

SAFER CORNWALL

Kernow Salwa



PARTNERSHIP PLAN 2022-2025 Refresh 2024/25

Contents

INTRODUCTION	3
Cornwall: our local landscape	4
TACKLING THE ISSUES THAT MATTER	7
Listening to what people say	9
Have Your Say Survey 2023	10
CRIME IN CORNWALL	11
Our Core Work Plan – focus for 2024/25	13
Priority Outcome 1: Communities	15
Five Years of Safer Towns	16
Priority Outcome 2: Specialist services and support	18
Special Feature: Preventing serious violence	19
Priority Outcome 3:	20
A system-wide approach to trauma and adversity	20
Priority Outcome 4: Communication & sharing information	21
APPENDICES	22
A: Partnership structure and governance	22
B: Key contacts by theme	24
C: Glossary	26



INTRODUCTION

Welcome: Dynnargh

Welcome to the final year of our three-year Partnership Plan. A journey uniting us toward a shared vision: our **communities feel safe and are safe for everyone** who lives, works and visits here.

Cornwall, like the rest of the UK, is in the midst of a **cost-of-living crisis**. Steep **rises in the cost of essentials** like food, fuel, and energy and **insecurity around jobs and housing** means that more people need our support. These additional challenges can also contribute to rises in crimes like **theft**, escalate **domestic abuse**, and increase the harmful use of **drugs and alcohol**.

Together, **we all play a crucial role** in meeting the evolving needs of our community, from taking **early action** to prevent problems from taking hold to **supporting people** who have experienced harm to **cope and recover**.

I'm immensely proud of what we've achieved together so far but **there is more to be done**. In the coming year, we will have a particular focus on **helping people to access housing** and **reducing violence** of all kinds by focusing on the underlying causes.

As we start this final year, our determination to **keep making a difference** is unwavering. **Working with and for you**, we will build on what we've achieved, and make sure that Cornwall continues to be one of the **safest places** to live.

Most importantly we give you our ongoing commitment that **we put people at the heart of what we do**. This means that we invite people to share their **experiences, needs and aspirations**, we **listen**, and we **shape our services** around them.

By putting people at the core of our plan, we strive to build **trust**, foster **stronger relationships**, and create **real solutions** that are create **long-lasting positive changes** for individuals, families and society as a whole.

Together we can really make a difference.

Simon Mould, Chair
Head of Resilient Communities,
Cornwall Council

Who are we and what do we do?

Community Safety Partnerships were first **mandated under the Crime and Disorder Act 1998** to bring partners together to improve community safety in local areas, recognising that no single organisation could achieve this alone.

Safer Cornwall is Cornwall's Community Safety Partnership and, having worked together for more than 20 years to keep Cornwall one of the safest places in the country, our proven **mature and robust partnership** goes far beyond our statutory functions.

With **strong buy-in from partners across all sectors**, we ensure that we make the most of each and every opportunity that comes our way.

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We use our collective resources to deliver **outstanding services** and **innovative projects**, from Cornwall-wide to community level based on need, that aim to **prevent and reduce crime** and disorder and **protect people from harm**.

United by the **shared commitments** in our plan and the principles of **collaboration, co-design and co-production**, and **putting people at the centre** of what we do, we can ensure our communities are safe and feel safe for everyone.

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

Cornwall: our local landscape

A place of contrasts

Cornwall is the **second largest local authority area** in the South West and home to **570,300 people**. It is an area of contrasts, where **affluence** sits alongside some of the **most deprived areas** in England.

The **population profile is older than the England average** with proportionately fewer people aged 0-15 (16% vs 19%) and more people aged 65+ (25% vs 18%).¹

Whilst **94% of Cornwall's population are White British**, our communities are home to people from a broad range of **ethnic and cultural backgrounds**, but in small numbers.

Over **40% of residents** live in small settlements of less than 3,000 people. Rural **isolation** is a challenge in accessing social networks and essential services. This can result in **harms being more hidden**, such as domestic abuse and problem drug use.

Both rural and urban communities

Around **30% of people live in the main settlements** of Camborne, Pool, Illogan and Redruth, Falmouth, St Austell, Truro and Newquay. Whilst Cornwall's **larger towns** are small in a national context, they are **no less urban** in nature.

Cornwall's population is projected to grow overall, but some **coastal and rural communities** will see their population decline and/or age, which will add to the challenge to pressures on existing services in these areas.

Although national measures do not highlight Cornwall as a deprived area overall, there are **pockets of significant deprivation** across the county.

¹ Census 2021, Office for National Statistics

Our people: key statistics



Age & 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

9.8x annual wage for average house - England 8.3x (ONS, 2021)
26,301 households on Home Choice register (Cornwall Council, snapshot 27/11/23)
857 households in temporary housing (Cornwall Council, snapshot 15/11/23)
43 rough sleepers (DLUHC, 2022)



Economy

Annual household income - **85% England average**
2.7% unemployed - England 3.8%
14.8% on Universal Credit - England 15%
£532 avg. personal debt - England £576



Health & Wellbeing

9.2% claiming Personal Independence Payment (PIP) - England 7.9%
21.1% of people have a **limiting long-term illness** - England 17.3% (Census 2021)
13.5 suicides per 100,000 - England 10.4 (OHID, 2019-2021)

Population statistics Census 2021 © ONS. Other statistics from [Community Insights Profile](#) unless otherwise stated.

70,200 people² live in areas experiencing **multiple deprivation** factors. These areas face a combination of challenges in relation to **living standards, crime** and **health inequalities**.

Many people face **multiple challenges**

25,400 children in Cornwall are in **low income families** (21% compared with 19% UK average).

² Index of Multiple Deprivation 2019

The UK is experiencing a prolonged **cost-of-living crisis**, with households having to cope with the **high costs** of **energy, food** and **housing** and increasing interest rates.

Low-income households are being most **acutely affected**, including many families in work. Cornish **wages** are **below the national average** and the job market relies on **vulnerable sectors** (like retail and hospitality).

A secure home is vital

Secure housing is a critical factor in providing a stable base from which to engage and support people who need help – but this has become **increasingly unattainable** for some of our most vulnerable people.

More people are now in **temporary housing** having to live in poor conditions or **homeless**, and this is coupled with a housing shortage and unaffordable rents.

The pandemic pushed our **work, education and social interactions on-line** and, whilst this provides opportunities for **greener, more flexible lifestyles** it also brings with it risks of increased **isolation** and **exposure to exploitation, harassment and abuse** on-line.

Cornwall has a **strong social infrastructure** with an active network of local councils, a **large and vibrant voluntary sector** and high levels of volunteering.

Active and engaged communities

Local action to **improve our public spaces** or provide **more positive activities** for young people, for example, contribute to protective factors and play a major role in **boosting the safety and resourcefulness** of our people and our communities.

New Laws and Duties

Over the lifetime of this three year plan, the Government has brought in some key legislative and policy changes which have placed **new responsibilities** on local partnerships.

This includes the [Domestic Abuse Act](#), the **Serious Violence Duty**³ and the [10-year Drugs Strategy](#) “From Harm to Hope” – providing **new focus and funding** to drive local delivery of national priorities.

The new [Anti-Social Behaviour Action Plan](#) was launched in 2023, alongside **new and updated powers** to be brought in under the [Criminal Justice Bill](#). Consultation on how **Community Safety Partnerships** will work in the future is also underway.

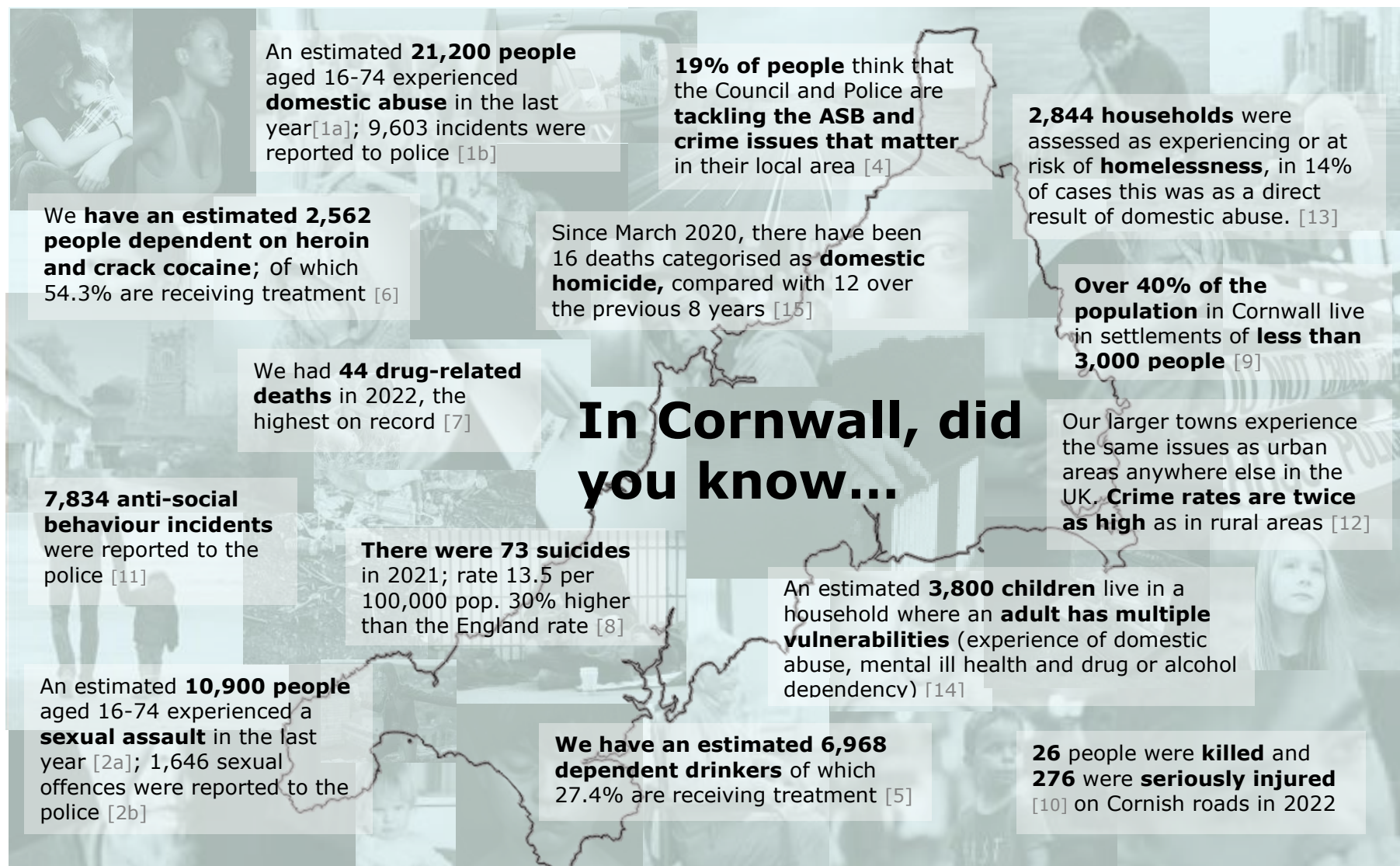
[Martyn’s Law](#) aims to reduce the risk to the public from **terrorist attacks at public venues** and requires extensive preparation whilst the bill progresses through government.

In May 2024, the public will elect a **Police and Crime Commissioner**, which has the potential to **change local funding and priorities**. By the end of January 2025, at the latest, we will also see a **general election**.

Health and social care services are now working together through **integrated care systems**, joining up some services across local councils, the NHS, and other partners to co-ordinate the support that people need.

The **same underlying factors** – including poverty, unemployment, low education levels and past experience of violence – drive up **crime** and contribute to **health inequalities**, reinforcing the need for a **joined-up approach with health partners**.

³ Introduced in January 2023 by the [Police, Crime, Sentencing and Courts Act 2021](#)



[1a] Estimates for men and women aged 16-74, Crime Survey for England and Wales, March 2023, with Census 2021 population; [1b][2b][11][12] Devon & Cornwall Police 2022/23; [2a] Estimates for men and women aged 16-74, Crime Survey for England and Wales, March 2022 (latest), with Census 2021 population; [4] Have Your Say Survey 2023; [5][6] Treatment and recovery unmet need toolkit 2023, Office for Health Improvement and Disparities; [7] Drug and Alcohol Action Team 2023; [8] ONS Suicides in England and Wales by local authority, 2001 to 2021, rate 2019-2021; [9] Cornwall Council Public Health (2021); [10] Department for Transport, Reported road collisions, vehicles and casualties for Great Britain 2022 (RAS0403) [13] Statutory Homelessness data 2022/23; [14] 7 Estimating the prevalence of the 'toxic trio', Children's Commissioner's Office 2018; [15] Safer Cornwall, Domestic Homicide Review notifications up to 30/11/23

TACKLING THE ISSUES THAT MATTER

To achieve our aim, **resources must be targeted in the right places** to meet the needs of Cornwall's people.

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 **overarching high risk themes** for Safer Cornwall to address:

- Domestic abuse & sexual violence
- Exploitation
- Serious violence
- Hate crime
- Anti-social behaviour

And the **cross-cutting factors** that make people **more vulnerable** to harm and may **act as barriers** to achieving positive outcomes:

- Drug use and problem drinking
- Experience of trauma and adversity
- Poor mental health
- Being a child, young person or vulnerable adult
- Isolation/exclusion
- Poverty and hardship

We also identified some positive factors that **improve people's chances** of good outcomes, such as a **secure home**, trusted **relationships** and a sense of **belonging**.

Taking all these things into account, our Partnership Plan sets out **four Priority Outcomes** that we are working on together to make an impact by 2025.

Safer Cornwall has an **established framework of strategies** that bring our resources together to provide an

effective response to the high risk themes and these make up our [Core Work Plan](#). In addition, there are **some areas of work** that we are developing together, such as our joint response to serious violence.

Alongside the priority outcomes, we are putting the spotlight on two special **features** for 2024/25 – click on the links below to find out more.

1	Communities
2	Specialist services and support
3	A system-wide approach to trauma
4	Communication & sharing information
	5 years of Safer Towns
	Preventing Serious Violence

In developing this plan together, we have **committed to some key principles** that are improving how we work collectively as a partnership.

- Collaboration with **communities**
- A **trauma-informed** approach
- A **focus on prevention** and addressing underlying factors
- **Targeting our resources** to the most vulnerable people and places
- **Working holistically** with victims, offenders, families and the community
- Reducing **repeat victimisation and reoffending**
- A commitment to **embedding a children's rights approach**
- Working collaboratively with the **other Strategic Partnerships** in Cornwall to deliver joint outcomes

You will find detailed information about how all of this activity is brought together in the **Partnership's Delivery Plan**, available on the [Safer Cornwall website](#).

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

Priority Themes

High risk themes

- Domestic abuse and sexual violence
- Exploitation
- Anti-social behaviour
- Serious violence
- Hate crime

Local area concerns

- Rubbish and litter
- Speeding and parking
- Groups hanging around
- Street drinking, drugs and anti-social behaviour
- Community tensions

What makes people more vulnerable to harm?

- Drug use and problem drinking
- Experience of trauma
- Poor mental health
- Being a child, young person or vulnerable adult
- Isolation/exclusion
- Poverty and hardship

What improves people's chances?

- A secure home
- Skilled and competent support
- Open communication
- A sense of belonging
- Trust and confidence

How will we do it?

- collaboration with communities
- a trauma-informed approach for all
- a focus on prevention and addressing underlying factors
- targeting our resources to the most vulnerable people and places
- working holistically with victims, offenders, families and the community
- reducing reoffending and repeat victimisation

Priority Outcomes

What do we want to achieve?

Communities are supported to take positive action to reduce crime and anti-social behaviour and improve the local environment

Our specialist services **protect and support the most vulnerable** and reduce harm

We have a **greater awareness of the effects of trauma** on people's lives and behaviours, and our workforce provides **the right support, at the right time**

We **communicate and share information** in ways that are proactive and inclusive; we listen and act on what we hear

Listening to what people say

Every year, we invite everyone to "Have Your Say" about the day-to-day **community safety issues that matter** and what could be done to improve things. We gather responses via our **on-line survey** and talk to residents **face-to-face at local events**.

Who responded to the survey?



581 respondents

66% Women / **28%** Men / **7%** Prefer not to say
1% aged 18-24 / **36%** over 65



93% White British, Cornish, Northern Irish, Scottish, Welsh
<5% Black, Asian, Mixed and Other ethnic groups
5% LGBTQ+



20% East / **35%** Mid / **38%** West / **7%** unknown



18% disclosed a disability
33% identified themselves as carers

The 2023 results highlighted **similar concerns** to 2022 – these were **environmental issues** such as litter, parking and speeding, and **anti-social behaviour**. Anti-social behaviour concerns included feeling intimidated by groups on the streets, vandalism, street drinking and drug use/dealing.

Compared with last year, there has been **a small shift towards feeling less safe**. In line with last year's findings, seeing **street drinking and drug use** and **feeling intimidated** by groups of people were commonly cited reasons for feeling unsafe.

A recent survey of 8,200 **school age children** in Cornwall found that **the majority of children feel safe** at school, out and about in their community in day-time and on-line.



There were, however, some **distinct differences by age**. Feelings of safety at school particularly were **lower for secondary-age children** (12 to 15 year olds) and there was a **marked difference between boys and girls**, with girls feeling less safe. These figures 'bounced back' for boys and girls post-16.

From age 12 onwards, the greatest difference between girls and boys was in how safe they felt when **out after dark**.

When asked what would make their area **a better place** to live in, young people of all ages **unanimously** wanted more **things for young people to do and places to go**.

Around **one in four children** said that a safer area or **less crime** would make their local area better, although this dropped to only around one in six for 12-15 year olds.

Primary-age children were more likely to think that **less shouting, fighting and violence** would make their area better. Older children were less likely to see this as an issue, but across all ages **girls showed higher levels of concern** about safety and violent behaviours in their local area.

Young carers and children living in areas in the **most deprived quintile** were more likely to say that less **shouting, fighting or violence** would make their area a better place to live in.

Have Your Say Survey 2023

Most people feel safe in the local area, but **women feel less safe at night**

- **77% feel safe during the day**, with no difference between men and women
- **39% of women feel unsafe after dark** vs 28% of men

Why I feel unsafe...

- Seeing **drug use** and dealing
- Public **drinking** and rowdy behaviour
- **Speeding** and erratic driving
- **Intimidating groups** of people hanging around (with young people often mentioned)
- **Aggressive behaviour**, shouting and swearing on the streets
- **Lack of visible police** presence and/or action to address problems
- **Lack of street lighting** in public places

Three quarters of residents have experienced **anti-social behaviour** in their local area.

- **Litter**, careless driving or **speeding, parking** or vehicle-related issues were the most common issues (experienced by over 50%).
- **Groups** hanging around, **vandalism, graffiti**, and other deliberate **damage to property, street drinking**, public **drug use or dealing**, and public **rowdiness** were the next most common issues.

48% would like to see **more Police or community officers** in the local area

- Responses **mention more visible patrols**, including on foot, **patrolling more often** and officers getting to **know the local area/people**

Almost 50% of people who experienced crime or ASB had reported it (vs 40% last year)

- Reasons for not reporting: telephone waiting times, lack of knowledge of how to report and perceived lack of response

1 in 5 people think the Police and Council are tackling the issues that matter

52% disagree (17% strongly). These levels are similar to last year.

People who **know about Safer Cornwall** were more likely to **answer positively** – 47% said the Police and Council are tackling the right issues vs 15% for those who don't know anything about us.

Knowing how to get help...

Around **2 in 5 people did not know how to access specialist help**, like drug services or domestic abuse support; older people were least likely to be aware.

1 in 4 did not know what to do about a **safeguarding concern involving an adult** but most people knew what to do if they were worried about a child.

I would like to see more...

- police on foot • activities for young people • CCTV • education about consequences • traffic calming measures • tougher penalties for crime and ASB • police response/attendance • easy ways to report ASB • 20 MPH zones and speed cameras • street lighting • bins and community clean up initiatives • homelessness services • mental health support

16% had seen or experienced **hate crime**

- Race, sexual orientation and age are the most common types mentioned

CRIME IN CORNWALL

What does the evidence say?



Overall, Cornwall is a **low crime area** compared with similar areas nationally; this largely reflects very **low incidence of thefts** (except from shops) and property crimes.



Pandemic restrictions forced a big drop in public space violence. In Cornwall, violence rates appeared to be **disproportionately high** during this time due to domestic abuse (which continued unabated), accounting for a **higher proportion** of violent crime locally.



Rates of **violence**, particularly domestic abuse and sexual violence, are now more **in line with similar areas** nationally.



Referrals into services for domestic abuse support have increased and since 2020 we have seen a much higher rate of **domestic homicides**.



Reports of sexual offences increased sharply from March 2021, with high profile national incidents, media and campaigns cited as likely factors, as well as a potential rise in the number of victims. There was a **further rise** in rape and other sexual offences over the last 12 months.



Reports of **stalking and harassment** have also increased, but the rising trend has slowed over the last year and may be starting to reduce.

Following the pandemic, we have seen that **young people's wellbeing and social functioning** have been significantly affected. For some young people this is **affecting their behaviour** with their peers and in the wider community.



A rise in **young people behaving anti-socially** has been a growing theme over the last 12 months. We have also seen **more violence** amongst young people and raised concerns about **weapon carrying**. We have also noted **less community tolerance for young people**, particularly when seen together in groups, which we need to balance against the actual risks.

Young people receiving help from drug and alcohol services in Cornwall are more likely to start **using drugs at an early age** and to be affected by **parental drug and alcohol use**. These issues can have a significant impact on how young people develop.

Across all our commissioned services, people seeking help often have a **highly complex mix of vulnerabilities** and they need longer, more **intensive interventions**. This is a long term trend, compounded by COVID impacts and more recently the **cost of living** crisis, difficulties accessing **essential support** such as housing, and mental health services.

Although police data indicates that **anti-social behaviour** has reduced, this comes at a time when **public confidence in the police** is low and under-reporting may be a factor. Anti-social behaviour continues to be the **primary concern of local people**, outweighing concerns about crime and other community safety issues.

Our larger towns experience **persistent anti-social behaviour**, with a complex mix of issues and **vulnerable people** needing help. An increase in **rough sleepers** plays a part in what people see as **signs of visible social disorder**. These factors can drive up feelings of unrest and **community tensions**.



More **hate crime** is being reported, particularly racist behaviours. This is a significant issue for the safe placement of **refugees and asylum seekers** as part of the national programme.



Organised Crime Group activity continues to be a threat, driving strong police focus on **drug trafficking and weapons**.

Rates of **crack cocaine and heroin use**⁴ in Cornwall are estimated to be **below national** levels (but have increased over the last decade), whereas **alcohol dependency** is estimated to be **higher**.



Thefts remain at a lower level than pre-pandemic, despite increases over the last two years. Cornwall consistently had **one of the lowest burglary rates** in the UK.



High-potency synthetic drugs, reportedly often several times stronger than the user thinks they are, are a **significant and growing threat**, driving up **drug-related deaths** and serious harms. Drug-related deaths are at **record levels** locally and nationally. In 2022 there were 45; we predict **more than 50 in 2023**.

During times of austerity when people are struggling, **communities become more vulnerable** to exploitation. **Black markets** and stealing to order escalate, and these markets are exploited by **organised crime**. We have seen **shoplifting escalate sharply** over the last year, a trend that goes hand-in-hand with cost of living pressures.

⁴ Treatment and recovery unmet need toolkit, Office for Health Improvement and Disparities (2023)

Our Core Work Plan – focus for 2024/25

An **established framework of strategies** that bring our resources together to provide an effective response to the high risk themes.

Domestic Abuse & Sexual Violence and Violence Against Women & Girls

- Ensure the provision of **statutory domestic abuse support** within safe accommodation services through a Domestic Abuse Local Partnership Board - to support local needs assessments, strategies and oversee effective delivery
- Implement the new partnership strategy to tackle **Violence Against Women and Girls**
- Implement the **new multi-partnership domestic abuse and sexual violence strategy**, which focuses on prevention, children and young people, training, early intervention, safe accommodation, and models for people engaging in abusive behaviour
- Review the community domestic abuse and sexual violence services with the aim to **jointly commission sustainable services** that meet the needs of adults and children across Cornwall, including having a focus on prevention and behaviour change
- Develop the **Healthy Relationships Alliance** across Cornwall and the Isles of Scilly
- Embed our **prevention and behaviour change approach** by rolling out Healthy Relationships 'train the trainer' and Bystander interventions
- Prioritise a **learning approach** by bringing partners, experts by experience and practitioners together to improve the system for those who use it

Exploitation

- **Support communities** to help us prevent and tackle exploitation
- Deliver a **rapid and effective** local response
- **Improve our response** by putting in place the recommendations made to us
- **Train our workforce** to help them identify and respond to exploitation in their role
- **Support schools and parents** to promote inclusion and a **sense of belonging** in school.

Drugs

- Ensure effective **delivery of the government's 10-year drugs strategy** through a local Drugs Strategy Partnership, focused on local priorities
- Reduce **drug-related deaths**
- Promote evidence-based **prevention approaches**
- Increase the proportion of people who **leave treatment successfully**
- Co-ordinate response to **County Lines** and Dangerous Drug Networks

Alcohol

- Provide training to improve **early identification** of problem drinking and provide the right help, focusing on **treatment resistant drinkers**
- Improve **outcomes** for people in **treatment**
- Reduce **demands** on acute health services, including hospitals
- Use **health data** to improve safety in licensed premises

Complex Needs

- **Co-ordinate services** to work better together
- **Upskill the workforce** to identify and work with a range of needs
- Bring together locally based services and support at **Safe and Well Hubs**
- Lead and learn through the **Trauma Informed Network** for Cornwall
- **Enable the system to deliver intensive support** that achieves sustainable solutions

Anti-Social Behaviour

- Local delivery of the national **Anti-social Behaviour Action Plan** including our approach to implementing the new and updated powers
- Support people affected by ASB, providing visible **public reassurance**, and a **balance of enforcement and support** for complex and persistent issues
- **Targeted place-based response** through Safer Towns Programme, tackling street drinking, drug use and associated behaviours and nuisance

Preventing Violent Extremism

- Develop a **Counter-Terrorism Local Plan** to understand and manage local risks
- **Provide training** to raise awareness about the signs of radicalisation
- **Support people** at risk of being radicalised and provide interventions
- Prepare businesses, public and private sector organisations for **Martyn's Law** and what this means to them

Modern Slavery and Human Trafficking

- **Multi-agency training** to raise awareness and help people to spot the signs
- **Promote** ethical employment and supply chains
- **Support local targeted operations** and co-ordinate help for victims

Reduce Reoffending

- Collectively address the **key factors** for offending
- Ensure that prison leavers have **strong foundations** for successful lives
- Involve victims of crime and **people with lived experience** throughout service design and delivery
- **Support children** whose parents are entering prison
- **Employment and housing** support for all offenders

Road Casualty Reduction

- Prevent and reduce the harms of **fatal and serious injury collisions**
- Oversee delivery of the **Road Casualty Reduction Strategy** and hold partners to account for their actions
- Support regional work as part of the **Vision Zero South West Partnership**

More information about individual strategies and areas of work can be found in [Appendix B](#).

Priority Outcome 1: Communities

What will we achieve?

Communities are supported to take positive action to reduce crime and anti-social behaviour and improve the local environment

Why is it important?

Two thirds of all recorded crime happens in 10 of our larger towns, where only a third of Cornwall's population live. These towns also see high levels of reported **anti-social behaviour**, alongside complex issues around **drugs, alcohol, rough sleeping and vulnerable people**.

It is vital that we **target our resources** to the people and places where **the harm is greatest** with a balanced approach of support and enforcement.

We know that other communities across Cornwall experience **localised community safety issues** however, and our consultation shows that there is a **strong drive to work together** on community-led initiatives and to improve public spaces.

Evidence shows that **community action creates in us a sense of belonging and place**, and the act of coming together to work towards a shared objective has a powerful impact.

Co-production goes further than consultation, it means directly involving the community in agreeing local outcomes and designing the services that we need.

Through this plan we aim to generate a **culture of doing things with communities rather than for them**, and actively seek the voices of people with lived experience, affected others and community members.

This approach is facilitated and strengthened through a **close alliance with voluntary and community sector organisations**.

What are we doing about it?

Intensive partnership support for the ten towns with the highest levels of crime and disorder through our **Safer Towns Programme**, delivering strong local action plans that respond to the needs and voices of the whole community

A **Safer Communities Toolkit** that provides the knowledge, skills and support for **any community group or local organisation** to bring people together to tackle issues such as anti-social behaviour and environmental nuisance

A trained **community of 'active bystanders'** amongst our pub and night club staff to prevent violence against women and girls and build a safer Night Time Economy for all

Improved **community cohesion and respect**, through residents, businesses and partners acting together and standing against intolerance, abuse and **hate crime**^[1]

Co-production is built into everything that we do, providing early opportunities for anyone who wants to get involved and reporting back regularly on how we are doing

[1] This can include verbal abuse, intimidation, harassment, assault and bullying, as well as damage to property, motivated by hostility towards the victim's disability, race, religion, sexual orientation or transgender identity.

Five Years of Safer Towns

Supporting people to keep themselves and their communities safe and well

Why did we do it?

The Safer Towns programme was launched in 2018, aiming to **help partners target resources** into the places that needed it most. New local partnerships were set up in the towns with **higher levels of crime** and more complex long-term issues to resolve. The partnerships **directly involve local organisations and community groups** in understanding the issues and what everyone can do to improve them.

Having these partnerships in place enable local areas to apply a joint **problem solving approach** to persistent issues. They can also bring partners together to **act quickly when new risks emerge**. The **stepped-up support** provided during the pandemic, for example, supported partners to share information about the rapidly **changing local picture** and take fast action where needed.



There is much more joint working to help solve the issues in the community and this in turn has, I believe, had a positive impact on fear of crime in the community

What difference has it made?

Proactive work in the Safer Towns has **brought key crime rates down** and closer to Cornwall average rates. Over the last 5 years in the Safer Towns:

- **Criminal damage** has fallen by 15%
- **Shoplifting** has fallen by 15%
- **Anti-social behaviour** linked to street drinking has fallen by 38%
- **Violence with injury** crimes have remained stable – we are placing extra focus on this in the next year.

In our survey of organisations involved in the local partnerships, **92%** said that they thought it had **improved the level of crime and anti-social behaviour** and other issues in their town, with just over a third saying it was “a big improvement.”

Find out more

You can find out about the **priorities** for each town and **what's being done** on the [Safer Towns pages](#) on our website.

Making a difference in Falmouth

Safer Falmouth worked together to improve safety in the town for women and girls, supported by £67,000 from the **Home Office Safer Streets** fund.

- 6 upgraded **CCTV cameras**
- A student-led group to pay for Krav Maga **self-defence classes**
- **Bystander training** for 70 people working in the Night Time Economy, such as bar staff and taxi drivers, including training new trainers.
- A campaign featured on buses and bus stops **“Not All Heroes Wear Capes”** developed with Falmouth University's Creative Advertising students
- A **pop-up ‘Safe Space’** over 6 nights at a local café

Making a difference in Saltash

Safer Saltash supported National Hate Crime Week. In October 2023, Safer Saltash visited over 65 businesses, traders and organisations in the town.

Hundreds of windows in Saltash town centre, taxis and community buses are now displaying the **Safer Cornwall 'Say NO to Hate Crime'** sticker that also contains a QR code to the Devon and Cornwall Police reporting hate crime page.

A **celebration of diversity event** will take place in early 2024, to bring together the people of Saltash to **celebrate difference** through **food, music and sport**.



Making a difference in Truro

Two new **healthy relationships awareness campaigns** were created through a collaboration with Falmouth University and Truro College students, funded through the Home Office Safer Streets fund.

Heart to Heart and *Do Not Ignore the Signs* are now embedded within the curriculum throughout the 2023 academic year and will be repeated every two years. The resources are also shared on a new **Healthy Relationships SharePoint Hub** for students to access information about support.

The campaigns have **attracted interest both regionally and nationally** and look likely to be funded for use beyond Truro and Cornwall in the coming year. Safer Cornwall has agreed to use a **Creative Commons licensing approach** to enable them to be freely used and recreated by other organisations in the future.

Two further campaigns – *Three Brave Monkeys* and *Look for the Signs* – were also created through this collaborative project and **have been adopted** by Barnardo's and Our Safeguarding Children's Partnership.



Boxing sessions

Pop-up events

Activities for young people

Hotspot patrols

Shoplifting advice for businesses

Walkabouts & Environmental Visual Audits

Extra outreach

Youth café and street art projects

ASB Drop-in for advice & support

Football and team building sessions

Street Lighting Audit

Support for ShopWatch & PubWatch



Priority Outcome 2: Specialist services and support

What will we achieve?

Our specialist services **protect and support the most vulnerable** and reduce harm

Why is it important?

As a key part of our strategies to reduce the harms of our most high risk themes, we commission specialist services to **help people in crisis and support recovery**.

Our services support **adults, children, young people and families**, cover the whole of Cornwall and the Isles of Scilly and aim to be **accessible to everyone that needs help**.

Where possible, partners aim to commission key services together in a co-ordinated and joined-up way, based on a shared understanding of evidence of need and what works.

We recognise that some people may need a **more flexible approach** to support them to get the help they need – for example, people experiencing **homelessness**, people with **multiple vulnerabilities**, **older** people, **minority ethnic** groups and people who identify as **LGBTQ+**.

Our **approach is holistic** and aims to provide a package of support tailored to individual needs, including helping people to **access housing and mental health support** alongside other types of support.

We also seek to identify those who **are more vulnerable** to serious harm so that we can put protective measures in place.

Cornwall is **experiencing a housing crisis**. For some of our most vulnerable people, whose **needs may be seen as barriers** to finding somewhere to live, obtaining a safe and secure home seems unattainable.

This is a **top priority to address in 2024/25**, with the new [Supported and Specialist Housing Strategy 2023-2050](#) playing an important role.

Where we want to be in 2025

Support within **specialist domestic abuse safe accommodation** is available for men and women of all ages who are affected by domestic abuse

An **integrated Domestic Abuse and Sexual Violence service** provides training, education, a helpline, crisis support, safe accommodation, therapy, counselling and recovery services

Community services are in place that **reduce the harms of drugs and alcohol**, including prevention, treatment, harm reduction, rehabilitation and recovery support

People in need are helped to access suitable housing to support **safety, recovery and change**

Our commissioned services are **trained to ask about mental health** and work with common issues such as anxiety and depression, with **clear pathways into more intensive support**

Outreach and targeted support ensure that **help is accessible** to those who may not be able to engage with traditional services

Special Feature: Preventing serious violence

We can all live **free of violence** and the fear of violence

Why is it important?

Serious violence makes up only a **small percentage of crime**, but there is a **huge cost** to communities through **loss of life**, and the **trauma** caused through both the **physical and psychological injuries** suffered.

Experience of **violence is a risk factor for other negative health and social outcomes** across the life course, so preventing violence also makes a major contribution to improving the **health and wellbeing of the population**.

Identifying risk factors early on and providing **extra support** are important in preventing violence and this needs a **long-term approach** working together **in and with communities**.

National context

The government's [Serious Violence Strategy](#) focuses on **homicide, knife crime and gun crime**, including tackling gangs and County Lines drug dealing.

The **Devon, Cornwall and Isles of Scilly Serious Violence Prevention Partnership** was established in 2020, with strategy that focuses on young people under 25.²

The new **Serious Violence Duty** came into effect in January 2023, requiring specific organisations³ to work together to reduce and **prevent serious violence, focused on addressing the causes**. The Duty applies to any type of serious violence that is relevant to the local area.

Reflecting our local profile and priorities, Cornwall's approach also includes **domestic abuse and sexual violence** and encompasses people of all ages. In April 2024 we will launch a **new Serious Violence Strategic Framework**.

What have we done so far?

We have **well-established approaches** for tackling domestic abuse, sexual violence, exploitation, drug related harms and supporting young people who commit crimes. Our new **Strategic Framework** will show how these work together and how we will **add value** through some new areas of partnership working.

Using funding from the Home Office and Serious Violence Prevention Partnership, last year we started a programme of work specifically to improve **support for young people at risk of violence**.

In 2023, we launched a new service to support **young people with a parent in prison** and started training professionals about the impact that it has.

National research has found that the **impacts on children** are significant. These can include increased **mental ill health** and emotional **trauma**, problems at **school** and involvement in **violence and anti-social behaviour**. Almost **80% of families affected** will not tell anyone outside close family and friends that a parent is in prison.

We have also funded **local community organisations** to increase outreach support and work with young people to **create new things to do** and **spaces to be in**, including a youth café, street art project and a social action project.

In 2024/25 we will focus on providing **more support for families** and developing new ways for **young people to have more say** in designing services.

Find out more

- Read our new Serious Violence Plan
- Support for children with a parent in prison [ACTing with Children](#)

[2] Jointly led by the Police and Crime Commissioner and Chief Constable

[3] These are the local authority, fire service, police, health, probation and youth justice service.

Priority Outcome 3:

A system-wide approach to trauma and adversity

What will we achieve?

We have a **greater awareness of the effects of trauma and adversity** on people's lives and behaviours, and our workforce provides **the right support, at the right time**

Why is it important?

Trauma is unique to the person. Trauma results from one, or a series of events or a set of circumstances **experienced by a person as harmful** or life threatening. Usually this causes **lasting adverse effects**, limiting ability to function and achieve good mental, physical, social or emotional wellbeing.

Traumatic experiences involving **multiple events with interpersonal threats during childhood** or adolescence can cause complex trauma with several key features: they typically arise within the context of a child's relationships; they occur during child development; they are chronic or repeated.

An estimated **2 out of 3 children will be exposed to trauma and adversity** (called Adverse Childhood Experiences or ACEs) before the age of 16.

Those who experience 4 or more ACEs are at most risk of future harms to health and wellbeing and poorer social outcomes. This can include mental and physical health problems, drug and alcohol dependency, street homelessness, violence and abuse, anti-social behaviour and imprisonment.

With the right support, **people can recover**, build positive relationships and start to **re-engage and contribute** to the community. Training staff is key to **prevent re-traumatisation** of people using services and to **support recovery**.

Being trauma-informed goes beyond the services that people use. It must be system-led and **reach communities** so those who have experienced trauma are surrounded by people who **show support and compassion** helping to build resilience, improve outcomes and ultimately **transform lives**.

Where we want to be in 2025

A compassionate workforce – staff across the system are more skilled, enabled and supported to identify and work with people who have experienced trauma and adversity and their effects

A Trauma Informed Network for Cornwall – where professionals learn from each other, share and evolve best practice in improving outcomes for our most vulnerable people of all ages

Communities are more aware of the impact of trauma and adversity; they **encourage compassion** and **help put solutions in place** to support people in their local area

Joined-up multi-agency support for people with multiple vulnerabilities– so that everyone is supported to work together more effectively, **focusing on the person** not the problem

A strategic and system-wide approach that looks at trauma and its impacts in everything that we do

Priority Outcome 4: Communication & sharing information

What will we achieve?

We **communicate and share information** in ways that are proactive and inclusive; we listen and act on what we hear

Why is it important?

This year in our Have Your Say survey, **38% of people said that they were aware of Safer Cornwall** and knew at least a little of what we do prior to taking the survey.

The survey results show that people who **know about Safer Cornwall** and understand what we do are more likely to **feel safe** and have a **positive view of the police and Council** tackling the crime and safety issues the matter.

As well as ensuring that our **website, newsletters and social media pages** are kept up-to-date with all the latest news, we will be re-establishing a programme of **events and engagement opportunities** across Cornwall to connect with and feedback to communities proactively.

We are also **strengthening our tri-partnership collaboration** with the adults and children's safeguarding partnerships, ensuring that **we speak with one voice** through shared campaigns and events on our **shared priorities** like domestic abuse and exploitation.

As part of communicating better, we are improving how we share information – with a focus on how we gather **community intelligence and people's views and stories** and share back what we do with it.

This type of information provides critical insight in areas such as **hate crime** where often the harm is 'hidden' from our usual data.

Where we want to be in 2025

Campaigns and events are being used to promote and raise awareness about the work that we are doing and how local communities can get involved

Communities are consulted regularly through Have Your Say and other engagement routes to ensure that we focus on the right things, and we make a difference

Information and advice are available through our **website and social media**, including how to report concerns to the right place, what help is available and how to get it

Joint campaigns, learning events and training are being delivered in collaboration with the safeguarding partnerships for adults and children around our shared priorities

Information and data are being shared, including community experiences, to **better understand issues of crime and safety** and what we can do together to protect against further harm

APPENDICES

A: Partnership structure and governance

Community Safety Partnerships (CSPs) were first mandated under the Crime and Disorder Act 1998⁵ to **bring partners together to improve community safety in local areas**, recognising that no single organisation could achieve this alone.

The 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**.

CSPs have 6 key **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 community safety priorities
3. Monitor delivery against our objectives and **drive good performance**
4. Develop and deliver a strategy to **reduce reoffending**
5. Commission **domestic homicide reviews** and hold agencies to account for implementing recommendations
6. **Consult and engage with our communities** and use this to inform our strategies and plans

A raft of 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 being **delivered through Safer Cornwall** and specialist sub-groups.

- Ensure the provision of statutory **domestic abuse support within safe accommodation services**⁶ 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**⁷ and ensure that tackling **serious violence is an explicit priority**⁸ 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**⁹ through a local Combating Drugs Partnership; agree priorities through a strategic needs assessment, develop and deliver a local drug strategy and action plan.

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 Committee¹⁰ and the Office of the Police and Crime Commissioner.¹¹

Town and parish councils are not bound by the same legal duty but make an important contribution through representing communities and supporting local delivery. Cornwall Association of Local Councils joined Safer Cornwall in 2021.

5 Crime and Disorder Act 1998, amended by Police Reform Act 2002, Clean Neighbourhoods and Environment Act 2005 and Police and Justice Act 2006.

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

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

8 CDA 1998 amended by the PCSC Act 2022

9 [From Harm to Hope](#) - A 10-year drugs plan to cut crime and save lives, HM Government 2021

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

11 Through funding and co-commissioning arrangements

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**, and we share a communications and engagement plan.

We also **share key objectives¹² with the Health and Wellbeing Board** in areas such as drug and alcohol harms, domestic abuse and violence.

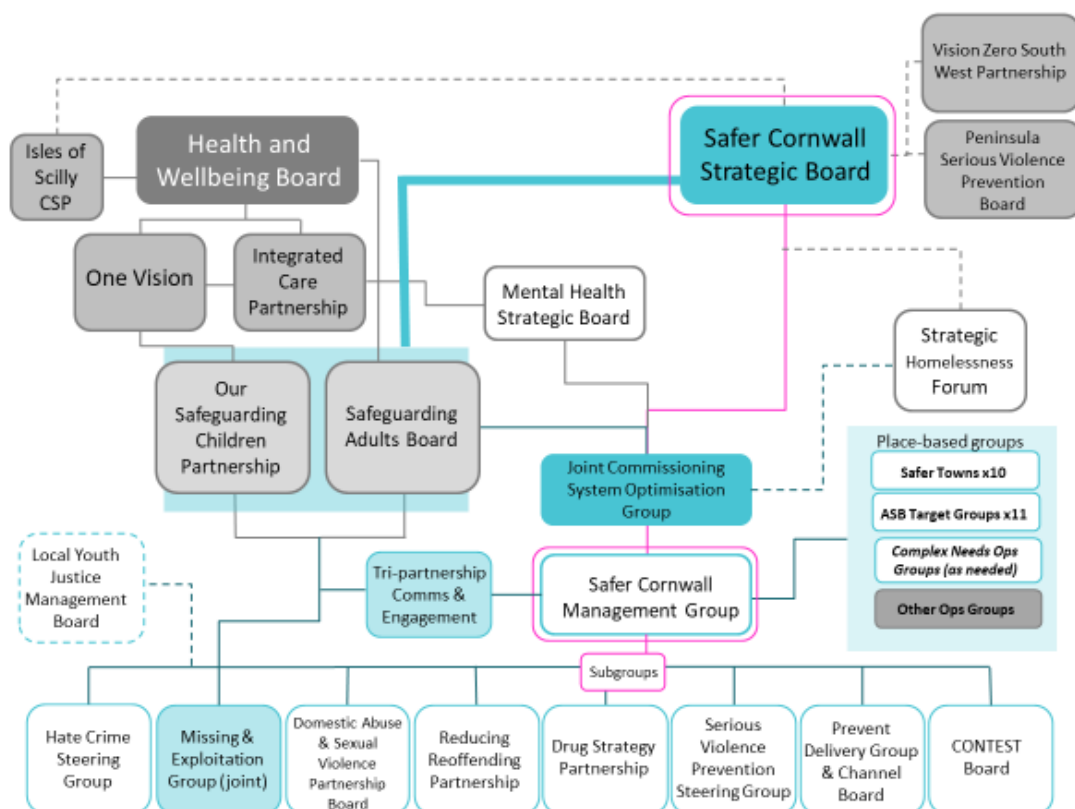
Safer Cornwall works with all the **neighbouring community safety partnerships in Devon and the Isles of Scilly¹³**. Together we produce a Peninsula Strategic Assessment, with the aim of identifying the areas where **co-ordinating our resources** would be most effective.

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 probation services and the police. **Safer Scilly** works alongside Safer Cornwall but, as a unitary authority, also produces a separate strategic assessment and plan.

Partnership Structure

Safer Cornwall's structure has 3 tiers:

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



¹² [Public Health Outcomes Framework](#), Office for Health Improvement and Disparities, last updated August 2022

¹³ Plymouth, Torbay and Devon's 8 partnerships at district level with an overarching Devon County strategic partnership

B: Key contacts by theme

Theme/ Priority	More information	Key contact
Alcohol	Alcohol Strategy for Cornwall "Taking Responsibility for Alcohol" Alcohol - Safer Cornwall	Kim Hager, Joint Commissioning Manager, Community Services, Cornwall Council Kim.Hager@cornwall.gov.uk
Anti-Social Behaviour	Anti-Social Behaviour Strategy 2020-2023 Anti Social Behaviour - Safer Cornwall	Natasha Nicholas, Anti-Social Behaviour Manager, Community Services, Cornwall Council Natasha.Nicholas@cornwall.gov.uk
Safer Towns Programme	Local action plans for each of the 10 towns Safer Towns - Safer Cornwall Community Safety Toolkit launched in 2022 Safer Communities Toolkit - Safer Cornwall	Tamsin Thomas, Community Safety Manager, Community Services, Cornwall Council Tamsin.Thomas@cornwall.gov.uk
Complex Needs Also see Safeguarding	Complex Needs Strategy (due for publication in 2024) High Risk Behaviours Policy Cornwall and the Isles of Scilly Safeguarding Adults Board - High Risk Behaviour Referral Form and guidance to procedure (ciossafeguarding.org.uk)	Celia Davis, Complex Needs Strategy Manager, Community Services, Cornwall Council celia.1.davis@cornwall.gov.uk James Sawford, Safeguarding Service Senior Manager (Adults), Cornwall Council James.Sawford@cornwall.gov.uk
Housing	Cornwall's Partnership Approach to Preventing Homelessness & Rough Sleeping 2020-2025 homelessness-strategy-2020-25-web.pdf (cornwall.gov.uk) Cornwall Supported and Specialist Housing Strategy 2023-2050 Cornwall Supported and Specialist Housing Strategy 2023-2050 - Cornwall Council	Melanie Brain, Head of Housing Options, Community Services, Cornwall Council Melanie.Brain@cornwall.gov.uk Rachael Rothero, Service Director, People Commissioning, Cornwall Council rachael.rothero@cornwall.gov.uk Louise Wood, Service Director, Planning & Housing, Cornwall Council louise.wood@cornwall.gov.uk
Domestic Abuse and Sexual Violence	Domestic abuse and Sexual Violence Strategy Violence Against Women and Girls Strategy DASV Strategy - Safer Cornwall Safe Accommodation Strategy DASV Safe Accommodation Strategy - Safer Cornwall	Laura Ball, Domestic Abuse and Sexual Violence Strategy Manager, Community Services, Cornwall Council Laura.Ball@cornwall.gov.uk

Theme/ Priority	More information	Key contact
Drugs	Cornwall and Isles of Scilly Drug Strategy "Reducing Harm, Promoting Recovery" Drugs - Safer Cornwall	Kim Hager, Joint Commissioning Manager, Community Services, Cornwall Council Kim.Hager@cornwall.gov.uk
Exploitation	Cornwall Exploitation Strategy 2020-2023 Exploitation - Safer Cornwall	Sarah Necke, Community Safety Officer (Exploitation and Reoffending Lead), Community Services, Cornwall Council Sarah.Necke@cornwall.gov.uk
Hate Crime	Hate Crime - Safer Cornwall	Flo Linscott, Diverse Communities Team, Devon and Cornwall Police Flo.Linscott@devonandcornwall.pnn.police.uk
Modern Slavery and Human Trafficking	Organised Crime Local Profile for this area available on request Serious & Organised Crime - Safer Cornwall	Steve Rowell, Preventing Extremism/Terrorism Lead Cornwall and Serious Organised Crime Operational Lead Cornwall Steve.Rowell@cornwall.gov.uk
Preventing Violent Extremism	The Counter Terrorism Local Plan and Delivery Matrix are Restricted Preventing violent extremism - Safer Cornwall	Steve Rowell, Preventing Extremism/Terrorism Lead Cornwall and Serious Organised Crime Operational Lead Cornwall Steve.Rowell@cornwall.gov.uk
Reoffending	Cornwall and Isles of Scilly Reducing Reoffending Strategy Reduce Reoffending - Safer Cornwall Cornwall and Isles of Scilly Youth Justice Plan Gweres Tus Yowynk Adolescent Service - Cornwall Council	Sarah Necke, Community Safety Officer (Exploitation and Reoffending Lead), Community Services, Cornwall Council Sarah.Necke@cornwall.gov.uk Kate Wilson (GTU/YOS Service Manager) Kate.Wilson@cornwall.gov.uk
Safeguarding	Safeguarding Adults Board Strategic Plan 2020-2023 Cornwall and the Isles of Scilly Safeguarding Adults Board Strategic Plan 2020-23 ciossafeguarding.org.uk Our Safeguarding Children Partnership Strategic Business Plan 2022 03 28 final poap v2.pdf ciossafeguarding.org.uk	Stephanie Kincaid-Banks, Business Manager, Cornwall and the Isles of Scilly Safeguarding Adults Board Stephanie.Kincaid-Banks@cornwall.gov.uk Julie Fielding, Partnership Board Manager, Our Safeguarding Children Partnership julie.fielding@cornwall.gov.uk
Road Safety	Road Casualty Reduction Strategy road-casualty-reduction-strategy-2019-web.pdf (cornwall.gov.uk) Vision Zero South West Partnership	Ian Findler, Principal Transport Officer (Road Safety), Transport and Infrastructure, Cornwall Council Ian.Findler@cornwall.gov.uk Area Manager Mike Tremellen, Protection, Prevention & Safeguarding, Cornwall Fire and Rescue Service Mike.tremellen@fire.cornwall.gov.uk

C: Glossary

Term	Description
Adverse Childhood Experiences (ACEs)	Trauma or adversity experienced in childhood that has life changing impact. Includes sexual, physical, emotional abuse and neglect, witnessing or experiencing violence, poor mental health of a parent, parental use of alcohol and other drugs, a parent dying or in prison
Alcohol-related crime	Any crime recorded with an alcohol flag by police – this can relate to any type of crime and indicates that alcohol was a factor in the crime
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 retraumatisation and support recovery
VCSE	Voluntary, Community and Social Enterprise (sector)
Youth Justice Service (YJS)	In Cornwall the function of the YJS is part of the Gweres Tus Yowynk (GTY) 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



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

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www.safercornwall.co.uk