

Public Assurance Meeting



REPORT TITLE	ANTI-SOCIAL BEHAVIOUR AND COMMUNITY SAFETY
REPORT BY	CHIEF CONSTABLE
DATE	10 DECEMBER 2025

PURPOSE OF THE REPORT

To provide assurance to the Police and Crime Commissioner that the Constabulary are making progress towards the Commissioner's Police and Crime Plan Priority 2: Anti-social Behaviour and Community Safety

ATTACHMENTS

Appendix A: Case Study on ASB

Appendix B: Case Study on Burglary

Appendix C: Case Study on Fraud

RECOMMENDATIONS

To determine if the Commissioner can gain direct assurance that this area of business is being managed efficiently and effectively.

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1. OVERVIEW

- 1.1 Anti-Social Behaviour (ASB) has been defined formally under Section 2 of the Anti-Social Behaviour, Crime and Policing Act 2014 as:
- (a) Conduct that has caused, or is likely to cause, harassment, alarm or distress to any person,
 - (b) Conduct capable of causing nuisance or annoyance to a person in relation to that person's occupation of residential premises, or
 - (c) Conduct capable of causing housing-related nuisance or annoyance to any person.
- 1.2 There is also a duty for local partners to co-operate to tackle ASB, with an ASB lead in every local authority area. There is an established multi-agency approach to tackling ASB in Derbyshire meaning that the force is in a good position to respond to the national changes, as they are introduced.
- 1.3 ASB can take many forms. A partnership approach is adopted to tackle ASB, with the best suited agency taking the lead. Below are some examples where the force and Local Authority will take the lead.
- Force:
- Criminal damage/vandalism
 - Drunken behaviour in the streets
 - Intimidation/harassment
 - Drug/substance misuse and drug dealing.
 - Street prostitution
- Local Authority:
- Noise nuisance
 - Litter/rubbish
 - The fouling of public areas
 - Fly tipping.
- 1.4 Over the next 12 months key changes are being introduced by the Crime and Policing Bill 2025 to tackle ASB, some examples are listed below:
- Introduction of Respect Orders aimed to tackle persistent ASB perpetrators.
 - Removing the need for Police to issue a warning before seizing a vehicle being used antisocially.

- Additional protections for retail workers.
 - Repeal of Section 176 with regards to Police response to low value shop theft.
 - These also align with the Neighbourhood Policing Guarantee introduced by this Government in 2025.
- 1.5 Within the last 12 months there has been no legislative issues or changes to report with regard to ASB.
- 1.6 The force is in the process of updating the ASB policy to include current procedures around Civil Procedures, Civil Injunctions and Criminal Behaviour Orders.
- 1.7 The force has updated the current ASB Information Sharing Agreement to include the Service Level Agreement and the previous ECINS (Empowering Communities with Integrated Network System) ISA, combining three documents into one.

2. SUB OBJECTIVE 1: MAXIMISING TOOLS AND POWERS TO DELIVER A HOLISTIC APPROACH TO TACKLING ALL FORMS OF ASB WITHIN COMMUNITIES

- 2.1 ASB is sub-divided into three categories, Personal, Environmental and Nuisance.

PERSONAL (directed at an individual)

'Personal' is designed to identify ASB incidents that the caller, call-handler or anyone else perceives as either deliberately targeted at an individual or group or having an impact on an individual or group rather than the community at large. It includes incidents that cause concern, stress, disquiet and/or irritation through to incidents which have a serious adverse impact on people's quality of life. At one extreme end of the spectrum, it includes minor annoyance; at the other end it could result in risk of harm, deterioration of health and disruption of mental or emotional wellbeing, resulting in an inability to carry out normal day to day activities through fear and intimidation.

ENVIRONMENTAL (not directed but affecting the community at large)

'Environmental' deals with the interface between people and places. It includes incidents where individuals and groups have an impact on their

surroundings including natural, built and social environments. This category is about encouraging reasonable behaviour whilst managing and protecting the various environments so that people can enjoy their own private spaces as well as shared or public spaces. People's physical settings and surroundings are known to impact positively or negatively on mood and sense of wellbeing and a perception that nobody cares about the quality of a particular environment can cause those affected by the environment to feel undervalued or ignored. Public spaces change over time as a result of physical effects caused, for example, by building but the environment can also change as a result of the people using or misusing that space.

NUISANCE (not intentionally directed but still affecting an individual)

'Nuisance' captures those incidents where an act, condition, thing or person causes trouble, annoyance, inconvenience, offence or suffering to the local community in general rather than to individual victims. It includes incidents where behaviour goes beyond the conventional bounds of acceptability and interferes with public interests including health, safety and quality of life. Just as individuals will have differing expectations and levels of tolerance so will communities have different ideas about what goes beyond tolerable and acceptable behaviour.

- 2.2 The differences between ASB and Crime are their definitions, along with the severity of the behaviour/offending and how they are dealt with by Police and partners.
- 2.3 ASB refers to actions that cause alarm, harassment or distress to either an individual, community or both. The action of the ASB may not be considered criminal but can lead to civil orders and powers from the Anti-Social Behaviour Act 2014 being utilised as a sanction to the offending behaviours.
- 2.4 A partnership approach is adopted when dealing with repeat or persistent ASB to enable an effective multi-agency response and engagement with the communities.
- 2.5 ASB crimes are criminal offences that can lead to arrest, prosecution, imprisonment, fines or out of court resolutions. They can have an ASB element or escalate from ASB to crime.
- 2.6 The Anti-Social Behaviour, Crime and Policing Act 2014 records specific powers and tools available to forces and partner agencies to tackle ASB.

Delivering a holistic approach ensures Police and partner agencies consider all factors to tackle ASB situations in its entirety, addressing prevention, intervention, enforcement, partnership working and engagement with our communities. Some examples of powers and tools used are:

- Community Protection Warning
- Community Protection Notice
- Civil Injunctions
- Criminal Behaviour Orders (CBOs)
- ASB Case Review
- Public Spaces Protection Orders
- Dispersal Powers
- Closure Orders

2.7 The below table is the number of ASB incidents for each of the past three years with pre-Covid benchmark (YE July 2019, July 2023, July 2024, July 2025) total and broken down by personal, nuisance, environmental – excluding Covid incidents. These overall totals may differ due to the multiple closure codes that could be used to close one incident. Improved identification and coding of ASB incidents has contributed to the significant reduction in personal ASB cases between 2019 and 2025.

Year	Personal	Nuisance	Environmental	Total ASB
2019	12,502	20,313	630	33,409
2023	3,778	16,179	781	20,726
2024	2,628	13,724	572	16,916
2025	1,667	14,711	743	17,104

2.8 Derbyshire Constabulary monitors ASB levels in several ways:

- (a) ASB is reviewed daily to identify threat, risk and vulnerability. It is reviewed upon receiving the initial report, and if any threat or risk identified, discussed in force Daily Management Meetings. This ensures any ASB, threat, risk or vulnerability is effectively managed.
- (b) Police Community Support Officer Supervisors review data weekly that is recorded on Power BI for ASB incidents (Power BI is a system utilised

by the force to present data and reports to inform decision making), to ensure any repeat victim, suspect, location and risks are identified. Any incidents that are identified as a risk are raised to the local LPU Inspector who chairs a fortnightly tasking meeting with partners to discuss and ensure a partnership approach is adopted. It is agreed that the most appropriate partner will take the lead to reduce any threat or risk to the individual or community.

- (c) Any repeat victims, suspects or locations identified are recorded on ECINS (Empowering Communities with Integrated Network System). Each case is raised and discussed with partners at the partner lead ASB Solution Meetings. ASB Solution Meetings are held, as a minimum, once a month but usually fortnightly. The ASB Solutions Meeting is a local, multi-agency meeting to facilitate the sharing of information and manage the threat, risk and harm that ASB poses to local people and communities.
- (d) The ASB Coordinator dip-samples incidents closed as ASB, under the following categories:
 - ASN – Anti-Social Behaviour, Nuisance
 - ASP – Anti-Social Behaviour, Personal
 - ASE - Anti-Social Behaviour, EnvironmentalTen incidents a month are reviewed across the force to ensure there has been effective risk management.
- (e) To ensure a force wide understanding of ASB and crime reported to the police, the Performance Data Analytics Team analyse the data each month, breaking it down to each individual Local Policing Unit (LPU) across the force. This is presented to Senior Leadership Teams at Divisional monthly performance meetings where areas of emerging trends, themes, hotspots, risk and vulnerability are highlighted and reviewed, ensuring any areas of concern are progressed.
- (f) Hotspot Policing is a nationally used and evidenced based tactic for crime reduction, it is embedded throughout the force. Activity is strategically designed to target areas of highest demand, ensuring resources are in place at key times. In addition, when required, local teams manage identified issues in these areas with problem

management plans. These apply the SARA model (Scanning, Analysis, Response and Assessment) to ensure a robust understanding of the issues, to identify effective solutions enabling long term resolutions.

- (g) Each month the Hate Crime Coordinator reviews ten hate incidents (five South Division and five North Division), these could be ASB, or crime related. The reviews are conducted to ensure they are effectively managing risk and protecting vulnerable victims. The detailed reviews check many strands of the incident including (amongst others):
- Has a Victim Needs Analysis (VNA) been considered?
 - Has the victim been updated (and are they a repeat victim)?
 - Has a PIP1 investigation template been done?
 - Do we have a safeguarding plan?
 - Have we taken a statement (and is the statement of good quality)?
 - Is the investigation being progressed?
 - Has the supervisor reviewed it?
 - Are there any concerns or good practice to report?
- 2.9 The force has one ASB Coordinator who supports the force ASB lead and contributes to the delivery of the multi-agency plan. This ensures a consistent service in all ASB incidents and crimes within the force.
- 2.10 The Coordinator works closely with Community Safety Partnerships, monitoring and helping to improve processes within the force to provide a consistent approach to tackling ASB. They also oversee scrutiny into reported incidents and investigations ensuring risk is being effectively managed.
- 2.11 In addition, the Coordinator works closely with Safer Neighbourhood Teams, attends local and partnership tasking meetings offering support and guidance around engagement and enforcement options available to tackle ASB.
- 2.12 A risk was identified in relation to the recording of the force's actions when dealing with and effectively managing ASB incidents. To address this risk, a Supervisor Review Template has recently been introduced. The PCSO supervisor reviews closed ASB incidents and records the template within the reported incident to ensure risk has been effectively managed and any associated crimes disclosed have been recorded.

- 2.13 There have been a number of improvements to the Crime Recording process from ASB.
 - 2.13.1 Centralised Contact Management Centre (CCMC) Call Handlers and Dispatchers have been given a bespoke e-learning package regarding the recognition of crimes within incidents specific to ASB.
 - 2.13.2 Crime Management Support Unit (CMSU) staff have been given specific Crime recording training by a dedicated decision maker.
 - 2.13.3 Additionally checks are undertaken by the Finalisation Team within CMSU which focuses closely on ASB incidents closed without a crime.
 - 2.13.4 Crime recognition training has been undertaken with PCSO Supervisors ensuring that they can flag any incidents that they believe should be recorded as a crime as an integral aspect of their incident checks. This training is being rolled out to Safer Neighbourhood Team (SNT) Sergeants later this year.
- 2.14 The most recent ASB audit has shown a crime compliance rate of 95.39% for incidents opened as ASB and closed as ASB between 1 March 2025 and 31 March 2025. The next ASB audit is planned for next year.
- 2.15 Crime recording within ASB is recognised as a risk area within the Crime Recording Teams and consequently is closely scrutinised.
- 2.16 All Derbyshire Neighbourhood Officers have completed training on ASB which is contained within the Derbyshire Police Learning Hub. Compliance has been monitored by the ASB Coordinator within the Prevention and Partnership Team.
- 2.17 The College of Policing introduced the Neighbourhood Policing Programme in October 2024 and Derbyshire was one of the pilot forces.
- 2.18 As a result of the pilot the programme is being rolled out nationally and will provide training and competency-based assessments to all current and newly appointed Neighbourhood Officers.
- 2.19 There are six modules within the curriculum, one of which is Targeting ASB activity.
- 2.20 Successful completion of this training will professionalise neighbourhood policing and provide the skills required to reduce crime and ASB, increase public trust and confidence, solve complex problems in partnership with Local Authorities, and target those who cause harm to our communities. Current

compliance stands at 92.5%, full compliance is pending due to ongoing staff transitions into SNT roles.

- 2.21 The force takes a problem-management approach to crime and ASB, using Problem Management Plans (PMPs) to record and tackle identified problems. They ensure a partnership approach is taken in a bid to seek long-term solutions. These plans are owned by Inspectors and SNT Supervisors.
- 2.22 Dip-sampling of PMPs is conducted monthly by a Sergeant within the Prevention and Partnership Department. The below table represents the number of ASB Problem Management Plans in each Community Safety Partnership (CSP) area on 31st July 2025:

CSP Area	Total	ASB
Amber Valley	7	42.9%
Chesterfield	15	80.0%
Derby City (East, North & West)	38	50.0%
Derbyshire Dales	3	66.6%
Erewash	7	57.1%
High Peak	20	45.0%
North East & Bolsover	47	72.3%
South Derbyshire	26	65.4%

- 2.23 It is important to note that the Neighbourhood Policing Teams in the areas of Derby East, Derby South, High Peak, North-East and Bolsover are currently piloting the new 'Neighbourhood Policing Programme' training package which requires all the officers to complete a Problem Management Plan for their accreditation (hence the higher level of PMPs created).
- 2.24 Total amount of PMPs for CSP areas created on Niche in the year 1st August 2024 to 31st July 2025:
- 163 Niche PMPs opened during this time period.
 - 61.3% of these relate to ASB.
 - 63 Niche PMPs were still open on 1st August 2025
- 2.25 The force has a process in place to ensure that all ASB PMPs fully specify the problem, contain sufficient detail, are effectively supervised and are evaluated

for an outcome in line with the NPCC Neighbourhood Policing Outcome and Performance guidelines. As mentioned, a Sergeant within the Prevention and Partnership Team conducts monthly dip-sampling of PMPs across North and South Division and reviews against the below areas:

- Is there a clear objective?
 - Does the occurrence fully specify the problem?
 - Is there a clear record of scanning?
 - Is there a clear record of analysis?
 - Has a response been completed?
 - Has the final assessment been completed?
 - Are the correct templates being used?
 - Is any risk being managed?
 - Has a partnership approach been adopted?
 - Is the PMP being updated every 28 days?
 - Is there an effective Supervisor review?
 - Is the Supervisor review template being used?
 - Is the review within the last 28 days?
 - Are there ongoing reviews every 28 days?
- 2.26 The findings of the reviews are recorded and any trends/themes identified are shared within the quarterly Operational Prevention Board. The data is used to improve the quality of the PMPs and to share learning and/or good practice within force.
- 2.27 Data around the PMPs is recorded on the Power Bi platform to which there has recently been an amendment to incorporate review times. PMPs are reviewed by a supervisor every 28 days. The dashboard enables supervisors to identify those PMPs that require reviews to ensure timely updates and progression of actions are completed.
- 2.28 All finalised PMPs are tasked to the Prevention and Partnership Sergeant who completes the evaluation. PMPs are evaluated against the nationally agreed matrix.
- 2.29 The findings of the reviews feature within the Operational Prevention Board meeting to ensure any learning or good practice is shared.

- 2.30 The force continues to work collaboratively with partners in preventing ASB and crime. Safer Neighbourhood Teams work with their local Community Safety Partnership and utilise legislation and ASB tools and powers to tackle ASB and increase confidence in the force.
- 2.31 The table below shows the powers utilised by the force and the comparison between 2023/2024 and 2024/2025. It is important to note the report is produced on a quarterly basis and the below figures represent those produced in July 2025:

Order	2023/2024	2024/2025
Criminal Behaviour Orders (CBOs)	46	23
Community Protection Notice Warnings*	Not recorded	87
Community Protection Notices	60	69
Closure Notices*	Not recorded	1
Closure Orders*	Not recorded	2
Civil Injunctions	14	9
Dispersal Powers (under S34 and S35 of the ASB, Crime and Policing Act 2014)	277	535
Total	397	726

- 2.32 Community Protection warnings have only been recorded from 1st October 2024 therefore none recorded in the year of 2023/2024.
- 2.33 Closure orders had their first recorded instance from the 1st January 2025 therefore none recorded in the year of 2023/2024.
- 2.34 In 2024/25, 726 ASB tools and powers were recorded, up from 397 the previous year. While this appears a significant increase, changes in recording practices mean the figures are not directly comparable.
- 2.35 The most frequently issued ASB tools and powers in 2024/25 were Dispersal Powers (535), whilst the least frequently issued were Closure Notices (1).
- 2.36 In the year 2024/2025 there was a breach rate of 79% for Community Protection Notice Warnings for the force with a 50% reduction in CBOs. Community Protection Notices (CPNs) are part of the ASB escalation process.

If breached, a Fixed Penalty Notice (FPN) may be issued by the relevant local authority—not Derbyshire Constabulary. Alternatively, remedial action can be agreed to resolve the breach. The force does not hold data on FPN payments, as this falls under the Community Safety Partnership. Where remedial action is appropriate, the local authority and issuing officer agree on steps to rectify the issue—e.g. clearing a garden if the complaint involves a rubbish build-up.

- 2.37 The force is working to improve how ASB powers are recorded in Niche, as current inconsistencies prevent accurate reporting. A consistent recording method is expected to reveal higher usage figures once implemented.
- 2.38 There is a national issue with recording ASB powers. To address this, the force is working with Niche to create an 'ASB Powers' occurrence type within its crime and non-crime recording platform. This will allow officers to log specific ASB powers using NXC functionality. Niche has approved the change, with implementation expected by the end of 2025. A communication strategy and review period will follow. Once live, data will be more easily analysed via Niche and Power BI dashboards for the following powers:
- ASB Warning Letter
 - Acceptable Behaviour Contract
 - Community Protection Notice Warning (CPNW) / Community Protection Notice (CPN) / Breach of CPN / Breach of CPNW
 - Section 34 Location Authorised
 - Section 35 Dispersal/Direction to Leave
 - Closure Notice- Premises / Breach of Closure Notice
 - Respect Order / Breach of Respect Order
 - Breach of PSPO
 - S59 Warning / Seizure
 - ASB Case Review
- 2.39 There are several processes in place that enables the force to effectively share information around ASB.
- 2.40 ECINS (Empowering Communities with Integrated Network System) is a secure, multi-agency case management platform designed to support collaborative working between the force and partner agencies. It enables the

- recording and sharing of information relating to individuals and locations, primarily in the context of ASB.
- 2.41 Since April 2023, the force has significantly strengthened its use of ECINS through the appointment of a dedicated ECINS Coordinator. This role has been pivotal in driving system management, delivering targeted training, establishing robust processes, and providing ongoing support across Police and Partner agencies.
 - 2.42 ECINS is effectively used in line with the minimum standards for the ASB solution meetings which states 'the meetings will be held in person, or virtually via Teams and, as training is rolled out, ECINS will be used to facilitate and record the information sharing, agenda and agreed actions. These meetings are partnership led and take place fortnightly.
 - 2.43 The data from 2025 highlights a strong and consistent engagement across both Police and Partner Agencies within Derbyshire:
 - 2.44 482 Active Users and 117 Active Team Admins are currently using the ECINS platform, indicating widespread adoption and a solid administrative structure to support operational needs.
 - 2.45 Profile creation has increased year-on-year, with Amber Valley SNT, North East Derbyshire SNT, and South Derbyshire SNT recording most in 2024–2025.
 - 2.46 Usage rates remain high, with Derby West SNT and Erewash SNT showing over 90% engagement in the last 52 weeks.
 - 2.47 The Derby City Council Community Safety Team continues to be the most active contributor, followed by Derby Homes and Chesterfield Community Safety Partnership.
 - 2.48 Profile creation among partner agencies rose to 355 in 2024–2025, reflecting growing collaboration and data sharing.
 - 2.49 The upward trend in profile creation and usage across both SNTs and partner agencies suggests increasing reliance on ECINS for case management, coordination, and community safety efforts.
 - 2.50 This data underscores the platform's role as a central tool for multi-agency collaboration and highlights areas of strong performance and potential for further engagement.

- 2.51 LPU Inspectors hold fortnightly, partnership, tasking meetings where ASB is a standing agenda item. This creates the context for a shared understanding and response not only to ongoing issues, but to forward plan, identify emerging trends or patterns, instigate mitigating action, hold each other to account and ensure work is being implemented in relation to mutually agreed priorities.
- 2.52 ASB solution meetings are local partnership led, multi-agency meetings to facilitate the sharing of information and manage the risk, threat and harm that ASB poses to local people and communities. These are held fortnightly and are attended by the local LPU Inspector and/or Safer Neighbourhood supervisor.
- 2.53 Minimum standards have been implemented within the ASB Solution meetings to ensure ASB victims, suspects and locations are discussed, a collaborative problem-solving approach is taken and record ownership and actions accordingly on ECINS.
- 2.54 Derbyshire Alert data is consistently reviewed and assessed to allow a deeper understanding of public views and opinion from an LPU level all the way down to a BCU level. This process allows beat officers to select quarterly priorities for their beats which dovetail with public sentiment and actions towards them can be completed with the ~YouSaidWeDid hashtag to show that the opinions from Derbyshire Alert are being heard, actioned and shared in our day-to-day policing.

3. SUB-OBJECTIVE 2: ENSURING THAT VICTIMS OF PERSISTENT AND SEVERE ASB IN OUR COMMUNITIES ARE HEARD AND KNOW HOW TO GET HELP

- 3.1 The ASB Case Review gives victims the right to ask for a review of their case if their concerns have not been dealt with or acted upon, and organisations have not resolved the anti-social behaviour successfully.
- 3.2 The aim of the ASB Case Review is to see whether anything else can be done and possibly find solutions that may not have been considered before.

- 3.3 In Derbyshire, the ASB Case Review process is managed by local councils on behalf of the other organisations involved in the review, such as the police, local health teams and housing providers.
- 3.4 An ASB case review can be triggered if there have been three or more related incidents of anti-social behaviour within the last six months.
- 3.5 The below tables show the number of ASB Case Reviews over the past 3 years. The reporting period is from 1st April to 31st March.

ASB Case Review	22/23	23/24	24/25
The number of applications for ASB Case Reviews	15	18	17
The number of applications for ASB Case Reviews that did not meet the threshold	5	4	6
The number of ASB Case Reviews conducted	10	13	11
The number of ASB Case Reviews that resulted in recommendations being made	9	13	10
The number of ASB Case Review appeals received	1	5	2

- 3.6 The table shows a stable number of applications for ASB Case Reviews over the last three years, with a slight decrease of one in 2024/2025.
- 3.7 A breakdown of where the 17 ASB case reviews applications were received in 2024/2025 is shown below:
- 2 in Amber Valley
 - 1 in Bolsover
 - 2 in Chesterfield
 - 2 in Derby City
 - 1 in Derbyshire Dales
 - 2 in High Peak
 - 5 in North-East Derbyshire
 - 2 in South Derbyshire
- 3.8 Out of the 17 applications received, Erewash was the only area that did not receive any applications, 11 (65%) applications were conducted which resulted in 10 (58%) having recommendations being made, these being:

- 1 in Amber Valley
 - 2 in Chesterfield
 - 1 in High Peak
 - 5 in North-East Derbyshire
 - 1 in South Derbyshire
- 3.9 The force recognises the importance of receiving feedback from victims in order to improve the quality of our service. It enables the force to establish what works well and identifies any areas for improvement.
- 3.10 Derbyshire Alert is a two-way platform enabling Safer Neighbourhood Officers to share crime prevention, engagement, and appeal messages with communities. Two-way messaging is available via the Message Console, where message status can be tracked. Users receive updates through the app and email when action is required.
- 3.11 SNTs set quarterly neighbourhood priorities. These will be set through community engagement / feedback, talking surveys, partner information, local knowledge, crime, ASB and incident trend data. Success is measured by revisiting the above to ensure improvement is evident.
- 3.12 The force conducts local surveys, scrutiny panels, service recovery tools and Independent Advisory Group (IAG) meetings which cover a range of areas including hate crime, stop search, use of force, taser and ASB.
- 3.13 The public can share feedback via surveys on Derbyshire Alert. Responses are reviewed by the Communications and Engagement Department as well as local Neighbourhood Teams and governance boards such as the Neighbourhood Policing Board and the Strategic Communications and Engagement Board. Messaging is monitored and included in the Neighbourhood Board Performance Pack. The Communications and Engagement Department oversees system management and training for users.
- 3.14 Repeat victims of ASB are identified through a review of incidents, data gathering and analysis from the dashboard on Power Bi. This enables the local safer neighbourhood teams to adopt a multi-agency approach and work collaboratively to reduce persistent ASB towards the vulnerable members of its community.

- 3.15 Victim satisfaction data, covering ASB and crime, is extracted from Power BI and broken down by team. It is presented at monthly Performance Meetings, chaired by senior leadership, to identify, escalate, and monitor areas of concern—focusing on ‘kept informed’ and ‘whole experience.’
- 3.16 The force recognises communication as being key to effective engagement between the police, public and partner agencies.
- 3.17 The force website has details of dedicated Safer Neighbourhood Officers for local areas within the Single Online Home dashboard. This dashboard provides the collar number and name of Officers aligned to each Safer Neighbourhood Area along with contact information in line with the Neighbourhood Guarantee.
- 3.18 The Contact Management Department has introduced multiple contact channels—including digital options alongside 101 and 999—to improve accessibility, efficiency, and public confidence in reporting.
- 3.19 The public can also refer to the Safer Derbyshire website which has a page dedicated to advising the public how to report the different types of anti-social behaviour. The webpage is referred to within the ASB Hub and provides links to the relevant pages on the local authority, police and housing websites.
- 3.20 The Anti-Social Behaviour Hub is an online resource for residents, providing information about
 - What is and what is not ASB?
 - How to report ASB
 - What action can be taken?
 - Support available for victims.
 - Information about how Derbyshire organisations work together to tackle ASB.
 - Links to additional information on other websites.
- 3.21 The Derbyshire Anti-Social Behaviour Hub offers a wide range of benefits to both the police and the public, enhancing community safety, improving victim support, and streamlining multi-agency collaboration.
- 3.22 There is an annual ASB Awareness Week Campaign which focuses on tackling and reducing ASB within local areas, raising awareness to the

community around ASB reporting and support mechanisms. This is a joint initiative with partners.

- 3.23 The Safer Streets Summer Initiative has been implemented. This was introduced as part of HM Government's Safer Town Centre Pledge. This has focused on ASB within town centres, in particular street and retail crime.
- 3.24 The Safer Streets Summer initiative (30th June 2025 – 30th September 2025) saw increased uniform patrols in town centres and engagement events with local businesses and community members.
- 3.25 Derbyshire Constabulary's aim is to ensure that every victim of crime or anti-social behaviour has access to the best support services. Derbyshire Victim Services is a free, confidential service who offer access to a range of help and support for people who are affected by ASB or criminality.
- 3.26 When contact is made through 101 or online, for non-specialist crime the victim is automatically referred to victim services and an email sent to the victim (if an email address has been provided). A victim can self-refer to Victim Services at any future point. Similarly, the officer in the case (OIC) is able to make a referral to Victim Services on the victim's behalf if the victim's needs change during the investigation.

4. SUB-OBJECTIVE 3: ENSURING INITIATIVES ARE FUNDED WHICH AIM TO PREVENT CRIME AND IMPROVE COMMUNITY SAFETY ACROSS DERBY AND DERBYSHIRE

- 4.1 As referred to previously, the force has implemented Hotspot Policing since July 2023. The Office of the Police and Crime Commissioner (OPCC) secured funding to provide a dedicated response. For 2025-2026 19 hotspots have been identified across the county which will benefit from extra patrols. These hotspots have been identified based on number of incidents to the population size in those areas. Partners have been involved with identifying hotspot areas, these have been reviewed and implemented in the 'hottest' ASB areas. ASB Wardens and partner agencies will also complete patrols within Derbyshire along with police officers.

- 4.2 There have been numerous occasions whilst conducting hotspot patrols that officers have dealt with or deterred offences. This data led approach is helping tackle ASB in our busiest areas.
- 4.3 The Hotspot Policing approach has seen a 24% reduction in ASB in the hotspot areas from launch in July 2023 – July 2025. Businesses and members of the public have provided 99% positive feedback regarding seeing more officers around their local areas and stated they feel safer as a result (the remainder 1% were simply questioning why police were in the area).
- 4.4 In the 22 months the scheme has been in place, the most recent figures show there have been: 13,492 extra hotspot patrols, targeting areas that see increased levels of problem behaviour with 20,297 hours of officer time spent on these targeted patrols.
- 4.5 Patrols in Derby City centre have led to £14,400 cash being recovered and £46,360 worth of drugs recovered. This also highlights how critical Hotspot Policing is in relation to crime reduction.
- 4.6 Since the introduction of Hotspot Policing patrols in July 2023, there have been:
 - 15,577 Hotspot patrol hours completed by officers.
 - 142,995 engagements with members of the public
 - 414 arrests
 - 476 stop searches
 - 1,440 intelligence items submitted.
- 4.7 The force has launched Visibeat. This is an app that geofences our hotspot locations. A geofence is a virtual geographical boundary which in this case outlines a hotspot area, ensuring it is clearly visible for officers when identifying ASB hotspot locations. Following a successful pilot this has now been rolled out force wide. This will enable Derbyshire to provide accurate data on the patrols that are taking place along with qualitative information. Further work is being explored to add on Speedwatch areas to enable officers to be intelligence led and proactively target areas of concern.
- 4.8 In the last 12 months we have seen ASB in the hotspot areas fall by 10%. Recorded crime within those areas is also down 2%. Other forces have seen

reductions in ASB within their hotspot areas, highlighting the positive impacts Hotspot Policing has on all areas.

- 4.9 It has been challenging to have all ASB wardens join the Hotspot Policing Scheme - four of the nine localities have joined; however, we are still waiting for a vacancy to be filled in one locality.
- 4.10 Integrating Hotspot Policing into business as usual (BAU) will be challenging. Work is ongoing on how this could be achieved without dedicated resources.
- 4.11 Since the introduction of Immediate Justice in October 2023, there have been 1,481 referrals. 75% of those subject to a referral completed the course, and this has shown positive results with 68% of subjects not going on to reoffend.
- 4.12 The force has one Youth Engagement Officer who is responsible for delivering inputs to primary and secondary schools: one topic being anti-social behaviour. The purpose of the input is to highlight examples of anti-social behaviour, the impact anti-social behaviour has on victims and consequences of committing ASB. These inputs are conducted to raise awareness and prevent youths becoming involved in anti-social behaviour within their communities.
- 4.13 Within the last 12 months the Youth Engagement Officer has developed an 'ASB Crime Cube' game which is suitable for all key stages within primary and secondary schools. The crime cubes are dice that create different ASB scenarios which the students then discuss. Students are asked to consider the below areas:
 - What the ASB scenario is, with an emphasis on creating one that is relevant to their local area
 - Who it might impact and how it might impact them.
 - The impact of ASB on the community
 - Consequences of ASB on an offender
 - How to report ASB
- 4.14 The ASB Crime Cubes are currently at the pilot stage of development.

**5. SUB-OBJECTIVE 4: ENSURING FOCUS AND ACTIVITY TO
EFFECTIVELY TACKLE BURGLARY AND VEHICLE CRIME ACROSS
DERBY AND DERBYSHIRE**

- 5.1 Over the past year, the force has maintained a strong focus on residential burglary, in line with NPCC policy requiring officer attendance at every incident. Force guidance also requests CSI attendance for all dwelling, distraction, and attempted burglaries. Dedicated teams, including the Neighbourhood Acquisitive Crime Teams (NACT) and Neighbourhood Officers have led targeted operations in high-harm areas, supported by intelligence and forensic opportunities.
- 5.2 Vehicle crime, particularly the theft of high-value cars linked to organised crime, remains a challenge. The force has expanded ANPR use, increased targeted patrols in hotspots, and strengthened cross-border collaboration. Prevention efforts have been enhanced through CSP partnerships, targeted communications, and direct engagement with repeat victims and vulnerable premises. Prevention remains at the heart of the strategy.
- 5.3 For the year ending August 2025, a total of 2,086 residential burglaries were reported, of which 1,616 were classified as home burglaries. Police attendance rates for these crimes remain consistently high, reaching 96.2% in August 2025 and averaging 98.6% across the preceding 12 months. This represents an improvement compared to 95.5% in the year ending August 2024 and 94.4% in the year ending August 2023. The force aims to have a 100% police officer attendance rate. CSI attendance has also been a key factor in driving improved investigative outcomes. In August 2025, CSI attendance stood at 42.4%, with an annual rate of 50.5%, broadly consistent with 2024 figures (50.8%) though lower than in 2023 (60.1%). The increase in forensic involvement has led to higher evidence recovery rates and stronger investigative outcomes overall.
- 5.4 NACT supervision review all burglaries on a daily basis to identify investigative opportunities and furthermore dip sample a proportion each month of cases not attended by CSI to explore rationale to ensure opportunities are not being missed. The daily reviews assist with decision making around necessity for CSI attendance.

- 5.5 The force has also seen tangible results from these approaches. Residential burglary in Derby City has fallen by 18% over the past year. The South Neighbourhood Acquisitive Crime Team, which focuses on burglary, has achieved a 12-month positive outcome rate of 46.4%, with 8.1% of burglaries resulting in positive outcomes.
- 5.6 Victim satisfaction data reflects continued progress with 97.8% satisfied with ease of contact, 87.3% with actions taken, 80.7% with being kept informed, and 94.4% with overall treatment, leading to an overall satisfaction score of 90.7%. These figures relate to burglary offences only.
- 5.7 Operationally, both North and South NACT have successfully disrupted several cross-border Organised Crime Groups (OCGs), in partnership with neighbouring forces. Notable examples include Operations Leverstock, Lockheed, Benamor, and Bindle.
- 5.8 ANPR has been instrumental in tackling vehicle crime, leading to the recovery of 958 vehicles and interception of 705 with markers over the past year. Despite progress, high-value vehicle theft continues to strain resources. This has been mitigated through targeted ANPR deployment, joint operations with neighbouring forces, and public campaigns promoting security measures. Burglary investigations also face challenges where forensic evidence is limited; the force has responded with high CSI attendance, early use of forensic and digital data, and strengthened offender management through links with probation and prison services.
- 5.9 Resource pressures across shifts have been addressed through ongoing reviews of deployment models, supported by overtime abstraction where necessary and use of the Neighbourhood Enforcement Team.
- 5.10 The national average positive outcome rate for home burglary year ending 2025 was 4.9% according to home office statistics. The force positive outcome rate for Derbyshire is currently 10.9%.

Crime Type	Year	Avg. Positive Outcome Rate (%)	Total Positive Outcomes	Total Offences
Burglary (All)	2022/23	4.6	129	2,952
Burglary (All)	2023/24	7	216	2,484
Burglary (All)	2024/25	9.1	197	2,052
Theft from Vehicle	2022/23	2.7	54	2,188
Theft from Vehicle	2023/24	2.5	74	1,760
Theft from Vehicle	2024/25	5.5	168	1,600
Theft of Vehicle	2022/23	5.6	84	1,932
Theft of Vehicle	2023/24	4.7	88	1,764
Theft of Vehicle	2024/25	10.6	192	1,608
Burglary (Dwelling)	2024/25	10	193	1,930

- 5.11 Across all three areas, the force is catching more offenders while preventing fewer people becoming victims. Proactive policing, improved investigations and solid partnership working has helped to sustain improved performance since 2024.

6. SUB-OBJECTIVE 5: IMPROVING THE SUPPORT FOR VICTIMS OF BURGLARY AND THEFT (WITHIN THE HOME), ENSURING VICTIMS ARE KEPT INFORMED OF THE PROGRESS OF THEIR CASE

- 6.1 Over the past year, the force has placed a strong emphasis on ensuring that victims of burglary and theft within the home receive timely support, clear communication, and reassurance. Considerable progress has been made in this area. A renewed commitment to the Right to Know principle has ensured that victims are regularly updated about their cases. Compliance with this standard is closely monitored through supervisory audits, while the Force Control Room has introduced prompts to make sure that contact is attempted within 24 hours of key investigative milestones.
- 6.2 Victim care pathways have also been strengthened. All victims of residential burglary are now routinely referred to Victim Support Services, and those assessed as particularly vulnerable receive bespoke follow-up plans. These include tailored safeguarding measures and crime prevention advice to help restore a sense of security. Alongside this, neighbourhood teams and frontline

response officers have delivered “home security packs” to every victim of residential burglary. These teams now have access to practical tools such as, window alarms, and temporary security cameras. In several areas, joint initiatives with neighbourhood watch coordinators have further supported community-led efforts to improve safety, particularly in locations experiencing repeat burglaries.

- 6.3 Feedback from victims provides clear evidence of what is working well. Force data shows improved satisfaction rates, with victims consistently highlighting the respectful treatment they receive and the quality of initial contact as particularly positive. The most notable improvement has been in satisfaction with the frequency and clarity of updates, reflecting the impact of mandatory procedures designed to keep victims informed. Target hardening initiatives have also been warmly received, with repeat victims reporting that these measures have increased their sense of safety and reduced their vulnerability.
- 6.4 Challenges remain, but several have been effectively mitigated. Inconsistencies in the delivery of victim updates across shifts have been addressed through the use of a Power BI dashboard, which monitors update data in real time and enables supervisors to conduct monthly dip-sample checks. Concerns around reassurance for repeat victims have been tackled by ensuring such individuals are flagged within Niche, which prompts tailored interventions including home visits, further target hardening, and referral to partner agencies. Meanwhile, resource pressures on Neighbourhood Teams have been eased through collaboration with volunteers, PCSOs, and local authority partners, who now assist in delivering crime prevention advice and distributing equipment.
- 6.5 Robust assurance processes underpin these improvements. Monthly reviews of burglary cases are undertaken at Basic Command Unit level to check the timeliness and quality of victim updates. In addition, quarterly victim satisfaction surveys—both force-wide and burglary-specific—are reported to the Performance Assurance Board, while Community Safety Partnerships oversee the delivery of target hardening and support services. Independent scrutiny panels also play a role, reviewing victim care in a sample of burglary investigations to ensure standards remain high.

- 6.6 Nonetheless, there are some potential gaps and unmitigated risks. The increasing use of digital communication methods, while welcomed by many, risks excluding older or more vulnerable victims who prefer telephone contact. The sustainability of target hardening resources is another concern, as much of the current provision is supported by external grants that may not be guaranteed in the future. Additionally, as satisfaction levels rise, so too do expectations; if consistency in service delivery falters, there is a danger that recent progress could be quickly undermined.
- 6.7 Looking ahead to 2026, the force is committed to consolidating these gains. Plans are in place to further embed digital victim update tools, including options for two-way messaging, to improve accessibility and responsiveness. Target hardening initiatives will be expanded through closer collaboration with housing providers and insurers, ensuring a wider safety net for vulnerable households. Monitoring of repeat victimisation will continue, with priority care offered to those affected, while efforts with the Office of the Police and Crime Commissioner will focus on securing long-term funding for prevention equipment and victim support services.

Satisfaction Area	No. of Satisfied and Dissatisfied (P12M)	No. of Satisfied and Dissatisfied (L12M)	% Satisfied (P12M)	% Satisfied (L12M)	% Change
Ease of Contact	301	239	95.3%	97.8%	+2.5%
Actions Taken	330	277	84.2%	87.3%	+3.1%
Kept Informed	209	153	73.7%	80.7%	+7.0%
Treatment	345	281	95.7%	94.4%	-1.3%
Whole Experience	347	283	84.7%	90.7%	+6.0%

7. **SUB-OBJECTIVE 6: ENCOURAGING PEOPLE TO ENGAGE WITH AGENCIES AND COME FORWARD TO REPORT HATE CRIME AND HATE INCIDENTS**

SUB-OBJECTIVE 7: ENSURING PROCESSES ARE EFFECTIVE AT DEALING WITH HATE CRIME AND HATE INCIDENTS REPORTED TO THE POLICE TO IMPROVE THE OUTCOME FOR VICTIMS

- 7.1 The below table shows Hate Crime trend with pre-Covid comparison. The data refers to occurrences that have been recorded as a crime and entered into Niche.

Year*	Racial	Sexual Orientation	Disability	Religion/ Faith	Gender	Trans-gender	Alternative sub-culture	Other	Total Hate Crime
2019	816	200	136	55	0	29	4	64	1,208
2023	1,549	459	300	101	51	114	6	87	2,453
2024	1,465	477	252	139	57	81	4	48	2,323
2025	1,751	488	197	165	59	82	9	23	2,500

- 7.2 The below table shows Hate Crime type with geographical breakdown. This data refers to occurrences that have been recorded as a crime and entered into Niche. The geographical breakdown refers to Local Policing Units.

Year/LPU	Other	Alternative sub-culture	Disability	Gender	Racial	Religion/faith	Sexual orientation	Transgender	Grand Total
2023	87	6	300	51	1,548	101	459	114	2,666
Amber Valley	8	1	32	5	141	9	58	19	273
Bolsover	9		21	7	95	3	30	7	172
Chesterfield	10	2	34	3	134	12	50	17	262
Derby	26		94	21	780	47	147	37	1,152
Derbyshire Dales	5	1	15	2	38	5	17	1	84
Erewash	14		40	3	136	7	61	16	277
High Peak	6		24	5	54	7	26	5	127
North East Derbyshire	4	1	23	1	82	7	39	7	164
Out of Force					6		2		8
South Derbyshire	5	1	17	4	82	4	29	5	147

Year/LPU	Other	Alternative sub-culture	Disability	Gender	Racial	Religion/faith	Sexual orientation	Transgender	Grand Total
2024	48	4	252	57	1,465	139	477	81	2,523
Amber Valley	7	2	24	6	123	6	54	15	237
Bolsover	5		23	3	65	4	48	6	154
Chesterfield	6		25	9	143	14	51	7	255
Derby	10	1	74	18	755	69	175	20	1,122
Derbyshire Dales	1		7	1	45	7	14	4	79
Erewash	10	1	30	7	134	12	58	10	262
High Peak	1		14	6	54	8	23	5	111
North East Derbyshire	3		29	1	73	11	26	9	152
Out of Force					5				5
South Derbyshire	5		26	6	68	8	28	5	146

2025	23	9	197	59	1,752	165	448	82	2,735
Amber Valley	3	1	29	9	162	13	68	11	296
Bolsover	2	1	15		97	16	24	5	160
Chesterfield	2	2	30	6	206	24	55	9	334
Derby	6	2	55	21	831	67	154	20	1,156
Derbyshire Dales			10	1	45	5	14	3	78
Erewash	4		20	7	151	14	43	10	249
High Peak	3	1	10	8	70	10	26	9	137
North East Derbyshire	1	1	13	1	68	11	26	9	130
Not Recorded					5		3		8
Out of Force	1	1	3	2	25	1	6	1	40
South Derbyshire	1		12	4	92	4	29	5	147

7.3 The five areas with the highest recorded levels of hate crime within Derbyshire are as follows: Derby North, Derby West, Chesterfield, Amber Valley and Erewash (01/10/2024 – 30/09/2025).

7.3.1 Derby North takes the lead with 515. 63 of these, the highest proportion, occurred within the Custody Suite at St. Mary's Wharf Police Station, identifying this as a hotspot. All the victims were serving police officers.

7.3.2 The highest proportion of Hate Crime and Non-Crime Hate Incidents (NCHI) recorded within the Derby West policing area were the Royal

- Derby and Kingsway Hospitals. In total 96 Hate Crimes and NCHI were reported.
- 7.3.3 Chesterfield Hospital and North Derbyshire Hospital recorded the highest number of Hate Crimes and NHCI within the Chesterfield policing area. In total 55 Hate Crimes reported.
- 7.3.4 Amber Valley, 34 Hate Crimes occurred in the Custody Suite at Ripley police station and 21 occurred within a particular residential care home, identifying them as hotspots.
- 7.3.5 Erewash policing area recorded 228 Hate Crimes and NHCI, however there is no identified hotspots as offences are spread and sporadic.
- 7.4 Derbyshire is not an outlier (within two standard deviations of the mean) when compared to the national average hate crimes per 1,000 population.
- 7.5 There has been an increase in Hate Crime over time since pre-covid with 2025 being the highest year so far. This mirrors trends nationally and is potentially driven by the various political factors playing out on the national and world stage.
- 7.6 The below tables show victim and offender demographics for Hate Crime.

Victims

Self-Defined Ethnicity	%
NS. Not stated	35.4%
W1. White British	32.7%
B2. Black African	4.3%
A9. Any other Asian background	4.2%
A2. Asian - Pakistani	3.5%
W9. Any other white background	3.0%
Not Recorded	2.8%
A1. Asian - Indian	2.8%
O9. Any other ethnic group	2.3%
B1. Black Caribbean	2.2%
M9. Any other mixed background	2.0%
B9. Any other Black background	1.7%
M1. White & Black Caribbean	1.1%

Gender	%
Male	56.1%
Female	39.8%
Indeterminate	0.3%
Unknown	1.6%
Not recorded	2.2%

Age Range	%
0 to 9	0.5%
10 to 19	13.7%
20 to 29	17.3%
30 to 39	21.7%
40 to 49	17.5%
50 to 59	13.1%

O1. Chinese	0.6%
M3. White & Asian	0.5%
W2. White Irish	0.4%
M2. White & Black African	0.3%
A3. Asian - Bangladeshi	0.1%
W3. Gypsy or Irish Traveller	0.0%

60 to 69	5.0%
70 to 79	1.7%
80 to 89	0.3%
90 to 99	0.0%
Not recorded	9.3%

Offenders / Suspects

Self-Defined Ethnicity	%
W1. White British	52.0%
NS. Not stated	34.5%
Not Recorded	4.0%
W9. Any other white background	2.0%
A9. Any other Asian background	1.1%
O9. Any other ethnic group	1.1%
A2. Asian - Pakistani	0.9%
B1. Black Caribbean	0.8%
A1. Asian - Indian	0.7%
B2. Black African	0.7%
W2. White Irish	0.6%
M9. Any other mixed background	0.5%
B9. Any other Black background	0.5%
M1. White & Black Caribbean	0.4%
M3. White & Asian	0.3%
O2. Arab	0.1%

Gender	%
Male	66.3%
Female	30.7%
Not recorded	2.4%
Unknown	0.4%
Indeterminate	0.1%

Age range	%
1 to 9	0.6%
10 to 19	24.2%
20 to 29	13.3%
30 to 39	21.0%
40 to 49	17.0%
50 to 59	11.6%
60 to 69	7.2%
70 to 79	2.3%
80 to 89	1.0%
90 to 99	0.1%
Not recorded	1.7%

- 7.7 There are some data quality issues present in the ethnicity data, as 35.4% of victims and 34.5% of offenders/suspects do not state their ethnicity and a further (combined) 6% are not recorded by the officer.

- 7.8 Whilst not the highest in terms of percentages, individuals from BAME background are disproportionately impacted by hate crime overall based on population figures from the 2021 ONS census.
- 7.9 The average age for a victim of Hate Crime is 36.8 with 10 - 19 being the most common age range. Males were slightly more likely to be victims of Hate Crime across the board but less likely when gender was the targeted protected characteristic.
- 7.10 The average age for an offender / suspect of Hate Crime was 35.9 with similar ranges to victims. It is worth noting however that there is an outlier in that there are far more offenders in the 10 to 19 age bracket (24.2%) with the average age within that being 15.2. A few of these are repeat offenders. This suggests that despite the average age being similar to victims, there are more offenders who are young people.
- 7.11 More than half (54.6%) of offenders are white (though this could be higher as 34.5% are not stated). 66.3% of offenders are male, which is a more disproportionate split than that of victims (56.1%). This is line with other offence types as white males make up the majority of offenders/suspects.
- 7.12 This has remained roughly consistent over the time period studied.
- 7.13 The below table shows Hate Crime Incidents with Covid comparison.

	Racial	Sexual Orientation	Disability	Religion/ Faith	Trans-gender	Alternative sub-culture	Other	Total Hate Incidents
2019	265	56	37	13	7	2	5	385
2023	558	142	78	17	38	5	60	898
2024	529	137	78	26	32	3	34	839
2025	670	120	79	29	44	2	35	979

- 7.13.1 The above figures include 30 Non-Crime Hate Incidents.
- 7.14 There are a number of caveats to the above data:
- The numbers will not match due to a large proportion of Hate Crime being recorded straight onto Niche.
 - The conversion rate for incidents to occurrences was on average 97%.
 - The qualifiers in ControlWorks are slightly different to Niche, there is not one for Gender.

Once a Hate Crime report is received, it is recorded on the force incident management system. It is then assessed and determined whether it should be a crime or a NCHI. Once complete it is then recorded on the force crime recording system as a crime or incident. As Hate Crimes are recorded at the first point of contact there is no conversion rate from non-crime incident to crime.

- 7.15 The below table shows the Positive Outcome Rate (Home Office outcome codes 1-4 and 6-8, in which the crime was resolved).

Year	Positive Outcome Rate
2019	28.0%
2023	18.1%
2024	17.4%
2025	20.7%

- 7.16 The overall force Positive Outcome Rate is 17.7% (January 2025 – July 2025).
- 7.17 When combined, Hate Crimes and Non-Crime Hate Incidents can lower the positive outcome rate, as non-crime incidents are not investigated beyond risk or threat assessment and therefore yield no positive outcomes. However, the force's data system clearly distinguishes between the two, enabling accurate analysis. Lower hate crime levels in 2019 may account for the higher positive outcome rate that year.
- 7.18 2025 has seen an improved Positive Outcome Rate despite an increase in Hate Crime,
- 7.19 The force has one Hate Crime Coordinator and one Hate Crime Officer. Their role is to provide advice and guidance to investigative officers and/or their supervisors along with contacting the victim(s) of each hate crime within 48 hours of the report of their crime.
- 7.20 Part of their role ensures that additional support and signposting is offered to the victims of hate crimes. Where contact cannot be made by phone, an email or letter will be sent.
- 7.21 An expanded remit has been added to the Hate Crime Coordinator/Officer role, which now includes identifying repeat victims, suspects, and locations linked to hate crime. Where appropriate, a partnership approach is adopted to implement support mechanisms and interventions. Information is shared and

recorded via ECINS to ensure a coordinated and effective response aimed at reducing crime, anti-social behaviour, and enhancing community protection. This approach is positively impacting victims by enabling early intervention and tailored support.

- 7.22 Over the past 12 months, the Hate Crime Coordinator/Officer has actively engaged with communities through face-to-face interactions to raise awareness, offer support, and provide signposting around hate crime. By building relationships and fostering trust, this work aims to increase confidence in reporting hate crimes and incidents, with the expectation that reporting will continue to rise.
- 7.23 The Hate Crime Officer/Coordinator collaborates with the Equality, Diversity, and Inclusion Team to enhance victim engagement and raise awareness of hate crime. They attend community events and build relationships with seldom-heard groups to promote reporting and highlight available support.
- 7.24 The Hate Crime Coordinator and Officer review all hate crimes within 48 hours of reporting. For cases involving police staff victims, they ensure Operation Hampshire flags are applied and warning markers are added to the suspect's record. Incidents involving Derbyshire officers or staff are escalated to the relevant Divisional Command within 24 hours, and victims are contacted with support information. In racial hate crime cases, the Operation Hampshire Support Team is notified to provide further assistance.
- 7.25 The force has reinvigorated the bi-annual Hate Crime Scrutiny Panels to ensure they are more meaningful and to provide thorough understanding of our performance in tackling Hate Crime enabling the force to identify and address areas of learning.
- 7.26 In the past month, the Hate Crime Officer/Coordinator has begun reviewing all hate crimes lacking a Victim Needs Assessment at first contact. Due to the volume of cases, this has proven challenging, and demand is currently being monitored to assess capacity within the Prevention and Partnership Team.
- 7.27 The below table shows Victim Satisfaction for Hate Crime.

Satisfaction Area	% Satisfied Previous 12 months	% Satisfied Latest 12 months	% change
Ease of contact	89.1%	98.5%	+9.4%
Actions taken	63.4%	78.7%	+15.3%
Kept informed	58.2%	61.0%	+2.7%
Treatment	87.3%	90.9%	+3.6%
Whole experience	69.5%	85.1%	15.6%

8. SUB-OBJECTIVE 8: DEVELOPING INITIATIVES, IN COLLABORATION, TO IMPROVE ROAD SAFETY BY SEEKING TO REDUCE THE NUMBER OF PEOPLE WHO ARE KILLED AND SERIOUSLY INJURED ON OUR ROAD NETWORK

8.1 The table below shows data for Fatal and Killed Seriously Injured (KSI) collisions and casualties per calendar year, up to 31st July 2025.

Calendar Year	Total KSI Collisions	Total KSI Casualties	Fatal Collisions	Fatal Casualties
2019	371	422	38	40
2020	261	283	16	18
2021	325	352	30	30
2022	407	457	29	32
2023	444	507	30	34
2024	501	568	28	33
2025*	192	218	9	9

8.2 Since 2022 we have seen an annual increase in KSI collisions within Derbyshire, and a similar average of fatal casualties. The end of year forecast has been adjusted to factor in the recent decreases in collisions to provide a new expected total for the 2025 calendar year end in the table below.

Casualties	Original Forecast for 2025 year end	Amended Forecast for 2025 year end
FATAL CASUALTIES	24	17
KSI CASUALTIES	452	399

8.3 Contributory factors identified by attending or investigating officers in injury collisions help analyse driving behaviours and inform targeted interventions. Based on 2022–2024 KSI collision data, the top ten factors are listed below, with fatal four-related factors highlighted in red.

Top Contributory Factors reported in KSI Collisions	
Failed to look properly	Careless/Reckless/In a hurry
Loss of control	Slippery road (due to weather)
Poor turn or manoeuvre	Impaired by alcohol
Failed to judge other person's path or speed	Pedestrian failed to look properly
Exceeding speed limit	Travelling too fast for conditions

8.4 The table below shows the number of KSIs for the last three years (2022–2024) split by road user types.

Casualty type	2022 KSI total	%	2023 KSI total	%	2024 KSI total	%
Pedestrian	72	16%	99	20%	112	20%
Pedal Cyclist	44	10%	44	9%	43	8%
Motorcyclist	125	27%	131	26%	129	23%
Car Occupant	195	43%	216	43%	255	45%
Other	21	5%	17	2%	29	4%
Total	457		507		568	

8.5 There is no single cause identified for the rise in KSIs in 2023 and 2024. Contributing factors may include increased traffic following the lifting of COVID restrictions and a surge in young drivers.

- 8.6 The highest ranked casualty groups for those Killed or Seriously injured are: (1) car occupants (including drivers), (2) motorcyclists, (3) pedestrians, (4) pedal cyclists. Motorcyclists continue to account for around a quarter of KSI casualties annually which is a disproportionate amount to the number of this type of road user, estimated to be less than 2% of traffic volumes. Motorcyclists continue to be the highest risk vulnerable road user group, and the force runs various campaigns throughout the year to help reduce collisions through education, engagement and enforcement.
- 8.7 Fatal Four factors are nationally recognised as key behaviours that increase the risk of collisions and casualty severity - (1) impairment through drink or drug driving, (2) increased risk of injury through not wearing seat belts, (3) distraction through mobile phone usage whilst driving and (4) travelling at excessive speed. These factors are actively targeted through road safety campaigns and are a key focus for the Roads Policing Unit (RPU) and Casualty Reduction and Enforcement Support Team (CREST) to help reduce the number of people killed or seriously injured within Derbyshire.
- 8.8 The table below shows the recorded data for breath tests and drug swipes conducted within Derbyshire. Taking drink/drug drivers off the roads is a key tactic to reduce KSI. Please note 2025 data is subject to change for breath tests due to ongoing device downloads, and data is only available up to 31st July 2025.

YEAR	All breath tests	Positive breath tests	% Proportion of positives	All drug swipes	Positive Drug swipes	% Proportion of positives
2019	2993	592	20%	811	363	45%
2020	3216	674	21%	606	268	44%
2021	3003	585	19%	342	150	44%
2022	3853	702	18%	508	234	46%
2023	3855	633	16%	612	290	47%
2024	4241	651	15%	609	295	48%
2025*	1752	286	16%	337	175	52%

- 8.9 The table below shows the recorded data for mobile and seatbelt offences, up to 31st July 2025. There is a projected increase in offences dealt with in 2025.

YEAR	Using Mobile Device Offences	Not wearing Seatbelt Offences
2019	338	365
2020	70	223
2021	111	109
2022	206	144
2023	354	178
2024	509	296
2025*	255	202

- 8.10 Targeted seatbelt campaigns, including extended NPCC-led operations, now run for a month instead of a week. In March 2024, the force conducted Operation Rapidity, resulting in approximately 900 road traffic offences.
- 8.11 The table below shows the recorded data for speeding offences detected by CREST static and mobile cameras, and forcewide mobile speed enforcement, up to 31st July 2025.

YEAR	Speeding offences detected by CREST	Traffic Offence Reports (TOR) for Speeding
2019	39,962	785
2020	49,836	1,366
2021	56,765	1,312
2022	54,652	808
2023	52,215	686
2024	72,080	1,128
2025*	35,599	380

- 8.12 Based on the available data from CREST, and PENTIP (offence management system), the two tables below show the recorded offences broken down by speed limits. (Please note these figures are subject to change due to ongoing

investigations and pending prosecutions but are accurate based on the latest data available up to 31st July 2025).

Speeding offences detected by CREST

	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025*
30 MPH	22,836	26,317	24,426	24,115	23,473	22,966	13,232
40 MPH	3,190	5,610	6,648	6,882	5,519	3,407	2,011
50 MPH	10,765	13,867	22,047	19,120	16,479	43,887	15,429
60 MPH	3,171	4,042	3,644	4,535	6,744	1,820	4,927

Traffic Offence Reports (TOR)

	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025*
30 MPH	675	1,133	983	627	453	858	259
40 MPH	56	56	113	76	52	47	28
50 MPH	9	74	28	27	11	39	14
60 MPH	7	6	1	4	3	9	0
70 MPH	38	100	187	72	105	24	15

8.13 The table below shows the number of offences processed by CREST that have been finalised by each disposal type. A number of cases in 2024 and 2025 are still being processed, so the positive outcome % is likely to increase.

Year	Driver Retraining (Education Course)	Fixed Penalty Notice (Conditional Offer)	Prosecution (Court)	% positive outcome	Cancelled/Rejected	Processing Ongoing	Total
2019	21,425	11,678	2,817	90%	4,042		39,962
2020	23,890	16,261	4,824	90%	4,861		49,836
2021	29,079	16,450	5,378	90%	5,858		56,765
2022	29,100	14,835	4,750	89%	5,967		54,652
2023	28,310	13,321	4,294	88%	6,291		52,215
2024	28,788	18,769	4,586	72%	15,834	4,103	72,080
2025*	10,728	8,233	1,657	58%	3,377	11,604	35,599

- 8.14 The rise in cancelled/rejected offences in 2024 was linked to the activation of average speed cameras on the M1 during layby upgrades, which generated a surge in offences beyond CREST's processing capacity. Following risk assessments, offences from continuous journeys and single -site detections were cancelled, with priority given to higher-speed violations.
- 8.15 Most offences are resolved through educational courses where eligible, followed by Fixed Penalty Notices and court prosecution. Revenue from Speed Awareness Courses is reinvested into the Derby and Derbyshire Road Safety Partnership to support CREST and fund road safety initiatives.
- 8.16 Where appropriate, the force prioritises speed awareness courses over prosecution, as research shows education is more effective in preventing reoffending. Eligibility is based on factors such as prior course attendance, offence history, recorded speed, and existing licence points.
- 8.17 The below table shows the number of driver education courses completed by type, and the proportion of all speeding offences dealt with in this manner from CREST detected offences that have been processed.

Year	Speed Awareness Course completed	Motorway Awareness Course completed	% attending courses from Total Speeding offences
2019	13,872	7,553	54%
2020	15,187	8,703	48%
2021	19,769	9,310	51%
2022	16,379	12,721	53%
2023	16,054	12,256	54%
2024	25,202	3,586	40%
2025 (to July)	6,672	4,056	30%

- 8.18 To help reduce fatal and serious collisions in Derbyshire the force runs a number of operations throughout the year to target high risk road users, engage with vulnerable road users, and conduct enforcement.

- 8.19 The National Police Chiefs Council (NPCC) publishes an annual calendar of themed road safety operations, led by the Roads Policing Unit. These campaigns run alongside routine duties and support wider enforcement and prevention efforts.
- 8.20 Operation Tramline is a national operation working in partnership with National Highways to reduce Killed/Serious Injury Road Traffic Collisions and increase safety on the strategic road network. Officers utilise an unmarked Heavy Goods Vehicle tractor unit loaned from National Highways to help identify offences, including use of mobile phones or occupants not wearing seatbelts.
- 8.21 The table below shows a summary of interactions for Operation Tramline in Derbyshire for the last three years, and 2025 to 31st July. The operations typically run for five days, four - five times each year. There have been three operations to date in 2025, with two further planned.

YEAR	Vehicles stopped	Offences detected	Mobile offences detected	Seatbelt offences detected
2022	417	441	112	14
2023	377	441	78	54
2024	1,072	1,215	260	137
2025*	529	528	143	68

*To July 2025

- 8.22 Launched in March 2022, BikeSafe is a national police-led initiative delivered by police motorcyclists, offering subsidised training days to improve rider safety. The course includes theory, practical riding advice, and an observed ride with personalised feedback. It aims to raise awareness and promote post-test training in a relaxed setting. Derbyshire's Deputy Chief Constable now serves as the national lead for the programme.

The number of BikeSafe courses completed for the past three years are: -

- 2022 – 256
- 2023 – 250
- 2024 – 200
- 2025 – 116 (year to date).

- 8.23 Funded by DDRSP, Operation Cruiser was launched in May 2022 to address high-risk motorcycle routes in the Northwest (High Peak/Derbyshire Dales), identified through data analysis. Running annually from April to October, the operation deploys DDRSP-funded officers on dedicated shifts to conduct speed enforcement, patrols, and driver education.
- 8.24 The table below shows a summary of interactions for Operation Cruiser in Derbyshire for the last three years, and 2025 to 31st July.

YEAR	Hours of activity	Total patrol mileage	Hours at speed sites	Total Traffic Offence Reports for speed	Other offences detected
2022	472	6,359	129	103	197
2023	740	7,853	550	94	208
2024	687	7,861	150	141	227
2025*	656	7,237	132	105	130

- 8.25 Established in April 2023, a dedicated motorcycle team—drawn from existing Roads Policing Unit staff—operates countywide. All members are equally trained and respond to off-road nuisance reports in hotspot areas identified by Safer Neighbourhoods, the Problem-Solving Team, and Prevention and Partnerships. The team supports NPCC campaigns, engages with schools, delivers BikeSafe training, escorts abnormal loads and VIPs, supports national cycling events, and enhances daytime RPU patrols.
- 8.26 In the last four months, the motorcycle unit have stopped 107 vehicles, issued 202 Traffic Offence Reports (TORs), and seized 17 vehicles. They have also conducted 33.5 hours of mobile speed enforcement.

9. SUB-OBJECTIVE 9: ENSURING THE CHIEF CONSTABLE TAKES A TOUGH APPROACH TO DEALING WITH DANGEROUS DRIVING, ALONG WITH THE ILLEGAL USE OF E-SCOOTERS

- 9.1 Under Section 2A of the Road Traffic Act 1988, driving is considered dangerous if it falls far below the standard of a competent and careful driver,

and it would be obvious to such a driver that the behaviour poses a risk. Vehicle condition, including anything carried or attached, may also be deemed dangerous if it endangers others or property.

- 9.2 Dangerous driving is assessed case-by-case, considering driver behaviour, vehicle condition, and intent. This helps determine whether the offence qualifies as dangerous driving or as careless driving—defined as driving without due care and attention, below the standard of a competent and careful driver.
- 9.3 The table below outlines traffic offences detected in Derbyshire, highlighting high-risk driving behaviours such as dangerous driving, driving without due care, no insurance, and driving without a licence. These offences were identified through patrols, stop checks, and road safety campaigns.

Year	Dangerous driving	Careless driving/ Due Care and Attention	Driving without Insurance	Driving without a valid driving licence
2019	213	362	836	105
2020	245	411	858	123
2021	210	455	536	111
2022	211	381	596	125
2023	254	366	650	127
2024	240	421	592	216
2025*	133	161	304	139

*To July 31st 2025

- 9.4 Operation Edgecombe is a Derbyshire initiative targeting car ‘cruises’—socially organised gatherings of car enthusiasts. Police engagement at these events has increased, with key locations regularly targeted. RPU officers are deployed on key dates, supported by drone teams to identify and prosecute offences. The traffic management officer continues to work with partners to address the issue through speed reduction, engineering solutions, and safety initiatives.
- 9.5 In collaboration with local councils, Public Space Protection Orders (PSPOs) have been successfully implemented across various areas of Derbyshire,

including all of Northeast Derbyshire. These orders target behaviours linked to car cruises, with offenders subject to a £100 fine.

- 9.6 Under Section 165 of the Road Traffic Act 1988, privately owned e-scooters can be seized if used on public roads, pavements, or cycle lanes due to lack of insurance. Classified as Personal Light Electric Vehicles (PLEVs), they are treated as motor vehicles and must meet legal requirements including insurance, tax, licensing, and MOT—none of which are currently available for private e-scooters.
- 9.7 Although the national e-scooter rental trial has been extended to 2028, Derby city centre—previously the only participating area in Derbyshire—is no longer involved. As a result, all e-scooter use is now illegal unless on private land.
- 9.8 In response to rising reports of anti-social and criminal E-Scooter use, an operation was launched in September 2024. It began with a two-month media campaign to educate the public on E-Scooter laws, followed by enforcement from November, allowing immediate seizure without prior warning.
- 9.9 In December 2024, all PCSOs were trained to seize E-Scooters under Section 165 of the Road Traffic Act 1988, increasing operational capacity and removing the need for a Constable to be present. Between the start of enforcement and July 2025, Derbyshire Constabulary seized 532 illegally used E-Scooters.
- 9.10 The table below outlines reported incidents, injury collisions, and e-scooter seizures. Following increased enforcement and the new seizure policy, injury collisions have significantly declined, with no serious incidents reported in 2025 to date.

YEAR	Reported E-scooter Incidents	Reported injury collisions involving E-scooters	E-Scooters seized
2021	237	13	66
2022	238	18	29
2023	260	23	49
2024	327	25	287
2025 (to July)	211	9	327

10. SUB-OBJECTIVE 10: TACKLING SPEEDING MOTORISTS THROUGH PROACTIVE ENFORCEMENT ACTIVITY AND FURTHER EXPANSION OF THE COMMUNITY SPEEDWATCH SCHEME

- 10.1 Community Speed Watch (CSW) is a national initiative where trained local volunteers, supported by Safer Neighbourhood Teams (SNTs), use speed detection devices to monitor vehicle speeds. Offending vehicle details are passed to the CSW Administration Officer, who issues up to three educational warning letters. Since 2024, a new Stage 4 process enables intelligence gathering on repeat offenders for targeted enforcement. Speeding continues to be a concern for many communities in both rural and urban environments, and members of the public have an important role to play in developing safer communities through the adoption of CSW schemes.
- 10.2 Speeding continues to be a concern for many communities in both rural and urban environments, and members of the public have an important role to play in developing safer communities through the adoption of CSW schemes.
- 10.3 There are currently 93 active groups (64 North and 29 South), with 860 active volunteers confirming planned activity for 2025 so far, with four new groups awaiting training, and four potential new groups who have expressed an interest.
- 10.4 The table below shows the current number of community speed watch groups recorded in each local authority area, and the approximate number of volunteers.

North Section	Total CSW Groups	No. of Volunteers	South Section	Total CSW Groups	No. of Volunteers
Amber Valley	12	152	Erewash	12	129
Chesterfield	6	45	Derby City	2	18
Derbyshire Dales	18	140	Derby South	15	138
High Peak	8	74			
North East	12	104			
Bolsover	8	60			

- 10.5 CSW letter volumes have steadily increased, as shown in the table below. The team continues to support volunteers in improving road safety. Data is current to 31st July 2025.

YEAR	Total CSW letters issued	Number of drivers issued warning letters by type
2019	Data not available	Data not available
2020	3,843	
2021	4,886	
2022	5,912	
2023	7,041	Letter 3 - 63
2024	9,864	Letter 1- 9,286 Letter 2- 488 Letter 3- 90 Stage 4-13
2025*	6,999	Letter 1- 6,547 Letter 2- 369 Letter 3- 83 Stage 4- 8

* to 31st July 2025

- 10.6 Letter 1 advises the registered keeper that their vehicle has been recorded speeding and is advisory in content. Letter 2 advises that further actions to target enforcement activities may be undertaken. Letter 3 is hand delivered by a police officer providing an opportunity to speak with the driver and offer advice on the consequences of speeding. If the vehicle is again recorded speeding after all three letters have been issued targeted enforcement activities are undertaken (Stage 4). In all three letters information relating to the repercussions of speeding along with a link to video containing an example of the impact that speeding can result in are included.
- 10.7 On 11th July 2025 there was a National Community Speed Watch Day, in which 43 groups participated, and almost 14,000 vehicles drove through an active

speed watch area in Derbyshire. This resulted in 566 letters sent out from the one-day event.

- 10.8 The CSW team is working with Staffordshire University to assess how letter wording affects driver speeds. This collaboration supports efforts to improve CSW's effectiveness and demonstrate our commitment to working with communities.
- 10.9 Derbyshire Capture, launched in 2019, enables the public to submit journey-cam footage and an evidential statement showing poor driving. Open to all road users, the portal supports reporting of traffic offences across Derbyshire.
- 10.10 The table below shows total submissions up to 31st July 2025, with outcomes split by warning/education letters, intelligence logging, or further investigation, along with the percentage of positive outcomes.

Year	Total submissions	Total letters	Total requiring further action / investigation	Positive outcome average %
2020	623	No data	271	43%
2021	905	287	221	56%
2022	1,370	543	280	60%
2023	1,753	604 warning 113 education	413	65%
2024	2,155	775 warning 68 education 3 intel	495	64%
2025*	1,559	601 warning 24 education 23 intel	335	79%

*A new back-office system was introduced in March 2025 which more accurately reflects the positive outcome rate, which is why there is a significant increase seen in 2025.

- 10.11 Since its launch in 2019, Derbyshire Capture has never been advertised, yet submissions have risen by 213% and are expected to grow further in 2026.

Due to the volume, outcomes from cases sent for further investigation are no longer tracked, though most were previously resolved through driver education.

- 10.12 Since May 2020, the Roads Policing Unit has been assigned 40–50 locations monthly for dedicated speed enforcement. The table below summarises total RPU officer hours, locations attended, and offence outcomes.

YEAR	Total hours of RPU activity	Sites attended	Verbal advice issued	TOR issued
2021	895	462	2,381 (72%)	910 (28%)
2022	662.5	452	1,674 (78%)	476 (22%)
2023	573.5	492	1,320 (78%)	375 (22%)
2024	714.5	547	1,815 (75%)	594 (25%)
2025*	352.5	306	842 (78%)	231 (22%)

*To July 2025

- 10.13 On average, 76% of drivers receive verbal advice to improve future driving, while the rest are issued Traffic Offence Reports. This remains one of our most effective road safety initiatives, directly addressing public concerns about speeding in Derbyshire.

11. SUB-OBJECTIVE 11: ENSURING BUSINESS AND RETAIL CRIME ARE TACKLED ACROSS DERBY AND DERBYSHIRE, WHILST SEEKING TO IMPROVE THE REPORTING OF INCIDENTS THROUGH TECHNOLOGY

- 11.1 Over the past 12 months, Derbyshire Constabulary has made significant strides in tackling business and retail crime. Through legislative changes, strategic partnerships, and targeted enforcement, the force has strengthened its response to key crime types affecting retailers and business premises.
- 11.2 Analysis of crime data from July 2019 (pre-COVID benchmark) through to July 2025 reveals:

Type	19/20	20/21	21/22	22/23	23/24	Aug 23 - Jul 24	Aug 24 - Jul 25	Volume change last year	% change last year
Robbery of Business Property	73	34	59	39	32	29	106	77	265.5
Burglary Business Community	1,813	1,087	1,126	1,238	1,107	1,102	921	-181	-16.4
Shop theft	5,397	3,569	4,351	4,710	6,984	7,187	7,011	-176	-2.4

- 11.3 Burglary has shown a consistent downward trend, indicating effective prevention and enforcement.
- 11.4 Shoplifting peaked in 2023-2024 but has slightly declined, suggesting stabilisation.
- 11.5 Robbery has increased significantly largely due to clarified recording guidance rather than a rise in actual offending.
- 11.6 The Home Office Counting Rules (HOCR) and NCRS Paper 50 (2024) clarified those thefts involving violence or threats- especially in retail settings or carparks- should be recorded as robbery. This has led to improved consistency in crime recording and explains the sharp rise in recorded robbery offences in August 2024 to July 2025.
- 11.7 Derbyshire has aligned its approach with national priorities as set out in the NPCC Retail Crime Action Plan including:
- Prioritising police attendance where violence is used or suspects are detained.
 - Promoting digital evidence submission and facial recognition
 - Pursuing all reasonable lines of enquiry
- 11.8 Evidence.com (DEMS) is used within force and has streamlined evidence sharing, improved case handling, and enhanced victim service. Retailers can now submit CCTV and images directly, accelerating investigations and prosecutions.
- 11.9 The DISC platform is used by the Business Crime Reduction Partnership and enables real-time intelligence sharing and supports rapid identification of offenders.

- 11.10 Derbyshire Police work closely with the Derbyshire Business Crime Reduction Partnership (DBCRP) to support businesses across the County. There are monthly intelligence-sharing meetings, retailer workshops and annual events organised and attended.
- 11.11 DBCRP with the support of the force facilitated a mock shoplifter event in Chesterfield Town centre, this promoted the benefits of the real-time information sharing functionality of the DISC platform, improved retailer understanding of how to report and what evidence is required to support an effective prosecution.
- 11.12 In October 2024, the DBCRP and partners led county-wide Safer Business Action Week activities to engage businesses, understand challenges, and develop sustainable crime reduction solutions. Key outcomes included a 19.4% rise in reporting, 39 arrests (including prolific and cross-border offenders), and 166 engagement events.
- 11.13 Problem Management Plans have been used in both Chesterfield and Derby to address issues of shop theft also linked to ASB. This has seen a 67% reduction in business crime in Derby and 40% reduction in Chesterfield.
- 11.14 The sharp increase in robbery offences due to the recording clarification in 2024, although of concern, presents opportunities for the force to better understand violence towards retail workers, bridging the gap until the stand-alone offence is introduced via the Crime and Policing Bill.
- 11.15 The dedicated function within the crime recording team for retail crime continues to identify and link repeat offenders, they utilise facial recognition to support this.
- 11.16 In the past year, Derbyshire courts issued 42 Criminal Behaviour Orders (CBOs), with 24 linked to 'theft from a store' as the trigger offence. These orders target repeat offenders by imposing restrictions—such as banning access to specific shops or areas—and may include requirements to engage with support services.
- 11.17 Nationally, Criminal Behaviour Orders (CBOs) and similar civil orders have effectively reduced repeat offending, especially in shoplifting and antisocial behaviour cases. In areas like Sussex and Essex, CBOs have banned prolific offenders from retail zones, leading to significant drops in shop theft and

improved public safety. Breaches often result in swift enforcement, including imprisonment, acting as a strong deterrent.

- 11.18 Overall, the use of civil orders such as CBOs is a proven and effective tool for tackling repeat theft and related offences, both locally in Derbyshire and across the country.
- 11.19 The force and its partners will build on recent successes by enhancing offender profiling and trend analysis, expanding retailer training through workshops, strengthening collaboration with neighbouring forces, and increasing engagement with businesses.

12. SUB-OBJECTIVE 12: WORKING TOWARDS REDUCING THE HARM CAUSED FROM ALL FORMS OF CYBER CRIME, AND THE THREAT POSED BY FRAUD TO RESIDENTS AND BUSINESS THROUGH AWARENESS RAISING

- 12.1 The Force has a dedicated Cybercrime department who use a 4 Ps approach to combat digital threats:

Pursue	Prevent	Protect	Prepare
relentless disruption and prosecution	people becoming involved in cybercrime	reduce the vulnerability amongst our communities from the threat of cybercrime	ensuring the necessary capabilities exist to tackle cybercrime

- 12.2 The force are committed to combating digital threats, typically involving:
- Investigation: Analysing cyber incidents, gathering digital evidence, and tracking down cybercriminals.
 - Prevention: Developing security strategies, conducting vulnerability assessments, and implementing protective measures.
 - Response: Responding to cyberattacks, containing damage, and restoring systems.

- Digital Forensics: Recovering and analysing data from digital devices.
 - Threat Intelligence: Monitoring cyber threats, analysing attacker behaviour, and sharing information.
 - Incident Response: Creating and implementing plans for handling cyber incidents.
 - Cybersecurity Awareness: Educating employees and the public about cyber threats and prevention.
- 12.3 The force work to protect individuals, organisations, and critical infrastructure from cyberattacks.
- 12.4 The Derbyshire Cyber team delivers a proactive response to cybercrime across the four national pillars: Prevent, Protect, Pursue, and Prepare. Prepare underpins all activity, focusing on education, resilience-building, and reducing vulnerability for individuals and small businesses.
- 12.4.1 All victims of Computer Misuse Act (CMA) offences receive bespoke Cyber Protect advice and tailored support, designed to encourage behavioural change and prevent further harm.
 - 12.4.2 All CMA reports are investigated by specially trained Cyber Pursue officers, ensuring a professional and thorough approach to digital criminality.
 - 12.4.3 Cyber Prevent officers focus on early intervention, particularly with young people at risk of offending. Central to this is the Cyber Choices programme (see paragraph 12.5), supported by regular school and youth group sessions. Delivery is in partnership with agencies like the Online Harm Board, involving both Cyber Protect and Prevent teams.
 - 12.4.4 Progress and Impact: Our outreach, including school engagements, reaches around 8,000 people annually boosting awareness, improving CMA offence reporting, and strengthening ties with communities and businesses.
 - 12.4.5 For business victims of cybercrime, the Cyber team provides enhanced support that goes beyond standard victim care. This includes:
 - Cyber Protect messaging and best practice advice.

- Signposting to resources such as East Midlands Cyber Resilience Centre (EMCRC), Police Cyber Alarm and Free tools and guidance available via the National Cyber Security Centre (NCSC) website.
 - Where appropriate, we offer staff training and promote NCSC's online training module for employees.
- 12.4.6 Cyber Prepare is central to our business engagement strategy, helping organisations assess risks, implement safeguards, and build resilience. The team regularly visits small businesses, attends networking events, and engages with local business groups to raise awareness and offer guidance.
- 12.4.7 The Cyber Team actively engages the public through various outreach activities, delivering awareness sessions, talks, and workshops to community groups identified via local media and social platforms, attending:
- Local events and fun days
 - Community catch-up sessions with Neighbourhood Officers
 - Job fairs in collaboration with the force HR team
- 12.4.8 These efforts ensure that cyber safety messaging reaches diverse audiences across Derbyshire. Cyber Prepare plays a vital role in these engagements, helping individuals understand how to protect themselves and their families online.
- 12.5 The Cyber Prevent Officer delivers the NCA's Cyber Choices programme to young people at risk of engaging in cybercrime. Referrals are made when concerns arise over potential offences under the Computer Misuse Act, such as hacking or denial-of-service attacks. The intervention also supports vulnerable individuals whose skills may be exploited for criminal purposes.
- 12.6 Common Types of Cybercrime:
- Hacking – malicious attempts to damage, disrupt or gain unauthorised access to computer systems, networks or devices.
 - Phishing – when attackers send scam emails (or messages) that contain links to a malicious website.
 - Ransomware – prevents you from accessing your device and the data stored on it, usually by encrypting your files. A demand is usually made.

- Malware – malicious software that can cause harm to a computer or network, causing it to become unusable or leaking data.
- Denial of Service – an attempt to overload a website or network, with the aim of degrading its performance or making it inaccessible.
- Malicious Insider – someone who exploits their legitimate access to an organisation's assets.

Cybercrime Distribution 2019-2025

	Ransom- ware	Online Account Hack	Device Hack	DDoS	Malware	Total
2019	9	87	4	5	0	105
2020	10	109	13	4	0	136
2021	2	97	1	2	0	102
2022	3	159	2	0	0	164
2023	8	199	18	0	2	227
2024	3	284	10	0	0	297
2025	2	813	1	0	0	816
Total	37	1,748	49	11	2	1,847

12.7 Cybercrime can be further broken down into two types:

12.7.1 Cyber-Dependent Crimes - These are crimes that can only be committed using computers or digital technology. Without the internet or digital systems, these crimes would not exist. The crime is entirely reliant on digital technology. Examples include:

- Hacking into systems or networks
- Distributed Denial of Service (DDoS) attacks
- Malware distribution (e.g., ransomware)
- Data breaches and unauthorised access

- 12.7.2 Cyber-Enabled Crimes- These are traditional crimes that have been enhanced or facilitated by digital technology. The internet or computers make these crimes easier, more scalable, or harder to detect, but they could still occur without them. The crime exists offline but is amplified by digital means. Examples include:
- Online fraud and scams (e.g., phishing)
 - Identity theft
 - Cyberstalking or harassment
 - Distribution of illegal content (e.g., via social media or dark web)
- 12.8 Operation Erebus is the ongoing investigation into the Lumma Stealer malware. The Cyber Crime Unit in force has identified a significant number of victims (the number of which has recently risen to 5,000) whose personal data has been compromised. This includes usernames, passwords, financial information, and other sensitive data harvested from infected devices.
- 12.9 Lumma Stealer is a type of information-stealing malware that targets data stored in web browsers. It is typically distributed via phishing emails, malicious downloads, or compromised websites. Once installed, it silently extracts:
- Login credentials
 - Credit card and banking information.
 - Autofill data (names, addresses, phone numbers)
 - Browser cookies and session tokens
- The stolen data is then sold or used by cybercriminals for fraud, identity theft, and further attacks.
- 12.10 To address this, the force has:
- Lawfully obtained and analysed data from Lumma Stealer.
 - Sorted victim data by geographic relevance.
 - Contacted relevant forces to support local victim outreach.
 - Directly engaged Derbyshire victims with tailored advice and guidance.

13. CONCLUSION

- 13.1 ASB in Derbyshire has seen a very small rise in ASB incidents over the last 12 months; however, is still significantly reduced from data captured in 2019.

- 13.2 Over the next 12 months, key changes to the Crime and Disorder Bill will include Respect Orders and new powers for retail workers. Combined with continued Hot Spot policing funding, these measures aim to further reduce antisocial behaviour.
- 13.3 The College of Policing introduced the Neighbourhood Policing Programme in October 2024 and Derbyshire was one of the pilot forces.
- 13.4 As a result of the pilot the programme is being rolled out nationally and will provide training and competency-based assessments to all current and newly appointed Neighbourhood Officers.
- 13.5 Successful completion of this training will professionalise neighbourhood policing and provide the skills required to reduce crime and ASB, increase public trust and confidence, solve complex problems in partnership with Local Authorities, and target those who cause harm to our communities.
- 13.6 Hot spot policing and IJ have been successes in the force's bid to pursue and prevent ASB. External Government funding has been key to the force's success in attacking, preventing and reducing ASB and the removal of any external funding would create a risk to the continued use of Hot Spot policing to reduce ASB and reassure communities.
- 13.7 The force is committed to continuing to raise cultural awareness and understanding of all its communities, especially those under-represented and newly emerging. This will facilitate meaningful engagement, leading to improved trust and confidence from the public.

APPENDICES

Appendix A: Example of good practice tackling ASB

A chronic problem in relation to ongoing juvenile anti-social behaviour (all members of one family) was identified in the Danesmoor area of Chesterfield. A problem-solving approach was taken by the officer to clearly define the victims, locations, and offenders involved and to better understand the pinch points of the identified problem. Research into similar cases showed that the most suitable interventions to tackle this issue were.

- Firstly, hot spot patrols to make the areas riskier to commit ASB.
- Secondly, targeted community engagements to increase public trust and confidence in the problem areas, and these were typically held where there were many calls for service.
- Finally, increased use of force social media to highlight the work being conducted by police and partners to tackle the problem and to facilitate feedback from the public to advise further improvement.

Tackling this problem relied heavily on multi-agency interoperability, due to this the Officer in the Case ensured that she engaged with relevant stakeholders throughout the process to effectively safeguard all involved. Several interventions were implemented including Acceptable Behaviour Contracts, Community Protection Notices, Stop Searches, educational social media initiatives, a warrant, a Public Space Protection Order (for the main problem area), hot spot policing, targeted community engagements, and the eventual eviction of a problem family.

This problem-solving approach was successful in relation to its initial objectives. There was approximately a 50% reduction in calls for police service overall over six months post implementation of our interventions. Derbyshire Alert and Derbyshire Talking surveys showed that there was a significant increase in public trust and confidence within the problem areas identified. Finally, both proactive and reactive work undertaken as a result of this problem-solving plan meant that victims and the local community were safeguarded, making the areas better places to live.

Appendix B: Example of good practice tackling Burglary

HMICFRS is currently evaluating how effectively evidence-based policing principles are being used to inform crime prevention strategies. Within South Local Policing Unit (LPU), this approach has been embedded through close collaboration with partners and the structured use of the SARA problem-solving methodology. This ensures that activity is not only reactive but also addresses the underlying causes of crime and antisocial behaviour.

A clear example of this is the establishment of a Problem Management Plan to address the theft of high-value vehicles linked to residential burglaries. The Local Policing Team has worked in partnership with the Community Safety Partnership (CSP), the Neighbourhood Crime Team (NACT), and the NPCC-led initiative Operation Alliances II (under Project Opal) to coordinate a joint response.

The team has already completed the scanning and analysis stages, identifying key drivers of the issue, and is now progressing through the response phase. Interventions have been carefully designed, combining enforcement with prevention, and include:

- Investigation, enforcement, and preventative policing delivered through joint working.
- Target hardening via the Safer Homes initiative, ensuring every victim of residential burglary or vehicle theft receives a tailored visit from the Safer Neighbourhood Team to reduce repeat victimisation.
- Deployment and repositioning of ANPR technology, including the acquisition of new units to address coverage gaps identified through analysis.
- Public-facing crime prevention campaigns, delivered via social media and the Derbyshire Alert community messaging system in partnership with Neighbourhood Watch.
- Joint enforcement operations, bringing together specialist units, external agencies, and out-of-force colleagues.
- Enhanced collaboration with neighbouring forces, strengthening intelligence sharing and improving cross-border enforcement activity.

This structured, evidence-based response demonstrates how South LPU is embedding problem-solving into day-to-day policing, ensuring that activity is targeted, proportionate, and intelligence-led.

Appendix C: Example of good practice tackling Fraud

Operation Safe Byte is an ongoing initiative led by Cyber Pursue officers, who proactively monitor live incidents, Niche occurrences, and Power BI dashboards to identify offences involving the Computer Misuse Act and related crimes.

As part of this initiative, officers conduct weekly reviews and, upon identifying a relevant offence, reach out to the assigned Investigator to offer expert guidance and support throughout the investigation.

A recent example involved a domestic stalking case where the victim also reported a separate incident of social media account compromise (hacking). Cyber Pursue Officers identified the link between the two offences, investigated the account compromise, and assisted with interviewing the suspect. By combining both offences, sufficient evidence was gathered to secure charges, ultimately resulting in a guilty plea in court.