

SAFER CORNWALL

Gwrians rag Kernow moy salow



PARTNERSHIP PLAN 2013-2016 ANNUAL REFRESH 2014/15

TOWL KESKOWETHYANS RAG SAWDER AN GEMENETH

Contents

1: INTRODUCTION	6
The delivery landscape	7
Local context	8
2: WHAT THE EVIDENCE SAYS	9
Strategic Assessment: summary	10
Does what we do make a difference?	11
What the public think	13
3: DRIVING DELIVERY AGAINST OUR PRIORITIES	14
Our Promise	15
Domestic abuse and sexual violence	17
Alcohol, Violence & the Night Time Economy	20
Anti-Social Behaviour	23
Reoffending	26
Additional risk: hate crime and hidden harm	31
Safer Towns	34
4: APPENDICES	37
A: Structure and membership	38
B: Further reading	40
C: Glossary	41

What is Safer Cornwall?

From as early as 1998, the **Crime and Disorder Act** has required public sector organisations to work together to reduce crime and disorder. This has been amended in subsequent years by the Police Reform Act 2002, Police and Justice Act 2006 and Police Reform and Social Responsibility Act 2011. This legislation requires the formation of community safety partnerships to make this happen.

Safer Cornwall is the **community safety partnership** for Cornwall.

We are made up of statutory organisations (referred to as **responsible authorities**) and a wide range of other public sector, voluntary, community and private organisations. The responsible authorities are Cornwall Council, Devon and Cornwall Police, Cornwall Fire and Rescue Service, Devon and Cornwall Probation Trust and NHS Kernow.



We have a responsibility to **work together** to do all that we can to reduce crime and disorder, anti-social behaviour, problem use of drugs and alcohol and tackle re-offending.

Achieving safer communities depends on **everyone working together** to find local solutions to local problems.

What do we do?

Safer Cornwall supports and co-ordinates the work of all the partners across Cornwall through:

- Producing an **annual strategic assessment** to identify community safety priorities across Cornwall and set objectives;
- Developing a three year **Partnership Plan**, refreshed annually, to co-ordinate activities to address the community safety priorities across Cornwall;
- **Monitoring delivery** against our objectives and **driving good performance** through targeting resources to deliver efficient and effective outcomes for everyone who lives, visits and works in Cornwall.

Safer Cornwall meets on a six weekly basis and we **consult and engage with our communities** throughout the year to encourage, support and empower them to undertake local projects and initiatives.

Our local strategic assessment also informs the joint **Peninsula Strategic Assessment** for the community safety partnerships across the Devon and Cornwall Peninsula and our local priorities are mirrored at the Peninsula level.

Structures

Safer Cornwall is **relatively streamlined** in its structure, an approach supported by the Local Government Association (The Lean Community Safety Partnership)¹.

There are **two groups** that sit at the centre of Safer Cornwall - the **Strategic Board** and the **Management Group**. These groups ensure that the statutory and local community safety needs are met effectively. In addition to this, Safer Cornwall has a number of specific groups which are responsible for **overseeing key areas of work**. [Appendix A](#) sets out the membership for the Board, the Management Group and the partnership structure.

Formal scrutiny² of Safer Cornwall is provided by Cornwall Council Scrutiny Management Committee. The Scrutiny Management Committee provides the Partnership with constructive challenge at a strategic level. It carries out an **annual review of Safer Cornwall's Partnership Plan** (which satisfies the statutory responsibility). It also reviews Safer Cornwall's End of Year Review on an annual basis and from this identifies potential areas of challenge for the forthcoming year. It can call in partners to challenge poor performance and hold them to account.

Working with other partnerships

Safer Cornwall is the **statutory partnership** with overall responsibility for community safety issues. There are other partnerships that Safer Cornwall **shares key issues** with and have a role in delivering community safety. Examples include the **Health and Wellbeing Board**, the **Children's Trust** and the **Local Safeguarding Children and Safeguarding Adults Boards**. Where there are areas of mutual interest, work is undertaken to ensure the **best response is provided** for the people of Cornwall.

Safer Cornwall also takes the **lead on tackling all community safety issues** that are raised at the multi-agency Joint Service Groups (JSGs)³ in the community network areas where they have been established across Cornwall (these groups are managed by Cornwall Council's Localism Service).

The Isles of Scilly Community Safety Partnership works alongside Safer Cornwall, but as a unitary authority is required to produce a separate strategic assessment and partnership plan for the islands.

Safer Cornwall also works with all the community safety partnerships across the Devon and Cornwall Peninsula to build a shared evidence base (the Peninsula Strategic Assessment) and identify where **joint approaches and co-ordination of partnership resources** may be most effective to address our shared priorities. This work particularly supports the Office of the **Police and Crime Commissioner** and other partners operating at a Peninsula-wide level, such as Devon and Cornwall Probation Trust.

¹ Document available from - http://www.local.gov.uk/web/guest/publications/-/journal_content/56/10171/3367825/PUBLICATION-TEMPLATE

² As set out in the Police and Justice Act 2006: "Scrutinise the decisions made and work of the Community Safety Partnership (Safer Cornwall) and each of its partners, in relation to their actions associated with the partnership itself".

³ The JSGs are a multi agency 'tasking' forum for solving local issues which require the attention of more than one agency. They also provide a local delivery mechanism for formal multi-agency strategic partnerships such as the Safer Cornwall Partnership and the Health and Wellbeing Board.

Why do we have a Safer Cornwall Plan?

Every year Safer Cornwall completes an assessment of crime, disorder and substance use in Cornwall, called the **Strategic Assessment**. The findings from this assessment, which includes findings from public consultation, are used to identify Cornwall's **community safety priorities**.

The Safer Cornwall Plan provides a **commitment** from all those involved to work together to address those priorities with clearly defined objectives. It provides a clear single place setting out the **collective response of partners** and also **directs readers to other key strategies** that are intrinsic to delivering against our objectives effectively.

The Safer Cornwall Plan is a **statutory document**. The responsible authorities have a statutory duty⁴ to work together, and with other local agencies and organisations, to **develop and implement strategies to tackle crime and disorder**, which includes anti-social and other behaviour adversely affecting the local environment, the misuse of drugs and alcohol and reducing re-offending.

The Police and Justice Act 2006 which came into effect on 1 August 2007 brought about two specific changes to some of Safer Cornwall's previous statutory duties. It is important to consider these requirements as they determine the **remit of this Plan**. These include:

The requirement for Safer Cornwall to produce an **annual strategic assessment** which must include:

- Analysis of the level and patterns of crime, disorder and problematic substance use;
- Changes in the levels and patterns of crime, disorder and problematic substance use since the last strategic assessment;
- Analysis of why these changes have occurred;
- Assessment of the extent to which the previous year's Plan was implemented.

The requirement for Safer Cornwall to produce a **Plan** that amongst other things:

- Covers the next three years, enabling short, medium and long-term priorities to be tackled;
- Is revised annually;
- Contains the priorities identified through the strategic assessment;
- Includes a strategy for tackling crime and disorder in the area;
- Contains information about the way in which the Partnership will engage with their communities.

⁴ Section 6 Crime and Disorder Act 1998, as amended by Section 97 and Section 98 Police Reform Act 2002 and Section 1 Clean Neighbourhoods and Environment Act 2005

1: INTRODUCTION

A strategy for working together

In 2012/13, we identified four priorities and one additional risk area that most affect communities in Cornwall:

- Domestic abuse and sexual violence
- Alcohol, violence and the night time economy
- Anti-social behaviour
- Reoffending
- Additional risk: hate crime and hidden harm

These priorities are **set for the lifetime of this plan** (until March 2016).

The 2013/14 strategic assessment contains information to aid understanding of these priorities, including **what has changed** over the last year, **what work we are doing**, how we are **measuring our effectiveness** and **future challenges**. The assessment also identifies areas of emerging risk.

This annual refresh of the **Partnership Plan for 2013-2016** comes into effect from 1 April 2014. It focuses on our priorities and details how we intend to **continue our progress** in delivering against our objectives and tackle the **challenges and emerging risks** to make communities safer.

Finding your way around

Following an opening description of the current local and national delivery landscape, [Section 2](#) provides a broad summary of the findings from the strategic assessment, performance outcomes and findings from the Have Your Say survey.

[Section 3](#) focuses on our progress so far in delivering against our objectives, identifies gaps and challenges and details the actions that we will be taking in 2014/15.

The document closes with some useful reference notes in the [Appendices](#), a [glossary](#) and recommendations for [further reading](#).

The delivery landscape

There are many factors that will impact on Safer Cornwall in the coming years:

- Introduction of **Police and Crime Commissioner** in 2012 and subsequent changes to commissioning and accountability;
- Significant changes in health commissioning and delivery, including the **transition of Public Health** into local authorities, the development of **regional commissioning** of health services in criminal justice settings by NHS England⁵ and new Clinical Commissioning Groups taking up the statutory health role on Community Safety Partnerships;
- A **challenging economic climate** and **Welfare Reform** driving up demand for services against a backdrop of cuts to budgets and resources; effectiveness and value for money of services under increasing scrutiny;
- Significant changes to and development of **Government policy** in key areas, including reoffending, alcohol and anti-social behaviour;
- Widespread **restructuring and change** across the public sector, creating a fluid service picture. In particular, substantial changes further to the [Transforming Rehabilitation Consultation](#) will impact across all our priority areas and significantly alter the delivery landscape for rehabilitation of adult offenders;
- Devolution of **accountability to local councils**, empowerment of communities to influence and change service delivery with a strong drive for **local solutions to local problems**;
- More **integrated working** across agencies and the Peninsula; increased reliance on strong and effective partnerships;
- Increasing threat presented by **on-line environments** as locations for criminality and the challenges that this presents for safeguarding victims, detecting and investigating crime.

Safer Cornwall is well placed to meet these challenges. We have a long established **evidence-led service planning and delivery process**, ensuring that resources are targeted where they are most needed. We are **actively establishing new relationships**, such as with the Health and Wellbeing Board and the Office of the Police and Crime Commissioner and **embracing new ways of working**, such as through the multi-agency programmes TurnAround Integrated Offender Management and [Together for Families](#).

We recognise that our priorities impact upon each other and also on those of our partners. With resources and budgets increasingly squeezed, the **real efficiencies are to be made in pooling resources and joint commissioning**.

This extends to understanding how we can work more effectively with the **voluntary and community sector** and **local businesses** – not just in terms of delivering against our priorities but also involving these wider partners in identifying the issues for Cornwall, prioritisation and planning.

We know that we need to improve our methods for **evaluating initiatives**, including building an understanding of social return on investment, and further develop the ways that we **engage with our communities**.

⁵ This includes health services in custody suites, prisons and Sexual Assault Referral Centres

Local context

Cornwall is the second largest local authority area in the South West region and is an area of many contrasts; with remote rural, coastal and environmentally sensitive areas, interspersed with villages and historic market towns; where affluence sits alongside some of the most disadvantaged areas in England. Issues around crime and disorder in Cornwall can be understood by a number of contextual factors:

Population

- Dispersed and sparsely populated settlement pattern combined with Cornwall's coastline present **issues of accessibility** and challenges for equal provision of services.
- Population clusters in the larger towns, which experience the **same crime and disorder issues as urban areas** elsewhere in the UK.
- **Low representation of minority ethnic groups**; more acute feelings of isolation and vulnerability and may lack access to support networks and a strong voice locally.
- 34% of Cornwall's population live in more isolated rural communities, where **crime rates are significantly lower** but the distance from support networks and services means that residents may feel more vulnerable.

Housing

- **Housing affordability and availability is a major issue**, placing extra pressures on families and extended families to co-habit.
- Providing **suitable housing for vulnerable people is a constant problem** and will be exacerbated by changes to the welfare system.

Health and wellbeing

- Higher prevalence of limiting long term health problems, including **mental health**.
- Significantly higher proportion of working age people claiming health-related benefits due to **alcoholism** (i.e. alcohol dependence).

Labour market and economy

- **Low wages**, increased unemployment, an over-dependence on **low paid jobs** with a higher proportion of seasonal and part time jobs and lower earnings across many sectors of the economy. **Fewer opportunities for young people**.
- Weak local economy and **decline from the recession** has been worse than the national average.
- Areas of **persistent worklessness**, particularly due to disability and ill-health.

Deprivation

- **Pockets of high deprivation** where communities experience multiple issues: higher unemployment, lower incomes, child poverty, ill health, low qualifications, poorer housing conditions and higher crime rates.
- **Hidden rural deprivation**, not identified by national measures due to the dispersed nature of rural population.

Geography

- Problems are not evenly spread and tend to be **concentrated in geographic hotspots**, particularly the centres of our larger towns.
- Many thousands of people flock to Cornwall each year for their holidays. This brings many benefits but also places **increased pressure on local services in popular tourist towns** and provides **more opportunities for crime** to be committed and more potential victims and criminals.

2: WHAT THE EVIDENCE SAYS

Strategic Assessment summary

Does what we do make a difference?

What the public think

Strategic Assessment: summary

Crime **continues to reduce over the longer term** in Cornwall and our overall crime rate remains amongst the lowest in the country. We have seen levels of crime both rise and fall over the last two years and **significant changes in the delivery landscape** have created a **complex picture** in terms of understanding the underlying factors.

The principal **overarching environmental threats relate to the current economic climate**. This includes **pressures on services** due to continued budget cuts and extensive restructuring across the public sector and **pressures on families and communities** due to increasing poverty, unemployment and the impacts of **Welfare Reform**.

Acquisitive and property crime, such as Criminal Damage, Burglary and Vehicle Offences, are low compared with other similar areas in the country but **Violence and Sexual Offences** are comparatively high and increasing. This is reflected in the priorities identified by the Safer Cornwall Strategic Assessment.

We have identified four priorities and one additional risk area that most affect communities in Cornwall:

- Domestic abuse and sexual violence
- Alcohol, violence and the night time economy
- Anti-social behaviour
- Reoffending
- Additional risk: Hate crime and hidden harm

The 2013/14 Strategic Assessment confirms that these **four priorities continue to present the greatest risk** to communities in Cornwall. The additional risk area also remains important in the context of developing our understanding of vulnerability and developing appropriate responses. The assessment clearly highlights the **vulnerability** of both victims and potential offenders as a **key cross-cutting factor**.

The Strategic Assessment also **identifies increasing risk around fatal road traffic collisions** due to a rising trend over the last two years. Road traffic collisions continue to be assessed as low risk overall but this is an area that should be monitored closely as it has implications for all partners.

In a time of dwindling resources and increased demand on services across the board, **effective targeting of resources** underpinned by evidence of what is needed and what works is crucial. This requires improving the ways in which we **measure and monitor outcomes, evaluate responses** and **share expertise** and experience both within Safer Cornwall and with other community safety partnerships across the Peninsula.

There are significant changes to and development in **Government policy** that affect all of our priority themes. Working with other Peninsula community safety partnerships to consider the implications of and responses to these changes may be beneficial.

More detailed findings for each of our priorities are included within the 2013/14 **Safer Cornwall Strategic Assessment**, available to view and download from the [Safer Cornwall website](#).

Does what we do make a difference?

22 key performance indicators were used in 2012/13 to measure our effectiveness in delivering against our priorities and risks. The full set of indicators is shown on the next page - note that final end of year performance figures for 3 out of the 22 indicators will not be published until later this year.

What did we achieve?

- Reduced rates of **all recorded crime** and **dwelling burglary**;
- Reduced rate of **Violence With Injury** although this fell just short of target;
- Increased the proportion of **brought to justice outcomes** for domestic abuse crimes that reach court;
- More than doubled the number of **victims referred** to the Cornwall Sexual Assault Referral Centre for specialist support and maintained a **very high response standard**;
- Improved the **prevention rate** for adults given warnings for anti-social behaviour and maintained the youth prevention rate;
- Achieved a **high victim satisfaction** rate with our anti-social behaviour service;
- Increased the number of **drug users completing treatment successfully**, reaching the top performance quartile for our complexity cluster (group of other partnership areas with a similar service user profile);
- Reduced the number of **first time entrants** into the Youth Justice System;
- Maintained good success rates for getting offenders into **employment and sustainable housing** at the end of their order or licence;
- Provided specialist alcohol **treatment to around 21% of the estimated number of dependent drinkers** in Cornwall and Isles of Scilly, well above the national target of 15%.

Where were we less successful?

- The proportion of young offenders that reoffend has dropped but those who do reoffend commit more offences - this means that the number of **reoffences per young offender** engaged with Youth Offending Service has not achieved the targeted reduction of 3%;
- The **charge rate** for domestic abuse crimes has declined and is now less than half the national benchmark for good practice;
- The proportion of **first time reports** of domestic abuse crimes slightly reduced rather than increased (the campaign to support this measure has been rescheduled for 2014/15);
- There was an above average decline in the number of **people accessing drug treatment**, particularly non-opiate users.

More information on how we are addressing some of the current and future challenges is included in [Section 3](#).

The **Delivery Plan and Performance Framework** that underpins this plan and details the outcomes that we want to achieve in 2014/15 will be published as a separate document towards the end of 2013/14.

This will include **new monitoring measures for road traffic collisions**.

Performance indicator	2011/12 actual	2012/13 actual	Change %	2012/13 target	Status
All crime					
Dwelling burglary rate per 1,000 households	5.0	4.0	-20%	4.5	
All recorded crime rate per 1000 population	49.0	46.0	-6%	48.7	
Domestic Abuse and Sexual Violence					
% of domestic abuse crimes reaching court that achieve a brought to justice outcome	Year ave 84%	Year ave 90% Q4 92%	Year +6%	84%	
% of SARC clients that receive follow up support within 72 hours of the SARC receiving notification	100%	Year ave 87% Q4 92%	Year -13%	80%	
% of acute serious sexual assaults attending the Sexual Assault Referral Centre	Year ave 42%	Year ave 69% Q4 92%	Year +27%	80%	
Repeat incidents of domestic abuse (high risk victims at MARAC)	Year ave 27%	Year ave 34% Q4 36%	Year +7%	34%	
% of recorded domestic abuse crimes where a charge is made	Year ave 21%	Year ave 16% Q4 12%	Year -5%	28%	
Percentage of police recorded domestic abuse crimes that are first time reports	54.0%	49.4%	-5%	58.1%	
Alcohol, Violence and the Night Time Economy					
Violence with injury rate per 1000 population	6.0	5.9	-2%	5.7	
Rate of hospital admissions per 100,000 for alcohol-related harm	950 (Apr-Sep 11)	975 (Apr-Sep 12)	+3%	No target	
Anti-Social Behaviour (ASB)					
% of adults not coming to attention for further ASB in the 3 months after intervention	Year ave 70%	Year ave 78% Q4 85%	Year ave +8%	65%	
% of victims of anti-social behaviour surveyed who are satisfied with the service received	n/a	Year ave 85% Q4 79%	n/a	80%	
% of young people not coming to attention for further ASB in the 3 months after intervention	Year ave 80%	Year ave 78% Q4 80%	Year -2%	80%	
Reoffending and Problem Drug Use					
Opiate users completing treatment successfully (% growth)	117 (baseline)	164 (1)	+40.2%	142 / +21.4%	
Adult drug users completing treatment successfully (% growth)	264 (baseline)	334 (1)	+26.5%	312 / +18.2%	
Rate of first time entrants to the Youth Justice System per 100,000 population aged 10 to 17	690	538 (2)	-22%	656	
Offenders under probation living in suitable accommodation at the end of their order or licence	Year ave 89%	Year ave 88% Q4 87%	Year ave -1%	77%	
Offenders under probation supervision in employment at the end of their order or licence	Year ave 48%	Year ave 51% Q4 62%	Year ave +3%	40%	
Opiate users in effective treatment	1223 (baseline)	1168 (1)	-4.5%	1185 / -3.2%	
Rate of proven re-offending by young offenders after 12 months (frequency rate per young offender)	0.69 (2010/11 cohort)	0.69 (3)	0%	0.67	
Young people in the Youth Justice System receiving a conviction who are sentenced to custody	3%	7%	+4%	5%	
Number of adult drug users in effective treatment	1608 (baseline)	1500 (1)	-6.7%	1585 / -1.4%	

¹ Q4 Diagnostic Outcomes Monitoring Executive Summary (Public Health England)

² Latest reported, 12 months ending December 2012 (Ministry of Justice)

³ Latest reported, October 2010 to September 2011 cohort, reoffending over the following 12 months (Ministry of Justice)

What the public think

We draw a lot of our information about residents' concerns from responses to the Safer Cornwall **Have Your Say** Survey. The survey gives residents an opportunity to tell local services what matters in their local area and to get involved in finding solutions to specific problems. These results have been useful to Safer Cornwall to enable us to focus our work on **what matters most** to communities.

From 2013, we brought **together** the previous Have Your Say and the Safer Cornwall on-line survey to form a single method of obtaining views from the public. Findings from the first combined survey in March 2013 have created a baseline from which to measure the impact of our activities on residents' perceptions of crime and disorder and their feelings of safety.

Social media and a strong on-line presence presents **opportunities for positive engagement** with communities and provides more flexible feedback methods to the public about issues of concern and how we are responding to them. The Safer Cornwall website incorporates the [on-line survey](#) and Facebook and Twitter also form part of our developing Communications Strategy. We focus on collecting responses to our survey from people in our [Safer Towns](#). We do this through town centre survey work and by circulating the survey to local groups and agencies to collecting in resident views.

- Respondents to the 2013 Safer Cornwall Have Your Say Survey showed significantly **higher levels of concern about anti-social behaviour** and vehicle-related problems (such as speeding and parking) than crime. The most commonly cited problem issue was dog fouling which was specified as a problem in the local area by 46% of all respondents;
- Perceptions of a problem with alcohol-related issues such as Street Drinking and Drunk or Rowdy Behaviour have a **strong impact on feelings of safety**, as do perceptions of crime (particularly concerns about violence and burglary), doubling the likelihood of respondents to feel unsafe at night. Women are most likely to feel unsafe than men;
- **Some issues affect certain groups more than others.** For example, a higher than average proportion of young people thought that Street Drinking was a problem, whereas 25-34 year olds (likely to have young children) were more concerned about Noisy Neighbours;
- **Despite apparent improvements in terms of actual risk** of crime and disorder linked to the Night Time Economy, **29% of respondents think that this is a problem** in their local area, particularly in the Safer Towns (41%), indicating that there may still be some way to go in changing public opinion;
- Perceptions of any kind of Anti-Social Behaviour as a problem are **highest in respondents in the 34-44 age group** and lowest amongst the under 18s and the over 65s. Women are much more likely than men to feel unsafe at night but apart from that, there are no notable differences in opinion between the sexes;
- 14% of people who responded to the survey disclosed a **disability or limiting long term illness** and this group are also **more likely to feel unsafe** (both day and night). Respondents with other protected characteristics were very low in number and this prohibited more detailed analysis.



3: DRIVING DELIVERY AGAINST OUR PRIORITIES

[Our Promise](#)

[Domestic Abuse and Sexual Violence](#)

[Alcohol, Violence and the Night Time Economy](#)

[Anti-Social Behaviour](#)

[Reoffending](#)

[Hate Crime and Hidden Harm](#)

[Safer Towns](#)

Our Promise

1	Deliver progress against the objectives for the four identified priorities and one additional risk, through the support and implementation of relevant existing strategies and plans
2	Develop actions to address gaps and challenges
3	Ensure that effort is directed at the people and places identified as at greatest risk
4	Ensure that delivery against the identified priorities and additional risk are reflected as appropriate in individual partner organisation delivery plans
5	Measure, monitor, and improve performance against the delivery plans through the use of effective measurements and targets
6	Establish new working arrangements with the Police and Crime Commissioner and support the delivery of the Police and Crime Plan
7	Develop processes that embed sharing of best practice between places experiencing similar issues, both across Cornwall and across the Peninsula
8	Improve the way in which we engage with communities and facilitate local involvement in developing and delivering improvements
9	Undertake the annual strategic assessment to continue priorities for 2015/16 and take an active role in the development of the Peninsula Strategic Assessment
10	Maintain strong working arrangements with partner agencies as they evolve
11	Check that we are meeting essential requirements and continue to critically assess ourselves as new duties and changes unfold
12	Identify ways of financially sustaining Safer Cornwall activity beyond 2014/15

What are we doing in 2014/15?

In addition to ensuring that we progress towards achieving the objectives that we set for each of our priorities, the strategic assessment identifies some **challenges that cut across all areas of work** and require a partnership response, such as responding to Welfare Reform and exploring the potential for improving services and making efficiencies through pooling resources and sharing best practice approaches.

In 2014/15, we will:

1	Monitor the impacts of Welfare Reform on communities and on services and work together to mitigate against emerging risks as our understanding develops
2	Recognise and enhance the contribution of the voluntary, community and business sectors and local residents in addressing crime and disorder, by involving them in local planning and delivery
3	Review our processes for monitoring, evaluation and measuring outcomes , and put a clear improvement plan in place; further develop our understanding and use of evaluation models to demonstrate effectiveness, such as Social Return On Investment and Payment by Results
4	Improve integrated working across services by building our understanding of shared priorities and risks and the contribution that each service can make to reducing crime and disorder, starting with the implementation of the Section 17 Crime and Disorder Framework across Cornwall Council
5	Improve integrated working across partnerships by continuing to strengthen our relationship with other local partnerships, such as the Health and Wellbeing Board and the Children's Trust , and co-delivering key elements of the Together for Families programme and TurnAround Integrated Offender Management
6	Improve integrated working across geographical boundaries , by strengthening our relationships with the Office of the Police and Crime Commissioner and other community safety partnerships across the Devon and Cornwall Peninsula
7	Collaborate with the police, safeguarding partners and the wider Peninsula partnerships to build our understanding of the threat presented by on-line environments as locations for criminality and the challenges that this presents for safeguarding victims, detecting and investigating crime
8	Explore ways in which we can promote and enhance the use of Restorative Justice , moving towards a position whereby Restorative Justice will be accessible to everybody
9	Work together to prepare for the substantial changes to policy, legislation and service delivery structure further to the Transforming Rehabilitation Consultation including taking an active role in stakeholder consultation to help shape new services that will meet the needs of our communities

Domestic abuse and sexual violence

We have defined our aim and objectives to tackle domestic abuse and sexual violence as:

Aim:	Reduce the risk of serious harm and provide the right response to safeguard individuals and their families from violence and abuse
Objectives (not in priority order)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Provide equal access and service provision to every victim of domestic abuse and sexual violence, whether child, young person or adult, male or female 2. Provide a continuum of support from early identification, crisis intervention and support to independent living through integrated specialist services 3. Provide services that work with perpetrators 4. Challenge attitudes and behaviours which foster domestic abuse and sexual violence and to educate the next generation to break the cycle of abuse 5. Undertake comprehensive reviews of domestic homicides and take fast and positive action to implement change based on the findings, facilitating early identification across agencies and protecting others from future harm 6. Build better understanding of the experience of domestic abuse and sexual violence in minority groups; increase confidence in reporting and address specific support needs

Our objectives are aligned to the key delivery areas in the Domestic Abuse and Sexual Violence Strategy for Cornwall and the Isles of Scilly “**The Right Response**”⁶ which was first published in 2011. Our local strategy was the first in the country to be fully inclusive and recognise victims of all ages, male and female.

The strategy delivery plan holds 57 objectives in 4 areas: Prevent, Provide, Partnership and Risk Reduction and Justice Outcomes. The strategy is **on schedule** to be fully implemented by 2015/16.

Highlights from 2012/13

- The review, redesign and successful commissioning of a comprehensive package for domestic abuse services in 2012 and improvements in existing provision for sexual violence has put us in a **strong position to meet all of the objectives** set out in the 2012/13 Strategic Assessment;
- Services are **successfully reducing risk** and **showing good outcomes** for victims, their families and perpetrators;
- Where **quality assurance and review** processes have been implemented in response to poor performance, we have seen some **excellent results**.

Challenges for the year ahead

Immediate

- We have seen the number of domestic abuse crimes increase but with **declining arrest and detection rates**. Although the proportion of cases going to court

⁶ The strategy and the delivery plan can be viewed and downloaded from the [Safer Cornwall](#) website

that achieve brought to justice outcomes has remained high, the base number of cases going to Specialist Domestic Violence Courts (SDVC) has reduced year on year, representing a **significant and continuing downward trend**. All parts of the criminal justice system are under pressure and this is an **ongoing challenge requiring multi-agency review** and response;

- Maintaining the high level of response to victims attending the **Sexual Assault Referral Centre**, further to the significant rise in referrals and without additional resources will be challenging;
- Pressure on **existing capacity is a risk to the continuation of repeat case reviews** for rape and the Multi Agency Risk Assessment Conference (MARAC) to drive improvement, or establishment of similar processes in other areas;
- Supporting victims around the changes in **Legal Aid provision**;
- Any **additional Domestic Homicide Reviews**⁷ (over and above the three cases ongoing) in year will be challenging to undertake within current resources.

Changes to Legal Aid

- Changes to the application process for legal aid means that a **significant proportion of domestic abuse victims will be declined assistance**, putting them and their families at increased risk.
- One of the key changes is that victims of domestic abuse must have **proof of abuse** within the last two years before they can get legal aid for family cases. In addition to being a barrier in itself, obtaining evidence such as a letter from their GP, may incur a prohibitive cost. In addition, all **family law advice has been removed** from the legal aid scheme, which means that victims can no longer get funding for divorce or child contact or residence disputes. Nationally the changes have been controversial and much criticised.
- The Ministry of Justice has now published guidance and template letters on their [website](#) for providing evidence to support a legal aid application in domestic abuse cases.

Medium to long term

It is inevitable that the current economic climate will continue to put **pressure on the availability of funding to support services**, requiring the effectiveness and value for money provided by both new and existing services to come under close scrutiny. Current contracts for domestic abuse services are **secure for four years**.

A rise in domestic abuse is identified as one of the potential impacts of the **prolonged recession and Welfare Reform**, as vulnerable families struggle to cope with the financial and emotional pressures of unemployment, reduced household income and increased indebtedness.

- When introduced, it is currently planned that Universal Credit⁸ is paid monthly and to the “head of the household”. Both these factors may place **pressure on household budgeting and reinforce financial abuse**. This presents an additional barrier to victims that flee their homes or are required to relocate due to the level of risk. It may also limit opportunities for engagement with services and access to early intervention for victims of domestic abuse and increases the risk of serious harm;

⁷ Domestic Homicide Reviews are a statutory responsibility for community safety partnerships under the Domestic Violence, Crime and Victims Act (see [guidance](#) from the Home Office).

⁸ Universal Credit is not likely to be introduced until at least April 2014.

- Increased demand on housing stock, also a result of Welfare Reform, will **reduce capacity for move-on accommodation** and has placed additional pressure on refuge provision for victims of domestic abuse and their families.

These factors combined will undoubtedly put an additional strain on services and the risks are a **reduction in the quality of service** delivered and potential **missed opportunities to provide early intervention** with families perceived as presenting lower risks of harm, allowing problems to escalate.

Restructuring and budget cuts in related support functions across all public sector agencies will also place **additional pressure on resources**.

What are we doing in 2014/15?

1	Support the ongoing implementation of the Domestic Abuse and Sexual Violence Strategy for Cornwall and the Isles of Scilly "The Right Response"
2	Review report to court process locally and identify strengths, weaknesses and development opportunities; establish and implement an action plan to deliver improvement
3	Establish a Quality Assurance Framework with domestic abuse and sexual violence service providers
4	Establish a single point of referral for domestic abuse and sexual violence services, the Risk Evaluation and Co-ordination Hub (REACH) , to increase frontline capacity and co-locate specialist staff from other services, improving the co-ordination and delivery of support to victims and families with complex and multiple needs
5	Ensure agencies are aware of their responsibility to respond to requests for evidence of domestic abuse as part of a Legal Aid application and to establish a consistent multi-agency response to these requests for evidence of domestic abuse
6	Influence local processes associated with the implementation of the Welfare Reform Act . This will include workforce development of staff working within the 'benefits' arena to be able to identify the risks and dynamics of domestic abuse and the impact of any action they may take in relation to escalating risk
7	Increase capacity to lead on Domestic Homicide Reviews (DHRs) through the proposed restructure of the Community Safety Team (Cornwall Council). In addition, all partners will need to review resource allocation to ensure timely and comprehensive responses to Individual Management Review requests in accordance with our statutory responsibility Ensure that recommendations from DHRs are both SMART and realistic but do not compromise the process or necessary changes that respond to 'lessons learnt'. A further consideration for all agencies is the resource implication required for implementing the recommendations
8	Take an active role in delivering improvement and efficiencies at a Peninsula level through the Domestic Abuse Strategic Delivery Group and supporting the establishment of a Peninsula-wide group for sexual violence

Find out more

Point of contact: Michelle Davies, Domestic Abuse and Sexual Violence Strategy Manager, Community Safety Team, Cornwall Council; mdavies1@cornwall.gov.uk

For more information: Cornwall & Isles of Scilly Domestic Abuse and Sexual Violence Strategy 2011-15; 'The Right Response' – the strategy and delivery plan is available from <http://safercornwall.co.uk/what-we-do/domestic-abuse-sexual-violence/>

Alcohol, Violence & the Night Time Economy

We have defined our aim and objectives to tackle alcohol, violence and the Night Time Economy as:

Aim	Reduce the harms of alcohol on individuals, their families and the community and reduce the risk of violent crime
Agreed Objectives (not in priority order)	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Improve opportunities for early identification and intervention with problem alcohol users to enable them to reduce their drinking risk2. Reduce the rate of alcohol-related hospital admissions by developing a range of approaches in hospital Emergency Departments and in the community3. Reduce alcohol-related crime and work with partners to provide a vibrant, safe night time economy4. Understand and address the drivers of crime outside of the night time economy; including safeguarding young people from involvement in crime (as victims or offenders)5. Work collaboratively to identify and address key locations, licensed premises and individuals that present the greatest risk of harm

Reducing the harms of alcohol has been a priority in Cornwall for many years and our first Alcohol Harm Reduction Strategy was published in 2006. Our current alcohol strategy "**Taking Responsibility for Alcohol**"⁹ draws on evidence compiled for the Alcohol Needs Assessment and has three overarching objectives:

- Enable people to make **informed choices** about alcohol
- Improve services to **reduce the harm** caused by alcohol
- Promote partnerships to reduce alcohol's **impact on the community**

The strategy is underpinned by a comprehensive needs assessment that also forms one of the evidence sources within the Joint Strategic Needs Assessment (JSNA)¹⁰ and alcohol has also been identified as a **priority area in the Health and Wellbeing Strategy** (that the JSNA supports) under the outcome "Helping People to Live Longer, Happier and Healthier Lives."

⁹ The strategy and the needs assessment will be available to view and download from the [alcohol pages](#) of the Safer Cornwall website

¹⁰ The Cornwall Council website provides more information on the [Joint Strategic Needs Assessment](#) and an online resource library of assessments and focus papers

Arranged around ten themes, the Cornwall Alcohol Strategy addresses preventative and early intervention issues such as education and advice; covers responsible retail, licensing and enforcement; incorporates treatment and housing; and includes reducing the impacts of alcohol-related harm on families and communities.

The strategy contains an extensive range of both **current and planned work in Cornwall**. For detailed information please refer to the Cornwall Alcohol Strategy; available from the Safer Cornwall website [alcohol pages](#).

Highlights from 2012/13

- The Cornwall Alcohol Strategy and underpinning Action Plan provides a **strong framework** for achieving all of the objectives identified in the 2012/13 Strategic Assessment;
- We have an **established and well supported training programme for Identification and Brief Advice** in health, criminal justice and community settings;
- There is a comprehensive range of activity around the Night Time Economy, involving public, private and community sector partners. This has contributed to **reductions in crime** and improved the **safety of town centre environments**;
- The **new Recovery Orientated Drug and Alcohol Treatment system** was successfully procured for Cornwall and Isles of Scilly (young people and adult). Operational from 1st April 2013, it delivers a more comprehensive range of services, more equitably across Cornwall and Isles of Scilly, whilst also delivering savings.

Challenges for the year ahead

Immediate

- Police **recording of alcohol as a factor in violent crime** over the last two years has been weak due to resourcing issues. An improvement plan is in progress with the aim of achieving a **robust baseline for 2013/14**;
- The rate of **alcohol-related hospital admissions** is a national indicator included within the Public Health Outcomes Framework, and reliant on data published nationally for all local authorities. Data is published 6-12 months in arrears; whilst it provides a good benchmarking measure and reinforces alcohol as a shared priority with health, it is **not useful for targeting activity**;
- The need to improve our **monitoring and reporting of delivery and outcomes** have been highlighted as an area for improvement across a range of themes in the Alcohol Strategy and would enable us to **share best practice** both within the partnership and at a Peninsula level;
- There is currently **no specific lead for violence outside of alcohol/NTE** and responsibility has sat across the Safer Towns leads and the Alcohol Strategy Lead. More work is required to **strengthen the evidence base** of the contexts of violence in this area;
- Our local **Licensing Policy will be reviewed in late 2013/14** to consider the range of new measures introduced through the [Police Reform and Social Responsibility Act 2011](#) (including the Late Night Levy to help cover the cost of policing the late night economy and Early Morning Restriction Orders) as well as reviewing existing measures in place such as Cumulative Impact Zones. **Changes to licensing policy both nationally and locally** will have an impact on the licensed trade and we will need to adapt in partnership and maintain strong relationships;

- **Attitudes to alcohol retail** remain a challenge, including the stalled implementation of minimum unit pricing (this has been identified as priority to progress by the Police and Crime Commissioner);
- Problem alcohol use is recognised as an additional barrier that may prevent families engaged with the [Together for Families](#) programme from achieving their goals. The **outcomes framework for Together for Families** will require measurable evidence of improvement across a complex range of factors and service providers.

Medium to longer term

- Predicted impacts of the **prolonged recession and Welfare Reform** include increases in problem alcohol use, including drinking in the home, and alcohol-related violence;
- Many vulnerable families will struggle to cope with the financial and emotional pressures of reduced household incomes, unemployment and increased indebtedness whilst the **services to support them are under increased pressure** from budget cuts and restructuring.

What are we doing in 2014/15?

1	<p>Support the ongoing implementation of the Cornwall Alcohol Strategy and Action Plan with particular focus on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enhancement of the Assault Related Injuries Database¹¹ to collect information on alcohol-related injuries and sharing this information with partners both locally and at a Peninsula level • Linking all types of alcohol-related enforcement into health interventions and improving early identification and intervention. For example, through the embedding of the Alcohol Diversion Schemes for offenders • Continued roll out of Identification and Brief Advice training in a wide range of health and community settings • Continued roll out of Substance Misuse and Retail Training (SMART) to licensed premises' staff, to support responsible retailing of alcohol • Explore the establishment of an alcohol retail agreement with all the major supermarket chains
2	<p>Work with Cornwall Public Health to improve our public alcohol messaging and social marketing, in order to increase people's awareness and understanding of the recommended healthy drinking levels, both within specific demographics and the wider population</p>
3	<p>Reinvigorate the development of the Alcohol Related Violence Toolkit to ensure that we are taking a co-ordinated problem-solving approach to alcohol-related violence and developing local responses to hotspots in our larger towns</p>
4	<p>Review the processes for monitoring, evaluation and measuring outcomes across the Alcohol Strategy Themes and put a clear improvement plan in place</p>

¹¹ Used in the Emergency Department in Royal Cornwall Hospital Emergency Department (Truro) and other major hospitals across the Peninsula, to collect and share information on assaults

5	Develop our understanding of the contexts of violence that is neither linked to the Night Time Economy nor domestic and identify appropriate partnership responses
6	Take an active role in delivering improvement and efficiencies at a Peninsula level through sharing best practice and expertise within the Peninsula Drug and Alcohol Strategic Groups and developing a joint action plan

Find out more

Point of contact: Jez Bayes, Alcohol Strategy Lead, Cornwall Council/Drug and Alcohol Action Team; jbayes@cornwall.gov.uk

For more information: Cornwall Alcohol Strategy “Taking Responsibility for Alcohol” – the Alcohol Needs Assessment, strategy and action plan are available from <http://safercornwall.co.uk/what-we-do/alcohol/>

Anti-Social Behaviour

We have defined our aim and objectives to tackle Anti-Social Behaviour as:

Aim	Ensure effective resolution of ASB, divert perpetrators and identify and support vulnerable individuals in our communities
Objectives (not in priority order)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Engage effectively with local communities to reduce fear of crime, break down intergenerational barriers and improve satisfaction in local services 2. Work with partners and the community to identify local priorities and implement effective and sustainable solutions 3. Work with partners to divert children and young people from anti-social behaviour, including making effective use of existing engagement mechanisms 4. Identify persistent offenders; make effective use of enforcement tools to protect the community and provide support to help offenders change their behaviour 5. Identify and protect those that are at greatest risk of harm from anti-social behaviour

There is currently no single multi-agency strategy to address anti-social behaviour but Safer Cornwall has an [Anti-Social Behaviour Service Standard](#) in place, which includes multi-agency responses to persistent offenders and consultation with communities.

There is a range of **other partnership policies and agreements** to address anti-social behaviour and these include:

- Service level agreements between the Anti-Social Behaviour Team and housing providers, defining how we work together in partnership to tackle **anti-social behaviour related to social housing**;

- Anti-social behaviour caseworkers work out of police stations across Cornwall with this partnership model being **recognised as national best practice** by the Local Government Association (LGA);
- **Early intervention and diversion of young people** is facilitated through the development of a service level agreement between the Anti-social Behaviour Team and Youth Offending Service, which involves youth offending workers in anti-social behaviour cases at the early warning stages;
- The **Frequent Callers Intervention Group**, consisting of police, fire, ambulance and anti-social behaviour case workers, deal with nuisance callers to emergency services. This is also recognised as best practice by the LGA;
- Working in partnership with Devon and Cornwall Police legal team, anti-social behaviour case workers are able to enable to apply anti-social behaviour legal powers through the courts by utilising the existing legal team resource;
- Anti-social behaviour is a core element of the [Safer Towns](#) programme.

Highlights from 2012/13

- We have made **good progress** towards achieving the objectives identified in the 2012/13 assessment. Developments over the course of the year show that we are **responsive to the changing needs** of both the public and our partners;
- Our local delivery model for ASB prevention and enforcement has been **nationally recognised as best practice**. The ASB Team provides a consistent and victim-focused service across Cornwall and this is evidenced by **high prevention rates** and levels of **victim satisfaction**;
- Good evidence of **collaborating with partners to achieve shared goals**, such as in the Safer Towns and delivery of Phoenix¹² courses and joint working around hate crime, young people and alcohol-related anti-social behaviour.

Challenges for the year ahead

Immediate

- Police changes to recording of anti-social behaviour means that comparisons over time are difficult and this is potentially masking **emerging trends** that could be used to target resources;
- Performance in relation to repeat anti-social behaviour in young people receiving interventions shows a slight decline compared with last year. There is a recognised **knowledge gap around diversionary activities and programmes** for young people, particularly those delivered by the voluntary and community sector, which could provide support;
- The ongoing impact of **budget cuts and restructuring** present risks to the capacity of the ASB Team to deliver and anecdotally this has already had an impact in terms of reduced support from partner agencies. Maintaining **high levels of victim satisfaction** in this environment will be difficult.

Medium to longer term

- Formal **referral pathways** and **enhanced joint working** with other community services will ensure that opportunities to address some of the underlying causes of anti-social behaviour are not missed. This would also support robust exit

¹² Phoenix courses, delivered by a specialist cross-functional team, use mental and physical challenges in an environment of teamwork and discipline to raise self esteem and confidence, develop communication, teamwork and leadership skills, build trust in others and promote equal opportunities.

strategies following enforcement activity at both a community and individual level so that changes in behaviour are **sustainable**;

- Use of **restorative justice and mediation** is an area that could be explored further to assist with resolving community issues.

What are we doing in 2014/15?

1	Maintain our excellent record of effective enforcement and prevention through the Anti-Social Behaviour Team and multi-agency Anti-Social Behaviour Target Groups for the most problematic offenders. Continue to develop our use of multi-agency problem solving skills , and increase the use of an evidence base about what works
2	Continue to improve the identification of vulnerable victims, strengthen support pathways and links with safeguarding , particularly sharing information to identify where anti-social behaviour is a symptom of other harm, such as exploitation or organised criminality
3	Increase the involvement of communities in service delivery through the establishment of Community Panels
4	Explore the ways in which restorative justice and mediation could be used to resolve community issues
5	Establish formal referral pathways to enhance joint working with other community services (such as Domestic Abuse Services and Alcohol Diversion Schemes) that address the underlying causes of anti-social behaviour
6	Deliver positive outcomes for complex families through the embedding of the Phoenix Project into the delivery framework for the Together for Families programme
7	Work with other community safety partnerships across the Peninsula to collectively consider the implications of the Anti-Social Behaviour, Crime and Policing Bill and appropriate policy responses
8	Take an active role in delivering improvement and efficiencies at a Peninsula level through sharing best practice and expertise within the Anti-Social Behaviour Strategic Delivery Group and developing a joint action plan

Find out more

Point of contact: Julian Commons, Anti-Social Behaviour Team Manager, Community Safety Team, Cornwall Council; julian.common@cornwall.gov.uk

For more information: The Anti Social Behaviour Minimum Standards and other useful information is available from <http://safercornwall.co.uk/what-we-do/anti-social-behaviour/>

Together for Families

[Together for Families](#) offers additional support to households where there are multiple and complex needs. To be eligible, families must meet at least three of the national criteria:

- Are involved in youth crime or any type of anti-social behaviour
- Have children not attending, or excluded from school
- Have an adult receiving an out of work benefit
- Are a high cost to public services

In addition to these national criteria, Together for Families in Cornwall recognises that **additional barriers** may be preventing the family from achieving their goals. Therefore a selection of services that address **mental health** issues, **substance misuse** and **domestic abuse** are available as part of the whole family approach.

- Members of the Together for Families partnership have worked with 451 families during the first year. Of these **176 families** (39%) have achieved positive results in terms of improving school attendance, parental progress to work and/or reducing involvement in offending/anti-social behaviour.

Addressing anti-social behaviour: Phoenix for Families

Phoenix¹³ addresses the root causes of anti-social behaviour through positive engagement with some of the hardest to reach young people, aiming to **reduce school exclusions and reoffending** and improve opportunities for **training and employment**. Phoenix also delivers The Prince's Trust Programme in Cornwall.

Reoffending

We have defined our aim and objectives to tackle reoffending as:

Aim	Reduce crime by tackling the underlying causes of offending and reintegrate offenders into their communities
Agreed Objectives (not in priority order)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Identify, target and work proactively with the offenders that present the highest risk of harm to their communities 2. Work with partners to address substance use in offenders, tackling dependency and problem use of drugs and alcohol, improve health outcomes, aid recovery and reduce the risk of reoffending 3. Work with partners to provide stable accommodation and opportunities for training and sustainable employment for offenders 4. Provide a “whole family” approach to tackling reoffending, including addressing issues such as domestic abuse, parenting and breaking the intergenerational cycle of criminal behaviour 5. Support young people at risk of or engaged in offending through positive early intervention and divert them from future criminal careers

¹³ Phoenix courses, delivered by a specialist cross-functional team, use mental and physical challenges in an environment of teamwork and discipline to raise self esteem and confidence, develop communication, teamwork and leadership skills, build trust in others and promote equal opportunities.

The **Cornwall Alcohol Strategy** and the **Drug Treatment Commissioning Strategy** both include co-ordinated partnership responses to addressing problem drug and alcohol use linked to offending. There is a strong focus on achieving **positive outcomes** for offenders and their families through supporting recovery and community reintegration. Implementation of these strategies will deliver progress against many of our objectives.

A Reducing Reoffending Strategy for Cornwall is currently being developed around the seven “pathways” out of offending:

- Accommodation
- Mental and physical health
- Children and families of offenders
- Attitudes, thinking and behaviour
- Education, training and employment
- Drugs and alcohol
- Finance, benefit and debt

The strategy will encompass the needs of both young and adult offenders and will set out partnership responses to deliver against local and national priorities for reducing reoffending. It will be closely aligned to Cornwall’s drug and alcohol strategies and the Public Health Outcomes Framework.

Highlights from 2012/13

- We have made **good progress** towards achieving the objectives in the 2012/13 Strategic Assessment, with the establishment of **TurnAround** Integrated Offender Management to address the needs of offenders most likely to reoffend and developments within the **Youth Offending Service** to widen the offer to young people;
- There is a range of activity in place to **address specific areas of risk**, such as domestic abuse, accommodation, employment and problem substance use and work is developing around families;
- Good evidence of **prevention and early intervention** with young people being embedded into other work programmes, such as Safer Towns, alcohol and anti-social behaviour;
- The **new Recovery Orientated Drug and Alcohol Treatment system** was successfully procured for Cornwall and Isles of Scilly and operational from 1 April 2013. As part of the development of the new treatment system, the function of the **Drugs Intervention Programme** (DIP) was refreshed to offer an improved service to non-opiate users, **embed Arrest Referral** into the new contract and **support TurnAround**.

Challenges for the year ahead

Immediate

- **Substantial changes to policy, legislation and service delivery structure** for adult offenders further to the [Transforming Rehabilitation Consultation](#) will impact across all of our priority themes. This will present both present both opportunities and risks and will **significantly alter the delivery landscape**;
- Further legislative changes are being introduced through the [Legal Aid, Sentencing and Punishment of Offenders Act](#));
- Other changes to commissioning arrangements are in the process of being established, through the introduction of **Police and Crime Commissioners** and

the **transition of public health services** into local authorities. Existing services will be under close scrutiny which, during a period of transition and intense competition for limited resources, may make services more vulnerable;

- The critical pathways out of reoffending cover a **wide range of service areas** and in these times of diminishing budgets and resources, ensuring that reoffending is considered in **all of these different contexts** is key to achieving efficiencies and ultimately better outcomes for offenders;
- A new **performance management structure** is currently in development with the newly commissioned drug and alcohol treatment service. This combined with the **transition of client data** (requiring extensive data matching and cleansing) may cause some short term performance monitoring issues.

Medium to longer term

- National measures show a reduction in the proportion of offenders that reoffend but **those who do reoffend commit a higher rate of offences** than in previous years. This will increase the requirement for multi-agency packages of support to **address more complex needs**;
- The current **economic climate** is placing strain on already stretched resources and further budget cuts will affect local delivery. Cuts particularly threaten services provided by the voluntary and community sector and those without ring-fenced funding, **reducing opportunities for diversion schemes**;
- Potential increase in complexity of offender needs combined with a **period of unprecedented change** and uncertainty in terms of how services are delivered. The impact of **Welfare Reform** across complex client groups is as yet unknown;
- Ongoing challenges of the prolonged recession and anticipated impacts of Welfare Reform. Particular impacts expected include reduced opportunities for the **employment and accommodation of offenders** (key issues in terms of rehabilitation) and an increase in **financial problems as a driver for crime**, due to reduced income and the move to monthly benefits payments.

Transforming Rehabilitation Consultation

The government have undertaken a number of consultations in recent years and there is a new strategy document and changes to legislation (Offender Rehabilitation Bill) going through parliament. The government indicate that this is a "revolution" in the way in which offenders are managed. NACRO have described it as a "**once in a generation opportunity**".

The "[Transforming Rehabilitation](#)" consultation paper set out the Government's plans to reduce re-offending by:

- Extending rehabilitation to offenders released from **short custodial sentences**;
- **Competing delivery of rehabilitation services** for the majority of offenders;
- **Paying service providers** according to their **results** in reducing reoffending;
- Putting in place a **public sector probation service** which is focused on protecting the public and managing offenders who pose the highest risk of serious harm;
- Ensuring the **new system is responsive** to local needs and integrates effectively with the local partnerships and structures relevant to offenders.

The government aim for new services to operate from the end of 2014. The changes will have a big impact on local reducing reoffending work and involve changes for partners, especially probation, and new agencies involved in service delivery.

LAPSO: Legal Aid, Sentencing and Punishment of Offenders Act 2012

LAPSO included a number of new measures to protect the public and reduce reoffending including:

- Creating a **new youth remand and sentencing structure**. The cost of remands is transferred to local authorities;
- Changing community sentences with **longer curfews** for offenders;
- Giving **prosecutors the right to appeal** against bail decisions when they think the defendant could be dangerous, or might flee the country;
- **Reforming the Rehabilitation of Offenders Act**, to help ex-offenders reintegrate into society after their sentences;
- Creating a new sentencing regime to **replace the Imprisonment for Public Protection (IPP)** sentence;
- Doubling to 30 years the starting point for sentences for murders **motivated by hate of disability or transgender** – in line with other hate crime murders;
- Changes to Youth Out of Court disposals – new system that introduces **Youth Caution and Youth Conditional Caution**. These replace Reprimands and Final warnings. Removal of the automatic progression.

The government also plan to increase the education focus in youth custody¹⁴.

What are we doing in 2014/15?

1	Support the ongoing implementation of the Cornwall Alcohol Strategy and Action Plan and the Drug Treatment Commissioning Strategy
2	Continue to meet the needs of young offenders through the Youth Offending Service and delivery of the Cornwall and Isles of Scilly Youth Justice Plan
3	Develop a single overarching Reducing Reoffending strategy and delivery plan , linking existing strategies and action plans into this agenda and setting out a performance and outcomes framework
4	Undertake mapping of current delivery across all partners, including the voluntary and community sector, against the “critical pathways” out of reoffending, highlighting examples of added value and identifying any gaps.
5	There is continued commitment by partners to deliver the TurnAround Integrated Offender Management programme to work with offenders at the highest risk of reoffending and to engage offenders with complex needs in community settings through Community Engage Centres
6	Collectively consider the implications of Government proposals for reforming the delivery of offender services in the community and how best to prepare for significant changes expected in 2014 – a joint approach to this with other community safety partnerships and DAATs across the Peninsula may be beneficial
7	Take an active role in establishing a Reoffending Strategic Delivery Group to share best practice and expertise and develop a joint action plan to deliver improvement and efficiencies at a Peninsula level

¹⁴ [Transforming Youth Custody: Putting education at the heart of detention](#)

Find out more

Working with young offenders

Point of contact: Christine Walker-Booth, Manager, Cornwall and Isles of Scilly Youth Offending Service; cwalkerbooth@cornwall.gov.uk Tel: 01872 326782 or 01208 75388

For more information: Cornwall and Isles of Scilly Youth Justice Plan 2013/14 will be available from <http://safercornwall.co.uk/young-people/>

Working with adult offenders

Point of contact: Carol Baines, Partnership and Joint Commissioning Manager, Devon and Cornwall Probation Trust; Carol.Baines@devon-cornwall.probation.gsi.gov.uk

For more information: More detail about the work of TurnAround and integrated offender management is available from <http://safercornwall.co.uk/what-we-do/reduce-reoffending/>

Probation Annual Report 2012/13 available from: www.dcpt.co.uk. The Reducing Re-offending Strategy will be published on www.safercornwall.co.uk

Addressing problem drug and alcohol use in offenders

Point of contact: Kim Hager, Commissioning Manager, Drug and Alcohol Action Team; Kim.Hager@CIOSPCT.cornwall.nhs.uk

For more information: Drug and Alcohol Needs Assessments are available from <http://safercornwall.co.uk/crime-in-your-area/documents-publications/>

The 2013/14 Commissioning Strategy and Treatment Plan available from: <http://safercornwall.co.uk/what-we-do/drugs/drugs-our-priorities/>

Additional risk: hate crime and hidden harm

We have defined our aim and objectives to tackle hate crime as:

Aim	Work together to better understand the true impact of hate crime and hidden harm in our communities, improve our understanding of issues for vulnerable groups and increase reporting
Agreed Objectives (not in priority order)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Improve access to reporting options and promote them effectively 2. Develop and promote local support and referral pathways for victims 3. Raise awareness – confirm a zero tolerance message and provide training on when and how to report, both with frontline staff and people in the community who may be victimised or at risk 4. Improve our understanding of the issues, working with partners from public, private and third sectors to improve data collection, collation and interpretation and to find ways to use this information more effectively

Safer Cornwall set up the **Hate Crime Sub-Group** in June 2011 against a backdrop of concerns about low and declining reporting rates to the police and lack of understanding about the true impact of hate crime in Cornwall.

The work of the Hate Crime Sub-group is underpinned by a **multi-agency action plan** and delivery timeline. This area of work is also closely aligned to the anti-social behaviour objective to identify and protect those that are at greatest risk of harm from anti-social behaviour.

Our primary focus is on **building confidence** in local communities to report hate and discrimination, to provide the opportunity for partners to take action and to ensure that the victim can **access the support** that they need.

Highlights from 2012/13

- Significant progress has been made in broadening reporting options and improving access to support for victims through third party reporting routes, including establishing five community third party reporting centres with a **common set of standards**, which includes policy and procedures, ethics, training and information sharing;
- Development of the **Multi-Agency Hate Crime Protocol** to improve the way in which statutory and community partners **communicate and work together** to address hate incidents, including sharing information, supporting joint working where appropriate and being **transparent and accountable** for failings identified in the system;
- Development of a **common branding and identity** for communications and awareness-raising around hate crime and delivery of the **We Say NO To Hate Crime** campaign, which will provide a **strong platform** for further work.



Challenges for the year ahead

- We know that there is a **lack of confidence in the community** that public sector agencies will take hate crime seriously and respond effectively. The work that has been done so far to build relationships with the voluntary and community sector and put processes in place to improve response to victims should provide the foundations on which to build greater confidence. This will only succeed, however, if **everyone plays their part**;
- Early findings from the community Third Party Reporting Centres pilot indicate that **significant commitment** is required to establish an organisation as a third party reporting centre. A full report on the pilot will be made available to Safer Cornwall in spring 2014;
- Pressure on **capacity in the voluntary and community sector** to provide advocacy and support to victims, particularly for victims of **racist hate crime**, is highlighted as a potential risk;
- Implementing the Multi-Agency Hate Crime Protocol will have **differing implications for individual partner agencies** depending on their level and type of contact with vulnerable groups and will be dependent on staff resources and training already in place to deal with issues around hate and discrimination. Staff training in third party reporting should complement existing training;
- The new **Hate Crime Scrutiny Panel** (one of the requirements of the Protocol) will act as steering group for this Protocol and will be responsible for monitoring compliance and effectiveness and ensuring best practice. One of the first tasks of the Panel will be to identify gaps and formulate an action plan to address them over both the short and longer term.

What are we doing in 2014/15?

1	Establish and support the new Hate Crime Scrutiny Panel; develop an action plan for implementing the Multi-Agency Hate Crime Protocol across all statutory agencies and develop an information sharing framework
2	Plan and commence the roll-out to frontline staff of specialist training in identifying and responding to hate incidents and taking third party reports
3	Develop an organisational pledge for non-statutory organisations along the same principles as the multi-agency protocol, including developing a policy and procedures support pack
4	Put in place a long term communications plan for the We Say NO To Hate campaign, building on the benefits of the summer campaign
5	Provide support to schools to implement zero tolerance and improve reporting

Find out more

Point of contact: Erika Sorensen, Chair of the Safer Cornwall Hate Crime Subgroup, Community Safety Team, Cornwall Council; esorensen@cornwall.gov.uk

For more information: more information about hate crime, reporting and supporting victims and the We Say NO To Hate campaign is available from <http://safercornwall.co.uk/what-we-do/hate-crime/>

Preventing Violent Extremism

The UK faces a severe and continuing threat from terrorism. The Government is taking tough security measures to keep people safe, but action at a local level is also essential to stop people becoming, or supporting, terrorists or violent extremists.

Cornwall Council and the Police are taking a lead in ensuring that local partnerships have been clearly tasked with driving delivery of a **jointly agreed programme of action**.

The **Safer Cornwall Prevent Sub-Group** ensures that the national Preventing Violent Extremism Strategy is delivered to minimise violent extremism impacting upon Cornwall's communities, especially vulnerable young people, locally, regionally and the UK. In addition, the group oversees the delivery of the **Cornwall Prevent Delivery Plan**, shares information to build resilience and prevent violent extremism. Across the Devon and Cornwall Peninsula our most significant risk is from **Extreme Right Wing Groups**.

What are we doing in 2014/15?

1	Provide support and raising the awareness of radicalisation with at risk communities and individuals
2	Deliver Prevent agenda awareness training to staff across Safer Cornwall partner organisations equipping people to spot the signs of radicalisation and how to make referrals
3	Deliver a series of Prevent workshops following on from the conference to further develop referral pathways within all sectors of the community
4	Include and consult with BAME community groups to ensure understanding of cultural issues in relation to activism

Find out more

Point of contact: Steve Rowell, Prevent Lead Officer, Community Safety Team, Cornwall Council; steve.rowell@cornwall.gov.uk Tel: 01736 336587

For more information: This site includes the current threat levels, responding to a terrorist incident, and reporting suspicious terrorist activity
<http://www.homeoffice.gov.uk/counter-terrorism/>

Safer Towns

We have defined our aim and objectives for the Safer Towns programme as:

Aim	Target persistent problem areas and work with communities, partners and the business and voluntary sectors to develop sustainable solutions
Agreed Objectives (not in priority order)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Reduce crime and anti-social behaviour in line with Cornwall priorities; 2. Generate more first time reports of domestic abuse through increasing awareness; 3. Respond to locally identified and emerging issues through a multi-agency problem solving approach; 4. Improve the local environment, reduce fear of crime and increase the satisfaction of local residents with their area as a place to live. 5. Promote the We Say NO To Hate message and support third party reporting.

Highlights from 2012/13

- **Multi-Agency Safer Town action groups** are established in each of the 8 priority towns (Bodmin, Camborne, Falmouth, Liskeard, Newquay, Penzance, Redruth and St Austell) with action plans to tackle key issues in partnership;
- A wide range of initiatives are being delivered in the towns addressing a combination of **locally identified crime, anti-social behaviour and environmental issues, alongside the overarching priorities** for Cornwall such as domestic abuse, alcohol and anti-social behaviour;
- These have contributed to **reductions in crime**, improved the town centre environments and our Have Your Say survey indicate that **residents feel safer** at night in their local area than 6 months previously;
- A varied programme of **alcohol-related initiatives** has been developed and is being delivered across the towns, funded by the Alcohol Prospectus Fund.¹⁵ This includes the **“What Will Your Drink Cost?”** campaign, **removal of high strength alcohol** from off licences to reduce street drinking and the **Alcohol Diversion Scheme** pilot (linked to Anti-Social Behaviour enforcement).

Challenges for the year ahead

- Performance in the first year across the Safer Towns was mixed and further work is required to investigate what is working and delivering real outcomes and what may not be as effective. **Evaluation and performance monitoring** have been identified as areas for improvement;
- Due to resourcing issues, the **enforcement element of the “What Will Your Drink Cost?”** campaign has been limited and requires renewed emphasis to deliver a more well-rounded campaign in the future;
- Safer Cornwall crime reduction targets are **aligned to police targets**, both at a Cornwall level and for the Safer Towns. Crime over the 2013 summer period has

¹⁵ A one million pound fund set up by Baroness Newlove, the Government Champion for Active Safer Communities. Our bid for £90,000 was the only successful bid in the South West and one of only ten nationally to the fund, that was oversubscribed ten-fold.

been significantly higher than in the previous summer, putting our **achievement of a reduction in crime** across the Safer Towns **at risk**;

- 10 out of the 13 areas that make up the group of areas identified as **most vulnerable to the impacts of Welfare Reform** are located in the Safer Towns. Early findings from the monitoring of this group indicate that domestic abuse and other types of crime (violence, thefts and shoplifting) are rising at a faster rate than the Cornwall average. **Sustaining the benefits** that have been delivered by the programme in 2013/14 and **achieving further improvement** will be especially challenging in these areas.

What are we doing in 2014/15?

1	Put in place a common core delivery structure and action plan for 2014/15 across the eight Safer Towns with clearly defined roles for all partners, including voluntary, community and private sector organisations; Strengthen partner accountability , including attendance at meetings
2	Proactively involve residents of local communities in Safer Towns in the planning, delivery and evaluation of the impact of the programme in each town
3	Deliver the multi-agency What Will Your Drink Cost? campaigns in the summer and at Christmas, including reintroducing an element of enforcement as appropriate for each town
4	Review the processes for monitoring, evaluation and measuring outcomes and put a clear improvement plan in place with partners. Continue to develop the use of multi-agency problem solving skills , and increase the use of an evidence base about what works
5	Collectively consider the challenges presented by Welfare Reform and how best to mitigate against the increased risks emerging in vulnerable communities

Find out more

Bodmin and Newquay

Point of contact: Dave George, Community Safety Officer (Group 3, North East), david.george@cornwall.gov.uk Tel: 0300 1234 232

For more information:

- Safer Bodmin Action Plan, news and other updates are available from <http://safercornwall.co.uk/make-a-difference/bodmin/>
- Details of Safer Cornwall projects for Newquay Safe are available from <http://safercornwall.co.uk/make-a-difference/newquay/> and more information about the wider Newquay Safe Partnership is available from <http://www.cornwall.gov.uk/default.aspx?page=20130>

Camborne and Redruth

Point of contact: Sarah Necke, Community Safety Officer (Group 1, West – North side), sarah.necke@cornwall.gov.uk Tel: 0300 1234 232

For more information:

- Safer Camborne Action Plan, news and other updates are available from <http://safercornwall.co.uk/make-a-difference/camborne/>
- Safer Redruth Action Plan, news and other updates are available from <http://safercornwall.co.uk/make-a-difference/redruth/>

Falmouth and Penzance

Point of contact: Steve Rowell, Community Safety Officer (group 2, West – South side); steve.rowell@cornwall.gov.uk Tel: 0300 1234 232

For more information:

- Safer Falmouth Action Plan, news and other updates are available from <http://safercornwall.co.uk/make-a-difference/falmouth/>
- Safer Penzance Action Plan, news and other updates are available from <http://safercornwall.co.uk/make-a-difference/penzance/>

Liskeard and St Austell

Point of contact: David Parker, Community Safety Officer (Group 4, South East); David.Parker@cornwall.gov.uk Tel: 0300 1234 232

For more information:

- Safer Liskeard Action Plan, news and other updates are available from <http://safercornwall.co.uk/make-a-difference/liskeard/>
- Safer St Austell Action Plan, news and other updates are available from <http://safercornwall.co.uk/make-a-difference/st-austell/>

4: APPENDICES

A: [Structure and membership](#)

B: [Further Reading](#)

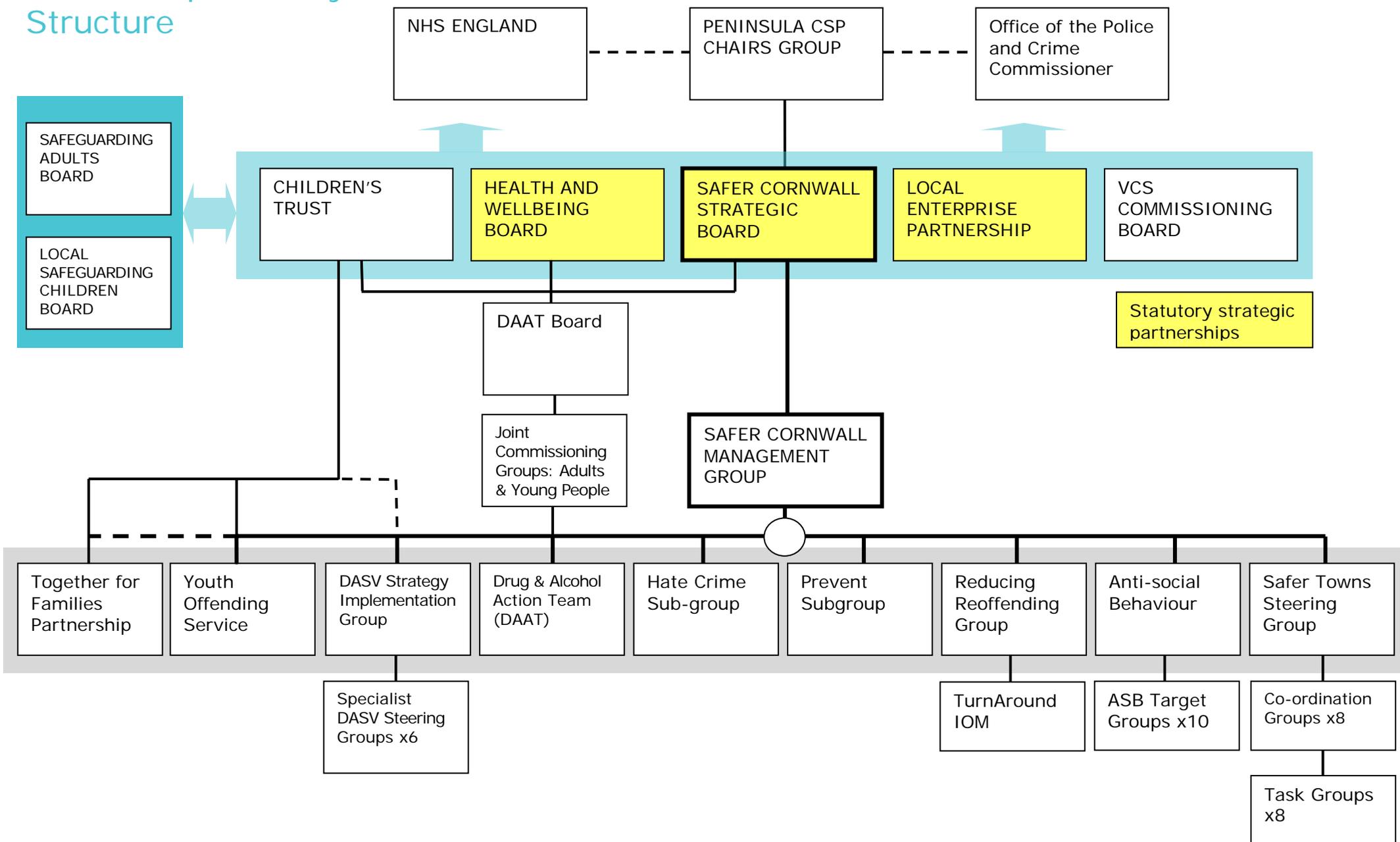
C: [Glossary](#)

A: Structure and membership

Board membership	
Local Authority	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assistant Chief Executive • Elected Member, Cabinet Member • Elected Member, Scrutiny Management Committee • Senior Manager, Children, Schools and Families Directorate • Public Health, Associate Director
Fire Authority	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Chief Fire Officer
Police	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Chief Superintendent
Office of the Police and Crime Commissioner	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Criminal Justice, Partnerships and Commissioning Manager
Probation Trust	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assistant Chief Officer
Clinical Commissioning Group	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Head of Governance and Patient Experience
Voluntary and Community Sector	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Chief Executive of Voluntary Sector Forum
Business Sector	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Representative TBC

Management Group membership	
Local Authority	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Community Safety Manager and Officers • Community Safety Intelligence Manager • Anti-Social Behaviour Manager • DASV Strategy Manager • Area Manager (Trading Standards) • Localism representative • Town Centre Manager • Fire and Rescue Service • Public Health Associate Director • Strategy and Engagement Manager • Together for Families Programme Officer • Road Casualty Reduction Manager
Police	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Partnership Inspector and Sergeant
Probation Trust	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Partnership Manager
Youth Offending Service	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Manager
Drug and Alcohol Action Team	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Alcohol Strategy Lead • Commissioning Manager
Local Safeguarding Children Board	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Co-ordinator
Safeguarding Adults Board	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Co-ordinator
Local Criminal Justice Board	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Representative TBC
South West Ambulance Trust	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Health, Safety and Security Officer
Voluntary and Community Sector	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Two nominees
Diversity Network	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Two nominees
Isles of Scilly CSP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Invitee

Partnership Delivery Structure



B: Further reading

Key assessments, strategies and information sources are shown below with links to their current locations.

Community safety

The Safer Cornwall website holds a [library of publications](#) relevant to community safety and our priorities, including the latest versions of:

- Alcohol Needs Assessment
- Adult Drugs Needs Assessment
- Young Person's Substance Use Needs Assessment
- Young Person's Strategic Assessment
- Peninsula Strategic Assessment
- Focus papers describing the issues for each of the Safer Towns

You will also find two key strategies for Cornwall:

- Cornwall and Isles of Scilly Domestic Abuse and Sexual Violence Strategy "The Right Response"
<http://safercornwall.co.uk/what-we-do/domestic-abuse-sexual-violence/>
- Cornwall Alcohol Strategy "Taking responsibility for alcohol"
<http://safercornwall.co.uk/what-we-do/alcohol/>

The **Risk Based Evidence Profile** provides a summary of evidence specifically relating to community and service risks for the Fire and Rescue Service and the Road Safety Team. It is published internally within Cornwall Council only; a copy is available on request from the Business and Intelligence Unit, Community Safety and Protection Directorate.

Cornwall in context

The [Data and Research](#) section of the Cornwall Council website holds a wide range of useful research papers and "bitesize guides" and also signposts to other relevant research by partners. Particular areas of relevance to this assessment include:

- [2011 Census](#)
- [Welfare Reform](#)
- [Child Poverty](#)
- [Health and Wellbeing](#) including the Health and Wellbeing Evidence Base (Joint Strategic Needs Assessment)

C: Glossary

Acquisitive crime	Crime grouping including burglary, vehicle offences and other types of thefts. Serious acquisitive crime refers only to dwelling burglary, robbery, thefts of and from vehicles
ARID	Assault Related Injuries Database (in hospital emergency departments)
ASB	Anti-Social Behaviour
BAME	Black, Asian and other Minority Ethnic (groups)
Crime rate	This is the number of crimes per 1000 population (or households for dwelling burglary). Used to compare geographical areas of different population sizes.
CSEW	Crime Survey for England and Wales
CSP	Community Safety Partnership. Statutory partnership between Council, Police, Fire, Health and Probation to tackle crime and disorder issues
DCLG	Department for Communities and Local Government
ED	Emergency Department (frequently still referred to as Accident and Emergency or A&E)
Hate incident/crime	Any incident where the victim or anyone witnessing the incident feels that they were targeted because of their disability, race, religion, gender identity or sexual orientation. If the behaviour constitutes a criminal offence, it becomes a hate crime.
IBA	Identification and Brief Advice for alcohol problems
IDVA	Independent Domestic Violence Advocate or Advocacy (Service)
IOM	Integrated Offender Management. See TurnAround.
ISVA	Independent Sexual Violence Advocate
KSI	Killed or Seriously Injured (used to describe serious road traffic collisions)
LGBT	Lesbian. Gay. Bisexual and Transgender
LSOA	Lower Super Output Area. Statistical geography containing around 1500 people.
MARAC	Multi-Agency Risk Assessment Conference; high risk domestic abuse cases.
MASH	Multi-Agency Safeguarding Hub (currently only in Devon)
MSF	Most Similar Family. Grouping of police forces or CSPs that are closest in terms of characteristics such as population structure. Used by the Home Office, police forces and CSPs to compare performance.
Non-crime incident	An incident recorded by the police that does not constitute a criminal offence. Recorded for risk assessment and intelligence purposes particularly in domestic abuse, hate crime and incidents involving children or vulnerable adults.
NTE	Night Time Economy
Phoenix	Phoenix courses, delivered by a specialist cross-functional community safety team, use mental and physical challenges in an environment of teamwork and discipline to raise self esteem and confidence, develop communication, teamwork and leadership skills, build trust in others and promote equal opportunities.
PPO	Prolific and Other Priority Offender
PSA	Peninsula Strategic Assessment
Recorded crime	Criminal offence recorded by the police
RTC	Road Traffic Collision
SARC	Sexual Assault Referral Centre
SDVC	Specialist Domestic Violence Court
SEEDS	Survivors Empowering and Educating Domestic Abuse Services
STRA	Strategic Threat and Risk Assessment matrix; used to quantify risk and identify priorities.
TurnAround	The delivery name for Integrated Offender Management in Devon and Cornwall; a multi-agency team to tackle those at highest risk of reoffending.
YOT/YOS	Youth Offending Team / Service

SAFER CORNWALL

Gwrians rag Kernow moy salow

If you would like this information in
another format please contact:

Community Safety Team, Cornwall
Council, Level 4 North Wing, County Hall,
Treyew Road, TRURO, Cornwall TR1 3AY
Telephone: 0300 1234 100
email: mail@safercornwall.co.uk

www.safercornwall.co.uk