



North Tyneside Council

Secure Sub-committee

Tuesday, 26 November 2024

Tuesday, 3 December 2024, Room 0.01 The Chamber, Quadrant, The Silverlink North, Cobalt Business Park, North Tyneside, NE27 0BY commencing at 6.00 pm.

Agenda Item	Page
1. Apologies for Absence	
To receive apologies for absence from the meeting.	
2. To receive any Declarations of Interest and Notification of any Dispensations Granted	
You are invited to declare any registerable and/or non-registerable interests in matters appearing on the agenda, and the nature of that interest.	
You are also invited to disclose any dispensation in relation to any registerable interests that have been granted to you in respect of any matters appearing on the agenda.	
You are also requested to complete the Declarations of Interests card available at the meeting and return it to the Democratic Services Officer before leaving the meeting.	
3. Appointment of Substitute Members	
To be notified of the appointment of substitute Members.	

If you need us to do anything differently (reasonable adjustments) to help you access our services, including providing this information in another language or format, please contact democraticsupport@northtyneside.gov.uk

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Agenda Item	Page
4. Minutes of the Previous Meeting	5 – 12
Minutes of the previous meeting held on 24 September 2024 to be confirmed and signed by the Chair.	
5. Tackling Anti-Social Behaviour in North Tyneside	13 –106
To receive details of the Authority’s ongoing work in relation to tackling anti-social behaviour in the borough and any future plans.	
6. Work Programme 2024-25	107 –110
It is important to regularly review the work programme and seek views of members of any items they may wish the sub-committee to consider. A draft work programme is attached highlighting the current position for discussion at the meeting.	
7. Date and time of next meeting	
6.00pm on Tuesday 4 February 2025.	

Circulation overleaf ...

Members of the Secure Sub-committee

Councillor Andy Newman (Chair)

Councillor Rebecca O'Keefe

Councillor Louise Bell

Councillor Josephine Mudzingwa

Councillor Joan Walker

Councillor Nigel Huscroft

Councillor Tricia Neira (Deputy Chair)

Councillor Linda Bell

Councillor Joe Kirwin

Councillor Dr Olly Scargill

Councillor Julie Day

Councillor Claire McGinty

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Secure Sub-committee

Tuesday, 24 September 2024

Present:

Councillors T Neira, R O'Keefe, Linda Bell, J Kirwin,
J Mudzingwa, J Walker, J Day and N Huscroft

In attendance:

Councillors

Apologies: Councillors A Newman, Louise Bell and O Scargill

S8/24 Appointment of Substitute Members

There were no substitute members appointed.

S9/24 Declarations of Interest

The following declarations of interest were made:

Councillor Claire McGinty declared a person and registerable interest in Item 4 as she currently owns and is renovating a property in Wallsend.

Councillor Patricia Neira declared a non-registerable personal interest in Item 5 as she is a tenant of the Local Authority.

Councillor Rebecca O'Keefe declared a non-registerable personal interest in Item 5 as she is a tenant of the Local Authority.

S10/24 Minutes of the Previous Meeting

Resolved that the minutes of the previous meeting held on Tuesday 9 July 2024 be agreed as a correct record and signed by the Chair.

S11/24 Affordable Homes Programme Update

The Sub-committee received a report to update on the overall progress to deliver 5000 affordable homes and highlight the work ongoing in 2024-25.

The Our North Tyneside Plan was approved at full Council on 23 September 2021 and included a target of delivering 5000 affordable homes and a commitment to reduce the number of derelict properties in the borough. In order to meet the target Cabinet approved a two phased approach to the Affordable Homes Programme (AHP) on 21 February 2022.

The Council has continued to make good progress towards its objectives and by the end of 2024-25 will have delivered over 2400 affordable homes including over 1400 new affordable homes through the HRA and the Council's wholly owned delivery vehicle.

The Sub-committee were advised that work is underway on the former West Farm Public House, Killingworth and work has commenced on site to build 22 new Council Homes. Also, the former Children's Home on Wellington Avenue, following a successful compulsory purchase order the property is currently being refurbished into new affordable homes with work due to be completed in the next few months.

The Authority's wholly owned subsidiary company, Aurora Affordable Homes currently owns 117 properties with a further 6 in the purchasing process.

The sub-committee were advised that as part of the roll out of the Private Sector Housing Improvement Plan a new Private Landlord Accreditation Scheme will be launched on 9 October at a landlord forum event in Wallsend. The Sub-committee were advised that a long-term problematic property in Charlotte Street, Wallsend has now been purchased as part of the Council's housing-led regeneration partnership with Aurora Affordable Homes. The property will be extensively refurbished and will be let as an affordable home when complete.

Thirty eight affordable homes have been delivered by private developers so far this year. It is forecast that a further 87 new affordable homes will be delivered through planning obligations in 2024/25.

Following the completion of the sale of the former Unicorn House site in North Shields to Karbon Homes, work continues to deliver the scheme that will provide 28 new affordable homes in North Shields town centre. Karbon will be acquiring 71 homes (56 Rent to Buy homes and 15 shared ownership) at Collingwood Grange, North Shields. This will be in addition to the 100 affordable homes already delivered on the site.

It was queried whether the target set in 2022 was a new target or if it was in addition to the target set in 2014. It was noted that the original target back in 2014 was 3000 homes, however, as officers have a good idea of when projects will come forward they are able to provide a good level of certainty on what can be delivered.

It was queried whether if the government requested that there be an increase in the number of affordable homes would North Tyneside have capacity to increase the number. It was noted that within the current 30 year business plan there isn't huge capacity it is fairly constrained. It was also noted that Registered Providers also have the same issue as if there is going to be more building they need more flexibility with regards to grant funding and rent setting. It was also noted that land supply is also a constraint.

It was queried about only 38 homes being built this year and whether or not that was a low number. It was noted that this number is in the financial year from April and we have just reached the end of Quarter 2.

It was queried whether with regards to affordable homes there is a way of controlling who buys these properties. It was noted that shared ownership is usually for first time buyers where over time they can increase the equity.

It was also noted that with regards to Discounted Open Market Sale Properties there is a financial limit on those and they change product to product. It was noted it is not a product for wealthy people.

It was also noted that those houses remain affordable in perpetuity.

It was noted that in the Local Plan it is stated the number of homes that will be built and out of those 20-25% will be affordable. This was put into the plan. It was also noted that there are planning restrictions in place for when developments

come to planning committee. It was also noted that when it comes to affordable rent there are measures in place.

RESOLVED – that the information presented in the report regarding the progress to deliver 5000 affordable homes be noted.

S12/24 Repairs and Planned Maintenance Policy Condensation, Mould and Damp Policy

The Sub-committee received a report on the proposals for the Repairs and Planned Maintenance Policy and the Condensation, Mould and Damp Policy.

The committee were advised that the Social Housing (Regulation) Act 2023 received Royal Assent in July 2023 and aims to improve the regulation of social housing, with the key objectives of the Act being:

- Enhanced Regulation – it grants the Regulator of Social Housing increased powers to take proactive action against social landlords, even before tenants are at risk
- Tenant Protection – the Act introduces new consumer standards for social housing and mandates regular inspections to ensure landlords meet these standards
- Health and Safety – it includes provisions to address serious health hazards

in social housing such as damp and mould, inspired by the tragic cases of Grenfell Tower and Awaab Ishak

- Accountability – Social landlords are required to prepare and implement performance improvements plans if they fail to meet regulatory standards

Overall the Act is designed to ensure better quality and safer homes for residents, giving tenants greater powers and access to quick and fair solutions to problems. In April 2024, the Regulator of Social Housing (RSH) introduced an inspection programme for social housing landlords, they also carried out multiple consultation exercises over recent months to gather views to help shape and inform the social housing sector going forward. This includes the strengthening of legislative and regulatory requirements.

Officers advised the sub-Committee that in order to support the Authority within the new regulatory regime and help set out service offer, a draft Repairs and Planned Maintenance Policy and a draft Condensation, Mould and Damp Policy have been developed and will be taken to Cabinet in November 2024.

The Repairs and Planned Maintenance Policy brings together the service approach to responsive repairs and planned maintenance into one document and sets out the legislative requirements the service must meet. It covers the responsive repairs service, cyclical works, housing investment, leasehold repairs, definitions and the responsibilities of the landlord and tenant.

The Condensation Mould and Damp Policy has been created following the publication of Housing Ombudsman (HO) Spotlight reports on damp and mould. The HO reports include recommendations that social housing landlords are expected to follow in their service approach and response to condensation, damp and mould.

The draft policy set out the aims, approach and response of the service, condensation, mould and damp definitions and the responsibilities of the landlord, tenant and leaseholder.

Both draft policies have been reviewed by tenants and revised to include comments received from them, engagement included written feedback and face-to-face meetings.

The Sub-committee were advised that 22 Tenant Satisfaction Measures (TSM's) have been introduced, 12 measures are based on tenant perception and are gathered through the annual survey. The other 10 are performance or compliance focused measures.

Some of the changes which have been implemented are as follows:

- Video diagnosis has been introduced
- Literature has been reviewed and updated (for example the advice leaflets and the website)
- A dedicated resource has been added to the team (both surveyors and trades)
- Training has been developed and delivered across the teams
- Joint working is taking place with Energy and Healthy Homes Officers
- An internal audit has been completed

It was queried whether, when officers are in the process of undertaking the stock condition survey and it is found that a repair is needed what process is undertaken. It was noted that it may well be that something is found that falls into the responsive repairs element it is dealt with via that process. If a report is made we have surveyors who can go out, we also have an option to start a video call. It was also noted that we have damp experts sitting next to call handlers.

It was queried about the response to gas repairs and whether this was 24 hours. It was noted that during the summer months we have three days. It was noted that very few people are left over a weekend without heating or hot water. It was also noted that during the weekend there is an increase to the number of operatives on call.

It was queried with regards to the prevention of mould and moisture whether it was likely that there would be an increase due to the increase in cost of living, is it expected that it be busier.

It was noted that the cost of living will be impacting on tenants and private home owners. It was noted that the internal team has already been increased.

The sub-committee thought the leaflet with information on prevention of damp and mould and reporting details was really good and wanted to make sure it was

circulated widely. It was noted that this is available on the website and if the tenancy management team have them. It was noted that this could be shared with councillors. It was suggested that officers could look at doing a members comms session or briefing.

It was queried whether tenants would be charged if, for example, they had been given advice and remedial work had been done and they were continuing with the same ways of heating/drying clothes. It was noted that we have never charged anyone we are just trying to encourage people to ventilate their properties. It was also noted that our approach is very much proportionate to the situation.

It was queried with regards to the repairs policy and the target time of 45 days whether we think we are going to be able to clear any backlogs. It was noted that 94% of jobs are getting completed and it is never the case that we deliberately leave anything for 45 days. It was noted that currently there are no significant backlog of repairs.

The sub-committee **Resolved** to 1) note the information set out in the report regarding the policies; and 2) have their comments in relation to the two policies noted.

S13/24 Work Programme 2024-25

The proposed work programme was discussed and the following was agreed.

For the meeting to take place on 3 December an item on Anti-Social Behaviour as highlighted:

Anti Social Behaviour –

The idea is to look back and reflect on how successful the work in tackling Anti

Social Behaviour has been and to scrutinise the plans for 2025. It was requested that we ask for a representative from Neighbourhood Policing team to attend. It was noted that Neat Streets had been to Green Sub-Committee so that a briefing note on this work to update members of this committee. It was therefore suggested that the Community Safety Partnership Plan and targets be brought and an update on whether we are achieving the targets. It was also suggested that the sub-committee on informed of preparedness for Christmas festivities in relation to Crime and Disorder and Anti Social Behaviour.

It was agreed that Homelessness and the Housing Inspection and Satisfaction Survey would slot into the February meeting and that the Equally Well Strategy update would come to April meeting.

S14/24 **Date and time of next meeting**

6.00pm on Tuesday 3 December 2024.



North Tyneside Council

Briefing note

To: Secure Sub Committee

Author:

Toby Hartigan-Brown, Head of Housing Management (Housing Services)

Joanne Lee, Head of Public Protection, Community Safety and Emergency Planning

Date: 3 December 2024

Title of Briefing: Tackling Anti-Social Behaviour in North Tyneside

1. Purpose of report

The Committee are invited to consider the information provided by the Cabinet Member for Public Health and Wellbeing in relation to ongoing work in relation to tackling anti-social behaviour in the borough and any future plans.

2. Safer North Tyneside Partnership

Local community safety partnerships (CSPs) were introduced by Section 6 of the Crime and Disorder Act 1998 and bring together local partners to formulate and deliver strategies within their communities to tackle crime and disorder. The Safer North Tyneside Board is responsible for ensuring there are local strategies in place to:

- Reduce crime and disorder (including anti-social and other behaviour adversely affecting the local environment),
- Combat the misuse of drugs, alcohol, and other substances,
- Reduce re-offending, and
- Prevent people from becoming involved in serious violence and reducing instances of serious violence.

The Safer North Tyneside Partnership monitors actions delivered through its various subgroups, one of which being the ASB Strategy Group. The ASB Strategy Group is made up of representatives from North Tyneside Council

and partner agencies including Tyne and Wear Fire Service, Northumbria Police and Nexus.

The Group's aim is to take a public health approach to tackling ASB across the Borough through partnership working and has developed an action plan which incorporates the priorities of the Safer North Tyneside Partnership Plan. These are to:

- Review data sets to improve analytical capability and share information across partners
- Work in partnership with Northumbria Police, Tyne and Wear Fire and Rescue and Nexus to reduce ASB in identified hotspot areas of the borough
- Continue to support victims of anti-social behaviour with multi-agency ASB Case Reviews

3. Delivery of our management of ASB – what are we doing

The Council's Community Protection Team work very closely with Northumbria Police to patrol the open public spaces and our resident estates in the borough, sharing resources and planning individual operations depending upon need and intelligence.

An annual Community Safety Strategic Needs Assessment is produced to inform our work, strategies and policies. (A copy of this is provided at appendix 1).

Through this partnership working between our Community Protection Team and Northumbria Police on various projects:

Project Shield

The Community Protection team have carried out 151 hours of high visibility patrols and engaged with a total of 931 residents, member of the public and businesses over the two hotspot areas of Meadow Well and Wallsend Town Centre since May.

The patrols have been focussed during the day on the Meadow Well Estate we have a dedicated officer working with North Shields Neighbourhood Police Team (NPT) around the main issues of youth disorder and Urban Street Gangs activity.

Through this joint working with the Police, we have seen a reported 35% drop in Anti-Social Behaviour when compared to the same time period last year

In Wallsend Town Centre the team have focussed on violent retail crime and are working closely with Wallsend NPT to carry out joint patrols and disrupt groups where possible who are actively shop lifting in the area.

We are also supporting the local businesses and are supporting setting up a forum for these businesses to share concerns, updates, information and as part of Shield to see how we can support all businesses access Shop Watch.

So far whilst out on patrol in Wallsend officers have witnessed three shoplifting offences and reported these to police, issued six fixed penalty notices to people drinking on the street, visited six addresses and applied for one closure order.

Northumbria Police have produced resources to support the retail sector in securing their premises to prevent shoplifting ([Securing your shop from shoplifters | Crime Prevention | Northumbria Police](#)). In the last 12 months Northumbria police have been actively encouraging reporting of shoplifting offences and have seen an increase in successful prosecutions.

Police will prioritise attending thefts where the offender has been detained by store staff, where violence has been used, or where evidence like CCTV is available. There is also an increased focus on giving businesses a voice in the criminal justice process through impact statements, and explaining to prosecutors and courts how retail theft is affecting them and their customers.

Coast Watch

The teams have been patrolling the coastal areas over the summer period and overall, we have seen very few incidents. Families have told us that they have largely been able to enjoy the coast without any issues.

Lessons learnt from previous years we were prepared this year for the GCSE/A levels result days with extra patrols around the hotspot areas and the end of the school year in July 2024. Police used dispersal orders over these key dates to quickly disperse large crowds.

MAST & WISPP

All of the team Community Protection have completed active by-stander training through the Police and Crime Commissioners Office and are using these skills when engaging and intervening when out on patrols.

Between April- November 2024 there have been 82 patrols totalling 268 hours over both projects. MAST (Multi Agency Safer Transport project) focusses on our transport hubs in North Shields, Four Lane Ends and Wallsend.

WisPP (Woman in Safer Public Places) has hi-visibility foot patrols around the North Shields, including the town centre, Royal (Newcastle) Quays/Marina and North Shields Fish Quay. The teams have engaged with members of the public to offer reassurance and on occasions have intervened when they have witnessed incidents. Some of these incidents have involved intervention when women/girls have been harassed by a group of males, females fighting in the street, people intoxicated. We have worked closely with partners to report incidents and supply information.

Operation Respect

Operation Respect was carried out on 25th October with a focus on taking robust action on youths named by police as being involved in disorder and crime on and around North Shields and Meadow well. The operation began with early morning door knocks starting at 7.30am and legal action warnings being issued to parents in private rented/owner occupiers. A total of ten properties were visited leading to tenancy enforcement action on those that were council tenancies.

Anti-Social Behaviour Awareness Week (18 November – 22 November)

As part of ASB Awareness Week the team worked alongside Northumbria Neighbourhood Team at Wallsend on a joint initiative to tackle Motorbike disorder in the area.

Nationally motorbike and electric scooters are an issue for Police and Local Authorities and during a four-hour shift, seven addresses visited and searched, one off road motorbike was seized, one mini motorcross offroad bike was seized and an electric scooter (which was being rode on the public highway by a 12-year-old child) was seized. Each person was issued with a Section 165 by Police

and the vehicles were uplifted and shall now be destroyed. Patrols were also carried out in hotspot locations during the operation.

Tenure neutral approach

Our approach to managing Anti-Social Behaviour is tenure blind. The Community Protection team can utilise various enforcement powers regardless of tenure type. The team places emphasis on the actions and behaviours of individuals rather than their tenure.

For council tenancies officers the team will look to initially enforce any breaches under the tenancy agreement and can progress to Notice of Seeking Possession and/or Notice of Seeking Demotion or Introductory Notice to Terminate for tenants who have been in their tenancy for less than 12 months.

The team can serve residents and businesses with Community Protection Warnings and Notices against tenant or landlord if they fail to address the Anti-social behaviour of their tenants. The maximum fine for a breach of the CPN for an individual is £2500 and £20,000 for a business. Other powers the team can explore are Legal Action Warning, Injunctions and partial or full Closure Orders on all tenure types.

Community Protection team were granted additional funding from Public Health in 2023/2024 which allowed the team to focus on investigating private-on-private Anti-Social Behaviour, this resulted in 345 cases being investigated. 13 Community Protection Warnings and 4 Community Protection Notices being served. Due to the success of this action, it was also built into the pilot of the NEAT streets initiative to continue managing Anti-Social Behaviour of those in private accommodation during 2024/25. It is proposed that for the future budget 2025/26 it is built into the base budget.

Headlines from Partners – Success

Helen Telford from Move it Dance Studio based at the Memorial Hall in Wallsend, was considering leaving the area due to concerns about anti-social behaviour. However, following the implementation of Project Shield to reduce ASB, the studio has noticed a significant improvement. Here's part of the feedback they provided:

"Massive improvement in ASB, and the visibility of police and the CCTV van is so reassuring. For example, I just saw the police drive by, which coincided with the food bank queue—where we've previously had issues with ASB. The timing of this support has been brilliant and has helped us so much."

It's clear that their efforts are making a real difference in the area!

Working together with Neighbourhood Policing Team in Wallsend, Community Protection Team were able to secure a 3-month Partial Closure Order on a troublesome address in Wallsend. This address was not only a source of ASB, causing distress to neighbours but was also a magnet for more serious crime. Securing this order was down to officers working collaboratively and sharing information in a timely manner and is testament to the partnership working.

Police intelligence

Recent Safer Communities Survey carried out by Northumbria Police shows there is no change in the percentage of residents who think the council do a good or excellent job in their neighbourhood, this remains steady at 50%. This figure is higher than the other local authority area.

4. Future work

Preparedness for Christmas festivities

Community Protection Team will again this year offer support with patrols in the CCTV around the setup of the market and the weekend of 7-8th December when the North Shields Christmas Markets are scheduled.

Historically Anti-Social Behaviour during the darker nights will migrate to undercover, well-lit areas. Hi Visibility Patrols, will continue until week commencing 23rd December at transport hubs across the borough to offer reassurance to the public and disrupt and intervene in any ASB.

Public space assessments are regularly monitored in the run up to the darker nights and updated to ensure overgrown shrubbery is reported to be cut back, lighting is working etc. CCTV vans utilised on all patrols to offer a hi visibility support to partners at Northumbria Police and Tyne and Wear Fire Brigade.

To further strengthen our partnership relationship with Northumbria Police, moving into 2025 we are looking at co working hubs across the borough. These will be based in Council Buildings and will include staff from Community Protection Team, Neighbourhood Police Officers, Neighbourhood Housing Teams and Probation working in the same space to strengthen the team interaction, enhance community safety and streamline resident support.

Research has shown that co-location allows for real time communication and immediate action on issues, reducing delays and improving responses to anti-social behaviour, domestic violence and safeguarding. This model will offer a holistic support to residents who will be able to access multiple services under one roof. The multidisciplinary model at Riverside has demonstrated the success of this approach showing increased communication and collaboration.

North Tyneside Council Environmental Crime and ASB Policy review is underway and is hoped for sharing early 2025

Additionally, the Community Protection are looking at refreshing the offer they currently have to residents who are victims of, or witness to anti-social behaviour. The current model has been successful for many years now but as this is a volunteer led service, we have found over the last 12 months the retention and recruitment of new volunteers has been limited.

5. Data

Overall Crime

Overall, the trend of crimes reported in North Tyneside have decreased by 9.5% at the end of 2023/24 over the last 5 years. The crime rate per 1,000 population in North Tyneside at 84.29 in 2023/24 is significantly lower than the Northumbria Police rate of 97.72 per 1,000 population, but in line with the England rate of 87.67.

As of quarter 2, there were 9,030 crimes reported in North Tyneside during 2024/25 at a rate of 42.64 per 1,000 population, which is consistent with the same 6-month period during 2023/24. The crime rate in North Tyneside is significantly lower than the Northumbria Police Force Rate of 48.31 per 1,000 population.

In 2024/25 up to the end of quarter two, three out of ten crimes committed in North Tyneside were theft offences (shoplifting offences have increased year on year since 2021/22 but remain 10% lower than during 2019/20). One out of five offences violence without injury, 12% criminal damage and arson, 12% violence with injury and 10% public order offences.

By ward, Wallsend Central (75.44/1,000 pop), Chirton & Percy Main (68.18/1,000 pop) and North Shields (62.18/1,000 pop) all have significantly higher crime rates per 1,000 population than the borough rate (42.64).

Anti-Social Behaviour

Overall, over the last 5 years anti-social behaviour reported to Northumbria Police has decreased by 19%. There were 5,533 ASB incidents reported to Northumbria Police during 2023/24, at a rate of 26.13 per 1,000 population, significantly lower than the Northumbria Police Force rate of 18.95 per 1,000 population.

As of quarter two, there were 3,191 anti-social behaviour incidents, at a rate of 15.2 per 1,000 population. This is a marginal increase of 1.8% compared to the same period during the previous year and 3.7% compared to the year before.

The most reported ASB incident type at the end of quarter two was "Other ASB" (40%). 18% of ASB incidents were neighbourly disputes which have decreased by 12% compared to the same period last year. Motorcycle disorder accounted for 13%, while inappropriate use of public space accounted for 14.6% of ASB in quarter two.

By ward, Wallsend Central (31.68/1,000 pop) and North Shields (30.53/1,000 pop) wards experience significantly higher rates of ASB per 1,000 population than the borough rate (15.2).

Perception of Community Safety

Results from the latest resident survey 2024 will not be available until mid-2025. The 2022 Residents Survey results showed that:-

- Proportion of residents stating they feel safe after dark has stabilised and remains in line with the survey conducted in 2021 (46% in 2022 compared to 45% in 2021). The proportion of residents who feel safe after dark in North Tyneside at 46% remains significantly lower than the Local Government Association (LGA) average of 74%.
- Perception of community safety is one of the main key drivers of resident satisfaction in the local area as a place to live. Residents consider low levels of crime and ASB to be two of the most important issues and most in need of improvement.

Women are more likely to state that anti-social behaviour needs improving than men (52% vs. 43% of men). Unemployed residents are also more likely to state that anti-social behaviour needs improving (63% vs. 47% overall). Residents in the Southern area of the borough are more likely to state their priorities are tackling anti-social behaviour and crime

6. Recommendations

The Committee is asked to consider the report and associated presentation, and if necessary, make recommendations and observations to relevant Cabinet Members.

7. Appendices (if any)

Appendix 1 – Community Safety Strategic Assessment 2023-45

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Community Safety Strategic Assessment 2023/24



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Chapter 1 Introduction and Context

The Safer North Tyneside Partnership produces a strategic assessment to inform the key local priorities in the partnership plan for the forthcoming year. The strategic assessment provides;

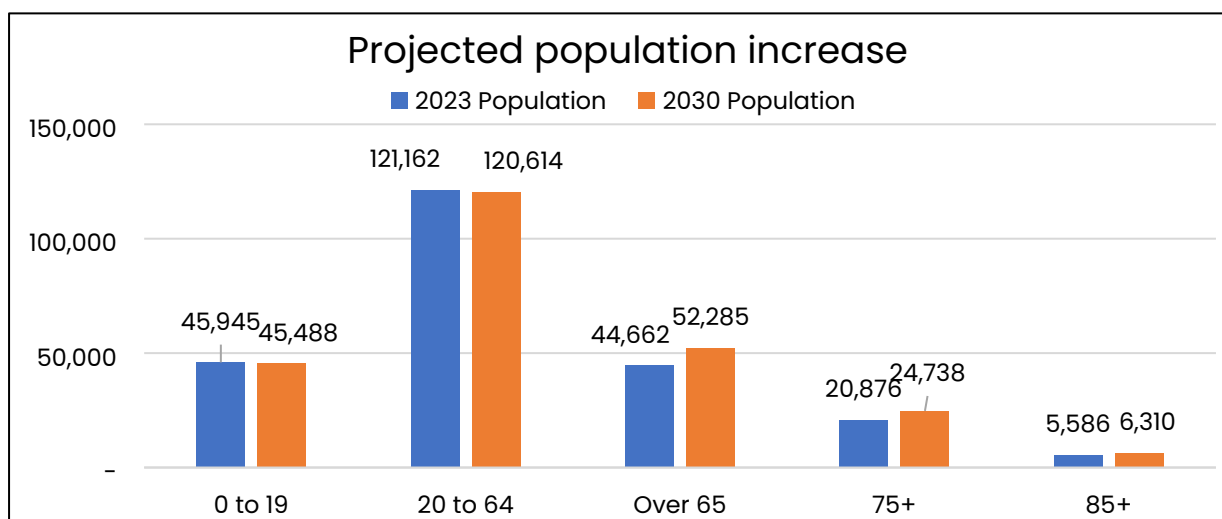
- a) An analysis of the levels and patterns of crime and disorder and substance misuse in the area;
- b) An analysis of the changes in those levels and patterns since the previous strategic assessment;
- c) An analysis of why those changes have occurred;
- d) The matters which responsible authorities should prioritise when each are exercising their functions to reduce crime and disorder to combat substance misuse in the area;
- e) The matters which the persons living and work in the area consider the responsible authorities should prioritise when each are exercising their functions to reduce crime and disorder and to combat substance misuse in the area;
- f) An assessment of the extent to which the partnership plan for the previous year has been implemented; and
- g) Details of those matters that the strategy group considers should be brought to the attention of the county strategy group to assist it in exercising its functions under these Regulations.

Chapter 2 Overview of North Tyneside

Population

Working Age Groups	Female	Male	Total Population
0-15 (Children)	17,904	19,348	37,252
16-64 (Working Age Population)	66,285	63,570	129,855
65+ (Retired)	24,491	20,171	44,662
Total	108,680	103,089	211,769

North Tyneside has a population of 211,769¹ and the population is projected to grow by 3.1% overall by 2030. The proportion residents of over the age of 65 is projected to increase by 17%, over 75's by 19%, and over 85's by 13%.



North Tyneside has a relatively small black, Asian and other ethnic minority community population, which accounts for 5.1%² of the overall population. A further 2.4% of residents are from white minority backgrounds.

Housing

Across North Tyneside there are 100,611 homes. Of these 63,633 (63%) are owner occupied, 20,916 (21%) are social rent (including council and housing association) and 16,062 (16%) are privately rented.

¹ ONS 2023 mid-year population estimate

² ONS 2023 mid-year population estimate

As of March 2023, the median house price paid for homes in North Tyneside was £185,000, which was a £7,000 increase compared to March 2022.

Education

Around 9 in 10 young people attend a school that is ranked as Good or Outstanding by Ofsted. In 2022/23:-

- 92.7% of primary schools in North Tyneside were rated as Good or Outstanding by Ofsted, compared to 90% in England.
- 87.5% of secondary schools in North Tyneside were rated as Good or Outstanding by Ofsted, compared to 81.4% in England.

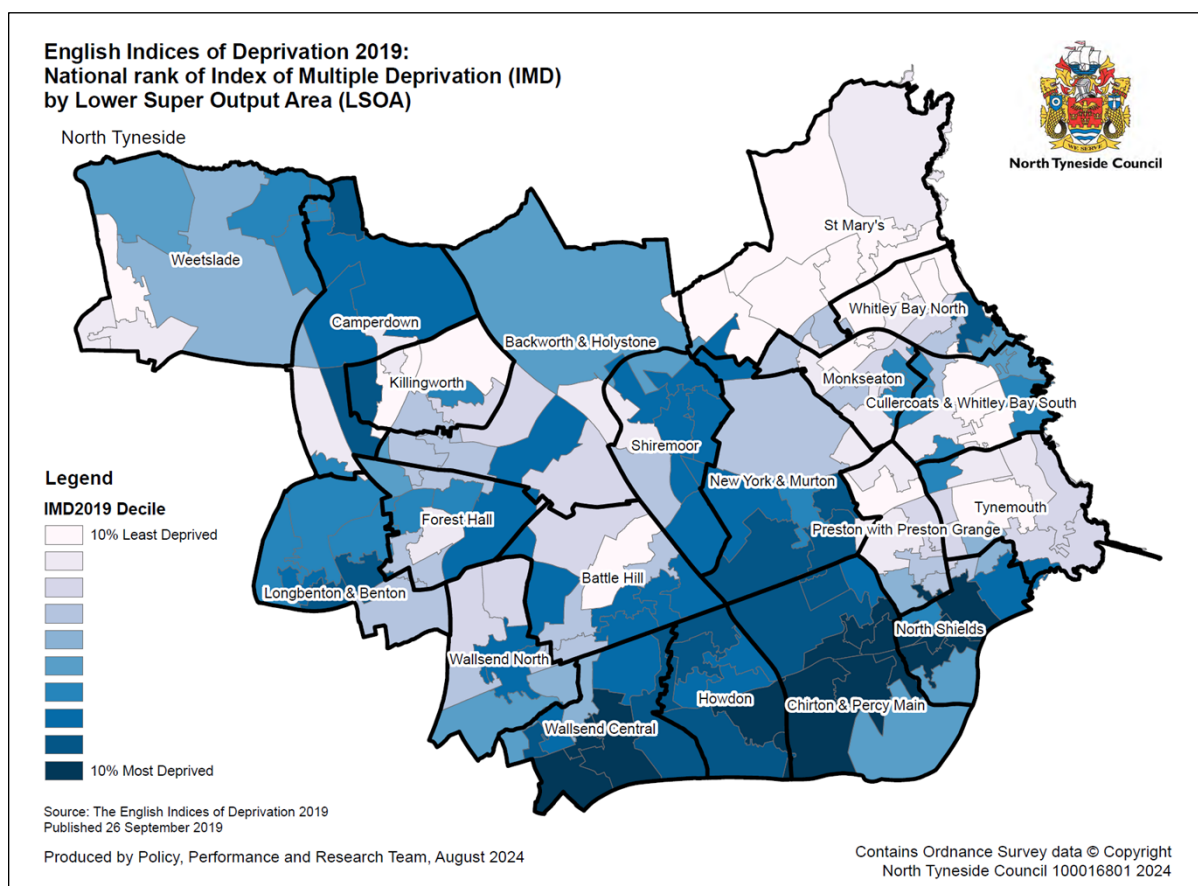
In 2022/23³:-

- 66.3% pupils achieved a “good level of development”
- KS1 – 57.3% pupils achieved the expected standard in Reading, Writing and Maths. In North Tyneside:-
 - 70.2% pupils reached the expected standing in reading (North East 68.4% and England 68%).
 - 61.3% pupils reached the expected standing in writing (North East 60.9% and England 60%).
 - 72.6% pupils reached the expected standard in maths (North East 70.6% and England 70%).
- KS 2 – in North Tyneside:-
 - 76% pupils reached the expected standard in reading (North East 74% and England 73%).
 - 73% pupils reached the expected standard in writing (North East 73% and England 71%).
 - 73% pupils reached the expected standard in maths (North East 73% and England 73%).
- KS4 – The Government publishes data on the percentage of pupils achieving a 9-5 pass and a 9-4 pass in English and Mathematics. In North Tyneside in 2022, 48% of entrants achieved a strong 9-5 pass, compared with 46% in England. 69% of pupils attained a ‘pass’ (Grades 9-4), compared with 64% in England.

³ Provision data – local data to be validated by DfE for 2022/23

- Level 3 – A levels are among a group of regulated qualifications which are classified as Level 3. These also include Applied General Qualifications such as BTECs and Applied A levels. In North Tyneside, pupils taking Academic Qualifications achieved an average grade of B, in line with national. Those taking Applied General Qualifications achieved an average grade of Distinction +, higher than the national average of Distinction.
- Employment, Education and Training – As of March 2023, 92% young people aged 16 and 17 years old were recorded in Employment, Education and Training. This compared to 92.3% across England. This is a decrease for North Tyneside of 1.5% since March 2022.

Deprivation



North Tyneside ranks 128th out of 317 overall nationally and is one of the least deprived areas in the North-East behind Northumberland. Deprivation

has reduced compared to the rest of England, however some areas of the borough particularly in Wallsend Central, Howdon, Chirton & Percy Main and North Shields Wards continue to experience persistently relatively high levels of deprivation. Just over 20% of these areas in North Tyneside are ranked as being in the most deprived 20% in England. These areas of deprivation are linked to fewer years of living in good health, lower life expectancy, lower participation and attainment in education post 16 years old.

Income and Employment

In the 12 months to March 2024, 95,000⁴ North Tyneside residents (71.8%) were estimated to be in employment, a slight decrease compared to the same period last year at 96,600 in March 2023. The proportion of residents in employment is consistent with the North East (71.3%), but lower than the UK (75.5%).

As of June 2024, there were 4,470 residents (3.5%) claiming out of work benefits⁵, lower than the North East (4.1%) and UK (4.0%). The number of claimants is consistent with figures during the last two years. There was a significant increase in benefit claimants during the COVID-19 pandemic (peaked in May 2020 at 8,310 residents (6.5%)), but the number has gradually decreased and plateaued.

In 2023, the resident median full-time weekly earnings in North Tyneside increased to £652.4, higher than the North East (£613.7), but lower than England (£683.4).

There are 5,405 enterprises that operate within the borough, which has grown every year since 2011.

Health

Average life expectancy at birth in North Tyneside over the last decade for both males and females has stalled, which is consistent to the trend across England. For males it is currently 77.9⁶ years which is slightly higher than

⁴ Nomis – North Tyneside Labour Market Profile

⁵ Nomis – North Tyneside Labour Market Profile

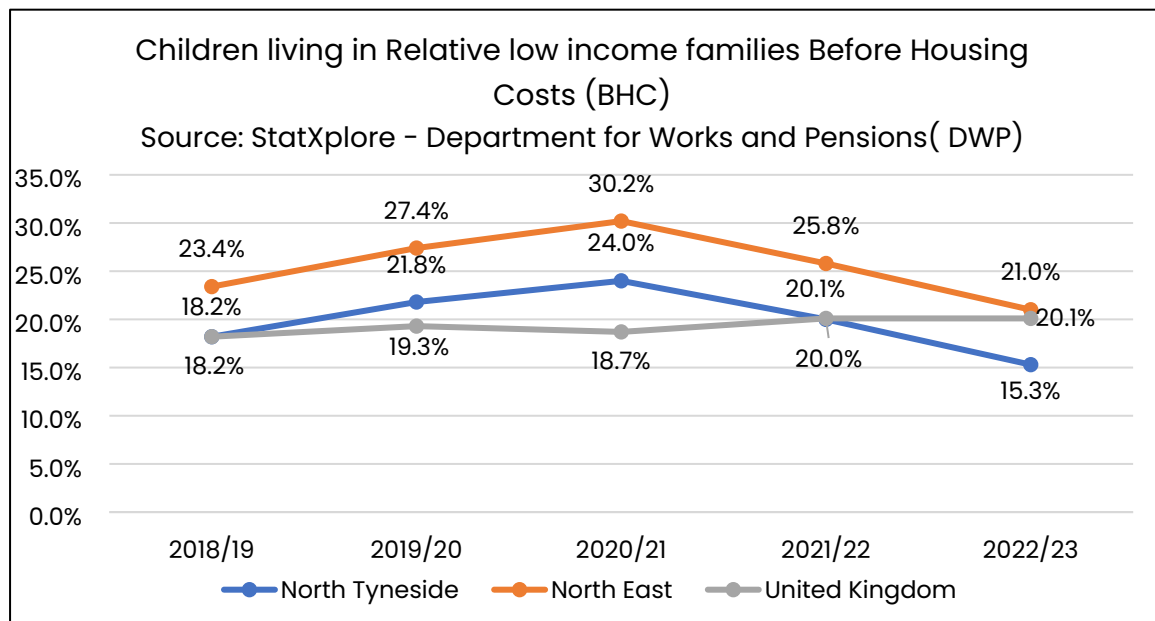
⁶ Fingertips – Local Authority Health Profile – life expectancy at birth (3 year range) 2020-22

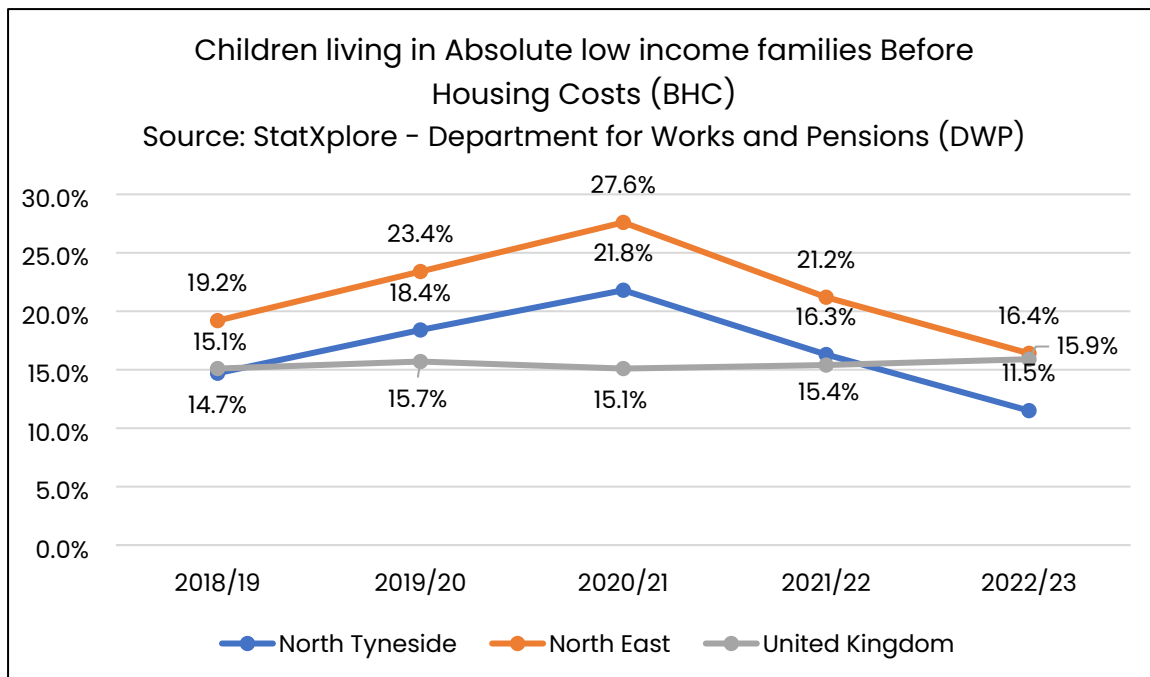
the average for the North East (77.2 years) (second highest in the region after Northumberland) but is significantly lower (78.9 years) than that for England. For females is currently 82.1 years. This is better than the North East average of 81.2 years (second highest in the region after Northumberland) but is slightly lower than the average for England (82.8 years).

Life expectancy is closely related to the overall level of deprivation in an area. People living in more affluent areas live significantly longer than people living in deprived areas. In deprived areas in North Tyneside Men live 11.4 years less and women 9.9 years less. There is a social gradient to health. Men and women in our most deprived areas, on average spend 14.5 less years in good health compared their counterparts in our least deprived communities.

Children in Low-Income Families

In North Tyneside, the proportion of children living in low-income families is significantly lower than both the proportion in the United Kingdom and the North East. There are 5,712 (15.3%) children in North Tyneside living in relative low-income families before housing costs and 4,305 (11.5%) living in absolute low-income families, which is a significant decrease over the last five years.





North Shields, Chirton and Percy Main and Howdon wards have a significantly higher proportion of children living in low-income families than across the borough.

North Tyneside's Most Similar Group (MSG) of police forces

Most Similar Groups (MSGs) are groups of Community Safety Partnership areas that have been found to be the most similar to each other based on an analysis of demographic, social and economic characteristics which relate to crime. MSGs are designed to help make fair and meaningful comparisons between forces. Chapter 7 – Overview of Crime and Anti-Social Behaviour provides a comparison of Crime and ASB at a rate per 1,000 population.

Local Authorities within the same Most Similar Group as North Tyneside:-

Basildon	Gloucester	Stockton-On-Tees
Bury	Ipswich	Torbay
Darlington	Kirklees	Wigan
Derby	Peterborough	Wirral
Gateshead	Sefton	

Chapter 3 Key Findings

Significant overall changes and findings

North Tyneside comparably is a safe place to live, work and visit. In comparison to Northumbria Police, our Most Similar Home Office Group and the England rate of crime per population, the crime rate in North Tyneside are statistically lower or similar. This is the case in relation to the vast of crime types within the borough, North Tyneside's rate per population is statistically lower than the Northumbria Police Force, Most Similar Home Office Group and England rates. There are some exceptions, the rate of criminal damage, miscellaneous crimes against society, violence with injury, stalking and harassment, malicious communications offences are higher than the national rate, but lower than the Northumbria Police rate. The rate of anti-social behaviour incidents in North Tyneside is higher than national, but lower than the Northumbria Police rate.

Safeguarding

During 2023/24:-

- **Domestic Abuse;** 5,521 incidents and 3,013 crimes in North Tyneside. Incidents have decreased by 8% over a five year period and domestic abuse crimes have decreased by 9% over five years. Domestic Abuse accounts for 17% of all crime in the borough and a third of violence against the person crimes. The majority of offences were stalking and harassment, violence without Injury and violence with Injury.
- **Cyber Crime;** 982 Cyber Crimes. The number peaked at 1.35k during the COVID-19 pandemic in 2020/21 and have decreased to pre-pandemic levels. Two thirds of Cyber Crimes were stalking and harassment offences and three out of ten are Domestic Abuse related.
- **Sexual Violence;** 634 sexual offences and 504 serious sexual offence crimes. Sexual offences have increased by 14% and serious sexual offences have increased by 21% since 2019/20.
- **Hate Crime;** 373 crimes reported to Northumbria Police, consistent to the previous year, but a 7.5% increase since 2019/20. Almost three in five Hate Crimes reported to Northumbria Police are racially motivated. 17% Hate Crimes are related to Homophobia, 11% are Disability and 11%

Transphobic. Transphobic offences increased from 19 in 2022/23 to 40 in 2023/24.

Public Protection

- **Community Resilience;** the Safer North Tyneside Board have a number of objectives to raise awareness of risks, develop a public facing emergency plan, work with voluntary and community sector to develop community emergency plans, build on our volunteer network and provide advice to businesses and voluntary organisations.
- **Overseeing the production of emergency plans;** the Safer North Tyneside Board have a responsibility to ensure the borough is prepared for emergencies in addition to the work of the Northumbria Local Resilience Forum (NLRF).
- **Delivery of government's 'CONTEST' strategy;** public authorities have a range of statutory duties within this strategy. The new Local CONTEST Group will deliver the Prevent, Protect and Prepare workstreams under the government's CONTEST agenda, monitoring the Prevent Partnership Plan and receiving reports from the Channel Steering Group.

Alcohol and Drugs

During 2023/24:-

Alcohol and Drugs; 1,743 crimes committed under the Influence of alcohol and 877 committed under Influence of drugs. The number of crimes committed under the influence of alcohol is consistent. There was a spike in the number of crimes committed under the influence of alcohol in 2021/22, but offences have returned to similar levels prior to 2021/22. The number of crimes committed under the influence of drugs has increased by 26% since 2019/20.

The majority of crimes committed under the influence of alcohol or drugs are violent offences. A quarter of offences are violence without injury and just under a quarter violence with injury. One in ten were public order offences, one in ten stalking and harassment and one in ten criminal damage. Stalking and harassment offences committed under the influence of alcohol or drugs has increased by 40% over the last two years.

More than two out of five offences committed under the influence of alcohol and drugs are classed as domestic abuse. Four of five stalking and harassment offences under the influence were domestic abuse offences.

Crime and Disorder

During 2023/24:-

- **Crime overall;** 17,849 crimes reported in North Tyneside, which is a 9.5% decrease over the last 5 years. Three out of ten crimes committed in North Tyneside were theft offences, particularly shoplifting, which have increased year on year since 2021/22, but remain 10% lower than during 2019/20. One out of five offences violence without injury, 12% criminal damage and arson, 12% violence with injury and 9% public order offences.
- **Acquisitive crime;** 5,625 crimes, which is a 10% decrease over the last five years, but an increase of 6% compared to the previous year. Shoplifting represents a third of acquisitive crime and has increased by 52% compared to last year. The rate of shoplifting per 1,000 population in North Tyneside is higher than Northumbria Police Force, Most Similar Home Office Group and England. This is partly due to a change in practice by Northumbria Police.
- **Anti-Social Behaviour;** over the last 5 years anti-social behaviour reported to Northumbria Police has decreased by 19%, but incidents reported to North Tyneside Council has increased by 40%. There were 5,533 ASB incidents reported to Northumbria Police and 2,362 reported to North Tyneside Council. Two out of five ASB incidents reported to the police are classed as "other ASB" and a third of ASB incidents reported to the Community and Public Spaces Protection Team are noise complaints. Reports of Drugs/substance misuse/drug dealing incidents to the Community and Public Spaces Protection Team have increased by 32% compared to last year.
- **Serious Violence;** 2,801 incidents, which represents an 11% increase since 2019/20. Assault with injury offences accounts for just over three out of five serious violence incidents. Domestic related serious violence accounts for almost three out of ten of all serious violence offences in North Tyneside. 4% of serious violence offences are knife related, mostly

possession offences. One homicide compared to four during the previous year.

Chapter 4 Northumbria Police and Crime Commissioner Priorities

The [Fighting Poverty Fighting Crime – Police and Crime Plan 2022-2025](#) sets out the key areas of focus Northumbria Police deliver on:-

Anti-Social Behaviour

- Working with councils to build joint ASB task forces
- Ensuring ASB concerns are acted on.
- Hold senior police and local authority leaders to account for their response to community concerns around ASB.

Reducing Crime

- Reduce the volume of crimes committed and continue to have a lower recorded crime rate compared to similar forces.
- Monitor levels of crimes and ensure the police and others are tackling them.
- Prioritise crimes which present the greatest risk of harm to vulnerable people.
- Ensure the force has the technology and training needed to keep streets safe while maintaining a focus on serious and organized criminals.

Preventing Violent Crime

- Ensuring Violence Reduction Unit Response Strategy to reduce serious and violent crime is clear and coordinated across the Northumbria force area.
- Improve data and intelligence sharing with partners to target interventions and resources effectively
- Oversee the implementation of the three-year Violence Reduction Unit funding settlement across Northumbria
- Target the illegal drugs trade and the crime that follows this.
- Support organisations helping people out of gangs and break the cycle of crime.

Neighbourhood Policing

- Protecting frontline policing and giving the force the resources to deter, detect and deal with criminals
- Committing to investing in and supporting neighbourhood policing teams.
- Engage with communities to build relationships and to provide safety advice, education and guidance in particular to young people, vulnerable people and marginalised communities.

Support for victims

- Introducing a new coordinated and streamlined approach to support victims of crime from report to court.
- Investing in victim services to give people a greater chance of coping with the impact of crime and recovering from their experience.
- Encouraging the police and criminal justice system to develop trauma informed practice.
- Police to co-operate with communities so information about crime within neighbourhoods can be shared, but also build trust and confidence for victims to report crime
- Support the introduction of a multi-agency victim hub.

Domestic Abuse and Sexual Violence

- Continuing to develop the Domestic Abuse Workplace Champions Scheme
- Work with partners to focus on perpetrators of abuse
- Enhance the role of the Violence Reduction Unit's Education Team
- Develop a new Violence Against Women and Girls Strategy
- Introduce focused and regular challenge sessions with the Chief Constable and his team

Chapter 5 Community Safety Strategy 2019–2024 Priorities

The Safer North Tyneside Partnership has representatives from:-

- North Tyneside Council
- Northumbria Police
- Tyne and Wear Fire and Rescue Service
- HM Prison and Probation Service
- NHS North-East and North Cumbria Integrated Care Board

Safer North Tyneside Board works closely with other key strategic partnership boards including the Safeguarding Adults Board, Safeguarding Children’s Board, Domestic Abuse Partnership Board and Health and Wellbeing Board on cross cutting priorities including child sexual exploitation, domestic abuse, modern day slavery.

The purpose of the Safer North Tyneside Partnership as set out in the Crime and Disorder Act 1998 is to “work together in formulating and implementing strategies to tackle local crime and disorder in the area”.

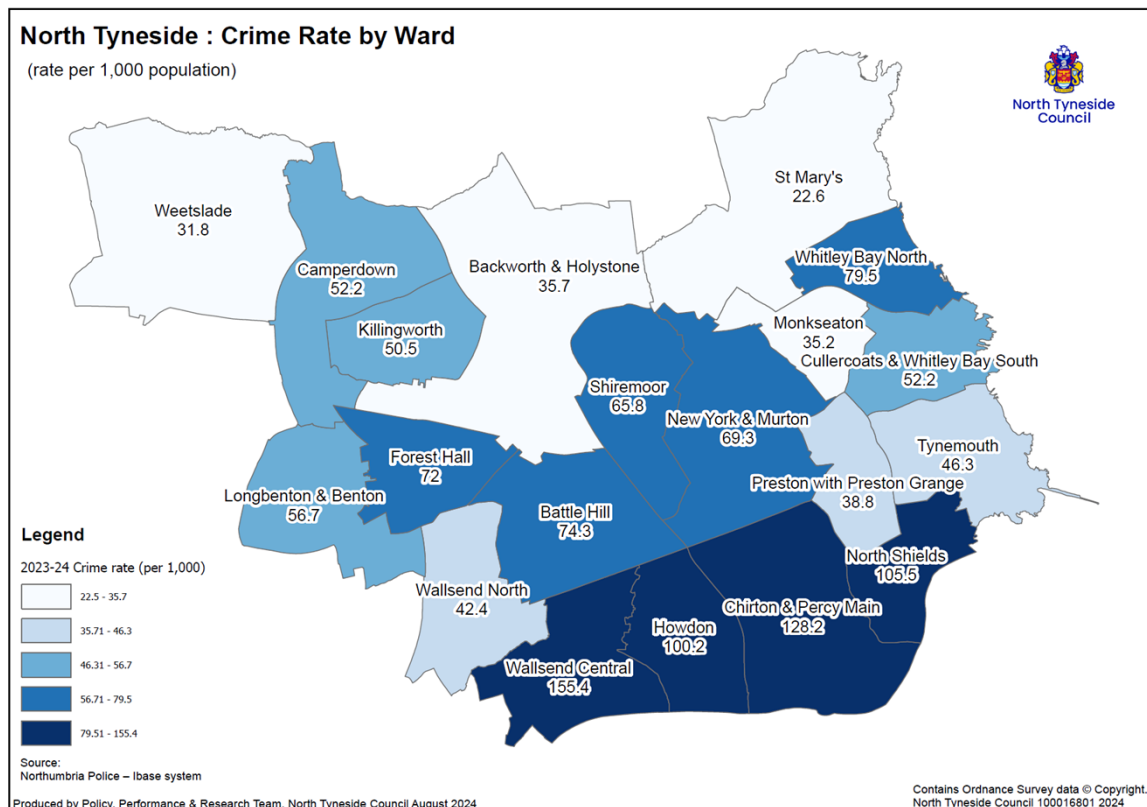
The Safer North Tyneside Partnership has a Community Safety Strategy 2019–2024 with four priority themes;

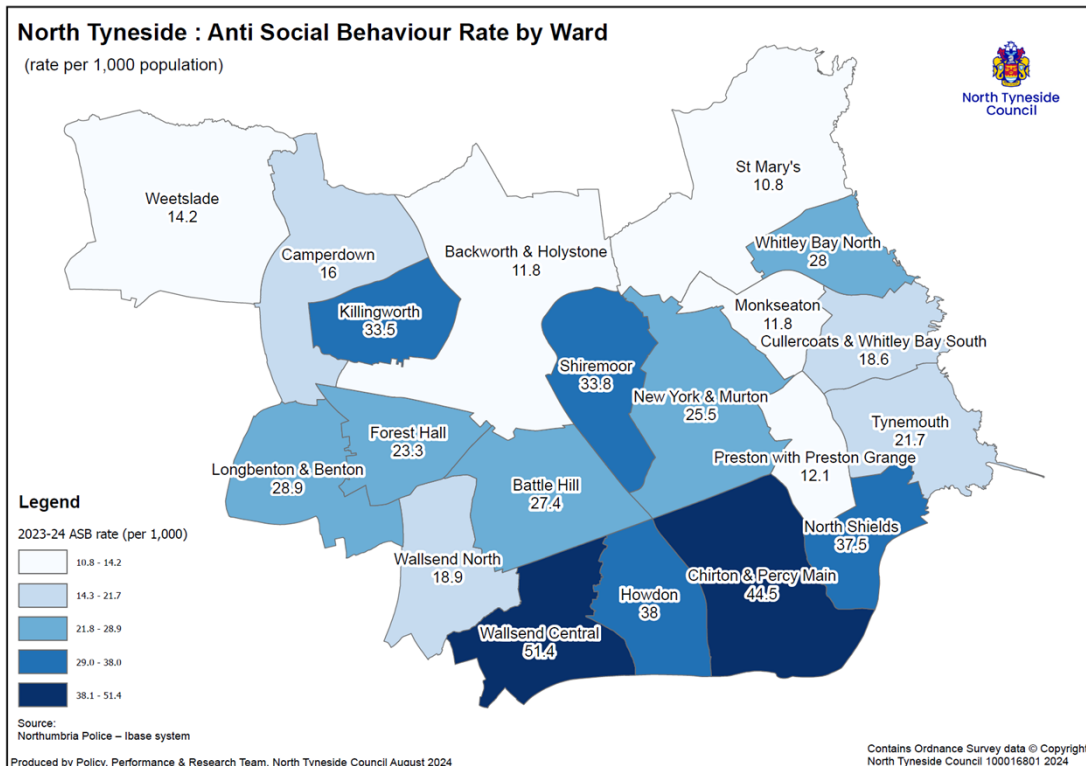
<p>1. Safeguarding Co-ordinate and support work to safeguard people in our communities. This includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Domestic abuse and sexual violence • Child sexual exploitation • Modern day slavery • Hate crime • Cyber-crimes (including online bullying and stalking) 	<p>2. Public Protection Co-ordinate and support work to ensure that our communities are as safe as possible. This includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Community resilience before, during and after emergencies • Overseeing the production of emergency plans and response arrangements • Delivery of the government’s ‘CONTEST’ strategy
<p>3. Alcohol and Drugs The Safer North Tyneside Partnership will explore the relationship between the misuse of alcohol and drugs in relation to certain types of crime and disorder. This includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Domestic violence • Domestic homicide • Crimes which cause harm and distress to our communities 	<p>4. Crime and Disorder The Safer North Tyneside Partnership will support partners to reduce crime and disorder in the borough. This includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Acquisitive crime • Crime and disorder associated with the night-time economy • Crimes against persons which cause harm, especially anti-social behaviour

Chapter 6 People and Communities at Greatest Risk

Residents in the Southern area are more likely to feel unsafe after dark, as well as females, those out of work, social tenants and residents in self-reported illness/disability. This perception correlates with the crime and incident data. The wards in Southern area of the borough; Wallsend Central, Chirton and Percy Main, North Shields and Howdon all have higher rates of crime and anti-social behaviour per population than borough-wide.

More females (53%) than males (46%) were victims of crime in North Tyneside during 2023/24. Although in relation to specific crime types, females disproportionately are the victim in more cases than males, specifically domestic abuse where females account for 74% of victims and sexual violence where 81% of victims.





Mosaic Profiling

Households profiled to the ‘Municipal Tenants’, ‘Rental Hubs’, ‘Transient Renters’, ‘City Prosperity’, ‘Urban Cohesion’, ‘Family Basics’ and ‘Vintage Value’ Mosaic Groups are more likely to be disproportionately affected by all aspects of crime and anti-social behaviour. Although there are very few North Tyneside residents profiled as ‘City Prosperity’ or ‘Urban Cohesion’.

Distribution and similarity score⁷

Mosaic Group	NTC Population %	Similarity Score
K Municipal Tenants	7.84	46.6
O Rental Hubs	5.89	46.2
J Transient Renters	7.75	37.6
A City Prosperity	0.11	37.5
N Urban Cohesion	2.77	23.6
I Family Basics	9.61	23.1
L Vintage Value	11.07	14.5

⁷ Based on variables – antisocial behaviour, bicycle theft, burglary, criminal damage and arson, drug crime, public disorder, robbery, shoplifting, theft from the person, vehicle crime, violent crime

The 'Municipal Tenants' Mosaic Group represents 7.84% of the households in North Tyneside and there are higher proportions of households in this group living in Chirton and Percy Main, Howdon, North Shields and Wallsend Central wards. Households are described as singles, aged 56-65 years old, living mostly in flats rented from the local authority or housing associations. Low discretionary income, in fuel poverty.

'Municipal Tenants' are disproportionately likely to be affected by all ASB and Crime Types including bicycle theft, drug crime, shoplifting, public disorder, antisocial behaviour, theft from the person, burglary, robbery, vehicle crime, violent crime and criminal damage and arson. Big problems in their local area include, noisy neighbours or parties, drunk or rowdy behaviour, people using or dealing drugs, teenagers hanging around, vandalism and graffiti and rubbish or litter. This group are worried about physical attacks by strangers, being mugged or robbed, having things stolen from their car, having car stolen and home broken into.

5.89% of households in North Tyneside are 'Rental Hubs', mostly in North Shields, Wallsend Central and Tynemouth wards. They are described as young singles and homesharers, aged 26-35 years old, privately renting, mostly living in flats, no children, educated young people with a household income of £30k-£39k.

Similar to the 'Municipal Tenants' Group 'Rental Hubs' are disproportionately likely to be affected by all ASB and Crime Types. Householders are likely to be away from their homes for more than 7 hours during the day. Big problems in their local area include drunk or rowdy behaviour, noisy neighbours or parties, rubbish or litter, vandalism and graffiti, people using or dealing drugs and teenagers hanging around. This group are worried about physical attacks by strangers, being mugged or robbed and having things stolen from their car.

7.75% of households in North Tyneside are 'Transient Renters', mostly living in Wallsend Central, Howdon and Chirton and Percy Main wards. Described as young singles and homesharers, aged 26-35 years old, renting low cost terraced homes for the short term. Mostly single with one child and a household income of £20k-£29k.

'Transient Renters' are disproportionately likely to be affected by criminal damage and arson, public disorder, violent crime, shoplifting, antisocial behaviour, drug crime and burglary. Big problems in their local area include drunk or rowdy behaviour, noisy neighbours or parties, people using or dealing drugs, vandalism and graffiti, teenagers hanging around and rubbish or litter. This group are worried about physical attacks by strangers, being mugged or robbed and home broken into.

'Family Basics' Mosaic Group represents 9.61% of the households in North Tyneside, mostly in Chirton and Percy Main and Howdon wards. Households are described as families with children living in homes rented from the local authority or a housing association, with low discretionary income who budget to make ends meet.

Compared to other Mosaic Groups 'Family Basics' are disproportionately likely to be affected by criminal damage, violent crime, public disorder and antisocial behaviour. Big problems in their local area include noisy neighbours or parties, teenagers hanging around, people using or dealing drugs, vandalism and graffiti, drunk or rowdy behaviour and rubbish or litter. This group are worried about physical attacks by strangers, being mugged or robbed, having car stolen, home broken into and having things stolen from car.

'Vintage Value' Mosaic Group represents 11.07% of the households in North Tyneside, mostly living in Howdon and Chirton and Percy Main wards. Households are described as elderly residents mostly living alone in homes rented from the local authority or a housing association, with limited pension income and in fuel and water poverty.

'Vintage Value' are disproportionately likely to be affected by criminal damage and arson, public disorder, violent crime, antisocial behaviour and shoplifting. Big problems in their local area include people using or dealing drugs, drunk or rowdy behaviour and teenagers hanging around. This group are worried about physical attacks by strangers, being mugged or robbed, having car stolen and having things stolen from car.

Chapter 7 Overview of Crime and Anti-Social Behaviour (ASB)

Issue/Problem	Number reported					Annual Change			5 Year Change	Rate per 1,000 population ⁸						
	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	Number	%	Direction of Travel	%	North Tyneside 2023/24	Northumbria Police 2023/24	Statistical Difference to Northumbria Police	Most Similar Group 2023/24	Statistical Difference to MSG	England 2023/24	Statistical Difference to England
All Recorded Crime	19,714	16,592	17,587	17,972	17,849	-123	-0.7%	◀▶	-9.5%	84.29	97.72	Below	124.15	Below	87.67	Similar
Arson and Criminal Damage	2,722	1,746	2,536	2,292	2,104	-188	-8.2%	▲	-22.7%	9.94	11.87	Below	12.04	Below	7.95	Above
Arson	132	141	161	149	99	-50	-33.6%	▲	-25.0%	0.47	0.74	Below	0.65	Below	7.57	Below
Criminal Damage	2,590	1,605	2,375	2,143	2,005	-138	-6.4%	▲	-22.6%	9.47	11.14	Below	11.39	Below	0.38	Above
Drug Offences	328	424	323	314	373	59	18.8%	▼	13.7%	1.76	2.40	Below	4.40	Below	2.96	Below
Miscellaneous crimes against society	419	486	439	426	433	7	1.6%	◀▶	3.3%	2.04	2.40	Similar	3.05	Below	1.88	Above
Possession of weapons	172	136	145	177	209	32	18.1%	▼	21.5%	0.99	1.03	Below	1.24	Below	0.96	Similar
Public order offences	2,856	2,588	2,547	1,992	1,674	-318	-16.0%	▲	-41.4%	7.90	9.15	Below	13.76	Below	7.70	Similar
Sexual offences	558	552	611	639	634	-5	-0.8%	◀▶	13.6%	2.99	3.42	Below	4.29	Below	3.09	Similar
Serious Sexual Offences	416	446	523	526	504	-22	-4.2%	◀▶	21.2%	2.38	2.83	Below	3.46	Below	2.50	Below
Other sexual offences	142	106	88	113	130	17	15.0%	▼	-8.5%	0.61	0.59	Similar	0.83	Below	0.58	Similar
Rape	175	208	210	217	232	15	6.9%	▼	32.6%	1.10	1.29	Below	1.61	Below	1.13	Similar
Robbery	102	76	88	85	120	35	41.2%	▼	17.6%	0.57	0.82	Below	1.14	Below	1.35	Below
Theft	6,251	4,367	4,358	5,315	5,625	310	5.8%	▼	-10.0%	26.56	30.42	Below	32.10	Below	28.96	Below
Other theft	1,754	1,307	1,243	1,523	1,424	-99	-6.5%	▲	-18.8%	6.72	7.90	Below	8.97	Below	7.98	Below
Bicycle theft	224	216	204	199	208	9	4.5%	◀▶	-7.1%	0.98	0.99	Similar	0.98	Similar	1.03	Below
Burglary	991	649	748	723	834	111	15.4%	▼	-15.8%	3.94	4.67	Below	5.63	Below	4.45	Below
Shoplifting	1,809	1,094	976	1,324	2,018	694	52.4%	▼	11.6%	9.53	10.35	Below	8.94	Above	7.18	Below
Theft from the person	91	57	42	55	93	38	69.1%	▼	2.2%	0.44	0.83	Below	0.92	Below	1.97	Above
Vehicle offences	1,382	1,044	1,145	1,491	1,048	-443	-29.7%	▲	-24.2%	4.95	5.68	Below	6.66	Below	6.34	Below
Violence against the person	8,886	8,534	8,828	8,580	8,282	-298	-3.5%	◀▶	-6.8%	39.11	44.81	Below	64.80	Below	40.02	Similar
Homicide	2	0	2	4	2	-2	-50.0%	▲	0.0%	0.01	0.01	Similar	0.01	Below	0.01	Similar
Violence with injury	1,768	1,543	1,922	1,983	2,040	57	2.9%	◀▶	15.4%	9.63	11.88	Below	12.25	Below	9.10	Above

⁸ ONS 2023 Mid Year Population Estimate

Issue/Problem	Number reported					Annual Change			5 Year Change	Rate per 1,000 population ⁸						
	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	Number	%	Direction of Travel	%	North Tyneside 2023/24	Northumbria Police 2023/24	Statistical Difference to Northumbria Police	Most Similar Group 2023/24	Statistical Difference to MSG	England 2023/24	Statistical Difference to England
Violence without injury	4,854	4,457	4,585	4,236	3,836	-400	-9.4%	▲	-21.0%	18.11	20.79	Similar	33.59	Below	20.57	Below
Serious Violence	2,518	2,154	2,581	2,743	2,801	58	2.1%	◀▶	11.2%	0.08	-		-		-	
Stalking and Harassment	2,264	2,534	2,321	2,361	2,406	45	1.9%	◀▶	6.3%	11.36	12.14	Below	18.95	Below	10.35	Above
Malicious Communications	1,080	1,242	1,064	1,050	633	-417	-39.7%	▲	-41.4%	2.99	3.18	Below	3.50	Below	2.78	Above
Anti-Social Behaviour (ASB)	6,814	10,557	6,144	5,357	5,533	176	3.3%	◀▶	-18.8%	26.13	28.41	Below	-		-	
Domestic Abuse Incidents	5,101	5,321	5,110	5,058	5,521	463	9.2%	▼	8.2%	26.07	28.47	Below	-		-	
Domestic Abuse Crimes	3,319	3,689	3,373	3,150	3,013	-137	-4.3%	◀▶	-9.2%	14.23	-		-		-	
Alcohol Related Crime	1,784	1,765	1,977	1,756	1,743	-13	-0.7%	◀▶	-2.3%	8.23	-		-		-	
Hate Crime	347	389	400	374	373	-1	-0.3%	◀▶	7.5%	1.76	-		-		-	

Chapter 8 Community Safety Strategic Priorities

Priority – Safeguarding

Domestic Abuse

Volume and comparison to Northumbria Police Force Area, Most Similar Group and England:

Measure	North Tyneside	Northumbria Police Force	Most Similar Group	England
Domestic abuse incidents (rate per 1,000 people)	5,521 (26.07)	42,146 (28.47)	-	1,453,867 ⁹ (25.20)
Domestic abuse crimes (rate per 1,000 people)	3,013 (14.23)	27,044 ¹⁰ (18.27)	-	844,817 ¹¹ (14.64)

Direction of travel: Domestic Abuse Incidents reported during 2023/24 increased by 9% compared to the previous year and there has been an 8% increase over a five-year period. Domestic Abuse Crimes reported have decreased by 4.3% compared to 2022/23 and there has been a 9% decrease over a five-year period.

Summary:

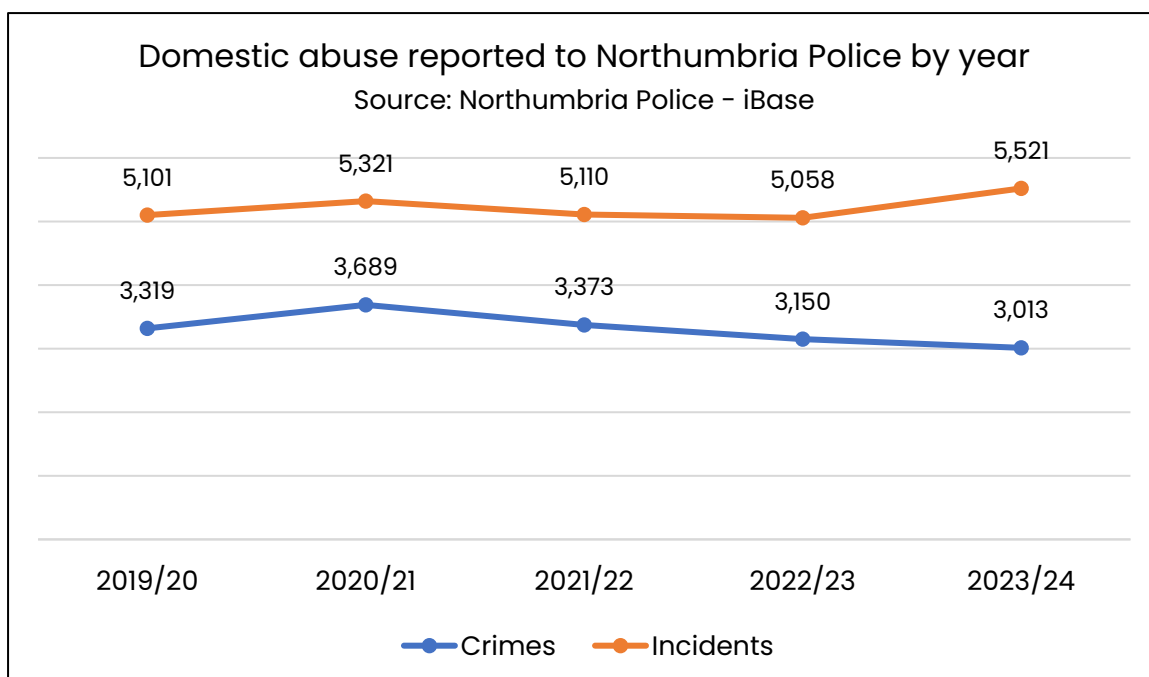
Domestic Abuse Crimes in North Tyneside account for 16.9% of all crime in the borough and are a third of violence against the person crimes. The rate of Domestic Abuse Incidents in North Tyneside is 26.07 per 1,000 population, lower than the Northumbria Police Force rate of 28.47, in line with the national rate of 25.20.

The rate of Domestic Abuse Crimes in North Tyneside is 14.23 per 1,000 population, in line with the national rate of 14.64, but lower than the Northumbria Police Force rate of 18.27.

⁹ Domestic Abuse Crimes – figure represents 2022/23 total – latest available data. Next published data is November 2024.

¹⁰ As above – 2022/23 latest available data.

¹¹ As above



The [North Tyneside Domestic Abuse Strategic Needs Assessment 2021](#) is currently being reviewed to inform the priorities in the new Domestic Abuse Strategy replacing the current [Domestic Abuse Strategy 2019-2024](#). The Domestic Abuse Strategy, Implementation Plan and reporting is overseen by the multi-agency Domestic Abuse Partnership Board.

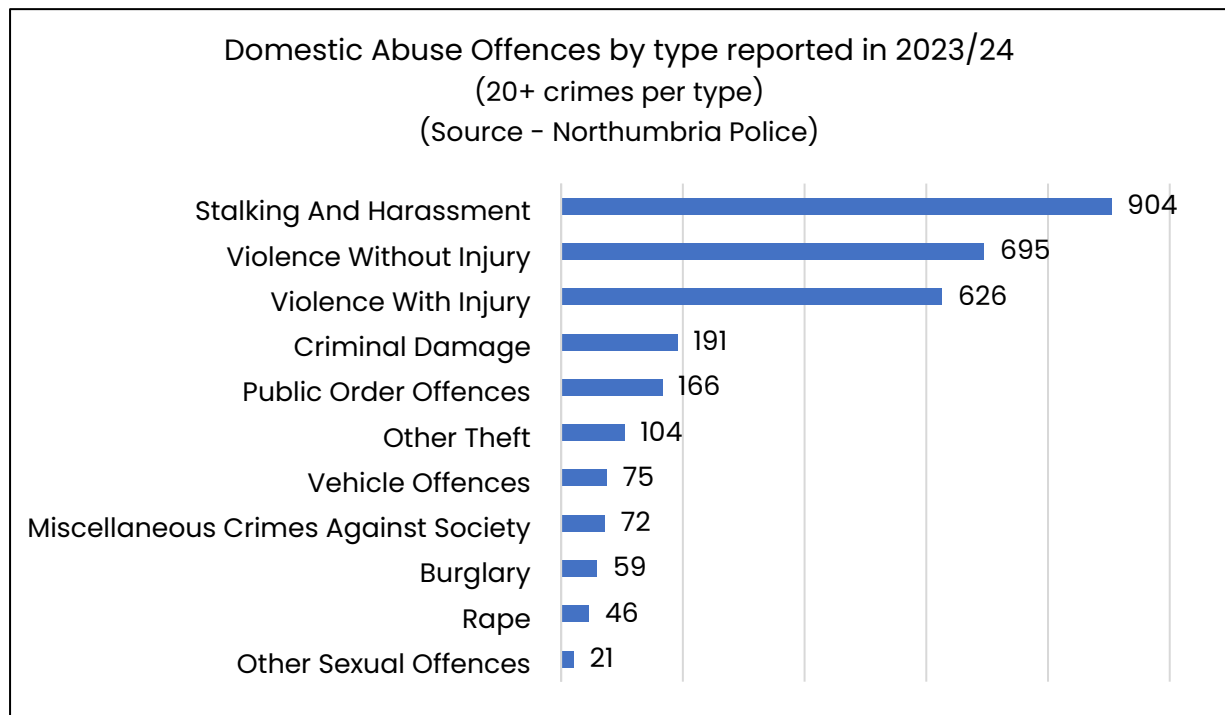
In North Tyneside, the rate of hospital admissions for violence (including sexual violence) is 67.5¹² per 100,000, significantly higher than the North-East Region rate of 59.1 and England rate of 34.3.

More than two out of five offences committed under the influence of alcohol and drugs are classed as domestic abuse. Three out of five violence with injury offences reported under the influence of alcohol or drugs were domestic abuse offences and half of the violence without injury offences under the influence of alcohol or drugs were domestic abuse offences.

Stalking and harassment offences, violence without injury and violence with injury remain the highest reported offence types. Three in ten (30%) recorded Domestic Abuse Crimes are stalking and harassment offences,

¹² Source – Fingertips – Violent Crime – hospital admissions for violence (including sexual violence - period 2020/21-2022/23

violence without injury (23%) and violence with injury (21%). Offences also include criminal damage (6%) and public order offences (5.5%).



Hotspot wards: Chirton and Percy Main (30.33), Wallsend Central (28.2), Howdon (26.29), North Shields (19.38) and New York and Murton (17.23) wards, all have domestic abuse crime rates per population higher than the overall borough rate (14.23).

Victims: Disproportionately, women account for almost three quarters (74%) of victims. 33% victims are aged between 31-40 years old, 22% are 21-30 years old and 19% are 41-50 years old. 88% White ethnicity. 22% unemployed, 10% occupation unknown. 46% households where domestic abuse incidents have occurred have children involved.

41% victims of Domestic Abuse are repeat victims.

Perpetrators: Four of five perpetrators are male (80%). Two out of five (39%) are aged 31-40 years old, 23% aged 21-30 years old and 20% aged 41-50 years old. 93% White ethnicity. In three quarters of cases the perpetrators are partners or ex-partners.

Gaps: Employment not consistently recorded for perpetrator.

Sexual Violence

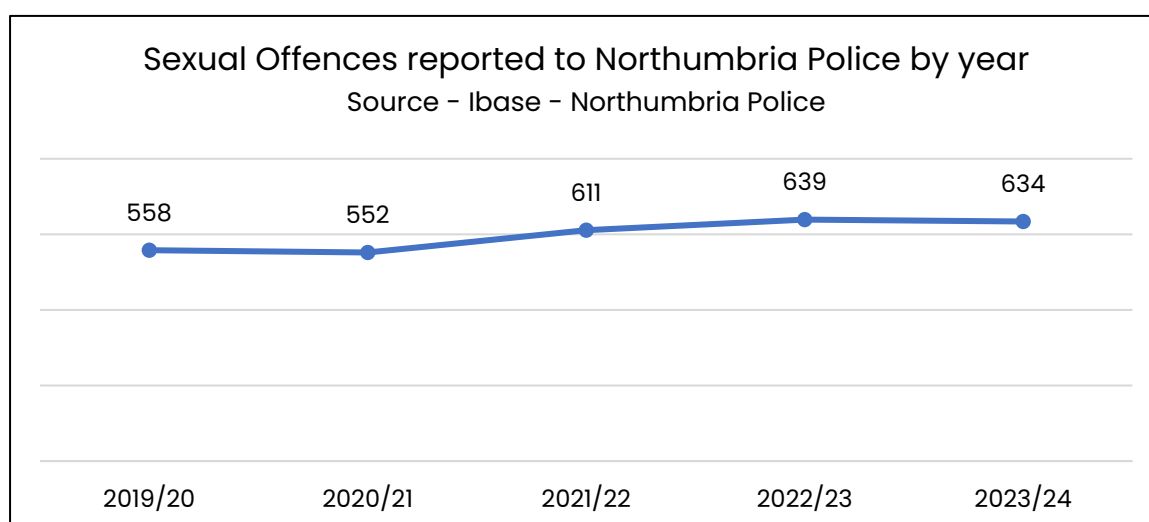
Volume and comparison to Northumbria Police Force Area, Most Similar Group and England:

Measure	North Tyneside	Northumbria Police Force	Most Similar Group	England
Sexual Offence Crimes (rate per 1,000 people)	634 (2.99)	5,069 (3.42)	14,586 (4.29)	178,170 (3.09)
Serious Sexual Offence Crimes (rate per 1,000 people)	504 (2.38)	4,190 (2.83)	11,763 (3.46)	144,506 (2.50)

Direction of travel: Sexual offences overall have remained consistent compared to 2022/23, but increased by 13.6% since 2019/20. Serious sexual offences have decreased by 4.2% compared to 2022/23 but have increased by 21.2% since 2019/20.

Summary:

The volume of reported sexual offences are low in comparison to other crime offences. Sexual offences account for 3.55% of all crime in the borough. The rates in North Tyneside are lower than the rates in Northumbria, Most Similar Home Office Group and similar to national rates, but the impact to victims is severe. During 2023/24, there were 634 sexual offences in North Tyneside, 504 serious sexual offences including 232 rapes and 130 other sexual offences.



Hotspot wards: Wallsend Central (5.04), Chirton & Percy Main (4.29), Howdon (3.91) and Whitley Bay North (3.11) wards have sexual offence crime rates per population higher than the overall borough rate (2.99).

Victims: Disproportionately women account for 81% victims. Almost a quarter of victims in 2023/24 were aged between 11-15. One in five are aged between 11-20. Three in ten are aged 21-40 years old. Three quarters are White European (although 19% are reported as unseen).

Perpetrators: Nine in ten are male. 28% are aged between 11-20 years old, almost a quarter are aged 21-30 years old and a further quarter aged 31-45 years old. Four of five are White European (23 individuals unseen).

Gaps: further detail on the profile of victims and perpetrators including more detailed demographics and addresses

Child Sexual Exploitation

Volume and comparison to Northumbria Police Force Area, Most Similar Group and England:

Measure	North Tyneside	Northumbria Police Force	Most Similar Group	England
Child Sexual Exploitation crimes (rate per 1,000 people)	13 (0.06)			

Direction of travel: Low number of Child Sexual Exploitation Crimes recorded, 13 in 2023/24 compared to 23 in 2022/23.

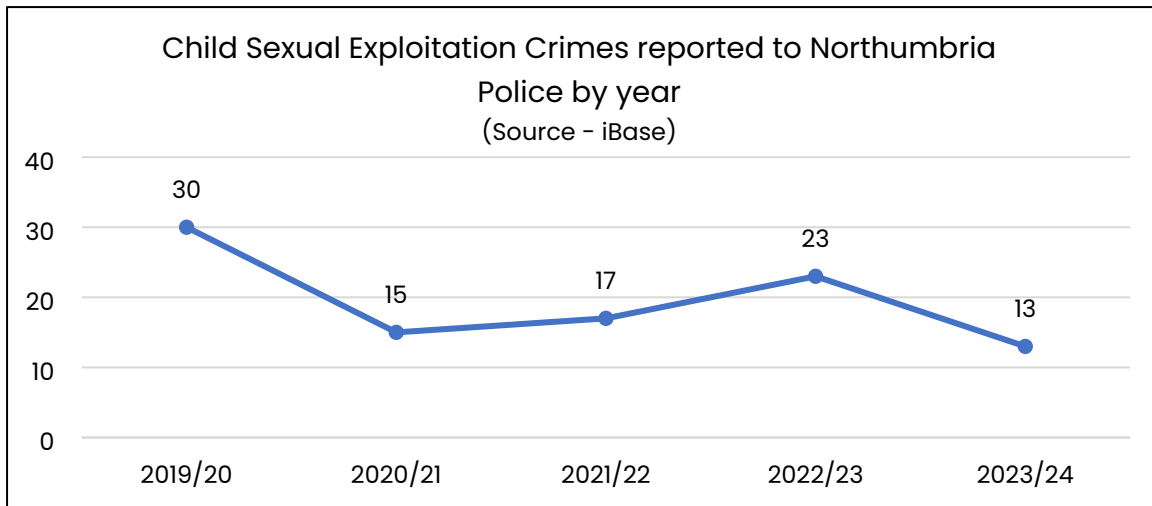
Summary:

Child sexual exploitation is a form of child abuse in which a person(s), of any age takes advantage of a power imbalance to force or entice a child in engaging in sexual activity in return for something received by the child and/or those perpetration or facilitating the abuse. As with other forms of child sexual abuse, the presence of perceived consent does not undermine the abusive nature of the act.

Child Sexual Abuse (CSA) covers a range of offence types, occurring either online, offline or moving between the two. Exploitation of the online environment is known to enable offline offending, as seen with the grooming of children online for physical sexual abuse, known as 'contact abuse'. It remains highly likely that despite significant operational and policy responses, the CSA threat continues to grow, exacerbated by rising online activity.¹³

The vast majority of CSE crimes are categorised as sexual grooming. 8 out of the 13 offences are cyber-crimes engaging in sexual communications online, on social media and through Whatsapp and text messaging. The majority with children aged between 11-15 years old.

¹³ NCA – National Strategic Assessment of Serious and Organised Crime 2021



Hotspot wards: Numbers suppressed at a ward level due to low number overall.

Victims: Disproportionately females and those aged 11-15 years old

Perpetrators: Low number of perpetrators.

Gaps: comparative data

Further detail on the profile of victims and perpetrators including more detailed demographics and addresses.

Modern Day Slavery

Volume and comparison to Northumbria Police Force Area, Most Similar Group and England:

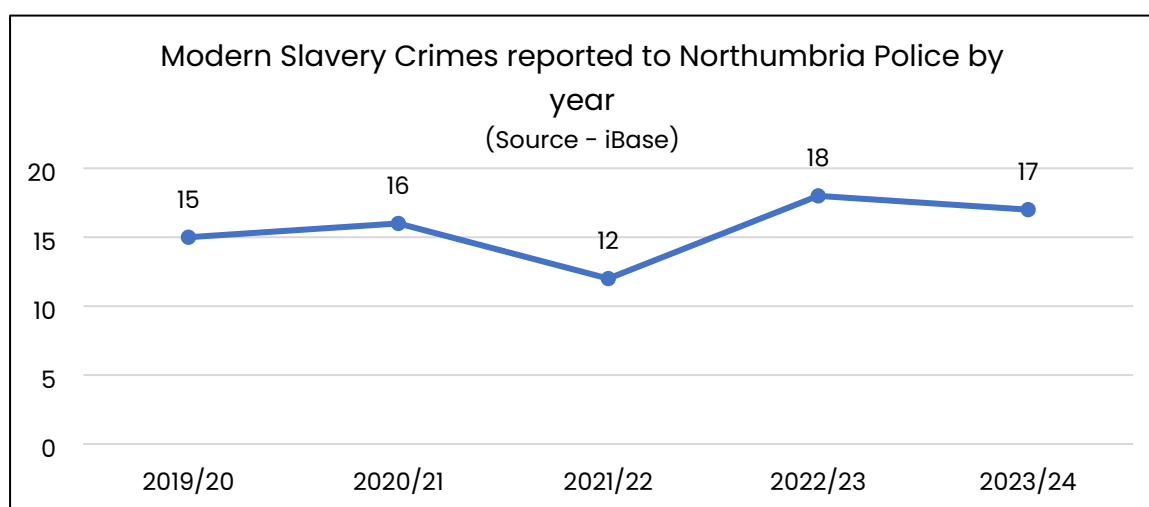
Measure	North Tyneside	Northumbria Police Force	Most Similar Group	England
Modern Day Slavery crimes (rate per 1,000 people)	17 (0.08)	139 (0.09)	414 (0.12)	7,970 (0.14)

Direction of travel: The number of Modern Day Slavery crimes remains consistently low in North Tyneside at 17 offences in 2023/24 compared to 18 during 2022/23.

Summary:

Modern Slavery refers to the offences of human trafficking, slavery, servitude, and forced or compulsory labour. This can then be considered as five sub-threats: sexual exploitation of adults; trafficking of adults into conditions of labour exploitation; trafficking of adults into conditions of criminal exploitation; trafficking of minors into conditions of sexual, criminal or labour exploitation; and other forms of exploitation¹⁴.

In North Tyneside the majority of victims of Modern Day Slavery have been falsely imprisoned.



¹⁴ NCA – National Strategic Assessment of Serious and Organised Crime 2021

Hotspot wards: Numbers suppressed at a ward level due to low number overall.

Victims: aged 26-40, mostly female. Majority White European.

Perpetrators: Majority male. Seven in ten aged 31-40. Majority White European.

Gaps: data discrepancy between figures on IBase and Iquanta published stats. Iquanta reporting significantly fewer Modern Day Slavery Offences than IBase. Comparable data for Northumbria Police Force, Most Similar Home Office Group and England is from Iquanta.

Further detail on the profile of victims and perpetrators including more detailed demographics and addresses

Hate Crime

Volume and comparison to Northumbria Police Force Area, Most Similar Group and England:

Measure	North Tyneside	Northumbria Police Force	Most Similar Group	England
Hate Crimes reported to Northumbria Police (rate per 1,000 people)	373 (1.76)	3,612 ¹⁵ (2.44)	-	139,779 (2.35)
Hate Incidents reported to North Tyneside Council (rate per 1,000 people)	14 (0.07)	-	-	

Direction of travel: The number of Hate Crime offences reported to Northumbria Police during 2023/24 was consistent with the previous year. Hate Crimes over the last five years have increased by 7.5%.

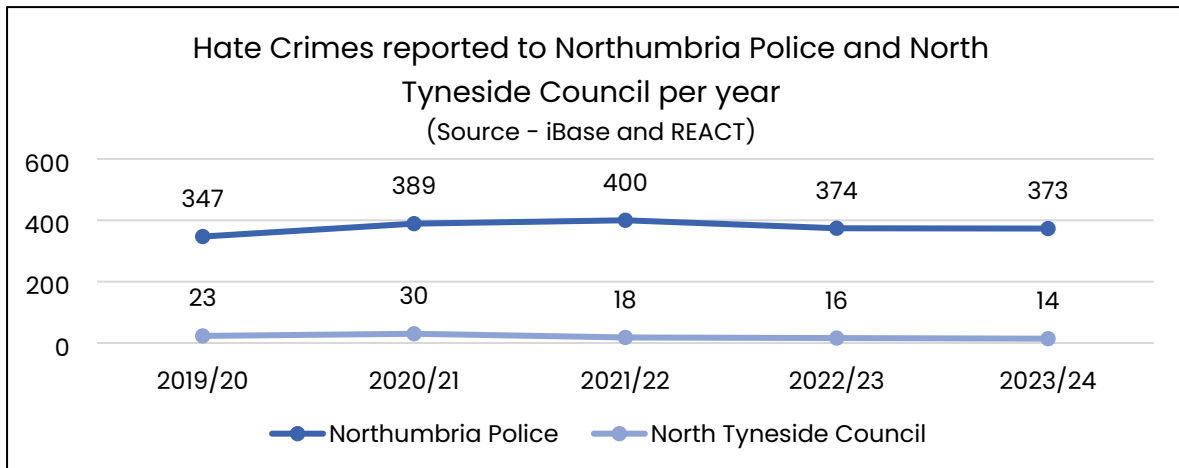
There was a reduction in the number of Hate Incidents reported to North Tyneside Council in 2021/22 and the figures have remained consistent over the next three years.

Summary:

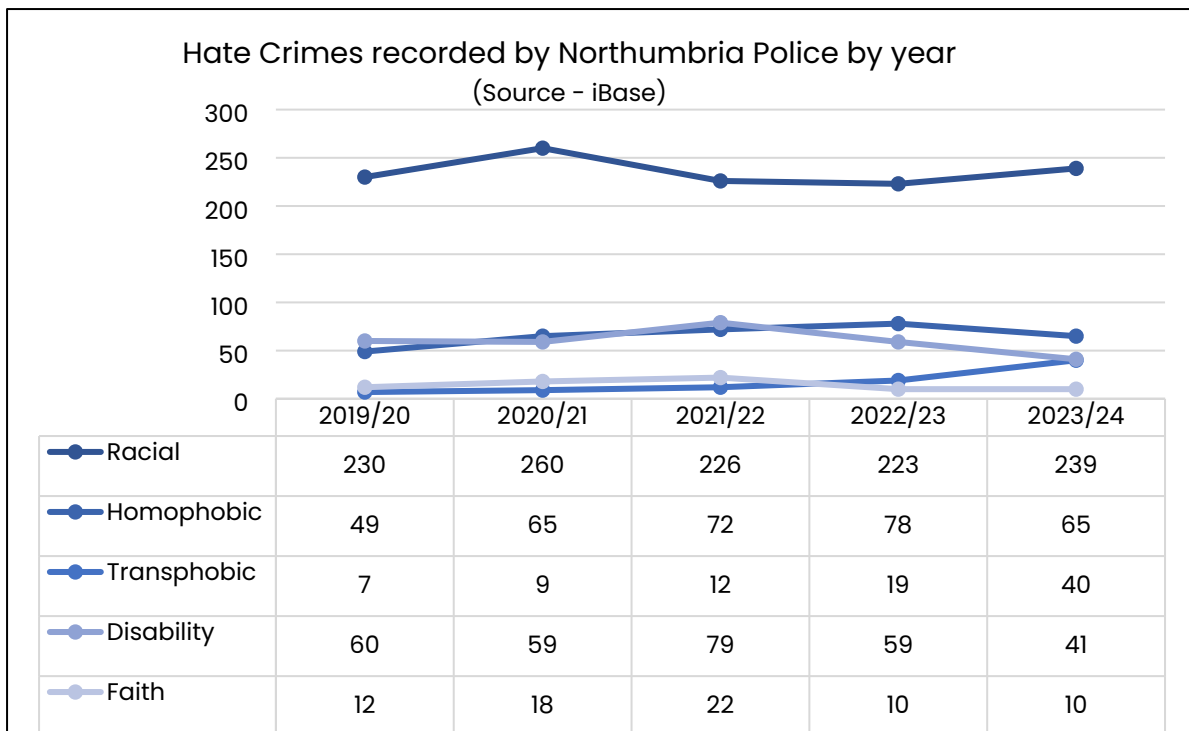
A hate crime is defined as 'Any criminal offence which is perceived by the victim or any other person, to be motivated by hostility or prejudice based on a person's race or perceived race; religion or perceived religion; sexual orientation or perceived sexual orientation; disability or perceived disability and any crime motivated by hostility or prejudice against a person who is transgender or perceived to be transgender¹⁶.

¹⁵ Hate Crime Offences – latest comparable data is 2022/23 for Northumbria Force Area and England.

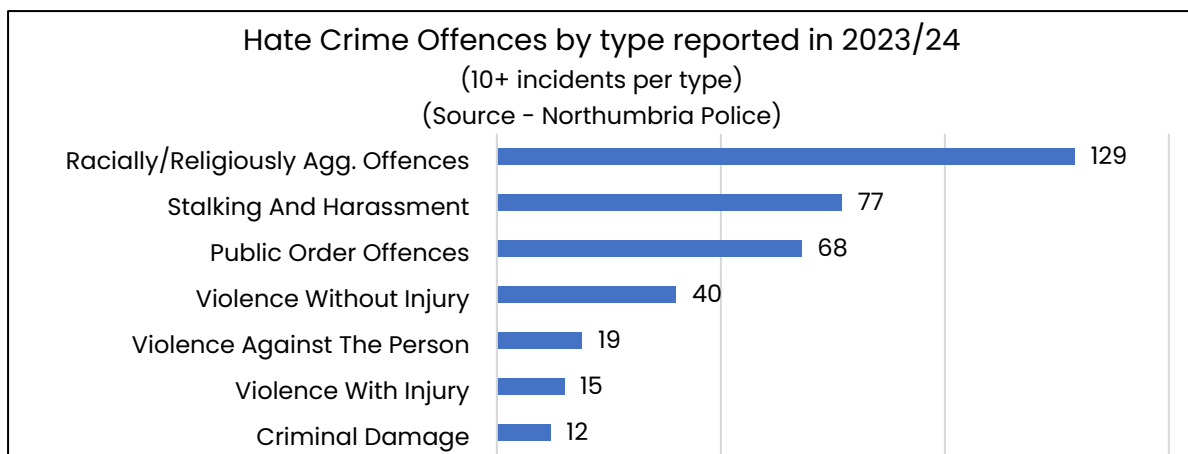
¹⁶ Metropolitan Police - [What is hate crime? | Metropolitan Police](#)



Almost three in five Hate Crimes reported to Northumbria Police are racially motivated. 17% Hate Crimes are related to Homophobia, 11% are Disability related and 11% Transphobic. The number of Transphobic motivated Hate Crimes have doubled from 19 offences in 2022/23 to 40 in 2023/24.



Just under a third of Hate Crimes in 2023/24 were classified as racially/religiously aggravated offences, a fifth stalking and harassment and just under a fifth public order offences. This is consistent with previous years that racially/religiously aggravated offences, stalking and harassment and public order account for the majority of Hate Crimes reported.



Hotspot wards: Wallsend Central (4.03), Longbenton & Benton (3.21), Whitley Bay North (3.01), North Shields (2.66) and Howdon (2.44) wards all have higher rates of reporting to Northumbria Police per population than the borough overall (1.76).

Victims: just under two thirds of victims are male, one third female. The age profile is fairly broad, three out of five victims are aged 21-45, 71.5% are aged between 46-60, 16% aged 11-20. There are fewer incidents reported by victims aged 56-80 years old.

Perpetrators: Three quarters of perpetrators are male. Three out of ten are aged 11-20 years old and a further three out of ten are aged 31-40 years old. The majority are White European.

Gaps: Category of Hate Crime not reported by North Tyneside Council. Further detail on the profile of victims and perpetrators including more detailed demographics and addresses.

Cyber Crimes

Volume and comparison to Northumbria Police Force Area, Most Similar Group and England:

Measure	North Tyneside	Northumbria Police Force	Most Similar Group	England
Cyber Crimes (rate per 1,000 people)	982 (4.64)	-	-	-

Direction of travel: Cyber Crimes peaked at 1.35k during the COVID-19 pandemic in 2020/21 and has decreased to pre-pandemic levels .

Summary:

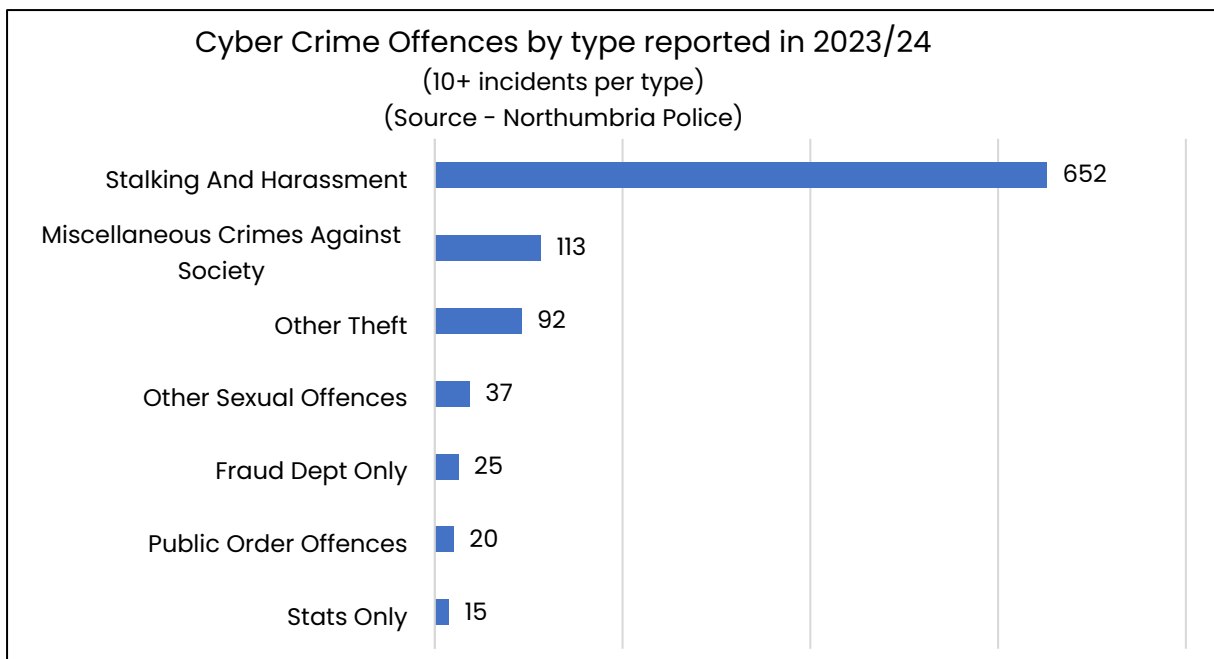
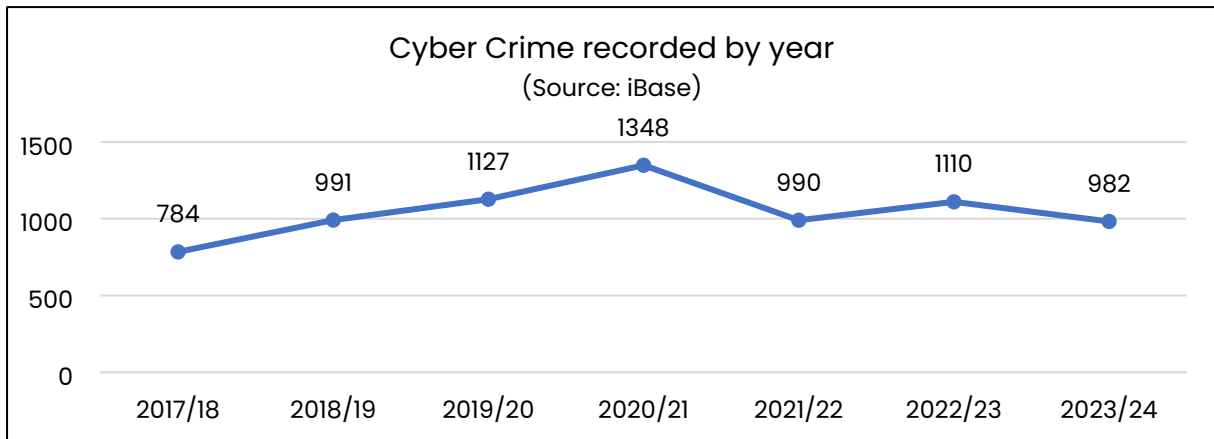
Cybercrimes take place online. There are two overarching areas of cybercrime:

1. cyber-dependent crimes - which can only be committed through the use of online devices and where the devices are both the tool to commit the crime and the target of the crime, and
2. cyber-enabled crimes - traditional crimes which can be increased in scale by using computers.

These crimes take on a number of different formats - from hacking and use of the dark web to trolling on social media and phishing or identity thefts. The aims of such activities may be to commit sexual offences such as grooming or sharing indecent images, to control or disrupt computer systems, or steal money, information or data.

The dark web is used by criminals to trade illegal items online including drugs and firearms¹⁷.

¹⁷ Crown Prosecution Service - <https://www.cps.gov.uk/crime-info/cyber-online-crime#:~:text=drugs%20and%20firearms,-,Cybercrime,or%20simply%20to%20disrupt%20businesses.>



In North Tyneside, during 2023/24 two thirds of Cyber Crimes were stalking and harassment offences, but the number of cyber related stalking and harassment offences have decreased by 19% compared to 2022/23. Whereas, Miscellaneous Crimes against Society have increased from 82 offences in 2022/23 to 113 in 2023/24 and Other Theft has increased from 78 in 2022/23 to 92 in 2023/24. Other Sexual Offences have halved from 65 in 2022/23 to 37 in 2023/24.

Just over three in ten Cyber Crimes are Domestic Abuse related. 85% are Stalking and Harassment Offences

Hotspot wards: Chirton & Percy Main (8.09), Howdon (9.04), Wallsend Central (8.15), Forest Hall (6.25) and North Shields (5.25) wards all have higher rates per 1,000 population than the borough overall rate (4.64).

Victims: Just under three of out five victims are female. 28% of victims are aged between 11-20 years old 23% between 21-30 years old and 23% aged 31-40 years old.

Perpetrators: Two thirds of offenders are male. The age of offenders is fairly broad, 90% of offenders are aged 11-45 years old. 27% are aged 11-20, 25% are aged 21-30, 28% are 31-40 and 15% are aged 41-50 years old.

Gaps: Cyber Crime is not counted by Northumbria Police. Crimes are counted nationally by Action Fraud (NFIB, City of London). Further detail on the profile of victims and perpetrators including more detailed demographics and addresses

Priority – Public Protection

Community resilience before, during and after emergencies

What is community resilience?

Community Resilience is enabled when the public are empowered to harness local resources and expertise to help themselves and their communities to prepare, respond and recover from disruptive challenges.

There are a number of layers to community resilience- from individuals being aware of risks that might impact them, to the continuity of their business, and taking action to plan and prepare, respond and recover from these risks when they occur.

There are a number of objectives for the SNTB in relation to community resilience:

- Raise more awareness of the risks we face in the borough – especially seasonal risks – by reviewing information provided on the SNT website and considering other ways to disseminate messages about risks to the public and businesses.
- To develop a public facing emergency plan which sets out what support and help communities can expect in emergencies and how to take simple, accessible steps to improve their own resilience – individuals, households and businesses.
- Work with partners in the voluntary and community sector to develop community emergency plans to help groups and agencies supporting people in our communities continue during disruption.
- Build on the community spirit embodied during the COVID-19 pandemic and our existing volunteer networks to develop a strategy to harness the power of volunteers to help our communities in emergencies.
- Continue to provide advice to businesses and voluntary organisations in relation to business continuity and promote the development of business continuity plans to ensure that services can continue during disruptions.

Overseeing the production of emergency plans and response arrangements

The Civil Contingencies Act 2004 places a range of statutory duties on responders. Most identified responders have a duty to assess risks, maintain robust plans to manage the consequences of those risks, to undertake training and exercising activity in preparation for a response and to warn and inform the public about emergencies.

There is also a requirement to share information with and coordinate activity with other responders. Many aspects of this duty are discharged through the Northumbria Local Resilience Forum (NLRF).

There are a number of objectives for the SNTB in terms of ensuring that the Borough is prepared for emergencies in addition to the work of the NLRF:

- Review an annual list of plans and arrangements which are in place to manage the impacts of risk-based emergencies.
- Review a collated calendar of local events across partners which are designed to enhance planning by training responders and exercising plans.
- Receive multi-agency debrief reports and disseminate any relevant lessons within the SNTB membership.
- Seek assurance from partners locally that the borough is prepared for known seasonal risks; Summer and Winter.

Delivery of the government's 'CONTEST' strategy

The aim of the UK Government's CONTEST (Counter Terrorism) strategy is to reduce the risk to the UK and its citizens and interests overseas from terrorism, so that people can go about their lives freely and with confidence.

Public authorities have a range of duties within this strategy and each agency must maintain its own arrangements under the legislation. A new Local CONTEST Group established by the Safer North Tyneside Board will deliver the Prevent, Protect and Prepare workstreams under the government's CONTEST agenda, monitoring the Prevent Partnership Plan and receiving reports from the Channel Steering Group. This work will be done in consultation with the Home Office Regional Prevent Advisor.

Priority – Alcohol and Drugs

Volume and comparison to Northumbria Police Force Area, Most Similar Group and England:

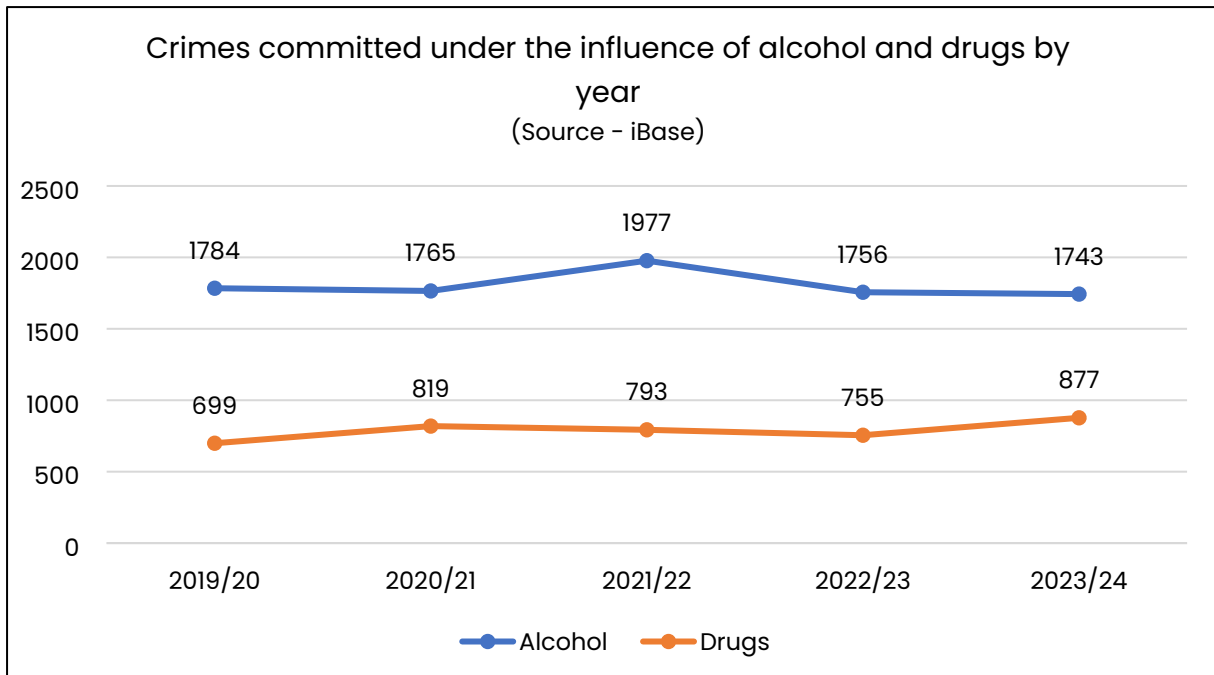
Measure	North Tyneside	Northumbria Police Force	Most Similar Group	England
Crimes under influence of alcohol (Rate per 1,000 people)	1,743 (8.23)	-	-	-
Crimes under influence of drugs (Rate per 1,000 people)	877 (4.14)	-	-	-
Drug offences (rate per 1,000 people)	373 (1.76)	3,550 (2.40)	14,942 (4.40)	170,971 (2.96)

Direction of travel: The number of crimes committed under the influence of alcohol is consistent compared to the previous year. There was a spike in the number of crimes committed under the influence of alcohol in 2021/22, but offences have returned to similar levels prior to 2021/22.

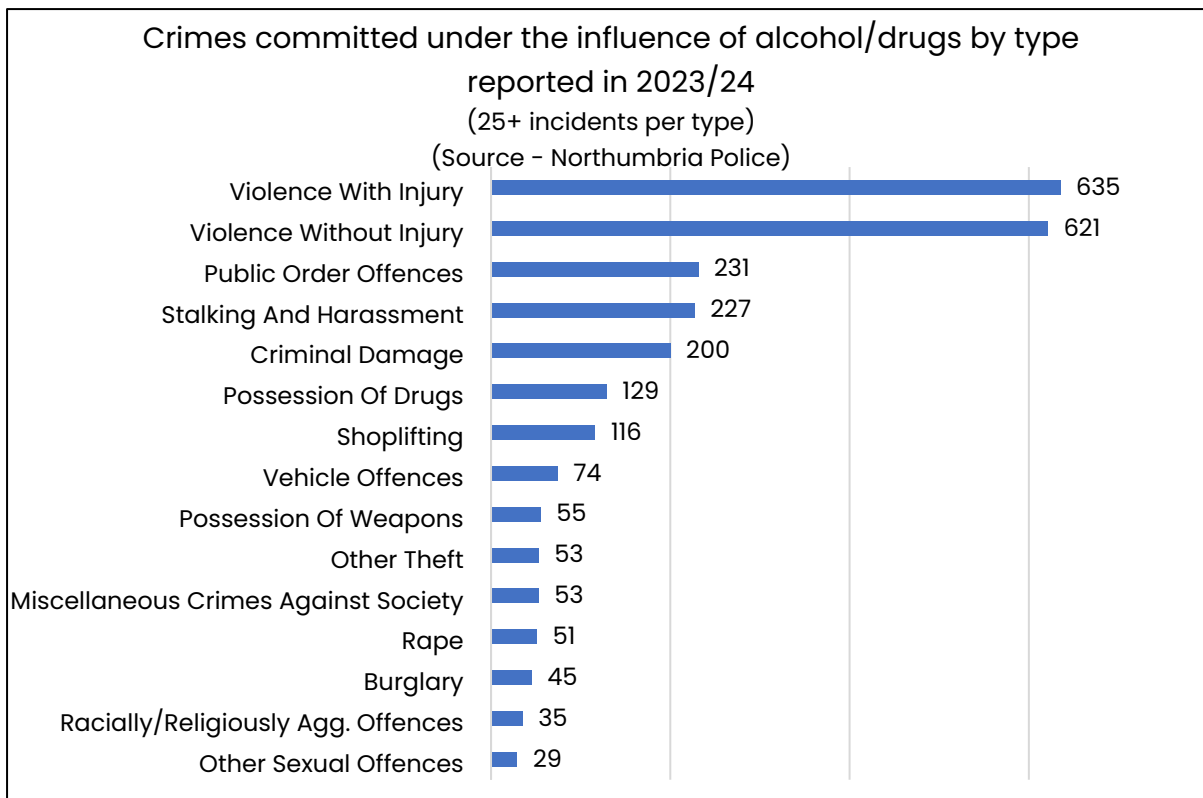
The number of crimes committed under the influence of drugs is half the number of alcohol offences. The number of crimes under the influence of drugs increased by 16% compared to the previous year and 26% over the last five years.

Summary:

In 2023/24, just under a quarter of crimes committed under the influence of alcohol and drugs were violence without injury offences and just under a quarter violence with injury offences. Just under one in ten were public order offences, a further one in ten were stalking and harassment and a further one in ten criminal damage. These are consistently the highest crime types under the influence, however the number of public order offences have decreased each year since 2018//19 by 76%. Stalking and harassment offences committed under the influence of drugs or alcohol has increased by 40% over the last two years.



Over two out of five offences committed under the influence of alcohol and drugs are classed as domestic abuse. Four of five stalking and harassment offences under the influence of alcohol or drugs were domestic abuse offences, just over half violence without injury offences under the influence were domestic abuse offences and two out of five violence with injury offences reported under the influence of alcohol or drugs were domestic abuse offences.



Hospital admission rates for alcohol specific/related conditions in North Tyneside has the highest rate of admission episodes for alcohol-specific conditions amongst under 18 year olds and admissions for alcohol related conditions compared to all English local authorities.

North Tyneside has the highest rate of admission episodes for alcohol-specific conditions amongst under 18 year olds compared to all local authority areas across England. The North Tyneside rate is 75.5¹⁸ per 100,000, significantly higher than the North-East region rate of 48.7 and England rate of 26.0.

North Tyneside has the fourth highest rate of admission episodes for alcohol-specific conditions in England and the trend is increasing and getting worse. The North Tyneside rate is 1,208¹⁹ per 100,000, significantly higher than the North-East region rate of 958 and England rate of 581.

¹⁸ Source – Fingertips – Admission episodes for alcohol-specific conditions – Under 18s – period 2020/21-2022/23

¹⁹ Source – Fingertips – Admission episodes for alcohol-specific conditions – period 2022/23

North Tyneside has the highest rate of admission episodes for alcohol related conditions (narrow) compared to all local authority areas across England. The North Tyneside rate is 856²⁰ per 100,000, significantly higher than the North-East region rate of 702 and England rate of 475.

Alcohol related mortality in North Tyneside stands at 49.1²¹ per 100,000, in line with the North-East regional rate of 49.7, but higher than the England rate of 39.7.

Alcohol specific mortality in North Tyneside stands at 22.0²² per 100,000, in line with the North-East regional rate of 21.8, but significantly higher than the England rate of 14.5.

The rate of mortality for deaths related to drug misuse in North Tyneside is 9.3²³ per 100,000, in line with the North-East Regional Rate of 9.7, but significantly higher than the England rate of 5.2. The North-East has the highest regional rate of deaths due to drug misuse.

Hotspot wards:

Alcohol – Wallsend Central (18.49), Chirton & Percy Main (15.29) and North Shields (14.54) wards have significantly higher rates per population than the borough rate (8.23).

Drugs – Wallsend Central (8.61), Chirton & Percy Main (8.01) and North Shields (7.43) wards have higher rates per population than the borough rate (4.14).

Victims: Three of five victims are female. Two thirds of victims are aged 21-45, one in five are 46-60 years old. 86% are White European.

Perpetrators: Just under four out of five of offenders are male. 56% are aged 31-45 years old. 27% are aged 16-30 years old. 97% White European.

²⁰ Source – Fingertips – Admission episodes for alcohol-related conditions (Narrow) – period 2022/23

²¹ Source – Fingertips – Alcohol-related mortality - period 2022

²² Source – Fingertips – Alcohol-specific mortality - period 2022

²³ ONS – Standardised mortality rate for deaths related to drug misuse – period 2019-21

Gaps: further detail on the profile of victims and perpetrators including more detailed demographics and addresses

Priority – Crime and Disorder

Crime Overall

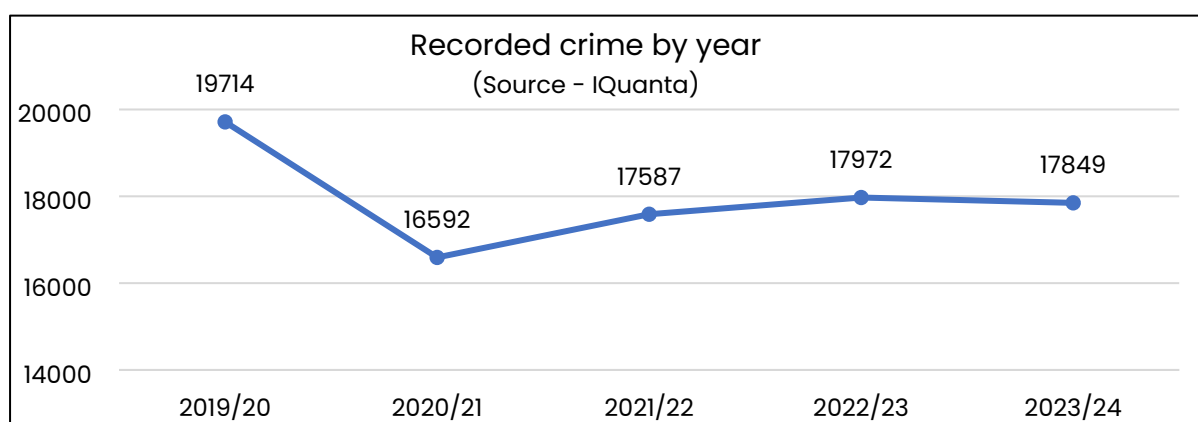
Volume and comparison to Northumbria Police Force Area, Most Similar Group and England:

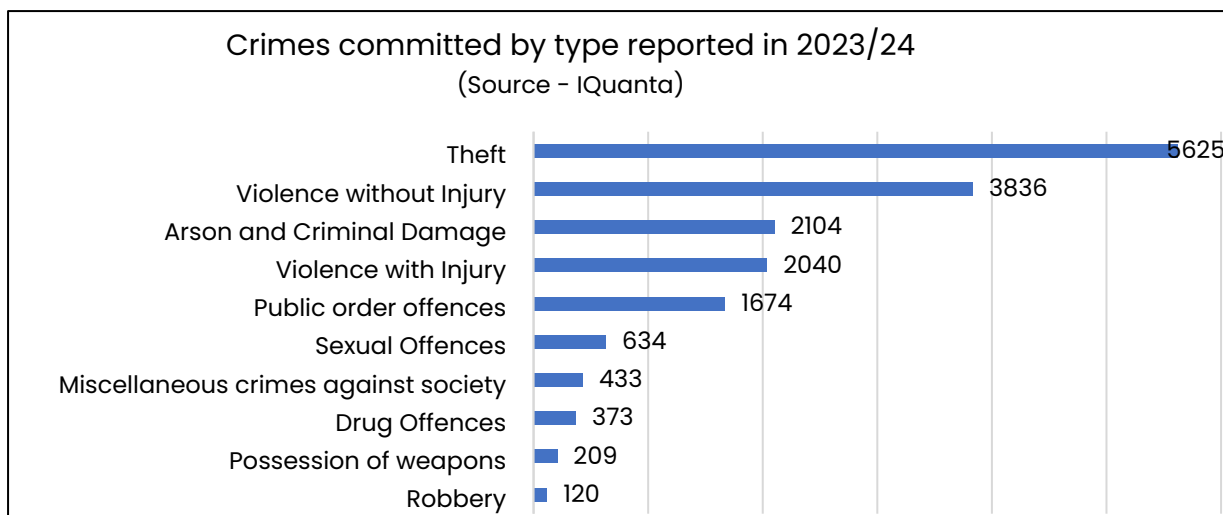
Measure	North Tyneside	Northumbria Police Force	Most Similar Group	England
Crimes Overall (rate per 1,000 people)	17,849 (84.29)	144,648 (97.72)	421,916 (124.15)	5,057,814 (87.67)

Direction of travel: The level of recorded crime in North Tyneside in 2023/24 was consistent to the previous two years, but has decreased by 9.5% over the last year five years.

Summary: just over three out of ten crimes committed in North Tyneside during 2023/24 were theft offences, one out of five violence without injury, 12% arson and criminal damage, 12% violence with injury and 9% public order offences. Theft offences decreased significantly during 2020/21 and have risen year on year since, but remain 10% lower than during 2019/20.

Violence with injury offences have increased by 15.4% in the last five years and violence without injury has decreased by 21%. Public Order offences have decreased each year since 2018/19. Public Order decreased during 2023/24 by 15%, but has decreased by 41.4% over five years.





Hotspot wards: Wallsend Central (155.36), Chirton & Percy Main (128.19) and North Shields (105.55) wards have significantly higher rates of crime per 1,000 population compared to the other wards and the overall borough rate (84.29).

Victims: 53% female compared to 46% male (remaining 1% unknown/unrecorded). 25% of victims are aged between 31-40 years old, 18% are 21-30, 17% 41-50 years old. Three quarters are White European, however 20% of victims are unseen/unknown.

Perpetrators: 76% male, compared to 24% female. Almost a third are aged between 31-40, 20% are aged 11-20, 19% are 21-30 years old and 18% are 41-50 years old. 92% of perpetrators are White European.

Gaps: further detail on the profile of victims and perpetrators including more detailed demographics and addresses.

Acquisitive crime

Volume and comparison to Northumbria Police Force Area, Most Similar Group and England:

Measure	North Tyneside	Northumbria Police Force	Most Similar Group	England
Acquisitive crimes (theft) (Rate per 1,000 people)	5,625 (26.56)	45,026 (30.42)	109,104 (32.10)	1,670,686 (28.96)

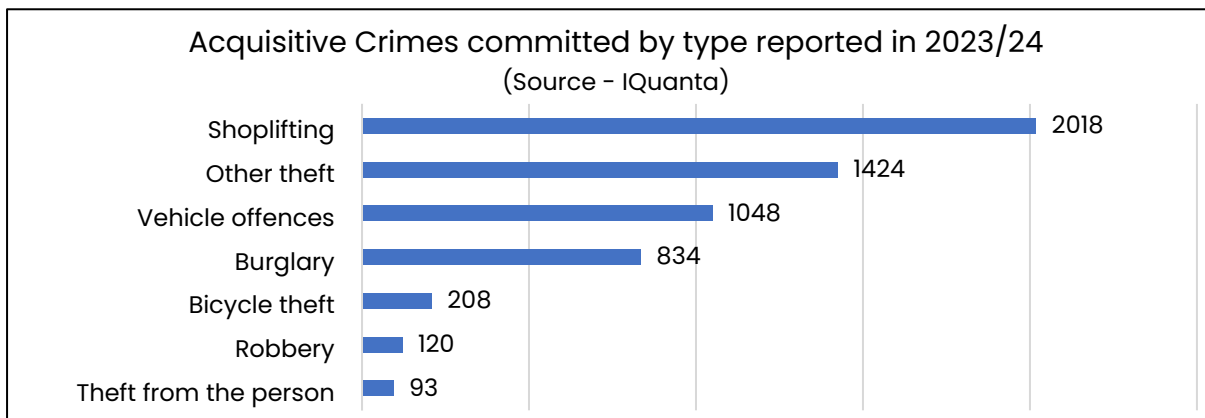
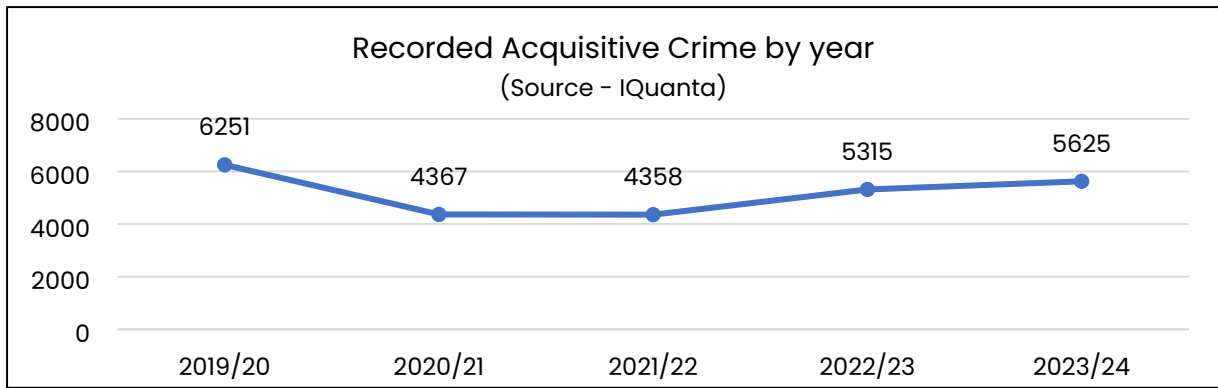
Direction of travel: The volume of acquisitive crimes during 2023/24 increased by 5.8% compared to the previous year, however there has been 10% reduction in acquisitive crime over the last five years. There is an increase trend of theft offences since 2022/23, which is linked to a change in practice by Northumbria Police.

Compared to 2022/23, the number of acquisitive crimes has also increased across the Northumbria Police Force (6%), but the number of thefts across the Most Similar Group and England have remained consistent. The rate per population remains lower in North Tyneside than comparators.

Summary: During 2023/24, a third of acquisitive crime offences are shoplifting, a quarter are classed as Other Theft²⁴ and almost one out of five are vehicle offences.

The number of shoplifting offences has increased by over 52% compared to last year and an increase of 11.6% over five years. The rate of shoplifting in North Tyneside per 1,000 population is 11.6, higher than Northumbria Police Force rate at 10.35, the Most Similar Home Office Group 8.94 and England at 7.18.

²⁴ Other theft offences include making off without payment, theft from automatic machine or meter, dishonest use of electricity, theft of mail, theft by an employee and blackmail.



Hotspot wards: Wallsend Central (48.52) and North Shields (33.43) both have significantly higher rates per population than the overall borough rate (26.56).

Victims: 59% male, compared to 39% female and the remainder unseen. 22% are aged 36-45, 21% are aged 26-30 years old and 18% are 46-55. Two thirds are White European, however 28% of victims are unseen/unknown.

Perpetrators: Four out of five are male, one in five are female. Three out of five perpetrators are aged 31-45 and a quarter are aged 16-30. 95% are White European.

Gaps: further detail on the profile of victims and perpetrators including more detailed demographics and addresses

Crime and disorder associated with the night-time economy²⁵

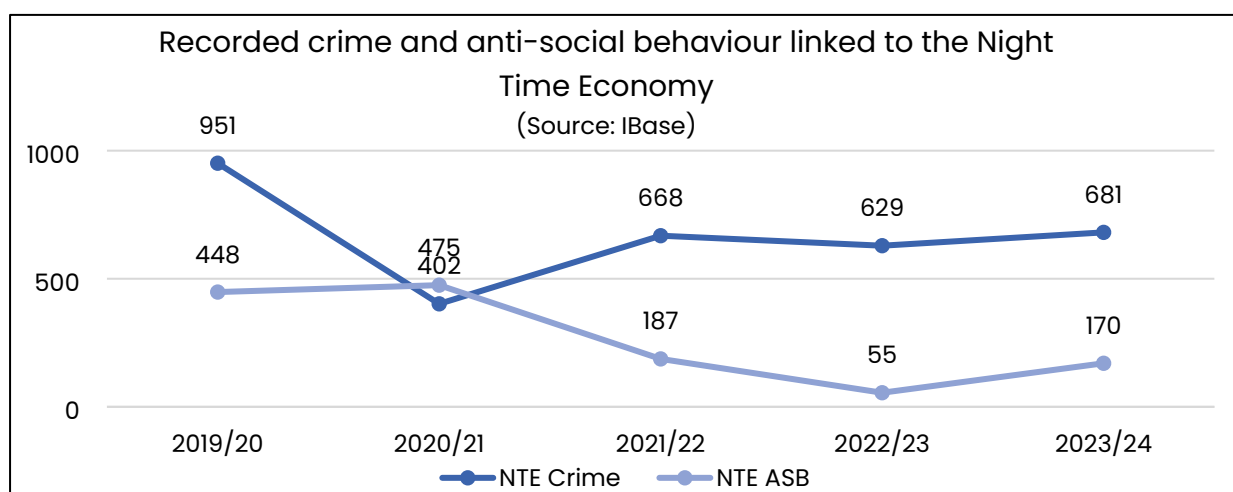
Volume and comparison to Northumbria Police Force Area, Most Similar Group and England:

Measure	North Tyneside	Northumbria Police Force	Most Similar Group	England
Night-time economy crimes (Rate per 1,000 people)	681 (3.22)	-	-	-
Night-time economy ASB (Rate per 1,000 people)	170 (0.80)	-	-	-

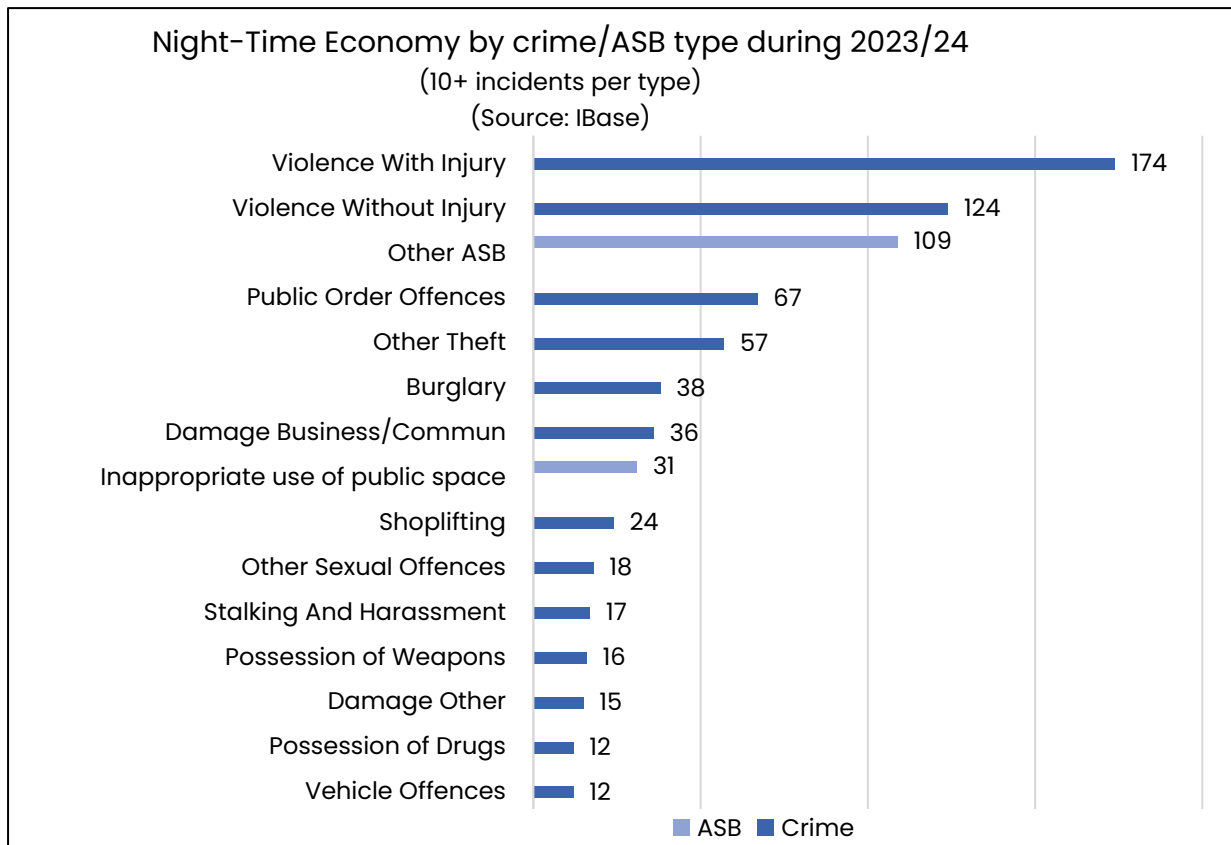
Direction of travel: The number of night-time economy crimes have increased 2022/23 by 8% compared to the previous year but have decreased by 28% in the last five years. Night-time economy crimes are low in North Tyneside accounting for only 3.8% of crimes in the borough.

The number of NTE anti-social behaviour have increased compared to last year but are in line with the number of incidents in 2021/22 and again account for only 3% of ASB incidents overall in the borough.

Summary: Just over a quarter of night-time economy crimes in 2023/24 were violence with injury, just fewer than one in five were violence without injury and one in ten public order crimes. Two thirds of NTE ASB were classed as "other ASB".



²⁵ NTE based on ONS definitions of night-time industries:- Hotels and similar accommodation, Restaurants and mobile food service activities, Event catering and other food service activities, Beverage serving activities, Private security activities, Creative; arts and entertainment activities, Gambling and betting activities, Sports activities, Amusements and recreation activities



Hotspot wards:

Crime – Wallsend Central (11.99), Whitley Bay North (10.27), North Shields (6.14) and Tynemouth (5.51) wards all have significantly higher rates of night time economy crime per population compared to the borough rate (3.22).

ASB – Wallsend Central (3.94), Whitley Bay North (2.45) and North Shields (2.1) wards all have higher rates of night-time economy ASB per population compared to the borough rate (0.80).

Victims: Crime – 57% female compared to 42% male. Just over a quarter are aged 21-30, a quarter 31-40 years old and 17% are aged 41-50. Four in five victims are White European, however 14% of victims are unseen/unknown.

Perpetrators: Crime – Just under four of five offenders are male. One in five are aged 36-40 years old, one in ten 16-20 and a quarter are aged 26-35 years old. 91% are White European.

Gaps: No victim or perpetrator data available in relation to ASB.
Further detail on the profile of victims and perpetrators of crime including more detailed demographics and addresses

Crimes against persons which cause harm, especially anti-social behaviour

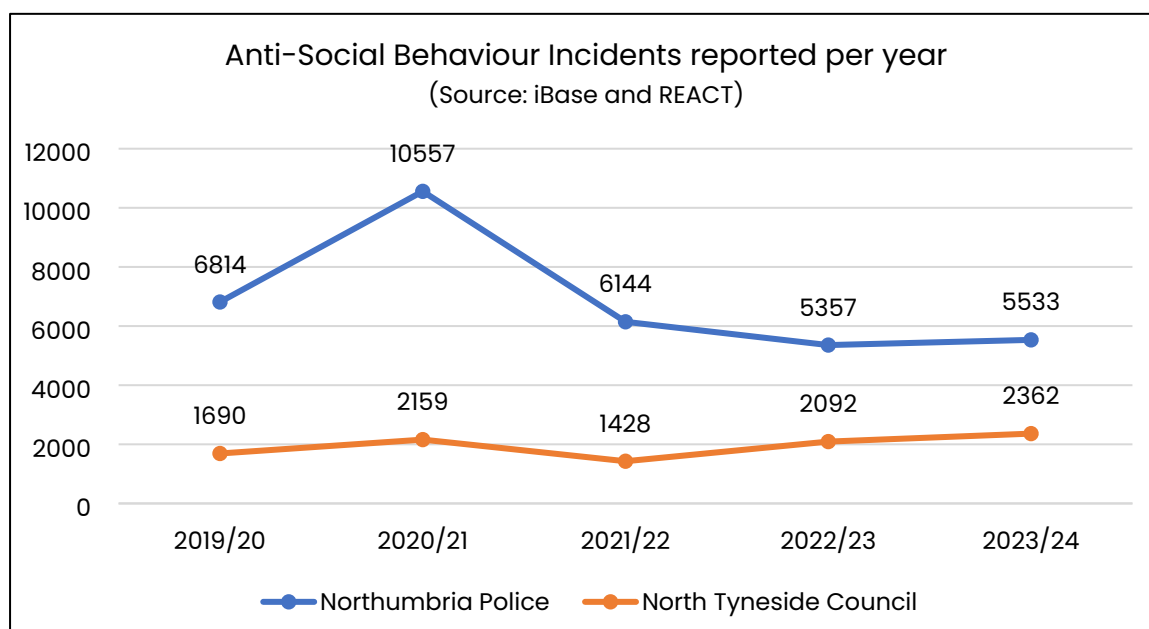
Volume and comparison to Northumbria Police Force Area, Most Similar Group and England:

Measure	North Tyneside	Northumbria Police Force	Most Similar Group	England
ASB reported to Northumbria Police inc. COVID-19 (rate per 1,000 people)	5,533 (26.13)	42,094 (28.44)	-	968,565 (16.68)
ASB reported to North Tyneside Council (rate per 1,000 people)	2,362 (11.15)	-	-	-

Direction of travel: Anti-social behaviour reported to Northumbria Police has increased by 3.3% compared to 2022/23 but has decreased by 19% over the last five years.

Anti-social behaviour reported to North Tyneside Council’s Community and Public Spaces Protection Team has increased by 13% in 2023/24 compared to the previous year. There had been a significant increase of 40% in the last five years.

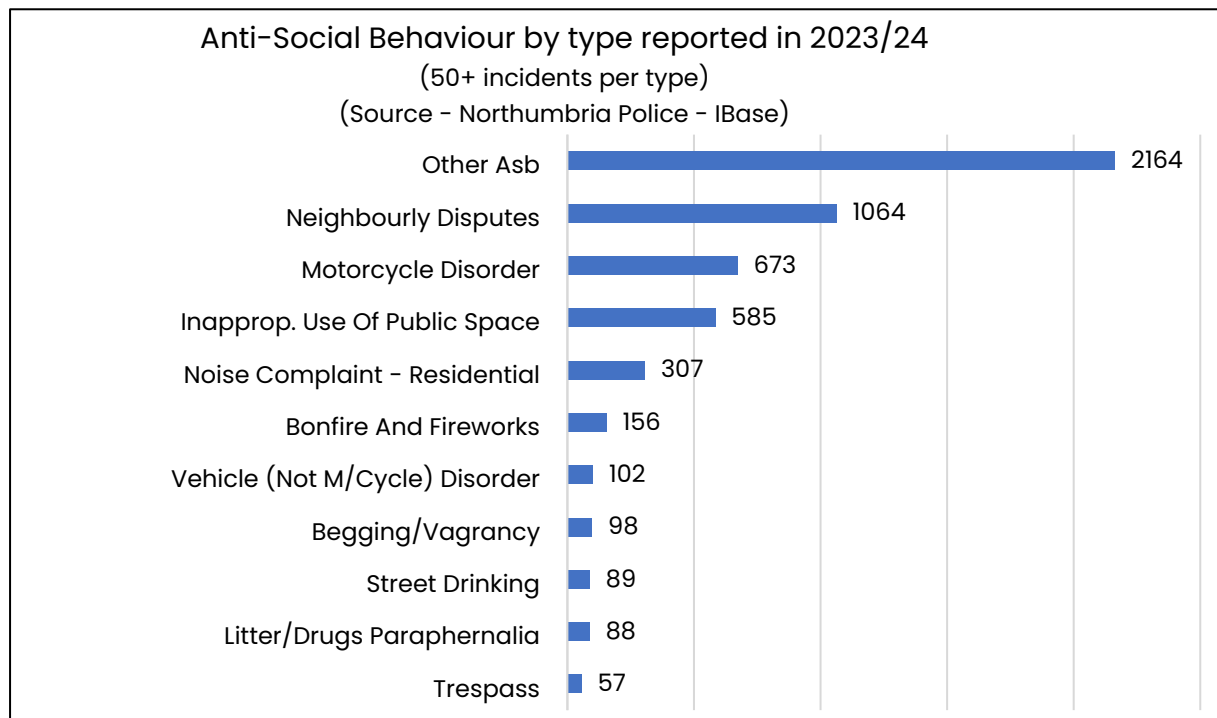
Summary:



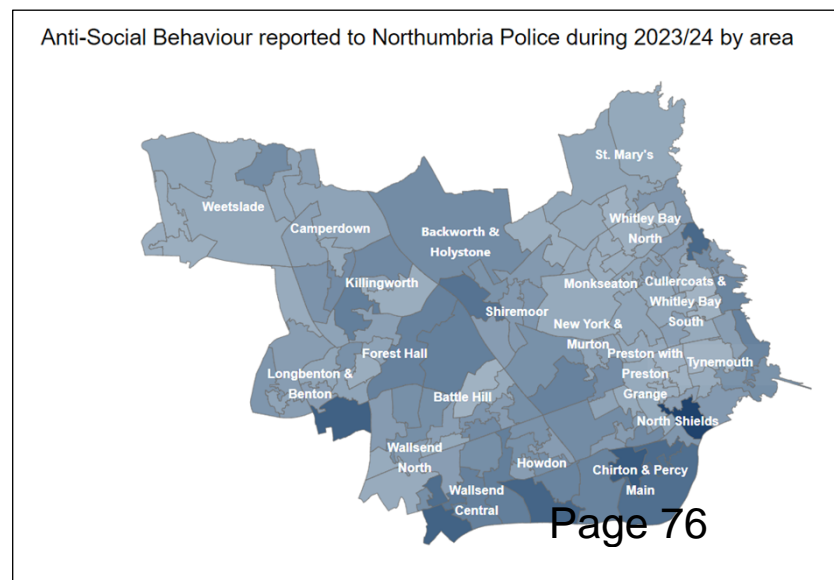
ASB reported to Northumbria Police

Almost two out of five anti-social behaviour incidents reported to the police are classed as “other ASB”, one in five is neighbourly disputes, 12% motorcycle disorder and 11% inappropriate use of public space.

The vast majority of ASB incidents are recorded as “other ASB” incidents. They have increased from 373 incidents in 2022/23 to 2,164 incidents in 2023/24, making it difficult to analyse ASB by type of incident.



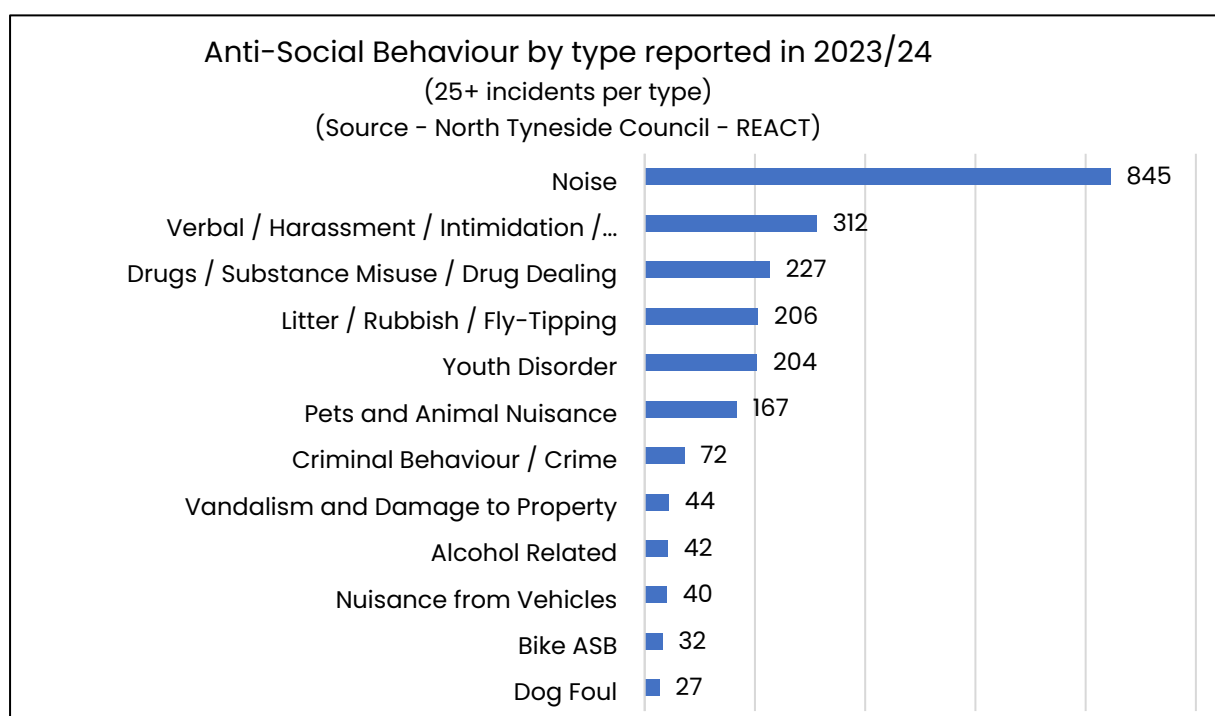
Anti-Social Behaviour reported to Northumbria Police during 2023/24 is more prevalent in North Shields, Wallsend, Howdon, Benton and Chirton areas.



ASB reported to North Tyneside Council – Community and Public Spaces Protection Team

Noise complaints represented just a third of reports during 2023/24 to the Community and Public Spaces Protection Team. Noise complaints have increased by 28% compared to 2022/23.

13% of cases related to verbal/harassment/intimidation/threatening behaviour, 10% drugs/substance misuse/drug dealing, 9% litter/rubbish/fly-tipping and 9% of cases were youth disorder. With the exception of youth disorder which has decreased by 18%, these incident types have all increased significantly. Drugs/substance misuse/drug dealing incidents have increased by 32%.



Hotspot wards:

Northumbria Police – Wallsend Central (51.36), Chirton & Percy Main (44.48), Howdon (38.01), North Shields (37.47), Shiremoor (33.84) and Killingworth (33.47) wards have significantly higher rates per population than the borough rate (26.13).

North Tyneside Council – ASB reported to Community and Public Spaces Protection Team – Howdon (19.05), Chirton & Percy Main (16.26), New York & Murton (15.66) and Longbenton & Benton (13.98) wards all have significantly higher rates per population than the borough rate (11.15).

Victims:

Northumbria Police – data on victim not available

North Tyneside Council – Community and Public Spaces Protection Team – 27% complainants are female, 14% male and 60% gender not recorded. 8% aged 25-35 years old, 8% aged 35-44, 8% 60-74 years old and 7% 45-54 years old. 60% of complainants have no age recorded. Two out of five complainants are North Tyneside Council Tenants and just under three out of five are not recorded.

Perpetrators:

Northumbria Police – data on perpetrator not available

North Tyneside Council – Community and Public Spaces Protection Team – two out of five perpetrators are female, just over a fifth are male and just under two out of five not recorded or unknown. 18% aged 35-44 years old, 16% are 25-34, 9% aged 45-54 and 8% are 16-24 years old. Almost a third of perpetrators have no age recorded. Three out of five perpetrators are North Tyneside Council Tenants and just under two out of five the tenure isn't recorded.

Gaps: No police data on profile of victims or perpetrators. Overuse of the "Other ASB" category makes it difficult to analyse ASB incident by type.

Data quality and recording issues on complainant and perpetrator equality characteristics by the council. Inconsistent location data.

Youth Related Disorder

Volume and comparison to Northumbria Police Force Area, Most Similar Group and England:

Measure	North Tyneside	Northumbria Police Force	Most Similar Group	England
Youth related ASB reported to Northumbria Police (Rate per 1,000 people)	1,376 (6.50)			
Youth related ASB reported to North Tyneside Council (Rate per 1,000 people)	252 (1.19)			
Juvenile first time entrants into the criminal justice system (Rate per 100,000 of the 10-17 year old population) ²⁶	29 (148)	189 (141)	480 ²⁷ (164)	7,856 (141)

Direction of travel:

During 2023/24, youth related anti-social behaviour reported to Northumbria Police accounted for a quarter of all anti-social behaviour reported. In 2023/24, there was a 19% decrease in incidents compared to the previous year and 12% over five years. There was a significant decrease in youth related anti-social behaviour during 2020/21, likely attributable to the COVID-19 pandemic and incidents peaked in 2022/23 to 1,690 incidents.

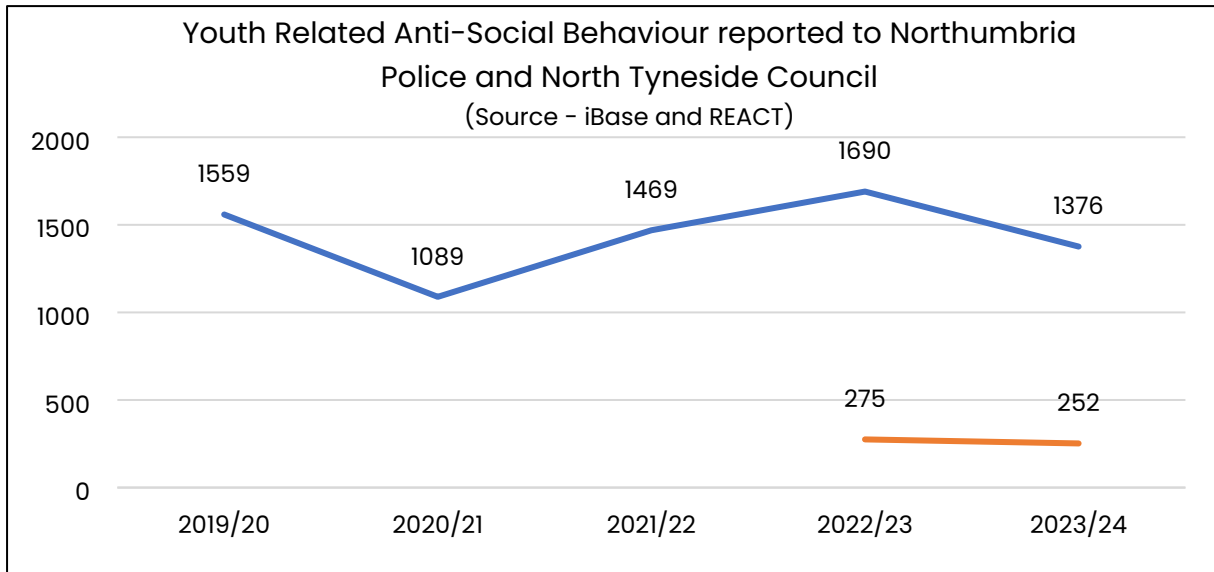
Youth related anti-social behaviour reported to the Community and Public Spaces Protection Team in 2023/24 remained low at 252 incidents, an 8% decrease from the previous year. Youth related ASB reported to the authority accounts for just over 10% of all ASB cases.

The number of first-time entrants (aged between 10-17) going into the criminal justice system remains low and consistent to the previous five years. The rate per 100,000 10-17 population is slightly higher than the Northumbria and national rate, but significantly lower than the most similar group.

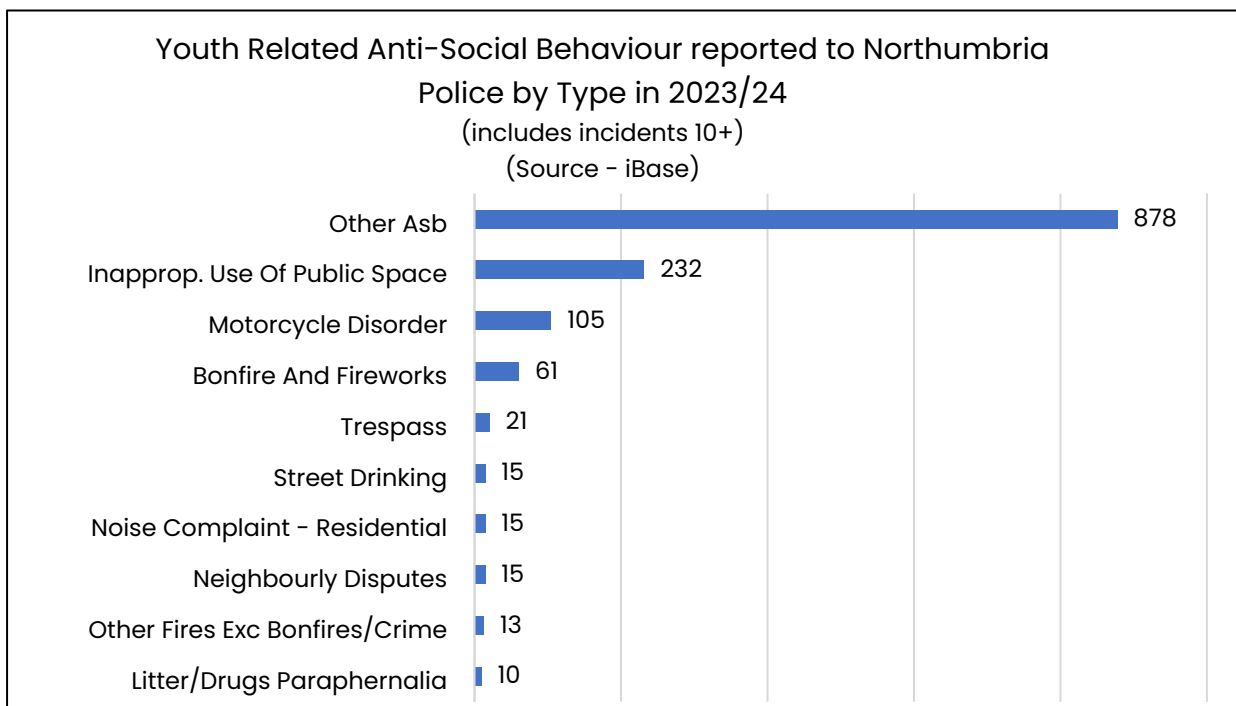
Summary:

²⁶ Source Ministry of Justice – First time entrants (FTE) into the Criminal Justice System - Period 2023

²⁷ No available data for Basildon, Gloucester and Ipswich



During 2023/24, nearly two thirds of youth related ASB incidents reported to Northumbria Police were classed as “other ASB”, 17% inappropriate use of public space and 8% motorcycle disorder. The categories of ASB types used in 2023/24 are completely different to the previous year where half of all youth related ASB incidents were recorded as “youth related under 18”, a quarter “rowdy/inconsiderate behaviour” and 8% “other ASB”.



During 2023/24, four of five youth related ASB incidents reported to the Community and Public Spaces Protection Team were classified as “youth disorder”, a decrease from nine of ten during 2022/24. The remaining 48 youth related ASB incidents in 2023/24 were categorised across 13 ASB types, all totaling under 10 incidents per type including alcohol, verbal/harassment/intimidation/threatening, criminal behaviour/crime and bike ASB.

Hotspot wards: Northumbria Police: Killingworth (16.61), Chirton & Percy Main (12.54), Longbenton & Benton (10.33) and Shiremoor (8.43) wards all have significantly higher rates of youth ASB as a rate per population than the borough overall (6.50).

Victims:

Northumbria Police: data on victims not available

Community and Public Spaces Protection Team; 14% victims male and 13% female. 73% victims no sex recorded. 14% aged 60–74 years old and 70% no age recorded. 31% victims are North Tyneside Housing Tenants, 67% not recorded.

Perpetrators:

Northumbria Police: data on perpetrators not available

Community and Public Spaces Protection Team; 23% perpetrators male and 17% female. 70% perpetrators no sex recorded. A quarter of perpetrators are aged 0–15 years old, 21% aged 16–44 years old and 51% no age recorded. 23% perpetrators are North Tyneside Housing Tenants, 67% not recorded.

Gaps:

Northumbria Police: majority of incidents categorised as “other ASB” not allowing for detailed analysis. Profile data on victims and perpetrators. Can’t drill down to youth related crime.

Community and Public Spaces Protection Team: no location data for incidents to analyse. Data quality/recording issue for equality characteristics and housing tenure.

Chapter 9 Serious Violence

Volume and comparison to Northumbria Police Force Area, Most Similar Group and England:

Measure	North Tyneside	Northumbria Police Force	Most Similar Group	England
Serious Violent Crime (per 1,000)	2,801 (13.23)	-	-	-
Domestic related serious violence (per 1,000)	768 (3.63)	-	-	-

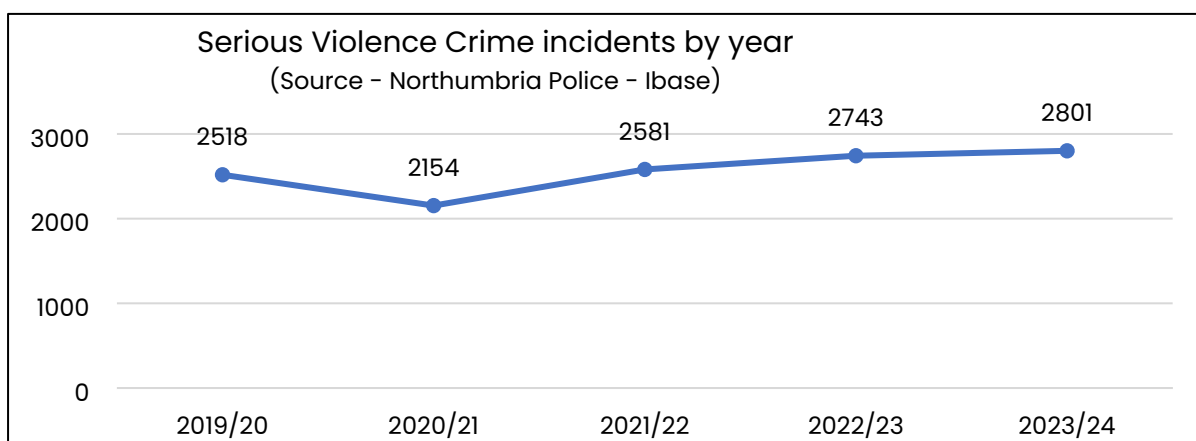
Direction of travel:

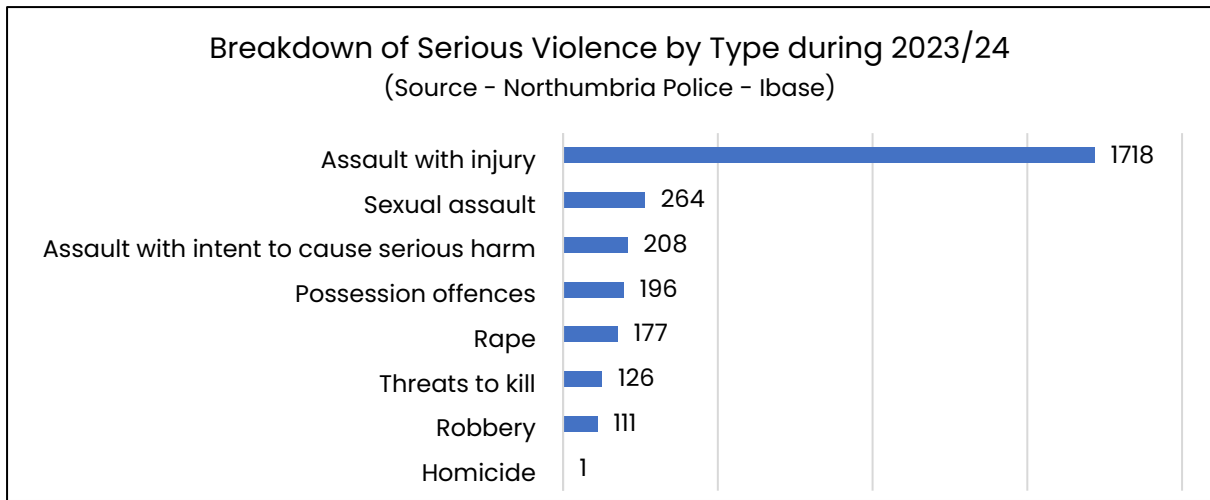
Serious Violence incidents are consistent with the previous year, but have increased by 11.2% compared to 2019/20.

Summary:

The definition of serious violence is the one defined by the Home Office in its Serious Violence Strategy as:

“Specific types of crime such as homicide, knife crime, and gun crime and areas of criminality where serious violence or its threat is inherent, such as in gangs and county lines drug dealing.”





Assault with injury offences accounts for just over three out of five serious violence incidents, which is consistent to the previous year, but a 10% increase compared to 2019/20.

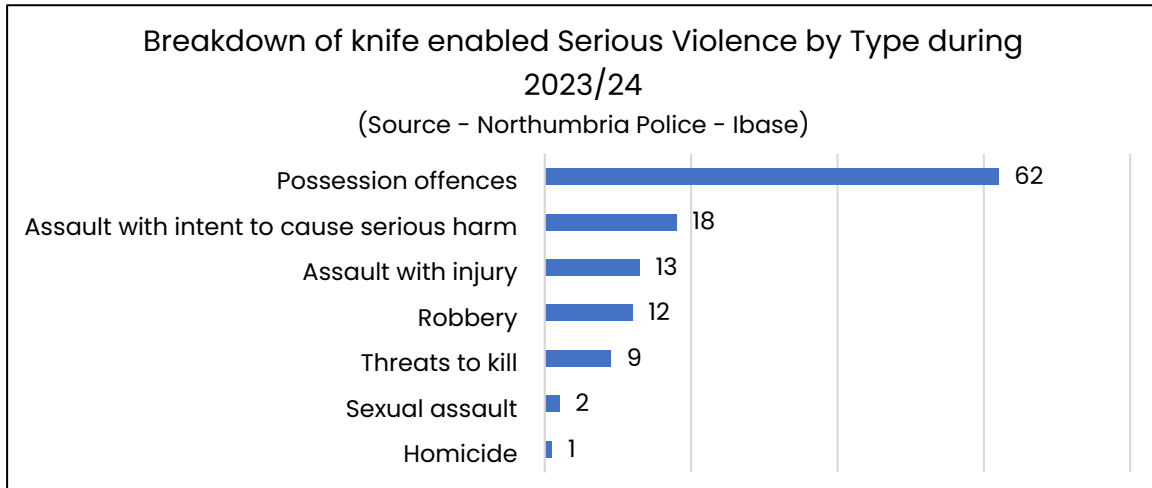
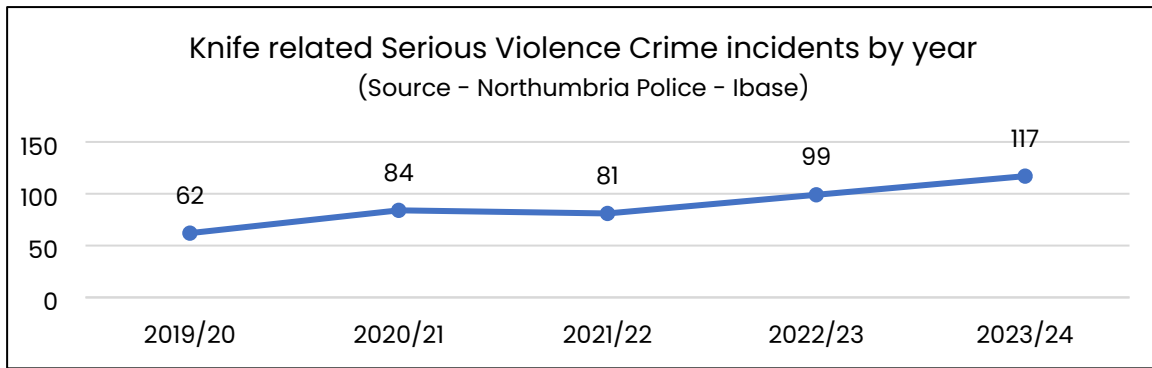
9% of serious violence are sexual assaults, 8% assault with intent to cause serious harm and 7% possession offences.

Domestic related serious violence accounts for 28% of all serious violence offences in North Tyneside. Of the 2,801 offences during 2023/24, 768 were domestic related. Three quarters of domestic related serious violence incidents were assault with injury offences

Knife Crime

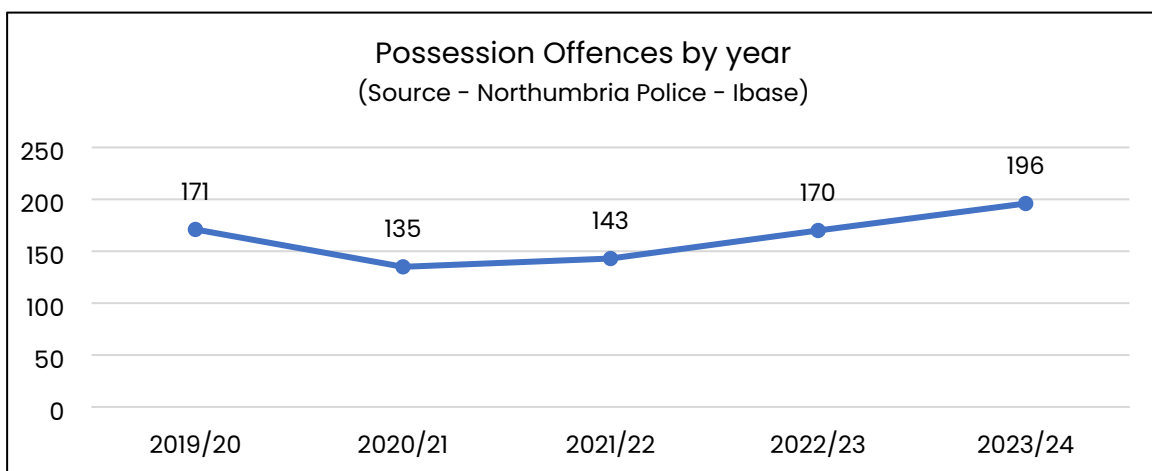
During 2023/24, there were 117 knife related²⁸ serious violence offences, compared to 99 during the previous year. The trend of knife related offences have increased over the last five years. Fewer than 4% of serious violence offences overall are knife related.

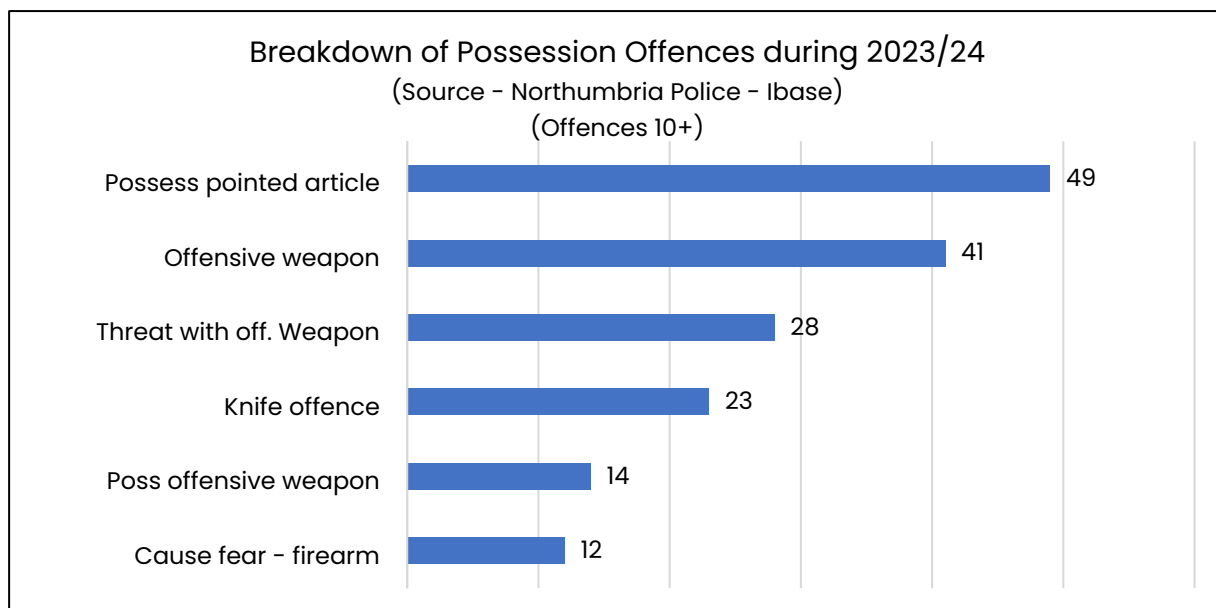
²⁸ Knife related offences includes offences involving knives and related instruments including blade, machete, sharp, screwdriver, corkscrew, scissors, sword, razor and pointed.



During 2023/24, 56% knife related serious violence offences were possession offences. 16% assault with intent to cause serious harm, 12% assault with injury and 11% robbery.

Possession Offences





The majority of possession offences during 2023/24 were possession of a pointed article, offensive weapon, threat with offensive weapon and knife offence, which is consistent to the previous year.

Homicides

There was one homicide in North Tyneside during 2023/24, compared to 4 in 2022/23, none in 2020/21 or 2021/22.

Hotspot wards: Wallsend Central (30.58), Chirton & Percy Main (24.75), North Shields (17.77) and Howdon (16.93) wards all have significantly higher rates of serious violence as a rate per population than the borough overall (13.23).

Victims: 54% female compared to 46% male. Just under three quarters of victims are aged 11-45 years old; just under a quarter are aged 11-20, 33% are aged 31-45 years old and 17% are aged 21-30. Just over four in five victims are White European, however 14% of victims are unseen/unknown.

Perpetrators: Four out of five offenders are male, a fifth female. 44% are aged between 31-45 years old, a fifth are aged 11-20 years old and just under a fifth are aged 21-30 years old. 91% are White European.

Gaps: Comparative data not available. further detail on the profile of victims and perpetrators including more detailed demographics and addresses

Chapter 10 Reoffending²⁹

Measure	North Tyneside	Northumbria Police Force	Most Similar Group	England and Wales
Proportion of adult offenders who reoffend (%) ³⁰	30.2% (280 reoffenders)	26.33%	27.53%	25.4%
Average number of reoffences per adult reoffender	3.39	3.71	3.78	3.78
Average number of previous offences per adult offender	26.61	26.78	21.43	19.38
Proportion of juvenile offenders who reoffend	⁻³¹ (15 reoffenders)	29.50%	32.25%	33.0%
Average number of reoffences per juvenile reoffender	⁻³²	4.32	4.52	4.25
Average number of previous offences per juvenile offender	⁻³³	3.08	3.95	3.34

Direction of travel:

The number of adult and juvenile offenders who reoffend has significantly decreased each year for the last 10 years and follows a similar trend to the Northumbria Police Force, Most Similar Group and England and Wales. Adult reoffenders in 2022 have decreased by 30% compared to the previous year and by 71% compared to 2012. Juvenile reoffenders in 2022 remains consistently low at 15 reoffenders and have decreased by 92% compared to 2012.

Summary:

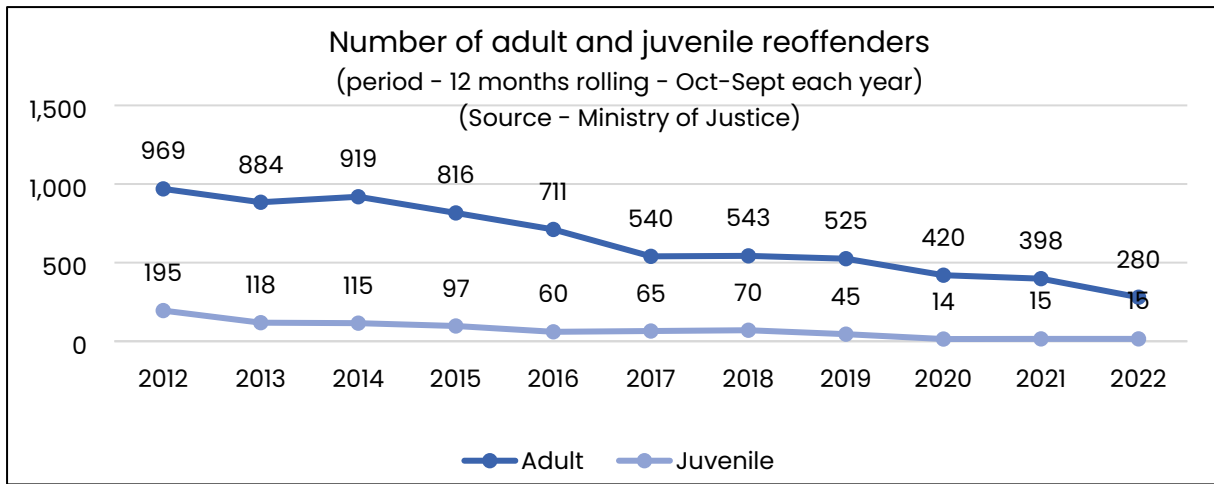
²⁹ Source – Ministry of Justice – Proven reoffending geographical data tool – released 25th July 2024

³⁰ Reoffending data represents period October 2021-September 2022 rolling 12 month period as latest available published data.

³¹ Proportions and averages based on less than 30 offenders are removed as they make data unreliable for interpretation.

³² Proportions and averages based on less than 30 offenders are removed as they make data unreliable for interpretation.

³³ Proportions and averages based on less than 30 offenders are removed as they make data unreliable for interpretation.



During 2022, there were 280 adult reoffenders and 15 juvenile reoffenders. The number has significantly decreased over the last 10 years.

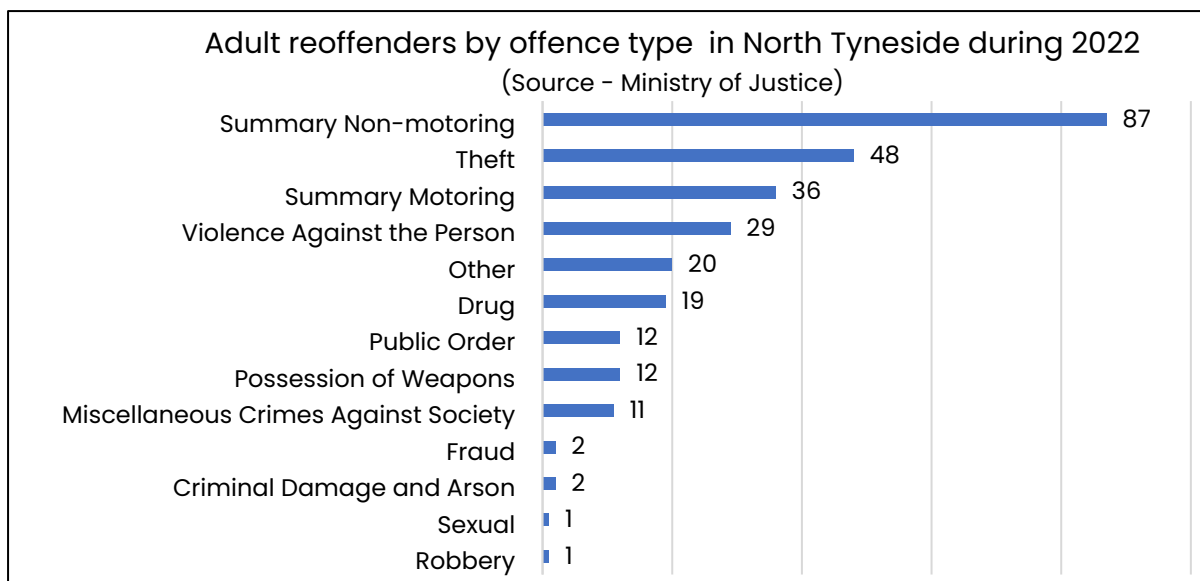
The definition of reoffending³⁴ are offences that have taken place within a one year follow up period following the first offence. Offences are counted as a proven reoffence if they meet all the following criteria:-

- They are recordable.
- They were committed in England or Wales.
- They are offences that were prosecuted by the police.
- Offences are only counted if they are proven through caution and court convictions.
- The offence is not a breach offence, i.e. breach of a court order.

The proportion of adult reoffenders in North Tyneside during 2022 at 30.2%, higher than the proportion across the Northumbria Force Area, Most Similar Home Office Group and England and Wales.

During 2022 there were 15 juvenile reoffenders in North Tyneside, same as during the previous year and due to the low number of reoffenders the proportion of reoffenders and average number of offences can't be reported due to reliability issues.

³⁴ Definition set out by Ministry of Justice in Guide to proven reoffending statistics



Three in ten reoffenders in North Tyneside during 2022 had committed summary non-motoring offences, which are normally tried in a magistrates court, rather than Crown Court. During 2020 there were additional offences added to the Summary Non-Motoring offence category in response to the COVID-19 pandemic. These offences included breaching emergency period restrictions, failure to comply with screening restrictions/requirement, offences by potentially infectious persons, offences in relation to events and gatherings and unauthorized recording/transmission of court proceedings. Nationally, almost all the offenders sentenced were fined out of court via a fixed penalty notice.

Summary non-motoring offences and theft are consistently the two highest offence types committed by adult reoffenders.

Hotspot wards: No data

Victims: No data.

Perpetrators:

Adult Reoffenders; 86% reoffenders are male. Almost all White. 57% are aged 25-39 years old, 28% are 35-44 years old and one in five are aged 18-24 years old.

Juvenile Reoffenders; the number of juvenile reoffenders are low, however most reoffenders are male, aged 15-17 years old and all identify as white.

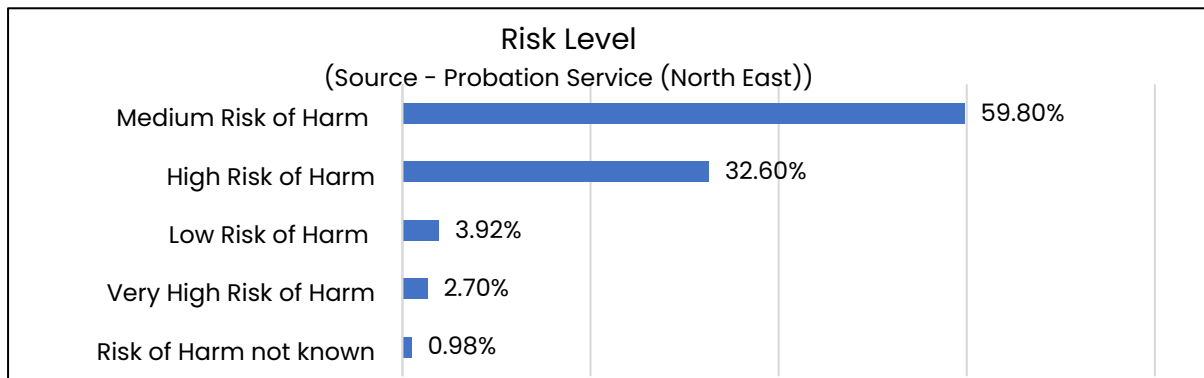
Gaps: Offence type data for juvenile offenders and ward data.

Probation Service (North East)

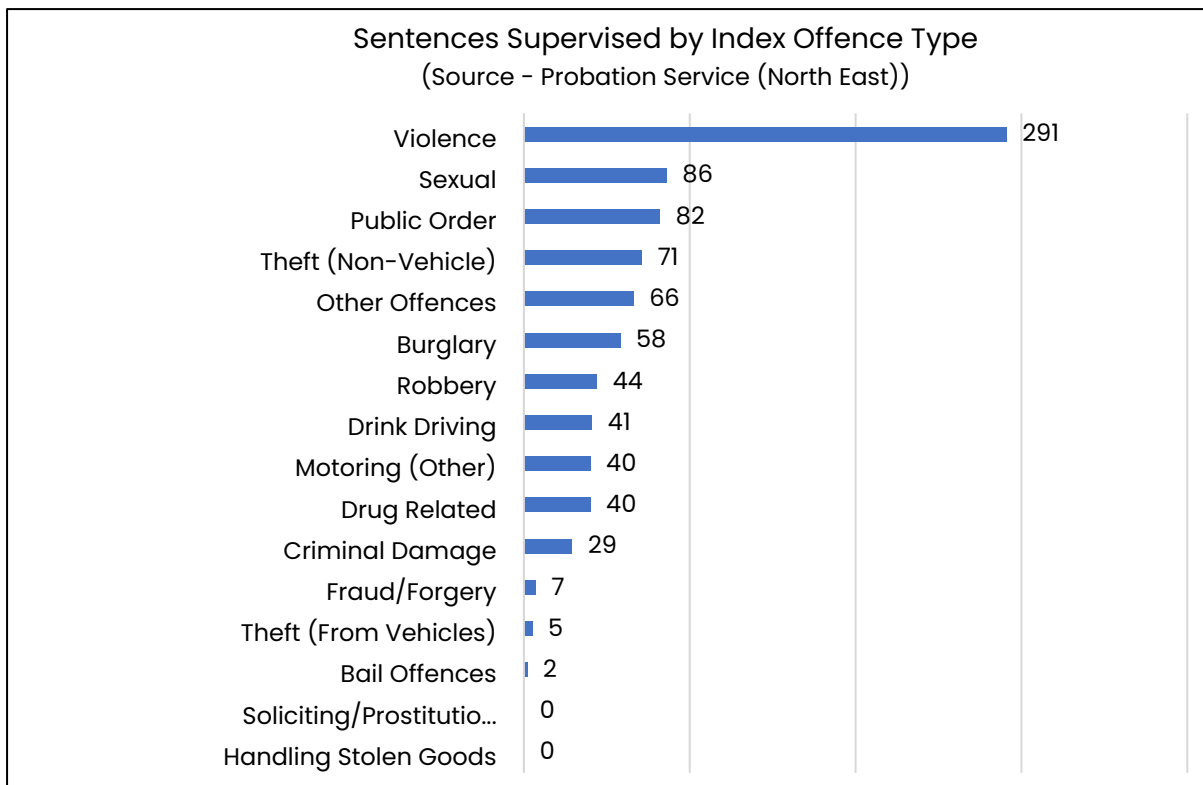
Summary:

The Probation Service (North East) has 816 People on Probation as of July 2024. 78% are in the community and 22% in custody.

Three fifths of people on probation are identified as medium risk and three out of ten high risk.



862 sentences are supervised by the Probation Service (North East). 54% of people on sentences supervised are in the community and 46% in custody. Just under a third of sentences supervised are violent offences, 10% sexual offences and 8% theft.



Hotspot wards: not available

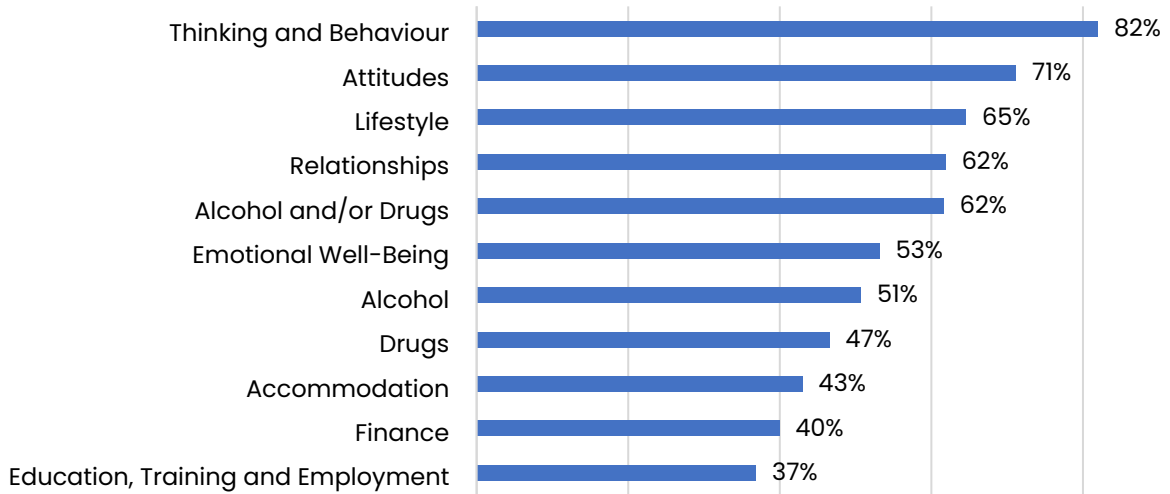
Victims: not available.

Perpetrators: Almost nine in ten offenders are male and aged 25 years and older. Just over 95% White.

Identified needs of offenders

Proportion of offenders with adult criminogenic needs from OASys assessments

(Source - Probation Service (North East))



Thinking and behaviour, attitudes, lifestyle alcohol and/or drugs and relationships are the highest prevalent need identified.

Gaps: ward data.

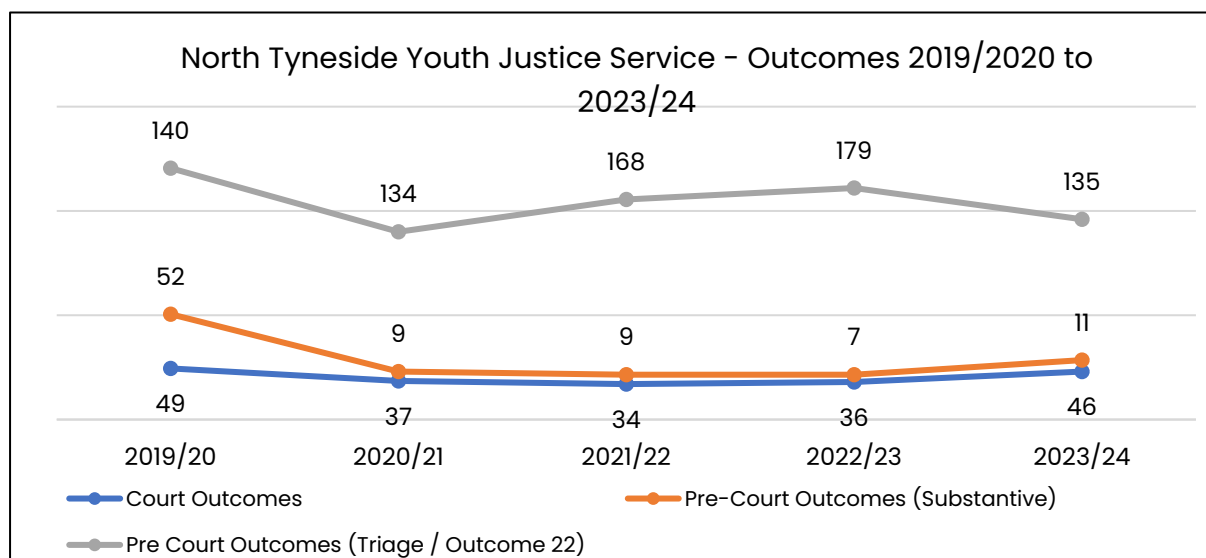
Youth Justice Service (YJS)

Number of Outcomes over a Five-Year Period

Over the last 5 years, we have seen a slight decrease in the overall number of court and pre-court outcomes given to young people in North Tyneside. We have seen a decrease in total outcomes of around 13% in the 2023/24 period in comparison to 22/23, however we have seen a rise in recent months of more serious offending and as a result an increase in court orders and substantive outcomes of 33% this year compared to last.

We continue to operate the Out of Court Panel, which has been running since October 2019, and has meant that young people who would previously have appeared in court/had a substantive out of court disposal be dealt with via non-substantive out of court disposals including Outcome 22 and Triage. This means the young person has participated in an intervention with the YJS and has not received a criminal record.

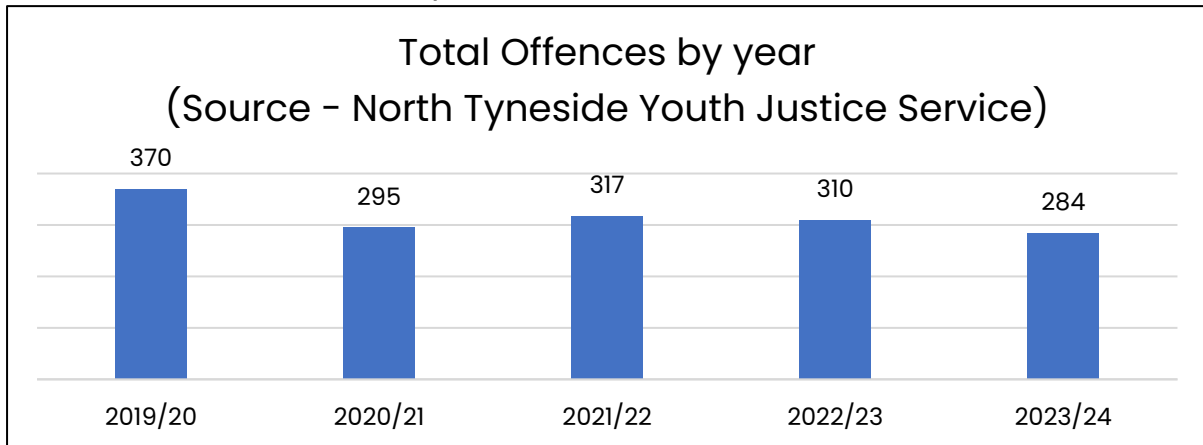
Out of court cases currently make up 70% of the YJS cohort, this was 80% in the previous year. The chart below shows the numbers of outcomes in Court / Pre Court (Substantive) and Pre Court (Non-Substantive).



Offences

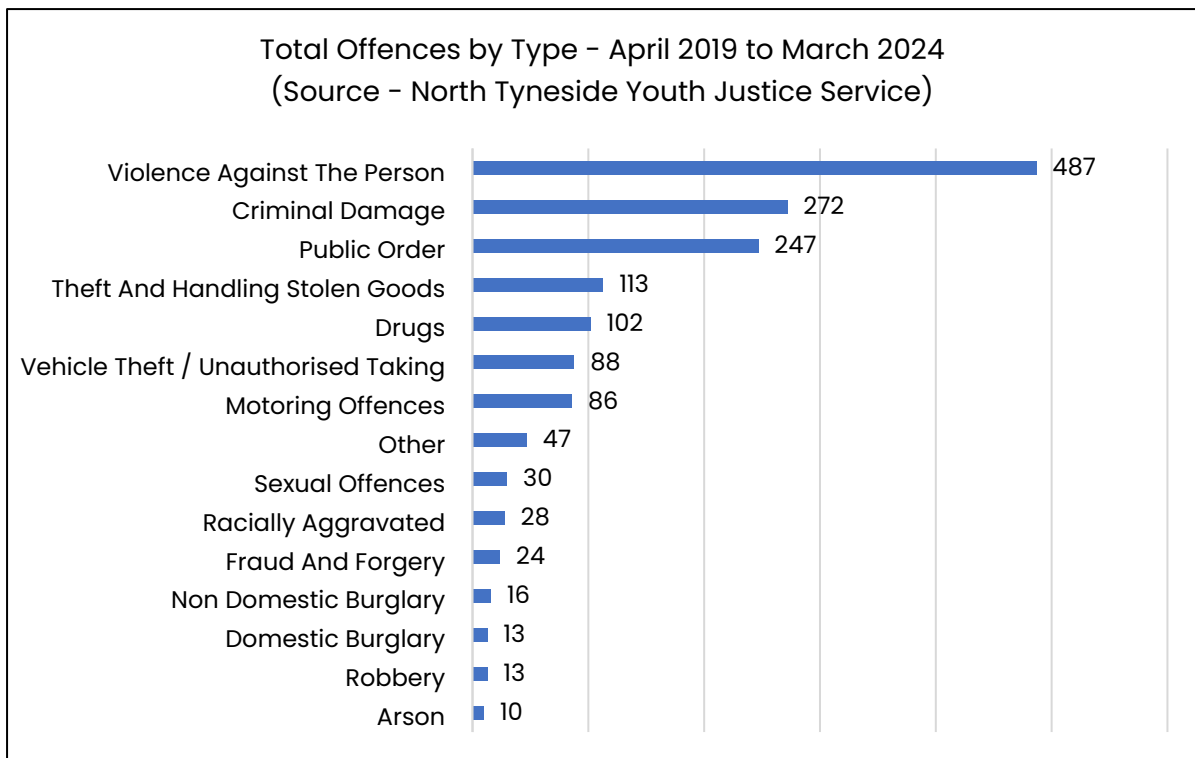
The number of offences in 2023/24 was slightly below the 5-year average of 315 offences, with 284 – however there will be some outstanding offences

from this period that are yet to be dealt with or sentenced. There was a peak in offence numbers in 2019/20.



The chart below shows the types of offences based on the numbers of offences with either a substantive outcome, or an out of court disposal in a 5-year period April 2019 to March 2024.

The top 4 offences have remained consistent in recent years. 31% of all offences were categorized as 'Violence against the person'. (Note this does not mean serious violence, most offences were of a low gravity level e.g. common assault, assault by beating). Criminal damage offences made up 17%, Public Order 16% and Theft and Handling offences are 7% of the total. We have seen a drop in public order and criminal damage in 23/24 in comparison to the previous 2 years, but violent offending has remained consistently high.



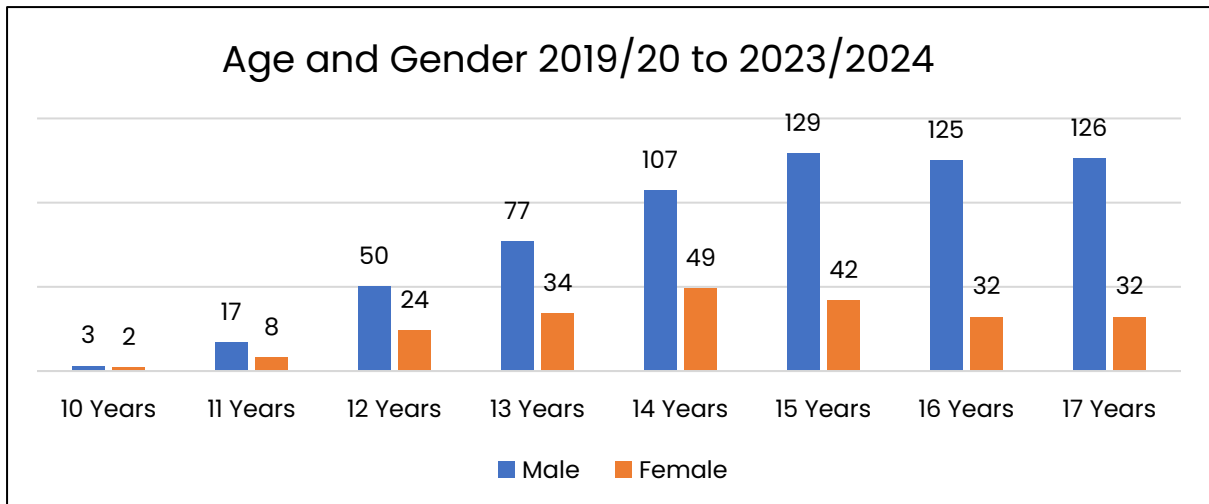
Demographics:

This data is based on the number of young people who commenced an intervention in each financial year period (857 in total). Some young people will have received multiple outcomes/interventions annually but for the purposes of this data are only counted in each annual period once.

Age and Gender:

74% of the total cohort over the 5-year period are male, 26% are female and this is a consistent split that we see in quarterly data periods. In 2023/24 this was a 80% Male to 20% female split.

The below chart shows the age and gender of the full 5-year cohort. 57% of the total cohort are aged between 15 and 17 years at the commencement of their intervention, 31% are 13 and 14 and 12% of the cohort aged 10 – 12.



The number of young people coming into the Youth Justice Service is shown in the below table. The number in 2023/24 has dropped from the previous two years.

This has been in part due to an additional offer of a Turnaround Prevention Program, a 2-year project funded by the Ministry of Justice which comes to a close at the end of March 2025. The program will provide interventions to 105 additional young people by its conclusion. Data on those young people is not included in this report, as it is a separate, short-term project.

Year	Male	Female	Total
2019/20	156	52	208
2020/21	107	40	147
2021/22	124	52	176
2022/23	132	45	177
2023/24	115	34	149

Ethnicity:

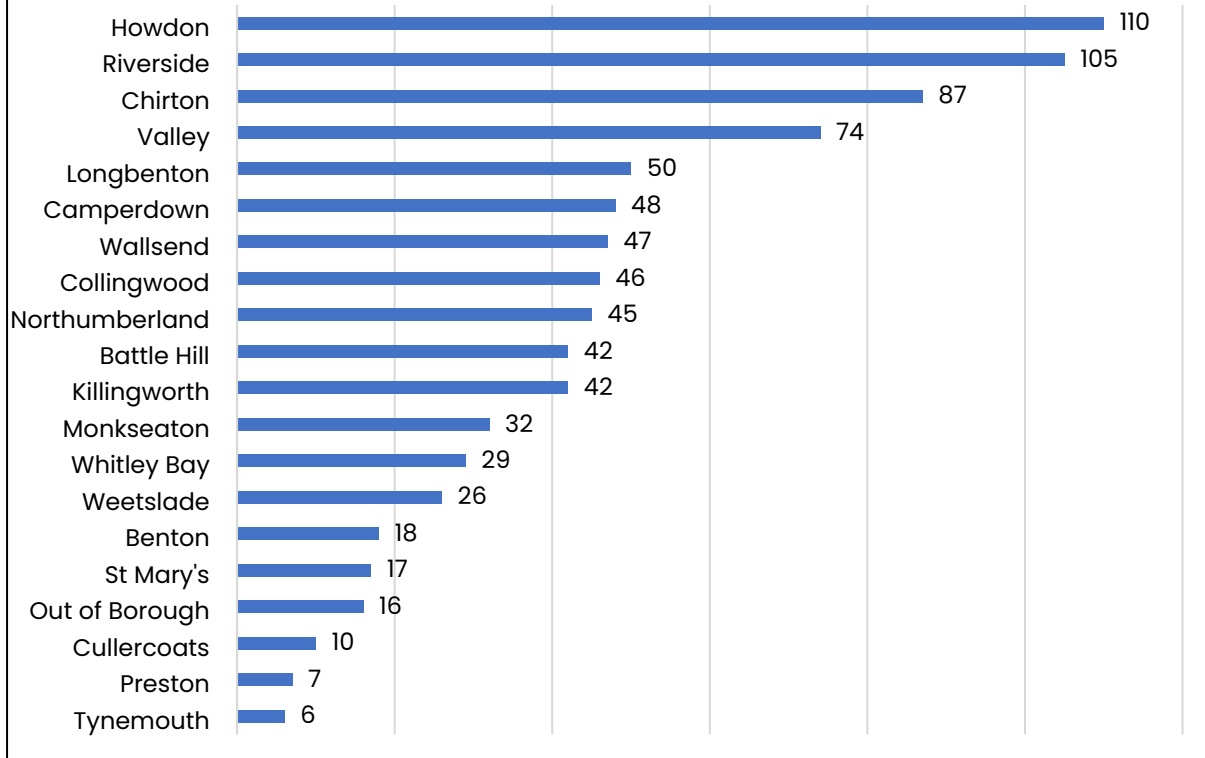
96% of the total cohort describe themselves as White European. 4% of the cohort are from Black or Ethnic Minorities.

Wards of Residence:

13% of young people who commenced an intervention in the last 5 years lived in Howdon. Followed by 12% in Riverside, 10% in Chirton and 9% in Valley Wards. The below chart shows the breakdown in wards of residence – the total for all 857 young people across the five-year period.

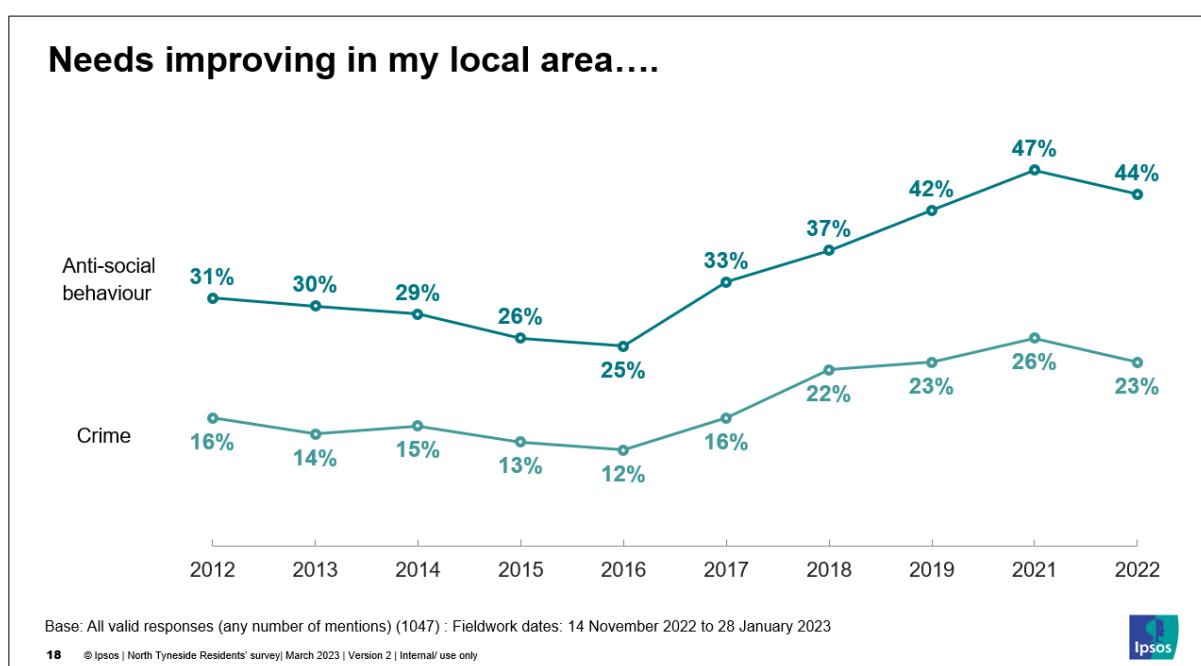
Ward of Residence: April 2019 to March 2024

Source: Youth Justice Service



Chapter 11 Public Confidence and Feeling the Difference

Perception of community safety is one of the main key drivers of resident satisfaction in the local area as a place to live. Residents³⁵ consider low levels of crime and ASB to be two of the most important issues and most in need of improvement. Concerns over anti-social behaviour and crime have stabilized following long-term trends identifying them as areas of concern needing improvement. However, the level of anti-social behaviour remains a key focus for improvement as residents see it as the number one issue for improvement.

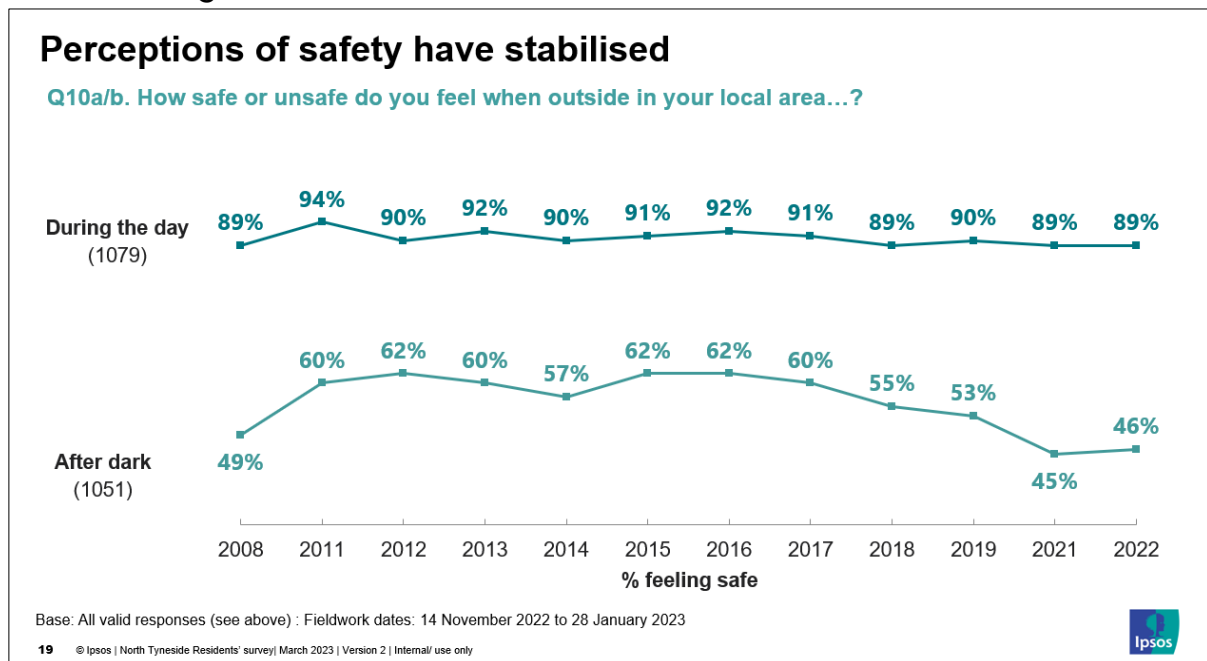


Women are more likely to state that anti-social behaviour needs improving than men (52% vs. 43% of men), particularly those in the 35-54 age bracket (53%). Unemployed residents are also more likely to state that anti-social behaviour needs improving (63% vs. 47% overall). Residents in the Southern area of the borough are more likely to state their priorities are tackling anti-social behaviour and crime, clean streets, shopping facilities and high profile events/tourist attractions.

The proportion of residents who state they feel safe after dark has stabilised and remains in line with the survey conducted in 2021 (46% in

³⁵ North Tyneside Resident Survey 2022

2022 compared to 45% in 2021). This is following a steady decline since 2016. The proportion of residents who feel safe after dark in North Tyneside at 46% remains significantly lower than the Local Government Association (LGA) average of 74%.



Similar to previous years, residents in the Southern area are more likely to feel unsafe after dark compared to the borough overall (51% vs. 32% overall) and this has increased in the Southern area significantly from 45% in 2021 to 51% in 2022. Given perceptions of safety have started to stabilise within the borough, this is an indicator that further investigation is needed in the South.

In the most Residents Survey, perceptions of safety in the Western area of the borough improved significantly with 46% feeling safe after dark compared to 35% in 2021.

There are demographic groups most likely to feel unsafe after dark, particularly:-

- Females (38% females feel unsafe vs. 26% of men). To note, the proportion of men that feel unsafe has increased by four percentage points since 2021;
- Those without work (61% compared to 29% working);

- Social tenants (52% vs. 29% of owner occupiers) and the proportion of social tenants who feel unsafe has increased by ten percentage points since 2021;
- and Those with self-reported illness/disability (44% compared to 32% boroughwide).

Meeting: Secure Sub-Committee

Date: 3 December 2024

Title: Work Programme 2024/25

Author: Allison Mitchell, Head of Governance
Sonia Stewart, Manager: Democratic Services

Service: Governance

Wards affected: All

1. Purpose of Report

- 1.1 At its meeting on 9 July 2024 the Sub-committee endorsed its outline work programme for 2024/25. As discussed in that meeting, it is important that the work programme is kept under regular review and that this can be flexed by the Sub-Committee if appropriate during the year (for example, in response to emerging matters during the year which could not be foreseen at the time that the outline work programme was initially discussed). Accordingly, the Work Programme will be included as a standing item of business on the agenda for each meeting of the Sub-committee during 2024/25.
- 1.2 Appendix A sets out the work programme as it currently stands. The Sub-committee is invited to review the work programme and to confirm those items of business to be considered at upcoming meetings, in order that the relevant report authors can prepare the necessary information.
- 1.3 Should amendments to the work programme be proposed, it will be important for the Sub-committee to set clear objectives for each proposed topic to ensure that the focus of all Scrutiny work is on strategic matters which are properly within the Sub-committee's remit, and which will add value through the Scrutiny process.

2. Recommendations

2.1 The Sub-committee is recommended to:

- (a) Consider the current Work Programme, attached as Appendix A
- (b) Confirm the items of business to be considered at the upcoming meetings of the Sub-Committee.

Secure Sub-committee – Draft Work Programme 2024-25

Date of Meeting	Agenda Items
9 July 2024	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Performance Overview – service delivery across the Authority in relation to the ‘Our North Tyneside Plan’ 2021-2025 priorities • Work programme 2024-25 • Statement of Licensing Policy (Gambling) Briefing Note/Report
24 September 2024	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Affordable Homes Programme • Damp and Mould Policy
3 December 2024	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Anti-Social Behaviour
4 February 2025	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Homelessness (B&B) • Housing Inspection & Satisfaction Survey
1 April 2025	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Annual Scrutiny Report 2025/26 Draft Work Programme • Equally Well Strategy

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Meeting: Secure Sub-Committee

Date: 3 December 2024

Title: Work Programme 2024/25

Author: Allison Mitchell, Head of Governance
Sonia Stewart, Manager: Democratic Services

Service: Governance

Wards affected: All

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Secure Sub-committee – Draft Work Programme 2024-25

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