



Winchester
**Community Safety
Partnership**
at the Heart of your Community

Winchester Community Safety Partnership District Strategic Assessment 2024/25

**S Hyde, Community Safety Project Officer
June 2025**

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CSP Chair's Remarks

The CSP remains committed to reducing crime and disorder across the district in collaboration with the broader partnership and other local authority CSP's.

The Partnership recognises the importance of ensuring that all our priority actions are managed and monitored to a level that satisfies a scrutiny process. This is demonstrated in an annual report for the city council's scrutiny committee and as a 6month review of partnership activity and achievements.

Whilst we value the local input from our partners, it is equally important to reflect the community safety agenda in the widest context to include the Hampshire County Community Strategy and the Hampshire Police & Crime Plan 2024–2028.

There is still a lot of work for the CSP to undertake in the coming year, but it is important to reflect and celebrate any achievements to date, I'm pleased to be able to say there have been many, as outlined in Appendix 2.

Cllr Kathleen Becker,
Chair of Winchester Community Safety Partnership

Forward

Winchester Community Safety Partnership has a statutory duty¹ to undertake an audit of crime & disorder each year. As a data review it helps to identify the crime & disorder related partnership priorities for the forthcoming year and informs the development of an annual delivery plan.

The delivery plan outlines partnership activity, set against thematic priorities that aim to reduce crime and disorder within the coming year. We will continue to focus our efforts on supporting the most vulnerable and targeting those persistent offenders who have the greatest impact on partnership resources.

The information within this report has been generated using data provided by Hampshire & Isle of Wight Constabulary for the data collection period 1st April 2024 to 31st March 2025, contextual information provided by external partners and as appropriate/available comparative data from the previous year.²

As a partnership we will continue to focus our efforts on supporting the most vulnerable and targeting those persistent offenders who have the greatest impact on partnership resources.

¹Crime and disorder regulations 2007 <https://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukxi/2007/1830/made>

²Comparative data – there is not always the opportunity to provide a comparison to the data sets and this is either due to the fact that it is not available using the current collection tool or because some partners have changed their recording methods.

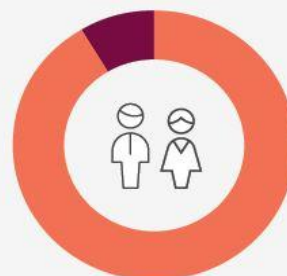
CENSUS 2021 – HIGHLIGHT RESULTS FOR WINCHESTER DISTRICT

TOTAL POPULATION COMPARISON

THE WINCHESTER POPULATION HAS INCREASED BY **10,905 (9.4%)**

In the ten year period the population has increased at a faster rate than Hampshire (6.3%), the South East (7.5%) and England (6.6%).

2021	127,500
2011	116,595



POPULATION BY GENDER

TOTAL FEMALE POPULATION

2021	65,400 (51.3%)
2011	59,966 (51.4%)

TOTAL MALE POPULATION

2021	62,100 (48.7%)
2011	56,629 (48.6%)



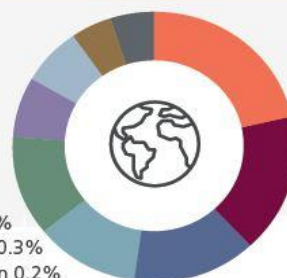
AGE BAND PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL POPULATION COMPARISON

AGE BREAKDOWN	0-4	5-14	15-64	65-84	85+
2021	4.7%	11.8%	62.6%	17.7%	3.1%
2011	5.6%	11.5%	64.1%	15.9%	2.8%

TOP TEN ETHNIC GROUPS

112,304 (88.1%) described themselves as White British vs 107,070 (91.8%) in 2011. The following pie chart shows 2021 ethnic groups excluding white British.

Indian or British Indian 0.9%	Irish (White) 0.7%	Chinese 0.6%
Nepali (incl Gurkha) 0.5%	Polish 0.5%	Caribbean* 0.3%
Gypsy or Irish Traveller 0.3%	African* 0.2%	South African 0.2%



NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS

THE NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS INCREASED BY **4,835 (10.3%)**

2021	51,700
2011	46,865



LANGUAGES

119,744 (96.6%) OF RESIDENTS SPEAK ENGLISH AS A MAIN LANGUAGE.

Other languages include

Nepalese (0.5%)	Hungarian (0.2%)
Polish (0.4%)	Italian (0.2%)
Romanian (0.2%)	



*White and Black

³ Census 2021 https://www.nomisweb.co.uk/sources/census_2021/report?compare=E07000094 The Census is undertaken every 10 years with next being undertaken in 2031.

Headline Data: April 2024 – March 2025

WINCHESTER	2023/24	2024/25	Variance ⁴	FAT ⁵ Outcome 2023/24	FAT Outcomes 2024/25 ⁶
1a Homicide	0	0	0	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)
1b Violence with Injury	802	829	27	163 (20.3%)	156 (18.8%)
1c Violence without Injury	2023	2026	3	204 (10.1%)	249 (12.3%)
2a Rape	109	138	29	4 (3.7%)	6 (4.3%)
2b Other Sexual Offences	222	232	10	28 (12.6%)	19 (8.2%)
3a Robbery of Business Property	2	2	0	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)
3b Robbery of Personal Property	22	23	1	4 (18.2%)	5 (21.7%)
4a1 Burglary Residential	264	272	8	10 (3.8%)	33 (12.1%)
4a2 Burglary Business & Community	140	122	-18	11 (7.9%)	20 (16.4%)
4b Vehicle Offences	468	453	-15	12 (2.6%)	21 (4.6%)
4c Theft from the Person	59	74	15	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)
4d Bicycle Theft	87	59	-28	2 (2.3%)	1 (1.7%)
4e Shoplifting	607	673	66	254 (41.8%)	297 (44.1%)
4f All Other Theft Offences	618	644	26	32 (5.2%)	21 (3.3%)
5a Criminal Damage	584	543	-41	47 (8.0%)	99 (18.2%)
5b Arson	32	11	-21	0 (0.0%)	1 (9.1%)
6a Trafficking of Drugs	74	92	18	19 (25.7%)	24 (26.1%)
6b Possession of Drugs	265	285	20	228 (86.0%)	269 (94.4%)
7 Possession of Weapons Offences	77	66	-11	31 (40.3%)	22 (33.3%)
8 Public Order Offences	850	685	-165	155 (18.2%)	98 (14.3%)
9 Miscellaneous Crimes Against Society	157	212	55	31 (19.7%)	40 (18.9%)
Total	7462	7441	-21	1235 (16.6%)	1381 (18.6%)

Figure 1: Hampshire & Isle of Wight Constabulary all recorded crimes - April 2023 – March 2024 compared with April 2024 – March 2025.

⁴ Key: **Green** - decrease in number of reported offences, **Yellow** - No change, **Red** – increase in the number of reported offences.

⁵ FAT – formal action taken

⁶ Key: **Green** increase in FAT Outcomes achieved, **Yellow** – No change, **Red** – decrease in FAT Outcomes achieved

- The data showed an overall decrease of 0.28% (21 offences) in the number of offences, when compared with the previous reporting period, with some crime types showing more significant reductions than others.
- The six top offence types accounted for 72.5% (5,400 offences) of the crime during the reporting period, linked to violence with and without injury, public order, shoplifting, all other theft and criminal damage. This is consistent with the previous reporting period.
- Despite a reduction in reported offences the overall Formal Action Taken (FAT) outcome rate has increased to 18.6%. Winchester and Portsmouth have the highest FAT Outcome rate across the Police Force area.
- Out of Court Disposals data showed a 13.8% (602) increase and a 31% (780) increase in Charge and Summons, when compared to the same period last year.⁷
- Overall there has been a small reduction in violent crime, although most serious violence is showing an increase within the Winchester district.
- Domestic abuse reports remain largely stable.
- Sexual offence reports showed an increase, which may be attributed to 'confidence to report' and crime recording changes.
- All theft offences other than shoplifting showed a reduction. Police Operational plans remain focused on continued reductions.

Adult offender profile

- Data provided by the Probation Service shows that in the Winchester district, officers worked with 163 adult offenders in 2024/25 compared with 126 offenders in 2023/24 showing an increase of 29.4% (37).
- The majority of the offenders were in the 26–34 and 35–49 age groups when compared with the previous year, the split is broadly similar with the largest proportion of offenders falling into the 35–49 age group.
- Of those offenders managed by the Probation Service the majority were male and identified as White British. This reflects a broadly similar picture to that seen in 2023/24.
- The most common offence type remains violence against the person⁸. There has been an increase in those committing theft offences which aligns with the increased FAT outcomes in relation to shoplifting offences. There are some fluctuations when compared with the previous reporting period which is a trend seen over the last 5 year period, broadly reflecting the Formal Action Taken by the police.
- The majority of offenders being managed by the service were accommodated in the SO22⁹ and SO23¹⁰ postcodes which indicates that offenders are largely in urban rather than rural¹¹ areas, this is comparable with the previous reporting period.
- Of those offenders managed by the Probation Service in 2024/25, 44.4% were at low risk of re-offending compared to 32.52% in 2023/24. With 17.91% of those offenders at high or very high risk of re-offending compared to 16.67% in the previous reporting period.
- The charts below (figures 2–6) provide an overview of the adult offender profile for those individuals under the supervision of the Probation Service across the District.

⁷ There are a number of reasons why formal action has not been taken i.e., the evidential standard was not met; the victim may not have supported the action, or no suspect identified.

⁸ Violence against the person - this would include all violent offences including Domestic Abuse and all Public place violence

⁹ SO22 – covering the areas of Badger Farm, Fulflood, Hursley, Littleton and Harestock, Olivers Battery, Pitt, St Cross (W), Stanmore, Weeke, Winchester.

¹⁰ SO23 - covering the areas of City Centre, Abbotts Barton, Bar End, Highcliffe, Hyde, St Cross (E), Winnall.

¹¹ Rural areas include market towns and areas of Wickham, Denmead, Colden Common, Sutton Scotney, Alresford and Bishops Waltham

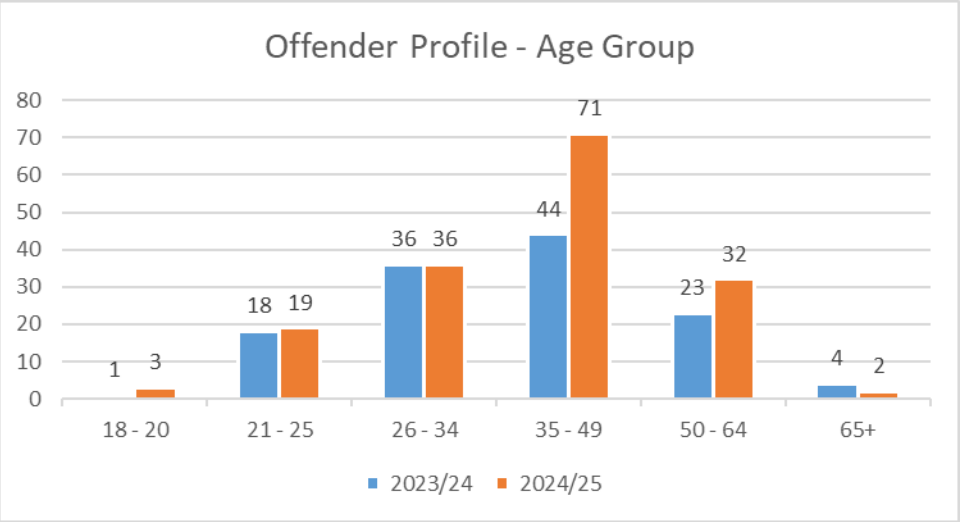


Figure 2 Adult Offender Profile - Age Group of offenders 2023/24 compared with 2024/25

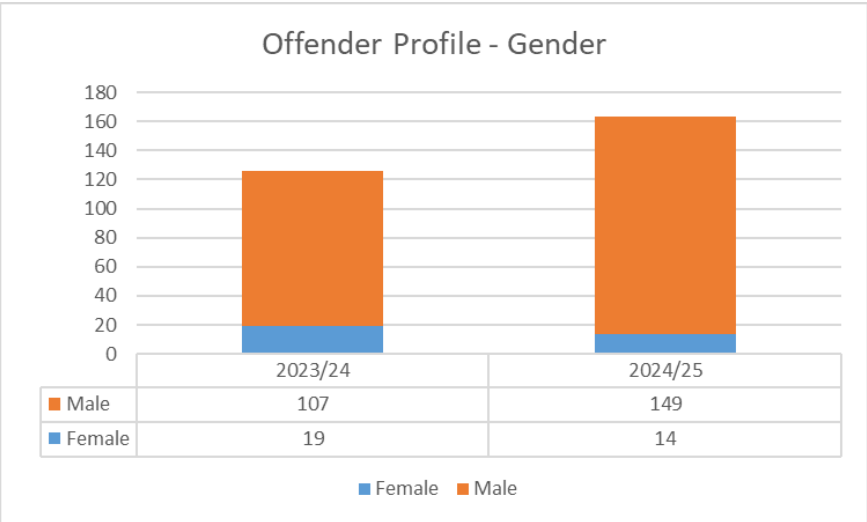


Figure 3 Adult Offender Profile - Gender of offenders 2023/24 compared with 2024/25



Figure 4 Adult Offender Profile- Ethnicity of offenders 2023/24 compared with 2024/25

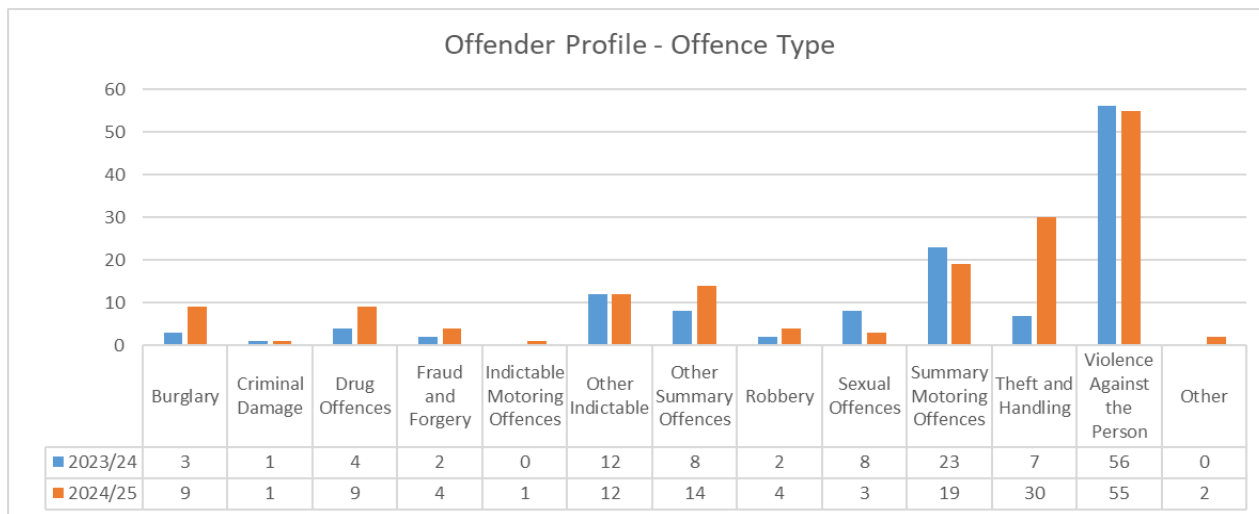


Figure 5 Adult offender Profile - Offence Type 2023/24 compared with 2024/25

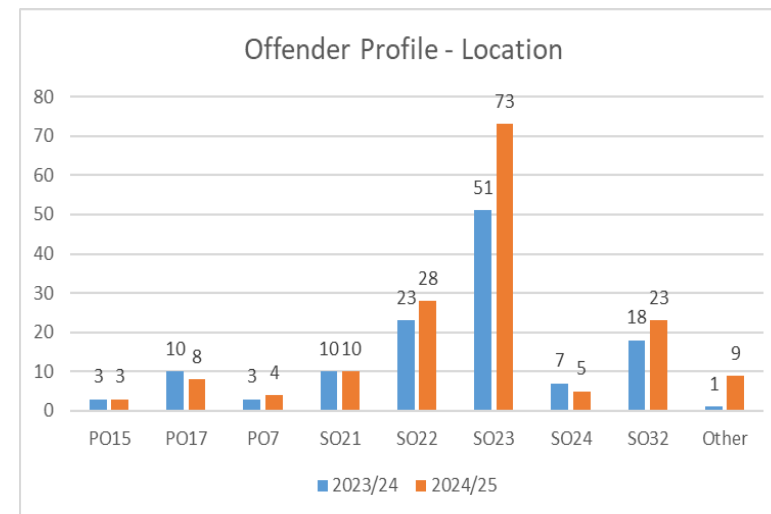


Figure 6 Adult offender Profile Location 2023/24 compared with 2024/25

Young Person Offender Profile

- 7 First time entrants were managed by the Youth Justice service in the year ending October 2024.
- The most common offence type was Violence Against the Person 16%(7) of the Violence Against the Person offences they were knife related.
- The reoffending rate was 16.7% with (2) young people reoffending. The reoffences per offender rate was 5, with one young person responsible for 10 offences and the other committing 1 offence. All interventions were completed.
- There were 3 referrals to Youth Crime Prevention¹² service within the April 2024 – March 2025 reporting period and as of March 2025 the service had no waiting list. 2 interventions were delivered, and 3 interventions were declined by the young person and 1 case remains open.
- Between April 2024 and March 2025 there were 81 out of court disposals half of which had no Youth Justice Service involvement.
- YJS client group data indicates that a greater number of young people were from urban rather than rural areas although this is less of a marked split as demonstrated in the adult offenders profile.¹³
- The charts below (figures 8 – 11) provide an overview of the young person offender profile for First Time Entrants (FTE) under the supervision of the Youth Justice Service across the District.¹⁴

¹² Youth Crime Prevention (YCP) Service supports young people aged 10 to 16yrs who are at risk of offending and who have not been to court. Engagement with YCP is on a voluntary basis and agreed with the family.

¹³ Data includes Winchester children in residential care in other locations.

¹⁴ Data from October 2023 – September 2024

First time entrants - gender
October 2023 - September 2024

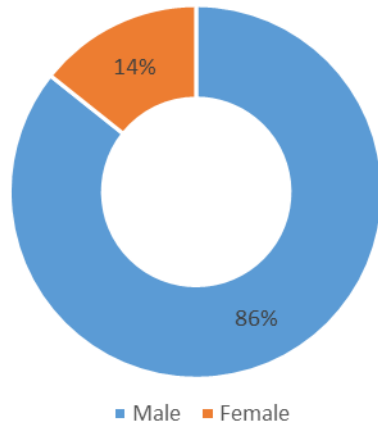


Figure 7 First time entrants - gender profile

First time entrants - age
October 2023 - September 2024

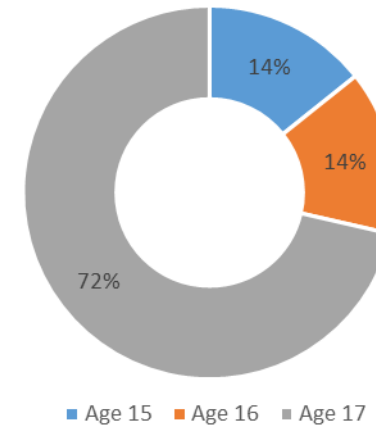


Figure 8 First time entrants - age profile

First time entrants - ethnicity
October 2023 - September 2024

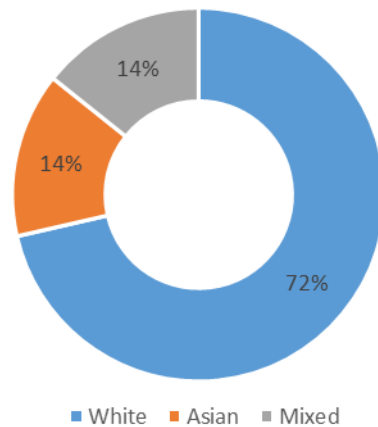


Figure 9 First time entrants - ethnicity profile

First time entrants - Offence type

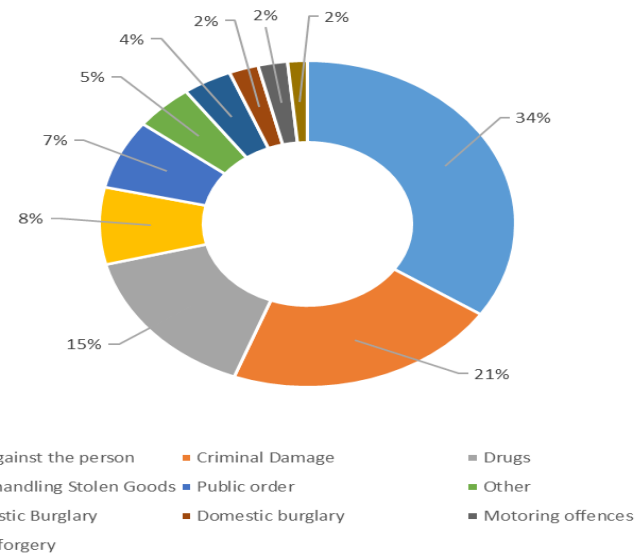


Figure 10 First time entrants offence type profile

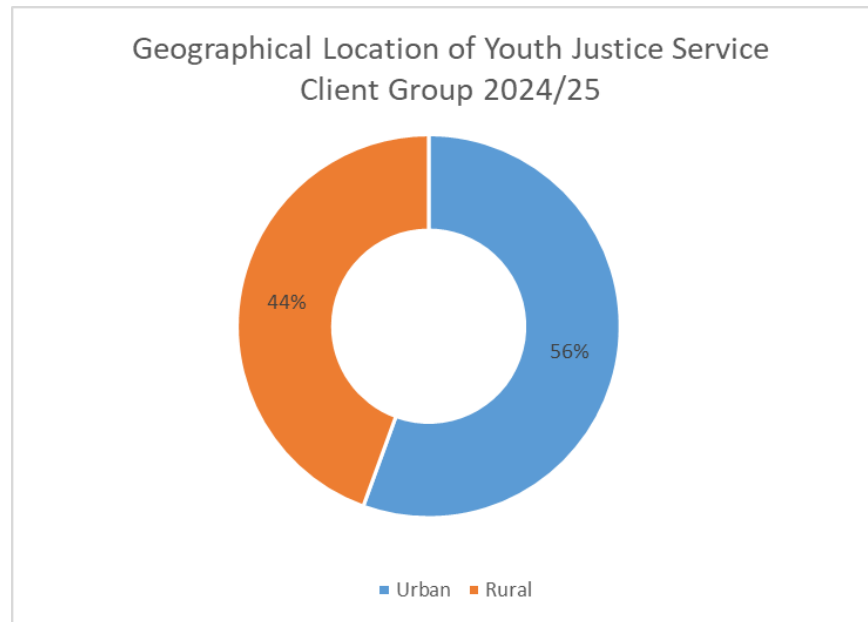


Figure 11 Geographical location of YJS client group

High Harm Crime

High Harm Crime is not a specific crime type in its own right, it is a classification used by Hampshire & Isle of Wight Constabulary. The Police have created dedicated teams across the county, whose purpose it is to assist in the management and proactive targeting of high harm offending and protecting those identified as the most vulnerable in our communities¹⁵. The main focus of this team's work includes Child Criminal Exploitation (CCE), Child Sexual Exploitation (CSE), Domestic Abuse perpetrators, Habitual Knife Carriers (HKC), most serious violence (robbery, knife crime and gangs) and other dangerous offenders who do not fall under the management of Multi-agency Public Protection Arrangements (MAPPA) or Integrated Offender Management (IOM) schemes.

¹⁵ Dedicated Police Team - The Priority Crime Team provide an extra level of proactivity to support the Winchester district police resource. They are agile and flexible in terms of a tactical response and can be overt or covert. The safeguarding of vulnerable members of the community, together with intelligence led focus towards criminality aims to create a more hostile environment for offenders. Priority crime remains a focus for the police including violence with and without injury, drug offences, rape and other sexual offences.

WINCHESTER	2023/24 Crimes	2024/25 Crimes	Variance	FAT Outcome 2023/24	FAT Outcomes 2024/25
ABH (any lasting pain, hurt or any minor injury of any kind)	613	599	-14	90 (14.7%)	92 (15.4%)
ABH – PC / PCSO (any lasting pain, hurt or any minor injury of any kind)	14	4	-10	6 (42.9%)	7 (175%)
Administering poison with intent to injure or annoy	15	13	-2	0	0
Assault on emergency worker (not police): assault occasioning actual bodily harm	9	23	14	7 (77.8%)	9 (39.1%)
Assault on emergency worker (not police): malicious wounding or inflict GBH with or without weapon.	1	2	1	0	3 (150%)
Assault on police: assault occasioning actual bodily harm	0	6	6	0	2 (33.3%)
Assault with intent to resist apprehension	1	0	-1	3 (100%)	0
Attempted murder; attempted genocide or crime against humanity	1	1	0	1 (100%)	1 (100%)
Care worker ill-treat/wilfully neglect an individual	4	3	-1	6 (100%)	0
Causing death by dangerous driving under the influence of drink or drugs	1	0	-1	0	0
Causing serious injury by dangerous driving	2	1	-1	1 (50%)	0
Causing serious injury by careless/inconsiderate driving	0	10	10	0	1 (10%)
Causing danger to road users	1	0	-1	1 (100%)	0
Causing death by careless or inconsiderate driving	0	2	2	0	1 (50%)
Encouraging or assisting serious self harm by another	0	3	3	0	0
Ill-treatment or neglect of a person lacking capacity	0	1	1	0	0
Malicious wounding: wounding or inflicting GBH	21	20	-1	10 (47.6%)	5 (25%)
Non-fatal strangulation or suffocation	41	44	3	7 (17.1%)	9 (20.5%)
Person in charge allow dog dangerously out of control in any place injuring any person/assistance dog.	58	58	0	25 (43.1%)	15 (25.9%)
Racially and/or religiously aggravated ABH	4	4	0	1 (25%)	2 (50%)
Use of a firearm to resist arrest (group I)	0	1	1	0	1 (100%)
Wounding with intent to do GBH	16	34	18	5 (31.3%)	8 (23.5%)
Total	802	829	27	163 (20.3%)	156 (18.8%)

Figure 12 Violence with Injury Crimes and Formal Action Taken Outcomes

- Figure 12 shows crimes and the FAT outcome rates achieved in relation to violence with injury offences between 1st April 2024 to 31st March 2025 compared with the same period in 2023/24.
- There has been an increase in crimes and a decrease in FAT outcomes achieved when compared with the same period last year. Despite this FAT outcomes for certain crime types have improved.

Victim/Perpetrator Overview

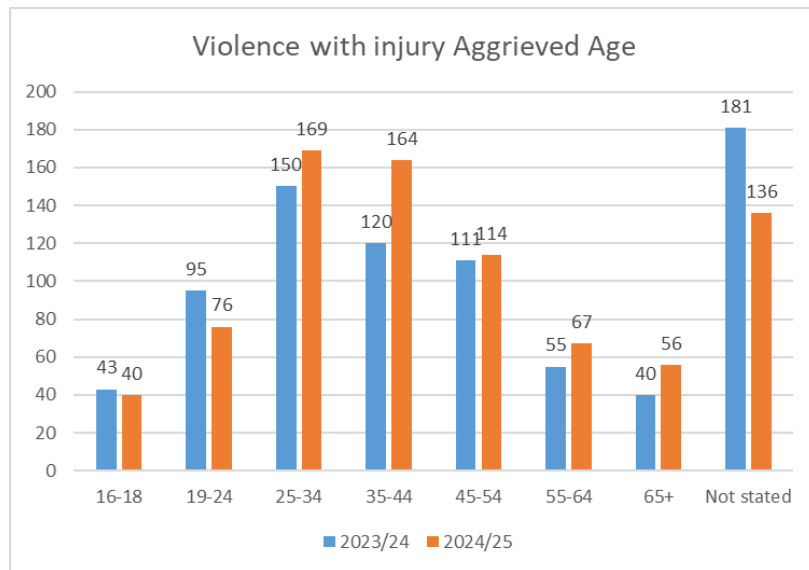


Figure 13 Violence with injury crimes aggrieved age breakdown 2023/34 compared with 2024/25

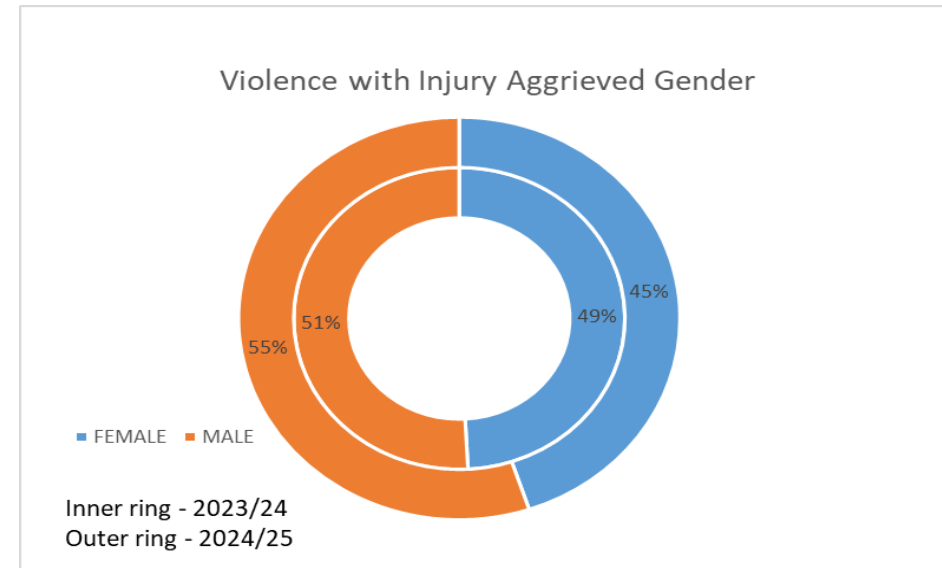


Figure 14 Violence with injury crimes aggrieved gender breakdown 2023/24 compared with 2024/25

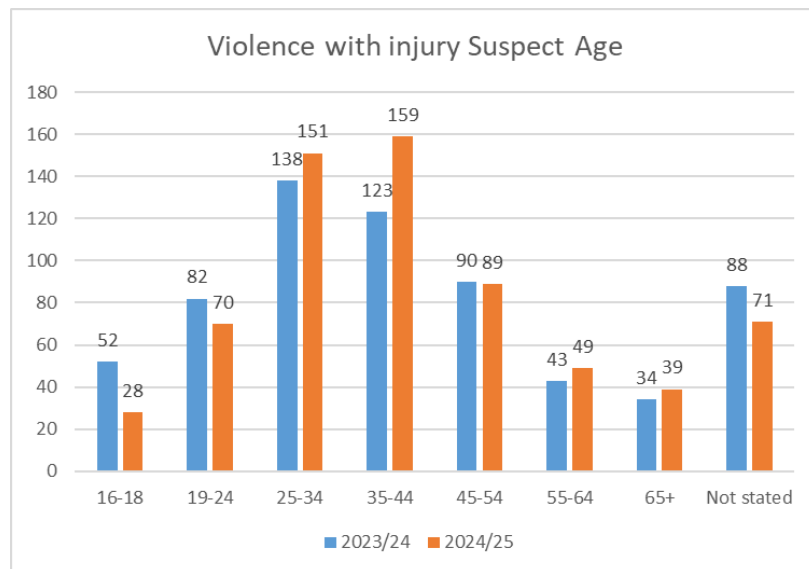


Figure 15 Violence with injury crimes suspect age breakdown 2023/34 compared with 2024/25

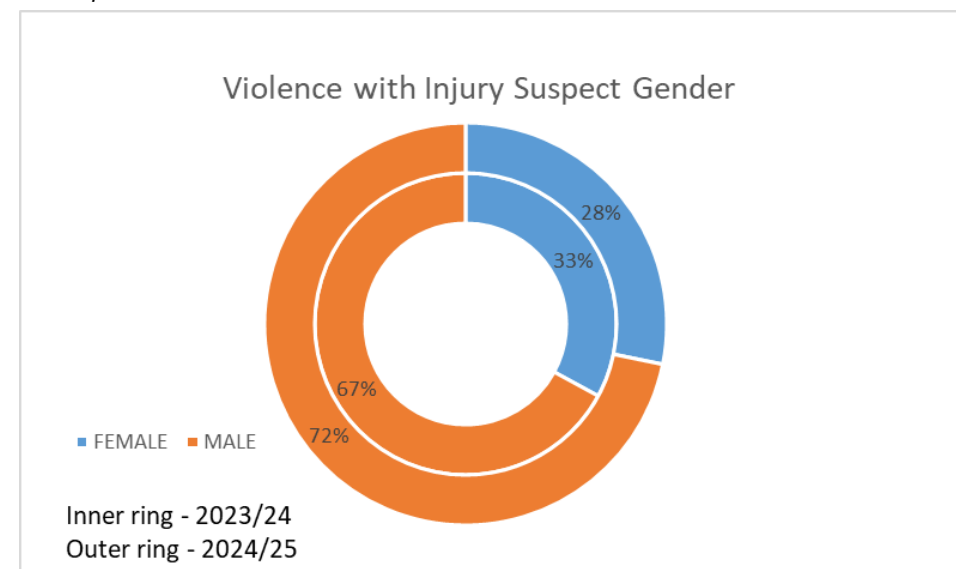


Figure 16 Violence with injury crimes gender breakdown 2023/24 compared with 2024/25

- Across the reporting period there has been a slight increase in male victims of violence with injury offences when compared with the previous reporting period.
- The age of the aggrieved remains similar to previous reporting period although there is a greater number of crimes linked to the key age groups of 25-34 and 35-44 years.
- The 'suspect' gender profile remains consistent with the previous reporting period, with males being the main suspect in violence with Injury offences.
- The 'suspect' age profile is similar to that of the aggrieved age profile, with the majority of the suspects aged between 19-54 years.

Habitual Knife Carriers

- Habitual Knife Carriers (HKCs), both adults and young people graded as red or amber are managed by the Offender Victim and Location (OVAL) multi agency partnership meeting in accordance with the delivery of the Serious Violence statutory duty.¹⁶
- Winchester has a relatively low number of HKCs across the district, with low numbers shown as being managed throughout the year.
- Oversight of Adults is undertaken by the Police Priority Crime Team and Young people by Children's Services, Willow Team.

Serious Violence¹⁷

The table below shows 2024/25 performance for Winchester as a local chapter in the overall Strategic Needs Assessment (SNA). The current SNA and response strategy is being refreshed and will be published as a copy on the city council's website once it has been finalised¹⁸.

Hampshire Violence Reduction Partnership (VRP) have included specific offence types in their definition of serious violence.¹⁹

The agreed definition for Hampshire, Isle of Wight, Portsmouth, Southampton (HIPS) serious violence definition for the strategic needs assessment is:

1. Most serious violence – existing definition (1a and 1b where it is GBH and above incl. death by dangerous driving).
2. Robbery (3a and 3b).
3. Possession of a weapon offences (7).
4. Public order (violent disorder [65] and riot [64/1] only).
5. Any violence with injury (1b) not included under MSV where a bladed implement was used.

¹⁶ <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/serious-violence-duty>

¹⁷ Serious Violence Duty - The Police, Crime Sentencing and Courts Act 2022 received royal ascent in April 2022 which put in place the Serious Violence Duty. It aims to ensure relevant services work together to share information and agree targeted interventions wherever possible through existing partnership structures and collaboration plans that prevent and reduce serious violence within local communities. The Government also announced that it would amend the Crime and Disorder Act 1998 to ensure that serious violence was an explicit priority for Community Safety Partnerships, ensuring they put in place Strategy that clearly outlines how they will tackle serious violence.

¹⁸ [Statutory Duty - Winchester City Council](#)

¹⁹ A full list of these offences can be found in HIPS SNA. [HIPS-wide-SNA-Executive-Summary](#)

WINCHESTER	2023/24	2024/25	Variance	FAT Outcomes 2023/24	FAT Outcomes 2024/25
MSV - Existing definition	4	4	0	2 (50%)	2 (50%)
Robbery 3a & 3b	24	25	1	4 (16.7%)	5 (20%)
Possession of weapon offences	77	66	-11	31 (40.3%)	22 (33.3%)
Public order 65 & 64/1	0	5	5	1 (100%)	1 (20%)
Violence with injury (bladed implement)	16	15	-1	3 (18.8%)	1 (6.7%)
Total	121	115	-6	41 (33.9%)	31 (27%)

Figure 17 Most Serious Violence offences and Formal Action Taken Outcomes data from Hampshire & Isle of Wight Constabulary²⁰

- Most crime types included in the Serious Violence definition have seen a decrease in offences.
- Data showed a reduction in the overall FAT outcomes for serious violence offences.

Headlines from the SNA relating to the reporting period 2023/24²¹

- Winchester ranked similar or better than the Hampshire average for most of the identified risk and protective factors.
- Winchester's rate of serious violence was significantly lower than those for the HIPS average, showing a reduction of 20% (38) in 2022/23, however, data shows the figures have returned to similar levels within the three years prior to 2022/23.
- Winchester ranks similar to the Hampshire average for the under 18s 'missing episodes' rate, and worse than the Hampshire average for 'missing episodes' for adults.
- The rate of robberies in Winchester has increased slightly over the last decade but has consistently been below that of the HIPS and England averages, decreasing since 2022/23.
- In 2023/24, Winchester had lower rates of violence with injury, robbery, and possession of a weapon compared to the HIPS and England averages.
- There were 160 serious violence offences in Winchester in 2023/24, which accounted for 3% of the total serious violence in the HIPS area.

Victim and offender profile

- The most common relationship type recorded for serious violence, showed as a victimless crime (24%), followed by acquaintance (21%). In addition, 10% of all serious violence offences had a domestic flag applied.
- Of all suspects, 85% (120) were male and of those 28% (53) were under the age of 25. The most common age band for males, was 25-34, followed by 18-24 years.

²⁰ The data collected is based on relatively low numbers of serious violence offences and should be interpreted with caution as patterns are more susceptible to change, and percentage changes will be large even when the numerical change is small as demonstrated in the FAT outcome rate related to violence with injury (bladed implement).

²¹ In response to government guidelines as set in the delivery of the SNA (31st Jan each year) the data used is collected within the year prior to the strategic assessment reporting period.

- Of the male suspects, 10% (14) were suspected of more than one serious violence offence during 2023/24.
- Of female suspects, those aged 18-24 and 25-34 years were most likely to be reported as a suspect of a serious violence offence in Winchester.
- Of all victims, 75% (72) were recorded as being male and 30% (29) were under the age of 25.
- For females, those aged 35-44 years were most likely to be victim of a serious violence offence.
- For males, those aged 25-34 years, followed by 35-44 years were the likely victims. Of these, 5% (5) were the aggrieved of more than one serious violence offence during 2023/24.

Location and frequency of offences

- The location with the highest number of serious violence occurrences were largely recorded within the city but also in the southern parishes. 55% of the occurrences were known to have taken place in public areas.
- Data suggests that some children and young people within Winchester are at the greatest risk of involvement in serious violence or its likely to occur where there are pockets of deprivation.

Domestic Crimes

WINCHESTER	Q1 2023/24	Q1 2024/25	Q2 2023/24	Q2 2024/25	Q3 2023/24	Q3 2024/25	Q4 2023/24	Q4 2024/25	Total 2023/24	Total 2024/25	Variance % Change
All Domestic Crimes	260	266	279	264	215	283	247	265	1001	1078	77 (+7.69%)
Repeat Domestic	85	90	93	78	64	92	77	94	319	354	35 (+10.97%)
% Repeats	32.69%	33.83%	33.33%	29.55%	29.77%	32.51%	31.17%	35.47%	31.87%	32.84%	0.97%

Figure 18 Hampshire & Isle of Wight Constabulary Domestic abuse recorded crimes & repeat crimes by quarter (data excludes non-crime incidents and those where there is no aggrieved recorded)

- Repeat victims account for 32.84% (354) of incidents reported across the reporting period showing an increase on the previous reporting period.
- Data for the current reporting period demonstrates an increase in the number of crimes compared with 2023/24.
- Levels of repeat domestic abuse crimes show a 7.69% (77) increase, with a 10.97% (35) increase in repeat domestic crimes when compared with the previous reporting period.

Victim/Perpetrator Overview²²

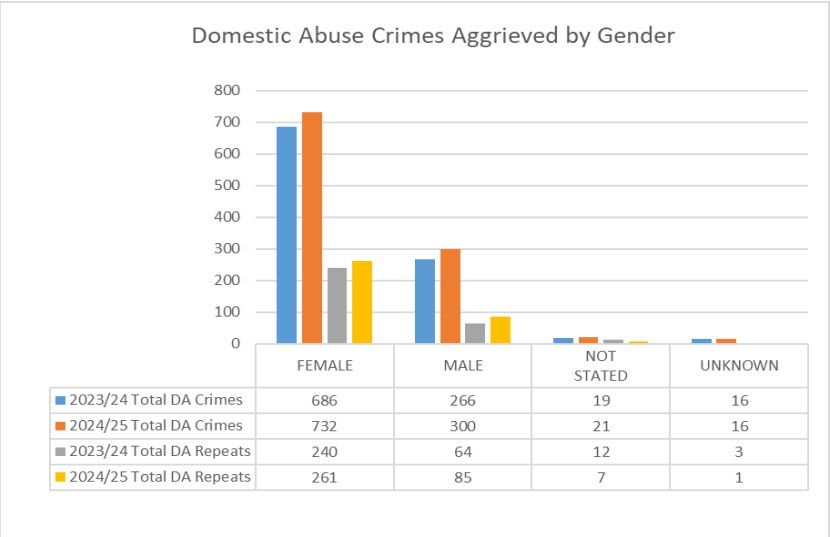


Figure 19 Domestic Abuse Crimes - aggrieved by gender 2023/24 compared with 2024/25

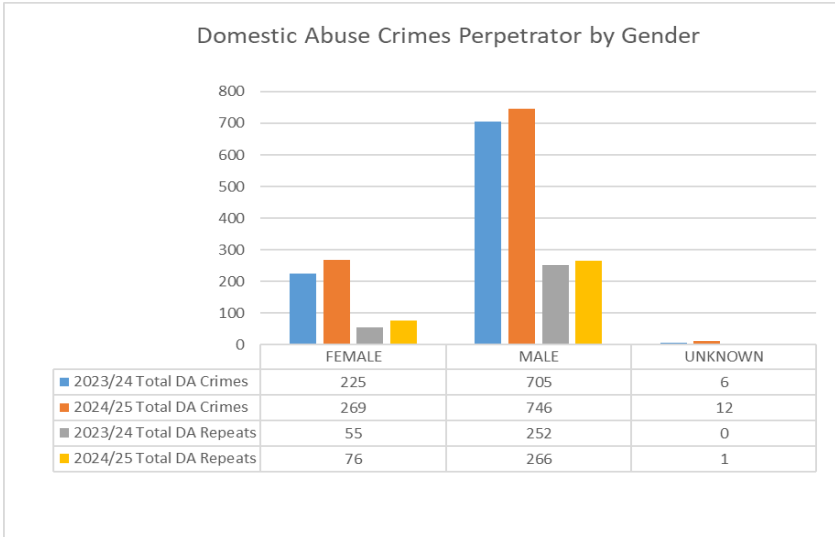


Figure 20 Domestic Abuse Crimes - perpetrator by gender 2023/24 compared with 2024/25

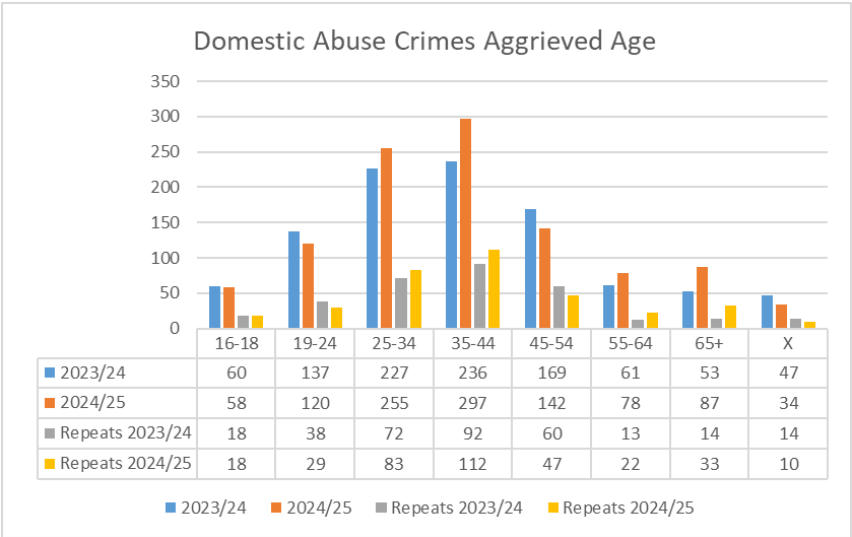


Figure 21 Domestic Abuse Crimes - aggrieved age 2023/24 compared with 2024/25

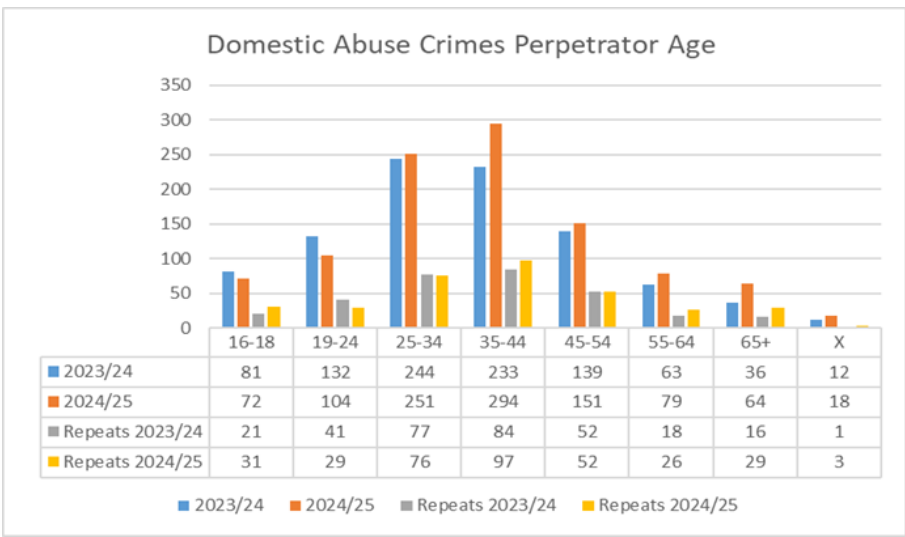


Figure 22 Domestic Abuse Crimes - perpetrator by age 2023/24 compared with 2024/25 including repeat victims

²² Data excludes domestic crimes where no aggrieved has been recorded. Anyone over 65+ is shown as X in the chart and falls outside of the age brackets listed.

- Figures 19 to 22 provide an overview of the age and gender of the aggrieved and perpetrators for Domestic Abuse Crimes.
- Females accounted for 68.5% as the aggrieved with 35.7% recorded as repeat victims which is consistent with the previous reporting period.
- Of male victims, 28% were repeat victims, showing a slight increase on the previous reporting period from 24%.
- For some of the crimes (21) the gender of the victim was not stated, however 57% of those were repeat crimes.
- There was a reduction seen in the number of repeat crimes where the victim was unknown or not stated which reduced from 63.2% to 57%.
- The majority of offences recorded, identified the perpetrator as male which accounted for 72.6%, with 35.7% of those recorded as repeat perpetrators, consistent with the previous reporting period.

Domestic Abuse Support

- Stop Domestic Abuse are the commissioned provider of inclusive domestic abuse services for adults and children living in Hampshire (including the Winchester District) and Portsmouth and Southampton.²³

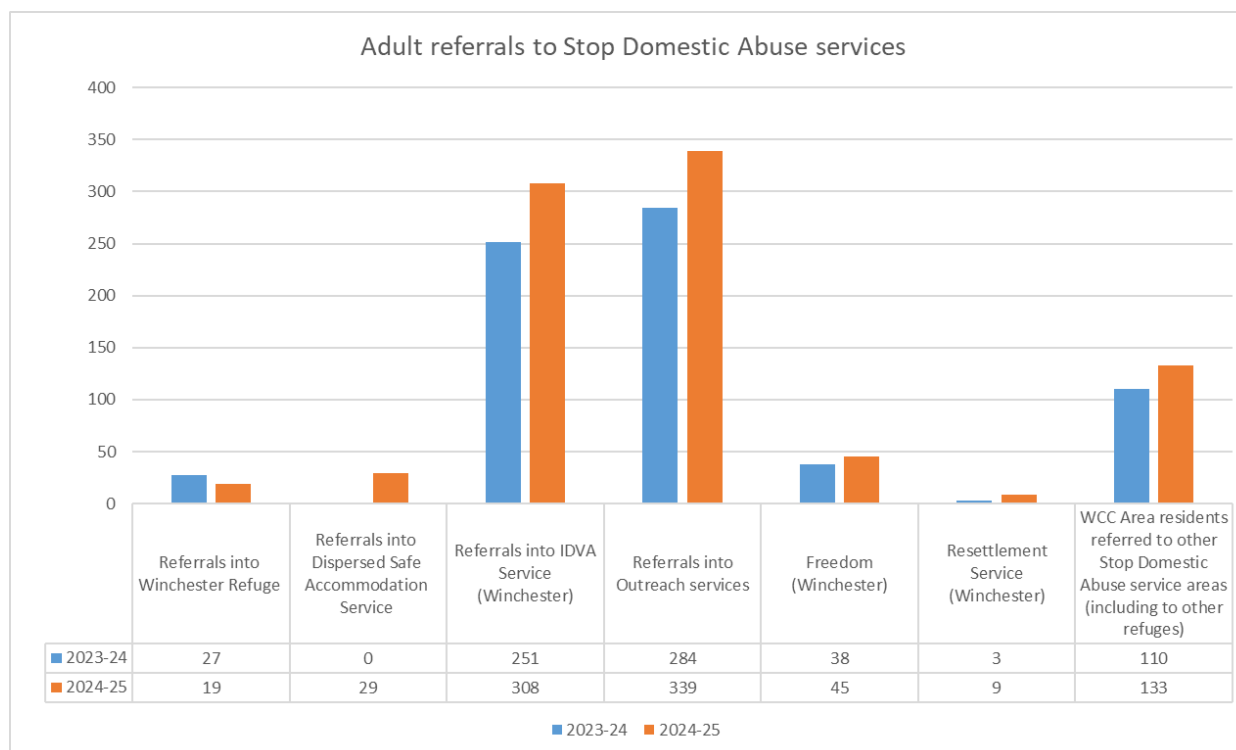


Figure 23 Adult Referrals to Stop Domestic Abuse

²³ Stop Domestic Abuse provide refuge and community-based support to adults, children and young people affected by domestic abuse in need of advice, support and information tailored to their level of risk and support needs.

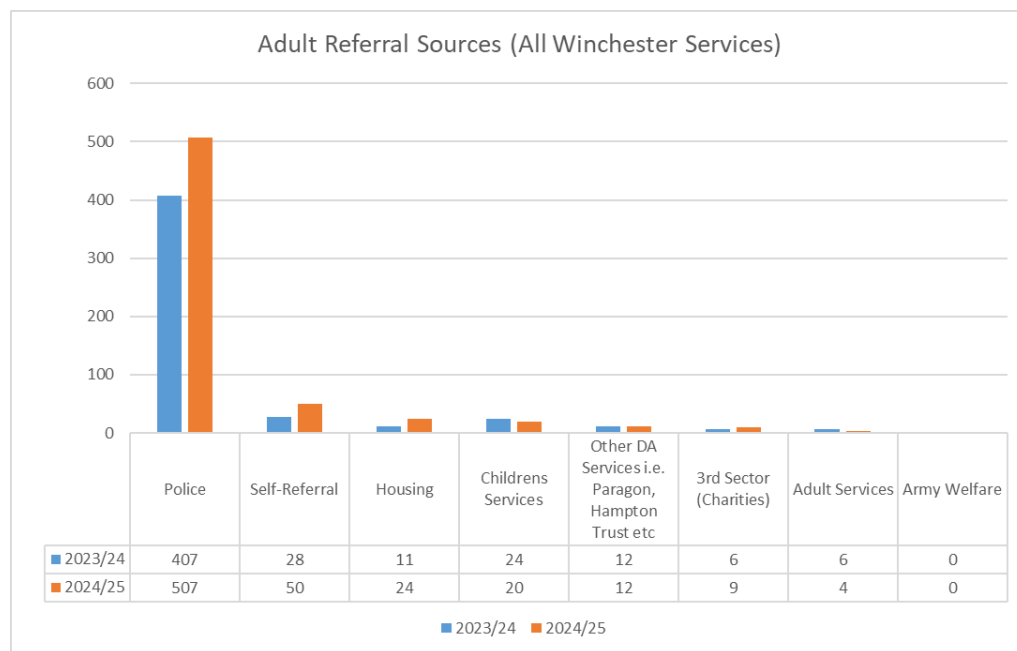


Figure24 Adult Referrals to Stop by source

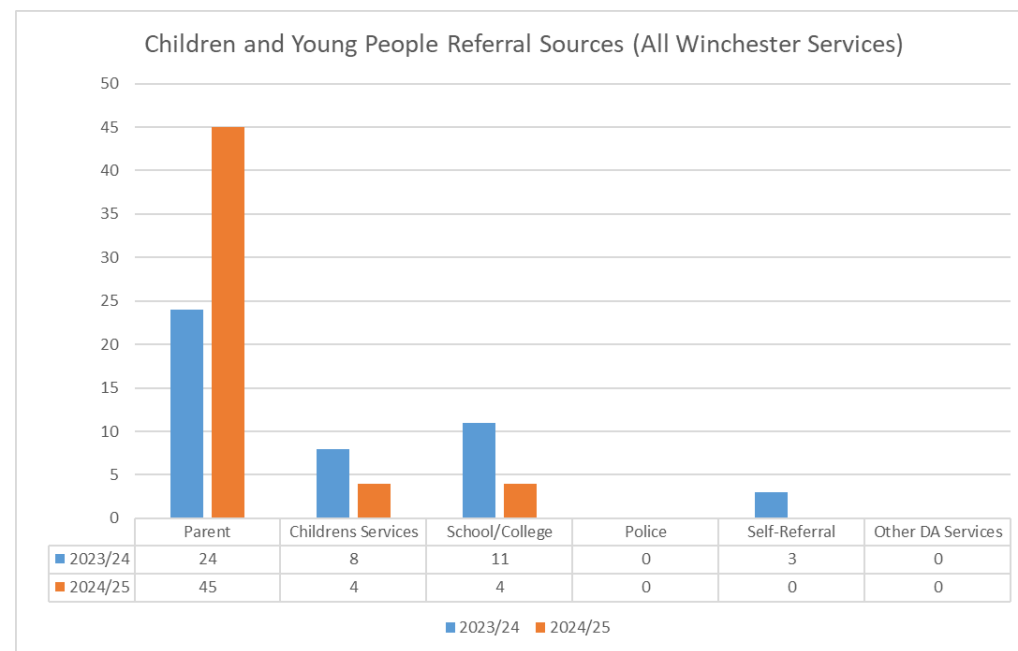


Figure 25 Children & Young People Referrals to Stop by source

Referrals

- Data showed a 23.7% (169) increase in referrals to Stop Domestic Abuse Services with a total of 882 referrals received within the reporting period, compared with 713 in 2023/24.
- Increased referrals to other Stop Domestic Abuse Service areas are attributed to the launch of Stalking Support and Advocacy Service in July 2023.
- The average stay for Dispersed Safe Accommodation Service residents in 2024/2025 was 1.3 months.
- There was a 118% increase in referrals to Stop Domestic Abuse from Winchester City Council Housing.²⁴
- Self-referral to STOP increased by 78%, indicating a greater awareness of Stop Domestic Abuse services in Winchester.
- Referral for support by parents has increased, 35 of these referrals were the result of the parent's engagement with a frontline service.²⁵
- During 2024/25 the Stalking Advocacy Support Service received 694 referrals, 28 of these were for Winchester residents.

²⁴ The increase can be attributed to the co-location of an Outreach Worker within the Winchester Housing team. The Outreach worker has upskilled Housing colleagues, improving knowledge and awareness of domestic abuse and referral pathways.

²⁵ Education (schools and colleges) showed a decrease in referral requests as the data indicates parents are making their own referrals in advance of school or college intervention.

Clients in Service and interventions delivered

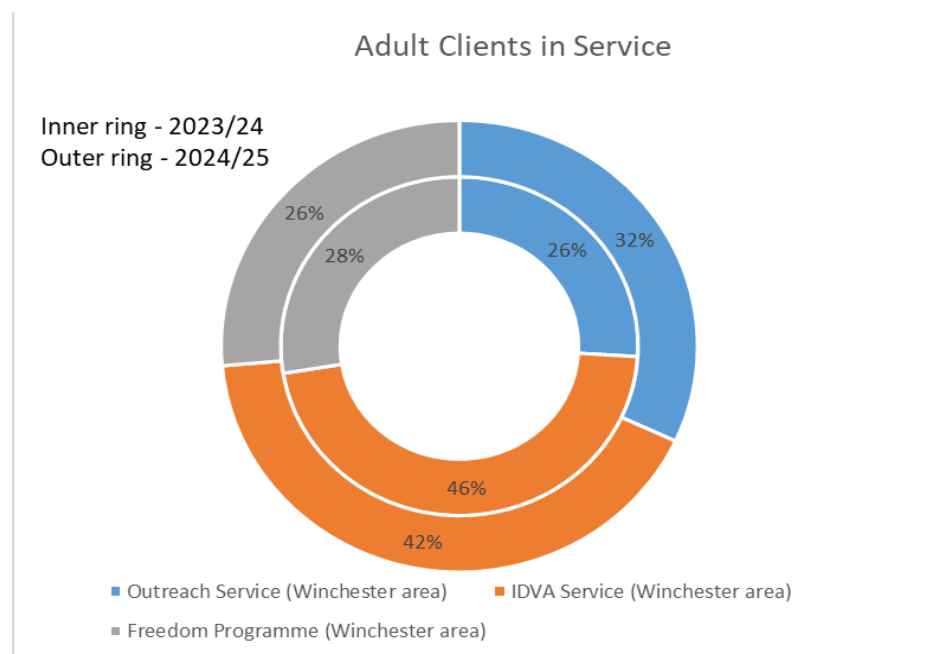


Figure 26 Stop Domestic Abuse - Adult Clients in Service

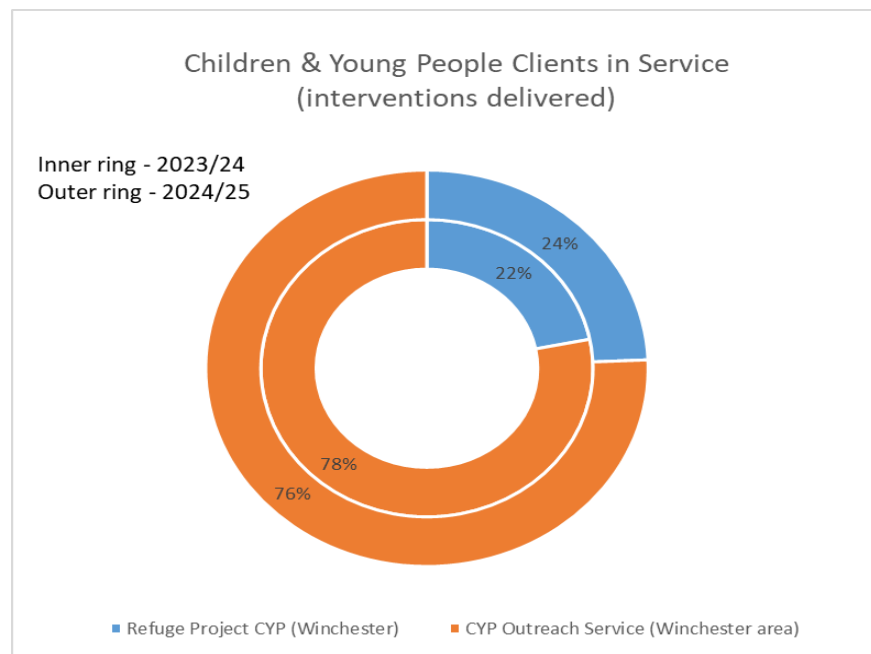


Figure 27 Stop Domestic Abuse - Children and Young People Clients in Service

- An average case length for adults increased from 3.7 to 4 months.
- In terms of interventions delivered to children and young people, levels remained fairly constant.
- Small increase (10%) in referrals to the Children and Young People's Outreach Service (6), with 18 children and young people in refuge accommodation as a result of a parent being referred.

Additional needs and types of abuse experienced by clients

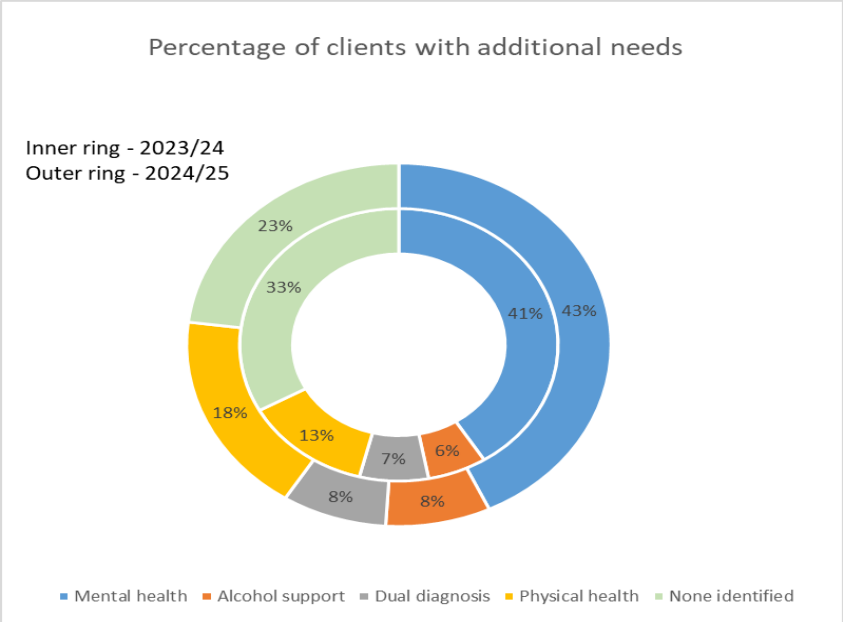


Figure 28 Percentage of Stop Domestic Abuse clients with additional needs

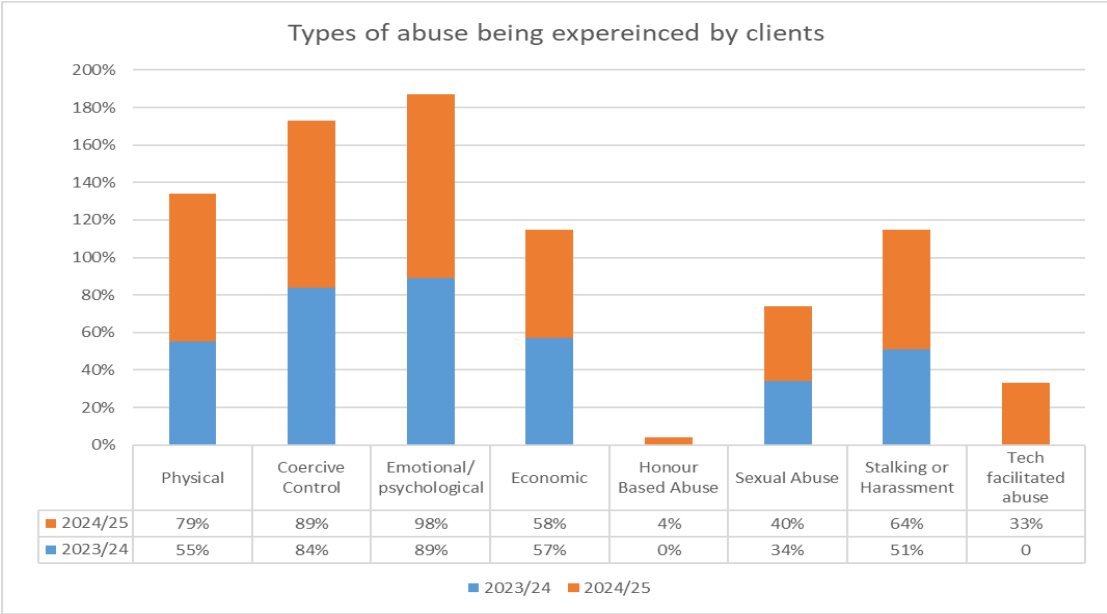


Figure 29 Types of abuse being experienced by Stop Domestic Abuse clients

- The ability to collect data around an individual’s experiences improved during 2024/2025 due to changes within Stop Domestic Abuse case management system. 43% of clients disclosed that they had a mental health need which mirrors the pattern seen in the previous reporting period.
- 98% of clients in 2024/25 experienced emotional or psychological abuse and 89% experienced coercive control. Data showed an increase in the number of clients reporting physical abuse²⁶ (79%) compared to 55% in 2023/2024.

Registered social landlords Domestic Abuse (DA) cases

- In 2024/25, there were 49 cases of domestic abuse cases recorded by Winchester’s Housing Tenancy Team compared to 26 in the previous reporting period.²⁷
- Sovereign Network Group managed 4 DA cases during the reporting period.

²⁶ Although reports of physical abuse has increased, this is more likely to be linked to an increased confidence to report and disclose, evidenced by an increase in self-referrals.

²⁷ A number of interventions and enforcement options were put in place that include advice being given, the perpetrator moving, signposting to external support agencies, utilising internal support pathways, management move requested, safeguarding referrals, target hardening and completion of DASH risk assessment.

Trinity Winchester Women's Service²⁸

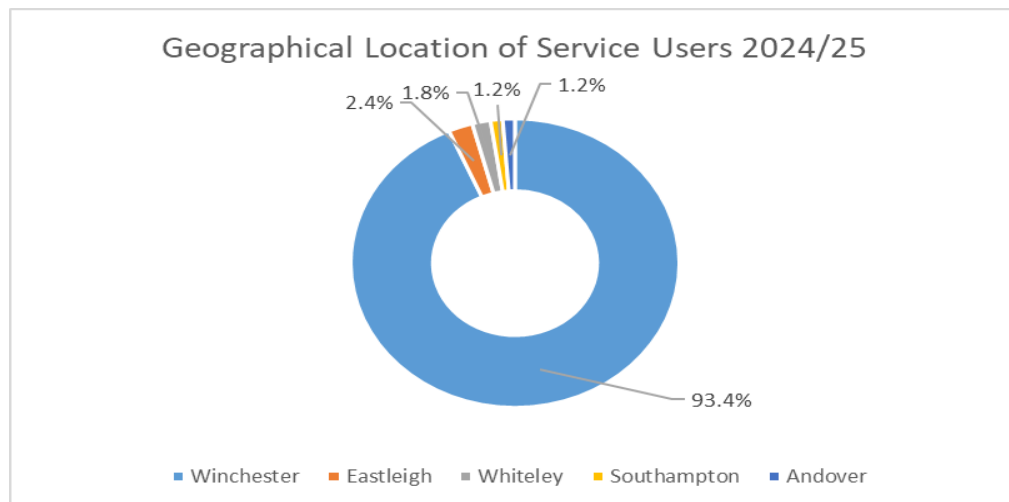


Figure 30 Geographical location of Women's service users 2024/25

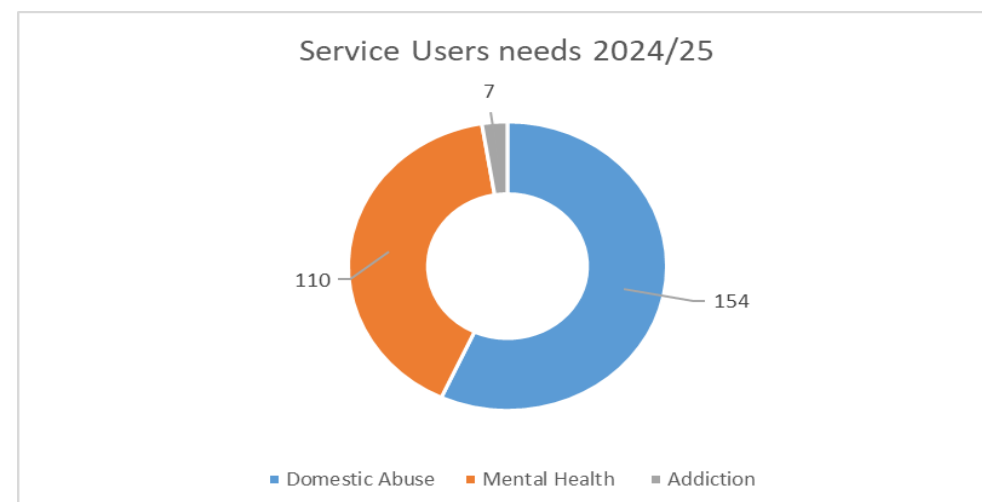


Figure 31 Women's Service Users Needs 2024/25

- 167 referrals were received by Trinity's Women's Service²⁹. 163 clients were new to the service and 47 were repeat service users. The majority of service users were from Winchester.
- 57% (154) of service users were recorded as having a mental health need. This correlates with the Freedom Programme data that showed the predominate health need of attendees was mental health.

Freedom Programme

- 43 individuals attended the Freedom programme.³⁰
- The most predominant age group of attendees was 51-55 years with the majority of attendees identified as British accounting for 86%.

²⁸ Trinity Winchester operates a specialist woman only service based at Bradbury House. They also host the nationally accredited and recognised Freedom programme for women who have or are experiencing domestic abuse, offering weekly one to one counselling sessions, support groups as well as women-only learning classes aimed at supporting women to gain skills and re-enter the workplace.

²⁹ <https://trinitywinchester.org.uk/women/> Stop Domestic Abuse are responsible for running the Freedom programme at Trinity.

³⁰ <https://trinitywinchester.org.uk/wp-content/uploads/2014/12/Trinity-Freedom-web.pdf>

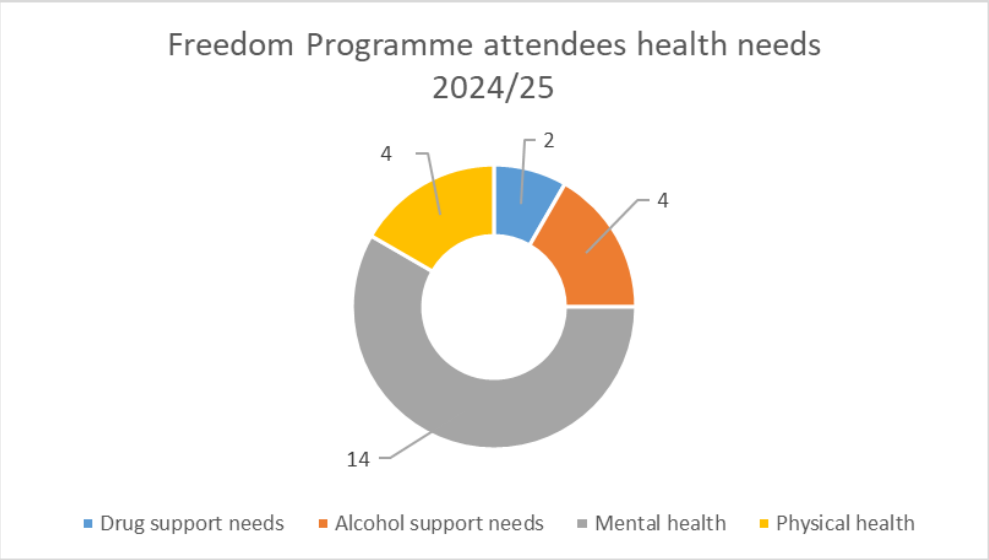


Figure 32 Freedom programme attendees health needs

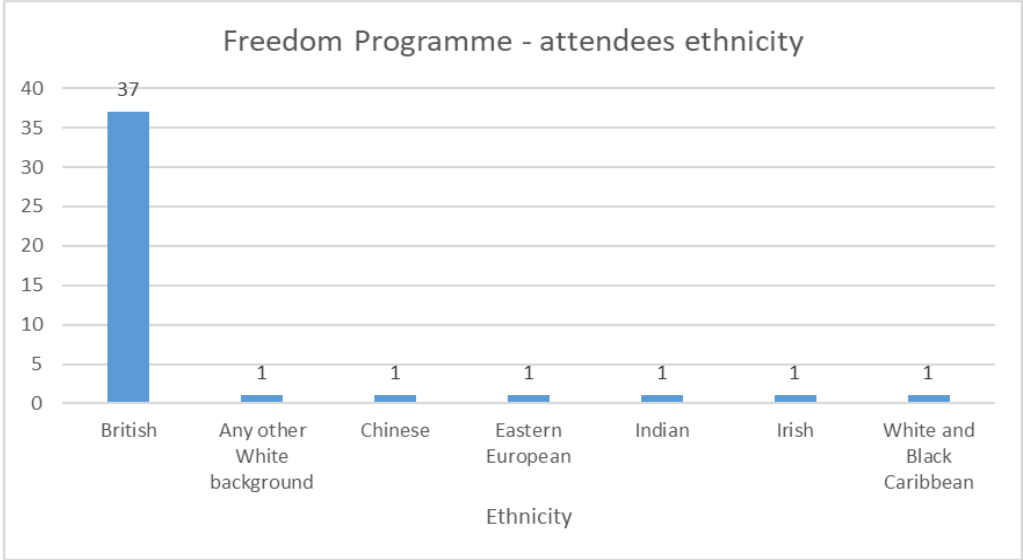


Figure 33 Ethnicity breakdown of attendees of the Freedom Programme

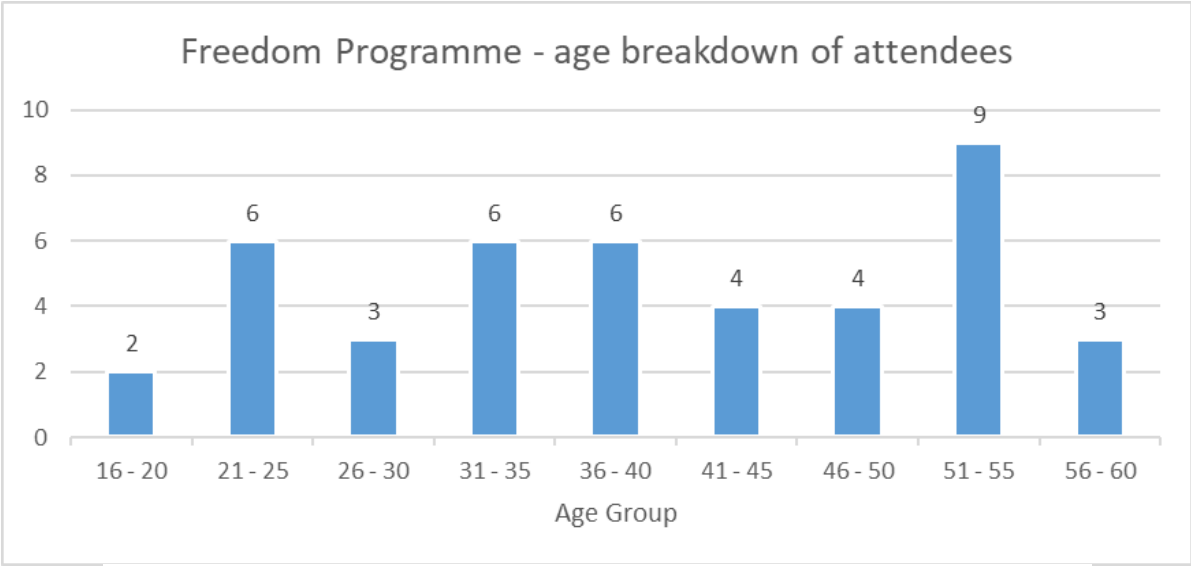


Figure 34 Age breakdown of attendees of the Freedom Programme

Drug Related Offences

WINCHESTER	2023/24	2024/25	Variance	FAT Outcome 2023/24	FAT Outcomes 2024/25
6a Trafficking of drugs	74	92	18	19 (25.7%)	24 (26.08%)
6b Possession of drugs	265	285	20	228 (86%)	269 (94.4%)
Total	339	377	38	247 (72.9%)	293 (77.7%)

Figure 35 Drug related offences and Formal Action Taken outcomes

- The general trends shown above are broadly similar to those seen in previous reporting periods. In relation to the split between trafficking and possession offences, possession offences³¹ continued to report higher numbers than trafficking, with 75% of the overall total attributed to possession offences.
- Winchester City Council Housing Tenancy Team opened 32 drug related cases. Details of those interventions undertaken is detailed below.
- The drug cases reported to Winchester City Council Housing Team don't appear to follow any seasonal trend, the locations remain the same as in previous reporting periods: central Winchester and the surrounding areas.
- Sovereign Network Group dealt with 2 drugs cases.

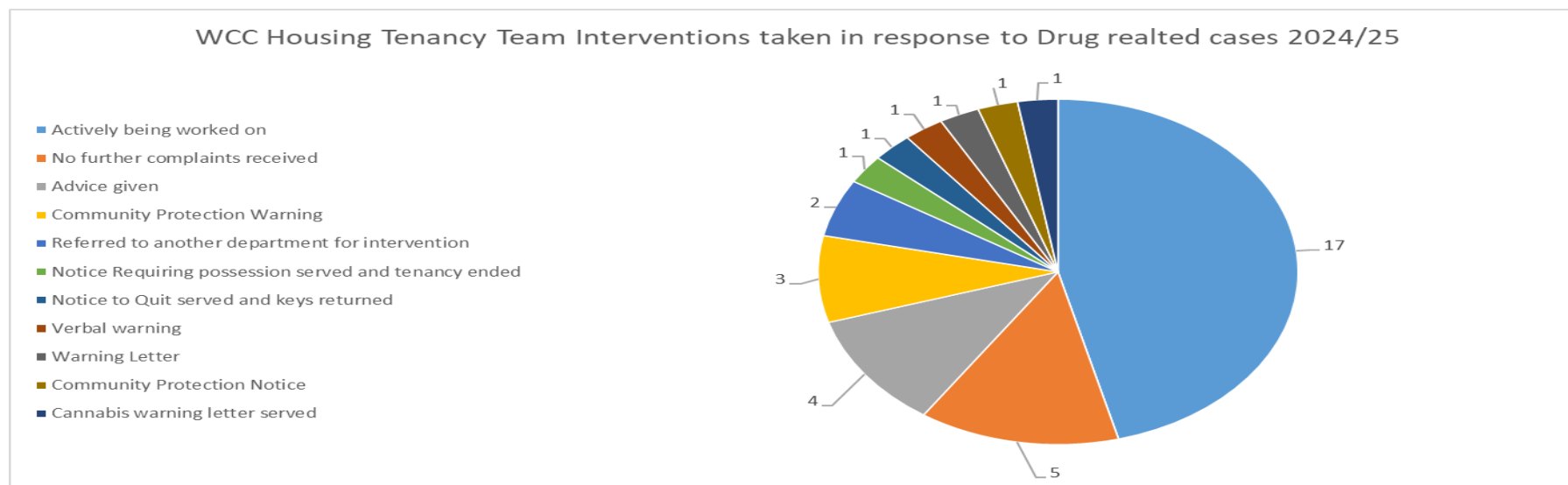


Figure 36 Winchester City Council Housing Tenancy Team Interventions in response to drug related activity 2024/25

³¹ An increase in drug related offences could be viewed as a positive indicator as this signifies that more drug related activity is being disrupted, more offences are being detected, and more outcomes are being achieved.

Anti-Social behaviour/Public Place³²

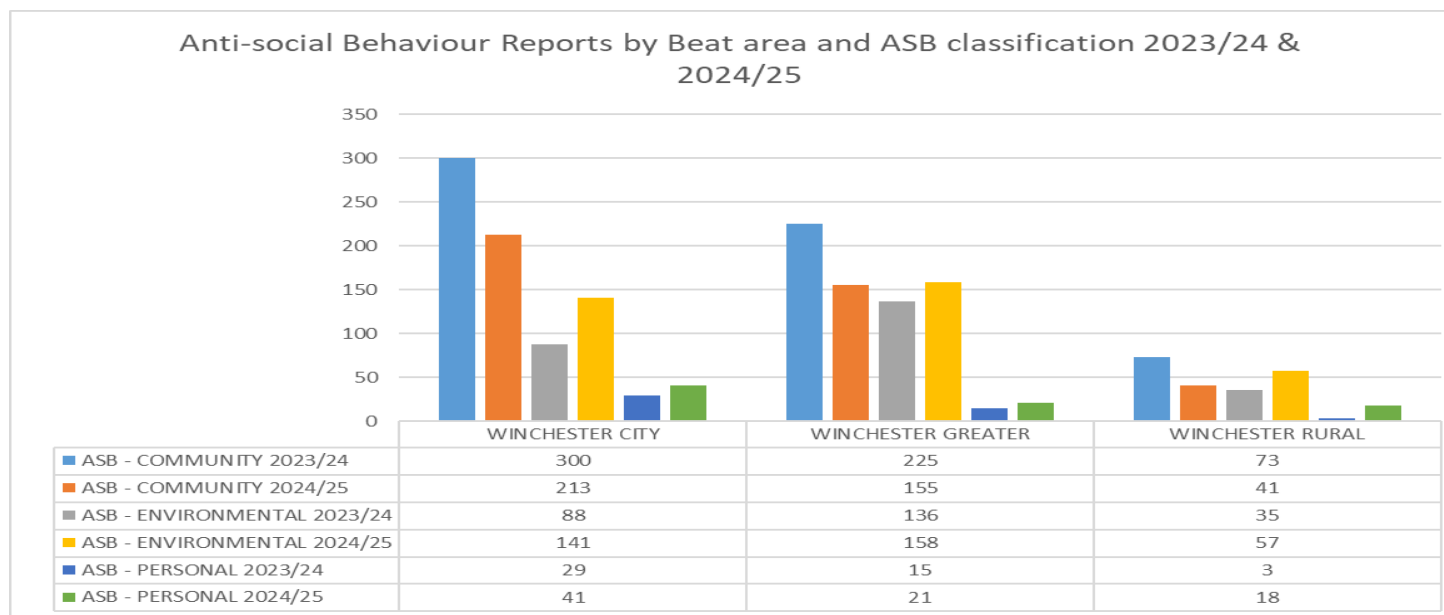


Figure 37 Anti-Social Behaviour reports to Hampshire & Isle of Wight Constabulary by year, classification and beat area¹

- The Anti-Social Behaviour, Crime and Policing Act 2014³³ introduced simpler, more effective powers to tackle anti-social behaviour with the intention of providing better protection for victims and communities.
- The data demonstrates that the recorded incidents of anti-social behaviour showed a reduction in 2024/25 similar to that seen in previous years. This correlates with previous reporting periods and ongoing year on year reductions in ASB reports which have continued to decline.
- Hampshire & Isle of Wight Constabulary recorded 845 ASB incidents compared with 904 in the previous reporting period, demonstrating an overall reduction of 6.5%.
- Levels of recorded incidents follow seasonal trends year on year, showing less incidents reported in the colder month's vs the warmer summer months.
- Within the reporting period there was an increase in incidents of Environmental and Personal ASB across all beat areas. This increase can be attributed to a change in recording classifications.

³² ASB is behaviour which causes or is likely to cause harassment alarm and/or distress to others. This can be further defined as continuous, longstanding activity whereby victims are repeatedly subjected to abusive behaviour. It cannot be classified as a crime as it is not specifically forbidden by law.

³³ [Anti-social Behaviour, Crime and Policing Act 2014 \(legislation.gov.uk\)](https://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2014/12)

- Public order³⁴ offences accounted for 9.2% (685) of recorded crime during 2024/25 compared with 850 incidents in 2023/24 showing a reduction of 19.4%, demonstrating year on year reductions in this crime type.³⁵
- Criminal damage³⁶ offences accounted for 7.3% (543) of recorded crime during the reporting period compared with 584 incidents in 2023/24 showing a reduction of 7.02%.

Hotspot locations and ASB Perpetrators

- 14 ASB hotspot locations were referred to multi-agency professionals meetings within the reporting period, the same number as was recorded in the previous reporting period. 8 locations required intensive multi-agency response plans which resulted in high vis patrol activity, attendance at residents meetings, enforcement action (ABCs) and the issue of dispersal orders. 7 hot spots were linked to young people and 7 to Adults. The majority of nominations were for urban areas as outlined below.
- 2023/24 saw an increase in youth related nuisance/ASB/crime across several locations around the city to include Chesil Street Multi-storey car park, River Park Leisure Centre, and the former Winchester City Council Depot. The focus shifted slightly in 2024/25 with ASB linked to young people continuing, and ASB linked to adults increasing across the city centre and the surrounding areas. A variety of targeted interventions were used including increased High Visibility Patrols, Community Resolutions, Community Protection Warnings/Community Protection Notices, Public Meetings, installation of CCTV, Dispersal Orders, home visits and the issue of Acceptable Behaviour Contracts.
- 68 nominations were made to OVAL³⁷/ASB Panel by a variety of partners including Police, Education, Willow Team, Probation and Housing providers.

³⁴ Public Order offences as defined by the Public Order Act 1986 - "These crimes include disorderly conduct, rioting, public indecency, vagrancy and loitering, gang activity, prostitution and solicitation, obscenity, and cruelty to animals. The crime of disorderly conduct punishes the disturbance of peace, public morals, or public decency."

³⁵ Public Order Act 1986 - <https://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/1986/64/contents> The majority of offences recorded under this crime type were offences which relate to Section 4, 4A and 5 of the Public Order Act including fear or provocation of violence, harassment, alarm and distress or intention of causing intentional harassment, alarm or distress.

³⁶ The Criminal Damage Act 1971 - <https://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/1971/48/contents> Criminal damage offences include offences of destroying or damaging property, threats to destroy or damage property or possessing anything with intent to destroy or damage property.

³⁷ OVAL – Offender Victim and Location multi-agency professionals meeting.

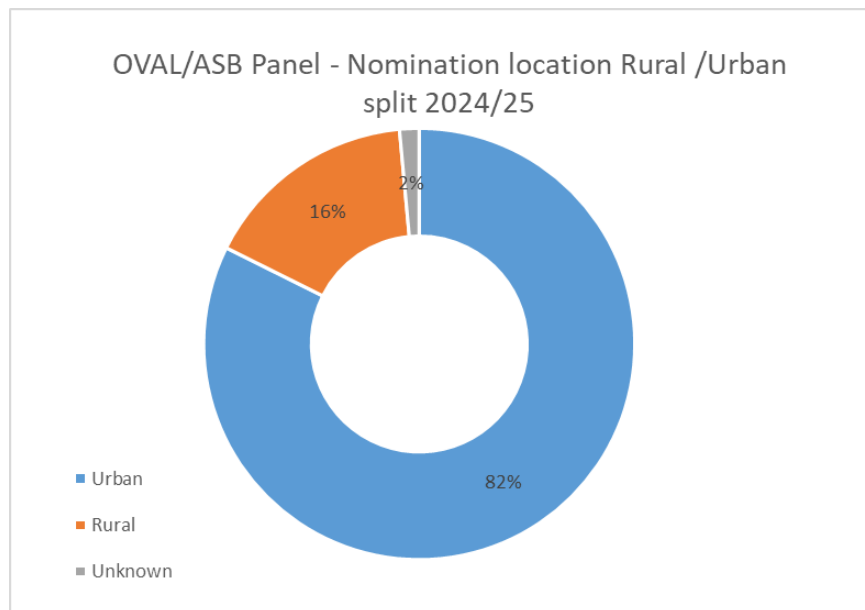


Figure 38 OVAL/ASB Panel nominations - Rural/Urban Split

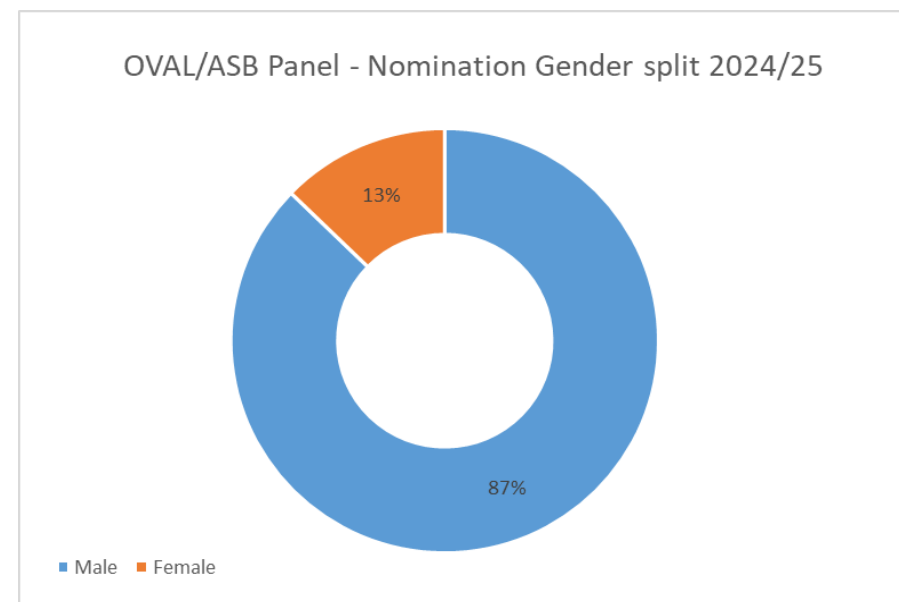


Figure 39 OVAL/ASB Panel Nominations - Gender Split

- The gender split between ASB perpetrators showed that the majority were male as outlined above.
- 215 online report forms were received with 128 from urban areas, 54 from rural areas and 33 anonymous (no location supplied).
- The ASB lead received 200 direct reports and of those 159 reports were linked to an active hotspot or live case.
- The total number of reported cases of ASB to the council were 690 (including online report forms and Housing Tenancy cases)
- 2 ASB Case Review Applications were made. 1 Review was conducted and the other did not meet the government criteria for review. 1 ASB Case Appeal was accepted which resulted in the review being undertaken by a neighbouring authority.³⁸
- Data shows an increase in CCTV recorded begging incidents (36) within the current reporting period compared to 20 in 2023/24. Half of the recorded incidents were recorded in Q4 alone³⁹.

³⁸ In order to remain transparent in the decision making process the appeal review was undertaken by a neighbouring authority as a reciprocal arrangement across local CSPs'.

³⁹ CCTV Operatives can only record begging incidents as they are being observed, meaning the figures cannot be verified as an accurate measure.

Deliberate Fires

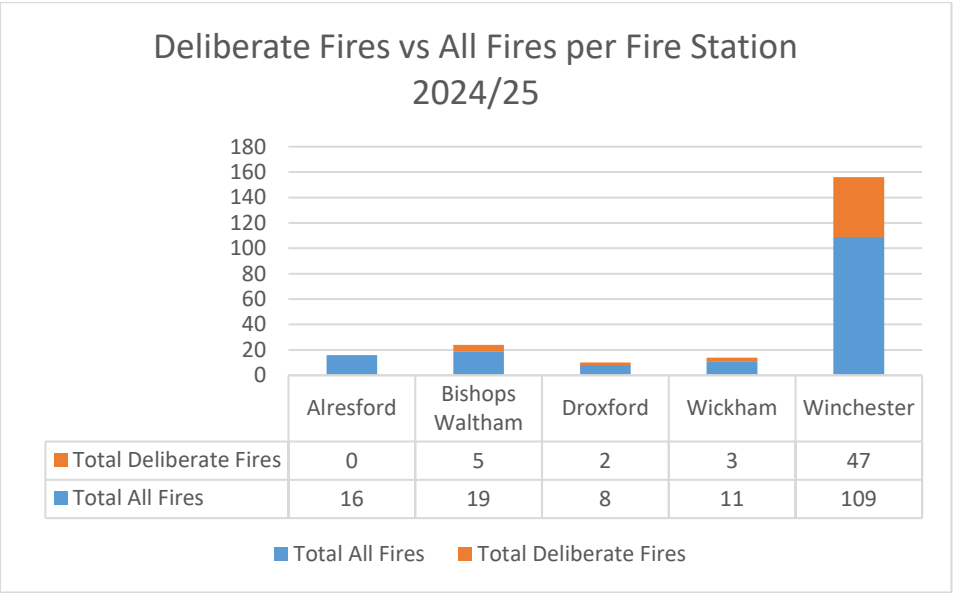


Figure 40 Deliberate Fires Vs All Fires by Fire Station

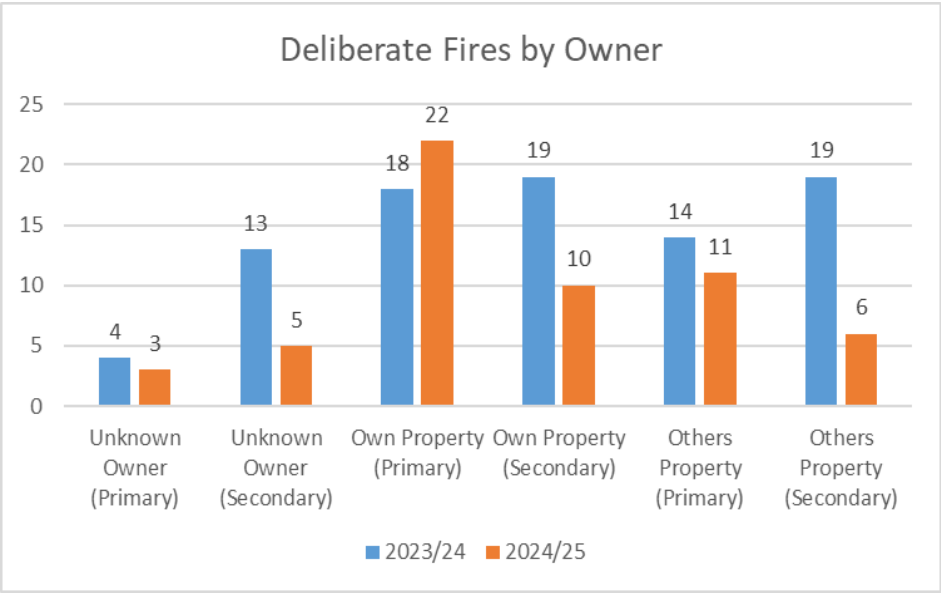


Figure 41 Deliberate Fires by Owner - Winchester District

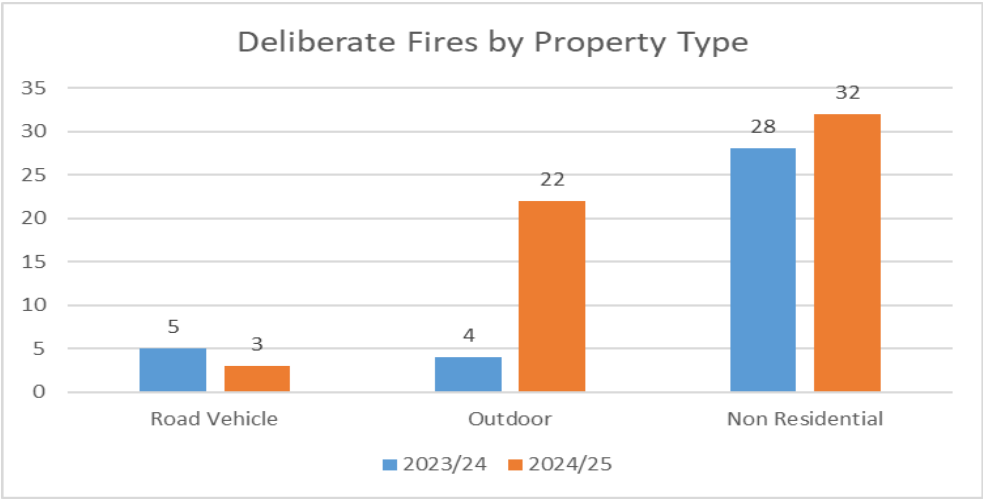


Figure 42 Deliberate Fires by Property Type – Winchester District

- In 2024/25 Hampshire & Isle of Wight Fire & Rescue Service attended 109 fire related incidents within the Winchester District⁴⁰, 35% (57) were classified as deliberate fires by attending crews which is an 34.5% decrease on the 87 recorded in the previous reporting period.
- Arson offences accounted for 0.15% (11) of recorded crime 2024/35 compared with 32 incidents in 2023/24 showing a reduction of 65.6%. 1 FAT outcome was achieved in relation to arson offences.

Safeguarding

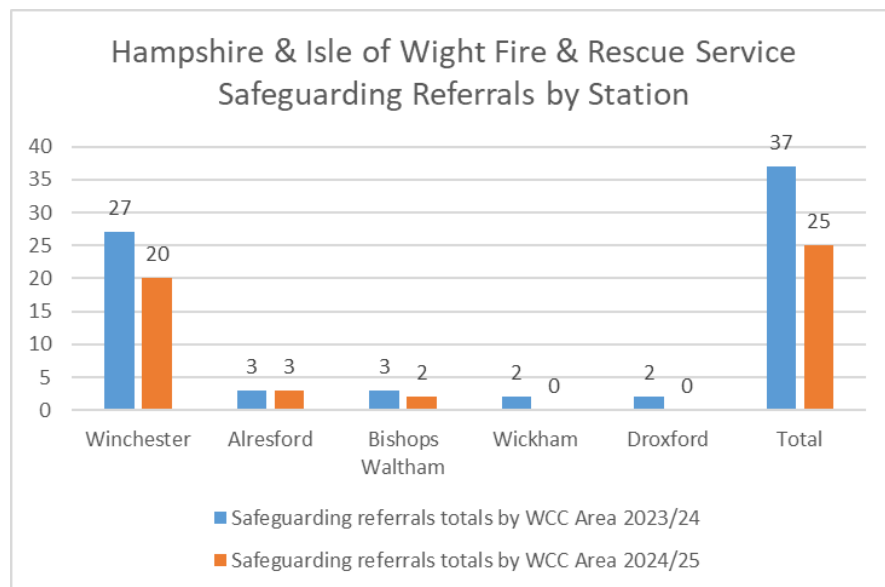


Figure 43 Safeguarding visits conducted by station 2023/24 & 2024/25

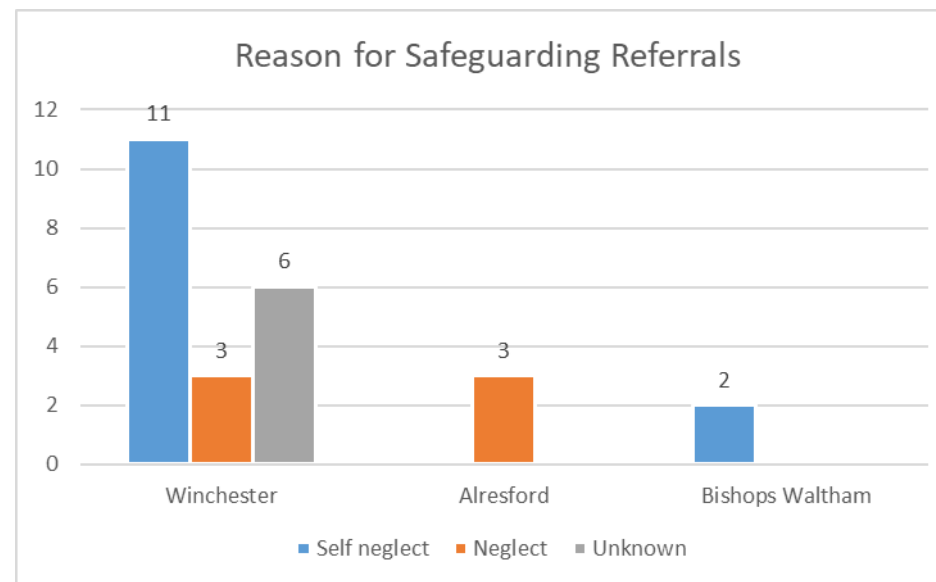


Figure 44 Reason for Safeguarding Visits being undertaken by Hampshire & Isle of Wight Fire and Rescue Service

- Safeguarding referrals decreased in the current reporting period showing a 32.4% (12) decrease. The geographical split remained similar as in 2023/24 with the majority of safeguarding referrals from the geographical location covered by Winchester fire station.
- The majority of safeguarding referrals were due to concerns around self-neglect.⁴¹

⁴⁰ The data within this report does not include all of Winchester District i.e. Whiteley, Denmead etc as they come under the management of different station grounds. However the data is aligned to previous years using the same parameters and can be considered as comparable data.

⁴¹ Fire Service Community Safety officers work closely with the CSP to support known at risk individuals.

Mental Health Services

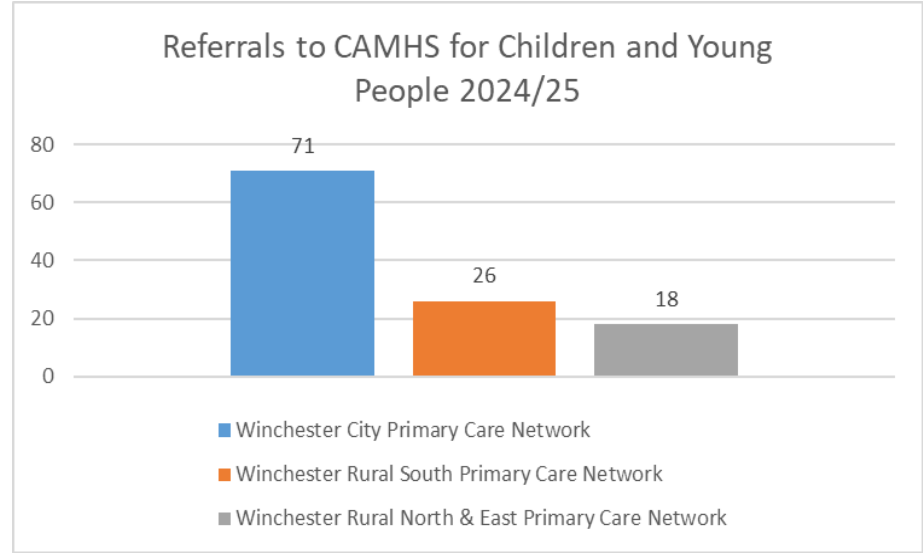


Figure 45 Referrals to Hampshire Child and Adolescent Mental Health Service (CAMHS) in 2024/25

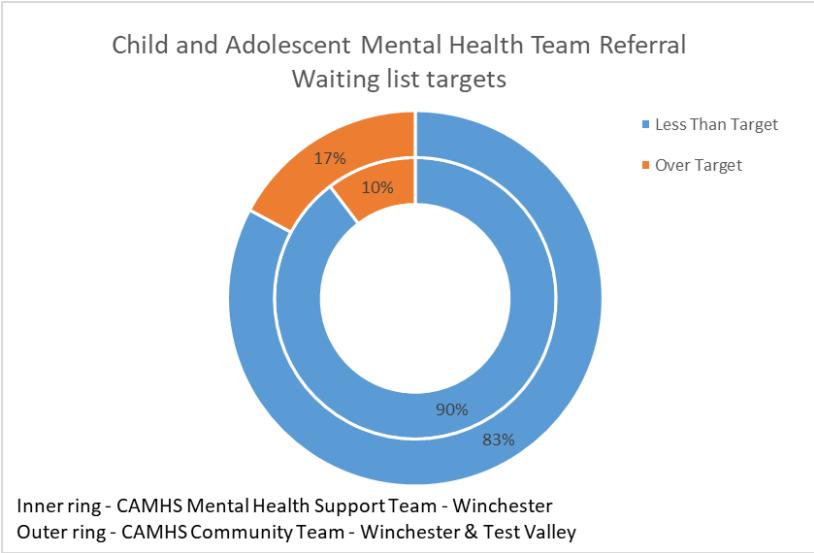


Figure 46 CAMHS Referral Waiting list targets snapshot from March 2025

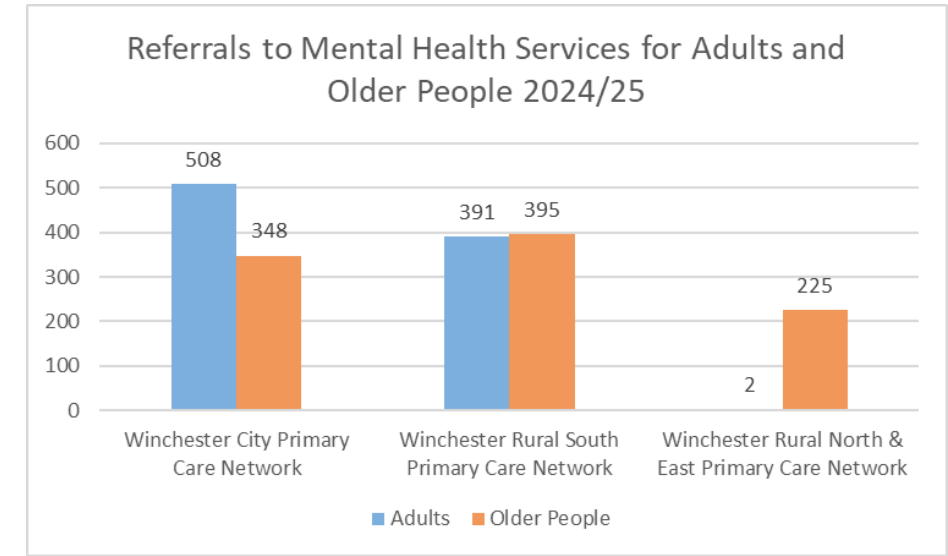


Figure 47 Referrals to Mental Health Services for Adults and Older People 2024/25

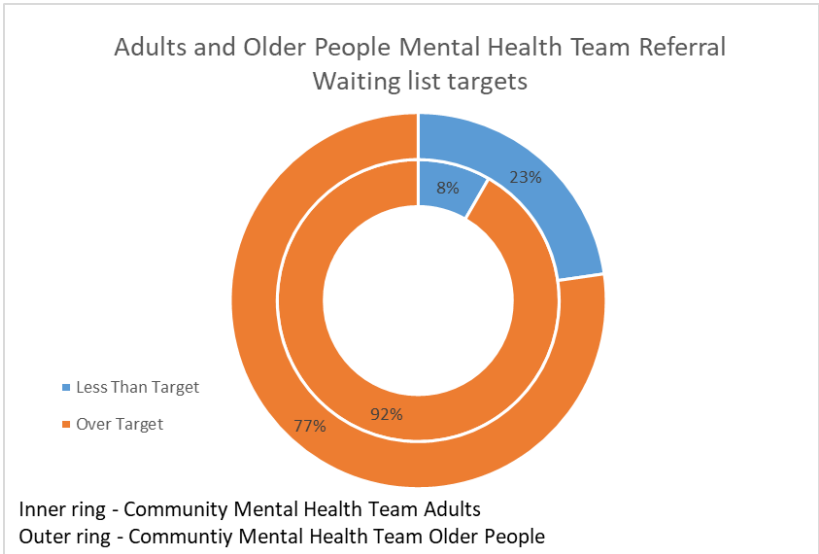


Figure 48 Community Mental Health Team Adults and Older People Waiting List targets snapshot from March 2025

- In 2024/25 there were a total of 115 referrals to Hampshire Child and Adolescent Mental Health Service (CAMHS)⁴². Referrals were split across 3 primary care networks (PCN), Winchester City, Winchester Rural North & East and Winchester Rural South. Referrals from Winchester City accounts for 61% to the service.
- Figure 41 is a snapshot of data from March 2025 which demonstrates that the majority of referrals on the waiting list for CAMHS did not receive an appointment within the time frame targets.
- In 2024/25 there were a total of 901 referrals to Adult Mental Health Services and 968 for Older Person Mental Health Services across the Winchester District.
- The data from March 2025 shows that 92% of adults and 77% of older people referrals received an appointment within waiting list timeframe targets which is in contrast to the data seen in respect of referrals for children and young people.

⁴² Hampshire *Child and Adolescent Mental Health Service (CAMHS)* - Hampshire Child and Adolescent Mental Health Service (CAMHS) is an NHS specialist service that aims to help young people aged 5-18 years and their families who are finding it hard to manage their emotional and psychological health, and who are suffering with acute, chronic and severe mental health problems.

Winchester Community Safety Priorities 2025/26

The data provided by police and partners has been used to inform a scoring matrix that identifies the priority actions for delivery within this financial year. The information below provides the rationale used to identify the thematic priorities for 2025/26.

As a supplement to this report a Plan on the Page will be published on the city councils website and annual delivery plan outlining the Partnerships activity will be developed alongside a published Plan on a Page, as a supplement to this report.

High Harm Crime

- The most common offence type remains violence against the person accounting for 38% (2855) of all recorded crime levels. However this classification code does not mean that violent offences always result in injury i.e. section 2 harassment⁴³ offences, common assault and sending letters with intent to cause distress and harassment.
- Serious violence is a low volume crime in the district however even though actual numbers of recorded crimes are low these are serious in nature and will have significant impact on those affected.
- In respect of serious violence offences, 85% (120) were male and of those 28% (53) were under the age of 25 in 2023/24⁴⁴.
- Of all serious violence occurrences in Winchester, 39% involved a bladed implement, 14% involved alcohol use by the suspect and 9% involved drug use by the suspect.
- Drug possession offences attributed to 75% of the overall drug offences reported.
- Repeat victims account for almost a third of reported domestic abuse offences.
- Data showed 98% of Stop Domestic Abuse clients in 2024/25 experienced emotional or psychological abuse and 89% experienced coercive control. There was also an increase in number of clients reporting physical abuse (79%) compared to 55% in 2023/2024.
- Data collected by Stop Domestic Abuse showed that the average length of abuse experienced before seeking support is higher in Winchester than comparable boroughs, approximately 9 years.
- Stop Domestic Abuse received a significant increase in referrals at 28% (327) to their medium and high-risk community based domestic abuse services in Winchester, compared to the same period in 2023/24. This rise reflects both growing demand for support and improved identification and referral pathways across the district.
- In 2024/2025, 6% of clients disclosed that they had sustained an injury that required treatment at A&E or hospitalisation and 4% advised that they had used self-harm/non-fatal injury as a coping mechanism.

⁴³ Section 2 - Protection from Harassment Act 1997 - <https://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/1997/40>

⁴⁴ HIPS SNA

- 45% of Stop Domestic Abuse's clients disclosed that they had experienced depression and/or suicidal ideation, this was consistent with 2023/2024 (41%). This evidences how significant an impact domestic abuse can have on a victim/survivors emotional wellbeing.
- Trinity Women's Service has seen a slight increase in younger women attending the service between the ages of 18-24 years, with a small number disclosing exploitation and addiction issues.
- The service is seeing an increase in the number of women who indicated that they are neurodiverse. The service has made some adjustments to reflect this in their group work.
- Stop Domestic Abuse have identified an emerging trend linked to tech facilitated abuse.

Anti-Social Behaviour/Public Place

- Data demonstrates a year on year reduction in reports of ASB however the impact on individuals and communities can be significant.
- The data reports show that ASB tends to be reported in urban areas as opposed to those coming from rural areas.
- Police data in relation to ASB hotspot locations were identified as a key location for additional patrol activity.
- There was an equal split of hotspots linked to adult ASB and young people, demonstrating a shift in perpetrators of ASB.⁴⁵
- Data shows an overall increase in shoplifting offences within the reporting period and continues to be a focus for police.
- Nationally research tells us that 43%⁴⁶ of reported Violence Against Women and Girls relate to stalking, it can also link to domestic abuse.
- Data indicates that early intervention and support provision is key to tackling ASB and Public Place incidence.
- There were no clear seasonal patterns, but levels of serious violence were higher on Saturdays, Thursdays, and Wednesdays, with a peak showing between 2pm and 7pm and a further increase from 10pm to 1am.
- 11 female Trinity Women's Service users experienced violence not linked to domestic abuse, this could be attributed to associate or stranger abuse/violence.

Priority Themes emerging as actions for delivery within 2025-26 are listed below:

- High Harm Crime⁴⁷
- Anti-Social Behaviour/Public Place

⁴⁵ In 2024 the focus was on young people as perpetrators of ASB that's now been matched with reports of ASB linked to adults.

⁴⁶ [violence-against-women-and-girls---strategic-threat-risk-assessment-2023.pdf \(npcc.police.uk\)](#)

⁴⁷ Serious Violence – to include habitual knife carriers, high risk violent offenders and drug networks.

Conclusion

The Community Safety Partnership remains committed to reducing crime and disorder across the district in collaboration with the broader partnership and other local authority CSP's. This report demonstrates that the provision of effective support and early intervention for those most at risk of becoming a victim and/or offender of crime and disorder is essential.

The current climate remains challenging for all organisations, however, as a partnership we will continue to focus our efforts on supporting the most vulnerable and targeting those persistent offenders who have the greatest impact on partnership resources.

Throughout the year the CSP will:

- **Deliver** against the priority actions within this report and those of the City Council, County Council's Strategic Partnership and Police & Crime Commissioner plans.
- **Respond** to community related issues that impact upon the environment and people's feelings of safety i.e. Serious Violence, Violence Against Women & Girls, ASB, Criminal Damage and Public Place.
- **Oversee** and implement the delivery of changes in legislation/new statutory duty, taking on board learning from serious case review.
- **Provide** a strategic and operational response to crime and disorder issues in collaboration with Neighbouring Authorities, Parish & Town Councils, Ward Members and Statutory bodies.

There is a recognition within the Strategic Community Safety Partnership that there is still a lot of work to do if we are to deliver a proactive response to Government directives and local concerns. This means, the main focus within the partnership's 2025/26 delivery plan will be Tackling High Harm Crime, Disrupting Anti-Social Behaviour and Responding to incidents in Public Place.

Background Documents

[Hampshire, Isle of Wight, Portsmouth and Southampton \(HIPS\) Violence Reduction Partnership \(VRP\) Strategic Needs Assessment](#)

[Hampshire & Isle of Wight Constabulary VAWG Strategy 2024-27](#)

Winchester District Violence Against Women & Girls Plan on Page 2025



VAWG Plan 2025.pdf

[OPCC Police and Crime Plan 2024-28](#)

Appendices

Appendix 1 - Winchester Community Safety Partnership Strategic Assessment 2025/26 - priorities scoring matrix

Partner	Statutory Priorities	
	High Harm ⁴⁸ Serious Violence, Domestic Violence, County Lines, DHR, HKCs, Domestic Abuse, MET, Prevent, cuckooing, safeguarding	Anti-Social Behaviour/Public Space Environmental, personal and community, Support service waiting times, Night Time Economy, VAWG
Hampshire & Isle of Wight Constabulary	X	X
Integrated Care Board		X
Youth Justice Service	X	X
HM Prisons and Probation Service	X	
Stop Domestic Abuse	X	
Support Services	X	X
Winchester Community Safety Team	X	X
Hampshire & IOW Fire & Rescue Service	X	X
RSLs	X	X
VRU	X	X

⁴⁸ [Linked legislation](#) Priority crime - Serious violence duty - Police, Crime, Sentencing and Courts Act 2022, Domestic Abuse Act 2021, Victims and Prisoners Act 2024, Section 9 of the Domestic Violence, Crime and Victims Act (2004).

Anti-social Behaviour – Anti-social Behaviour Crime and Policing Act 2014, Crime and Policing Bill

Public Protection - The Terrorism Protection of Premises Act 2025, Counter Terrorism and Security Act 2015, Missing, Exploited, Trafficked (MET) (Modern Slavery Act 2015)

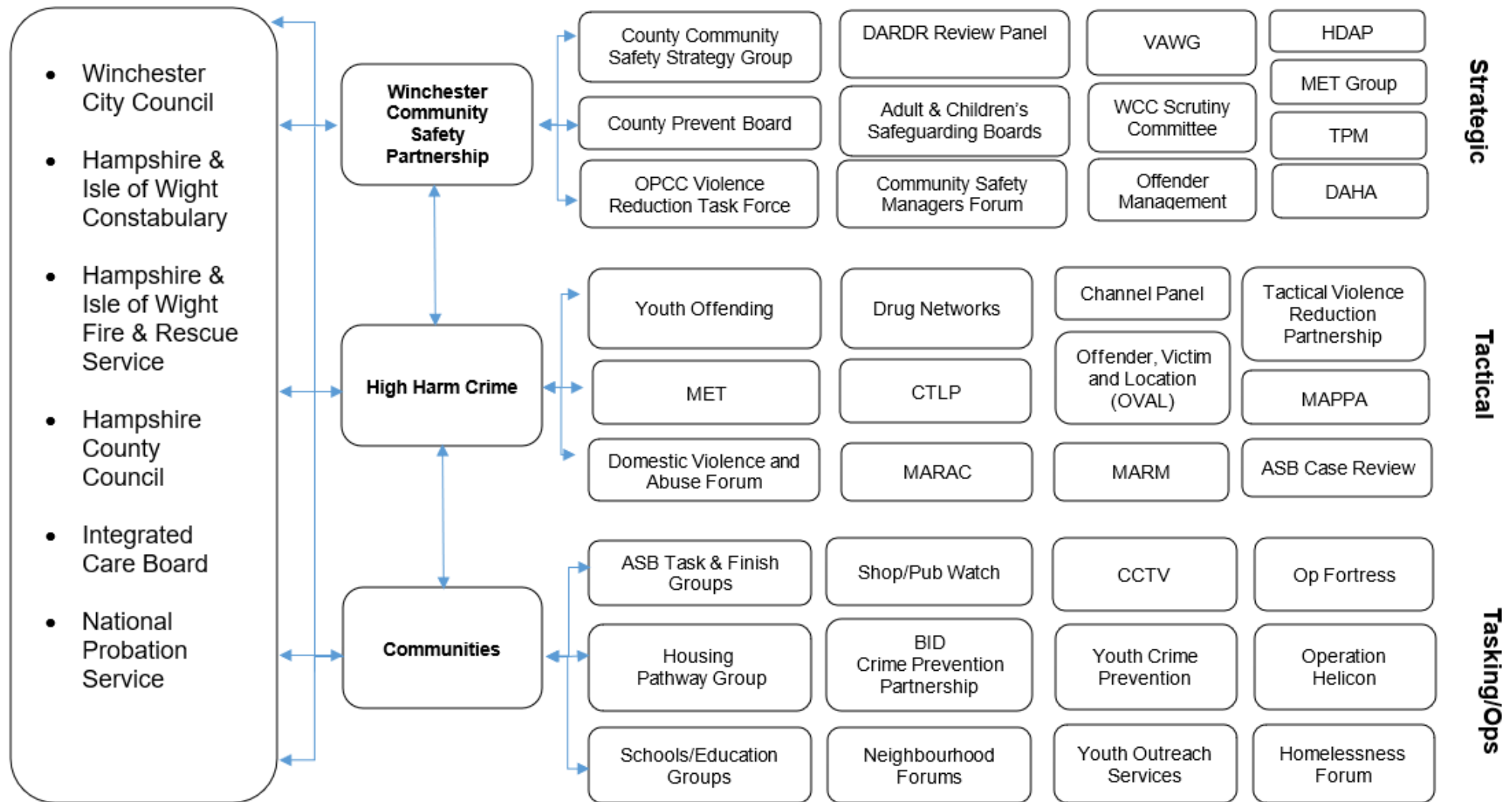
Appendix 2 – Delivery Plan 2024/2025 – Priority Outcome Achievements

Delivery Plan 2024/25 – priority outcome achievements		
Domestic Abuse	Priority Crime	Quality of Life
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Local police achieved a Formal Action Taken (FAT) outcome rate of 11.2% against 9% for the same period 2023/24. There were 28 police disclosures under Clare's Law (16 right to ask/16 right to know), against 12 in 2023/24 (5 right to ask/7 right to know) 86 DA perpetrators were charged and summons, resulting in 24 cautions and 14 community resolutions being issued. Winchester Police Teams served 13 Domestic Violence Protection Notices (DVPN) and 12 Domestic Violence Protection Orders (DVPO) against 11 DVPN and 12 DVPO in 2023/24. 43 women were supported via the Winchester Freedom programme. Across Hampshire, Stop Domestic Abuse supported 33 young people. 10 females and 23 males were supported.⁴⁹ WCC Housing Landlord services signed up for the DAHA (Domestic Abuse Housing Accreditation) scheme with 7 of the 8 strand requirement completed to date. Winchester Student Union held a pop up stand in the King Alfred Centre on International White Ribbon Day. 100 white ribbons and approximately 50 personal alarms were given out. Several students were signposted to the University's mental wellbeing and student journey support teams. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Drug offence FAT outcome rates showed 77.7% within the reporting period against 77% in the same period in 2023/24. Despite seeing an increase in drug offences, the FAT outcomes still remained higher when compared to the previous reporting period. 124 cautions, 478 Community Resolutions and 780 charge and summons were issued against 76 cautions, 453 Community Resolutions and 595 charge and summons in 2023/24 A Violence Against Women and Girls (VAWG) Strategy was delivered as part of the wider Safer Streets 5 fund. Behavioural awareness training around VAWG put in place (national package adapted for use in Hampshire). 7 officers (1 Sgt & 6 PCs) trained to be deployed anywhere in the district around the NTE. Enhanced first aid training and critical bleed kits deployed to 8 licensed premises across the city and locations listed within the police control room. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 7 Section 34 dispersal orders⁵⁰ utilised effectively by Police in ASB hotspots against 5 during the period April–September 2023. Trinity daytime ASB Outreach officer supported 48 individuals and delivered 97 interventions between September and December 2024. 14 locations were responded to via multi-agency activity that included 8 locations receiving an intensive multi-agency response plan, activated high vis patrols, attendance at residents meetings, enforcement action and the issue of dispersal orders. 2 ASB Case Review Applications were made, 1 review was carried out. 1 application did not meet the government threshold. 116 patrols were undertaken by Winchester BID rangers and Neighbourhood Services Officers as part of the consolidated ASB hotspot patrols commencing in July. Resulting in 538 patrol hours across the city centre and surrounding areas. 8 schools now have Winchester school pastors in place, feedback from education to date has been really positive. Safer street 5 funding helped to secure over 400 burglary DNA kits that carry a unique reference to them, for roll out across the district.

⁴⁹ This service addresses support and safety needs and provides support to adults/siblings/carers who are experiencing abuse/unhealthy behaviours from their children.

⁵⁰ Police Powers under Section 34 of the Anti-social Behaviour, Crime and Policing Act 2014 enables the Police to issue a dispersal order, which can cover a specific area for up to 48 hours, allowing them to instruct individuals to leave the area and not return for a designated period. Failure to comply with such an order can result in arrest under section 35 of the same Act.

Appendix 3 - Winchester Community Safety Partnership collaboration Chart⁵¹



⁵¹ Professional forums and delivery mechanisms for the undertaking the actions related to Strategic Assessment priority themes.

Appendix 4 - Statutory Duties

The list of statutory duties, responsibilities and corresponding legislation carried out by the Winchester Community Safety Partnership.

Crime and Disorder Act 1998 – The Crime and Disorder Act (1998) provided the duty to work in partnership and share information aimed at reducing crime, disorder and anti-social behaviour. Statutory agencies have changed over the years by subsequent legislation (Police and Justice Act and Police and Crime Act) but currently includes police, probation, local authorities, Integrated Care Board (ICB) and fire service. Including [Section 17](#)

Domestic Violence, Crime and Victims Act 2004 – Domestic Abuse Related Death Reviews (DARDR), formerly known as Domestic Homicide Reviews (DHRs) were established on a statutory basis under section 9 of the Domestic Violence, Crime and Victims Act 2004 and came into force on 13 April 2011. Community Safety Partnerships (CSPs) are responsible for undertaking DARDRs where the death of a person aged 16 or over has, or appears to have, resulted from violence, abuse or neglect by a relative, household member or someone they have been in an intimate relationship with.

Police and Justice Act 2006 – Responsible authorities to share evidenced-based data in support of Community Safety Partnerships. Duties to carry out frequent [Community Safety Strategic Assessments](#) of crime and drug misuse in their area. Local authorities scrutinise the functioning of the local Community Safety Partnership.

Policing and Crime Act 2009 – Community Safety Partnerships to become responsible for developing strategy aimed at reducing reoffending by developing a strategy that reduces recidivism.

Anti-social Behaviour, Crime and Policing Act 2014 – Range of duties placed on Community Safety Partnerships to tackle local anti-social behaviour, including oversight of ASB Case reviews.

The Modern Slavery Act 2015 - Places a statutory duty on responsible authorities to notify the Home Office when they suspect a person may be a victim of modern slavery or human trafficking. This "duty to notify" is stated in section 52 of the Act. Responsible authorities include local authorities and the police.

Counter-Terrorism and Security Act 2015 (Section 26) – Duty applies to specified bodies to have due regard of counter terrorism and security, in the exercise of their functions. Specified bodies will establish a Channel process and Panel, a Prevent Board and produce a Prevent Plan – this function falls all local authorities and is led by Hampshire County Council as the upper tier authority, overseen by the [Hampshire Prevent Partnership Board](#)

Domestic Abuse Act 2021 – Placed several statutory duties on local authorities in England to support victims of domestic abuse and their children. These duties include providing accommodation-based support, ensuring priority housing for eligible victims, and collaborating with

other agencies to improve services. Hampshire County Council has formed an oversight group that supports all local authority's in the discharge of their duties.

Serious Violence Duty 2022 (**Police, Crime, Sentencing and Courts Act 2022**) – Places a statutory duty on relevant services to work together to share information and allow them to target their interventions, where possible through existing partnership structures, collaboration, and planning in order to prevent and reduce serious violence within their local communities. Amends the Crime and Disorder Act (1998) to include serious violence as a statutory priority for Community Safety Partnerships.

Victim and Prisoners Act 2024 – Places a duty of collaboration between local policing bodies, local authorities and ICBs in the commissioning of community support services in England for victims of domestic abuse, sexual abuse, and serious violence. Duty holders must also develop a joint needs assessment and local strategy which demonstrates how they will collaborate to deliver and improve relevant victim support services.

The Terrorism Protection of Premises Act 2025 (Martyn's Law) - Places a statutory duty on certain premises and events to enhance their security and preparedness for potential terrorist attacks. The Act aims to ensure consistency across the UK in counter-terrorism protective security and preparedness, making it legally mandatory for qualifying premises and events to consider and implement appropriate measures.

General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR) - Everyone responsible for using personal data is has to follow strict rules called 'data protection principles' unless an exemption applies. This duty applies to any personal data that the CSP handles as part of their core business.