Helen Norris

electricity
north west
Bringing energy to your door

A bit about us - our story 1948 - 2010

| 1948	1990	1995	2000	2007	2010
Nationalisation	Privatisation	Takeover	Sale	Takeover	Acquisition
		North West Water takeover of Norweb	Norweb supply business sold	United Utilities Electricity sold to private investors	United Utilities Electricity Services acquired
North West Electricity Board	Norweb	United Utilities	United Utilities	United Utilities Electricity Services	Electricity North West

4

Who we serve

4.9 million

2.4 million

25 terawatt hours
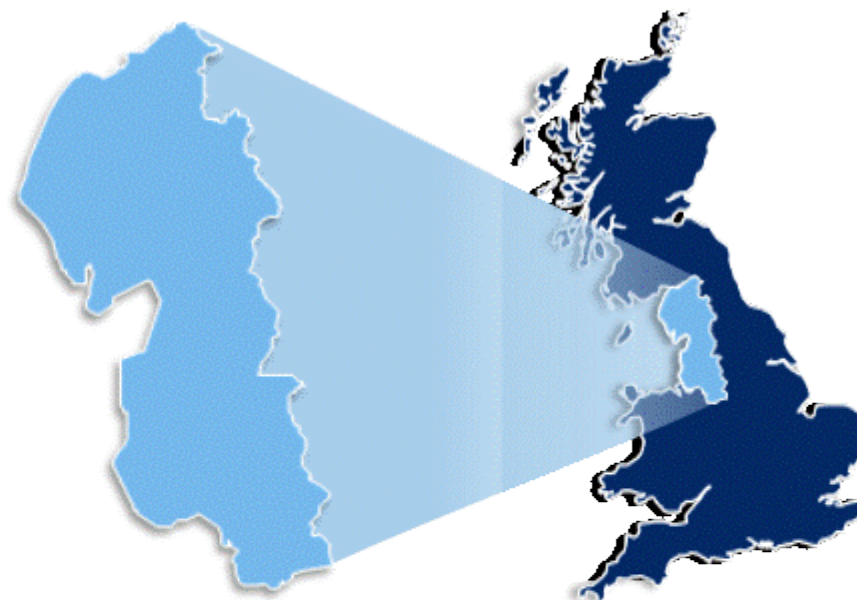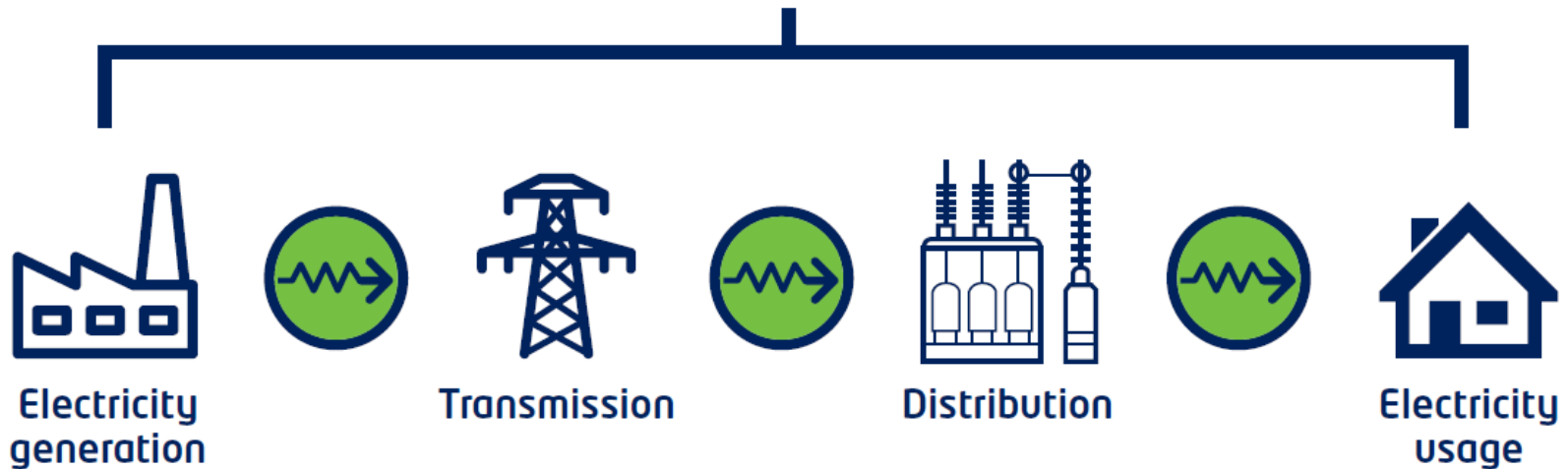
£12 billion of network assets

56 000 km of network ● 96 bulk supply substations
363 primary substations ● 33 000 transformers

Our role is changing …

Our customers need cleaner, greener energy to enable a low carbon future in the North West.
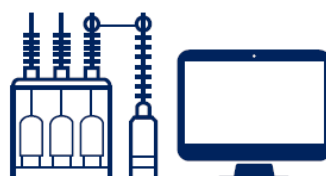
electricity north west

Bringing energy to your door

Electricity generation

Transmission

Distribution & network management

Electricity usage

Consumer renewables

Distributed generation

Electricity storage

Demand side response

EVs & heat pumps

How we see our role in this changing environment

OUR PURPOSE

Together we have the energy to transform our communities

OUR PRINCIPLES

We are SWITCHED-ON	We are ADAPTABLE	We take PRIDE
MIND SET	SKILL SET	HEART SET
We are **SWITCHED ON** to our colleagues, customers and the world around us	We are **ADAPTABLE**, always looking for better ways to get things done	We take **PRIDE** in all we do because it matters to people's lives

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Investing in Lancashire

Jonathan Booth

electricity
north west
Bringing energy to your door

This is what the Lancashire network looks like…

Legend

- **Transmission (132kV) Cables**

High Voltage Cables
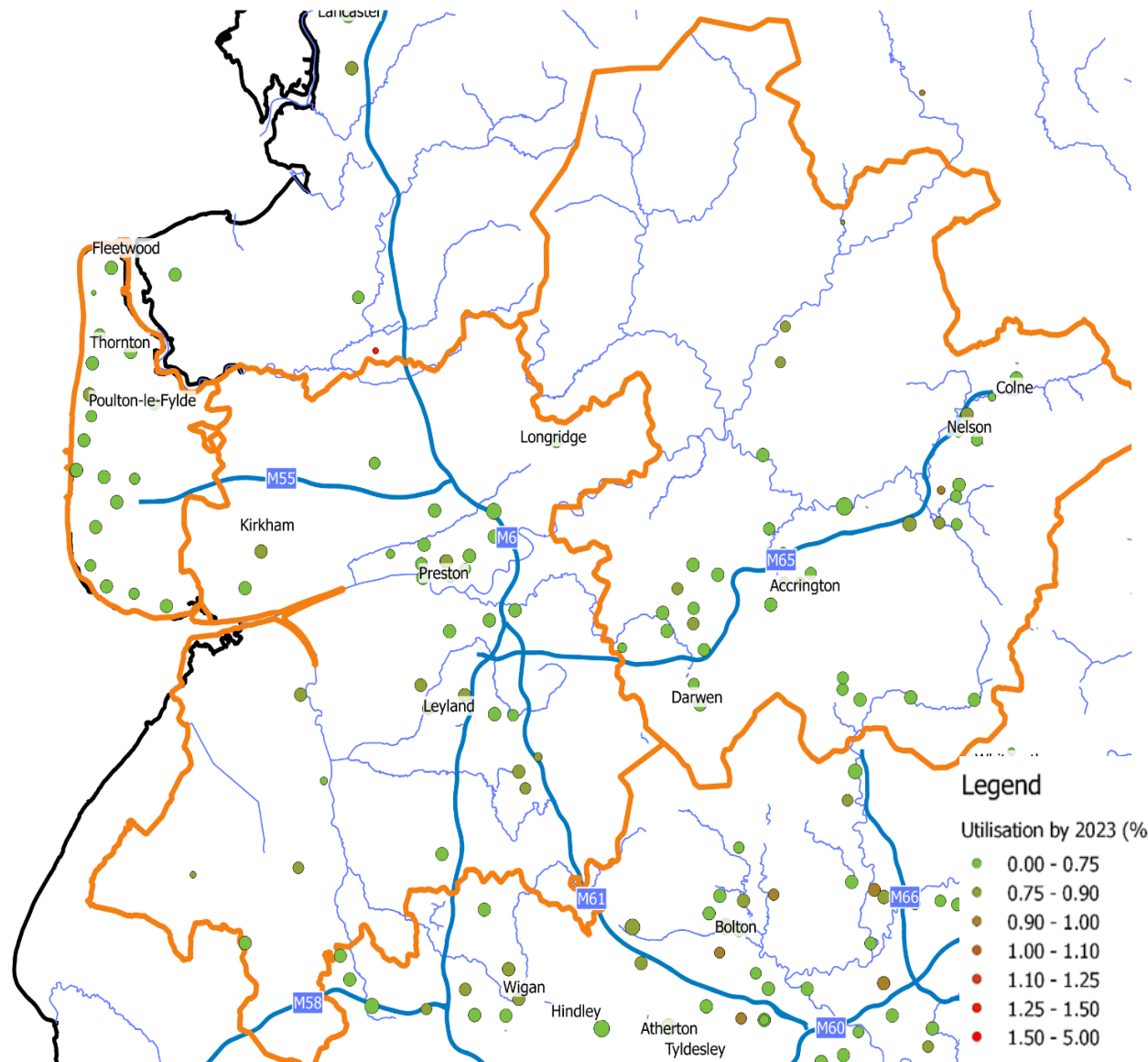- 33kV/25kV Cables
- 11kV/6.6kV Cables

The orange area highlights our operational boundaries for Lancashire

	West Lancashire	East Lancashire	Lancashire Operational Area
Transmission	213km	169km	**383km**
High Voltage	2,450km	1,535km	**3,985km**
Low Voltage	5,251km	2,903km	**8,154km**
Total	**7,915km**	**4,606km**	**12,522km**

What makes up the network?

- Cables (Underground and Overground)
- Substations
  - Grid Supply Points
  - Bulk Supply Points
  - Primary Sub-Stations
  - Secondary Sub-Stations
- Towers
- Telecommunications Network
- Control Room
- Other Infrastructure

Legend

Utilisation by 2023 (%)

- 0.00 - 0.75
- 0.75 - 0.90
- 0.90 - 1.00
- 1.00 - 1.10
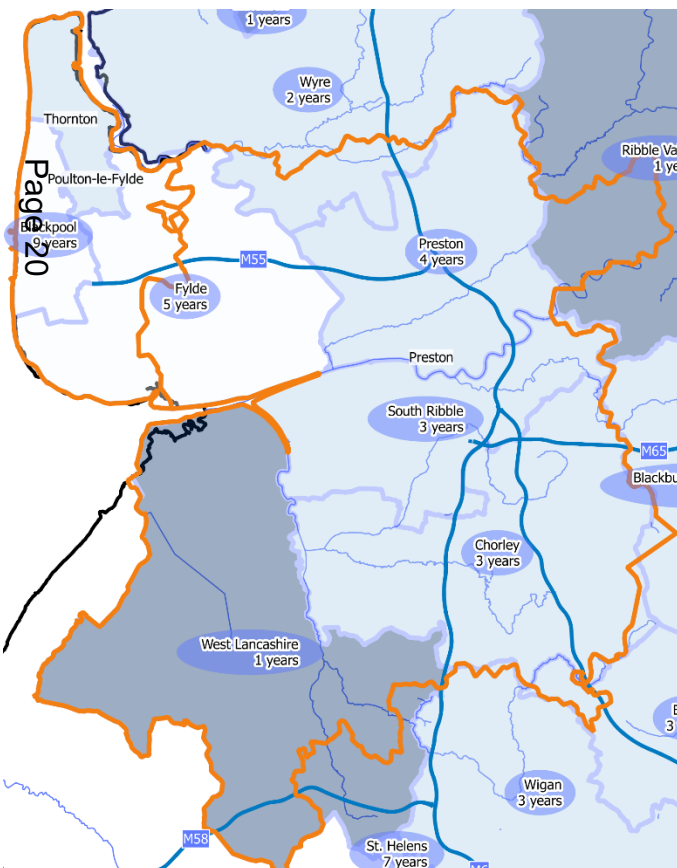- 1.10 - 1.25
- 1.25 - 1.50
- 1.50 - 5.00

Network Performance – Reliability (Average Time Between Faults)

- One measure of reliability is the average duration between power cuts which indicates the frequency of faults in each area.

West Lancashire

East Lancashire

In Lancashire as a whole, the average time you can expect to go between experiencing a power cut is 3.3 years.
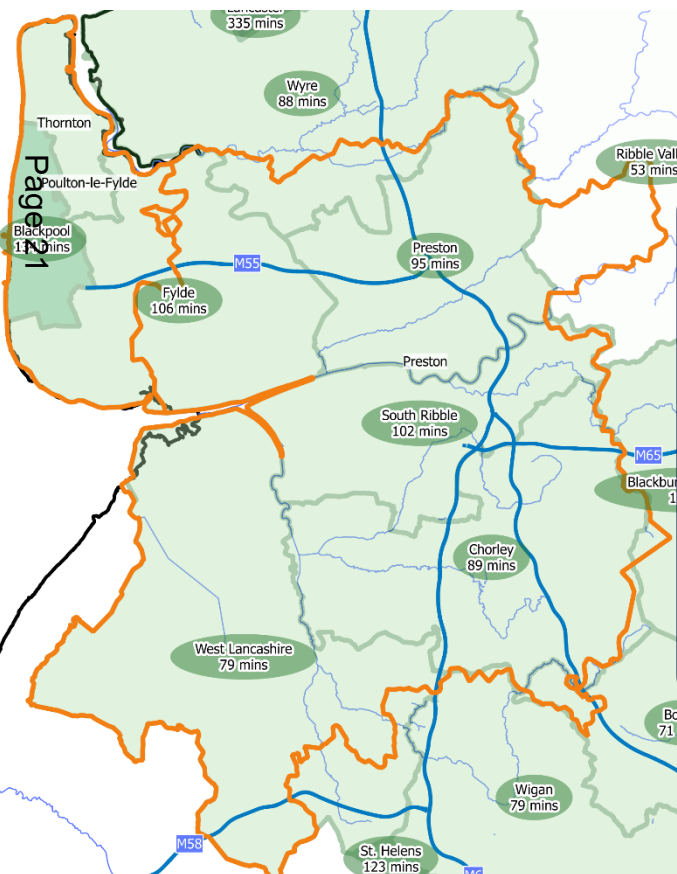
# Local performance – Reliability (Average Supply Interruption Duration)

- We also measure reliability by the length of time you can expect to be off supply when a fault does occur – also known as Average Supply Interruption Duration (ASID)

West Lancashire

East Lancashire

In Lancashire as a whole, the average supply interruption duration (ASID) is 101 minutes (1hr 41 mins)
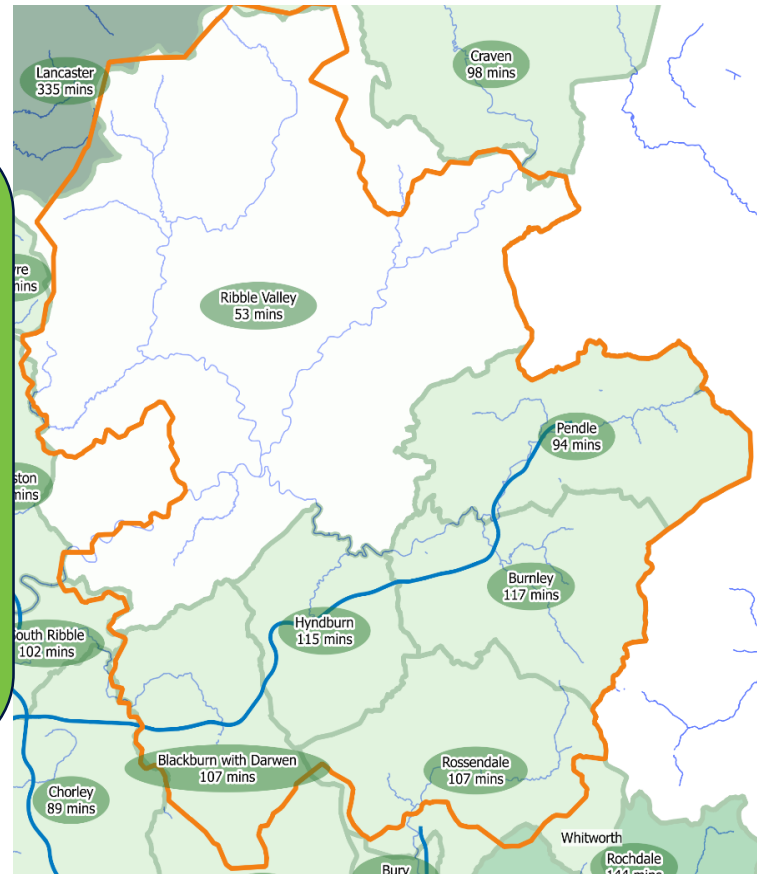
Local performance - Investment

- Most of our investment is driven by replacing or upgrading existing equipment. Most of this is located near the customers it serves. Changes to the amount of electricity used is also a key driver.

Legend

Investment Types
- Asset Replacement
- Control and Protection
- Multiple Replacements
- Overhead Line Refurbishment
- Re-inforcement
- Removal of Overhead Lines
- Underground Cable Replacement

Location	Investment (2015 - 2023)
West Lancashire	£52,107,000
East Lancashire	£35,659,000
Lancashire Region	£87,769,000

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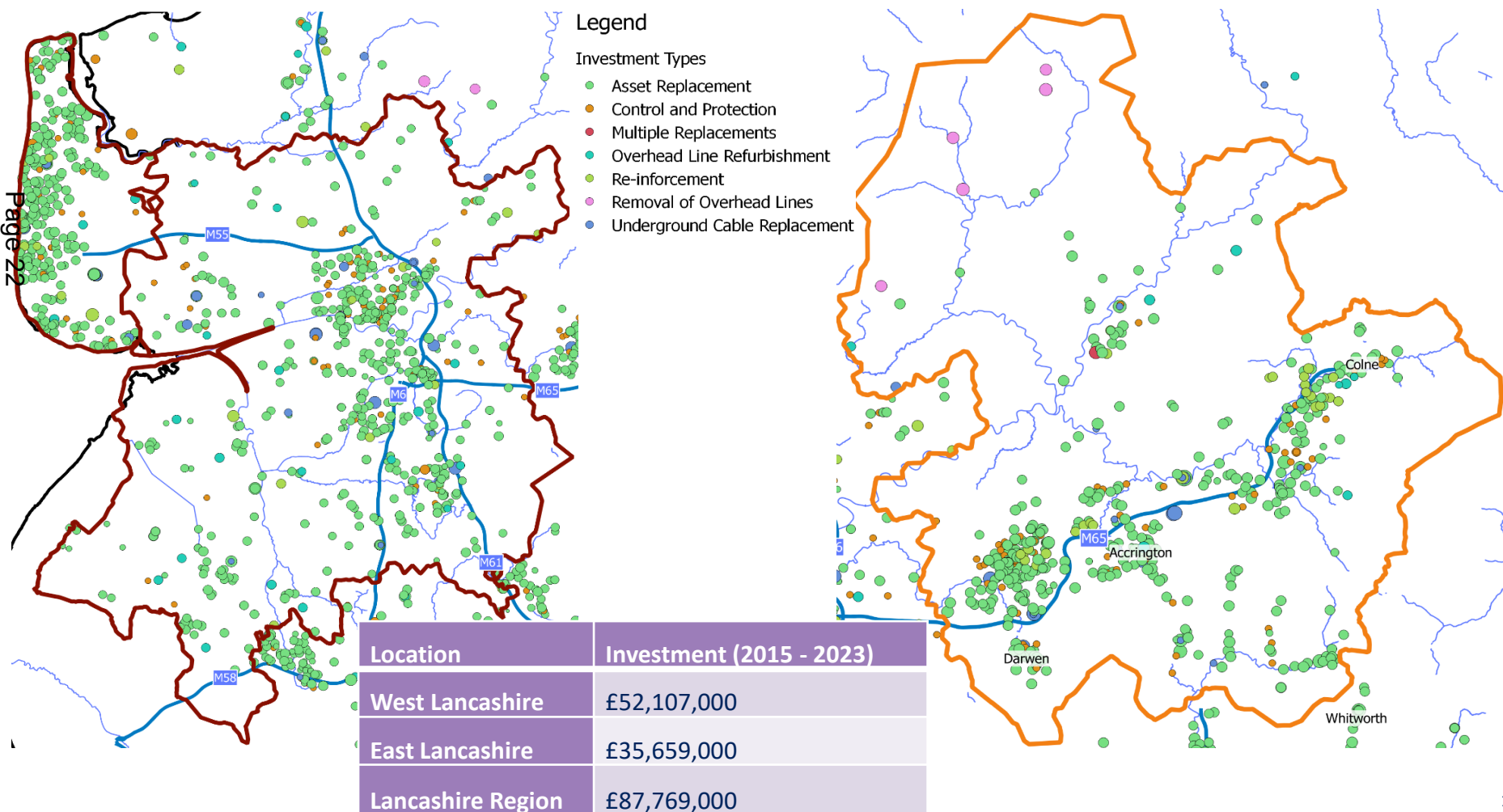
Notable Projects in Lancashire

Scheme	Reason	Cost	Timescale
Padiham 132kV switchgear replacement	The Padiham switchgear was commissioned in 1960 and is approaching the end of its life. The Grid Supply Point supports supplies to approximately 140,082 customers hence is critical for ensuring reliable supplies. This project is being undertaken in conjunction with National Grid, who also have equipment on site.	£9,330,969	Project currently in design. Planned for completion March 2023.
Protection Refurbishment Programme	Due to the aging of protective and associated control devices, many are either performing poorly, are obsolete or at the end of their useful working life and hence need refurbishing.	£2,473,634	Project planned for completion by end of March 2023.
Avenham Primary Substation Replacement works	The Avenham primary substation supports supplies to over 3,400 customers in the Preston City Centre area. It is equipped with two switchboards, manufactured in 1963 which require intervention and is also at risk for surface water flooding necessitating the replacement of all the plant and installation of flood mitigation measures on site.	£1,709,000	Planned for completion March 2023.
Hanging Bridge Primary Substation Replacement	The Hanging Bridge primary substation switchboard is in poor condition and poses safety problems to operators. Our analysis of the transformer has shown elevated levels of acetylene gas indicating abnormal internal electrical activity that can lead to a fault and in service failure.	£1,414,618	Expected completion by March 2020.
Lytham Grid Transformer Replacement	The transformers at the Lytham site were manufactured in the 1960s and are in need of replacement due to their condition.	£1,248,747	Expected completion by end of March 2022
Burnley Centre Substation Replacement works	Burnley Centre Primary substation supports supplies to 5,130 customers. One of the transformers has shown accelerated degradation of the insulation inside the unit and the switchboard has well documented failures of the mechanisms which pose a safety risk for our staff and increase risk of loss of supplies to our customers.	£1,017,029	Expected completion by end of October 2019
33kV Overhead Lines Refurbishment and Replacement	As part of the inspections on the HL HA HC 33kV circuits it was found that 50 towers were showing corrosion to the steel pylons which require 26 towers replacing and 24 refurbishing. The inspection of the conductor has also shown that that approximately 2.5km of conductor is required to be replaced.	£1,915,065	Expected completion by end of October 2020
Wrightington - Woodfield Road Fluid Filled Cable Replacement	Oil insulated cable has been replaced in these circuits due to their poor performance and potential risk to the environment. Cables of this type are now obsolete and are being replaced with a solid, non-oil insulated cables which are environmentally safer and will provide power to local communities for years to come.	£4,014,445	Completed June 2015

Serving our customers - operations

Jonathan Booth

electricity
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Bringing energy to your door

How we Operate in Your Area

- Our major depot locations in Lancashire are at Preston and Blackburn

- We directly employ over 600 people in the Lancashire area and many more as contractors

- Operational staff day-to-day functions include:
  - Inspections
  - Maintenance
  - Tree-cutting
  - Replacement works
  - Contractor and council engagements

- Make new connections and accommodate changing load requirements

- Respond to unplanned incidents (e.g. faults)

- Planned interruptions (e.g. maintenance, connections etc)

- Prepare for and respond to major events (e.g. Storms)

Storm Planning & Local Incident Centres

- We have pre-determined plans to cover different severities of incident:

  - Increasing staffing numbers

  - Operational planning

  - Specific responsibilities for our leaders

  - Co-ordination of our communications channels through social media, local press, internal communications and more

  - Decisions over whether we open local incident centres (LICs).

- The local incident centres for Lancashire are based in Blackburn and Kendal - they serve as a storm response co-ordination hub.

Storms Ali and Bronagh (2018)

Serving our customers
- customer service

Helen Norris

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Serving our customers

- Our contact centre is located in Warrington and deals with all Electricity North West related queries

- We are a multi channel customer contact centre (CCC) open 24/7.

Total contacts	1020
Inbound contacts	720
Outbound Contacts	300

Total contacts	4800
Inbound contacts	4000
Outbound Contacts	800

POWER CUT? CALL 105

Serving our customers

- We maintain a Priority Service Register (PSR) for vulnerable customers.

- Vulnerabilities are classified as high, medium and low with tailored responses to meet customer's needs

- Nearly 870,000 customers, 1,400,000 registered vulnerabilities, around 25% of households in the region are on our PSR

- 11% of Households in our area are fuel poor

Over 200,000 Lancashire customers registered on PSR.

Lancashire Customer Satisfaction Score:

86.9%

VULNERABLE CUSTOMERS

EXTRA SUPPORT DURING #POWERCUTS

REGISTER NOW!

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Benefits:

•An introductory welcome pack - containing useful information about what to do in the event of a power cut and tailored items from the welfare packs

•Weather warning and update text messages

•Provide a nominated contact who we can also receive updates

•Access to our welfare options

• Telephone number recognition

Understanding what our customers need to create the right solutions and support

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Working in Partnership

- Tell us Once - Industry leading data-sharing trial with United Utilities

- Rising lateral mains (RLM) - Identify higher risk sites
  - >50 customers, over 20 years old, higher than three storeys
  - 524 Buildings - 11 buildings have more than 200 MPANs, 99 have between 200 and 100 and 384 have between 100 and 50

Rising and laterals and the wires within apartment blocks

Connect the intake substation / LV board to the cut-outs in the apartment

Not clear who owns them but we transport electricity through them to meter

Many over 30 years old

Some managed by the building owner but if ownership is unclear Electricity North West has some accountability
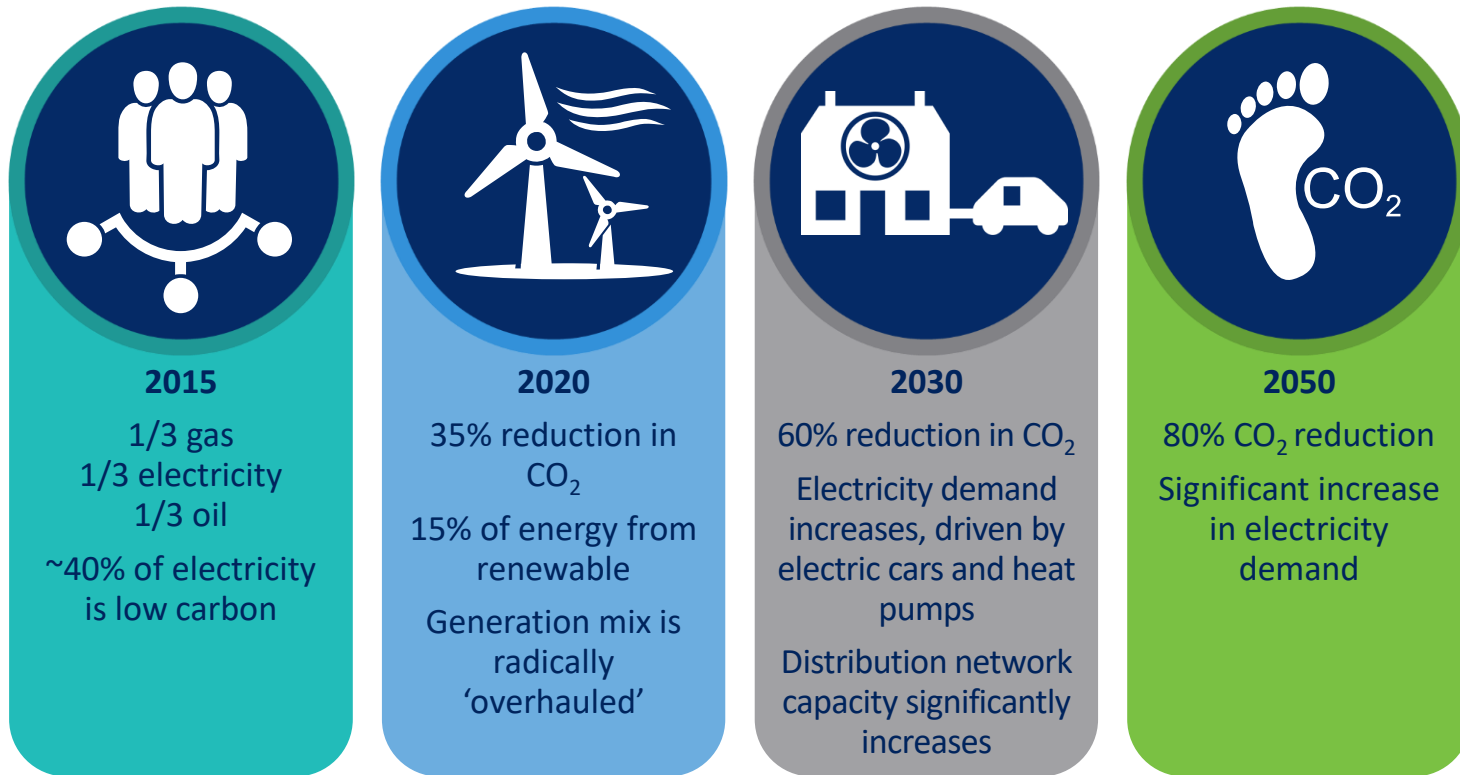
Grenfell was not related to RLM but dramatically shows the consequences of a fire in a large apartment block.

Risk to the residents is evident but also imagine the impact on our business if we failed in our duty of care

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Supporting strategic projects and low carbon technologies

Mike Taylor

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UK energy challenges

2015

1/3 gas
1/3 electricity
1/3 oil

~40% of electricity is low carbon

2020

35% reduction in CO_2

15% of energy from renewable

Generation mix is radically 'overhauled'

2030

60% reduction in CO_2

Electricity demand increases, driven by electric cars and heat pumps

Distribution network capacity significantly increases

2050

80% CO_2 reduction

Significant increase in electricity demand

- Uncertainty in future demand and generation
- Difficult to predict demand
- More pressure to meet customers' needs at minimum cost
- Historic network cost optimised, expensive and slow to change

The move to cleaner economic growth is one of the greatest industrial opportunities of our time.

BEIS Clean Growth strategy
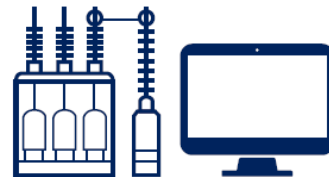
electricity north west

Bringing energy to your door

Electricity generation

Transmission

Distribution & network management

Electricity usage

Consumer renewables

Our customers need cleaner, greener energy to enable a low carbon future in the North West.

Distributed generation

Electricity storage

Demand side response

EVs & heat pumps

DECARBONISATION

| Electric vehicles | Heat | Distributed generation |

Macro-economic drivers with region-wide affect

DSO activity enables decarbonisation

| Forecasting | Modelling | Strategic Infrastructure | Capacity Auctions | Capacity Trading |
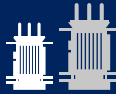
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Innovation to use the network differently and reduce costs

		Technical innovation		New commercial contracts
C2C	£10 million project combines proven technology and new commercial contracts to release network capacity			
CLASS Customer Load Active System Services	£9 million project demonstrates that electricity demand can be managed by controlling voltage without any discernible impacts on customers	Lower network costs Faster connections	Lower balancing costs Reduced carbon	Lower energy costs
SMART STREET	£11.5 million project combines innovative technology with existing assets to make networks and appliances perform more efficiently	New controllable switching devices stabilise voltage	Allows us to lower voltage levels	Networks and appliances work in harmony
RESPOND	£5.5 million project. The first UK demonstration of an active fault level management solution that avoids traditional network reinforcement	Faster LCT adoption	Less disruption	Lower bills
Celsius	A £5.5m project which provides a co-ordinated approach to managing the temperature of electrical assets in distribution substations	Improved knowledge of distribution assets	Avoids early asset replacement	Releases additional capacity

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Manchester Green Summit

Last year's Green Summit Pledge :

"We will ensure that Greater Manchester's power network keeps ahead of the region's needs as we all use more electricity to lower our carbon emissions. We will do this by:
- Co-ordinating our network development with spatial planning;
- Facilitating a capacity market;
- Innovating in smart grids; and investing in new infrastructure"

This year's proposed Green Summit key message builds on last year's and aligns to greater Manchester's carbon aspirations.

"We support Greater Manchester's ambition through our Carbon Plan which demonstrates our journey to become near zero carbon by 2038. We are proud to show leadership and help others to save carbon through innovation and investment in energy infrastructure"

Working in partnership to drive strategic change

GMCA			
	Mayors Green Summit	Lower energy costs	EV connections
Manchester Airport			
	Faster LCT adoption	Lower balancing costs Reduced carbon	Lower energy costs
Manchester City Football Club			
	New controllable switching devices stabilise voltage	Allows us to lower voltage levels	Releases additional capacity

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External Scrutiny Committee
Meeting to be held on Tuesday, 5 March 2019

| Electoral Division affected: |
| All |

Community Safety Strategic Assessment and Community Safety Agreement 2019

Appendix A – Strategic Assessment
Appendix B – Community Safety Agreement 2019-2022
Appendix C - Community Safety Partnership Structure

Contact for further information:
Clare Platt, Head of Health Equity, Welfare and Partnerships, Lancashire County
Council Tel: 07876 844627; E-mail clare.platt@lancashire.gov.uk

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Executive Summary

This report provides an overview of the Strategic Assessment, which in Lancashire is produced on a three yearly cycle, with an annual review of key findings. The Strategic Assessment, and related district profiles, sets out key issues relating to crime and anti-social behaviour for partners to resource and address in line with the Community Safety Agreement. These will be approved at the Lancashire Public Services Board, being the strategic level board of Chief Officers from all the responsible authorities which undertakes the role of the Community Safety Strategy Group in Lancashire, to take effect from 1 April 2019.

Recommendation

The External Scrutiny Committee is asked to:
1. Review the Community Safety Agreement for 2019-2022
2. Note the arrangements for reviewing Community Safety Partnership working.

Background and Advice

The statutory obligations of community safety partners are set out in a range of legislation:

- The Crime and Disorder Act 1998 established the duty of public bodies to consider the impact on crime and disorder through the delivery of its services and activities.
- The Police and Justice Act 2006 requires local authorities to have in place arrangements to scrutinise the functioning of their Strategy Group, which includes the Lancashire Public Service Board in its role as the Lancashire Community Safety Strategy Group.

Lancashire
County
Council

- The Police Reform and Social Responsibility Act 2011 sets out a requirement for community safety partnerships / county strategy groups to have due regard for the priorities of the Police and Crime Commissioner.
- The Counter Terrorism and Security Act 2015 places statutory duties upon specified authorities, under the 'Prevent' strand of the CONTEST strategy (the UK's Counter Terrorism Strategy) to have "due regard in the exercise of their functions to the need to prevent people from being drawn into terrorism".

Strategic Assessment and Community Safety Agreement 2019-2022

The Strategic Assessment **(Appendix A)**, provides an account of long-term issues and threats from crime and anti-social behaviour, providing the main evidence base that underpins the Community Safety Agreement for 2019-2022 **(Appendix B)**, local partnership plans, The Police and Crime Plan and the Constabulary control strategy.

In Lancashire a single assessment is carried out on behalf of the Lancashire Public Service Board in its role as the Lancashire Community Safety Strategy Group; unitary and local Community Safety Partnerships and the Police and Crime Commissioner, ensuring a shared evidence base through which to set priorities. It is produced on a 3-year cycle, with an annual evaluation of key findings.

Work on the current Strategic Assessment began early 2018 and was finalised in October 2018. It is the result of research, analysis, engagement and consultation with key stakeholders, community safety partner agencies, all 14 local authorities and community engagement through the Living in Lancashire questionnaire.

The Community Safety Agreement is the strategic agreement between the responsible authorities identifying how we will work together to address the community safety priorities. This Community Safety Agreement is designed to reflect the issues and threats from crime and anti-social behaviour evidenced in the latest Strategic Assessment.

Key Findings from Lancashire Strategic Assessment (2018)

The 2018 Strategic Assessment identifies the top crime and Anti-Social Behaviour categories in Lancashire, based on local and national data. These categories are the key issues, but Community Safety Partnerships can supplement with others and are likely to address them in different ways to reflect the circumstances in their communities.

The categories include:
- Violence against the person
- Domestic abuse
- Sexual offences (including child sexual exploitation)
- Acquisitive crime
- Road Safety
- Exploitation (including Workforce Exploitation, Modern Day Slavery, Serious Organised Crime)

The Strategic Assessment highlights some of the key issues and risks across Lancashire which affect our local communities. These include:

- **Health.** These are becoming more apparent as factors relating to community safety, particularly in relation to mental health.

- **Vulnerability.** This theme is throughout the Strategic Assessment and is an issue for different age groups including:

  - **Young people.** An increase in missing from home episodes, links to domestic abuse, sexual exploitation, anti-social behaviour, road safety, domestic abuse, mental health and links to serious organised crime (county lines).

  - **The elderly**. An increase in missing from homes, victim of fraud and cyber-crime, domestic abuse, road safety, mental health and fire safety within the home.

Review of Community Safety Partnership Working and Governance Arrangements

Over the next four months a review will be undertaken to consider how Lancashire County Council works in partnership to support community safety. It should be noted that Lancashire County Council already contributes positively to delivery against key issues identified in the Community Safety Agreement. This is through the work carried out by services such as Trading Standards to protect vulnerable people; Childrens Social Care to protect children from exploitation; Adult Services to protect vulnerable adults and Public Health to provide services that support vulnerable people, including those affected by substance misuse and domestic abuse, as well as working in partnership to reduce the number of people killed and seriously injured on Lancashire's roads.

The review will be overseen by the Public Health Specialist (Safe and Healthy Travel and Partnerships) who has an overarching role in the Council in co-ordinating activity relating to community safety. It will be undertaken in partnership and will include working closely with the Office of the Police and Crime Commissioner and Community Safety Partnership lead officers from across Lancashire, with the aim of maximising resource and capacity and strengthening links between the activities carried out by local partnerships and the strategic/partnership boards **(Appendix C)**. The review will also include proposals on how to support the Lancashire Public Service Board in undertaking its role as the Lancashire Community Safety Strategy Group more effectively.

Consultations

Consultation on the Strategic Assessment and development of the Community Safety Agreement and associated district profiles has been undertaken with practitioners from statutory organisations, service providers (e.g. housing associations) and the voluntary, community and faith sectors.

The Living in Lancashire questionnaire has been used to survey the residents of Lancashire as to their concerns regarding crime, anti-social behaviour and community safety. This has been supported by research from PACT (Police and Communities Together) panels.

Implications:

This item has the following implications, as indicated:

Financial

The Community Safety Agreement is produced by the Partnership Analyst Team based within Lancashire Constabulary. The team is currently jointly funded by the Office of the Police and Crime Commissioner, Lancashire Constabulary and Lancashire County Council.

Legal

The Police and Justice Act 2006 requires local authorities to have in place arrangements to scrutinise the functioning of the Community Safety Strategy Group.

Crime and Disorder

The Crime and Disorder Act 1998 established the duty of public bodies to consider the impact on crime and disorder through the delivery of its services and activities.

Risk management

Local Government (Access to Information) Act 1985
List of Background Papers

Paper   Date   Contact/Tel

N/A

Reason for inclusion in Part II, if appropriate

N/A

LANCASHIRE STRATEGIC ASSESSMENT

2018 - 2021

October 2018

Contents

Email: CSPAnalysis@Lancashire.pnn.police.uk

Website: MADE (Multi-Agency Data Exchange) available via www.lancashire.gov.uk/lancashire-insight/community-safety/

PARTNERSHIP INTELLIGENCE

AIM

The strategic assessment (SA) is a statutory requirement for community safety partnerships as outlined in the Crime and Disorder Act 1998. The aim of this SA is to provide an account of long-term issues and threats from crime and anti-social behaviour (ASB) across Lancashire[1]. This SA is produced on a 3-year cycle, which increases capacity to develop partnership intelligence assessments on significant threats, issues and gaps in knowledge. These assessments provide extensive research and understanding of strategic issues.

PURPOSE

The purpose of this SA is to highlight significant crime and ASB threats and issues that impact on community safety. It is the key evidence base that supports the community safety agreement, local partnership plans, the policing and crime plan and the Constabulary control strategy. Research, study and analysis draw out key conclusions to aid strategic decision-making in developing control measures to reduce the threat and harm from crime and ASB.

This assessment is a concise account of key strategic issues impacting across the county. For a more in-depth understanding of localised issues, this assessment should be read alongside the strategic assessment district profiles (14 in total, 1 per local authority), existing partnership intelligence assessments and the serious and organised crime local profile. The serious and organised crime local profile provides detail on organised crime groups and gangs and the impact of their activity within the local communities. The local profile is based on Home Office guidance for police and community safety partners.

This assessment does not provide an exhaustive account of all threats and issues: the Counter Terrorist Unit (at Lancashire Constabulary) produce a separate assessment that details the threats and issues from terrorism and extremist activity.

It is not the purpose of this assessment to provide a commentary on performance or management information.

METHOD

This assessment (along with 14 SA district profiles) is the result of 6 months research, analysis, engagement and consultation with key stakeholders, community safety partner agencies and all 14 local authorities. The process commenced with a stakeholder conference (April 2018) and has been followed by 3 area[2] workshop consultations (May 2018), project steering group meetings and additional local authority (local CSP) consultation meetings. The assessment has also been through a critical review by its project steering group.

The Living in Lancashire questionnaire has been used to survey the residents of Lancashire as to their concerns regarding crime, ASB and community safety. This has been supported by research from PACT (Police and communities Together) panels.

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[1] Lancashire in this document refers to pan-Lancashire, which includes all 14 local authority areas.
[2] Police divisional areas (also known as BCU – Basic Command Unit)

PARTNERSHIP INTELLIGENCE

This assessment is accompanied by 14 local SA district profiles that detail significant issues in each area of the county. Existing partnership intelligence assessments, and local analytical profiles have been used to provide supporting evidence, additional research and analysis. These are listed in the bibliography.

The date parameters for trend analysis are April 2015 to March 2018, unless otherwise stated.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This assessment highlights some of the key issues and risks across Lancashire which affect the local communities. They require multi-agency engagement to improve safeguarding, reduce vulnerability, reduce crime and anti-social behaviour, and fear of it.

- The top crime and anti-social behaviour categories impacting across the county are:

    o Violence against the person
    o Domestic abuse
    o Sexual offences incl child sexual exploitation
    o Burglary
    o Road safety

- Health issues are becoming more and more apparent as factors relating to community safety (crime and disorder) – this is supported by wider research.

- Vulnerability for different age groups is a theme throughout the assessment.

    o Young people – missing from home episodes, links to domestic abuse, sexual exploitation, anti-social behaviour, road safety, mental health and links to serious organised crime (county lines).

    o Elderly – increase in missing from homes, victim of fraud and cyber-crime, road safety, mental health and fire safety within the home.

    o Partners at the stakeholder events held across the county were concerned at the lack of services/diversionary activities for young people. Behaviours of young people was seen as an issue, both school and ASB related – and the need to educate young people at primary level around healthy relationships and life skills, appropriate to their age.

    Mental health services for both young and adult age groups were highlighted as an issue – and it was often felt that the response was too late and only dealt with at crisis point, although this was sometimes due to denial of the issue by the individual concerned.

    A recommendation from the workshops was to invite and involve the Education Department into partnership meetings/environment.

- There is the opportunity to support the above issues by developing and understanding knowledge of the Place Based Integrated Hubs (Early Action) and what services are available. Each team is tailored to meet the need of the area, and its purpose is to provide a multi-agency intervention at the earliest opportunity, delivering sustained solutions to individual and family problems which will ultimately build social resilience and thriving communities. This provides a platform for the community safety partnerships across the county to have involvement at an early stage within the process, rather than at crisis point.

- The issues across the county and dwindling resources also highlight the need to include asset-based community development (ABCD). This focusses on using existing knowledge, skills and strengths within the community, and empowers them by encouraging them to utilise what they already possess, rather than seek assistance from outside of their community. This offers the opportunity for non-commissioned services to deal with lower level issues within the community. This is seen as a positive way of engaging the local community and compliments the priority set out by the Police and Crime Commissioner of 'developing safe and confident communities'.

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. The Strategic Assessment enables future work streams to be identified. It is evident that there needs to be further work undertaken to better understand issues around the below, with governance provided by the Public Service Board:
   a. Domestic Abuse
   b. Child Abuse/Exploitation
   c. Modern Day Slavery
   d. Victim Engagement

2. Community Safety Agreement – key themes within the assessment to feature within the CSA, which include vulnerability, victims, justice, public safety and serious organised crime.

3. The Strategic Assessment and Local District Profiles are to be used as evidence to support commissioning and targeting of issues across the county. They are to support the local delivery of the partnership plan, and the setting of the priorities for the next three years.

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RISK/THREATS

The MORILE (Management of Risk in Law Enforcement) risk assessment process has been used to rank the various threats and issues identified by Lancashire Constabulary. The risk matrix then considers the mitigation of the organisational position through scoring its capacity and capability. The scoring of the matrix was completed in consultation with identified operational SMEs (subject matter experts) and key practitioners. This process has drawn out thematic issues that are known (table 1) and a separate list of those that are unknown / unable to score, due to a lack of subject knowledge, lack of data or intelligence and a requirement for partnership support/evidence (table 2). Child abuse and human trafficking are in both tables as it is not clear at this stage if there is suitable strategic understanding of the threat from either to Lancashire.

Table 1: Identified known threats

Rank	Thematic: known threats
1	Terrorism
2	Violence: domestic assault
3	Hate
4	KSI collisions
5	Child abuse
6	Domestic abuse
7	Human trafficking
8	Rape
9	Cross border: county lines
10	CSE

Table 2: Identified unknown threats/gaps

Rank	Thematic: significant gaps
1	Counterfeit goods
2	Fraud
3	Cyber-crime: dependent
4	Child abuse
5	Human trafficking

VULNERABILITY/VICTIMS

- **Domestic Abuse (DA)** is an issue for all districts of Lancashire. Domestic abuse crimes have shown significant increases, especially assaults. However, serious assaults remain static over the last 3 year period. The number of MARAC cases discussed, repeat cases and number of children in household have increased over the same period – this can have long term effects on the child as they reach adulthood.

- **Repeat Victimisation** has been recorded at 21% (but could still be as high as 40%). A concern is that the volume of repeat victims is on the increase. Repeat victims are more likely to be re-victimised within 3 months of their previous victimisation. Therefore, crime prevention and victim support are recognised as being essential in reducing the future risk and safeguarding victims and vulnerable people.

  o Alcohol and domestic abuse are key drivers in relation to repeat victimisation. Alcohol was a factor in at least 15% of cases and domestic abuse was cited as a factor in at least 18% of cases.

  o In relation to those who were revictimised the most, mental health and vulnerability were significant factors. This supports previous research around traits of those individuals victimised.

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- o Males were more likely to be a repeat victim of acts endangering life, theft, robbery and public order offences. Females are more prone to becoming a repeat victim of violence against the person, harassment and sexual offences.

- o The highest number of repeat victimisation occurred in the most deprived wards in the county.

- o There were 3,820 repeat victims of crime who had also been an offender during the five year time period considered (2012-2017). These were predominantly violent crimes committed by males between the ages of 16 and 24 years.

Figure 1:   Percentage population of Lancashire by gender overlaid with the percentage victim and repeat victim population in Lancashire – 2012-2017.
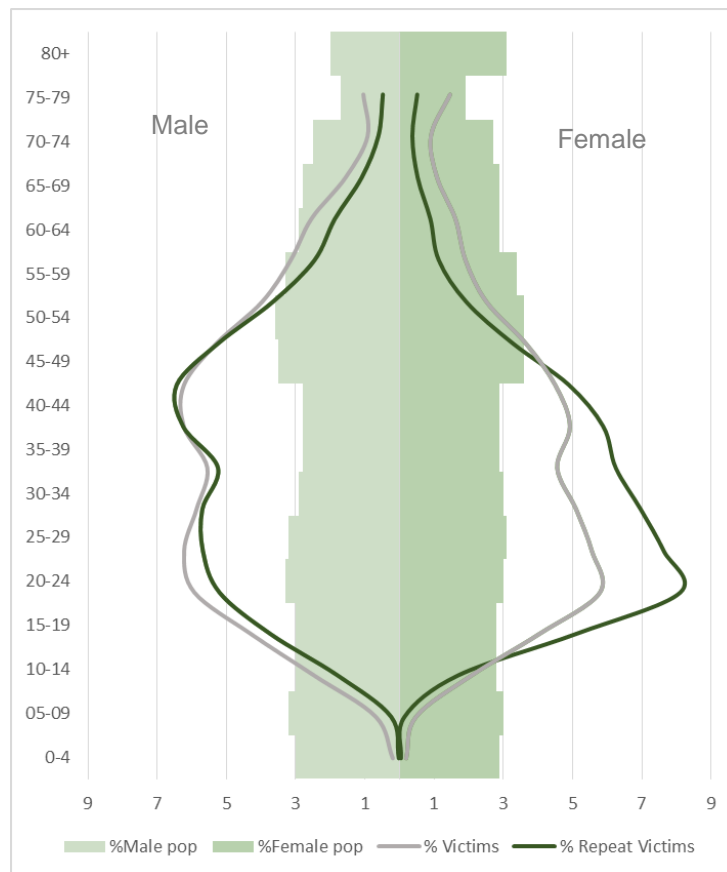
In 2017, the new service provider, Victim Support, commenced delivery of revised service specification for Lancashire victim services. The service includes specialist support for victims of domestic abuse, sexual abuse, hate crime and children & young people. Victims, especially vulnerable victims are rarely the victim of just a single crime type. An integrated approach offers the best opportunity to meet the victims' needs without them having to go through their experience to multiple different providers.

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- **Child sexual exploitation** referrals have reduced in the last 2 years. There have been a number of partnership activities undertaken across the county to increase awareness, work with victims and to educate a better understanding of the issues relating to CSE. As highlighted above within the MORILE assessment, CSE/child abuse is a key threat, and remains an area of business where there are knowledge gaps. Continued partnership working is required to obtain a better understanding.

- **Hate crime** reporting has increased in recent years. There has been a lot of partnership work undertaken to encourage victims to come forward and report such crimes, as these people are often seen as some of the most vulnerable within society, and they have had little or no support with these issues. Hate crime is a 'perception' based crime and it must be seen as a priority to support the victims in these cases. Research with Leeds University has identified pockets of hate incidents and potential community tensions by use of social media. Results from the research using crime data show that 10% of the victims are school pupils or university students, with offenders and victims living in different neighbourhoods and the majority of hate incidents occurring in town centres where the populations meet.

- **Modern Day Slavery (MDS) –** there have been an increasing number of reports since the beginning of 2018. The east of the county has had the highest number of reports, but it is likely that the numbers correlate to the resources aligned to each area at this moment in time. Increased awareness and education around this area of crime are also likely to have had a direct impact, with increased reporting from partner agencies also noted during the last 12 months.

  - Referrals into the National Referral Mechanism (NRM) predominantly relate to criminal exploitation of Vietnamese males discovered in cannabis farm settings. These have been evidenced across the County and links established between offences suggesting that a much larger network and organised group are responsible with crossovers into neighbouring force areas. Labour exploitation of British, Vietnamese and Romanian nationals is also evidenced relating to various scenarios ranging from nail bars to agricultural businesses.

  - Recent analysis of the typologies of modern slavery highlight that whilst some areas of modern slavery are routinely recognised, reported and understood in Lancashire i.e. sexual exploitation of adult females, criminal exploitation in relation to labour in illegal activities (cannabis farms), other areas are potentially overlooked and opportunities missed i.e. criminal exploitation for acquisitive crime and forced begging, domestic servitude involving partners and extended family, and criminal exploitation for gang related criminality (county lines). Action Plans to address these gaps are being formulated and will be shared across the Genga platform when complete.

- **Missing From Home (MFH)** reports have increased in recent years. 70% of MFH relates to persons under 18 years of age. 4% relate to those 65 years and over. As Lancashire has an aging population, and with the links to mental health (dementia) deterioration, it is anticipated that elderly MFH's are likely to increase in the coming years. Of note, is that the peak locations of where people frequently go missing from are predominantly children's care homes.

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JUSTICE/REOFFENDING

- The **reoffending** rate remains around 30%. This is not expected to change in the near future.

Partnership intelligence research, supported by UCLan, has shown that robbery and theft offences, as a first time offence, is a predictor of chronic reoffending. Key findings were also found that indicated key characteristics within the 3 main chronicity groupings of reoffending

- o Minor & major offenders were younger (10-17yrs, 18-24yrs)
- o Chronic offenders were older (25-31yrs, 32-40yrs), and theft was registered as a first offence
- o Increase odds of robbery appearing as chronicity of reoffending increases.

Young white males are more likely to reoffend, with offences that lead to potential financial gain (robbery and theft), strongest in predicting future reoffending. Those who committed a robbery were twice as likely to reoffend within 12 months as those who had not. Offenders who committed drug offences were less likely to reoffend in the near future – potentially due to being on remand for such offences.

Peak age groups for male reoffenders were 18-31 years, whilst for females it was 32 years+. Over half of all reoffenders who had committed a theft as their most recent offence were aged 32 years+.

18-31 years was the peak age group for violence offences, with 37% of all reoffenders being involved in a domestic abuse offence within the last 12 months. Younger people (10-24 years) were more likely to increase the severity (harm) of offending.

Figure 2: Latest offence distribution of reoffenders   **Age distribution of reoffenders**
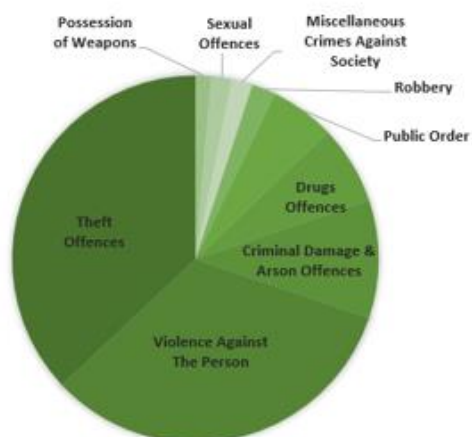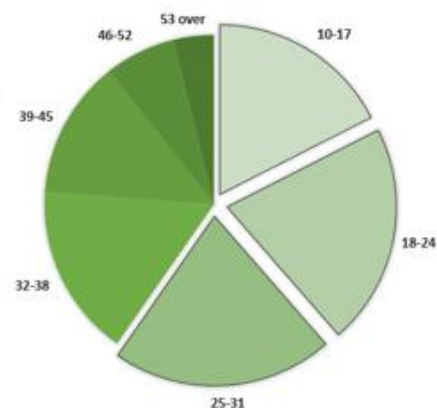
Welfare reform – since the introduction of Universal Credit, nationally there has been an increase of charity-run foodbanks which offer not only food, but housing advice, job finding clubs, budgeting sessions and more, as the voluntary sector is stepping up where the welfare state has stopped. A number of media articles have been written stating how the individuals do not have enough money to survive and are pushed into destitution, crime and ill health. It has been said that those in need are committing crimes such as drug dealing and shoplifting to survive. It has also been noted, that due to the payments being made on a monthly basis, individuals are being taken advantage of, as they are seen to be 'cash rich' for a short time. Further work needs to be undertaken locally to assess the impact of the reform across Lancashire and the effects on crime, offending and wellbeing.

PUBLIC SAFETY

- **Crime** has been increasing in recent years, with a 30% increase from 2015/16 to 2017/18. The peak crime categories include assault with injury, assault without injury, criminal damage, other theft and shoplifting. These categories account for over half of all volume of crime. When looking at crime in a different perspective – harm – and using the ONS Crime Severity Tool[3], these volume crimes account for 20% of harm across the county.

Using the ONS Crime Severity Tool to look at the most harmful crime categories, gives a different picture to that mentioned above. The most harmful crime types include residential and commercial burglary, assaults, wounding, rape, robbery and sexual activity involving a child. These crimes account **for 25% of the volume, but 68% of harm**. Investigations into the most harmful crimes are also the most resource intensive, not just for the police, but for partners as well.

Figure 3: % of crime count and its proportion of harm
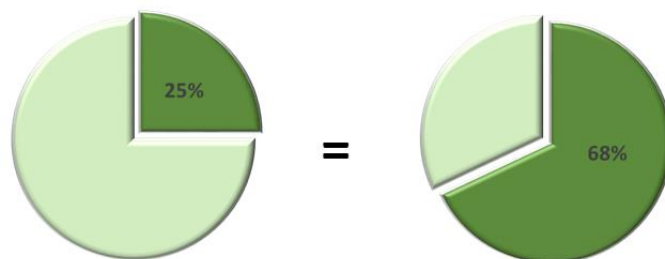
There has been a slight increase in all burglary across Lancashire, but with the definition of burglary dwelling being amended from April 2017 to residential burglary, it is difficult to say whether there have been actual increases in burglary to domestic properties. The Optimal Forager approach to domestic burglary targeting has been used in Lancashire since 2014 and is based on research by the Jill Dando Institute into 'Near Repeat Victimisation'. Forager is very much a partnership response and process where tasking and resourcing can be shared across agencies.

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[3] ONS Crime Severity Tool – weighting based on sentencing data. October 2017.

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Implementation failure can hinder its impact, therefore it is essential for partners to engage fully to ensure success as a variety of tactics can be applied including community engagement and crime prevention.

With an estimated growth of 8% in dwellings across the county, this creates growth in the local communities and further opportunity for offenders to commit crime, which impacts on the demands of the partners. Residential burglary is currently the top harm category (ONS) in Lancashire. Community resilience is essential in developing long-term strategies to tackle localised harm, especially with diminishing resources. This is difficult to develop and requires collaboration and leadership from local partnerships with responsible authorities, supporting agencies and the 3rd sector. Research demonstrates the benefits of working directly in local community and the appropriate targeting of hot spots through a number of ways.

Fraud and cyber-crime – Online and postal scams have been identified as targeting vulnerable people. **Trading Standards** have identified that online fraudsters are directly targeting vulnerable adults (1/3 of those targeted already known to social care as vulnerable). Therefore, there is a growing requirement to work in collaboration to reduce impact and prevention from such crime.

Violence against the person accounts for one-third of all reported crime. Non-injury violence – including non-injury assaults, harassment, malicious communication and stalking are showing the largest increases. The number of public order offences has also seen a large increase during the last few years. Over one-third (35%) of assaults are alcohol related.

- **Anti-Social Behaviour (ASB)** continues to be an issue across Lancashire – this includes noise nuisance, neighbour disputes, repeat incidents and youth related nuisance. Numerically, the number of reported ASB incidents has been reducing, with some of the incidents previously recorded as ASB now being reported as a public order crime. Research into ASBRAC has shown links with a person's health as a contributory/determining factor

    o   Mental health is a determining factor or as a result of ASB in at least 43% of cases.

    o   One-third of cases involved drugs/alcohol or both.

    o   There was a strong correlation between cases involving mental health and noise.

- **Fire Safety –** Lancashire Fire and Rescue Service have highlighted issues around elderly and vulnerable residents within their strategy – particularly those living alone. There are 13.2% of households with an adult living alone aged 65 or over, and whilst living alone may not necessarily affect an individual's fire risk; combined with specific demographic characteristics can do so. Age, mental health, physical wellbeing and living environments can all play a part in contributing to an individual's circumstances to make them considered to be at higher risk from death or injury caused by fire. At present, those living alone over pensionable age fall in the highest category for accidental dwelling fires.

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Deliberate fire settings have reduced over the last 10 years and whilst education is important, it is not the only tool that LFRS use. By working in close partnership with the Police, the Local Authorities and many other key partners the Service has in place an abundance of deliberate fire reduction activities. These range from the Arson Threat Home Fire Safety Check (ATHFSC) which is a specialist service in place for individuals at high risk of an arson attack, to meetings such as the Service Intelligence and Analysis Group (SIAG) where incident related intelligence is shared and analysed to influence and inform future risk reduction work.

ENGAGE THE PUBLIC

The Living in Lancashire survey involved sending out 2,916 questionnaires to residents across Lancashire. There was a 68% (1,991) response rate with all community safety, crime and policing questions answered by respondents. Analysis of the results found the following highlights:

85% of respondents felt safe in their local area – with the age group of 60 yrs+ feeling most safe (88%).

A lack of police presence (14%) was the most significant reason why respondents felt unsafe in their local area.

More than three-quarters of respondents felt that issues with violence, sexual exploitation and organised crime were *not a big problem*.

38% of respondents felt that burglary, with half of respondents aged 25-44 years, was a *problem*.

53% felt drug dealing was a *problem* in their area, with respondents aged 25-59 years having most concern.

Dangerous driving was seen as a *big problem* for 49% of respondents (increase from previous survey).

Less than half of respondents felt that the police and other local public services are dealing with crime and ASB successfully – this has been reducing in recent surveys.

Cleanliness of the streets (34%) and access to green areas (12%) were issues that had increased in dissatisfaction in local communities.

SERIOUS ORGANISED CRIME

The most direct harm to local communities is through the distribution and supply of a variety of drugs. The harmful effect from drug use is seen in the user's health, and also within the chaotic lifestyle they adopt – impacting on the community and partner resources.

The Trafficking of Class A Drugs is significant problem which impacts on local communities and families. Drug dependency drives the crime cycle and Organised Crime Group's (OCG's) exploit young and vulnerable persons and enforce debts and territory through the use of violence enabled by weapons and firearms.

There is an enduring and growing threat from the increasing number of OCGs coming from Greater Manchester and Merseyside. Threats from violence and the targeting of vulnerable people in relation to 'cuckooing'[4] has been evident in the county. Therefore, partners need to work together (GENGA[5]) to improve community resilience and community response to tackle issues. It is also apparent that the county lines model[6] for drug dealing is evident in Lancashire. This is increasing the county's exposure to a growing number of OCGs.

The total number of OCG's in Lancashire has risen. The majority of the groups fall within tier 4 for monitoring with approximately 30% of active OCG's being tackled at tiers 1-3 (1: live operation, 2: disruption, 3: development). The main crime type remains drug activity which is coupled with violent criminal activity. This is a reflection of the county lines approach mentioned above.

Issues around the exploitation of vulnerable people have become a more prominent issue across Lancashire. A number of operations have evidenced the sexual exploitation of women (notably Romanian females) and labour exploitation of people (e.g. in car washes and nail bars). The majority of human trafficking referrals are in relation to sexual exploitation.

There has been a rise in the number of modern day slavery / human trafficking OCG's over the last 12 months as this remains a National high priority and multi-agency working is crucial to develop this area further within Lancashire. There is a rising concern around commissioned services and support for identified victims of human trafficking and modern slavery. There have been identified issues where victims have fallen out of protective services and become re-trafficked. This requires a partnership response and solution to ensure that victims can be housed and safeguarded.

SOC disruption is difficult to measure and challenging to fully understand what successful disruption looks like. There is a growing emphasis on working in partnership (GENGA) to tackle the harm in local communities from SOC. Therefore, there is a need to improve collaborations and working at a local Community Safety Partnership level. It is recognised that more work can be done to engage with local community assets to improve local resilience.

Community Safety partners in Blackpool have successfully used a range of tools and powers to tackle and mitigate the risk factors around premises and individuals linked to child sexual

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[4] Cuckooing is the term associated to drug dealers using the home addresses of drug users and vulnerable individuals as a base to deal drugs from. Coercive tactics and violence have been used by OCGs.
5 GENGA – multi agency partnership approach to tackle SOC.
[6] A single telephone number for ordering drugs, operated from outside the area, with children/vulnerable people used to deliver the drugs.

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exploitation (CSE). Intelligence sharing between partners through the local SOC board identified the emergence of problem hotspots. Provisions under the Anti-Social Behaviour, Crime & Policing Act 2014 issued a range of Community Protection Warnings, Notices and Civil Injunctions by community officers and partners and ensured locations and people were targeted. This model should be considered in other areas of the county.

ROAD SAFETY

The numbers of road users killed and seriously injured continues to fall across Lancashire, despite the backdrop of increases in vehicle miles travelled. Collisions of all severity of injury are also reducing as a rate of 'casualties per million miles travelled'. Despite this progress the residents of Lancashire continue to consider road safety and especially excessive speed a priority (Living in Lancashire Survey).

Child Pedestrians remain a key priority for many districts, especially in and around areas of terraced housing and general high density populations. In these areas it is common for children to enter roads from between parked vehicles and street furniture, becoming casualties of road traffic collisions and despite low speed limits in force.
Young riders of motorcycles are also an issue in bespoke geographies of the county where inadequate clothing contributes greatly to disproportionally serious injuries as a result of poor impact protection. The expense and aesthetics of adequate motorcycling clothing and gear is a common factor in young riders being ill-prepared for a collision, regardless of how minor.

Despite the county-wide initiative to promote 'Green and Healthy Travel' in order to improve health and wellbeing, increases in pedal cyclist casualties have not been realised. Initiatives such as 'Cycle Safe Pass Scheme' are being developed and rolled out across the county in order to maintain relatively low numbers of cyclist casualties as cycling becomes ever more popular for both leisure riders and commuters.

The Lancashire Road Safety Partnership has launched a series of workshops intended to engage older road users. This concerted effort is to tackle the identified issues of increase in older road user casualties, predicted to become of greater importance over the next 10-15 years.

Early indications and evaluations are highlighting that average speed cameras are having a positive impact on the eight routes now live. Reductions in collisions and the associated casualties are accompanied in reductions in vehicle emissions and rolling vehicle noise.

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PARTNERSHIP INTELLIGENCE

Lancashire Community Safety Agreement 2019-2022

"Working together to make Lancashire a better place for this and future generations; by targeting vulnerability, increasing resilience and reducing crime".

The Community Safety Agreement sets out how we will work together to address the community safety priorities for Lancashire. It is owned by the Lancashire Public Service Board, as the Community Safety Strategy Group, which brings together representatives from the responsible authorities to set the strategic direction and coordinate partnership activity to tackle crime and disorder. Partnership plans are tailored to local need and are developed and delivered by local Community Safety Partnerships (CSPs). A number of related Lancashire partnerships and strategies are also integral to delivering our community safety priorities.

The Evidence

The Strategic Assessment (SA) identifies significant crime and anti-social behaviour threats and issues across Blackburn with Darwen, Blackpool and Lancashire.

It is produced on a 3-year cycle with an annual evaluation of key priorities and forms the key evidence base that underpins the *Community Safety Agreement* and development of local partnership plans.

District and unitary profiles, partnership intelligence assessments and joint strategic needs assessments (JSNA) have provided supporting evidence through consultation with key stakeholders, partner organisations and local community groups.

Community Engagement: The *Living in Lancashire* resident's panel and other local consultation mechanisms have been used to survey local communities, regarding their concerns in relation to crime, anti-social behaviour (ASB) and community safety. Dangerous driving, burglary, drug dealing, cleanliness of streets and pavements and access to green areas have been identified as the issues which concern our communities.

*Our Key Issues

The SA identifies the top crime and anti-social behaviour issues across Lancashire as:

- **Violence against the person**
- **Domestic abuse**
- **Sexual offences**
- **Child Sexual Exploitation (CSE)**
- **Road safety**

The main contributory factors in the commission of crime and increased risk of victimisation are:

- **Alcohol use / misuse**
- **Drug use / misuse**
- **Previous offending**
- **Mental Health**

The SA identifies key themes that require multi-agency engagement as being **vulnerability/victims; justice/ re-offending; public safety and serious organised Crime (SOC)** through the distributions and supply of a variety of drugs. (County Lines).

Within these themes risks and threats relate to domestic abuse; repeat victimisation; CSE; hate crime; modern day slavery; missing from home(MFH);re-offending; crime; fraud; cybercrime; violence against the person; anti-social behaviour; fire safety within the home and road safety.

The SA district and unitary profiles provide a breakdown of local threats and issues and demonstrate the geographic and demographic diversity of Lancashire. Local variations must, therefore, be considered in all approaches tackling crime and ASB.

Our Approach

We will continue to build on the strong history of partnership working between Blackburn with Darwen, Blackpool and Lancashire. Our local CSPs take a pragmatic and flexible approach to joint working on shared priorities on a thematic and geographical footprint. Our approach will include:

Collaboration with other strategic partnerships, in addressing shared priorities, particularly the contributory factors and determinants, such as mental health, that influence offending and vulnerability.

Working in partnership to review the structures and governance across the CSP landscape to ensure that key issues are addressed effectively.

Continually developing and improving links and activities with all local authorities to support local residents and better understand the geographic and demographic diversity of Lancashire.

Working with the Office of the Police and Crime Commissioner (OPCC) to deliver community safety activity that supports the aims and priorities of the Police and Crime Plan.

A commitment to taking an 'early help' approach; to recognising the effect of Adverse Childhood Experience (ACE's); to taking a trauma informed approach to working; and to building on strengths and community assets , at a neighbourhood level, to stop the development of issues that can often become more significant challenges.

A work programme of intelligence assessments to further develop knowledge around domestic abuse; child exploitation; modern day slavery and victim engagement, which have all been identified as issues of common concern.

Supporting the appropriate and effective sharing of information between responsible authorities and partner organisations, through the continued use of Multi Agency Data Exchange (MADE) platform.

Our Activity

Local partnership plans identify key actions that address the priorities to reduce crime and anti-social behaviour.

Dashboards are available, for officers to access through MADE, that monitor issues and significant threats relating to community safety; these are available to those who have access here

Strategic Partnerships with links to Community Safety

> **Health and Wellbeing Board (under review)**
> **Lancashire Safeguarding Boards (under review)**
> **Lancashire Criminal Justice Board**

Boards/Partnerships with links to Community Safety

- CONTEST Board
- GENGA/Serious Organised Crime(SOC) Group
- Lancashire Reducing Reoffending Board
- Lancashire Road Safety Partnership
- Pan Lancashire Complex Safeguarding and Exploitation Strategic Board
- Pan Lancashire Domestic Abuse Board
- Lancashire Strategic Hate Crime and Cohesion Group
- Pan Lancashire Anti-Slavery Partnership
- Anti-Social Behaviour County Group

*Terrorism is also a key issue that is referenced in the SA – however it is dealt with by a specialist unit within the Police; the CSA focusses on the issues that CSP's feel able to influence more locally.

Together we are **safer** Lancashire

Lancashire Community Safety Partnership Arrangements

Lancashire Public Service Board
(LCC Community Safety Strategy Group)
Lancashire Community Safety Agreement

Strategic Partnerships:
Safeguarding Children / Adult Boards and
Health and Wellbeing Board
LCJB

Recognised CSPs

Various multi-agency thematic, tactical and case conferencing meetings

- **Blackpool**
- **Pennine Lancashire** Blackburn, Burnley & Rossendale
- **Hyndburn**
- **Pendle**
- **Ribble Valley**
- **Chorley & South Ribble***
- **Preston**
- **West Lancashire**
- **Lancaster**
- **Fylde**
- **Wyre**

Community Safety unitary & district lead officers

Strategic Assessment & Community Safety Partnership Intelligence Assessments

- **Anti-Social Behaviour County Group**
- **CONTEST Board**
- **GENGA / Serious and Organised Crime** Local level operational groups
- **Lancashire Strategic Hate Crime & Cohesion Group**
- **Lancashire Road Safety Partnership**
- **Pan Lancashire Complex Safeguarding and Exploitation Strategic Board** + (3 themed groups)
- **Pan-Lancashire Domestic Abuse Strategic Board**
- **Lancashire Reducing Reoffending Board**
- **Pan Lancashire Anti-Slavery Partnership (PLASP)**

*Chorley and South Ribble work jointly and have joint meetings but are not formally classed as a single CSP

External Scrutiny Committee
Meeting to be held on Tuesday, 5 March 2019

| Electoral Division affected:
| None; |

External Scrutiny Committee Work Programme 2018/19
(Appendix 'A' refers)

Contact for further information:
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Executive Summary

The work programme for the External Scrutiny Committee is presented at appendix 'A'.

Recommendation

The External Scrutiny Committee is asked to note and comment on the report.

Background and Advice

A statement of the work and potential topics to be undertaken and considered by the External Scrutiny Committee for the remainder of the 2018/19 municipal year is set out at appendix 'A'. The work programme is presented to each meeting for information.

The work programme is a work in progress document. The topics included were identified at the work planning workshop held on 8 May 2018.

Consultations

N/A

Implications:

This item has the following implications, as indicated:

Risk management

This report has no significant risk implications.

Lancashire
County
Council

Local Government (Access to Information) Act 1985
List of Background Papers

Paper   Date   Contact/Tel

N/A

Reason for inclusion in Part II, if appropriate

N/A

External Scrutiny Committee Work Programme 2018/19

The External Scrutiny Committee Work Programme details the planned activity to be undertaken over the forthcoming municipal year through scheduled or extraordinary Committee meetings, task group, events and through use of the 'rapporteur' model.

The items on the work programme are determined by the Committee following the work programming session at the start of the municipal year in line with the Overview and Scrutiny Committees terms of reference detailed in the County Council's Constitution. This includes provision for the rights of County Councillors to ask for any matter to be considered by the Committee or to call-in decisions.

Coordination of the work programme activity is undertaken by the Chair and Deputy Chair of all of the Scrutiny Committees to avoid potential duplication.

In addition to the terms of reference outlined in the Constitution (Part 2 Article 5) for all Overview and Scrutiny Committees, the External Scrutiny Committee will:

1. Review and scrutinise issues, services or activities carried out by external organisations including public bodies, the voluntary and private sectors, partnerships and traded services which affect Lancashire or its inhabitants, and to make recommendations to the Full Council, Cabinet, Cabinet Members, Cabinet Committees or external organisations as appropriate.
2. Review and scrutinise the operation of the Crime and Disorder Reduction Partnership in Lancashire in accordance with the Police and Justice Act 2006 and make reports and recommendations to the responsible bodies as appropriate
3. In connection with 2. above, to require an officer or employee of any of the responsible bodies to attend before the Committee to answer questions
4. Co-opt additional members in accordance with the Police and Justice Act 2006 if required, and to determine whether those co-opted members should be voting or non-voting
5. Review and scrutinise the exercise by risk management authorities of flood risk management functions or coastal erosion risk management functions which may affect the local authority's area

The Work Programme will be submitted to and agreed by the Scrutiny Committees at each meeting and will be published with each agenda.

The dates are indicative of when the External Scrutiny Committee will review the item, however they may need to be rescheduled and new items added as required.

Topic	Scrutiny Purpose (objectives, evidence, initial outcomes)	Initial Scrutiny Method	Lead Officers/organisations	Proposed Date(s)	Recommendations	Progress
Flood Risk Management	Partnership working	Committee	United Utilities	4 June 2018	The report be noted; The External Scrutiny Committee writes to the Secretary of State for the Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government to reconsider making water companies a statutory consultee on all planning applications; and Natural flood risk management be added to the External Scrutiny Committee's work programme for 2018/19.	N/A In progress In progress
Community Safety Partnerships	Lancashire Community Safety Agreement - Either; 1. **Prevent**;	Committee	LCC	16 October 2018	All County Councillors be urged to undertake	To be considered by the Member Development

Topic	Scrutiny Purpose (objectives, evidence, initial outcomes)	Initial Scrutiny Method	Lead Officers/organisations	Proposed Date(s)	Recommendations	Progress
	2. Serious Harm Reduction Strategy; 3. Pan-Lancashire Domestic Abuse Strategy; or 4. Towards Zero Lancashire: Road Safety Strategy for Lancashire.				Prevent Duty training; and The Cabinet Member for Community and Cultural Services consider the allocation of a small budget to fund Prevent Duty project work.	Working Group 30 January 2019 Response due by 18 December 2018
Community Safety Partnerships	Strategic Assessment – overview report	Committee	Debbie Thompson and Clare Platt, LCC	5 March 2019		
Electricity North West	Powering the North West's Future and Community and Local Energy Strategy (Sustainability and vulnerable customers)	Committee	Helen Norris, Mike Taylor, Jo Crinson and Jonathan Booth.	5 March 2019		
Non-crime*	Overview of the issues identified as non-crime	Committee	Clive Grunshaw, Police and Crime Commissioner, Angela Harrison	tbc		
Transport for the North (TfN)	1. Revised Strategic Transport Plan (STP) 2. Investment Programme	Committee	Robin Miller-Stott, Jonathan Spruce and Owen Wilson, TfN (and delivery partners – Highways England, HS2, Network Rail?)	16 April 2019		

Topic	Scrutiny Purpose (objectives, evidence, initial outcomes)	Initial Scrutiny Method	Lead Officers/organisations	Proposed Date(s)	Recommendations	Progress
	3. Central Pennines Corridor					
Lancashire Enterprise Partnership (LEP)	tbc	Committee	Richard Kenny	16 April 2019?		
LCC Internal Energy and Water Management Policy	Policy development	Committee	Denise Jepson, LCC, Electricity North West, Lancashire Renewables (CEO), Npower, Total Gas and Power, Heat network	16 July 2019		
Task and finish groups						
Strengthening flood risk management and preparedness in Lancashire	to bring together the expertise of all flood risk management authorities, local flood and emergency response groups, and residents to better understand how the County Council as Lead Local Flood Authority and all other flood risk management authorities can better support residents to: - be prepared for flooding;	Task and finish group	LCC, Environment Agency, United Utilities, Flood action groups	Task and finish group report presented at 15 October 2019 meeting		

Topic	Scrutiny Purpose (objectives, evidence, initial outcomes)	Initial Scrutiny Method	Lead Officers/organisations	Proposed Date(s)	Recommendations	Progress
	- respond to flooding; - recover from flooding; and - understand what we can do together to reduce flood risk.					
Rapporteurs						
Advanced Manufacturing	Impact of Brexit	Rapporteur (CC C Crompton)	North West Aerospace Alliance, BAE, UCLAN Engineering Innovation Centre (EIC)	-		
Homes England	Unlocking brownfield sites across Lancashire	Rapporteur (CC A Ali)	Homes England	-		
Universal Credit	Bite size briefing: Universal Credit full service roll out in Lancashire	Rapporteur (CC G Oliver)	Joanne Barker, Welfare Rights Manager, Health, Equity, Welfare and Partnerships, LCC	5 March 2019		
Completed						
Governance of Police and Fire and Rescue Services in Lancashire	Formulate recommendations on the local business plan and respond to public consultation	Committee	Police and Crime Commissioner, Chief Constable, Chief Fire Officer, Fire Brigades Union, Chair of Lancashire Fire Authority	July/Sept (extraordinary meeting tbc)	N/A	Complete – no longer proceeding with changes to fire governance at this time

Future meeting dates

2019/20 – 16 July; 15 October; 21 January 2020; and 21 April. Work planning session May 2019?

Additional suggestions/organisations:

- Flood Risk Management - partnership working and the Environment Agency (2019)
- Scrutiny Inquiry Day on Natural Flood Risk Management
- Co-ordination of roadworks across Lancashire – LCC, utility companies and housing developers
- Lancashire Energy HQ, Natural Energy Wyre, Halite Energy, Ecotricity, Future Biogas

* = awaiting input into Issue Manager