



North Tyneside Council

Secure Sub- committee

Thursday, 1 February 2024

Wednesday, 7 February 2024 0.02 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. **Appointment of Substitute Members**

To be notified of the appointment of any substitute members.

3. **Declarations of Interest and Dispensations**

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 interest 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 at the meeting and return it to the Democratic Services Officer before leaving the meeting.

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.

4. Minutes

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The Committee is asked to confirm the minutes of the meeting held on 20 November 2023.

5. Anti Social Behaviour

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A presentation to the Committee taking into account the following three questions.

- What do we do to prevent Anti Social Behaviour
- What's our approach to tackling Anti Social Behaviour
- What do we do to support victims of Anti Social Behaviour

Attached are the following documents for background information.

- Safer North Tyneside Partnership Plan 2023-24
- Safer North Tyneside Delivery Plan 2023-24
- Safer North Tyneside Serious Violence Action Plan 2024-25
- Safer North Tyneside Strategic Needs Assessment 2021-22 (currently in the process of being updated)

6. Work Programme

To consider any items for work programme for the remainder of the 2023-24 municipal year.

7. Date and Time of Next Meeting

The next meeting will take place on 18 March 2024 at 6.00pm

Members of the Secure Sub-committee

Councillor Andy Newman (Chair)

Councillor Gary Bell

Councillor Debbie Cox

Councillor John Johnsson

Councillor Josephine Mudzingwa

Councillor Joan Walker

Councillor Rebecca O'Keefe (Deputy
Chair)

Councillor Linda Bell

Councillor Julie Cruddas

Councillor Joe Kirwin

Councillor Olly Scargill

Councillor Matt Wilson

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Secure Sub-Committee

20 November 2023

Present: Councillor A Newman (Chair);
Councillors G Bell, L Bell, L Bones, D Cox, J Kirwin,
J Mudzingwa, R O'Keefe, O Scargill, J Walker and
M Wilson

In attendance: Councillors J Harrison, Cabinet Member
for Housing

Apologies: Councillors J Cruddas and J Johnsson.

S13/23 Appointment of Substitute Members

Pursuant to the council's constitution the appointment of the following substitute member was made:

Councillor L Bones for Councillor C Johnsson.

S14/23 Declarations of Interest and Dispensations

Councillor O'Keefe declared a non-registerable personal interest in Item 5: as she was a North Tyneside Council tenant; and in Item 6: as an employee that worked for a provider who had received the Holiday Activities and Food (HAF) programme.

S15/23 Minutes

Resolved that the minutes of the previous meeting held on 25 September 2023 be agreed and signed by the Chair.

S16/23 Tenancy and Financial Support Project 2023-2026

The Secure Sub-committee received an update briefing note which provided an overview of the support packages available to Council tenants included in the Tenancy and Financial Support Project 2023-2026.

The sub-committee was informed that in response to the ongoing issues that were impacting on the financial circumstances of North Tyneside Council tenants, Cabinet had agreed a financial support package (Tenants Support Fund) covering the three-year period 2023-24, 2024-25 and 2025-26.

The package totalled £3.00m over the three-year period (£1.2m first year, £1.00m second year & £0.77m third year). This generous package recognised the impact that the current cost of living crisis was having on the Authority's tenants. The Housing Revenue Account (HRA) would be funding the package, so it was specifically for Housing tenants only.

There was a clear policy commitment in the Our North Tyneside Plan to tackle inequalities and the Equally Well Strategy provided a framework for doing this in relation to providing a healthy standard of living for all.

A key factor in supporting tenants, and their families, to deal with the impacts of the cost-of-living crisis and in creating sustainable tenancies was to improve the financial capability and confidence of tenants to enable them to live and flourish in their homes.

The Authority knew from experience that by taking the time to engage with and gain the trust of customers, by having an honest discussion with them, it could identify the underlying issues that were impacting on their ability to sustain their tenancy and thrive in the current economic climate. Once this was done, the Authority could collaborate with the tenants to help improve their money management and budgeting skills, maximise their income and help them make the right decisions for their housing and financial circumstances.

This briefing note and its appendices described how the Authority was going to use the Tenants Support Fund to help target those in most need through - Existing Support; The Business Approach; Targets; Debt Management; Tenancy and Financial Support Service; Tenancy Support, Financial Inclusion, Money, and Debt Management; and Additional Specialist Support including - Energy Efficiency, and Specialist Debt Management.

In addition to the help and support available to all residents that was detailed on the Council website via the web link below, the Authority's

Tenancy Support Service worked with housing tenants to help sustain their tenancies:

<https://my.northtyneside.gov.uk/category/1652/cost-living-support>

During discussions, Members examined a number of areas, including:

The processes in place for tenants seeking support by contacting the Authority, Housing officers, Ward briefings, GPs etc.: It was explained that people in need of support should be brought to the attention of housing teams who will have a proactive approach involving an Initial triage and how an individual's circumstances could be addressed e.g., debt worries. Next steps included identifying the relevant skills and knowledge of staff in order to build a rapport with tenants. Other support options for consideration could be a door knocking process and referrals such as cost of living type enquiries.

Contingencies in place by the Authority in cases of people not able to pay, also when the voluntary system was exhausted: It was explained that the Authority had added a pre-used goods and free of charge furniture facility to its corporate social values, provided on a case-by-case basis through tenant support resources. It was noted that the Cost-of-Living Support report included on this agenda provided details of wider issues and ways in which tenants were supported. It was also explained that In the borough and nationally, all voluntary sections were becoming significantly reduced in terms of providing people with basic essentials for the home e.g. white goods and furniture.

Members raised concerns about the continuing rise in energy and fuel costs in relation to debt poverty. This was particularly relevant with regard to pre-paid meters and tenants struggling to pay. In relation, Members asked whether as landlord, the Authority was in a position to instruct energy companies to remove pre-paid meters or to not install them in certain circumstances: It was explained that the scope of the Authority to offer help to tenants depended on debt, individual circumstances and financial ability to pay. It was explained that North Tyneside Council, as landlord, did not own the meters in its properties and therefore had no legal authority regarding installations.

It was suggested that it may be useful if officers could find out how/when pre-paid meters were being installed and whether the Authority could ask energy companies to remove meters, as a sensible approach in order to help stop tenants getting/staying in debt. Also, to look at the impact on the wider issues of 'poverty and energy' and identifying the number of tenants using smart meters to establish energy usage as a comparison as a helpful way forward; noting that standing charge tariffs were higher in the north east.

It was **agreed** that the report be noted.

S17/23 North Tyneside Council Cost of Living Support

The Secure Sub-committee received a report which provided an overview of the support available or planned for residents and tenants to help address the current cost of living increase.

The sub-committee was informed that since June 2020, the Authority's Poverty Intervention Fund and other grant funding from Government (Covid Winter Grant and the Household Support Fund) had helped to alleviate the financial, social and health impacts of poverty for families and individuals across the borough through:

- Tackling holiday hunger by continuing to provide supermarket vouchers directly to families who are eligible for free school meals during every school holiday since December 2020 – this is £15 per week per eligible child going directly to families; and
- Support for school uniform or clothing through increased the number of schools which have been supported to develop their uniform policies to encourage more recycling and swapping with nineteen schools now on board. A list of schools including those involved in these schemes were available on the cost-of-living pages on the North Tyneside website.

School staff had reported that they wanted to learn more about what opportunities there were out there to help families. To support this work, the Authority held its first Uniform Summit in March 2023 to share good practice between schools. Poverty proofing the School Day was a programme designed to identify barriers faced by children living in poverty when engaging with

school life and to help alleviate these. As of May 2023, 34 schools in North Tyneside had completed this process. The support around schools had continued and contributed toward the North of Tyne Combined Authority Child Poverty Prevention Programme.

Since Easter 2021 the Authority's Holiday Activities and Food (HAF) programme had supported children and young people eligible for income related free school meals to have access to meals and different activities delivered through a broad range of voluntary and community sector partners across the borough. During summer 2023, match funding of £46,000 expanded the reach of HAF to allow more children to access the programme from low-income households who would have been otherwise ineligible. Over £500,000 funding was given to VCSE organisations to deliver activities within the community. 2048 children had taken part in the summer programme.

Direct financial support to people who struggled to pay their bills was provided through the Council Tax support (CTS) scheme which helps around 16,000 household pay their Council Tax bill; a Hardship Payment reduction of £25.00 for pensionable age claimants and £150.00 for working age claimants of CTS against their Council Tax bill; support for housing costs via Housing Benefit and Discretionary Housing Payments; Healthy Start Scheme vouchers for pregnant women and children under four in eligible low income families – to be used on milk, baby formula milk and certain foods as well as free vitamin supplements; Household Support Grant payments to support the costs of food and utilities plus items linked to these costs; and the welfare assistance scheme to provide help with the food (via the food bank) or utility costs.

Support for those in financial hardship or crisis through our Adults and Childrens Services was supported through section 17 payments which under the Childrens Act 1989 could be made to provide financial assistance to address needs to safeguard and promote a child's welfare. The budget for 2022/23 was £93,441, actual expenditure for 2021/22 was £227, 478.

The Authority was committed to supporting its residents, and local businesses, especially those most affected. Working with North Tyneside Council Comms team work was being undertaken to develop a space on the Council's website to signpost residents who needed support during the cost-of-living crisis and find advice from relevant organisations.

<https://my.northtyneside.gov.uk/category/1652/cost-living-support>

In order to tackle food poverty and food insecurity – A food strategy for North Tyneside had been drafted which has a focussed strand on food insecurity, some of the actions were to support the development of affordable food provision within communities across North Tyneside which addressed lack of access, skills and equipment to make nutritious food in local areas which had been identified as considerable risk of food insecurity.

A network of affordable food clubs, pantries and community shops were developing across North Tyneside which were focussed on making nutritious food accessible in local communities. This included the Bread-and-Butter Thing, delivering food to up to 480 residents across six locations weekly. The hubs run in Whitley Bay, Collingwood Ward, Shiremoor, Longbenton, Howdon and Fordley with support from VCSE organisations and schools locally. In addition to this, there was a growing number of community stores supported by the Community Food Grant.

The Warm Welcome Programmes within VCSE locations over the winter would have a food focus with up to ten venues delivering community cooking as part of the offer. Open access to a warm safe space for residents would become the basis of other wraparound services including equipment and skills to prepare nutritious meals at home.

North Tyneside had been awarded £3,219,996.00 in government funding to support vulnerable households. This must be used by 31 March 2024. This grant was very similar to the previous Household Support Fund in that it must be used to support financially vulnerable households with food and fuel and expenses linked to these. There is much more flexibility in how the funding can be used for different groups of residents.

With the above in mind the following proposals were to be delivered: –

- Continue to tackle holiday hunger through funding £15.00 per child per week of each school holidays.
- Through an application process online or telephone (Condition of grant to provide application-based support most of the year, if not all) £1,200,000.00.
- Increased Crisis Support payments (immediate help) £100,000.00.

- Community led Warm Welcomes £75,000.00.
- Staffing costs around £129,000 to manage administration.
- Remaining funding used for other projects identified throughout the year.
- Welfare Support team to distribute grants as previous with an application process (with referrals from partners only) and using the fund for crisis payment support.
- Other projects that reduce inequalities identified through the PIF work or wider.

During discussions, Members examined a number of issues including:

The Authority's Plans and Strategies and how they were linked to homelessness, also the processes to enable homeless people to receive money: It was noted that the report did address the issues around homeless prevention and that grants were received for this purpose. Assessment processes were in place to identify those people in need of financial support; however, the Authority did intend to look at rising numbers as part of a financial support opportunity through as part of the forthcoming Devolution Deal (as Manchester and West Midlands) to be put into place in this region.

The Authority could also look at how to identify and secure grants/other support in the future. In addition to the data on homeless prevention, increasing activity in seeking face-to-face' communications was another way in getting to know potential homeless residents and tenants of the borough in need of support. It was noted that there was also a mechanism with regard to the Household Support Fund via the North Tyneside Council website.

In response to a Member's query regarding automatic enrolment of the Household Support Fund by the Authority (as Newcastle City Council): It was explained that only families who were legible to free school meals were entitled to automatic enrolment. It was noted that criteria for automatic enrolment was in place and submission of an application to deliver this was a condition of grant.

The sub-committee acknowledged that this was not just a universal credit, it was how the Authority informed people 'squeezed' and those not on credit aware of the support available.

The sub-committee was informed that, as a result of the Authority's funding allocation, the HAF programme this year had been very successful in the way in which residents had benefitted.

It was **agreed** that the report be noted, and further work be considered for inclusion in the 2023-24 work programme.

S18/23 Work Programme 2023-24

The Chair encouraged Members of the sub-committee to put forward any ideas they may have for suggested topics for inclusion in the work programme for the remainder of the year.

S19/23 Date and time of next meeting

6.00pm on 29 January 2024.



Partnership Plan

2023-24



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Foreword

As chair of the Safer North Tyneside partnership, I am pleased to introduce this partnership plan to you which will drive delivery of its priorities during this municipal year.



In North Tyneside, we enjoy living in one of the safest places in the country. We are proud of all we have achieved but we know more needs to be done and there are significant challenges ahead.

To prepare us for that, this plan outlines a new approach for the partnership aimed at addressing the lasting impacts of the coronavirus pandemic which has been quickly followed of course by a cost-of-living crisis. Not only does that threaten to widen the inequality gap in the borough, but it also invariably impacts on crime at the very time when residents have told us they do not feel as safe as they have before.

I am extremely grateful for the huge collective effort made by all of the statutory partners to develop this plan. We have worked together closer than ever, challenging our thinking. That collaboration provides a strong platform for delivering against the agreed priorities identified, focussing on; anti-social behaviour, serious violence, working with our young people, domestic abuse, substance misuse, counter-terrorism, building trust and confidence and strengthening our leadership and governance.

I look forward to overseeing the work ahead and achieving results for our residents.

Cllr Karen Clark
Cabinet Member for Public Health and Wellbeing

1. Introduction

North Tyneside a great place to live, work and visit. There are many reasons why and one of those is because the borough is one of the safest places in the country, where crime rates are lower than comparable places elsewhere.

1.1 Recognising inequalities.

Nevertheless, the borough faces a number of challenges particularly arising from inequalities which have significant impacts on the long-term health, social and economic prospects for our residents.

Those inequalities that existed prior to the global COVID-19 pandemic have been amplified and extend to; education, training, income, employment, and health. And this varies by postcode, gender, ethnicity and across generations. On top of that, the recent cost-of-living crisis is biting too with our most vulnerable residents feeling the brunt of it and often disproportionality so.

1.2 Crime and inequalities

The prevalence in the borough of crime and disorder, substance misuse, re-offending and instances of serious violence mirrors the overall inequality picture. Responsibility for addressing these issues falls within the scope of the local community safety partnership, known as Safer North Tyneside, who are legally required to work together to tackle them.

1.3 Resetting the Safer North Tyneside partnership.

The Safer North Tyneside partnership ('the partnership') has used the opportunity to '*build back better*' from COVID-19, resetting its focus and adopting a new approach.

To get to this point, the partnership has:

- Refreshed its membership with new senior representatives being appointed by all the statutory partners.
- Undertaken a horizon-scanning exercise to prepare for the expectations of the future community safety landscape. This includes taking responsibility for implementing:
 - Stronger protections against terrorism in public places¹
 - New powers to address anti-social behaviour (ASB)²
 - The new serious violence duty³.
- Held a series of development workshops to scope the short-term and medium-term approach, where it has been agreed:
 - **In the short-term** – to *build back better* following COVID-19 with a key focus on leadership and governance, including strengthening links with the Northumbria Police and Crime Commissioner, and
 - **In the medium-term** – embed a public health approach to tackling crime, with strategic alignment designed to tackling inequalities. This will be shaped by enhanced engagement activity.
- Updated and improved the design of the annual strategic needs assessment and the annual partnership plan, documents required to be produced by law.

¹ [Martyn's Law \(gov.uk\)](https://www.gov.uk)

² [Government consultation on ASB powers \(gov.uk\)](https://www.gov.uk)

³ Introduced by [the Police, Crime, Sentencing and Courts Act 2022 \(legislation.gov.uk\)](https://www.legislation.gov.uk) with compliance required by 31 January 2024

1.4 This partnership plan

This partnership plan ('the plan') is the first one the partnership has produced following the *building back better* work described during which, the cost-of-living crisis was becoming all too clear.

The plan sets out:

- The national and local context,
- An analysis of the strategic needs assessment conducted, looking back at data collected from 2021/22,
- The vision, strategic aims, and delivery priorities for 2023-24, and
- The approach to governance and accountability

2. National context

Local community safety partnerships (CSPs) were introduced by Section 6 of the Crime and Disorder Act 1998⁴ and bring together local partners to formulate and deliver strategies within their communities to tackle crime and disorder.

2.1 Responsible authorities

CSPs are made up of 'responsible authorities' which are the police, the fire and rescue authority, local authorities, health partners⁵ and the probation service.

2.2 Responsibility for strategies

Together they are responsible as a CSP for ensuring there are 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.**

2.3 Responsibility for planning

To do this the CSP must:

- **Prepare an annual strategic assessment** – analysing a wide range of data, including recorded crime levels and patterns, which identifies matters which should be prioritized, and
- **Prepare and implement a partnership plan** – which sets out the priorities identified in the strategic assessment and how meeting those priorities will be met to achieve a reduction in crime and disorder and for combating substance misuse.

⁴ [Crime and Disorder Act 1998 \(legislation.gov.uk\)](https://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/1998/17)

⁵ Via Integrated Care Boards

2.4 Responsibility to cooperate.

In doing so, CSPs are required to cooperate effectively with the local police & crime commissioner, engage with local people and organisations to obtain their views and have in place appropriate governance arrangements.

2.5 Specific responsibilities

In addition, CSPs have specific responsibilities to:

- Commission domestic homicide reviews (DHRs), and
- Undertake anti-social behaviour case reviews (commonly known as *community triggers*).

2.6 Government intention to review CSPs.

In March 2023 government announced its intention to review CSPs. This will be done in two phases:

- Phase one will focus on the relationship between CSPs and police and crime commissioners, with the aim of strengthening the accountability model of CSPs, and
- Phase two will focus on increasing the efficiency of CSPs' ways of working and streamlining roles and responsibilities.

3. Local context

In North Tyneside, the local CSP is known as the Safer North Tyneside partnership ('the partnership').

3.1 Responsible authorities

The responsible authorities for the partnership are:

- Northumbria Police
- North Tyneside Council
- Tyne and Wear Fire and Rescue Service
- NHS North-East and North Cumbria Integrated Care Board
- The Probation Service: Northeast Region

3.2 The strategy group

Together with the Cabinet Member with portfolio responsibility for community safety, the responsible authorities form the strategy group required by regulations⁶.

3.3 Coordinating function of the local authority

North Tyneside Council performs the role of coordinating the partnership. It has a duty to have regard to crime and disorder implications when delivering its functions⁷.

3.4 Local drivers

The partnership recognises that there are a number of local drivers in delivering its role of reducing crime and disorder, combatting substance misuse, reducing re-offending, and preventing serious violence.

- The Elected Mayor's **Our North Tyneside Plan 2021-2025** outlines the vision for building a better North Tyneside and this includes the

⁶ Regulation 3 of [The Crime and Disorder \(Formulation and Implementation of Strategy\) Regulations 2007 \(legislation.gov.uk\)](#)

⁷ Section 17, [Crime and Disorder Act 1998, as amended \(legislation.gov.uk\)](#)

priority themes relevant to the partnership, including ensuring a secure North Tyneside and achieving that by working together⁸.

- The Northumbria Police & Crime Commissioner has published her **Fighting Poverty, Fighting Crime – Police & Crime Plan 2022–2025**. This includes a number of priority themes relevant to the partnership, including tackling ASB and crimes which present the greatest risk of harm⁹.
- The Northumbria Police & Crime Commissioner has established a Violence Reduction Unit (VRU) aimed at tackling serious violent crime and homicides. The VRU has published a **Serious Violence Response Strategy 2023–2024** which describes how it will achieve that¹⁰.
- The North Tyneside Health and Wellbeing Board has published **Equally Well: A healthier, fairer future for North Tyneside 2021–2025**, a strategy aimed at ensuring equal life chances, thriving places and communities, and maintaining independence¹¹.
- Individual **strategies developed by each of the responsible authorities** forming the partnership that align to those outlined above¹².

3.5 Community safety strategy 2019–2024

The partnership has a community safety strategy, adopted by full Council¹³ which underpins the work of the partnership and recognises those statutory responsibilities highlighted previously in Section 2.2 of this plan.

The strategy is published on the partnership's website¹⁴.

3.6 Strategic needs assessment 2021–2022

The strategic needs assessment, looking back at 2021/22 and required to inform the development of this plan, has been prepared by the partnership which provides an analysis of what the available data is telling us¹⁵.

⁸ See detail included in the appendix to this plan.

⁹ Ditto

¹⁰ Ditto

¹¹ Ditto

¹² These are identified in the appendix to this plan.

¹³ In accordance with [The Local Authorities \(Functions and Responsibilities\) \(England\) Regulations 2000](https://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukreg/2000/1462) ([legislation.gov.uk](https://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukreg/2000/1462))

¹⁴ Published by the Partnership at <https://my.northtyneside.gov.uk/category/765/safer-north-tyneside>

¹⁵ Published by the Partnership at <https://my.northtyneside.gov.uk/category/765/safer-north-tyneside>

4. What we know in North Tyneside

4.1 Community safety strategic assessment 2021–2022

Annually, the partnership produces a community safety strategic assessment to inform the setting of its key priorities for the forthcoming year.

The outcome of the 2021–2022 strategic assessment shows that North Tyneside continues to be a safe place to live work and visit.

The data tells us that the borough is:

- Predominantly safer than other areas of Northumbria; and
- Comparably much safer than other areas in England that are similar (based on an analysis of demographic, social and economic characteristics which relate to crime)¹⁶.

4.2 Overview of North Tyneside and crime

North Tyneside is one of the least deprived areas in the North-East and deprivation has reduced compared to the rest of England. Nevertheless, there are areas in the borough that are ranked as being in the most deprived 20% in England and these areas are linked to fewer years of living in good health, lower life expectancy and lower participation and attainment in post-16-year-old education.

Work undertaken by the Northumbria Violence Reduction Unit¹⁷ highlights the link between instances of serious violence and deprivation.

The overall picture is that crime has reduced over the last five years. However, in the last year crime is on the increase, which mirrors the national picture, and there are key issues that need to be tackled. More

¹⁶ Based on Most Similar Groups (MSGs) which are groups of Community Safety Partnership areas including for example, Stockton, Darlington, Gloucester, Sefton, and Ipswich

¹⁷ Strategic Needs Assessment 2021, Northumbria Violence Reduction Unit

women than men are victims of crime and, in certain crime types, are disproportionately so.

4.3 Feelings of safety

Some of our residents are feeling less safe. Each year, North Tyneside Council independently commissions a resident's survey to gain an understanding of what people think of the local area as a place to live¹⁸.

In 2021, residents considered crime and anti-social behaviour as one of the most important issues and in most need of improvement. This view has become steadily stronger since 2016, particularly so in the southern area of the borough. Also, there was a significant drop in perceived safety after dark.

Profiling shows that low wage-earning young families living in rented accommodation are disproportionately likely to be affected by robbery, drugs crime, public disorder, vehicle crime, violent crime, and burglary¹⁹. The problems they report 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. Furthermore, they worry about physical attacks by strangers, being mugged or robbed, having their home broken into and having their car stolen or contents taken from it.

In that context, we know the following:

- **Anti-social behaviour** – this is seasonal in nature and 'spiked' in 2020/21 during COVID-19 but there has been an overall decrease in the last five years with a significant reduction in connection to the night-time economy.
- **Serious violence**²⁰ – in North Tyneside is significantly lower than across the Northumbria area, however the number of serious violence incidents in North Tyneside are showing a measurable

¹⁸ Undertaken by Ipsos MORI

¹⁹ 'Family Basics' [Mosaic Group](#) represent 10% of the households in North Tyneside.

²⁰ Based on 2022 calendar year

increase over the last three years. Three quarters of serious violence offences committed during 2022 were assault with injury and assault with intent to cause serious harm. Almost a third of all serious violence offences In North Tyneside relate to domestic abuse.

Hospital admission rates for violence (including sexual violence) is comparatively higher than the rest of the Northeast and England and the involvement of drugs is increasing, again in line with the national picture.

- **Substance misuse** – the number of crimes committed under the influence of alcohol has steadily increased over the last five years to its highest recorded level. The number of crimes committed under the influence of drugs is significantly lower than alcohol.
- **Re-offending** – A reoffender is an offender who, after entering the cohort in a three-month period, commits a reoffence that leads to a court conviction, caution, reprimand, or warning within the one year follow up period, or within a further six months to allow the offence to be proven in court.

In North Tyneside, 27.3% of adult offenders go on to re-offend²¹, this is higher than both the England and Wales (24.4%) and Northumbria area (27.63%) proportion of re-offenders.

4.4 Gaps in the data

In its analysis of the data, the partnership has identified several gaps that it would seek to address and strengthen. The key themes are:

- In some crime category areas, information is not recorded,
- When information is recorded, the data set could be wider, and
- Enabling better profiling of victims, perpetrators including demographics and locations.

²¹ OHID Public Health Profiles 2019-2020 Re-offending levels – percentage of offenders who re-offend.

The issues identified are not uniquely local to North Tyneside. For instance, the Northumbria Police and Crime Commissioner has commissioned work, via the Violence Reduction Unit, with Liverpool John Moore's University on data and how it can be best gathered and used. The partnership is engaging with this.

4.5 Challenges

The partnership has thought wider than simply looking at the available local data. It has considered the picture across Northumbria, regionally and nationally to identify the challenges the borough is facing and the emerging potential threats.

These include:

- **Impacts from COVID-19** – The borough is still recovering from the lasting impacts of the global pandemic. The Elected Mayor has committed the council to lead the borough's recovery, working closely with its partners²².
- **Cost of living** – the cost-of-living crisis is anticipated to have a significant impact on levels of crime²³.
- **Terror threat** – The current terror threat to the United Kingdom is currently SUBSTANTIAL meaning an attack is likely²⁴. And Martyn's Law is to be introduced in direct response to the 2017 attack on Manchester Arena.
- **Knives and offensive weapons** – Concerns exist about the apparent increased prevalence of knife enabled offences. These have increased nationally and, in Northumbria, have led to fatal outcomes involving our young people.

²² [North Tyneside Covid-19 Recovery Programme](#), Cabinet 20 September 2021

²³ Cost of living briefing, Safer and Stronger Communities Board, Local Government Association 10 November 2022

²⁴ [MI5 Security Service, Threat Levels](#)

- **Organised crime groups** – Across Northumbria there has been an increase in the number of peer crime groups and street gangs²⁵ involving our young people. And adult-led groups exist that sponsor fraud, drug supply and serious violence.
- **Anti-social behaviour and violence against public services** – In parts of Northumbria there has been a discernible increase in anti-social behaviour directed towards those delivering public services, particularly our emergency services. Regrettably, some incidents have led to violent attacks jeopardising the safety of those whose primary objective is to provide help those most in need.
- **Cost of crime** – the economic and social cost of crime and substance misuse goes beyond that which is incurred by its victims. Some costs are easily quantifiable however others are not so are remain difficult to measure or calculate. A good example of that is the fear of crime cost.
- **Domestic homicide** – there has been an increase in the number of domestic homicide reviews (DHRs) referred to the partnership in recent years, partly as a result of the widening of the scope of legislative scope, and this is of concern.

²⁵ 'Peer Group' – a relatively small and transient social grouping which may or may not describe themselves as a gang depending on the context. 'Street Gang' – groups of young people who see themselves (and are seen by others) as a discernible group for whom crime and violence is integral to the group's identity. Definitions from Keeping kids safe, Children's Commissioner, February 2019

5. A Public Health Approach

“The greatest deterrent to crime and violence is not a community saturated with cops – it is a neighbourhood alive with residents. The concept is that a healthy community would be, in fact, a safe community. Whoever controls a neighbourhood’s public spaces controls the quality of life in that neighbourhood. That control must rest with the residents.”^[1]

5.1 Embedding a public health approach.

As part of its refresh the partnership seeks to embed a public health approach to deliver its work.

Public Health approaches aim to modify the risk factors that make an individual, family, or community vulnerable to crime and disorder (as victims, perpetrators, or both) and promote protective factors.

The causes of crime and disorder are extremely complex, involving deep-seated societal problems like poverty, social exclusion, substance misuse and a lack of opportunity or sense of belonging.

Therefore, it is only by pursuing a strategic, coordinated approach involving a range of agencies, including partnerships between statutory, voluntary organisations and communities, that crime and disorder can be effectively addressed.

The partnership will take an evidence-based approach to understanding and preventing crime and disorder by:

- **Defining the problem** –The first step in preventing crime and disorder is to understand the “who,” “what,” “when,” “where” and “how” associated with it. The collection of data and intelligence can demonstrate how frequently incidents occurs, where it occurs, trends, and who the victims and perpetrators are.
- **Determining risk and protective factors** –It is important to understand what factors protect people or put them at risk for

experiencing or perpetrating crime and disorder. Many risk factors that make communities vulnerable to crime and disorder are changeable, including exposure to adverse childhood experiences and the environments in which we live, learn and work throughout the life course.

- **Designing and developing interventions** – Respond to the identified need in the population and those at risk to develop evidence-based interventions. Rigorously test out interventions to see if they prevent crime and disorder.
- **Implementing interventions at scale and monitoring effectiveness**
 - Once interventions have been proven effective, they should be implemented, adopted at scale, and evaluated to determine how well they work.

6. Vision, principles, strategic aim and identified priorities

As part of its refresh, the partnership has developed a vision, strategic aim, a set of key principles and agreed key priorities for 2023–24.

6.1 Our Vision

The vision of the partnership is:

“To make North Tyneside an even safer place to live, learn, work and visit free from the fear of crime, substance misuse and serious violence.”

6.2 Our strategic aim

The strategic aim of the partnership is:

“To provide local leadership and strategic coordination focussed on reducing crime and disorder, reducing substance misuse, reducing re-offending, and reducing serious violence.

To achieve that, we are committed to working on a multi-agency basis, using a public health approach.”

6.3 Principles

Our principles are to:

- **Take a public health approach** – Public health approaches aim to modify the risk factors that make an individual, family, or communities vulnerable to crime and disorder (as victims, perpetrators, or both) and promote protective factors. This has been embedded successfully in other CSP areas²⁶ and underpins the work of the Northumbria Police & Crime Commissioner.

²⁶ Most notably in [Glasgow \(svru.co.uk/public-health-approach\)](https://svru.co.uk/public-health-approach)

- **Address the key challenges identified** – The strategic needs assessment and the engagement work the partnership has undertaken has identified the key challenges the borough is facing. These are outlined in section 4.5 of the plan.

6.4 Key priorities identified for the year.

The partnership has considered what we know in North Tyneside, as set out in Section 4, and has used this information to determine its key focus for 2023–24. These are outlined in the following priorities:

PRIORITY 1: Anti-Social Behaviour (ASB)

- Reduce **Anti-Social Behaviour (ASB)** by coordinating the efforts of the North Tyneside ASB Taskforce.
- Coordinate **ASB Case Reviews**²⁷ in partnership with the Police and Crime Commissioner and use learning to shape future service delivery.
- Oversee the 3-year review of **Public Spaces Protection Orders (PSPOs)** being led by the council, which currently tackle inappropriate behaviour involving alcohol and irresponsible dog ownership.

PRIORITY 2: Serious Violence

- Tackle **violence against women and girls (VAWG)**.
- Tackle **Hate Crime**.
- Prepare to deliver the **new Serious Violence Duty**²⁸ with partners, assisted but the leadership role provided by the Northumbria Violence Reduction Unit²⁹.

²⁷ i.e., Community Trigger applications

²⁸ <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/serious-violence-duty>

²⁹ As agreed between the Partnership and the Police and Crime Commissioner

PRIORITY 3: Working with our young people.

- Working with the **Young Mayor and Member of the Youth Parliament** to develop an agreed approach and interventions.
- Shape and oversee the delivery of prevention, **diversionary and enrichment activity** aimed at our young people.
- Tackling **youth-related violent crime** by coordinating partnership information to identify those people most at risk of being drawn into violent crime and intervene.

PRIORITY 4: Domestic Abuse

- Continue to deliver the commitments made in the delivery plan that supports the **implementation of our new Domestic Abuse Strategy** following introduction of the Domestic Abuse Act 2021.
- Harness the **learning from Domestic Homicide Reviews** conducted by the partnership working alongside the Northumbria Violence Reduction Unit.

PRIORITY 5: Substance Misuse

- Establish a **new North Tyneside Drugs Alliance** to locally implement the national crime reduction plan, 'From Harm to Hope: A 10-year drugs plan to cut crime and save lives.
- Deliver the **2022-25 Alcohol Action Plan** agreed by the North Tyneside Strategic Alcohol Partnership

PRIORITY 6: Re-offending

- Implement a new **integrated approach to offender management**, working towards embedding a public health approach to addressing those committing crime for the first time and those who persistently do so.
- Develop our link with the **youth justice service** and build partnership strength in the work being undertaken in relation to prevention, health and wellbeing.

PRIORITY 7: Counter Terrorism

- Make further improvements to the way in which we discharge our **Prevent Duty** working with the local Channel Panel and the designated regional advisor from the Home Office.
- Continue preparations for the new **Protect Duty** (known as 'Martyn's Law'³⁰) working in alongside counter terrorism policing.

PRIORITY 8: Building Trust and Confidence

- Developing a **communications plan** to promote what the partnership does to improve feelings of safety.
- **Encourage reporting** to promote the gathering of information and intelligence to disrupt crime and disorder and break the drugs supply.
- **Work with victims of crime** to capture learning for the partnership and to shape future priorities.

PRIORITY 9: Leadership and Accountability

- Introduce **new governance arrangements** aimed at enhancing the performance, accountability, and transparency of the partnership.
- Work with partners to address the **gaps identified in the data** we have, refreshing information sharing protocols where necessary and undertaking further analytical work and research.
- Develop a **new data dashboard** to enable an enhanced approach to measuring impact.

6.5 Delivering

The partnership will deliver this using a Delivery Plan which will be monitored by the strategy group as part of its strengthened governance arrangements.

³⁰ in tribute of Martyn Hett, who was killed alongside 21 others in the Manchester Arena terrorist attack in 2017. It will require steps to be taken to improve public safety, with measures dependent on the size of the venue and the activity taking place.

7. Governance and Accountability

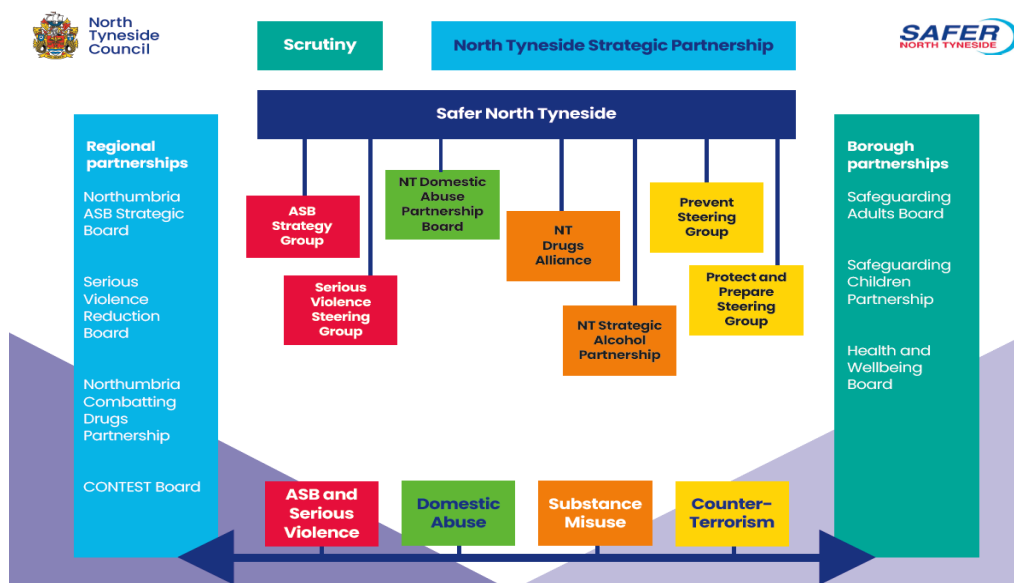
The partnership will ensure that its statutory responsibilities, prescribed by the Crime and Disorder Act 1988, as amended are discharged by:

- Holding a **meeting held in public** during the year that is publicised and a further four meetings of the strategy group. The business of the partnership will be underpinned by a forward plan that will include:
- An annual review of its **governance arrangements**³¹
- Making arrangements to prepare the **annual strategic assessment** and **updated partnership plan** for the following year, shaped by engagement with local residents, businesses, and organisations to seek their views on crime and disorder and substance misuse issues and what the partnership should prioritise.

The partnership collaborates with the Northumbria Police and Crime Commissioner, the Northumbria Violence Reduction Unit and the other bodies identified in the structure chart outlined in section below.

7.1 Governance Structure

The structure of the partnership, which illustrates what it is accountable for and who it is accountable to is outlined below.



³¹ Which covers its membership, financial management and protocols in place.

7.2 Membership

The membership of the partnership is included in Appendix 1 of this plan. The partnership has the legal authority to include co-opted members, and this will be reviewed during the currency of this Plan.

7.3 Community Engagement

When preparing and implementing this plan, the partnership has a responsibility to engage on its development.

The plan has been shaped by the senior representatives of the responsible authorities in consultation with the Cabinet Member with portfolio responsibility for community safety.

It has also been informed by members of the multi-agency groups and boards that the partnership is responsible for overseeing. For example, the North Tyneside Domestic Abuse Partnership Board and the North Tyneside Drugs Alliance.

Engagement has also taken place with local residents, groups and interested organisations.

In line with the medium-term plan for the refresh of the partnership, enhanced engagement activity is planned, scheduled to commence in Autumn 2023.



7.4 Performance Management

The partnership has developed a Delivery Plan which identifies how the priorities identified in this plan will be achieved. This will be monitored throughout the period of this plan by the partnership board.

The partnership recognises that quantitative performance measures do not necessarily provide a meaningful measure of success. For example, crime can be under-reported and gaps in data exist - a fact identified in the strategic needs assessment and identified as a priority area for the partnership to address with its partners.

In that context, the partnership has identified the following strategic target as the key measure.

Public confidence in feeling safe*

Strategic Measure:	2021	2023
<i>How safe or unsafe do you feel when outside in your local area...?</i>		
During the day	89%	 <i>The Partnership aims to increase confidence.</i>
After dark	45%	 <i>The Partnership aims to increase confidence.</i>

*This is measured by the independently conducted annual Resident’s Survey commissioned by North Tyneside Council

The partnership seeks to improve how safe our residents feel by securing an increase in their perception.

This key measure will be supplemented by seeking to improve the metrics included with the strategic needs assessment covering the statutory responsibilities of the partnership outlined in Section 2.2 of this plan.

7.5 Equality and Diversity

The partnership has developed this plan by having regard to the public sector equality duty (PSED)³² that requires public bodies to have due regard to the need to eliminate discrimination, advance equality of opportunity and foster good relations between different people when carrying out their activities.

Each of the responsible authorities, through publication of their individual equality statements, aim to take positive steps to ensure they eliminate

³² <https://www.gov.uk/guidance/equality-act-2010-guidance#public-sector-equality-duty/>

unlawful discrimination, victimisation and harassment, advance equality of opportunity and foster good relations within the communities they serve.

By working together, the partnership seeks to add strength to the delivery of those commitments.

7.6 Communicating this plan.

The partnership will communicate this plan and promote the work it undertakes in the following ways:

- Publishing this plan, including a summary of it, and provide the Police and Crime Commissioner with a copy of it,³³
- Updating the partnership's website,
- Develop a communications strategy for the partnership,
- Embed the communications strategy into the work that the partnership does,
- Engaging with partners through their board structures and with our residents, businesses, and voluntary sector organisations.

³³ A statutory requirement by virtue of regulations made under the Crime and Disorder Act 1998, amended.

APPENDIX 1

Our membership

Elected member	Portfolio
Councillor Karen Clark	Cabinet Member responsible for Public Health and Wellbeing, including responsibility for community safety.
Responsible Authority	Representative
Northumbria Police	Sam Rennison Chief Superintendent Northern Area Command
North Tyneside Council	Wendy Burke Director of Public Health
Tyne and Wear Fire and Rescue Service	Trevor Sturrock Station Manager (North Tyneside)
NHS North-East and North Cumbria Integrated Care Board	Anya Paradis Director of Place (North Tyneside)
The Probation Service: Northeast Region	Steven Gilbert Head of Function (North Tyneside)

APPENDIX 2

Local Drivers

1.1 Our North Tyneside Plan 2021-2025

The Our North Tyneside Plan ('the plan') outlines a vision of building a better North Tyneside looking to the future; and listening to and working better for residents.

The plan features five themes that reflect the priorities aimed at creating a North Tyneside that is thriving, family-friendly, caring, secure and green. Each of these five themes has a clear set of policy priorities.

The plan seeks to build on the excellent record of delivering and address the key challenges the borough now faces as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic. It is a plan to build a better North Tyneside and to restore hope and confidence in the future where we tackle inequalities and discrimination and ensure that no-one is left behind.

The key plan priorities relevant to Safer North Tyneside are,

- A secure North Tyneside
- Working together

1.12 A secure North Tyneside

This theme in the plan includes a commitment that,

Council wardens will work in partnership with Northumbria Police to prevent and tackle all forms of anti-social behaviour.

1.13 Working together.

This theme in the plan includes a commitment that,

We work in partnership with our residents, our businesses, our community and voluntary sector and the other key organisations like the NHS, the police, fire, and rescue services.

1.2 Police & Crime Plan 2021–2025

The Northumbria Police & Crime Commissioner has a published Police & Crime Plan: Fighting Poverty, Fighting Crime. Its key aim to keep people safe with a well-resourced police force backed to fight and prevent crime across Northumberland and Tyne and Wear, which includes North Tyneside.

Priority themes, which are all relevant to Safer North Tyneside, are,

- Tackling anti-social behaviour (ASB)
- Tackling volume of crime and prioritising crimes which present the greatest risk of harm to vulnerable people.
- Preventing violent crime.
- Addressing domestic abuse and sexual violence.
- Providing support for victims.
- Protecting frontline neighbourhood policing and engaging with communities.

1.3 Serious Violence Response Strategy 2022

The Northumbria Police & Crime Commissioner has established a Violence Reduction Unit (VRU) aimed at tackling serious violent crime.

The VRU has a serious violence reduction strategy, updated in 2022, which aims to:

- Reduce knife enabled serious violence,
- Reduce hospital admissions for knife related serious violence, and
- Reduce homicides.

It seeks to do this by tackling the underlying causes of serious violent crime across three primary themes of, fighting crime, preventing crime, and improving lives.

It will provide leadership and strategic coordination of the local response to serious violence and will continue to work in partnership to invest in the development and delivery of a multi-agency public health approach to violence reduction. The VRU recognises the public health approach is a long-term process where, in order to change culture, a partnership effort is

required to, better understand the problem, identify the causes, determine what intervention works and implement learning to improve policy and practice.

1.4 Equally Well: Health & Wellbeing Strategy 2021-2025

The North Tyneside Health and Wellbeing Board ensures locally that there is an integrated approach to the provision of health and social care services in the borough. To do this it has published a strategy, Equally Well: A healthier, fairer future for North Tyneside 2021-2025. It seeks to reduce inequalities in North Tyneside by breaking the link between people's circumstances and their opportunities for a healthy, thriving and fulfilled life.

Its strategic ambitions are to ensure, equal life chances, thriving places and communities and maintaining independence.

The strategy recognises that the gap in life expectancy between the most and least deprived areas has recently widened and the improvement in life expectancy has been slower in more deprived areas than less deprived areas. And health is not just about the length of life we live, but also the quality of life and there remains a glaring gap in the years lived in good health across our communities.

1.5 Other strategies specific to the responsible authorities

The responsible authorities each have strategies specific to their organisation that align with those outlined above and which have been taken into account by Safer North Tyneside in the formulation of this partnership plan. Details are included below.

Links to other strategies

Plan	Link
Our North Tyneside Plan 2021-2025	https://my.northtyneside.gov.uk/sites/default/files/web-page-related-files/ONT%20Plan%202021-25.pdf
Police & Crime Plan 2021-2025	https://northumbria-pcc.gov.uk/your-priorities/police-crime-plan/
Serious Violence Response Strategy 2022	https://northumbria-pcc.gov.uk/v3/wp-content/uploads/2022/08/Response-Strategy.pdf
Equally Well: Health & Wellbeing Strategy 2021-2025	https://my.northtyneside.gov.uk/sites/default/files/web-page-related-files/Health%20and%20Wellbeing%20Strategy%202021-2025%20single%20pages.pdf
Northeast and North Cumbria Integrated Care Partnership Strategy	https://northeastnorthcumbria.nhs.uk/integrated-care-partnership/
The Probation Service: Northeast Region Reducing Reoffending Plan	https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/regional-reducing-reoffending-plans
Tyne and Wear Fire Service Strategy 2025	https://www.twfire.gov.uk/about-us/what-we-do/our-strategies/

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Delivery Plan – Implementing the priorities of the Partnership Plan 2023/24

Priority	Priority designed to accomplish	Milestones	Expected completion date	Status update [with RAG] To include: -Completed -In Progress (with expected completion date) -Delayed/revised completion date (reason for this) -Not yet started	Lead / Key delivery partner
Page 45 PRIORITY 1: Anti-social Behaviour	Meet the statutory requirements of the Crime and Disorder Act 1998 to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • reduce crime and disorder (including anti-social and other behaviour adversely affecting the local environment) 	Elected Mayor’s ASB Taskforce <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coordinate delivery of the commitments developed and agreed. 	Ongoing	GREEN In progress. The Taskforce now meets bi-annually and assesses progress against its agreed action plan.	Elected Mayor
		ASB case review <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Complete review of ASB case review procedure. • Implement recommendations and revised procedure. • Undertake a learning review from cases handled since introduction of the new PCC-led process. 	Jun 2023	GREEN Complete	
			Mar 2024	In progress Working in partnership with the PCC	Northumbria Police & Crime Commissioner
			Mar 2024	In progress	Northumbria Police
					North Tyneside Council

Priority	Priority designed to accomplish	Milestones	Expected completion date	Status update [with RAG] To include: -Completed -In Progress (with expected completion date) -Delayed/revised completion date (reason for this) -Not yet started	Lead / Key delivery partner
Page 47	Tackle organised criminal groups (OCGs)	Manage funding from the Police & Crime Commissioner <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Deliver Safer Streets Fund 4 commitments. • Deliver Safer Streets Fund 5 commitments. • Develop and deliver a seasonal violence plan. 	Sep 2023 Mar 2024 Mar 2024	GREEN Complete. In progress. In progress.	Northumbria Police & Crime Commissioner North Tyneside Council Northumbria Police
		Serious Organised Crime <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implement a new approach to secure effective engagement with Operation Sentinel. 	Mar 2024	GREEN In progress Being led by Northumbria Police.	Northumbria Police North Tyneside Council

Priority	Priority designed to accomplish	Milestones	Expected completion date	Status update [with RAG] To include: -Completed -In Progress (with expected completion date) -Delayed/ revised completion date (reason for this) -Not yet started	Lead / Key delivery partner
Page 48		<p>Hate Crime</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Locally implement the Northumbria Police and partners hate crime action plan. Align our work with the Elected Mayor’s ethnic diversity community taskforce. Develop a new strategy for the borough to prevent and tackle stand against discrimination, victimisation, and harassment. 	<p>Mar 2024</p> <p>Mar 2024</p> <p>Sep 2024</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">GREEN</p> <p>In progress A new Hate Crime group is in the process of being established.</p> <p>In progress Linked to the emerging work of the new Hate Crime group.</p> <p>Scheduled to commence in early 2024.</p>	<p>Northumbria Police</p> <p>North Tyneside Council</p>
		<p>Violence Against Women and Girls (VAWG)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Deliver women’s safety in public places (WSIPP) initiatives. 	<p>Ongoing</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">GREEN</p> <p>In progress. Work is being coordinating by the Office of the Police & Crime Commissioner and delivered locally by commissioning arrangements using Home Office Safer Streets Funding (Rounds 4 and 5)</p>	<p>Northumbria Police & Crime Commissioner</p>

Priority	Priority designed to accomplish	Milestones	Expected completion date	Status update [with RAG] To include: -Completed -In Progress (with expected completion date) -Delayed/revised completion date (reason for this) -Not yet started	Lead / Key delivery partner
<p>Page 19</p> <p>PRIORITY 3: Working with our young people</p>	<p>Improving engagement and meeting the objectives of the elected Mayor and the Northumbria Police and Crime Commissioner</p>	<p>ASB - Diversionary Activity for Young People</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Shape the development and implementation of the Project VITA initiative. • Shape development of the enrichment activities element of the holiday activities and food programme (HAF). 	<p>Ongoing</p> <p>Ongoing</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">GREEN</p> <p>In progress The project is strengthening and widening with the aid of allocated Public Health grant funding.</p> <p>In progress The project continues to work in collaboration with young people and their views to design HAF and other funded activities.</p>	<p>North Tyneside Council</p>
		<p>Serious and Organised Crime</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify peer crime groups involving our young people and take appropriate action. 	<p>Ongoing</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">GREEN</p> <p>In progress.</p>	<p>Northumbria Police</p>
		<p>Education</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Work with our schools and youth groups to encourage the 	<p>Ongoing</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">GREEN</p> <p>In progress</p>	<p>Northumbria Police</p>

Priority	Priority designed to accomplish	Milestones	Expected completion date	Status update [with RAG] To include: -Completed -In Progress (with expected completion date) -Delayed/ revised completion date (reason for this) -Not yet started	Lead / Key delivery partner
Page 50		prevention of crime and disorder.		Work being done by individual partners and on a multi-agency partnership basis. This is being overseen by the ASB Taskforce, deploying seasonal violence funding and in partnership with the Northumbria Violence Reduction Unit.	North Tyneside Council TWFRS Northumbria VRU
		Drugs – listening to better understand <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Undertake insight work with young people to understand what will support them into treatment if barriers exist and develop a harm reduction message linked to drug use. 	Mar 2024	GREEN In progress.	NT Drugs Alliance
		Young Mayor <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Work with the Young Mayor’s Community 	Ongoing	GREEN In progress. A community safety committee has been established and working closely with partners	North Tyneside Council

Priority	Priority designed to accomplish	Milestones	Expected completion date	Status update [with RAG] To include: -Completed -In Progress (with expected completion date) -Delayed/revised completion date (reason for this) -Not yet started	Lead / Key delivery partner
Page 51		<p>Safety Committee to deliver its priorities.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Design and deliver a feeling safe workshop with our young people at the state of the area event 2023. 	Nov 2023	<p>such as Public Health and Nexus. The Young Mayor has invited grant applications for youth activities and is being accessed by community groups.</p> <p>Complete. Delivered in November 2023.</p>	
	<p>PRIORITY 4: Domestic Abuse</p>	<p>Meet the statutory requirements of the Domestic Violence, Crime and Victims Act 2004</p>	<p>Strategy Implementation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Meet the commitments of the delivery plan in our domestic abuse strategy. 	Ongoing	<p style="text-align: center;">GREEN</p> <p>In progress. Being monitored by the Domestic Abuse Partnership</p>
<p>Domestic Homicide Reviews (DHRs)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Implement Core Groups and panels to enable the statutory review of cases. Oversee the implementation of action plans resulting from case review panels. 	<p>Ongoing</p> <p>Ongoing</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">GREEN</p> <p>In progress. Being reported to the SNT Board at its meeting on 6 December.</p> <p>In progress. Being reported to the SNT Board at its meeting on 6 December.</p>	<p>North Tyneside Council</p> <p>NT Domestic Abuse Partnership Board</p>		

Priority	Priority designed to accomplish	Milestones	Expected completion date	Status update [with RAG] To include: -Completed -In Progress (with expected completion date) -Delayed/revised completion date (reason for this) -Not yet started	Lead / Key delivery partner
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Capture themes from reviews undertaken to inform learning. 	Ongoing	In progress. Being reported to the SNT Board at its meeting on 6 December.	
Page 52 PRIORITY 5: Substance Misuse	Tackling drugs by breaking supply chains, providing treatment and recovery, and reducing the demand for recreational drugs.	Strategy Development <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Oversee the production and implementation of a new drugs strategy and action plan for the borough. 	Apr 2024	GREEN In progress.	NT Drugs Alliance
	Tackling alcohol misuse and related crime.	Strategy Development <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Oversee the production and implementation of a new alcohol strategy and action plan for the borough. 	Dec 2023	COMPLETE Launched in November.	NT Strategic Alcohol Partnership
		Drugs <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Explore the use and distribution of naloxone 	Mar 2024	GREEN In progress.	NT Drugs Alliance

Priority	Priority designed to accomplish	Milestones	Expected completion date	Status update [with RAG] To include: -Completed -In Progress (with expected completion date) -Delayed/revised completion date (reason for this) -Not yet started	Lead / Key delivery partner
Page 53 PRIORITY 6: Re-offending	Reducing re-offending	kits through partner organisation in North Tyneside. • Establish Drug Testing on Arrest with Northumbria Police at Middle Engine Lane with a custody support worker post.	Mar 2024	Through the Northumbria Combating Drugs Partnership, Northumbria Police officers will now carry nasal naloxone on a voluntary basis. Complete. Post now in place.	
		Integrated offender management • Implement a new approach to addressing those committing crime.	Nov 2023	<p style="text-align: center;">COMPLETE</p> Complete. This is now fully up and running and aligned to the new Police Prevention Hub.	The Probation Service – North East Region
		Youth Justice • Strengthen our link with the youth justice service.	Mar 2024	<p style="text-align: center;">GREEN</p> In progress. Discussions underway exploring the potential for a formalised link via reciprocal Board representation.	SNT Partnership NT Youth Justice Board

Priority	Priority designed to accomplish	Milestones	Expected completion date	Status update [with RAG] To include: -Completed -In Progress (with expected completion date) -Delayed/revised completion date (reason for this) -Not yet started	Lead / Key delivery partner
Page 55 PRIORITY 8: Building trust and confidence	Encouraging engagement from residents	Communicating what we do <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop and deliver a communications plan covering the partnership. 	Nov 2023	AMBER To be developed. Work to commence in December 2023.	North Tyneside Council
		Engaging with our residents and businesses <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop and deliver a wider 'Year 2' engagement plan for the partnership. 	Jan 2024	AMBER In progress. Engagement activity has already commenced however this needs to be developed with a plan.	North Tyneside Council
		Encouraging reporting <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Encourage North Tyneside residents to report suspected drug activity to help disrupt and break drugs supply in the borough. 	Mar 2024	AMBER To be developed. Work to commence in January 2024.	NT Drugs Alliance

Priority	Priority designed to accomplish	Milestones	Expected completion date	Status update [with RAG] To include: -Completed -In Progress (with expected completion date) -Delayed/revised completion date (reason for this) -Not yet started	Lead / Key delivery partner
		Working with Victims <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Capture learning to shape our future priorities. 	Ongoing	<p style="text-align: center;">GREEN</p> In progress. Work is taking place within the ASB case review process and via commissioned domestic abuse support providers.	Partners across the SNT Partnership
PRIORITY 9: Leadership and Accountability	Meet the statutory requirements of the Crime and Disorder Act 1998, as amended	Governance <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop and secure approval of partnership plan. • Develop and secure approval for a forward plan of partnership board meetings. • Develop and agree a constitution. • Develop and agree and information sharing agreement. • Produce a strategic needs assessment for 2023. 	Aug 2023 Dec 2023 Jan 2023 Mar 2024 Mar 2024	<p style="text-align: center;">GREEN</p> Complete Complete. Draft to be presented to the SNT Partnership Board on 6 December. In progress. In progress In progress	North Tyneside Council

Priority	Priority designed to accomplish	Milestones	Expected completion date	Status update [with RAG] To include: -Completed -In Progress (with expected completion date) -Delayed/ revised completion date (reason for this) -Not yet started	Lead / Key delivery partner
Page 57		<p>Data</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Work with violence reduction unit and the health and wellbeing board to reduce gaps in data. • Introduce new data dashboard. 	<p>Ongoing</p> <p>Jan 2024</p>	<p>In progress. Linked to preparations to implement the serious violence duty and work with other partnerships.</p> <p>In progress</p>	<p>Northumbria VRU</p> <p>NT Strategic Alcohol Partnership</p> <p>NT Drugs Alliance</p>

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Serious Violence Action Plan for North Tyneside 2024-25

STRATEGIC PRIORITY 1: Create Stronger Systems to address serious violence/whole system approach

Action	Milestone(s)	Lead	Relevant link(s) to our Partnership Plan in addition to PRIORITY 2 [Serious Violence]
Embed a serious violence approach throughout the established SNT Board structure.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Presentations to our subject-specific boards directing their need to respond to the serious violence duty. E.g. DAP, YJB. • Map the response from our subject-specific boards. 	The council's Community Safety Team	PRIORITY 9: Leadership and Accountability [Governance]
Develop and strengthen the interface between Safer North Tyneside and the Northumbria governance framework, led by the local Violence Reduction Unit.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Include serious violence decision-making on the forward plan for the SNT Board. • Agree future governance arrangements with the Northumbria Police & Crime Commissioner in sight of the SNT Board. 	The council's Community Safety Team with Northumbria VRU	PRIORITY 9: Leadership and Accountability [Governance]
Strengthen our link with the North Tyneside Youth Justice Service Management Board.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Agree a formalised link in agreement with the SNT Board and the Youth Justice Board. 	The council's Community Safety Team with NT Youth Justice Service	PRIORITY 6: Re-offending [Youth Justice] PRIORITY 9: Leadership and Accountability [Governance]

STRATEGIC PRIORITY 2: Data, Evidence, Information Sharing and Evaluation

Action	Milestone(s)	Lead	Relevant link(s) to our Partnership Plan in addition to PRIORITY 2 [Serious Violence]
<p>Data and Evidence Gather more in-depth data on younger men and young people who are at higher risk of being drawn into serious violence.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Harness local data and information from all statutory partners including wider council services covering Safeguarding, Early Help, and the 0-19 service. • Harness local data and information from schools including seizures of weapons, non-attendance and exclusion. • Harness local data and information from further education providers. • Harness local data and information from the youth justice service. • Map, profile and identify the gaps with the Northumbria VRU Datahub. 	<p>The council's Policy and Performance Team with SNT partners and the Northumbria VRU</p>	<p>PRIORITY 9: Leadership and Accountability [Data]</p> <p>PRIORITY 6: Re-offending [Youth Justice]</p>

Action	Milestone(s)	Lead	Relevant link(s) to our Partnership Plan in addition to PRIORITY 2 [Serious Violence]
<p>Data and Evidence Gather more in-depth data covering health, refuge and support providers to comprehensively capture incidents of serious violence.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Harness local data and information from primary and secondary health care providers with a focus on alcohol • Map, profile and identify the gaps with the Northumbria VRU Datahub. • Harness local data and information from our commissioned domestic abuse support providers. • Map, profile and identify the gaps the Northumbria VRU Datahub. 	<p>The council's Policy and Performance Team with SNT partners and the Northumbria VRU</p>	<p>PRIORITY 9: Leadership and Accountability [Data]</p>
<p>Information Sharing Ensure the information sharing gateway provided for in the specific provisions of the Serious Violence Duty legislation are locally enabled.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop and agree a new information sharing agreement covering the SNT partnership reflecting its duties under the Crime and Disorder Act 1998. • Promote use of the new agreement amongst statutory and non-statutory partners. 	<p>The council's Community Safety Team</p>	<p>PRIORITY 9: Leadership and Accountability [Governance]</p>
<p>Review Ensure our response effort following 'Year 1' of the</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conduct a review of this action plan, taking into account the Northumbria VRU response strategy and the SNT Partnership Plan. 	<p>SNT partnership</p>	<p>PRIORITY 8: Building trust and confidence [Engaging with our residents]</p>

Action	Milestone(s)	Lead	Relevant link(s) to our Partnership Plan in addition to PRIORITY 2 [Serious Violence]
new Duty is evaluated to shape the future approach.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prepare and approve our action plan for Year 2. 	with Northumbria VRU	PRIORITY 9: Leadership and Accountability [Data]

STRATEGIC PRIORITY 3: Prevention and Early Intervention

Action	Milestone(s)	Lead	Relevant link(s) to our Partnership Plan in addition to PRIORITY 2 [Serious Violence]
<p>Seasonal violence Lead a prevention-led programme supported by PCC funding to tackle the local serious violence issues identified in the strategic needs assessment.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Design the programme for 2024 with an emphasis on preventing serious violence involving weapons and corrosive substances. And causes such as substance misuse. • Deliver the programme. 	Northumbria Police with the council's Community Protection Team	<p>PRIORITY 3: Working with our young people</p> <p>PRIORITY 5: Substance Misuse</p>
<p>Education Strengthen the links with our education sector to better understand what</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Engage with the borough's education leaders to map the prevention and early intervention work already being undertaken and identify the opportunities to build on that. 	The council's Community Safety Team	PRIORITY 3: Working with our young people

Action	Milestone(s)	Lead	Relevant link(s) to our Partnership Plan in addition to PRIORITY 2 [Serious Violence]
they do and enable a coordinated response.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop a delivery plan with appropriate buy-in from 		
<p>Apprenticeships and skills Strengthen the links with our employment and skills services to better understand the part they can play. particularly in relation to supporting those aged between 27-42 years old.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Engage with the borough’s employment and skills service to identify the opportunities to embed their work with Adult Learning, Apprenticeships and Connexions support for young people into our prevention and early intervention ambitions for serious violence. • Link in with the corporate social value ambitions and commitments of our supply chains. 	The council’s Community Safety Team	<p>PRIORITY 3: Working with our young people</p> <p>PRIORITY 8: Building trust and confidence</p>
<p>Rehabilitation/ Reoffending Tackle repeat offending and reduce repeat victimisation, adopt a prevention and</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Harness local and national data and information from the Integrated Offender management Strategy: Police & Probation Service. • Deliver a robust offender management plan, to reduce reoffending and reduce repeat victimisation. 	Probation Service NE	<p>PRIORITY 5: Substance Misuse</p> <p>PRIORITY 6: Re-offending [Youth Justice]</p> <p>PRIORITY 8: Building trust and confidence</p>

Action	Milestone(s)	Lead	Relevant link(s) to our Partnership Plan in addition to PRIORITY 2 [Serious Violence]
deterrence strategy, via a multi-agency approach.			
Locality Teams Develop the links with our locality teams to shape an approach to tackling serious violence.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Engage with the borough’s education Early Help and children’s services to understand and identify the opportunities that exist to spot and prevent serious violence within families. Develop an agreed approach. Lead on the implementation of Project IRIS, to tackle repeat domestic abuse perpetrators. 	The council’s Community Safety Team	PRIORITY 3: Working with our young people PRIORITY 4: Domestic Abuse
Domestic Homicide Reviews Embed learning from case reviews to promote prevention and early intervention.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Review the lessons learned actions taken from case review reports, establish the themes to shape our prevention and early intervention approach. 	The council’s Community Safety Team with the OPCC	PRIORITY 4: Domestic Abuse

Action	Milestone(s)	Lead	Relevant link(s) to our Partnership Plan in addition to PRIORITY 2 [Serious Violence]
Diversion Ensure there is a diversionary activity 'offer' in the borough	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Continue to develop and implement the Project VITA initiative. • Shape the development of the enrichment activities element of the holiday activities and food programme (HAF). • Utilise the Youth Justice Service turnaround prevention programme to target those identified at risk of becoming involved in serious youth violence. 	The council's Public Health service with its Community Protection Team	PRIORITY 3: Working with our young people
Public spaces management Ensure our public spaces are safe places to visit and feel safe to visit.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Review and update the 59 public spaces risk assessments undertaken in 2022/23. • Refresh the implementation plan and deliver identified improvements. 	The council's Community Protection Team with Northumbria Police	PRIORITY 1: Anti-social Behaviour

STRATEGIC PRIORITY 4: Criminal Justice and Enforcement

Action	Milestone(s)	Lead	Relevant link(s) to our Partnership Plan in addition to PRIORITY 2 [Serious Violence]
<p>Organised crime Tackle organised serious crime which is interlinked with exploitation and incidents of serious violence.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strengthen our approach to secure effective engagement with Operation Sentinel. • Investigate the Clear, Hold, Build model designed by the Home Office and make an evidence-based decisions on applying it to areas in the borough. 	<p>Northumbria Police with the council</p>	<p>PRIORITY 8: Building trust and confidence</p>
<p>Seasonal violence Lead an enforcement-led programme supported by PCC funding and GRIP to tackle the local serious violence issues identified in the strategic needs assessment.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Design the programme for 2024 with an emphasis on taking enforcement action to tackle serious violence involving weapons and corrosive substances. • Deliver the programme. 	<p>Northumbria Police with the council's Community Protection Team</p>	<p>PRIORITY 1: Anti-social Behaviour</p> <p>PRIORITY 8: Building trust and confidence</p>
<p>Youth justice Deliver a robust risk led multi agency approach to those children identified</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Engage those children identified as being involved in serious youth violence/urban street gangs not under supervision of the Youth Justice Service. 	<p>The council's Youth Justice Service</p>	<p>PRIORITY 1: Anti-social Behaviour</p>

Action	Milestone(s)	Lead	Relevant link(s) to our Partnership Plan in addition to PRIORITY 2 [Serious Violence]
at risk of, involved in serious youth violence and subject to criminal exploitation.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Monitor incidents of violence reporting back directly to the Youth Justice Management Board. • Use the National Referral Mechanism for those children where criminal exploitation is evident. 		<p>PRIORITY 3: Working with our young people</p> <p>PRIORITY 6: Re-offending [Youth Justice]</p>
<p>Reoffending</p> <p>Lead an enforcement-led approach to managing offenders in the community to tackle the local reoffending and serious violence issues identified in the strategic needs assessment. To reduce the numbers of victims and prevent repeat victimisation.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Deliver a robust, multi-agency police and probation service led Integrated Offender Management strategy, to reduce reoffending and reduce repeat victimisation. 	Probation Service NE	<p>PRIORITY 5: Substance Misuse</p> <p>PRIORITY 6: Re-offending [Youth Justice]</p> <p>PRIORITY 8: Building trust and confidence</p>
Policing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promote the increased use of civil injunctions as enforcement intervention. 	Northumbria Police	PRIORITY 5: Substance Misuse

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Action	Milestone(s)	Lead	Relevant link(s) to our Partnership Plan in addition to PRIORITY 2 [Serious Violence]
Take a bespoke approach to securing enforcement disposal options in response to criminal offences.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promote increased use of referrals to the YOLO (You Only Live Once) mentoring project diverting young people from becoming involved in serious violence. Build the link between partners and the new Northumbria Police Prevention Hub. 		<p>PRIORITY 6: Re-offending [Youth Justice]</p> <p>PRIORITY 8: Building trust and confidence</p>

STRATEGIC PRIORITY 5: Supporting communities through communication, engagement and reassurance

Action	Milestone(s)	Lead	Relevant link(s) to our Partnership Plan in addition to PRIORITY 2 [Serious Violence]
<p>Engagement</p> <p>Build on the residents' survey work undertaken in North Tyneside assessing feelings of safety.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Review the independently conducted Resident's Survey to identify the opportunity to supplement the question that captures current perceptions of safety. Conduct the annual Resident's Survey. 	The council's Policy and Performance Team	<p>PRIORITY 8: Building trust and confidence [Engaging with our residents]</p> <p>PRIORITY 9: Leadership and Accountability [Data]</p>

Action	Milestone(s)	Lead	Relevant link(s) to our Partnership Plan in addition to PRIORITY 2 [Serious Violence]
<p>Communication and Reassurance Improve public perceptions of serious violence in North Tyneside which is one of the safest metropolitan boroughs to live in the country.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop and deliver a communications plan covering the partnership. 	<p>The council's Comms Team with Northumbria Police</p>	<p>PRIORITY 8: Building trust and confidence [Engaging with our residents]</p>
<p>Engagement Build on the workshop conducted with partners in October 2023 to 'close the loop' and further develop our approach to tackling serious violence in North Tyneside.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Feedback to partners who attended the October 2023 workshop informing them of the final action plan and highlighting their voice has been heard. Undertake a follow-up engagement session to develop our plans for 2025. 	<p>The council's Community Safety Team with Northumbria VRU</p>	<p>PRIORITY 8: Building trust and confidence PRIORITY 9: Leadership and Accountability</p>
<p>Engagement Promote collaboration and support of the crosscutting statutory</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Presentations to subject-specific boards beyond the SNT partnership to explore how they can effectively support the serious violence duty. 	<p>The council's Community Safety Team</p>	<p>PRIORITY 8: Building trust and confidence PRIORITY 9: Leadership and Accountability</p>

Action	Milestone(s)	Lead	Relevant link(s) to our Partnership Plan in addition to PRIORITY 2 [Serious Violence]
priority of tackling serious violence with all agencies.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Collate the feedback the response from those subject-specific boards. 		

Community Safety Strategic Assessment 2021/22



North
Tyneside
Council

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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

Overview of Population

North Tyneside has a population of 209,151¹ and the population is projected to grow by 5% overall by 2030. The proportion residents of over the age of 65 is projected to increase by over 20%, over 75's by over 30%, and over 85's by 15% and fewer children.

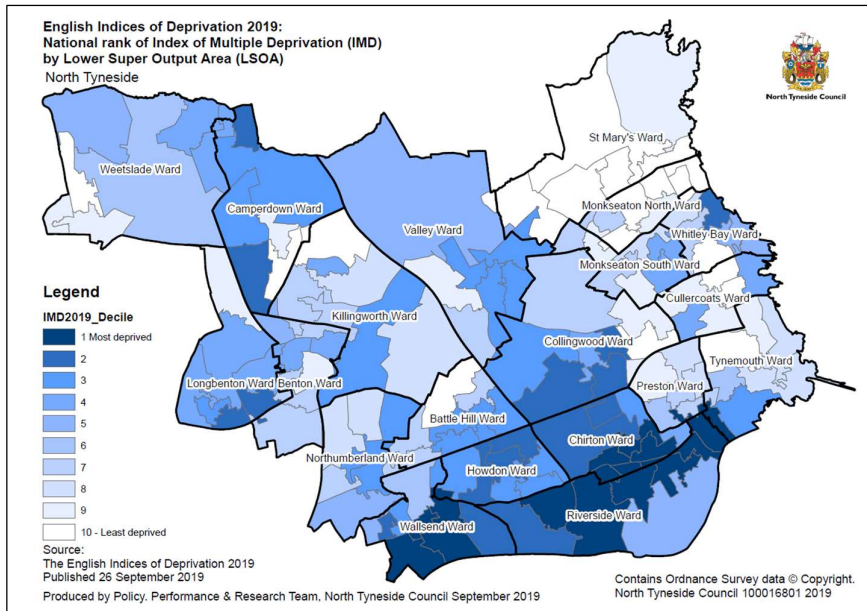
Working Age Groups	Female	Male	Total Population
0-15 (Children)	17,982	19,353	37,335
16-64 (Working Age Population)	66,027	62,576	128,603
65+ (Retired)	23,699	19,514	43,213

North Tyneside has a relatively small black, Asian and other ethnic minority community population, which accounts for 5.2% of the overall population. A further 2.5% of residents are from white minority backgrounds.

Key socio-demographic issues

North Tyneside is one of the least deprived areas in the North-East and deprivation has reduced compared to the rest of England, however some areas of the borough particularly in Wallsend, Riverside and Chirton 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.

¹ ONS 2021 mid-year population estimate



Unemployment rates in North Tyneside stand at 5.1% (as at September 2022²), higher than the national average at 3.7% and slightly higher than the North-East average at 4.8%. During the COVID-19 pandemic the number of jobs in the borough decreased sharply to 82,000 following a year-on-year increase since 2011. The number of jobs in 2021 has recovered and stands at 87,000. The highest number of employee jobs recorded.

Life expectancy for both men and women is lower than the England average. In North Tyneside men live on average for 78 years and women 82 years. Life expectancy is 11.5 years lower for men and 10.7 years lower for women in the most deprived areas of North Tyneside than in the least deprived areas.

The proportion of children under the age of 16 living in low-income families in North Tyneside stands at 24%, which is an increase of 10 percentage points since 2014/15. This mirrors the regional trend, although the North-East rate is significantly higher at almost 30%. Comparatively there has been a small increase of 3% of children living in low-income families across the UK.

The proportion of children living in low-income families is significantly higher in the most deprived areas of the borough including Chirton, Howdon, Riverside and Wallsend wards.

² Source- Nomis – All people economically active – unemployed (model based)

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.

North Tyneside's Most Similar Group:-

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

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 is statistically lower. 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 Arson and Criminal Damage, Miscellaneous Crimes Against Society Offences are higher than the national rate, but lower than the Northumbria Police rate. Public Order Offences are comparable to Northumbria Police Force, but higher than the national rate.

Safeguarding

- **Domestic Abuse;** 5,110 incidents and 3,161 crimes in North Tyneside during 2021/22. Incidents have decreased by 10% over a five year period, however the volume of crimes have remained consistent. Domestic Abuse accounts for a fifth of all crime in the borough. The majority of crimes during 2021/22 were stalking and harassment, violence without injury and violence with injury.
- **Sexual Violence;** 615 sexual offences and 523 serious sexual offence crimes during 2021/22. Sexual offences have increased by 17.1% and serious sexual offences have increased by 23.1% since 2017/18.
- **Hate Crime;** 457 crimes reported to Northumbria Police during 2021/22. This represents an 50% increase over 5 years. Three in five hate crimes are racially motivated.

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 NLRf.
- **Delivery of government's 'CONTEST' strategy;** public authorities have a range of statutory duties within this strategy and during 2023 the Safer North Tyneside Board will develop a Prevent Partnership Plan to help drive Prevent and activity.

Alcohol and Drugs

- **Alcohol and Drugs;** 2,571 crimes committed under the Influence of alcohol and 1,024 committed under Influence of drugs during 2021/22. There has been an Increase of 31% in relation to alcohol and 32% in relation to drugs over 5 years. Half of the crimes committed under the influence of alcohol are violent offences. A third of offences committed under the influence of alcohol are domestic abuse offences.

Crime and Disorder

- **Crime overall;** 17,597 crimes reported In North Tyneside during 2021/22. Over the last 5 years crime has decreased by 6.8% decrease. Over half of all crimes were violence against the person crimes and half of those were violence without injury crimes, which are increasing.
- **Acquisitive crime;** 4,361 crimes during 2021/22, which Is a 25% reduction of the last five years. The majority of acquisitive crimes in 2021/22 were vehicle offences, shoplifting and burglary and the volume of offences are decreasing.
- **Anti-Social Behaviour;** over the last 5 years anti-social behaviour reported to Northumbria Police has decreased by 8.6% and incidents reported to North Tyneside Council has decreased by 18%. During 2021/22, there were 6,149 ASB Incidents reported to Northumbria Police and 1,428 reported to North Tyneside Council. A third of ASB reported to the police Is rowdy/Inconsiderate behaviour and just under half of reports to the council are In relation to Noise complaints.
- **Serious Violence;** 2,620 Incidents In 2022, which represents a 13% Increase since 2019. Assault with Injury accounted for three quarters of serious violence offences during 2022.

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”.

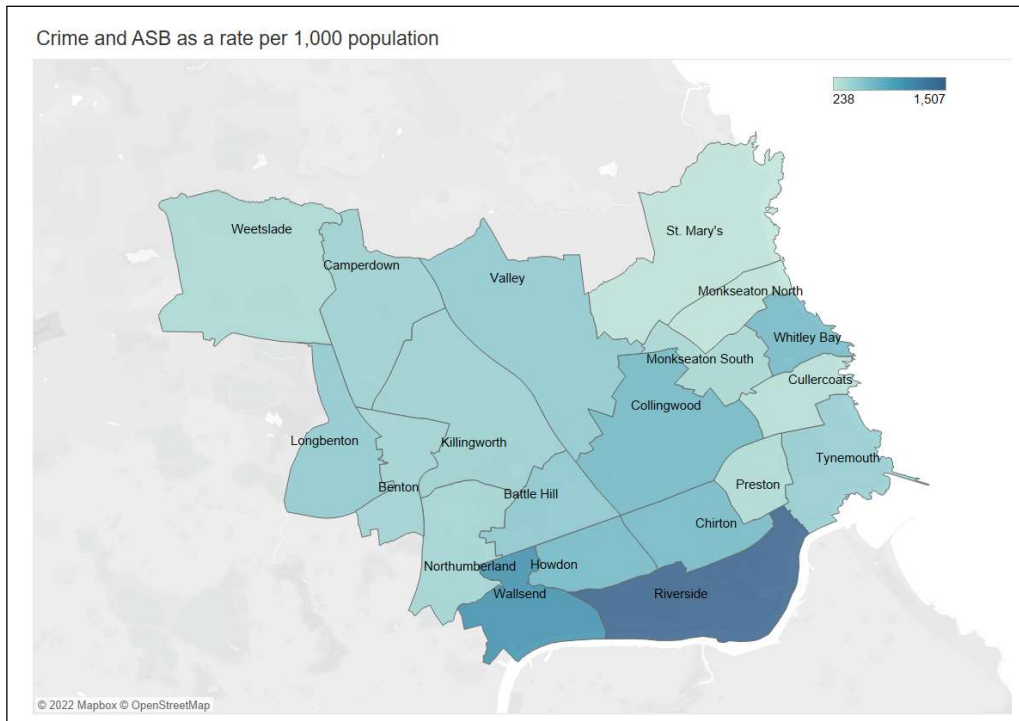
The Safer North Tyneside Partnership has a Community Safety Strategy 2019–2024 with four priority themes; Safeguarding, Public Protection, Alcohol and Drugs and Crime and Disorder

<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 • Deliver 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

Perception of community safety is a key driver of resident satisfaction with living in the borough. Residents have identified crime and anti-social behaviour as the most important issues and most in need of improvement. There has been a 17 percentage point reduction in residents feeling safe after dark. In 2021 this stood at 45%, which is significantly lower than the Local Government Association (LGA) average of 71%.

Residents in the Southern Area are more likely to feel unsafe after dark, as well as females, social tenants and residents in self-reported bad health. This perception correlates with the crime and incident data. The wards in Southern area of the borough; Riverside, Wallsend, Chirton and Howdon do have higher rates per of crimes and anti-social behaviour population than borough-wide. More females (55%) than males (44%) are victims of crime. Although in relation to specific crime types, females disproportionately are the victim in more cases than males, specifically domestic abuse where females account for 85% of victims and sexual violence where 85% of victims.



Mosaic Profiling

Residents who belong to the 'Family Basics', 'Transient Renters' and 'Rental Hubs' Mosaic Groups are more likely to be disproportionately affected by all aspects of crime and anti-social behaviour.

'Family Basics' Mosaic Group represent 10% of the households in North Tyneside.

Households are described as families aged 36-45 with children, living in low-cost housing rented from local authorities or housing associations. Adults in employment earn modest wages from a range of lower-level jobs resulting in low affluence and struggle to manage on present income. Not all adults work full-time, some work part-time or stay at home to look after children, some are studying or looking for work.

In terms of the crime rate, compared to the other Mosaic Groups 'Family Basics' are disproportionately likely to be affected by robbery, drugs crime, public disorder, vehicle crime, violent crime and burglary. 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.

'Transient Renters' Mosaic Group represent 8% of households in North Tyneside. 'Transient Renters' are young singles or homesharers aged 26-35 with low incomes renting low value terraced houses or flats from private landlords. Homes are often close to urban centres and inexpensive neighbourhoods around cities and towns. Most residents have only been living at their address for a few years or less and are only renting for the short term.

In terms of the crime rate, 'Transient Renters' are disproportionately likely to be affected by robbery, shoplifting, public disorder, drugs crime and violent crime. 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.

'Rental Hubs' Mosaic Group represent 6% of households in North Tyneside. 'Rental Hubs' are educated young people with university degrees, aged 26-35, privately renting in urban neighbourhoods. Tend to live in areas with excellent transport networks, as they are less likely to own a car. Similarly to 'Transient Renters', 'Rental Hubs' tend to be young singles and homesharers and are unlikely to have children.

This Mosaic group earns good starting salaries and enjoy having some money to spare.

'Rental Hubs' are disproportionately likely to be affected by robbery, public disorder, drugs crime and violent crime. These households 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.

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

Issue/Problem	Number reported					Annual Change			5 Year Change	Rate per 1,000 population ³						
	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	Number	%	Direction of Travel		North Tyneside 2021/22	Northumbria Police force area 2021/22	Statistical Difference to Northumbria Police	Most Similar Group 2021/22	Statistical Difference to MSG	England 2021/22	Statistical Difference to England
All Recorded Crime	18886	20681	17158	16588	17597	1009	6.1%	▼	-6.8%	84.20	93.79	Below	108.46	Below	88.78	Below
Arson and Criminal Damage	2880	2779	168	1742	2537	795	45.6%	▼	-11.9%	12.14	13.37	Below	11.82	Similar	8.79	Above
Arson	145	149	134	141	161	20	14.2%	▼	11.0%	0.77	0.90	Below	0.57	Above	0.40	Above
Criminal Damage	2735	2630	34	1601	2376	775	48.4%	▼	-13.1%	11.37	12.47	Below	11.24	Similar	8.39	Above
Drug Offences	273	324	328	425	323	-102	-24.0%	▲	18.3%	1.55	1.98	Below	3.64	Below	2.95	Below
Miscellaneous crimes against society	452	428	421	486	435	-51	-10.5%	▲	-3.8%	2.08	2.35	Below	2.59	Below	1.90	Above
Possession of weapons	131	139	175	138	146	8	5.8%	▼	11.5%	0.70	0.80	Below	1.03	Below	0.83	Below
Public order offences	2902	3475	2854	2588	2548	-40	-1.5%	▶	-12.2%	12.19	12.05	Above	14.52	Below	9.75	Above
Robbery	94	90	102	76	87	11	14.5%	▼	-7.4%	0.42	0.54	Below	0.95	Below	1.14	Below
Sexual offences	525	610	559	552	615	63	11.4%	▼	17.1%	2.94	3.51	Below	3.89	Below	3.24	Below
Other sexual offences	100	131	141	107	92	-15	-14.0%	▲	-8.0%	0.44	0.61	Below	0.71	Below	0.59	Below
Rape	217	243	177	207	210	3	1.4%	▶	-3.2%	1.00	1.19	Below	1.41	Below	1.18	Below
Theft	5856	6319	6250	4368	4361	-7	-0.2%	▶	-25.5%	20.87	23.85	Below	24.77	Below	25.25	Below
Other theft	997	1020	1001	808	730	-78	-9.7%	▲	-26.8%	3.49	4.91	Below	4.24	Below	5.21	Below
Bicycle theft	249	273	224	216	204	-12	-5.6%	▲	-18.1%	0.98	1.24	Below	1.08	Below	1.26	Below
Burglary	1079	1096	991	649	749	100	15.4%	▼	-30.6%	3.58	4.29	Below	4.80	Below	4.53	Below
Shoplifting	1699	1866	1809	1094	976	-118	-10.8%	▲	-42.6%	4.67	5.67	Below	5.57	Below	4.60	Similar
Theft from the person	90	67	91	57	43	-14	-24.6%	▲	-52.2%	0.21	0.44	Below	0.78	Below	1.46	Below
Vehicle offences	885	1031	1380	1044	1143	99	9.5%	▼	29.2%	5.47	4.51	Above	5.59	Similar	6.19	Below
Violence against the person	8276	9468	8882	8532	8834	302	3.5%	▼	6.7%	42.27	46.37	Below	58.63	Below	43.93	Below
Homicide	2	2	2	0	2	2	0.0%	▶	0.0%	0.01	0.01	Below	0.01	Below	0.01	Below
Violence with injury	1588	1591	1770	1543	1919	376	24.4%	▼	20.8%	9.18	11.04	Below	10.75	Below	9.39	Similar
Violence without injury	4824	5578	4850	4485	4661	176	3.9%	▼	-3.4%	22.30	23.84	Below	31.34	Below	22.66	Similar

³ ONS 2021 Mid-Year population estimate

Issue/Problem	Number reported					Annual Change			5 Year Change	Rate per 1,000 population ³						
	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	Number	%	Direction of Travel		North Tyneside 2021/22	Northumbria Police force area 2021/22	Statistical Difference to Northumbria Police	Most Similar Group 2021/22	Statistical Difference to MSG	England 2021/22	Statistical Difference to England
Malicious Communications	849	1032	1082	1246	1066	-180	-14.4%	▲	25.6%	5.10	5.22	Similar	6.62	Below	5.14	Similar
All Anti-Social Behaviour (ASB)	6726	6471	6814	10557	6149	-4408	-41.8%	▲	-8.6%	29.45	23.82	Above	-	-	21.32	Similar
ASB excluding Covid-19 related	-	-	6799	7009	5875	-1134	-16.2%	▲	-	28.11	-	-	-	-	0.00	-
Domestic Abuse Incidents	4647	5259	5101	5321	5110	-211	-4.0%	▲	160.6%	24.45	26.59	Below	0	-	24.92	Similar
Domestic Abuse Crimes	3181	3943	3295	3378	3161	-217	-6.4%	▲	939.8%	15.12	17.28	Below	0	-	15.27	Similar
Alcohol Related Crime	1961	2198	2261	2175	2571	396	18.2%	▼	31.1%	12.30	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hate Crime	304	306	360	455	457	2	0.4%	◀▶	50.3%	2.19	2.70	Similar	0	-	2.59	Similar

Chapter 8 Community Safety Strategic Priorities

Priority – Safeguarding

Domestic Abuse

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

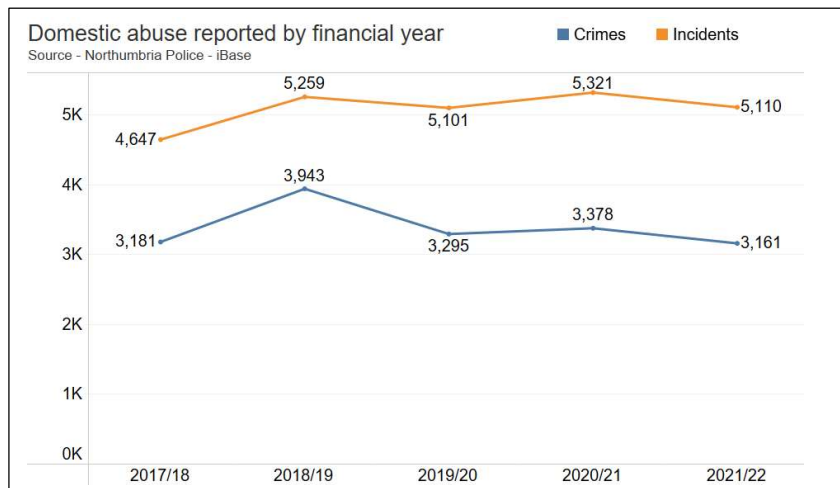
Measure	North Tyneside	Northumbria Police Force	Most Similar Group	England
Domestic abuse incidents (rate per 1,000 people)	5,110 (24.45)	38,503 (26.59)	-	1,407,863 (24.92)
Domestic abuse crimes (rate per 1,000 people)	3,161 (15.12)	25,026 (17.28)	-	862,734 (15.27)

Direction of travel: Domestic Abuse Incidents reported have decreased by 4% compared to 2020/21, however there has been a 10% increase over a five-year period. Domestic Abuse Crimes reported have decreased by 6% compared to 2020/21, but there has been no significant increase or decrease over a five-year period.

Summary:

Domestic Abuse Crimes in North Tyneside account for almost 20% of all crime in the borough and are a third of violence against the person crimes. The rate of Domestic Abuse Incidents is 24.45 per 1,000 population, in line with the national rate per population and is lower than the Northumbria Police Force rate of 26.59. North Tyneside has the lowest rate of domestic abuse incidents per population compared to the other five local authorities in the Northumbria Police Force Area. South Tyneside has the highest rate per population.

The rate of Domestic Abuse Crimes in North Tyneside is 15.12 per 1,000 population, in line with the national rate per population, but lower than the Northumbria Police Force rate.



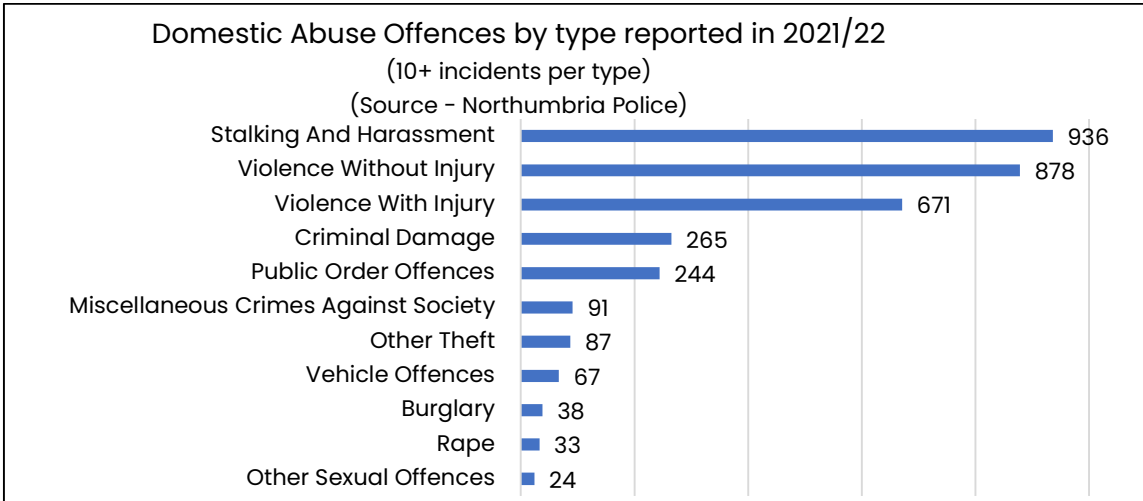
There is a specific [North Tyneside Domestic Abuse Strategic Needs Assessment 2021](#) to inform the priorities in the Domestic Abuse Strategy overseen by the multi-agency Domestic Abuse Partnership Board.

In North Tyneside, the rate of hospital admissions for violence (including sexual violence) is 71.8⁴ per 100,000, significantly higher than the North-East Region rate of 60.0 and England rate of 41.9.

A quarter of domestic abuse crimes are flagged as alcohol related, which is a significant increase compared to a fifth in the previous four years. The proportion of domestic abuse crimes involving drugs have also significantly increased from 6% of cases in the previous four years to 10% in 2021/22.

The majority (28%) of recorded Domestic Abuse Crimes are stalking and harassment offences, violence without injury (26%) and violence with injury (20%). Offences also include criminal damage (10%), public order offences (8%) theft (3%), burglary (1%), rape (1%) and sexual offences (1%).

⁴ Source – Fingertips – Violent Crime – hospital admissions for violence (including sexual violence - period 2018/19-2020/21



Hotspot wards: Riverside (35.38), Wallsend (29.97), Chirton (26.18), Howdon (24.2), all have domestic abuse crime rates per population higher than the overall borough rate (15.12).

Victims: Disproportionately, women account for three quarters of victims. Almost one in five victims are aged between 18-55 years old. Almost half of households where domestic abuse offences have occurred have children involved.

42% victims of Domestic Abuse are repeat victims.

Perpetrators: In four out of five cases the perpetrators are partners or ex-partners.

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

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)	615 (2.94)	5,078 (3.51)	12,171 (3.89)	182,946 (3.24)
Serious Sexual Offence Crimes (rate per 1,000 people)	523 (2.50)	4,189 (2.89)	9,956 (3.18)	149,463 (2.65)

Direction of travel: Sexual offences overall have increased by 11.4% compared to 2020/21. 17.1% since 2017/18. Serious sexual offences have increased by 17.5% compared to 2020/21 and 23.1% since 2017/18.

Summary:

The volume of reported sexual offences are low in comparison to other crime offences, but the impact to victims is severe. During 2021/22, there were 615 sexual offences in North Tyneside, 523 serious sexual offences including 210 rapes and 92 other sexual offences.

Hotspot wards: Riverside (4.19) and Wallsend (3.61) wards both have sexual offence crime rates per population higher than the overall borough rate (2.94).

Victims: Disproportionately women account for 85% victims. Over a quarter of victims in 2021/22 were aged between 11-15. More than two in five are aged between 11-20. Four in five are White European (although 17% are reported as unseen).

Perpetrators: Majority (95%) are male. A third 11-25 years old and a further third 31-45 years old. Four in five are White European.

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)	93 (0.44)	182 (0.13)	-	16,734 (0.30)

Direction of travel: The number of CSE offences has decreased in 2021/22. There were significant increases in 2018/19 (124 offences) and 2019/20 (140 offences), but the number has reduced.

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.⁵

Over two thirds of CSE crimes are sexual offences and over half are related to cyber-crimes facilitated by social media. The majority with children under the age of 13.

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

Victims: Disproportionately females aged 10–15 years old

Perpetrators: Low number of perpetrators.

⁵ NCA – National Strategic Assessment of Serious and Organised Crime 2021

Gaps: 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)	10 (0.05)	118 (0.08)	480 (0.15)	9,627 (0.17)

Direction of travel: The number of Modern Day Slavery crimes remains low in North Tyneside.

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 exploitation⁶.

In North Tyneside the majority of victims of Modern Day Slavery and have been held in slavery/servitude or required to perform forced or compulsory labour.

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

Victims: International trafficking victims aged 15–38. Majority Asian and European.

Perpetrators: No data on perpetrators.

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

⁶ NCA – National Strategic Assessment of Serious and Organised Crime 2021

Hate Crime

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

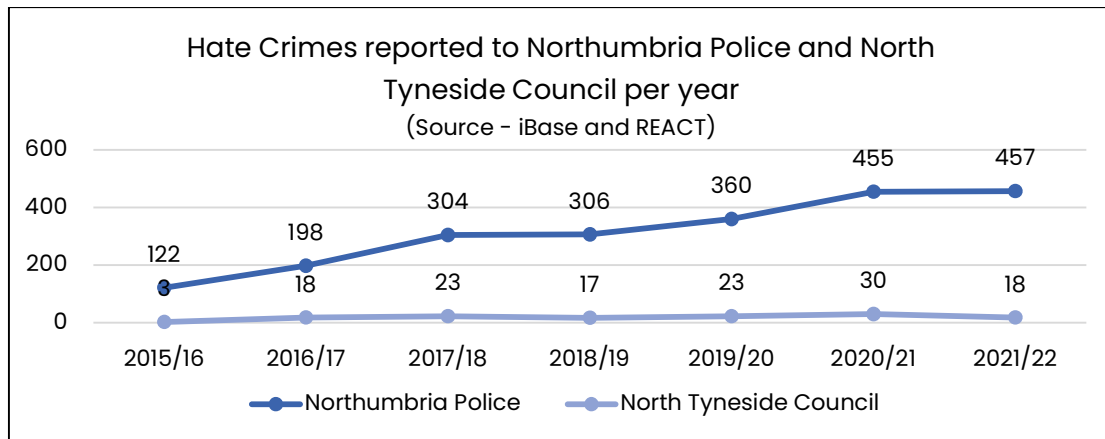
Measure	North Tyneside	Northumbria Police Force	Most Similar Group	England
Hate Crimes reported to Northumbria Police (rate per 1,000 people)	457 (2.19)	3,905 (2.70)	-	146,584 (2.59)
Hate Incidents reported to North Tyneside Council (rate per 1,000 people)	18 (0.09)	-	-	

Direction of travel: Hate Crime reported to Northumbria Police during 2021/22 are consistent to the previous year, however the number of Hate Crimes have increased year-on-year since 2015/16. Hate Crimes over the last five years have increased by 50%.

With the exception of 2019/20 when the highest number of Hate Incidents (30) were reported to North Tyneside Council, the volume is consistent.

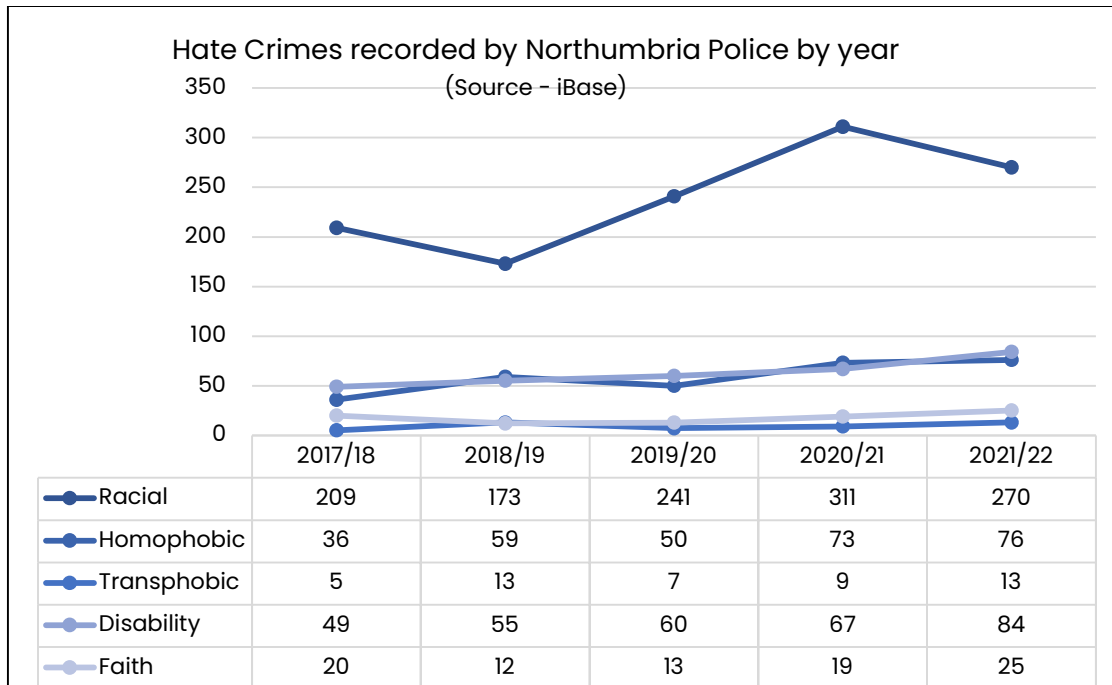
Summary:

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 transgender⁷.

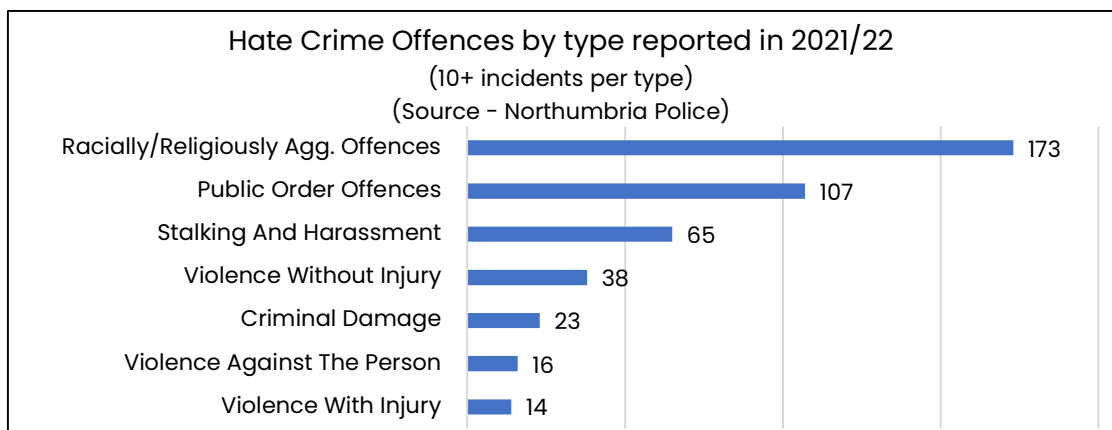


⁷ Metropolitan Police - [What is hate crime? | Metropolitan Police](#)

Almost three in five Hate Crimes reported to Northumbria Police are racially motivated. Just under one in five Hate Crimes are related to Disability and just under one in five are Homophobic. This is a consistent pattern to previous years.



A third of Hate Crimes in 2021/22 were classified as racially/religiously aggravated offences, a quarter public order offences and 15% stalking and harassment.



Hotspot wards: Howdon (3.46), Wallsend (3.33), Riverside (2.87), Whitley Bay (2.75), Longbenton (2.70), Chirton (2.34) all have higher rates of reporting to Northumbria Police per population than the borough overall (2.19).

Victims: three out of five victims are male, two out of five female. The age profile is fairly broad, two in five victims are aged 31-45. One in five are aged 11-20 years old. There are fewer incidents reported by victims aged 56-80 years old.

Perpetrators: Over two thirds of perpetrators are male. Three in five are aged 11-20 years old. 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)	995 (4.76)	-	-	-

Direction of travel: Cyber Crime during 2021/22 decreased. There was a spike in Cyber Crime in 2019/20 (1,130) and 2020/21 (1,349), but Cyber Crime has decreased back to levels in 2018/19.

Summary:

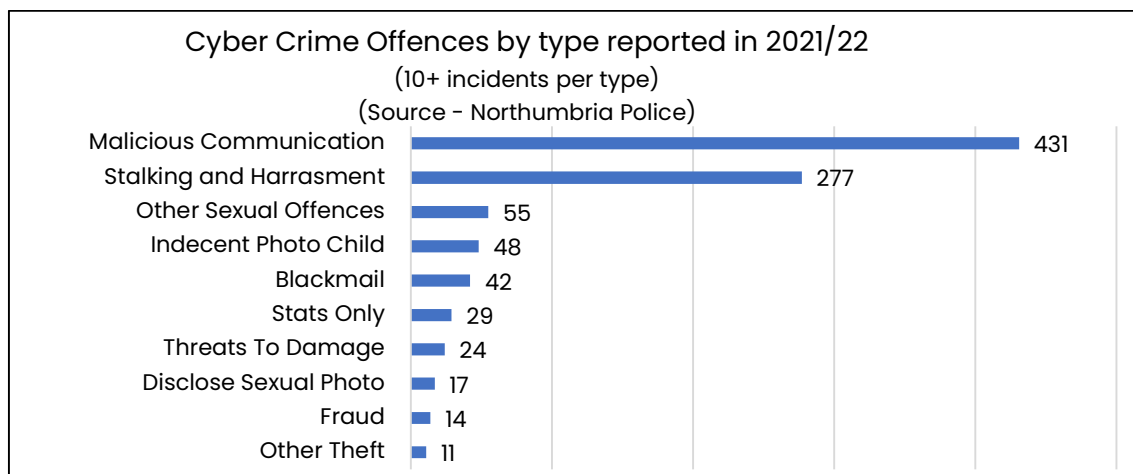
Cybercrimes take place online. There are two overarching areas of cybercrime:

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 firearms⁸.

⁸ 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 2021/22 over two fifths of Cyber Crimes were malicious communication offences, over a quarter are stalking and harassment, one in ten are sexual offences including Child Sexual Exploitation.

Hotspot wards: Riverside (9.03), Chirton (7.45), Howdon (6.57), Wallsend (5.92), Battle Hill (5.89), Longbenton (5.49), Whitley Bay (5.19), Killingworth (5.0), wards all have higher rates per 1,000 population than the borough overall rate (4.76).

Victims: Two thirds of victims are female. Seven out of ten victims are aged 11-35 years old.

Perpetrators: Three quarters of offenders are male. Majority of offenders are aged 16-45 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.

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 SNTP 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.

Within CONTEST, there are currently several strands of work:

- Prevent
- Protect
- Prepare
- Pursue

Public authorities have a range of duties within this strategy and each agency must maintain its own arrangements under the legislation. In 2023, the Safer North Tyneside Board will look to develop a Prevent Partnership Plan to help further drive Prevent delivery and activity across statutory partners in North Tyneside. The plan will include partner actions against priorities and national recommendations. This work will be done in consultation with the Home Office Regional Prevent Advisor.

It should be noted that a review of CONTEST, a review of Prevent and new statutory duties under Protect are all expected in 2023.

Priority – Alcohol and Drugs

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

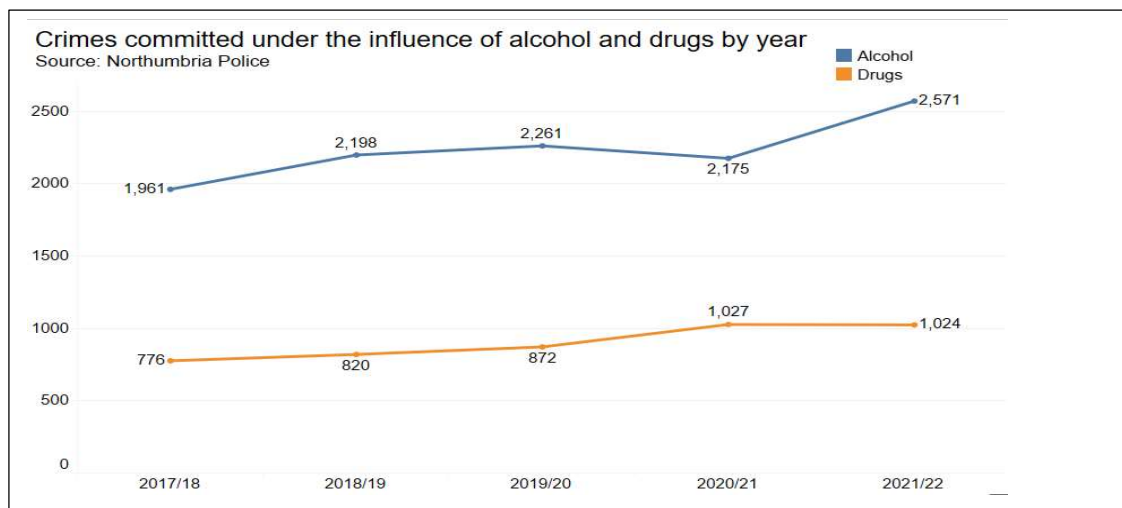
Measure	North Tyneside	Northumbria Police Force	Most Similar Group	England
Crimes under influence of alcohol (Rate per 1,000 people)	2,571 (12.30)	-	-	-
Crimes under influence of drugs (Rate per 1,000 people)	1,024 (4.90)	-	-	-

Direction of travel: The number of crimes committed under the influence of alcohol increased by 18% in 2021/22 to reach the highest recorded level. There has been a 31% increase in the last five years.

The number of crimes committed under the influence of drugs is significantly lower than alcohol. Figures were comparable to the previous year, but there has been an increase of 32% since 2017/18.

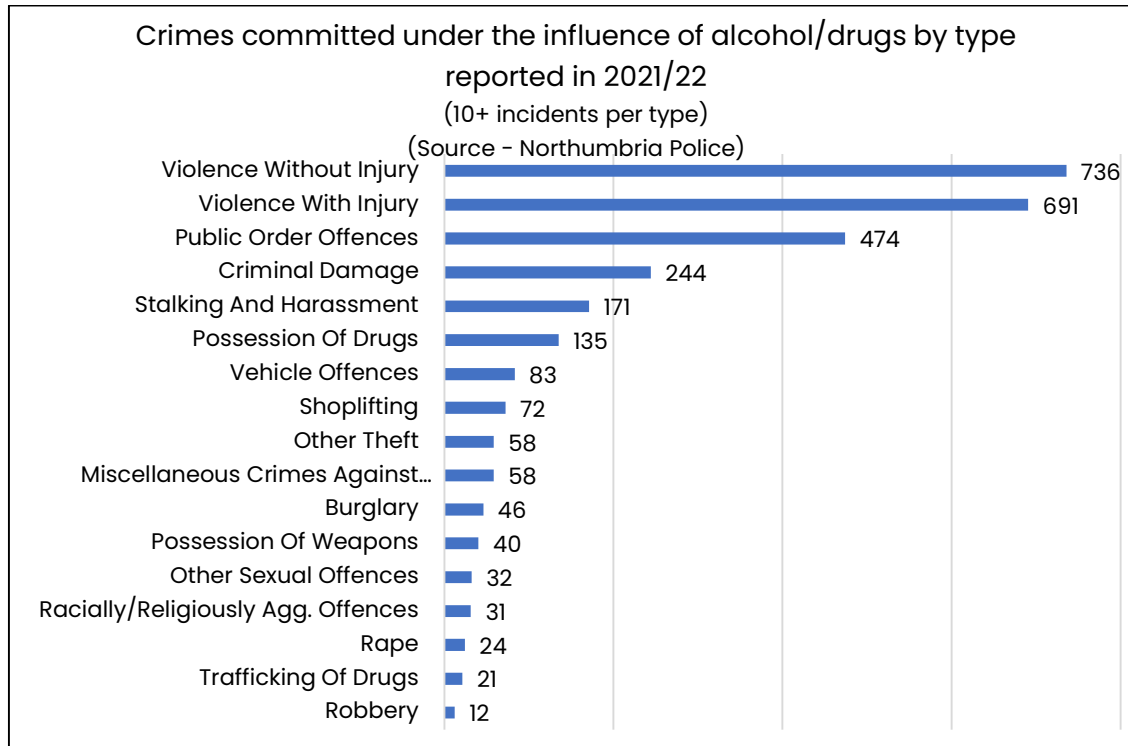
Summary:

In 2021/22, a quarter of crimes committed under the influence of alcohol and drugs were violence with injury offences, a quarter were violence without injury and under one in five were public order offences, which is consistent to previous years.



More than a third of offences committed under the influence of alcohol and drugs are classed as domestic abuse. This increases to 44% for violence with injury

offences committed under the influence of alcohol and 46% committed under the influence of drugs. 48% violence without injury offences reported under the influence of alcohol were domestic abuse offences and 47% under the influence of drugs.



Hospital admission rates for alcohol specific/related conditions in North Tyneside is significantly higher than the regional and national rates.

North Tyneside has the highest rate of admission episodes for alcohol-specific conditions amongst under 18 year olds in England. The North Tyneside rate is 83.8⁹ per 100,000, significantly higher than the North-East region rate of 52.0 and England rate of 29.3.

North Tyneside has the second highest rate of admission episodes for alcohol related conditions (narrow) second to Sunderland Local Authority. The North Tyneside rate is 800¹⁰ per 100,000, Sunderland is 805, significantly higher than the North-East region rate of 650 and England rate of 456.

⁹ Source – Fingertips – Admission episodes for alcohol-specific conditions – Under 18s – period 2018/19–2020/21

¹⁰ Source – Fingertips – Admission episodes for alcohol-related conditions (Narrow): new method – period 2020/21 – new method

Alcohol related mortality in North Tyneside stands at 46.2¹¹ per 100,000, slightly lower than the North-East regional rate of 49.0, but higher than the England rate of 37.8.

Alcohol specific mortality in North Tyneside stands at 22.3¹² per 100,000, slightly higher than the North-East regional rate of 20.0, but significantly higher than the England rate of 13.0.

The rate of mortality for deaths related to drug misuse in North Tyneside is 8.9¹³ per 100,000, lower than the North-East Regional Rate of 10.1, but significantly higher than the England rate of 5.1. The North-East has the highest regional rate of deaths due to drug misuse.

Hotspot wards:

Alcohol – Riverside (15.27) and Wallsend (14.98) wards both have significantly higher rates per population than the borough rate (12.30).

Drugs – Riverside (12.64), Wallsend (7.95), Chirton (7.53), Battle Hill (6.08) and Whitley Bay (5.61), higher rates per population than the borough rate (4.90)

Victims: Two thirds of victims are female. Over half are aged 21-40 years old. Three in ten are aged 41-60 years old. 88.5% White European

Perpetrators: 85% of offenders are male. Over half are aged 26-40 years old. One in five are aged 16-25 years old. 97% White European.

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

¹¹ Source – Fingertips – Alcohol-related mortality: New method – period 2020 – directly standardised rate

¹² Source – Fingertips – Alcohol-specific mortality (1 year range) – period 2020 – 1 year range – directly standardised rate

¹³ ONS – Standardised mortality rate for deaths related to drug misuse – period 2019-21

Priority – Crime and Disorder

Crime Overall

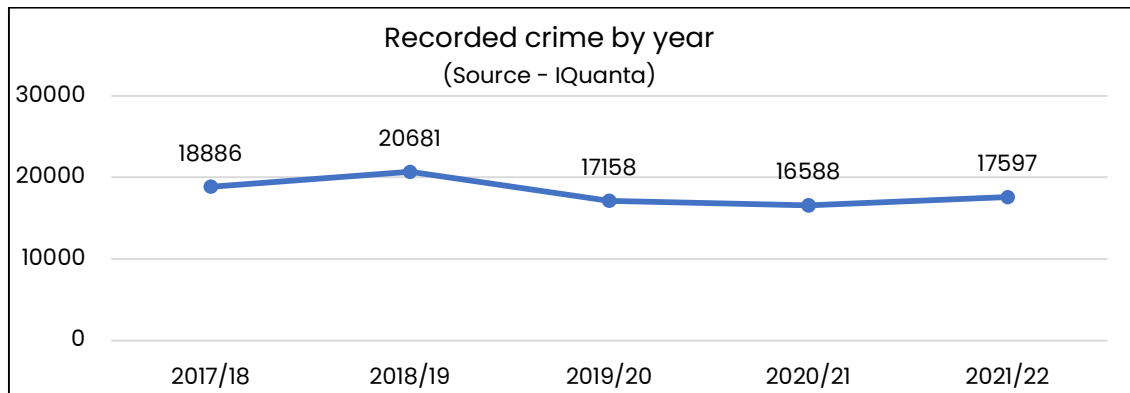
Volume and comparison to Northumbria Police Force Area, Most Similar Group and England:

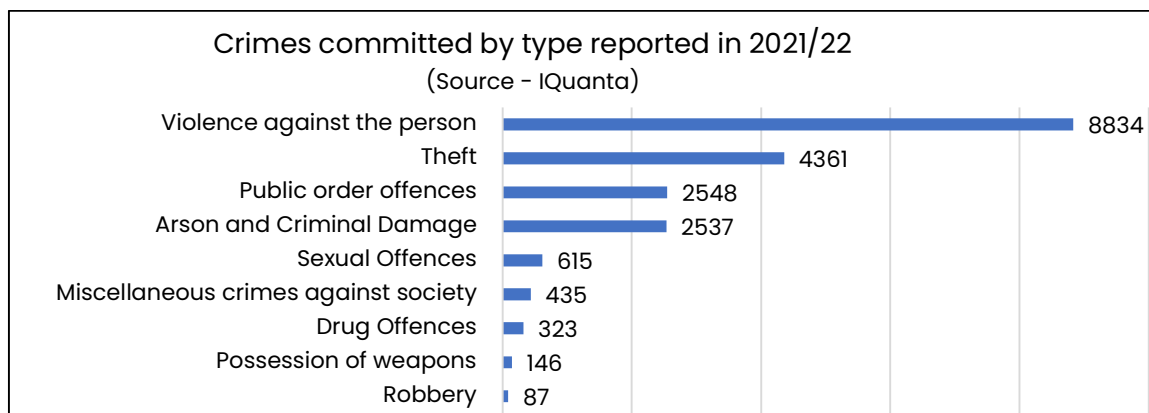
Measure	North Tyneside	Northumbria Police Force	Most Similar Group	England
Crimes Overall (rate per 1,000 people)	17,579 (84.20)	135,792 (93.79)	339,747 (108.46)	5,014,947 (88.78)

Direction of travel: Recorded crime in North Tyneside has decreased by 6.8% over the last year five years. The volume of crime during 2021/22 was statistically similar to 2019/20 (pre-COVID 19 pandemic).

Summary: Just over a quarter of crime committed in North Tyneside during 2021/22 were violence without injury offences, a quarter were theft offences, 15% public order offences and 15% criminal damage and arson offences.

In 2021/22, violence with injury offences have increased by nearly a quarter compared to the previous year, over 20% compared to five years ago.





Hotspot wards: Riverside (125.68), Wallsend (119.88) and Chirton (80.98) wards have significantly higher rates of crime per 1,000 population compared to the other wards. Riverside and Wallsend has much higher rates of crime compared to the borough rate (84.20).

Victims: 55% female compared to 44% male (remaining 1% unknown/unrecorded). A third of victims are aged between 26-40 years old. Over three quarters are White European, however 18% of victims are unseen/unknown.

Perpetrators: 76% male, compared to 24% female. Nearly half (46%) are aged between 21-40. Three in ten are aged 11-20 years old. 93% of perpetrators are White European.

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

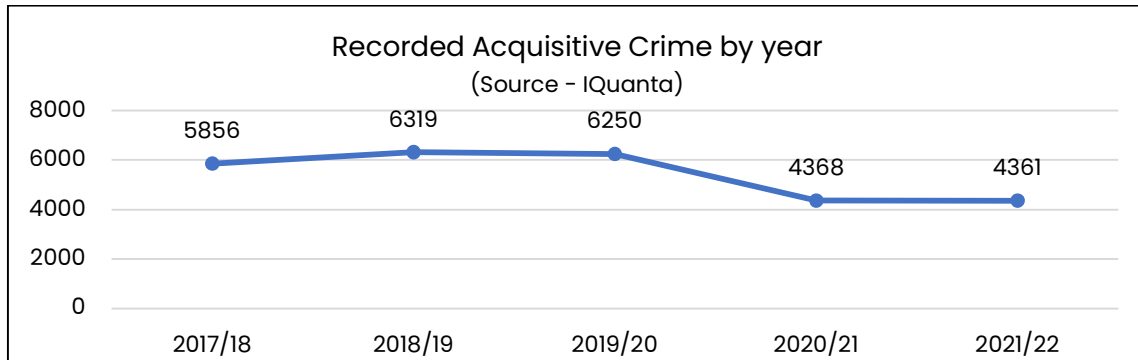
Acquisitive crime

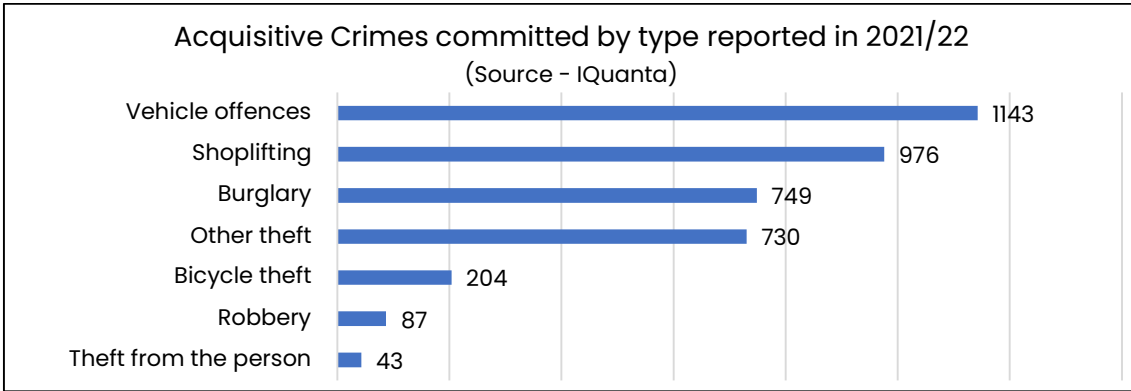
Volume and comparison to Northumbria Police Force Area, Most Similar Group and England:

Measure	North Tyneside	Northumbria Police Force	Most Similar Group	England
Acquisitive crimes (theft) (Rate per 1,000 people)	4,361 (20.87)	34,537 (23.85%)	77,583 (24.77)	1,426,646 (25.25)

Direction of travel: The volume of acquisitive crimes during 2021/22 was comparable to the previous year, however there has been over a 25% reduction in acquisitive crime over the last five years.

Summary: Over a quarter of acquisitive crime are vehicle offences, which have increased by 29% over the last five years, in contrast to other offence types. The rate of vehicle offences in North Tyneside at 5.47 per 1,000 population is significantly higher than the Northumbria Police rate at 4.51. Shoplifting accounts for 22% of acquisitive crime in North Tyneside but has decreased by 43% in five years. Similarly, Burglary accounts for 17% of acquisitive crime, but has decreased by 31%. Burglary decreased significantly during the Covid-19 pandemic and remained low in 2021/22.





Hotspot wards: Riverside (45.81), Wallsend (43.94), Whitley Bay (32.38) all have significantly higher rates per population than the overall borough rate (20.87).

Victims: 57% male, compared to 42% female. A third of victims are aged between 26-40 years old. Nearly three in ten are aged 41-55 years old. Two thirds are White European, however 30% of victims are unseen/unknown.

Perpetrators: Four in five are male, one in five are female. Half of perpetrators are aged 26-40, a quarter 16-25 and one in five are aged 41-55 years old. 96% 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 economy¹⁴

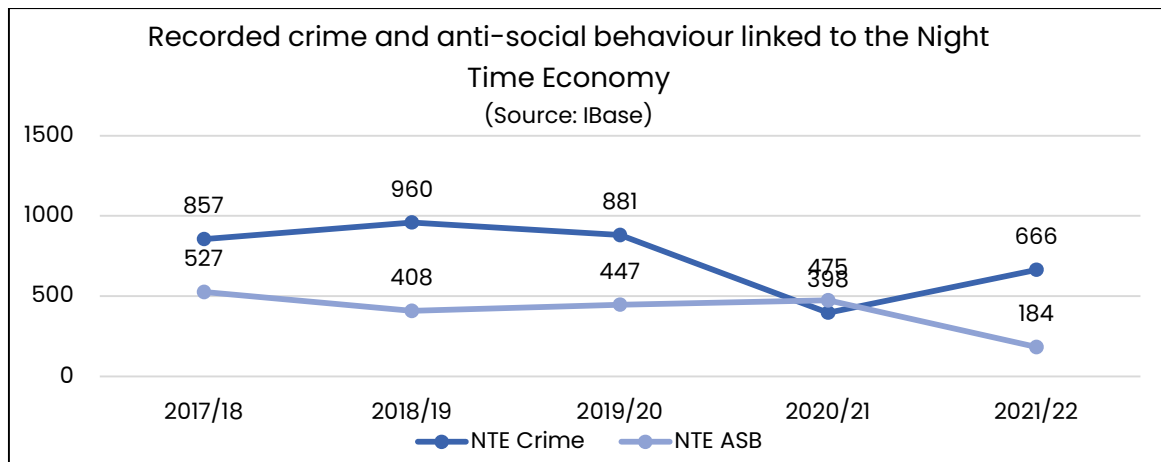
Volume and comparison to Northumbria Police Force Area, Most Similar Group and England:

Measure	North Tyneside	Northumbria Police Force	Most Similar Group	England
Night-time economy crimes (Rate per 1,000 people)	666 (3.18)	-	-	-
Night-time economy ASB (Rate per 1,000 people)	184 (0.88)	-	-	-

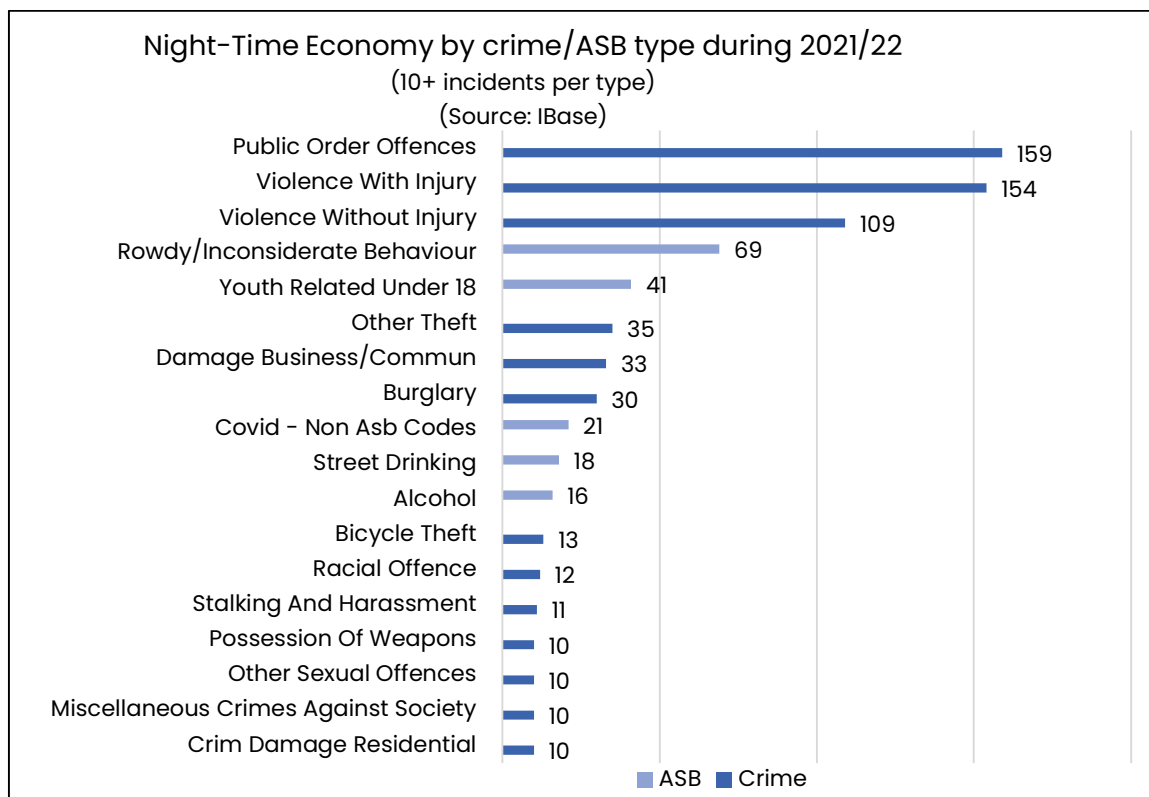
Direction of travel: The volume of night-time economy crimes decreased significantly during the pandemic and increased during 2021/22, but levels remain significantly lower than pre-pandemic.

There has been a significant reduction of more than 60% in NTE anti-social behaviour.

Summary: Night-Time Economy offences include recorded crime and anti-social behaviour. Nearly a fifth of offences are public order crimes, nearly a fifth are violence with injury crimes, 13% violence without injury crimes and 8% rowdy/inconsiderate behaviour ASB.



¹⁴ 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 – Whitley Bay (14.39), Wallsend (10.36), Riverside (8.29), Tynemouth (6.1) wards all have significantly higher rates of night time economy crime per population compared to the borough rate (3.18).

ASB – Riverside (3.12), Whitley Bay (2.33), Killingworth (1.96) and Tynemouth (1.74) wards all have higher rates of night-time economy ASB per population compared to the borough rate (0.88).

Victims: Crime – 58% female compared to 41% male. Nearly a third of victims are aged between 26–40 years old and one in five are aged 16–25. Seven in ten victims are White European, however a fifth of victims are unseen/unknown.

Perpetrators: Crime – Three quarters of offenders are male, a quarter female. 45% are aged between 16–30 years and 34% aged 31–45. 90% 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

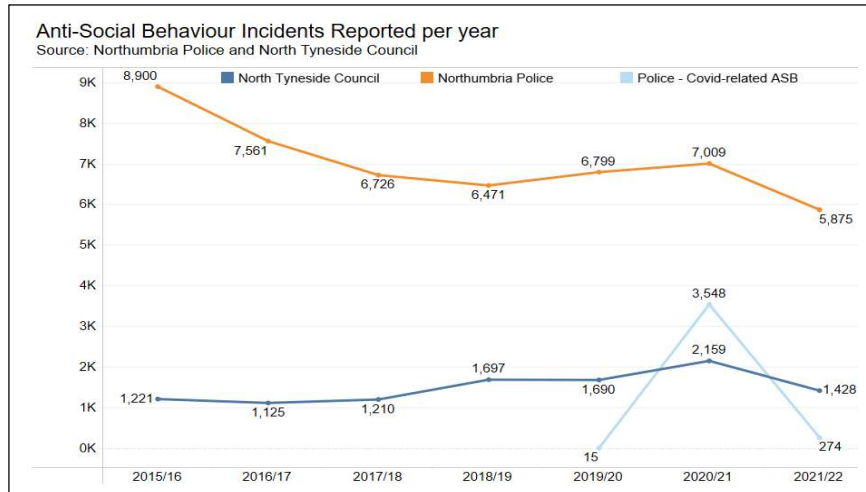
Volume and comparison to Northumbria Police Force Area, Most Similar Group and England:

Measure	North Tyneside	Northumbria Police Force	Most Similar Group	England
ASB reported to Northumbria Police inc. COVID-19 (rate per 1,000 people)	6,149 (29.42)	34,491 (23.82)	-	1,204,326 (21.32)
ASB reported to Northumbria Police exc. COVID-19 related (rate per 1,000 people)	5,875 (28.11)	-	-	-
ASB reported to North Tyneside Council (rate per 1,000 people)	1,428 (6.83)	-	-	-
Deliberate Fires reported to Tyne and Wear Fire and Rescue Service				

Direction of travel: Excluding COVID-19 reported incidents, anti-social behaviour reported to Northumbria Police has decreased by 16.2% compared to 2020/21 and has decreased by 12.7% since 2017/18.

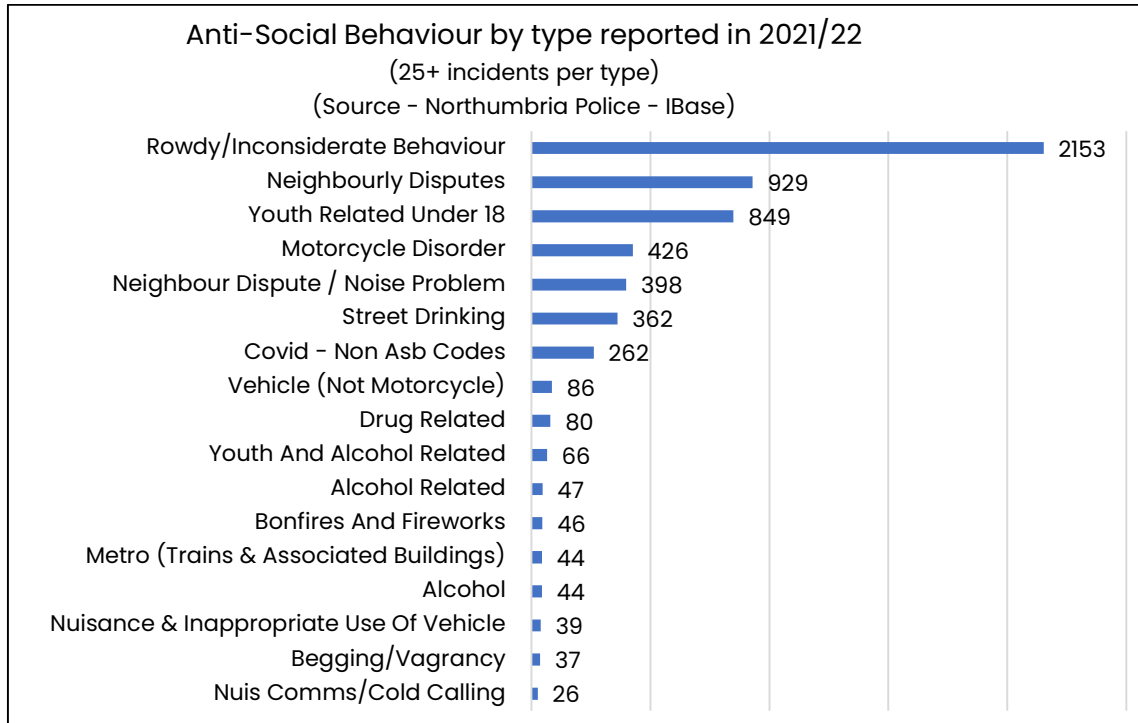
Anti-social behaviour reported to North Tyneside Council’s Community and Public Spaces Protection Team has decreased by 34% following a “spike” in reporting during 2020/21 due to the COVID-19 pandemic. Compared to 2017/18 ASB has increased by 18%, but the volume during 2021/22 was lower than the previous 3 years.

Summary:

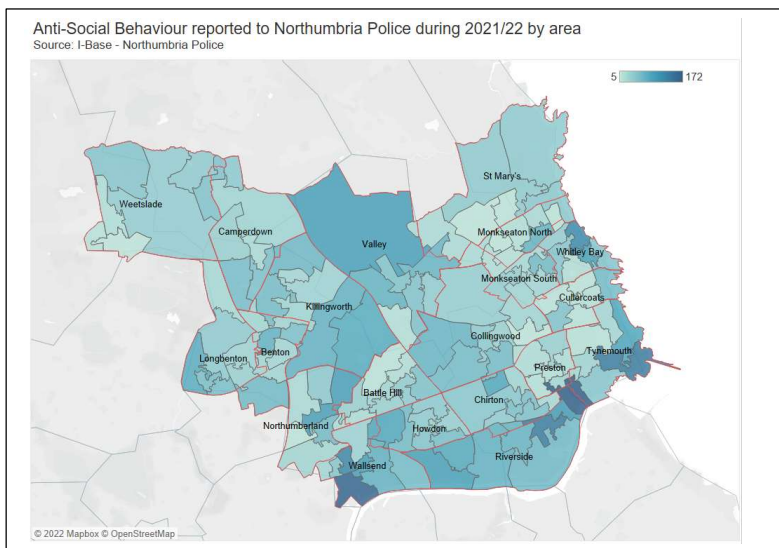


ASB reported to Northumbria Police

A third of anti-social behaviour reported to the police is rowdy/inconsiderate behaviour. Neighbourly disputes account for 16% reports and 14% are youth related under 18.



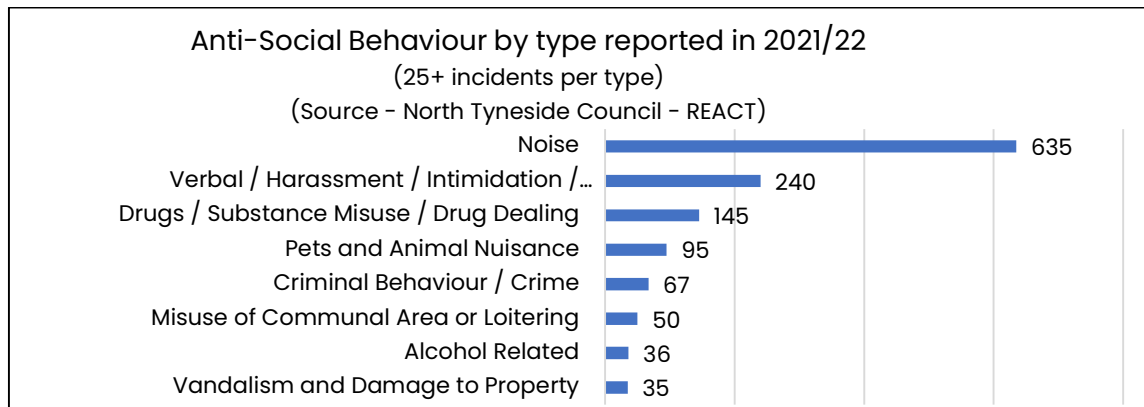
Anti-Social Behaviour reported to Northumbria Police is more prevalent in North Shields, Wallsend, Tynemouth and Whitley Bay areas



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

Noise complaints represented 45% of all reports during 2021/22 to the Community and Public Spaces Protection Team. 17% of cases related to verbal/harassment/intimidation/threatening behaviour and 10% of cases were drugs/substance misuse/drug dealing.

Over half of the victims the Community and Public Spaces Team worked with during 2021/22 were council tenants (39% victims had no tenure recorded).



Hotspot wards:

Northumbria Police – Riverside (57.63), Wallsend (51.24), Whitley Bay (40.32), Tynemouth (35.52) wards have significantly higher rates per population than the borough rate (29.42).

North Tyneside Council – ASB reported to Community and Public Spaces Protection Team – Riverside (11.57), Howdon (10.93), Longbenton (10.63), Chirton (8.20), Wallsend (8.23) wards all have significantly higher rates per population than the borough rate (6.83).

Victims:

Northumbria Police – data on victim not available

North Tyneside Council – Community and Public Spaces Protection Team – 44% female, 23% male and 33% gender not recorded. 13% aged 35-44 years old, 13% aged 35-44 and 11% 45-54 years old. Data quality issues with ethnicity. 57% of victims are North Tyneside Council Tenants, 4% private and 39% not recorded.

Perpetrators:

Northumbria Police – data on perpetrator not available

North Tyneside Council – Community and Public Spaces Protection Team – Two thirds of perpetrators are female, one third male. 23% aged 25-34 years old, 21% are 35-44 and 12% are 45-54 years old. Data quality issues with ethnicity. Three quarters of perpetrators are North Tyneside Council Tenants, less than 2% private and the remaining perpetrators the tenure isn't recorded.

Gaps: No police data on profile of victims or perpetrators and data quality for equality characteristics recorded by North Tyneside Council needs to be improved. Better location data for incidents reported to North Tyneside Council is needed for mapping purposes.

Youth Related Disorder

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

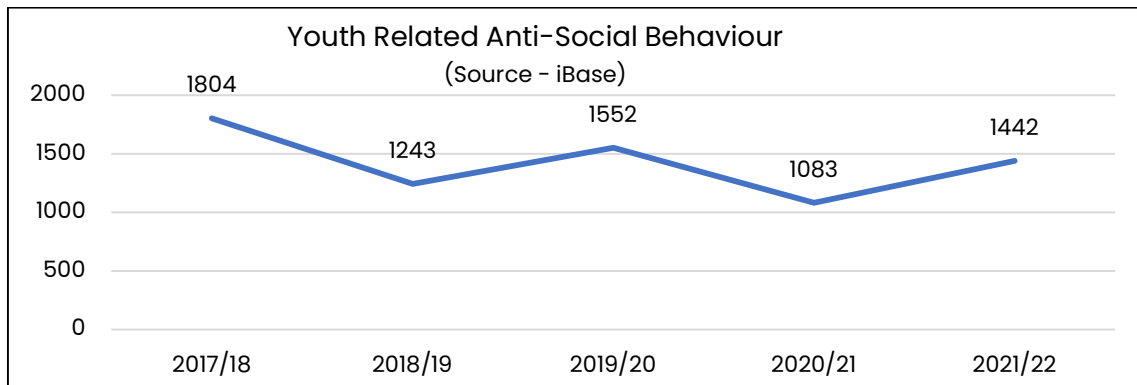
Measure	North Tyneside	Northumbria Police Force	Most Similar Group	England
Youth related ASB (Rate per 1,000 people)	1,442 (6.9)			

Direction of travel:

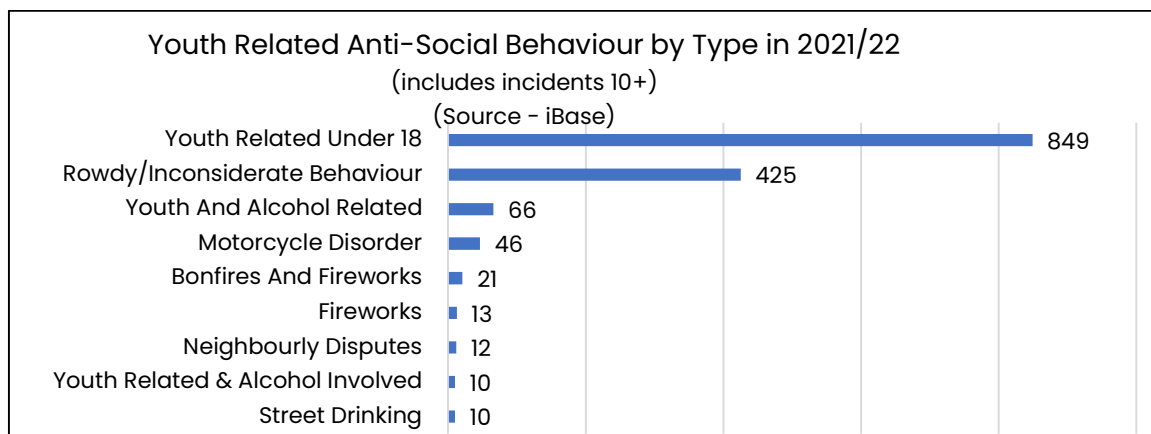
The number of first-time entrants (aged between 10-17) going into the criminal justice system has decreased significantly by three quarters over the previous 10 years.

Overall, the trend of youth related anti-social behaviour is decreasing over the last five years, however it does fluctuate by year. There was a significant decrease during 2020/21, likely attributable to the COVID-19 pandemic, but also a significant decrease in incidents during 2018/19.

Summary:



During 2021/22, there were 1,442 youth related anti-social behaviour incidents. Just under a quarter of anti-social behaviour incidents in North Tyneside in 2021/22 were youth related.



During 2021/22, three in five youth related ASB incidents were classed as youth related under 18. Over a quarter were rowdy/inconsiderate behaviour.

Hotspot wards: Wallsend (10.91), Whitley Bay (9.95), Killingworth (9.82), Riverside (9.6), Valley (9.5), Benton (9.01), Northumberland (8.62) wards all have significantly higher rates of youth ASB as a rate per population than the borough overall.

Victims: data on victims not available

Perpetrators: data on perpetrators not available

Gaps: Profile data on victims and perpetrators. Can't drill down to youth related crime.

Chapter 9 Serious Violence

Volume¹⁵ 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)	2,620 (12.54)	22,889 (15.81)	-	-
Domestic related serious violence (per 1,000)	849 (4.06)	6,907 (4.77)	-	-

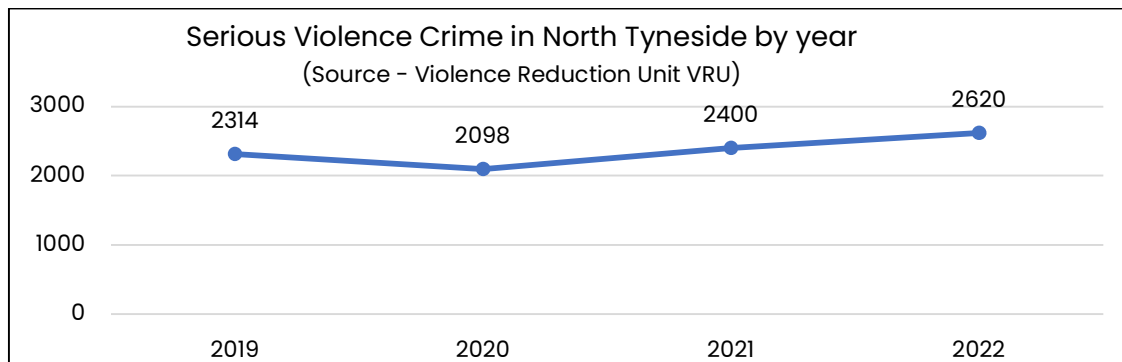
Direction of travel:

Serious Violence incidents have increased by 9.2% since 2021, which is largely due to an increase in assault with injury crimes. Overall, serious violence in North Tyneside has increased by 13% since 2019.

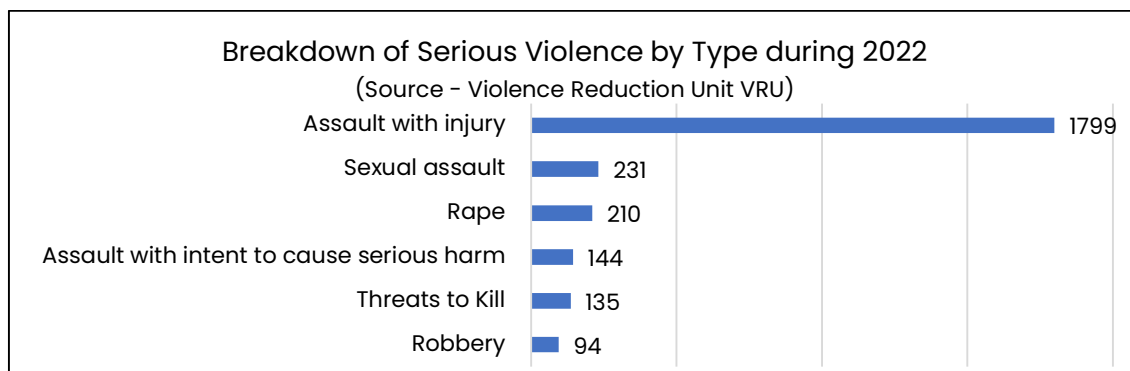
Summary:

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.”



¹⁵ Data represents 2022 calendar year.



Assault with injury and assault with intent to cause serious harm accounted for three quarters of serious violence offences committed during 2022.

Domestic related serious violence accounts for almost a third of all serious violence offences in North Tyneside. Of the 2,620 offences during 2022, 849 were domestic related.

The Violence Reduction Unit (VRU) are producing a Serious Violence Strategy for the Northumbria Police Force Area.

Knife Crime

Knife-enabled offences in North Tyneside increased by 18% compared to 2021 to total 124 offences in 2022. However, the number of knife-enabled offences represent 5% of serious violence offences overall and fewer than 1% of all crimes in the borough.

The number of knife possession offences remained consistent during 2022 at 61 offences, however the offensive weapon possession increased to 87 offences in 2022 compared to 65 in 2021.

There were 30 injuries with a sharp object during 2022, consistent with the previous year and 24 weapons seized in 2022 during stop and searches, despite a 59% increase in the number of stop of searches carried out for offensive weapons.

Homicides

During 2022, there were 4 homicides compared to 2 the previous year. Two were domestic homicides and two non-domestic.

Hotspot wards: Not available

Victims: Not available

Perpetrators: Not available

Gaps: Victim and perpetrator profile data and hotspot wards.

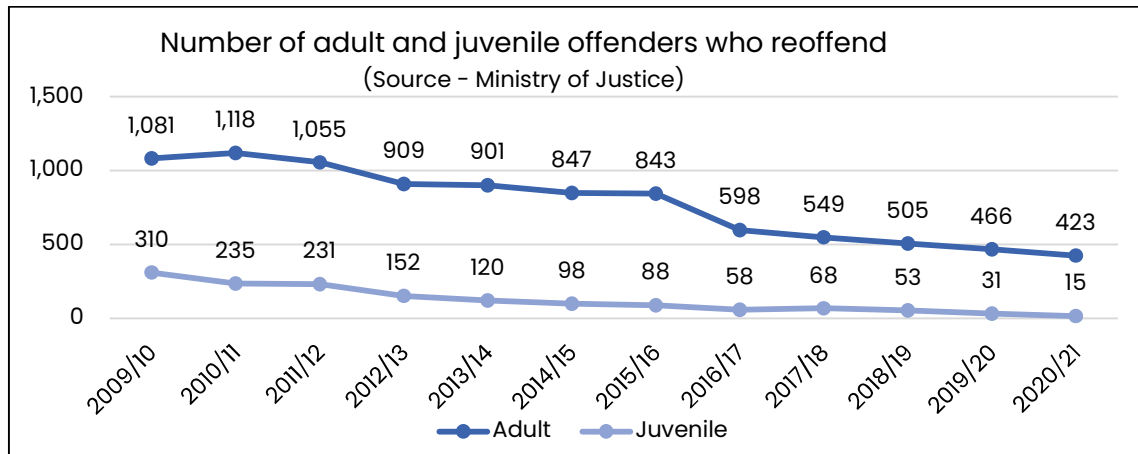
Chapter 10 Reoffending

Measure	North Tyneside	Northumbria Police Force	Most Similar Group ¹⁶	England and Wales
Proportion of adult offenders who reoffend (%) ¹⁷	27.3% (423 reoffenders)	27.63%	26.26%	24.4%
Average number of reoffences per adult reoffender	3.78	3.40	3.70	3.59
Average number of previous offences per adult offender	25.87	27.96	23.25	20.08
Proportion of juvenile offenders who reoffend	39.47% (15 reoffenders)	32.45%	32.80%	31.2%
Average number of reoffences per juvenile reoffender	6.07	4.5	4.9	3.54
Average number of previous offences per juvenile offender	8.34	5.82	3.73	3.69

Direction of travel:

The number of adult and juvenile offenders who reoffend has significantly decreased each year for the last 12 years and follows a similar trend to the Northumbria Police Force, Most Similar Group and England and Wales. Adult reoffenders in 2020/21 have decreased by two thirds compared to 2009/10. Juvenile reoffenders in 2020/21 have decreased by 95% compared to 2009/10. In 2020/21, there were only 15 juvenile reoffenders that year.

Summary:



¹⁶ Most Similar Group does not include Basildon, Gloucester, Ipswich

¹⁷ Reoffending data represents 2020/21 as latest available published data.

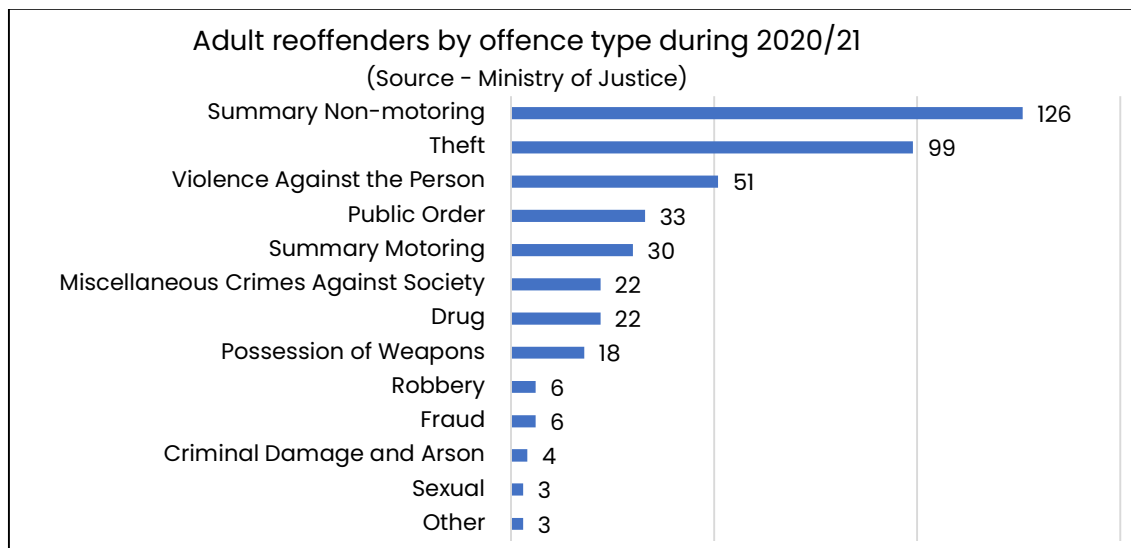
During 2020/21, there were 423 adult reoffenders and 15 juvenile reoffenders. The number has significantly decreased over the last 12 years.

The definition of reoffending¹⁸ 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 2020/21 at 27.3% was comparable with the Northumbria Force and Most Similar Group, but slightly higher than the proportion across England and Wales.

Due to the low number of juvenile reoffenders (15 reoffenders) in North Tyneside during 2020/21, the proportion cannot be compared with the force, most similar group or nationally. The number of juvenile reoffenders in North Tyneside is the second lowest behind Northumberland (9) in the Northumbria Police Force Area.



Three in ten reoffenders in North Tyneside during 2020/21 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

¹⁸ Definition set out by Ministry of Justice in Guide to proven reoffending statistics

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; Just under 9 out of 10 reoffenders are male. Almost all White. Over two thirds are aged 25-34 years old and a quarter 35-44 years old.

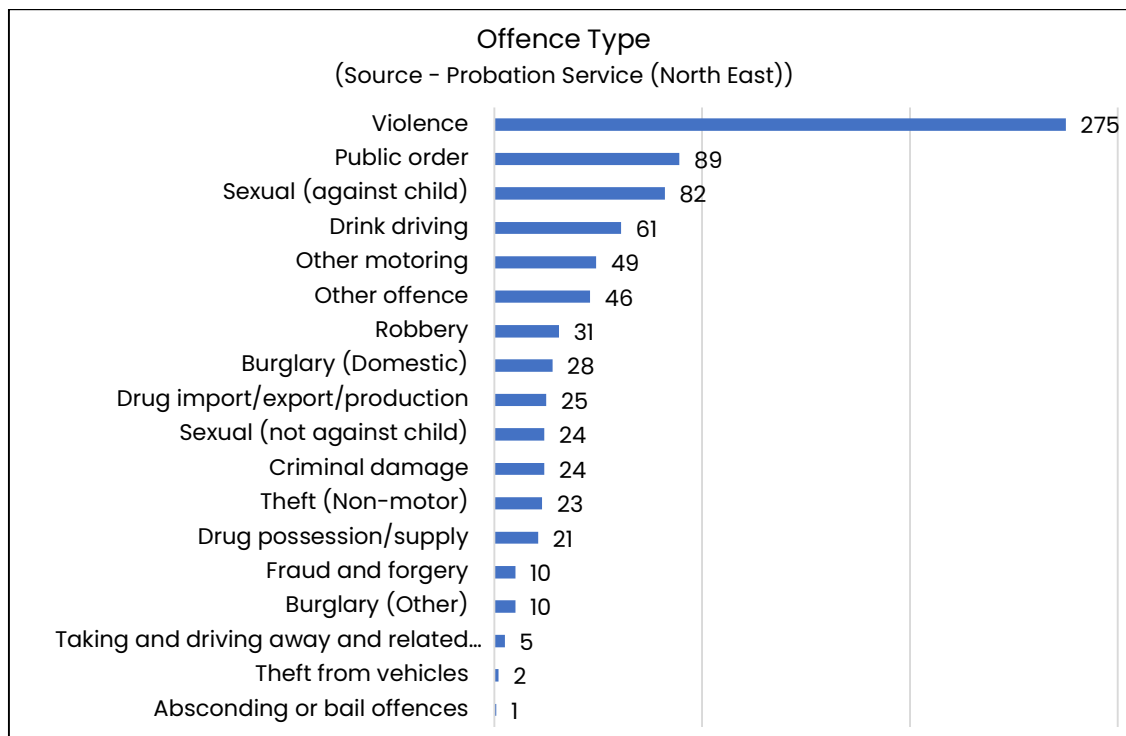
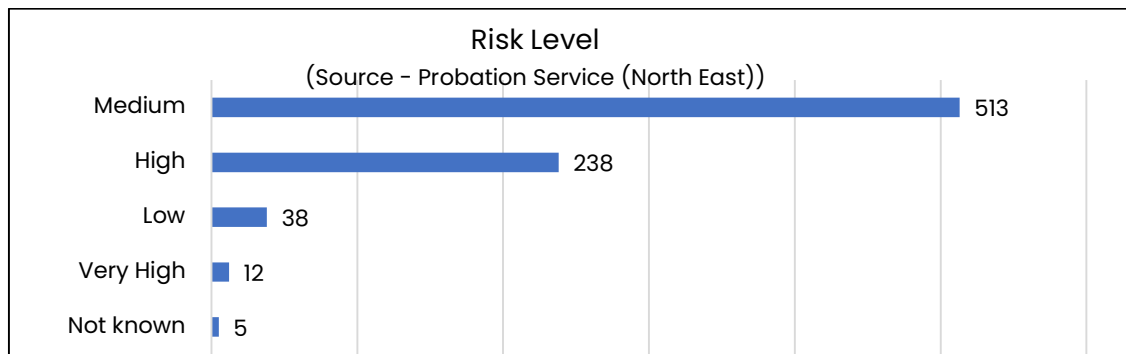
Juvenile Reoffenders; the number of juvenile reoffenders are low, however 14 of the 15 reoffenders are male, 11 are aged 15-17 years old and 4 are aged 10/14 years old. All identify as white.

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

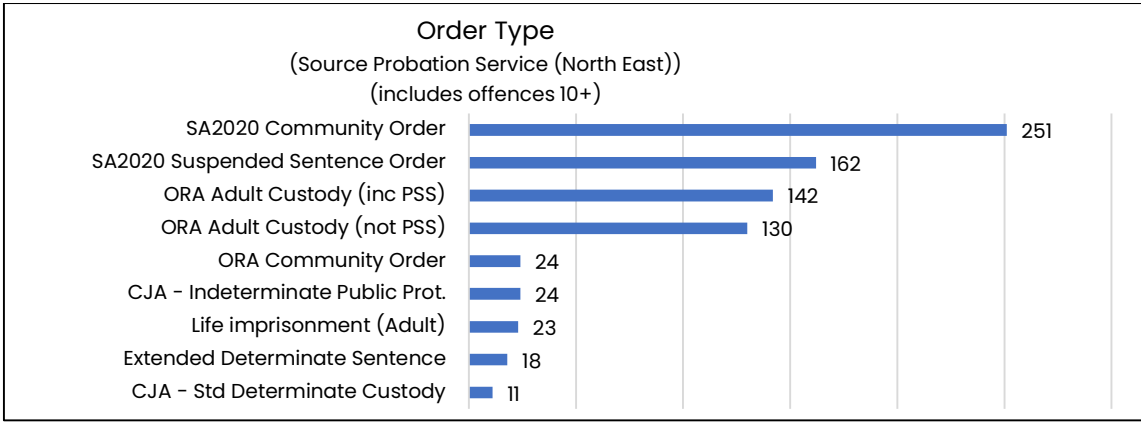
Probation Service (North East)

Summary:

The Probation Service (North East) has 806 North Tyneside offenders on their caseload¹⁹. Three quarters are in custody. Two thirds are identified as medium risk and three in ten high risk.



¹⁹ As of 31st March 2023.



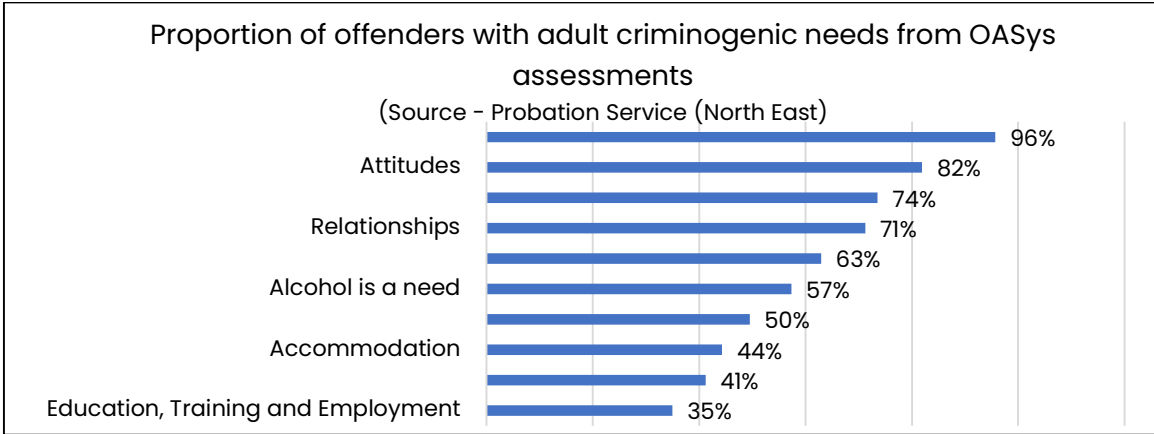
Three in ten offenders involved with the Probation Service have a community order, a third a custody order and one in five a suspended sentence.

Hotspot wards: not available

Victims: not available.

Perpetrators: Nine in ten offenders are male. A third are aged 31-40 year old and over a quarter are aged 21-30 years old. 95% White, 2.5% non-White or mixed/multiple ethnic group, with the remainder not recorded or unknown.

Identified needs of offenders



Thinking and behaviour, attitudes, lifestyle and relationships are the highest prevalent need identified. Two thirds of offenders assessed were identified with mental health issues, 16% were identified as a victim of domestic violence and 14% were identified with learning difficulties.

Gaps: ward data.

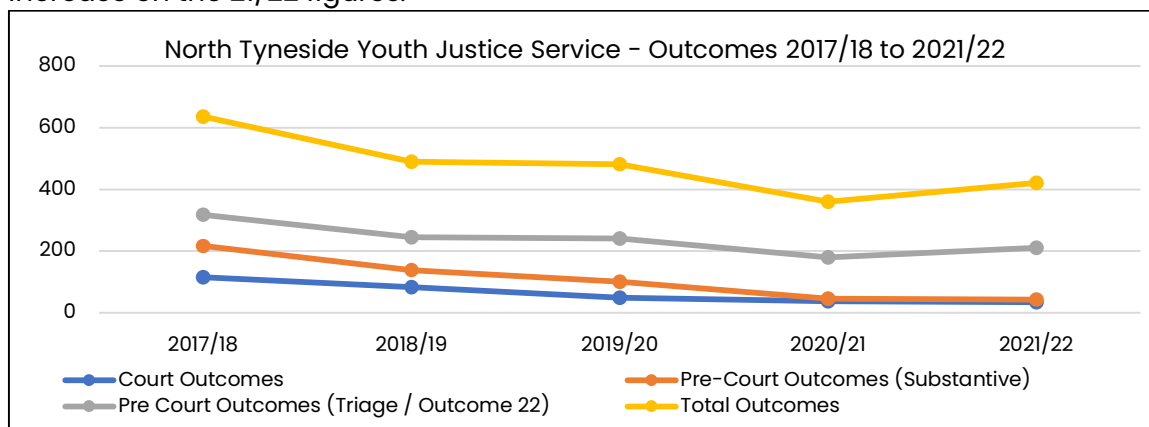
Youth Justice Service (YJS)

Number of Outcomes over a Five-Year Period

Over the last 10 years there has been a steady decline in the numbers of young people receiving court and substantive pre-court outcomes and becoming first time entrants to the Youth Justice System. There has been a relative plateau in numbers (with a dip during the 2020/21 pandemic period) over the last 4 years. This is around a third less than the 2017/18 period.

During this time initiatives such as the Out of Court Panel have meant that young people who previously would 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 – which means the young person participates in an intervention with the Youth Justice Service (YJS) and does not receive a criminal record.

Out of court cases now make up around 80% of the YJS cohort. The chart below shows the numbers of outcomes in Court / Pre Court (Substantive) and Pre Court (Non-Substantive) and the total outcomes. 22/23 projections will show a very small increase on the 21/22 figures.



Offences

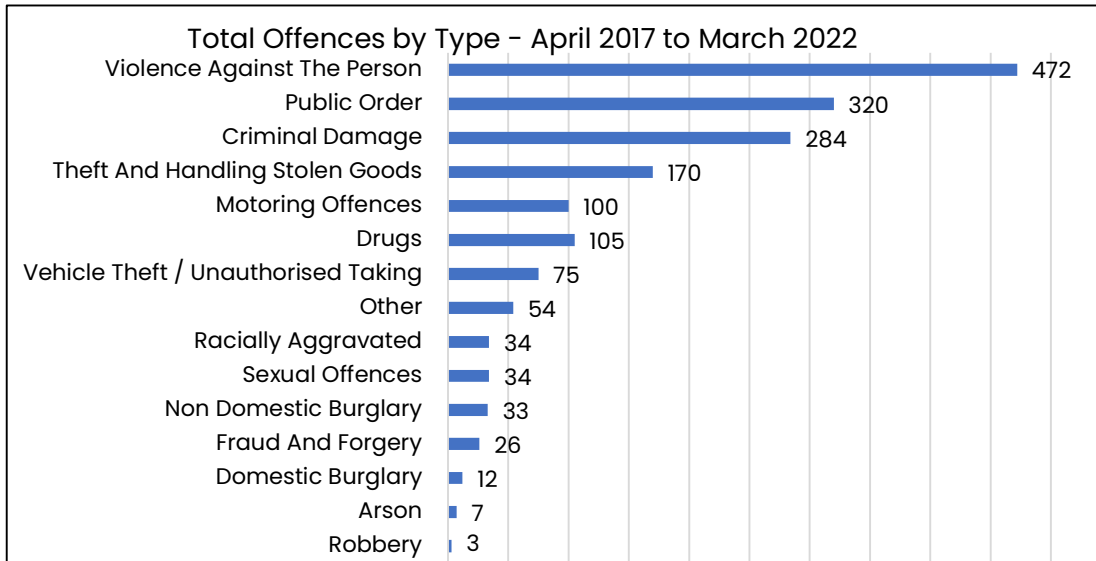
The chart below shows the types of offences based on the numbers of offences with either a substantive outcome, or an out of court disposal in a 5-year period between April 2017 and March 2022.

The top four offences have remained relatively static in recent years. 27% of all offences were 'violence against the person'. (Note this does not mean serious

violence, the majority of offences were of a low gravity level e.g. common assault, assault by beating). Public Order offences made up 19%, Criminal Damage 16% and Theft and Handling offences are 10% of the total.

In terms of numbers of offences, in 2021/22 there were 25% fewer offences than in 2017/18, but similar numbers to 2018/19. In 2020/21 the number of offences decreased significantly due to the COVID-19 pandemic.

Year	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22
Total Offences	425	322	370	295	317

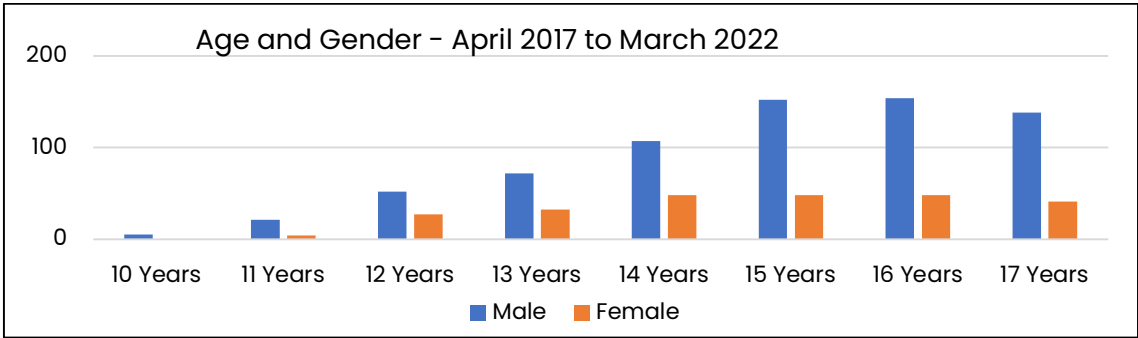


Demographics:

This data is based on the number of young people who commenced an intervention in each financial year period (949 in total). Some young people will have received multiple outcomes/interventions annually but are only counted in each annual period once, though may appear in more than one year.

Age and Gender:

74% of the total cohort over the 5-year period were male, 26% were female and this is a consistent split across quarterly data periods. The below chart shows the age and gender of the full cohort. 61% of the total cohort are aged between 15 and 17 years at the commencement of their intervention, 27% are 13 and 14 and 11% of the cohort aged 12 and under.



In terms of numbers of young people coming into the service the below table, numbers have been variable and have reduced since 2017/18 by around 25%. There was a dip in numbers due to lockdown and the COVID-19 pandemic in 2020/21. In the 2022/23 period it's forecasted there will be a similar number to 2021/22.

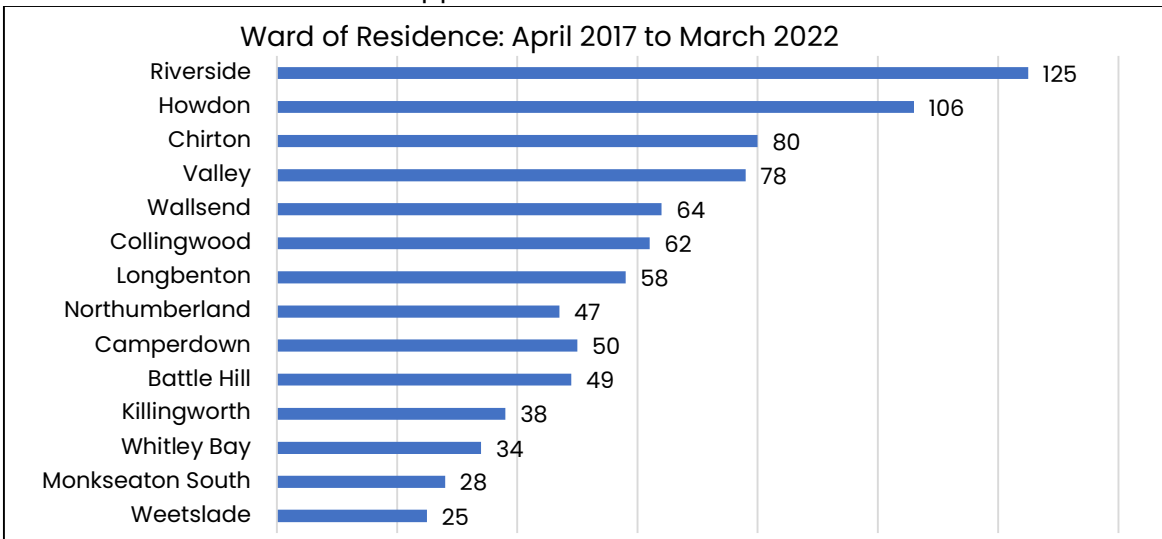
Year	Male	Female	Total
2017/18	174	61	235
2018/19	140	43	183
2019/20	156	52	208
2020/21	107	40	147
2021/22	124	52	176

Ethnicity:

97% of the total cohort describe themselves as White European. 3% of the cohort are from Black or Ethnic Minorities.

Wards of Residence:

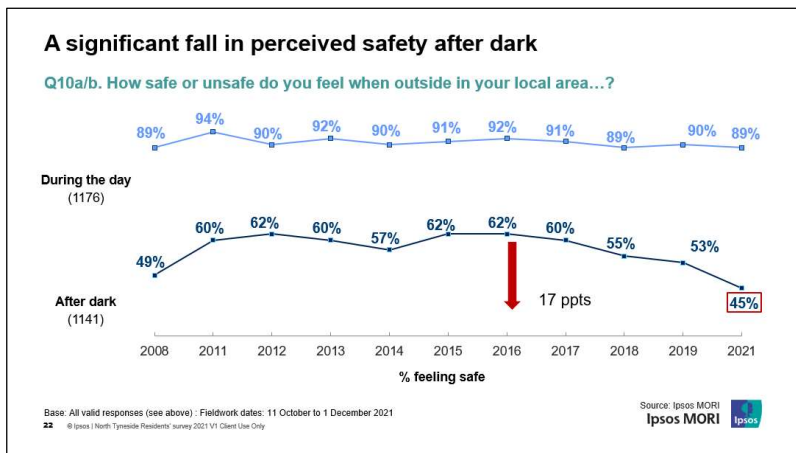
13% of young people who commenced an intervention in the last 6 years lived in Riverside Ward. Followed by 11% in Howdon, 9% in Chirton and 8% in Valley Wards. The below chart shows those wards with higher numbers. Those with lower numbers overall have been suppressed and removed from the chart.



Chapter 11 Public Confidence and Feeling the Difference

Perception of community safety is a key driver of resident satisfaction in the local area as a place to live. Residents consider crime and ASB as the most important issues and most in need of improvement. There has been a steady increase in concern since 2016. 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 and shopping facilities as well as job prospects.

There has been a significant drop in residents perceived safety after dark. 17 percentage points since 2016 to 45% in 2021, which is the least safe residents have felt since the measure was introduced in 2008. 45% is significantly lower than the Local Government Association (LGA) average of 71%.



Residents in the Southern area are more likely to feel unsafe after dark than others (45% vs. 32% overall), which is consistent compared to previous years. However, in 2021 perceptions of safety dropped significantly in the three other areas of the borough.

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

- Females (40% females feel unsafe vs. 22% of men) and the gap has widened significantly since 2019;
- Social tenants (41% vs. 29% of owner occupiers);
- and Those with bad self-reported health (50% feel unsafe after dark).