

Bolsover Community Safety Partnership Plan 2026 - 2029

Working together for a safer district.



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Foreword

by Councillor Clive Moesby

*Portfolio Holder for
Community Safety and
Partnership Chair*



Welcome to the Bolsover Community Safety Partnership Plan (2026 to 2029).

The plan sets out how the following organisations will work in partnership across Bolsover District to address and reduce Crime & Disorder, Anti-Social Behaviour, substance misuse and support people who are at risk of re-offending.

- Bolsover District Council
- Derbyshire Constabulary
- Derbyshire County Council
- Probation Services
- Derbyshire Fire and Rescue Service
- Integrated Care Board
- Bolsover Voluntary and Community Groups

The main objective of this Plan is to ensure Bolsover District is a safe place to live, work and visit.

Collaboratively, we aim to reduce the number of crimes and anti-social behaviour occurring in our district.

Crime and Disorder impacts not only the victims it also affects the quality of life of the

wider community. We understand how important it is to act promptly when Crime and Anti-Social Behaviour incidents occur, and that action is taken promptly in a timely, efficient, and effective way to reduce such events.

I feel confident that this three-year plan focuses on current issues across our district.

Our Priorities have been determined and identified via detailed analysis of partnership data along with other relevant information. In addition, the plan considers resident views on crime and anti-social behaviour following a public consultation period.

The Community Safety Partnership has a Statutory Duty and responsibility to tackle crime and disorder that affects the safety and wellbeing of everyone who lives, works or visits our district.

Our commitment is to work together in partnership promoting community safety, protecting the vulnerable and making Bolsover District a safer place for everyone to live and work.

We will take every opportunity to engage with key stakeholders to push forward the vision for Bolsover District: Improve our Customer Service, Improve our Environment and make our local Economy Stronger.

Bolsover District

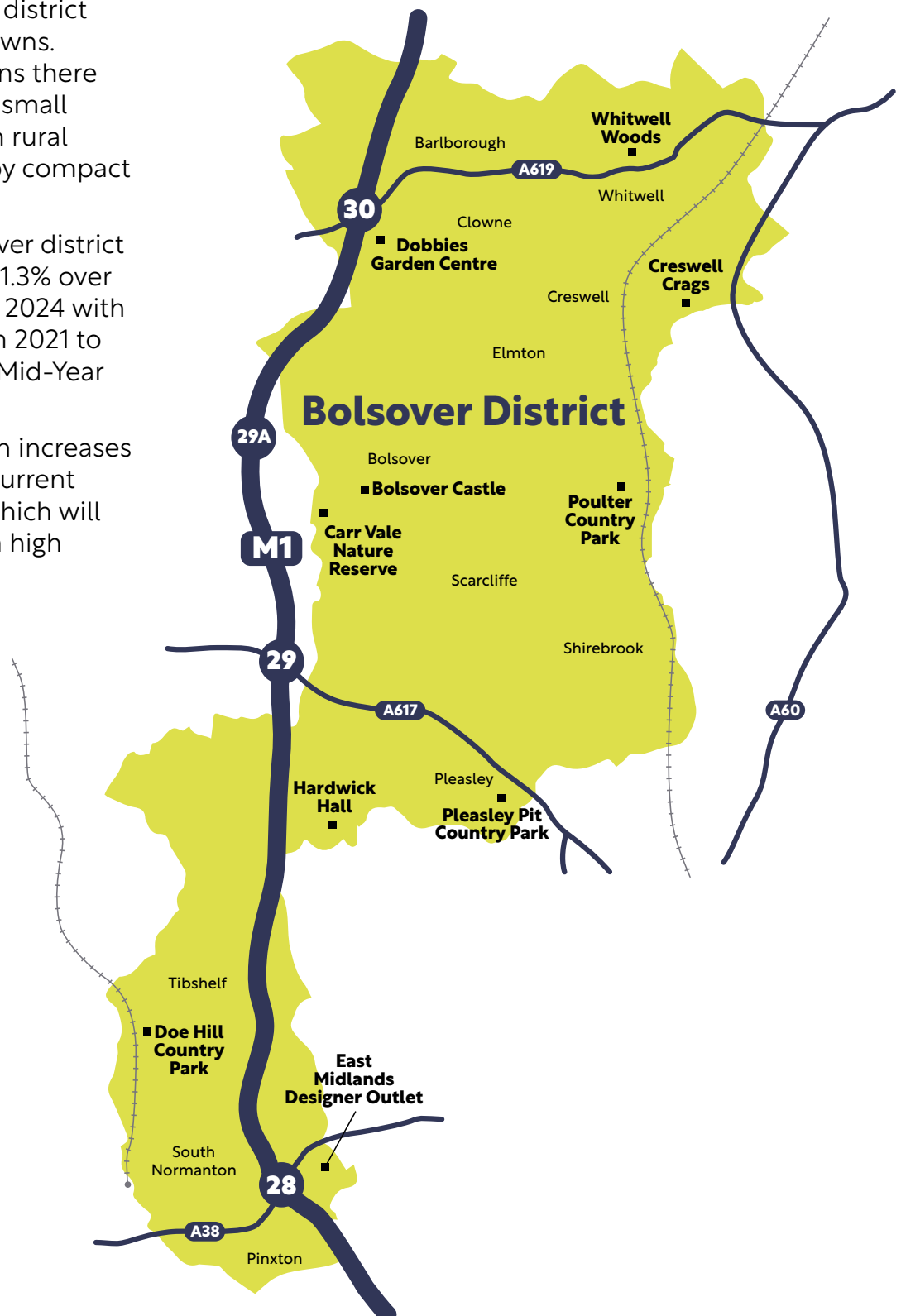
Bolsover District is situated to the east of Derbyshire with its borders on the Peak District and Sherwood Forest. Bolsover town has a significant amount of historical importance with the main tourist attraction being its 17th century castle built by the Cavendish family and visited by thousands of people each year. The M1 Motorway runs through the district providing a transport connection to the rest of the country.

The district has four medium sized towns; Bolsover, Shirebrook, Clowne and South Normanton. These towns are part of urban areas which provide a range of facilities, services and employment opportunities to the surrounding areas. A significant proportion of the population of the district live within the 4 main towns.

Outside the market towns there are scattered farms and small villages in a mostly open rural landscape punctuated by compact settlements.

The population in Bolsover district has seen an increase by 1.3% over the 3 years from 2021 to 2024 with a population of 80,273 in 2021 to 83,773 in 2024. [Source: Mid-Year Estimate (ONS) 2024].

The district has also seen increases in new businesses and current businesses expanding which will consequentially result in high numbers of people travelling for work, who may not necessarily live in the district but travel from outside of the district.



Bolsover Community Safety Partnership

The Community Safety Partnership (CSP) was formed under the Crime & Disorder Act 1998, amended by the Police & Justice Act 2006. This places a statutory duty on partners to work together to reduce crime and disorder in their area. The Partnership is made up of the following statutory organisations:

- Bolsover District Council
- Derbyshire Police
- Derbyshire County Council
- Derbyshire Fire and Rescue Service
- Probation Services
- Derby and Derbyshire Integrated Care Board

Additional discretionary Partners include commissioned service providers, community groups and the voluntary sector.

The CSP Strategic Board agrees and manages the strategic direction of the Community Safety Partnership. It agrees and oversees the funding plans of the partnership and monitors performance against its priorities. The Community

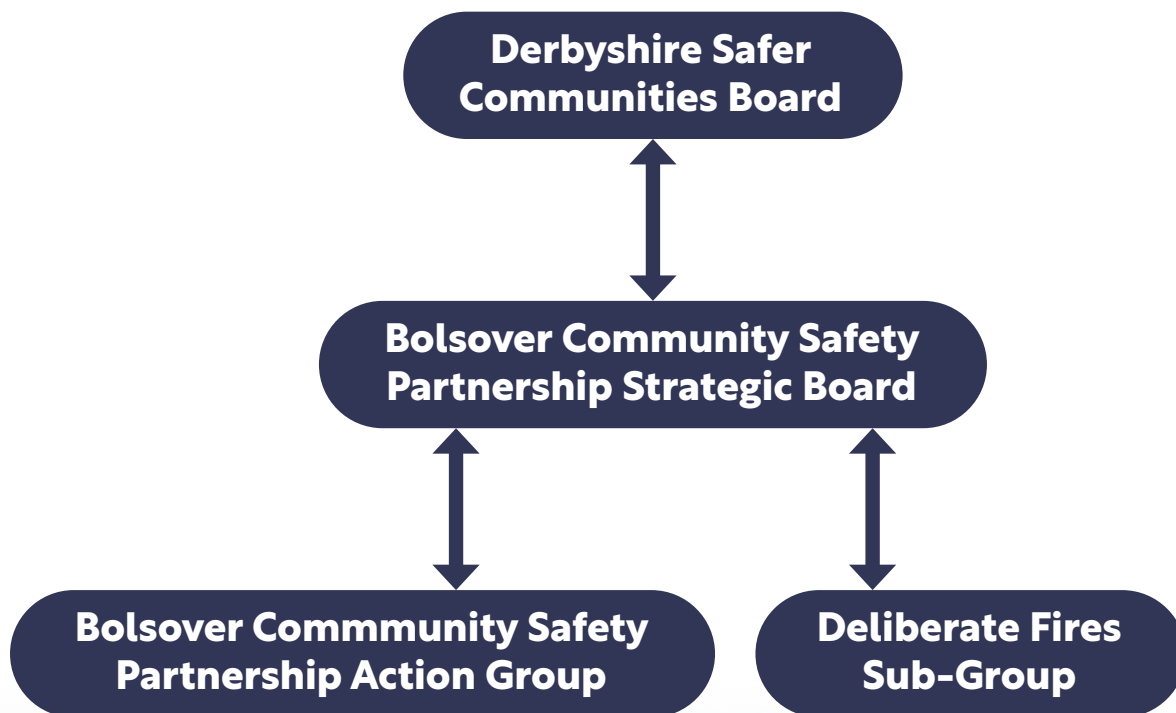


Safety Partnership is accountable to the Derbyshire Safer Communities Board.

The CSP Action Group delivers the thematic outcomes. The group operates by sharing knowledge, expertise and information in order to understand and address problems and drive the activity identified in the action plan. Their operational role is to make tactical resourcing decisions regarding emerging trends and related community safety issues in line with the partnership's priorities.



Bolsover Community Safety Partnership Structure





Levels of Recorded Crime

All Crime

Recorded crime in Bolsover District saw a 5.6% decrease on all crime for the 12-month period to December 2025. This equates to an overall reduction of 336 crimes when compared to the previous 12-month period.

The number of Records of Contacts (ROCs), Incidents and Occurrences have all decreased year on year, with 2025 seeing the lowest figure over the last three years. ROCs have reduced by 123%, incidents by 1% and occurrences by 14%.

Highest Priority: Sexual abuse is ranked as the highest priority, followed by serious violence.

Lowest Priority: Hate crime is the lowest priority.

Anti-Social Behaviour (ASB)

Recorded anti-social behaviour (ASB) incidents have seen a 7.7% decrease in calls for service. This equates to an overall decrease of 96 calls when compared to the previous 12-month period.

ASB (Anti-Social Behaviour) ROCs, Incidents and Occurrences have decreased year on year from 2023 to 2025. Though, some sub-categories have increased in this time

(particularly drug related occurrences (+24%)). In the latest year, ASB Nuisance ROCs and incidents, public disorder, and criminal damage were the most frequently recorded forms of ASB in Bolsover.

ASB calls for service over the past twelve months have been the highest in Bolsover/ Shuttlewood, Shirebrook and South Normanton/Pinxton.

During the past twelve months we received one ASB Case Review which did not meet the threshold. Further details can be found on Bolsover Council Website under Community Safety Services.



Deliberate Fires

Bolsover District saw a slight decrease in reported deliberate fires over the past twelve months.

January – December 2024 = 93

January – December 2025 = 92

Bolsover Community Safety Partnership Priorities

The Partnership Plan must set out priorities to reduce crime and disorder in the area. This current Plan covers a 3 year period to 2029

To inform this Plan a comprehensive strategic assessment was completed which has provided us with an analysis of community safety issues within the district together with previous performance.

We consulted on the findings of the assessment with all our partners to ensure we have correctly captured and analysed the problems in the district. We work closely with the Office of the Police and Crime Commissioner and where possible link our local priorities to her overall Strategic Aim of Protecting Communities and Fighting Crime.

We have where possible linked aims and objectives together to reflect joint priorities so we can utilise joint resources and expertise more effectively and thus work together to reduce the fear of crime and disorder and increase community safety within our communities.

This Plan brings together our vision, aims and priorities for making Bolsover District a safer place to live, work and play.

Bolsover Community Safety Partnership has a statutory responsibility in relation to Modern Slavery, Domestic Homicide Reviews and Serious Violence which will influence its work throughout the duration of this plan.



Bolsover Community Safety Partnership has identified the following local priorities which will be its focus for the period 2026–2029.

Bolsover Community Safety Partnership local priorities 2026–2029

1.

Reduce and manage Anti-Social Behaviour and Criminal Damage

2.

Reduce and Prevent Acquisitive Crime

3.

Reduce Domestic Abuse and Serious Violence (including VAWG)

4.

Support the Prevent agenda

5.

Support and Safeguard victims across all priority areas (including Child Exploitation and Substance misuse)

Derbyshire Police and Crime Commissioner's Police and Crime Plan for 2024- 2029
([Police and Crime Plan | Office of the Derbyshire Police and Crime Commissioner](#))

Police and Crime Commissioner Strategic Priorities 2024–2029

- Serious Violence including Violence Against Women and Girls (VAWG)
- Anti-Social Behaviour (ASB) and Community Safety
- Neighbourhood Policing
- Bringing Offenders to Justice
- Drug Dealing and Substance Misuse
- Supporting Victims and Safeguarding



Definitions

Acquisitive Crime

Acquisitive crime is defined as: crimes of robbery of business property; robbery of personal property; burglary in a dwelling; burglary in a building other than a dwelling; theft of vehicle; theft from vehicle; interfere with vehicle; theft from the person; bicycle theft; shoplifting; and all other theft offences. Although some types of fraud can be a type of acquisitive crime, all types of fraud are included within the definition of economic crime and are excluded from acquisitive crime.

Anti-Social Behaviour

Under the Anti-Social Behaviour, Crime and Policing Act 2014, anti-social behaviour is defined as:

- "conduct that has caused, or is likely to cause, harassment, alarm or distress to any person;
- conduct capable of causing nuisance or annoyance to a person in relation to that person's occupation of residential premises; or
- conduct capable of causing housing-related nuisance or annoyance to any person".
- Examples of anti-social behaviour include:
 - Verbal Abuse,
 - Graffiti and vandalism,



- Noise nuisance,
- Alcohol and drug related disorder,
- Vehicle related nuisance,
- Threatening or intimidating behaviour by individuals or groups.

Cyber Crime

Cyber-crime is defined as: those crimes committed, in full or in part, through a computer, computer network or other computer enabled device (e.g. a smart phone, tablet device, or gaming device). They can be either:

- Cyber-dependent crimes – those that can only be committed using computers, computer networks or other forms of information communication technology, including the creation and spread of malware, hacking to steal personal or industry data, and denial of service attacks.
- Cyber-enabled crimes - those where the online environment is used in the commission of the offence.

Domestic Violence and Abuse

Domestic violence and abuse is defined as: any incident or pattern of incidents of controlling, coercive or threatening behaviour, violence or abuse between those aged 16 or over who are or have been intimate partners or family members regardless of gender or sexuality.

The abuse can encompass, but is not limited to: psychological; physical; sexual; financial; emotional.

Controlling behaviour is a range of acts designed to make a person subordinate and/or dependent by isolating them from sources of support, exploiting their resources and capacities for personal gain, depriving them of the means needed for independence, resistance and escape and regulating their everyday behaviour.

Coercive behaviour is an act or a pattern of acts of assault, threats, humiliation and intimidation or other abuse that is used to harm, punish, or frighten their victim.



Economic Crime

Economic crime is defined as: any non-violent crimes that result in a financial loss, with the exception of those included in the definition of acquisitive crime. These crimes thus comprise a broad range of illegal activities, including bribery, corruption, counterfeit currency, fraud, money laundering, and tax evasion.

Killed and Serious Injury Road Collisions

Killed and serious injury road collisions are defined as: collisions where any casualty sustains injuries which are classed as either fatal; life threatening (where there is a high probability of death); life changing (where there is a high probability that the injured party will not recover sufficiently to lead an independent life); or serious (where the injury is less than life changing but amounts to a s20 Grievous Bodily Harm injury).

Modern Slavery

Modern slavery is defined as: a complex crime that encompasses slavery, servitude, forced and compulsory labour and human trafficking. Traffickers and slave drivers (often Organised Crime Groups) coerce, deceive and force individuals against their will into a life of abuse, servitude and inhumane treatment.

Offender Management

Offender management is defined as: the integrated offender management (IOM)

scheme, which targets offenders of most concern to their communities. The scheme uses pooled, local resources to turn offenders away from crime, supporting them to find employment and somewhere to live, and punishing and reforming them as appropriate.

Organised Crime Groups

Organised crime groups are defined as: groups of two or more people who engage in continuing serious organised criminality. Their motivation is often, but not always, financial gain.

Safeguarding Adults

Safeguarding adults is defined as: protecting an adult who has needs for care and support, and is experiencing, or is at risk of abuse or neglect, and as a result of their care and support needs is unable to protect themselves from either the risk of, or the experience of abuse or neglect.

An adult is a person who is 18 years of age or older.

Hate crime is defined as: any incident which constitutes a criminal offence, perceived by the victim or another person as being motivated by prejudice, hate or intolerance on the grounds of disability, ethnicity, gender identity, religion, sexual orientation, or alternative sub-culture.

Safeguarding Children

Safeguarding children is defined as: the process of protecting children from abuse or neglect, preventing impairment of their health and development, and ensuring they are growing up in circumstances consistent with the provision of safe and effective care that enables children to have optimum life chances and enter adulthood successfully. A child is a person who is under the age of 18 years.

Child abuse is defined as: any form of maltreatment of a child. This can be physical, sexual or emotional abuse and / or neglect.

Child sexual abuse is a form of child abuse and is defined as: forcing or enticing a child or young person to take part in sexual activities, whether or not the child is aware of what is happening.

Children at Risk of Exploitation (CRE). Exploitation occurs where an individual or group takes advantage of an imbalance of power to coerce, manipulate or deceive a child into sexual or criminal activity; (a) in exchange for something the victim needs or wants, and/or (b) for the financial advantage or increased status of the offender or facilitator. The victim may have been sexually or criminally exploited even if the activity appears consensual. Child exploitation does not always involve physical contact; it can also occur through the use of technology.

Sexual Violence

Sexual violence is defined as: any behaviour perceived to be of a sexual nature which is unwanted and takes place without consent or understanding.

Section 74 of the Sexual Offences Act 2003 defines consent as: if he agrees by choice, and has the freedom and capacity to make that choice.

Child sexual exploitation is dealt with under the Safeguarding Children topic, as the majority of cases relate to indecent images of children which are not counted under the sexual offences crime category.



Substance Misuse

Substance misuse is defined as: the short-term and long-term damage to health associated with the consumption of alcohol and / or illicit drugs (i.e. substances that affect bodily functions which are controlled by legislation) and the resulting damage in the form of crime and disorder arising from the consumption of alcohol and the production, trade and use of illicit drugs.

Terrorism and Domestic Extremism

Terrorism is defined as: the unlawful use or threatened use of force or violence against individuals or property in an attempt to coerce or intimidate governments, organisations or the public to achieve political, religious, racial or ideological objectives.

Domestic extremism is defined as: the activity carried out by individuals or campaign groups who carry out criminal acts of direct action in furtherance of a campaign.

These people usually seek to prevent something from happening or to change legislation or domestic policy, but attempt to do so outside of the normal democratic process.

Equality and Diversity

In the production and implementation of this Plan and in all its work, Bolsover Community Safety Partnership has considered the equalities and diversity policies of partners and will give due regard to any unlawful discrimination and promote equality at all times.

Bolsover Community Safety Partnership

Riverside Depot, Mansfield Road,
Doe Lea, Chesterfield, Derbyshire S44 5NY



Equalities Statement

Bolsover District Council is committed to equalities as an employer and when delivering the services it provides to all sections of the community.

The Council believes that no person should be treated unfairly and is committed to eliminating all forms of discrimination, advancing equality and fostering good relations between all groups in society.

Access for All statement

You can request this document or information in another format such as large print or language or contact us by:

- **Phone** – 01246 242424
- **Email** – enquiries@bolsover.gov.uk
- **BSL Video Call** – a three way video call with us and a BSL interpreter. It is free to call Bolsover District Council with Sign Solutions, you just need wifi or mobile data to make the video call, or call into one of our Contact Centres.
- **Call with Relay UK** via textphone or app on 0800 500 888 – a free phone service provided by BT for anyone who has difficulty hearing or speaking. It's a way to have a real time conversation with us by text.
- **Visiting one of our offices** at Clowne, Bolsover, Shirebrook and South Normanton.

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