SUFFOLK CONSTABULARY

ORIGINATOR: CHIEF CONSTABLE	**PAPER NO: AP26/49**

SUBMITTED TO:	**ACCOUNTABILITY AND PERFORMANCE PANEL – 20 NOVEMBER 2026**

SUBJECT:	**NEIGHBOURHOOD CRIME AND ANTI-SOCIAL BEHAVIOUR (ASB)**

SUMMARY:

1. This report will explain the Constabulary's approach to Neighbourhood Crime and Anti-Social Behaviour (ASB). It details the current performance, demand, and activity with the inclusion of statistical information where relevant.

RECOMMENDATION:

1. The Police and Crime Commissioner (PCC) is asked to consider the progress made by the Constabulary and raise issues with the Chief Constable as appropriate to the PCC's role in holding the Chief Constable to account.

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Neighbourhood crime and anti-social behaviour (ASB) remain priority areas for Suffolk Constabulary. In the 2025-2027 Police Effectiveness, Efficiency and Legitimacy (PEEL) report by HMICFRS, Suffolk were rated 'Good' in 'Preventing and deterring crime and antisocial behaviour and reducing vulnerability'.

1.2 The Constabulary is committed to maintaining this standard through effective partnership working and the application of recognised good practice, to ensure victims and communities receive a high-quality service.

1.3 ASB is the responsibility of the County Policing Command (CPC). The portfolio is held by the County Partnership and Prevention Hub (CPPH) Superintendent with oversight from the CPC Commander. The CPPH will ensure that partnership and problem-solving approaches are used to prevent and resolve ASB in the most effective and enduring way, with tactical delivery falling to the Community Policing Teams (CPTs) on each area.

1.4 The Crime, Safeguarding and Investigation Management Department (CSIM) are the owners of burglary and robbery offences, relying on a one team approach with CPC colleagues to focus on the prevention, detection and long-term problem solving for these and other crime types.

2. ANTI-SOCIAL BEHAVIOUR

2.1 The below data table shows the volume of ASB-Personal calls for service across the three areas of Suffolk - East, South and West. The data period is up to 30th August 2026.

District	Last 12 months	Previous 12 months	Long Term Avg	Last 12 vs Previous 12	Last 12 vs Long Term Avg
East	311	270	376	15.2%	-17.3%
South	373	364	469	2.5%	-20.5%
West	399	342	481	16.7%	-17%
SUFFOLK	1083	976	1325	11%	-18.3%

Table 1- ASB VOLUME

2.2 Compared to the previous 12 months, there has been an increase in ASB-Personal however, there continues to be a reduction in the volume when compared to the long-term average.

2.3 Single Online Home (SOH) provides members of the public an online portal to report crime and ASB. The algorithm will divert reports through police to other agencies where a partner agency is the appropriate lead. This approach has been embedded within the Contact and

Control Room (CCR). An ASB Open Call Script is completed on every ASB call to service to enhance reporting consistency.

2.4 The sustained long-term reduction is supported by the current policing model that allows Community Policing Teams (CPT) to focus on problem solving and prevention, particularly in relation to ASB.

2.5 **Governance**

2.6 The CPPH provides strategic coordination and oversight of the force's response to ASB.

2.7 The Neighbourhood Policing Delivery Group, chaired by the Western Area Commander (Superintendent), oversees delivery of the Home Office Neighbourhood Policing Guarantee (NPG). Supported by the monthly Operational Group chaired by the CPPH Chief Inspector, it ensures effective delivery of all NPG commitments, including neighbourhood officer uplift, increased police visibility, community-led policing, safer town centres, anti-social behaviour reduction, and professional standards. Operational progress is reported regularly to the Delivery Group.

2.8 The ASB Team within the County Partnership and Prevention Hub (CPPH) provide ongoing support to practitioners, through training, feedback, advice and review of policy and process to drive improvement.

2.9 The County ASB Steering Group exists to ensure a partnership approach is taken to tackle ASB in a consistent way across the whole county. The group is currently chaired by CPPH Superintendent, but membership includes all District, Borough and County Councils, Youth Justice services (YJS), Health, Crown Prosecution Service (CPS), Adult and Children Social Service representatives. This steering group feeds into and is accountable to the Suffolk Safer and Stronger Communities Board (SSCB).

2.10 **Key Areas of Work**

2.11 His Majesty's Inspectorate of Constabulary and Fire & Rescue Service (HMICFRS) in the reporting period 2025-2027 have rated the Constabulary 'Good' at preventing crime and anti-social behaviour in the Police Effectiveness, Efficiency and Legitimacy (PEEL) report. HMICFRS recognised the significant work undertaken to understand ASB demand. An Area For Improvement (AFI) is in relation to recording of crime involving ASB and its identification when at the call taker stage. A working group has been established with CCR to implement improvement measures and monitor impact of the changes made. Once able to demonstrate delivery in this area HMICFRS will be invited to review improved working practices.

2.12 The Crime Data Integrity (CDI) team produce performance reports in relation to ASB Crime Recording Standards. This was an annual process but has been updated to bi-annual to better understand and react to performance.

2.13 The creation of the ASB Performance Power BI Dashboard has significantly improved performance insight. Key data can now be viewed dynamically and in real time, providing a live picture of demand and performance. As a result, quarterly and annual performance packs are no longer required, reducing a resource intensive process and enabling more timely, relevant oversight based on current rather than historic performance.

2.14 The ASB Team monitor performance and delivery through this dashboard. ASB Performance packs are delivered to CPC Area Chief Inspectors monthly to discuss within Area performance

meetings. Chief Inspectors hold local Inspectors to account where poor performance is experienced.

2.15 In response to HMICFRS Areas for Improvement and Crime Data Integrity recommendations, Suffolk Constabulary has implemented enhanced processes and assurance controls within the Contact and Control Room to support the accurate identification, recording and risk assessment of ASB incidents. Compliance remains high, with 93% adherence to the Open Call Script and 91% completion of the ASB Closure Checklist over the previous 12 months. Internal review has identified that correct application of these controls delivers a 95% compliance rate for risk assessment requirements.

2.16 The completion of Risk Assessments (RAM) is important to recognise the impact on the victim and to steer investigative processes. A digital RAM was launched on 2nd April 2026 providing officers access to a RAM through any force device (mobile or desktop) thus improving accessibility.

2.17 Upon completion of a Digital RAM, the officer and supervisor are automatically emailed a copy of the RAM, the risk level, a unique reference number, next step guidance based on the risk and substantive crime recording reminder. The victim is emailed (optional) with Officer in the Case (OIC) details, CAD/Athena reference number and links to advice and resources for prevention, welfare and ASB Case Review information.

2.18 Any ASB investigation recorded on Athena receives a Quality Assurance (Q)A process by the Investigation Management Unit (IMU) who will identify missed crime opportunities and set actions for the OIC.

2.19 To improve investigation quality, Eight Point Plans (8PP) are completed on ASB non-crimes to encourage officers to adopt an investigative mindset and ultimately improve positive outcomes for victims.

2.20 ASB investigations are regularly reviewed by supervisors. High Risk ASB Investigations receive an additional monthly review by ASB Officers.

2.21 High Risk investigations are flagged early to a Duty Inspector for immediate safeguarding and intervention oversight and shared with relevant partners through the ECINS system which is an information sharing platform for partners to aid communication and improve risk mitigation.

2.22 ASB Officers are on hand as ASB subject matter experts to respond to front line advice requests either face to face or remotely.

2.23 24/7 ASB Guidance is available to officers via the ASB Hub intranet page. This includes intervention options, guidance, victim support and partnerships, and various tool links. ASB News articles are released via the intranet with updates and shared learning.

2.24 ASB Officers deliver ASB training to CCR, Community Policing Teams (CPT), Response Investigation Teams (RIT), IDT (Student Officers), Special Constables and other departments such as Multi-Agency Safeguarding Hub MASH. Furthermore, CPT officers are completing the College of Policing Neighbourhood Policing Programme.

2.25 ASB Team organise force plans to support national campaigns such as the ASB Awareness Week, with a strong focus on engagement and partnerships.

2.26 **ASB Case Reviews**

2.27 All ASB Case Reviews are initiated through the relevant District Councils, with any appeals considered by Suffolk County Council. Suffolk Constabulary provides ongoing support by attending and, where appropriate, chairing ASB Case Review meetings. The ASB Team has worked closely with the Contact and Control Room (CCR) to maximise opportunities to inform victims of the Case Review process at the earliest stage.

2.28 This has included training for all CCR teams to improve awareness of the ASB Case Review process. An enhanced ASB CAD Open Script includes prompts for identifying repeat victimisation and ensures callers are informed of the Case Review process, with the option to receive further information. In addition, SmartStorm enables call takers to send a text message containing a hyperlink to the Suffolk Police webpage, providing further details and access to application forms.

2.29 Between April and September 2026, the CCR recorded 2,252 CADs with an ASB classification, of which 15% were identified as repeat victimisation.

	1 Apr 2025 – 30 Sep 2025	1 Oct 2025 – 31 Mar 2026	1 Apr 2026 – 30 Sept 2026
ASB CAD (open code)	2719	1824	2252
Percentage tagged as Repeat Victim	21%	22%	15%

Table 2- ASB opening code CADs comparison

2.30 The Constabulary has implemented processes and oversight arrangements to ensure repeat victimisation and vulnerability are identified at the earliest opportunity and reflected within incident management, risk assessment and investigation activity. The ASB Open Script supports Contact and Control Room staff in identifying and recording these factors, informing THRIVE assessments and appropriate deployment decisions. Investigating officers and supervisors consider vulnerability and repeat victimisation throughout the investigation process, with higher-risk cases subject to enhanced supervisory oversight and safeguarding interventions where appropriate.

2.31 Assurance activity demonstrates strong performance in this area. A February 2026 audit of 100 ASB personal incidents identified 49 cases involving repeat victimisation and/or vulnerability, with 48 (98%) appropriately recognised by staff. Additionally, between 1 April and 30 September 2026, 749 ASB investigations were finalised on Athena, with 97.7% containing a completed ASB risk assessment, providing confidence that vulnerability and repeat victimisation are consistently identified and managed.

Finalised ASB Athena Victim Risk Assessment	**1 Apr 2025 – 30 Sep 2025**	**1 Oct 2025 – 31 Mar 2026**	**1 Apr 2026 – 30 Sep 2026**
Missing or Incomplete	0	3	17
Standard	326	185	236
Medium	592	328	457
High	59	32	37
Compliance %	100%	99.5%	97.7%

Table 3- ASB risk assessment comparison

2.32 **Anti-Social Behaviour Orders**

2.33 When used effectively, these orders can have an immediate and positive impact on offending behaviour. As early intervention measures, Community Protection Warning Letters and Community Protection Notices help prevent escalation and can be issued alongside criminal sanctions or where criminal behaviour has not yet occurred. Where individuals continue to engage in serious or persistent anti-social behaviour, courts may impose Criminal Behaviour Orders upon conviction to further restrict reoffending, or Closure Orders to shut premises associated with serious nuisance and disorder. HMICFRS made comment on Suffolk's positive use of these powers and officers' knowledge of their availability.

Table 4- ASB orders comparison

ASB Orders Summary	1 Apr 25 – 30 Sep 25	1 Oct 25 – 31 Mar 26	1 Apr 26 – 30 Sep 26
Community Protection Warning Letter (CPWL)	46	34	22
Community Protection Notice (CPN)	26	19	10
Criminal Behaviour Order (CBO)	4	3	4
Closure Order (CO)	Newly included data	Newly included data	2

2.34 The data is taken via an Athena advanced search for orders with a valid from date between 1st April and 30th September 2026 and shows a comparator to the previous reporting period.

2.35 Data accuracy is dependent on officers correctly recording orders against an individual's record. As a result, the figures presented are likely to under-represent the true volume of orders issued. This process is being reviewed to ensure future data reliability.

2.36 Further ASB Orders training, advice and intranet guidance are planned to improve officer awareness and recording practices. In addition, the Preventative Orders Sergeant post within the CPPH is providing improved force-wide coordination, with ongoing monitoring in place to enhance data reliability. This was an AFI from the recent HMICFRS report where it was stated that the monitoring and onwards management of preventative orders needed to be improved. To address this a further working group has been established to provide structure in allocation of orders and additional risk assessments along with defined allocation criteria. The changes are now being reviewed, and HMICFRS will be invited to observe the new structure to remove the AFI.

2.37 The ASB Team continues to work closely with officers and the Crown Prosecution Service (CPS) to support the quality completion of orders such as Community Protection Notices (CPN), Criminal Behaviour Orders (CBO), Closure Powers and other civil orders, with the aim of improving application success rates.

2.38 The ASB Team has introduced an escalation ladder to improve outcomes for ASB cases. This structured approach is designed to reduce demand while strengthening the success of court order applications through clearly evidenced, failed early interventions. Additional resources, including accessible templates and guidance, are available to support this process.

2.39 In collaboration with Op Divert, restorative justice options are now offered to perpetrators of ASB, providing an alternative pathway to address behaviour and reduce reoffending.

2.40 Close consultation takes place between police, Youth Justice Services (YJS) and wider partners when orders are being considered, particularly in relation to young people. Early intervention and diversion opportunities are prioritised before enforcement options are pursued.

2.41 The CPPH Schools Team continue to use Virtual Reality headsets and developed a bespoke ASB diversion package, using interactive methods to divert young people from criminality and ASB. CPT officers are trained to deliver this content within educational settings.

2.42 **ASB Hotspot Policing**

2.43 Town Centre Teams (TCT) are now fully established. Through visible, evidence led and proactive patrols, the teams have directly responded to community concerns, disrupted ASB and criminality within towns and built strong relationships with residents, businesses and partners.

2.44 Their disruptions have been varied and included arrests, convictions and CBO applications for prolific shoplifters, arrests for drug supply, controlling brothels, breach of ASB legislation, counterfeit tobacco and child sexual offences. They have worked closely to foster relations with internal and external partners including CPT, Licensing, Councils, Suffolk Fire and Rescue Service (SFRS), Trading Standards, HMRC and Immigration, working collaboratively to provide longer term problem solving. They have acted on intelligence, responding to concerns of the community and directly towards the NPG objectives.

2.45 Project Vigilant deployments continue to take place within the night-time economy, targeting the busiest locations at peak times to tackle sexual offending and predatory behaviour. This approach uses proven tactics to identify and disrupt predatory behaviour, ensuring public safety when and where it's most needed.

2.46 Community Police Officers are also tasked with carry out patrols in hotspot locations within their wards. These patrols are timed to match with increased levels of crime and ASB demand.

2.47 Using a system called GoodSAMS, the Constabulary can record and map the location, date and time of all hotspot patrol activity. This provides an accurate audit trail of patrol deployment and enables supervisors to monitor compliance with hotspot policing requirements. The data can then be analysed to identify trends, patterns of demand, and patrol coverage, allowing the Constabulary to assess performance, target resources more effectively, and evaluate the impact of hotspot patrols on crime and ASB within specific locations.

3. NEIGHBOURHOOD CRIME – RESIDENTIAL BURGLARY

3.1 Residential burglary levels have remained relatively stable over recent years, although a modest increase has been recorded during the latest reporting period (Table 5 below). In the last 12 months, 1,153 offences were recorded, representing a 4.0% increase against the long-term average and a 6.6% increase compared to the previous 12-month period. Whilst volumes remain broadly consistent with historical trends, scrutiny continues to identify emerging patterns, repeat locations and prolific offenders.

3.2 The solved rate for residential burglary over the last 12 months was 8.5%, equating to 96 solved offences. Whilst this represents a marginal improvement compared to the previous 12-month period (8.2%), it remains below the long-term average of 11.1%. The lower solved rate continues to reflect reduced opportunities to secure detections through the Taken into

Consideration (TIC) process following abstractions from Operation Converter, with outcomes predominantly achieved through offender charging and other judicial disposals. Encouragingly, despite increased offence volumes, the number of solved offences has increased by 10.3% compared to the previous 12 months.

3.3 Due to the change in classification, long-term solved rate comparisons should continue to be treated with caution. Performance continues to be monitored through force governance structures, with a focus on maximising investigative opportunities, improving forensic recovery and identifying repeat and prolific offenders.

Residential Burglary	Last 12 months	Long-term Average	Different against long-term average	Previous 12 months	Difference against previous 12 months
No of Burglary Residential	1153	1109	4.0%	1082	6.6%
Solved No.	96	126	-23.8%	87	10.3%
% Solved	8.5%	11.1%	-2.7%	8.2%	0.3%

Table 5 – Residential burglary reporting and solved Suffolk- Note: Residential burglary classification changed in April 2023. Data should be interpreted in the context of the revised categorisation outlined in previous APP returns.

4. NEIGHBOURHOOD CRIME – ROBBERY

4.1 Table 6 shows an increase in reported robberies compared to both the previous 12-month period and the long-term average. A total of 288 offences were recorded in the last 12 months, representing a 21.5% increase compared to the previous year and a 28.2% increase against the long-term average. Robbery has undergone a classification change and now includes shoplifting offences where violence has been used. Whilst this has contributed to increased reporting, robbery volumes remain comparatively low, and analysis continues to distinguish between personal robbery and robbery of business property to better understand emerging trends and demand.

4.2 Despite the increase in offence volumes, the Constabulary continues to maintain a low robbery rate compared to both its Most Similar Group (MSG) and wider policing peers. A continued focus on personal and business robbery ensures offences are robustly investigated by Crime, Safeguarding & Incident Management (CSIM), with intelligence, offender management and preventative activity remaining key components of the Constabulary's response.

4.3 The solved rate for robbery over the last 12 months was 18.3%, equating to 51 solved offences. Whilst this represents a reduction from both the previous 12-month period (20.5%) and the long-term average (20.3%), the total number of solved offences has increased by 4.1%

compared to the previous year and remains 6.3% above the long-term average. The reduction in the overall solved rate is therefore largely attributable to the increase in reported offences rather than a reduction in investigative outcomes. Performance will continue to be monitored to better understand the longer-term impact of the revised offence classification and to ensure opportunities to identify and bring offenders to justice are maximised.

Robbery	Last 12 months	Long-term Average	Different against long-term average	Previous 12 months	Difference against previous 12 months
No of Robbery	288	225	28.2%	237	21.5%
Solved No.	51	48	6.3%	49	4.1%
% Solved	18.3	20.3%	- 2.0%	20.5%	-2.2%

Table 6 – Robbery reporting and solved Suffolk

5. NEIGHBOURHOOD CRIME – THEFT OF AND THEFT FROM MOTOR VEHICLE

5.1 Theft of motor vehicle offences has increased by 28%, equating to an additional 137 offences (table 7 below). The overall solved rate is 7.5% which is 0.8% below the long-term average, which can be linked to the increase in offences. The previous 12 months saw a dip in offences and therefore the increase is 14% when compared to the long-term average. These offences are monitored through Area Tactical Tasking Groups (ATTCGs) and result in successful operations such as Op Wickham in relation to moped thefts.

5.2 As illustrated in Table 8, there has been a slight increase in theft from motor vehicles of 62 offences, which in turn also saw a reduction in solved rates to 4.5%, which is a reduction of 0.4% compared to the long-term average.

Theft of MV	Last 12 months	Long-term Average	Different against long-term average	Previous 12 months	Difference against previous 12 months
No theft of MV	626	549	14.0%	489	28.0%

Solved No.	45	42	7.1%	36	25.0%
% Solved	7.5%	8.3%	-0.8pp	7.1%%	0.4pp

Table 7 (above) – **Theft of Motor vehicle reporting and solved Suffolk**

Theft from MV	**Last 12 months**	**Long-term Average**	**Different against long-term average**	**Previous 12 months**	**Difference against previous 12 months**
No theft from MV	1,075	1,096	-1.9%	1,013	6.1%
Solved No.	48	55	-13.3%	59	-18.6%
% Solved	4.5%	4.9%	-0.4pp	5.8%	-1.3pp

Table 8 (above) – **Theft from Motor vehicle reporting and solved Suffolk**

5.3 Theft of motor vehicle offences are primarily managed through the Crime Co-ordination Centre (CCC), using a desk-based approach to record incidents and allocate resources where evidential opportunities are identified, or by Response Investigation Teams. Improving investigative standards and outcomes for victims remains a priority and is subject to governance at Chief Officer (Assistant Chief Constable) level.

5.4 The Roads and Armed Policing Team and Sentinel Teams continue to support operational activity, utilising Automatic Number Plate Recognition (ANPR) across key routes into and out of the county. This includes the use of hotlists and targeted deployments directed through daily management meetings to disrupt and detect offending.

5.5 Identified series are tracked through Area Tactical Tasking and Coordination Group and escalated to Force Tactical Tasking and Coordination Group where required. Monthly

performance is monitored at the Force Performance Meeting, chaired by the Deputy Chief Constable.

6. NEIGHBOURHOOD CRIME – RETAIL THEFT/SHOPLIFTING

6.1 The Constabulary has an appointed strategic lead for retail crime, covering both retail theft and wider retail offending, who is responsible for delivery of the National Police Chiefs' Council (NPCC) Retail Crime Action Plan. Progress against this plan is monitored through the Local Policing Board.

6.2 The Constabulary is an active member of the National Retail Crime Action Group (RCAG). To support local delivery, Suffolk Constabulary also chairs both a Business Improvement District (BID) Working Group and an internal Retail Crime Working Group (RCWG). Oversight of the Retail Crime Action Plan is provided through the RCWG, which reports into the Local Policing Board. There is also a bimonthly performance meeting, which scrutinises performance whilst driving improvements.

6.3 While retail crime remains under-reported when compared with data held by individual retailers, there has been a continued increase in reporting both locally and nationally compared to historic levels. This trend is expected and reflects changes in reporting mechanisms and increased awareness among retailers, particularly in relation to Single Online Home and revised retailer reporting policies.

6.4 Despite national increases in recorded shoplifting, Suffolk Constabulary continues to maintain strong detection performance for retail theft compared to other offence types. This reflects a sustained focus on investigation quality and achieving positive outcomes in acquisitive crime.

Shoplifting – to 30th September 2026:

Shoplifting	Last 12 months	Long-term Average	Different against long-term average	Previous 12 months	Difference against previous 12 months
No of Shoplifting	4,640	3,680	+26.1%	3,878	+19.6%
Solved No.	1,779	1,295	37.4%	1,235	+44.0%
% Solved	37.7%	35.5%	+2.2pp	32.8%	+4.9pp

Table 9 (above) – Retail Theft reporting and solved Suffolk

6.5 The number of recorded offences in Suffolk has increased by 19.6% over the last 12 months compared to the previous year (Current statistics run Sept – Sept). This increase is largely attributed by retailers, police, and partners to changes in reporting processes, rather than a genuine rise in offending.

6.6 The last twelve months has seen a rise in detection rates from 32.3% to 37.7% which is above the long term average of 35.5%. Prolific and linked offences are now investigated by local neighbourhood officers who are the most appropriate resource to address local recidivist offenders in their areas.

6.7 Analysis shows that alcohol, food and cleaning items remain the most stolen goods, weekend activity has reduced, with offending now more prevalent mid-week. Many offenders are associated with street drinking and ASB, and as a result are being targeted through coordinated operations across the force, including the use of Community Protection Notices and Criminal Behaviour Orders.

6.8 Evidential capture continues to present challenges, particularly where incidents are reported retrospectively or without sufficient supporting material. To strengthen ownership and local problem-solving, responsibility has now transferred to the local community policing teams. An early review of the new approach has suggested that this has improved local engagement, offender management, and partnership working.

6.9 Suffolk Constabulary continues to work closely with the NPCC National Business Crime Centre (NBCC) and remains an active partner in Safer Business Action Days and Weeks. Activity delivered locally has been shared with other forces and recognised as good practice.

6.10 Nationally, concerns remain regarding the timeliness and consistency of court processes in relation to Criminal Behaviour Orders (CBOs). Despite this, the Constabulary continues to promote their use where appropriate, recognising their effectiveness in managing prolific and persistent offenders. Ongoing engagement with the NBCC supports efforts to improve understanding, application, and court outcomes, reinforcing the role of CBOs as a key preventative and disruption tool within the retail crime response. Suffolk continue to ensure best practice is adopted with CBOs.

7. FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS

7.1 Previous hotspot funding has now ended but is mitigated by the established TCT as described.

8. OTHER IMPLICATIONS AND RISK

8.1 Suffolk maintains effective governance and oversight of neighbourhood crime and ASB, supported by strong partnership arrangements, sustained reductions in ASB demand and established problem-solving processes. HMICFRS findings remain positive and no significant issues have been identified which prevent delivery of neighbourhood policing objectives.

8.2 Identified risks being addressed through processes discussed above are:

- Identification of crimes within ASB reporting;
- Increases in vehicle crime;
- Accuracy in recording of preventative orders and ongoing management of those orders;
- Growth in retail theft reporting.

9. CHIEF OFFICER CONCLUSION

9.1 Suffolk Constabulary continues to deliver a strong and effective response to neighbourhood crime and anti-social behaviour**,** underpinned by a clear focus on prevention, partnership working, and robust governance.

9.2 Improvements including call handling have seen a marked improvement in identifying ASB and ongoing work to illustrate ownership and management of protective orders. Whilst personal ASB has risen 11% year on year, it remains 18.3% below the long-term average. Overall ASB performance remains strong and clear governance and victim-focussed practice.

9.3 Across neighbourhood crime, performance remains strong relative to national and most similar forces, with low levels of burglary, robbery and shoplifting when benchmarked nationally. While some areas have seen marginal increases in reported offences, these are largely attributed to national classification changes and increase in retailer engagement**.** Investigative outcomes remain a focus, with continued work to improve quality and consistency.

9.4 Overall, Suffolk remains a safe and comparatively low-crime area, with a maturing and balanced approach that combines visible policing, data-led targeting, prevention and enforcement**.** Maintaining this position will require continued focus on early intervention, partnership delivery, and improving investigative outcomes, particularly as demand evolves and reporting increases.