

SAFER NORTH HAMPSHIRE

RUSHMOOR STRATEGIC ASSESSMENT (2024/25)

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Executive Summary

This Strategic Assessment reviews the 2024/25 Community Safety Partnership (CSP) priorities and takes a wider look at other community safety issues, using available data to highlight any emerging trends that may need attention.

It remains appropriate to continue focusing on the five priority areas:

- 1) Feelings of safety
- 2) Serious violence
- 3) Domestic abuse
- 4) Antisocial behaviour
- 5) Town centre engagement

Measuring how safe people feel and their health outcomes remains important. While there are ways to measure this in place, consideration will be given to how well these reflect the wider community and other options will be explored to understand different groups' experiences. As feelings of safety decline, we'll also look at what information could be shared to raise awareness of the actual levels of crime and ASB, as well as the actions we've taken in response - such as increased patrols, partnership work, and targeted interventions in hotspot areas.

In line with the Serious Violence Duty, it's important to recognise the significant impact of serious violence, understand key risk and protective factors, and focus on areas with high levels of deprivation. Ongoing work is needed to monitor local trends and strengthen prevention efforts in partnership with the CSP. The second Strategic Needs Assessment (SNA) is a valuable tool in showing what's happening locally around serious violence and related risk factors. It highlights that Rushmoor faces a higher risk, with above-average rates of ASB, crime, domestic abuse, and child victims compared to the wider Hampshire area.

A drop in domestic abuse reports may suggest lower community awareness or reduced reporting by victims and perpetrators. Because of this, it will remain a priority for Rushmoor and the CSP to raise awareness and promote local support services and initiatives.

Antisocial behaviour continues to be a key concern, particularly in areas like the town centres where the impact is greater. Measures such as the PSPO in Aldershot are already in place, and it's important to monitor how effective these are. In Rushmoor, the main issues include public disorder linked to drug and alcohol use, vehicle nuisance (such as loud or reckless driving), and general public disturbance.

ASB and crime remain higher in the town centres. In response, targeted work and dedicated partnership groups have been set up to monitor the situation and agree on joint strategies to help reduce this behaviour.

Introduction

As required by the Crime and Disorder Act 1998, Community Safety Partnerships produce an annual Strategic Assessment to identify local issues, emerging trends, and set priorities for the year ahead.

The aim of the Strategic Assessment is to:

1. Identify current and emerging trends and explore why they may have occurred
2. Present clear and robust findings to enable decision making and priority setting
3. Aide the production of the Partnership plan once the assessment has been adopted by the CSP
4. Identify gaps in knowledge and set plans to close the gap
5. Make evidence-based recommendations to ensure partnership work can be directed in the right way.

The Strategic Assessment reviews progress made on the CSP priorities set out in the previous year's assessment. It presents the current local picture using available data, highlights achievements, and suggests ways to strengthen data analysis in the future. The assessment also considers broader community safety issues. It enables both Rushmoor Borough Council (RBC) and the Safer North Hampshire CSP to decide whether to continue with existing priorities into 2025/26 and to identify any new or emerging issues that may need to be addressed—either locally, at the borough level, or across the CSP. The CSPs performance against the priorities is scrutinised annual by the Joint Crime and Disorder overview and scrutiny committee, this is made up of councillors from the three local authorities within the CSP. This is an open committee and details of the meetings including minutes can be found on the Rushmoor Borough Council once published.

The priorities set within the 23/24 Strategic Assessment were:

1. **Improving feelings of safety & health outcomes within the CSP area** - public, virtual and private space.
 - Ensuring safeguarding of vulnerable residents through partnership forums and multi-agency forums. interventions/projects including safe and well.
 - Recognising the link between thriving communities and improvement in health outcomes.
 - Enable and promote community led initiatives and self-referral to services and support which gives residents the tools to protect themselves.
 - Increase confidence to report all crimes with a particular attention to those with historically low levels of reporting, for example hate crime.
2. **Serious Violence** –The Serious Violence Duty 2022 ensures that it is an explicit duty of the CSP to tackle serious violence. Working with the Violence Reduction Unit (VRU), the Violence Against Women and Girls (VAWG) taskforce and using Street Safe Data to maximise victim/location identification should be a priority for 2023/24.
3. **Domestic Abuse** – Promotion of initiatives that reduce the impact of trauma and consistent messaging across the area to ensure that victims and perpetrators are recognised and supported is essential as well as working alongside local initiatives which aim to reduce domestic abuse.
4. **Anti-Social Behaviour** - Anti-social behaviour (ASB) remains a concern for communities, individuals, and businesses, occurring widely in both public and private spaces. While the CSP has effective measures in place, early intervention with young people, proactive handling of neighbour disputes, and clear plans for vehicle nuisance are crucial to reducing higher-harm offences and persistent issues affecting residents.
5. **Town Centre Engagement** - active engagement in town centres, through safety measures, community collaboration, and promotion, is essential for creating a safe, thriving environment that benefits both residents and businesses.

Methodology

Unless otherwise stated, this Strategic Assessment is based on data from 1st April 2024 to 31st March 2025, with comparisons to the previous year, 2023/24. Data has been used from a range of partners throughout the Assessment, and where used within this document it has been referenced with supporting source.

Limitations

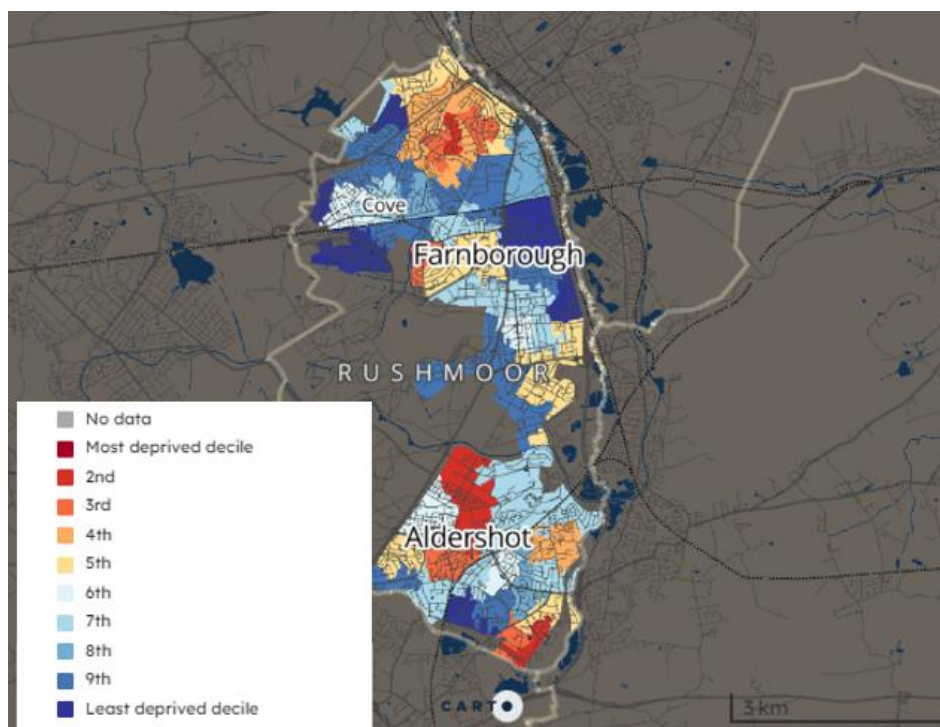
Changes in the way the Police record crime, and the way the public report crime can affect data trends, as a result the data may not accurately reflect changes in the level of criminal activity taking place.

Rushmoor Demographics

According to the 2023 mid-year estimate from the Office of National Statistics¹, Rushmoor has a population of 102,900 people, with 60% living in Farnborough and 40% in Aldershot. It is more densely populated than Hampshire overall. Rushmoor's population is younger than both Hampshire and England, this could be due to the army's transient nature, with younger people moving in and out of the borough.

The 2021 Census showed that 10.6% of people in Rushmoor are Nepali, this contributes to Rushmoor's unique ethnic diversity, making it more ethnically diverse than Hampshire overall. The 2021 Census shows a decline in those reporting to be Christian and a rise in those reporting no religion, with Rushmoor having the highest percentage of Buddhists in England and Wales. Three areas in Rushmoor, part of Cherrywood, Aldershot Park and Wellington wards, are among the 20% most deprived in the country, according to the 2019 Index of Multiple Deprivation.

The Department for Communities and Local Government: Index of Multiple Deprivation.



¹ Estimates of the population for England and Wales – Office for National Statistics

Priority 1 – Feelings of Safety

Why is this a priority?

Communities where residents feel unsafe often experience poorer physical and mental health outcomes, ultimately affecting overall wellbeing. It's essential to distinguish between the fear of crime - how likely a person believes they are to become a victim - and the actual statistical risk they face. Understanding perceptions of safety goes beyond simply looking at crime rates; it involves acknowledging how safe people feel, which can have just as much of an impact as real incidents of crime.

Key Observations

- **Annual Community Safety survey is now well established and provides an effective measure of how safe people feel and is helping to identify any specific areas of concern.**
- **Consideration will be given to how we can increase response rate in line with our communities representation.**
- **The key issues affecting feelings of safety relate to drug use/dealing and lack of street lighting, additional concerns have been raised this year relating to 'foreign individuals' or those perceived as undocumented migrants, and dog fouling.**

Progress during 2024/25

During 2024/25 the Community Safety Partnership has been working hard to improve feelings of safety and health outcomes across Safer North Hampshire. These include but are not exclusive of;

- 611 Safe and Well visits carried out by HFRS within Rushmoor
- Hart and Rushmoor People meetings held monthly to identify and manage vulnerable individuals on a referral basis from both Rushmoor Borough Council internally and also key partners such as Police, Housing Associations and other third sector support services
- 26 detached youth work patrols focussed in the areas with the greatest community need including antisocial behaviour hotspots
- Ongoing engagements under the Aldershot Public Spaces Protection Order with the order being renewed for a further three years as of July 2025
- Analysis of Community Safety survey results and considerations as to next steps

Current Position

Hampshire & Isle of Wight police have launched their "Let's Talk" campaign, this is a new community survey initiative designed to understand the needs of residents and provide a platform for sharing concerns with police officers. The initiative seeks to gain insight into residents' experiences in their area, the challenges they face, and how collaboration can enhance community safety and strength.

Neighbourhood officers are aware of the impact local issues can have and are dedicated to listening to residents' concerns and addressing the matters that affect daily life. Residents can get involved by submitting a response to an online form, by speaking to officers whilst out and about or in response to a door knock. Users of "Hampshire Alert" (a free messaging service to keep you informed of issues in the local area) receive updates from the neighbourhood policing team detailing action taken based on the feedback received.

Latest data shared, shows there are 2,935 residents signed up to Hampshire Alert, this equates to 2.85% of the population. Between August 2024 and February 2025, 542 residents used the “Let’s Talk” service, the majority of these (n508) were completed by residents themselves, with a small proportion being completed by a police officer on behalf of a resident they’re engaging with.

These resident survey responses identified the top 5 issues locally:

1. Speeding
2. Burglary – Residential
3. Parking issues
4. Drugs and related issues
5. Road safety

Rushmoor Community Safety Survey – February 2025

Rushmoor Borough Council continue to run an annual Community Safety Survey. The purpose of this survey is to measure how safe residents feel in Aldershot and Farnborough, identify any areas where they feel less safe, and if they have been a victim of crime or ASB, they also provide an opportunity to share any issues they are currently facing.

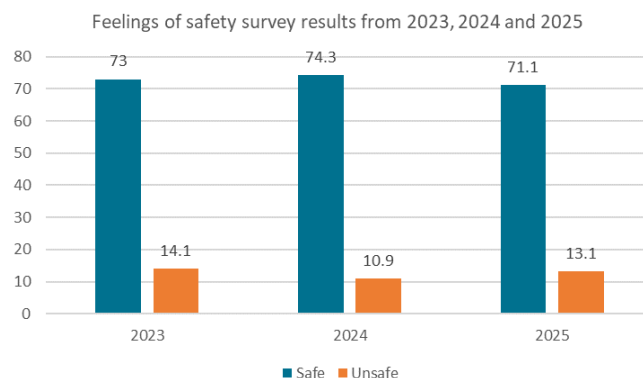
In February 2025, the survey was available for 28 days, advertised on RBC social media accounts, shared with local schools and colleges and shared with local Police who shared the survey on their social media platforms.

In total 1,016 respondents completed the survey; this is a 9% increase on 2024 response rate and a 59% increase on 2023.

It is important to note the survey was shared successfully with all secondary schools and colleges, most of which are in Farnborough. This has increased the response rate of those under 18 years from 4 responses in 2023 to 398 in 2025. It is positive to have this level of engagement from the younger community however it does affect how representative the survey is, with over 47% of respondents being under 18 years (of those respondents who provided their age).

Respondent demographics

- Residents living in Farnborough are overrepresented, as are females.
- Knellwood and Cove & Southwood are overrepresented by more than 2%.
- The Nepali community is underrepresented with only 3% of respondents identifying as Nepali, whilst the 2021 Census states 10.6% of our population are Nepali.
- The vast majority of those who identify as an ethnicity other than ‘white’ were under the age of 18.



Key findings - Feelings of safety

- 71.1% of respondents feel safe during the day, in their local area, this is down on the last two years. (2024: 74.3%, 2023: 73%).
- Male respondents feel less safe than the previous year, dropping from 81.5% to 75.2%.
- A smaller proportion of females (71.4%) feel safe, compared to males.
- Feelings of safety in under 18s has increased on last year, 79.3% compared to 75.6%.
- Feelings of safety for respondents aged between 18-64 years have decreased substantially.
- Those with a health condition feel less safe (59.5%) than those without a health condition (74.4%).
- Consistent with the previous two years, residents who live in Farnborough feel safer in their local area and town than Aldershot residents (77.3% compared to 58.6%).
- Feelings of safety in Aldershot has dropped substantially in the last year, 70.3% of Aldershot residents felt safe during the 2024 survey compared to 58.6% this year.

Key findings - Local issues

- Drugs and drug dealing remain one of the biggest issues for respondents.
- There has been a noticeable increase in respondents expressing concern related to 'foreign individuals' and those perceived as undocumented migrants. The number of comments in open-ended questions rose from c.40 in 2024 to c.110 in 2025.
- There has been a substantial increase in respondents feeling dog fouling is an issue, increasing from 11 comments in 2024 to 66 this year,
- Manor Park is still top of the list of parks and open spaces that respondents feel unsafe in during the day and the evening. The issue in the parks with the highest percentage was people dealing or using drugs.
- 59% of respondents felt crime and ASB was at a low, or very low level, however 45% thought it has increase in the last year, with only 5% believing it had decreased.
- 22% of respondents had been a victim of crime or ASB in the last 12 months. 50% of victims had not reported the incident, the most common reason being they felt nothing would be done.
- When reviewing responses related to victims of crime or antisocial behaviour, the results suggest respondents those with the below characteristics are more likely to have been a victim of crime:
 - Live in Aldershot
 - Over the age of 18
 - From white ethnic group
 - Those with health conditions or disabilities.

#Beewell Headline findings 2024

#Beewell neighbourhood data hive is a youth-centred programme rolled out across Hampshire in 2023. The aim of the programme is to measure young people's wellbeing and encourage positive change. The programme works with schools, their level of engagement is key to deliver the roll out of the survey and to ensure its completed.

The results shared below are the mean score (with maximum score noted) or percentage and relate to the survey carried out throughout the Autumn of 2024².

² #Beewell Neighbourhood data - <https://uomseed.com/hips-neighbourhoods/2024/profile/>

Table 1: #Beewell Neighbourhood data responses for the specified areas

	Aldershot	Farnborough North	Farnborough South	Hampshire
Number of responses	91	325	333	20,102
Life satisfaction	6.4	6.1	6.4	6.6
Electronic cigarettes	6%	6%	6%	5.7%
Social Media use (scale 0-8)	5.3	5	4.8	4.4
Safe area to live (% agree or strongly agree)	69.7%	74.1%	80.3%	85%
Loneliness (often/ always / some of the time and occasionally)	44.6%	53.4%	51.7%	52.4%

There are many different factors measured within the survey, above are a selection picked to demonstrate differences across the borough and how we align with the Hampshire average.

Recommendations to further enhance data analysis

- Continue to prioritise RBC surveys to understanding feelings of safety;
 - Consider approach to the annual community safety consultation, to broaden response levels without having a detrimental impact on the representativeness of the survey.
 - Plan communications following up on key points shared.
- Continue monitoring responses to Let's Talk and #Beewell
- Monitor the progress of A&E data collection, linking to the work of Violence Reduction Unit to establish an information sharing agreement between local hospitals, Integrated Care Boards and Local Authorities.

Priority 2 – Serious Violence

Overview

The Serious Violence Duty requires that councils and other local services collaborate to share information and implement targeted interventions aimed at preventing and decreasing serious violence. Whilst the duty does not define Serious Violence for the purpose of the duty, specified authorities are required to take into account the following factors;

- *The maximum penalty which could be imposed for any offence involved in the violence*
- *The impact of the violence on any victim*
- *The prevalence of the violence in the area*
- *The impact of the violence on the community in the area*

Why is this a priority?

As noted the Serious Violence Duty 2022 requires the CSP and its members to collaborate with other organisations to prevent and tackle serious violence (SV) in the local area. Whilst there have been some positive reductions in the most serious violence (SV), the threat of SV crime, particularly for females and young males is a concern for Rushmoor.

Key Observations

- **Data related to risk and protective factors indicate the risk of serious violence is higher in Rushmoor than many other Hampshire authorities.**
- **Higher rates of ASB, Crime, Domestic abuse incidents and child victims (0-17 years) per 1,000 population compared to the Hampshire average**
- **The Rushmoor SV Strategic group continues to meet with partners working across four key workstreams: Habitual Knife Carriers, Places (PAG), Communications and Deprivation and Communities.**

Progress during 2024/25

- Active participation in HIPS wide VRU groups, as well as contributions to the development of Strategic Needs Assessment with an updated Rushmoor document received in March 2025
- Yellow Brick Road youth mentoring scheme aimed at vulnerable young persons continuing to work across Rushmoor, actively mentoring 10 at risk individuals

Current Position

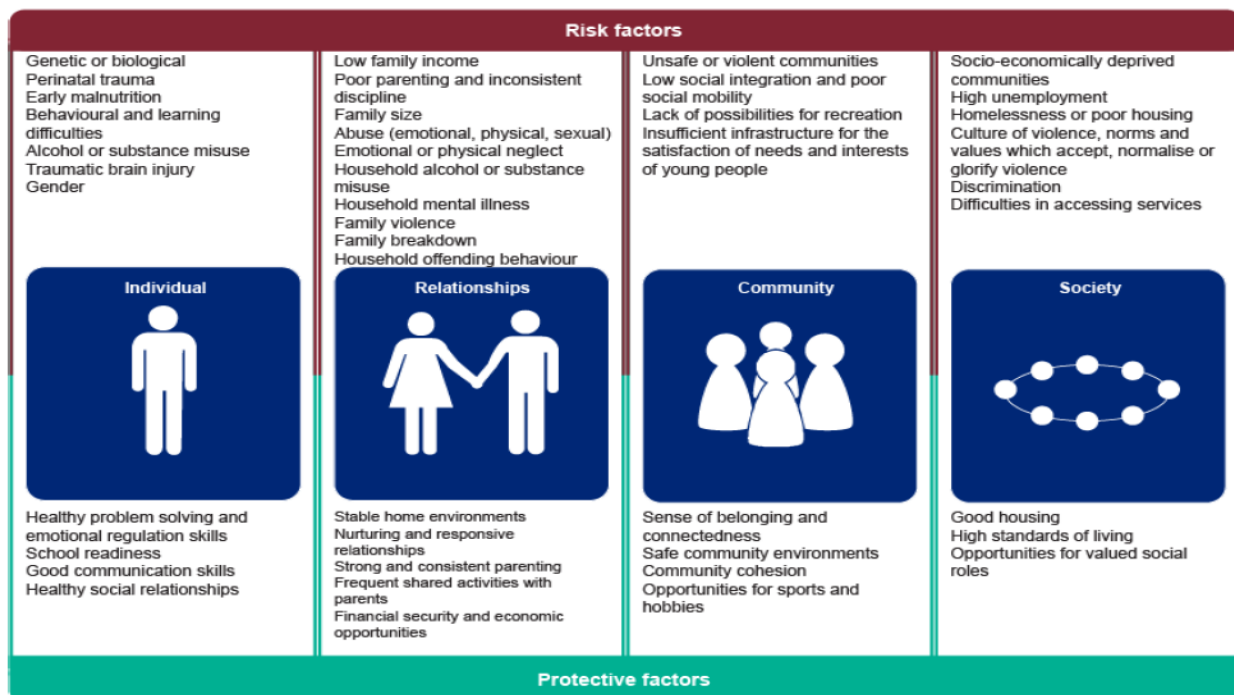
Strategic Needs Assessment – February 2025

For the second consecutive year, in early 2025 the HIPS Violence Reduction Partnership completed a district level Strategic Needs Assessment (SNA), offering insights into SV in Rushmoor largely based on data from 2023/24. This assessment helps guide our response, both locally and through collaboration with the CSP and broader HIPS partnership.

A public health approach to violence prevention uses evidence to identify and address the root causes of violence through targeted, multi-agency interventions that span both short- and long-term solutions. It aims to reduce the risk of individuals becoming victims or perpetrators while improving broader outcomes in health, education, employment, and societal wellbeing. This approach is structured into four stages (see below image), with this SNA focusing on stages 1 and 2. It operates across three levels of prevention - primary (universal), secondary (at-risk groups), and tertiary (those already affected) - to reduce violence at a population level.



Through research both risk and protective factors associated with serious violence have been identified. Risk factors increase the likelihood of experiencing or causing violence, whilst protective factors decrease this likelihood.^{3 4 5}



Rushmoor performance is measured against Hampshire authorities and national data, focusing on key indicators aligned to these factors. Rushmoor generally ranks similarly or worse than the Hampshire average

³ Houses of Parliament: Early Interventions to Reduce Violent Crime. (2019)

⁴ World Health Organisation: Preventing violence (2004).

⁵ McNeish, D. & Scott, S. Tackling and preventing serious youth violence: a rapid evidence review (2018)

across most identified risk and protective factors. This indicates a heightened risk of serious violence involvement compared to the Hampshire average.

Rushmoor has the third most risk and protective factors ranking worse than the Hampshire average, only behind Havant and Gosport. The SNA shows that while the risk of serious violence is higher across the district, some areas may be amplifying this, due to several negative factors overlapping in those areas (Wellington, Aldershot Park and Cherrywood).

Below are the key findings:

- ASB incident rate per 1,000 population is higher than the Hampshire average
- Crime incident rate per 1,000 population is higher than the Hampshire average
- Higher level of child victims of crime (0-17 years) per 1,000 population, compared to Hampshire
- One of the most deprived districts in Hampshire, pockets of higher levels of deprivation and therefore risk of SV in Wellington, Aldershot Park and Cherrywood
- Rushmoor ranks worse than the Hampshire average for domestic abuse incidents and crimes per 1,000 population
- Rushmoor ranks worse than the England average for emergency hospital admissions for intentional self-harm, similar to Hampshire.
- Rushmoor ranks worse than the Hampshire and England average for smoking prevalence in those ages 15 and above
- Possession of weapon offences was the only offence to record an increase, rising from 114 offences during 2022/23 to 131 in 2023/24.
- Link identified between the levels of deprivation and the location of service violence incidents in Rushmoor.
- Whilst there has been an increase in the use of the bladed implement flag, the majority of SV incidents do not involve a weapon.
- Males are considerably more likely to be involved in SV in Rushmoor, those ages between 18-24 and 35-44 were most likely to be recorded as a suspect.
- 57% of serious violence occurred in a public place, this is a 16% decrease, and important to note as the SV duty highlights specific focus on offences occurring in public places.

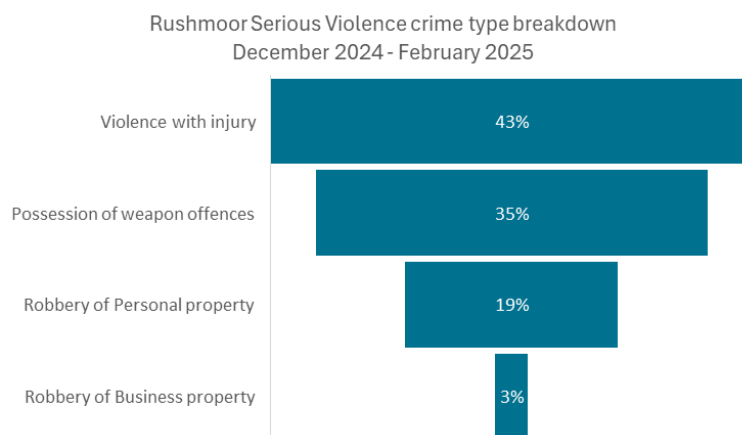
The Rushmoor SV Strategic Group continues to operate, following establishment during 2023/24 to consolidate efforts of various organisations across the partnership aimed at addressing serious violence concerns highlighted within the SNA. This strategic group oversees four distinct workstreams, each dedicated to:

1. **Habitual Knife Carriers (HKC)/People:** Regular review of HKC list, managing required response in relation to applicable risk.
2. **Places:** Collaborative approach between Hampshire and Isle of Wight Constabulary and Rushmoor BC in tackling 'hot spots'
3. **Communications:** Cross partnership members focussed on maximising potential use of local communication opportunities.
4. **Deprivation and Communities:** Considering broader deprivation and community factors influencing SV, alongside colleagues from RBC Community and Partnership teams, and the local NHS ICB.

Following publication of the updated SNA these priorities will be reviewed by the Rushmoor SV Strategic Group. As of 2025 this group will also include Hart District Council area.

Rushmoor data

The latest update from the Tactical Violence Reduction Partnership from March 2024, reports data relating to December 2024 - February 2025, during this time there was a 46% reduction (n37 offences, down from n69 in 2023/24) in SV across Rushmoor. 30% of offences were categorised as most serious violence (MSV), compared to 20% during the same period in 2023. A bladed implement was used in 49% of offences during 24/25 period, this is up from 46% last year.⁶

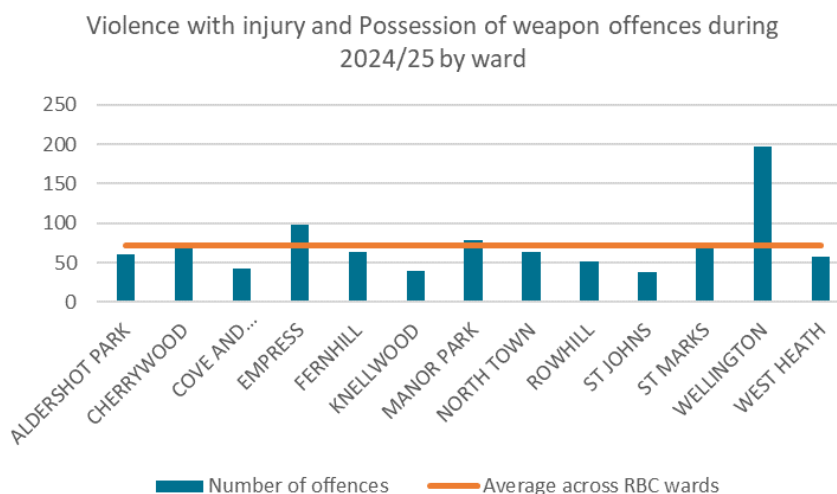


There has been a decrease in SV within all crime types; possession of weapon offences (-61%), robbery of personal property (-50%), robbery of business property (-50%) and violence with injury (-20%).

As the graph above shows violence with injury offences were the biggest contributor to SV in Rushmoor during the last quarter (of available data). However, when reviewing the data for the whole year, there has been an 8% reduction in this type of offence, decreasing from 942 offences during 2023/24 to 864 offences during 2024/25. The most common offence type is ABH (any lasting pain, hurt or any minor injury of any kind) which equated to 77% of offences, n663.

In addition to this, when reviewing possession of weapon offences, there has also been a 36% reduction over the last two years, falling from 112 offences to 72. The most common offence types are 'Having an article with a blade or point in a public place' (n37) and 'Possess offensive weapon without lawful authority or reasonable excuse' (n36). The partnership response to Op Sceptre, Knife Crime awareness week, will have contributed to the reduction seen.

The graph below shows there are on average 72 Violence with injury and Possession of weapon offences per ward during the year, however Wellington ward is experiencing significantly higher levels of these offences with 197 recorded during the last year.



⁶ Hampshire and Isle of Wight Constabulary - Tactical Violence Reduction Partnership: March 2025 update

A collaborative approach is taken to tackling SV, with the Police and Place Protection Officers actively patrolling hotspot areas across the borough, with over 2,061 hours of patrolling completed during the year. These patrols aim to reduce Serious Violence, ASB and increase public confidence and feelings of safety.

The VRU gathers the views and opinions of young people aged 12–25 in the HIPS area on knife crime and violent offences in their local communities. This is a revised approach to the previously used 'Knife Crime Survey', featuring shorter questions and relaunched in May 2024. Response rates from Rushmoor have been very low, meaning the data does not currently provide a representative sample. Consideration will be given to boosting local participation, potentially through collaboration with local schools and the use of corporate social media to raise awareness.

Recommendations to further enhance data analysis

- Serious Violence data and analysis working group to consider approach and plan to schedule and delivery of district level SNAs.
- Continue efforts around establishing the Rushmoor SV Strategic group with the aim of improving partnership working and monitoring on SV related matters.
- Consider findings that are relevant to the borough, gained by SV & Knife Crime survey and #BeeWell data sources moving forward.

Priority 3 – Domestic Abuse

Overview

The legal definition of Domestic abuse is:

“...any incident of controlling, coercive or threatening behaviour, violence or abuse between those aged 16 or over who are 'personally connected', regardless of their gender or sexuality.”⁷

Hampshire and Isle of Wight Constabulary explains some of the types of domestic abuse, include (not limited to) physical, emotional, psychological, sexual or financial. They provide some examples of what ‘personally connected’ could mean:

- relatives, including half and step relatives
- married couples, or couples who used to be married
- civil partners, or former civil partners
- people who have ever agreed to marry, or enter into a civil partnership agreement with each other
- people who have had an intimate relationship with each other
- people who are a parent of the same child, or have ever had a parental responsibility for the same child

Estimates from the Crime Survey England and Wales⁸ showed 5.4% of people aged between 16-59 years experienced abuse in the year ending March 2024. “There has been a gradual decrease in domestic abuse over the last 10 years. In the YE March 2024 survey, an estimated 5.4% of people aged 16 to 59 years experienced domestic abuse in the last year, compared with 6.5% in the YE March 2014 survey.”

Why is this a priority?

Whilst reports of domestic crime have declined over time, this may reflect lower awareness and reporting rather than a true drop in abuse. Local initiatives are key to reducing trauma, promoting consistent messaging, and addressing domestic abuse. Actively supporting these efforts helps identify and assist both victims and perpetrators.

Key Observations

- **There is a long-term, downward trend in the number of domestic related crimes reported to the police, however reports have remained stable in the last year.**
- **Women continue to be disproportionately represented among victims, with 67% of all victims being female over the last year.**
- **During Q4, 346 different victims were identified, reporting a total of 425 different incidences**

⁷ [What is domestic abuse? | Hampshire and Isle of Wight Constabulary](#)

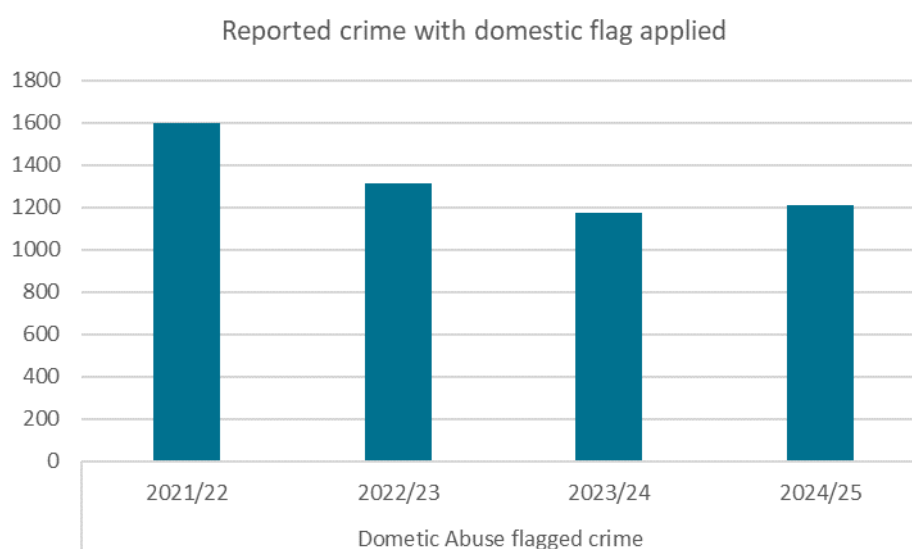
⁸ ONS Crime Survey England and Wales: year ending December 2024

Progress during 2024/25

- Active participation and enablement of Domestic Abuse Forums and MARAC meetings
- Identification and management where appropriate of repeat victims and perpetrators of domestic abuse through the People meeting⁹ in Hart and Rushmoor
- Active role in supporting domestic homicide reviews and recent input with the OPCC on general feedback around the process/Home Office
- Safe and Well referrals continue to be submitted by Community Safety and other teams in relation to vulnerable individuals

Current Position

During 2024/25, domestic crimes accounted for 15% (n1,208) of all crime in Rushmoor, the graph below shows a downward trend in the number of reports of domestic related crimes to the police over the last four years. However there has been no significant change over the last two years.



The majority (76%, n914) of domestic abuse reports were 'violence against the person', this is broken down by 'violence without injury' equating to 72% (n656) and 'violence with injury' 28% (n258). The most common offence types were Common Assault and Battery (n249) and Actual Bodily Harm (n200).

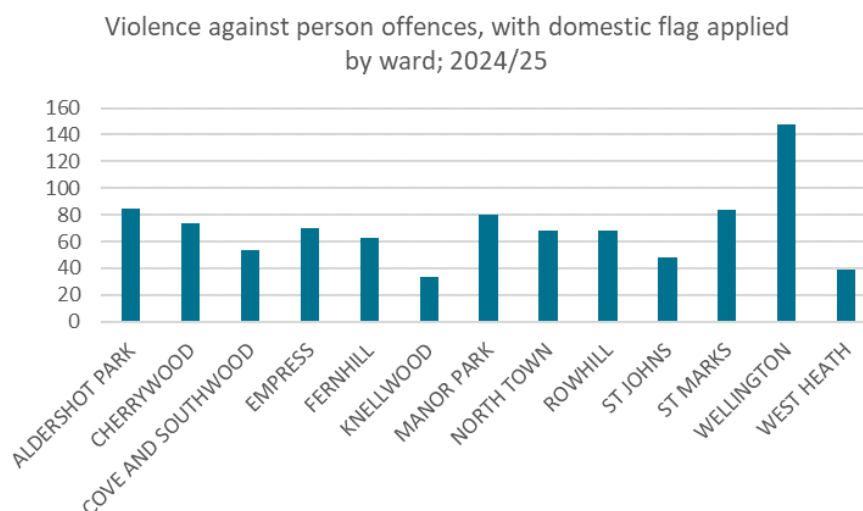
At least 67% of victims were female, with the average age being 37 years. The ethnicity of victims was recorded in 34% of reports, this suggests 'White – North European' females are most likely to be victims.

Details of the victim and offender relationship were obtained in 77% of cases. The most common relationship where domestic abuse occurs is with a partner, or an ex-partner. With 51% of offences involving an ex-partner (50% Heterosexual/1% non-Heterosexual), 25% involving a current partner (24% Heterosexual/1% non-Heterosexual).

Between 1st January and 31st March 2025, 346 different victims were identified, reporting a total of 425 different incidences. Repeat victims, some reporting incidents 5 times during the quarter, are monitored through the People Meeting process. Those that are being managed by the MARAC forum or other agencies are noted, whilst those that need further support are referred onwards.

⁹ Multi-agency case management meeting, including Council, Police, Housing Associations and local support services.

The below graph shows the location of 'violence against the person' crimes where the domestic flag was applied. Most wards have seen a reduction on the previous year whilst other wards have seen increases, Aldershot Park increased from 65 to 85 reports, with slight increases also reported in Fernhill (+n6) and Rowhill (+n3).



Police Arrest data

During the year, when police attended high risk domestic abuse cases, an arrest was made in 84.9% of cases, this related to 219 reports. Whilst overall numbers of reports responded to decreased by 11 cases, the proportion of arrests increased by 4.2%. In relations to medium risk domestic abuse cases, an arrest was made in 53.4% of cases, this related to 328 reports. Police responded to an increased number of reports and also increased the arrest rate.

Stop Domestic Abuse – adult referrals

During 2024/25, Stop Domestic Abuse (SDA) received 627 adult referrals in Rushmoor, there is no significant change on this referral rate from last year¹⁰. The majority (78%) of referrals were received from the police, and victims/survivors were supported on average for 3 months. In total, 152 interventions with adults were completed via a combination of IDVA, outreach and refuge services. Whilst referrals have remained stable, the number of interventions delivered by SDA has increased by 67% due to a focus on creative engagement and strengthening relationships with key partners. SDA have seen an increase in those supported who have mental health needs (23/24: 26%, 24/25: 38%), alcohol use (23/24: 0%, 24/25: 5%), physical health needs (23/24: 9%, 24/25: 14%), multiple vulnerabilities (23/24: 4%, 24/25: 13%) demonstrating an improvement in engaging victims/survivors who have complex needs and additional vulnerabilities.

The table below shows the most prevalent forms of abuse reported over the last two years were emotional abuse, experienced by 90% of the cases, followed by jealous or controlling behaviour experienced by 76% of cases. Notably, the perpetrator was most commonly identified as an ex-intimate partner in 63% of the cases, while 24% noted the abuse was perpetrated by a current intimate partner.

¹⁰ SDA received 619 referrals during 2023/24

Table 2: Type of abuse experienced by adult referred cases to Stop Domestic Abuse

Type of abuse experienced by adult referred cases	2023/24	2024/25
Emotional	96%	90.2%
Financial	65.33%	56.86%
Jealous/controlling behaviour	80%	76.47%
Physical	60%	72.55%
Sexual	40%	37.25%
Surveillance/ harassment / stalking	49.33%	41.18%

Stop Domestic Abuse – child and young people referrals

During the same period, SDA received 67 referrals involving children and young people, this is an additional 20 referrals on last year, which is a 42% increase. In response, SDA delivered 196 interventions through a combination of outreach programs, group work and refuge services. Where referral source is recorded, most were referred by children services, schools or colleges. This highlights the critical role these organisations play in identifying and addressing instances of domestic abuse affecting younger individuals.

Recommendations to further enhance data analysis

- Establish regular use and relationship with Adults Health and Care in relation to the use of the Domestic Abuse dashboard.

Priority 4 – Antisocial behaviour

Antisocial Behaviour Background

The Crime and Disorder Act (1998) defines anti-social behaviour (ASB) as “Acting in a manner that causes or is likely to cause harassment, alarm or distress to one or more persons not in the same household as (the defendant).”

Multiple agencies, including the Police, local Councils, and Housing Associations, collect data on ASB, which covers a wide range of activities. Recording practices vary between organisations; for example, local Councils track environmental ASB such as fly-tipping and abandoned vehicles, these are explored further in the ‘Quality of Life’ section of the document.

Rushmoor Borough Council is committed to tackling ASB, with priorities like fly-tipping and clean streets outlined in its 2025/26 Delivery Plan. The CSP also provides support for both victims and perpetrators.

A decline in reported ASB may be partly due to changes in how incidents are recorded, for instance, neighbour disputes may now be classified as harassment or public order offences.

To improve consistency, a Local Government Taskforce is collaborating with Local Authorities and Police to introduce mandatory reporting standards and centralise ASB data collection.

Why is this a priority for us?

ASB remained a key concern for our communities, aligning with Home Office research¹¹ that identified ASB as one of the types of crime people worry about most. Residents, businesses, and individuals frequently report issues involving vehicles, youth-related disturbances, and neighbour disputes - all of which represent a significant share of ASB incidents across the borough. While some effective responses are already in place, it is vital that we maintain our focus on early intervention with young people and adopt proactive strategies to address neighbour conflicts. Doing so helps prevent escalation into more serious offences and persistent nuisance behaviour.

Key Observations

- **Reported ASB has increased by 2%, rising from 931 to 949 reports**
- **Over the long-term, back to April 2019, there has been a decline in ASB reports.**
- **Sharp rise in reports classified as ‘ASB Environmental’ linked to recreational drug use, spikes noted in Wellington and Empress wards.**
- **Public disorder, arising from alcohol and drug use is the main cause for ASB reports.**

Progress during 2024/25

- Hart and Rushmoor People meetings held monthly to identify and manage vulnerable individuals on a referral basis
- 26 detached youth work patrols focussed in the areas with the greatest community need including antisocial behaviour hotspots
- Ongoing engagements under the Aldershot Public Spaces Protection Order with the order being renewed for a further three years as of July 2025.

¹¹ Home Office public polling on community safety: March 2023

- Ongoing use of Safer Streets 5 funding for detached youth work, summer art work projects for young people and visual improvements in ASB hot spot areas
- Use of ASB warning letters, Acceptable Behaviour Contracts and Community Protection Warnings/Notices
- Successful partnership action week in Farnborough Town Centre targeting nuisance e-scooter use and cycling in pedestrianised area, with 15 individuals engaged, 9 ASB warning slips issued with follow-up warning letters
- Clear information about ASB case reviews available on council websites with reciprocal chairing arrangements in place across the three areas
- Engagement with local businesses around ASB issues (including youth nuisance) through DISC system, regular visits and patrols, identification of those causing nuisance and working groups
- Think Safe scheme coordinated by Rushmoor Borough Council for 840 year 6 pupils, educating on safety messages such as Fire Safety, Arson, Personal Safety, Healthy Relationships, Rail Safety, Antisocial Behaviour and Risky Shopping.

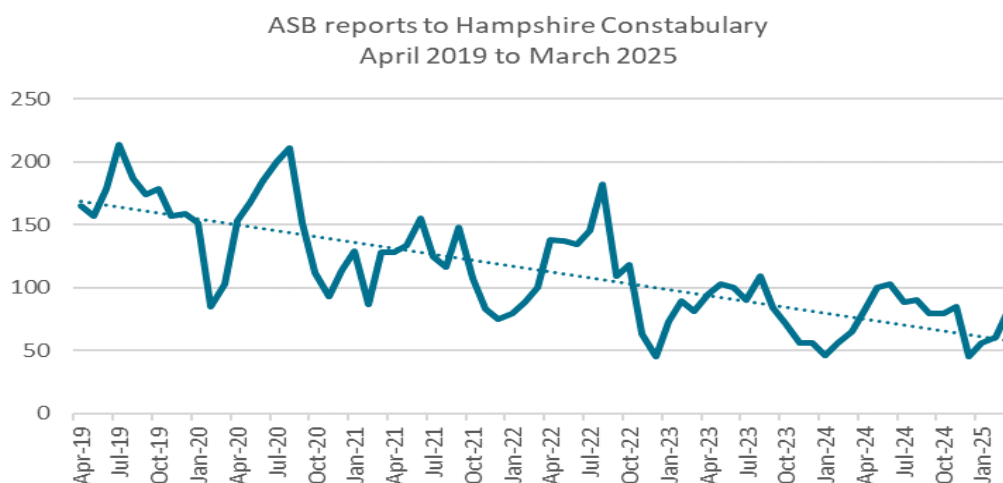
Current position – police recorded ASB

ASB definitions

Hampshire and Isle of Wight Constabulary records ASB under three primary categories; ‘ASB community’ links to behaviours causing trouble, annoyance or suffering to a community. Whilst ASB personal is when a specific individual or group is targetted and ASB environmental is when behaviours affect the wider environment such as public spaces or buildings.

Overall observations

During 2024/25, 949 reports of ASB were recorded¹², this is a slight increase of 2% from 931 last year, 18 more reports. The below graph shows numbers of ASB reports to the police since April 2019, showing a downward trend. When reviewing ASB by the two towns, Aldershot has seen a 2% increase in the last year, increasing from 931 reports to 949. Whilst Farnborough has seen a 17% increase, rising from 467 reports to 548.



¹² Appendix 1: Full ASB dataset

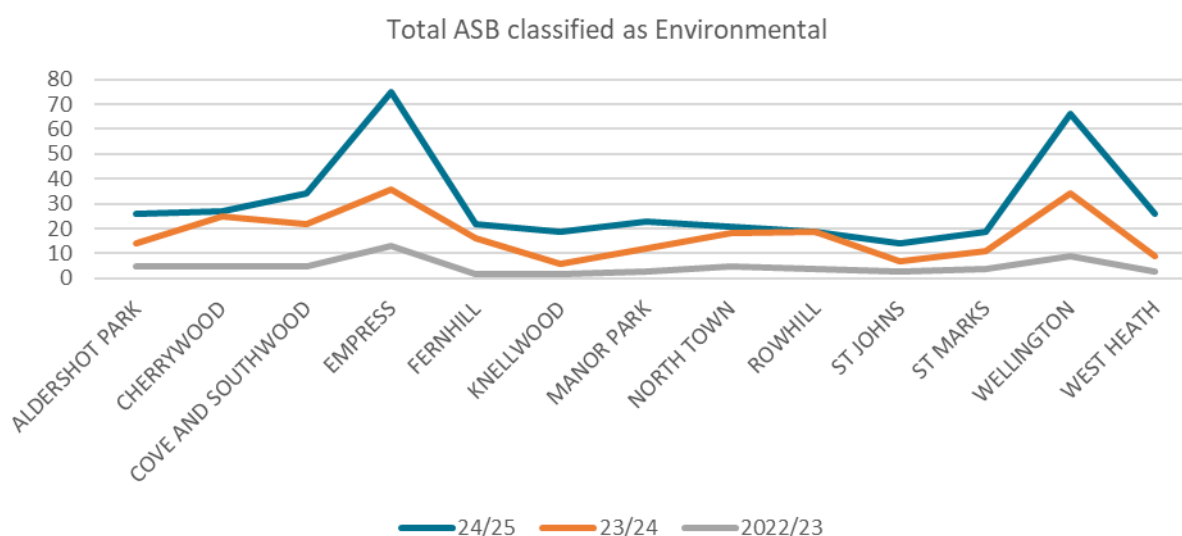
It is important to monitor the type of antisocial behaviour being reported within Rushmoor, the graph to the right shows the classification of reports. Consistent with previous years, most reports were classified as 'ASB community'.

ASB classification observations

The number of 'ASB community' reports has decreased by 21% (n135 fewer reports), whilst reports of 'ASB Personal' have reduced by 16% (n10). In contrast, there has been a 71% increase (n163) in reports classified as 'ASB environmental'.

Around half of all wards have seen an increase in ASB overall, with the highest increases in West Heath (+85%, n22), Fernhill (+55%, n17) and St Johns (+46%, n12).

The graph below illustrates the increase in 'ASB environmental' reports during 2024/25, compared to the previous two years. There has been a rise in reports across all wards, except Rowhill which has remained stable. Those wards with largest increase in terms of number of reports are Empress (+39) and Wellington (+32). Other wards saw a lower increase in the number of reports however, it equates to a significant percentage increase; as an example, there were 13 more reports in Knellwood rising from 6 to 19 which is a 217% increase.



At least 46% of all 'ASB environmental' reports within the borough were drug related. From reviewing the police notes¹³ many of these reports link to recreational cannabis use. The wards with the most drug related reports were Empress, Wellington and Cove and Southwood. Engagement with the police suggests there has been no change in recording practices.

Type of ASB

Each report of ASB has been reviewed and categories at the point of analysis, this identifies the main cause of distress, harassment or alarm. The primary types of ASB used for this analysis were:

¹³ Hampshire and Isle of Wight Constabulary Business Objects – Occurrence MO summary

- **Aggressive Behaviour;** including physical violence (fights/assaults) and verbal abuse (e.g., threats, insulting use of language, intimidation)
- **Vandalism;** including Graffiti, tagging, property damage
- **Public Disorder;** Drunkenness and alcohol related disturbances, drug use and dealing in public places
- **Noise Pollution;** Loud music or parties, frequent, excessive noise from vehicles
- **Littering and Pollution;** including flytipping, dropping litter
- **Harassment and Intimidation;** including bullying, stalking, discriminatory behaviour
- **Trespassing and Loitering;** including unauthorised entry to private property, or congregating in groups in restricted, sensitive, unwanted areas
- **Public Nuisance;** including general disturbance, begging, fireworks.
- **Vehicle related nuisance;** including reckless driving and parking matters

The analysis identified where the accused were either young, neighbours of the aggrieved or individuals sleeping rough.

Table 3: Categorisation of ASB reports during 2024/25 by ASB type and youth, neighbour, rough sleeper breakdown (brackets: 2023/24)

ASB type	Number of reports	Percentage of total	Youth related	Neighbour related	Rough sleeper related
Public Disorder	358 (274)	38% (29%)	30	79	24
Public Nuisance	203 (231)	21% (25%)	60	27	18
Vehicle Nuisance	153 (157)	16% (17%)	42	8	-
Aggressive Behaviour	74 (93)	8% (10%)	22	11	3
Vandalism	58 (35)	6% (4%)	36	3	-
Noise Nuisance	38 (50)	4% (5%)	6	18	-
Trespassing and Loitering	26 (31)	3% (3%)	15	1	2
Harassment & Intimidation	27 (18)	3% (2%)	7	7	1
Littering and Pollution	12 (15)	1% (2%)	-	-	1
Totals	949		218	154	49

The most common ASB reports to the police related to Public Disorder (38%), Public Nuisance (21%) and Vehicle Nuisance (16%). Most public disorder reports related to the use of drugs, with 260 reports in total – the main cause relates to recreational use of cannabis within public areas, or by neighbours (n71). With 24% of reports in Empress (n63), 12% in Wellington (n31) and 12% in Cove and Southwood (n30).

Public nuisance reports related to general disturbance, the wards with the highest reports were Wellington (27%, n54) and Empress (15%, n30). Vehicle nuisance predominantly highlights issues with noisy vehicles and reckless driving, this type of nuisance is more widespread across the borough, with 15% of reports within Wellington (n23) and 11% in Empress (n17). Vehicle related ASB reduced has reduced for the second

consecutive year, down from 57 reports to 153 however vehicle nuisance makes up 17% of overall ASB which is consistent with the previous year.

Youth related ASB accounted for 23% of all reports¹⁴, the number of reports of youth related ASB has remained relatively stable over the last two years, with 221 youth related reports noted during 2023/24. decreased on last year – 221 reports compared to 312, however the proportion of youth ASB of the total has dropped from 23% to 16%. The predominate matters related to young people were public nuisance (n60), vehicle related nuisance (n42) and vandalism (n36). 17% of reports occurred in Empress ward (n38), 14% in Wellington (n31) and 10% in St Marks (n21).

Monitoring of data, 101 reports and attendance at the Police Daily Meeting have highlighted specific locations where youth nuisance is a problem and identified individuals are discussed at case conferences and/or People meetings. ASB warning letters, Acceptable Behaviour Contracts and referrals to the People Meeting continue to have a significant impact on early intervention and supporting vulnerable people.

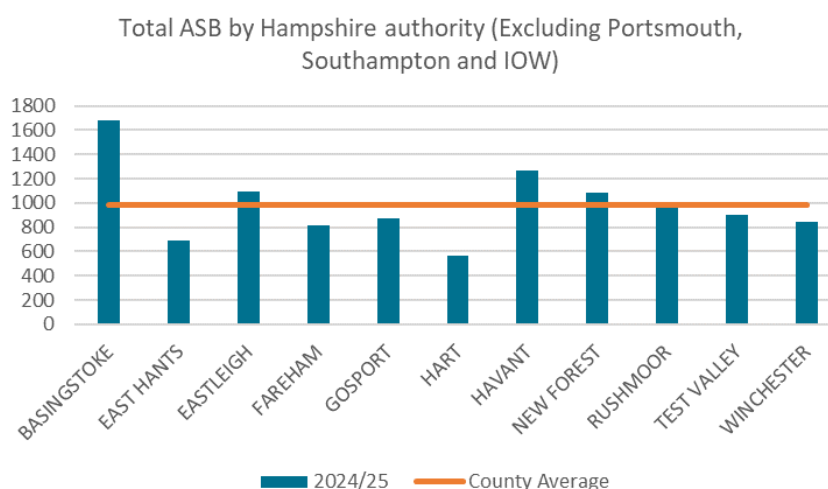
4 new ABCs were started during 2024/25, with 1 ongoing, and been 11 new 'People' referrals. In addition, the partnership continues to identify any at risk young people to work with and engage, educate and divert.

Neighbour related ASB accounted for 16% of all reports, down from 18% last year, the number of reports has decreased on last year – 154 reports compared to 163 reports. These issues largely related to the use of drugs and alcohol and were most common in Empress (16%, n24), Cove and Southwood (15%, n23) and Aldershot Park (13%, n20).

ASB reports related to rough sleepers accounted for 5% of reports, with general disturbances, access to flats etc. being the main issues. 73% of these reports occurred within the town centre wards, with 26 reports in Empress and 10 in Wellington.

Hampshire comparison¹⁵

The graph below shows the total reported ASB across the named local authorities alongside the county average. This shows Rushmoor is slightly under the Hampshire average of 981 reports.



¹⁴ Down from 24% during 2023/24.

¹⁵ ASB Report – Hampshire and Isle of Wight Constabulary

ASB reported to Rushmoor Borough Council

In addition to Police ASB reports, 135 reports were made directly to the Council via the “Report antisocial behaviour” form, this is a slight decrease on the previous year when 161 reports were submitted. Customers reported, in most incidents¹⁶, that ASB had been a problem in the past at the same location. Below shows the type of ASB reported through this channel.

Table 4: Types of ASB experienced and reported to Rushmoor Borough Council, over the last three years

Type of ASB experienced	Number of reports 22/23	Number of reports 23/24	Number of reports 24/25 ¹⁷
Neighbour nuisance	55	70	66
Noise nuisance	77	60	0
Verbal abuse	35	35	35
Vehicle nuisance	28	25	17
Harassment	29	32	32
Criminal damage	28	23	11
Vandalism	31	23	13
Under-age drinking or smoking	21	6	9
Other (drug use/selling, people gathering around)	50	53	34

Reports are assessed and either acted upon directly by Rushmoor Community Safety team, passed to other teams/agencies or closed if there is no further action required.

Public Spaces Protection Order

This order remains in force in Aldershot Town Centre and is utilised by Police and Council Officers. Compliance with the order remains good, although there is an identified issue with street attached persons leaving the area once spoken to and then returning a short while later showing the need for ongoing pro-active engagement and enforcement.

During 2024/25 two fixed penalty notices were issued by Hampshire and Isle of Wight Constabulary for non-compliance. The PSPO has been renewed for a further three years as of July 2025.

Antisocial Behaviour Case Review

An antisocial behaviour case review allows victims and communities to request a review of their case, encouraging agencies to collaborate and find a solution. This can be initiated by a victim of anti-social behaviour, someone acting on their behalf, or an individual representing a group of residents or a community group.

To activate the review, the victim or representative should contact Hampshire and Isle of Wight Constabulary using the non-emergency number 101.

The criteria to meet the threshold are as follows:

¹⁶ 85% of reports (115)

¹⁷ Customers often reported experiencing multiple types of ASB

- **Individual:** Three complaints within a six-month period.
- **Group:** Five individuals within a local community have separately reported similar incidents of anti-social behaviour to a member of the Community Safety Partnership, believing that no action has been taken or being unsatisfied with the action taken.

In all cases, the incidents must have caused harassment, alarm, or distress, been logged within one month of the incident, and the last reported incident must have occurred within the past six months.

If the threshold is met, agencies will share information, review the actions already taken, and determine if additional actions are appropriate or possible.

There were no applications for Antisocial Behaviour Case Reviews in 2023/24 for Rushmoor.

Outreach engagement with detached young people

Between August and April 2025, a total of 26 outreach sessions were conducted by Rushmoor Outreach workers, covering 129 locations, including 34 unique locations across the borough. These sessions were primarily scheduled midweek, with the majority occurring late afternoon and evening to align with school finish times.

Out of the 129 visits, 54 recorded no young people present, 17 reported nothing of concern, and 13 saw young people but couldn't engage. During the remaining 45 visits, 199 young people were engaged, 137 males and 62 females, due to changes in recording practices of ages, the most common age range between August and October was 13-19 years (117 individuals). Between October and April 2025, the ages of young people engaged were: 11 years or younger (n4), 12-13 years (n10), 14-15 years (n13), 16-18 years (n11), and 19 years and over (n9).

The outreach sessions led to several outcomes and actions. Five CPIs were submitted, and two incidents resulted in referrals to the police and HCC/CPI. Substance use observations included suspected cannabis use at 5 locations, alcohol consumption on 5 occasions, and vaping during 3 visits.

Various advice and support were provided, such as discussing the safe use of e-scooters and bicycles, addressing safeguarding matters, reconnecting and building relationships with young people, raising awareness of local youth clubs, advising on health risks associated with smoking and drugs, looking out for potential exploitation cases, discussing environmental crimes like littering, early intervention with parents of children responsible for ASB, signposting to Two Saints for homes and specialist support, and encouraging young people to report ASB to Community Safety or the Police.

Recommendations to further enhance data analysis

- Use of data to support existing working groups in place, such as Aldershot Town Centre.
- Continue conversations and work to improve systems which will aid recording and monitoring of ASB reports to RBC.
- Seek data from Housing Associations on ASB reporting and outcomes

Priority 5 - Town Centre Crime and ASB

Why is this a priority?

This priority is new for 2024/25, its important we focus on town centre engagement due to the levels of antisocial behaviour and crime in these areas, which directly impacts community's safety or perceived level of safety, wellbeing and local businesses. Town centres are hubs of social and economic activity, and ASB and crime can undermine public confidence, impact footfall and affects the overall vitality of these spaces. By prioritising this, we aim to foster a safer, more welcoming environment, address community concerns proactively and work collaboratively with local stakeholders to prevent further issues.

Key Observations

- **There has been a 33% decrease in ASB reports in the Aldershot town centre (Wellington specified area).**
- **Shoplifting offences are more prominent in Farnborough town centre, with 168 reports compared to 28 in Aldershot.**
- **The most reported crimes in both town centre locations are the same: violence against the person, theft, and public order offences.**

Progress during 2024/25

- Focused patrols in town centres including Place Protection Officers, Housing Outreach, Youth Outreach and Town Centre Manager
- Improved awareness of and increased sign-ups to DISC system
- Established Farnborough Town Centre Partnership Action Group to action plan and monitor against town centre antisocial behaviour problems with input from council, Police and shopping centres.
- Development of town centre action plan focusing on key issues as defined by Council and Police hotspot data, as well as engagement with businesses and residents
- Focused case management on key town centre nominals (victims and offenders)
- Positive promotion of town centres and associated events to encourage footfall
- Funding received from Hampshire Police and the Home Office for under Serious Violence agenda for GRIP hotspot patrols, with 377 Place Protection team patrols carried out across both town centres.

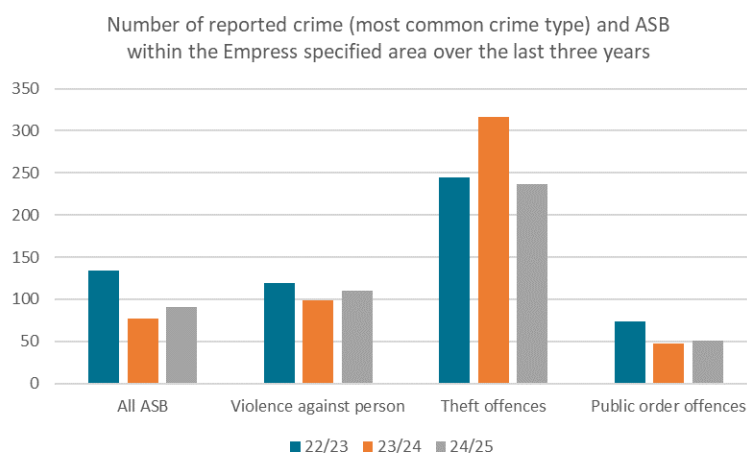
The two Rushmoor wards encompassing the town centres are Wellington Ward in Aldershot and Empress Ward in Farnborough. Both areas have experienced issues related to street-attached individuals, including aggressive begging, public drinking, and instances of abusive or violent behaviour. In 2024, Farnborough witnessed a notable rise in the presence of street-attached individuals in the town centre, which may be linked to the relocation of the North Lane Lodge support accommodation to central Farnborough.

Public Spaces Protection Order – Aldershot town centre

This order remains in force in Aldershot Town Centre and is utilised by Police and Council Officers. Compliance with the order remains good, although there is an identified issue with street attached persons leaving the area once spoken to and then returning a short while later. The PSPO was renewed for a further three years as of July 2025.

Recorded crime and ASB in our town centres – Empress ward (specified locations)

This analysis focuses on those locations/streets within the town centres, not the Empress ward as a whole. A list of those locations included in this analysis can be found in appendix 5. The most common offences in Empress specified area are Theft, Violence against the person and Public Order offences. These make up 86% of all crime, during the analysis period. ASB is a problem within the town centres, the number of reports in Empress specified area have increased over the last year, however numbers remain lower than in 2022/23.



In total there were 237 theft offences reported during the last year in the Empress specified area, this is down from 316 the previous year. The most common offence is Shoplifting with 168 reported offences, this is 70% of all theft offences.

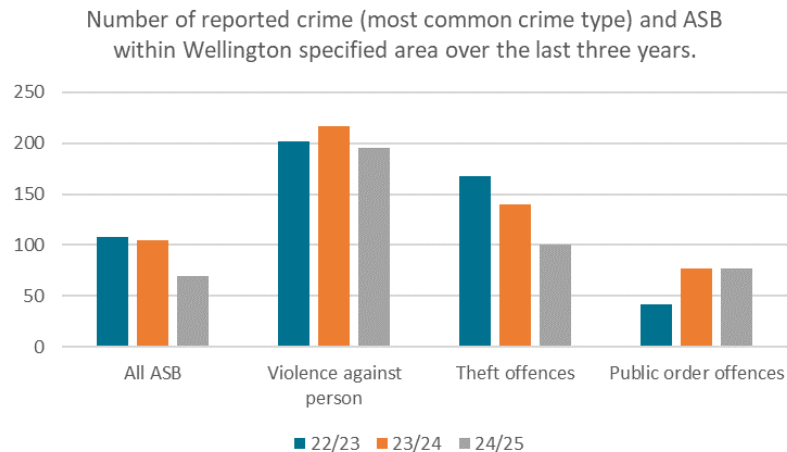
There were a total 110 violence against the person offences reported, up from 99 the previous year. The most common offence type is Common assault and battery (n51).

There has been a 9% increase in public order offences, 51 were reported during the year, this is up from 47 the previous year. The most common offence type is causing intentional harassment, alarm or distress (n26).

ASB has increased compared to the previous year, with 9 reports compared to 77. The most common ASB type is ASB community with internal analysis identifying problems with public disorder involving alcohol and drugs being the most common behaviour reported.

Recorded crime and ASB in our town centres – Empress ward (specified locations)

This analysis focuses on those locations/streets within the town centres, not Wellington ward. A list of those locations included in this analysis can be found in appendix 5. The most common offences in Wellington specified area are Violence against the person, Theft offences and Public Order offences. These make up 79% of all crime, during the analysis period. Whilst there has been a reduction in the last year, Aldershot town centre continues to be a hotspot for ASB.



There were a total 195 violence against the person offences reported, down from 217 the previous year this is a 22% reduction. Of these offences, 63% were violence without injury (n123) and 37% were violence with injury (n72). The most common offence types are Common assault and battery (n590) and ABH (n53).

In total there were 101 theft offences reported during the last year in the Wellington specified area, this is down from 140 the previous year, a reduction of 28%. The most common offence types are 'all other theft offences' (n39) and shoplifting (n28), these equate to 66% of all theft offences.

The number of public order offences has remained the same over the last two years with 77 offences reported. The most common offence type is causing intentional harassment, alarm or distress (n39, 51% of public order offences).

ASB in Wellington specified area has decreased in the last year, falling by 33% to 70 reports from 105 during 2023/24. increased compared to the previous year, with 9 reports compared to 77. The most common ASB type of ASB community with RBC analysis of Hampshire and Isle of Wight Constabulary ASB reports, as shared earlier in this report, identifying problems with public disorder involving alcohol and drugs being the most common behaviour reported along with issues of public nuisance.

Crime data summary

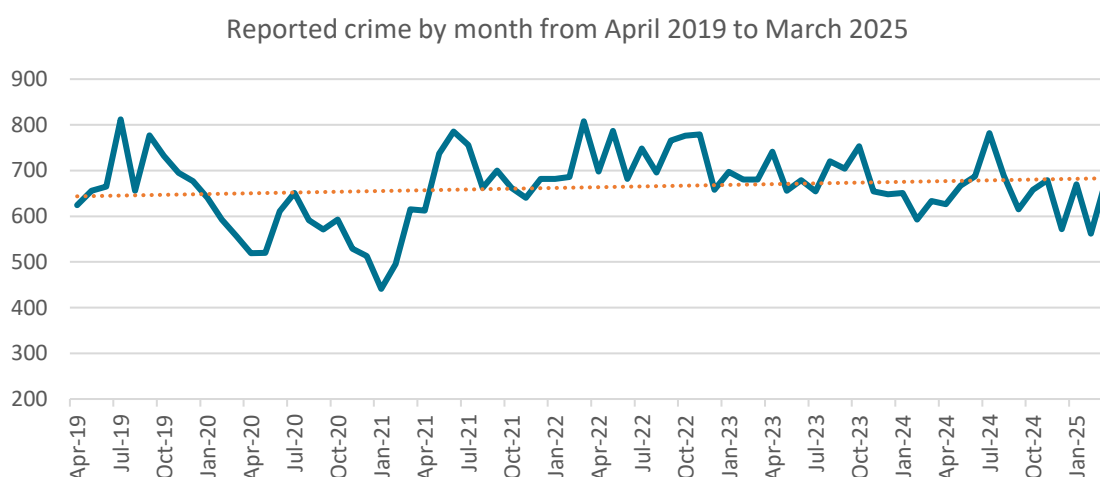
Overview

Across England and Wales, police recorded 9.6 million crimes in the year ending December 2024¹⁸. Whilst police data provides valuable information, it may not always offer a complete or accurate picture of crime for many different reasons. These include reporting and recording practices, variations in the level of reporting based on the crime type. Consequently, these figures should be interpreted cautiously, as they may not reflect a true risk in crime.

During 2024/25, Hampshire and Isle of Wight Constabulary recorded a total 153,548 crimes across the county, this represents a 4% decrease (n6,595) on the previous year when 160,143 crimes were recorded. With recorded crime returning closer and under pre-pandemic figures (161,259 offences during 2019/20).

Rushmoor recorded, type and level of crime.¹⁹

During 2024/25, 7,881 crimes were reported to the police, this is a 2.5% decrease (n-205) in reported crime compared to the previous year. Whilst there has been a slight downward trend since October 2023, the graph below shows an upward trend in reported crime when reviewing data back to April 2019.

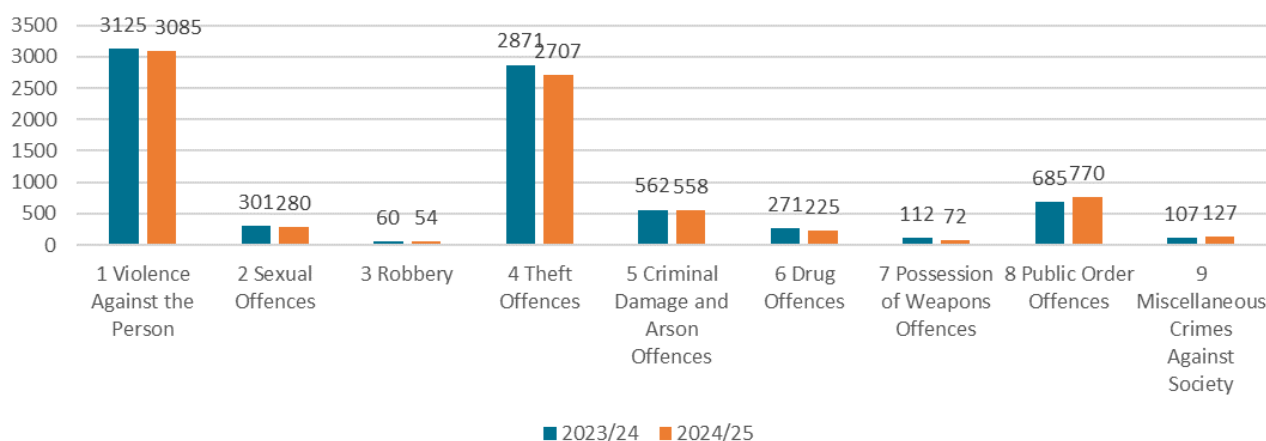


The graph below shows a breakdown of the type of crime reported in Rushmoor over the last two years. Most crime types have reduced however the public order offences have increased by 12% (n85), and Miscellaneous crimes against society have increased by 18% (n20), this includes offences such as distributing, taking, making or publishing indent photo/pseudo - photo of a child, and threats to destroy or damage property.

¹⁸ ONS: Crime in England and Wales, year ending December 2024

¹⁹ Reference data in Appendix 3 for Rushmoor analysis

Reported crime in Rushmoor over the last two years



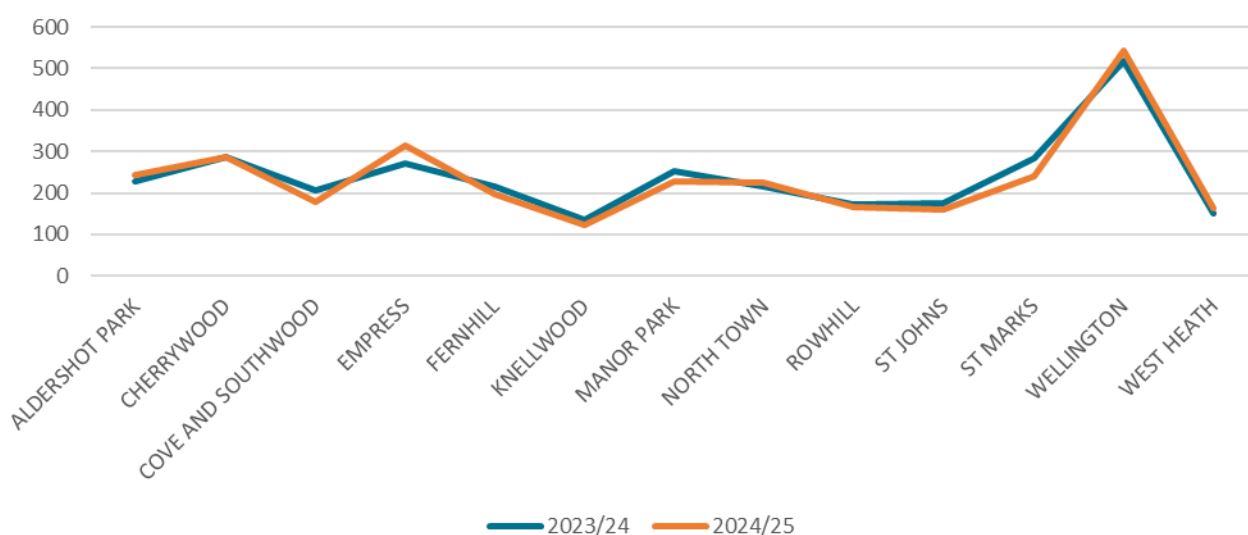
Violence against the person and Theft offences remain the highest contributors to crime in Rushmoor. These have been explored further below, including the type of crime, location and demographics of offenders and victims

Violence against the person

VAP remains the largest contributor (39%, n3,068) to crime in Rushmoor and includes categories 1a homicide, 1b violence with injury and 1c violence without injury. Violence without injury makes up 72% of crime within this category, while violence with injury accounted for 28%. There was a 2% decrease (n43) in violence against the person (VAP) offences.

As the graph below shows, VAP offences are widespread across the borough with spikes in Wellington with 18% (n544) of offences.

Violence against person offences by ward
2023/24 to 2024/25



The most common offence types are Common assault and battery (28%, n862), Actual Bodily Harm (21%, n663) and Harassment without violence (17%, n523). The highest number of offences were in Victoria Road, Aldershot and Grosvenor Road, Aldershot, where 58 and 43 incidents were reported, respectively.

Where data is available, 53% of victims of VAP crimes were female and 47% were male. The victim/offender relationship was recorded in 67% of reports, with Acquaintance (34%, n700), Stranger (21%, n473) and Ex-partner heterosexual (15%, n307) being the most common relationship type. The domestic flag was applied to 30% (n914) offences, and a weapon was used in 5% of offences.

264 offenders, relating to 248 incidents of VAP were identified. There were more male offenders (72%), compared to female offenders (24%).

Acquisitive/Theft crime

For the purposes of this assessment, Acquisitive crime (AC) is defined as all crimes categorised as 'Theft Offences' in police data.

AC refers to offences where the primary motive is to gain property or money, the unlawful acquisition of someone else's belongings. The below factors describe conditions in which acquisitive crime is more likely to occur:

- **Socioeconomic factors** – higher rates of unemployment, poverty and economic instability
- **Seasonal Trends** – AC often spike during certain times of the year, particularly around holidays when more valuable and cash are on hand, and properties are left unattended
- **Opportunity** – poorly secured properties, inadequate street lighting and lack of surveillance, often exploiting situations where the risk of detection is lower

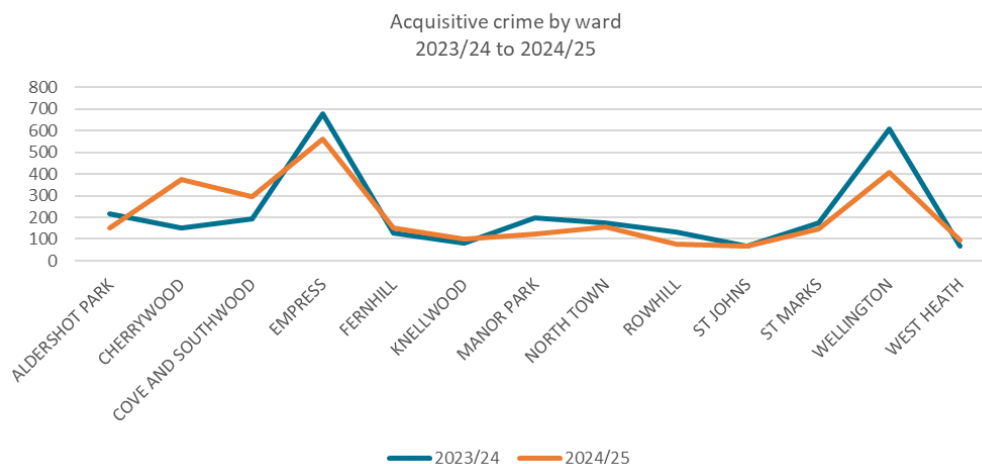
During the last year there were 2,707 reports of theft offences. This is a decrease of 6% (n164) compared to the previous year. Shoplifting is the most common theft offence equating for 41% of all offences (n1123), this has increased by 28% in the last year with an additional 245 offences.

In relation to Shoplifting offences, formal action was taken by the police in 353, this is a 4.9% increase on the previous year. Of these cases 339 were charges/summonsed and a further 14 resulted in community resolution.

In contrast the next highest theft types in Rushmoor are theft from a motor vehicle and theft if not classified elsewhere, these offences have reduced by 18% and 8% respectively.

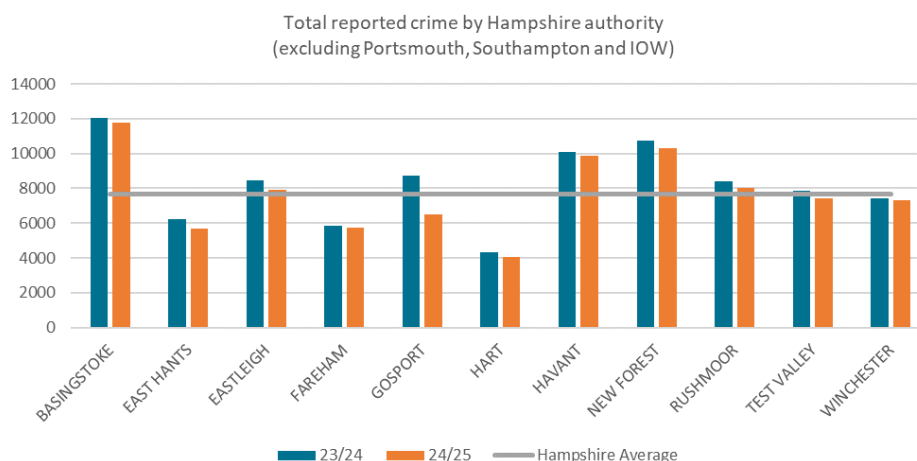
The graph below shows the location, by ward, of AC over the last two years. During 2023/24, 45% of theft offences occurred within the town centre wards of Empress and Wellington, this has reduced to 36% this year. Theft offences are more widespread with a significant increase identified in Cherrywood (+145%, n223) and 51% increase in Cove and Southwood (+n100). In contrast, we have seen a 17% decrease in Empress and a 33% decrease in Wellington wards.

This could be attributed to the work completed by the policing teams targeting town centre locations, specifically for shoplifting offences where we have seen the downturn in offending as a result. The offence increase in both Cherrywood, Cove and Southwood can be linked to three retail locations where work has been completed in co-ordination with the retailers to target harden these locations in addition to prosecuting those responsible for offences.



Hampshire comparison²⁰

The graph below shows the total reported crime across the named local authorities alongside the county average. This shows Rushmoor is slightly over the Hampshire average of 7,696 crimes.



Offences involving a weapon

The Crime Survey for England and Wales reports that during the year ending December 2024, offences involving firearms have decreased by 20% compared to the previous year (n5,252), this was attributed to a 32% decrease in offences involving imitation firearms. This follows the downward trend, since the peak in March 2006.

Offences involving knives or sharp instruments increased nationally by 2% but remain 1% lower compared to the year ending March 2020.

In Rushmoor, knife or blade related offences accounted for 1% of all crimes. The graph below shows the trend in knife/blade offences back to 2017/18. This shows a decline during the covid pandemic, with a spiked increase in 2022/23, this year we have seen a significant reduction, with 47 fewer offences involving a knife/blade which equates to a 29% reduction. This could be attributed to the work completed within the District with support from the Violence Crime Taskforce (VCT) and the Priority Crime Team (PCT) that help target Habitual Knife Carriers (HKC's) in tackling the threat posed by the highest risk HKC's. Regular high visibility patrols are completed by officers with support from the Community Safety Partnership.

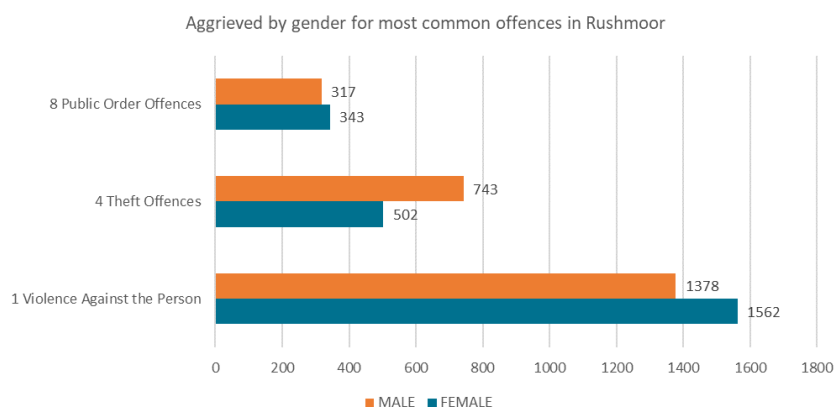
²⁰ Hampshire Crime Table – Hampshire and Isle of Wight Constabulary

The most common offence involving a knife/blade is violence against the person (n52, 45%) and possession of a weapon offences (n31, 27%). These have both reduced during 2024/25, by 45% and 27% respectively.



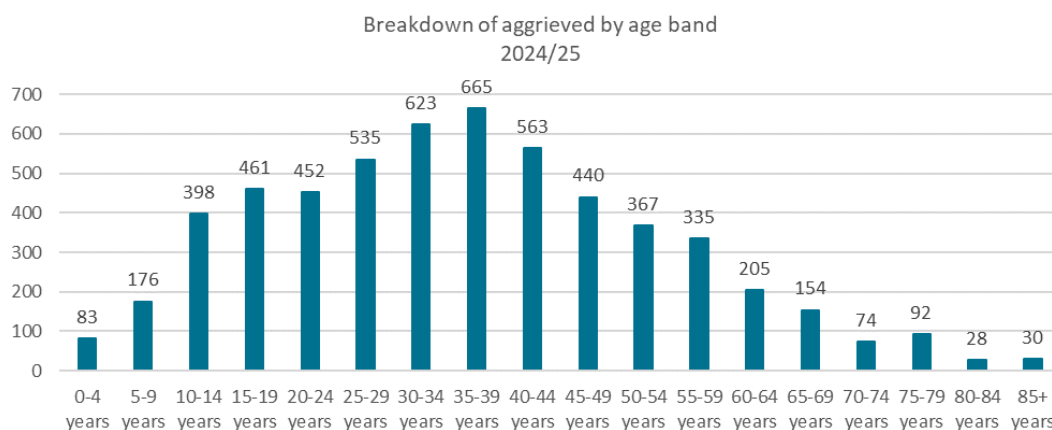
Victims

Where aggrieved data is available (n5681), 51% of victims across Rushmoor were female (n2,880), and 49% were male (n2,737).



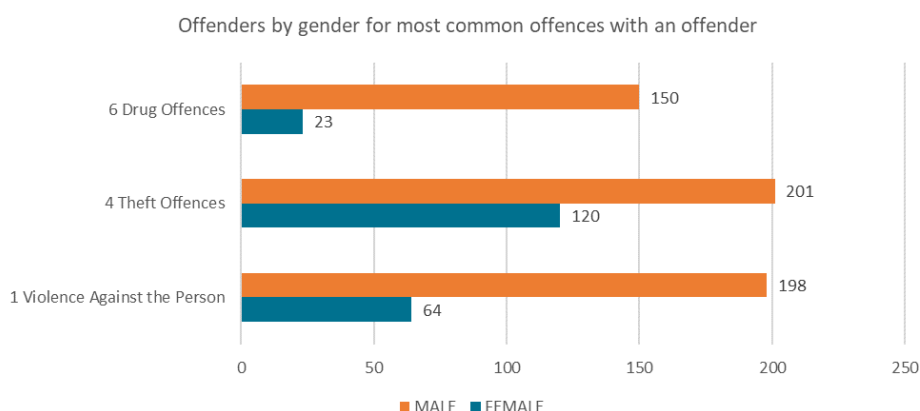
The graph above shows 39% (n3,085) of aggrieved reported during 2024/25 were related to Violence offences, with 71% (n2,221) without injury and 28% (n864) with injury.

The graph below provides a breakdown of aggrieved ages, with 20% of offenders under the age of 20 with a peak of victims in the 35-39 years age band.



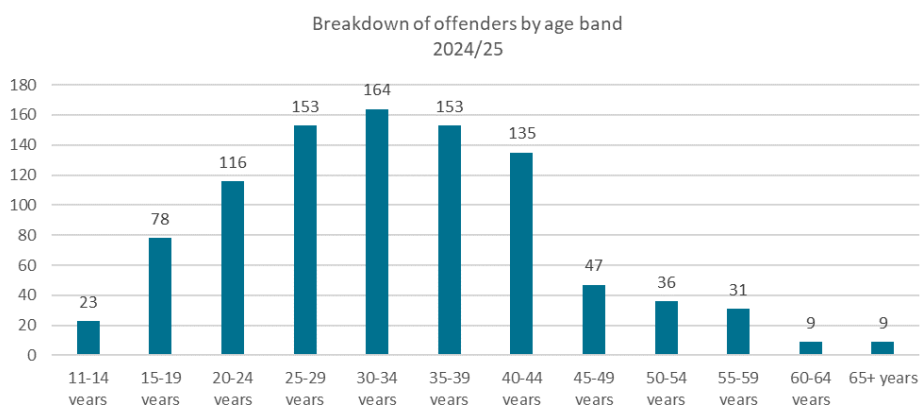
Offenders

During 2024/25, 957 offenders were reported, these relating to 908 different offences. Where offender data was available, 75% (n716) of offenders across Rushmoor were male, and 25% (n236) were female.



79% of offenders reported, related to offences listed in the graph above. With males being twice as likely to be involved in theft offences than female, 7 times more likely to be an offender of drug offences and 3 times more likely of committing a violence against the person offence.²¹

The table below provides a breakdown of offender ages, with nearly 50% of offenders between the ages of 25-39 years old (n470).



Reoffending and offending risk

A small number of offenders commit much of the crime, making reoffending rates and effective rehabilitation vital for community safety. The probation service is key in this process, managing offenders serving sentences in the community. Through support, monitoring, and intervention, the probation service strives to reduce reoffending, reintegrate offenders into society, and enhance public protection.

For higher risk offenders, managed by the National Probation Service there were 250 repeat offenders on the NPS caseload during 2024/25. An analysis of the needs assessments for these offenders identifies the key criminogenic needs are related to thinking and behaviours and attitudes, as the graph below shows.

²¹ This does not take into account population sizes, this is based solely on the number of offenders recorded during 2024/25.

Table 5: Repeat offenders needs assessments (2023/24 compared to 2024/25)²²

	Needs assessment 23/24	% of offenders	Needs assessment 24/25	% of offenders	% change on last year
Accommodation	44	23%	67	27%	4%
Education training & employability	97	51%	106	42%	-8%
Financial management and income	60	31%	72	29%	-2%
Relationships	89	46%	124	50%	3%
Lifestyle and associates	106	55%	130	52%	-3%
Drug misuse	71	37%	95	38%	1%
Alcohol misuse	75	39%	108	43%	4%
Emotional wellbeing	101	53%	123	49%	-3%
Thinking and behaviours	184	96%	223	89%	-7%
Attitudes	153	80%	174	70%	-10%
Number of offenders	192		250		

Of the 250 repeat offenders, 86% (n216) were male and 34% (n34) were female. The age group with the most offenders were 35-49 years (44%, n111) and 26-34 years (28%, n70). The most common offence types were violence against the person (46%, n114) and summary motor offences (15%, n38).

Data from the Youth Offending Team for 2024 (January – December) shows that in the Northeast of Hampshire numbers of First time entrants is lower than the Hampshire, and England and Wales averages. The most common cohort are 16/17-year-olds with 85.5% male. The most common outcomes being Youth Conditional Cautions and Referral Orders.

Similarly reoffending and custody numbers are below both the Hampshire, and England and Wales averages. In Rushmoor specifically, there have been 6 first time entrant cases, with three pre-court and 3 at court.

Violence against women and girls

In line with the Government's 2021 strategy to tackle violence against women and girls, the Police and Crime Commissioner for Hampshire and the Isle of Wight established a VAWG task group in September 2021. This group, in collaboration with Hampshire and Isle of Wight Constabulary, criminal justice partners, and local authorities, aims to improve the response and support for victims and prevent such crimes by targeting perpetrators.

VAWG encompasses various abuses affecting more women and girls than men and boys, including domestic abuse, homicide, sexual assault, child abuse, FGM, forced marriage, and harassment. These often-hidden abuses are not limited to physical violence but include exploitation and abusive treatment.

The Community Safety Partnership has developed an Action Plan to monitor outcomes and support the VAWG agenda. It is crucial for the Partnership to continue working closely with the VAWG task group.

²² National Probation Service

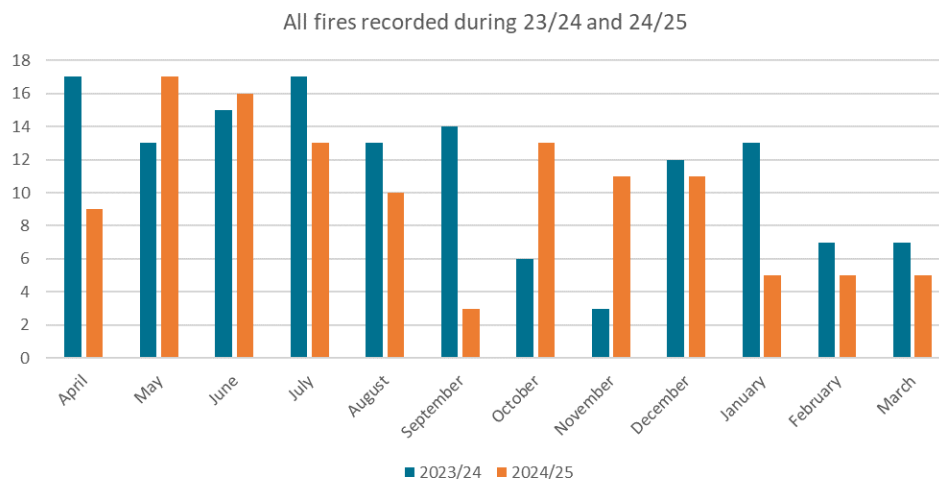
Fire and Rescue data summary

Regular data sharing with the Fire and Rescue Service allows for timely reviews of local incidents, including types and causes of fires, road traffic collisions, other special service calls, and Safe and Well visits.

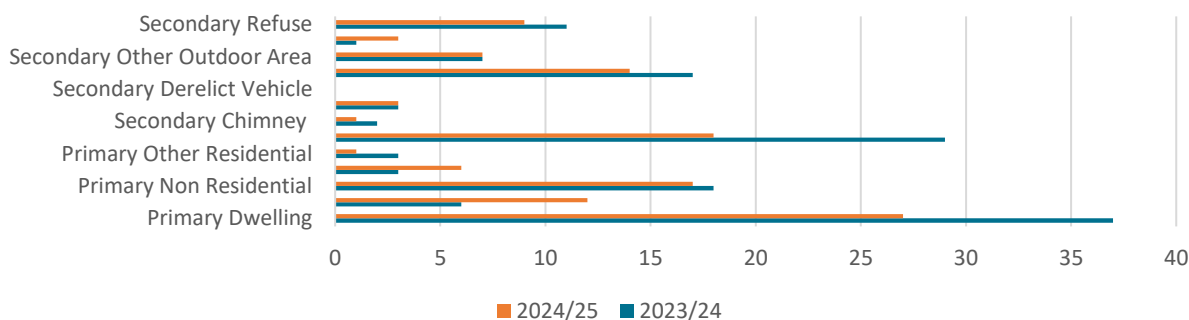
Fire incidents

There has been a 14% reduction in Fires compared to last year, reducing from 137 to 118. The cause of these fires is categorised between accidental (n57, 48%), deliberate (n40, 34%) or not known (n21, 18%).

Fires are categorised as either primary (n81, 69%) or secondary (n37, 31%). Primary fires are defined as “more serious fires that harm people or cause damage to property” whilst secondary fires are defined as “small outdoor fires, not involving people or property.”²³ The graph below identifies at a deeper level the type of primary and secondary fires that occurred over the last two years. With primary dwelling (n27, 27%), and primary vehicle (n18, 15%) being the most common during 2024/25, decreasing by 27% and 37% respectively.



Property type recorded on all fires in Rushmoor during 23/24 and 24/25



Safe and Well visits

A total of 611 Safe and Well visits were carried out, this is an increase on last year and returns in line with the number of visits carried out during 2022/23.

²³ Home Office Guidance: Fire Statistics Definitions

Underreported and unrecorded crimes

Modern Slavery

Overview

“Modern Slavery is a crime, which violates human rights, denying people of their rights to life, freedom and security.”

The terminology above is used in the Modern Slavery Partnership Strategy 2023-2026 published by the Office of Police and Crime Commissioner (OPCC). Organised crime groups and criminals use threats, violence, and coercion to exploit children and adults into slavery and to keep them there. Modern Slavery is an umbrella term including but not limited to Criminal, Labour and Sexual exploitation.

Modern Slavery Partnership

The Modern Slavery Partnership for Hampshire and the Isle of Wight is chaired and facilitated by the OPCC, and the strategy has been developed in line with the Government’s Modern Slavery Strategy. It sets out four clear strategic objectives, which are delivered via a steering group “Prepare”, and three subgroups “Prevent”, “Project” and “Pursue”:

- “Prepare – combat modern slavery working in partnership” sits at the core of the partnership, bringing together agencies in the fight against Modern Slavery.
- “Prevent - raise awareness of modern slavery” through training, sharing of best practice, communications and events.
- “Protect” focuses on identifying and supporting victims through coordination of statutory and non-statutory agencies and the sharing of joined up working practices, legislation, research and best practice.
- “Pursue” aims to increase prosecutions by actively seeking perpetrators by seeking intelligence and working with partners collaboratively.

Modern Slavery Data

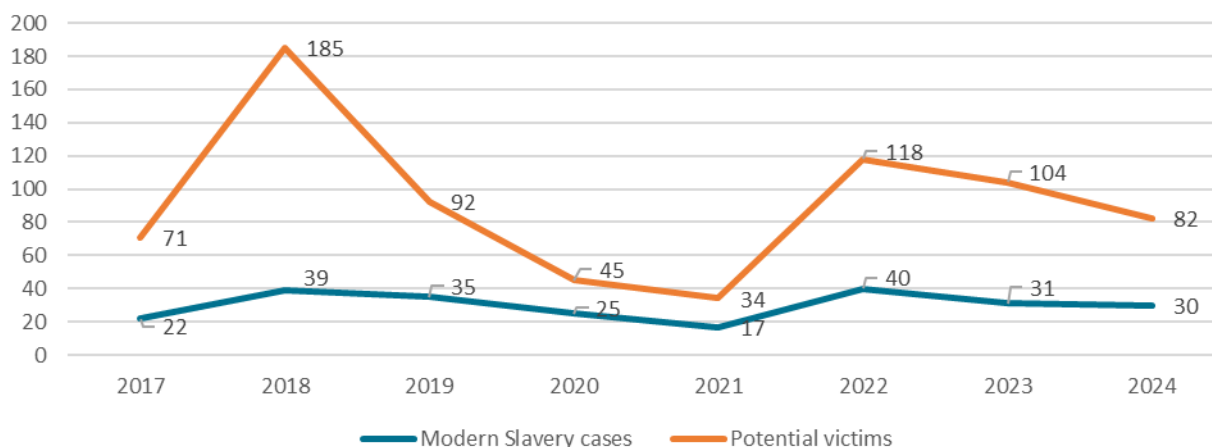
The Global Slavery Index estimates there are around 122,000 victims of slavery in the UK, 19,125 potential victims of modern slavery were referred to the Home Office during 2024, this represents a 13% increase compared to the previous year.²⁴ Overall, of all victims referred during 2024, 74% were male 26% were female. Referrals for both male and female victims reached their highest annual number since the National Referral Mechanism was introduced.

Unseen, a UK wide modern slavery and exploitation helpline, received 11,464 calls, webforms and app submissions during 2024.²⁵ The helpline identified 82 potential victims across Hampshire and the Isle of Wight, with 30 cases of modern slavery reported.

²⁴ Home Office: Modern Slavery: National Referral Mechanism and Duty to Notify statistics UK

²⁵ Unseen Annual Assessment 2024

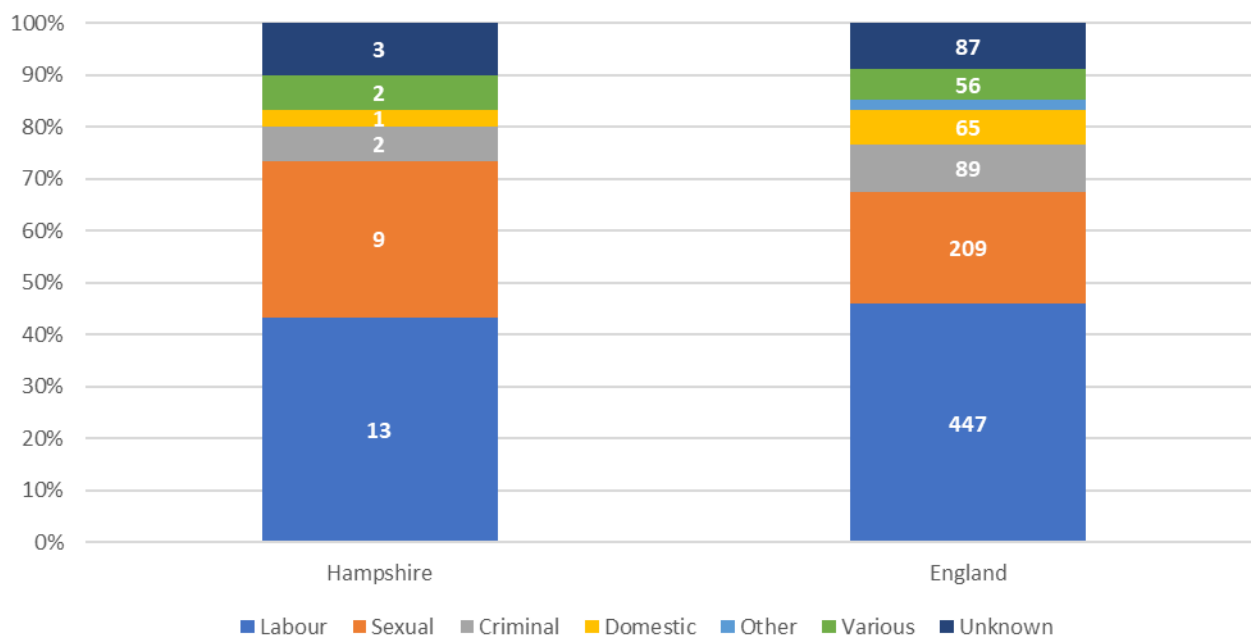
Number of Modern Slavery cases and potential victims
(Unseen Annual Assessment 2024)



Out of the 82 potential victims identified, 46% were female, 37% were male and 17% unknown.

The Unseen Annual Assessment shows a breakdown of the type of exploitation reported in across England and by local authority. In Hampshire, these generally follow the trends at national level, with 43% of cases being Labour exploitation (46% nationally), 30% Sexual exploitation and 7% Criminal exploitation (22% and 9% respectively, nationally).

Breakdown of exploitation type of Modern Slavery potential cases
(Unseen Annual Assessment 2024)



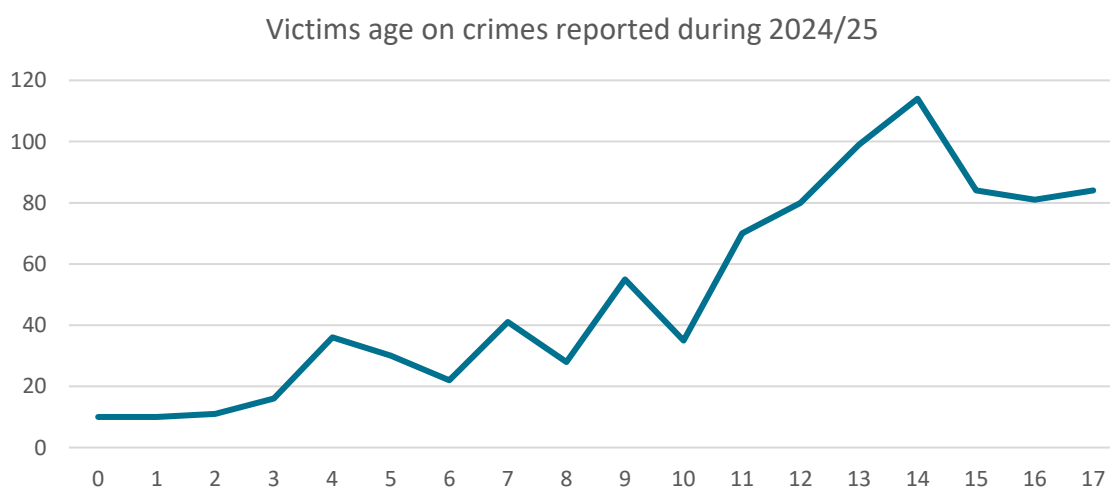
Rushmoor Borough Council sit on the Hampshire wide Modern Slavery PREVENT sub-group and are also members of the Local Government Association Modern Slavery Network. Any intelligence received relating to modern slavery is shared through appropriate means, and staff trained on what to look out for at regular safeguarding training sessions. Rushmoor Borough Council publishes a Modern Slavery Transparency Statement on the Rushmoor website.

Child exploitation and child victims of crime

Child exploitation involves using a child for financial gain, sexual gratification, labour, or personal advantage, often resulting in physical and emotional harm. This includes:

- **Child Sexual Exploitation:** Coercing children into sexual activities in exchange for gifts, money, drugs, affection, or status.
- **Child Criminal Exploitation:** Using children to commit crimes, often through bribery, intimidation, violence, or threats.
- **Online Exploitation:** Abuse occurring over the internet, including grooming, sexting, sexual abuse, and exploitation.
- **Modern Slavery & Trafficking:** Human trafficking, slavery, servitude, and forced labour.
- **Gang Activity & Youth Violence:** Children joining gangs due to peer pressure, promises of money, or social media influence.
- **Radicalisation:** Exposure to extreme views leading to involvement in extremist ideologies.

In Rushmoor, 906 victims were 17 or under, this accounts for 15% of all victims where an age was recorded. The graph below shows the age of victims, showing a spike around the ages of 13-14 years, this could be attributed to the increase in independence of children during the transition from primary to secondary school. The most common offence for children of secondary school age, 11-16 years is violence against the person (n 351) and sexual offences (n70). Violence against the person offences, in this age band, have decreased on last year when 390 offences were reported. Similarly sexual offences have reduced from 97 offences.



Hate Crime

Hate crime is defined as any criminal offense perceived by the victim or anyone else to be motivated by hostility or prejudice towards an individual based on a personal characteristic. There are five centrally monitored categories of hate crime that can be flagged when recorded by the police:

- Race or ethnicity
- Religion or beliefs
- Sexual orientation
- Disability
- Transgender identity

During 2024/25, 186 crimes had the hate crime flag applied, this is a slight reduction of 6.5%, 13 fewer crimes with the hate flag applied. Compared to the previous year, 51% of these crimes were public order offences (n95, +25) and 46% were violence against the person offences (n85, -25). The most common public order offence was “racially/religiously aggravated...with intentional harassment, alarm or distress.” This spike it thought to be attributed to the Southport stabbings and ensuing riots. The most common violence against person offences were harassment (n21) and common assault and battery (n18).

When viewing hate crime by wards, around half have seen a reduction when compared to last year, including Rowhill (-82%, n9), Fernhill (-68%, n13) and North Town (-58%, n11). Wards with the highest percentage increase were St Johns (275%) increasing from 4 to 15, Manor Park (114%) increasing from 7 to 15 and Knellwood (100%) increasing from 4 to 8 reports.

In addition, there were four repeat victims of hate crime during the assessment period. In Hart and Rushmoor these victims are monitored through the monthly People Meeting.

Fraud

According to the Crime Survey for England and Wales (CSEW) for the year ending December 2024, there were an estimated 4.1 million fraud incidents affecting household residents. This represents a 33% increase on the 3.1 million incidents reported in the year ending December 2023. The increase includes a 27% increase in bank and credit account fraud, and a 35% increase in consumer and retail fraud.

The CSEW also provides valuable context for police data. For instance, the latest estimates indicate that fewer than one in seven fraud offenses were reported to the police or Action Fraud, the national reporting centre for fraud and cybercrime. Action Fraud have reported a 2% reduction in the levels of fraud reported, with 301,972 offenses compared to 308,033 in the previous year.

Prevent – Counterterrorism strategy

Prevent is a component of the government's extensive counter-terrorism strategy, CONTEST. The aims of Prevent are to:

- Tackle the ideological foundations of terrorism.
- Provide early intervention to support individuals at risk of radicalisation.
- Promote disengagement and rehabilitation for those already involved in terrorism.

Many actions and behaviours associated with radicalisation and extremism may not be reflected in crime statistics. Rushmoor Borough Council participates in the Hampshire PREVENT Partnership Board and Channel Panels. Additionally, Rushmoor Borough Council contributes data to the annual Counter Terrorism Local Profile, aiding local agencies in evaluating the threat from extremism at a local level.

During 2024/25, Rushmoor has seen continuing tension related to asylum accommodation with a significant incident taking place at local asylum accommodation in Aldershot following the Southport riots in Summer 2024. Rushmoor Borough Council had to hire private security for public meetings due to ongoing protests and threats made to elected members.

There have also been further environmental protests related to Farnborough Airport throughout the year.

Approximately 27 protests were recorded by the Community Safety Team during 2024/25.

Environmental Crime

Community Safety is a fundamental aspect of public well-being, having a significant impact on an individual's quality of life. Crime and ASB not only pose a direct threat to residents' physical safety, but they also undermine the sense of security essential for a community to thrive.

The fear and stress associated with crime and ASB can impact trust among neighbours, diminish social cohesion and lead to the deterioration of public spaces. The broken window theory highlights how visible signs of disorder and neglect, such as broken windows, graffiti, flytips, litter can lead to an increase in crime and ASB.

Rushmoor recognises the importance of maintaining order and addressing minor issues promptly to prevent further escalation. Place Protection Officers (PPO) work on many Community Safety related matters across the borough, with the transfer from Community Patrol Officers during 2023/24, there will have been an impact on productivity within the team relating to both responding to public reports and also in identifying and rectifying issues whilst patrolling the borough.

The table below shows reports environmental crime during 2023/24 and 2024/25. This shows there has been a 10% reduction in the number of graffiti reports (n146 vs n162), 36% of all reported graffiti was deemed offensive. Reports of flytips on public land, from members of the public, or identified internally by colleagues out in the borough have increased by 27%, this is the second consecutive year to see an increase. There has been a 53% increase since 2022/23. Reports of flytips on private land handled by the PPOs have also increased from 210 reports to 251, a 20% increase. There has been an increase in Abandoned Vehicles responded to during 2024/25, returning closer to numbers reported in 2022/23 (n214).

Table 5: The type of environmental crime reported to Rushmoor Borough Council during 2024/25.

Type of ASB experienced	Number of reports 23/24	Number of reports 24/25
Graffiti offensive	59	53
Graffiti non offensive	103	93
Flytipping public land	897	1,221
Flytipping private land	210	251
Abandoned Vehicles	184	192
Needles / drug related	40	12

Substance misuse

Substance abuse significantly impacts health, safety, and social relationships, affecting overall quality of life. Drug and alcohol use influences health outcomes, crime, domestic abuse, unemployment, and homelessness.

Hampshire County Council, with the Hampshire Strategic Drug and Alcohol Partnership, has developed a plan to prevent and reduce drug and alcohol harm, aligned with national strategies:

- Focus on prevention.
- Disrupt illegal drug supply.

- Enhance treatment by boosting workforce and improving care pathways with other organizations.
- Improve access to alcohol treatment.

The Drug and Alcohol Strategy Update noted that over half of opiate and crack cocaine users in Hampshire are not in treatment, affecting around 2,000 people, with 10,000 having unmet alcohol treatment needs.

Areas of deprivation face higher risks of drug and alcohol harm. Targeted services include naloxone availability, a Local Drug Information System, outreach, and a specialist alcohol team for hospital and primary care support.

Priorities for 2024:

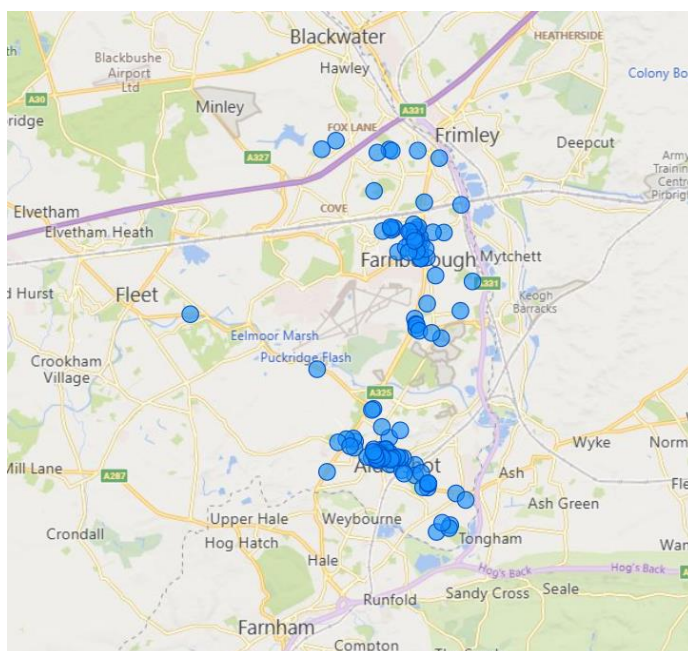
- Reducing stigma: Work with people with lived experience and develop a language guide.
- Lived experience and co-production: Involve people with lived experience in service improvement through peer mentoring and user forums.
- Reducing barriers to alcohol treatment: Improve public information, referral pathways, early access, and understanding.
- Addressing the changing illicit drug market: Improve intelligence on synthetic opioids, pilot drug testing, and ensure naloxone availability.

Rough sleeping and begging

Police reports relating to individuals sleeping rough and begging increased by 26% from 50 last year, to 65 this year, returning to the same number reported during 2022/23. This remains significantly higher than during 2021/22 when there were 20 reports.

StreetLink is a national service designed to highlight and connect rough sleepers with local services and support. Members of the public can use StreetLink to alert local authorities and outreach teams of individuals sleeping rough or preparing to sleep rough, with the aim of providing a quick response and support. During 2024/25 Rushmoor received 181 alerts via StreetLink. This number will be monitored going forward to understand trends in rough sleeping locally. Rushmoor Borough Council Community Safety and Place Protection Teams work closely with the Housing Outreach Team.

The image shows the locations of reported rough sleepers, as reported by the person submitting the referral to StreetLink. Showing a concentration of reports around our town centre locations.



Licensing

Rushmoor is responsible for issuing licences to businesses and individuals for various activities to ensure the safety of the local community. These activities include regulating the sale of alcohol, entertainment, late-night refreshments, gambling, street trading, taxi services, scrap metal dealing, dog breeding, pet sales, home boarding of dogs, kennels, catteries, keeping dangerous wild animals, mobile home sites, and charitable collections.

When licences are applied for, appropriate checks are conducted to ensure that applicants have all necessary measures in place to carry out these activities responsibly and are suitable to do so. Once licences are issued, regular inspections are carried out on licence holders to ensure compliance with the law and the terms and conditions of their licences. This helps maintain community safety while allowing businesses to operate appropriately. The table below shows the number of checks and inspections carried out during 2024/25.

Table 6: Shows the proactive checks and inspections carried out by Rushmoor BC Licensing team

Type of check/inspection	Number carried out during 24/25	Number carried out during 24/25
Premises Inspection	98	88
Vehicle (taxi) spot-checks	21	9
Alcohol tests (taxi license holders)	15	8
Drug tests (taxi license holders)	22	11
Test purchases (alcohol related purchases assisting police)	12	3

Where there are concerns identified or reported to us, these are investigated and the appropriate action taken, which can range from working with businesses to make improvements to suspending or revoking licences where appropriate. During 2024/25, 127 complaints or concerns were raised with the council regarding licence holders or premises, many of these will have received warnings or had the conditions of the license amended. In addition to this work, 16 licences were suspended, 5 were revoked, and an additional 32 license applications were refused.

Restorative Justice

The Police and Crime Commissioner for Hampshire and the Isle of Wight commissions Restorative Solutions to deliver their Restorative Justice service.

The Restorative Justice (RJ) contract includes Restorative Justice (RJ) and Mediation both of which may be used as a potential response to ASB issues involving adults. Consequently, referrals for ASB can be accepted, not just from the police but also from Community Safety Partnerships and local authorities.

Restorative Justice focuses on a specific crime involving at least one victim and one offender. Preparation and partnership working informs a formal risk assessment and the process focusses on exploring what harm has been caused and helping people to move forward or gain some closure.

Mediation explores on-going conflict between two or more parties where there is no formal police outcome. Succinct preparation and a dynamic risk assessment are carried out by the facilitators which focusses on all parties changing behaviours to reduce harm and resolve on-going issues.

The RJ provider works closely with local mediation providers in cases which are outside the scope of any housing contracts with those providers, to offer the best service for those affected by ASB, crime and conflict.

In 2024/25, RJ facilitated 18 cases in the Rushmoor area with an outcome. This included:

- 11 indirect processes where information was exchanged between parties.
- 3 conversations with those harmed which included wellbeing and signposting.
- 3 conversations with the offenders.
- 1 letter sent.

Of the 15 victims, 8 were female and 9 were male – with 1 not stated. They had an age range between 18 – 74 years old, with 50% being reported as white British.

RJ support was in place by Restorative Solutions for victims of the following crimes; 10 violence against the person – with injury (n7), without injury (3), 3 Theft, 2 Public order offences, 1 Robbery, 1 Vehicle offence, 1 Manslaughter/murder.

Antisocial Behaviour and Restorative Justice Awareness Course

This course aims to tackle and reduce ASB by highlighting what ASB is, how ASB can affect victims, communities and the offenders themselves, the emphasis is on education and identifying triggers and support needed to effect change with the aim of reducing further offending.

Currently the course can only be given by the Police as a condition on an Adult Conditional Caution for ASB related offences where there is an identified victim such as criminal damage, assaults, public order, theft, and trespassing.

Victims have the opportunity to discuss the impact of the behaviour and offence with practitioners and allows them to share anything they specifically want to with the offender or questions they would like to be asked via practitioners, as part of the awareness course. A central part of the course is to explore the wishes of the victim and any communication between those affected, which could take place on a voluntary basis, such as sharing information discussed within the course or entering into a further restorative process with the victim.

Priorities

The Partnership Plan sets out how partners will work to tackle identified priorities throughout the year and it is for individual agencies to evidence how they are contributing to these priorities.

The priorities for 2025/26, based on the evidence available and supplied in this strategic assessment are:

- 1) Improving feelings of safety and health outcomes within the CSP area
- 2) Serious Violence
- 3) Domestic Abuse
- 4) Antisocial behaviour
- 5) Town Centre engagement

The CSP will continue to understand existing barriers to reporting, their cause and look to implement processes to reduce these as well as promoting reporting mechanisms.

Appendices

Appendix 1: Antisocial behaviour reports in Rushmoor between April and September over the last three years. Source: Hampshire and Isle of Wight Constabulary Business Objects - Anti-Social Behaviour (ASB) Report

ANTISOCIAL BEHAVIOUR POLICE REPORTS	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	% change
ASB Community	1,174	640	505	-21
ASB Environmental	63	229	392	+72
ASB Personal	94	62	52	-16
Total ASB	1,331	931	949	+2
Aldershot Park	78	69	62	-10
Manor Park	79	59	63	+7
North Town	56	64	52	-19
Rowhill	73	57	46	-19
Wellington	267	215	175	-19
Total reports in Aldershot	553	464	398	-14
Cherrywood	89	77	64	-16
Cove and Southwood	51	70	63	-10
Empress	295	160	191	+19
Fernhill	70	31	48	+55
Knellwood	30	29	33	+14
St Johns	59	26	38	+46
St Marks	84	48	63	+31
West Heath	97	26	48	+85
Total reports in Farnborough	775	467	548	+17
Unknown wards	3	0	3	

Appendix 2: Crime reports in Rushmoor between April and September over the last three years. Source: Hampshire and Isle of Wight Constabulary Business Objects - Aggrieved and Offender Breakdown by Age and Gender

CRIME POLICE REPORTS	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	% change
1a Homicide	1	1	0	-100
1b Violence with Injury	1,104	938	864	-7
1c Violence without Injury	2,474	2,177	2,221	+2
2a Rape	116	97	118	+22
2b Other Sexual Offences	168	204	162	-21
3a Robbery of Business Property	10	5	8	+60
3b Robbery of Personal Property	73	55	46	-16
4a1 Burglary Residential	218	179	159	-11
4a2 Burglary Business and Community	108	111	61	-45
4b Vehicle Offences	717	758	635	-16
4c Theft from the Person	60	63	49	-22
4d Bicycle Theft	116	91	50	-45
4e Shoplifting	639	877	1,123	+28
4f All Other Theft Offences	696	791	630	-20
5a Criminal Damage	705	539	544	+1
5b Arson	20	22	14	-36
6a Trafficking of Drugs	55	91	74	-18
6b Possession of Drugs	213	179	151	-15
7 Possession of Weapons Offences	101	105	72	-31
8 Public Order Offences	978	685	770	+12
9 Miscellaneous Crimes Against Society	117	107	127	+19
Total	8,689	8,075	7,881	-2

Appendix 3: Crime reports in Rushmoor between April and September over the last three years. Source: Hampshire and Isle of Wight Constabulary Business Objects - Aggrieved and Offender Breakdown by Age and Gender

CRIME POLICE REPORTS	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	% change
1 Violence Against the Person	3,579	3,116	3085	-1
2 Sexual Offences	284	301	280	-7
3 Robbery	83	60	54	-10
4 Theft Offences	2,554	2,870	2707	-6
5 Criminal Damage and Arson Offences	725	561	558	-1
6 Drug Offences	268	270	225	-17
7 Possession of Weapons Offences	101	105	72	-31
8 Public Order Offences	978	685	770	+12
9 Miscellaneous Crimes Against Society	117	107	127	+19
Not stated			3	
Total	8,689	8,075	7881	-2
Aldershot Park	739	600	570	-5
Manor Park	658	616	488	-21
North Town	545	570	503	-11
Rowhill	505	421	356	-15
Wellington	1,480	1,470	1,390	-5
Total reports in Aldershot	3,927	3,677	3,307	-10
Cherrywood	757	608	844	+39
Cove and Southwood	510	517	586	+13
Empress	1,165	1,187	1,167	-2
Fernhill	593	464	450	-3
Knellwood	272	277	310	+12
St Johns	371	355	319	-10
St Marks	629	613	534	-13
West Heath	443	350	333	-5
Total reports in Farnborough	4,740	4,371	4,543	+4
Unknown ward	22	38	31	

Appendix 4: Safer North Hampshire Community Safety Partnership - Members and Geographical area

Statutory Members

- Basingstoke and Deane Borough Council
- Hampshire and Isle of Wight Constabulary (Basingstoke and Deane Police District)
- Hampshire and Isle of Wight Constabulary (Hart and Rushmoor Police District)
- Hampshire Fire and Rescue Authority
- Hampshire County Council
- Hart District Council
- NHS – Frimley Integrated Care Board
- NHS – Hampshire and Isle of Wight Integrated Care Board
- The Probation Service
- Rushmoor Borough Council

Co-opted Members

- Army
- Hampshire and Isle of Wight Fire and Rescue Service (North Hampshire Group)
- Hampshire County Council - Violence Reduction Unit
- Hampshire County Council – Youth Offending Team

The Safer North Hampshire Community Safety Partnership covers the geographical areas of Basingstoke and Deane Borough Council, Hart District Council and Rushmoor Borough Council.

Appendix 5: Specified town centre locations

Aldershot – Wellington ward specified locations:

- Alexandra Road
- Arthur Street
- Barrack Road
- Birchett Road
- Cavendish Road
- Crimea Road
- Cross St
- Elms Road
- Frederick Street
- Gordon Road
- Grosvenor Road
- Heathland Street
- High Street
- Laburnum Road
- Pickford Street
- Princes Way
- Queens Road
- Sebastopol Road
- Short St
- Station Road
- The Grove
- Union St
- Union Terrace
- Upper Union Terrace
- Upper Union Street
- Victoria Road
- Wellington Street
- Windsor Way

Farnborough – Empress ward specified locations:

- Eastmead
- Kingsmead
- Meudon Avenue
- Northmead
- Princesmead
- Queensmead
- Solatron Road
- Station Road
- Union Street
- Victoria Road
- Westmead