

Impact Assessment

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Assessment of: Devon Preventing Serious Violence Strategy
Service:

Head of Service:

Version / date of sign off by Head of Service:

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1. Description of project / service / activity / policy under review

This Impact Assessment relates to the Devon Preventing Serious Violence Strategy 2024-2029. This is a new Strategy that we have not been required to develop previously. It has been developed and led by the Safer Devon Partnership in response to the Serious Violence Duty introduced by the Police, Crime, Sentencing and Courts Act (2022). The Serious Violence Duty came into force on 31 January 2023.

The Duty requires specified authorities, including Devon County Council, to work together to prevent and reduce serious violence in the local area. This includes identifying the kinds of serious violence that occur in the area, the causes of that violence (so far as it is possible to do so) and preparing and implementing a strategy for preventing and reducing serious violence.

The core elements of the Duty are:

- To create a local serious violence Strategic Needs Assessment (SNA).
- To prepare, publish and implement a strategy to prevent and reduce serious violence.
- To review and revise the strategy as required.

The Duty requires each local area to publish a Strategic Needs Assessment and Strategy by 31st January 2024.

[The Strategy will be published on the Safer Devon website in January 2024.](#)

[More information about the Duty guidance can be found on the government website.](#)

2. Proposal, aims and objectives, and reason for change or review

The Devon Preventing Serious Violence Strategy is a new strategy which outlines the Safer Devon Partnership's framework for preventing and reducing serious violence in Devon. Its aim is to create a structure for all specified authorities to deliver against in Devon, including Devon's

four Community Safety Partnerships and Devon's District Councils.

The strategy is grounded in a public health response to violence. This recognises that addressing the root causes of violence is crucial for prevention. The strategy outlines the overall vision, priorities and intended impacts for work to prevent violence. A delivery plan exploring work towards these priorities and its impacts will accompany this strategy and provide details about specific actions and activities.

Our draft areas of focus and priorities are outlined below. Our areas of focus outline the people and places we give particular attention to in our response. Our priorities outline the overarching statements of intent which have been informed by the needs assessment. Each priority will be accompanied by an impact, outlining what change is anticipated in our communities as a result of delivering work against the priorities.

Areas of focus

Me (my experience and needs)

- Children who are care experienced, and children who are open to social care.
- Children with special educational needs, including speech, language and communication needs and neurodivergence, particularly where there are compounding risk factors, and including where needs are undiagnosed and unidentified.
- Adults who experience multiple disadvantages.
- Children and young people who are at risk of contextual harms (risks from outside of the family).

The people around me (families, friends and relationships)

- Young people and families who are affected by imprisonment or involvement in crime or violence.
- Young people and families who are affected by the needs of parents and care givers, for example substance misuse and mental health.
- Young people and families who are affected by domestic violence and abuse.

My community and society

- Education settings (schools, alternative provision and colleges).
- Communities experiencing the greatest levels of violence, harms and factors known to influence this, for example deprivation, poverty, presence of drug activities, concerns around the Night Time Economy.
- All young people, focusing on safety and exposure to violence and harmful behaviours in adolescence.

Strategic priorities

- Priority 1 – we want to work towards trauma-informed, shame-competent and neurodivergence-aware systems.
- Priority 2 – we want to respond to young people and adults who are at greatest risk of involvement in violence to take account of their individual needs and experiences, including the likelihood of intersecting needs and the individual ways needs may present.
- Priority 3 – we want to strengthen our understanding and response to contextual harms, including risks from peer groups and from exploitation.
- Priority 4 – we want to strengthen our targeted offer for families where risk and vulnerability factors in relation to violence are present, including early years and early help.
- Priority 5 – we want to challenge the normalisation of violence, particularly in relation to

young people, and support them to develop healthy relationships, both intimate partner and peer to peer.

- Priority 6 – we want to create inclusive, supportive education environments where all young people can thrive, with a focus on strengthening their wellbeing, resilience and opportunities.

Through adopting a public health approach to preventing serious violence, our strategy will focus on addressing the root causes of violence in our communities and building protective factors against victimisation and involvement in violence throughout the life course. This holistic approach will also contribute to the broader social wellbeing of communities and support the personal wellbeing and life chances of our young people, families and adults.

3. Risk assessment, limitations and options explored (summary)

We have taken an evidence based approach to developing this strategy. This is rooted in the examination of both quantitative and qualitative data, within our strategic needs assessment. Our needs assessment has been informed by lived experience work with young people led by Space Youth Service which has been important in helping us to understand the occurrence of violence for young people within our communities. However, our capacity to engage and consult in detail with communities has been limited due to resource. Our findings are therefore largely drawn from available evidence bases with less opportunity to focus in detail on a community based perspective.

Our findings can only cover violence we are aware of. In the context of violence as a hidden and underreported crime we are unlikely to be able to provide a comprehensive picture of its occurrence. Limitations are present in the data we have used, including due to underreporting, recording processes and inconsistencies. Police crime data, youth justice data and probation data have been important sources of data for the assessment and are subject to these limitations. Full information about limitations and caveats can be found in the Serious Violence Needs Assessment – link will be provided when published.

4. People affected, diversity profile and analysis of needs

People affected

This relates to communities in Devon who are affected by violence, directly or indirectly, and who have experience of factors that can, in combination with other circumstances, influence the occurrence of violence, e.g. substance misuse, adverse childhood experiences. As noted above, we are focusing on the following groups:

- Children and young people under 25
- Families
- Adults experiencing multiple disadvantages
- Communities experiencing the greatest levels of violence, harms and factors known to influence this.

Diversity profile and analysis of needs¹

According to the 2021 Census, the population of Devon in 2021 was 811,640. Both nationally

¹ 2021 Census data is sourced from the [ONS](#), LG Inform Plus, and Public Health Devon Census 2021 Report (draft).

and in Devon, Census data shows an increasing and ageing population. 20.2% of the Devon population is aged 0-19.

51% of the population is female, and 48% is male. An average of 0.3% of people aged 16 and over across Devon have a gender identity different from their sex registered at birth.

Devon is predominantly white (96.4%), with ethnically diverse groups representing the remaining 3.6% of the population. Ethnically diverse groups include Arab, Asian or Asian British people, Black or Black British people, people of mixed heritage, Roma, Gypsies and Travellers and Showmen. Asian people are the largest ethnically diverse group in Devon, accounting for 11,830 or 1.5% of the population. 2,474 or 0.3% of the Devon population are Black, 10,967 or 1.4% of people are of Mixed heritage and 3,880 people are of other non-white ethnicities, or 0.5% of the population. In England more broadly the portion of the population that is white is 81%. 9.6% are Asian, 4.2% are Black, 3% are of Mixed heritage and 2% are of other non-white ethnicities.

Christianity is the predominant religion in Devon, with 46.9% of the population describing themselves as Christian. 44.5% of the population described themselves as having no religion. 0.4% of the population described themselves as Buddhist, 0.2% as Hindu, 0.1% as Jewish, 0.0% as Sikh and 0.7% as any other. Religion was not stated in 6.6% of cases.

11.8% of people in Devon are disabled under the Equality Act due to having a long term health problem or disability that limits their day to day activities a little, and 7.7% are disabled under the Equality Act due to having a long term health problem or disability that limits their day to day activities a lot. A further 8.0% of people have a long term physical or mental health condition which does not limit their day to day activities.

The proportion of people in Devon who are disabled under the Equality Act is slightly above the England average, where 10.0% of people have a disability or long term health problem that limits their activities a little, and 7.3% of people have a disability or long term health problem that limits their activities a lot.

9.6% of residents provide one or more hours of unpaid care a week.

The 2021 Census shows that in Devon 1.3% of residents identify as gay or lesbian, 1.3% identify as bisexual, 89.6% identified as straight or heterosexual and 0.3% selected other sexual orientation. 7.5% did not state their sexuality.

Across Devon, 34.7% of households are deprived in one dimension, 12.9% are deprived in two dimensions, 2.6% are deprived in three dimensions, and 0.2% are deprived in 4 dimensions.

Findings from our serious violence needs assessment

Our needs assessment has highlighted that the experience of violence and the factors that can influence its occurrence have important effects, including disproportionate effects, on groups with certain protected characteristics. We also recognise that more needs to be done to understand the lived experiences of violence for people in Devon with protected characteristics and the importance of intersectionality to these experiences, recognising that this is an area where we have less knowledge and less information is available in datasets such as police crime data.

The majority of recorded serious violence in Devon (police data) involves adults as victims or as those carrying out violence. Less than 20% of recorded serious violence offences take place

involving young people under the age of 18.

Qualitative insights from partners indicate that some forms of violence may be a greater concern within young person populations than statistical data sources indicate due to factors such as underreporting. This includes weapons related violence, where lived experience insights from young people and partner insights indicate the carrying of weapons by young people is an important and growing area of concern. Young people have told us that violence is normalised in their age group, including exposure to violence and harmful sexual behaviour online.

According to data from the Devon Youth Justice Service, the rate of serious youth violence offences per 10,000 children aged 0-17 in Devon is currently higher than the national average, indicating a specific concern around the level of serious violent harm being carried out by young people.

Our data shows that serious violence is gendered. Crime data from November 2019 – October 2022 shows that 60% of serious violence victims are female. Over 45% of serious violence crimes with a female victim are also related to domestic abuse. Around ¼ of all female victims of all ages were victimised 2 or more times within the 3 years of the data; females are disproportionately impacted by serious violence, as victims, overall.

Women are more likely to experience sexual violence than men. Females are more likely to be a victim of Rape, Other Sexual Offences and Stalking and Harassment, with 89%, 79% and 65% of victims respectively, being women.

Young females are particularly vulnerable to becoming a victim of a sexual offence. 52% of victims of Rape and Other Sexual Offences from November 2018 – October 2022 were under 18, with the majority of people who commit sexual offences being males between the age of 26-45.

Consideration of ethnicity in the context of serious violence should take into account that institutional and structural racism exists within our community. Nationally, ethnically diverse groups are overrepresented in the criminal justice system and as victims of crime.²

In Devon, our information about ethnicity in groups affected by violence is limited and of poor quality. However, where data is available there are indications that ethnically diverse groups are overrepresented as a group involved in serious violence.

In Devon, 3.75% of the total population is ethnically diverse. However, in crime data, observing those linked to an offence as someone who has committed a serious violence offence, this figure is nearly at 5%. In the under 26 age group, this figure rises to 6.5%. When observing victim data, 3.2% of victims of serious violence offences are ethnically diverse. This could represent a culture of non-reporting within ethnically diverse communities, likely due to institutional and structural racism. Due to under reporting, it is likely that the actual figure of ethnically diverse victims is higher than this.

We are aware through qualitative insights about violence taking place that is linked to homophobia, transphobia and wider violence directed towards people who are LBGTQ+. We need to understand more about the role of violence in acts of hate towards people with

² HM Inspectorate of Probation (2023), [2022 Annual Report: inspections of youth offending services.](#); Ministry of Justice (2020), [Tackling Racial Disparity in the Criminal Justice System.](#); Gov.uk (2023), [Victims of Crime.](#)

protected characteristics, especially LGBTQ+ people, ethnically diverse people, people with disabilities and due to a person's faith or religion. Harms around honour based abuse have been explored through the Devon Interpersonal and Gender-based Violence and Abuse Needs Assessment [link once published].

There has been a low number of recorded hate crimes related to a serious violence offence from November 2018 – October 2022. This may be reflective of the extent of underreporting of hate crime. 1.8% (940 out of 51244) serious violence offences were hate-related. There has been an increase since 2018/19 to latest data in 2021/22, however this could be due to recording methods. The biggest increases can be seen within the 'categories' of disablist, sex/gender, homophobic and racist.

Our needs assessment indicates that young people with Special Educational Needs are overrepresented in cohorts who carry out serious violence. In this context SEN can be considered to cover a range of needs including neurodiversity, Speech, Language and Communication Needs (SLCN) and physical disabilities.³ Devon Youth Justice Service data indicates that in 22/23 29% of serious violence offences were carried out by a young person with SEN. Additionally, national research estimates that the SLCN prevalence within youth justice cohorts is around 60-70%.⁴ It can also be reasonably expected that 1/2 of people entering prison have some form of neurodivergent condition that impacts their ability to engage.⁵

Traumatic brain injury has been consistently linked in research with earlier, more frequent and more violent offending.⁶ Higher levels of TBI have been found in national studies of justice involved cohorts.⁷ Local practitioner insights in Devon suggest over 1/2 of young people seen in court in the last 18 months assessed by a Speech, Language and Communication Therapist, are believed to have experienced a TBI.

As reflected by the language in this section on SEN, most available data focuses on young people. However, it is likely that the prevalence of these needs within adult populations who have carried out violence is similar.

Young people with SEN are amongst the groups who are disproportionately represented in school exclusions.⁸ School exclusions are considered to be a factor which can increase vulnerability for young people, including vulnerability around violence and exploitation.

Young people who have experience of being in care are disproportionately represented in the

³ SEN is a complex area in which there is variance and in some case a lack of agreement over how needs are categorised. Additionally, needs themselves can be complex and overlapping. Underdiagnosis and diagnostic overshadowing can also impact the validity and generalisability of available data. For more information see: Criminal Justice Joint Inspection (2021), [Neurodiversity in the criminal justice system: a review of evidence.](#); Kirby (2021), [HMIP Academic Insights 2021/08: Neurodiversity – a whole-child approach for youth justice.](#) Manchester: HMIP.

⁴ Bryan, K. et al. (2015), [Language difficulties and criminal justice: the need for earlier identification](#), *International Journal of Language and Communication Disorders* 50(6), 763-775.

⁵ Criminal Justice Joint Inspection (2021), [Neurodiversity in the criminal justice system: a review of evidence.](#)

⁶ Kent, H. and Williams, H. (2021), [HMIP Academic Insights 2021/09: Traumatic Brain Injury.](#) Manchester: HMIP.

⁷ Kent, H. et al. (2022), [Poor parental supervision associated with traumatic brain injury and reactive aggression in young offenders](#), *Journal of Head Trauma Rehabilitation*, 37(2), 65-70.

⁸ Department for Education (2023b), [Summer term 2021/22 Permanent exclusions and suspensions in England.](#) DfE.

youth justice system.⁹ Care experienced children often face intersecting needs, such as trauma and Special Educational Needs. They may also have heightened vulnerability to exploitation due to other risk factors such as being placed in ‘unregulated accommodation’.

Devon Youth Justice data shows 29% of serious violence offences were carried out by care experienced children in 21/22 and 21% in 22/23.

Mental health has been identified as a prominent need in youth justice and adult probation cohorts, including for those who have carried out serious violence offences. Mental health needs, where present, are often occur alongside additional needs and complexities. In Devon, mental health is a need identified in both youth and adult serious violence cohorts. Additionally, the Devon Youth Justice Service has observed an increasing complexity in the needs of young people coming to the attention of the service, including poor mental health and emotional wellbeing.¹⁰

National research points to a link between income inequality and violence.¹¹ The Youth Violence Commission (2023) has identified socio-economic factors including employment prospects, housing affordability and deprivation as a core foundation of violence, and has highlighted child poverty as a key driver. Local data highlights that 67% of children who were in Key Stage 4 from 2021/13 – 2017/18 and were cautioned or sentenced for a serious violence offence in Devon were eligible for Free School Meals (DfE local authority data dashboard). This could evidence a link between low income and children who become involved in serious violence. It should be stated that 1.3% of all children eligible for free school meals went on to be cautioned or sentenced for a serious violence offence.

Police data and intelligence highlights that drug possession and trafficking offences in Devon are more likely to occur in more deprived postcodes, suggesting these areas are at greater risk of drug related violence.

Further work is required to explore the importance of economic inequality on serious violence and factors that can influence its occurrence in Devon, for example by understanding how the occurrence of violent crime links to the indices of deprivation.

5. Stakeholders, their interest and potential impacts

Different groups of stakeholders are involved in our work to develop the strategy.

Statutory agencies – who have an interest in complying with the Serious Violence Duty. The Safer Devon Partnership represents these statutory agencies and has an additional interest in using this strategy to help fulfil its vision of [‘working together to make Devon even safer’](#).

- Devon County Council
- Devon’s District Councils
- Health (Devon Integrated Care Board)
- Devon Youth Justice Service
- Devon Probation Service

⁹ For the purposes of our needs assessment, we refer to care experienced children as those where the local authority has become their corporate parent at some point during their childhood – often referred to as Looked After Children.

¹⁰ Devon Youth Justice Service (2023), Devon Youth Justice Plan.

¹¹ Grimshaw, R. and Ford, M. (2018), [Yong people, violence and knives – revisiting the evidence and policy discussions](#). Centre for Crime and Justice Studies.

- Devon and Cornwall Police
- Devon and Somerset Fire and Rescue Service.
- Devon's District Community Safety Partnerships, as represented through the Safer Devon Partnership
- The Office of the Police and Crime Commissioner, which has a monitoring role in relation to the Duty.

Additionally, wider partnerships and organisations across Devon and our neighbouring areas are involved as stakeholders, where they have a shared interest in the priorities and areas of focus in our Preventing Serious Violence Strategy. Examples include the Devon Safeguarding Children's Partnership, the Devon Interpersonal and Gender-based Violence and Abuse Partnership and Public Health Devon.

Voluntary sector – which has an interest in providing services for communities, and working with communities, including people with protected characteristics. This includes our youth sector partners Space Youth Service and Young Devon.

Communities – who have an interest in keeping their communities safe. We have engaged with young people working with Space Youth Service in the development of our work through peer led lived experience research.

We have limited capacity to deliver, however we will seek to engage with groups representing people with protected characteristics where possible.

6. Additional relevant research used to inform this assessment

[Please see the Duty guidance on the government website.](#)

7. Description of consultation process and outcomes

In developing the needs assessment and strategy we have carried out a number of consultation opportunities with our partners. We have also sought lived experience insights from young people through Space Youth Service around their experiences and views of violence which have directly informed our needs assessment and strategy.

We will be developing a delivery plan to accompany our strategy, and we will be exploring opportunities to engage with our young people and communities with a focus on co-production.

Background information

8. Equality analysis

Under the Equality Act 2010, the local authority must consider how people will be affected by a service, policy or practice. In so doing we must give due regard to the need to: eliminate unlawful discrimination, harassment and victimisation; advance equality of opportunity and foster good relations across protected characteristics of age, disability, gender reassignment, pregnancy and maternity, marriage and civil partnership (for work), sex, sexual orientation, race, and religion and belief. The Equality Act 2010 and other relevant legislation does not prevent

the Council from taking difficult decisions which result in service reductions or closures for example, it does however require the Council to ensure that such decisions are: informed and properly considered with a rigorous, conscious approach and open mind, taking due regard of the effects on the protected characteristics and the general duty to eliminate discrimination, advance equality and foster good relations; proportionate (negative impacts are proportionate to the aims of the policy decision); fair, necessary, reasonable, and those affected have been adequately consulted.

All residents by geographic area

The detail of our delivery plan is yet to be developed. When this takes place we will be in a position to provide further detail in this section. We will use the information from our needs assessment to ensure our work is targeted as appropriate, and we will be mindful of the needs and considerations of people with protected characteristics to ensure that the work we plan and carry out is inclusive.

The focus areas and priorities identified within our strategy will help to ensure that we provide support to build protective factors and strengthen resilience for children and young people and their families, and for adults experiencing multiple disadvantages, at the earliest possible opportunity. We have prioritised being trauma informed and shame competent within our strategy – this will support us to work with people in a compassionate and non-judgemental way that places their experiences and needs at the centre of our work.

Age

Our strategy has specific focus on young people up to the age of 25. This has the potential to positively impact this group through greater focus across our partners and systems on working with children, young people and their families through a preventative and strengths-based lens which supports them to build the knowledge and skills to challenge harmful and violent norms and build resilience against exposure to violence in childhood, adolescence and later in life.

Co-production is a central theme of the guiding principles of our strategy and we aim to achieve this through our approach to developing our delivery plan. This has potential for young people to be fully included, listened to and participate as equals in decision making around the future development of our strategy and delivery activity.

A potential negative impact is the possibility that focusing on young people in the context of preventing serious violence may create undue negative attention on this age group. This is something we can seek to mitigate through being mindful in our communications about our work and using a strengths and person-centred approach.

Disability (includes sensory, mobility, mental health, learning disability, neurodiversity, long term ill health) and carers of disabled people

As noted above, our evidence indicates that young people with Special Educational Needs, including neurodiversity and Speech Language and Communication Needs, and young people with Traumatic Brain Injury, are an important area of focus due to their overrepresentation in the youth justice system (including in cohorts who carry out serious violence) and in factors identified to be important to prevention, for example exclusion from education. Adults with these needs are also likely to be overrepresented within cohorts who have committed serious

violence. Mental health has also been identified as an important factor for young people and adults in the youth justice and criminal justice system.

Our strategy priorities require us to take a neurodiverse-aware approach; this involves ensuring that the way we work with young people and adults, and the interventions we provide, take account of their needs and are fully accessible in terms of neurodiversity, language and communication.

We will also ensure that services and interventions designed and delivered through the strategy take full account of people's accessibility needs and address barriers to accessing services, including neurodiversity, speech, language and communication needs, and sensory and physical needs and mental health needs.

There is a potential risk that our focus on neurodiversity, speech language and communication needs and mental health may create stigma towards these groups, especially given that they may already experience negative societal attitudes. We will address this by being sensitive to their experiences and needs and taking a strengths-based and inclusive approach to our work. We have included these approaches within the guiding principles that will inform the way in which we work to deliver our strategy.

Race and culture: nationality/national origin, ethnic origin, skin colour, religion and belief, asylum seeker and refugee status, language needs

As noted above, we have limited information around the experience of violence in ethnically diverse communities in Devon. We also have limited information about the intersection between racism, hate crime and violence. This is something we will explore through our delivery plan.

The limited data we have available highlights an overrepresentation of ethnically diverse people as victims of serious violence and within the criminal justice system due to involvement in serious violence, something which reflects the national picture of ethnically diverse groups being overrepresented within the criminal justice system and as victims of crime. As noted above, this overrepresentation should be seen within the lens of institutional and structural racism.

Our local data is of poor quality, and ethnicity is not provided in a large number of cases. Work is required to improve data collection across our partner organisations and to explore and address reasons for this overrepresentation, taking account of institutional and structural racism in our response.

The services and interventions we develop and deliver through the strategy will be required to be sensitive and accessible to groups with diverse ethnicities, nationalities, religions and beliefs. Services and interventions will be required to proactively address barriers to access such as language and culture barriers.

Sex and gender identity and reassignment (including men, women, non-binary and transgender people), and pregnancy and maternity (including women's right to breastfeed)

As noted above, women are disproportionately impacted as victims of violence. Violence is also gendered in its occurrence, with women more likely to experience sexual violence and domestic abuse. Taking account of the gendered nature of violence and its causes, including misogyny, will be an important element of our work. This will include work to address the normalisation of

harmful sexual behaviour and gender-based violence in communities, with a focus on young people.

Qualitative insights have highlighted violence linked to transphobia. More needs to be done to understand violence experienced by trans and gender diverse people, including the intersection with hate crime, and this will form a focus in our delivery plan. The services and interventions we deliver will be inclusive to everyone regardless of sex and gender identity, and will be sensitive to the needs and experiences of Lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and queer (LGBTQ+) people, including trans and gender diverse people.

Sexual orientation, and marriage/civil partnership if work related

Qualitative insights have highlighted violence linked to sexual orientation. More needs to be done to understand violence experienced by LGBTQ+ people, including the intersection with hate crime, and this will form a focus in our delivery plan.

The services and interventions we deliver will be inclusive to everyone regardless of sexual orientation and will be sensitive to the needs and experiences of LGBTQ+ people.

Other relevant socio-economic factors and intersectionality

This includes, where relevant: income, housing, education and skills, language and literacy skills, family background (size/single people/lone parents), sub-cultures, rural isolation, access to services and transport, access to ICT/Broadband, children in care and care experienced people, social connectivity and refugee status/no recourse to public funds. Also consider intersectionality with other characteristics.

Being a child in care and being care experienced, socioeconomic factors including income inequality, poverty and deprivation, familial experiences, and experiences in peer groups and the community are amongst factors that have been identified as important in the prevention of serious violence. Our strategy will take a holistic approach to preventing serious violence through using a series of lenses: individual (Me), relationship (The People Around Me) and community and societal (My Community and Society). This will allow us to develop interventions that take account of influences occurring across these areas and the ways in which they intersect.

Our strategy will also be sensitive to the intersectionality between protected characteristics and with wider individual, relational and socioeconomic factors, and recognise that some groups experience multiple disadvantages due to the intersection of these factors.

Through our work we will seek to foster positive relations in our communities between people with protected characteristics, in line with the Public Sector Equality Duty.

9. Human rights considerations:

We need to ensure that human rights are protected. In particular, that people have:

- A reasonable level of choice in where and how they live their life and interact with others (this is an aspect of the human right to 'private and family life').
- An appropriate level of care which results in dignity and respect (the protection to a private and family life, protection from torture and the freedom of thought, belief and religion within the Human Rights Act and elimination of discrimination and the promotion of good relations under the Equality Act 2010).

- A right to life (ensuring that nothing we do results in unlawful or unnecessary/avoidable death).

In any direct work we do with communities we will ensure that we exercise an appropriate level of care and are fully aware of Human Rights considerations, such as the requirement to share information proportionately. We will make sure that co-production and co-design is carried out sensitively and that information shared by people in our communities is handled with due care. We will ensure that any organisations delivering on our behalf through the strategy are aware of Human Rights considerations.

10. Environmental analysis

At this stage we have assessed that this work is either not applicable, or will have a neutral impact. We do not yet have detail about the actions we intend to deliver; when we do so we will be in a position to revisit this section.

An impact assessment should give due regard to the following activities in order to ensure we meet a range of environmental legal duties. The policy or practice does not require the identification of environmental impacts using this Impact Assessment process because it is subject to (please mark X in the relevant box below and proceed to the 11, otherwise complete the environmental analysis information below):

Devon County Council's Environmental Review Process	N/A
Planning Permission	N/A
Environmental Impact Assessment	N/A
Strategic Environmental Assessment	N/A

- Description of any actual or potential negative consequences and consider how to mitigate against these.
- Description of any actual or potential neutral or positive outcomes and consider how to improve as far as possible.

Reduce, reuse, recycle and compost

N/A

Conserve and enhance wildlife

N/A

Safeguard the distinctive characteristics, features and special qualities of Devon's landscape

N/A

Conserve and enhance Devon's cultural and historic heritage

N/A

Minimise greenhouse gas emissions

N/A

Minimise pollution (including air, land, water, light and noise)

N/A

Contribute to reducing water consumption

[N/A

Ensure resilience to the future effects of climate change (warmer, wetter winters; drier, hotter summers; more intense storms; and rising sea level)

N/A

Other (please state below)

N/A

11. Economic analysis

- a) Description of any actual or potential negative consequences and consider how to mitigate against these.
- b) Description of any actual or potential neutral or positive outcomes and consider how to improve as far as possible.

There will be a potential positive value through money from the Serious Violence Duty being spent in Devon, and through partners being brought together with a shared focus around this area of work. Once the detail of the delivery plan is developed we will be able to provide further information about the categories below.

Impact on knowledge and skills

N/A

Impact on employment levels

N/A

Impact on local business

N/A