

Derby and Derbyshire Domestic Abuse and Sexual Abuse Strategy

2026 – 2029



Derby & Derbyshire
Safer Communities

I am pleased, on behalf of the Derby and Derbyshire Domestic and Sexual Abuse Partnership Board, to introduce the Derby and Derbyshire Domestic and Sexual Abuse Strategy 2026 – 2029.

Domestic and sexual abuse has been a priority in Derby and Derbyshire for many years. We have been, and continue to be, ambitious in our aspiration to prevent domestic and sexual abuse and provide high quality support services to victims and survivors to help them cope and recover.

In December 2025, a new national Violence Against Women and Girls (VAWG) strategy¹ was published setting out a cross-government mission to halve VAWG within ten years. The new strategy prioritises prevention, early intervention, pursuit of perpetrators, and support for victims and survivors, all elements encompassed in this strategy and our partnership approach to domestic abuse in Derbyshire. The strategy builds upon progress made following enactment of the Domestic Abuse Act in 2021 and recognises the issue as one of the most significant societal and public health challenges facing the country. The 2021 Act created a statutory definition of domestic abuse for the first time and refined who we understand as victims, with children regarded as victims in their own right. A significant proportion of VAWG in Derbyshire comprises domestic or sexual abuse and this local strategy provides a strategic framework to continue to champion an end to abusive behaviours in the county.

2021 also saw the publication of the End to End Rape Review², which highlighted the decline in rape and serious sexual assault prosecutions and set ambitious national targets to reverse this trend. Since this time, national data shows sustained improvement. A major contributor to this progress has been the rollout of Operation Soteria, which in July 2023 introduced a new National Operating Model. This model was implemented across all police forces leading to better outcomes for victims, including in Derbyshire, however it is noted that sexual abuse offences can be complex and overlap with other forms of harm both in person and online.

The vision that the system can and must do better is one we share locally. Much has already been achieved nationally and within our local partnerships, but we remain committed to further improvement and ensuring these reforms translate into better outcomes and experiences for victims and survivors. In Derby and Derbyshire, we recognise that domestic abuse and sexual abuse are not acceptable and that prevention of these forms of abuse and the protection and support of those experiencing them is everyone's business. We stand together in our commitment to challenging abuse and supporting victims. We invite you to join us.

Christine Flinton

Chair: Derby and Derbyshire Domestic and Sexual Abuse Partnership Board

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https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/media/697c7e14043a4ade0f7b503f/31.260_VAWG_01_Strategy_Slip_FINAL_v5_290126_WEB.pdf

² <https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/media/60ed551c8fa8f50c6ef84fbc/end-to-end-rape-review-report-with-correction-slip.pdf>

SCOPE OF THIS STRATEGY

This strategy is intended to guide the work of the Derby and Derbyshire Domestic and Sexual Abuse Partnership Board and provide a framework for individuals, providers and partners working towards the vision set out within this document. Legislative requirements, including those arising from the Domestic Abuse Act 2021³, Victim and Prisoners Act 2024⁴ and Crime and Policing Bill 2025⁵, have been incorporated into local arrangements to support this strategic approach. The Domestic and Sexual Abuse Partnership Board is one of a series of thematic boards accountable to the Derbyshire Safer Communities Board, and the Safer Derby Board. This strategy outlines our shared commitment to coordinated multi agency delivery and continuous improvement, ensuring that practice remains aligned across all partners in both the city and county.

OUR VISION

Our vision for Derby and Derbyshire is that everyone can live safe lives, without the threat or experience of domestic or sexual abuse because it is actively challenged by our communities, services and organisations.

OUR VALUES

We will collaborate as a multi-agency partnership to ensure adults, children and young people can live free from harm caused by domestic and sexual abuse, whether this is perpetrated in-person, online or both, including coercive and controlling behaviour in intimate and family relationships.

Significant progress has been made in terms of how local stakeholders work together to raise awareness and deliver support and prevention work in relation to domestic and sexual abuse, including for children and young people; and there is ongoing commitment and determination to ensure that domestic and sexual abuse services continue to be reviewed and improved for all victims and survivors.

We have heard from survivors of abuse and have listened to their experiences to ensure that we have prioritised the things that matter to them. We are committed in this strategy to increase the influence people with experience of abuse have in shaping our services and ways of working into the future and have made this central to our strategy.

Our needs assessment has demonstrated that those affected by domestic and sexual abuse will have individual and varying needs and support must be tailored to the individual. To meet the needs of all victims, we will pay special attention to those who have protected characteristic(s) under the Equality Act 2010 or who have a vulnerability requiring additional support. Learning from the recent needs assessment, we recognise that services need to be easier to access and we will identify and remove barriers, creating clear pathways to services for those seeking support. We are committed

³ <https://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2021/17/contents>

⁴ <https://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2024/21>

⁵ <https://bills.parliament.uk/bills/3938>

to continuous learning across all partners to ensure our response remains effective, evidence-informed and reflective of local need.

Our understanding of need and response to domestic and sexual abuse will be underpinned by:

- Listening to the voice of child and adult victims, survivors and those with lived experience, believing them and acting protectively
- Improving and analysing available data, evidence, service standards and intelligence to improve our knowledge, insight and collective response
- Recognising how gender, ethnicity, disability, age, sexuality, immigration status, poverty, rurality and other factors shape experiences of abuse, access to support and risk
- Understanding and responding effectively to technology facilitated abuse, including online harassment, stalking, image based abuse and coercive control through digital means
- Learning from local Domestic Abuse Related Death Reviews (formally known as Domestic Homicide Reviews), Child Safeguarding Practice Reviews, Safeguarding Adult Reviews, scrutiny panels and serious incidents
- Recognising children are victims of domestic abuse in their own right if they see, hear or experience the effects of domestic abuse
- Providing timely, informed support to children affected by domestic and sexual abuse
- Empowering victims and survivors to make informed choices
- Challenging abusive behaviours of those causing harm
- Recognising and responding to the cumulative emotional harm on individuals and communities that can lead to homicide, suicide, neglect or self-harm
- Collaborating between agencies and with victims and survivors
- Understand the under representation of certain groups in reported domestic and sexual abuse
- Being transparent in our decision making and accountable to our communities
- Being creative in co-funding and co-commissioning general and specialist services to ensure delivery of efficient, quality services that improve outcomes
- Taking a public health approach by working as far upstream as possible, including with children and young people, to prevent abusive behaviours
- Providing leadership to improve our co-operation, processes, maximising our resources and securing investment.



DEFINITIONS

Domestic Abuse

Domestic abuse is cruel and complex, and anyone can be affected. The impact can last a lifetime, very often across generations, and tragically it sometimes leads to the loss of life. Domestic abuse remains high on the national agenda with the new VAWG Strategy published in December 2025.

The Government is committed to raising awareness and understanding the devastating and lasting impact of domestic and sexual abuse, further improving the effectiveness of the justice system in providing protection for victims and bringing perpetrators to justice, as well as strengthening the support for victims and survivors by statutory agencies.

For the first time in the Domestic Abuse Act 2021, a statutory definition of domestic abuse has been created, which is:



“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 statutory definition recognises that domestic abuse can be a single incident or a pattern of behaviour, and that coercive and controlling behaviour is often central to the abuse. This can encompass, but is not limited to, the following types of abuse:

- Psychological or emotional – e.g. victim-blaming, name-calling, belittling
- Physical – e.g. hurting or threatening to hurt physically
- Sexual – e.g. forced to take part in unwanted, unsafe, or degrading activity
- Economic – e.g. restricting finances, access to work, getting a victim into debt
- Coercive control – e.g. isolating, monitoring, threats, humiliation

The Act also recognises the impact of domestic abuse on those who are ‘personally connected’ and defines what is meant by this as:

“...intimate partners, ex-partners, family members or individuals who share parental responsibility for a child.”

There is no requirement for the victim and perpetrator to live in the same household to be classified as domestic abuse. Furthermore since 2021, there is recognition that a child who sees or hears, or experiences the effects of, domestic abuse and is related to the person being abused or the perpetrator is regarded as a victim. The Victims and Prisoners Act 2024 also placed a statutory responsibility on the police to notify schools if child is suspected victim of domestic abuse (through Operation Encompass).

Sexual Abuse

In the context of this document, references to sexual abuse include rape and sexual assault. Examples of offences or circumstances where offences may occur include (but are not restricted to):

- Any unwanted sexual activity with someone without their consent or agreement, or:
- Sexual acts involving a child, sexual harassment, forced marriage, honour-based violence, female genital mutilation, human trafficking, sexual exploitation, and ritual abuse.

Sexual abuse can happen to anyone at any age and may be a one-off event or happen repeatedly. In some cases, it can involve the use of technology such as the internet and social media, which may be associated with grooming and online forms of sexual harassment or exploitation. Sexual abuse is one of the most serious and damaging crimes in our society having a lifelong impact on victims with legislative powers having been strengthened in relation to online sexual abuse through the Online Safety Act⁶

Stalking

Stalking is defined in the UK as a pattern of fixated, obsessive, unwanted and repeated behaviour that causes someone to feel distressed, alarmed or threatened. Stalking can be part of a pattern of domestic abuse behaviour but can also be experienced by those not in a current or previous relationship with their perpetrator. Under the Protection of Freedoms Act 2012⁷, stalking is a form of harassment that often involves monitoring, spying, or contacting victims, including cyber-stalking. The government has introduced new measures to tackle stalking, including statutory guidance enabling police to release the identities of online stalkers. A review of stalking legislation is also planned which will consider what changes are needed to further improve identification and management of stalking behaviours within the criminal justice system.

NATIONAL AND LOCAL PERSPECTIVE AND PREVALANCE

Domestic Abuse Summary

The Office for National Statistics (ONS) has significantly improved its domestic abuse measurement methods for the Crime Survey for England and Wales (CSEW), implementing new questions in April 2025 that better align with the Domestic Abuse Act 2021, cover more abuse types (like economic and health abuse), and capture victims' lived experiences more accurately, though this breaks comparability with older data. Nationally, the apparent increase in prevalence, from 5% in 2022 to 7.8% in 2025, is primarily attributed to these improved measurement methods rather than a definitive rise in abuse levels. Applying the national estimated prevalence to Derbyshire's population, approximately 52,100 residents were estimated to be victims of domestic abuse in the year ending March 2025. Of these, around 37,850 were estimated to be females. The volume of domestic abuse crimes has continued to rise and reflects a steady rise in the reporting of abuse. The under-reporting of domestic abuse, however, remains a concern.

As acknowledged in the Domestic Abuse Act, children are victims of domestic abuse as well and in the County the number of dependent children in families equates to 65% of the number of families. On this basis, it is estimated that between 18,000 and 20,000 children are affected by domestic abuse annually. Whilst in the City the number of dependent children in families equates to 79% of the number of families. On this basis, it is estimated that between 6,800 and 7,500 children were affected by domestic abuse.

⁶ <https://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2023/50>

⁷ <https://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2012/9/contents>

We know that both domestic and sexual abuse are under-reported to the police, particularly for people with certain protected characteristics. The Derby City and Derbyshire County domestic abuse needs assessment, refreshed in 2025/26, identified that domestic abuse is more prevalent for those:

- Under 25 years of age
- With a disability
- Who are sick or ill on a long term or temporary basis
- Who are students or are unemployed
- Who are single, separated or divorced
- Who are bisexual
- Who are social housing tenants
- Who are from mixed ethnicity communities
- In the County, also those who are single parents.

There is a disparity between the proportion of high-risk Independent Domestic Violence Advisor (IDVA) clients who have experienced family abuse and domestic homicides by family members. This may indicate the need for better identification of all those in all circumstances at risk of serious harm or homicide.

In 2024/2025, of the 13,917 prosecutions that did not end in a conviction, 47% (6,624 cases) were down to victim-related issues such as retractions, non-attendance, or evidence that did not support the case.

Most of the support in accommodation provided in the County is delivered to female clients (and their children), most of whom have experienced intimate partner abuse. There may be a lower awareness that services are available to victims of family abuse and that accommodation for male victims is also available in the County. Derby has yet to commission provision for male victims, with the current accommodation offer only being for women and their children.

An increase in engagement with services for children and young people is also evident in those accessing the County community support services. This is partly due to the increased proportion of adults who engaged with the service and have a child or children.

Victims and survivors with a disability may find it more difficult to access support and are underrepresented in local support services. This may be due to lower levels of reporting abuse when the abuser is their carer, or that the risk assessment process is resulting in disabled victims at a greater risk of harm not being identified as high-risk cases. Data shows that people with disabilities are also less likely to recognise abuse.

The demand for domestic abuse support is likely to increase as the continuing cost-of-living crisis may lead to economic abuse becoming a more prominent feature in already abusive relationships. The additional resources provided for the County support services to meet increased demand for support during and after the pandemic are likely to be required for the foreseeable future.

Sexual Abuse Summary

Nationally, the latest ONS Crime Survey for England and Wales (CSEW, year ending March 2025) estimates that 1.9% of adults aged 16+ experienced sexual assault in the past year, with prevalence significantly higher for women than men⁸. Police-recorded data shows 196,307 sexual offences across England in the same period, an 11% increase, equating to 3.4 offences per 1,000 population. The CSEW also highlights continued under-reporting, with only around 6% of victims reporting to police.

Locally, Derbyshire Constabulary recorded 4,272 sexual abuse offences in the 12 months to December 2025, a 1% increase on the previous year. Rape offences increased by 3%, and domestic abuse-related sexual offences increased by 8%, accounting for 26% of all sexual abuse crimes. Females made up around 80% of victims, male suspects 89%, and young people aged 11–20 were disproportionately affected⁹.

Police outcome data indicates only around 8% of sexual offences locally result in positive outcomes (a charge or summons) with rape outcomes remaining especially low: only 6% of rape recorded crimes achieve a positive outcome. Victim attrition rates are high for sexual offences, particularly for rape, with 40% of survivors withdrawing at some point in the police process. At CPS level, Derbyshire performs above the national average for sexual offence conviction rates (84.6%) but below national rates for rape convictions (45.6%).

Sexual abuse victims aged under 26 are more likely to seek immediate support from the sexual assault referral centre than victims in older age groups. Clients seeking ongoing support are more evenly spread across the age groups. The level of new service users engaging with ongoing support services continues to rise and is much higher than pre-pandemic levels. Children and young people can be particularly impacted by sexual abuse and exploitation, and the DSA Partnership will keep abreast of the findings and recommendations that may come out of the national enquiry into grooming gangs launched in late 2025.

Historic offence reports continue to make up a third of cases. The impact of any sexual abuse is largely hidden and often not fully understood but are characterised by serious trauma and often compound trauma. Feelings of profound fear, terror and anxiety have been described by victims and survivors, with safety and trust being significant factors in the recovery process. It can take many years for an individual to disclose sexual abuse, particularly those people who have been abused as a child, or those with a disability as some factors can make particular groups of people more at risk of sexual abuse. These include people who:

- Have a history of previous sexual abuse or who have experienced other forms of abuse

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<https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/crimeandjustice/bulletins/crimeinenglandandwales/yearendingdecember2025#sexual-offences>

⁹ Source: Derbyshire Constabulary public dashboard; Sexual Abuse Quarterly Performance Report March 2026; Sexual Abuse Needs Assessment 2026

- Have a disability
- Are in care or who have a disrupted home life
- Live without adequate supervision or who are isolated.

The End to End Rape Review in 2021 highlighted declines in rape and serious sexual assault prosecutions and set to deliver a plan to improve outcomes, with notable progress made. Between July and September 2023, CPS charges rose to 668, a 174% increase compared with 2019. Over the 12 months to June 2023, prosecutions increased by 54%, rising from 1,410 to 2,165, more than doubling compared with 2019 volumes. At the same time, victim centred changes to digital forensics took effect, with 83% of victims having their mobile phones returned within 24 hours, up from 67% the previous quarter, following national investment in digital forensics equipment.



OUR STRATEGIC AIMS

Across the partnership in both city and county, there are a range of services which are commissioned, grant funded and voluntary, that offer advice and support for victims and survivors of domestic and sexual abuse alongside refuge provision, housing support, advocacy, and a range of therapeutic interventions. We have consulted a wide range of people and organisations, carried out our own assessments, alongside external reports and strategies, which tell us that we need to focus on addressing the following:

Prevention

We will prevent domestic and sexual abuse by challenging the attitudes and behaviours that foster it, promoting understanding and wider awareness of its impact and support available. We will:

- Listen to the voices of child and adult victims, survivors, and perpetrators to inform the development of effective interventions
- Integrate and expand training opportunities to enable agencies to swiftly identify the signs of domestic abuse and what to do in response
- Increase awareness of technology facilitated abuse, including online coercive control, stalking, image based abuse and digital safety
- Raise awareness of these crimes and the sexual and domestic abuse support services that are available and build effective pathways for all to access them
- Deliver and support community awareness raising campaigns
- Raise professionals understanding and professional curiosity of the needs of our diverse communities and specific groups, e.g. children, LGBTQ+, men, rural victims and older people
- Work with education settings to champion the importance of a whole school approach to high quality relationships and sex education to influence behaviours and attitudes, and support settings to deliver this through up to date information, education workforce development and external contributions as well as targeted intervention

- Help practitioners and parents/carers to effectively support children and young people to stay safe online by challenging misogyny and tech abuse
- Improve the effectiveness of Operation Encompass to ensure timely information sharing with schools and partner agencies to support and keep children safe
- Commit to tackling extra-familial and peer-on-peer abuse experienced by children and recognise the learning from national reviews which is directly shaping local practice and accountability
- Work with our commissioned victims and survivors voice service provider to reflect lived experience in provision and support continuous improvement
- Increase work around prevention and early identification of issues before abusive situations develop
- Build on existing strengths in information sharing that support victims through their journey to recovery
- Strengthen the consistency of early identification of domestic and sexual abuse by embedding multi agency best practice standards, informed by learning from MARAC, Domestic Abuse Related Death Reviews, safeguarding reviews and scrutiny panels. This includes improving the quality of risk assessment, understanding early indicators of coercive control and stalking, and ensuring clear escalation pathways across all agencies
- We will use thematic learning from case reviews to embed a learning culture and inform targeted prevention activity, particularly for groups who face barriers to disclosure or support, including rural communities, disabled victims, men, LGBTQ+ victims and those experiencing family based abuse.

Protection

We will ensure child and adult victims of domestic abuse and sexual abuse are protected and supported to recover by intervening early to prevent harm caused to victims and families. We will:

- Recognise that domestic and sexual abuse are safeguarding issues for both children and adults. Domestic abuse is harmful to children whether they are subjected to abuse directly or witness domestic abuse and it can have a profound short-, medium- and long-term effect. Where there is evidence of abuse the implications for any children in a household should be considered, including the possibility that the children may themselves be subject to harm as victims on their own right by witnessing or overhearing the abuse of another. Adults already in need of care and support have compounded vulnerabilities in abusive situations.
- Promote the use of professional curiosity in those working with adults and children to identify abusive situations, ask difficult questions and respond effectively and follow safeguarding procedures to intervene. Policies, procedures and guidance can be found on the Derby and Derbyshire Safeguarding Children Partnership website¹⁰ in the Derby City and

¹⁰ <https://derbyshirescp.trixonline.co.uk/>

Derbyshire Threshold Document¹¹ and on the Derbyshire Safeguarding Adults Board and Derby Safeguarding Adults Board websites¹² in the Derby and Derbyshire Safeguarding Adults Boards Practice Guidance document¹³

- Review and develop a whole system response to domestic and sexual abuse including a collaborative approach to risk assessments, clear referral pathways and shared standards
- Continue to strengthen our multi-agency response to high-risk domestic abuse through robust MARAC arrangements, ensuring that information is shared effectively, actions are monitored, and child and adult victims receive coordinated and timely protection. Governance through the MARAC Steering Group will ensure consistency, quality and continuous improvement across both city and county
- Listen to the voices of child and adult victims and survivors of domestic abuse and sexual abuse to develop the most effective support interventions
- Work with our diverse communities and specific groups, to provide appropriate support for victims and survivors, including safe accommodation for domestic abuse victims fleeing their abuser
- Provide safe forensic examination facilities for victims of sexual abuse (both children and adults)
- Recognise and respond to the geographically diverse nature of the county and significantly ethnically diverse nature of the city
- Provide effective support in the community for adults and children affected by domestic and sexual abuse
- Provide support for victims experiencing technology facilitated abuse, including safety planning around devices, online accounts and digital stalking
- Provide independent advocacy services for children and adults.

Pursuing Perpetrators and Reducing Reoffending

We will hold perpetrators of violence and abuse to account, offer programs to change behaviour and target support to reduce future risk. We will:

- Listen to the voices of child and adult victims, survivors, and perpetrators to develop the most effective interventions through:
 - Review and development of high-quality, safe perpetrator programmes across risk levels
 - Perpetrator Panels
 - Behaviour Change Interventions

¹¹ <https://www.derbyshiresab.org.uk>

¹² <https://www.derbyshiresab.org.uk>

¹³ [derbyshire-and-derby-safeguarding-adults-boards-practice-guidance.pdf \(derbysab.org.uk\)](https://www.derbyshiresab.org.uk/derbyshire-and-derby-safeguarding-adults-boards-practice-guidance.pdf)

- Develop early intervention pathways for individuals showing emerging abusive behaviours, including young people using harmful behaviours in family or intimate relationships (recognising early help strategies to prevent escalation)
- Strengthen identification and disruption of technology facilitated abuse, including digital stalking, online harassment, image based abuse and coercive control through devices and apps.
- Disrupt those intent on causing physical and emotional harm by their actions and bringing them to justice. Improve the tools and processes used to do this, including assessment of risk and evidence gathering
- Strengthen the use of powers within the justice system for the benefit of victims and survivors through:
 - Domestic Violence Disclosure Scheme
 - Protective Notices and Orders (including Domestic Abuse Protection Orders)
 - Victim's Right to Review Scheme
 - Best Practice Framework for Courts
- Ensure all perpetrator work is delivered within a victim safety first framework, with proactive contact and support for victims linked to any intervention (emphasising the need for victim oversight)
- Use learning from MARAC, scrutiny panels and case reviews to identify repeat and serial perpetrators, improve risk management, and ensure timely use of protective tools such as DVPNs/O, Stalking Protection Orders and bail conditions
- Strengthen multi-agency approaches to identifying patterns of coercive control and stalking, recognising these behaviours as significant predictors of harm and repeat victimisation
- Continue to support a multi-agency tasking and coordination (MATAC) approach which targets the most harmful, high-risk, and serial domestic abuse perpetrators to reduce re-offending and prevent future harm.

GOVERNANCE

The Derby and Derbyshire Domestic and Sexual Abuse Partnership Board has established standing subgroups and structures and links to other multi-agency partnerships, to drive the work of the board and will establish task and finish groups as required.

Standing Subgroups and Structures

- Perpetrators
- DA Best Practice
- DHR/DARDR Action Plan Review Group (was DHR Action Plan Group)
- Sexual Abuse
- Domestic Abuse, Stalking and Rape Scrutiny Panels
- MARAC Steering Group

The work of all groups will be underpinned by effective communication and awareness raising initiatives. Information on local support services, including for other community safety support in Derbyshire can be found at: <https://www.saferderbyshire.gov.uk/home.aspx>

The Derby and Derbyshire Safeguarding Children Partnership multi-agency domestic abuse thematic group reports into the DSA Partnership Board. The thematic group aims to support, develop, and monitor the DDSCP priority working arrangements to deliver an effective local response to prevent domestic abuse and strengthen responses for children, improving their outcomes.

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Partners of the DSA Partnership Board

- Charities in the voluntary sector representing the interests of victims and survivors of domestic and sexual abuse, including children
- Crown Prosecution Service
- Derby and Derbyshire Safeguarding Children Partnership (with close links with their thematic priority group focussed on domestic abuse)
- Safeguarding Adults Boards (for Derbyshire and Derby)
- Derby and Derbyshire NHS Integrated Care Board (which in future will become part of the new cluster Integrated Care Board consisting of Derby and Derbyshire, Nottingham and Nottinghamshire and Lincolnshire)
- Derby City Council
- Derbyshire Constabulary
- Derbyshire County Council
- Derbyshire District and Borough Councils representatives
- Derbyshire Fire and Rescue Service
- Healthcare Representatives from Provider Services
- Housing Authorities
- National Probation Service
- Office of the Police and Crime Commissioner (OPCC)

Progress against this strategy will be monitored by the DSA Partnership Board who will receive progress updates from the chairs of the themed sub-groups each quarter.

