

CRIME AND DISORDER COMMITTEE

DATE	09/10/2025
REPORT OF	Chief Superintendent Paul French
SUBJECT	Community Safety Partnership update
STATUS	Open

CONTRIBUTION TO OUR AIMS

The matters for consideration within this report contribute to the outcomes of the council. As a statutory partner of the Community Safety Partnership (CSP), the council undertakes activity to tackle crime and disorder and improve community safety which supports the North East Lincolnshire Council plan's aims, namely to develop:

- Stronger economy
- Stronger communities
- Greener future
- Engaging and effective council

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This report provides an overview of findings of the CSP's Joint Strategic Intelligence Assessment (JSIA), including performance data and emerging threats. It sets out the CSP's areas of priority and their pertinence to the Police and Crime Commissioner's Police and Crime Plan. It also provides an update on current work streams.

MATTERS FOR CONSIDERATION

Crime and Disorder Committee members are asked to note the report and make any recommendations or observations for the Community Safety Partnership's consideration.

1. BACKGROUND AND ISSUES

1.1 *Community Safety Partnerships*

1.2 The Crime and Disorder Act 1998 places a statutory responsibility on local authorities to consider crime and disorder in all of their working practices. In addition, the act places a requirement for all responsible authorities to come together as a Community Safety Partnership (CSP) to undertake crime analysis and create strategies and practical interventions to reduce crime and disorder in their local area.

1.3 The responsible authorities are:

- Humberside Police
- North East Lincolnshire Council
- Humberside Fire and Rescue Service
- Integrated Care Board and Public Health
- Probation Service

1.4 Other key partners:

- The Office of the Police and Crime Commissioner
- Voluntary Action North East Lincolnshire
- Sector Support NEL
- NAVIGO
- Victim Support
- Northern Lincolnshire and Goole NHS Trust

1.5 **JOINT STRATEGIC INTELLIGENCE ASSESSMENT (JSIA) 2025**

1.6 ***Background***

1.7 Statutory instruments place a responsibility on the CSP to carry out an intelligence audit and to consult with the public on crime and disorder. The JSIA sets out emerging trends and patterns in crime and disorder and identifies future threats and opportunities. The JSIA is part of the evidence base which supports the community safety partners to plan and target their work.

1.8 ***Consultation***

1.9 The CSP has a statutory duty to consult on the levels and patterns of crime, disorder and substance misuse in the area, and the matters which the persons living and working in the area consider the responsible authorities should prioritise. Every fourth year, the CSP includes questions in the council's *Our Place Our Future* consultation rather than conduct a bespoke survey. This year, results from the JSIA survey were supplemented by Humberside Police's *Humber Talking* exercise, and engagement with residents on violence against women and girls.

1.10 In 2024/25 54% of respondents thought that crime levels had stayed the same, with 43% thinking it had increased and 3% thinking it had decreased. Numbers remain similar to last year, although in 2023/24 more respondents thought crime had increased (48%) and fewer thought it had stayed the same. This perception reflects the downturn in overall crime incidents this year.

1.11 The crimes perceived as the biggest problems in respondents' neighbourhoods were anti-social behaviour (36%), shop theft (35%), drug related crime and disorder (32%) and violence (32%). This is the same four crime types as in 2023/24.

1.12 When asked what the CSP should prioritise, the top responses were:

- Anti-social behaviour (18%)
- Drug related crime (12%)
- Burglary (10%)

This mirrors last year's top two priorities, although burglary had fallen to sixth position last year, with violence in third position. Although this is an emerging

matter of concern for our residents, police data reflects a small decrease in the number of burglaries from 839 in 2023/24 to 835 in 2024/25.

1.13 **Key data findings**

1.14 In 2024/25 overall reported crime decreased slightly by 2.3% (from 18,234 in 2023/24 to 17,818 in 2024/25).

1.15 Good reductions occurred in:

- Robbery of personal property (-19.9% from 151 in 2023/24 to 130 in 2024/25)
- Anti-social behaviour (young people) (-15.0% from 845 to 718)
- Domestic abuse incidents (-5.8% from 6,425 to 6,051)
- Domestic abuse crimes (-10.0% from 3,528 to 3,174)
- Violence against the person with injury (-7.4% from 2,170 to 2,009)
- Violence against the person without injury (-2.0% from 2,471 to 2,421)
- Violence against women and girls (-29.6% from 5,396 to 3,733)
- Violence against women and girls excluding domestic abuse (-16.6% from 2,830 to 2,360)

1.16 Positive increases were also seen in:

- People in substance and alcohol treatment (+6.26% from 1,388 to 1,475)
- Number of resident-led groups covering community safety (+5.8% from 68 to 72)

1.17 However, increases were seen in the following areas:

- Anti-social behaviour (all ages) (+3.3% from 2,078 to 2,157)
- Drug offences (+43.1% from 306 to 438)
- Youth justice first time entrants into the criminal justice system (+47% from 19 to 28)

1.18 Ward breakdown

1.19 Interventions by the CSP are currently thematic, at local authority wide level rather than ward specific. However, we have, this year, introduced a geographically centred tasking process. This comprises a multi-agency tactical meeting to focus on problem solving and response to anti-social behaviour and other issues. Further information can be found in Appendix one and at <https://www.humberside.police.uk/area/your-area/>.

1.20 Acquisitive crime

1.21 Burglary decreased by 0.5% 839 in 2023/24 to 835 in 2024/25. Whilst residential burglary increased by +9 incidents, residential burglary of unconnected buildings reduced by -13 incidents, and burglary of a business or community premises remained the same.

- 1.22 Shop theft has continued to rise by 20.4% from 1,423 in 2023/24 to 1,713 in 2024/25.
- 1.23 The JSIA recommends that shop theft continues to be monitored and addressed through the area-based tasking process.
- 1.24 The JSIA recommends that consideration be given to addressing emerging burglary hotspots through the area-based tasking process.
- 1.25 Anti-social behaviour
- 1.26 ASB incidents (all ages) rose slightly from 2,088 in 2023/24 to 2,157 in 2024/25, an increase of 3.3%. However, this is still lower than the number of incidents reported in 2022/23 at 2,386 and an overall three-year downward trajectory remains. The wards experiencing the greatest amount of ASB in 2024/25 were East Marsh and West Marsh (which includes top town).
- 1.27 The Charter for Victims of Anti-Social Behaviour can be found at <https://www.nelincs.gov.uk/keeping-our-area-clean-and-safe/anti-social-behaviour/>
- 1.28 The JSIA recommends that that the Community Safety Partnership Board continues to address anti-social behaviour as a priority focus.
- 1.29 Youth anti-social behaviour
- 1.30 Youth ASB decreased by 15.0% (-127 incidents) between 2023/24 and 2024/25. It is now at its lowest level in the last three years with substantial decreases from the 1,110 incidents recorded in 2022/23. Youth ASB accounted for 33.2% of all ASB in 2024/25 and followed a similar trend to all ASB except in August 2024 when all ASB increased, likely impacted by the national disruptions at that time.
- 1.31 A case study has been included later in the report around a spike in incidents of youth ASB. These were reported in quarter four of 2024-25 in the East Marsh area and were attributed to a specific group of young people. However, all other wards, with the exception of East Marsh, Croft Baker and Immingham, experienced decreases in youth ASB when compared with 2023/24.
- 1.32 Youth Justice
- 1.33 Whilst first time entrants into the criminal justice system have increased from 19 in 2023/24 to 28 in 2024/25, this has been impacted by a) the Crown Prosecution Service which no longer recognises informal out of court disposals when charging decisions are made, and b) NEL not being part of an 'Outcome 22 Deferred Prosecution Scheme'. Whilst NEL uses Outcome 22s as a method of case closure, an Outcome 22 Deferred Prosecution Scheme is a non-statutory disposal option whereby prosecution or caution is put on hold until a diversionary activity is undertaken. The figure remains at a low level which is below our family average and the "All England" rate. Children in North East Lincolnshire are less likely, when compared to the England average, to become involved in the criminal justice system.

- 1.34 The number of children sentenced to custody remains low – our custody rate continues to be below national and regional comparator groups. In 2024/25 there was no children sentenced to custody.
- 1.35 Drug offences and substance and alcohol treatment
- 1.36 Drug offences rose by 43.1% from 306 in 2023/24 to 438 in 2024/25, this includes both possession of drugs and trafficking of drugs. This is due to proactive activity, including operations utilising the passive drugs dog.
- 1.37 The number of people receiving drug and alcohol treatment has increased from 1,388 in 2023/24 to 1,475 in 2024/25. New presentations are at the highest they have ever been. Work continues to focus on increasing the numbers in treatment, but not at the detriment of those completing successful treatment journeys.
- 1.38 The JSIA recommend that the possession of drugs continues to be tackled through the Ten-Year Drug Strategy work.
- 1.39 Domestic abuse
- 1.40 Recorded domestic abuse incidents decreased by 5.8% from 6,425 in 2023/24 to 6,051 in 2024/25. Similarly recorded domestic abuse crimes decreased by 10.0% from 3,528 in 2023/24 to 3,174 in 2024/25. This reverses the increase seen the previous year.
- 1.41 The number of cases presented to MARAC during 2024/2025 has risen by 11.4% from 1,034 in 2023/24 to 1,152 in 2024/25. This is the highest number of cases heard in a single year since recording began in 2010/2011.
- 1.42 The number of MARAC repeat hearings has also increased from 555 in 2023/24 to 690 in 2024/25 and repeat cases as a percentage of all cases discussed as also risen from 54% to 60%. These figures continue to exceed the SafeLives recommended level of between 28%-40%. However, it should be noted that the recommended levels have not been updated by SafeLives to reflect improvements in practice or specific factors such as the covid-19 pandemic. Several factors influence repeat levels including MARAC meeting frequency, seasonal variations, and changes in how Humberside Police refer cases. It should also be noted that incidents leading to a repeat referral do not need to be criminal, violent, or threatening. If a non-violent incident triggers the repeat, it could indicate positive engagement with services, alternatively if a high-risk incident triggers the repeat, it could indicate escalating levels of domestic abuse and that interventions are not working. SafeLives undertook a review in 2023/2024 of the North East Lincolnshire MARAC, and their findings / recommendations may have had an impact on the number of referrals submitted to MARAC.
- 1.43 Wider work is underway to make system improvements to the multi-agency domestic abuse arrangements and investment in this area has allowed additional provision to be commissioned, as discussed in last year's Crime and Disorder Committee report. In the context of advancing a number of domestic abuse

commissioning intentions, a non-convicted perpetrator programme is being progressed. Funding has been identified for a two-year programme and a specification is currently being finalised. A route to market has been identified and it is anticipated to go out to tender mid to late October 2025, subject to the completion of further internal processes and legal sign off.

1.44 Violent crime

1.45 After increasing last year, violence with injury decreased back to 2022/23 levels with 2,009 incidents in 2024/25 compared with 2,170 in 2023/24.

1.46 There has been a similar trend in violence without injury which also fell between 2023/24 (2,471 incidents) and 2024/25 (2,421 incidents). Incidents of violence remained attributable in the main to domestic abuse and the social economy.

1.47 Possession of a weapon, however, increased by 8.1% from 160 in 2023/24 to 173 in 2024/25.

1.48 The Serious Violence Duty was introduced in January 2023 through the Police, Crime, Courts and Sentencing Act 2022. It places a duty on Community Safety Partnerships to take a multi-agency approach to preventing and tackling serious violence. In addition to the Serious Violence Duty, North East Lincolnshire falls within the Humber Violence Reduction Unit area (known as the Humber Violence Prevention Partnership, or VPP). The CSP has a serious violence strategic group which delivers against its own '4P' plan, as well as maintaining oversight of the violence against women and girls and night time economy task groups and the serious youth violence function.

1.49 The JSIA recommends that reducing violence, including possession of a weapon, continues to be tackled through the Serious Violence prevention work, collaboration with the Humber Violence Prevention Partnership (VPP).

1.50 The Serious Violence Strategy can be found at www.safernel.co.uk/wp-content/uploads/2024/02/FINAL-Serious-Violence-Strategy-24.01.24.pdf

1.51 Violence against women and girls

1.52 Despite increasing last year from 4,213 incidents in 2022/23 to 5,303 in 2023/24, reported incidents of violence against women and girls have dropped in 2024/25 to 3,733. Thirty-seven percent of these incidents were flagged as relating to domestic abuse.

1.53 Incidents of violence against women and girls includes, but is not limited to, assault, blackmail, controlling or coercive behaviour, criminal damage, exposure and voyeurism, harassment, manslaughter, murder, rape, robbery, sexual assault, sexual grooming, stalking, threats to commit an offence. In 2024/25 the most reported sub-category of violence against women and girls was harassment, with 70% of known suspects recorded as male, and most likely to be a partner, ex-partner or acquaintance.

- 1.54 The JSIA recommends that reducing violence continues to be tackled through the Serious Violence prevention work, collaboration with the Humber Violence Prevention Partnership (VPP).
- 1.55 Serious organised crime
- 1.56 'Clear Hold Build' is a three-step multi-agency initiative to disrupt organised crime. Work continues by Humberside Police to clear specific locations of organised crime members and to 'hold' the location so that other gangs can't take over the area. Finally, residents are encouraged to work with partner agencies to build community resilience and make their neighbourhoods a safer place.
- 1.57 Comparing the period July 2024 to June 2025 with the period July 2022 to June 2023 before work commenced in the area, total incidents have reduced by 5.1%. The biggest reductions occurred in public order offences which decreased by 53%, ASB nuisance which decreased by 35.1%, road related offences which decreased by 30.4% and violence / assault which decreased by 13.8%.
- 1.58 The JSIA recommends that the Community Safety Partnership Board adopts serious organised crime as a priority focus.
- 1.59 Modern slavery
- 1.60 From April 2024 – March 2025, there was a total of 24 National Referral Mechanism (NRM) submissions, an increase from 19 (26%) when compared to April – March of the previous year. This accounted for 9% of all referrals across Humberside which was the lowest.
- 1.61 From April 2024 – March 2025 there were 47 modern slavery investigations for North East Lincolnshire, an increase of 20 (74%) when compared to April – March the previous year. This accounted for 15% of all investigations across Humberside. The current three-year trend remains around three investigations per month.
- 1.62 From April 2024 – March 2025, there was a total of 24 NRM submissions, an increase from 19 (26%) when compared to April – March of the previous year. This accounted for 9% of all referrals across Humberside which was the lowest.
- 1.63 Communities and cohesion
- 1.64 Numbers of formal neighbourhood watch groups have been in slow decline and so new models of engagement are being implemented, including resident-led groups, briefing sessions, community events and My Community Alert.
- 1.65 In 2024/25 there were 62 active neighbourhood watch groups, remaining constant from the 62 in 2023/24. However, there were also 72 resident-led community safety groups, up from 68 in 2023/24. The increase is attributed to groups establishing through Safer Streets projects in East and West Marsh, the Clear Hold Build project in Nunthorpe, and other weeks of action.

- 1.66 Engagement continues to support our more vulnerable residents and the community as a whole. New neighbourhood watch information hubs are being established across the borough, scams talks and awareness raising continues, and the updated Stay Safe guide distributed to 2,000 older people.
- 1.67 The JSIA recommends that the Community Safety Partnership Board adopts communities and cohesion as a priority focus.
- 1.68 Prevent duty
- 1.69 Due to Home Office instruction regarding the sharing of sensitive information, data on Prevent will not be disclosed in this report. Work continues within local communities to prepare businesses for their new responsibilities under the Protect Duty, which strengthens our position against a terrorist act; we continue to work with partners to build resilience in young people against becoming radicalised; and we continue to raise practitioners and parents' awareness of threats emerging within social media and gaming.
- 1.70 Illicit goods and vapes
- 1.71 Retail shops are subject to regular unannounced compliance visits by NELC Trading Standards and any illicit tobacco and illegal vape supplies found on sale or in storage are seized. Intelligence reports on illicit tobacco and illegal vape supplies are regularly reviewed with a view to conducting multi-agency raids on identified target shops, possible storage premises and vehicles, in conjunction with Humberside Police and specialist sniffer dog teams.
- 1.72 If the evidential and public interest tests are met in relation to the above, formal action will be taken – cautions, prosecution, Proceeds of Crime Act applications for example. If sales of illicit goods from a retail shop can be linked to anti-social behaviour, then consideration will be given to applying for a three-month closure order through the courts. Where appropriate, landlords with commercial tenants found to be selling illicit goods will be encouraged to evict such tenants, as the landlords themselves could potentially be subject to financial investigation through the Proceeds of Crime Act.
- 1.73 Should sales of illicit goods be linked to wider organised crime, NELC will support Humberside Police with their investigations.
- 1.74 NELC, along with many other local authorities, is receiving additional government funding to combat illicit tobacco and illegal vapes supplies. This, along with other funding streams (e.g. Public Health grant funding), is allowing the recruitment of two Trading Standards apprentices to boost enforcement capacity.
- 1.75 To help understand the outcome of the activities described above, the following link will provide further detail on the numbers of premises that have been targeted in enforcement activities and the volumes of tobacco / vapes seized in recent years. Although the prevalence and ubiquitous use of illegal vapes is increasing

rapidly, it is being met with an increase in NELC enforcement activity as a result.
[North east lincolnshire - tobacco and e-cigarette data - UTLA | North East Lincolnshire | Report Builder for ArcGIS](#)

1.76 ***JSIA recommendations***

The JSIA proposes eight recommendations which are due to be ratified by the CSP board in December

- That the Community Safety Partnership Board endorses the Joint Strategic Intelligence Assessment update report.
- That the Community Safety Partnership Board continues to address anti-social behaviour as a priority focus.
- That reducing violence, including possession of a weapon, continues to be tackled through the Serious Violence prevention work, collaboration with the Humber Violence Prevention Partnership (VPP).
- That shop theft continues to be monitored and addressed through the area-based tasking process.
- That the possession of drugs and effective treatment for those with substance and alcohol dependency continues to be addressed through the Combatting Drugs Partnership.
- That the Community Safety Partnership Board adopts serious organised crime as a priority focus.
- That the Community Safety Partnership Board adopts communities and cohesion as a priority focus.
- That consideration be given to addressing emerging burglary hotspots through the area-based tasking process.

1.77 **CSP PARTNERSHIP PLAN AND PRIORITIES FOR 2025-29**

1.78 ***Community Safety Partnership priorities***

1.79 The CSP is currently finalising its Partnership Plan for 2025-2029, drawing on consultation, data, and intelligence on emerging threats to identify four priority areas:

- Anti-social behaviour
- Serious violence including serious youth violence, violence against women and girls and violence in the night time economy
- Communities and cohesion
- Serious organised crime

1.80 ***Delivery mechanisms (partnership tasking arrangements) and governance***

1.81 The CSP Board is responsible for agreeing the priorities of the partnership, and for delivery against those priorities to improve community safety across North

East Lincolnshire. Quarterly update reports show delivery, risks and progress against each priority.

- 1.82 The CSP's delivery structure includes a number of operational delivery ("task") groups. The task groups utilise data and intelligence from recorded crimes, needs assessments and public consultation to inform strategic tactical and operational activity, initiatives and interventions. This enables a dynamic response to changing priorities and emerging community safety issues.
- 1.83 In addition to the thematic task groups, the CSP has embedded a place based tasking and risk model. This comprises a two-tier model of an operational tasking group and individual risk group, which feed up to a strategic oversight and problem-solving group.
- 1.84 The ASB risk meeting provides a coordinated and strategic place-based approach to the management, support and enforcement of all aspects of ASB. The focus is to identify all aspects of the ASB triangle of Victim – Offender – Location and ensure that appropriate and robust intervention plans are developed across the partnership to continually drive down ASB. This process also follows the NEL victims charter ensuring that all identified victims are offered a speedy, risk-based service putting their voice and views at the forefront of any investigation.
- 1.85 CSP area based tasking aspires to co-ordinate a multi-agency response to reduce crime, disorder, and antisocial behaviour. The area based tasking meetings are the foundations that feed into both Safer North East Lincolnshire and the Community Safety Partnership Board and are aimed at those that are working and/or supervising at a 'ground level'.
- 1.86 *Objectives*
- 1.87 Phase 1
- To minimise the risk to vulnerable victims, and through the victim's charter offer a proactive and trauma informed, risk-based service.
 - To encourage the use of the ASB case review (Community Trigger) by identifying those cases that have two or more reports in a three-month period.
 - To ensure our parks and open spaces are safe and free of ASB and associated crime.
 - To ensure that those persistent adult perpetrators are identified and dealt with utilising all powers under the ASB crime and Policing Act 2024.
 - Track any Criminal Behaviour Orders (CBO) issued.
 - To ensure that young people identified as causing ASB are immediately brought to the attention of the Youth Engagement / Justice services to ensure child first principles are always achieved.
 - To identify incidents of rough sleeping and aggressive begging and develop supportive intervention plans and more punitive processes when non-compliance is identified and has a negative effect on the community.
- 1.88 Phase 2

- To discuss policing priorities in line with Beat Plans for specified ward areas.
- To discuss long-term problem-solving initiatives (OSARAs) by exception and when wider partnership working is required.
- To provide an overview of night time economy and discuss how partners can come together to support initiatives.
- To discuss upcoming events and days of action where the group can support one another.
- To provide a platform for each agency to voice issues and raise actions to Safer NEL.

1.89 Phase 3

- Any identified emerging threats / risks to be further discussed / developed though a nominated task and finish group chaired by a CSP organisational manager.

1.90 The Community Safety Partnership is also connected to the wider strategic boards across North East Lincolnshire to ensure that cross cutting themes can be considered more strategically. The main boards include the Safeguarding Children Partnership, the Youth Partnership Board (focusing on youth crime) and the Safeguarding Adults Board.

1.91 Within North East Lincolnshire Council, the Communities Scrutiny Panel's work programme has a focus around crime and disorder, and community safety. Council representatives on the CSP Board provide thematic reports on request, and wider partners regularly attend the panel to provide updates. Both the Portfolio Holder for Safer and Stronger Communities, and the Communities Scrutiny Panel Chair are members of the CSP Board.

1.92 ***Police resourcing***

1.93 Neighbourhood policing is a key and important component of our delivery to local communities and officers receive additional training to perform this specialist role. Our commitment is that we will be visible and accessible – engaging, supporting and protecting local people, and working together with our key partners to make North East Lincolnshire a safe place to live and work. Our Neighbourhood Policing Teams are dedicated teams, protected to deliver community policing, and supported by our Patrol (Response) Teams and Criminal Investigation Department.

1.94 North East Lincolnshire is separated into two Neighbourhood Policing Teams:

1.95 Grimsby East: Inspector Pete Musgrave

- Croft Baker

- East Marsh
- Hainton Heneage
- Haverstoe
- Humberston
- New Waltham
- Sidney Sussex

1.96 Grimsby West: Inspector Claire Jacobs

- Immingham
- Freshney
- Scartho
- South
- Waltham
- West Marsh
- Wolds
- Yarbrough

1.97 Details of our Neighbourhood Teams, including their priorities and events is available on the Humberside Police website www.humberside.police.uk/ In addition we are delighted to now be able to offer a new and innovative online portal to our local communities. Through My Police Portal you can stay up to date on the progress of your investigation and interact with the officer in charge of their case without having to call our non-emergency number 101 when you have been a victim of crime www.humberside.police.uk/police-forces/humberside-police/areas/about-us/about-us/my-police-portal/

1.98 **POLICE AND CRIME PLAN**

1.99 Although not a statutory member of the CSP, the Police and Crime Commissioner (PCC) has a duty under the Police Reform and Social Responsibility Act 2011 to work with CSPs. PCCs have no powers to manage or direct CSPs, but the PCC and CSP are under a reciprocal duty to have regard to each other's priorities.

1.100 The current Police and Crime Commissioner was originally elected in May 2021, and re-elected in 2024 to serve a four-year term of office until 2028. His Police and Crime Plan 2024-2029 was published in November 2024.

1.101 The plan has three key aims:

1. Engaged, resilient and inclusive communities – to provide pathways for everyone to contribute to the safety of our communities;
2. Safer communities – to focus activities on interventions that significantly impact on local crime levels;
3. Effective Organisations – to make the system work better for local communities.

1.102 The Community Safety Partnership will continue to work with the Office of the Police and Crime Commissioner to support the delivery of the three aims and ensure that the Community Safety Partnership Plan supports and compliments the Commissioner's Police and Crime Plan.

1.103 **SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION**

1.104 ***Community Trigger***

1.105 Anti-social behaviour case review / Community Trigger | NELC

1.106 The Community Trigger, also known as the ASB case review, is a statutory provision introduced in the Anti-Social Behaviour, Crime and Policing Act 2014. It is a safety net for victims of persistent anti-social behaviour to request a review of their case to determine whether further action can be taken to resolve the ongoing anti-social behaviour. The Community Trigger is not about apportioning blame but is to focus is on problem solving the case utilising the expertise of partner agencies.

1.107 North East Lincolnshire Council (NELC) is the administrator of the community trigger in this area.

1.108 For the purposes of the Community Trigger, the anti-social behaviour must be persistent in nature and this behaviour is defined as "conduct that has caused, or is likely to cause, harassment, alarm or distress to any person"

1.109 To activate the Community, Trigger the request must meet the following threshold test:

- The victim has reported 3 separate incidents to either the local authority, Police, Integrated Care Board (ICB) or housing provider within the preceding six months to the application, and the anti-social behaviour still persists, or
- A senior manager who, for North East Lincolnshire is the Anti-Social Behaviour Team manager within the authority decides that a Community Trigger is necessary to safeguard a vulnerable victim of anti-social behaviour.

1.110 *Who can activate a Community Trigger?*

- A victim, who can be an individual person, a business, or community group.
- A third party can make an application for a Community Trigger on behalf of a victim, with their consent. This can include a friend, relative, carer, councillor, Member of Parliament, or another professional person. We will still need to contact the victim to establish the facts and will need to confirm this consent.
- A senior manager, being the Anti-Social Behaviour Team Manager within the local authority who decides that a Community Trigger Review is necessary to safeguard a vulnerable victim of anti-social behaviour (please refer to section 5)

1.111 *How do you activate a Community Trigger?*

1.112 NELC administers and coordinates the Community Trigger process in North East Lincolnshire. It does not matter which agency a victim has reported incidents to, NELC will obtain the details of incidents relevant to the Community Trigger application.

1.113 A victim can activate the Community Trigger by any of the following methods:

- Online portal: www.nelincs.gov.uk, type Community Trigger in the Search box.
- Email: communitytrigger@nelincs.gov.uk.
- By phone: 01472 323933 this has an answer phone facility out of hours and is checked daily.
- In writing to: Anti-Social Behaviour Team Manager, North East Lincolnshire Council, Municipal Offices, Town Hall Square, Grimsby, DN31 1HU.

1.114 *The Community Trigger Application Procedure*

1.115 Where the Community Trigger activation is accepted, to ensure a totally transparent process and reassure applicants that the process is genuinely open the process will be managed by an independent chair, someone who can challenge where appropriate, make decisions and recommendations free from any real or presumed influence from the relevant agencies. To act as the independent chair the post holder must have an extensive background in the management of ASB and wider crime and disorder.

1.116 Where the threshold has been met, the decision letter will include:

- An outline of the next steps of the Community Trigger process with associated timescales.
- Contact details of the single point of contact.
- Details of support and advocacy agencies such as Victim Support that are available to the applicant and how they can be referred.
- The opportunity to attend the initial part of the Community Trigger hearing to discuss the harm and impact that the ASB has had on their (and their family's) lives, submit a statement or allow someone to advocate on their behalf.

1.117 Where the threshold is not met, the letter should clearly explain the reasons why and include details of the appeal process.

1.118 After the community trigger panel hearing, the Independent Chair will inform the victim of the outcome of the review, ideally in person or by phone call but then formalised in writing within seven days. The victim should be informed about the actions agreed, except those actions which identify the perpetrator's protected personal and sensitive data. They will also be advised as to whether recommendations have been made and whether there are any identified lessons.

to be learned. They should also be notified on what grounds they are able to lodge an appeal and how they are able to do so.

1.119 *Who can make an appeal?*

1.120 An appeal can be made by any individual who has previously submitted an application for an anti-social behaviour case review (“community trigger”). If you are acting as an advocate on behalf of somebody else, a signed consent letter needs to be submitted along with the appeal.

1.121 *When can an appeal be made?*

1.122 An appeal can be made to the North East Lincolnshire Community Safety Partnership at two different stages:

1.123 Stage 1: If you have made an application for an anti-social behaviour case review (“community trigger”) which was subsequently assessed as not meeting the locally agreed threshold for a review to take place, you can appeal against this decision.

1.124 Stage 2: If you have made an application for an anti-social behaviour case review (“community trigger”) which took place, but you are not satisfied with the outcome of the review, you can appeal against this decision.

1.125 An independent member of the Community Safety Partnership will be appointed by the Chair of the Community Safety Partnership on a case-by-case basis. The independent officer appointed will not be permitted to review an appeal relating to a matter within their own service area.

1.126 Please note that dissatisfaction with the delivery of an action plan arising from a review should be raised with the single point of contact assigned to you when your application for a case review (“community trigger”) was lodged.

1.127 Applications and outcomes:

2024

Applications and reviews	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Total
Number of applications received	1	3	1	1	6
Number of times the threshold was not met	1	0	0	1	2
Number of Case Reviews held	0	3	1	0	4
Number of times recommendations were made	0	1	0	0	1

1.128 ***Case study Grant Thorold Park***

1.129 In February 2025 Grant Thorold Park and the surrounding area saw levels of crime, especially arson and criminal damage, and ASB increase significantly.

These increases were believed to be down to a large group of young people from the Wellington Street area.

1.130 The incidents saw many fires in the park and surrounding area, including wheelie bins being set on fire. This escalated to hoax calls and Fire and Rescue Services being attacked.

1.131 The partnership immediately developed a two-pronged response by:

- Children's services and partners developing a deep dive into the children of concern
- Community safety services developing a Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design (CPTED) programme to both prevent and detect crime.

1.132 These two methods worked in tandem with each other with a multi-agency group meeting fortnightly for children and monthly for CPTED, area-based tasking and borough wide risk processes.

1.133 A problem profile for crime and ASB was developed for the area, and it showed many spikes in criminality during February to early March. During this period Grant Thorold Park was the number one location in Humberside for arson. Overall crime in this period reached a four year high:

- 2022 = 60 crimes
- 2023 = 65 crimes
- 2024 = 110 crimes
- 2025 = 160 crimes

1.134 With arson and criminal damage being the most noticeable increase over the period in 2025.

- Feb = 2
- March = 9

1.135 Actions to prevent and detect crime were developed for both the young people and the geographical infrastructure. This included:

- Understanding each child's level of need and vulnerability within this group led to direct interventions being developed within their safety plans.
- Collaborative work undertaken between Police and Youth Justice Services to ensure that the model follows the four tenants of the child first approach. This to:
 - See children as children, prioritizing their needs and rights.
 - Build a pro-social identity, focusing on their strengths and future potential
 - Collaborate with children, ensuring their meaningful participation.
 - Promote diversion, minimizing contact with the criminal justice system to avoid stigma.

- CCTV enhanced both in camera deployment and dedicated resource.
- Multi agency days of action developed to support the securing of residential bins in the area through bin locks for all homes in the area.
- ASB / arson letters delivered to the families of those involved pointing out the dangers and consequences of the criminal actions
- High visibility patrols from the local policing team.
- Collaborated youth detached work by Shalom / Young and Safe and YMCA.
- Support from ward councillors in engaging with local residents.

1.136 Assessment

1.137 The combined efforts of the partnership saw a vast reduction in crime and ASB including a reduction in the young people's unruly behaviour.

- Overall crime in the park and surrounding area reduced from 160 in February to 120 in June.
- Arson reduced from 9 in March to 1 in June.
- Criminal damage reduced from a height of 25 in March / April to 17 in June.
- The group of young people, through direct safeguarding reduced from 11 young people of concern to 2, who are both being supported by Youth Justice and engagement services.

1.138 Next Steps.

- Operation Prowess funding bid submitted by Humberside Police and NELC to the OPCC was successful and brought £36k much needed funding into the area, this to enhance the CCTV provision and increase youth engagement and diversion. This will run through to after the bonfire period.
- An Environmental Visual Audit will be completed of the park to look at capital investment to make the park safer and more secure.

2. RISKS AND OPPORTUNITIES

Following a desktop risk and opportunities assessment exercise using the Risk and Opportunities Framework, the risk rating around crime increasing which could see a decline in community safety is rated as 'C'. This is based on a medium likelihood score of 3 multiplied by a major impact score of 9 (potential for sustained national / international story). Controls and governance are in place both via the council and other members organisations, but also through the Community Safety Partnership as a whole.

3. REPUTATION AND COMMUNICATIONS CONSIDERATIONS

Crime and community safety concerns feature regularly across both local traditional media and wider social media platforms. This increases the potential for negative reputational implications for the council and wider community safety partnership. A prescient approach is taken to communications which regularly releases information in a proactive manner to reassure and increase community confidence.

4. FINANCIAL CONSIDERATIONS

There are no financial considerations linked to this report.

5. CHILDREN AND YOUNG PEOPLE IMPLICATIONS

In the opinion of the author, this report does not contain recommended changes to policy or resources which affect children and young people.

6. CLIMATE CHANGE AND ENVIRONMENTAL IMPLICATIONS

In the opinion of the author, this report does not contain recommended changes to policy or resources which affect climate change or the environment.

7. MONITORING COMMENTS

In the opinion of the author, this report does not contain recommended changes to policy or resources (people, finance or physical assets). As a result no monitoring comments have been sought from the Council's Monitoring Officer (Chief Legal Officer), Section 151 Officer (Director of Finance) or Strategic Workforce Lead.

8. WARD IMPLICATIONS

Affects all wards.

9. BACKGROUND PAPERS

None

10. CONTACT OFFICER(S)



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North East Lincolnshire Community Safety Partnership 24-25 Reported Crime and Anti-Social Behaviour

Overall Reported Crime Community Area and Ward Comparisons

Period comparison		23-24			24-25		
NPT		Crime	Change	% Change	Crime	Change	% Change
	GRIMSBY EAST	8812	0	0.0%	8812	0	0.0%
	Croft Baker	1199	0	0.0%	1343	144	12.0%
	East Marsh	3107	0	0.0%	3205	98	3.2%
	Haverstoe	436	0	0.0%	384	-52	-11.9%
	Heneage	1643	0	0.0%	1453	-190	-11.6%
	Humberston and New Waltham	655	0	0.0%	636	-19	-2.9%
	Sidney Sussex	1772	0	0.0%	1791	19	1.1%
	GRIMSBY WEST	9422	0	0.0%	9006	-416	-4.4%
	Freshney	886	0	0.0%	878	-8	-0.9%
	Immingham	934	0	0.0%	854	-80	-8.6%
	Park	1305	0	0.0%	1066	-239	-18.3%
	Scartho	460	0	0.0%	421	-39	-8.5%
	South	1583	0	0.0%	1612	29	1.8%
	Waltham	278	0	0.0%	202	-76	-27.3%
	West Marsh	2665	0	0.0%	2663	-2	-0.1%
	Wolds	403	0	0.0%	421	18	4.5%
	Yarborough	908	0	0.0%	889	-19	-2.1%
	Total	18234	0	0.0%	17818	-416	-2.3%

North East Lincolnshire Community Safety Partnership 24-25 Reported Crime and Anti-Social Behaviour

All ASB Community Area and Ward Comparisons						
Year	23-24			24-25		
Community Area	Total ASB	Change	% Change	Total ASB	Change	% Change
 Grimsby East	1030	0	0.0%	1194	164	15.9%
Croft Baker	112	0	0.0%	148	36	32.1%
East Marsh	332	0	0.0%	530	198	59.6%
Haverstoe	89	0	0.0%	71	-18	20.2%
Heneage	185	0	0.0%	185	0	0.0%
Humberston and New Waltham	153	0	0.0%	121	-32	20.9%
Sidney Sussex	159	0	0.0%	139	-20	12.6%
 Grimsby West	1058	0	0.0%	963	-95	-9.0%
Freshney	72	0	0.0%	64	-8	11.1%
Immingham	82	0	0.0%	112	30	36.6%
Park	169	0	0.0%	111	-58	34.3%
Scartho	39	0	0.0%	41	2	5.1%
South	156	0	0.0%	143	-13	8.3%
Waltham	44	0	0.0%	27	-17	38.6%
West Marsh	314	0	0.0%	289	-25	8.0%
Wolds	57	0	0.0%	43	-14	24.6%
Yarborough	125	0	0.0%	133	8	6.4%
Total	2088	0	0.0%	2157	69	3.3%