

Safer Cumbria Partnership

SERIOUS VIOLENCE DUTY RESPONSE STRATEGY

2024 - 2025

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Foreword



We will only achieve our goals by maintaining and building on the excellent working relationships we have in Cumbria



I am pleased to present the Cumbria Strategic Response to Serious Violence in line with the implementation nationally of the Serious Violence Duty. Serious Violence can have a major detrimental impact on our communities and how safe people feel in their local areas. We are fortunate in Cumbria that we do not experience the level of violence as seen in other areas of the country. The key areas identified in the Serious Violence Duty as the main causes nationally such as hospital admissions as a result of assault with a sharp object; police recorded knife crime and police recorded homicides are relatively low in Cumbria with the county rating among the lowest in terms of the numbers of these offences against other force areas. But we cannot become complacent, and any level of violence and the associated crimes are not acceptable and as responsible authorities to the duty, we must work together to reduce and eradicate these behaviours from our communities.

In Cumbria we will achieve this by working in partnership through our existing Safer Cumbria arrangements and considering local data and intelligence to identify not only the serious violence taking place in the county but the potential drivers to this and by doing so, look to not only address this impact but also to work 'up stream' by adopting a public health preventative approach across the county, particularly with our young people.

We have produced a Serious Violence Needs Assessment with data supplied from across our partner agencies and this has informed this strategic response detailing what our issues are and where they are most likely to occur in the county. Working with Crest Advisory who have been commissioned by the Government to assist all areas in the delivery of the duty we have identified three key priority areas, as detailed in the response, which will be the focus of our work in Cumbria, although this will not be the sole focus of our work, with other factors also being considered and addressed.

We will only achieve our goals by maintaining and building on the excellent working relationships we have in Cumbria across our partner organisations and in particular the strong links between all those agencies who have a recognised responsibility under the Serious Violence Duty. This contribution is recognised and congratulated and by working through the Safer Cumbria Partnership and its dedicated Serious Violence Sub Group we can make a real difference for the people of Cumbria.

Peter McCall

Chair, Safer Cumbria Partnership

Police, Fire & Crime Commissioner for Cumbria

Executive Summary

The Cumbria Serious Violence Response Strategy sets out our plans for tackling serious violence in Cumbria. This strategy has been drafted with regard to the national context, which includes items of relevance such as the Serious Violence Strategy and the Serious Violence Duty.

The Serious Violence Duty places statutory responsibility on relevant services to work together by sharing data, intelligence and knowledge in order to understand and address the root causes of serious violence. It also requires organisations to target interventions to prevent and minimise the impact of violence.

The Responsible Authorities to the Duty are:



- PCCs have a lead convening role under the duty
- Responsible Authorities must consult with Prisons and Education

The Safer Cumbria Partnership provides the strategic oversight for the delivery of the serious violence duty and provides a forum for wider partners and stakeholders to share information and good practice and ensures that delivery of activity on serious violence is consistent with the aims and principles set out by the Home Office in the form of the Serious Violence Duty.

The newly formed Safer Cumbria Serious Violence Duty Operational Group reports into the Safer Cumbria Partnership and is responsible for building in resource to support activity and enabling the implementation and evaluation of what we deliver over a longer period of time. This is vital in assisting our understanding of the impact of what we do on serious violence and supports our progress towards a public health and trauma informed approach.

In addition to the specified authorities, the Safer Cumbria Partnership has strong links with the Community Safety Partnerships this will ensure that the Serious Violence Duty is delivered at a countywide level.

The Cumbria Serious Violence Response Strategy is informed by the Joint Strategic Needs Assessment which contains performance data and associated information from across the partner agencies and responsible authorities to provide an understanding of our levels of serious violence, our key offending cohorts and our hot spot areas to provide a true picture of the impact of serious violence on the communities of Cumbria. As an ongoing requirement of the duty, the strategic needs assessment will be refreshed annually. The Needs Assessment identified the following three key strategic priority areas:



Target alcohol and drugs as a driver of serious violence (including violence associated with county lines and organised crime)



Prevent children and young people from being involved in serious violence crime, particularly those most vulnerable with complex needs and multiple risk factors



Prevent and reduce violence against women and girls, focusing on repeat domestic abuse and sexual offences (as identified in the Strategic Needs Assessment)

Cumbria's adopted definition of serious violence takes into account a number of factors including the need to recognise our older offending population, alongside the required focus on under 25s. As well as providing us with the opportunity to include more offence types and measure these with our overall serious violence data.

Cumbria has adopted the WHO definition of serious violence:

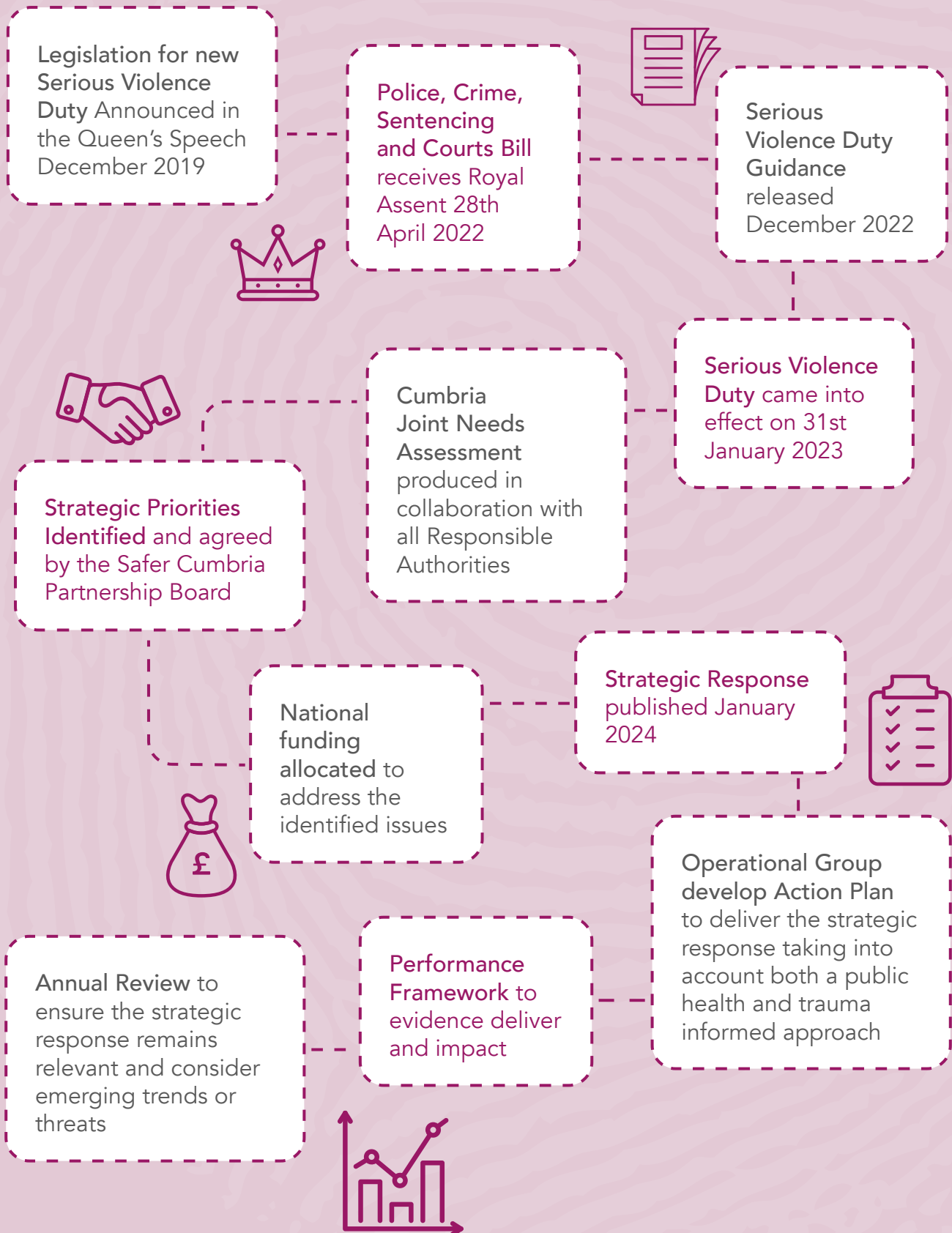
'Violence is the intentional use of physical force or power, threatened or actual, against oneself, another person or against a group or community that either results in or has a likelihood of resulting in injury, death, psychological harm, mal-development or deprivation'.

The definition acknowledges the links between serious violence and other crosscutting workstreams such as domestic abuse, violence against women and girls, including sexual violence and exploitation, which have established delivery structures and governance across Cumbria, without seeking to duplicate this activity.

The aim is to undertake a public health and trauma informed approach to preventing serious violence, recognising that trauma and key risk indicators can affect individuals, groups and communities, and the link to criminality and victimisation. Taking a public health and trauma informed approach will strengthen Cumbria's understanding and focus on psychological harm and mal development.

A performance framework will be put in place to ensure data is continually monitored to evidence the effectiveness of the partnership working.

The Journey



Introduction and Context

The Serious Violence Duty

Introduced as part of the Police Crime Sentencing and Courts Act 2022, the Serious Violence Duty requires specified authorities to work together to prevent and reduce serious violence in their local area.

This Duty is supported by national guidance, which balances prescriptive expectations with room for flexibility. The Serious Violence Duty came into effect on 31st January 2023, and requires local partnerships to take a multi-agency, public health approach to understand the causes and effects of serious violence, develop a strategic response focusing on prevention and early intervention, and monitor the impact of this preventative work.

The Duty requires the following 'specified authorities' within a local government area to collaborate and plan to prevent and reduce serious violence:



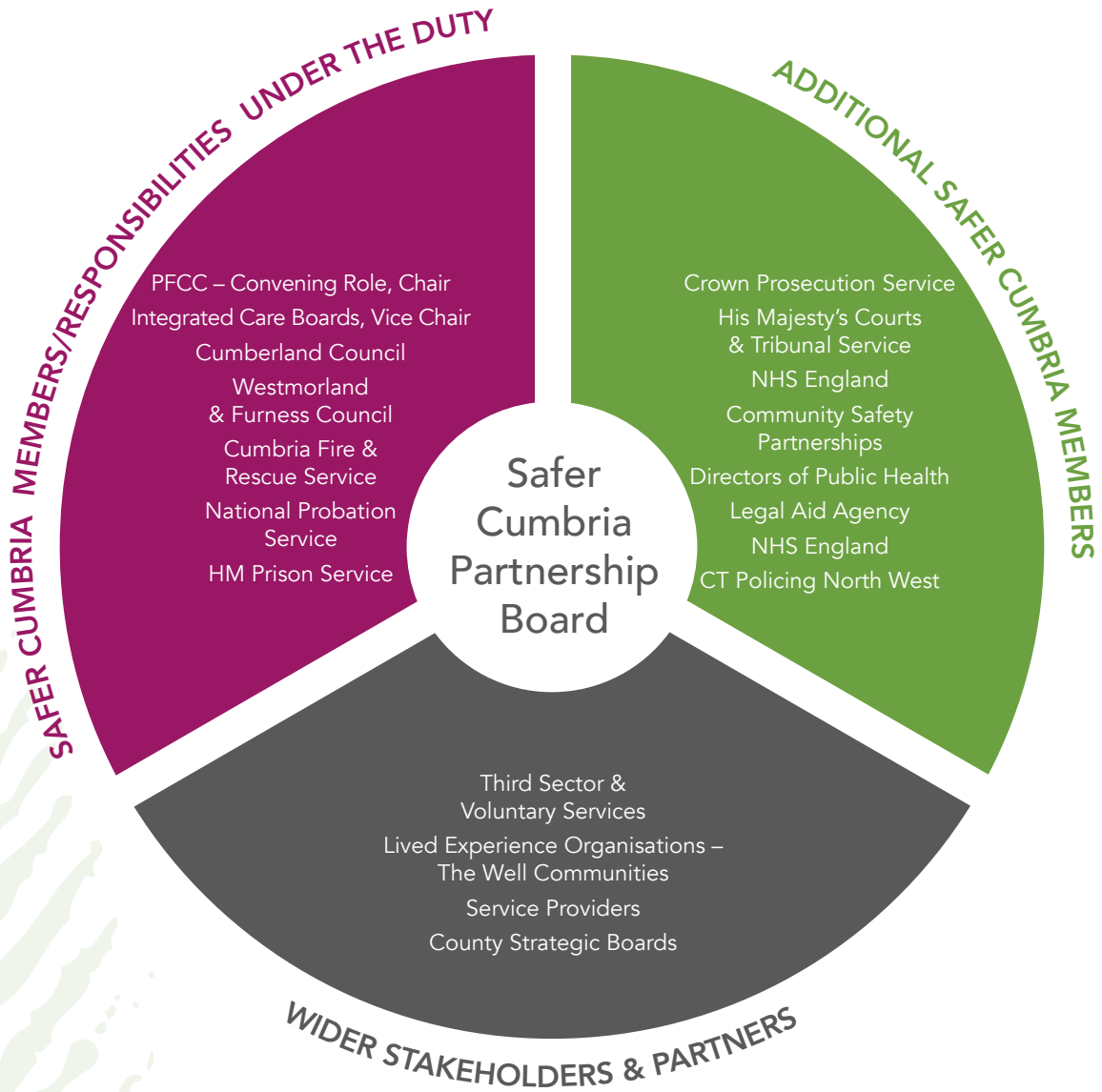
- PCCs have a lead convening role under the duty
- Responsible Authorities must consult with Prisons and Education

How are we meeting the Duty in Cumbria?






In Cumbria, the Safer Cumbria Partnership will act as the vehicle through which the Duty requirements will be delivered. This Partnership is chaired by the Police Fire and Crime Commissioner (PFCC) with representation from all authorities specified in the Duty, alongside wider stakeholders. The Duty is being overseen by the Safer Cumbria Partnership Board at a strategic level and delivered by the Safer Cumbria Serious Violence Duty (SVD) Operational Group. The Serious Violence Duty will be met at a countywide level.

Strong working links are in place between the Safer Cumbria Partnership and the Community Safety Partnerships to ensure delivery of the Serious Violence Duty in Cumbria at a both a county and local level.





To prevent and reduce serious violence in Cumbria in line with the Duty, the Safer Cumbria Partnership will:

 <p>Develop an action plan to address the priority areas identified through the Strategic Needs Assessment</p>	 <p>Consider the utilisation of the national funding to address the identified need</p>	 <p>Work closely with the Community Safety Partnerships to ensure delivery of the Duty both Countywide and at community level</p>	
 <p>Develop a mechanism for public consultation on serious violence</p>	 <p>Incorporate the voice of the victim and lived experience individuals to improve the lives of those impacted by violence</p>	 <p>Develop a communication strategy to update on the delivery of the Duty in Cumbria</p>	 <p>Develop a Performance Framework to monitor the impact of the actions undertaken</p>

Cumbria is the **second largest county** in England and Wales and covers an area of

6,764 km²

With an average population density of

74 people per km²

Cumbria is the second most sparsely populated county nationally (England & Wales average 395 people per km²).

Population density varies across Cumbria's former districts ranging from

26 people per km²

in Eden to

85 people per km²

in Barrow in Furness. Of all former lower tier authorities nationally, Eden is the most sparsely populated.

Mid 2021 **Cumbria's population** was

499,847 persons

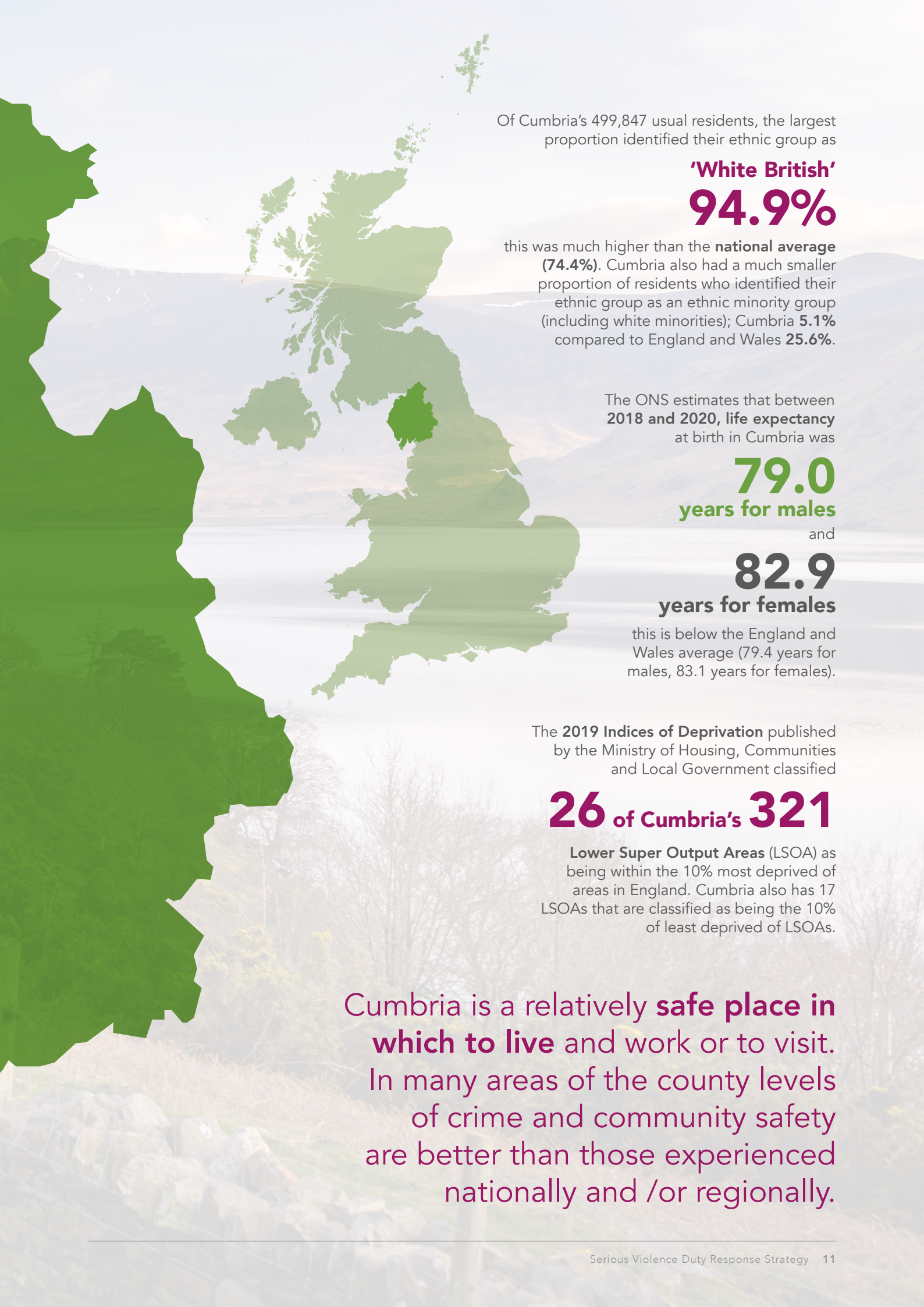
When compared to the national average, Cumbria has a lower proportion of younger residents and higher proportion of older residents. The gender distribution for this Census showed there were **254,704 (51%) females** and **246,142 (49%) males**.

There is strong evidence nationally that suggests young people who are permanently excluded from mainstream education are more vulnerable to being exploited by criminal gangs and exposed to drugs, serious violence and knife crime. During the academic year 2021-22 there were

90 permanent exclusions

in Cumbria.

What it's like to live in Cumbria



Of Cumbria's 499,847 usual residents, the largest proportion identified their ethnic group as

'White British'
94.9%

this was much higher than the **national average (74.4%)**. Cumbria also had a much smaller proportion of residents who identified their ethnic group as an ethnic minority group (including white minorities); Cumbria **5.1%** compared to England and Wales **25.6%**.

The ONS estimates that between **2018 and 2020, life expectancy** at birth in Cumbria was

79.0
years for males

and

82.9
years for females

this is below the England and Wales average (79.4 years for males, 83.1 years for females).

The **2019 Indices of Deprivation** published by the Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government classified

26 of Cumbria's 321

Lower Super Output Areas (LSOA) as being within the 10% most deprived of areas in England. Cumbria also has 17 LSOAs that are classified as being the 10% of least deprived of LSOAs.

Cumbria is a relatively **safe place in which to live** and work or to visit. In many areas of the county levels of crime and community safety are better than those experienced nationally and /or regionally.

Definition of Serious Violence in Cumbria

The Safer Cumbria Partnership has adopted the World Health Organisation definition of serious violence:



Violence is the intentional use of physical force or power, threatened or actual, against oneself, another person, or against a group or community that either results in or has a likelihood of resulting in injury, death, psychological harm, mal-development or deprivation.



Definition Of Serious Violence In Cumbria

The following crime types and crime descriptors will drive the focus on serious violence in Cumbria:



Key National Measures of the Duty

Hospital Admissions as a result of assault with a sharp object



Police Recorded Knife Crime



Police Recorded Homicide



Ranking:

Cumbria is ranked **4th lowest**

for hospital admission as a result of Assault with a Sharp Object

Ranking:

Cumbria is ranked **2nd lowest**

force relating to knife and sharp object crimes (excluding the City of London Police)

Ranking:

Cumbria is ranked **the lowest**

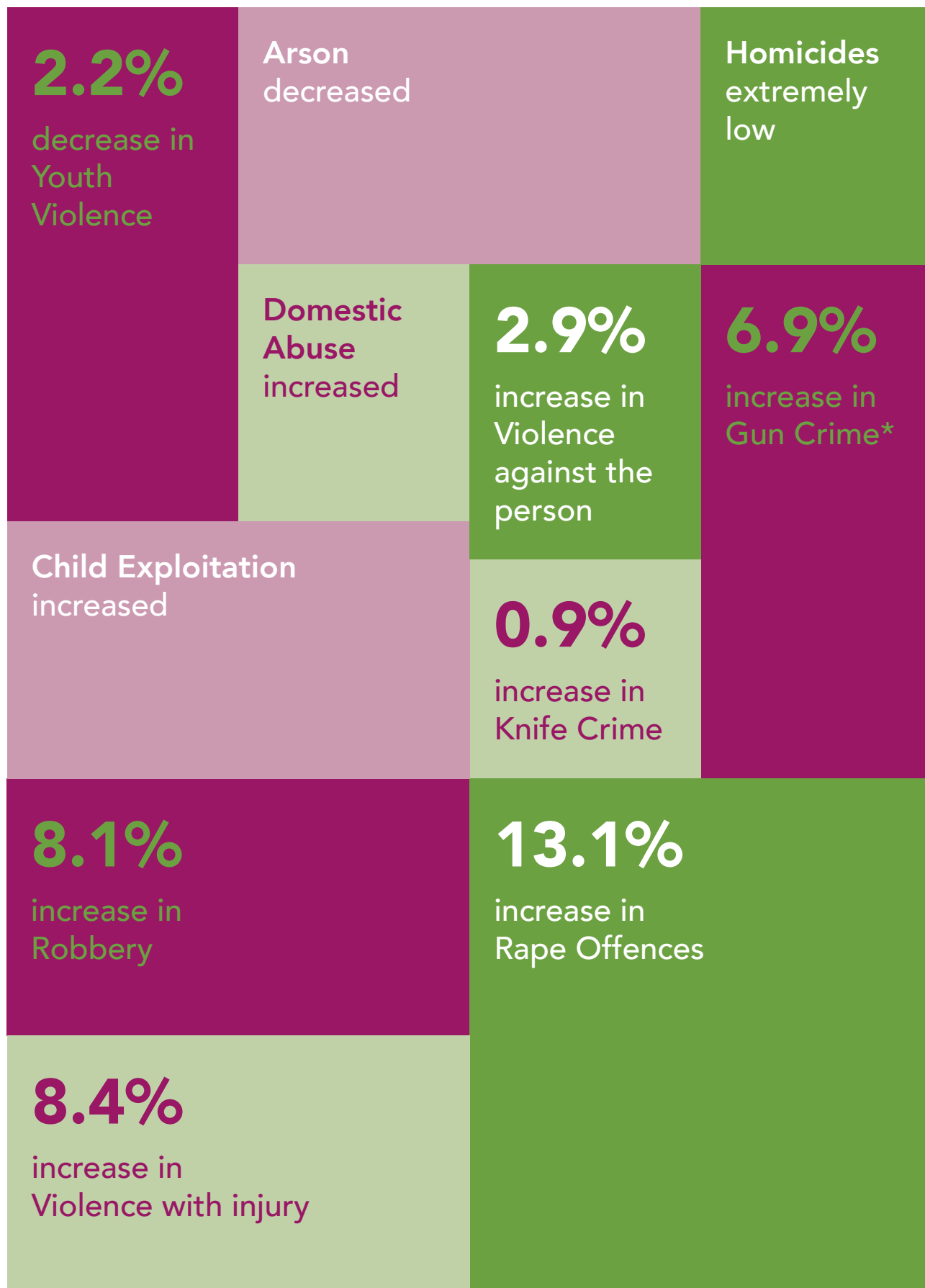
police force area for homicide crimes (excluding the City of London Police)

Cumbria will also consider the following to monitor Serious Violence in the County

Between 1st March 2022 and 28th February 2023 there was a **4.9% overall increase** in crimes associated with the local definition of serious violence from the previous year.

Serious Violence most frequently occurs in **urban, population-dense areas**. Where analysis of the timing of serious violence crimes has been carried out, it most often points to **weekends** and **evenings** and night time economy hours.

Key risk factors for serious violence identified in the SNA were **substance misuse, adverse childhood experiences (ACEs) and poverty and deprivation** – including **homelessness** amongst young people.



* includes imitation firearms, BB/Pellet guns and air weapons

Objective and Strategic Priorities

The strategic objective of the Safer Cumbria Partnership is to prevent and reduce serious violent crime by adopting a public health and trauma informed approach

The **strategic priorities** of the partnership focus on specific cohorts and drivers of violence and vulnerability, as identified through the strategic needs assessment. This focus allows for a wider range of activity within each priority, targeting a range of relevant crime types.

These priorities areas identified by the needs assessment are:



The icon shows a profile of a human head with a marijuana leaf inside, a tilted container pouring orange powder, and a person sitting at a table with a bottle and a glass.

Target alcohol and drugs as a driver of serious violence (including violence associated with county lines and organised crime)



The icon depicts a hand pointing up, a person in a red shirt and blue shorts, a person kneeling with a lit torch, and a hand holding a brick over a cracked surface.

Prevent children and young people from being involved in serious violence crime, particularly those most vulnerable with complex needs and multiple risk factors



The icon shows a person in a red shirt holding a bat over a person in a purple dress, a hand holding a lit torch, and a hand holding a lit torch over a person in a purple dress.

Prevent and reduce violence against women and girls (for the specific areas identified by the strategic needs assessment namely repeat domestic abuse and increased sexual assaults for specific age groups)

These strategic priorities are underpinned by a set of principles for the partnership approach:

- Ensuring strategic crossover with local strategies
- Becoming an evidence-led partnership through effective data sharing and analysis
- Ensuring a public health and trauma-informed approach is embedded through all partnership activity



Target alcohol and drugs as a driver of serious violence (including violence associated with county lines and organised crime)

A high proportion of violent crime in Cumbria is linked to alcohol – and a particularly high proportion of sexual violence and domestic abuse incidents are drug and alcohol related, with clear links to the night time economy.

Rates of hospital admissions for drug misuse are higher in Cumbria than the national average and rates of alcohol related deaths have increased. The strategic needs assessment identified alcohol and substance misuse as an emerging area of need for young people and 15% of secondary school exclusions were alcohol and drug related.

County lines exploitation and organised crime frequently affects young vulnerable and young people. Children and young people under 19 years old are the most common age range for heroin supply offences. The number of county lines operating in Cumbria has reduced in recent years, but the impact of county lines on offending is increasing – there has been a 28% increase in the number of crimes recorded as being linked to county lines.

Activity to address the priority area

The 1CLIC (County lines informed Cumbria) works with vulnerable people at risk of county lines exploitation to divert them from exploitation through signposting and support services. The 1CLIC programme commenced in the south of the county and following successful evaluation will be rolled out to the north of the county.

The Safer Cumbria Partnership will work closely with the Combating Drugs Partnership and recognise areas of strategic overlap around accessing treatment and support for alcohol and substance misuse linked to serious violence offending.

Outcomes/ Indicators

A reduction in the number of county lines operating in Cumbria

A reduction in threats to life associated with county lines

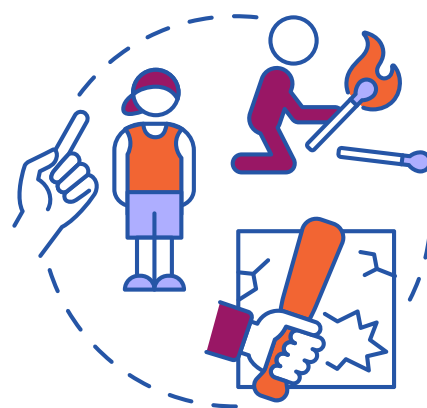
An increase in uptake of referrals to drug and alcohol treatment

A reduction in unmet need in relation to drug and alcohol misuse

A reduction in drug-related deaths and poisoning

A reduction in the number of serious violence offences that have a drugs or alcohol flag

Prevent children and young people from being involved in serious violent crime – particularly those most vulnerable with complex needs and multiple risk factors.



Young people are disproportionately affected by serious violence as victims and perpetrators, and those with complex needs, including adverse childhood experiences, are particularly vulnerable to involvement in serious violence. The strategic needs assessment found that over 2000 domestic abuse incidents per month are witnessed by children, and that cruelty and neglect of children is increasing. Over half of ex-offenders surveyed stated that they had experienced domestic abuse as a child.

Targeting support upstream may help to reduce at risk young people's involvement in serious violence later down the line. Under this priority, the link between drug and alcohol misuse as an emerging area of need for young people, wider vulnerabilities – such as homelessness, mental health and adverse childhood experiences – and involvement in serious violence should be explored.

Activity to address the priority area:

Link to the Turnaround programme (delivered by the Youth Offending Service) which is an early intervention programme funded by the Ministry of Justice. It is designed to intervene in the lives of children earlier to improve outcomes for those on the cusp of entering the justice system.

Analyse data from across partners and engage with young people to understand more about the risk factors associated with serious youth violence to inform activity to address these risk factors. In particular homelessness among young people, those with complex mental health challenges and drug and alcohol misuse.

Work with the Community Safety Partnerships to oversee activity in relation to Anti-Social Behaviour which lived experience individuals identified this as a route to their more serious future offending behaviours.

Support ongoing work to ensure trauma informed practice is embedded across all agencies and organisations as the 'golden thread' for working with children and young people in Cumbria.

Outcomes/ Indicators

Implementation indicators for effective multi-agency data sharing

A reduction in youth reoffending rates for serious violence offences

A reduction in juvenile first time entrants to the criminal justice system for serious violence offences

Improved outcomes for young people involved in the Turnaround programme (against national performance measures for the programme)

Improved self-assessed understanding across partners on applying a trauma informed approach



Prevent and reduce violence against women and girls (for the specific areas identified by the Strategic Needs Assessment)

Crimes disproportionately affecting women and girls, including rape and sexual offences, are among the highest volume of serious violence offences in Cumbria. Over a three year period, rape and serious sexual offences have increased by 46.5%.

Thirty-eight percent of violence against women and girls offences relate to domestic abuse, and the majority of homicides in Cumbria are linked to domestic abuse. Seventy six percent of victims of domestic abuse are female, and partners and ex-partners account for 77% of recorded relationship markers in domestic abuse incidents.

The SNA included some insight into the impact of violence against women and girls (VAWG), highlighting the prevalence of mental health issues, suicide attempts, and homelessness amongst victims.

Activity to address the priority area:

The Safer Cumbria Partnership will ensure tie-in with work led by the Community Safety Partnerships around domestic abuse and sexual abuse, and the implementation of recommendations contained in the National Strategy on Violence against Women and Girls (VAWG) in Cumbria.

Expanding drug testing on arrest in domestic abuse cases to understand more about the drivers for people involved in domestic abuse perpetration and to enable swift referrals to appropriate support and prevent an escalation in offending.

The introduction of the Multi-Agency Tasking and Coordination (MATAC) process will enable the identification and management of serial perpetrators of domestic abuse.

Targeting intervention for domestic abuse perpetrators in the 30 days following an offence - identified as a period of heightened risk for reoffending.

Multi-agency trauma-informed training is being delivered to improve practitioner awareness and understanding of the risks and drivers associated with domestic abuse - including on topics such as risk assessments and safety planning, coercive control, and trauma informed working.

Outcomes/ Indicators

A reduction in serious violence domestic abuse incidents and sexual offences

A reduction in sexual and serious violence domestic abuse reoffending by perpetrators

Improved outcomes (including a reduction in reoffending) for perpetrators under the MATAC process

A reduction in repeat domestic abuse and sexual offence victimisation

☐ An increase in uptake of referrals to victims' services for domestic abuse and sexual offences

Principles for the Partnership Approach

Ensuring strategic crossover with local strategies

Many themes and proposed actions included under the strategic priorities above touch on the activities of other local partnerships working in the community safety sphere. The partnership will seek opportunities to collaborate with these groups to ensure strategic crossover, minimise duplication, and explore opportunities for joint working.

To ensure that there is strategic crossover with local strategies, the partnership will:

Consider existing strategies, groups, forums, boards with linked or overlapping remit

Review governance arrangements for these aligned groups and develop links to avoid duplication of effort of conflicting workstreams

Review communications and feedback channels to share learning across aligned strategies

Share the Serious Violence response strategy with other groups / boards to explore areas of potential collaboration

Becoming an evidence-led partnership through effective data sharing and analysis

Effective data sharing and analysis will drive up that data quality and enable robust monitoring and evaluation of impact and implementation by the Partnership.

Through effective sharing and analysis of data, the Partnership can address current evidence gaps in the strategic needs assessment and ensure collective and improved understanding of local need, demand and existing provision around serious violence. This, in turn, will drive continuous improvement and inform future activity to prevent and reduce serious violence.

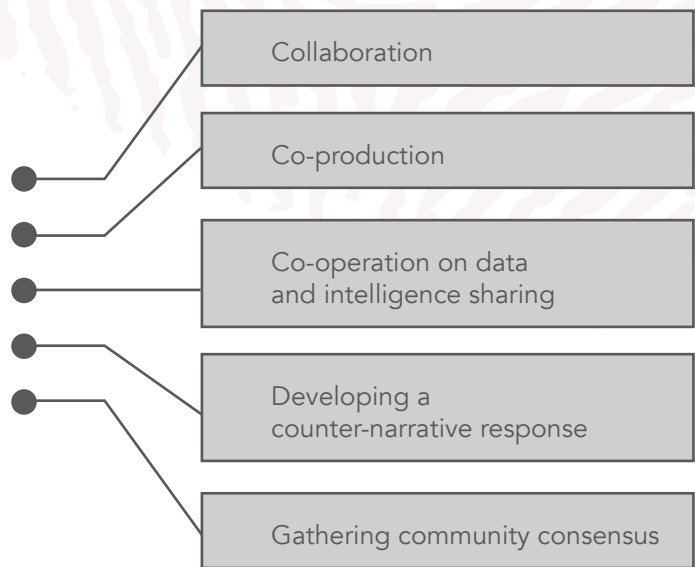
To ensure that work to prevent and reduce serious violence is evidence-led, the partnership will:



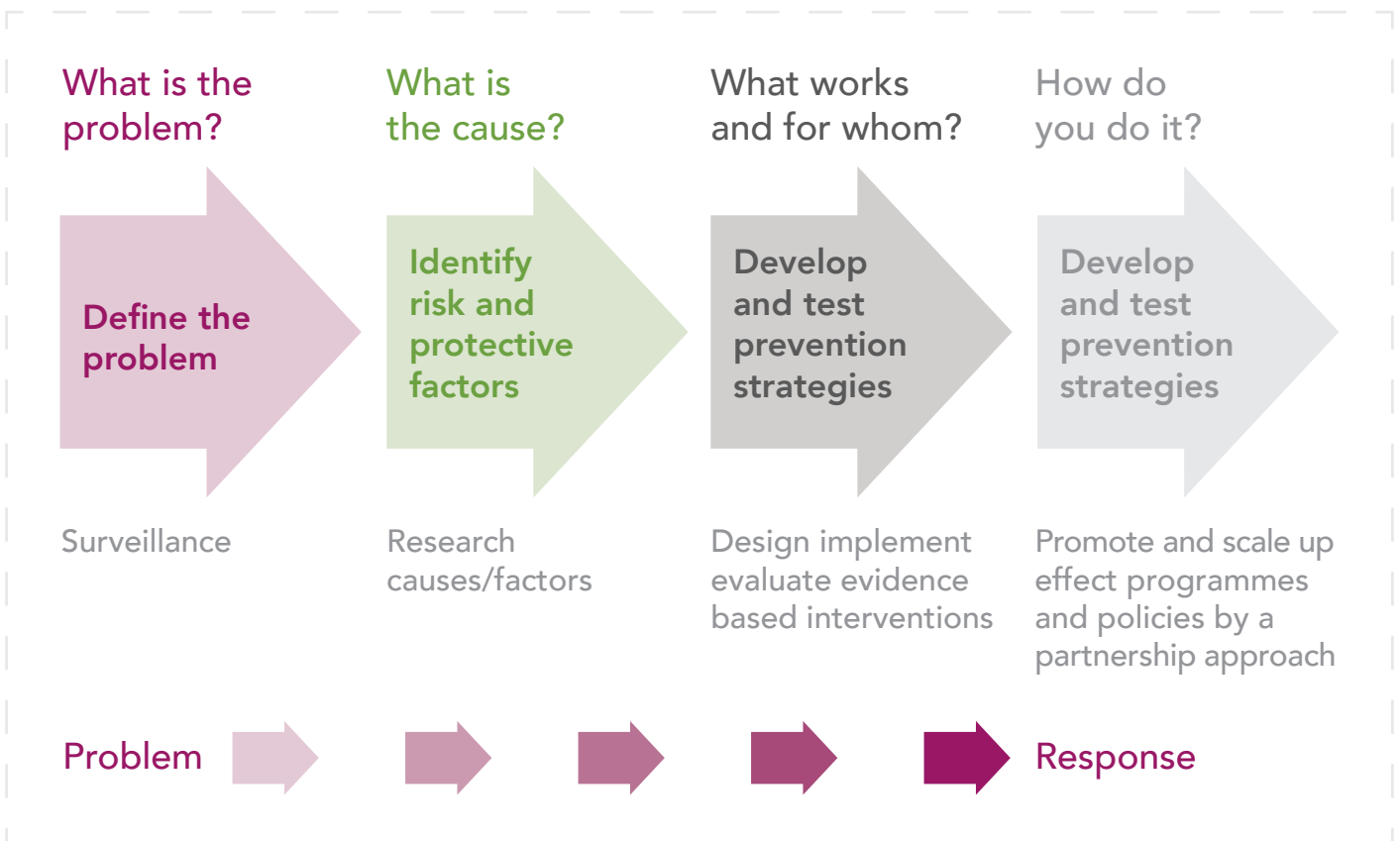
Ensuring a public health and trauma-informed approach is embedded through all partnership activity

A public health approach is the underlying approach taken to meet the Duty. It means taking a whole-system multi-agency approach to preventing serious violence that is place-based, evidence-led and incorporates public health principles.

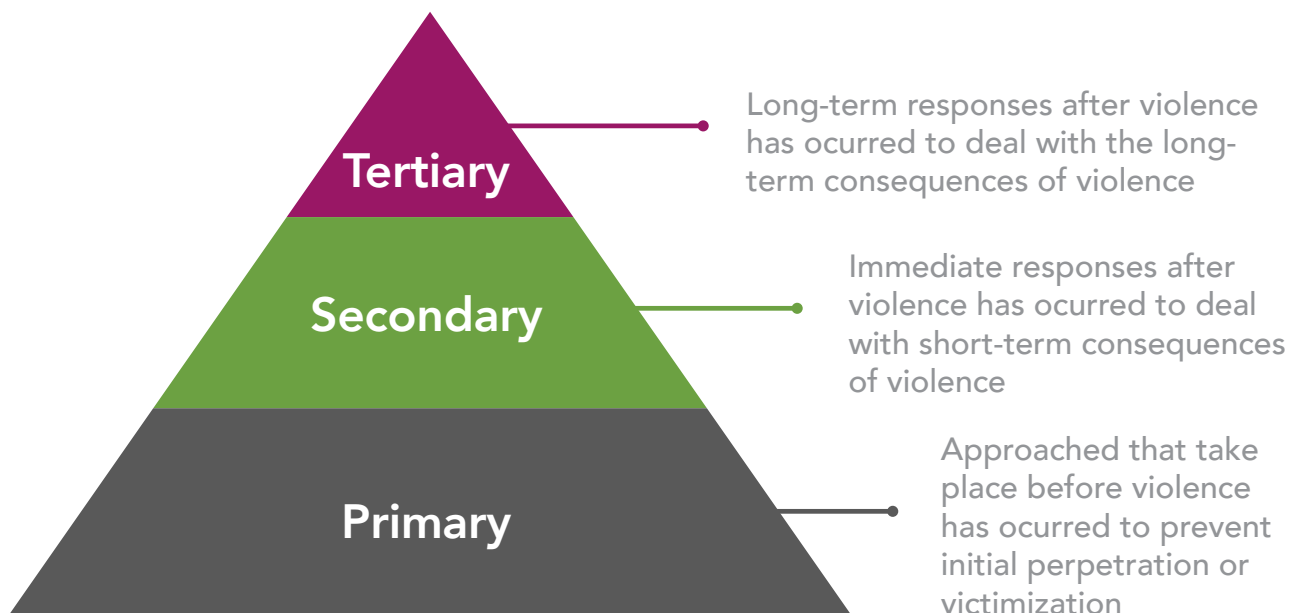
A public health approach is underpinned by five key partnership ways of working:



Public Health Approach



Through adopting a Public Health Approach we will focus on the following response levels



Principles for the Partnership Approach

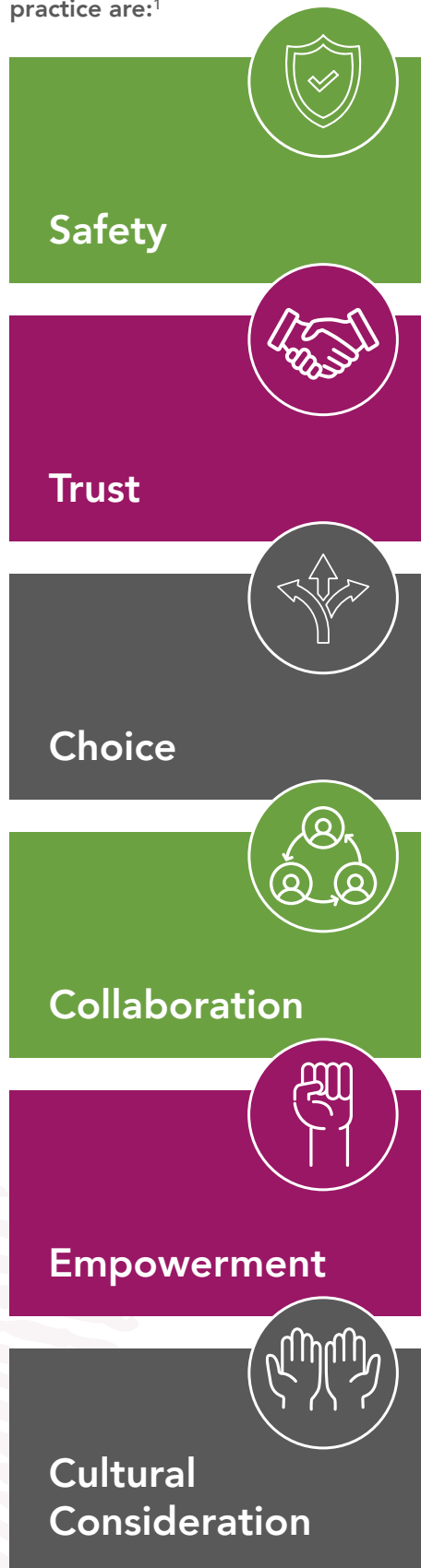
A **trauma-informed approach** to serious violence work is one which realises that trauma can affect individuals, groups and communities, recognises the signs, symptoms and widespread impact of trauma, and prevents re-traumatisation.

To ensure that a public health and trauma-informed approach is embedded through all partnership activity, the partnership will:

- Provide training on trauma-informed working, including multi-agency training where possible and appropriate
- Embed a public health approach and trauma-informed approach into working practices across partners, including a review of language used and underlying principles.
- Hold briefings, workshops or similar to deliver training on the benefits and application of a public health and trauma-informed approach to embed these approaches from an operational perspective
- Take forward recommendations on partnership behaviours linked to a public health approach

¹ Office for Health Improvement and Disparities, Working definition of trauma-informed practice, November 2022

The key principles of trauma-informed practice are:¹



TRAUMA-AWARE

Understand the term trauma and how it can change the way we view and interact with others.

Becoming aware of the prevalence and impact of trauma and resiliency.

Recognising that addressing trauma and promoting resilience are vital for people.

CONTEMPLATING CHANGE

TRAUMA-SENSITIVE

Valuing a trauma-informed lens by becoming educated on trauma resilience.

Explore the principles of trauma-informed care.

Consider adopting principles that lead to cultural, organizational and community change.

PREPARING FOR CHANGE

TRAUMA-RESPONSIVE

Applying knowledge of trauma and resilience in our homes, community, schools, work and environments.

Utilise language that supports the trauma-informed principles.

Use universal precautions – treat everyone as if they have some trauma, adversity or stress.

ACTIVATING CHANGE

TRAUMA-INFORMED

Trauma-informed practices, healing-engagement and promoting resilience are normalised.

Everyone has a role to play in change. The trauma-informed change no longer just relies on leaders, but involves everyone.

Addressing trauma is now the expectation, not the exception.

SUSTAINING CHANGE

Key Relationships and Communication

The Duty guidance indicates that collaborative working with the voluntary community sector (VCS) is key to delivering policies that tackle the issues that matter to communities and to strengthen the resilience of this sector in addressing these issues.

Drawing on, and incorporating, lived experience perspectives through consultation and engagement with communities and groups in Cumbria provide valuable insight to inform the impact of activity and intervention.

The Safer Cumbria Partnership and Serious Violence Duty Operational Group recognise the importance of both the voluntary community sector and lived experience communities in the development and delivery of the duty across Cumbria.

Communications strategy

In order to communicate the delivery of the Serious Violence Duty in Cumbria the Safer Cumbria Partnership will develop both an internal (for Partner Agencies & Stakeholders) and external (for the public) Communications plan to ensure all are aware of the work that has been undertaken across the county and the outcomes that have resulted from the activity.



Monitoring and Evaluation Framework

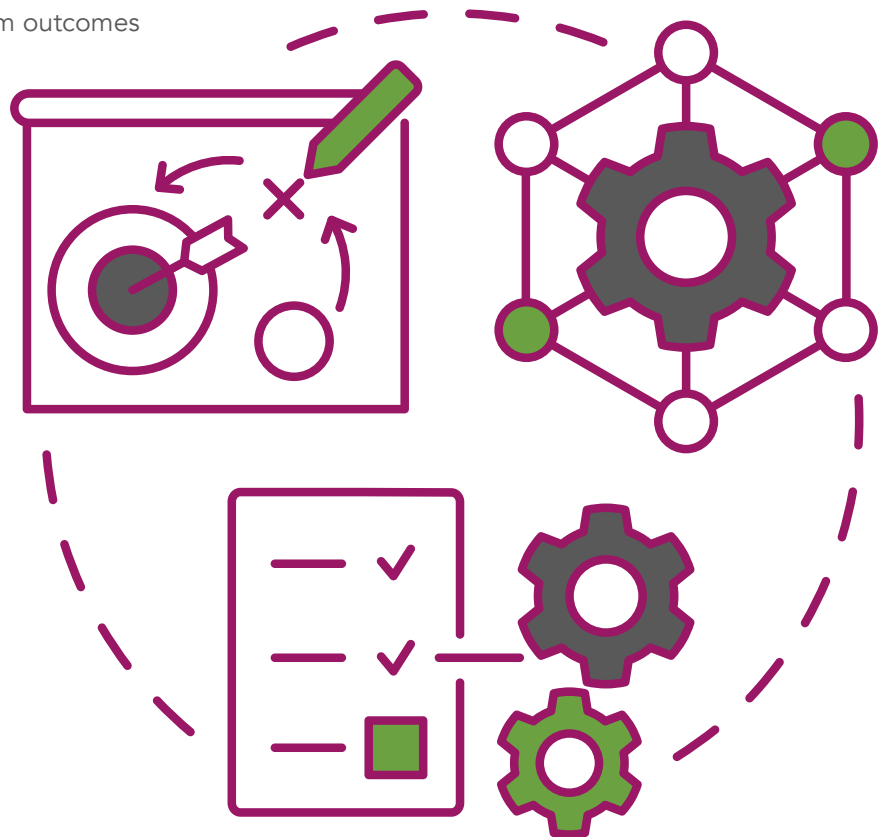
Monitoring and evaluating impact is a core element of the Duty.

In Cumbria we will implement a framework that both monitors and evaluates the activity taking place across the partner agencies to not only deliver the duty but to ensure the levels and impact of serious violence are reduced to provide safer communities for the people of Cumbria.

Monitoring – this will be an ongoing process of collecting and analysing data to regularly track inputs, activities and outputs. It will also help to identify any areas of concern, that can be managed with immediate effect.

Evaluation – this is retrospective and considers whether a project or intervention is having the desired impact and achieving longer term outcomes. It will be carried out periodically or after the end of a project.

Theory of Change – this is outlined in Annex 1 and sets out the long and short term outcomes under each priority and they key performance indicators (KPIs) that will evidence success.



Reviewing the Strategy

The Safer Cumbria Partnership has an annual review cycle where partnership data is monitored to identify any changes or emerging trends. This data will be used to update the Strategic Needs Assessment and align the partnership's strategic response with any identified changes.

This update will sit with the Safer Cumbria Partnership as the strategic lead.



We recognised the importance of listening to communities, young people and lived experience individuals and not relying solely on what the data tells us, but rather compliment the data with the voice of the people of Cumbria.

As a partnership we will link in to existing relevant community engagement and undertake our own engagement to co design and ensure our strategic response is relevant and appropriate.

Annex 1

Strategic Priorities	Activities and Interventions	Output KPIs	Outcome KPIs	Long-term outcomes/outputs	Short-term outcomes/outputs
PRIORITY 1					
Target alcohol and drugs as a driver of serious violence (including violence associated with county lines and organised crime)	Target alcohol and drugs as a driver of serious violence: The 1CLIC programme will identify and support vulnerable people at risk of county lines exploitation. Utilise the lived experience and involvement of communities as part of the programme support. Targeted intervention will support individuals at risk of exploitation in county lines and gang activity.	Increase in referrals to drug and alcohol treatment and support services (including via the 1CLIC programme). Increase in the identification of vulnerable people and victims of this activity (cuckooing). One to one diversionary support for those involved in county lines will prevent further harm and vulnerability.	Improve intelligence on county lines activity through increased police visits to people and locations involved in county lines. Increased identification of vulnerable people and victims involved in county lines (cuckooing).	Long-term desistance from drug abuse and offending/re-offending. Visible recovery in our communities through an increase in people accessing treatment and support services and a reduction in the number of county lines operating in our county.	A reduction in drugs and substance misuse deaths. Reduction in crime linked to county lines activity.
	Target alcohol and drugs as a driver of serious violence: The Safer Cumbria Partnership and Combatting Drugs will work closely together where there is overlap relating to accessing treatment, support for alcohol and substance misuse linked to serious violence offending.	Increase in coordinated messaging around the risks and harms of drugs and alcohol and their links to serious violence and county lines. Increase in referrals to drug treatment coupled by a reduction in unmet need.	Increase in referrals to drug and alcohol treatment and support services (including via the 1CLIC programme). Reduction in unmet need in relation to drug and alcohol misuse. Reduction in drug-related deaths and poisoning. Reduction in the number of serious violence offences that have a drugs or alcohol marker.	Long-term desistance from drug abuse and offending/re-offending. Visible recovery in our communities through an increase in people accessing treatment and support services.	The offender works towards a drug free lifestyle with support from specialist agencies. Increasing the number of people in treatment and successfully completing treatment. Reducing the number of drug related deaths.

Strategic Priorities	Activities and Interventions	Output KPIs	Outcome KPIs	Long-term outcomes/outputs	Short-term outcomes/outputs
PRIORITY 2					
<p>Prevent children and young people from being involved in serious violent crime, particularly those with complex needs and multiple risk factors</p>	<p>Prevent children and young people being involved in serious violent crime: Support the delivery of the Turnaround programme provided by Youth Offending Service. The programme is designed to intervene in the lives of children earlier to improve outcomes for those on the cusp of entering the criminal justice system.</p>	<p>Maximise opportunities to work with children before issues arise and when they do arise, respond in a swift and co-ordinated way. Monitor the numbers of children engaging in Turnaround Programme and the level of positive outcomes</p>	<p>See improved outcomes for young people on the cusp of offending, in line with national measures to understand the impact. More young people are engaged in mainstream services through access to high quality intervention and support.</p>	<p>Improved outcomes for young people involved in the Turnaround programme. Fewer young people are being brought into the criminal justice system, young people needs are addressed before they develop entrenched patterns of behaviour.</p>	<p>Reduction in youth re-offending rates for serious violence offences. A reduction in juvenile first-time entrants to the criminal justice system for serious violence offences.</p>
	<p>Prevent children and young people being involved in serious violent crime: The Safer Cumbria Partnership will support ongoing work to ensure trauma informed practice is embedded across all agencies and organisations.</p>	<p>Monitored by the number of agencies, support services and professionals engaging in trauma informed training. Increase activity against action plan for the Trauma Informed Group.</p>	<p>Improved self-assessed understanding across partners on applying a trauma informed approach. Will address the determinants and root causes that increase the risk of involvement in criminality Ensure consistency of approach to working with children and young people across partners</p>	<p>Preventing and reducing adversity and trauma. Equip professionals with the skills to identify and respond to Adverse Childhood Experiences.</p>	<p>Improved partners understanding and awareness of trauma informed practice and its benefits for supporting children and young people at risk of involvement in serious violence.</p>

Strategic Priorities	Activities and Interventions	Output KPIs	Outcome KPIs	Long-term outcomes/outputs	Short-term outcomes/outputs
<p>Prevent children and young people from being involved in serious violent crime, particularly those with complex needs and multiple risk factors</p>	<p>Prevent children and young people being involved in serious violent crime: The Safer Cumbria Partnership will work closely with aligned partnerships to address this priority, including the Cumbria Safeguarding Children in Partnership and the Community Safety Partnerships which oversee activity in relation to Anti-social behaviour.</p>	<p>Increase in the number of young people involved in low level antisocial behaviour referred to appropriate support to prevent an escalation to serious violence offending</p>	<p>Reduce the harm to vulnerable individuals caused by repeated incidents of ASB through work to develop an ASB Case Review/ Community Trigger process</p>	<p>Long-term desistance from crime and anti-social behaviour and improved outcomes for young people. Leading to a reduction in youth crime and fewer young people entering the criminal justice system</p>	<p>Provide early intervention, prevention and diversion through a multi-agency approach supporting the youth justice sector to develop effective practice.</p>
	<p>Prevent children and young people being involved in serious violent crime: Undertake data collection and analysis work across partners as well as engaging with young people to understand more about the risk factors associated with serious youth violence. This will inform activity to address these risk factors, such as homelessness among young people, mental health, drug and alcohol misuse.</p>	<p>Be in a position to target activity, service support and interventions to address these factors effectively through improved data collection and analysis across partners and wider 3rd sector agencies. Monitor by the level of data sharing, quality and timeliness of data</p>	<p>Ensure relevant partners are sharing timely information to understand and respond to local needs and prevent serious violence</p>	<p>Improvement in data collection, data sharing and analysis across partners, will support, drive and enable a targeted approach to effective interventions and activity</p>	<p>Identify and implement key indicators for effective multi-agency data sharing enabling an evidence led approach to targeted activity</p>

Strategic Priorities	Activities and Interventions	Output KPIs	Outcome KPIs	Long-term outcomes/outputs	Short-term outcomes/outputs
PRIORITY 3					
Prevent and reduce violence against women and girls (for the specific areas identified by the strategic needs assessment)	Education, awareness and prevention: Multi-agency trauma-informed training is being delivered to improve practitioner awareness and understanding of the risks and drivers associated with domestic abuse - including on topics such as risk assessments and safety planning, coercive control and trauma informed working.	Provide training on trauma-informed working, including multi-agency training where possible and appropriate. Monitor by the number of professionals engaged in training and positive feedback.	Increase in the number of support services, agencies and professionals engaged in trauma informed training	Improving services, support and referral pathways by contributing to a more consistent language and service response across local systems, improving multi-agency collaboration. Improvement in victims well-being, coping and resilience	Improving workforce understanding of trauma and staff well-being by reducing the risk of vicarious trauma in the workforce Reducing re-traumatisation of victims.
	Education, awareness and prevention: Expanding drug testing on arrest for 18-25s in domestic abuse cases to understand more about the drivers for young people involved in domestic abuse perpetration and to enable swift referrals to appropriate support and prevent an escalation in offending	Enable targeted, preventative work around drugs and alcohol as a driver of domestic abuse and sexual offending, particularly for 18 to 25s. Monitored by the number of 18 to 25 year olds drug tested and referred to domestic abuse support services.	Increase in individuals referred to drug support services and domestic abuse intervention programmes as a result of drugs testing on arrest.	Reduction in repeat domestic abuse incidents linked to drugs abuse. Reduction in unmet need linked to drug abuse and domestic abuse	Perpetrators of domestic abuse will be supported to break unhealthy patterns, learn new coping mechanisms to desist from substance misuse. Reduction in the severity and frequency of domestic abuse incidents with links to drug abuse
	Tackling repeat domestic abuse and sexual offence perpetration: The introduction of the Multi-agency Tasking and Coordination (MATAC) process will enable the identification and management of serial perpetrators of domestic abuse	Improvement in the management of serial perpetrators of domestic abuse. Improved safeguarding of victims including children at risk of domestic abuse and a reduction in the severity and frequency of domestic abuse perpetrators	Improve multi-agency working to coordinate intervention and management of serial domestic abuse perpetrators, to reduce risk to victims and the community	Reduction in repeat domestic abuse and sexual violence reoffending by perpetrators engaged in MATAC programme	Improved outcomes, including a reduction in severity and re-offending for perpetrators under the MATAC process

Strategic Priorities	Activities and Interventions	Output KPIs	Outcome KPIs	Long-term outcomes/outputs	Short-term outcomes/outputs
Prevent and reduce violence against women and girls (for the specific areas identified by the strategic needs assessment)	Tackling repeat domestic abuse and sexual offence perpetration: Targeting intervention for domestic abuse perpetrators in the 30 days following an offence, identified as a period of heightened risk for re-offending	Work in partnership to support victims, safeguard children and reduce the recidivism of perpetrators by ensuring and providing targeted support within the 30 days following a domestic abuse incident. Monitor the number of perpetrators referred to specialist DA support within 30 days of an offence occurring.	Perpetrators of domestic abuse will receive timely referrals and signposting to support services and early intervention programmes	Reduction in domestic abuse and sexual violence reoffending by perpetrators	Reduction in severity and frequency of offending
	Supporting Victims: Research has been undertaken to understand barriers to reporting, seeking to improve confidence to report sexual abuse/assault. The previous Safer Cumbria Community Safety Group has engaged with people with lived experience to understand their experiences of the systems, processes and pathways	Increase referrals for domestic abuse perpetrators into appropriate support and intervention. Encourage and increase referrals to victim services, especially for those in rural communities and those with protected characteristics. Monitored by an increase in referrals to domestic abuse and sexual violence support.	Remove barriers to reporting domestic abuse and sexual offences by listening and responding to lived experience of victims	Reduction in repeat domestic abuse and sexual offences victimisation. A reduction in sexual violence and domestic abuse reoffending by perpetrators	An increase in referrals to victims service for domestic abuse and sexual offences Increase in referrals to intervention and support services for perpetrators of domestic abuse and sexual offences.
	Supporting Victims: Work to improve the domestic homicide review process is ongoing, to ensure the embedding of lessons learned to improve service responses for victims	Help prevent homicides in domestic settings and improve service response for all domestic violence victims by establishing what lessons can be learned from the circumstances of the death and the way in which local professionals and organisations worked individually and together to safeguard victims.	Identify clearly and apply what those lessons are, both within and between agencies, how and within what timescales they will be acted on, and what is expected to change as a result.	Reduction in repeat domestic abuse and sexual offences linked to domestic abuse thereby reducing the risk of domestic homicides and associated harms	Help prevent homicides in domestic settings and improve service responses for all domestic violence victims and their children through improved multi-agency working.



HM Prison &
Probation Service



Cumberland
Council



Westmorland
& Furness
Council



Lancashire and
South Cumbria
Integrated Care Board



North East and
North Cumbria