



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/government/news/martyns-law)

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

³ Introduced by [the Police, Crime, Sentencing and Courts Act 2022 \(legislation.gov.uk\)](https://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2022/29) 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

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

⁵ Via Integrated Care Boards

those priorities will be met to achieve a reduction in crime and disorder and for combating substance misuse.

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 2023–24** 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.

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/uk/2000/1626) ([legislation.gov.uk](https://www.legislation.gov.uk))

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

3.6 Strategic needs assessment 2021/22

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.

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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 2021/22

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 2021/22 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 violence²⁰ – in North Tyneside is significantly lower than across the Northumbria area, however the number of serious violence incidents In

¹⁸ Undertaken by Ipsos MORI

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

²⁰ Based on 2022 calendar year

North Tyneside are showing a significant 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.

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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

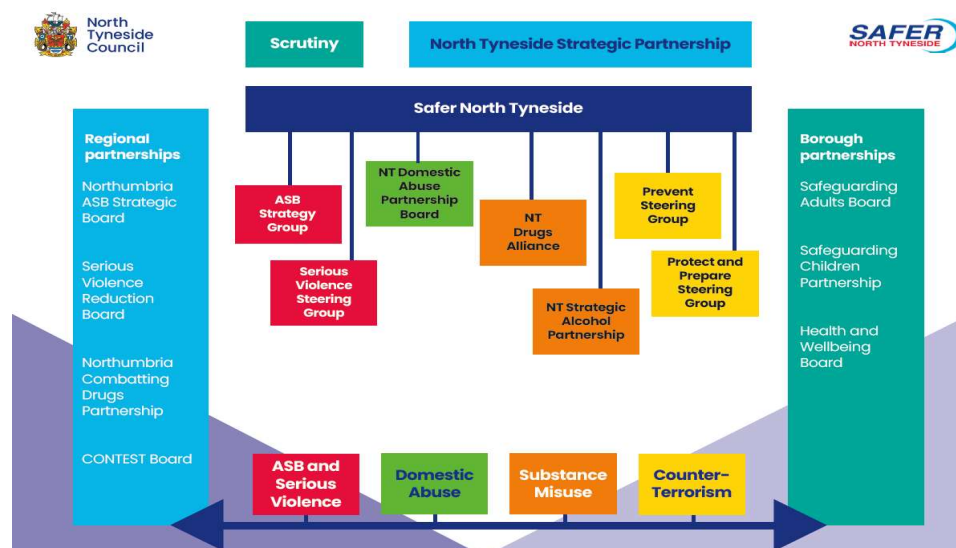
The partnership will ensure that its statutory responsibilities, prescribed by the Crime and Disorder Act 1988, as amended are discharged by:

- Holding two **meetings held in public** during the year that are 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: <i>How safe or unsafe do you feel when outside in your local area...?</i>	2021	2023
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

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/