

PERFORMANCE SCRUTINY MEETING

AGENDA

DATE OF MEETING	17 MAY 2022
TITLE OF MEETING	THE COMMISSIONER'S POLICE & CRIME PLAN 2021-2025 - PRIORITY 2: NEIGHBOURHOOD CRIME & ANTI-SOCIAL BEHAVIOUR
TIME OF MEETING	2.30PM
LOCATION	VIRTUAL
CONTACT	OFFICE OF THE POLICE & CRIME COMMISSIONER FOR DERBYSHIRE 0300 122 6000
DISTRIBUTION	POLICE & CRIME COMMISSIONER CHIEF CONSTABLE DEPUTY CHIEF CONSTABLE ASSISTANT CHIEF CONSTABLES DIRECTOR OF FINANCE & BUSINESS SERVICES HEAD OF CORPORATE SERVICES INTERIM CHIEF OPERATING OFFICER INTERIM STRATEGIC LEADS HEAD OF COMMUNICATIONS OPCC PERFORMANCE OFFICER

AGENDA ITEM	SUBJECT
1.	APOLOGIES FOR ABSENCE
2.	DECLARATIONS OF INTEREST
3.	ANNOUNCEMENTS FROM THE COMMISSIONER
4.	ANNOUNCEMENTS FROM THE CHIEF CONSTABLE
5.	REVIEW OF ACTIONS
6.	FORWARD PLAN
7.	THE COMMISSIONER'S POLICE & CRIME PLAN 2021-2025 - PRIORITY 2: NEIGHBOURHOOD CRIME & ANTI-SOCIAL BEHAVIOUR REPORT FROM THE CHIEF CONSTABLE
8.	PUBLIC QUESTIONS ON NEIGHBOURHOOD CRIME & ANTI-SOCIAL BEHAVIOUR
9.	ANY OTHER BUSINESS



**Derbyshire
Police and Crime
Commissioner**

Protecting Communities,
Fighting Crime



AGENDA ITEM

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PERFORMANCE SCRUTINY MEETING

FORWARD PLAN

TIME & DATE OF MEETING	NAME OF MEETING
2:30 PM Tue 17 May 2022	THE COMMISSIONER'S POLICE & CRIME PLAN 2021-2025 - PRIORITY 2: NEIGHBOURHOOD CRIME & ASB
10:30 AM Wed 6 Jul 2022	THE COMMISSIONER'S POLICE & CRIME PLAN 2021-2025 - PRIORITY 5: VICTIM SUPPORT & SAFEGUARDING
2:30 PM Thu 6 Oct 2022	THE COMMISSIONER'S POLICE & CRIME PLAN 2021-2025 - PRIORITY 4: RURAL CRIME
2:30 PM Thu 3 Nov 2022	THE COMMISSIONER'S POLICE & CRIME PLAN 2021-2025 – VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN & GIRLS
10:30 AM Wed 23 Nov 2022	THE COMMISSIONER'S POLICE & CRIME PLAN 2021-2025 - PRIORITY 1: STRONG LOCAL POLICING



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AGENDA ITEM

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PERFORMANCE SCRUTINY MEETING

REPORT TITLE	THE COMMISSIONER'S POLICE & CRIME PLAN 2021-2025 - PRIORITY 2: NEIGHBOURHOOD CRIME AND ANTI-SOCIAL BEHAVIOUR
REPORT BY	CHIEF CONSTABLE
DATE	17 MAY 2022

PURPOSE OF THE REPORT

To provide assurance to the Police and Crime Commissioner that the Constabulary are making progress towards the Commissioner's Police & Crime Plan Objective 2: Neighbourhood Crime and Anti-Social Behaviour.

ATTACHMENTS

Appendix A – Op Dexter Bolsover Town centre
Appendix B – Most Popular Social Media Posts

RECOMMENDATIONS

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

CONTACT FOR ENQUIRIES

Name: C/Supt Steve Wilson
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Email: pamenquiries@derbyshire.police.uk

1. OVERVIEW OF THE STRATEGIC PRIORITY

- 1.1 Derbyshire Constabulary has an embedded governance structure to ensure accountability and oversight of Neighbourhood Crime and Anti-Social Behaviour (ASB) in addition to performance management and delivery of key workstreams. There are working groups and workstream meetings at practitioner level chaired by a Chief Inspector. A Superintendent chairs the Neighbourhood Policing Board which feeds into the Responsive and Visible Policing Board chaired by an Assistant Chief Constable.
- 1.2 Several key workstreams have been delivered to ensure the constabulary is in a strong position to tackle Neighbourhood Crime and ASB and protect vulnerable persons. Problem solving training has been delivered force wide and to our community safety partners. This has professionalised our approach to how we tackle issues through identifying, recording, and working with partners to respond to incidents, ensuring evaluation is carried out on the issue.
- 1.3 Minimum standards of targeting activity have been agreed for Safer Neighbourhood Team (SNT) officers and is being progressed and monitored through the governance structure. This ensures SNTs will focus on vulnerability, those at highest risk of harm or offending, Registered Sex Offenders and knife crime.
- 1.4 The police can act on incidents of ASB which involve a criminal offence. This can range from threatening and abusive behaviour, stalking and harassment to criminal damage. The police also have powers to act in cases where the threshold for a criminal offence has not been met but the ASB is such that a person is acting in such a way that causes or is likely to cause harassment, alarm, or distress to a person not of the same household. This could range from vehicle nuisance and inappropriate use, rowdy or inconsiderate behaviour to street drinking and nuisance calls.
- 1.5 In addition to the police there are many other agencies involved and responsible for tackling ASB and taking the lead with various powers under the Anti-Social Behaviour Act 2014. The Local Authority (LA) for example lead on Public Spaces Protection Orders, dog fouling and the LA's Environmental Health Team for noise

nuisance complaints e.g. loud music and dogs barking and fly tipping. Registered Social Landlords also have responsibility and can help with noise nuisance but may need to work with LA or police who have specific legal powers to tackle ASB issues.

2. SUMMARY OF ACHIEVEMENTS IN THE PAST 12 MONTHS

- Clear governance structure for performance accountability in this area.
- ASB has been set as a force operational priority by the Chief Constable recognising the impact it has on communities and feelings of confidence and safety.
- Problem solving training delivered force wide and to partners.
- Tactical delivery of problem solving has seen a reduction in ASB in many areas.
- Vulnerability training has been delivered to all staff
- Clear priority setting by SNTs
- Safer Neighbourhood abstraction policy introduced
- An uplift of neighbourhood investigation officers
- Professionalisation of SNT training
- Training re recognising crime such as harassment and stalking has been delivered to frontline staff and call takers.
- Clear principles of engagement for PCSOs to increase visibility and accessibility.

3. SUB-OBJECTIVE 1: A PROACTIVE APPROACH TO MONITOR LEVELS OF CRIME AND ANTI-SOCIAL BEHAVIOUR TO IDENTIFY “HOT SPOTS”

- 3.1 Crime and ASB is reviewed daily to identify threat, risk, and vulnerability. This is raised daily in either a morning or afternoon force tasking meeting which is chaired by the Duty Critical Incident Manager to ensure the correct resources are allocated and relevant safeguarding and investigation takes place.
- 3.2 The Local Policing Unit Inspector has day to day responsibility for crime and ASB incidents, receives weekly ASB data and holds a fortnightly meeting with both internal and external partners and stakeholders to review trends, themes, emerging problems and hotspots to consider risk and vulnerability.

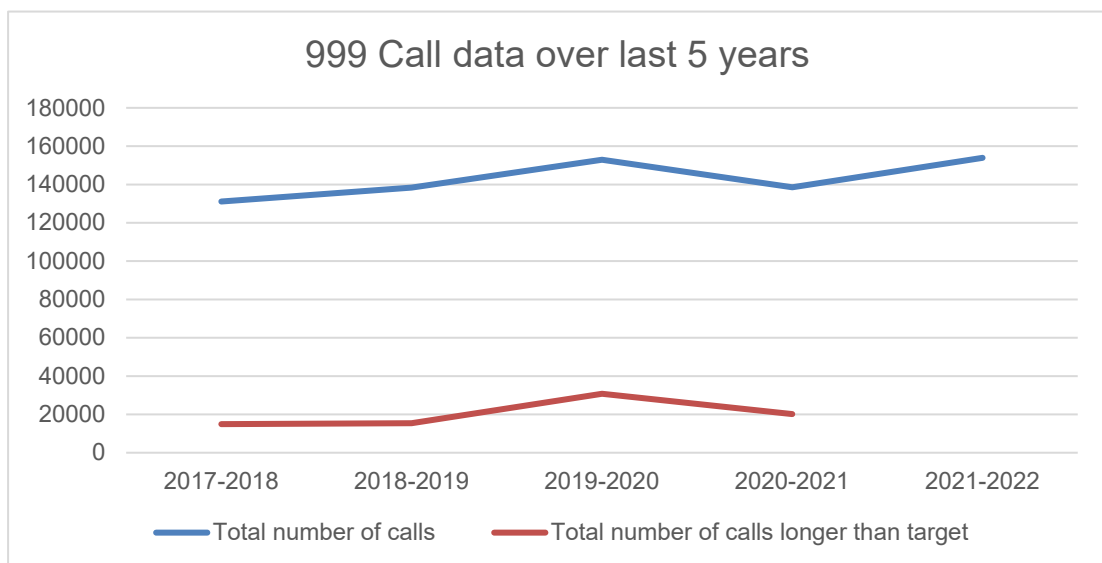
- 3.3 Derbyshire Constabulary have adopted a problem-solving approach to Crime and ASB and use Problem Management Plans to record and mitigate against identified problems. The Problem Management Plans are discussed later in this report and they ensure a partnership approach is taken in a bid to seek a long-term solution. Governance of these plans is through SNT Supervisors, Inspectors and dedicated sergeants who work within the problem-solving team.
- 3.4 The force is also investing in ASB co-ordinators. These will support the force ASB lead and contribute to the delivery of the Multi-Agency Action plan. This will ensure a consistent and co-ordinated service in all cases of ASB incidents and crimes.
- The co-ordinators will provide specialist support and guidance with Community engagement and enforcement tactics to officers and support community policing teams to deal with nuisance and disorder that affects the quality of life of Derbyshire residents. The role will involve the scrutiny of investigations involving ASB and will introduce and embed best practice across the force.
- 3.5 The Constabulary is focused on recognising crime and vulnerability within reports of ASB and particularly in offences of harassment and stalking. This is a national theme identified across several forces by Her Majesty's Inspectorate of Constabulary and Fire & Rescue Services (HMICFRS). The Constabulary has been pro-active in addressing this by delivering training to call takers and frontline officers to ensure repeat callers and repeat victims are recognised ensuring that crimes are identified, recorded, and correctly investigated.
- 3.6 See Appendix A – Op Dexter, a case study evidencing a proactive approach to identifying a hot spot of crime and ASB in Bolsover and responding with a partnership approach.

4. SUB-OBJECTIVE 2: IMPROVING THE 101 NON-EMERGENCY CALL HANDLING PERFORMANCE

- 4.1 The below tables and graphs provide an overview of 101 and 999 call handling performance for the past five years including number of calls, average waiting times, calls answered in 60 secs and abandonment rate.

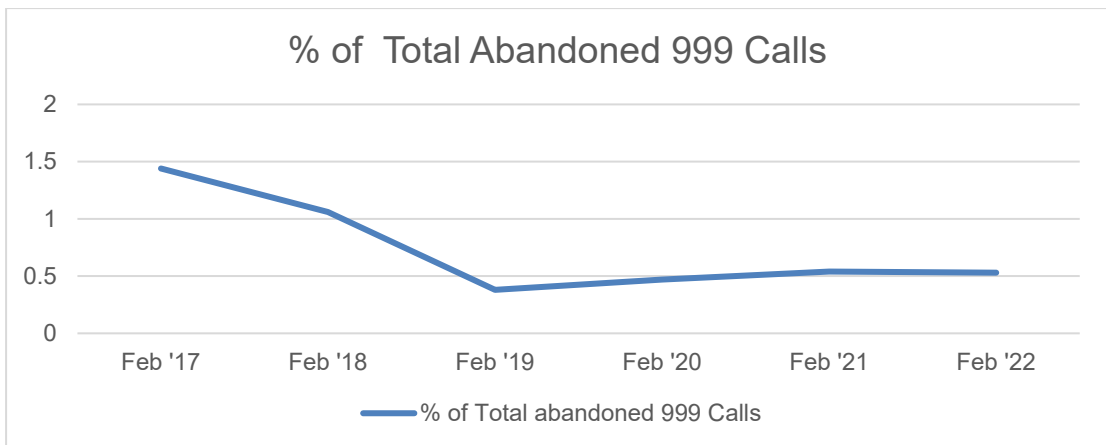
999 Call Data over last 5 years

Period (April – March)	Total number of calls recorded	Total number of calls longer than target	Total Number of Abandoned Calls
2017/2018	131,113	14,917	2,196
2018-2019	138,406	15,420	1,003
2019-2020	152,944	30,762	1,392
2020-2021	138,575	20,189	966
2021-2022	153,912	No data available	949



999 Call Data over last 5 years

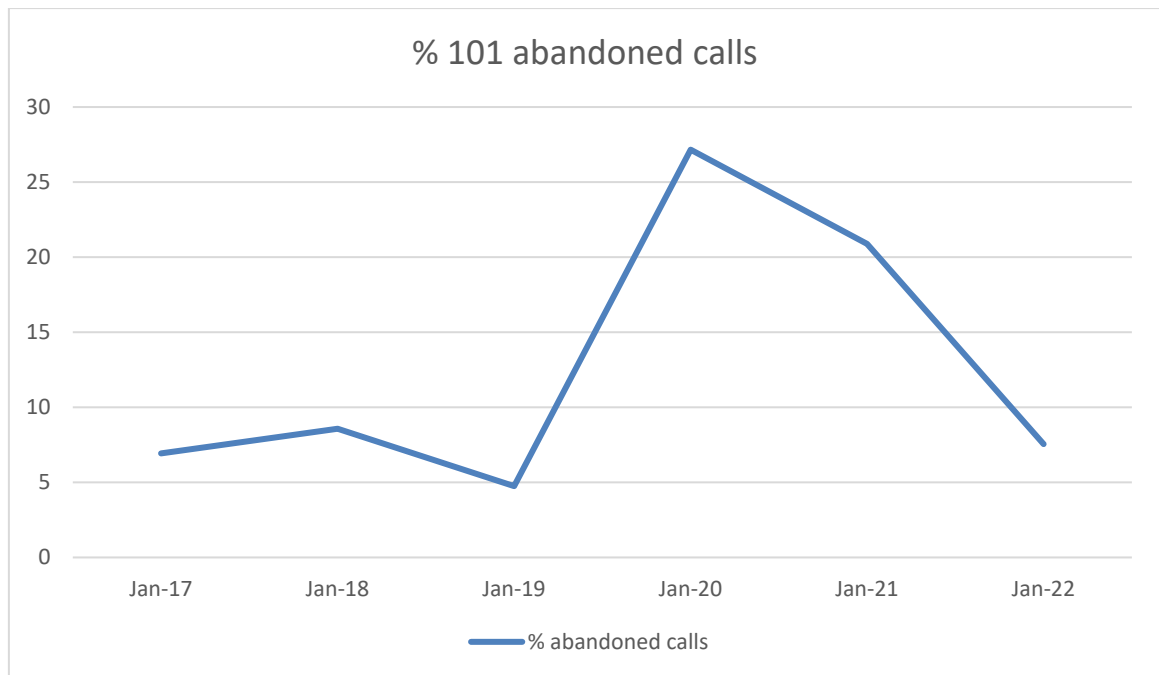
Date	% Total abandoned 999 calls
February 2017	1.44
February 2018	1.06
February 2019	0.38
February 2020	0.47
February 2021	0.54
February 2022	0.53



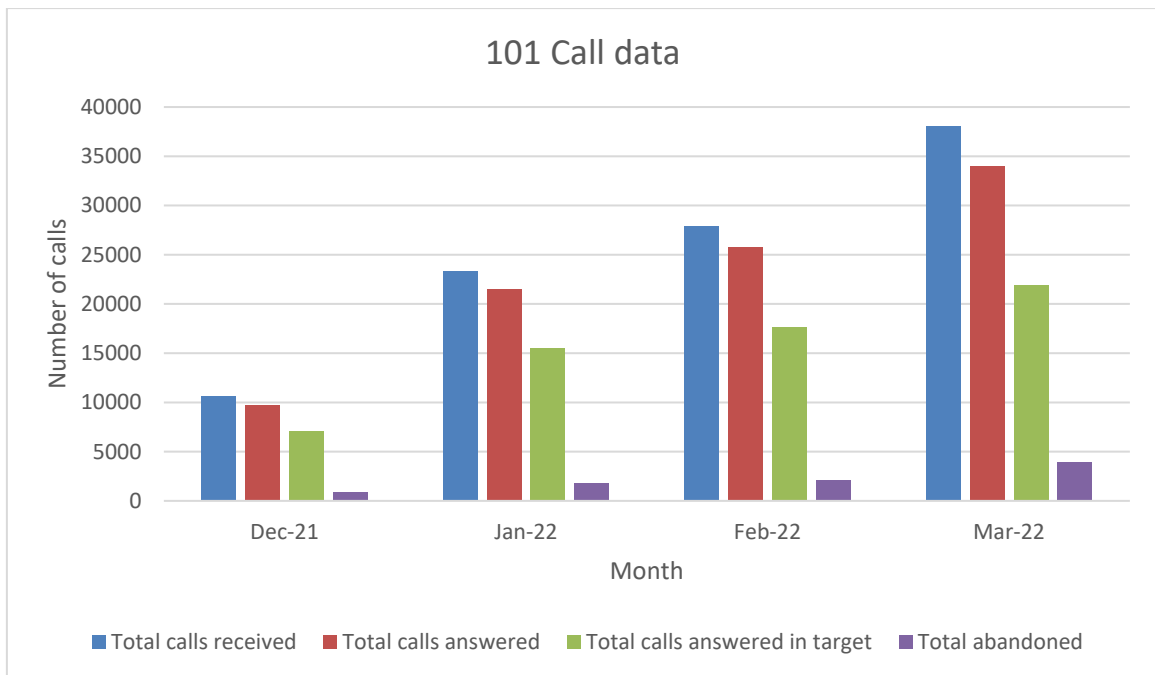
999 Call Data Average Wait time over last 5 years

Date	Average Wait Time
February 2017	7 sec
February 2018	7 sec
February 2019	6 sec
February 2020	8 sec
February 2021	6 sec
February 2022	7 sec

4.2 The Constabulary has been reviewing and improving its 101 performance with the introduction of the 101 Triage service in late December 2021 which assess all initial 101 calls to try and resolve incidents as quickly as possible for all callers. Any new incident/crime reports are separated and transferred to a control room function. This separation has reduced waiting time and abandonment significantly as can be seen by the below graph. The Public Contact Improvement Programme (PCIP) now reviews all aspects of Contact Management service delivery. The Constabulary has a new team called the Crime Resolution Incident Management Team (CRIMt). They assist with crime recording which was previously undertaken exclusively by operators. This frees up operators to handle calls.



4.3 Context is important around changes in performance. The late 2019 through to late 2022 period reflects the introduction of THRIVE and vulnerability assessment and the fact that crime recording at first point of contact was introduced to the 101 call handling process with no significant increase in staffing, resulting in longer processing times which in turn lead to longer wait times and higher abandonment rate. The Constabulary value the importance of an effective non-emergency response and in late Dec 2021, a change was made to 101 call handling. An initial Triage service was introduced which has allowed calls to be assessed and processed more quickly with a proportion of calls requiring complex action to be transferred to specialists (CW 101), improving Service Level Agreement (SLA) %, wait times and abandonment rates as a result. This initial triage service is handled through Alcatel telephony system and has managed two thirds of the 101 calls received since December 2021. This data cannot however currently be integrated into PowerBI.



Over the past few months clear improvements have been made. This has been an organisational priority set by the Chief Constable to improve the service and performance in this area and the changes have seen this achieved. The average call waiting times are now fairly static and significantly reduced from previous years. The number of 101 calls have increased significantly whilst the abandonment rate has remained constant. The number of 101 calls received also tend to increase during the warmer months which is likely to impact on performance data.

The average wait times have also decreased significantly for 101 calls and are now at a level which has been consistent for the past three months.

Month	Average Triage Wait time (hh:mm:ss)	Average CW 101 Wait time (hh:mm:ss)
Jan 2022	00:00:37	00:03:42
Feb 2022	00:00:34	00:03:32
March 2022	00:00:37	00:04:52

4.4 There have been several changes in technology that have been implemented and

further implementation planned over the next 12 months which will improve performance.

- 4.5 Under the PCIP programme, there is a communications workstream, which includes an 'education' piece aimed at the public advising what the police will deal with, the channels of contact and the most appropriate channel for the circumstances, as well as what partners deal with. There is also additional work ongoing with partners to reduce unnecessary demand.
- 4.6 The current situation with Covid is not affecting demand (we have previously seen reductions and then huge increases in demand from the public as restrictions were enforced and then subsequently relaxed), however we are now experiencing demand that is slightly higher than expected seasonally. Our workforce continues to suffer some abstraction through Covid illness.
- 4.7 Interactive Voice Recognition (IVR) telephony system is due to be delivered to the Contact Management Department before the last quarter of 2022 which will support the 101 functionality. This system will allow service users to direct their call from the outset to the department/staff member or officer without having to wait for their call to be answered by an operator. This IT solution will further support the improvement of the 101 Service Level Agreement (SLA) whilst improving service to the public. This will be monitored via dashboards which will have the functionality to export effectively into Power Bi. This will enable an effective monitoring process and continual evaluation will be undertaken.

5. **SUB-OBJECTIVE 3: THE POLICE AND COMMUNITY SAFETY PARTNERS
WORKING TOGETHER TO EFFECTIVELY DRIVE DOWN ANTI-SOCIAL
BEHAVIOUR BLIGHTING COMMUNITIES**

- 5.1 ASB can constitute personal, nuisance or environmental ASB. The following definitions are used by our call handlers to allocate closure codes to ASB incidents or Records of Contact (ROCs).
- ASP – Personal - Incidents that the caller, call handler or anyone else perceives to be deliberately targeted at or having an impact on an individual or group rather than the community at large.
 - ASN – Nuisance- An act, condition, thing, person causes trouble, annoyance,

inconvenience, offence or suffering to the local community in general rather than to individual victims

- ASE – Environmental -The interface between people and places. Incidents where individuals and groups have an impact on their surroundings and spoil it for others wishing to use and enjoy those surroundings

5.2 In the year to March 2020, there was reduction in ASB incidents of a third compared to 2018-2019.

5.3 The following year, the volume of ASB incidents was more than double that in 2019-2020, due predominantly to high levels of reports of Covid breaches, particularly during the first lockdown.

5.4 Comparing the latest 12 months (to Feb 2022) to 2020-2021, the volume of incidents has reduced by nearly a third. This is mainly due to fewer Covid breaches being reported, particularly since May 2021.

ASB incidents by type	2018-2019	2019-2020	2020-2021	Mar 2021 to Feb 2022
Environmental	761	606	5,354	2,276
Nuisance	20,829	17,187	39,741	27,542
Personal	15,815	7,755	7,301	6,087
Total	37,405	25,548	52,396	35,905

Source: Power BI

5.5 The greatest proportionate reduction in the pre-pandemic period was to the 'Personal' category, which halved. These have continued to reduce since. Part of the reason for this is the way ASB incidents that amount to a crime are dealt with, which changed during 2021. Previously, an ASB incident would be raised from which the crime would be recorded. Now, the crime is generated direct from the call with no ASB incident being recorded. Many of these would previously have been recorded as 'Personal' incidents.

5.6 'Environmental' ASB incidents, which had fallen by a fifth pre-pandemic, rose dramatically because of the lockdown restrictions and reports of Covid breaches.

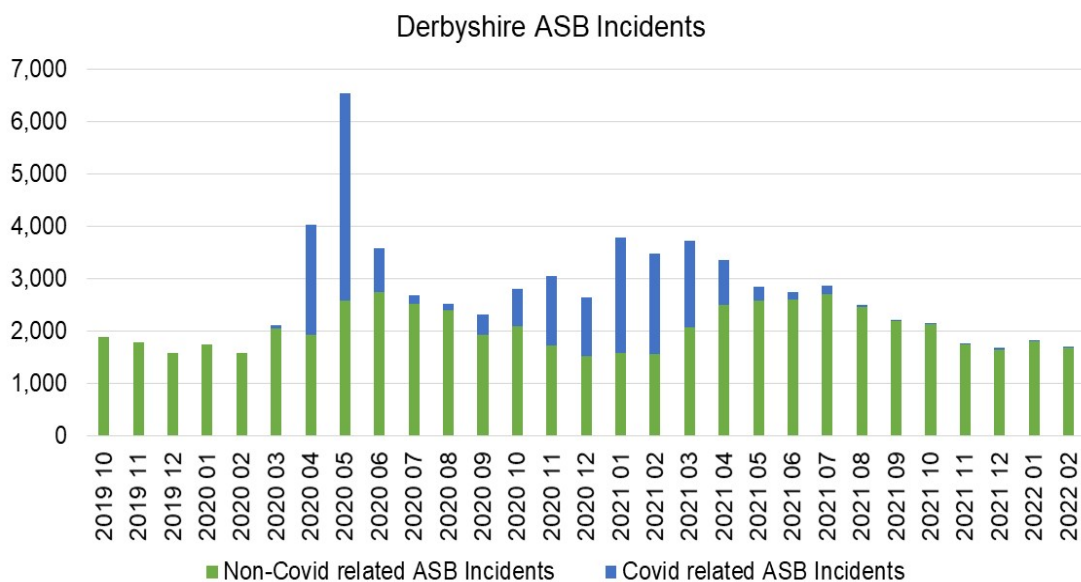
These have fallen back since the second half of 2021, and in the latest 6 months are close to the average monthly level pre-pandemic.

5.7 'Nuisance' incidents, which made up two-thirds of ASB pre-pandemic, now make up three-quarters of incidents. 'Nuisance' incidents made up 85% of Covid related reports, causing them to more than double in 2020-2021.

5.8 Although 'nuisance' incidents have fallen back in the latest 6 months, the monthly average in this period remains around 250 incidents above the pre-pandemic level.

5.9 **Impact of Covid-19 restrictions**

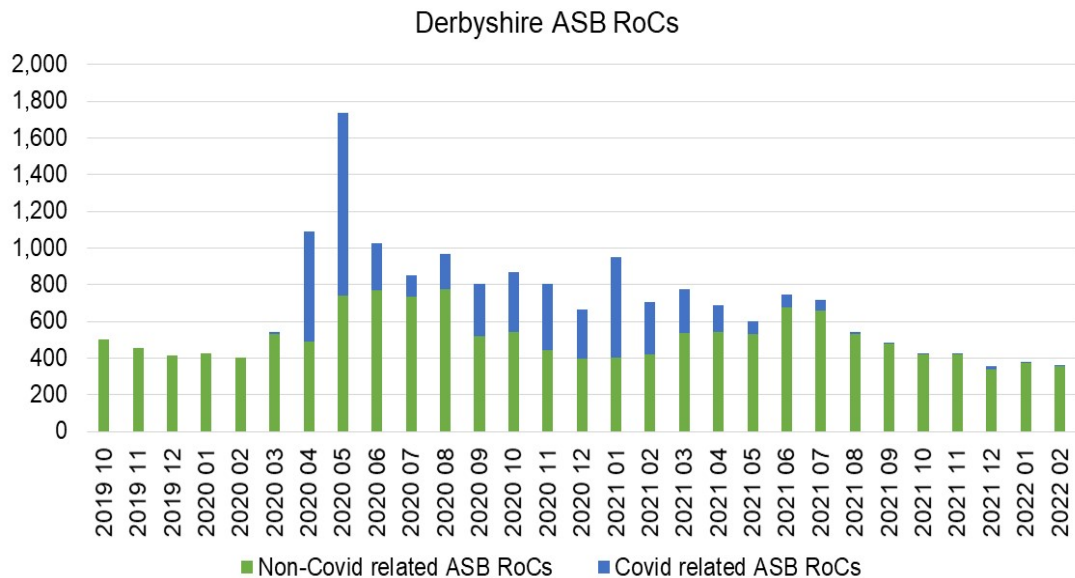
5.10 Most reports of breaches of the Covid restrictions were recorded as Covid related ASB. The impact of the lockdown restrictions on the volume of ASB incidents was mainly seen following the first lockdown, and in the last quarter of 2020 and the first quarter of 2021.



Source: Power BI

5.11 The volume of ASB related RoCs (Record of Contacts – where calls are made to the Police regarding ASB which does not require a Police response) also increased during the lockdown periods. This was due at least in part to the public

choosing to make reports to the Police as they were unsure whether local authorities were able to take such reports.



Source: Power BI

5.12 The high levels of reports of Covid breaches, mainly in 2020-2021, have led to subsequent comparisons of overall ASB to show a reduction. This distorts the true picture, however, as comparisons include periods with differing levels and periods of lockdown restrictions and consequential Covid related ASB reports.

5.13 Excluding Covid related reports, the latest 12 months to February 2022 show a 6% increase in ASB incidents, with a rise in Nuisance incidents and falls in Environmental and Personal incidents.

ASB Incident (excluding Covid)	12 months to Feb 2021	12 months to Feb 2022	Change	% Change
Environmental	896	712	-184	-21%
Nuisance	17,914	20,076	2,162	12%
Personal	5,878	5,361	-517	-9%
Total	24,688	26,149	1,461	6%

Source: Power BI

5.14 The increase in nuisance ASB incidents is likely to be linked to the Covid restrictions leading to a feeling of less tolerance and respect in our communities (evidenced, for example, by more reports being made of disputes between

neighbours). Additionally, as we have moved out of lockdown, people are going out more than they were 13 to 24 months ago, leading to more ASB than during lockdowns.

- 5.15 In contrast to ASB incidents, ASB RoCs (excluding Covid related reports) have decreased by 13%. It is likely that this is due to the public feeling that the local authorities can now be contacted direct regarding ASB matters that they deal with.

ASB Incident (excluding Covid)	12 months to Feb 2021	12 months to Feb 2022	Change	% Change
Environmental	985	860	-125	-13%
Nuisance	4,911	4,386	-525	-11%
Personal	864	623	-241	-28%
Total	6,760	5,869	-891	-13%

Source: Power BI

5.16 Comparison with other Forces

- 5.17 The proportion of ASB incidents by type in Derbyshire is very close to that of England as a whole.
- 5.18 The proportions of ASB incidents for the other Forces in the region, however, show greater variance from the overall proportions, indicating that they may record or categorise certain reports in different ways.

Percentage of ASB incidents by type	Environmental	Nuisance	Personal
Derbyshire	10.1	76.0	13.9
Leicestershire	15.6	75.3	9.1
Lincolnshire	19.9	61.3	18.7
Northamptonshire	24.9	49.2	25.8
Nottinghamshire	8.8	81.6	9.6
East Midlands	13.9	71.3	14.8
England	10.1	75.9	14.1

Source: Office for National Statistics

- 5.19 The variations in the level of change to ASB incidents recorded by Forces indicates that Covid related reports have been dealt with differently by different Forces. This makes meaningful comparison very difficult.

ASB incidents by police force area	Apr 2019 to Mar 2020	Apr 2020 to Mar 2021	Change	% Change
Derbyshire	29,761	50,222	20,461	69%
Leicestershire	12,396	13,338	942	8%
Lincolnshire	13,063	25,667	12,604	96%
Northamptonshire	17,417	23,972	6,555	38%
Nottinghamshire	37,190	48,206	11,016	30%
East Midlands	109,827	161,405	51,578	47%
England	1,380,371	2,047,960	667,589	48%

Source: Office for National Statistics

- 5.20 Historically whilst a lot of work takes place in partnership with Community Safety Partnership (CSP) colleagues, this varies in approach based on resourcing with separate governance arrangements between city and county. Work is currently ongoing to restructure governance and work has taken place through the police led Neighbourhood Board to bring a consistent approach at CSP level. Third party and voluntary organisations also support intervention and diversion where appropriate.
- 5.21 ASB tasking is taking place in Derbyshire which supports a partnership approach to discuss incidents that have been reported.
- 5.23 Problem solving training has been given to all the constabulary and some partners which encourages a systematic approach to reducing issues, vulnerability, and demand and much of this sits within ASB.
- 5.24 Effective and efficient information sharing with our partners is critical to how we work. In the ASB environment the E-CINS system remains our primary source of information sharing.
- 5.25 Our Safer Neighbourhood Teams also meet with our partners (either in person or online) for fortnightly partnership tasking meetings, and in some areas, this is bolstered by a weekly ASB meeting. These meetings identify risks which may require a multi-agency response. External partners include housing providers, DFRS, Community Safety Managers, Youth Offending teams and others as required.
- 5.26 Public Protection Notification (PPN) referrals are made at the point of police contact with any vulnerable person referring them to the correct agency.
- 5.27 Information Sharing Agreements (ISAs) are in place with our most regular partners

to support information sharing. The role of the ASB co-ordinators will also include working closely with partners to support the development of further Information Sharing Agreements with partners to ensure that information shared is lawful and within recognised protocols. Through information sharing requests received from partners within housing and Local Authorities being completed, external agencies are also able to successfully investigate reports of anti-social behaviour.

5.28 The levels of use of the E-CINS system which is used to record ASB problem profiles and share with partnerships varies across the county, both within the police and partner agencies. For this reason, ECINs is currently being reviewed within the constabulary.

5.29 Engagement on the system is varied and not all policing areas and partners use it, thereby not making it a consistently effective tool to share information. By way of mitigation whilst the review takes place, those SNT's and partners not using E-CINs share problem solving profiles electronically with partners to ensure information is shared

5.30 The below table shows percentage of police ECINS user log on by police area

Police Area	Percentage of users with access who have logged on in last year
Amber Valley SNT	88%
Chesterfield SNT	71%
Derby East SNT	63%
Derby West SNT	75%
Derby North SNT	63%
Derby South SNT	100%
Derbyshire Constabulary Intelligence Team	100%
Derbyshire Dales SNT	94%
Erewash SNT	100%
High Peak SNT	61%
North East Derbyshire SNT	94%
South Derbyshire SNT	100%

5.31 Training has been delivered to support officers and staff to recognise hidden crime and vulnerability within ASB reports to ensure that it is captured and investigated effectively. ASB tasking takes place at a local level which supports understanding of repeat and vulnerable victims and a review of the incident.

5.32 ASB sits within daily tasking which highlights hotspots, vulnerability and repeat victims, again supporting broader understanding of the reported incident. Repeat victims of ASB are identified through a review of the incidents, the tasking process, and data checks such as through Power Bi. Throughout the initial call control room operators use the THRIVE model which aims to draw out information around repeat victims, locations, and vulnerability.

5.33 Since the problem-solving initiative started in October 2020 there are 370 problem management plans that have been created on Niche with 204 of these being ASB related. The constabulary currently has 84 open problem management plans with 57 of these tackling ASB in the following areas:

- Juvenile ASB in and around our communities
- ASB targeted at addresses
- Car cruises
- Nuisance motorcycles
- Neighbour disputes
- Urban Street Gangs
- Problems associated with begging, street dinking and homelessness
- On street sex workers
- Regular criminal damage hotspots
- Dwellings whose occupants cause ASB in the community
- Premises used for drug dealing
- Working with young people on the verge of causing ASB
- Public sexual activity

5.34 The following table shows the number of current ASB Problem Management Plans by LPU area.

LPU area	Total Number of ASB PMP opened	ASB PMP currently open
Amber Valley	13	6
Chesterfield	19	8
Derbyshire Dales	5	3
High Peak	13	2
North East	23	8
Derby North	18	7
Derby East	24	4

Derby West	28	9
Erewash	46	7
Derby South	15	3

5.35 The use of ASB powers including Public Spaces Protection orders (PSPOs), Community Protection Notices (CPNs), Criminal Behaviour Orders (CBOs), Civil Injunctions and Closure of Premises has been widespread across the county during the last 12 months. As can be seen from the table below, where these powers have been used there has been a change in offender behaviour, evident in the limited number of breaches or prosecutions for failing to comply with orders.

5.36 ASB powers used in Derbyshire (including City) 2020-2021

CIVIL INJUNCTIONS (ASB only) - OVER 18s	
Number of injunctions applied for	22
Number of injunctions granted	21
Number of injunctions granted with power of arrest attached	18
Number of interim injunctions applied for	16
Number of interim injunctions granted	16
Number of prosecutions for contempt of court/breach of injunction	5
CIVIL INJUNCTIONS (ASB only) - UNDER 18s	
Number of injunctions applied for	5
Number of injunctions granted	5
Number of injunctions granted with power of arrest attached	5
Number of interim injunctions applied for	3
Number of interim injunctions granted	3
Number of prosecutions for contempt of court/breach of injunction	2
CLOSURE OF PREMISES	
Number of applications for Closure Orders	6
Number of Closure Notices issued (24 hours)	4
Number of Closure Notices issued (48 hours)	6
Number of Closure Orders granted	6
Number of prosecutions for breach of Closure Order	0
COMMUNITY PROTECTION NOTICES	
Number of cases where remedial action take due to non-compliance with CPN	5
Number of Community Protection Notices issued	160
Number of Community Protection Warning letters issued	704
Number of forfeiture orders for failure to comply with CPN	0
Number of FPNs issued for breach of CPN	54
Number of prosecutions for breach of CPN	2
Number of remedial orders for failure to comply with CPN	0

Number of warrants authorising seizure following failure to comply with CPN	6
CRIMINAL BEHAVIOUR ORDERS - OVER 18s	
Number of Criminal Behaviour Orders applied for	2
Number of Criminal Behaviour Orders granted	2
Number of prosecutions for breach of CBO	1
CRIMINAL BEHAVIOUR ORDERS - UNDER 18s	
Number of Criminal Behaviour Orders applied for	0
Number of Criminal Behaviour Orders granted	0
Number of prosecutions for breach of CBO	0
PUBLIC SPACES PROTECTION ORDERS	
Number of FPNs issued for failing to comply with a PSPO	63
Number of new Public Spaces Protection Orders made*	14

- 5.37 The number of civil injunctions applied for and granted has significantly increased over the past 5 years.
- 5.38 Overall the number of closure orders applied for has been fairly consistent over the previous 5 years, with a peak number in the year 2019/2020. This trend is the same for Public Space Protection Orders and Community Protection Orders whilst Criminal Behaviour Orders granted appear to have reduced in the last year compared to previous years.
- 5.39 In the year 2020/2021 there were 4 Community Triggers received for Derbyshire as a whole. 3 did not meet the threshold for review. 2 of these were in the Erewash area and one was High Peak. One of the cases resulted in an ASB case review being carried out and recommendations being made. This was in the South Derbyshire area.

6. SUB-OBJECTIVE 4: THE POLICE AND PARTNERS WORKING TOGETHER, USING LOCAL INTELLIGENCE, TO TACKLE DRUG DEALING AND MISUSE OF DRUGS

- 6.1 Table showing the number of drug possession and drug supply offences for each of the past 4 years (2018/19, 2019/20, 2020/21 and 2021/22 YTD)

	Possession	Trafficking
2019	1713	637
2020	1807	818
2021	1621	898
2022 YTD	441	237

- 6.2 In the spring of 2022, HM Government published National and Local Outcome Frameworks, which to a greater extent, will set out government expectations and drive related work. In anticipation, with the Office of Police and Crime Commissioner (OPCC), the Assistant Chief Constable and the Chief Inspector lead for Substance Misuse are planning a Drugs Summit later this year (date to be confirmed) which will be a forum for police and partners to discuss 'From Harm to Hope' and agree/drive forward priority workstreams. In the meantime, work is ongoing within the organisation, including to instigate Drug Testing On Arrest (DToA) in order to promote early identification and diversion into treatment services.
- 6.3 The organisation has well-established partnership meetings that seek to reduce harm caused by drug misuse and reduce drug related deaths. These include external and internal partners such as CSP teams, DFRS, OCG teams, intelligence functions, youth offending and housing providers. Alongside the partnership tasking processes there are a number of other meetings and tasking processes which will tackle the issue of misuse of drugs, such as the Child at Risk of Exploitation tasking meeting and Drug Availability Groups.
- 6.4 The Constabulary has a dedicated exploitation team that work to tackle County Lines criminality through a vulnerability-led approach. County Lines has its own Chief Superintendent strategic lead.
- 6.5 As can be seen by the figures above, Covid restrictions/lockdowns does not appear to have had a notable impact on the drug crimes recorded. County Lines criminality became more apparent, and police did receive a number of reports of 'breach of lockdown restriction' type offences, which upon investigation were apparently County Lines related. Though only a subjective view, the year-on-year increase of drug trafficking offences could be as a direct consequence of resource uplift in County Lines exploitation teams; evidence of the organisation's unwavering focus on tackling this criminality.
- 6.6 There are many ways in which to report information around suspected drug dealing and misuse, including via local SNTs, by contacting Derbyshire Police via its social media profiles (including the dedicated County Lines/Serious Organised Crime (SOC) social media profiles) or alternatively, anonymously via Crimestoppers.

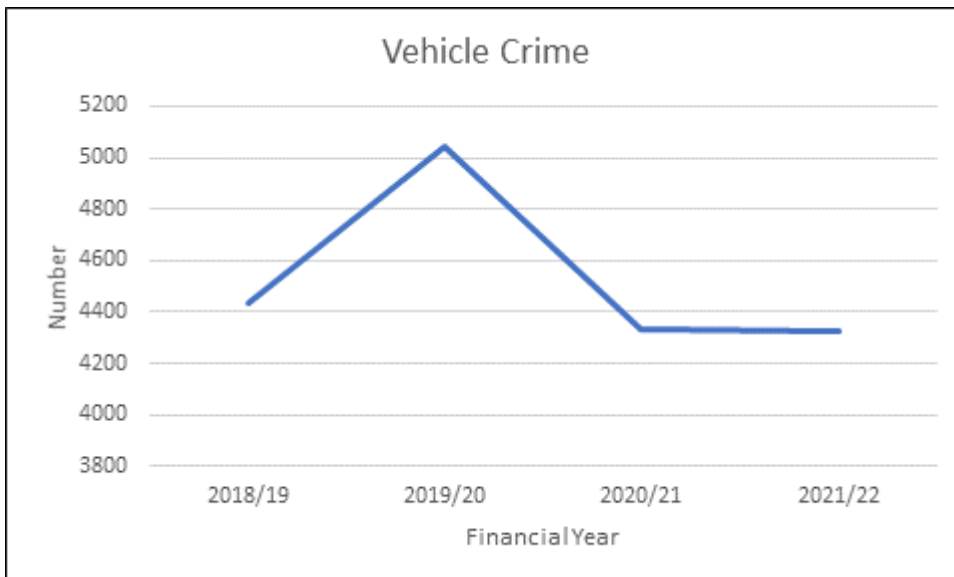
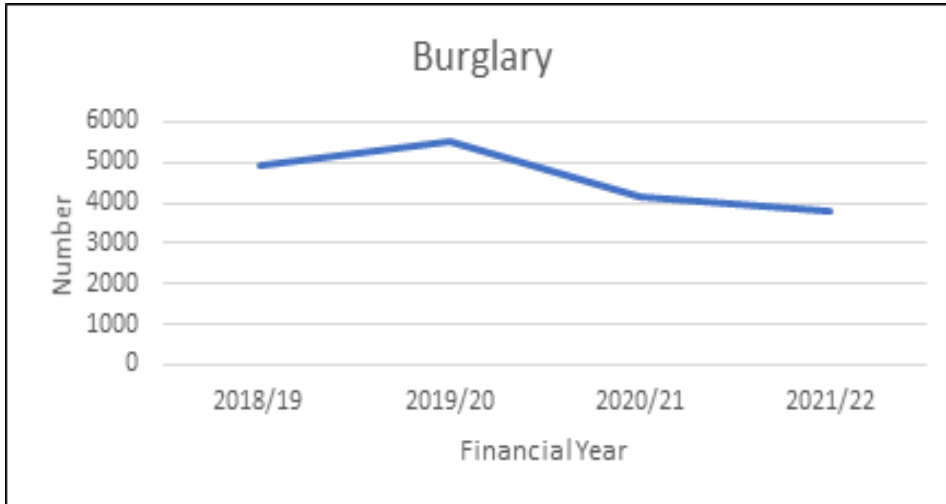
- 6.7 Derbyshire Police provide feedback to communities as a result of intelligence regarding drug dealing/misuse in a number of ways, including traditional SNT briefings/local leaflets, to through its social media use. As an example, the North SOC Twitter page is very popular; in November 2020 we had 65 followers; this has grown to 631 present date. The TV series Police Hour of Duty, which followed the County Lines Teams, was also very popular.
- 6.8 A case study example on how local intelligence was used to tackle drug dealing/misuse was evident with an adult male drugs user who was vulnerable due to mental health, lived in Chesterfield.

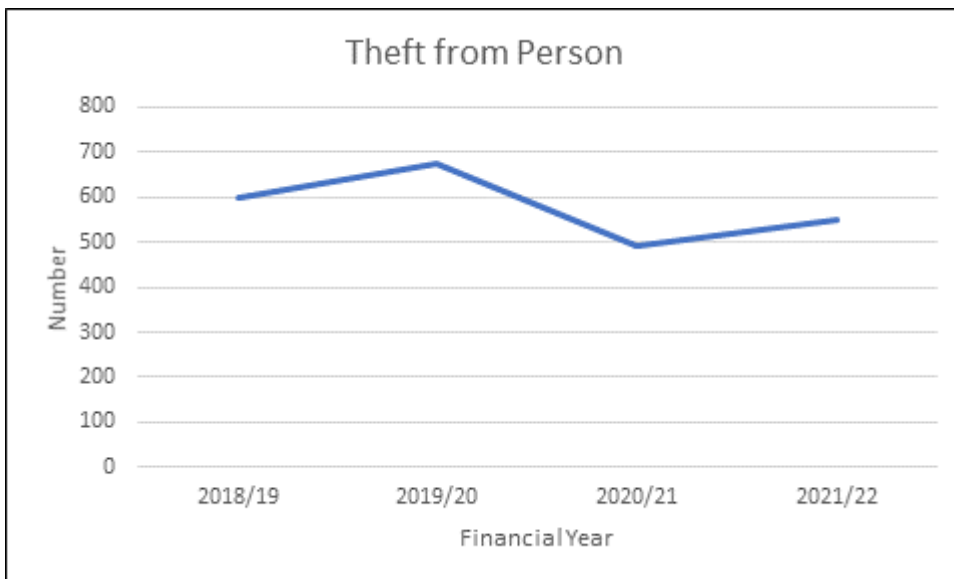
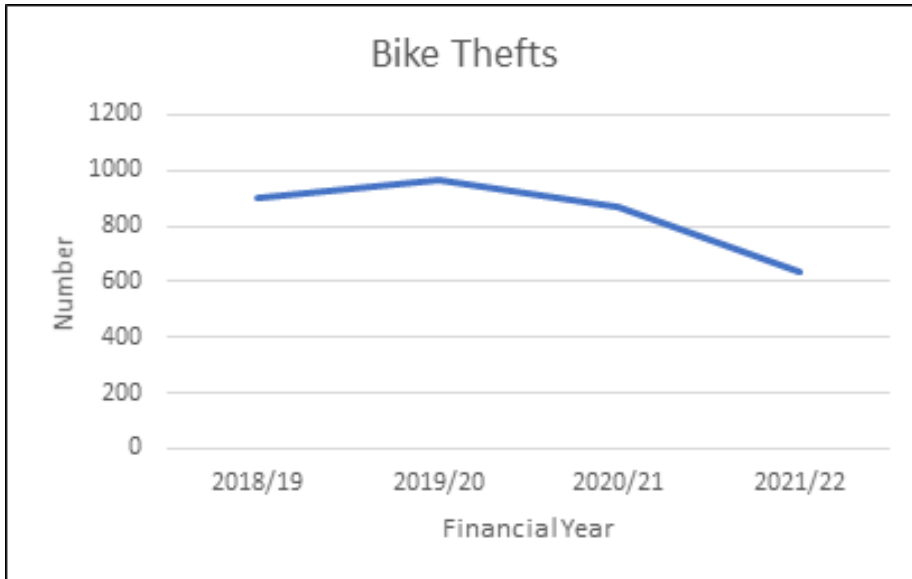
The male's address was cuckooed by a young drug dealer. The address was in a very poor and dirty condition and the drug dealer also used a vulnerable local drug user as a drug runner. The drugs user and vulnerable local drug runner were both at risk of being taken advantage for the facilitation of drugs. Information of the young dealer was shared to Police by a partnership worker. Following a suspicious male seen coming out of the communal door by a partner, North Division's County Lines Protect Team visited the address with SNT. The young dealer was identified, arrested and the investigation identified the young runner was establishing a county line in Chesterfield from Nottingham. The vulnerable adult male who was cuckooed was safeguarded and placed on Operation Trapped for daily visits by Police. He was safeguarded further through a Vulnerable Adult Risk Management meeting chaired by Police, including housing, P3, Psychiatrist, Social Services and Derbyshire Recovery Partnership, an addiction treatment centre in Chesterfield.

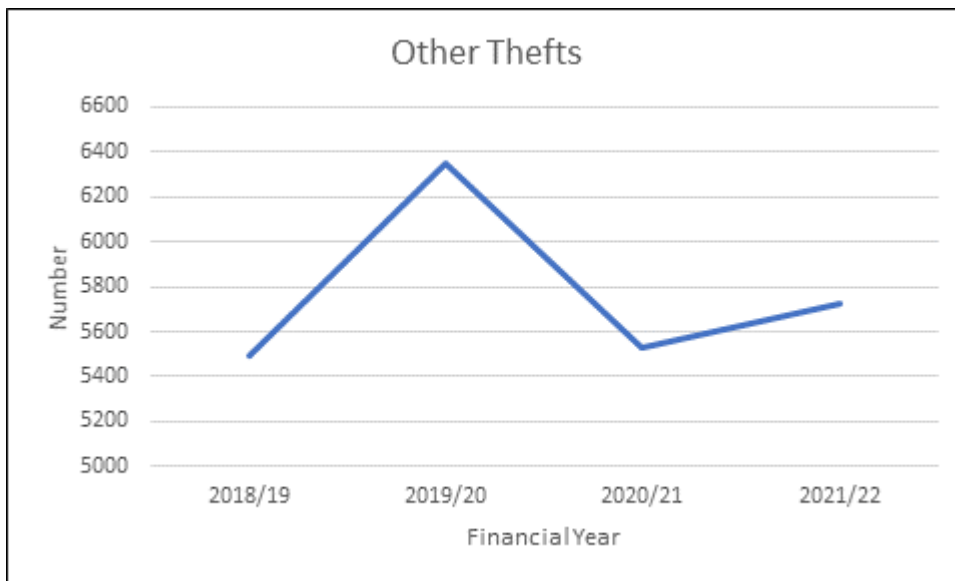
7. **SUB-OBJECTIVE 5: THE DELIVERY OF TARGETED ACTIVITY DESIGNED TO REDUCE BURGLARY AND THEFT**

- 7.1 As can be seen from the below graphs, thefts offences peaked in 2019 and have continued to decline since this time. Burglary has seen a significant drop in numbers year on year whilst other theft offences (Catalytic Converter thefts and Curtain Side Lorry thefts) have seen increases. Catalytic theft increase is fuelled by the significant increase in rare metals contained within the catalytic converter.
- 7.2 Organised vehicle thefts (Land Rovers) which again is driven by the price of second-hand parts markets. All of these crime types (Catalytic, Curtain side and

Vehicle thefts) are in the main perpetrated by organised groups who will offend across multiple force boundaries.







- 7.3 All Residential Burglary, where the dwelling or part of it is entered, are attended by both officers and scenes of crime examiners.
- 7.4 Where a shed, garage, outbuilding etc is entered, it will still be recorded as a Residential Burglary. Officers and CSI will not automatically attend and the individual incidents will be subject to an assessment based on Risk and Threat (THRIVE+). Sheds/ garages and outbuildings would be attended by CSI if there are specific forensic opportunities identified, there is a suspect in custody or it is part of an identified and agreed series.
- 7.5 These offences are subject of an initial THRIVE assessment by the call taker which is an assessment to prioritise incidents and investigations in line with threat, harm, risk and vulnerability. They will then pass the crime over to the CRIM team for an initial investigative assessment who will decide on what further investigation is required. Officers attending will assess whether a scene of crime officer can add value and if required request their attendance. Assessment will also be made in relations to the need for follow up reassurance visits by the SNT.
- 7.6 Burglary and theft are monitored and tackled through a new governance structure monitoring Serious Acquisitive Crime (SAC) offences. Burglary and Robbery are operational priorities as determined by the Chief Constable. The Force Lead is a Detective Superintendent with Divisional Specific Point of Contacts (SPOCs) at Detective Inspector level. This area is supported at a divisional level by a

Dedicated Intelligence Officer.

- 7.7 Serious Acquisitive Crime (SAC) performance is being monitored through a governance structure with accountability held at the Performance Assurance Board (PAB) chaired by Deputy Chief Constable (DCC). Sitting below this meeting is a Fighting Crime Board chaired by Assistant Chief Constable (ACC) Crime and a Force SAC Meeting chaired by SAC Force Lead. In addition to this, Divisional Superintendents chair performance meetings with Inspectors or Detective Inspectors chairing Local Policing Unit (LPU) performance meetings.
- 7.8 There are several workstreams looking at different aspects of SAC prevention.
- Residential Burglary – Media/Comms messages re prevention are sent out at appropriate times via the Force SAC meeting.
 - LPU Inspectors are tasked via the Divisional Performance meetings around trends and utilising Safer neighbourhood Teams for follow up visits and prevention work. High Peak and North-East are seeing the highest numbers of Residential Burglary and have in place dedicated Operations in both areas to tackle this. This has included targeted patrols and crime prevention work from the LPU and SNT officers, increased Roads Policing Unit presence and Detective Resources allocated to all Residential Burglary investigations in both areas.
 - Catalytic Converters – Op Catwalk monitors trends regarding offending patterns. Work had been undertaken with local businesses (Toyota) regarding access to Smart water marking kits. They have also provided a capture vehicle for deployment in hot spot areas.
 - Curtain Side Lorry Thefts – Op Barric monitors trends regarding curtain side thefts. Prevention work has been undertaken in hot spots areas (Tibshelf Services).
 - Rural Crime – Op Logrey monitors trends within Rural / Agricultural SAC Offending. Current trends within this type of offending are focussed on theft of quad bikes. Heavily linked into cross border criminality (South Yorkshire) with the High Peak and North East LPU seeing the highest numbers. This is monitored through a problem-solving management plan under the Rural Crime

Team.

- Other areas of rural crime are monitored under the following Operation Names; Wildlife – Whistler, Equine – Tilly, Heritage – Kronas.

7.9 Derbyshire's Integrated Offender Management (IOM) strategy is consistent with the National Neighbourhood Crime Integrated Offender Management Strategy, a unified approach to offender supervision in the community (December 2020). The scheme's fundamental function is to work with partners to add rigor to the management of offenders and provide opportunity for offenders to engage with pathway providers either out of crime or via enforcement should they continue to offend. IOM partners include police, probation, prison, substance misuse and housing providers. The exact number of offenders included on the scheme fluctuates but remains consistently around two hundred offenders. There is a significant churn between the offenders being detained in prison and at liberty in the community.

The IOM cohort is focused on those offenders with convictions for serious acquisitive crimes of robbery, burglary and other thefts, excluding shop theft. It allows some flexibility to include offenders who may fall outside this criterion but would benefit from inclusion on the scheme such as female offenders. The cohort also includes offenders with recent convictions in relation to drug possession with intent to supply type offences.

7.10 Since September 2021 Derbyshire Constabulary was included in the Acquisitive Crime Electronic Monitoring Pilot, again this is focussed on serious acquisitive crime offenders. The pilot mandates that a Global Positioning System (GPS) Electronic tag is fitted to offenders who meet certain criteria based on their previous convictions and sentence. The system is owned by probation services. It allows the location of the wearer to be monitored and trail data to be generated. The primary aim of this is for challenge and trust to be built between the offender and their probation offender manager.

This data is used as a tactical tool by Derbyshire Constabulary to compare the tagged offender location to reported SAC to provide potential lines of investigation. Since January 2022 over 2700 crimes have been compared to the GPS positions of tagged acquisitive crime offenders released into the county. This has produced

six hits. This low number is encouraging as the emphasis of the pilot is for desistance from crime. Nationally there is scope for this pilot to be extended and the criteria adjusted depending on the evaluation of this pilot due in the summer of 2022.

The risk of changing the Acquisitive Crime Electronic Monitoring criteria may create more numbers within the IOM cohort so requiring amendments to the current criteria or an increase in resources.

- 7.11 To reduce reoffending the scheme adds value to the management of offenders via enhanced monitoring, sharing of information and intelligence. This 'holding to account' allows for opportunities to be quickly identified for early intervention with offenders to support them out of committing further crime or through enforcement, ideally prior to further offending.

**8. SUB-OBJECTIVE 6: SUSTAINABLE SOLUTIONS TO LOCAL ISSUES,
SUPPORTING AND RESOURCING COMMUNITY INITIATIVES THAT AIM TO
CUT CRIME**

- 8.1 Problem Solving was introduced into Derbyshire Constabulary in October 2020 and since that date we have trained almost 3000 officers and staff who have gone on to create 370 problem management plans to manage and solve problems. The Derbyshire police approach is to use the SARA problem solving model (Scanning, Analysis, Response and Assessment) as is done in most police forces.
- 8.2 A problem-solving team was created at the outset to support and promote problem solving in Derbyshire. The team comprised of two sergeants trained in problem solving who were supported by Professor Geoff Berry to supply training and evaluation. Professor Berry has worked in problem solving for several police forces, the College of Policing and the Home Office. The team has responsibility to oversee and review all problem-solving work giving help and advice where needed in addition to interacting with the tasking & coordination process to identify problems and trends at an early stage.
- 8.3 Our ambition is to build problem solving firmly into our day-to-day business across all our departments (not just the SNTs) in order to reduce crime and disorder and vulnerability in our neighbourhoods.

- 8.4 An evaluation of the process that was completed in January 2022 which demonstrates that, following a comprehensive implementation process (delivered during a global pandemic), data is beginning to show that clear progress is now being made in terms of impact on demand. In terms of achievement of objectives, while attribution is difficult to prove, reductions in neighbourhood crime and ASB post-implementation, are being revealed. In addition, the case studies demonstrate clearly attributable impact on demand. Equally, there is strong evidence of additionality and acceleration delivered by the Problem Solving Practice approach
- 8.5 We work with the PCC and CSPs to support the StreetSafe campaign and to obtain funding for, and support, other local initiatives and community events. Our Safer Neighbourhood Teams are keen and willing to work with our partners where opportunities are presented to embed ourselves in the community through existing work and new opportunities. Regular Neighbourhood Board and Neighbourhood Forum meetings (along with our tasking meetings) present opportunities for the police to interact with community groups requiring funding and support. In addition, our visible presence in our communities allows the public access to us. These requests for support and resources can be assessed at a local and divisional level to agree the level of support.
- 8.6 A risk to this community engagement is the lack of trust in the police from some communities. We are tackling this through various routes, and it includes the onset of a Youth Commission to help improve trust and engagement in younger members of the community.
- A further risk is our current staffing issue within the SNT. The teams have lost a greater number of staff recently (primarily PCSOs) to become police officers. Police officer gaps will be addressed through the extensive recruitment which is planned over the next 12 months, and PCSO gaps through the PCSO recruitment and intakes planned over the next six - eight months. In the interim some mitigation is provided by use of the SNT minimum abstraction policy.
- 8.7 There have been many examples of excellent partnership work with CSPs, council, community groups as well as youth provision and local businesses. See attached case study summary of the work done in Bolsover for Operation Dexter,

Appendix A. Operation Dexter operated between January and August 2021.

9. SUB-OBJECTIVE 7: SUPPORTING THE EXPANSION OF NEIGHBOURHOOD WATCH SCHEMES ACROSS THE COUNTY AND CITY HELPING TO KEEP LOCAL COMMUNITIES SAFE

9.1 There are currently 1093 Neighbourhood Watch (NHW) Schemes across the county which fall within 10 NHW regions covering 1014 square miles of watch areas. The table below refers to members and co-ordinators attached to a scheme. In addition to these figures, the total number of NHW members signed up for emails but who have elected not to be added to a scheme online is 21,791.

Neighbourhood Watch Scheme Figures

CSP area	NHW Schemes	Co-ordinators	Members attached to a scheme online
NORTH DERBYSHIRE TOTAL	523	750	1042
Amber Valley	60	59	178
Chesterfield	110	123	204
Derbyshire Dales	83	105	232
High Peak	80	123	101
North East	190	340	327
SOUTH DERBYSHIRE TOTAL	395	203	582
Erewash	103	106	404
Derby South	72	97	178
CITY TOTAL	175	231	176
Derby North	97	93	54
Derby East	44	40	62
Derby West	79	98	60

9.2 Derbyshire Constabulary continues to support the expansion of NHW schemes. Whilst the public themselves can initiate the setting up of a NHW by completing an online or leaflet application, assistance is provided through the Derbyshire NHW Project Administrator who will take over the arrangements and the administration

of the setup of the watch. There is funding available to assist with this part of the Neighbourhood Watch Innovation Funding which is provided by the PCC periodically to a certain number of schemes allowing coordinators to apply. Once set up, the NHW Project Administrator can seek funding to commission crime prevention initiatives such as target hardening to the most vulnerable. PCSO contact should be made once a month with every NHW co-ordinator within the SNT geographical area where they work. This should be face-to-face unless requested otherwise by the NHW co-ordinator. The Constabulary also supports and encourages NHW by demonstrating the benefits it brings through evidenced based policing. A systematic review conducted by the College of Policing in 2008 (Bennett, Trevor, Farrington, David and Holloway, Katy: The Effectiveness of Neighbourhood Watch: A Systematic Review) estimated that overall, for every 100 crimes, an average of 26 crimes were prevented by schemes such as NHW. There are processes in place to allow PCSO contact with NHW co-ordinators to be monitored.

- 9.3 As part of the Neighbourhood Policing minimum standards of engagement, all SNTs should make contact with their local co-ordinators and record this within the rapport side of Derbyshire Alert. This is managed by the Neighbourhood Policing Supervisors.
- 9.4 NHW Schemes support local police teams in reducing crime by deterring burglary offenders through increasing their awareness of a great propensity of residents to look for and report suspicious activity, reducing perceived opportunity via increasing signs of occupancy in vacant homes (moving bins, removing newspapers etc). Other benefits include enhancing community cohesion and increasing the effectiveness of informal social control and facilitating detection via an increased flow of intelligence between public and police.
- 9.5 An example of how successful NHW can be was evident following a series of non-dwelling burglaries in allotments across Derby. A problem management plan was created that identified a pattern of offending. The NHW Co-ordinator was utilised to set up an Allotment watch. This led to the introduction of some new signs and correspondence being sent to the individual allotments within the surrounding areas. An Allotment Watch option was put onto the Derbyshire Alert system so that

targeted alerts could be sent to the Allotment community regarding what the Police are doing and any issues/crime patterns that are occurring.

With the assistance of NHW, security patrols were increased around hot spot areas and crime prevention advice was distributed. Police also facilitated visits to the allotments and leaflet drops. A SPOC was allocated for each SNT to the local allotments and NHW group.

The contacts that were formed through this were added to the Neighbourhood Profiles on Connect (internal website) to maintain the relationships. The activity was posted on Facebook, Derbyshire Alert and local NHW newsletters, to feedback to members and raised on local radio.

A group of males were arrested and although not charged with the offences the reports of the burglaries in the area decreased substantially

10. SUB-OBJECTIVE 8: IMPROVE COMMUNICATION SYSTEMS TO KEEP RESIDENTS BETTER INFORMED OF LOCAL ISSUES AND POLICE RESPONSE IN THEIR LOCAL AREA

10.1 Derbyshire Constabulary currently utilises a number of methods to communicate with the public. With regards social media there are 7 force wide Facebook accounts and 42 SNT accounts. There are 4 Instagram accounts and many twitter accounts which are likely to be reduced as detailed below. Other communication methods include Derbyshire Alert, force website, local posters, newsletters, engagement events run by local SNT's along with communications through council meetings.

10.2 With regards to Derbyshire Constabulary's main Facebook account activity, between March 2021 and February 2022 there has been 1,967 posts resulting in 169,408,255 total impressions and 16,353,379 total engagements. During this time period there has been 2,723 Twitter posts with 34,773,122 impressions and 1,637,671 total engagements. 87 LinkedIn posts have resulted in 594,682 total impressions and 77,907 total engagements with 162 Instagram posts resulting in 1,555,470 impressions and 38,957 engagements. The overall audience as of 28/02/22 stands at 320,802 which is a growth of 9.8% on the previous 12 months. This can be seen in Appendix B – Most Popular Social Media Posts

- 10.3 Safer Neighbourhood social media account activity during this period has seen 10,430 posts resulting in 42,966,480 impressions and a total of 5,865,227 engagements. There were also 3,288 Twitter posts resulting in 3,099,55 impressions and 238,335 engagements. The overall audience at Safer Neighbourhood level as of 28/02/22 stands at 199,995 which is a 23.8% growth on the previous year
- 10.4 One area of development to improve our service in this area has followed a review of our social media accounts and particularly Twitter. To provide the public with a clearer understanding of who to follow with increased regular output we will be reducing our number of accounts but aligning them to Safer Neighbourhood areas to ensure that the public are receiving news and updates that are most relevant to them.
- 10.5 There were 34,316 subscribers to Derbyshire Alert in February 2022 which is an increase of almost 2000 subscribers on the previous year. Since minimum standards of engagement were agreed amongst SNTs, the number of monthly messages sent out has increased in 2022 to 383 in January and 348 in February. The amount of Derbyshire Talking's surveys completed has also increased to over 700 per month in January and February.
- 10.6 Derbyshire Alert has recently moved to an upgraded version. This has improved functionality and streamlined processes for the Administrator. There is the facility to create different groups and areas for messaging in line with Derbyshire and the performance monitoring side is improved. Broadband connections are much quicker therefore downloading messages will be improved in some remote communities where system issues have been highlighted.

11. SUB-OBJECTIVE 9: INCREASING COMMUNITY CONFIDENCE IN REPORTING CRIME AND ANTI-SOCIAL BEHAVIOUR

- 11.1 Derbyshire Constabulary offers a range of ways that victims can report crime and ASB. These contact channels include 999 and 101 calls, social media, live chat, online reporting and SMS text for the deaf service. Additionally, there are four enquiry office counters across Derbyshire that can be utilised. Contact channels are reviewed regularly to ensure that a range of accessible channels are provided.

- 11.2 Once a crime or ASB is reported victims can expect that initial details will be recorded and reassurance and advice will be given. All reports are subject to a THRIVE assessment (Threat Harm and Risk), as well as understanding the vulnerability of the victim and the wider circle of people involved. This will also include whether they are a repeat victim. Initial safeguarding plan advice and crime prevention advice will be given where appropriate and the most suitable form of action determined and advised.
- 11.3 As above, police triage all 101 calls which are assessed based on the circumstances and again a THRIVE assessment is undertaken. Where attendance is required but delayed for any reason regular reviews of the incident and circumstances are undertaken including recontacting the caller/victim to ask for additional information and clarify the current circumstances.
- 11.4 Where the circumstances of the contact are best served by another agency or partner, then the call handler will provide the relevant information either verbally or using digital means to signpost callers to other agencies.
- 11.5 Derbyshire Constabulary continually attempts to increase community confidence to report crime and ASB by increasing the avenues of reporting as outlined above. This in addition to ensuring regular engagement and drop-in sessions by SNT officers and using the various media outlets to promote positive work to gain public confidence in reporting crime and ASB and in doing so knowing it will be effectively investigated.
- 11.6 In July 2021 Derbyshire County Council and Derbyshire Constabulary launched the Derbyshire ASB hub to coincide with ASB Awareness Week. This online resource is accessed via a link - <https://view.pagetiger.com/asb/derbyshire>.
- 11.7 This is a useful tool for victims to access for advice and guidance as it is clear, accessible, and easy to navigate. It is permanently available and is invaluable in providing information on how anti-social behaviour is addressed, how to report it and what support is available. There are also details of positive outcomes which have been achieved.

12. **CONCLUSION**

Derbyshire Constabulary understand the impact that ASB and neighbourhood

crime have on feelings of confidence and safety within its communities. It has a strong embedded governance structure, prioritisation, and tasking process to understand, manage and effectively investigate Neighbourhood Crime and ASB. Derbyshire Constabulary has been pro-active in its response to national trends around recognising risk, vulnerability, and crimes within ASB incidents and has learnt the lessons from other forces, ensuring force wide training has taken place. A number of changes in Contact Management have been highlighted within this report which have reduced call waiting times, improved the service to victims and ensured investigation are more efficiently and effectively managed. There have also been a number of changes introduced to the Safer Neighbourhood Teams to professionalise and improve their approach and the service they deliver such as expectations around their engagement, remit, and an investment in staff. The delivery of problem-solving training to the Constabulary and partners is well embedded with the county receiving a consistent partnership approach to recognising and tackling crime and ASB. Finally, Derbyshire Constabulary will continue to seek to maximise engagement and media opportunities to listen to the community and to promote positive work in this area in order to keep communities updated and reassured.

Bolsover Town Centre ASB (Op Dexter)

- Bolsover, predominantly the town centre, experiences high levels of ASB and criminal damage in relation to youths.
- According to Power BI, The figures for ASB/criminal damage/arson over the 6-month period in 2019, January to June total 371 incidents and crimes.
- The following year, taking-into-account the Covid pandemic, the figures stood at 271
- To date, from January 2021 the figures stand at 359 (as of 22/08/21).
- Looking at the past 3 years figures, generally they don't differ too much year on year, which reflects that the town centre is always suffering from a high level of anti-social behaviour and crime relating to youths in the area.
- The main area for issues is a derelict site on Oxcroft Lane (now home to a new Morrisons store which is also a big attraction for the young people in the area) and the Memorial gardens next door.
- The street lighting there is very poor, the pathway overgrown and it is not overlooked by houses/members of the public. The memorial gardens are overlooked by elderly flats/bungalows.
- From 20/12/2020 To date there have been 468 calls for service/crimes in relation to ASB/criminal damage/Arson youth related in the town centre, which on average is roughly around 66 a month.
- From the 1st of January 2021 to the 31st of March there have been a total of 188 calls for service, which on average is 62 per month. These figures were prior to hardly any police or council intervention due to lack of identified offenders.
- When the issues were at their peak at the start of 2021 through to March 2021, the majority of the incidents did not identify specific offenders, the criminal investigations also presented the same why, the majority of the public/victims referred to the offenders as 'A group of youths'. The offenders were often unidentified, and there was no evidence available to support any kind of formal identification for progression of incidents.
- Due to the issues being highlighted as a problem area, engagement with the YET (Youth Engagement Team) the district council, community safety partnership, local schools and the fire service commenced to try and tackle the problem together.

OBJECTIVES

- Increase youth engagement & diversionary activities
- Reduce Anti-social behaviour
- Reduce the risks to the health of the community

The Prevention of Antisocial behaviour - SCANNING

- Once the issues became apparent the prevention of the problem started to be the police main focus.
- Hot spot areas were identified from sources such as Power BI, control works, Niche and general knowledge/dealings.
- Once the hot spot areas were identified this then meant targeted patrols and overtime could be placed into those areas.
- From power BI we gleaned that the main problems for ASB appeared to take place on a Monday for unknown reasons. The calls for service were not time specific as they occurred during the day as well as evening, however the majority did take place during the afternoon/evenings.

ANALYSIS

- Once the issues had been highlighted and the engagement with other agencies had started to become regular, identification of offenders slowly started to take place. After CCTV footage/stills, officers body worn footage and descriptions were reported to the different agencies, identification of the offenders started to become easier and then opened the way for agencies to start taking enforcement action.
- Obviously, police would utilise their usual everyday powers to tackle the issues as they presented, but to tackle the main issues would mean relying heavily on the anti-social behaviour, crime and policing act 2014 alongside stop search powers should they be required.
- Once offenders started to be identified we worked with the council, Housing Associations & CSP to identify which ones of those were council tenants and which ones were privately owned with a view to potentially progressing with CPW etc.

RESPONSE

- Operation Dexter was put into place to try and help tackle the ASB over the Easter holidays and the easing of lockdown rules. This ran from the 5th of April until the 30th.
- The scanning identified the hotspot ASB times so the first two weeks of the operation focused on officers being out in the town centre in the hot spot areas during the hours of 1600-2200 (the main problem times). The decision was made for this to be every day during the first two weeks to send a message to the offenders and the public that officers were in the area, and then for this to tail off for the following two weeks to just the busiest identified days, Mondays, Tuesdays and Fridays.
- We started issuing offenders ABC'S alongside tenancy warnings for those that were identified as council tenants. This was conducted in conjunction with the council/enforcement officer.
- A CBO was been drawn up and applied for the most significant offender and is currently going through court.
- Offenders have been brought in for interview and have all been dealt with to date via police or YOT team.

- YET team have issued ABC's and have been in contact with local schools to talk/identify offenders.
- Police have been in talks with the relevant agencies in relation to putting in place diversionary activities going forward during the school holidays.
- Social care took a very important part in this.
- A skate park is in production phase and all planning and funding has been passed so this will be developed shortly.
- The council and police have agreed to put a **PSPO** in place for the town centre to target the youth related ASB/damage and this is currently in its consultation phase and will be progressing over the coming weeks.
- Diversionary engagement in the form of Extreme wheels has also started back up again on Friday evenings in the area which also has an impact on the local youths taking them away from the town centre and diverting their attention into something more productive.
- Police have had a consultation with the loss prevention and planning department at Morrisons to complete site visits to try and put in place more robust security measures due to the issues they are having from local youths. The police have also secured cameras which we are hopefully issuing to the car park/memorial hot spot area to try and combat the issues. This has been sent through to the CSP.

ASSESSMENT

- Operation Dexter saw calls for service over a 4-week period drop by 33.8% and since the above enforcement action, calls for service in the town centre have dropped significantly
- Since operation Dexter, in the following month of May the calls for service dropped significantly to only 14 crimes/ROC's and calls for service in total in relation to ASB/criminal damage/arson, this appeared to run alongside known offenders being dealt with more robustly by police and council.
- In June the figures for the town centre stood at 17 calls for service in relation to calls/crimes/ROC's.
- In July the figures dropped again to 10, relating to youth ASB/criminal damage/arson in the town centre.
- To date (22/08/21), from the start of August, taking-into-account the school holidays the figures stand at 7.
- Since police intervention and enforcement has taken place, targeted hot spot patrols, enforcement and engagement from the council and diversionary activities, figures for the last 4 months have reduced significantly.
- The figures have been taken from a combination of Power BI (due to system issues currently) and control works and Niche, taking into account crimes, ROC's and calls for service. The total for such crimes in the town centre stands at 48, averaging out at 12 per month, which is a decrease of 81%.
- The SNT will continue to conduct all the above for the coming months as obviously all the work combined is having a very positive impact on the issues the area faced at the start of the year.

Posts with most impressions

Swadincote Police SNT
 Published by Taj Nizar · 28 August 2021

THE TEAM THAT CARES...

Our Environmental Health Team received information today, regarding some concern around 7 dogs at an address Linton. They were due to finish work at the time this information came through, they decided to say on and visit the address.

On arrival at the address they found a very strong smell of dog faeces, on entering the garden they found 7 dogs living in kennels that were covered in historical dog faeces. It was very clear these dogs had been living in these conditions for several months.

All 7 pups were seized with the help of the Dog Wardens and Safer Neighbourhood Team. This is a continuing inter agency investigation.

419,508 People reached
 62,740 Engagements
 1.4K Reactions
 3.7K Shares

Clay Cross Police SNT
 Published by Kalo Moya · 7 April 2021

What a positive day for Clay Cross SNT! The Safer Neighbourhood Team executed a Section 23 misuse of drugs warrant on High Street Clay Cross. 2 Males have been arrested on suspicion for drugs offences and the investigation is still ongoing. We have found a substantial amount of cannabis worth approximately £20,000!

This genuinely highlights how we rely on community intelligence to put a stop to drug production & use/dealings of drugs.

North East Derbyshire Safer Neighbourhood teams joined forces to execute the warrant and it is true what they say, Teamwork really does make the dream work! We feel a big shout out is needed to PC 14457 Allison for his great work today with using the trusted big red key. After knocking one door through with ease he was welcomed by yet another one, although it was double the work he made double the effort!

We will not tolerate this in our area and act upon any intelligence we are given. If you have any information about drug production/drug dealing in your area then please contact us in confidence using any of the methods below-

- Facebook- send us a private message to /DerbyshireConstabulary
- Twitter- direct message our contact centre on @DerPolContact
- Website- complete the online contact form derbyshire.police.uk/Contact-Us.
- Phone - call us on 101.

You can also anonymously contact the independent charity Crimestoppers, on 0800 555 111 or by visiting www.crimestoppers-uk.org.

You can follow our work on social media by following #Derbyshire

We can not do this without your support.

Derby City SNT
 @DerbyCitySNT

You may see an additional presence of officers across the City Centre today. This is because of the ongoing football match at Pride Park ⚽

Officers are deployed to ensure the safety and well-being of members of the public 👮 👮

#CommunityPolicing

4:00 PM · Sep 18, 2021 · Twitter for iPhone

3 Quote Tweets 11 Likes

OUR PRIORITIES



Vulnerability



Fighting Crime



Our People



Prevention and Partnerships



Responsive and Visible Policing



Service to the Public



Trust and Legitimacy

Making Derbyshire Safer **Together**

