



North Yorkshire  
Community Safety Partnership

# North Yorkshire Community Safety Partnership's Strategic Plan 2019 - 2022

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# Chair's foreword

It is my pleasure to introduce North Yorkshire Community Safety Partnership's Strategic Plan 2019-2022. Since becoming the chair I have seen the partnership's arrangements develop and grow. The Partnership's Plan demonstrates how organisations will work together to tackle issues, ensuring that our communities feel safe and have confidence in those agencies delivering services to them.

## *'Working together to make North Yorkshire a safer place'*

The Crime and Disorder Act 1998 places a statutory duty on local authorities to create multi-agency partnerships to tackle crime, disorder, anti-social behaviour, substance misuse, other behaviour adversely affecting the local environment and to reduce re-offending. The world of community safety continually changes, and whilst tackling significant resource pressures, the need for partners to work effectively together is essential.

Partnership working, community engagement and empowerment will continue to be the key to tackling crime, disorder and feature significantly within the strategy of North Yorkshire Community Safety Partnership.



Dr Justin Ives - Chair of North Yorkshire Community Safety Partnership  
Chief Executive - Hambleton District Council

# Setting the Scene for North Yorkshire



North Yorkshire is England's largest county and the third most sparsely populated. Just over **600,000** people are resident across **3,103** square miles, stretching from Scarborough on the east coast to almost the west coast, and from the edge of Teesside to south of the M62. In such a large and diverse county there are challenges to delivering services, and demands and pressures on these services are increasing.

North Yorkshire remains the safest place in England despite official figures showing a 13% increase in recorded crime. This was confirmed in the Office of National Statistics (ONS) "Crime in England and Wales, year ending September 2018" published January 2019. It shows there were a total of 42,279 crimes in North Yorkshire during the 12 month period, giving a crime rate of 51.6 per 1,000 of the population. However it is still the lowest crime rate in England with the national average standing at 85.7.

Broken down into the main crime categories, the latest ONS figures for North Yorkshire show:

- Miscellaneous crimes against society, which includes the possession and publication of extreme sexual images, decreased by 1% (753 crimes in total)
- Burglary increased by 3% (3,718 crimes in total)
- Theft from person up by 15% (472 crimes in total)
- Drug offences increased by 7% (1,588 crimes in total)
- Violence and against the person increased by 27% (12,776 crimes in total), which is broken down into Violence with Injury (5,311 crimes in total, a 13% increase); Violence without Injury category (5,142 crimes in total, a 26% increase); Harassment and Stalking (2,283 crimes in total, a 75% increase- this is a new recording category hence the high percentage)
- Possession of weapons offences up by 35% (295 crimes in total)
- Robbery increased by 19% (195 crimes in total)

- Theft offences increased by 5% (16,960 crimes in total)
- Bicycle theft saw no overall percentage change with 1,171 crimes in total
- Shoplifting increased by 2% (4,527 crimes in total)
- Other theft offences up by 7% (4,580 crimes in total)
- Criminal damage and arson up by 1% (5,940 crimes in total)
- Vehicle offences up by 16% (2,492 crimes in total)
- Sexual offences increased by 24% (1,809 crimes in total). This rise is regarded as a positive reflection of the confidence victims have in North Yorkshire Police, particularly those making historical complaints in the wake of high profile historical sexual abuse cases, plus support from dedicated facilitators for victims of sexual assault
- Public order offences increased by 36% (1,962 crimes in total).

## North Yorkshire Community Safety Partnership

In accordance with the legislation, the Crime and Disorder Act 1998, six CSPs had operated across North Yorkshire for a number of years. During 2014 the responsible authorities in the county agreed to establish a single Community Safety Partnership, to be known as North Yorkshire Community Safety Partnership (NYCSP). There are a number of benefits to have one single merged CSP these include; clarity on the leadership of the community safety agenda in North Yorkshire, and an opportunity to align partnership priorities and arrangements for improved multi-agency effectiveness.

## Community Safety Hubs

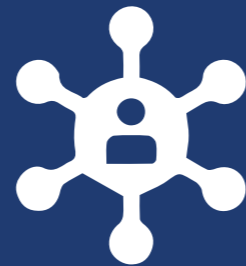
Since the last partnership plan was developed, partners in all seven North Yorkshire districts have worked on increasing multi-agency collaboration to tackle anti-social behaviour and crime affecting communities, including the co-location of police, district councils and other services in 'Community Safety Hubs' in each area. Arrangements and approaches vary across the districts, but common ways of working within these hubs include:

- The colocation of police, council and other staff
- A common 'matrix' scoring form to assess and agree referrals
- Active multi-partner case management
- Use of regular Multi Agency Problem Solving techniques
- Joint work on agreeing disposals.

General feedback and a number of hub specific formal evaluations indicate significant improvement in multi-agency working, better co-ordination and better outcomes for some individuals in our communities. North Yorkshire Police commissioned a Public Health Registrar to undertake a holistic evaluation across the hubs considering activity, demand and impact. Findings of that report will shape the partnership plan and related objectives moving forward.

The evaluation report highlighted the importance of multi-agency activity in each local area, enabling the sharing of intelligence linked to community safety and to instigate appropriate responses at a local level.

# Membership and Statutory Functions



## Membership

The Crime and Disorder Act 1998 places a statutory duty on local authorities to create multi-agency partnerships to tackle crime, disorder, anti-social behaviour, substance misuse, and other behaviour adversely affecting the local environment and to reduce re-offending.

CSPs' membership must include 'responsible authorities':

- Police
- Local authorities
- Fire and Rescue Service
- Probation
- Health.

CSPs can work with any other local, relevant partners. Membership of the NYCSP includes the responsible authorities, including community safety lead representation for all eight councils. The partnership is chaired by a Chief Executive of one of the district councils.

Each organisation brings its own expertise, resources and understanding of the issues that affect the local communities. Working in partnership allows for initiatives that tackle both the causes and effects of crime and anti-social behaviour. It also reduces duplication of efforts and risk of agencies taking conflicting actions.

## Statutory Functions

Community Safety Partnerships are under a statutory duty to work together to:

- Reduce reoffending
- Tackle crime and disorder
- Tackle anti-social behaviour.

## Domestic Homicide Reviews

In addition to the above, CSPs also have a statutory duty to undertake domestic homicide reviews when the criteria are met. Under section 9(1) of the Domestic Violence, Crime and Victims Act (2004), domestic homicide review means a review of the circumstances in which the death of a person aged 16 or over has, or appears to have, resulted from violence, abuse or neglect by:

- (a) A person to whom he was related or with whom he was or had been in an intimate personal relationship, or
- (b) A member of the same household as himself,
- (c) Held with a view to identifying the lessons to be learnt from the death.

The Home Office Statutory Guidance (2016) states "where a victim took their own life (suicide) and the circumstances give rise to concern, for example it emerges that there was coercive, controlling behaviour in the relationship, a review should be undertaken, even if the suspect is not charged with an offence or they are tried and acquitted."

# Structure and Governance Arrangements

## NYCSP

Each priority area is led by a partnership or a CSP Joint Coordination Group (JCG) which is responsible for championing positive outcomes based on the agreed action plan and will regularly report its progress to NYCSP.

A report will be produced annually outlining progress against the partnership plan and will be presented to North Yorkshire County Council Corporate and Partnership Scrutiny Committee and the Police and Crime Panel for North Yorkshire and York.

## Inter Board Network

NYCSP will continue to maintain effective relationships with other partnerships. An inter board network in North Yorkshire has been established where the managers of related partnerships (CSP and Safeguarding Boards) regularly meet to ensure agreed core principles are met. This arrangement is to be extended to the Health and Wellbeing Board for North Yorkshire:

- Safeguarding is the business of all Boards
- The Boards will know each other's business
- A culture of scrutiny and challenge will exist across the Boards
- The Boards will work together to avoid duplication and ensure consistency
- At the heart of their decision making, the Boards will remain focused on delivery that benefits people in North Yorkshire
- The Boards share a commitment to a strategic approach to understanding needs including analysis of data and engagement with stakeholders.

- The Boards are committed to developing a joined up approach to assessing the effectiveness of services and identifying priorities for change, including where services need to be commissioned, improved, reshaped or developed.

The network reports to its respective boards and the Systems Leadership Group, where the chairs of the partnerships across North Yorkshire and York meet on a quarterly basis.

## Connected Partnerships

NYCSP has had oversight and updates from connected 'community safety' partnerships, this will continue in the delivery of this partnership plan:

- 95 Alive (Road Safety North Yorkshire and York)
- North Yorkshire Drug and Alcohol Partnership
- Prevent Partnership Board (North Yorkshire and York)
- Serious and Organised Crime Board (North Yorkshire and York)
- Business Development and Innovation Board (Reducing Reoffending North Yorkshire and York).



# Influencing Partners

## Relationship between NYCSP and the Police, Fire and Crime Commissioner

The remit of the Police, Fire and Crime Commissioner extends beyond the world of policing, into crime prevention and engaging with those agencies that have a major role in this. They are under a duty to co-operate with the core agencies that make up CSPs to reduce crime and disorder.

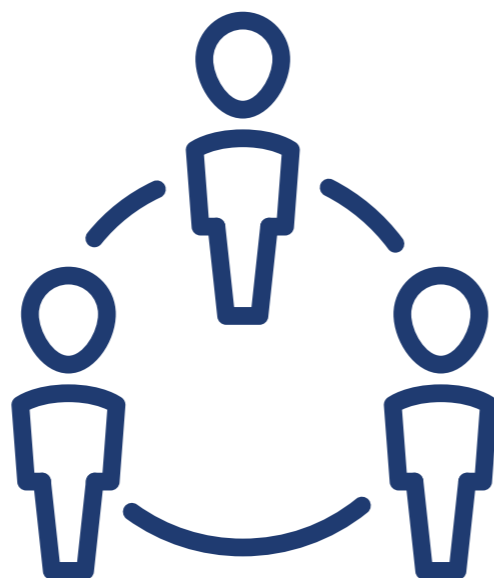
## Police and Crime Plan

- **Caring About the Vulnerable-** We will have an in-depth understanding of how we can best protect the most vulnerable people in our society and will invest in services, skills and partnership relationships to deliver the best possible outcomes.
- **Ambitious Collaboration-** We will reach out to partners and drive innovation forward to enhance policing, public protection, community safety and local justice services.
- **Reinforcing Local Policing-** We will equip our people with the technology, skills, capacity and personal support to prevent and tackle crime and reduce demand.
- **Enhancing the Customer Experience-** We will embed an outward-facing perspective to guide all our endeavours, providing an exemplary service that exceeds expectations, whether that is serving the public, shaping the organisation or working with colleagues and partners.

## Youth Commission Priorities

North Yorkshire Youth Commission was established in 2015 with funding from the Police and Crime Commissioner (PCC). The Youth Commission aims to enable young people aged 14-25 to inform decisions about policing and crime prevention in North Yorkshire, working in partnership with the PCC and North Yorkshire Police. Following a pilot stage the Youth Commission identified priority areas that they wish to tackle through their project:

- Mental health and vulnerable young people
- Abusive relationships
- Hate crime
- The relationship between young people, police and authorities
- Drug and alcohol abuse
- Missing young people and exploitation.



# Achievements (Previous Plan Delivery Plan 2017/18)

## Priority Areas for Delivery 2017/18

1. Partnership development
2. Multi-Agency Community Safety Hubs
3. Protecting Vulnerable People
  - Prevent
  - Domestic Abuse.

## 1. Partnership Development

**We said we would ensure the structure, roles and responsibilities of NYCSP and related groups fulfil the CSP statutory functions.**

During 2017/18 the terms of reference for all groups were reviewed and action was taken to rectify any gaps. Strong links with other partnerships have been maintained, including development of North Yorkshire's inter board network.

**We said we would agree and deliver relevant strategic priorities.**

During 2017/18 NYCSP's priorities were based on relevant multi-agency information and analysis. Agreed priorities have complimented the Police and Crime Plan and those agreed by the Youth Commission.

**We said we would maintain an overview of Community Safety Commissioned Services.**

During 2017/18 a number of community safety related services have been commissioned by the Office of the Police and Crime Commissioner (OPCC). NYCSP and its structures have had a key role in maintaining oversight and scrutiny of the effectiveness of the services.

## 2. Community Safety Hubs

We said we would implement the development of all hubs across North Yorkshire via the Community Safety Hub JCG. The plan included identified work streams and named leads.

During 2017/18 community safety hubs in North Yorkshire have been identified as "effective multi-agency partnerships, dealing with complex individuals with a high number of social risk factors. A small but promising reduction in demand suggests that further development and investment in this model may yield positive outcomes for individuals and partners involved." (Evaluation report- June 2018).



### 3. Protecting Vulnerable People

Prevent (Counter- Terrorism and Security Act 2015- to prevent people from being drawn into terrorism)

In the previous partnership plan 'Prevent' was identified as a priority area.

**We said we would meet the Prevent strategic objectives:**

- Responding to the ideological challenge of terrorism and the threat we face from those who promote it
- Prevent people from being drawn into terrorism and ensure that they are given appropriate advice and support
- Work with sectors and institutions where there are risks of radicalisation that we need to address.

During 2017/18 a number of achievements were made on the multi-agency delivery of the Prevent agenda.

- The Prevent Strategic Board has further developed its governance structure to oversee Prevent delivery both strategically and operationally at a local level. During this period it was agreed that the overview and scrutiny of the multi-agency delivery of the duty is solely held by the Prevent Strategic Board. Regular updates are provided to NYCSP. An agreed Prevent Partnership Plan is in place and is being implemented.
- Regular training events have taken place, highlighting local arrangements including the agreed processes in place for the referral of those identified as being at risk of radicalisation and the role of North Yorkshire's Channel Panel.
- A communications plan is in place to proactively communicate and increase transparency of the reality/ impact of Prevent work, and support frontline staff to understand what Prevent looks like in practice. 'Notice, check and share'.



### Domestic Abuse

**We said we would ensure the Domestic Abuse JCG drove forward, through its multi-agency representation, the agreed objectives of the Domestic Abuse Overview Strategy (2014-18):**

- To coordinate services committed to early intervention and prevention of domestic abuse for adults, children and young people
- To improve the safety of victims who experience domestic abuse and support them in rebuilding their lives
- To coordinate and deliver interventions for perpetrators to reduce reoffending
- To work together to improve the equity and consistency of services with committed funding through effective partnership working.

During 2017/18 joint commissioning arrangements for Domestic Abuse services, between City of York Council, North Yorkshire County Council and the Office of the Police, Fire and Crime Commissioner have been firmly established. Re-tendering processes for services for victims and perpetrators will start autumn 2018. Ensuring service delivery is consistent across the area; available resources are effectively used, with the right services being available at the right time. This has been successfully shaped by a Domestic Abuse local needs assessment, procurement strategy and commissioning plan.

During 2017/18 the processes and initial funding for the statutory duty of undertaking Domestic Homicide Reviews were further developed and stabilised. Clarity on ensuring relevant reviews are undertaken has been strengthened via the inter board network. When Domestic Homicide Review processes are instigated clear action plans depicting lessons to be learnt with measurable outcomes will be shared across partners and partnerships. The plans will include lines of accountability, to ensure multi-agency practice is improved and a difference is made.

**We said the delivery of domestic abuse services will be strategically managed by the Domestic Abuse JCG, with the group reporting directly to NYCSP and Safer York Partnership, with effective connections with other groups e.g. Safeguarding Boards.**

During 2017/18 to enhance capacity, partners' accountability and improve delivery, the governance structure of the Domestic Abuse JCG has been further developed. The Domestic Abuse JCG is now underpinned by two multi-agency sub groups. The Domestic Abuse Commissioning Group oversees the commissioning of domestic abuse services and management of performance relating to those contracts. The Domestic Abuse Operations Group oversees the multi-agency operation that supports the delivery of domestic abuse services e.g. MARAC and Making Safe, drafts the domestic abuse strategy and oversees the development and delivery of performance management, reporting to the Domestic Abuse JCG.



# Emerging Issues

## Serious and Organised Crime

Although Serious and Organised Crime (SOC) is often thought of in a regional, national or international context, its impact is most felt by local communities. SOC is controlled by Organised Criminal Groups (OCGs) that use intimidation tactics and corruption for unlawful gain. Groups can supply and distribute illegal drugs, commit fraud, tax evasion and facilitate human trafficking. Modern Slavery and Human Trafficking can include:

- Labour exploitation- being forced to work long hours, often in hard conditions and to hand over the majority, if not all of their wages. Examples include car washes and nail bars
- Criminal exploitation- involving forcing victims to engage in criminal activities such as cannabis farming, forced begging, pickpocketing and benefit fraud. This also includes 'County Lines' where gangs and organised crime networks exploit children to sell drugs. Often these children are made to travel across counties and they use dedicated mobile phone 'lines' to supply drugs.

The national strategy for tackling SOC is based on the '4P's' approach:

### Prevent

To stop people becoming involved in SOC

### Protect

To increase protection against SOC

### Prepare

To reduce the impact of SOC

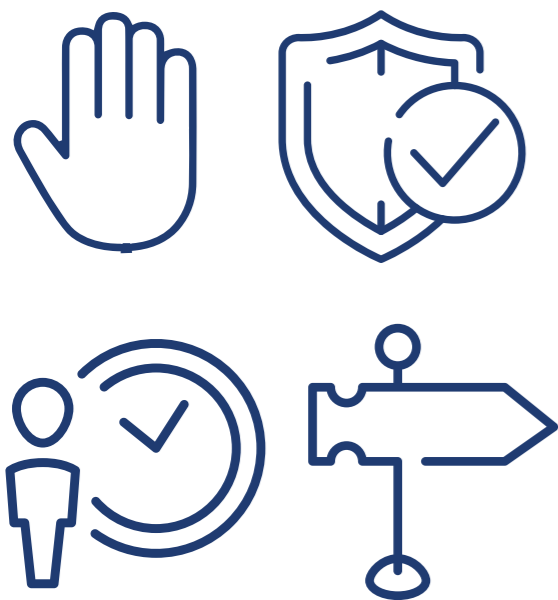
### Pursue

To prosecute and disrupt those engaged in SOC.

## Hate Crime and Community Cohesion

Hate Crime is any criminal offence committed against a person or property that is motivated by hostility towards someone based on their disability, race, religion, gender identity or sexual orientation. Whilst levels of recorded hate crime are low, we have anecdotal evidence from a range of agencies, including schools, that the true extent may not be known.

Hate crime can happen in any community and can have an impact on a range of community safety matters. A multi-agency Hate Crime Working Group already exists for North Yorkshire. By adopting this as a priority area, NYCSP will have oversight of this group and will ensure there is a clear multi-agency action plan that supports the delivery of awareness raising around Hate Crime and effective reporting and action.



# 9. Areas for Delivery and Development 2019-2022

NYCSP has agreed the following priority areas for delivery:

- Partnership development
- Community Safety Hubs
- Domestic Abuse (including scoping Sexual Violence and Trauma)
- Serious and Organised Crime (early intervention and prevention)
- Hate Crime and Community Cohesion.

The recommendations from 'Community Safety Hubs in North Yorkshire and York- Evaluation of activity, demand and impact' (June 2018) are incorporated within the delivery objectives.

## Partnership Development- Delivery Objectives (lead North Yorkshire Community Safety Partnership)

1. To enhance knowledge across organisations regarding strategic functions (Safeguarding Boards and CSP) and at an operational level (Hubs, MAST). With clarity on roles and responsibilities, referral pathways and application of thresholds.
2. To continually develop links with other relevant partnerships, within the changing landscape of Community Safety (e.g. Equality and Diversity Partnerships). NYCSP to be continually informed of emerging issues and ensure that partnerships arrangements are challenged via the inter board network. E.g. Partners have recognised further work needs to be done around cybercrime.
3. To enable NYCSP to become an effective strategic, decision making partnership, further development work is needed around purpose, responsibilities and membership.
4. Effective performance frameworks to be developed across the CSP structures to monitor the effectiveness of the arrangements, including the assurance that resources and funding are being used in the agreed areas for delivery.

5. NYCSP to incorporate any learning e.g. commissioned evaluations into future strategic plans for community safety, and to build models of local delivery centring on (and aiming to increase) the current effectiveness of the hubs.

## Community Safety Hubs- Delivery Objectives (lead- Community Safety Hubs JCG)

1. Local groups should be re-aligned covering safeguarding and community safety, rather than separate local groups for Safeguarding Boards and CSP. It is recognised that will be a number of cross cutting themes and the same people attending the local meetings.
2. In identifying local issues, Hubs should link in with local initiatives. Harrogate team linking in with Harrogate Vanguard arrangements to enhance the local support arrangements for mental health. Sharing of good practice in local arrangements to be shared with partners via the Community Safety Hub JCG and the CSP.
3. The purpose of Local Delivery Teams (LDTs) to be reviewed, to ensure both local and strategic activity is linked with community safety hubs, in shaping priority areas for delivery, performance and potentially future commissioning.
4. Each individual hub will use the data presented in the evaluation report (and other relevant data), to host local discussions on the variability in case management, case mix and outcomes, in order to determine what lessons can be learnt and what changes to hub operations need to be made.
5. The hubs will implement a more comprehensive and 'smarter' use of all 3 risk categories on the matrix referral form, with a formal and clear referral and support pathways. (Examples are given in the full evaluation report).

6. The Community Safety Hub JCG will consider how hubs can be supported to shift the balance of intervention from enforcement to intervention. This will include increasing the breadth of softer 'interventions' available to the hubs. As well as assessing and identifying where possible antisocial problems may arise.
7. In implementing the Case Management System across the hubs, leads will standardise and define what data is collected to drive ongoing performance monitoring and implementation.
8. All partners to celebrate and publicise the success of the hubs, highlighting the close multi-agency working, promising outcomes so far and the exceptional daily efforts of all staff within the hubs to increase community safety in North Yorkshire.

**Domestic Abuse- Delivery Objectives**  
(lead- Domestic Abuse JCG)

The multi-faceted and complex nature of domestic abuse means that it cannot be addressed by one agency alone. Strong partnership arrangements will help victims and those affected by domestic abuse by providing an effective first response to violence and abuse. The Domestic Abuse JCG will drive forward the objectives and agreed partnership vision within 'North Yorkshire and City of York Domestic Abuse Strategy' (2018-22). With the vision statement being,

*“Partner agencies across York and North Yorkshire recognise the negative impact that domestic abuse has on families, children and communities, and are committed to providing effective and consistent support and interventions to meet the needs of those affected.”*

The agreed objectives that the Domestic Abuse JCG, within its structure, will drive forward are:

1. To coordinate services committed to early intervention and prevention of domestic abuse for adults, children and young people
2. To improve and deliver support to children and young people who are affected by domestic abuse
3. To improve the safety of victims who experience domestic abuse and support them in rebuilding their lives
4. To coordinate and deliver interventions for perpetrators to reduce reoffending
5. To work together to improve the equity and consistency of services with committed funding through effective partnership working
6. To empower those who remain in a relationship with the values, attitudes and skills to remain safe
7. To engage with communities to raise awareness and build confidence to seek advice and support when needed.

**Sexual Violence**

In developing its response to service needs for domestic abuse, NYCSP has recognised that there is further scoping required in understanding the service needs for sexual violence, which can be a component of domestic abuse.

Sexual activity when consent is not obtained or not freely given is sexual violence. Sexual violence can affect people of all genders, sexual orientation and ages. It is connected to other forms of violence and has serious consequences.

Initially via the Domestic Abuse JCG and other related groups, including the inter board network, scoping will commence on:

1. Identifying service needs and impact for those that have sexual violence in North Yorkshire
2. Developing an understanding of what services are currently commissioned
3. Identifying gaps in multi-agency service delivery and to undertake the necessary action.

**Serious and Organised Crime (early intervention and prevention)- Delivery Objectives** (lead- 'Prevent' sub group of SOC Board)

The national strategy for tackling Serious and Organised Crime (SOC) will be based on the '4P's' approach:

**Prevent**

To stop people becoming involved in SOC

**Protect**

To increase protection against SOC

**Prepare**

To reduce the impact of SOC

**Pursue**

To prosecute and disrupt those engaged in SOC.

NYSCP will deliver on the Prevent arm, reporting and linking in with the work of the SOC Partnership Board. With the objectives of:

**Safeguarding**

1. Protecting families affected by OCGs
2. Prevention of child criminal exploitation
3. Prevention of criminal exploitation in vulnerable adults.

**Education**

4. Provide referral mechanisms for partners
5. Training opportunities to be developed for workforce, including the voluntary sector
6. Ensure young people, and those working with young people know the signs of someone becoming part of an OCG
7. Clear communications plan to be developed.

**Intervention and Diversion**

8. Develop intervention activities, seeking funding opportunities when appropriate
9. Create network of third sector organisations and partnership support.

These objectives will be delivered by developing education and training for professionals and communities and establishing clear pathways for intelligence sharing and referring concerns.

**Hate Crime and Community Cohesion**  
(lead- Hate Crime Working Group)

In 2016 the Home Office produced 'Action Against Hate- The UK Government's plan for tackling hate crime.' Led by the Hate Crime Working Group for North Yorkshire and York, the five areas reflected in the Government's action plan will be localised.

1. Preventing hate crime by challenging the beliefs and attitudes that can underlie such crimes. Providing tools to tackle hatred and prejudice
2. Responding appropriately to hate crime in our communities
3. Increasing the reporting of hate crime through improving the reporting process, encouraging the use of third party reporting and working with groups who may under-report
4. Improving support for the victims of hate crime
5. Building our understanding of hate crime through improved data.





## Causal Factors

In developing the priority areas for delivery the partnership has recognised there are significant 'causal factors' that have an impact on communities. Namely, mental health, alcohol and drug related issues. Although the partnership does not have specific areas for delivery on these factors, their influence on community safety cannot be minimised. All partners need to ensure they are linked into relevant strategies and activities, influencing and challenging service provision to ensure the right services are reaching the right individuals and groups. Information and intelligence regarding need will clearly come through the community safety hubs; hubs must have effective links with local services.

## Mental Health

Public Health England's (PHE) second edition of the Health Profile for England provides the most comprehensive look at the state of the nation's health in one place. PHE report that since 1993, the prevalence of common mental health disorders (CMD) in adults, which includes depression and anxiety, have increased. In 2014, it was estimated that 18.9% of adults aged 16-24 in England had at least one common mental health disorder (CMD).

Health inequalities are present when it comes to the prevalence of mental health problems between population groups. In 2014, the prevalence among females was greater than males (20.7% compared with 13.2%). Overall, people of working were most likely to have symptoms of CMD, although the highest prevalence was among females aged 16 to 24 years. Unlike most physical health problems, prevalence was lowest amongst the oldest age group.

North Yorkshire's Mental Health Strategy 'Hope, Control and Choice' (2015-20), sets out for the first time, a strategy to champion mental health and well-being. It has been created by North Yorkshire's health and wellbeing board in partnership with service users and professionals and draws on the work of North Yorkshire County Council, the NHS, North Yorkshire Police and voluntary sectors.



'Hope, Control and Choice' sets out a series of commitments under three priorities- building resilience, being responsive and reaching out to users and partners. Commitments include:

- Public health awareness raising campaigns to tackle stigma and discrimination
- Working through the county council's stronger communities programmes to introduce a range of local wellbeing initiatives
- New programmes to promote good mental health from birth onwards to help children and young people stay strong
- Working with employers to promote good mental health in the workplace
- Improving access to "talking therapies" in North Yorkshire
- Timely diagnosis of dementia and the introduction of dementia-friendly communities across North Yorkshire
- Working in new ways in both health and social care to take into account the full range of people's needs, including physical health; and
- Bringing together annually North Yorkshire mental health champions to share best practice and to offer challenge.

## Alcohol Harm

In North Yorkshire the vast majority of people who drink alcohol, do so responsibly. However around a quarter of all people who drink are estimated to be drinking at harmful or hazardous levels with 209 (2013-15) people dying each year as a result.

Alcohol misuse continues to be present in our communities, putting additional pressure on our emergency departments, police services and damaging our neighbourhoods through antisocial behaviour and violent crime.

North Yorkshire's Alcohol Strategy 2014-19 was developed by North Yorkshire County Council's public health team in partnership with local borough and district councils; the county's clinical commissioning groups (CCGs); North Yorkshire Police and the Police and Crime Commissioner and Yorkshire Ambulance Services. The strategy aims to galvanise partners to collectively reduce the harms from alcohol. It is underpinned by three outcome areas, namely to:

- Establish responsible and sensible drinking as the norm
- Identify and support those who need help into treatment through to recovery
- Reduce alcohol related crime and disorder.

## Adverse Childhood Experiences (ACE)

Since the mid 1990's there has been increasing international academic and policy interest in better identifying and responding early to risk factors in childhood and adolescence, as a means to mitigate against problems in later life. Adverse Childhood Experiences (ACE) offers one such example where early childhood trauma is linked to negative outcomes on a range of indicators in adulthood, spanning health, crime, relationships, education and employment.

"Exposure (to identified) ACEs has been associated with poor health outcomes including substance use, mental ill health...as well as unemployment and continued involvement in violence... (and) the impact of ACEs appear to be cumulative, with risks of poor outcomes increasing with the number of ACEs suffered." (Mark A. Bellis 2014)



# North Yorkshire Community Safety Partnership's Strategic Plan 2019-2022

## **Contact us**

**www: [nycsp@northyorks.gov.uk](mailto:nycsp@northyorks.gov.uk)**

**[www.nypartnerships.org.uk/nycsp](http://www.nypartnerships.org.uk/nycsp)**