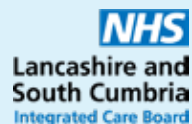




Cumberland
Community Safety
Partnership

CUMBERLAND COMMUNITY SAFETY PARTNERSHIP PLAN

2024-2027



cumberlandcsp.org.uk

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Colin Cox, Director of Public Health and CSP chair.

Foreword

Welcome to our Community Safety Partnership (CSP) Plan 2024-2027, which sets out the strategic priorities we will tackle over the next three years.

Cumberland CSP came together in April 2023, following local government re-structuring. It amalgamated the two community safety partnerships which existed in former district council areas. A county-wide Crime and Community Safety Strategic Assessment was commissioned - its findings told us where to focus on to make our communities safer.

This partnership plan outlines those priorities and sets out how we will tackle them.

Cumberland is one of the safest areas in the country in terms of crime and disorder. Our partnership strives to keep Cumberland safe and achieve our vision of "Working together to create safe and resilient communities where everyone can live, work, and thrive".

We know issues of crime, community safety and harm reduction are often very complex, and require an integrated response. This is what the Community Safety Partnership is all about. Collaboration is at the heart of how we work, and we share knowledge, intelligence, experience, skills, and resources to achieve our aims and objectives.

Our approach focuses on prevention and early intervention. We will also meet our statutory responsibilities as a partnership, including the management of Domestic Homicide Reviews, and the co-ordination of our Prevent duty to stop people becoming terrorists or supporting terrorism.

Our residents, and those who choose to work and visit Cumberland, deserve to do so in safe, inclusive communities that they are proud of, and I am determined to ensure our partnership works tirelessly to deliver this.

Introduction

The Cumberland CSP was established to meet the requirements of Sections 5 and 6 of the Crime and Disorder Act 1998, and any amendments made to it in subsequent legislation. The CSP also fulfils the requirements of the Prevent Duty as legislated by the Counter Terrorism Act 2015.

Working with key partners, the Cumberland CSP aims to promote collective responsibility and evidence a strategic approach towards community safety by tackling crime and antisocial behaviour and making Cumberland safe for all communities.

Trusting and positive relationships are key to successful partnership working and positive outcomes for communities. We have already developed strong links with the Office of the Police, Fire and Crime Commissioner (OPFCC), and are working closely with them, through the Safer Cumbria Board, to ensure our priorities complement each other.

Cumberland is a great place to live, work, study or visit and is one of the safest places in the country. The data in the Strategic Intelligence Assessment clearly demonstrate that the indicators for Cumberland are consistently below the regional (Northwest) and national (England and Wales) averages. As a partnership, we will build on all that is good to address the local challenges we have.

About the Partnership Plan

The Cumberland CSP plan sets out our local Community Safety Partnership priorities for the next three years. They are informed by an in-depth analysis of data from a range of sources detailed in the Partnership Strategic Intelligence Assessment (SIA). This can be found here: [Crime and Community Safety](#)

Community Safety Partnerships are statutory bodies and have been in existence since 2008. The Crime and Disorder Act 1998 places a duty on CSPs to develop a strategic plan which addresses multi-agency issues affecting the quality of life for residents. The Cumberland CSP was established in April 2023 when the new unitary authority of Cumberland Council came into existence following local government re-organisation.

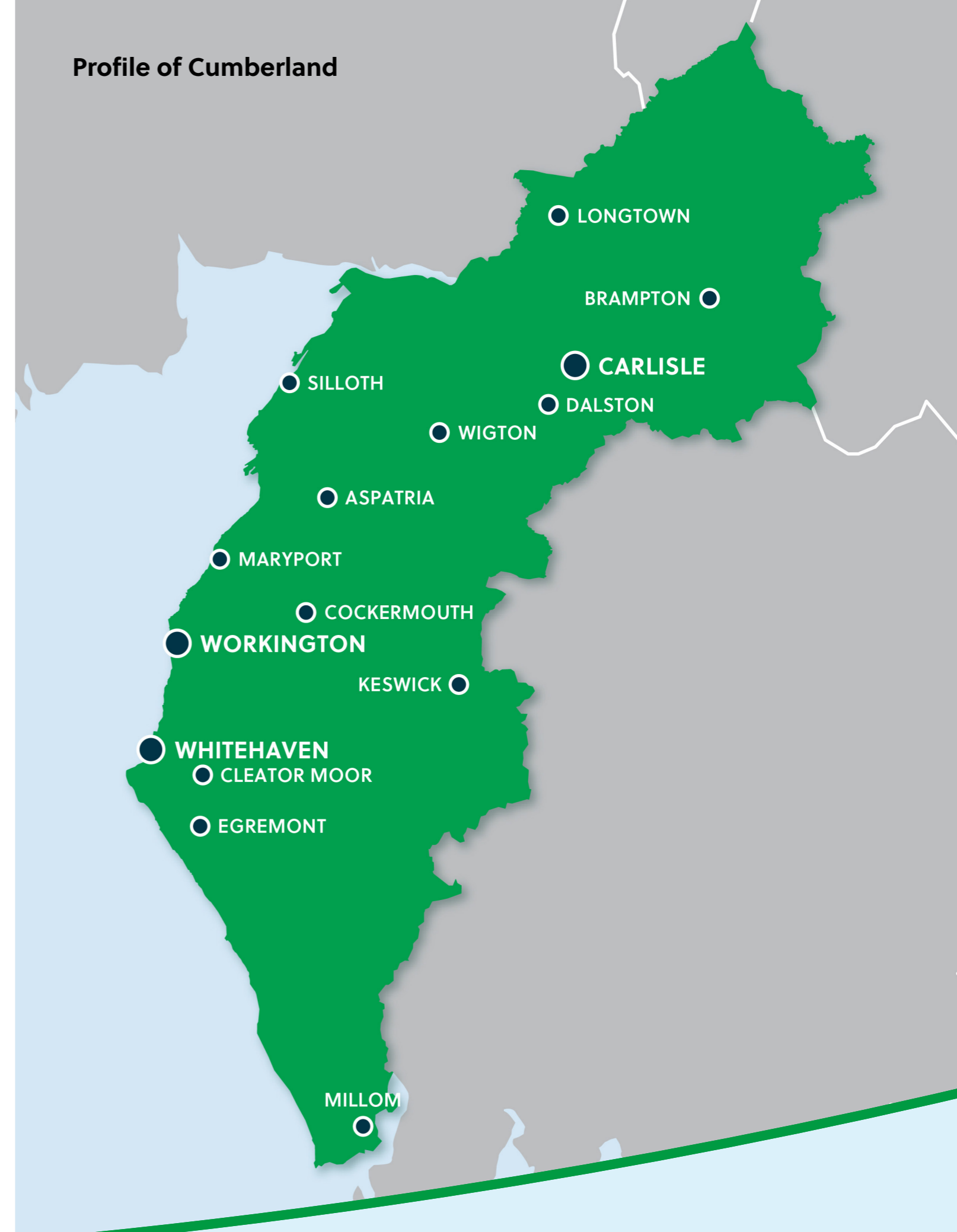
The partnership is made up of the 'responsible authorities' - Cumberland Council, Cumbria Fire and Rescue Service, Cumbria Constabulary, NHS Integrated Care Board, and the Probation Service. It also has representatives from the voluntary and third sectors.

The overarching aim of the partnership is to work together to create safe and resilient communities where everyone can live, work, and thrive. Cumberland CSP is at the forefront of ensuring people/communities are protected and feel safe. We will deliver on our priorities by:

- Ensuring our statutory duties as a partnership are met
- Developing coordinated partnership responses to tackle each strategic priority
- Adopting a trauma-informed approach
- Being intelligence led and data informed
- Taking an evidence-based approach with a focus on prevention and reporting back on lived experience to demonstrate improvements in the quality of life of our communities

More information on the partnership can be found by visiting our website: [Cumberland CSP](https://cumberlandcsp.org.uk)

Profile of Cumberland



Cumberland is largely rural and made up of sparsely populated areas with some built up areas, the largest of which is the city of Carlisle. The local authority boundary covers the former district areas of Carlisle, Allerdale, and Copeland.

We cover a large area of 3,012 square kilometres, yet we are one of England's most sparsely populated local authority areas, with 91 people per square kilometre, compared to an England and Wales average of 399 people per square kilometre.

Cumberland remains one of the safest places in the country to live. The total crime rate per 1,000 people is 68.3, which is below the national average.

Our economy contains strong agricultural and tourism sectors, but we are also a manufacturing economy that boasts some international brands. We are home to a total of 11,565 businesses, 90 per cent of which are microbusinesses. We also host the largest nuclear site in Europe.

Cumberland is undoubtedly one of the best places to visit in the UK, boasting two world heritage sites, an area of outstanding natural beauty and world class attractions that draw in millions of visitors. Although we are one of the safest places to live, our increasingly diverse population is aging and declining. The number of people over 65 is due to increase from 64,000 to 82,100 by 2040. Our population is 274,000 - this is due to fall by 0.3 per cent by 2028.

Some of our residents can expect to live some of the longest lives in the country, but other parts of Cumberland are below the national average for life expectancy. Inequalities can be extreme, and they have real day to day impacts on people's lives and livelihoods.

Household earnings in some areas are amongst the highest in the northwest, but we have pockets of real deprivation and have more households living in fuel poverty than the national average. The median household income is £28,794 - lower than the national average. The Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government (MHCLG) classified 14 of Cumberland's 177 Lower Super Output Areas (LSOAs) as being in the most deprived of areas in England. However, Cumberland also had 10 LSOAs that were classified as being in the least deprived nationally.

We have some of the lowest cost housing in the country, the median housing cost being below the national average at £155,63. However, we have issues with affordability and the availability of houses built for social rent. A detailed analysis of Cumberland-wide statistics can be found at: [Cumbria Observatory](#)

Summary of the Strategic Assessment

The Strategic Assessment summarises the key findings relating to community safety issues in Cumberland:

Alcohol related crime

One in seven crimes in Cumberland is alcohol related, but it is the alcohol related deaths and hospital admissions that stand out as high.

Acquisitive crime

There are pockets of high shoplifting levels. Fear of burglary is a concern, although burglary offences remain low.

Drug related offences

There are low rates of offences, but drug poisoning cases are double the national average across the county.

Domestic abuse related crime

There are increasing rates, exacerbated by rurality (50 per cent of residents live in rural locations). There are nearly twice the number of high-risk cases than in Westmorland and Furness.

Violent crimes

The highest volume of crime type offences. It includes violence against women and girls (VAWG) offences as well as domestic abuse and alcohol related violence. VAWG is higher than in Westmorland and Furness and incorporates many offences such as domestic abuse, sexual abuse and stalking etc. Sexual offences – Cumberland sexual offences are higher than the average rate.

Antisocial behaviour

Whilst it is decreasing county wide, it remains the main concern of Cumberland residents. It has been proven to have a negative impact on the community.

Hate crime

There are increased reports of hate crime, mainly racially aggravated. World events are unlikely to improve the situation.

Risk ratings

Of note with the risk rating section is that alcohol-specific mortality in Cumberland is higher than regionally or nationally.

The Partnership met to agree its priorities based on an in-depth analysis of the data from the strategic assessment and acknowledging the views and concerns of residents. Consideration was also given to existing partnership forums which were already addressing some of the issues outlined in the strategic intelligence assessment key findings. In the future, our approach to priority setting will embed lived experience of local people and through engagement of our local places in an inclusive way.

Our strategic priorities are:

- Domestic abuse
- Violence against women and girls
- Antisocial behaviour
- Community cohesion



Domestic abuse

Domestic abuse is an incident or pattern of incidents of controlling, coercive, threatening, degrading and violent behaviour, including sexual violence. In most cases it is committed by a partner or ex-partner, but it can involve other family members or carers. It is very common and can include, but is not limited to, the following:

- Coercive control (a pattern of intimidation, degradation, isolation and control with the use or threat of physical or sexual violence).
- Psychological and/or emotional abuse.
- Physical or sexual abuse.
- Financial or economic abuse.
- Harassment and stalking.
- Online or digital abuse.

Crimes recorded under the National Crime Recording Standard (NCRS) that were identified as domestic abuse related, and incidents (domestic abuse reported to / investigated by the police that did not result in a crime being recorded under the NCRS) have seen a steady increase nationally (England and Wales), regionally and locally over the five years between 2018-19 and 2022-23.

Domestic abuse safeguarding records provide a comprehensive picture at a local level. Safeguarding records include all identified domestic abuse crimes, reported incidents and cases where domestic abuse is identified. During 2022-23 a total of 8,272 domestic abuse safeguarding records were created across Cumbria, 4,708 of them in Cumberland. This represents a steady increase over a five-year period.

In Cumberland, the rate of domestic abuse safeguarding records per 1,000 population in 2022-23 is higher than the Cumbria and Cumberland average in three community panel areas (Carlisle West, Petteiril and Workington Together). Between them these three community panel areas contain 21 of Cumberland's communities (LSOAs) that are in the 20 per cent most deprived nationally. The five wards with the highest rates in 2022-23 all have rates higher than the Cumbria and Cumberland average (Currock, Castle, St Michael's, Moss Bay and Moorclose, Kells and Sandwith); these five wards contain collectively 12 LSOAs in the 20 per cent most deprived in England.

The Domestic Abuse Safe Accommodation Needs Assessments 2022-23 highlighted the likelihood that the full extent of need amongst domestic abuse victims is not currently captured as under reporting may be a problem especially for male victims, those with disabilities, LGBTQ, young victims (16-18 years) and older victims (those aged 65+). The assessments also highlight rurality as a significant barrier for victims of domestic abuse, with services harder to access and rural societal structure making escape less likely resulting in rural victims of domestic abuse being half as likely to report abuse as urban victims. Just over half of Cumberland's population (51.7 per cent) live in areas defined as rural.

Recommendations have been made by the Domestic Abuse Commissioner, via the report [DAC patchwork of provision DA - Search \(bing.com\)](#), detailing how to meet the needs of victims and survivors across England and Wales.

The government response is here:

[DAC patchwork of provision government response - Search \(bing.com\)](#)

Cumberland CSP DA group will prioritise its strategy based on six of these recommendations.

Violence Against Women and Girls

What we will do:

- Develop a clear strategy to reduce domestic abuse with an additional focus on work with perpetrators, and babies, children and young people.
- Enable partners to continue supporting people suffering from domestic abuse.
- Ensure victims and survivors can access support to prevent them becoming repeat victims.

We will do this by

- Ensuring commissioned services are performing against Key Performance Indicators and identifying gaps in provision/ funding opportunities.
- Ensuring appropriate and timely information sharing, so victims and survivors, regardless of age, gender, or other protected characteristics, are not having to retell their story.
- Collaboratively continuing to deliver a consistent standard of education and awareness around domestic abuse, its extent, its drivers, and its impact.
- Ensuring a trauma-informed approach is embedded in all the partnership's activity.
- Ensuring our response is inclusive, culturally relevant and accessible to all.
- Re-establishing the DA Practitioners' Forums to share good practice.
- Consulting with the DA Lived Experience Network on systems and commissioning, and responding to their observations, sharing them to frontline practitioners.
- Embedding the learning from case reviews, including Domestic Homicide Reviews, to improve practice.

Measures of our progress:

- An increase in referrals to victims' services for domestic abuse and sexual offences, especially for those in rural communities, those with protected characteristics and babies, children and young people.
- Increased referrals to intervention and support services for perpetrators of domestic abuse and sexual offences.
- An increase in positive outcomes for offences of coercive and controlling behaviour.
- Lessons learned from DHRs - how they will be acted on, in what timescales, and what is expected to change as a result.



The harm caused to victims and society by violence against women and girls (VAWG) in all its forms – including but not limited to harassment, stalking, rape, sexual assault, murder, honour-based abuse and coercive control – is immeasurable. While men and boys also suffer from many of these forms of abuse, they disproportionately affect women. Policing, and society, must focus on violence against women and girls so that it can be eradicated. The policing response has been shown to be inconsistent and so there is now a national focus on supporting forces to prioritise VAWG-related crimes.

A National Framework for delivery of policing Violence Against Women and Girls was published in February 2024. It prioritises three pillars of activity:

- Building trust and confidence.
- Relentless perpetrator pursuit.
- Safer spaces.

Local data from Cumbria Constabulary show 5,719 recorded offences related to VAWG in 2022-23 in Cumberland. For VAWG related offences in Cumbria, the victim must be female and the age at crime must be 10+ years. The increase in VAWG offences may reflect improved recording practices and the impact of high-profile cases and campaigns on victims' willingness to report both recent and historical incidents. In Cumberland, VAWG rates in 2022-23 are highest in the Carlisle locality area. Three community panel areas have VAWG rates higher than both the Cumberland and Cumbria average (Carlisle West, Petteril and Workington Together), while the rate in Whitehaven and Coastal is like the Cumberland rate and higher than the Cumbria rate. These four community panel areas between them contain 27 LSOAs in the 20 per cent most deprived in England. The five wards with the highest VAWG rates in 2022-23 (Castle, Harraby South, Currock, Moss Bay and Moorclose, St Michael's) between them contain 11 LSOAs in the 20 per cent most deprived in England.

In March 2023, Cumbria Constabulary launched its second #CallitOut public consultation survey, aimed primarily at women and girls in Cumbria, to establish how safe they felt in certain situations. A total of 1,956 responses were received. Key findings indicate that women and girls feel less safe at night, particularly in their local neighbourhood or nearest town centre. The most common reason for feeling unsafe was groups of people hanging around.

Almost half of all respondents who had been a victim of an offence had not reported the offence(s) to any agency. The most common reasons were beliefs that: no action would be taken, the matter would not be taken seriously, or it would be difficult to prove.

What we will do:

- Work together to change attitudes and behaviours towards women and girls that undermine safety.
- Encourage increased reporting from victims of VAWG
- Target those areas identified as VAWG 'hot spots' and work together to minimise the risk to women and girls in those areas using target hardening
- Work together to develop a safe and vibrant night-time economy across Cumberland, free from violence and fear.
- Ensure licensed premises are safe and complement violence reduction initiatives.

We will do this by:

- Working with key partners to deliver education and awareness of VAWG, its extent, drivers, and impact.
- Highlighting the partnership's priority of VAWG through media channels, as well as existing and emerging forums.
- Exploring technological opportunities to improve confidence amongst women and girls in public spaces.
- Developing funding opportunities such as Safer Streets to help create safer spaces for women and girls in identified hot spots.
- Further developing the Carlisle night-time economy welfare hub model and exploring ways to expand that work.
- Delivering training and advice to licensed premises staff across Cumberland to prevent violence against women and girls.
- Ensuring our response is inclusive, culturally relevant and accessible to all women and girls.

Measures of our progress:

- The delivery of education and awareness through the VAWG engagement plan.
- An increased number of media communications and engagement with local, regional and national campaigns.
- Analysis of the responses from future 'call it out' surveys
- Analysis of Hot Spot data including evidence-based, academia-provided data.
- An increase in successfully delivered licensed premises/night-time economy related initiatives.
- The progression of a CSP standard of licensed premises safe environments.

Antisocial behaviour



Antisocial behaviour (ASB) can be described as behaviour/actions which causes or is likely to cause harassment, alarm, or distress. If left unchecked, it can have a serious adverse effect on individuals, communities, and the environment. It takes many forms and includes criminal and non-criminal behaviour. Examples could include:

- threatening, harassing or unruly behaviour such as drunkenness and loitering in public spaces.
- drug use – and the mess and disruption that can go with it.
- vandalism, graffiti, fly-tipping, and littering.
- disruptive neighbours consistently playing loud music or letting their dog bark all night.

ASB ruins people's lives, making day to day existence a real misery and leaving them feeling helpless and desperate, with reduced quality of life/wellbeing. If victims are subjected to persistent ASB, it can have a devastating impact, particularly if it is deliberately targeted against them, if they are already vulnerable, or if they cannot resolve the issue.

Victims of antisocial behaviour can become frightened of leaving their home and even feel unsafe when in their homes. This can make them less likely to engage in community activity, creating a more fragmented and less cohesive community.

In 2022-23 ASB incidents in Cumbria fell by 28.2 per cent (a reduction of 1,936 incidents) compared to 2021-22. However, there are some areas of the county where rates for ASB in 2022-23 were higher than or like both the England and Wales rate (17.3 per 1,000) and the Northwest region rate (19.2 per 1,000). In Cumberland, these were the community panel areas of Carlisle West, and Petteril. Each of these areas include six communities (LSOAs) in the 20 per cent most deprived in England. The five wards with the highest rates in Cumberland (Castle, Currock, Kells and Sandwith, St Michael's, Harraby North) contain in total nine communities in the 20 per cent most deprived in England.

Various interventions have contributed to the decrease in antisocial behaviour incidents in Cumbria, including implementing an antisocial behaviour risk assessment (ASBRA) process and the Cumbria police force investment in neighbourhood policing.

Grant funding has also been received from the Home Office Safer Streets Fund to implement schemes to tackle antisocial behaviour and violence against women and girls in Carlisle and Workington.

Local Focus Hubs have also had a positive impact on antisocial behaviour. The Hubs, which are an approved delivery agency on behalf of Safer Cumbria, are made up from a range of partners including the police, local authorities, Cumbria Fire and Rescue Service, probation, local registered providers of social housing, mental health services, liaison and diversion, third sector agencies and other partners as necessary. The Hubs promote partnership working to prevent antisocial behaviour and crime and disorder; engage with local communities to proactively identify complex problem areas that one agency alone cannot resolve; and tackle issues having a detrimental effect on the quality of life of the local community.

While antisocial behaviour incidents are decreasing, it remains one of the top concerns for Cumbrian residents.

What we will do

- Reduce the number of repeat victims of ASB.
- Effectively use the breadth of legislative powers available to address ASB.
- Focus on a preventative and restorative justice approach to those involved in ASB.
- Improve our approach to ASB case reviews to ensure the victims of ASB receive a high quality, consistent, problem-solving approach.

We will do this by:

- Increasing partner information sharing relating to ASB to assist with hot spot targeting.
- Improving our understanding of ASB to deliver a more informed approach to tackling the underlying drivers of demand.
- Supporting the work of Restorative Hope workers to jointly identify and work with those involved in ASB in identified hot spots.
- Re-introducing Public Spaces Protection Orders (PSPOs) to tackle ASB which causes harassment, alarm, distress, nuisance, or annoyance.
- Robustly using ASB enforcement powers across all relevant partners to prevent perpetrators of ASB causing further harm.
- Ensuring ASB case reviews across the county are standardised, allowing a simple, accessible, and effective process for those requesting a review.

We will measure our progress by monitoring:

- Total ASB reports resulting in repeat victims.
- Total ASB related re-opened focus hub referrals.
- Total ASB enforcement interventions.
- Total Restorative interventions.
- Satisfaction level of affected people requesting ASB case reviews.

Community Cohesion



Community cohesion empowers local people and helps shape and sustain neighbourhoods for the benefit of everyone.

A cohesive community is a place where people have a shared vision. It is inclusive, and based on equality of opportunity, ensuring fairness and access for all. It enables the development of an environment based on trust, tolerance, and mutual support in recognition of commonality.

It is important to recognise not everyone identifies with a geographical community. Some communities are drawn together based on shared characteristics, interests, and affiliation. We must accept that what constitutes cohesion can differ from neighbourhood to neighbourhood, street to street or even person to person.

In Cumberland we are seeing an increase in ethnic and religious diversity - a 44 per cent increase between the 2011 and 2021 censuses. Longstanding ethnic minority communities in the UK, such as Gypsy Roma and Travellers, Black African Caribbeans and South Asians, have increasingly moved to the area, while new communities from around the world are emerging through a combination of refugee programmes, asylum dispersal, international study, and targeted global recruitment of hard to fill vacancies.

Cumberland's LGBT+ population is becoming more visible and active in our communities, workplaces, and institutions. The 2021 census recorded that 2.3 per cent of Cumberland's population identified as lesbian, gay, bi-sexual or transgender, which is higher than in many authorities across England.

In Cumberland more than 20 per cent of the population have a condition that would be classed as a disability under the Equality Act.

Highlighting the main revisions in local demographics serves to draw attention to the broad changes, but does not represent the nuanced and vibrant differences in our communities. We are mindful of ensuring that intersectionality and awareness of sub-cultures are very much embedded in our approach.

It is our duty to understand the needs of all our community members without prejudice. We must also ensure everyone's rights and dignity are upheld, and our communities can live without fear or exclusion. Positive integration is of paramount importance to developing cohesive communities, and this is a responsibility for all community members. This is outlined in the recommendations of the most recent review on social cohesion, *The Khan Review: Threats to Social Cohesion and Democratic Resilience 2024*.

To facilitate the positive integration of our community members, everyone must have trust and confidence in the public services there to ensure their safety and wellbeing. Our communities need to know how and where to seek support, and that we are actively working to help them with this. We also need to create an environment that promotes a safe space for enquiry, to deter and diminish conspiracy theories and misinformation, and develop a greater awareness of expectations regarding standards of conduct.

In Cumberland it is recognised that community cohesion is vital for the maintenance of a safe and peaceful community where:

- People interact and engage with each other in a positive way.
- People are committed to what we have in common rather than focusing on things that make us different.
- Mutual respect, fairness and justice are actively sought.

What we will do:

- Increase our knowledge and understanding of the barriers to positive community cohesion.
- Develop and promote a robust hate crime reporting system that increases our community's trust and confidence in reporting.
- Work together to improve our response to incidents of high tension and our communication, including our ability to respond to conspiracy theories and disinformation.
- Develop a range of systems to support the mapping, monitoring, and evaluation of our work.
- Ensure that education is factored into our collective approach as a key driver in changing attitudes and behaviours.

We will do this by:

- Undertaking a comprehensive community engagement programme to further our understanding of what is needed to improve cohesion.
- Through community engagement, using the voice of lived experience as a driving force for positive change.
- Working in partnership with the police and relevant agencies, and using community consultation, we will re-launch the hate crime third party reporting sites.
- Developing an approach that ensures our response to community conflict and tension is timely and robust.
- Addressing any gaps in provision by actively pursuing suitable funding sources.

Measures of our progress:

- The completion of a community engagement programme.
- The establishment of community consultees.
- The development and roll out of hate crime third party reporting sites.
- The creation of service mapping, complete with an action plan, to address gaps in provision.

Governance and delivery arrangements

The statutory responsibilities of a community safety partnership

The Crime and Disorder Act 1998 determines the make-up and role of Community Safety Partnerships. It also sets out the statutory requirement for unitary authorities to have a CSP and consider the crime and disorder implications of all its day-to-day activities. Section 17 of the Act states what the statutory responsibilities of the CSP are:

- Approval of a three-year Strategic Threat Assessment and Partnership Plan, setting out CSP priorities that meets the community safety needs of the area.
- Reducing crime and disorder, including antisocial behaviour.
- Combating substance misuse.
- Reducing reoffending.
- Commissioning and coordinating Domestic Homicide Reviews.
- Having an effective ASB Case Review process.
- Developing and monitoring information sharing.
- Engaging and consulting with the community regularly and incorporating their voice into plans.
- Monitoring and reporting on the progress of the CSP.

Point 3 shows that a statutory responsibility of the CSP is to combat drugs, alcohol and other substances as per Section 6 of the Crime and Disorder Act 1998. In Cumbria, this role is carried out by the Combatting Drugs Partnership (CDP) which sits in the Safer Cumbria Partnership Board Structure. Introduced in England in 2022, CDPs are non-statutory multi-agency forums accountable for delivering these key outcomes: reducing overall drug use, reducing drug-related crime, and reducing drug-related deaths and other harms, as set out in the 10-year drugs strategy. In Cumbria's CDP, the addictions board also includes a working group on alcohol harm prevention.

Cumberland CSP and Cumbria CDP have a clear shared interest in reducing the harm associated with drug, alcohol and substance misuse. However, to avoid duplication and identify opportunities for collaboration and information sharing, the CSP will use the CDP strategy to fulfil its statutory requirements. Substance misuse will remain an item on the CSP agenda.

The Partnership Board

The following areas are covered by the Community Safety Partnership Leadership Group

Community Safety Partnership Leadership Group

Tackling violence abuse and exploitation

- Sexual abuse/exploitation
- violence against women and girls
- Serious violence
- Serious organised crime
- Domestic abuse

Reducing risk

- Reduce re-offending
- Tackling substance misuse
- Road safety

Building resilient and inclusive communities

- Reducing antisocial behaviour
- Hate crime
- Community cohesion

The partnership's structure provides co-ordination, challenge, and support for the delivery of each of the strategic priorities as well as existing areas of community safety which report into the board via established sub-groups. It meets bi-monthly and is chaired by the Director of Public Health.

To ensure there is appropriate oversight, the CSP will report annually to the Place Overview and Scrutiny Committee.

Each of the three strategic community safety themes has a lead from the most appropriate partner agency. They co-ordinate activity in that thematic area.

Activity in each key area of community safety within the three strategic themes is co-ordinated by an operational group, reporting into the thematic lead. They work towards achieving the priorities as outlined in this plan.

Key to the board is the three Local Focus Hubs which deliver much of the co-ordination of the CSP work. The focus hubs aim to improve community safety and tackle difficult and long-term problems where a single organisation has explored and exhausted all options, and a partnership approach is required. Referrals to the hubs are received from partners signed up to an information sharing agreement. The referrals are then assessed, graded, and managed through the OSARA problem solving model. They are also the point of contact for co-ordinating ASB case reviews.

Cumberland Community Safety Partnership

'plan on a page'

OUR VISION

Working together to create safe and resilient communities where everyone can live, work, and thrive.

STRATEGIC COMMUNITY SAFETY THEMES

Tackling Violence, Abuse and Exploitation

Key areas

- Domestic abuse (PRIORITY)
- Violence against women and girls (PRIORITY)
- Sexual abuse
- Serious violence
- Serious organised crime

Reducing Risk

Key areas

- Reducing reoffending
- Tackling substance misuse
- Road safety

Building Resilient and Inclusive Communities

Key areas

- Antisocial behaviour (PRIORITY)
- Community cohesion (PRIORITY)
- Hate crime

Our approach

- > Partnerships and collaboration
- > Intelligence and data led
- > Adopt a trauma-based approach
- > Focus on prevention and early intervention
- > Report back on lived experience

Desired outcomes

- > Implementation of a clear domestic abuse strategy focusing on perpetrators and babies, children and young people
- > Improved access to support for victims and survivors of domestic abuse and sexual offences
- > Increased confidence to report VAWG offences through education and awareness
- > Safer spaces for women and girls with a focus on VAWG hotspots and the night-time economy
- > Reduction in repeat victims of ASB by increasing restorative interventions and effectively using enforcement powers
- > Improved ASB case review process standardised across Cumberland
- > improved response to incidents of high tension including our ability to respond to conspiracy theories and disinformation
- > A robust hate crime reporting system that increases our community's trust and confidence in reporting

