

# **SAFER NORTH HAMPSHIRE**

## **RUSHMOOR STRATEGIC ASSESSMENT (2023/24)**

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## Executive Summary

This strategic assessment provides a review of the 2023/24 priorities set at CSP level, and takes a broader look at other community safety matters, using the data available, to identify any trends in other areas requiring specific attention.

It remains appropriate for us to continue to prioritise the four areas listed below:

- 1) Feelings of safety
- 2) Serious Violence
- 3) Domestic Abuse
- 4) Antisocial behaviour

Whilst adding in new priorities

- 5) Town centre engagement and
- 6) Road traffic collisions

Monitoring feelings of safety and health outcomes remains crucial. Whilst there has been a downward trend in antisocial behaviour and reported crime, it's important to acknowledge that this may not be reflected in residents' perceptions of safety. We will continue to ensure that we have a representative understanding of how safe people feel in their local area and across other parts of the borough.

In line with the Serious Violence Duty, it is essential to recognise the severe impact of serious violence, understand the role of risk and protective factors, and focus on local areas with high IMD scores. Continued efforts are needed to monitor and influence the local situation regarding serious violence and to collaborate with the Community Safety Partnership (CSP) to enhance prevention strategies. The development of the first Strategic Needs Assessment (SNA) has been a positive step, guiding future actions. This assessment has highlighted concerns linked to increased risk in certain parts of the borough, particularly the rise in younger residents suspected of serious violence and involved in knife-related offences.

The reduction in Domestic Abuse reports may indicate a potential decrease in community awareness and reporting of victims and perpetrators. Therefore, it will remain a priority for Rushmoor and the Community Safety Partnership (CSP) to enhance awareness and promote local initiatives.

Antisocial behaviour remains a priority for the community, with some areas being affected disproportionately, such as the town centres. Some measures are already in place, such as the PSPO in Aldershot town centre, it is important the effectiveness of these approaches is monitored. The key issues in Rushmoor relate to public disorder associated with drug and alcohol consumption, vehicle nuisance and youth and neighbour nuisance.

The HIOW Fire and Rescue service continue to provide vital support to the community through safe and well visits. Overall incidents of fire, both accidental and deliberate have declined compared to last year. There has been an increase in Road Traffic Collisions, with no clear trend in locality further analysis and partnership working will be a priority during 2024/25 to understand this rise further and implement preventative strategies.

## Introduction

In accordance with the Crime and Disorder Act 1998, Community Safety Partnerships produce a Strategic Assessment annually. This allows the partnership to identify local issues, emerging trends and consider priorities for the local area over the forthcoming year.

The aim of the Strategic Assessment is to:

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

The Strategic Assessment focuses on the CSP priorities for 2023/24, reflecting on what has been done, demonstrating the picture locally with available data and considering recommendations to improve data analysis doing forward, as well as looking at broader community safety matters. The Strategic Assessment enables both Rushmoor Borough Council (RBC) and the Safer North Hampshire CSP to consider whether existing priorities should be carried forward to the next year, and whether other matters require attention and form new priorities either locally, at borough level or at CSP level.

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

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

### Methodology

Unless otherwise stated, this Strategic Assessment is based on data from 1<sup>st</sup> April 2023 to 31<sup>st</sup> March 2024, with comparisons to the previous year, 2022/23. Data has been used from a range of partners throughout the Assessment, and where used within this document it has been referenced with supporting source.

### Limitations

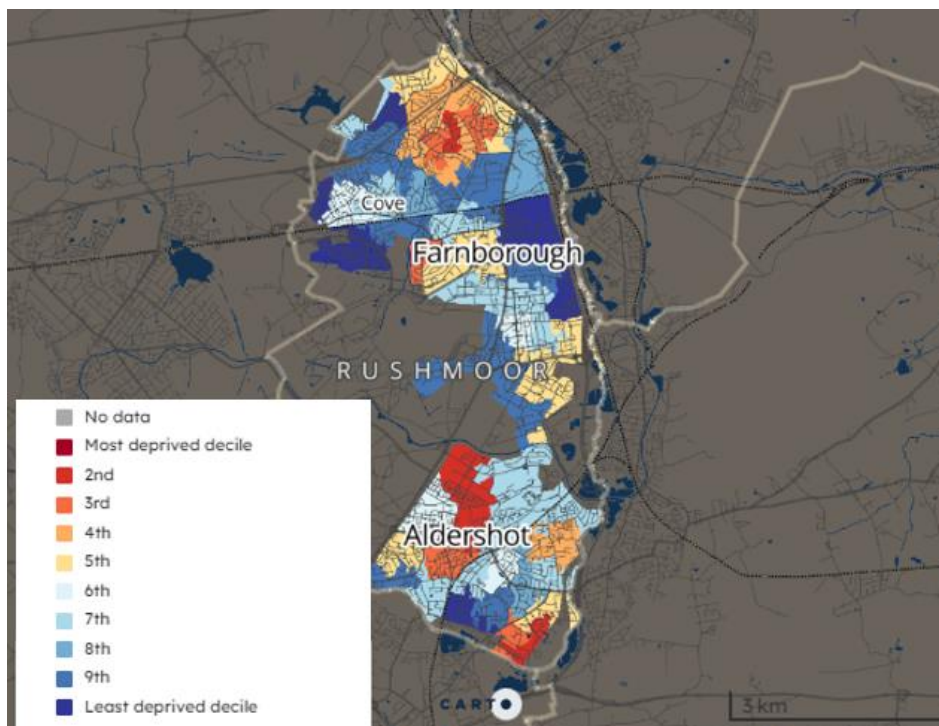
Changes in the way the Police record crime, and the way the public report crime can affect data trends, as a result the data may not accurately reflect changes in the level of criminal activity taking place.

### Rushmoor Demographics

According to the Office of National Statistics, Rushmoor has a population of 101,060 people, with 60% living in Farnborough and 40% in Aldershot. It's more densely populated than Hampshire overall. Rushmoor's population is younger than both Hampshire and England, this could be due to the army's transient nature, with younger people moving in and out of the borough.

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

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



## Priority 1 – Feelings of Safety

### Why is this a priority?

Communities with low levels of perceived safety often experience lower levels of physical and mental health, compromising the wellbeing of residents. It is crucial to differentiate between the fear of crime, an individual perceived level of risk at becoming a victim and their actual likelihood of being a victim. It is important to recognise the impact of feelings of safety more broadly, it's not just about the level of actual crime and offences committed, but residents perceptions and feelings.

### Key Observations

- Annual Community Safety survey is now well established and provides an effective measure of how safe people feel and is helping to identify any specific areas of concern.
- Consideration must be given to how representative the annual survey is, due to its focus on Community Safety matters, and other measures currently in place due to low take up.
- The key issues affecting feelings of safety relate to drug use/dealing and lack of street lighting.

### Progress during 2023/24

During 2023/24 the Community Safety Partnership has been working hard to improve feelings of safety and health outcomes across Safer North Hampshire. These include but are not exclusive of;

- 433 Safe and Well visits carried out by HFRS within Rushmoor
- Hart and Rushmoor People meetings held monthly to identify and manage vulnerable individuals including referrals, repeat callers, harassment victims, hate crime victims and repeat domestic abuse victims
- 84 Community Safety patrols focussed in the areas with the greatest community need including antisocial behaviour hotspots
- 45 engagements under the Aldershot Public Spaces Protection Order
- Analysis of Community Safety survey results and considerations as to next steps

### Current Position

Historically feelings of safety were measured locally using YouGov surveys, contracted through OPCC, however this was no longer a viable channel of surveying and therefore ceased to run during 2023/24. Hampshire & Isle of Wight police have launched their "Let's Talk" campaign, which is a community survey initiative which aims to understand the needs of local people and provide an opportunity to share any concerns directly with police officers.

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.

From 1<sup>st</sup> March – 31<sup>st</sup> May 2024, 618 residents used the “Lets Talk” service, this identified the key priorities for residents in Rushmoor were:

1. Parking Issues
2. Speeding
3. Drug and related issues
4. ASB
5. Flytipping

Continued engagement with the Police relating to local usage of “Lets Talk” and trends in resident feedback will be sought going forward.

Alternative approaches have been used to gaining insight into feelings of safety in the local community, two surveys have been carried out during 2023/24, firstly the Rushmoor Residents Survey during the summer of 2023, followed by a Community Safety Consultations during February 2024.

The purpose of these surveys is to find out how safe residents feel in Aldershot and Farnborough, 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.

*Table 1: Percentage of people who feel safe, or very safe in their local area.*

	Very or fairly safe during the day	Very or fairly safe after dark
<b>YouGov</b> (April – Sept 2022 average)	64%	
<b>RBC: Community Safety Survey<sup>1</sup></b> (Feb 2023)	73%	30%
<b>RBC: Community Safety Survey<sup>2</sup></b> (Feb 2024)	74% (+1%) On same survey	29% (11%) On same survey
<b>Home Office Public Polling on Community Safety<sup>3</sup></b> (March 2023)	78%	
<b>RBC: Resident Survey<sup>4</sup></b> (Summer 2023)	79% (+6%)	35% (+5%)
<b>Local Government Association Resident Survey<sup>5</sup></b> (October 2023)	93%	73%

The table above shows the results from the surveys run by Rushmoor Borough Council alongside other measures from research carried out by YouGov, the Home Office and Local Government Association. Whilst these surveys all give an indication of feelings of safety, they are not directly comparable due to the use of different methodologies.

<sup>1</sup> [Community safety survey 2023 summary of results \(rushmoor.gov.uk\)](https://www.rushmoor.gov.uk/community-safety-survey-2023-summary-of-results)

<sup>2</sup> [Community Safety Survey 2024 findings \(rushmoor.gov.uk\)](https://www.rushmoor.gov.uk/community-safety-survey-2024-findings)

<sup>3</sup> [Public polling on community safety - GOV.UK \(www.gov.uk\)](https://www.gov.uk/public-polling-on-community-safety)

<sup>4</sup> [Resident Survey Report 2023 \(rushmoor.gov.uk\)](https://www.rushmoor.gov.uk/resident-survey-report-2023)

<sup>5</sup> [Polling on resident satisfaction with councils: Round 36 | Local Government Association](https://www.local.gov.uk/polling-on-resident-satisfaction-with-councils-round-36)



### Rushmoor Residents Survey – Summer 2023

Following on from the Community Safety Consultation completed in February 2023, a broader measure of how residents feel with regards safety in the borough was gained by including the questions in the corporate residents survey “Tell us what you think about the services we provide”. Around 1,300 people responded to the Community Safety questions in the survey.

The factors most frequently mentioned as contributing to feelings of unsafety in their local area were due to crime and ASB (n130), lack of police presence/response (n130), lack of/poor street lighting and no lighting after 1am (n125), drugs/addicts/drug dealing (n115) and youths/teenagers/people/gangs hanging around (n100).

The results from this survey found a higher proportion of respondents felt safe (79%), than the Community Safety Consultation ran earlier in the year (74%). This could be due to the broader focus of the survey, providing a more representative sample, compared to that of a Community Safety focused consultation (Note: 93% of respondents felt safe in the latest Local Government Association resident survey).

### Community Safety Consultation – February 2024

The Community Safety Consultation was carried out in February 2024, for its second consecutive year. The number of respondents increased significantly, with 930 responses, representing a 50% increase compared to 2023. Notably, the survey was distributed to all secondary schools and colleges, primarily located in Farnborough, resulting in a notable rise in responses from individuals under 18 years old—from 4 in 2023 to 415 in 2024. While the heightened engagement from the younger demographic is encouraging, it impacts the survey's representativeness, as over 50% of respondents are under 18 years old (among those who disclosed their age).

#### Respondent data:

- Residents living in Farnborough are overrepresented, as are females.
- The following wards are overrepresented by more than 2%: Knellwood, Cove & Southwood and St Marks.
- The Nepali community is underrepresented with only 3% of respondents identifying as Nepali, compared to 10.6% of our population in the 2021 Census.
- 83% of those reporting to be from an ethnic group which isn't white were under the age of 18.

#### Feelings of safety data:

- Consistent with 2023, residents who live in Farnborough feel safer in their local area and town than Aldershot residents.
- Local area issues most affecting feelings of safety included drugs, drug addicts and dealing, and the lack of streetlighting after dark.
- Town centre issues related to drugs, drug addicts and dealing. These concerns were raised in the 2023 survey, alongside other matters such as lack of police presence, lack or poor lighting and youths/teens/people hanging around.
- Parks where residents felt most unsafe during the day and after dark were Manor Park (consistent with 2023), and Municipal Gardens in Aldershot, and King George V in Farnborough. The main issues related to drug use and dealing.
- Overall, respondents in 2024 felt the level of crime was lower than respondents in 2023. However, when looking at data from over 8 years only, the data is very similar.



- 60% of respondents felt crime and ASB was at a low, or very low level, however 45% thought it had increase in the last year, with only 9% believing it had decreased.
- 22% of respondents had been a victim of crime or ASB in the last 12 months. In contrast to 2023, most victims did not report it, with the most common reason being they felt nothing would be done.
- Respondents with these characteristics were more likely to be a victim of crime or ASB:
  - Live in Aldershot
  - 18-64 years
  - Female
  - Those with a health condition or disability which limits their daily activities.

### Street Safe usage and reports

Street Safe was introduced in September 2021 as a service that allows residents to report safety concerns in public places anonymously. The service captures information such as the type of incident, for example whether it's an 'environmental' issue linked to places or locations, or 'behavioural' issues related to people. The report also provides information on the location of the issue, how often and for how long it has been a problem, and some demographic data from the person reporting.

The usage of Street safe locally is low, there appeared to be a spike in usage during the first four months after launch. Due to the low usage the data is not representative however it presents an opportunity via promotion of the service to increase our awareness of local problem areas and improve our understanding of feelings of safety.

Most reports within Rushmoor were 'environmental' related, with 54% of all reports (n6) during 2023/24 relating to bad lighting and sign or drug or alcohol use. At least 72% of reports were submitted by females, and all reports suggested it was a problem either all the time, or between 4pm and midnight. These reports align with customer feedback from the other surveys mentioned.

### Recommendations to further enhance data analysis

- Prioritise RBC surveys to understanding feelings of safety, consider approach to the annual community safety consultation, to broaden response levels without having a detrimental impact on the representativeness of the survey.
- Engage with the police to assess the best measure, bearing in mind "Let's Talk" and "StreetSafe" options.
- Monitor the progress of A&E data collection, linking to the work of Violence Reduction Unit to establish an information sharing agreement between local hospitals, Integrated Care Boards and Local Authorities.

## Priority 2 – Serious Violence

### Overview

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

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

### Why is this a priority?

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

### Key Observations

- The Rushmoor SV Strategic group has been established alongside partners, with four key workstreams: Habitual Knife Carriers, Places, Communications and Deprivation and Communities.
- Rushmoor scores higher than the Hampshire average on many of the measures within the SNA, including deprivation, crime and ASB rate, domestic abuse incidents.
- Seeing an increase in the number of young people suspected of SV crimes and the number of offences committed involving a weapon, knife/blade.

### Progress during 2023/24

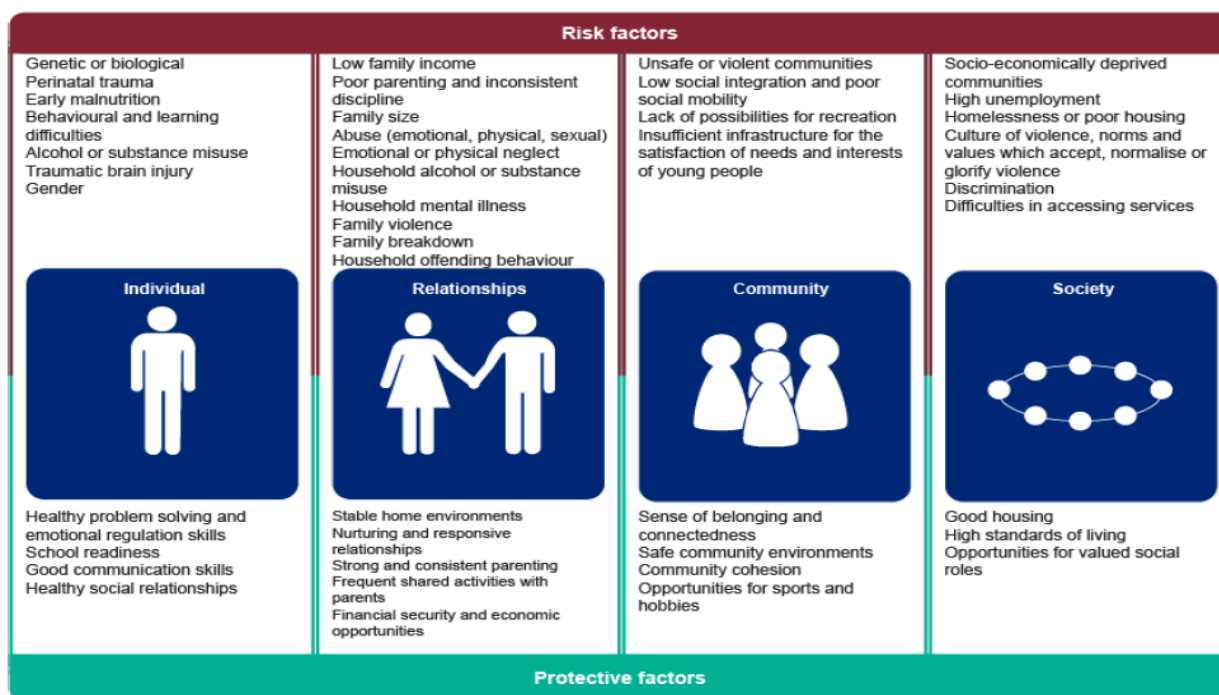
- Active participation in HIPS wide VRU groups, as well as contributions to the development of Strategic Needs Assessment
  - Violence Reduction Board
  - Combatting Drugs Board
  - Homicide Prevention Board
  - Serious Violence Data and Analysis working group
- Participation in VAWG partnership forums and CSP VAWG plan
- Funding secured from Hampshire Police and Crime Commissioner for Yellow Brick Road youth mentoring scheme aimed at vulnerable young persons at risk of becoming involved in county lines/serious violence etc

## Current Position

### Strategic Needs Assessment

During 2023/24, the HIPS Violence Reduction Partnership completed a district-level Strategic Needs Assessment (SNA), offering insights into SV in Rushmoor. This assessment will guide our response, both locally and through collaboration with the Community Safety Partnership and broader HIPS partnership.

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.<sup>6 7 8</sup>



In the SNA, Rushmoor performance is measured against Hampshire authorities and national data, focusing on key indicators aligned to these factors. Rushmoor generally ranks similarly or worse than the Hampshire average across most identified risk and protective factors. This indicates a heightened risk of serious violence involvement compared to the Hampshire average.

Key findings from the SNA have been noted:

- ASB incident rate per 1,000 population is higher than the Hampshire average
- Crime incident rate per 1,000 population is higher than the Hampshire average
- Rushmoor is one of the highest deprived districts in Hampshire
- Rushmoor ranks worse than the Hampshire average for domestic abuse incidents and crimes per 1,000 population
- Rushmoor ranks worse than the England average for emergency hospital admissions for intentional self-harm

<sup>6</sup> Houses of Parliament: Early Interventions to Reduce Violent Crime. (2019)

<sup>7</sup> World Health Organisation: Preventing violence (2004).

<sup>8</sup> McNeish, D. & Scott, S. Tackling and preventing serious youth violence: a rapid evidence review (2018)

- Rushmoor ranks worse than the Hampshire and England average for smoking prevalence in those ages 15 and above
- The rate of weapon possession on overall upward trend since 2014/15
- In Rushmoor a significant proportion of offenders are aged between 18-44, with a perceived lack of more general education/engagement and targeted intervention.
- Increase noted in younger communities with a 25% increase in the number of reports where the suspect was under the age of 25, and a 75% increase where the suspect was between 10-17 years.
- Males are considerably more likely to be involved in SV in Rushmoor, the most common age range across both males and females was 25-34 followed by 35-44.
- 59% of serious violence occurred in a public place, this is a 24% increase and important to note as the SV duty highlights specific focus on offences occurring in public places.

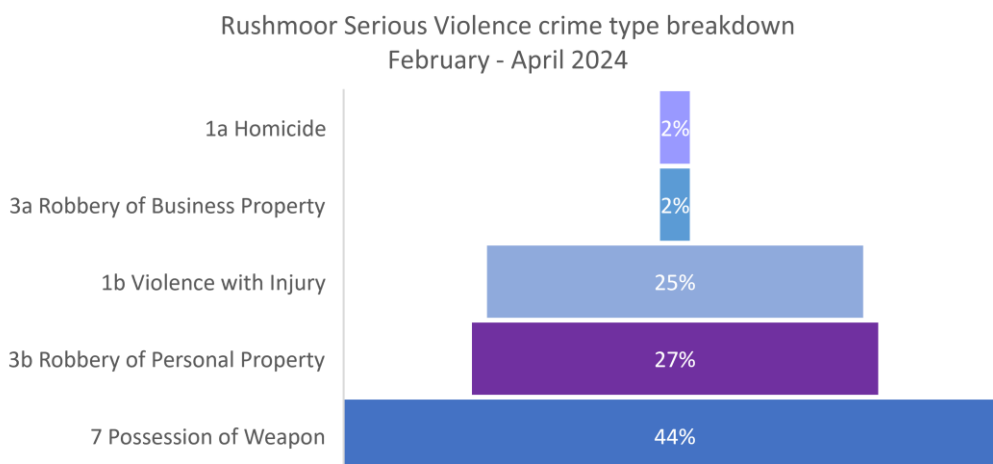
The Rushmoor SV Strategic Group has been established to consolidate efforts of various organisations across the partnership aimed at addressing serious violence concerns highlighted within the SNA. This strategic group oversees four distinct workstreams, each dedicated to:

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

### Rushmoor data

During February – April 2024, there was a 14% reduction (n59 offences, down from n69) in SV across Rushmoor, when compared to the same period during 2023. 22% of offences were categorised as most serious violence (MSV), compared to 23% during the same period in 2023. A bladed implement was used in 37% of offences during 2024 period, this is up from 26% last year.<sup>9</sup>

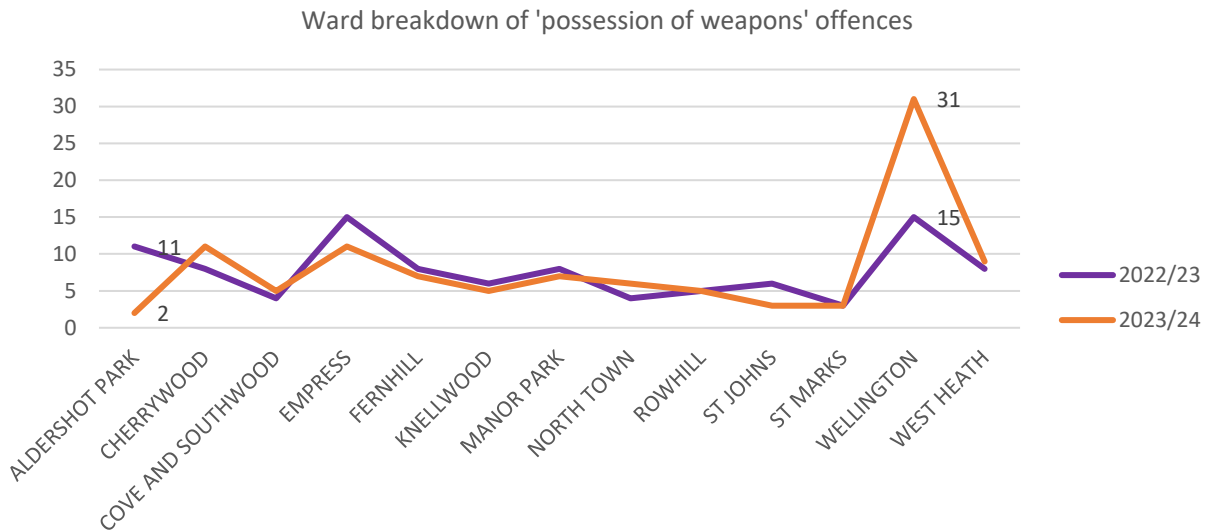
There has been a decrease in SV within the crime types ‘violence with injury’ (-29%) and ‘robbery of personal property’ (-30%) whilst ‘homicide’ and ‘robbery of business property’ remain stable. ‘Possession of weapons’ offences has increase by 8%, from 24 offences between Feb-April 2023 to 26 during the same period in 2024.



<sup>9</sup> Hampshire Constabulary - Tactical Violence Reduction Partnership: May 2024 update

As the graph above shows ‘possession of weapon’ offences is the main contributor to SV in Rushmoor. There was a 4% increase in this crime time during 2023/24 compared for the previous year, increasing from 101 offences to 105. The most common offence types are ‘having an article with a blade or point in a public place’ (33%) and ‘possess offensive weapon without lawful authority or reasonable excuse’ (31%).

Below shows where these offences are occurring, with a ward breakdown. With the highest increases in Wellington (106%, n16) and North Town (50%, n2), whilst other wards such as Aldershot Park (81%, n9) and Empress (26%, n4) have seen a reduction.



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

The VRU is seeking to gather views and opinions of young people in HIPS area on knife crime and violence offences in their local area. This is a reviewed approach to the previously used ‘Knife crime survey’, with shorter questions, this relaunched in May 2024. Data will be available quarterly and will provide some district level insights, with the target ages being 12-25 years.

Another source of data helping to understand young peoples’ feelings in terms of their wellbeing, is the #BeeWell neighbourhood data hive. This looks at the domains and drivers of wellbeing, including Health and routines, environmental, and relationships. With an elevated need metric allowing focus on unusual scores, were levels of need maybe higher. Young people in school years 8 and 10 are targeted.

### Recommendations to further enhance data analysis

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

## Priority 3 – Domestic Abuse

### Overview

The legal definition of Domestic abuse is:

*“...any incident of controlling, coercive or threatening behaviour, violence or abuse between those aged 16 or over who are 'personally connected', regardless of their gender or sexuality.”<sup>10</sup>*

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

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

Estimates from the Crime Survey England and Wales showed 4.4% of people aged between 16-59 years experienced abuse in the year ending March 2023. This represented no significant change on the previous year; however a significant decrease was identified when compared with the year ending March 2020.

### Why is this a priority?

Since the 2021/22 period, reports of domestic crime have been on a decline. However, this trend doesn't necessarily reflect a decrease in the occurrence of domestic abuse. Rather, it might be related to reduced awareness and reporting. Local initiatives play a crucial role in reducing the impact of trauma, delivering consistent messages throughout the community, and reducing domestic abuse. Actively promoting these initiatives is essential for recognising and supporting both victims and perpetrators.

### Key Observations

- There is a downward trend in the number of domestic related crimes reported to the police.
- Women continue to be disproportionately represented among victims, with 72% of all victims being female over the last year.
- 1,140 different victims were identified, reporting a total of 1,609 different incidences.

### Progress during 2023/24

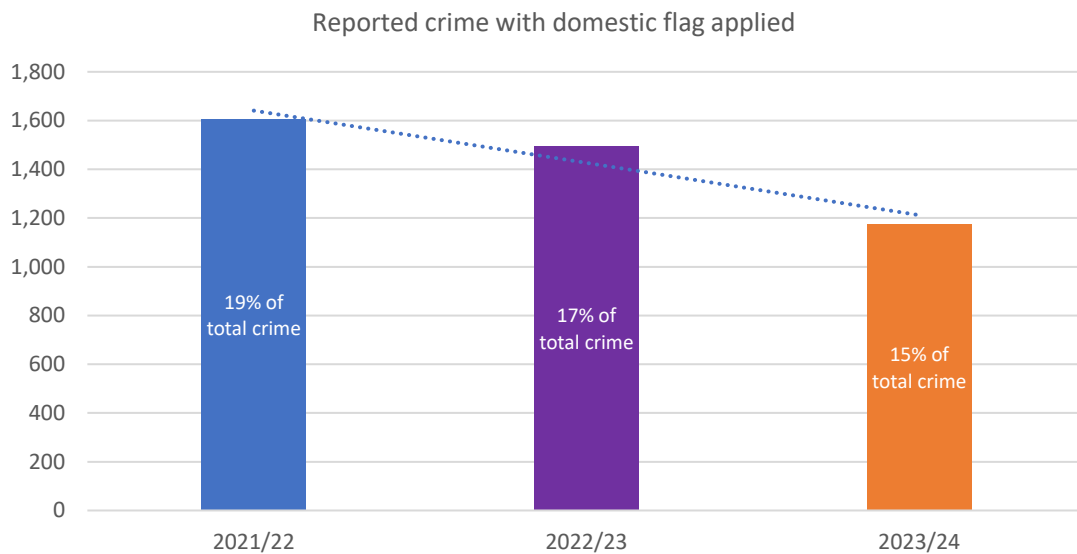
- Active participation and enablement of Domestic Abuse Forums and MARAC meetings

<sup>10</sup> [What is domestic abuse? | Hampshire and Isle of Wight Constabulary](#)

- Identification and management where appropriate of repeat victims and perpetrators of domestic abuse through the People meeting<sup>11</sup> in Hart and Rushmoor
- Active role in supporting domestic homicide reviews and recent input with the OPCC on general feedback around the process/Home Office
- Safe and Well referrals continue to be submitted by Community Safety and other teams in relation to vulnerable individuals

### Current Position

Domestic crimes accounted for 15% (n1,177) of all crime in Rushmoor, during 2023/24, the graph below shows reports of domestic abuse to the police have been dropping in over the last three years. There were 319 fewer reports to police during 23/24 compared to last year, this is a reduction of 21%.



The majority (82%) of domestic abuse reports were ‘violence against the person’, this is broken down by ‘violence without injury’ equating to 56% and ‘violence with injury’ 25%. The most common offence types were Common Assault and Battery (30%, n287) and Actual Bodily Harm (25%, n244).

Most victims were female (72%), with the average age being 37 years. The ethnicity of victims was recorded in 37% of reports, this suggests ‘White – North European’ females are most likely to be victims.

Details of the victim and offender relationship were obtained in 77% of cases, with 43% of offences involving an ex-partner (96% Heterosexual/3% non-Heterosexual), 28% involving a current partner (96% Heterosexual/3% non-Heterosexual) and a further 25% of offences involving a relative<sup>12</sup>.

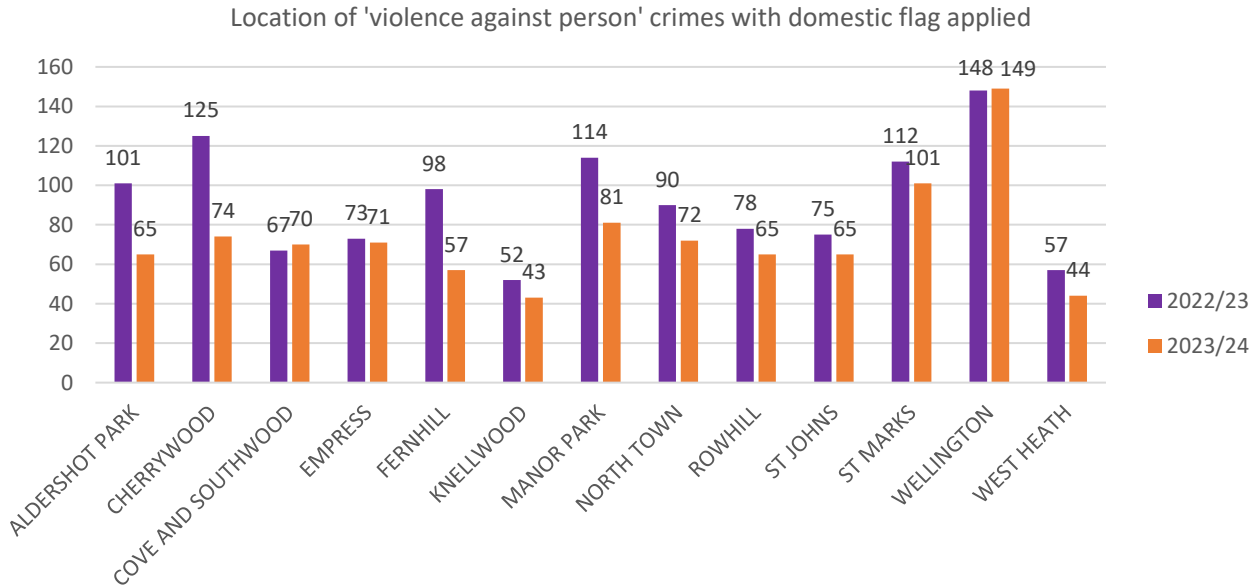
During 2023/24, 1,140 different victims were identified, reporting a total of 1,609 different incidences. Repeat victims, some reporting incidents 9 times during the year, are monitored through the People Meeting process. Those that are being managed by the MARAC forum or other agencies are noted, whilst those that need further support are referred onwards.

<sup>11</sup> Multi-agency case management meeting, including Council, Police, Housing Associations and local support services.

<sup>12</sup> Relative includes; son, daughter, brother, sister, parent, grandchild, grandparent and other relative.



The below graph shows the location of 'violence against the person' crimes where the domestic flag was applied. This shows some wards have seen a significant drop in reports, for instance Fernhill (-41%), Aldershot Park (-36%) and Manor Park (-29%). Whilst other wards have seen a slight increase, Cove and Southwood (+4%) and Wellington (+1%).



During 2023/24, Stop Domestic Abuse (SDA) received 624 adult referrals, with the majority of these referrals being received from the police. On average, SDA engage with each case for around 4 months. The most prevalent forms of abuse reported were emotional abuse, experienced by 96% of the cases, followed by jealous or controlling behaviour at 80%, and financial abuse at 65%. Notably, the perpetrator was most commonly identified as an ex-intimate partner in 69% of the cases, while 20% noted the abuse was perpetrated by a current intimate partner.

During the same period, SDA received 47 referrals involving children and young people. In response, SDA delivered 400 interventions through a combination of outreach programs, group work and refuge services. The majority of these cases were referred by parents, children services, and schools or colleges. This highlights the critical role these organisations play in identifying and addressing instances of domestic abuse affecting younger individuals.

**Recommendations to further enhance data analysis**

- Seek to establish relationship with Adults Health and Care in relation to data collection.
- Working to set up data sharing with Stop Domestic Abuse.

## 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)”*

Various agencies, such as Police, Council, and Housing Associations collect ASB data. ASB encompasses a wide range of behaviours, with variations in how they are recorded by different organisations. For example, Councils may record environmental ASB such as fly tipping and abandoned vehicles.

Rushmoor is committed to reducing levels of ASB, this has contributed to a 50% reduction compared to 2019/20 reported figures, 3 years ago (pre-pandemic). The CSP has mechanisms in place benefitting both victims and perpetrators.

Changes in recording practices have contributed to the reductions we see in reported ASB, with certain incidents now being categorised differently. For instances, long-standing feuds, like neighbour disputes, may now be classified as harassment or public order offences. In addition to this, under reporting issues are thought to be attributed, in part, to limitations with the Hampshire Constabulary 101 system.

A Local Government Taskforce collaborates with Local Authorities and Police to establish mandatory reporting standards and streamline ASB reporting and collection processes with the aim to create a centralised approach which will improve reporting and recording practices.

### Why is this a priority for us?

Consistent with findings from the Home Office research<sup>13</sup>, where ASB was the crime type respondents were most concerned about, concerns remain prominent among local communities, individuals, and businesses regarding anti-social behaviour. Issues related to vehicles, young people and neighbour nuisance are prevalent across the borough and make up a significant proportion of antisocial behaviour reports. Whilst some effective mechanisms are already established, it's important we continue prioritising early intervention with young people and proactive approaches to resolve neighbour disputes to prevent escalation of more severe offenses and nuisance problems.

#### Key Observations

- Reports of Anti-social behaviour are down by 31% on the previous year (-n409 reports)
- 68% of reports are classified as ASB Community
- Sharp rise in reports classified as 'ASB Environmental' linked to recreational drug use.
- Public disorder, arising from alcohol and drug use is the main cause for ASB reports.

<sup>13</sup> Home Office public polling on community safety: March 2023

## Progress during 2023/24

- Hart and Rushmoor People meetings held monthly to identify and manage vulnerable individuals including referrals, repeat callers, harassment victims, hate crime victims and repeat domestic abuse victims
- 84 Community Safety patrols focussed in the areas with the greatest community need including antisocial behaviour hotspots
- 45 engagements under the Aldershot Public Spaces Protection Order
- Funding secured from Hampshire Police and Crime Commissioner and Home Office Safer Streets 5 scheme for detached youth work, with Housing Outreach officers trained to deliver and a programme of outreach planned for Summer 2024
- Funding secured from Home Office Safer Streets 5 scheme for environmental improvements in Aldershot ASB hotspot behind Wellington Centre, and artwork project with young persons in Farnborough Town Centre
- Successful partnership work around vehicle nuisance and car meets including intelligence sharing, securing of vulnerable car parks and engagement with cross border multi-agency meeting
- Closure Order successfully obtained against a premises being used for significant antisocial behaviour
- Use of ASB warning letters, Acceptable Behaviour Contracts and Community Protection Warnings/Notices
- Clear information about Community Trigger 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 held for 919 year 6 pupils, educating on safety messages such as Fire Safety, Arson, Stranger Danger, Healthy Relationships, Rail Safety, Antisocial Behaviour and Risky Shopping.

## Current position – police recorded ASB

### ASB definitions

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

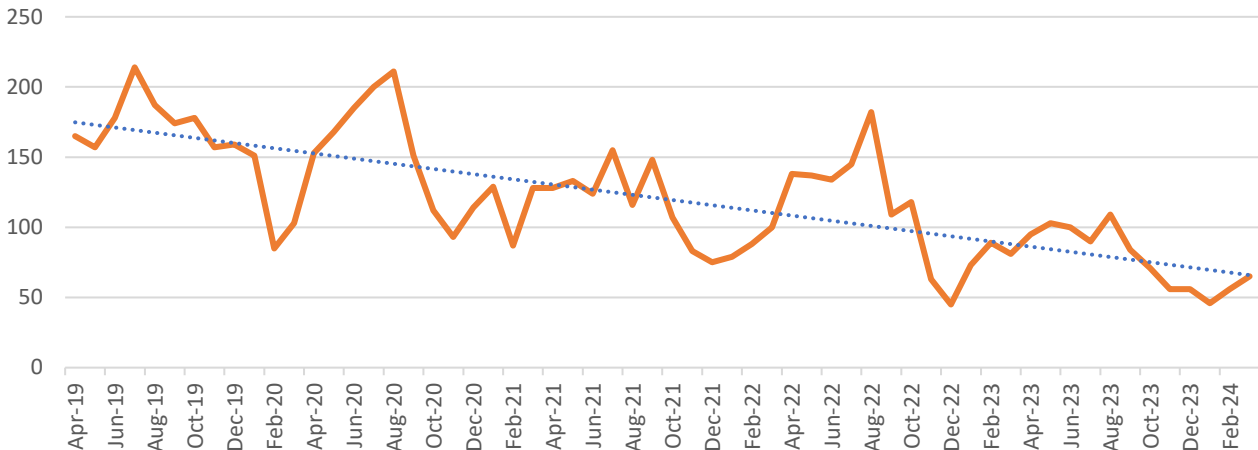
### Overall observations

During 2023/24, 931 reports of ASB were recorded<sup>14</sup>, this is down from 1,338, a 30% decrease or 407 fewer reports. The below graph shows numbers of ASB reports to the police since April 2021, showing a downward trend over the last 2.5 years.

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<sup>14</sup> Appendix 1: Full ASB dataset

ASB reports to Hampshire Constabulary  
April 2019 to March 2024

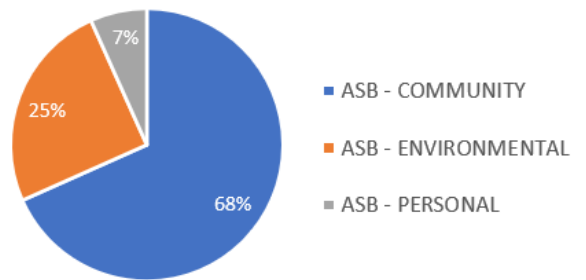


It is important to monitor the type of antisocial behaviour being reported within Rushmoor, the graph to the right shows the classification of reports. Consistent with previous years, most reports were classified as ‘ASB community’.

**ASB classification observations**

The number of ‘ASB community’ reports has decreased by 45% (n534), whilst reports of ‘ASB Personal’ have reduced by 34% (n32). In contrast, there has been a 263% increase (n166) in reports classified as ‘ASB environmental’.

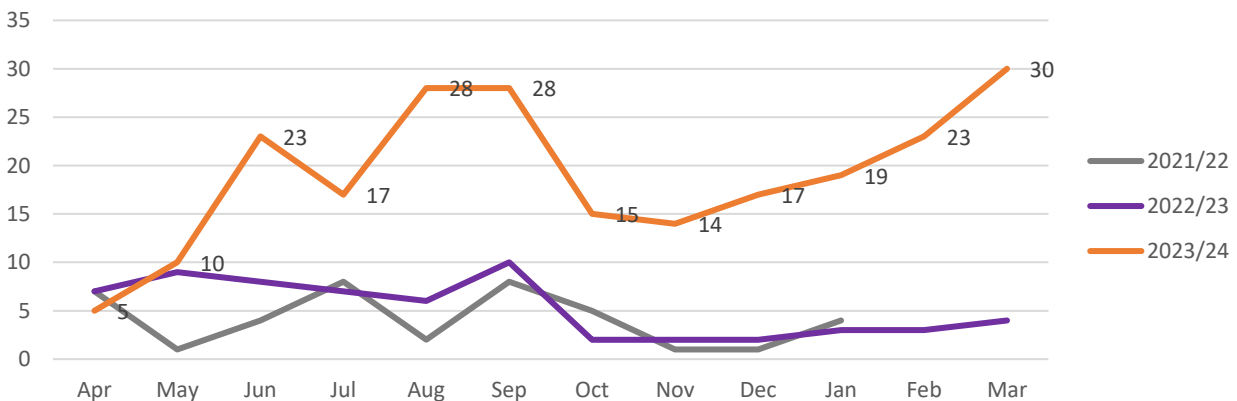
Classification of ASB reports  
April - March 2023/24



All 13 wards have either remained stable or seen a decrease in reports classified as ‘ASB community’. With West Heath (-n75), Fernhill (-n46) and St Johns (-38) reporting the largest drops in terms of percentage decrease.

The graph below illustrates the increase in ‘ASB environmental’ reports during 2023/24. There has been a rise in reports across all wards, those wards with largest increase in terms of number of reports are Wellington (+25), Empress (+23) and Cherrywood (+20). Other wards saw a lower increase in the number of reports however, it equates to a significant percentage increase; as an example, there were 14 more reports in Fernhill rising from 2 to 16 which is a 700% increase.

Total ASB Environmental reports



At least 41% of all 'ASB environmental' reports within the borough were drug related. From reviewing the police notes<sup>15</sup> many of these reports link to recreational cannabis use. The wards with the most drug related reports were Empress, Cove and Southwood, North Town and Wellington. Engagement with the police suggests there has been no change in recording practices.

#### Type of ASB

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

- **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 2: The number of reports by ASB type and youth, neighbour, rough sleeper breakdown.

ASB type	#	%	Youth related	Neighbour related	Rough sleeper related
Public Disorder	274	29%	41	70	13
Public Nuisance	231	25%	97	31	15
Vehicle Nuisance	157	17%	30	15	-
Aggressive Behaviour	93	10%	11	21	1
Noise Nuisance	50	5%	4	20	1
Vandalism	35	4%	19	2	
Trespassing and Loitering	31	3%	14	1	3
Other	27	3%	-	-	-
Harassment & Intimidation	18	2%	4	3	1
Littering and Pollution	15	2%	1	-	-
Totals	931		221	163	34

<sup>15</sup> Hampshire Constabulary Business Objects – Occurrence MO summary

The most common ASB reports to the police related to Public Disorder (29%), Public Nuisance (25%) and Vehicle Nuisance (17%). Most public disorder reports related to the use of drugs, with 256 reports in total – the main cause relates to recreational use of cannabis within public areas, or by neighbours (n70). With 22% of reports in Empress (n60), 22% in Wellington (n59) and 11% in Rowhill (n29).

Public nuisance reports related to general disturbance, unrelated to drug and alcohol use (n189), and included other matters such as begging (n19), fireworks (n12), dog related issues (n5). The wards with the highest reports were Wellington (29%, n67) and Empress (16%, n36). Vehicle nuisance predominantly highlights issues with reckless driving, this type of nuisance is more widespread across the borough, with 18% of reports within Cherrywood (n28) and 16% in Empress (n25). Vehicle related ASB reduced from 191 reports last year to 157 reports this year, however as a proportion of the total ASB reports it has increased from 14% to 17%.

Youth related ASB accounted for 24% of all reports, the number of reports of youth related ASB has decreased on last year – 221 reports compared to 312, however the proportion of youth ASB of the total has remained very stable (24% vs. 23%). The predominate matters related to young people were public nuisance (n97), use of drugs or alcohol (n 41) or vehicle related nuisance (n30). 26% of reports occurred in Wellington ward (n53), 16% in Empress (n32) and 12% in Cherrywood (n24).

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

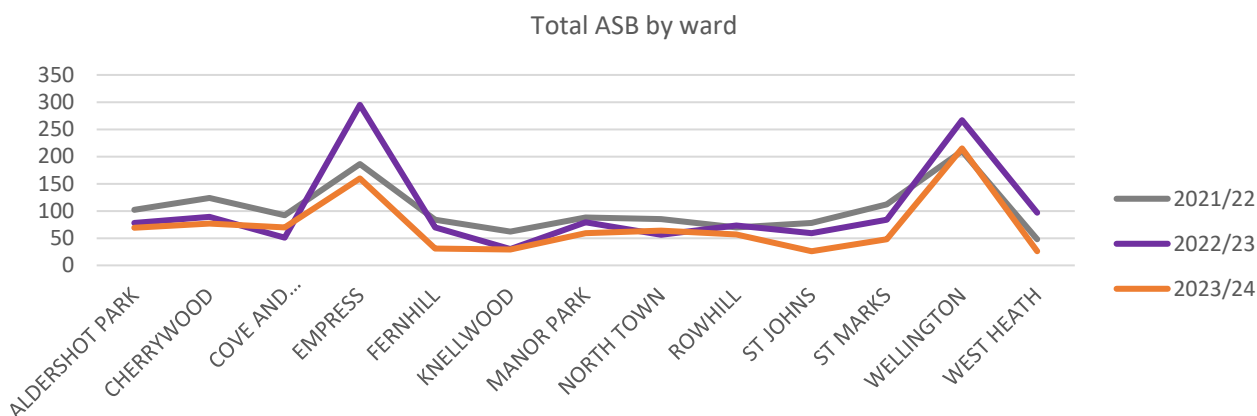
10 new ABCs were started during 2023/24 and there have been 7 new 'People' referrals. In addition, the partnership continues to identify any at risk young people to work with and engage, educate and divert.

Neighbour related ASB accounted for 18% of all reports, the number of reports has decreased on last year – 163 reports compared to 242 reports, however the proportion of neighbour related ASB of the total has remained stable. These issues largely related to the use of drugs and alcohol (42%) and were most common in Aldershot Park (14%, n20), Cove and Southwood and Empress both (13%, n19) and North Town and Cherrywood both with 12% of reports (n18, n17 respectively).

ASB reports related to rough sleepers accounted for 4% of reports, with general disturbances, access to flats etc. being the main issues. 74% of these reports occurred within the town centre wards, with 19 reports in Wellington and 6 in Empress.

### Ward observations

Most wards (11/13) within Rushmoor have seen an overall reduction in ASB reports, the largest decreases were within three Farnborough wards West Heath (-73%, n71), Fernhill (-56%, n39) and St Johns (-55%, n33). Whilst two wards have seen an increase; Cove and Southwood (+37%, n19) and North Town (+14%, n8).



### ASB reported to Rushmoor Borough Council

In addition to Police ASB reports, 161 reports were made directly to the Council via the “Report antisocial behaviour” form, this is a slight increase on the previous year when 158 reports were submitted. Customers reported, in most incidents<sup>16</sup>, that ASB had been a problem in the past at the same location. Below shows the type of ASB reported through this channel.

Type of ASB experienced	Number of reports 22/23	Number of reports 23/24 <sup>17</sup>
Neighbour nuisance	55	70
Noise nuisance	77	60
Verbal abuse	35	35
Vehicle nuisance	28	25
Harassment	29	32
Criminal damage	28	23
Vandalism	31	23
Under-age drinking or smoking	21	6
Other (drug usage, noise, many did not provide an explanation)	50	53

Reports are assessed and either acted upon directly by our team, passed to other teams/agencies or closed if there is no further action required. During the first six months of the year, many of the reports related to noise nuisance. Changes have been made to direct customers to the appropriate Environmental Health form on the website, this may have contributed to the reduction in this type of report.

<sup>16</sup> 79% of reports (75)

<sup>17</sup> Customers often reported experiencing multiple types of ASB



### Public Spaces Protection Order

This order remains in force in Aldershot Town Centre and is utilised by Police and Council Officers. Compliance with the order remains good, although there is an identified issue with street attached persons leaving the area once spoken to and then returning a short while later. The PSPO is currently being reviewed as to whether there are any amendments to make it more effective. It is due for renewal or expiry in July 2025.

### ASB related CCTV data

During 23/24, 136 reports of ASB were recorded via our CCTV arrangement with Runnymede. The majority of these recordings were requested via Airwave (police radio) or via Radio link (town centre radio system). The camera with the highest usage was in Victoria Road/Gordon Road Aldershot where 39 reports of ASB were recorded, the majority of these related to alcohol induced disturbance.

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

### Recommendations to further enhance data analysis

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

Crime data summary

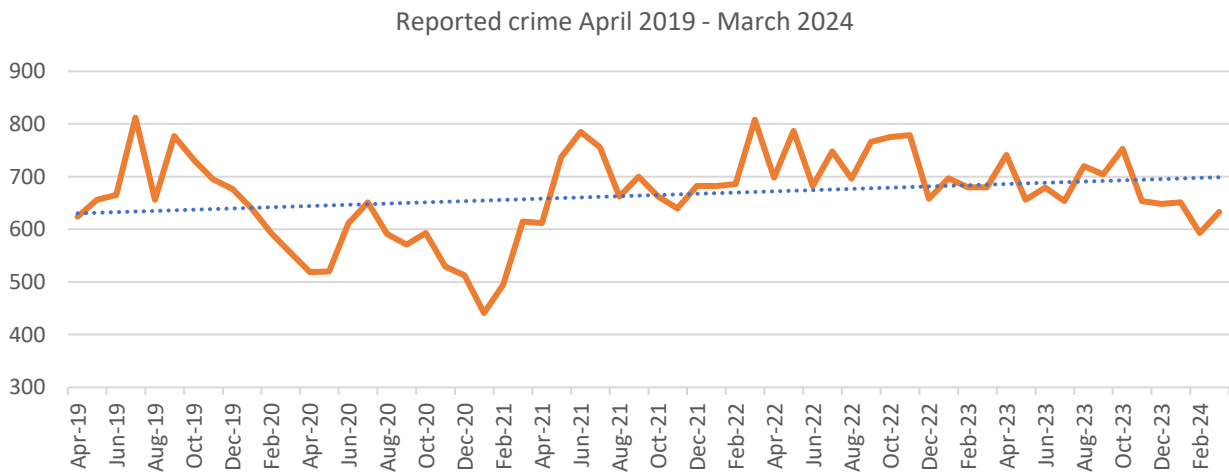
Overview

Across England and Wales, police recorded 6.6 million crimes in the year ending December 2023<sup>18</sup>. 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 2023/24, Hampshire Constabulary recorded a total 160,143 crimes across the county, this represents a 10% decrease (n18,589) on the previous year when 178,732 crimes were recorded. With recorded crime returning closer to pre-pandemic figures (161,259 offences during 2019/20).

Rushmoor recorded, type and level of crime.<sup>19</sup>

During 2023/24, 8,075 crimes were reported to the police, this is a 7% decrease (n-614) in reported crime compared to the previous year. Whilst there has been a downward trend since October 2023, the graph below shows an upward trend in reported crime when reviewing data back to April 2019.



The graph below shows a breakdown of the type of crime reported in Rushmoor over the last two years. Most crime types have reduced however the theft offences have increased by 12%, sexual offences by 6%, Possession of weapons by 4% and drug offences by 1%.

Violence against the person and Theft offences remain the highest contributors to crime in Rushmoor. VAP is explored further below, including the type of crime, location and demographics of offenders and victims. The increase in theft offences is predominantly due to the rise in Shoplifting offences, these make up 30% of theft offences and have risen by 37% (n238). Further detail is shared in the ‘crimes on the increase’ and ‘acquisitive crime’ section in this document.

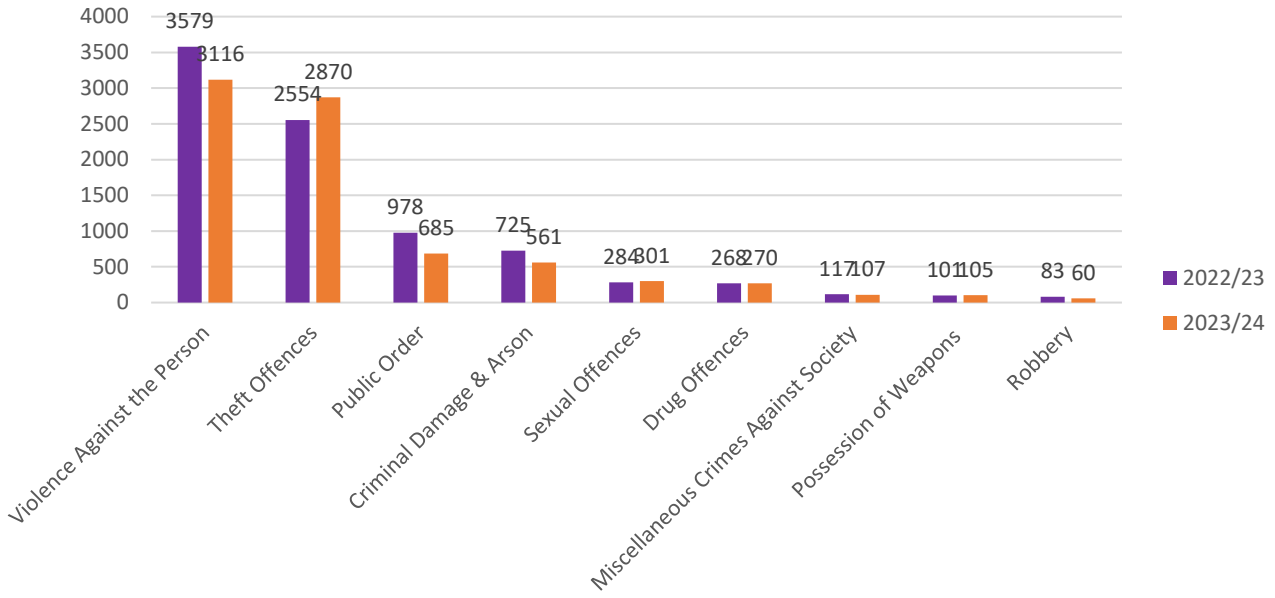
<sup>18</sup> ONS: Crime in England and Wales, year ending December 2023

<sup>19</sup> Reference data in Appendix 3 for Rushmoor analysis

When reviewing the crime types within these offences with the highest percentage increase were:

- Shoplifting – 37% increase (n238) from 639 to 877 offences
- Trafficking of drugs – 65% increase (n36) from 55 to 91 offences
- Other sexual offences – 21% increase (n36) from 168 to 204 offences

Reported crime in Rushmoor over the last two years by crime type

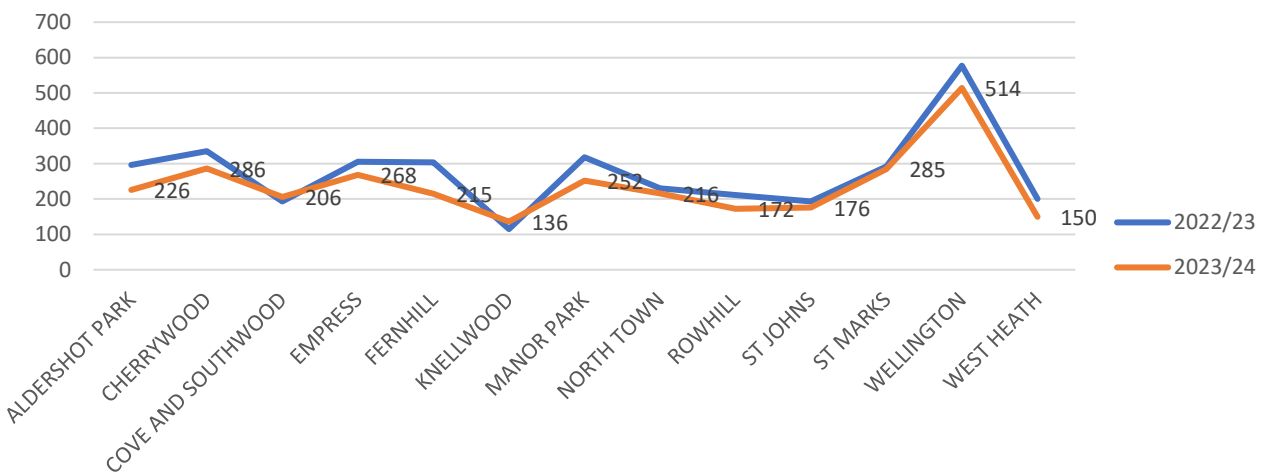


### Violence against the person

VAP remains the largest contributor (39%, n3,116) to crime in Rushmoor and includes categories 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 30%. There was one homicide during 2023/24. There was a 13% decrease (n463) in violence against the person (VAP) offences.

As the graph below shows, VAP offences are widespread across the borough with spikes in Wellington with 17% (n514) of offences.

Violence against the person by ward



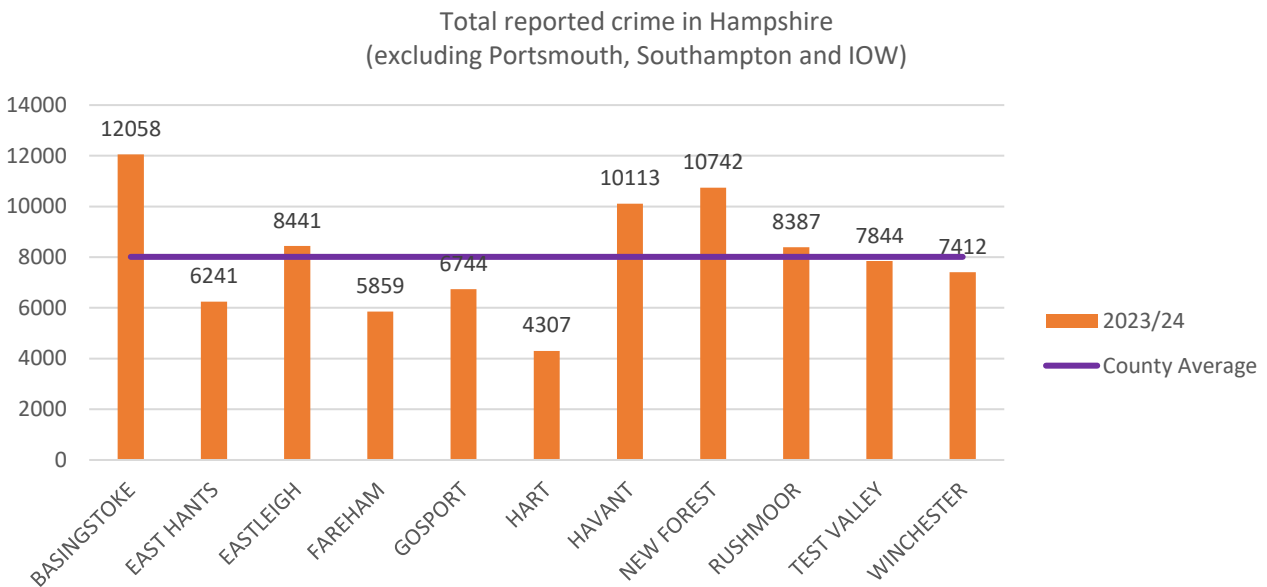
The most common offence types are Common assault and battery (29%, n917) and Actual Bodily Harm (24%, n751). The highest number of offences in a given street were Victoria Road, Aldershot and Queensmead, Farnborough, where 54 and 32 incidents were reported, respectively.

Where data is available, 53% of victims of VAP crimes were male and 47% were female. The victim/offender relationship was recorded in 68% of reports, with Acquaintance (31%, n654), Stranger (22%, n473) and Ex-partner heterosexual (16%, n341) being the most common relationship type. The domestic flag was applied to 31% (n960) offences, and a weapon was used in 6% of offences.

396 offenders, relating to 375 incidents of VAP were identified. There were more male offenders (75%), compared to female offenders (25%).

**Hampshire comparison<sup>20</sup>**

The graph below shows the total reported crime across the named local authorities alongside the county average. This shows Rushmoor is slightly over the Hampshire average of 8,013 crimes.



**Crimes on the increase**

**Shoplifting**

Shoplifting offences have increased in all wards, excluding North Town (n-12), Cherrywood (n-1), and St Johns where the number of offences remained the same. As would be expected, most offences occurred within Empress (42%, n370) and Wellington (23%, n198), these increased by 120% and 41% respectively.

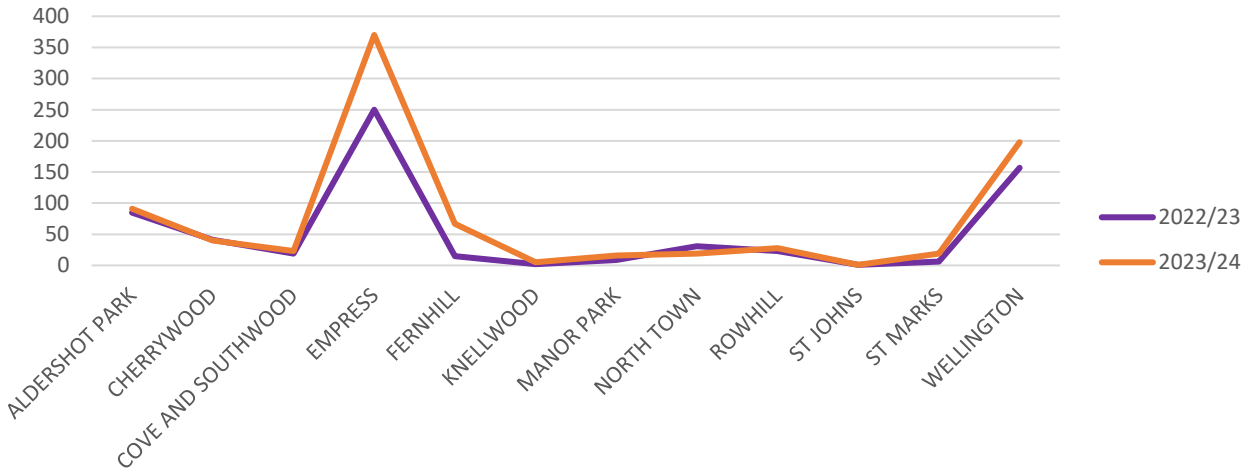
Other areas with lower levels of offences have also experienced a large percentage increase, with a 345% increase in Fernhill<sup>21</sup>, 216% increase in St Marks<sup>22</sup> and a 150% increase in Knellwood<sup>23</sup>.

The rise of shoplifting offences within Rushmoor, is consistent with the picture nationally, the Crime Survey for England and Wales identified a 37% increase in offences for the year ending December 2023, taking the

<sup>20</sup> Hampshire Crime Table – Hampshire Constabulary  
<sup>21</sup> Fernhill shoplifting offences increased from 15 to 67 offences.  
<sup>22</sup> St Marks shoplifting offences increased from 6 to 19 offences.  
<sup>23</sup> Knellwood shoplifting offences increased from 2 to 5 offences.

total offences to 430,104 – the highest figure since current police recording practices began for the year ending March 2003.

Breakdown of Shoplifting offences by Ward

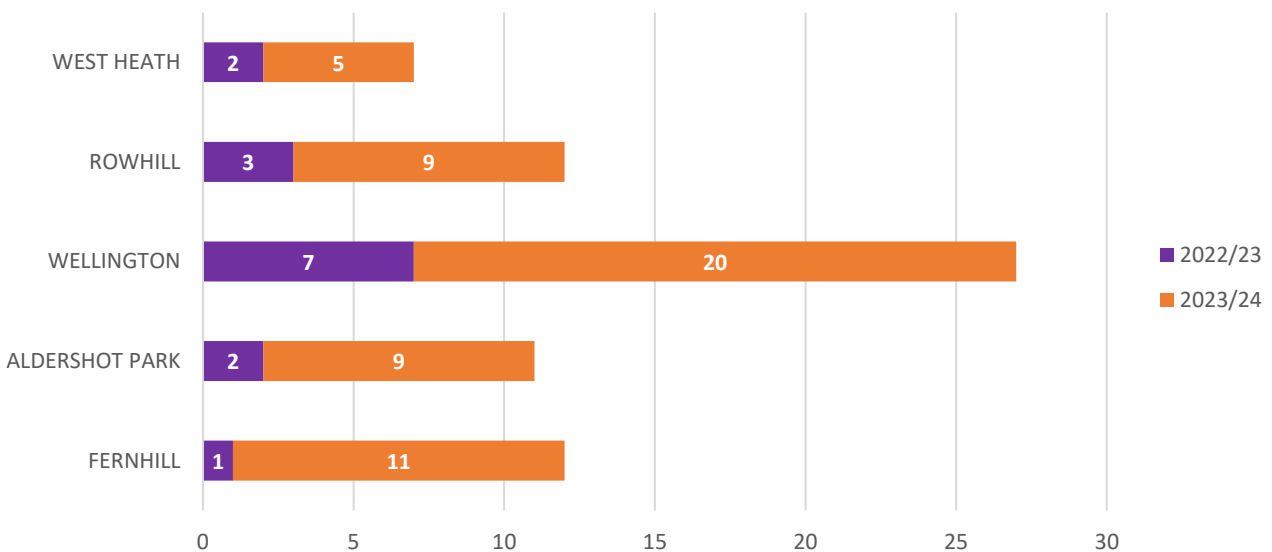


Rushmoor Neighbourhood police teams have been working closely with local businesses to encourage reporting, assisting with resources to make the process of evidence gathering easier for all those involved. The successful use of Criminal Behaviour Orders in Aldershot, for prolific offenders, which prevents them from visiting stores is hoped to be replicated in Farnborough.

**Trafficking of drugs**

Whilst there has been a 1% increase in Drug Offences overall, as previously noted, there has been a 65% increase (n36) in trafficking of drug offences. Drug trafficking offences have increased in 7 of the 13 wards in Rushmoor, excluding Knellwood (n-2), St Johns (n-2), Cove and Southwood (n-3) and St Marks, Cherrywood and North Town where the number of offences remained the same. The wards with significant increases in drug trafficking offences are shown in the graph below.

Trafficking of drug offences



There were 35 offenders identified during 2023/24 for trafficking of drug offences, 97% were male, with just one female offender. The most common crime type (82%), for those offenders, relate to the possession of controlled drugs with the intent to supply, and a weapon was used in 11% of offences.

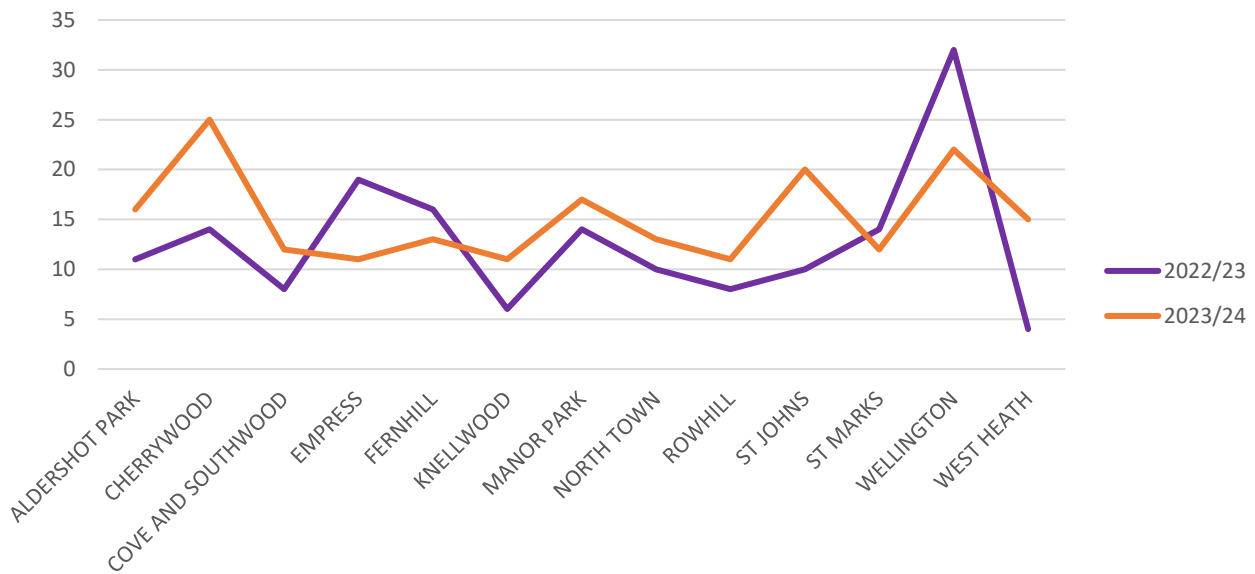
Drug related harm has priority for the police in Rushmoor, with a Priority Crime Team (PCT) in place to proactively target offenders, this naturally leads to an increase in the recording of crime however there has been significant success in charging those individuals causing the most harm in Rushmoor.

**Other sexual offences**

Whilst there has been a 6% increase in Sexual Offences overall, as previously noted, there has been a 21% increase in ‘Other sexual offences’ rising from 168 offences to 204 offences. All wards excluding Wellington (n-10), Empress (n-8), Fernhill (n-3) and St Marks (n-2) have seen an increase in ‘other sexual offences’. Those wards with more than a 50% increase are West Heath (275%, n11), St Johns (100%, n10), Knellwood (83%, n5) and Cherrywood (78%, n11).

The most common offence types are sexual assault on a female 13 and over (42%, n86), sexual assault on a female under 13 (11%, n22) and sexual communication with a child (9%, n19). During 2023/24, 28% of offences related to historic incidents occurring prior to crime year reported in, this is compared to 20% during the previous year.

Breakdown of 'Other sexual offences' by ward



Where data is available, 75% of victims were female and 25% male. The victim/offender relationship was recorded in 81% of offences, with Acquaintance (44%, n73) and Stranger (27%, n45) being the most common relationship type. The domestic flag was applied to 14% of offences (n28).

**Acquisitive/Theft crime**

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

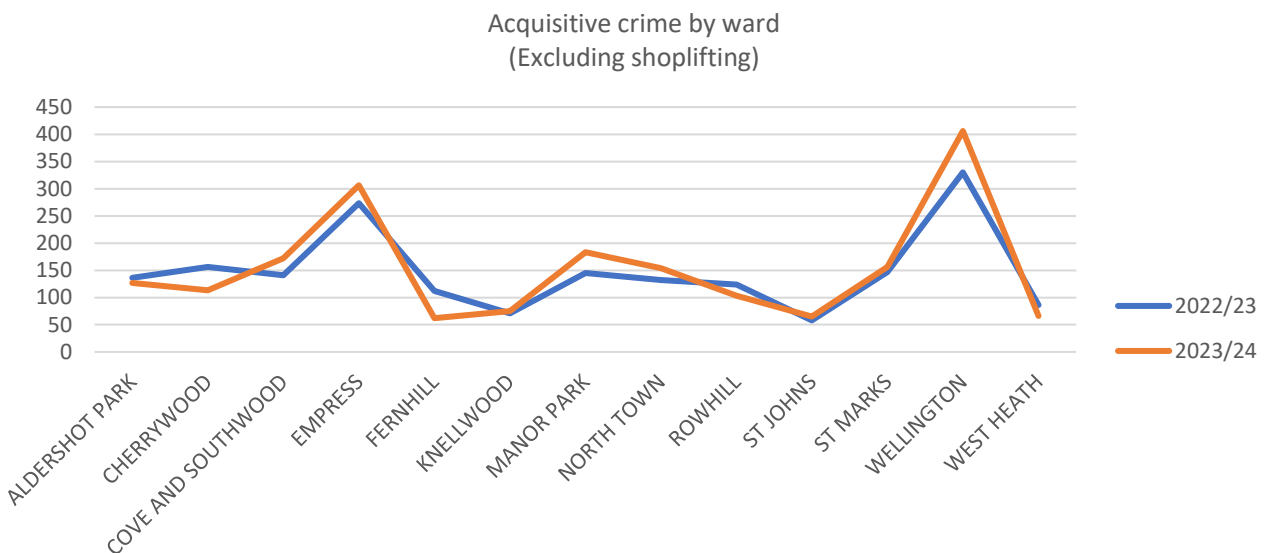
AC refers to offences where the primary motive is to gain property or money, the unlawful acquisition of someone else’s belongings. The below factors describe conditions in which acquisitive crime is more likely to occur:

- **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

Overall AC increased by 12% (n316) in Rushmoor in 2023/24 when compared to the previous year. Shoplifting is the most common theft offence; more detail has been shared in ‘crimes on the increase’ section of this document.

In addition to a significant rise in Shoplifting, “all other theft offences” has increased by 14% (n95) and vehicle offences by 6% (n41).

The graph below shows a breakdown of the ward of AC reported, excluding Shoplifting as this has been reviewed earlier in the document. This shows the majority of AC occurs within the town centre wards of Wellington (20%) and Express (15%). However other areas have seen an increase in AC, excluding shoplifting offences during the last year; Manor Park (+26%) and Cove and Southwood (+22%).



### Offences involving a weapon

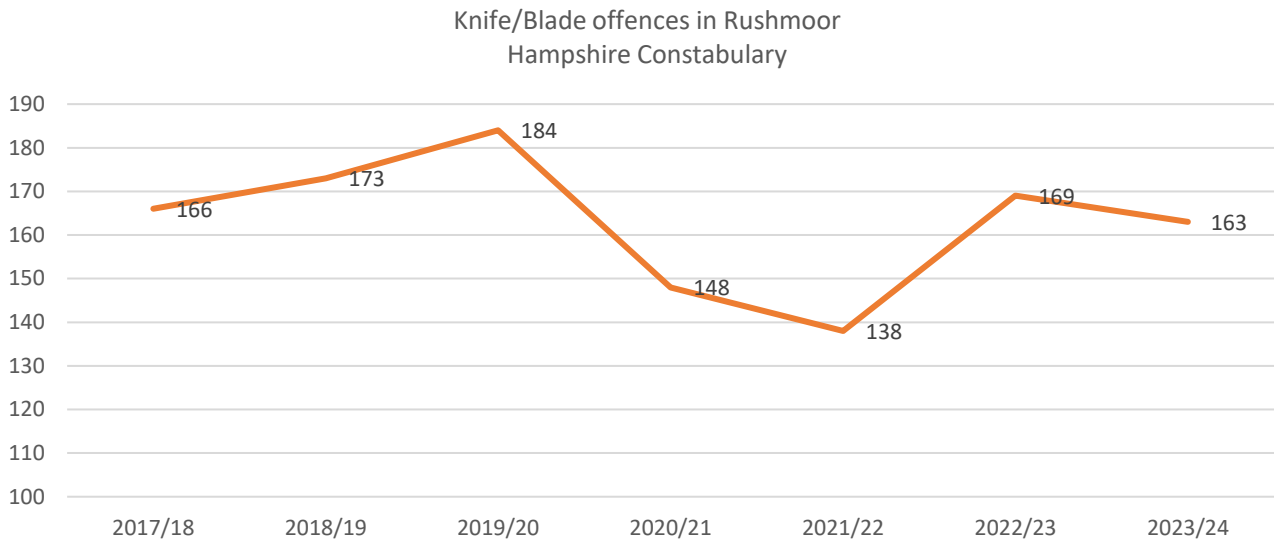
The Crime Survey for England and Wales reports that during the year ending December 2023, offences involving firearms have increased by 9% compared to the previous year, this was attributed to the 27% increase in imitation weapons. This increase follows a downward trend in previous years and remains 43% lower than at its peak in year ending March 2006.

Offences involving knives or sharp instruments increased nationally by 7% but remain 3% lower compared to the year ending March 2020.

In Rushmoor, knife or blade related offences accounted for 2% of all crimes. The graph below shows the trend in knife/blade offences back to 2017/18. This shows a decline during the covid pandemic, with a spiked increase in 2022/23, where offences returned close to pre-pandemic numbers.



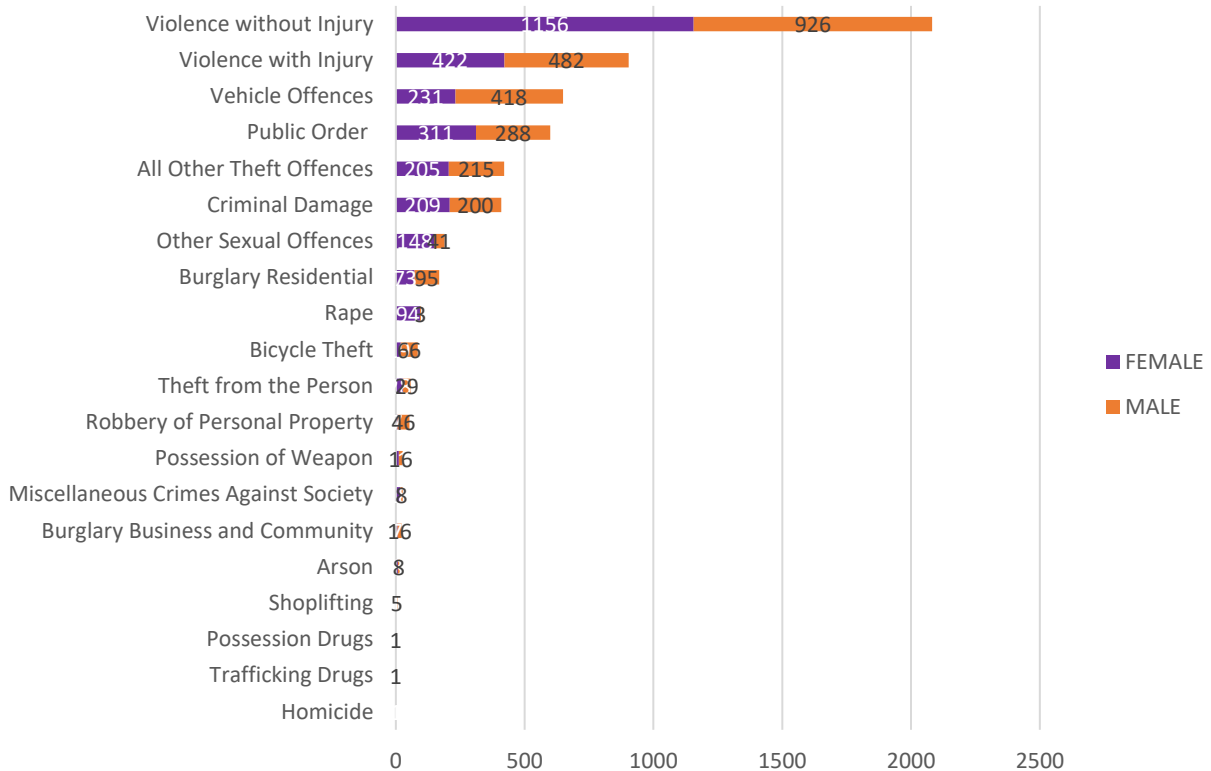
During 2023/24, there was no significant change in the number of offences involving a knife/blade compared to the previous year. Of the 163 knife/blade offences, 40% were recorded as violence against the person (n66), followed by 35% Possession of weapon offences (n57) and 9% theft offences (n14).



**Victims**

Where aggrieved data is available, 51% (n2,952) of victims across Rushmoor were female, and 49% (n2,871) were male.

Aggrieved by Gender and HMIC Crime Tree classification 2023/24  
(Source: Hampshire Constabulary)



The graph above shows 51% (n2986) of aggrieved reported due 2023/24 were related to Violence offences, with 36% (n2,082) without injury and 16% (n904) with injury.

The table below provides a breakdown of aggrieved ages, with 17% of offenders under the age of 18.

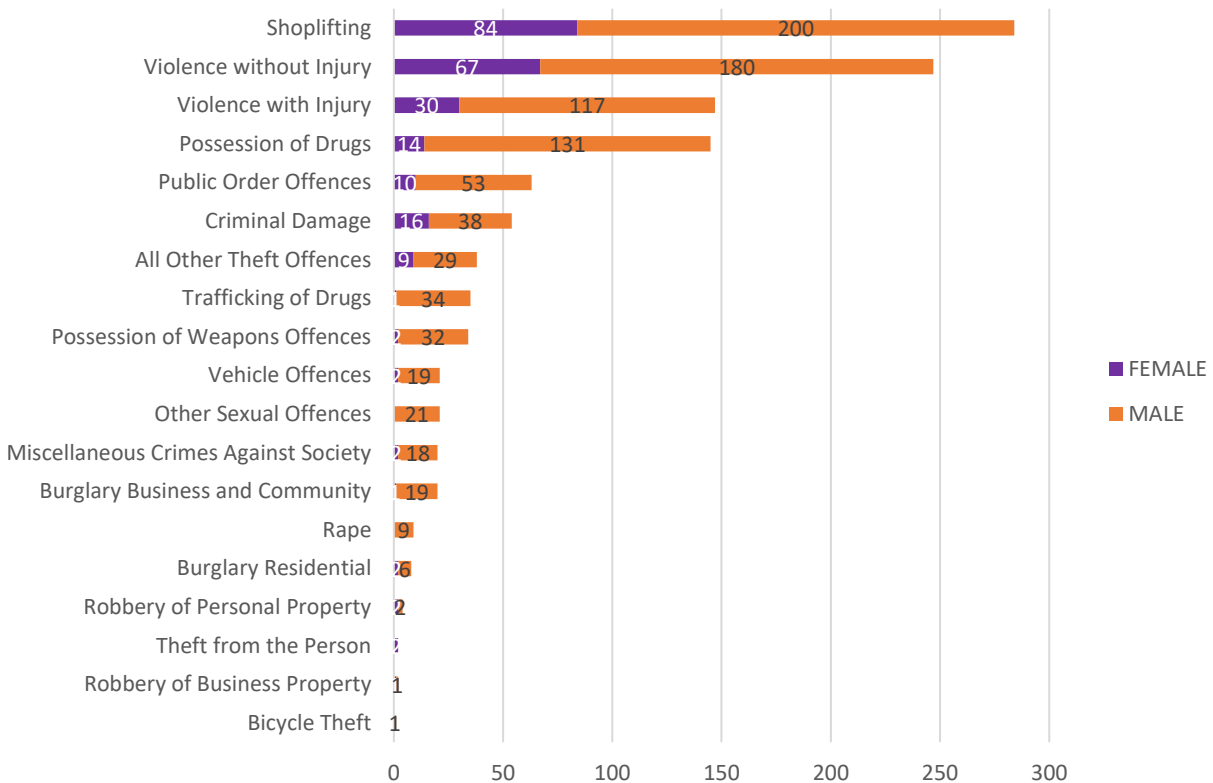
*Table 3: Breakdown of offender age; Hampshire Constabulary Aggrieved / Offender report 2023/24*

Age range	No. of victims	Percentage of victims
Under 18	997	17%
18-24 years	627	11%
25-29 years	595	10%
30-34 years	694	12%
35-39 years	716	12%
40-44 years	562	10%
45-49 years	435	7%
50-54 years	374	6%
55-59 years	352	6%
60+	560	9%

**Offenders**

During 2023/24, 1,159 offenders reported, relating to 1,099 different crimes. Where offender data was available, 79% (n910) of offenders across Rushmoor were male, and 21% (n245) were female.

Offender by Gender and HMIC Crime Tree classification 2023/24  
(Hampshire Constabulary Aggrieved / Offender report)



The graph above shows 25% (n284) of offenders related to shoplifting, with a further 34% (n394) related to Violence offences – 247 (21%) without injury and 147 (13%) with injury.

The table below provides a breakdown of offender ages, with 64% of offenders between the age of 18-39 years (n740).

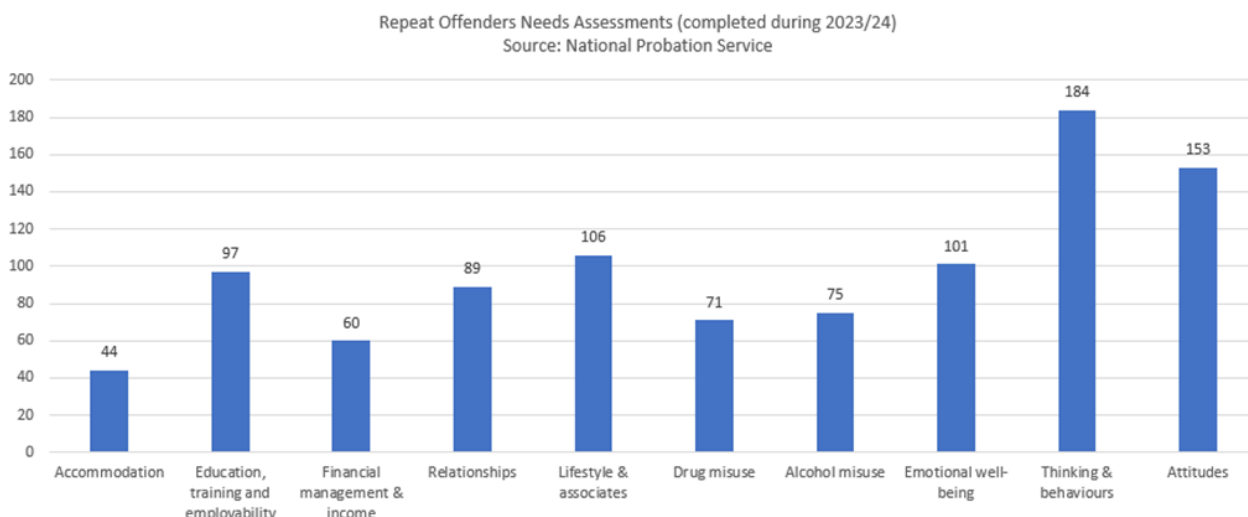
*Table 4: Breakdown of offender age; Hampshire Constabulary Aggrieved / Offender report 2023/24*

Age range	No. of offenders	Percentage of offenders
Under 18	88	8%
18-24 years	181	16%
25-29 years	147	13%
30-34 years	169	15%
35-39 years	243	21%
40-44 years	147	13%
45-49 years	53	5%
50-54 years	68	6%
55-59 years	33	3%
60+	28	2%

### Reoffending and offending risk

Much crime is committed by a relatively small number of offenders, making the rate of reoffending and the effective rehabilitation of these prolific individuals crucial to community safety. The probation service plays a vital role in this process, overseeing offenders who are serving their sentences within the community. By providing support, monitoring and intervention, the probation service aims to reduce reoffending, reintegrate offenders into society and ultimately enhance public protection.

Where data is available, adult offenders accounted for 92% of offenders and juveniles accounted for 8% of offenders. For higher risk offenders, managed by the National Probation Service there were 192 repeat offenders on the NPS caseload during 2023/24. 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.



Of the 192 repeat offenders, 81% (n156) were male and 19% (n36) were female, this is an increase on last year where 16% were female. The age group with the most offenders were 35-49 years (47%, n90) and 26-34 years (28%, n53). The most common offence types were violence against the person (35%, n68), summary motor offences (18%, n34), and drug offences (13%, n25).

### Violence against women and girls

In line with the Governments 2021 Tackling violence against women and girls' strategy, in September 2021, the Police and Crime Commissioner for Hampshire and the Isle of Wight established a Violence Against Women and Girls (VAWG) task group in collaboration with Hampshire Constabulary, partners in the criminal justice system, and local authorities. The task group's objectives are to enhance the operational response and support provided to victims of these crimes, as well as to prevent such incidents by targeting and disrupting perpetrators.

VAWG is the umbrella term used to cover various types of abuse that affect more women and girls than men and boys. These include, domestic abuse, domestic homicide, sexual assault, abuse experienced as a child, female genital mutilation (FGM), forced marriage and harassment in work and public life. These experiences are often hidden and not limited to physical violence, involving abusive treatment or exploitation as well.

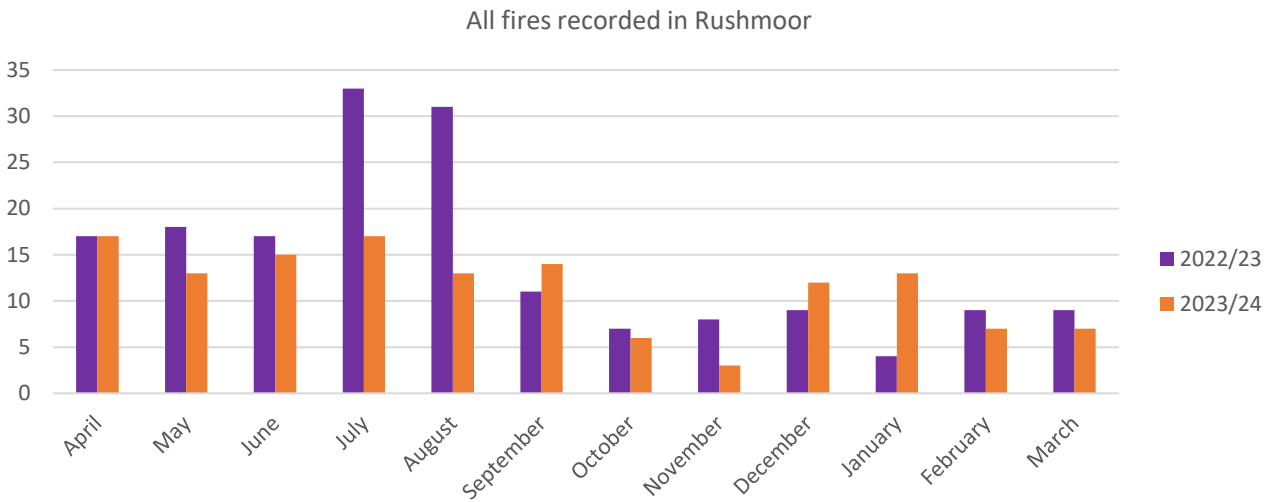
The Community Safety Partnership has created its own Action Plan to help monitor outcomes against strategic planning to support the VAWG agenda and over the coming year, it will be important for the Community Safety Partnership to continue to work closely with the VAWG task group. The Action Plan is due for a significant review and update in the coming months before being shared at the September 2024 CSP meeting.

Fire and Rescue data summary

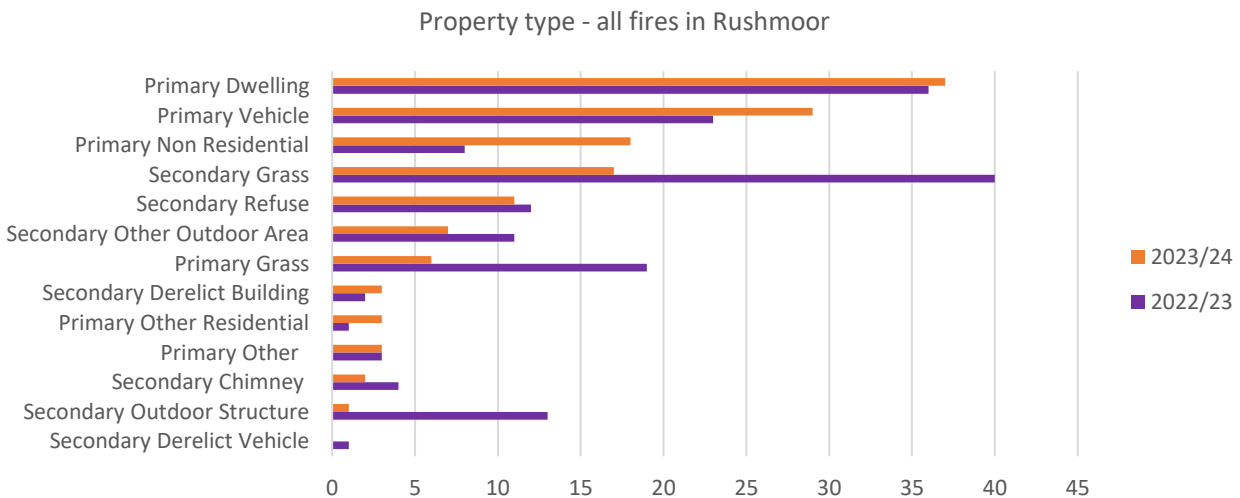
The North Hants District report presents statistical information on all incidents across the CSP, including the number and type of fires and data on safe and well visits.

Fire incidents

The graph below shows incidents in Rushmoor, there has been a 21% decrease (n36) in recorded fires, with a total 137 fires reported. The causes of fires are categorised as either accidental (n68, 50%), deliberate (n42, 31%) or not known (n27, 20%).



Fires are categorised as either primary (n96, 70%) or secondary (n41, 30%). 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.”*<sup>24</sup> The graph below identifies at a deeper level the type of primary and secondary fires that occurred over the last two years. With primary dwelling (n37, 27%), and primary vehicle (n29, 21%) being the most common during 2023/24, increasing by 3% and 26% respectively.



<sup>24</sup> Home Office Guidance: Fire Statistics Definitions

### Safe and Well visits

A total of 433 Safe and Well visits were carried out, this is a decrease on the last two years. This follows a sharp increase in 2022/23 (29%) with HIOW Fire and Rescue Service returning to normal business with the Safe and Well process, following a period of focusing largely on vulnerable people following the pandemic.

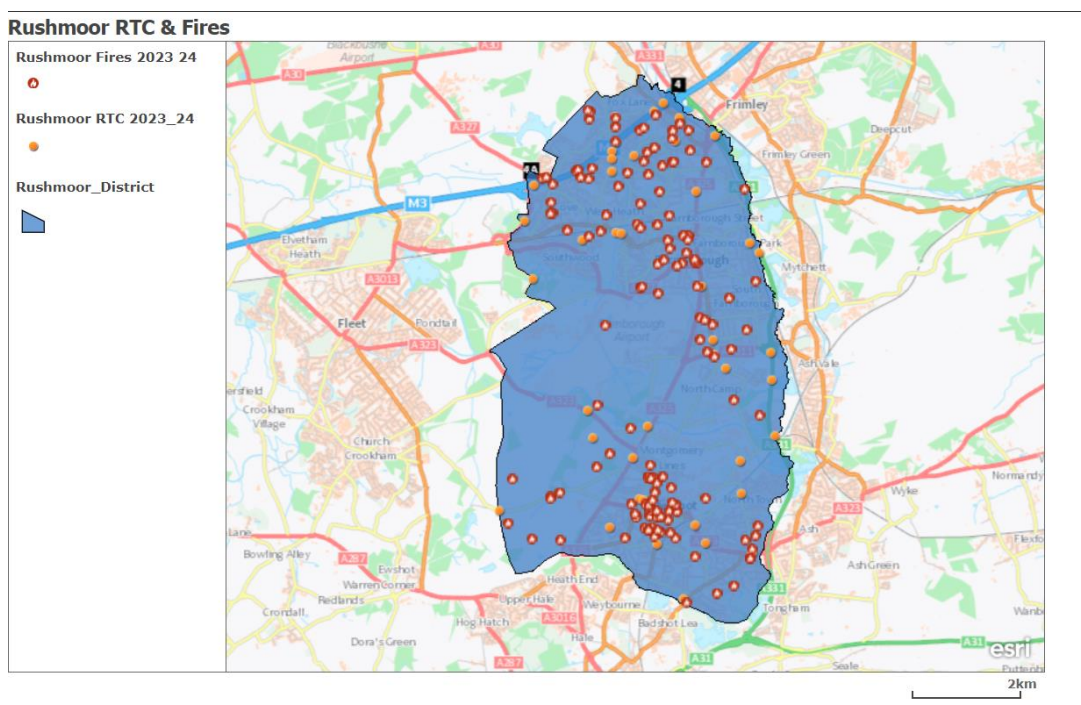
Across both Hart and Rushmoor, 60% of referrals were successfully carried out, this is down from 76% in the previous year. Visits not carried out were mainly due to not being able to contact the occupier followed by the visit being refused. Where a referral route was noted, Hampshire Adult Services were the highest referrers.

### Road Traffic Collisions

During 2023/24, 43 Road Traffic Collisions were attended by the Fire and Rescue service. This is a 72% increase on the previous year, 18 more incidents, and a 23% increase on 2021/22. Initial analysis does not indicate a trend in the locality of these incidents and further work will be carried out in collaboration with the Fire and Rescue service to understand cause and to plan preventative strategies locally.

Rushmoor plans to install Speed Indicator Devices during 2024/25, this will help to build a picture on any areas prone to speeding.

The image below shows the location of all fire incidents and road traffic collision during 2023/24.



### Wildfire Project

Locally, the Hampshire Fire and Rescue service has been working collaboratively with partners, including the MOD and Surrey Fire and Rescue Service ahead of the warmer summer months on a wildfires campaign, they have an initiative with schools locally, delivering awareness session with students and have for neighbourhoods bordering large woodland areas, garden safety briefings have been incorporated in safe and well visits.

## 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 136,000 victims of slavery in the UK, official records in 2021 show around 12,000 reports. Between January and March 2024, 4,524 potential victims were referred to the Home Office. This represents a 9% increase compared to the previous quarter, October to December 2023 (n4,134) and a 5% decrease on the same period last year, January to March 2023 (n4,738).<sup>25</sup>

Males (73%) continue to be more likely to be victims of modern slavery, however there is a continued rise in female exploitation with 27% of potential victims being female from January to March 2024, this is the highest quarterly number of referrals for females since the National Referral Mechanism was introduced.

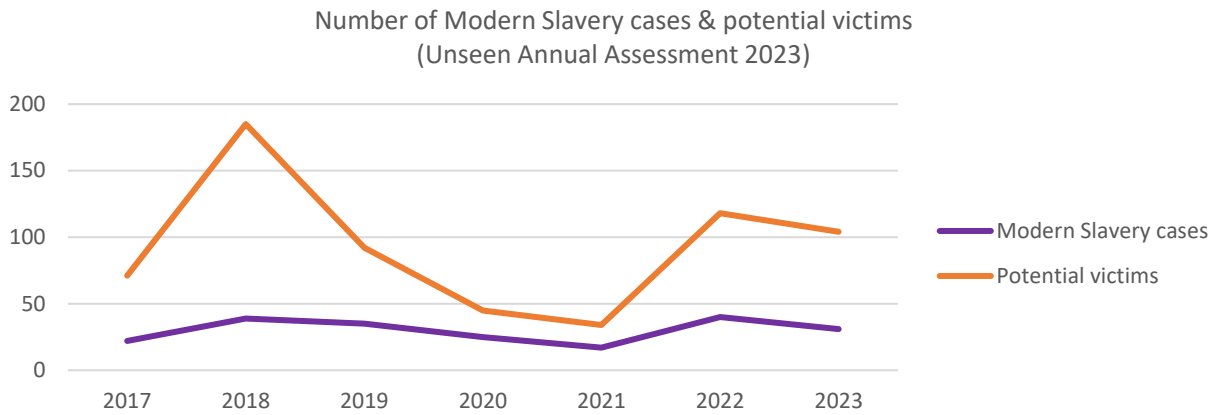
Unseen, a UK wide modern slavery and exploitation helpline, received 8,367 calls during 2023 which is a 14% increase on 2022. In addition to this, they have received 3,233 webforms, which is a 40% increase on 2022.<sup>26</sup>

<sup>25</sup> Home Office: Modern Slavery: National Referral Mechanism and Duty to Notify statistics UK

<sup>26</sup> Unseen Annual Assessment 2023

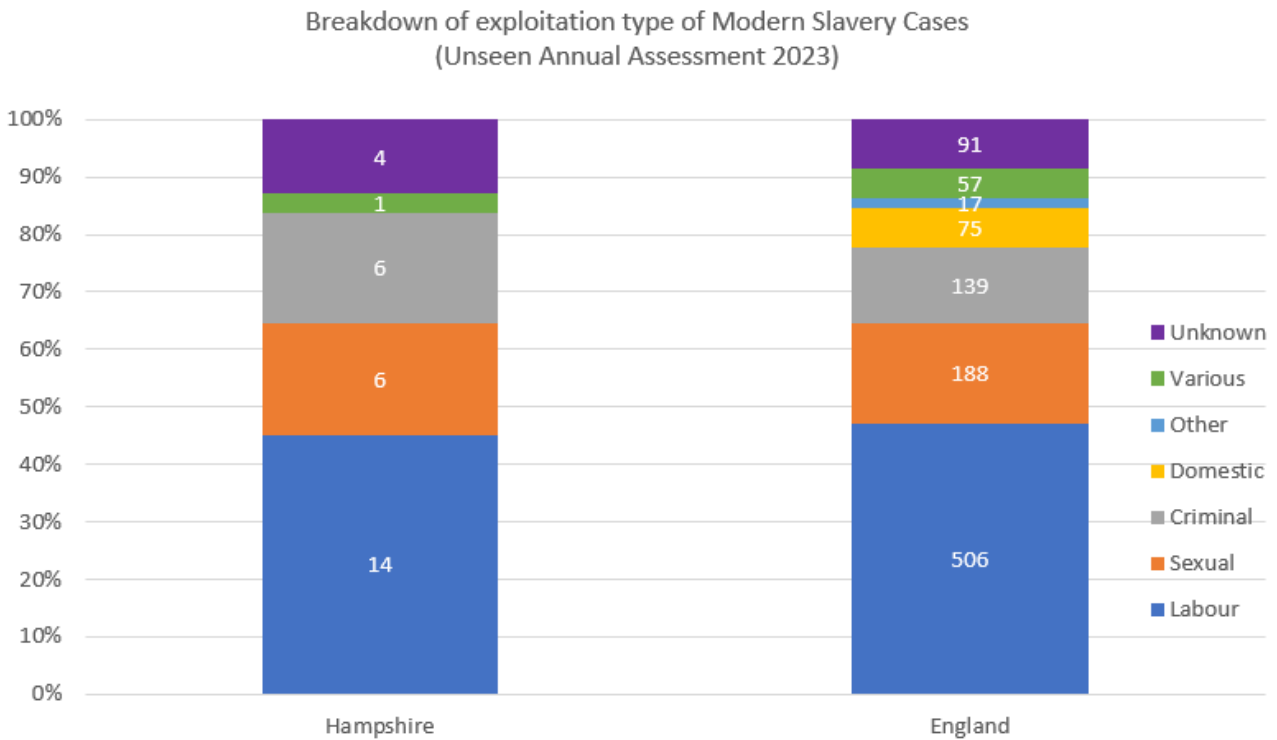


The helpline identified 104 potential victims across Hampshire and the Isle of Wight, with 31 cases of modern slavery reported. The data shows a decline from 2022 figures (n118) yet marks a 200% increase from the preceding year (2021).



Out of the 104 potential victims identified, the majority were unknown regarding age (60%) and gender (48%). Of those identified, 31% were adults and 10% were minors, with a slight majority being female (28%) compared to males (24%).

The Unseen Annual Assessment shows a breakdown of the type of exploitation reported in Hampshire, these generally follow the trends at national level, with 45% of cases being Labour exploitation (47% nationally), 19% Sexual exploitation and 19% Criminal exploitation (18% and 13% respectively, nationally). There were 75 cases of Domestic exploitation nationally, however no reports of this type were identified within Hampshire.



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.

### Child exploitation and child victims of crime

Child exploitation occurs when someone uses a child for financial gain, sexual gratification, labour, or personal advantage. This can include both criminal and sexual exploitation, which often involves cruel and violent treatment that leads to physical and emotional harm to the child.

Child criminal exploitation involves using a child to commit crimes, such as working on a cannabis farm or selling drugs in county lines or local drug operations. It can involve bribery, intimidation, violence, and threats, and can occur even without direct contact, through the internet or mobile phones, and via social media platforms and gaming forums. Even if a child appears to be a willing participant, they may still be victims, as many young people do not recognise themselves as such. Exploiters often take advantage of their power over children due to age differences or other factors such as gender, intelligence, strength, status, or wealth.

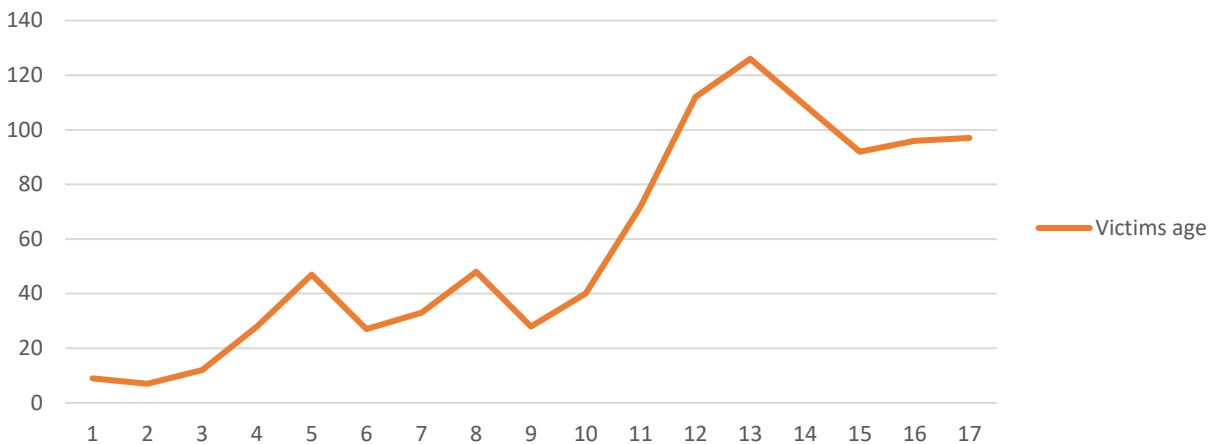
Children can be exploited in multiple ways simultaneously and by various perpetrators, including individuals or groups, men or women, and adults or other young people. This exploitation causes significant physical and emotional harm, highlighting the importance of recognising and addressing these issues to protect vulnerable children.

The different types of exploitation include:

- **Child Sexual Exploitation** - is a form of sexual abuse where children are coerced into sexual activities in exchange for gifts, money, drugs, affection, or status. It can affect any child, regardless of gender or background, both in and out of school. Children as young as 8 can be exploited, often believing they are in a consensual relationship.
- **Child Criminal Exploitation** - using power imbalances to coerce, manipulate, or deceive a child into criminal activity, often in exchange for something the child needs or wants, or through violence or threats.
- **Online Exploitation** - occurs over the internet on devices like phones, tablets, computers, and game consoles. There are various types of online abuse, including grooming, sexting, sexual abuse, and exploitation.
- **Modern Slavery & trafficking** – this can include human trafficking, slavery, servitude, and forced labour. More details in the Modern Slavery section of the document.
- **Gang activity and youth violence** - children may join gangs due to peer pressure, the desire for respect and protection, promises of money, school exclusion, and social media influence, making them vulnerable to exploitation.
- **Radicalisation** - exposure to radical or extreme views can lead to radicalisation, which is the process of supporting or becoming involved in extremist ideologies, experiences of radicalisation are unique and can be rapid or gradual.

In Rushmoor, 983 victims were 17 or under, this accounts for 12% of all crime. The graph below shows the age of victims, showing a spike around the ages of 12-15 years, this could be attributed to the increase in independence of children during the transition from primary to secondary school. Most of these young victims related to violence against the person (70%, n688) and Sexual offences (13%, n130).

Victims age on crimes reported during 2023/24



### 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 2023/24, 199 crimes had the hate crime flag applied, this was the same as last year. 55% of hate crime were violence against the person offences (n110) and 35% were public order offences (n70). The most common crime types under the category violence against the person were harassment (n26), ABH (n19) and racially/religiously aggravated common assault or beating (n19). The most common public order crime types were racially/religiously aggravated intentional harassment, alarm or distress (n30) and intentional harassment, alarm or distress (n24).

When viewing hate crime by wards, half have seen a reduction when compared to last year, including West Heath (-56%, n9), Manor Park (-46%, n6) and Aldershot Park (-45%, n10). Wards with the highest percentage increase were Fernhill (110%) increasing from 9 to 19, and St Marks (66%) increasing from 15 to 25 reports.

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

### Fraud

According to the Crime Survey for England and Wales (CSEW) for the year ending December 2023, there were an estimated 3.1 million fraud incidents affecting household residents. This represents a 16% decrease from the 3.7 million incidents reported in the year ending December 2022. The reduction includes a 13% drop in bank and credit account fraud, a 34% decrease in advance fee fraud, and a 50% decline in other types of fraud.

The CSEW also provides valuable context for police data. For instance, the latest estimates<sup>27</sup> indicate that fewer than one in seven fraud offenses were reported to the police or Action Fraud, the national reporting centre for fraud and cybercrime.

Overall, police recorded a 1% increase in fraud, totalling 1.2 million offenses compared to the year ending December 2022. This rise was primarily driven by a 10% increase in offenses reported by UK Finance, due to enhanced reporting from its members. Additionally, Action Fraud reported a 1% increase in fraud, with 301,166 offenses compared to 298,792 in the previous year.

### Prevent – Counterterrorism strategy

Prevent is one part of the government's comprehensive counter-terrorism strategy, CONTEST. The objectives of Prevent are to:

- Address the ideological roots of terrorism.
- Intervene early to support individuals vulnerable to radicalisation.
- Facilitate the disengagement and rehabilitation of those already involved in terrorism.

Many activities and behaviours related to radicalisation and extremism may not be captured in crime data.

Rushmoor Borough Council sit on the Hampshire PREVENT Partnership Board and Channel Panels. Rushmoor Borough Council also provide data to the annual Counter Terrorism Local Profile which assists local agencies in assessing the threat from extremism at a local level.

During 2023/24 Rushmoor has seen an increase in protests related to asylum accommodation and environmental causes.

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<sup>27</sup> Crime in England and Wales: Annual Trend and Demographic dataset

Quality of life

**Environmental Crime**

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

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

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

Below shows a table on reports environmental crime during 2023/24. This shows there has been a 51% reduction in the number of graffiti reports (n162 vs n333), 36% of all reported graffiti was deemed offensive. Reports of flytips on public land, from members of the public, or identified internally by colleagues out in the borough have increased by 40%. Reports of flytips on private land have only recently started being recorded and handled by the PPOs, therefore there is no comparable data from previous years. There have been less Abandoned Vehicles during 2023/24 than the previous year (-14%, n184 compared to n214).

*Table 5: Shows the type of environmental crime reported to Rushmoor Borough Council during 2023/24*

Type of ASB experienced	Number of reports 23/24
Graffiti offensive	59
Graffiti non offensive	103
Flytipping public	897
Flytipping private	210
Abandoned Vehicles	184
Needles / drug related	40

**Substance misuse**

Substance abuse can significantly impact various aspects of an individuals wellbeing, including health, safety and social relationships, which in turn can affect their overall quality of life within a community. Drug and Alcohol use impacts health outcomes, crime, domestic abuse, unemployment and homelessness.

Hampshire County Council, alongside partners of the multi-agency Hampshire Strategic Drug and Alcohol Partnership have developed a plan to prevent and reduce drug and alcohol harm<sup>28</sup>. The Hampshire plan is closely linked to national drug and alcohol strategies aimed to:

- Have a renewed focus on drug and alcohol prevention
- Target county lines operations to disrupt the supply of illegal drugs in Hampshire
- Enhance drug and alcohol treatment by boosting workforce, and improving care pathways in collaboration with other organisations, such as criminal justice service, mental health, housing and employment.
- Reduce unmet need of those individuals misusing alcohol, by improving access to treatment. the number of people misusing alcohol.

The Drug and Alcohol Strategy Update noted that over half of opiate and/or crack cocaine users in Hampshire aren't in treatment, affecting around 2,000 vulnerable people, with an estimated 10,000 having unmet alcohol treatment needs.

Areas of deprivation have a higher risk of drug and alcohol harm; this is worth noting bearing in mind the levels of deprivation in some areas of the borough. To address this, targeted services include widespread naloxone availability, a Local Drug Information System, outreach from the Drug and Alcohol Harm Reduction Team, and a specialist alcohol team providing hospital and primary care support.

The Hampshire Strategic Drug and Alcohol Partnership's priorities for 2024 are:

- **Reducing stigma:** Improve understanding and reduce stigma by working with People with Lived Experience and developing a language guide for professionals.
- **Lived experience and co-production:** Involve people with lived experience in service improvement and decision-making through peer mentoring and user forums.
- **Reducing barriers to alcohol treatment:** Enhance access to alcohol treatment by improving public information, referral pathways, early access, and understanding of drug and alcohol use.
- **Addressing the changing illicit drug market:** Improve intelligence on synthetic opioids and other adulterants, pilot drug testing, and ensure naloxone availability.

### [Rough sleeping and begging](#)

Police reports relating to individuals sleeping rough and begging reduced by 23% from 65 last year, down to 50 reports this year. This remains significantly higher than during 2021/22 when there were 20 reports.

StreetLink is a national service designed to highlight and connect rough sleepers with local services and support. Members of the public can use StreetLink to alert local authorities and outreach teams of individuals sleeping rough or preparing to sleep rough, with the aim of providing a quick response and support. During a 7-month period, ending May 2024 Rushmoor received 121 alerts via StreetLink. This number will be monitored going forward to understand trends in rough sleeping locally. Rushmoor Borough Council Community Safety and Place Protection Teams work closely with the Housing Outreach Team.

### [Licensing](#)

Rushmoor is responsible for providing licences to businesses and individuals for a number of activities in order to ensure the safety of the local community. This includes regulating the sale of alcohol, entertainment, late night refreshment, gambling, street trading, taxi services, scrap metal dealing, dog

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<sup>28</sup> Drug and Alcohol Strategy Update March 2024; Hampshire County Council.

breeding, pet sales, home boarding of dogs, kennels, catteries, keeping dangerous wild animals, mobile home sites and charitable collections.

Appropriate checks are carried out when licences are applied for to ensure that the people carrying out these activities have all relevant measures in place to ensure that the activities are carried out responsibly and to ensure that those carrying them out are appropriate people to do so.

Once licences are issued regular checks are carried out on businesses and individuals who hold a licence to ensure that they are complying with the law and the terms and conditions of their licences, and make sure they continue to keep our communities safe, whilst operating their business in the appropriate way. The below table shows the number of checks/inspections carried out during 2023/24.

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

Type of check/inspection	Number carried out during 23/24
Premises Inspection	98
Vehicle (taxi) spot-checks	21
Alcohol tests (taxi license holders)	15
Drug tests (taxi license holders)	22
Test purchases (alcohol related purchases assisting police)	12

Where there are concerns identified or reported to us, these are investigated and the appropriate action taken, which can range from working with businesses to make improvements to suspending or revoking licences where appropriate. During 2023/24, 123 complaints or concerns were raised with the council regarding licence holders or premises, many of these will have received warnings or had the conditions of the license amended. In addition to this work, 22 licences were suspended, 3 were revoked, and an additional 36 license applications were refused.

### Restorative Justice

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

Restorative Justice (RJ) gives people harmed by a crime or the people responsible for crime, the opportunity to share how it has affected them. It enables all parties involved, to collaboratively consider how they can move forward in a positive way. All victims of crime, regardless of the type of crime, can seek Restorative Justice however it can only take place if both the victim and offender want it to.

It is voluntary for all parties; with the use of trained facilitators, they assess risks to ensure the process is safe for everybody involved. Restorative Justice aims to empower the victim to share their voice, to express how they have been affected and to answer any questions they may have.

In 2023/24, RJ facilitated 15 cases in the North Hants area with an RE outcome. This included:

- 6 conversations with those harmed which included wellbeing and signposting.
- 4 Indirect processes where information was exchanged between parties.
- 5 Conditional Cautions where an apology was facilitated between parties.



Of the 15 victims, seven were female and seven were male – with one not stated. They had an age range between 20 – 80 years old, with 67% being reported as white British. The remaining 33% not stated.

RJ support was in place by Restorative Solutions for victims of the following crimes:

- 1 Serious Violence – Sexual Assault
- 7 Assaults / Police assaults
- 2 Criminal Damage
- 2 Harassment
- 1 Fraud
- 1 Public Order
- 1 Dangerous Driving

Whilst data isn't available specifically related to those victims listed above, data from 2023/24 does indicate that many victims, after receiving support through RJ, reported an improvement in their health, wellbeing and in their feelings of safety.

Tackling ASB is a priority for the OPCC, as a result Restorative Solutions have worked closely with Hampshire Constabulary, Local Authorities, and businesses to explore how they can be used as a potential response to ASB issues. They have linked in with the ASB taskforce and built effective partnerships with Community Safety partners. Referrals related to ASB can be accepted not just from the Police but from CSPs and Local authorities. As a result, Restorative Solutions have supported one Harassment case between neighbours and 4 cases have been referred to Mediation provider all of which related to boundary issues or noise.

## Priorities and Recommendations

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 2024/25, 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.

Recommendations identified under each priority are listed below.

### Feelings of Safety and Health Outcomes

- Prioritise RBC surveys to understanding feelings of safety, consider approach to the annual community safety consultation, to broaden response levels without having a detrimental impact on the representativeness of the survey.
- Engage with the police to assess the best measure, bearing in mind “Let’s Talk” and “StreetSafe” options.
- Monitor the progress of A&E data collection, linking to the work of Violence Reduction Unit to establish an information sharing agreement between local hospitals, Integrated Care Boards and Local Authorities.

### Serious Violence

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

### Domestic Abuse

- Seek to establish relationship with Adults Health and Care in relation to data collection.
- Working to set up data sharing with Stop Domestic Abuse.

### Antisocial behaviour

- 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

## Town Centre engagement

- Focused patrols in town centres including Place Protection Officers, Housing Outreach and Town Centre Manager
- Improved awareness of and increased sign-ups to DISC system
- Development of town centre action plan focusing on key issues as defined by Council and Police hotspot data, as well as engagement with businesses and residents
- Focused case management on key town centre nominals (victims and offenders)
- Positive promotion of town centres and associated events to encourage footfall

## Appendices

Appendix 1: Antisocial behaviour reports in Rushmoor between April and September over the last three years.

ANTISOCIAL BEHAVIOUR POLICE REPORTS	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	% change
ASB Community	1,116	1,174	640	-45
ASB Environmental	43	63	229	+263
ASB Personal	184	94	62	-34
<b>Total ASB</b>	<b>1,343</b>	<b>1,331</b>	<b>931</b>	<b>-30</b>
<b>Aldershot</b>				
Aldershot Park	102	78	69	-12
Manor Park	88	79	59	-25
North Town	85	56	64	+14
Rowhill	70	73	57	-22
Wellington	210	267	215	-19
<b>Total reports in Aldershot</b>	<b>555</b>	<b>553</b>	<b>464</b>	<b>-16</b>
<b>Farnborough</b>				
Cherrywood	124	89	77	-13
Cove and Southwood	92	51	70	+37
Empress	186	295	160	-46
Fernhill	84	70	31	-56
Knellwood	62	30	29	-3
St Johns	78	59	26	-56
St Marks	112	84	48	-43
West Heath	48	97	26	-73
<b>Total reports in Farnborough</b>	<b>786</b>	<b>775</b>	<b>467</b>	<b>-40</b>
<b>Other</b>				
Unknown wards	2	3	0	-100.0
Source: Hampshire Constabulary Business Objects Anti-Social Behaviour (ASB) Report				

Appendix 2: Crime reports in Rushmoor between April and September over the last three years.

CRIME POLICE REPORTS	2022/23	2023/24	% change
1a Homicide	1	1	0
1b Violence with Injury	1,104	938	-15
1c Violence without Injury	2,474	2,177	-12
2a Rape	116	97	-16
2b Other Sexual Offences	168	204	+21
3a Robbery of Business Property	10	5	-50
3b Robbery of Personal Property	73	55	-25
4a1 Burglary Residential	218	179	-18
4a2 Burglary Business and Community	108	111	+3
4b Vehicle Offences	717	758	+6
4c Theft from the Person	60	63	+5
4d Bicycle Theft	116	91	-22
4e Shoplifting	639	877	+37
4f All Other Theft Offences	696	791	+14
5a Criminal Damage	705	539	-24
5b Arson	20	22	+10
6a Trafficking of Drugs	55	91	+65
6b Possession of Drugs	213	179	-16
7 Possession of Weapons Offences	101	105	+4
8 Public Order Offences	978	685	-30
9 Miscellaneous Crimes Against Society	117	107	-9
<b>Total</b>	<b>8,689</b>	<b>8,075</b>	<b>-7</b>

Source: Hampshire Constabulary Business Objects  
General Crimes & Outcomes by Geography

Appendix 3: Crime reports in Rushmoor between April and September over the last three years.

CRIME POLICE REPORTS	2022/23	2023/24	% change
1 Violence Against the Person	3,579	3,116	-13
2 Sexual Offences	284	301	+6
3 Robbery	83	60	-28
4 Theft Offences	2,554	2,870	+12
5 Criminal Damage and Arson Offences	725	561	-23
6 Drug Offences	268	270	+1
7 Possession of Weapons Offences	101	105	+4
8 Public Order Offences	978	685	-30
9 Miscellaneous Crimes Against Society	117	107	-9
<b>Total</b>	<b>8,689</b>	<b>8,075</b>	<b>-7</b>
<b>Aldershot</b>			
Aldershot Park	739	600	-19
Manor Park	658	616	-6
North Town	545	570	+5
Rowhill	505	421	-17
Wellington	1,480	1,470	-1
<b>Total reports in Aldershot</b>	<b>3927</b>	<b>3677</b>	<b>-6</b>
<b>Farnborough</b>			
Cherrywood	757	608	--20
Cove and Southwood	510	517	+1
Empress	1,165	1,187	+2
Fernhill	593	464	-22
Knellwood	272	277	+2
St Johns	371	355	-4
St Marks	629	613	-3
West Heath	443	350	-21
<b>Total reports in Farnborough</b>	<b>4,740</b>	<b>4,371</b>	<b>-8</b>
Unknown ward	22	38	+9.1
<b>Source: Hampshire Constabulary Business Objects</b>			

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

**Statutory Members**

- Basingstoke and Deane Borough Council
- Hampshire Constabulary (Basingstoke and Deane Police District)
- Hampshire 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.