

SAFER CORNWALL

Kernow Salwa



Partnership Plan 2025 – 2028



Probation
Service



NHS
Cornwall and
Isles of Scilly



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Introduction

Welcome: Dynnargh

I am pleased to welcome you to our new Partnership Plan which sets out how together we will achieve our shared vision where our **communities feel safe and are safe for everyone** who lives, works and visits here.

Our new Plan shows what we want to achieve over the next three years to **improve community safety**, reduce the harms of **drugs and alcohol** and ensure that our **public spaces** are safe and welcoming for everyone.

The Plan aims to provide a balance between responding to the **immediate, visible community concerns** and setting out a clear strategy to **tackle the most harmful but more hidden issues**, such as domestic abuse, sexual abuse and exploitation.

Our approach is **rooted in collaboration** and bringing everyone together to work towards these shared goals.

We recognise that **we all have a part to play** – our public services, our voluntary and community organisations, our residents and even the many visitors we receive each year.

We hear the concerns about a **rise in more visible issues** like anti-social behaviour, street drinking and drug use, and we understand how this can deeply affect how safe people feel.

We will ensure that there are **trusted, straightforward ways** to report concerns.

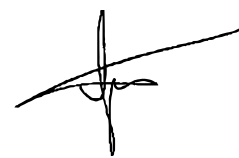
Residents can feel **confident** that they will see action taken, with a balance of **enforcement and support**.

We are determined to challenge the rise in **hate crime** and promote a message of **respect and unity**, so important in the wake of **national events** in the last year.

A **strong commitment to prevention** runs throughout the plan. Approaches such as education, youth engagement, and trauma-informed support are central to our work.

This aims to **break the cycle** of harm and improve the lives of residents who have been most affected by **trauma, hardship, social exclusion and health inequalities**.

True safety is achieved not only by responding to crime and disorder as it happens, but by working together to **address the vulnerabilities that lead to harm** in the first place.



Simon Mould, Chair
Head of Resilient Communities,
Cornwall Council



Safer Cornwall is Cornwall's community safety partnership

Community safety partnerships work together to **protect local communities** from crime and disorder and **help people feel safer**. Working in **partnership is important**, recognising that no single organisation could achieve this by themselves.

Community Safety Partnerships were first brought in under the Crime and Disorder Act 1998. **Five 'responsible authorities'** are required by law to be members. These are the police, council, fire and rescue service, the NHS (represented by the Integrated Care Board) and probation service.

The partnership also has members from **other organisations**, including Our Safeguarding Children Partnership, the Safeguarding Adults Board, the ambulance service, local councils and the voluntary and community sector.

The partnership has a **shared responsibility** to prevent and reduce crime, anti-social behaviour and other issues that have an impact on community safety. We do this through our **Partnership Plan**.

To support this, every year we **review all of the information** that we have about the issues in Cornwall.

We look at what **services and projects** we have in place to address these issues and how successful they are.

We also **ask people about the issues that matter** in local communities and what we could do about them.

This is used to help inform what we **commit to delivering together** in our Partnership Plan, ensuring that we make **best use of all the resources** that we have.

You'll find information on our [structure and governance](#) at the end of the plan.

Where are we now?

Navigating the challenges of the last three years shone a light on the **importance of partnerships** and what can be achieved by **working and learning together**.

A lot changed over the lifetime of our last three-year Plan. Still feeling the effects of the **pandemic**, we went straight into the **worst cost-of-living crisis** for decades.

Many families are experiencing **increased hardship** as a result and people who were **already struggling** have been most affected.

More people are needing extra help and support. As well as **practical help** to prevent homelessness, get food or other financial support, often more **specialist support** is needed. This may be help with mental health, drug or alcohol dependency or to recover from trauma or abuse.

Partnership working is enabling us to develop **creative solutions** together so that we can provide more intensive support and for longer periods of time.

Positive steps have been made in recognising the impact of trauma and embedding a **trauma-informed approach** to help break the cycle of abuse in people's lives.

We have **improved access to support** by addressing barriers for different groups across our services.

Most types of crime are now above pre-pandemic levels, with **local trends largely following the national picture**.

The highest rises have been in violent crime, mainly low-level violence, stalking and harassment and domestic abuse related offences. **Theft offences** remain **comparatively low**, despite having risen over recent years. The rate of **burglary** experienced in Cornwall continues to be one of the **lowest in the country**.

Residents are telling us that they are seeing **more anti-social behaviour and crime**, which makes them feel less safe in their local area.

The partnership is working hard with and in communities to balance **robust and appropriate enforcement** when needed **alongside stepped-up support** through local services and more joined-up working.

There has been a lot of change in **central government**. We have seen **new laws and guidance** brought in, with more duties falling on local partnerships to deliver. This affected **all areas of community safety**, including anti-social behaviour, violence, drugs and domestic abuse.

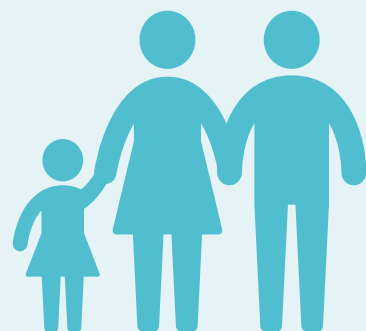
Key partners have changed how they work and services are being provided differently to both the public and to other partners. This includes the police, health services and probation.

We know that **identifying problems early and preventing harm** provides the greatest benefits longer term – for people, for communities and financially.

All services are experiencing **similar stresses and barriers**, however, that challenge us to do this consistently.



Our People: Key Statistics



Age and gender

570,305 people, 51% women, 49% men projected to **increase by 10%** to 627,300 by 2030 – 5% across England

16.3% are aged **0-15** – England 18.6%

25.3% are aged **over 65** – England 18.4%



Ethnicity & sexual identity

3.2% Black / Asian / Mixed / Other ethnic groups – England 19%

3.2% White non-British – England 7.5%

- **0.2%** Gypsy/Roma/Traveller (1,000 people)

3.2% Lesbian, Gay or Bisexual – England 3.2%



Vulnerable groups

70,200 (12.3%) live in areas defined as the **20% most deprived** in England

25,420 children (21%) in relative low income families – England 19%

34,499 households (14.1%) in **fuel poverty** – England 13.3%



Housing

9.3x annual wage for average house – England 8.1x (ONS, 2023)

21,120 households on Home Choice register (Cornwall Council, snapshot August 2024)

914 households in temporary housing (Cornwall Council, snapshot September 2024)

67 rough sleepers (MHCLG, snapshot June 2024)



Economy

Annual household income – **85% England average**

3.1% unemployed – England 4.4%

56,674 people claiming Universal Credit

23.3% economically inactive - England 21.6%



Health and wellbeing

10.2% claiming Personal Independence Payment (PIP) – England 8.7%

21.1% of people have a **limiting long-term illness** - England 17.3%

16.1 suicides per 100,000 – England 10.9 (ONS, 2021-2023)

To meet the needs of our communities, we must target our efforts to the **people and places that need it most** and do the work that will have the **most impact**.

The Plan is developed from a sound evidence base and **updated every year** based on the latest data, research and feedback from partners, communities and other stakeholders. Using this approach, we identified the **priorities** for Safer Cornwall to address:

What causes the most harm?

- Problem drug use and drug-related deaths
- Dependent drinking and harms to health
- Domestic abuse and sexual violence
- Exploitation, including County Lines
- Anti-social behaviour
- Hate crime
- Serious violence, including knife crime

What are communities worried about?

- Speeding or careless driving
- Rubbish, litter and vandalism
- Drug use and dealing
- Street drinking
- Persistent anti-social behaviour
- Intimidating groups
- Low confidence in the police and partners' response

Cross-cutting themes

- secure, suitable and sustainable housing
- trauma and multiple vulnerabilities
- online risks, misinformation and radicalisation
- prevention vs. reactive solutions
- the system learning together

Links to other plans & strategies

Local

- [Cornwall Plan 2050](#)
- [Council Plan](#)
- [Police and Crime Plan](#)

National

- [Serious Violence Strategy](#)
- [Drugs Strategy](#)

- [Violence Against Women and Girls](#)
- [Serious & Organised Crime](#)

Our communities feel safe and are safe for everyone who lives, works and visits here

What do we want to achieve?



How will we do it?

- Collaboration with communities
- Involving people with lived experience
- Trauma-informed and shame-sensitive approaches
- A focus on prevention and addressing underlying drivers of harm
- Identifying and addressing barriers to support
- Targeting our resources to the people and places that need us most
- Working with all people affected including families and the community.

Find out more about what we're doing

The Partnership Plan brings together all of the work that we deliver together to prevent and reduce harm and create safe, healthy and resilient communities.



Safer Towns



**Anti-social
behaviour**



**Domestic Abuse and
Sexual Violence**



Drugs and Alcohol



Hate Crime



**Violence Against
Women and Girls**



**Complex Needs and
Multiple Vulnerabilities**



Reoffending



Exploitation



Serious Violence



**Extremism and
terrorism**



**Road casualty
reduction**

Other useful reading

- [Suicide Prevention Strategy](#)
- [Health and Wellbeing Strategy](#)
- [Gypsy, Roma and Traveller Strategy](#)
- [Homelessness and Rough Sleeping Strategy](#)



Our Aim

Safer communities and public spaces – take positive action to reduce crime and anti-social behaviour and improve the local environment

Feeling safe in communities

In the 2024 Have Your Say Survey, residents told us that their quality of life is affected by rising **anti-social behaviour** and other issues in their local area.

They feel less safe and fear of crime has increased.

We know that a **decline in public confidence** can result in under-reporting of low level crimes and anti-social behaviour. Misinformation spread on **social media** makes this worse.

Problems in our town centres are complex

Many of our larger towns have seen a visible increase in **anti-social behaviour**, more rough sleeping, street drinking and more groups of people on the streets. **Drug use and dealing has become more evident** in communities.

Nationally thefts are rising, particularly **shoplifting**. Local trends, however, appear to be increasing at a **steeper rate**. Some towns are disproportionately affected. Retailers are also reporting more **anti-social behaviour and abuse** towards staff.

In Cornwall, in the last year:

- **33,083 crimes** were reported to police, **55%** took place in our town centres.
- **7,536 anti-social behaviour** incidents were reported, **61%** in town centres.
- Crime and ASB rates are more than **2 x higher** than in rural areas.
- **19%** of respondents to our 2024 survey agreed that the Council and Police **are tackling the ASB and crime issues that matter** in their local area.



Our Actions

Safer Towns Programme

- **Intensive partnership support** for the 10 Safer Towns¹, delivering local action plans that respond to the needs of the whole community.
- **Multi-agency Operational Groups** bring partners together to find solutions that meet the needs of groups of people with **complex needs**, ensuring a balanced response.
- **Campaigns and events** raise awareness about key topics and support local conversations about issues and concerns.
- Local businesses and community groups are **supported to take an active role** in making communities safer for all.

Our Actions

Anti-social Behaviour

- A new strategy to prevent and reduce anti-social behaviour through a **person-centred, place-based approach**.
- **A consistent approach to tackle ASB** between partners, ensuring victims feel confident to report and reassured that it will be dealt with effectively.
- **Support for people affected by ASB**, providing visible public reassurance, and a **balance of enforcement and support** for complex and persistent issues.

¹ Our ten Safer Towns are: Bodmin, Camborne, Falmouth, Liskeard, Newquay, Penzance, Redruth, Saltash, St Austell and Truro

Our Aim

Cornwall is a place where **domestic abuse and sexual abuse is not tolerated** and people can live free from fear

Domestic abuse and sexual violence

Violence against women and girls has been declared ‘a national emergency.’ This is due to **epidemic levels** of stalking, harassment, sexual assault and domestic abuse affecting women UK-wide, with recorded offences **growing rapidly** and perpetrators getting younger.

Domestic abuse and sexual violence cause significant harm to our communities. As well as affecting many people’s lives in the here and now, the trauma of abuse continues to **impact long term**. Especially for **children** experiencing abuse in the home.

The number of **people seeking help** has risen year on year and **reported crime** has also continued to rise. Despite the rise, we estimate that **two thirds** of people experiencing domestic abuse are **not receiving support**.

Public campaigns, **education** about healthy relationships and **more accessible and flexible services** have been successful in helping people to access support earlier.

In Cornwall, in the last year:

- **6,827 people** were supported by our domestic abuse and sexual violence service.
- An estimated **23,500** people aged 16-74 experienced **domestic abuse** and **11,000** people experienced **a sexual assault**.
- **11,134** domestic abuse incidents were reported to police (63% were crimed).
- **1,835** sexual offences were reported to the police, **49%** involved a child victim.
- Since March 2020, **23 deaths** have been formally recorded as domestic abuse related.



Our Actions

Our strategies to address Domestic Abuse and Sexual Violence, and Violence Against Women and Girls

- Our **Domestic Abuse and Sexual Violence Partnership Board** ensures effective delivery of our strategies to tackle domestic abuse, sexual violence and violence against women and girls.
- We focus on **prevention**, children and young people, training, **early intervention** and **behaviour change** models for people engaging in abusive behaviour.
- We ensure that support is provided within **safe accommodation services**, this is a legal requirement.
- We **jointly commission sustainable services** that meet the needs of adults and children across Cornwall.
- The **Healthy Relationships Alliance** is further developed to increase delivery of Healthy Relationships education consistently across Cornwall.
- **More people are trained** to deliver Healthy Relationships and Bystander interventions, using a ‘Train the Trainer’ approach.
- We **prioritise a learning approach** by bringing partners, experts by experience and practitioners together to improve the system for those who use it.

Harm through a rural lens

Although rural areas see less crime than our towns, the **same issues cause the most harm** – domestic abuse, sexual violence, drug and alcohol dependency and exploitation – on a smaller scale.

There may be **added barriers to seeking help** in rural areas, such as being more isolated and away from services, and fewer opportunities to tell someone safely.

Our Aim

Our Drugs Strategy Partnership **reduces the harms of drugs and alcohol** by effective delivery of the Government's 10-year drugs strategy, **focused on local priorities**

Drug and alcohol use

There is a **complex relationship** between drugs, crime, health outcomes, trauma and deprivation. The **most harmful drugs** are crack cocaine and heroin, synthetic drugs, high strength benzodiazepines and alcohol.

Drug-related deaths are at record levels, both locally and nationally. **Synthetic drugs** are a significant concern due to the **high risk of overdose**.

Getting people who need it into **treatment prevents further harm and reduces deaths**. Evidence shows that **early screening and referral by professionals** has the greatest impact.

Our local treatment system is **effective** with high levels of engagement and **evidenced progress** in treatment.

Secure housing and employment whilst in treatment are critical to successful recovery and priorities for us to improve in Cornwall.

The number of **people coming out of prison** and straight into treatment is increasing but is still too low. This is particularly challenging for Cornwall, with **no local prisons** and residents therefore returning from prisons at some distance away.

Our Actions

Reducing the harms of drugs

- Reduced **drug-related deaths**.
- Increased **evidence-based prevention** approaches.
- More **people leaving prison** with a drug related need are engaged in treatment quickly.
- **Positive outcomes** within treatment increase and more people **leave treatment successfully**.
- A **co-ordinated response** to reduce the harms of **County Lines** and Dangerous Drug Networks.
- Increased availability of **Peer-led Recovery Communities**.

Our Actions

Reducing the harms of alcohol

- Improved **early identification of problem drinking** and providing the right help, focusing on helping **treatment resistant drinkers**.
- **Outcomes** continue to be improved for people in treatment.
- Reduced **demands on acute health services**, including hospitals.
- Health data is used to improve safety in **licensed premises**.

In Cornwall, in the last year:

- **44** drug-related deaths were recorded (2023).
- **3,521 people** were supported by our community treatment services.
- An estimated **2,562 people** are dependent on **heroin and crack cocaine**; of which **55%** are in treatment.
- There are an estimated **6,968 dependent drinkers**; of which **28%** are in treatment.

Our Aim

Proactively identify people at risk of exploitation and violence and put support in place to prevent further harm

Exploitation

Modern Slavery cases are **identified infrequently** and it remains a **largely hidden area** of criminality and harm. Local cases identified include exploitation and trafficking for the purposes of **labour, sexual exploitation or drugs**.

The threat from drug-related **Organised Crime Group activity has increased**. Vulnerable people are being **exploited** through County Lines and 'cuckooing' of addresses.

People who are exploited are often **too afraid to tell anyone** and sometimes do not recognise that they are being exploited.

Young people, crime and vulnerability

A **minority of young people** commit crime and anti-social behaviour. Children involved in crime are also victims, often through **abuse and neglect in early childhood**, but also within their social networks and relationships with peers.

Challenging behaviours are becoming more common amongst **younger children**, who are more vulnerable to exploitation. Children are at **greater risk of harm** if they **go missing or are not attending school** regularly.

Our Actions

Exploitation

- A **rapid and effective local response** when exploitation occurs, including co-ordinating help for victims.
- **Training and campaigns** raise awareness about the signs and symptoms of exploitation and how to get help.
- **Our workforce is trained** to help them identify and respond to exploitation in their role.
- **Schools and parents are supported** to promote inclusion and a sense of safety and belonging in school.
- We promote **ethical employment and supply chains**.

Our Actions

Serious Violence

- Young people and their families are offered **support at the earliest opportunity**, targeted to those most at risk.
- We train a **compassionate workforce** and embed trauma and adversity informed practice.
- Child assessments routinely consider **parental trauma** and adversity; a whole family approach is the norm.
- Schools are supported to provide a protective environment for young people at risk and **prevent exclusions**.
- We **improve our understanding** of serious violence and what works to prevent it; we involve and support **people with lived experience of violence**.

In Cornwall, in the last year:

- **990 children** identified as having experienced/at risk of exploitation; of which **325 children** referred for safeguarding and disruption interventions.
- **Reported to the police** – **48** Modern Slavery crimes, **250** Child Sexual Exploitation crimes.
- **153 referrals** (Devon and Cornwall) to the [National Referral Mechanism](#)
 - ▶ 57 adults / 90 children / 6 unknown.

Our Aim

We work together to improve the lives of our most vulnerable residents and foster compassionate communities

Supporting people with multiple vulnerabilities

Services are increasingly supporting many people with **multiple and complex needs**. This includes poor mental and physical health, homelessness, poverty and debt, crime and a history of multiple trauma and adversity.

Some of **our most vulnerable residents are not able to access** critical services, such as housing and mental health support, due to **behaviours** that present a risk to them-selves and others, like drug use, drinking and violence.

This can often lead to their **needs and behaviours escalating**, especially if they are rough sleeping. We are particularly worried about the exploitation and abuse of **young women** in this position.

People that offend often have complex and deep-rooted health and social problems. Tackling these issues in a **holistic and co-ordinated way** is important to provide 'pathways out of offending'.

In Cornwall, in the last year:

- An estimated **3,800 children** live in a household where an adult has multiple vulnerabilities (domestic abuse, mental ill health, drug/alcohol dependency).
- **32%** of people at risk/experiencing homeless have a mental health need
 - ▶ physical ill health and disability (22%), domestic abuse (13%), a history of offending (13%), alcohol (10%) and drugs (9%).
- **85 suicides** in 2023; rate 16.1 per 100,000 population (2021-2023)
- Of **2,086** adult offenders, **22.5% reoffended** within 12 months.
 - ▶ Highest reoffending rate for **theft offences** – 52%
- Of **91** young people who offended, **27.4% reoffended** within 12 months.



Our Actions

Complex Needs, Multiple Vulnerabilities

- Services work together to **support people in a more co-ordinated way** (*My Team Around Me – Creative Solutions*).
- People providing those services are **confident and competent** to work with all of the issues being experienced, including mental health needs and suicide prevention.
- **Safe and Well Hubs** bring together locally based services to work together more effectively.
- The system is enabled to **deliver intensive support** and creative solutions.
- **Compassionate communities** – everyone understands what being trauma-informed means and how to recognise and respond to the impacts of multiple trauma and adversity.

Our Actions

Reducing Reoffending

- **People affected by offending** are listened to and supported.
- Prison leavers and people that offend **have successful lives**.
- **Alternatives to custody are increased** – especially for women, and those with mental health needs.

Our Aim

We stand together against hate crime and extremist views to promote safe and inclusive communities for everyone

Hate crime and community cohesion

There has been a **fall in reports of hate crime** to the police, but communities tell us that **hate speech and abuse has increased** – particularly racism, homophobia and anti-trans behaviours.

A lot of **hate incidents happen online**, committed by people outside Cornwall, often outside the UK.

The **rise in extremist views** is a major concern for our growing population of **international workers and their families** and the safe placement of **refugees and asylum seekers**.

Supporting our Gypsy, Roma and Traveller community

The Gypsy, Roma and Traveller community is our **second largest minority ethnic group** in Cornwall; sadly, hate crime and discrimination is part of their everyday lives.

As part of our commitment to Cornwall's new ten-year Gypsy, Roma and Traveller Strategy, we will work with the community to **build confidence to report** discrimination and hate crime – and ensure they get the right response. We will promote **community cohesion and respect**.

“We want every person to be born, grow and live in an equal and safe home, community and environment that is supportive towards their culture and way of life.”

Our Actions

Hate Crime

- Residents, businesses and partners **stand together and act** against intolerance, violence and hate crime.
- We work with community partners to expand the choice of **trusted routes to report** hate incidents and **get support**.
- More **information is collected and shared** about hate crime so that we understand it better.
- We embrace our role in eliminating discrimination and harassment; we **lead by example and challenge** unacceptable language and behaviour.



Our Actions

Preventing extremism

- We have a **Counter-Terrorism Local Plan** to understand and manage local risks.
- Training is used to raise awareness about the **signs of radicalisation**.
- People at risk** of being radicalised are **supported** through appropriate interventions.
- Venues are helped to implement **measures that strengthen public safety** and protect people from harm.

In Cornwall, in the last year:

- 487** hate crimes reported to the police: 42% race/ethnicity, 21% sexual orientation, 21% disability, 8% transgender.
- 18%** of residents have seen or experienced a **hate incident** (Have Your Say Survey 2024).

Appendices

A: Partnership structure and governance

Community Safety Partnerships (CSPs) were first mandated under the Crime and Disorder Act 1998.¹ Each CSP is made up of **five responsible authorities** – Police, Local Authority, Fire and Rescue Service, NHS Integrated Care Board and Probation Service – working with a **broad range of other partners**.

A full list of members is provided in our [Constitution and Terms of Reference](#), published on our website.

CSPs have 6 main **statutory duties**:

1. **Annual strategic assessment** – to identify priorities based on evidence of risk and need, and set objectives to address them
2. **Three year Partnership Plan**, refreshed annually, to co-ordinate activities to address the priorities
3. Monitor delivery against our objectives and **drive good performance**
4. Develop and deliver a strategy to **reduce reoffending**
5. Commission reviews of **domestic abuse related deaths**, and share and act on the learning
6. **Consult and engage with our communities** and use this to inform our strategies and plans

New legislation and national guidance came to local areas in 2021, 2022 and 2023, each **requiring robust governance and multi-agency arrangements** to deliver.

In Cornwall, all of these requirements are **delivered through Safer Cornwall** and specialist sub-groups.

Ensure the provision of statutory **domestic abuse support within safe accommodation services**² through a Domestic Abuse Local Partnership Board – to support local needs assessments, strategies and oversee effective delivery.

Provide robust governance for the **Serious Violence Duty**³ and ensure that tackling **serious violence is an explicit priority**⁴ for the CSP; undertake a strategic needs assessment and develop a strategy to address local priorities.

Ensure effective **delivery of the government's 10-year drugs strategy**⁵ through a local Combating Drugs Partnership; agree priorities through a strategic needs assessment, develop and deliver a **local drug strategy and action plan** (for which the Safer Cornwall Chair is the Senior Responsible Officer).

Safer Cornwall is **accountable to the Home Office** if it is not fulfilling its duties. Local scrutiny is provided by the Cornwall Council's Overview and Scrutiny Committee.⁶

CSPs and Police and Crime Commissioners must demonstrate that they **act in co-operation** with each other and should have **regard for each other's priorities** within their respective plans.

Working with other partnerships

Safer Cornwall **works closely with the two safeguarding partnerships** for adults and children, recognising the cross-cutting nature of our work. **Our strategies** to tackle exploitation, domestic abuse, sexual violence and Violence Against Women and Girls are **held jointly by the partnerships**.

We also share a **key aim**⁷ with both the **Health and Wellbeing Board** and the **Integrated Care Partnership** to reduce health inequalities, by tackling underlying harms such as drug and alcohol use, domestic abuse and violence.

Safer Cornwall works with all the **neighbouring community safety partnerships in Devon and the Isles of Scilly**.⁸

Together we produce a Peninsula Strategic Assessment, with the aim of identifying the areas where **co-ordinating our resources** would be most effective.

This work supports the Office of the **Police and Crime Commissioner** and other partners that cover Devon as well as Cornwall (and beyond) such as the probation service and police.

Partnership Structure

Safer Cornwall's structure has 3 tiers:

1. The **Strategic Board** sets the priorities and is ultimately responsible for the Partnership delivering against its duties.
2. The **Management Group** provides overall co-ordination and problem-solving, manages performance and ensures that any issues are referred to the Board for action.
3. **Thematic sub-groups** co-ordinate and deliver action plans under the key themes, reporting to Management Group and the Board on performance and risk.

¹ Crime and Disorder Act 1998, amended by Police Reform Act 2002, Clean Neighbourhoods and Environment Act 2005, Police and Justice Act 2006 and Police Reform and Social Responsibility Act 2011.

² Introduced by the [Domestic Abuse Act 2021](#).

³ Introduced in 2023 by the [Police, Crime, Sentencing and Courts \(PCSC\) Act 2022](#)

⁴ CDA 1998 amended by the PCSC Act 2022

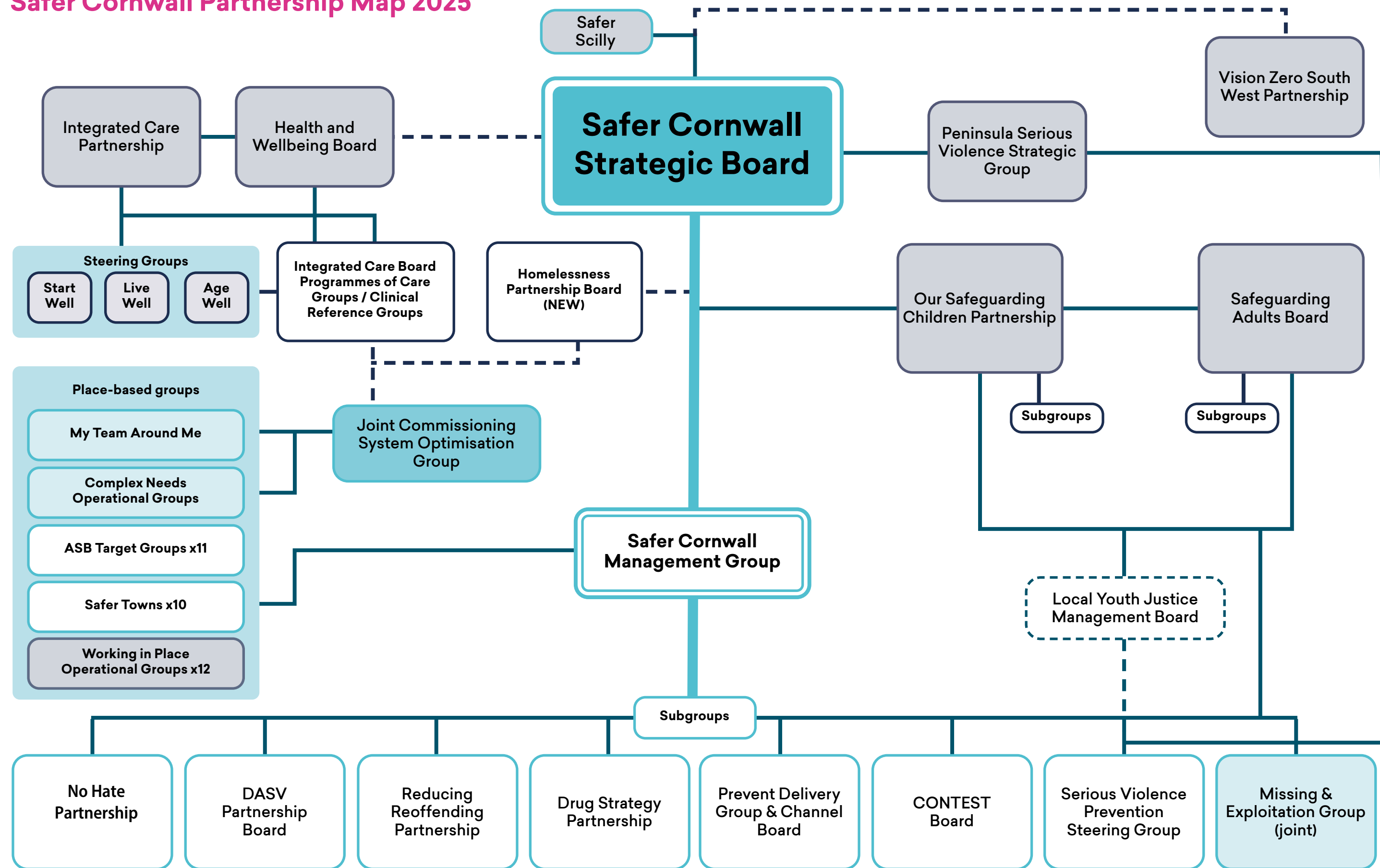
⁵ [From Harm to Hope](#), HM Government 2021

⁶ Police and Justice Act 2006. [Neighbourhoods Overview and Scrutiny Committee](#) is the designated crime and disorder committee

⁷ [Cornwall and Isles of Scilly Joint Health and Wellbeing Strategy](#), Vision for 2030

⁸ Plymouth, Torbay and Devon's 8 partnerships at district level with an overarching Devon County strategic partnership

Safer Cornwall Partnership Map 2025



B: Glossary

Term	Description
Adverse Childhood Experiences (ACEs)	Trauma experienced in childhood that has life changing impact. Includes sexual, physical and emotional abuse and neglect, witnessing or experiencing violence or abuse, poor mental health of a parent, parental use of alcohol and other drugs, a parent dying or in prison
ASB	Anti-Social Behaviour
Co-production	A way of working that involves community members in the design and delivery of public policies and services
County Lines	County Lines is a form of dangerous drug network, where drugs are exported, mainly from major metropolitan areas, into other locations through the use of mobile phones or other ‘deal lines’
CSA/E	Child Sexual Abuse/Exploitation
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
DASV	Domestic Abuse and Sexual Violence
Dangerous Drug Network	Dangerous drug networks relate to supply chains controlled by organised crime groups which are used to traffic and deal illegal drugs
Domestic abuse crime	Any crime recorded with a domestic abuse flag by police – this can relate to any type of crime. The domestic abuse flag is also used to identify non-crime incidents in a similar way
Night Time Economy (NTE)	A collective term for the economic environment operating in the evening and at night, including pubs, entertainment venues, late night food outlets and night clubs
Hate incident/ crime	Any incident where the victim or a witness feels that they were targeted because of disability, race, religion, gender identity or sexual orientation; if the behaviour constitutes a criminal offence, it becomes a hate crime
(C)IoS	(Cornwall and) the Isles of Scilly
KSI	Killed or Seriously Injured (used to describe road traffic collisions)
LGB(TQ)i	Lesbian, Gay, Bi-sexual (Trans, Questioning and Intersex)
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
ONS	Office for National Statistics
RTC	Road Traffic Collision
Trauma- informed	A trauma informed approach recognises trauma symptoms, acknowledges the impact of trauma on behaviour and choices and responds appropriately to avoid re-traumatisation and support recovery
VCSE	Voluntary, Community and Social Enterprise (sector)
Youth Offending Service (YOS)	In Cornwall, the function of the YOS is part of the Gweres Tus Yowynk Adolescent Service within Cornwall Council’s Children and Family Services. Gweres Tus Yowynk is Cornish for ‘helping young people’ and was chosen as a name in collaboration with young people

C: Further reading and references

Data sources

- Population statistics Census 2021 © ONS. Other socio-demographic statistics from [Community Insights Profile](#) unless otherwise stated
- [Domestic abuse prevalence and trends](#), England and Wales: y/e March 2024, prevalence estimates with mid-2022 population estimates.
- [Sexual offences in England and Wales overview](#), y/e March 2022, prevalence estimates with mid-2022 population estimates.
- Devon and Cornwall Police recorded crime and incident data, 12 months to September 2024
- Commissioned community services case management data, as recorded in Halo, Safer Cornwall
- Have Your Say Survey 2024, Safer Cornwall
- Treatment and recovery unmet need toolkit 2024, Office for Health Improvement and Disparities
- Drug Related Deaths 2023, Drug and Alcohol Action Team
- [Suicides in England and Wales by local authority](#), 2001 to 2023, rate 2021-2023, Office for National Statistics
- [Statutory Homelessness data](#) 2023/24, Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government
- [Estimating the prevalence of the ‘toxic trio’](#), Children’s Commissioner’s Office 2018
- Domestic Abuse Related Death Review notifications, Safer Cornwall
- Children at risk of having experienced/at risk of exploitation, as recorded in Mosaic, Together for Families, Cornwall Council
- [Proven Reoffending Statistics](#), Geographical Data Tool, Ministry of Justice, October 2024.

Local reference documents

- The statutory Serious Violence [Strategic Needs Assessment](#)¹ to inform Cornwall’s approach to preventing violence, Safer Cornwall
- The [Drugs Needs Assessment](#) to direct local delivery of the national 10-year plan to combat illegal drugs.² This is accompanied by an [Alcohol Needs Assessment](#) and [Young People’s Substance Use Needs Assessment](#), Safer Cornwall
- A comprehensive [Domestic Abuse and Sexual Violence Needs Assessment](#) to support new tri-partnership strategies, Safer Cornwall
- The statutory [Safe Accommodation Needs Assessment](#)³ to support the commissioning of local services, Safer Cornwall
- [Joint Strategic Needs Assessment](#) briefing papers and specialist needs assessments, Public Health, Cornwall Council

1 The [Serious Violence Duty](#) requires specified authorities to work together to understand and tackle serious violence through a shared strategic assessment and strategy.

2 [From harm to hope](#): A 10-year drugs plan to cut crime and save lives, HM Government 2022

3 The [Domestic Abuse Act 2021](#) introduced specific duties on local authorities to provide safe accommodation, including a local needs assessment and a strategy.

SAFER CORNWALL

Kernow Salwa

If you would like this information in another format,
please contact: Community Safety Team,
Resilient Communities, Cornwall Council

Telephone: 0300 1234 100
Email: mail@safercornwall.co.uk

www.safercornwall.co.uk