

SAFER NORTH HAMPSHIRE

RUSHMOOR STRATEGIC ASSESSMENT (2025/26)

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Executive Summary

This Strategic Assessment reviews the 2025/26 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 will 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 have taken in response, such as increased patrols, partnership work, and targeted interventions in hotspot areas.

In line with the Serious Violence Duty, it is 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 is 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. Aid 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 2026/27 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 CSP's performance against the priorities is scrutinised annually by the Joint Crime and Disorder Overview and Scrutiny Committee, which 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 website once published.

The priorities set within the 24/25 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 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 2024/25.
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 uses data from 1st April 2025 to 31st March 2026, with comparisons to the previous year, 2024/25. Data has been sourced from a range of partners throughout the assessment and, where used within this document, has been referenced with a supporting source.

Limitations

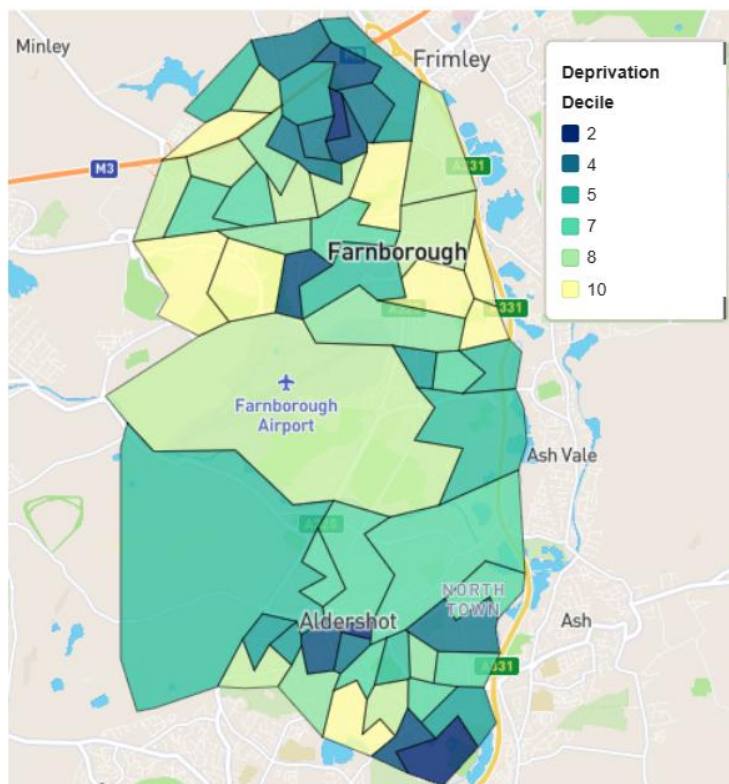
Changes in the way the Police record crime, and the way the public report crime, can affect data trends. As a result, the data may not accurately reflect changes in the level of criminal activity taking place.

Rushmoor Demographics

According to the Hampshire JSNA demography report's 2025-based estimates and the mid-year estimate from the Office for National Statistics, Rushmoor has a population of 104,506 people, with approximately 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, which 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 identify as Nepali. This contributes to Rushmoor's unique ethnic diversity, making it more ethnically diverse than Hampshire overall. The 2021 Census also shows a decline in those reporting as 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 ([2025 English Index of Multiple Deprivation](#)) - see graphic right where '2' is in the most deprived 20%, '10' being the least deprived areas.



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 insight into how safe people feel and changes in perceptions of safety over time. This year's survey shows a general improvement in feelings of safety.**
 - Youth feelings of safety improved in both the survey and external #Beewell research.
- **The key issues reported affecting feelings of safety relate to drug use/dealing and lack of street lighting.**
- **A slight majority, who report experiencing crime, did not report it due to a lack of faith in action being taken by either the Police or Council.**
- **Action to increase the response rate in line with community representation in this year's survey made progress with participation by the Nepali community notably improved.**

Progress during 2025/26

During 2025/26, 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 limited to:

- 653 Safe and Well visits carried out by HFRS within Rushmoor
- Hart and Rushmoor People/Places meetings held monthly to identify and manage vulnerable individuals and locations 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 in place to 2028.
- Analysis of Community Safety survey results and considerations as to next steps
- Year 6 Think Safe programme delivery of safety education to over 800 school pupils, including personal safety, healthy relationships, antisocial behaviour and rail safety.

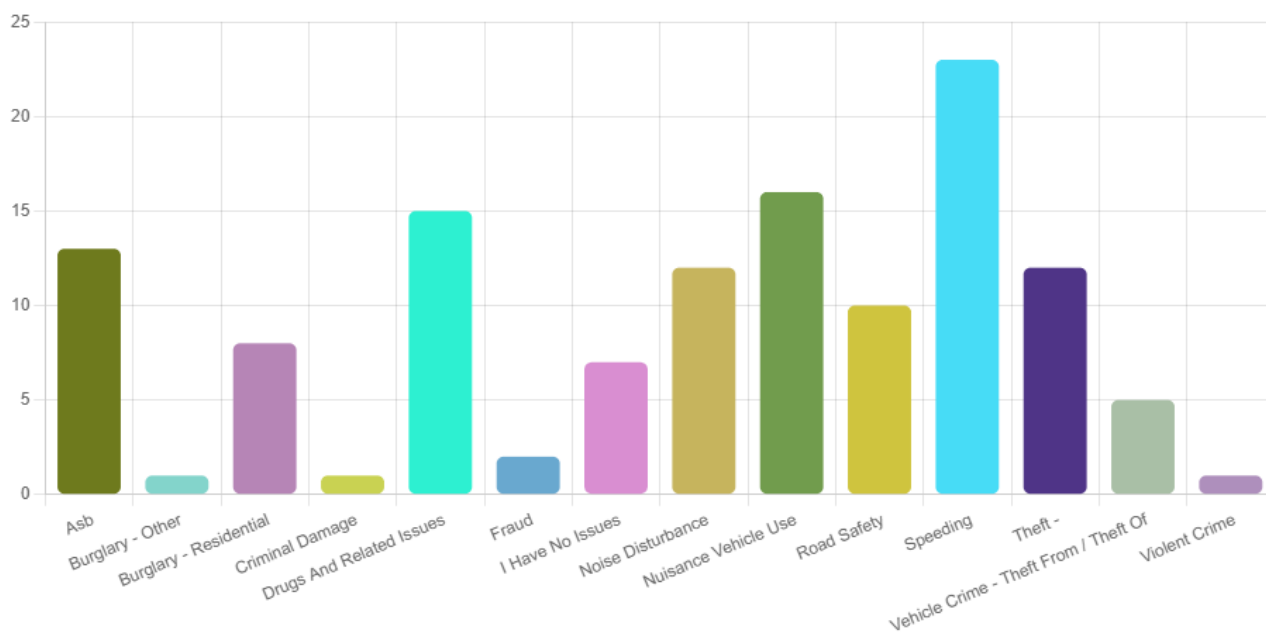
Current Position

Hampshire & Isle of Wight police launched their "Let's Talk" campaign in 2024/25, 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.

In the latest data shared covering Dec 2025-June 2026, the “Let’s Talk” service received 126 reports for the Rushmoor area, largely from 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. Nuisance Vehicle Use
3. Drugs and related issues
4. Anti-Social Behaviour
5. Noise / Theft (tied 5th)

Rushmoor Community Safety Survey – February 2026

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 2026, the survey was available from February 1st to March 2nd and shared via the council’s social media, council email news and with secondary schools and colleges in the Borough. A shorter paper version of the survey was available at the Council Offices and taken to some events.

801 respondents completed the survey, with 740 responses online and 66 via paper surveys (21 in English and 45 in Nepali). Sharing the survey with schools and colleges, most of which are in Farnborough, increased the response from those under 18, with 47.9% of respondents being under 18. There was also a large under-18 response to the 2024 and 2025 surveys.

Respondent demographics

- Residents living in Farnborough are overrepresented (65% of respondents).

- 54.4% (357) of respondents indicated that they were female and 40.4% (265) that they were male. Females are overrepresented and males underrepresented as 50.1% of the population of Rushmoor are male according to the 2021 Census.
- The survey had a high response from the Nepali community, with 79 responses from those who identify as Nepali (13.8% of survey responses vs 11.2% of the 18+ population at the 2021 Census).
- Knellwood, St Marks and Cove & Southwood are overrepresented. As a percentage Knellwood's response was more than double its share of population. North Town, Wellington and Empress, wherein most crime is reported, saw near proportionate representation (within 1% of their population share).
- The vast majority of those who identify as an ethnicity other than 'white' were under the age of 18.
- Where respondents provided answers, 13.9% indicated that they did have health conditions or disabilities, which limited their daily activities.

Key findings - Feelings of safety

- 77.7% of respondents feel safe during the day, in their local area ('local' defined as 15-20 mins walking distance area), and the percentage of those feeling unsafe has decreased slightly. The highest 'feel safe' score in the past four years (2025:71.1%, 2024: 74.3%, 2023: 73%). Feeling safe during the evening has also increased (up 7%).
 - 169 & 312 respondents commented why they felt unsafe during the day/night respectively. The most common causes given were:
 - lack of street lighting/lights being dim/lights go out at night (n86, night/dark only)
 - drugs/addicts/drug dealing (40 day, 43 night/dark)
 - drunks/street drinkers (22 day, 43 night/dark)
 - Theft/robbery/shoplifting (12 day, 33 night/dark)
- When asked 'Over the past 12 months would you say the level of crime and antisocial behaviour in your local area has..', 32.8% felt there was a slight or significant increase; this figure is down for a fourth year from 45% in 2025 and 59.9% in 2023. 7.5% suggesting a slight or significant decrease, the highest score in four years, up from 5.2% last year and 2.9 in 2023. This aligns with 82.7% of respondents reporting not to have been a victim of crime or ASB in the last 12 months, down 5.4% on 2025.

Those who had experienced crime were asked 'Did you report the crime or antisocial behaviour?' Of 114 responses to this question:

 - 51% said 'no'. When asked why, 75% felt nothing would be done, with 41% lacking confidence in Police and Council tackling the issue. 21% felt the crime is too minor to be worth reporting.
 - 49% said 'yes': 75% reported to police, 30% to council and 10% to a housing association.
 - The 30% to Council is the highest rate in four years (was 14% in 2025) and may be due to increased awareness of the Community Safety Team. The survey also recorded a slight (2%) increase in those aware of Place Protection Officers.
- Users of Aldershot & Farnborough town centres during the day and during the evening feel safer (up 12.7% by day, 9.6% evening and 7.3% by day, 7.6% evening respectively).
 - 174 respondents commented on issues linked to feeling unsafe in the town centres. The top three causes noted were 'drunks/drinkers', 'drugs/addicts/drug dealing' and 'homeless/beggars/aggressive begging'.
- Manor Park in Aldershot and King George V Park in Farnborough top the list of parks and open spaces that respondents feel unsafe in during the day and during the evening. The issue in parks

with the highest percentage was people hanging around, but people dealing or using drugs was very close.

- Those who thought the crime and antisocial behaviour level is high or very high has decreased from 2025 (down 10.3%). Although more respondents thought crime and antisocial behaviour had increased rather than decreased in their local area, the percentage of those who think crime and antisocial behaviour level has increased in the past 12 month has fallen from 2025 (down 12.1%).
- Overall, drugs and drug dealing remain among the biggest issues for respondents. The area of most concern for safety is around Manor Park ward. Across the survey, the flags were mentioned as a new area of concern, as these were not up when the previous survey was undertaken.
- There is a significant decrease in respondents expressing concern relating to 'immigrants/migrants/asylum seekers'. The number of comments in open-ended dropped from 110 in 2025 to 22 in 2026.
- Feelings of safety in under 18s has increased, again, on last year to 86.1% (vs 79.3% in 2025, 75.6% in 2024)

#Beewell Headline findings 2025/26

#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 or percentage with last year's score in parenthesis. Results relate to the survey carried out throughout the Autumn of 2025¹.

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

	Aldershot	Farnborough North	Farnborough South	Hampshire
Number of responses	194 (91)	246 (325)	280 (333)	20,777 (20,102)
Life satisfaction	7.1 (6.4)	7.2 (6.1)	7.4 (6.4)	7.0 (6.6)
Electronic cigarettes	3.5% (6)	5.6% (6)	(2.2%) (6)	3.8% (5.7)
Social Media use (scale 0-8)	4 (5.3)	4.2 (5)	3.8% (4.8)	3.8 (4.4)
Safe area to live (% agree or strongly agree)	79.7% (69.7)	82.4% (74.1)	89.4% (80.3)	86.9% (85)
Loneliness (often/ always / some of the time and occasionally)	48% (44.6%)	40.1% (53.4)	39.6% (51.7)	47.8% (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 understand feelings of safety;

¹ #Beewell Neighbourhood data - <https://uomseed.com/hips-neighbourhoods/profile/>

- 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.
- Review the approach / value in data capture via Outreach and other on street engagement.

Priority 2 – Serious Violence

Overview

The Serious Violence Duty requires councils and other local services to collaborate, share information and implement targeted interventions aimed at preventing and decreasing serious violence. While the duty does not define serious violence for its purposes, 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?

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. While 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

- **Rushmoor's rate of police recorded serious violence is improving and has dropped below the HIPS area average.**
- **Changes in police data recording have produced a significant statistical increase in 'robbery'.**
- **SV involving a weapon saw a significant drop in Wellington but a slight overall increase across the borough.**
- **There has been a 26% drop in violence against the person offences involving bladed implements.**
- **In three in four SV offences, the offending party is male.**

Progress during 2025/26

- Active participation in HIPS wide VRU groups, as well as contributions to the development of Strategic Needs Assessment with an updated document received in early 2026
- Attendance at relevant local meetings including MARAC and Habitual Knife Carrier Meetings
- Yellow Brick Road youth mentoring scheme aimed at vulnerable young persons continuing to work across Rushmoor, actively mentoring 10 at risk individuals
- Joint Hart and Rushmoor partner workshop held to identify current good practice and gaps, with a view to merging with Basingstoke Serious Violence group moving forward.

Current Position

Comparisons to VRP Strategic Needs Assessments (Local 2025 & HIPS wide 2026)

In 2025, the HIPS Violence Reduction Partnership completed a district-level Strategic Needs Assessment (SNA), offering insights into SV in Rushmoor largely based on VRP SNA data from 2024/25. In the absence of a 2026 edition of that assessment, this document examines updated data with reference to both the 2025 district-level SNA and the 2026 HIPS-wide VRP SNA.

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 2025's local 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.



The agreed HIPS-wide Serious Violence definition captures the following offences and Home Office crime codes:

1. Most Serious Violence – Existing Definition (1a and 1b where it is GBH and above incl. death by dangerous driving).
2. Robbery (3a and 3b).
3. Possession of Weapon Offences (7).
4. Public Order (Violence Disorder [65] and Riot [64/1] only).
5. Any Violence with Injury (1b) not included under MSV where a bladed implement was used.

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.^{2 3 4}

Key findings from the latest HIPS SNA (February 2026), with *additional Rushmoor commentary on 2025/26 data (in italics)*:

- There were 4,672 serious violence offences recorded across HIPS during 2024/25, which is a 6.0% reduction from last year. *Rushmoor has seen an 8% reduction in these offences.*
- The most prevalent offence was possession of weapon offences (43.9% of the total). *The offences make up just over 1% of crimes in Rushmoor and 38% of crimes meeting the HIPS SV definition.*
- Portsmouth & Southampton accounted for 45.6% of all serious violence occurrences in HIPS.
- There is an increase in serious violence at 15:00 hrs, correlating with school finishing times, this remains higher than pre 15:00 count for the rest of the day.
- Of identified victims of serious violence, 68.1% are male and 26.4% are female, suggesting males are more likely to be victims of serious violence in HIPS.
- Of identified suspects, 82% are male and 17.1% are female, suggesting males are more likely to be involved in serious violence in HIPS.

² Houses of Parliament: Early Interventions to Reduce Violent Crime. (2019)

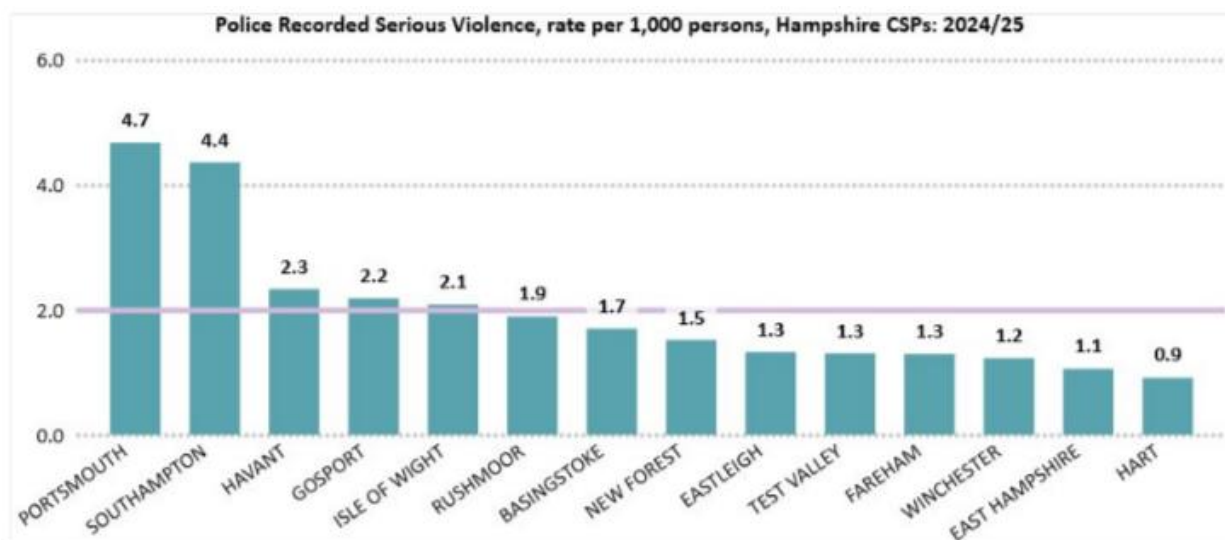
³ World Health Organisation: Preventing violence (2004).

⁴ McNeish, D. & Scott, S. Tackling and preventing serious youth violence: a rapid evidence review (2018)

- In terms of youth serious violence, where age is recorded, 20% of those committing serious violence were aged 10-17 years, compared to 18% in the previous year and 17% in 2022/23.
- There was a 6.7% (128) reduction in the number of serious violence offences recorded as involving a bladed implement.

Rushmoor performance is measured against Hampshire authorities and national data, focusing on key indicators aligned to these factors. Relative statements (i.e. higher / improved) are made here based on comparisons within the HIPS and historical performance in that context.

- *Police Recorded Serious Violence (rate per 1,000 persons)* in Rushmoor has improved, dropping from 2.6 to 1.9, taking it below the Hampshire average. Rushmoor generally ranks similarly or worse than the Hampshire average across most identified risk and protective factors. This indicates a heightened risk of serious violence involvement compared to the Hampshire average.



Rushmoor's improved standing reflects reductions in Violence Against a Person (VAP) in 9 of its 13 wards, including in Wellington, historically responsible 18% (n495) of offences.

- Recorded rates of Domestic Abuse fell in Rushmoor from 132 (per 10,000 population) to 116.2, just below the 123.5 Hampshire average. While only 12.3% of serious violence offences in HIPS were flagged as domestic abuse, DA accounts for a large proportion of violence overall.

Rushmoor data

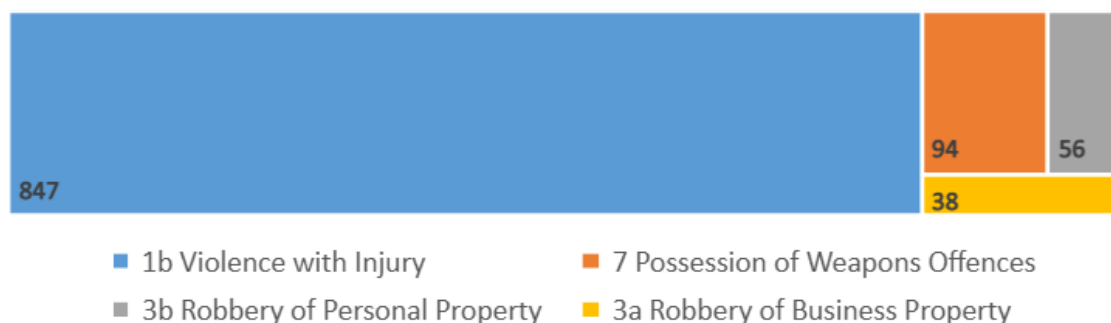
The local data view of SV is formed from Hampshire & Isle of Wight Constabulary dataset. The following analysis includes figures for **all** reports under the HMIC Crime Tree SV classification, **as well as** those already defined in the HIPS-wide SV definition.

In 2025/26 there were 1,035 records reports of serious violence, a 1% increase on the previous year (1,023). ABH (any lasting pain, hurt or any minor injury of any kind) was the most common classification (59% of reports), down 10%: 604 reports compared with 699 the previous year. Robbery of a business saw an increase from 8 to 38 (+375%), up from 6 the year previous and 3 in 2023/24 (likely due to changes in guidance/reporting methodology). Reports of threats with a blade

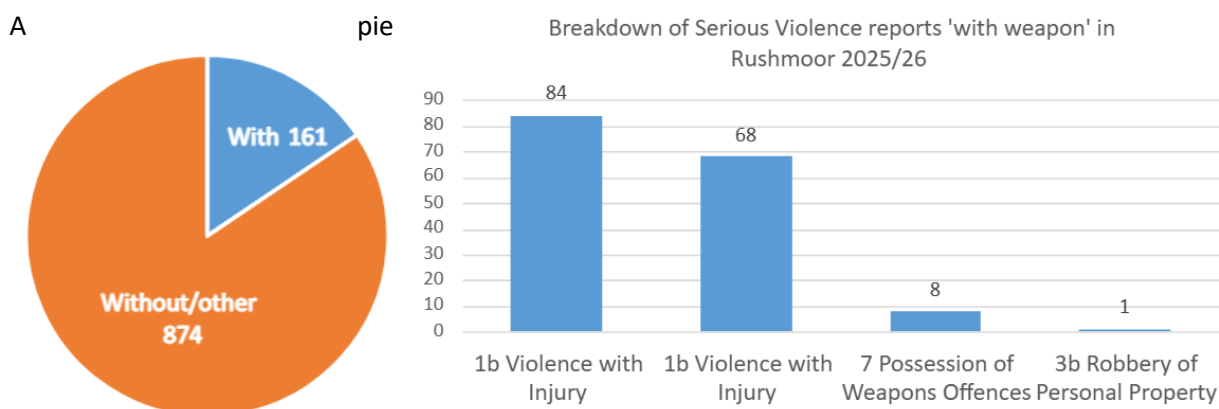
or sharply pointed article in a public place also saw a large percentage increase from 5 reports to 17 (+240%).

2025/26 records 1,035 reports of serious violence, a 1% increase on the previous year (1,023). ABH (any lasting pain, hurt or any minor injury of any kind) was the most common classification, accounting for 59% of reports, down 10% from 699 to 604. Robbery of business saw an increase from 8 to 38 (+375%), up from 6 the previous year and 3 in 2023/24, likely due to changes in guidance or reporting methodology. Reports of threats with a blade or sharply pointed article in a public place also saw a large percentage increase, from 5 reports to 17 (+240%).

Serious Violence reported in Rushmoor 2025/26



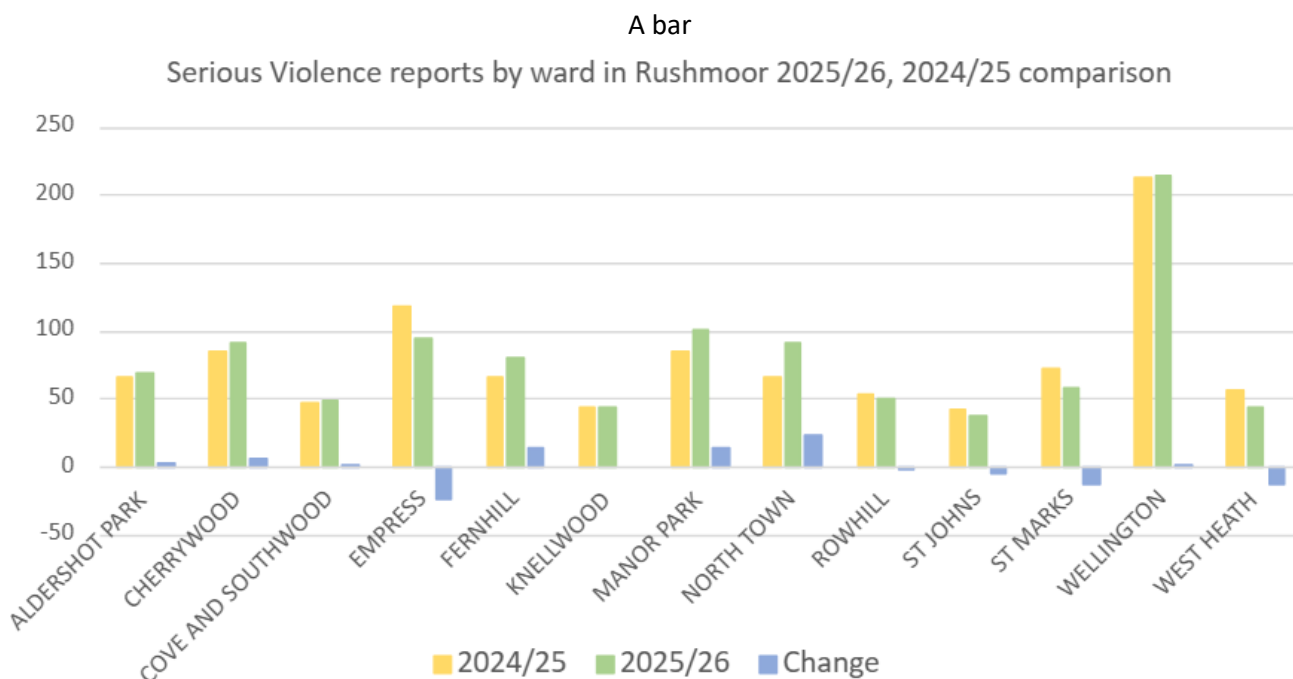
Of these reported offences, 161 reports (15%) involved a weapon. The chart below shows the breakdown of offence types where reported 'with weapon'.



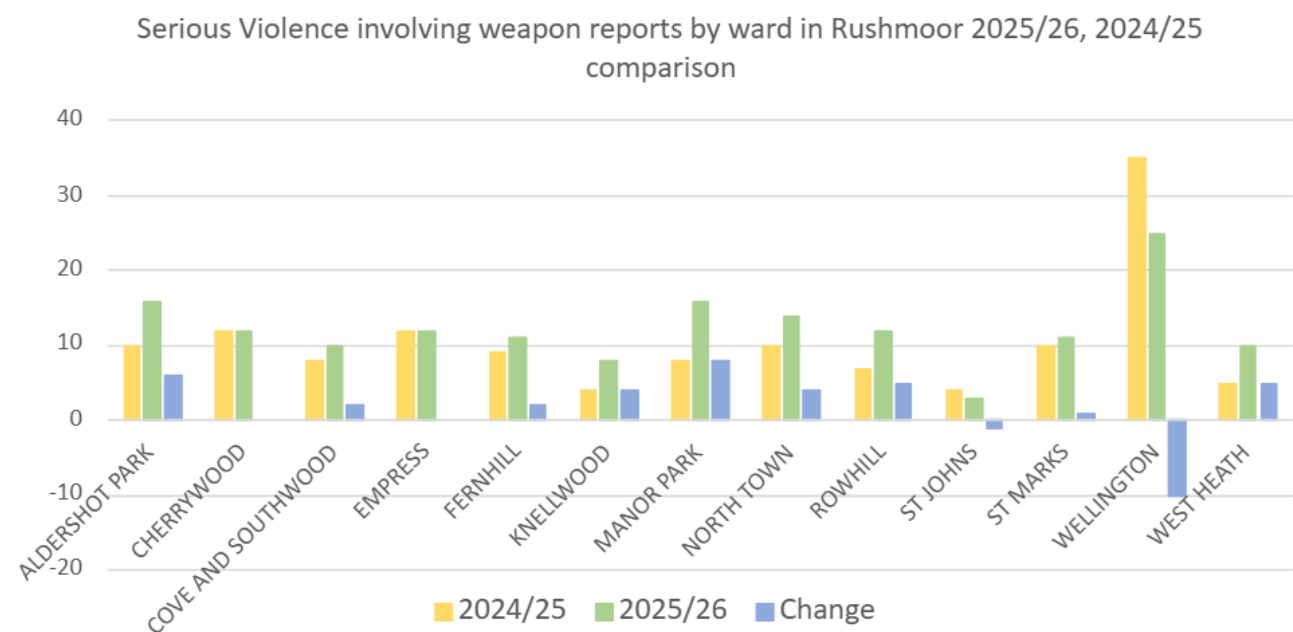
Reports involving weapons (161) have increased by 18% on the previous year (136), but are lower than in 2023/24 (195). Robbery of business property has increased dramatically, with 37 reports compared with 6 and 3 in 2024/25 and 2023/24 respectively. This however is attributed to changes in police classification whereby a theft is now considered a robbery where any weapon threat is involved. The table below shows the weapons involved in these SV reports.

Weapon Used	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26
Acid/other corrosive substance			2
Bladed implement	102	68	79
Firearm	4	6	5
Glass	15	7	6
Non-bladed implement	74	55	68

Serious violence reports are particularly prevalent in the Wellington area (215 reports), with little change in this area in the last two years. The Empress area saw a 20% reduction on the previous year, North Town saw the largest rise: 38% increase from 67 to 91 reports.



The district-wide rise in serious violence involving a weapon is not seen in all areas. While SV decreased in Empress, reports involving weapons remained unchanged (12 reports), and in other areas with similar general decreases in SV, reports involving weapons increased. Serious violence involving a weapon increased in 9 of the 13 areas, albeit in each only by single figures.



Domestic Abuse flagged SV reports dropped slightly (-6%) to 265 from 282 the previous year. 22% of DA flagged SV reports involved weapons, an increase of 20% from 134 to 160.

Where data was available, the 'aggrieved' parties in SV reports were predominantly male (518 male (57%) vs 386 female (42%) in 2025/26). This is a significant shift from 2024/25, with much closer rates between genders (52% male, 48% female).

Where data was available, the 'offending' parties were largely male (76% of reports), accounting for 125 of 164 SV incidents. 57% of reported offenders were aged between 24 and 44 years. 13% were between 10 and 17 years old.

Recommendations to further enhance data analysis

- The CSP data and analysis working group should consider the approach and plan for scheduling and delivering district-level SNAs.
- Consider what information about SV best informs and supports interventions.
- Align SV statistical analysis with HIPS-wide SV definitions.

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.”⁵

Hampshire and Isle of Wight Constabulary explains that some of the types of domestic abuse include, but are not limited to, physical, emotional, psychological, sexual or financial abuse. 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 Wales⁶ showed around 7.8% of people aged 16 years and over experienced domestic abuse in the last year (around 3.8 million people), reported in the YE March 2025 survey. There was no statistically significant change in the prevalence of DA compared with the previous year, at which time the Survey noted: “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?

While reports of domestic crime have declined over time, this may reflect lower awareness and reporting rather than a true reduction 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. DA has not seen the same continued trend in falling levels of reported crime and so DA now represents a slightly larger proportion of all crime reported.**
- **Women continue to be disproportionately represented among victims, with 71% of all victims being female in the last year.**
- **Referrals to Stop Domestic Abuse increased slightly, as did interventions, with a significant increase in ‘refuge’ referrals. This may relate to male ‘ex-partners’ remaining the largest perpetrator group.**

⁵ [What is domestic abuse? | Hampshire and Isle of Wight Constabulary](#)

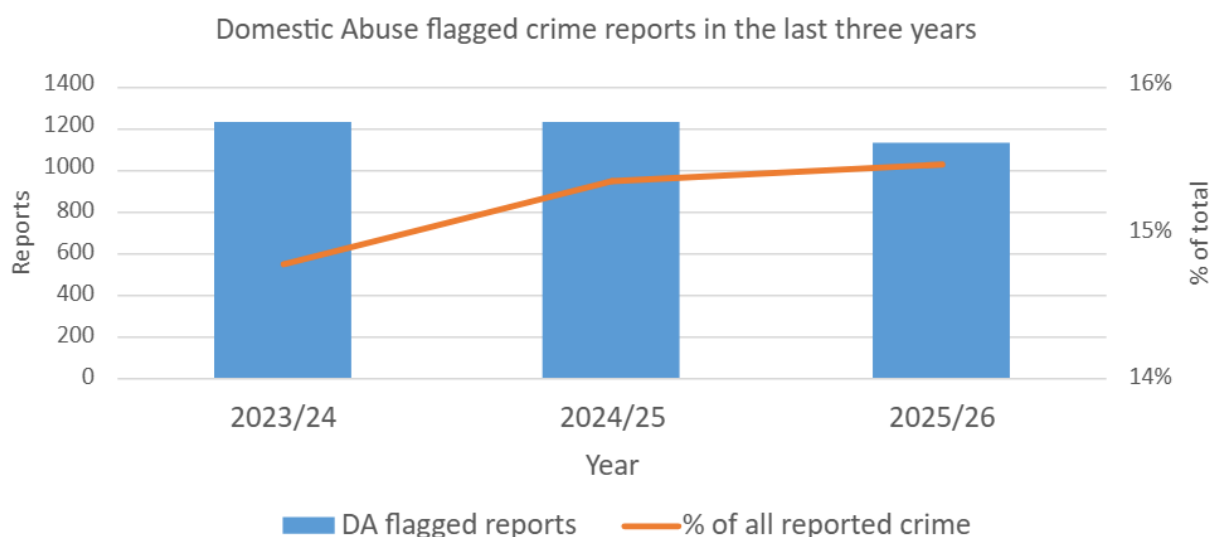
⁶ ONS Crime Survey England and Wales: year ending December 2025

Progress during 2025/26

- 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 meeting⁷ 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
- Merging of North-east Hampshire Domestic Abuse Forum with Basingstoke Domestic Abuse Forum to enhance practitioner training and information sharing

Current Position

During 2025/26, 'domestic flagged' crimes accounted for 16% (n1,123) of all crime in Rushmoor, a slight (<1%) increase as a percentage of all crime and a drop of 101 (8%) in absolute reports. Overall crime reports have decreased over the last decade and while this decrease continued for DA, progress has slowed, resulting in DA increasing its share of all reported crime.



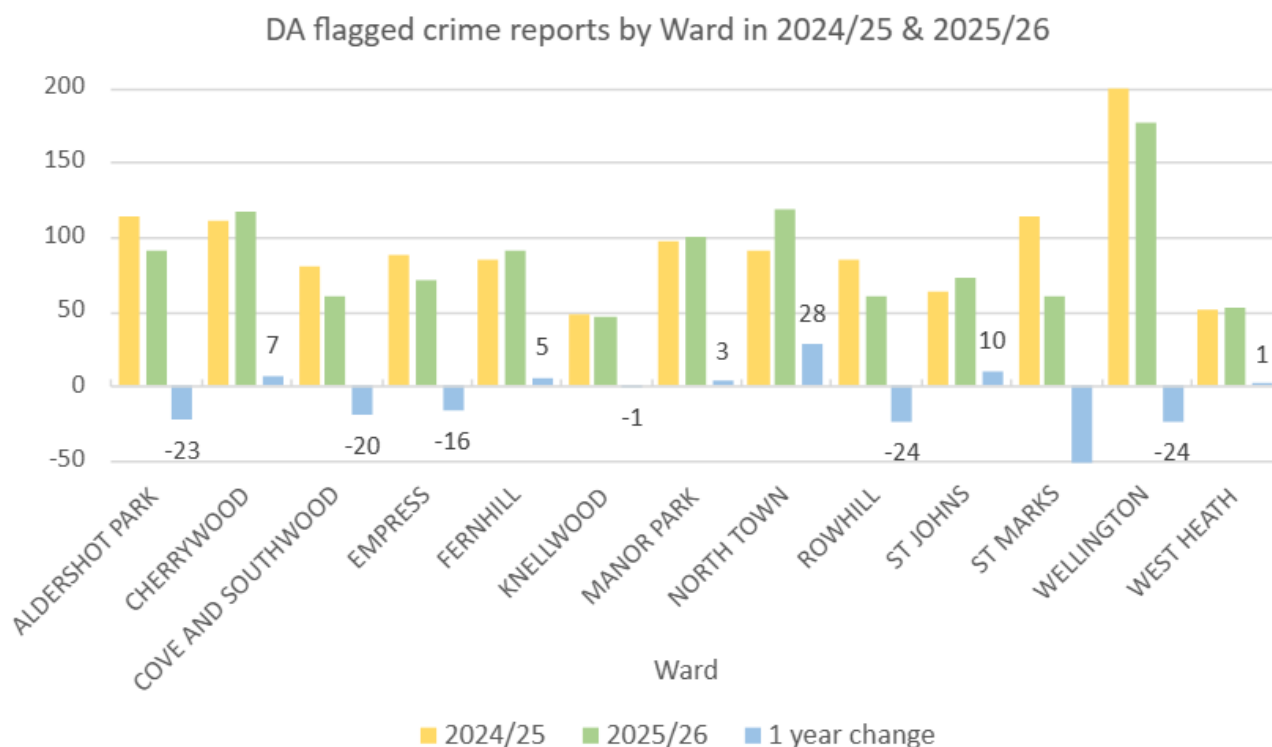
The majority (76%, n859) of domestic abuse reports were 'violence against the person', this is broken down by 'violence without injury' equating to 69% (n597) and 'violence with injury' 31% (n262). The most common offence types were Common Assault and Battery (n227) and Actual Bodily Harm (n180); these two types have decreased for two consecutive years while 'non-fatal strangulation or suffocation' has increased each year, from 40 reports in 2023/24 to 62 in 2025/26.

At least 66% of victims were female, with over 55% of these aged between 24 and 44 years. The ethnicity of victims was recorded in 32% of reports and suggests that 'White – North European' females are the largest identified victim group.

⁷ Multi-agency case management meeting, including Council, Police, Housing Associations and local support services.

Details of the victim and offender relationship were obtained in 66% of cases. Of these, the most common relationships where domestic abuse occurred were heterosexual ex-partners (39%) or current partners (29%), accounting for 68% of reports.

The graph below shows the location of crime reports where the domestic flag was applied.



Stop Domestic Abuse – adult referrals

During 2025/26, Stop Domestic Abuse (SDA) received 639 adult referrals in Rushmoor, 12 more than the previous year. 'Refuge' referrals more than tripled to 37, up from 12 the previous year. SDA notes that refuge vacancies are a pull system, meaning these figures change based on capacity rather than being an indicator of demand. The majority (73%) of referrals were received from the police, and victims/survivors were supported for an average of four months (up from three months in 2024/25). SDA notes that this is due to improvements in engagement rates within the IDVA service, leading to an increase in the average time in service.

In total, 161 interventions with adults were completed via a combination of Independent Domestic Abuse Survivor (IDVA), outreach and refuge services; 9 more than the previous year. In 2024/25 the number of interventions delivered by SDA had increased by 67% due to a focus on creative engagement and strengthening relationships with key partners.

The table below shows the most prevalent forms of abuse reported over the last two years were emotional abuse, experienced by 86% of the cases, followed by jealous or controlling behaviour experienced by 82% of cases. Notably, the perpetrator was most commonly identified as an ex-intimate partner in 68% of the cases, while 16% noted the abuse was perpetrated by a current intimate partner.

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

Type of abuse experienced by adult referred cases	2024/25	2025/26
Emotional	90.2%	86.36%
Financial	56.86%	63.64%
Jealous/controlling behaviour	76.47%	81.82%
Physical	72.55%	77.27%
Sexual	37.25%	50.00%
Surveillance/ harassment / stalking	41.18%	59.09%

Stop Domestic Abuse – child and young people referrals

During the same period, SDA received 64 referrals involving children and young people, three fewer than last year. In response, SDA delivered 112 interventions through a combination of outreach programmes, group work and refuge services. This highlights the important role these organisations play in identifying and addressing instances of domestic abuse affecting younger individuals. Referral sources vary in the data year to year, but where this is recorded, most referrals came from children's services, schools or colleges. The 'self-referral' source has notably increased from 1 last year to 8 self-referrals in 2025/26, accounting for 13% of all referrals.

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).” The Crime Survey for England and Wales (CSEW) for the year ending June 2025 showed that an estimated 37% of people experienced or witnessed ASB.

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 such as fly-tipping and clean streets outlined in its 2026-28 Delivery Plan. The CSP also provides support for both victims and perpetrators.

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 remains a key concern for our communities, aligning with Home Office research 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. ASB is consistently reported as a top contributor to feelings of being unsafe in our Community Safety Surveys. 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 with most of this increase related to Aldershot (23% rise vs 1% rise in Farnborough)**
- **The long-term trend (from April 2019) shows a steady decline in ASB reports which is now levelling off.**
- **Sharp rise in reports classified as ‘ASB Environmental’ linked to recreational drug use, with spikes noted in Wellington and Empress wards.**

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.
- 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.

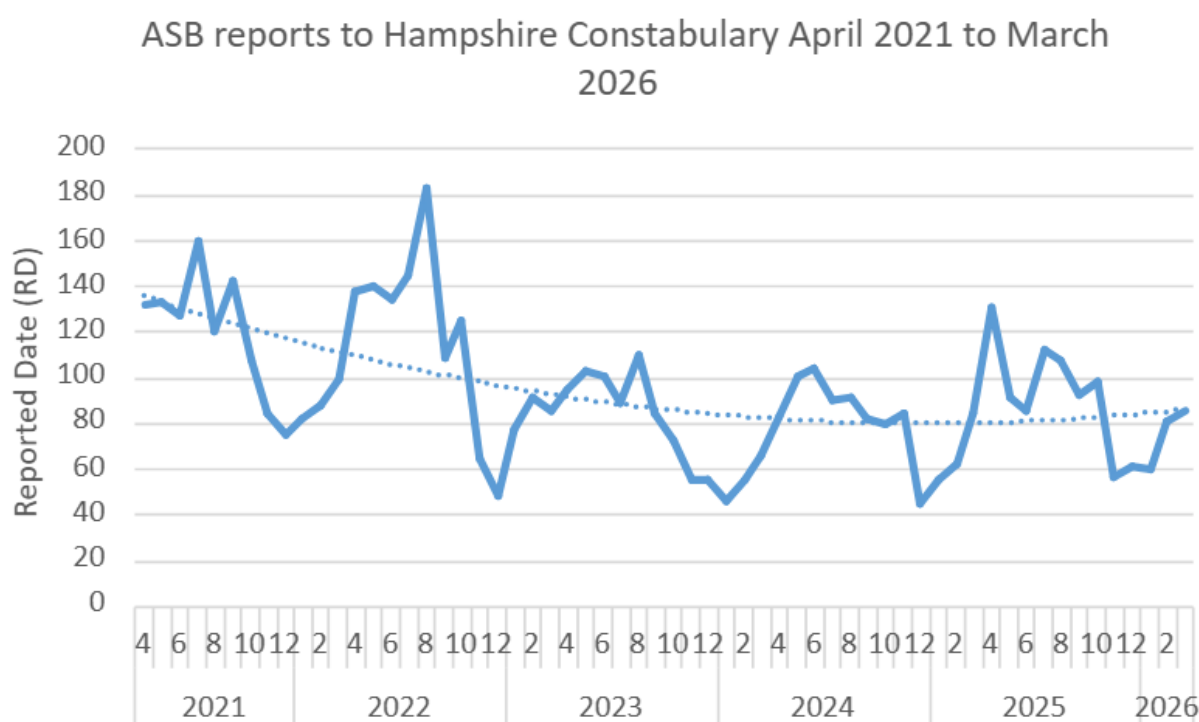
Current position – police recorded ASB

ASB definitions

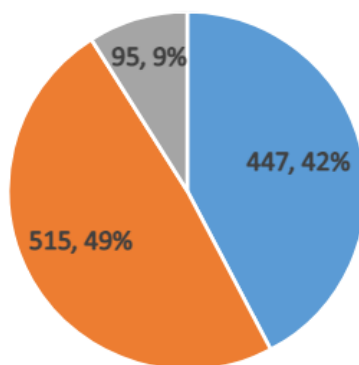
Hampshire and Isle of Wight Constabulary records ASB under three primary categories: 'ASB community' links to behaviours causing trouble, annoyance or suffering to a community; 'ASB personal' is when a specific individual or group is targeted; and 'ASB environmental' is when behaviours affect the wider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

Overall observations

During 2025/26, 1,064 reports of ASB were recorded. This is an increase of 12% from 949 last year, or 115 more reports (in 2024/25, ASB reports rose by only 2%). The graph below shows numbers of ASB reports to the police since April 2021. The recent increase in reports ends a downward trend, with an expected upward trend due to seasonality and higher report numbers in the summer months. Most of this increase occurred in Aldershot, with a 23% increase in the last year, rising from 406 to 500 reports. Farnborough saw little change, rising from 560 to 564 reports.



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 2025/26

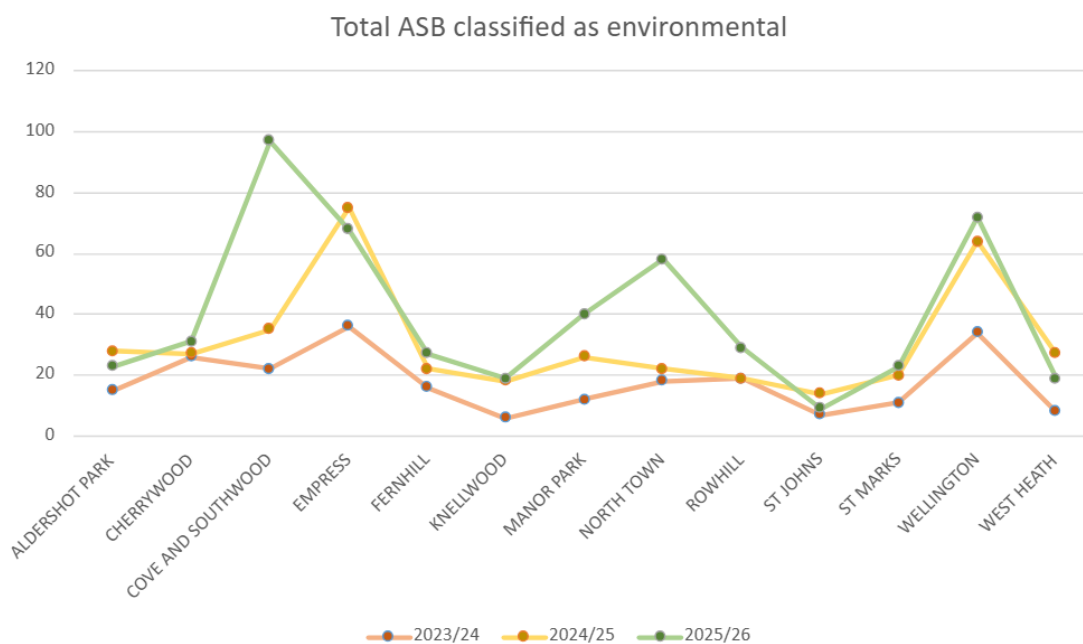
- ASB - COMMUNITY
- ASB - ENVIRONMENTAL
- ASB - PERSONAL

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 2025/26, compared to the previous two years. Slight drops in reports were seen in Aldershot Park, St Johns and West Heath. The largest rises were in Cove and Southwood (+62) and North Town (+36).



At least 45% of all 'ASB environmental' reports within the borough were drug related - down 1% on the previous year. The police notes⁸ suggest that many of these reports link to recreational cannabis use. Drug related reports reflect total ASB figures by area with no standout area. Over the last three years there has been a shift in classification from ASB Community to ASB Environment: 641 & 230 (respectively) in 2023/24 to 447 & 515 in 2025/26.

⁸ Hampshire and Isle of Wight Constabulary Business Objects – Occurrence MO summary

Type of ASB

Each report of ASB has been reviewed and categorised 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:

- **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 2025/26 by ASB type and youth, neighbour, rough sleeper breakdown

ASB type	Number of reports	% of total	Youth related	Neighbour related	Rough sleeper related
Public Disorder	42	4%	14	4	0
Public Nuisance	314	31%	141	3	38
Vehicle Nuisance	123	11%	25	4	3
Vandalism	60	6%	27	8	2
Noise Nuisance	13	1%	5	3	0
Trespassing and Loitering	92	9%	24	65	5
Harassment & Intimidation	51	6%	23	1	4
Littering and Pollution	326	32%	45	176	4
Totals	1002	100	300	252	54

In this classification, ASB reports relating solely to cannabis odour nuisance are counted under 'Littering and Pollution'. The most common ASB reports to the police related to Littering and Pollution (32%), Public Nuisance (31%), and Vehicle Nuisance (11%). 24% of all reports were in Wellington (195), 15% in Empress (n119) and 12% in Cove and Southwood (n129).

The use of drugs was often cited in the top two ASB categories, with 363 reports referencing drugs in total for the year. These mainly relate to recreational use of cannabis within public areas or by neighbours (n180).

Drug-related reports were high as a proportion of all reports in Cove and Southwood (n93/72% of reports), North Town (n50/53%) and Rowhill (n19/44%).

Public nuisance reports related to general disturbance. The wards with the highest reports were Wellington (22%, n77) and Empress (14%, n50). Vehicle nuisance predominantly highlights issues with noisy vehicles and reckless driving. This type of nuisance is more widespread across the borough, with slightly more reports in Wellington (8%, n27) and Empress (6%, n23).

Youth-related ASB accounted for 30% of all reports. The number of reports of youth-related ASB remained relatively stable over the previous two years but has increased to 321, up from 221 last year. The predominant matters related to young people were public nuisance (n156) and littering and pollution (n45). 17% of reports occurred in Wellington ward (n54), 14% in Empress (n14) and 10% in North Town (n32).

Monitoring of data, youth outreach sessions, 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.

4 new ABCs were started during 2025/26, with 1 ongoing, and there has been 13 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 25% of all reports, up from 16% last year. The number of reports increased to 266 from 163 last year. These issues largely related to the use of drugs and alcohol and were most common in Cove and Southwood (33%, n88) and Empress (11%, n28).

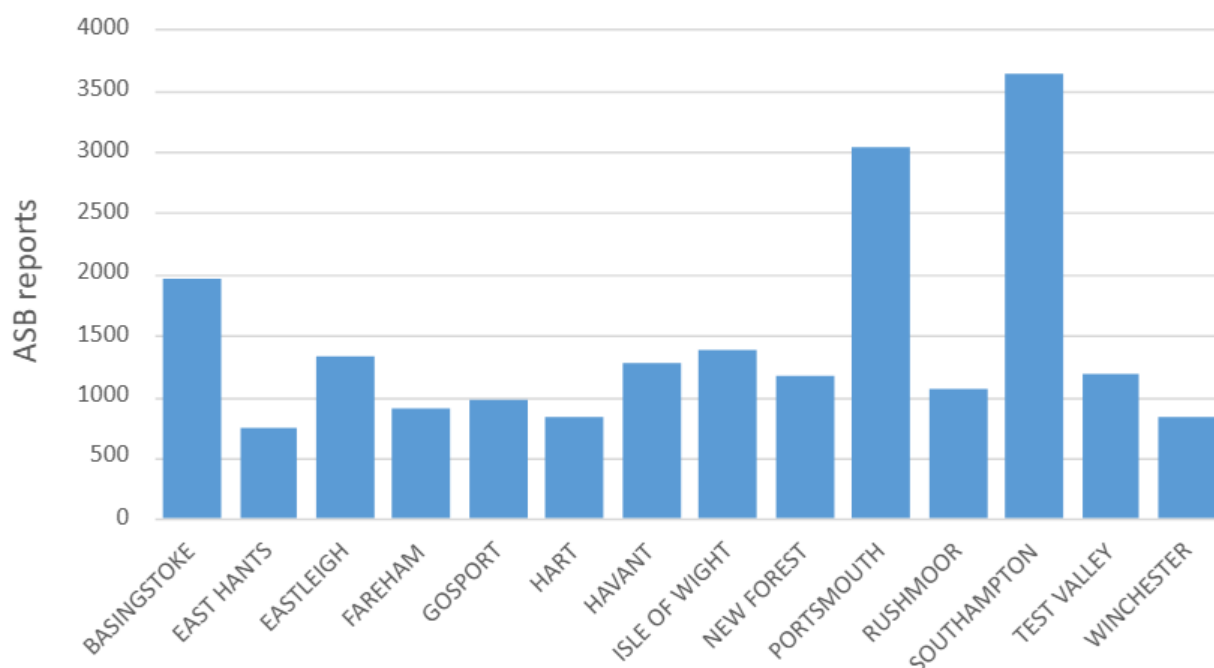
ASB reports related to rough sleepers accounted for 5% of reports, with general disturbances, access to flats etc. being the main issues.

[Hampshire comparison⁹](#)

The graph below shows the total reported ASB across the named local authorities alongside the county average. This shows Rushmoor is under the Hampshire average of 1,451 reports (20,314 reports county wide).

⁹ ASB Report – Hampshire and Isle of Wight Constabulary

Total ASB by Hampshire authority 2025/26



ASB reported to Rushmoor Borough Council

In addition to Police ASB reports, 133 reports were made directly to the Council via the “Report antisocial behaviour” form, this is a slight decrease on the previous year when 135 reports were submitted. Customers reported, in most incidents¹⁰, 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	Number of reports 25/26
Neighbour nuisance	55	70	66	63
Noise nuisance	77	60	0	35
Verbal abuse	35	35	35	50
Vehicle nuisance	28	25	17	23
Harassment	29	32	32	39
Criminal damage	28	23	11	14
Vandalism	31	23	13	16
Under-age drinking or smoking	21	6	9	4
Other (drug use/selling, people gathering around)	50	53	34	32

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.

¹⁰ 75% of reports (100)

Public Spaces Protection Order

This order remains in force in Aldershot Town Centre (to 2028) 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.

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:

- **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 2 applications for Antisocial Behaviour Case Reviews in 2025/26 for Rushmoor. Both met the required threshold and went to a full review.

Outreach engagement with detached young people

Between April 2025 and March 2026, a total of 168 outreach sessions were conducted, including visits to 75 locations across the borough. These sessions were distributed across different days of the week, with the majority occurring midweek. Sessions were scheduled during the late afternoon and early evening, typically starting at 5pm and typically lasting approximately two hours.

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). In summary@

- Two CPIs (down from 5)
- 1 police referral (down from 1 police & 1 HCC)
- 1 reported instance of cannabis usage (down from 5)

- Six observations of vaping (up from 3)
- No sessions recording consumption of alcohol (down from 5)

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

- Work to align ASB categorisation within the CSP
- 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 was new in 2024/25. It is important we focus on town centre engagement due to the levels of antisocial behaviour and crime in these areas, which directly impacts the 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

- **Reports of crime and ASB have decreased in Farnborough town centre with significant reductions in the Empress specified area**
- **Reports of Crime are down by a fifth, but ASB reports have increased, primarily in Aldershot town centre (the 'Wellington specified area') with a 33% increase in reports.**
- **Theft and Shoplifting reports remain the most common reports but have declined in both areas.**
- **The most reported crimes in both town centre locations are the same: violence against the person, theft, and public order offences.**

Progress during 2025/26

- Continued to encourage awareness and use of DISC system
- Focused patrols in town centres including Place Protection Officers, Housing Outreach, Youth Outreach and Town Centre Manager
- Ongoing 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.
- Focused case management on key town centre nominals (victims and offenders)
- Positive promotion of town centres and associated events to encourage footfall
- Ongoing funding received from Hampshire Police and the Home Office for under Serious Violence agenda for GRIP hotspot patrols, over 2000 hours of 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.

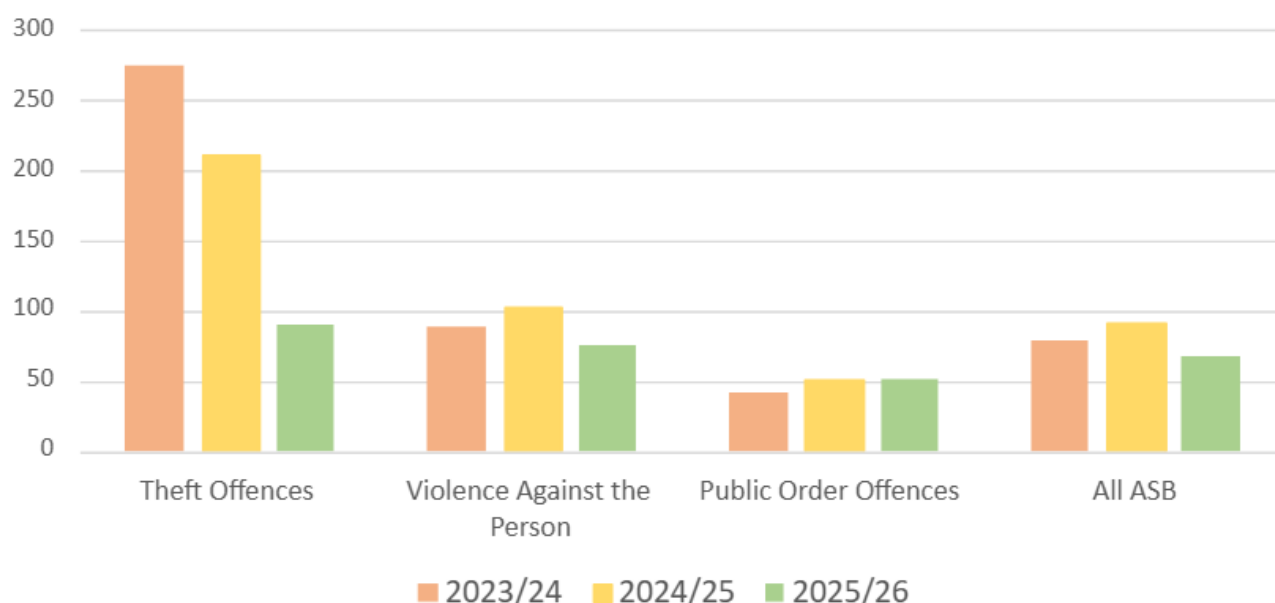
Public Spaces Protection Order – Aldershot town centre

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 – Farnborough / Empress (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. In 2025/26, there has been a 40% decrease in crime reports in the Empress specified location with 303 reports, down from 502 in 2024/25. The most common offences in Empress specified area are Theft, Violence against the person and Public Order offences. These make up 82% 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.

Top three reported crime types and ASB reports in the Empress specified area in the last three years



In total there were 90 theft offences reported during the last year in the Empress specified area, this is down 57% from 211 the previous year. The most common offence is Shoplifting with 42 reported offences; down 73% from 156 the previous year, and now accounting for 47% of all theft offences (down from 70%).

There were a total 75 violence against the person offences reported, down from 103 the previous year. The most common offence type is Common assault and battery.

There has been no change in public order offence reports with 51 reported this year and the last. The most common offence type is causing intentional harassment, alarm or distress.

ASB has decreased this year, with 67 reports compared to 92. 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 – Aldershot Wellington (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 81% of all crime, during the analysis period. There has been a significant reduction in the last year: total

crime down 19% from 859 to 688 and down 17% in the top three offences above, 677 down to 557. Aldershot town centre continues to be a hotspot for ASB.

Top three reported crime types and ASB reports in the Wellington specified area in the last three years



There were a total 314 reports of violence against the person offences, down 19% from 387 the previous year. Of these offences, 58% were violence without injury (n182) and 42% were violence with injury (n132). The most common offence types are Common assault and battery (n103) and ABH (n103).

In total there were 139 theft offences reported during the last year in the Wellington specified area, down 18% from 169 the previous year. The most common offence types are 'all other theft offences' (n42) and shoplifting (n40), these equate to 59% of all theft offences.

There were 104 public order offence reports, down 14% from 121 the previous year. The most common offence type is causing intentional harassment, alarm or distress (n42, 40% of public order offences).

ASB in Wellington specified area has increased in the last year, rising 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.

Reports via Disc

'Disc' is the secure information-sharing system, whereby businesses and stakeholders in Rushmoor's retail & town centre areas can share information on local crime or ASB activity and report incidents that can then be submitted to Police. The volume and quality of reporting through this platform depends upon engagement and participation; it may not reflect the true experience of participants, only what they choose to add to this system. In the last 12 months active users of the platform have fluctuated between around 80 and 40 users.

Disc data is organised by calendar year. Reports in 2025 declined to 485 from 886 and 869 in the two years prior. This assessment notes from Disc data:

Theft related reports account for the majority 52% of all reports (234 in 2025)

Where the location is given:

- 37% of reports related to Wellington Street, Aldershot
- 25% of reports related to Queensmead, Farnborough
- 24% of reports related to the Wellington Centre, Aldershot

Disc has a data sharing agreement with UKPAC. Rushmoor's Town Centres Manager noted perceptions of street attached people have a big impact on Town Centre perceptions and that, in 2026:

- The Farnborough street-attached situation improving, with many reports relating to the area outside Sainsbury's in Farnborough;
- Aldershot continues to have street-attached problems in the area around the George pub, Wellington Street.

Crime data summary

Overview

Across England and Wales, police recorded around 9.6 million crimes in the year ending Dec 2026, this figure was unchanged from the previous year. Crime against individuals and households have decreased in general in the last decade, while fraud has increased significantly over the period.

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 the year ending December 2025, Hampshire and Isle of Wight Constabulary recorded a total 152,670 crimes across the county (excluding fraud), a marginal decrease of 878 on the previous year.

Rushmoor recorded, type and level of crime.¹¹

During 2025/26, 7,259 crimes in Rushmoor were reported to the police. This is a 9% decrease (n-713) in reported crime compared to the 2024/25, and an 11% decrease compared to the average for the two prior years (the average of 2023/24 & 24/25).

The graph below shows reported crime volumes by type in Rushmoor. The line plots show change in 2025/26 volumes vs the average of the two years prior. Robbery has seen the largest relative increase of 66%, with 94 reports, compared to 58 and 54 in previous years; this is likely due to a change in reporting methodology/guidance. By volume Theft has had the largest decrease to 2220 reports, down 21% (n585) on the previous two-year average.



¹¹ Reference data in Appendix 3 for Rushmoor analysis

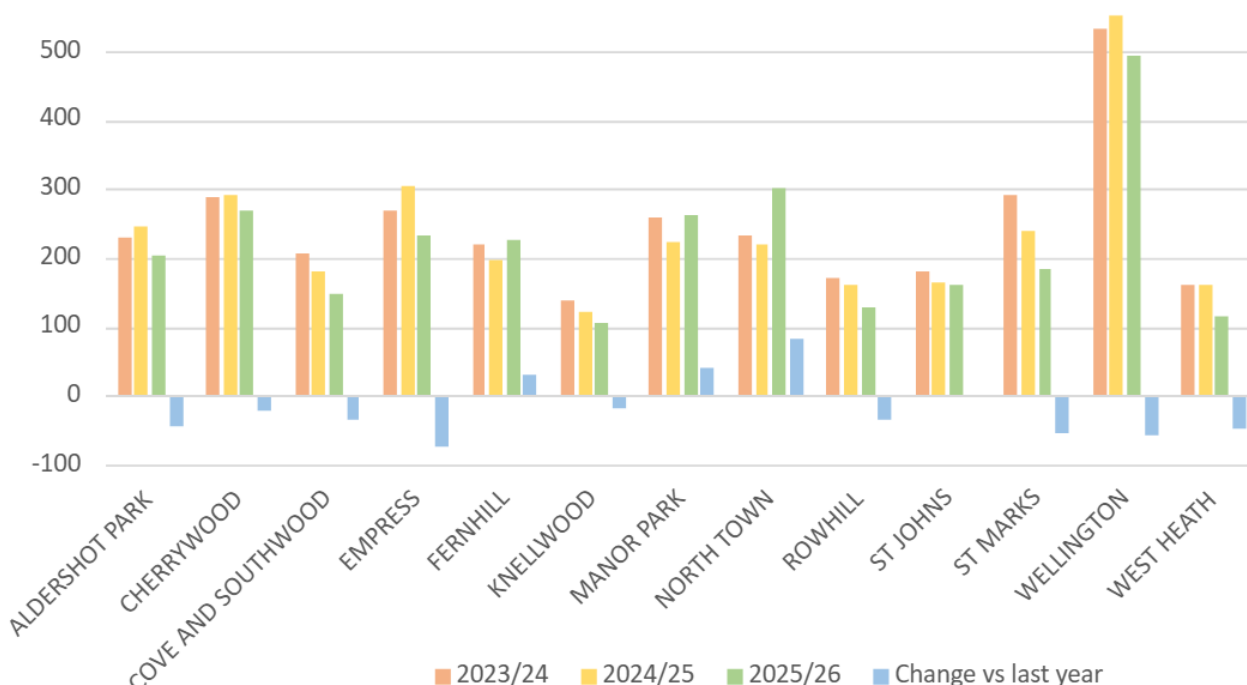
Miscellaneous crimes against society continue to increase, reaching 141 reports, 10 more than the previous year and up 14% on the prior two-year average. This includes offences such as distributing, taking, making or publishing **photo**/pseudo-photo of a child and threats to destroy or damage property.

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 has fallen in each of the last three years yet remains the largest contributor (39%, n2844) to crime reports in Rushmoor. This category includes 1a homicide, 1b violence with injury and 1c violence without injury. Violence without injury makes up 70% of crime within this category, while violence with injury accounted for 29%. There was an 8% decrease (n234) 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% (n495) of offences.



The most common offence types are Common assault and battery (27%, n757), Actual Bodily Harm (21%, n607) and Harassment without violence (21%, n589). The highest number of offences were in Victoria Road, Aldershot and Grosvenor Road, Aldershot, where 84 and 59 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 64% of reports. Stranger (36%, n1103), Acquaintance (31%, n964) and Ex-partner heterosexual (10%, n312) were the most common relationship types. The domestic flag was applied to 15% (n1123) offences, and a weapon was used in 4% of offences.

Offenders were identified in 265 reports, relating to 255 incidents of VAP were identified. There were more male offenders (74%), compared to female offenders (25%).

Acquisitive/Theft crime

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

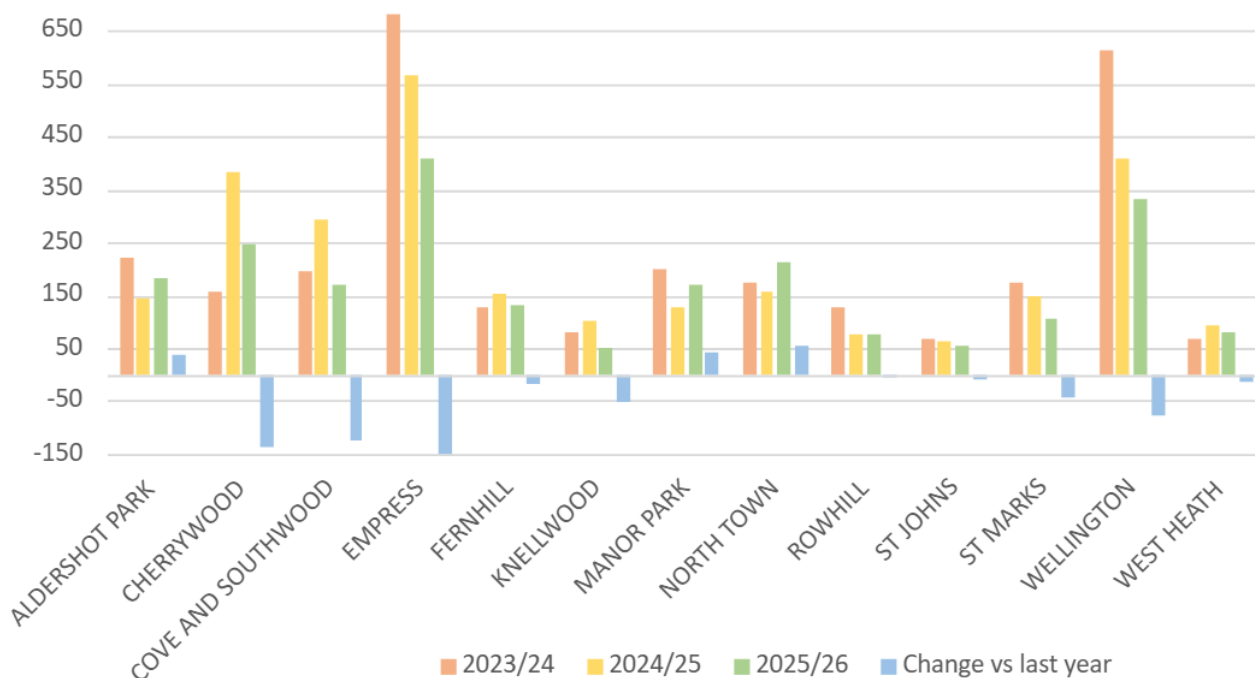
AC refers to offences where the primary motive is to gain property or money, the unlawful acquisition of someone else's belongings. The below factors describe conditions in which acquisitive crime is more likely to occur:

- **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 2220 reports of theft offences, 18% less than the previous year (n2717) and 21% less than the prior two-year average. Shoplifting is the most common theft offence equating for 39% of all offences (n859); significantly this is 25% less than the year prior (n1139) and 15% less than the two-year average.

The graph below shows the location, by ward, of AC over the last three years. In 2023/24, 45% of theft offences occurred within the town centre wards of Empress and Wellington; in 2024/25 this reduced to 36%; in 2025/26 this reduced against to 26% (14% & 12% respectively). Theft offences increased slightly in Aldershot Park (+25%, +n37), Manor Park (+34%, +n43) and North Town (+36%, +n56).

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.



Hampshire comparison

The table below shows the Rushmoor's relative position in total reported crime across the named local authorities (1st having the highest numbers in the category).

Category	Rushmoor Rank	Next Higher Area	Next Lower Area
1 Violence Against the Person	10 th	Winchester (2,890)	Gosport (2,676)
2 Sexual Offences	10 th	Gosport (337)	Test Valley (321)
3 Robbery	4 th	Basingstoke (136)	Havant (92)
4 Theft Offences	6 th	Isle of Wight (2,245)	Havant (2,217)
5 Criminal Damage and Arson Offences	10 th	Winchester (585)	Gosport (486)
6 Drug Offences	8 th	Test Valley (288)	Gosport (261)
7 Possession of Weapons Offences	7 th	New Forest (106)	Test Valley (94)
8 Public Order Offences	7 th	New Forest (890)	Eastleigh (721)
9 Miscellaneous Crimes Against Society	11 th	Gosport (151)	Fareham (141)

Offences involving a weapon

The Crime Survey for England and Wales reports that during the year ending September 2025, offences involving firearms have decreased by 9% compared to the previous year (4851 offences). The largest falls were in offences involving unidentified firearms, which decreased by 25% (to 683 offences) and offences involving handguns, which decreased by 12% (to 1,574 offences). Firearm offence levels were at their lowest levels since current police recording practices began in YE March 2003 and were much lower than at their peak in YE March 2006 (11,088 offences).¹²

Offences involving knives or sharp instruments decreased nationally by 9% and are also 9% lower than the year ending March 2020.

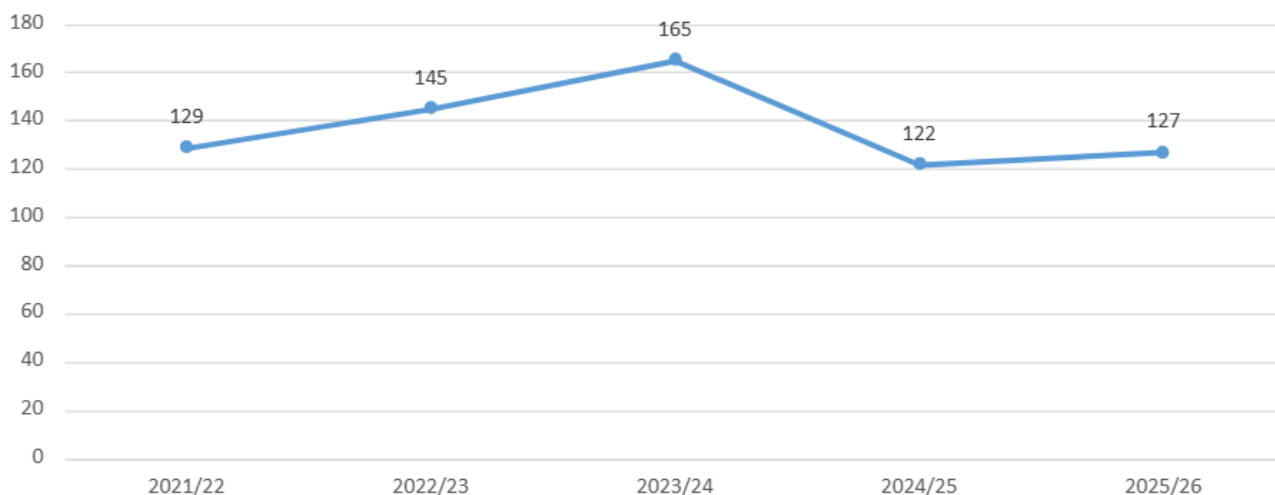
In Rushmoor, knife or blade related offences accounted for 2% of all crimes with 127 reported offenses in 2025/26. The graph below shows the trend in knife/blade offences back to 2021/22. Reports had declined during the covid pandemic, increased to 2023/24 and then returned to pandemic levels. This could 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.

The most common offence involving a knife/blade are possession of weapons offences (n51, 40%) which has increased 50% since the previous year, and violence against a person (n40, 31%) which has fallen by 26%.

¹²

<https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/crimeandjustice/bulletins/crimeinenglandandwales/yearendingseptember2025#offences-involving-firearms>

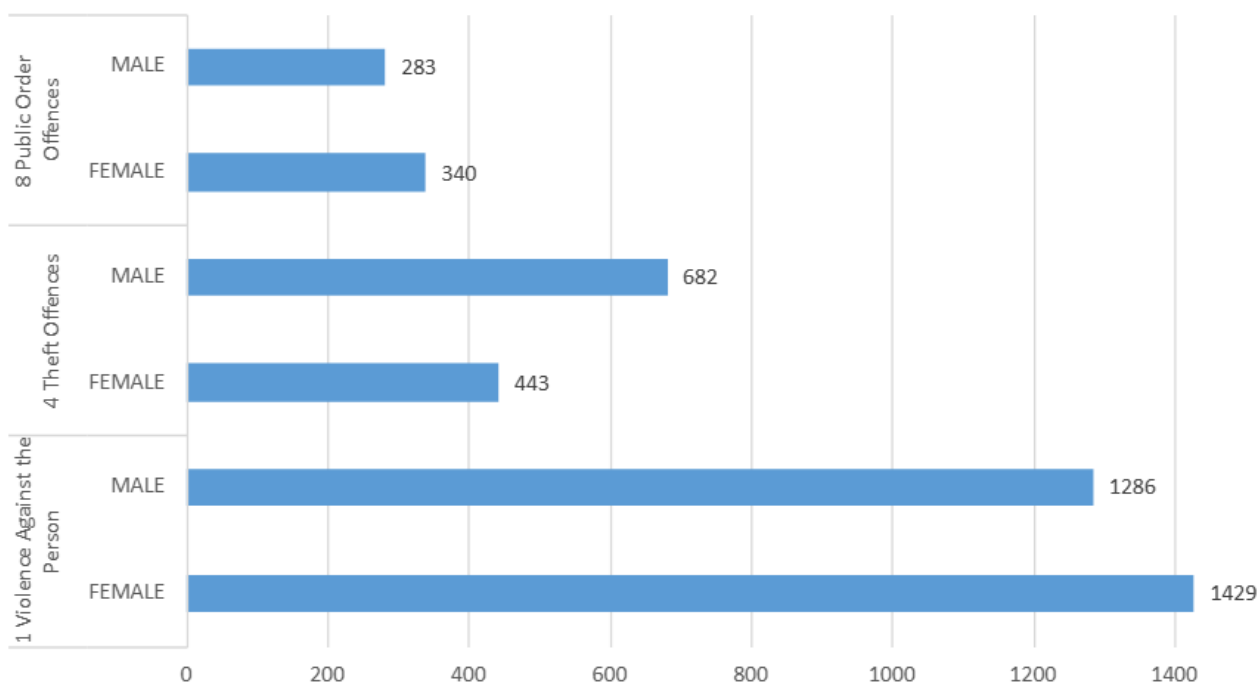
Offences involving a bladed weapon in Rushmoor by financial year



Victims

Where aggrieved data is available (n5293), 51% of victims across Rushmoor were female (n2,688), and 49% were male (n2,605).

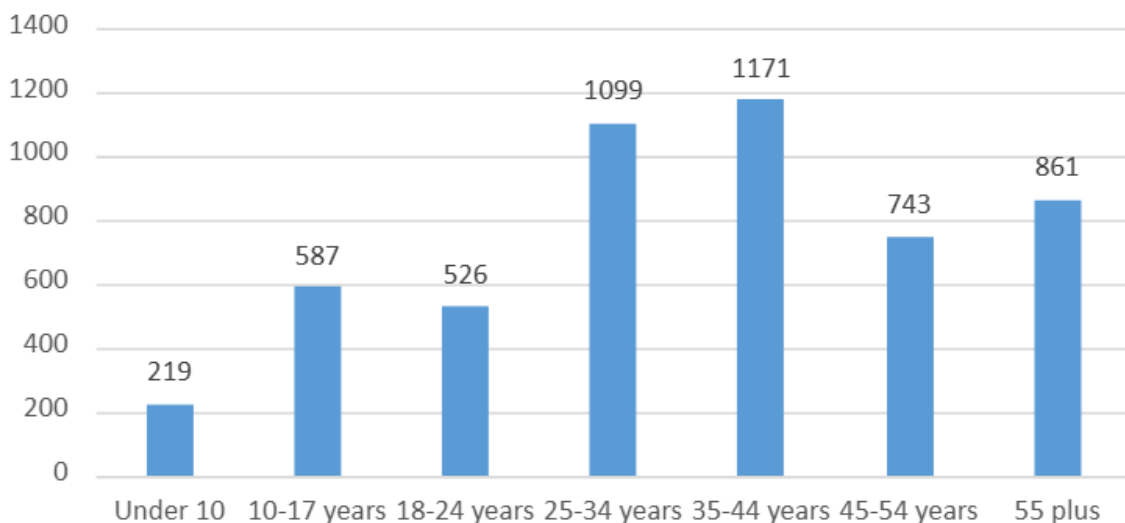
Aggrieved by gender for most common offences 2025/26



The graph above shows 51% (n2,715) of aggrieved reported during 2025/26 were related to Violence offences, with 70% (n1,904) without injury and 30% (n811) 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.

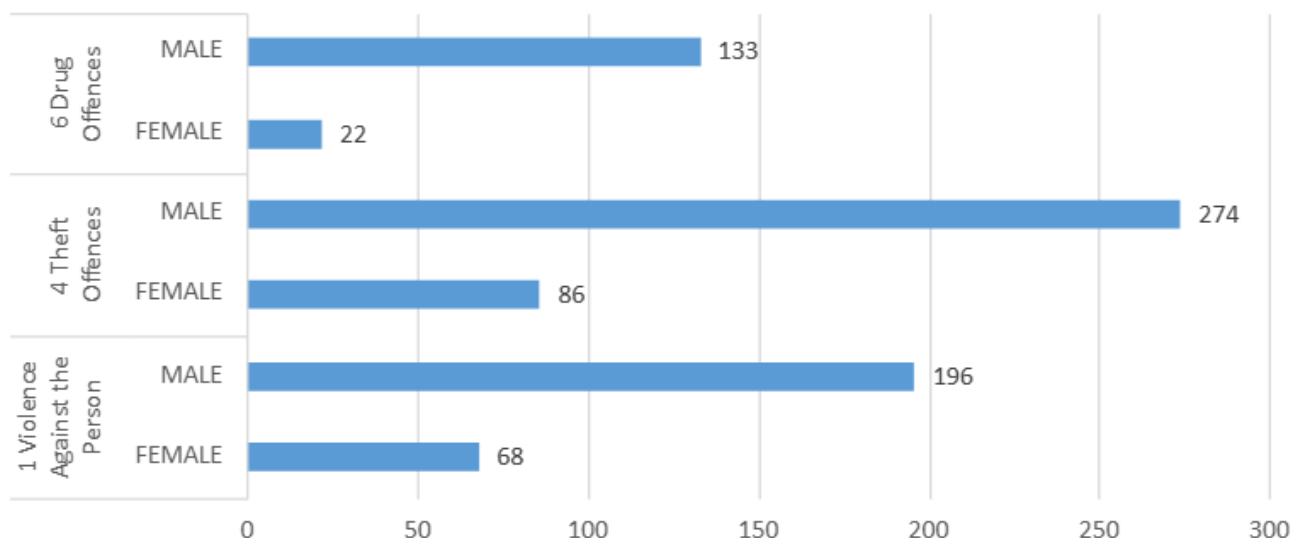
Aggrieved age (where known) for all reports 2025/26



Offenders

During 2025/26, 982 reported offences had an identified offender. Where offender data was available, 79% (n774) of offenders across Rushmoor were male, and 21% (n207) were female.

Offender gender in most common offences with an identified offender

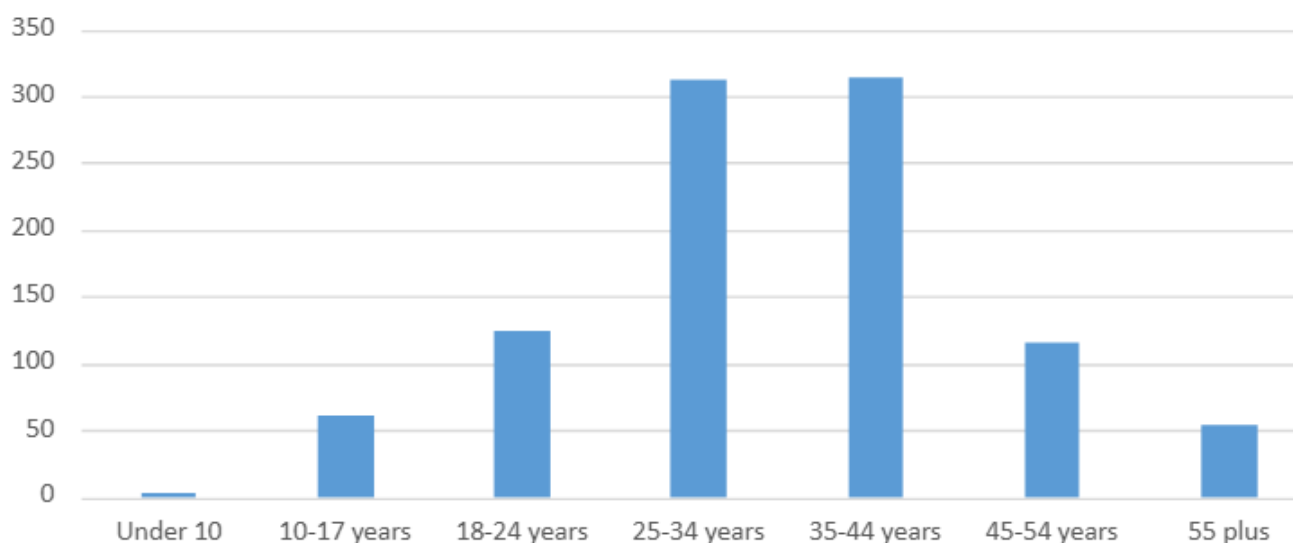


79% of offenders reported, related to offences listed in the graph above, with males being three times as likely to be involved in theft offences than female, six times more likely to be an offender of drug offences and 3 times more likely of committing a violence against the person offence.¹³

The table below provides a breakdown of offender ages, with nearly 64% of offenders between the ages of 25-44 years old (n626).

¹³ This does not take into account population sizes, this is based solely on the number of offenders recorded during 2025/26.

Breakdown of offenders by age group 2025/26



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 232 repeat offenders on the NPS caseload during 2025/26. 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.

Table 5: Repeat offenders needs assessments (2024/25 compared to 2025/26)¹⁴

	Needs assessment 24/25	% of offenders	Needs assessment 24/25	% of offenders	% change on last year
Accommodation	67	27%	64	28%	-2%
Education training & employability	106	42%	98	42%	-7%
Financial management and income	72	29%	73	31%	+1%
Relationships	124	50%	129	54%	+5%
Lifestyle and associates	130	52%	138	59%	+7%
Drug misuse	95	38%	94	41%	-1%
Alcohol misuse	108	43%	90	39%	-18%
Emotional wellbeing	123	49%	127	55%	+5%
Thinking and behaviours	223	89%	219	94%	-2%
Attitudes	174	70%	175	75%	+
Number of offenders	250		232		232

¹⁴ National Probation Service

Of the 232 repeat offenders, 87% (n203) were male and 13% (n29) were female. The age group with the most offenders were 35-49 years (46%, n106) and 26-34 years (29%, n67). The most common offence types were violence against the person (36%, n84) and summary motor offences (19%, n45).

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.

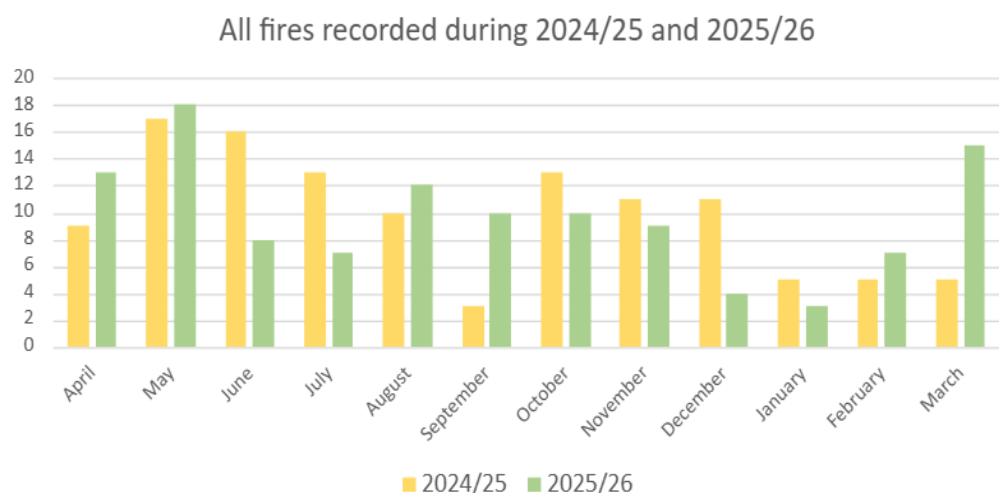
The Community Safety Partnership has developed an Action Plan to monitor outcomes and support the VAWG agenda. It is crucial for the Partnership to continue working closely with the VAWG task group.

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 2% reduction in Fires compared to last year, reducing from 118 to 116. The cause of these fires is categorised between accidental (n45, 39%), deliberate (n30, 26%) or not known (n41, 35%).

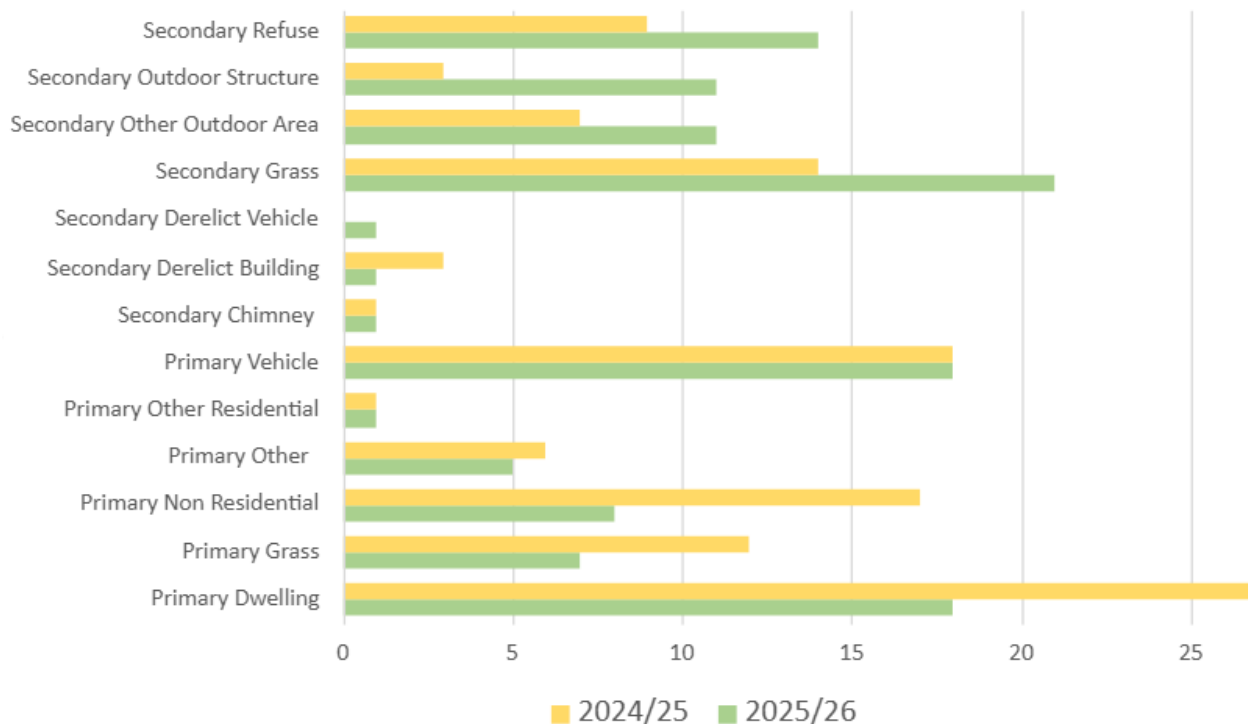


Fires are categorised as either primary (n57, 49%) or secondary (n60, 51%). Primary fires are defined as “more serious fires that harm people or cause damage to property” whilst secondary fires are defined as “small outdoor fires, not involving people or property.”¹⁵ The graph below identifies at a deeper level the type of primary and secondary fires that occurred over the last two years. Primary fires have dropped, some decreasing by around a third, while secondary fires are now the majority (51% of fires) with grass fires have become the most prevalent of all

¹⁵ Home Office Guidance: Fire Statistics Definitions

types (n21, 18%).

Property type recorded on all fires 2024/25 and 2025/26



Safe and Well visits

A total of 653 Safe and Well visits were carried out, this is an increase on last year (611) and the highest number of visits carried out in the last five year (next is 630 in 2022/23).

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.

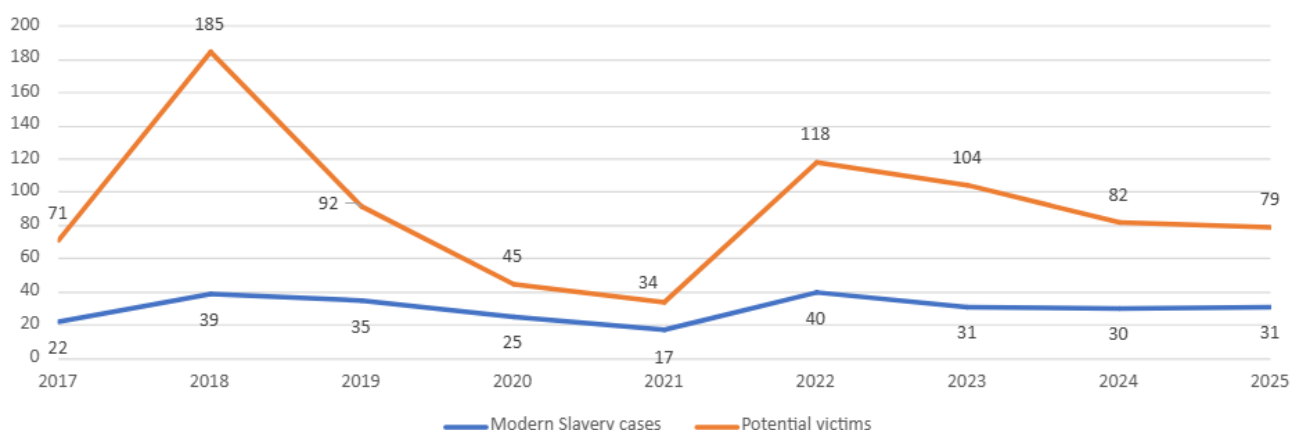
- “Prevent - raise awareness of modern slavery” through training, sharing of best practice, communications and events.
- “Protect” focuses on identifying and supporting victims through coordination of statutory and non-statutory agencies and the sharing of joined up working practices, legislation, research 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, 23,411 potential victims of modern slavery were referred to the Home Office during 2025, a 22% increase compared to the previous year. Of these, 74% (n17,350) were male and 26% (n6,042) were female. The most common nationality referred this year was UK (22%; n5,110). Referrals for both male and female victims again reached their highest annual number since the National Referral Mechanism was introduced.

Unseen, a UK wide modern slavery and exploitation helpline, received 7,035 calls and 4,196 webforms and app submissions during 2025.¹⁶ The helpline identified 79 potential victims across Hampshire and the Isle of Wight, with 23 cases of modern slavery reported.

Number of Modern Slavery cases and potential victims (Unseen Annual Assessment 2025)

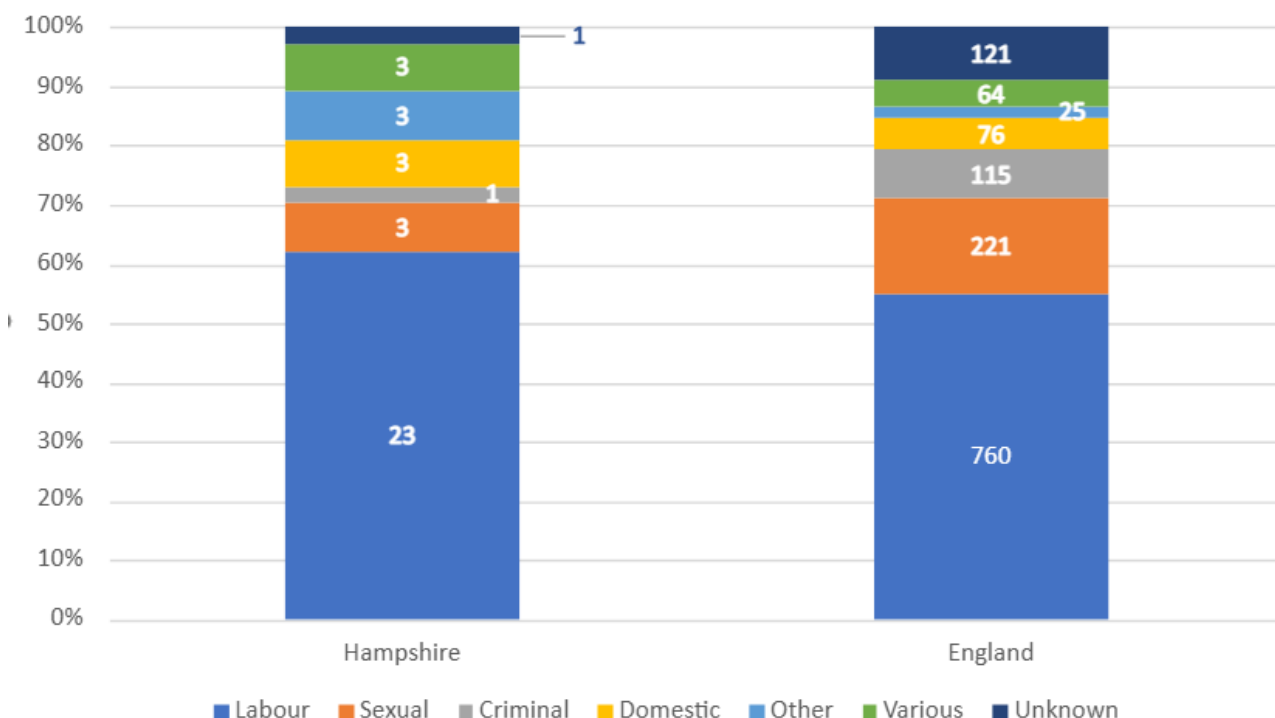


Out of the 79 potential victims identified, 12 were male, 17 were female and gender was unknown for 50. 56 potential victims were adults, 12 unknown and no child victims were reported.

The Unseen Annual Assessment shows a breakdown of the type of exploitation reported in across England and by local authority. In Hampshire, these figures reflect trends at the national level, with 62% of cases being Labour exploitation vs 55% nationally.

¹⁶ Unseen Annual Assessment 2025

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, 837 victims were 17 or under (down from 906 last year), reflecting the wide trend of falls in reported crime. This accounts for 12% of all victims where an age was recorded. The graph below shows the age of victims, showing a slight spike around the ages of 13 to 15 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 (n222, down from 351) and sexual offences (n59, down from 70).



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 2025/26, 234 crimes had the hate crime flag applied, an increase of 18% / 37 more hate-flagged crime reports. 50% of these crimes were public order offences (116, a +21 increase on last year) and 44% were violence against the person offences (n102, +9). The most common public order offence was “racially/religiously aggravated...with intentional harassment, alarm or distress” (55/24% of reports). This increase may be a continuation of increased racial tensions following the Southport stabbings, ensuing riots and publicly divisive local flag campaigns. The most common reported violence against person offences were harassment (n21) and common assault and battery (n16).

When viewing reported hate crime by wards compared to last year we see:

- Slight (less than 30%) reductions in Wellington, West Heath, St Johns, Cherrywood, Aldershot Park and Cove and Southwood;
- Slight (less than 30%) increases in Manor Park and Knellwood;
- Significant (over 50%) increases in Empress, Fernhill, North Town, Rowhill and St Marks.

In addition, there were twenty-one 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 September 2025, there were an estimated 4.2 million fraud incidents affecting household residents. There was no statistically significant change in overall fraud compared with the YE September 2024 survey. There was a 19% increase in bank and credit account fraud and a 40% decrease in "other fraud".

The CSEW also provides valuable context for police data but notes, regarding Fraud, that *'the recorded crime series for fraud is not a good indicator of trends over time. This is because a large proportion of victims do not report fraud incidents to Action Fraud'*. The recorded crime series incorporates fraud offences collated from three reporting bodies. These are Action Fraud and two industry bodies - Cifas and UK Finance - who refer instances of fraud to Action Fraud where their member organisations have been a victim. The recorded crime series showed a 12% increase in fraud offences in YE September 2025 (1.4 million offences) compared with the previous year (1.2 million offences).¹⁷

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.

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.

The table below shows reports environmental crime during 2024/25 and 2025/26. This shows there has been a 14% reduction in the number of graffiti reports (n126 vs 146), 36% of all reported graffiti was deemed offensive. Reports of flytips on public lands, from members of the public, or identified internally by colleagues out in the borough have decrease by 9% after a 27% increase last year. There has been a 38% increase since 2022/23. Reports of flytips on private land handled by the PPOs have also increased from 251

¹⁷

<https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/crimeandjustice/bulletins/crimeinenglandandwales/yearendingseptember2025#fraud>

reports to 322, a 34% increase. There has been no change in Abandoned Vehicles responded to during 2025/26 with 192 reports, just below the average for the previous three years of 197.

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

Type of ASB experienced	Number of reports 24/25	Number of reports 25/26
Graffiti offensive	53	37
Graffiti non offensive	93	89
Flytipping public land	1,221	1,106
Flytipping private land	251	322
Abandoned Vehicles	192	192
Needles / drug related	12	24

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.

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.

The partnership aimed in 2025 to achieve local targets including:

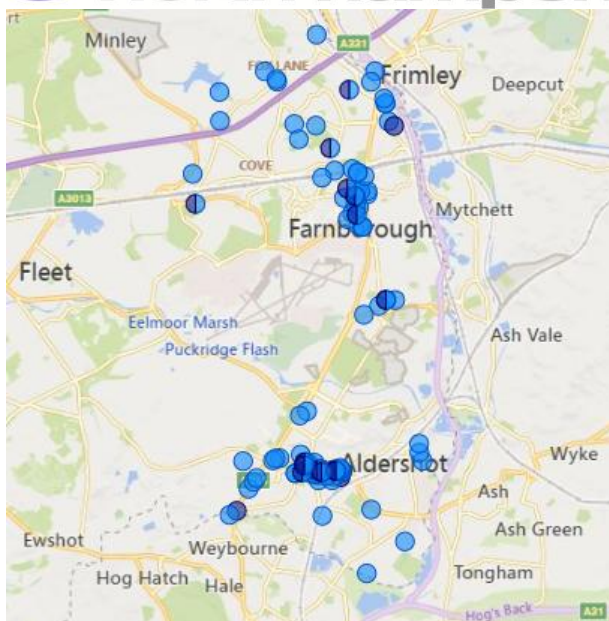
- 20% increase in people accessing substance misuse treatment services
- 80% of adults with substance misuse treatment needs attending community-based structured treatment following release from prison
- 2% of people in treatment accessing residential rehabilitation

The partnership's priorities for 2025 were:

- Working to reduce stigma and enable conversations around drugs and alcohol amongst professionals, parents and young people.
- Working to reduce barriers to accessing alcohol treatment, providing it when and where people need it.

Rough sleeping and begging

Police reports relating to individuals sleeping rough and begging decreased to 58 from 65 last year. This remains significantly higher than during the 20 reports received in 2021/22. This behaviour is concentrated around our town centre locations.



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 2025/26 Rushmoor received 162 alerts via StreetLink, down from 181 in 2024/25. Rushmoor Borough Council Community Safety and Place Protection Teams work closely with the Housing Outreach Team.

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 2025/26.

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 25/26
Premises Inspection	88	79
Vehicle (taxi) spot-checks	9	6
Alcohol tests (taxi license holders)	8	0
Drug tests (taxi license holders)	11	1
Test purchases (alcohol related purchases assisting police)	3	13

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.

RJ facilitated 2 cases in the Rushmoor area during the 2025/26 period:

- One indirect processes where information was exchanged between parties (sexual assault offence).
- One conversations with those harmed which included wellbeing and signposting (violence against a person – without injury).

Of the two victims, one was a White British female aged 65–74 who identified as Christian. The other was a male aged 35–44, for whom no further demographic information was recorded.

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	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	% change
ASB Community	641	507	447	-12%
ASB Environmental	230	398	515	+29%
ASB Personal	64	56	95	+70%
Total ASB	935	961	1057	+10%
Aldershot Park	70	65	69	6%
Manor Park	60	67	98	46%
North Town	65	54	94	74%
Rowhill	57	46	43	-7%
Wellington	212	174	196	13%
Total reports in Aldershot	464	406	500	23%
Cherrywood	80	64	69	8%
Cove and Southwood	70	65	129	98%
Empress	161	192	157	-18%
Fernhill	31	48	44	-8%
Knellwood	29	37	41	11%
St Johns	26	38	43	13%
St Marks	50	64	47	-27%
West Heath	24	50	33	-34%
Total reports in Farnborough	471	558	563	1%
Unknown wards	3		2	1

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

CRIME POLICE REPORTS	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	% change vs prior 2-year avg.
HMIC 9 Sub-group				
1a Homicide	0	0	0	0%
1b Violence with Injury	967	890	847	-4%
1c Violence without Injury	2226	2188	1997	-5%
2a Rape	103	117	116	3%
2b Other Sexual Offences	217	168	201	2%
3a Robbery of Business Property	5	8	38	242%
3b Robbery of Personal Property	53	47	56	6%
4a1 Burglary Residential	182	163	170	-1%
4a2 Burglary Business and Community	113	62	46	-24%
4b Vehicle Offences	760	629	537	-11%
4c Theft from the Person	66	51	49	-8%
4d Bicycle Theft	92	50	64	-5%
4e Shoplifting	890	1139	859	-8%
4f All Other Theft Offences	790	623	495	-15%
5a Criminal Damage	554	560	533	-2%
5b Arson	22	16	9	-26%
6a Trafficking of Drugs	97	86	99	4%
6b Possession of Drugs	203	177	159	-8%
7 Possession of Weapons Offences	116	78	94	-2%
8 Public Order Offences	704	789	749	0%
9 Miscellaneous Crimes Against Society	116	131	141	7%
Grand Total	8276	7972	7259	-5%
HMIC 9 Group				
1 Violence Against the Person	3193	3078	2844	-5%
2 Sexual Offences	320	285	317	2%
3 Robbery	58	55	94	33%
4 Theft Offences	2893	2717	2220	-10%
5 Criminal Damage and Arson Offences	576	576	542	-3%
6 Drug Offences	300	263	258	-4%
7 Possession of Weapons Offences	116	78	94	-2%
8 Public Order Offences	704	789	749	0%
9 Miscellaneous Crimes Against Society	116	131	141	7%
Grand Total	8276	7972	7259	-5%

Appendix 3: Crime reports in Rushmoor between April and March 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 – Aggrieved gender and age group				
Age group				
	Female	Male	Not Stated	Total
Unknown	36	51	1752	1839
10-17 years	319	268	21	608
18-24 years	260	266	35	561
25-34 years	590	509	44	1143
35-44 years	650	521	36	1207
45-54 years	361	382	28	771
55 plus	388	473	40	901
Under 10	84	135	10	229
Grand Total	2688	2605	1966	7259

CRIME POLICE REPORTS – Offender gender and age group				
Age group	Female	Male	Not Stated	Total
10-17 years	15	46	1	62
18-24 years	16	108	1	125
25-34 years	62	250	2	314
35-44 years	62	251	3	316
45-54 years	43	72	1	116
55 plus	9	44	1	54
Under 10		3		3
Grand Total	207	774	9	990

Appendix 4: Crime reports in Rushmoor between April and March over the last three years. Source: Hampshire and Isle of Wight Constabulary Business Objects - Aggrieved and Offender Breakdown by Ward

CRIME POLICE REPORTS	2032/24	2024/25	2025/26	% change vs prior 2-year avg.
ALDERSHOT PARK	611	585	562	-3%
MANOR PARK	633	492	601	3%
NORTH TOWN	593	510	769	20%
ROWHILL	420	360	325	-8%
WELLINGTON	1517	1422	1180	-10%
Total reports in Aldershot	3774	3369	3437	-2%
CHERRYWOOD	624	863	708	-2%
COVE AND SOUTHWOOD	525	588	437	-11%
EMPRESS	1197	1163	896	-12%
FERNHILL	474	454	499	4%
KNELLWOOD	285	314	226	-12%

ST JOHNS	362	319	312	-4%
ST MARKS	628	535	432	-13%
WEST HEATH	370	334	286	-9%
Total reports in Farnborough	4465	4570	3796	-8%
Unknown ward	37	33	26	-13%

Appendix 5: 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
- Solartron Road
- Station Road
- Union Street
- Victoria Road
- Westmead