



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

Winchester Community Safety Partnership District Strategic Assessment 2025/26

**S Hyde, Community Safety Project Officer
July 2026**

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CSP Chair's Remarks

Partnership commitment

The Winchester Community Safety Partnership remains committed to reducing crime and disorder across the district. We will continue to work closely with partners, including neighbouring Community Safety Partnerships, to strengthen our shared response and improve outcomes for local communities.

Scrutiny and accountability

The Partnership recognises the importance of ensuring that priority actions are well managed, regularly monitored, and able to withstand scrutiny. Progress is reported through the annual report to the city council's scrutiny committee, supported by a six-month review of partnership activity, delivery, and achievements.

Strategic context

Local partner insight remains central to our work. At the same time, our priorities must reflect the wider community safety agenda, including alignment with the Hampshire County Community Safety Strategy and the Hampshire Police and Crime Plan 2024–2028.

Looking ahead

In the year ahead, the Partnership has a significant programme of work to take forward. It will do so while continuing to reflect on progress, recognise achievements, and use the annual scrutiny process to support ongoing improvement.

Cllr Kathleen Becker,
Chair of Winchester Community Safety Partnership

Foreword

Purpose of the annual audit

Winchester Community Safety Partnership has a statutory duty to complete an annual audit of crime and disorder. This review brings together relevant data and insight to identify partnership priorities for the year ahead and inform the annual delivery plan.

Delivery plan priorities

The delivery plan sets out partnership activity against thematic priorities designed to reduce crime and disorder over the coming year. The Partnership will continue to focus on supporting people who are most vulnerable, while also targeting persistent offenders who create the greatest demand on partnership resources.

Data and evidence base

This report is based on data provided by Hampshire & Isle of Wight Constabulary for the period 1 April 2025 to 31 March 2026. It also draws on contextual information from external partners and, where available, comparative data from the previous two years.

Ongoing focus

Using this evidence-led approach helps ensure partnership activity remains targeted, proportionate, and focused on the areas where collective action can have the greatest impact.

Headline Crime Survey Findings (CSEW)	
Overall crime was unchanged compared with the previous year at around 9.6 million incidents.	→
Theft stable at 2.6 million incidents, driven by:	→
Domestic burglary down by 9% (223,456 offences)	↓
Vehicle-related theft down 11% (312,250 incidents)	↓
Fraud remained high at 4.5 million incidents, with no significant annual change, the number of fraud victims increased by 10% to 3.8 million people.	→
Computer misuse remained broadly stable at 798,000 incidents but is 55% lower than in 2017.	→
Serious Crimes Recorded by Police	
Homicide decreased 7% to 499 offences	↓
Knife crime decreased 8% to 48,774 offences.	↓
Firearms offences decreased 8% to 5,151 offences.	↓
Personal robbery decreased 9% to 57,693 offences.	↓
Robbery overall increased by 10% to 87,362 offences, mainly because of improvements to recording practices for robbery of business property.	↑
Violence and Abuse	
Survey estimates of violence with or without injury showed no significant change, remaining around 989,00 incidents, but 33% lower than a decade ago.	→
Domestic abuse prevalence remained stable at 7.8% those aged over 16 (around 3.8 million people).	→
Sexual assault prevalence remained stable at 1.9% of those aged over 16 (around 900,000 people).	→
Stalking prevalence remained stable at 2.9% of those aged over 16 (around 1.4 million people).	→
A new combined Violence Against Women and Girls measure found that 10.6% of those aged over 16 (around 5.1 million people) experienced at least one of the following in the last year (No comparative data available - Updated YE March 2026 estimates are not yet available and will be published later in 2026):	
- Domestic abuse - Sexual assault - Stalking	
Theft and Property Crime	
Theft remains well below historic levels and is now 29% lower than 2016 and 77% lower than its 1995 peak.	↓
Police-recorded burglary decreased 9%	↓
Vehicle offences decreased 11%	↓
Theft from the person decreased 20%	↓
Shoplifting decreased 4% following recent years of growth	↓
Fraud:	
Fraud remained the largest single crime category, accounting for 4.5 million incidents. Bank and credit account fraud increased by 15% to around 2.8 million incidents.	↑
Anti-Social Behaviour	
The proportion of people who experienced or witnessed anti-social behaviour increased from 35.5% to 40.9%. (Part of this increase reflects changes to survey methodology.)	↑
Police-recorded anti-social behaviour remained broadly stable at around 1 million incidents.	→

Crime in England and Wales – Year Ending March 2026: Key Points¹

Overall crime trends

Crime experienced by individuals and households has generally fallen over the last decade. Long-term reductions have continued across many traditional crime types, including burglary, vehicle theft, homicide, knife crime, and firearms offences.

Continuing areas of concern

Despite these reductions, fraud remains significantly higher than in previous years. In addition, a notable proportion of people aged 16 and over continue to experience domestic abuse, sexual assault, or stalking.

¹ ONS CSEW [Crime in England and Wales - Office for National Statistics](#)

Headline Crime Data

WINCHESTER	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	Variance 2023/24 Vs 2024/25	Variance 2024/25 Vs 2025/26	FAT ² Outcome 2023/24	FAT Outcomes 2024/25	FAT Outcomes 2025/26
1a Homicide	0	0	3	0	3	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	2 (66.7%)
1b Violence with Injury	802	829	817	27	-12	163 (20.3%)	156 (18.8%)	145 (17.7%)
1c Violence without Injury	2023	2026	2085	3	59	204 (10.1%)	249 (12.3%)	239 (11.5%)
2a Rape	109	138	132	29	-6	4 (3.7%)	6 (4.3%)	2 (1.5%)
2b Other Sexual Offences	222	232	216	10	-16	28 (12.6%)	19 (8.2%)	33 (15.3%)
3a Robbery of Business Property	2	2	17	0	15	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	8 (47.1%)
3b Robbery of Personal Property	22	23	33	1	10	4 (18.2%)	5 (21.7%)	4 (12.1%)
4a1 Burglary Residential	264	272	196	8	-76	10 (3.8%)	33 (12.1%)	11 (5.6%)
4a2 Burglary Business & Community	140	122	131	-18	9	11 (7.9%)	20 (16.4%)	9 (6.9%)
4b Vehicle Offences	468	453	346	-15	-107	12 (2.6%)	21 (4.6%)	14 (4.0%)
4c Theft from the Person	59	74	66	15	-8	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)
4d Bicycle Theft	87	59	46	-28	-13	2 (2.3%)	1 (1.7%)	1 (2.2%)
4e Shoplifting	607	673	697	66	24	254 (41.8%)	297 (44.1%)	301 (43.2%)
4f All Other Theft Offences	618	644	763	26	119	32 (5.2%)	21 (3.3%)	39 (5.1%)
5a Criminal Damage	584	543	564	-41	21	47 (8.0%)	99 (18.2%)	76 (13.5%)
5b Arson	32	11	20	-21	9	0 (0.0%)	1 (9.1%)	1 (5.0%)
6a Trafficking of Drugs	74	92	76	18	-16	19 (25.7%)	24 (26.1%)	27 (35.5%)
6b Possession of Drugs	265	285	406	20	121	228 (86.0%)	269 (94.4%)	377 (92.9%)
7 Possession of Weapons Offences	77	66	81	-11	15	31 (40.3%)	22 (33.3%)	27 (33.3%)
8 Public Order Offences	850	685	689	-165	4	155 (18.2%)	98 (14.3%)	97 (14.1%)
9 Miscellaneous Crimes Against Society	157	212	259	55	47	31 (19.7%)	40 (18.9%)	89 (34.4%)
Total	7462	7441	7643	-21	202	1235 (16.6%)	1381 (18.6%)	1502 (19.7%)

Figure 1: Hampshire & Isle of Wight Constabulary all recorded crimes 3-year comparison April 2023 - March 2026

² FAT Outcome – Formal Action Taken

Overall recorded crime trend:

- In 2025/26, recorded offences showed an increase of 202 offences (2.71%) compared with 2024/25. Across the three-year period, offences increased by 181 offences (2.43%). Some crime types recorded more notable increases, but overall recorded crime remained broadly stable, with a slight upward movement in 2025/26 rather than demonstrating a long-term trend.
- During the reporting period, there were six top offence types that accounted for 5,615 offences (73.5%) of all crime, they were linked to violence with and without injury, public order, shoplifting, all other theft³, and criminal damage. This was consistent across the 3-year period

Outcomes⁴:

- The overall Formal Action Taken (FAT) outcome rate increased across the 3-year reporting period by a rate of 1502 (19.7%) in 2025/26.
- Over the 3-year reporting period, Charge and Summons rates increased by 254 (42.69%), Out of Court Disposals by 133 (25.14%), and Community Resolutions by 111 (24.5%). Cautions increased by 13 (17.10%) in 2024/25 before returning to 2023/24 levels in 2025/26.
 - 2025/26: 849 Charge and Summons, 662 Out of Court Disposals, 76 Cautions, 564 Community Resolutions
 - 2024/25: 783 Charge and Summons, 598 Out of Court Disposals, 89 Cautions, 480 Community Resolutions
 - 2023/24: 595 Charge and Summons, 529 Out of Court Disposals, 76 Cautions, 453 Community Resolutions

Adult offender profile

- **Overall caseload:** Probation Service data showed that officers worked with 157 adult offenders in Winchester district during 2025/26, an increase of 6 offenders (3.68%) compared with 163 offenders in 2024/25 but remained higher than the 126 offenders recorded in 2023/24.
- **Age profile:** The majority of adult offenders were aged 26–34 or 35–49. This pattern is broadly consistent with 2023/24 and 2024/25, with the 35–49 age group continuing to account for the largest proportion of offenders.
- **Gender and ethnicity:** Most offenders managed by the Probation Service were male and identified as White British, reflecting a broadly similar profile across the three-year period.
- **Offence type:** Violence against the person remained the most common offence type. Data showed some fluctuations compared with 2023/24 and 2024/25; however, this variation is consistent with the trend seen over the last three years and broadly reflects police Formal Action Taken outcomes.
- **Geographic profile:** More than half of offenders managed by the service were accommodated in the SO22 and SO23 postcode areas. This indicates that offenders were concentrated primarily in urban rather than rural areas, which is comparable with previous reporting periods.

³ All other theft: other general theft / unauthorised taking

⁴ 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.

- **Risk profile:** Of those offenders managed by the Probation Service in 2025/26, 45.6% were recorded as low risk of re-offending compared to 44.4% in 2024/25 and 32.52% in 2023/24. High or very High risk of re-offending showed at 12.26% of offenders compared to 17.91% in 2024/25 and 16.67% in 2023/24.
- Figure 2 below provides an overview of the adult offender offence type for those individuals under the supervision of the Probation Service across the District.

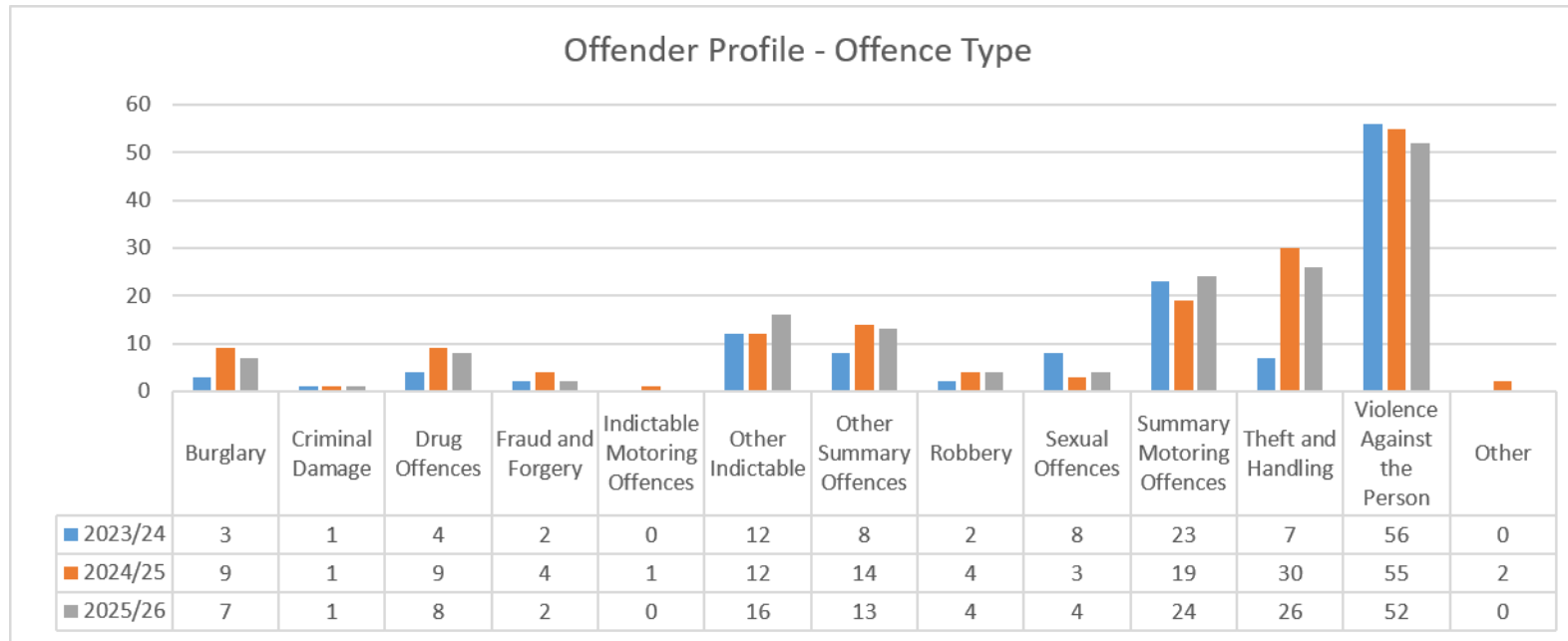


Figure 2 Adult offender Profile - offence type committed by individuals managed by the Probation Service in 2023 - 2026

Young Person Offender Profile

- **Offence profile:** Figure 3 below provides an overview of the young people offenders offence type for those individuals under the supervision of the Youth Justice Service across the District. During 2025/26, the most common offence types involving young people were drugs showing 35 offences, motoring 32 offences, and violence against the person at 31 offences. This differs from 2024/25, when violence against the person was the highest recorded offence type, with 45 offences.
- **Year-on-year change:** Violence against the person offences decreased by 14 fewer offences (31.11%) compared with the 2024/25 reporting period. Drug offences increased by 15 additional offences (75%), while motoring offences increased significantly, rising from 3 to 32 offences.

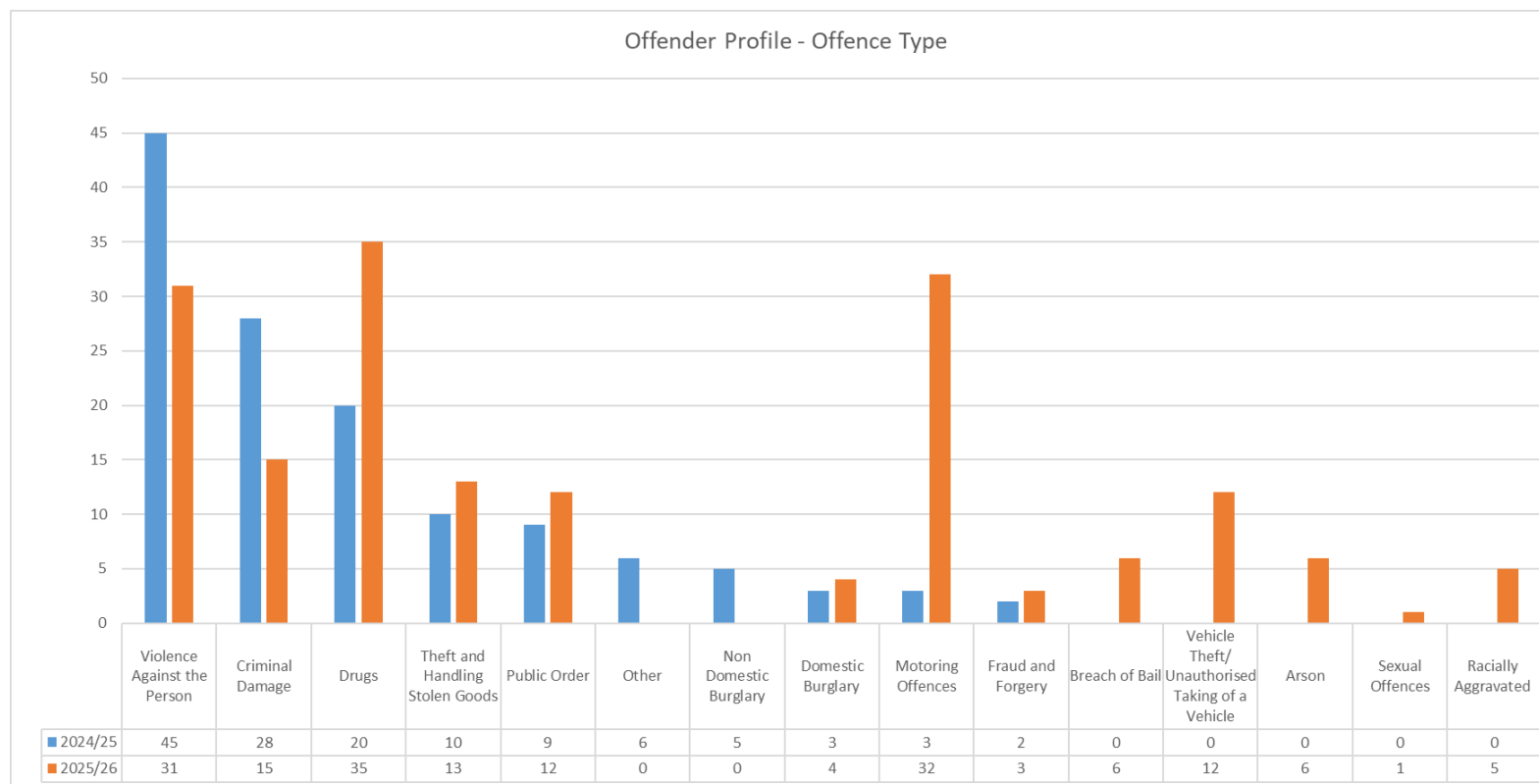


Figure 3 Offence type profile for Young People who had contact with the Youth Justice Service 2024-2026

- **Violence against the person trend:** Violence against the person offences involving young people increased steadily across the 2025/26 year, with more young people committing offences and a higher number of offences being attributed to them.
- **Youth Justice Service activity:** In Q1 and Q2 of 2025/26, a small number of young people were managed by the Youth Justice Service (YJS), with fewer violence against the person offences recorded per individual. In later quarters, both the number of recorded offences and the proportion of young people managed by YJS increased. Targeted YJS interventions increased in Q2 and Q3 but decreased in Q4.
- **Youth Crime Prevention referrals:** There were 10 referrals to the Youth Crime Prevention (YCP) service in 2025/26, compared with 3 in the 2024/25. Despite this increase, YCP intervention levels remained low compared with other areas across Hampshire.
- **First-time entrants:** The Youth Justice Service managed 6 first-time entrants (FTEs) in 2025/26, compared with 7 in 2024/25. Overall, first-time entrant numbers remained low.

High Harm Related Crime

Definition and purpose:

- High harm crime is not a standalone crime type. It is a classification used by Hampshire & Isle of Wight Constabulary to identify offending that presents the greatest risk to individuals and communities. Dedicated police teams operate across the county to support the management, proactive targeting, and disruption of high harm offending, while helping to protect those assessed as most vulnerable.

Key areas of focus:

- The policing team's work includes Child Criminal Exploitation (CCE), Child Sexual Exploitation (CSE), Domestic Abuse Perpetrators, Habitual Knife Carriers (HKC) and most serious violence, including robbery, knife crime, gang-related harm and other dangerous offenders who are not managed through Multi-agency Public Protection Arrangements (MAPPA) or Integrated Offender Management (IOM) schemes.

Habitual Knife Carriers

- **Management arrangements:** Habitual Knife Carriers (HKCs), including both adults and young people assessed as red or amber, are managed through the Offender, Victim and Location (OVAL) multi-agency partnership meeting. This meeting provides the means to deliver the Serious Violence statutory duty.
- **Local profile:** Winchester continues to have a relatively low number of HKCs across the district, with small numbers managed throughout the reporting year.
- **Oversight:** Adult HKCs are managed by the Police Priority Crime Team, while young people are managed by Children's Services via the Willow Team.
- **Trend over the year:** HKC numbers remained low overall and reduced from 6 in Q1 to 1 in Q4 2025/26.
- **The data** indicates that adults were more likely than young people to be identified as habitual knife carriers.

Child Criminal Exploitation (CCE), Child Sexual Exploitation (CSE)⁵

- **Adult perpetrators and hotspot locations:** 18 adult perpetrators were identified in relation to Child Criminal Exploitation (CCE) and Child Sexual Exploitation (CSE),
- **Hotspot locations:** 12 hotspot locations identified linked to CCE and CSE.
- **Children and young people at risk:** 34 young people were identified linked to CCE and CSE. The number of young people reduced in Q4 of the current reporting period, suggesting that individual risk levels may have reduced over time.
- **Baseline and future monitoring:** The 2025/26 data will provide a baseline for future reporting. Further data collection in later quarterly reporting periods will help identify whether any emerging trends are developing. This reinforces the need for continued multi-agency monitoring and intervention⁶, overseen by Hampshire County Council's Willow Team.

⁵ The 2025/26 figures represent rolling cumulative totals rather than quarter-specific data. Consequently, the same individuals may be included in multiple quarters, resulting in some degree of double counting.

⁶ HKC's – multi-agency bi-monthly meetings.

Violence with Injury

WINCHESTER	2023/24 Crimes	2024/25 Crimes	2025/26 Crimes	Variance 2023/24 Vs 2024/25	Variance 2024/25 Vs 2025/26	FAT Outcomes 2023/24	FAT Outcomes 2024/25	FAT Outcomes 2025/26
ABH (any lasting pain, hurt or any minor injury of any kind)	613	599	551	-14	-48	90 (14.7%)	92 (15.4%)	73 (13.3%)
ABH – PC / PCSO (any lasting pain, hurt or any minor injury of any kind)	14	4	4	-10	0	6 (42.9%)	7 (175%)	4 (100%)
Administering poison with intent to injure or annoy	15	13	27	-2	14	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	5 (18.5%)
Assault on emergency worker (not police): assault occasioning actual bodily harm	9	23	22	14	-1	7 (77.8%)	9 (39.1%)	15 (68.2%)
Assault on emergency worker (not police): malicious wounding or inflict GBH with or without weapon.	1	2	1	1	-1	0 (0%)	3 (150%)	1 (100%)
Assault on police: assault occasioning actual bodily harm	0	6	6	6	0	0 (0%)	2 (33.3%)	4 (66.7%)
Assault with intent to resist apprehension	1	0	0	-1	0	3 (100%)	0 (0%)	0 (0.0%)
Attempted murder; attempted genocide or crime against humanity	1	1	1	0	0	1 (100%)	1 (100%)	1 (100%)
Care worker ill-treat/wilfully neglect an individual	4	3	8	-1	5	6 (100%)	0 (0%)	0 (0.0%)
Causing death by dangerous driving under the influence of drink or drugs	1	0	0	-1	0	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0.0%)
Causing death by careless or inconsiderate driving	0	2	1	2	-1	0 (0%)	1 (50%)	0 (0.0%)
Causing serious injury by dangerous driving	2	1	3	-1	2	1 (50%)	0 (0%)	1 (33.3%)
Causing serious injury by careless/inconsiderate driving	0	10	11	10	1	0 (0%)	1 (10%)	5 (45.5%)
Causing danger to road users	1	0	0	-1	0	1 (100%)	0 (0%)	0 (0.0%)
Encouraging or assisting serious self-harm by another	0	3	2	3	-1	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0.0%)
Ill-treatment or neglect of a person lacking capacity	0	1	5	1	4	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0.0%)
Malicious wounding: wounding or inflicting GBH	21	20	18	-1	-2	10 (47.6%)	5 (25%)	2 (11.1%)
Non-fatal strangulation or suffocation	41	44	68	3	24	7 (17.1%)	9 (20.5%)	9 (13.2%)
Person in charge allow dog dangerously out of control in any place injuring any person/assistance dog.	58	58	49	0	-9	25 (43.1%)	15 (25.9%)	16 (32.7%)
Racially and/or religiously aggravated ABH	4	4	4	0	0	1 (25%)	2 (50%)	2 (50%)
Racially or religiously aggravated non-fatal strangulation or suffocation	0	0	0	0	0	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	1 (100%)
Use of noxious substances or things to cause harm and intimidate	0	0	1	0	1	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0.0%)
Use of a firearm to resist arrest (group I)	0	1	0	1	-1	0 (0%)	1 (100%)	0 (0.0%)
Wounding with intent to do GBH	16	34	35	18	1	5 (31.3%)	8 (23.5%)	6 (17.1%)
Total	802	829	817	27	-12	163 (20.3%)	156 (18.8%)	145 (17.8%)

Figure 4 Violence with Injury Crimes and Formal Action Taken Outcomes 2023 – 2026.

- **Scope of the data:** Figure 4 shows violence with injury offences and the associated Formal Action Taken (FAT) outcome rates for the period 1 April 2023 to 31 March 2026.
- **Overall offence levels:** Violence with injury offences decreased in 2025/26 compared to data in 2024/25. However, the offences remained slightly higher than in 2023/24, indicating that levels have not yet returned to the position seen at the start of the three-year period.
- **Actual Bodily Harm:** Actual Bodily Harm (ABH) accounted for the largest proportion of violence with injury offences. There were 48 fewer ABH offences recorded in 2025/26 than in 2024/25, showing a downward trend across the three-year period.
- **Formal Action Taken outcomes:** Overall FAT outcomes for violence with injury offences continued to reduce when compared with 2023/24 and 2024/25 reporting periods. Outcome rates fluctuated during the 3-year period, with no clear or consistent pattern identified.
- **Quarterly performance:** FAT outcome performance for violence against the person offences with injury was relatively consistent across 2025/26, with the highest level recorded in Quarter 3.

Victim/Suspect Overview

- Figures 5 to 8 provide an overview of the victim and suspect age and gender profile.
- **Victim gender profile:** Across the 2025/26 reporting period, there was a slight decrease in male victims of violence with injury offences compared with the 2024/25 reporting period still reporting higher levels than seen in 2023/24.
- The aggrieved breakdown remains fairly constant across a 3-year period, with only a slight fluctuation in the gender split.
- **Victim age profile:** The age profile of victims remained similar to previous reporting periods. The highest number of offences continued to be linked to the 25–34 and 35–44 age groups.
- **Suspect gender profile:** The suspect gender profile remained consistent with 2023/24 and 2024/25 periods, with males continuing to account for the majority of suspects in violence with injury offences.
- **Suspect age profile:** The suspect age profile was broadly similar to the victim age profile, with most suspects aged between 19 and 54 years.
- **Overall pattern:** Victim and suspect profiles remained broadly stable across the three-year period. The data does not indicate any significant emerging age groups either committing, or becoming victims of, violence with injury offences.

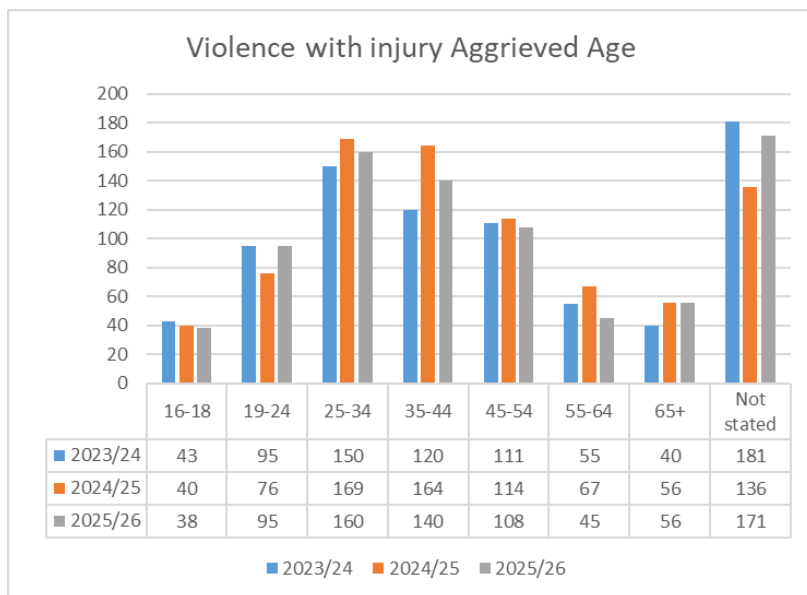


Figure 5 Violence with injury crimes aggrieved age breakdown 2023 – 2026

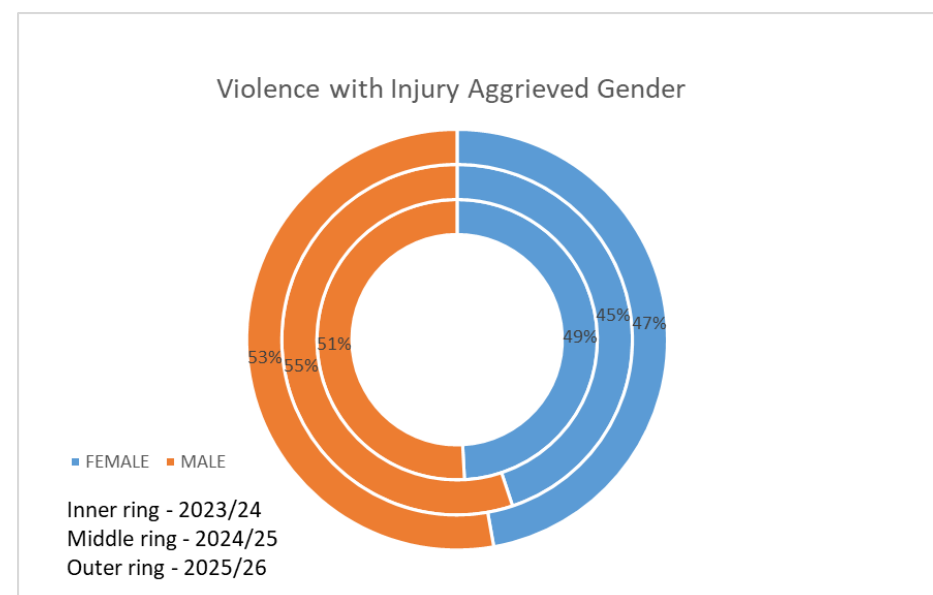


Figure 6 Violence with injury crimes aggrieved gender breakdown 2023 - 2026

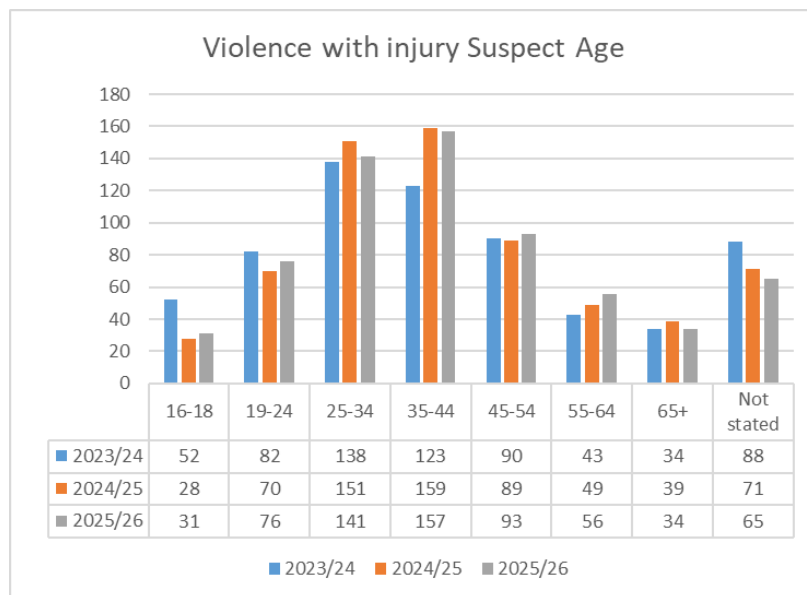


Figure 7 Violence with injury crimes suspect age breakdown 2023 - 2026

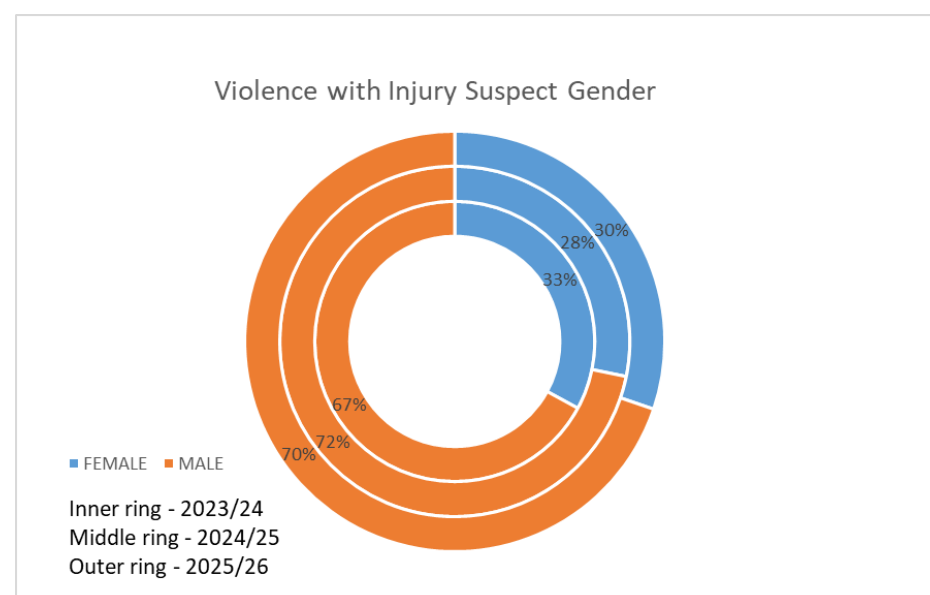


Figure 8 Violence with injury crimes gender breakdown 2023 - 2026

Serious Violence⁷

The table below shows 2023-26 performance for Winchester as a local chapter in the overall Strategic Needs Assessment (SNA). The current SNA and response strategy have been refreshed and published as a downloadable document on the city council's website⁸.

Hampshire Violence Reduction Partnership (VRP) have included specific offence types in their definition of serious violence.⁹

The agreed Hampshire, Isle of Wight, Portsmouth, Southampton (HIPS) wide serious violence definition for the strategic needs assessment captures the following offences and Home Office crime codes:

1. Most serious violence – existing definition (1a and 1b where it is GBH and above incl. death by dangerous driving).
2. Robbery (3a and 3b).
3. Possession of 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.

WINCHESTER	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	Variance 2023/24 Vs 2024/25	Variance 2024/25 Vs 2025/26	FAT Outcomes 2023/24	FAT Outcomes 2024/25	FAT Outcomes 2025/26
MSV - Existing definition	4	4	9	0	5	2 (50%)	2 (50%)	4 (44.4%)
Robbery 3a & 3b	24	25	50	1	25	4 (16.7%)	5 (20%)	12 (24%)
Possession of weapon offences	77	66	81	-11	15	31 (40.3%)	22 (33.3%)	27 (33.3%)
Public order 65 & 64/1	0	5	0	5	-5	1 (100%)	1 (20%)	0 (0%)
Violence with injury (bladed implement)	16	15	23	-1	8	3 (18.8%)	1 (6.7%)	4 (17.4%)
Total	121	115	163	-6	48	41 (33.9%)	31 (27%)	47 (28.8%)

Figure 9 Most Serious Violence offences and Formal Action Taken Outcomes data from Hampshire & Isle of Wight Constabulary 2023 - 2026¹⁰

⁷ 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.

⁸ [Statutory Duty - Winchester City Council](#)

⁹ A full list of these offences can be found in HIPS SNA. [HIPS-wide-SNA-Executive-Summary](#)

¹⁰ 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).

- **Crime types** included in the Serious Violence definition showed that serious violence is increasing overall when comparing 3-year reporting periods. Despite a decrease seen in 2024/25, levels are now higher than recorded in 2023/24.
- **FAT outcomes data** showed an increase for Serious Violence offences for 2025/26 when compared with 2024/25.
- **Adult Offenders** remain low overall, suggesting improvements to offender identification for the more serious violence offenders are being identified and managed.
- **Youth Justice** Service also indicated that the number of young people involved in serious violence remains low.

Headlines from the SNA relating to the reporting period 2024/25¹¹

- **Serious violence overview:** Across Hampshire, the most common serious violence offence in 2024/25 was Possession of Weapons offences; these accounted for 43.9% of all serious violence offences reported. However, this crime type decreased by a greater proportion than all serious violence (-7.4%, compared to -6%). Fareham had the highest proportion of Possession of Weapons Offences (57%) and Winchester had the lowest (38.6%). Compared with 2023/24 when the Isle of Wight had the highest proportion of Possession of Weapons Offences (56%) and Portsmouth had the lowest (40%). Overall, in 2023/24, Possession of Weapons offences increased by 3.6%.
- **Robbery rates:** In 2024/25 Winchester recorded 0.2 robbery incidents per 1,000 population, placing it among the Hampshire districts with the lowest robbery rates, alongside East Hants, Eastleigh, Test Valley and Fareham. This was slightly higher than in 2023/24, when Winchester recorded the lowest rate across Hampshire at 0.18 offences per 1,000 population.
- **Year-on-year change:**
 - Overall, there were 4,672 serious violence offences recorded by Hampshire and Isle of Wight Constabulary across HIPS during the 2024/25 financial year. This is a 6.0% reduction in comparison to the previous year. This is a greater decrease than that seen in 2022/23 to 2023/24 (-3.0%).
 - Portsmouth and Southampton recorded the highest rates of serious violence per 1,000 residents. Havant, Gosport, and the Isle of Wight also recorded higher rates of serious violence than the HIPS average.
 - Combined, Portsmouth and Southampton accounted for 45.6% of all serious violence offences in the HIPS area, a small increase on the previous year (44.8%).
- **Winchester's position within Hampshire:** Winchester recorded the third-lowest rate of serious violence in Hampshire, at 1.2 police-recorded incidents per 1,000 population the same rate as recorded in 2023/24. For violence with injury, Winchester recorded the fourth-lowest rate, at 6 incidents per 1,000 population compared with the 6.3 recorded in 2023/24. For possession of weapon offences, Winchester recorded the lowest rate in Hampshire, at 0.5 incidents per 1,000 population compared with 0.59 in 2023/24 which was the second lowest rate in Hampshire at that time.

¹¹ 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 2024/25.

Victim and offender profile¹²

- **Victims of Serious Violence:** During 2024/25, 3,158 victims of serious violence were identified across HIPS. Of these, 68.1% (2,150) were male, 26.4% (834) were female, and 5.5% (174) had no recorded gender, highlighting that males were more frequently victims of serious violence. Demonstrating a similar profile seen in 2023/24 when there were 3,134 victims identified across HIPS. Of these, 71% (2219) were male and 27% (859) were female.
- **Victim age profiles differed by gender:**
 - Male victims were most commonly aged 10–17.
 - Female victims were most commonly aged 35–44.
 - This contrasts with 2023/24, when the 25–34 age group was the most common for both male and female victims.
 - Just over a third (34.5%) of all victims were aged under 25, broadly unchanged from 2023/24
- **Suspects of Serious Violence:** In 2024/25, 3,426 suspects of serious violence were identified across HIPS. Males accounted for 82.0% (2,810) of suspects, compared with 17.1% (585) females, indicating that males were substantially more likely to be perpetrators of serious violence. The age distribution of suspects also varied by gender:
 - Female suspects were most commonly aged 25–34, followed by 35–44.
 - Male suspects were most commonly aged 10–17, followed by 25–34.
 - Individuals aged 10–17 represented 20% of all suspects with a recorded age, continuing the upward trend seen in recent years, increasing from 18% in 2023/24 and 17% in 2022/23.
- **Location and frequency of offences¹³:**
 - Most serious violence occurs on Fridays, Saturdays, and Sundays, with an increase of offences around 15:00 hrs before levelling out. This could be attributed to school finishing times, though the pattern also appears at weekends and across HIPS districts.
 - The highest number of offences in a single hour occurs between 23:00 and 23:59 hrs on Saturday nights, likely linked to the Night-Time Economy and public place.
 - For the 2025/26 reporting period, in relation to serious violence occurrences in specific locations; the beat area is broken down beat area: 35 in the City, 7 in the Rural and 13 in the Greater Beat areas. The only area that could be classified as a hot spot was HMP Winchester.¹⁴

¹² Data taken from the HIPS SNA Executive Summary which covers the whole of the HIPS area.

¹³ Data taken from the Hampshire, Isle of Wight, Portsmouth and Southampton (HIPS) SNA Executive Summary, covers the whole of the HIPS area.

¹⁴ Data provided by HIOWC for the Winchester District.

Domestic Abuse and Violence

WINCHESTER	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	Variance 2023/24 Vs 2024/25	Variance 2024/25 Vs 2025/26
All Domestic Abuse Crimes	1001	1078	1158	77 (+7.69%)	80 (+7.42%)
Repeat Domestic Abuse	319	354	375	35 (+10.97%)	21 (+5.93%)
% Repeats	31.87%	32.84%	32.38%	0.97%	-0.46%

Figure 10 Hampshire & Isle of Wight Constabulary Domestic abuse recorded crimes & repeat crimes 2023 - 2026 (data excludes non-crime incidents and those where there is no aggrieved recorded)

Domestic Abuse Trends

- **Domestic abuse offences:** have increased steadily over the past three years, rising from 1,001 to 1,158 offences, an overall increase of 157 offences (18.4%)
- **Repeat domestic abuse offences:** have also continued to increase, with 56 additional offences recorded, representing a 17.6% increase over the 3-year period. Despite this increase, the proportion of repeat domestic abuse cases has remained relatively stable and decreased slightly to 32.38% compared with the previous reporting period.
- **Non-Fatal Strangulation and Suffocation:** Recorded offences of non-fatal strangulation or suffocation, a specific offence within the Violence with Injury category, increased from 41 offences in 2023/24 to 68 offences in 2025/26, representing an overall increase of 27 offences (65.9%).
- **FAT outcome rates:** for Non-Fatal Strangulation and Suffocation offence type have fluctuated during the period, reaching a high of 20.5% in 2024/25 before falling to 13.2% in 2025/26.
- **Further analysis:** The increase in recorded offences may reflect improved awareness, enhanced recording practices, and greater victim confidence in reporting following the introduction of the standalone offence further analysis is required to determine the extent to which these factors, rather than an increase in offending, have contributed to the rise.

Victim/Perpetrator Overview¹⁵

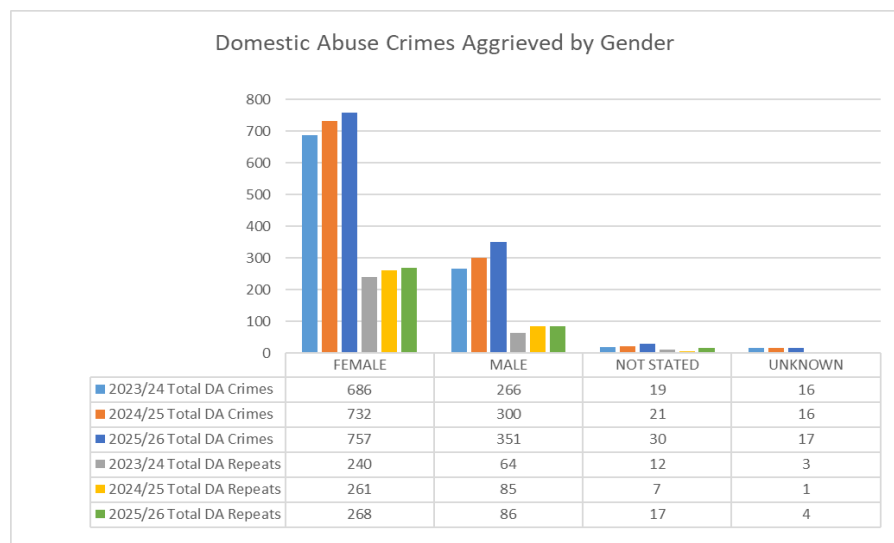


Figure 11 Domestic Abuse Crimes - aggrieved by gender 2023 - 2026

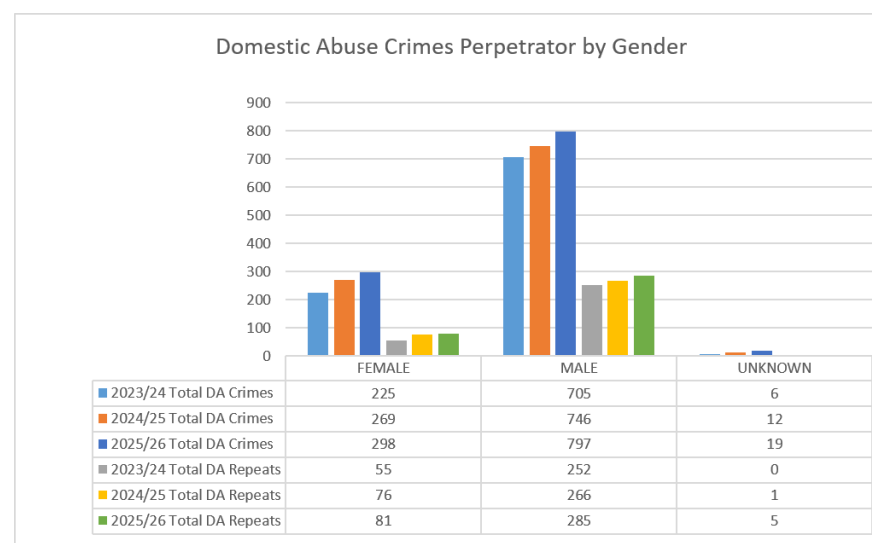


Figure 12 Domestic Abuse Crimes - perpetrator by gender 2023-2026

- Figure 11 showed females accounted for 757 (68%) of the aggrieved with 268 (35%) recorded as repeat female victims. Whilst the gender split is consistent with previous reporting periods in terms of females vs males. The overall victim gender profile remained broadly consistent across the three-year period, with only minor fluctuations in the split between male and female victims.
- The number of offences recorded is steadily increasing over the 3-year reporting period.
- Of male victims, 86 (24.50%) were repeat victims, showing a slight increase from 85 (28%) in 2024/25 but a more significant increase when compared to 2023/24.
- Data also showed that for those crimes (30) where the gender of the victim was not recorded, 17 (56%) were repeat crimes which is consistent with rates seen in previous 3 reporting periods.
- Figure 12 showed the majority of offences recorded, identified the perpetrator as male which accounted for 797 (71.93%) with 285 (35.76%) of those recorded as repeat perpetrators, consistent with the previous 3 reporting years. The repeat crimes where the gender of the perpetrator was not stated was lower at 5 (26.3%).
- Key age groups for both victims and perpetrators for DA crimes reported to police are the 25 – 44 years age groups.

¹⁵ 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.

Domestic Abuse Support

- **Stop Domestic Abuse:** is the commissioned provider of inclusive domestic abuse services for adults and children living in Hampshire (including the Winchester District) and Portsmouth and Southampton. They also provide the commissioned Stalking Advocacy and Support Service across Hampshire and the Isle of Wight¹⁶
- **Clare's Law Disclosures:** Police disclosures made under Clare's Law increased substantially in 2025/26:
 - 2025/26: 142 disclosures (116 Right to Ask; 26 Right to Know)
 - 2024/25: 28 disclosures (16 Right to Ask; 12 Right to Know)
 - 2023/24: 12 disclosures (5 Right to Ask; 7 Right to Know)
- **Domestic Violence Protection Notice/Domestic Violence Protection Orders (DVPNs/DVPOs)**¹⁷: Increases seen in Police issued notices and orders suggests greater use of initial protective measures, with fewer cases progressing to orders in 2025/26:
 - 2025/26: 16 DVPN, 9 DVPO
 - 2024/25: 13 DVPN, 12 DVPO
 - 2023/24: 11 DVPN, 12 DVPO
- **Referrals**
 - Overall referrals to STOP reduced slightly when compared to the 3-year reporting period of 821 in 2025/26 against 882 in 2024/25 but were still at higher levels than recorded in 2023/24 at 713. The majority of referrals for community based services come from the Police accounting for 75%-80% of the referral total.
 - Referrals for community-based support increased slightly from 647 in 2024/25 to 687 in 2025/26 a rise from levels seen in 2023/24 of 535.
 - There was a consistent number of self-referrals to STOP's services overall, with the highest numbers reported in Q2 in 2025/26 suggesting a greater awareness of Stop Domestic Abuse services within the community. Over the 3-year period self-referrals fell to 30 in 2025/26, more in line with levels of 28 seen in 2023/24, with a spike of 50 recorded in 2024/25.
 - During 2024/25 the Stalking Advocacy Support Service was launched and received 28 referrals for Winchester residents, this figure increased to 38 in 2025/26 an increase of 35.7%, this could suggest a greater awareness of the service/indicators of stalking behaviours.
 - Across the reporting period, referrals to the Children and Young Persons Outreach Service provided by Stop Domestic Abuse showed an overall increase.
 - Stop Domestic Abuse referrals for the 16–25yrs were highest in Q4. The majority of clients were female across both adult and under 25 age groups.

¹⁶ 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.

¹⁷ DVPNs and DVPOs provide short-term protection to victims following a domestic incident involving a perpetrator over the age of 18 years. They offer immediate safety to victims in situations where: an arrest has not been made, an investigation is ongoing and/or a suspect is released without conditions that restrict contact with the victim

Clients in Service

- Figure 13 provides an overview of the numbers of clients in service over 2023-2026. Data shows that the number of clients in service increased over the 3-year period indicating an increased demand for service.
- The number of clients supported by Stop Domestic Abuse Children and Young People outreach service rose in Q4 suggesting increased demand by year end of 2025/26.
- Data shows that the majority of clients using the Stop Domestic Abuse service were female across both adult and under-25 client groups.
- The number of face-to-face group sessions of the Freedom Programme fluctuated in order to meet demand the service offer increased in Q4. STOP continued to run online groups, which assisted victims to continue to access support.

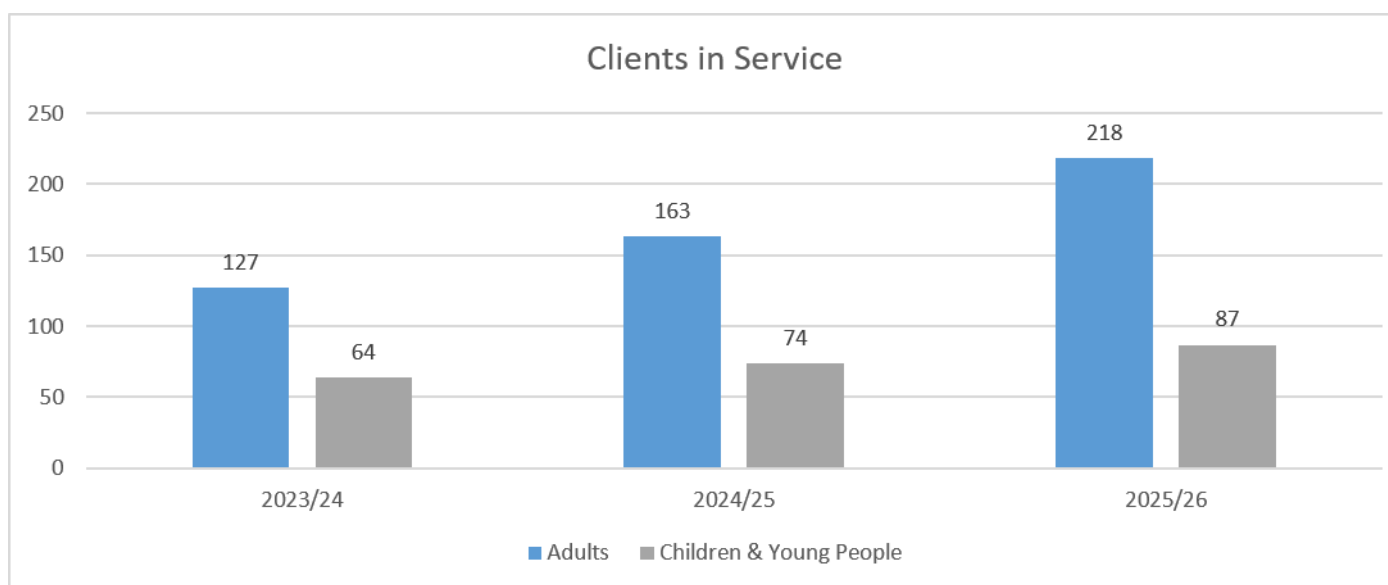


Figure 13 Stop Domestic Abuse Clients in Service 2023-2026

Types of abuse disclosed by clients¹⁸

- Figure 14 shows the type of abuse being disclosed by STOP clients across the 3-year period. The data was not provided for the full three-year period; therefore, this is indicated by a 0 in the chart.
- Data provided by Stop Domestic Abuse indicated that disclosure of psychological and emotional abuse remained high, affecting the majority of clients.
- Alcohol and substance use disclosure levels stayed relatively low and stable, and those clients reporting dual diagnosis also showed a decrease over the 2025/26 reporting year. Data was unavailable from previous reporting periods, so it is unclear how these levels compare with previous years.
- Disclosures relating to technology-facilitated abuse increased steadily throughout the 2025/26 reporting period. In Q1, 12% of clients reported experiencing this form of abuse, rising to 40% by Q4. This increase may reflect the growing number of ways in which technology can be used to perpetrate abuse. There is currently insufficient evidence to determine whether the increase represents an increase in incidents or greater awareness and confidence among clients in recognising and disclosing technology-facilitated abuse.
- Of those that reported experiencing stalking or harassment, 57%¹⁹ reported a variety of behaviours as detailed in Figure 15.

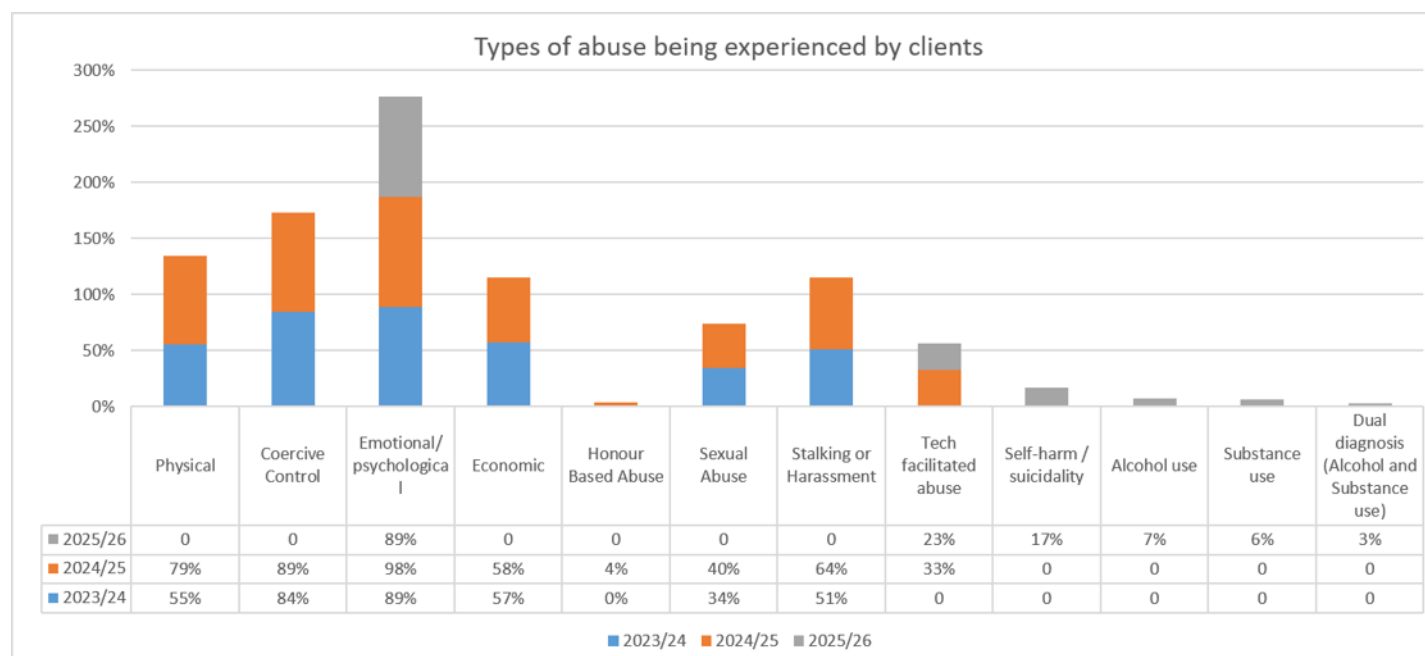


Figure 14 Types of abuse being experienced by Stop Domestic Abuse clients

¹⁸ The ability to collect data around an individual's experiences improved during 2024/2025 due to changes within Stop Domestic Abuse case management system. However, for some measures like physical abuse data was not collected in 2025/26 which means that direct comparisons across the 3-year period is not possible.

¹⁹ Support Services – Winchester IDVA and Outreach victims/survivors supported by Stop Domestic Abuse.

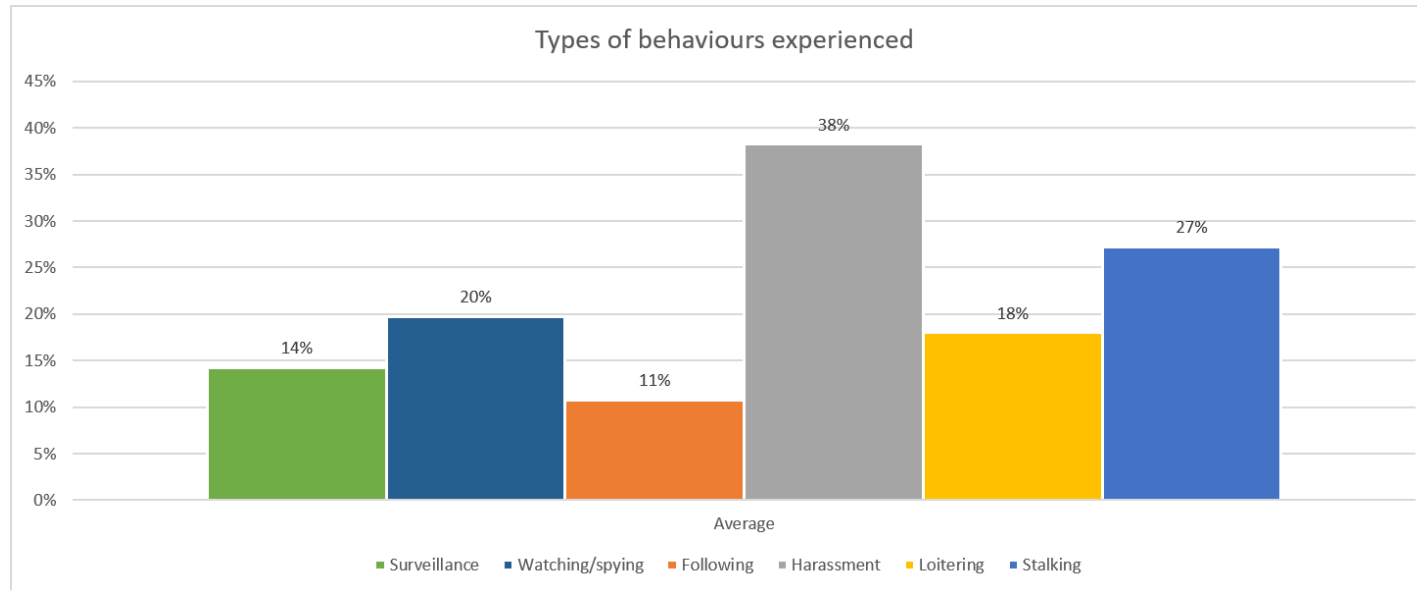


Figure 15 Types of behaviours disclosed to Stop Domestic Abuse by clients reporting experiencing stalking.

Drug Related Offences

WINCHESTER	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	Variance 2023/24 Vs 2024/25	Variance 2024/25 Vs 2025/26	FAT Outcome 2023/24	FAT Outcomes 2024/25	FAT Outcomes 2025/26
6a Trafficking of drugs	74	92	76	18	-16	19 (25.7%)	24 (26.08%)	27 (35.53%)
6b Possession of drugs	265	285	406	20	121	228 (86%)	269 (94.4%)	377 (92.86%)
Total	339	377	482	38	105	247 (72.9%)	293 (77.7%)	404 (83.82%)

Figure 16 Drug related offences and Formal Action Taken outcomes 2023-26

Overall Trends:

- Figure 16 provides a summary of drug related offences over the 3-year period.

- The general trends seen in 2025/26 are broadly similar to those seen across the previous reporting periods in 2024/25 and 2023/24. In relation to the split between trafficking and possession offences, possession offences²⁰ continued to report higher numbers than trafficking, across the 3-year period.
- Compared with the 3-year reporting periods, 2025/26 showed a higher proportion of drug-related offences involving possession. This indicates that possession offences continue to account for a greater share of drug-related offending than trafficking offences, with the trend being more apparent in this current year.

FAT Outcomes:

- FAT outcomes for Drug trafficking offences have increased year on year with the current year 2025/26 recording the highest levels of the 3-year period.
- FAT outcomes for Drug Possession offences are higher than 2023/24 levels with the 2025/26 year showing a slight reduction when compared to 2024/25.
- When looking at drug related activity overall, FAT outcomes are showing increases year on year, with high detection rates reflecting the proactive policing within Winchester's night-time economy.

Enforcement Activity:

- Early identification of drug possession offences and the removal of offenders from licensed premises, also contributed to a reduction in VAWG offences.
- Drug trafficking offence data showed that the rise in detections in 2025/26 and the increase in offending rates could be attributed to police enforcement activity (including County Lines Intensification Week).
- Out-of-court disposals were used far more frequently for adults rather than young people across the 3-year reporting period for drug related offences.

Offending Trends:

- Figures provided by the Probation Service²¹ indicated that in the 2025/26 reporting period adult drug offending remained generally consistent with levels seen across the 3-year reporting periods.
- Data supplied by the Youth Justice Service²² indicated that for 2025/26 the number and proportion of young people involved in drug offences increased over the 3-year reporting period.

²⁰ 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.

²¹ Probation - [Figure 2](#)

²² Youth Justice Service - [Figure 3](#)

Rural Crime

- There were 218 crimes recorded as rural crimes in the Winchester district during 2025/26.²³ Figure 17 shows a breakdown of the crime types, over 50% (123) of those crimes were classified as poaching.

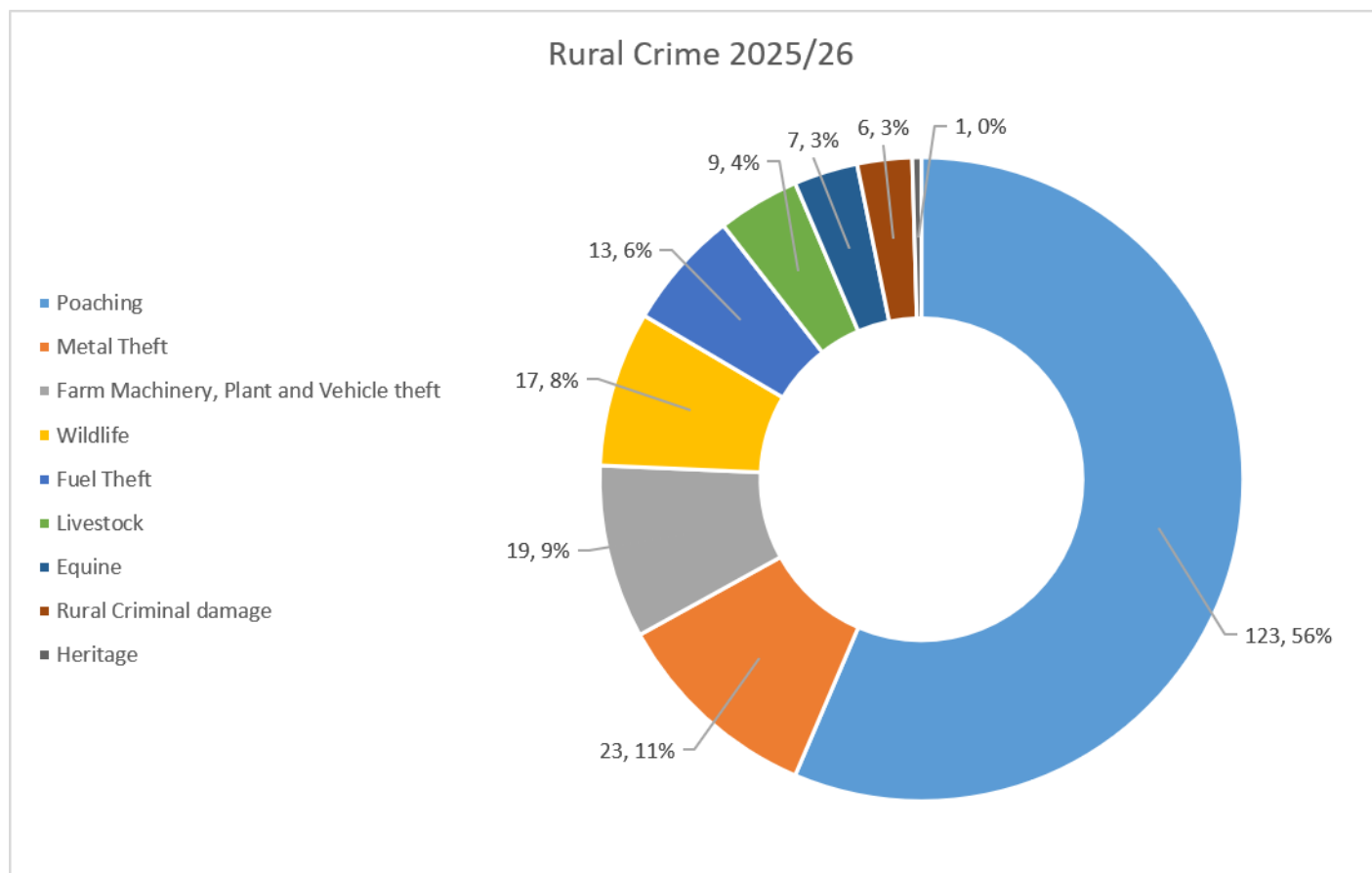


Figure 17 Hampshire & Isle of Wight Constabulary crimes classified as Rural Crimes, April 2025 - March 2026

²³ No comparative data available 2025/26 will be used as a baseline for future Strategic Assessments.

Anti-Social Behaviour (ASB)/Public Place²⁴

Legislative Context

- The Anti-Social Behaviour, Crime and Policing Act 2014 introduced simpler, more effective powers to tackle anti-social behaviour aimed at providing better protection for victims and communities. The Crime and Policing Act 2026 received royal assent in April of this year, amending and enhancing the ASB Crime and Policing Act 2014. The new legislation builds on a framework that will provide police and local authorities with strengthened powers and faster enforcement tools.

Overall ASB Trends

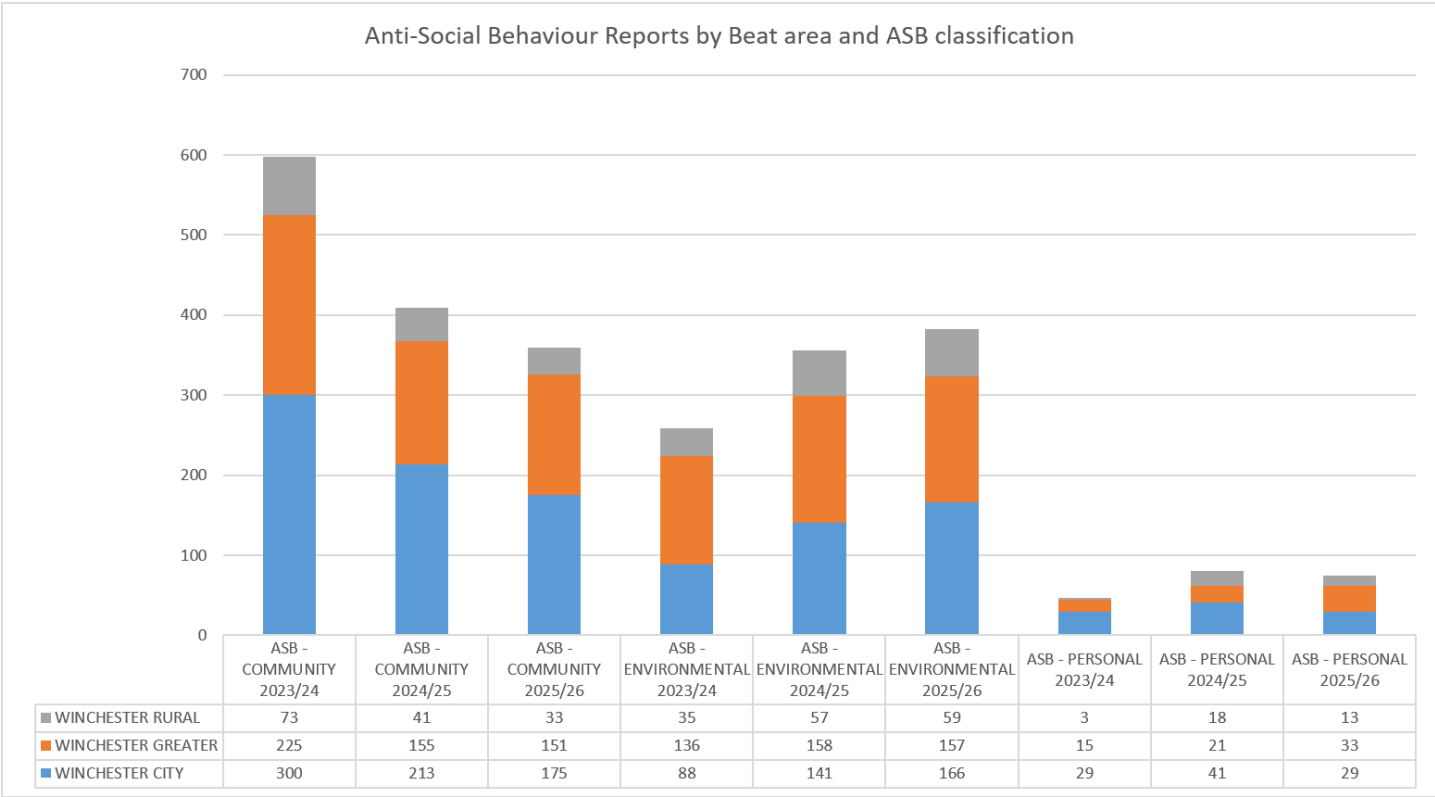


Figure 18 Anti-Social Behaviour reports to Hampshire & Isle of Wight Constabulary by year, classification and beat area

²⁴ 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.

- As shown in Figure 18, ASB decreased overall in 2025/26, showing a reduction of 88 recorded incidents (9.73%) over the 3-year period, with 816 incidents recorded compared with 845 in 2024/25 and 904 in 2023/24, demonstrating a continued downward trend.
- Overall, incidents of ASB Community and ASB Personal decreased, while ASB Environmental incidents increased. This increase may be directly linked to changes in incident recording classifications.
- Throughout the reporting period, urban areas consistently recorded higher levels of ASB than in rural areas.
- During 2025/26, police-recorded ASB incidents peaked in Q2, particularly within Winchester City and Greater Winchester. In comparison, Winchester Rural recorded lower levels of ASB than the other policing beat areas.
- Recorded ASB incidents continue to reflect established seasonal patterns, with lower levels reported during the colder months and higher levels during the warmer summer period.

Countywide ASB profile:

- Across Hampshire, Winchester was the only district that did not experience an increase in ASB during 2025/26.
- County-wide ASB incidents increased by 2,090 (11%), although the scale of increase varied between districts as shown in Figure 19.

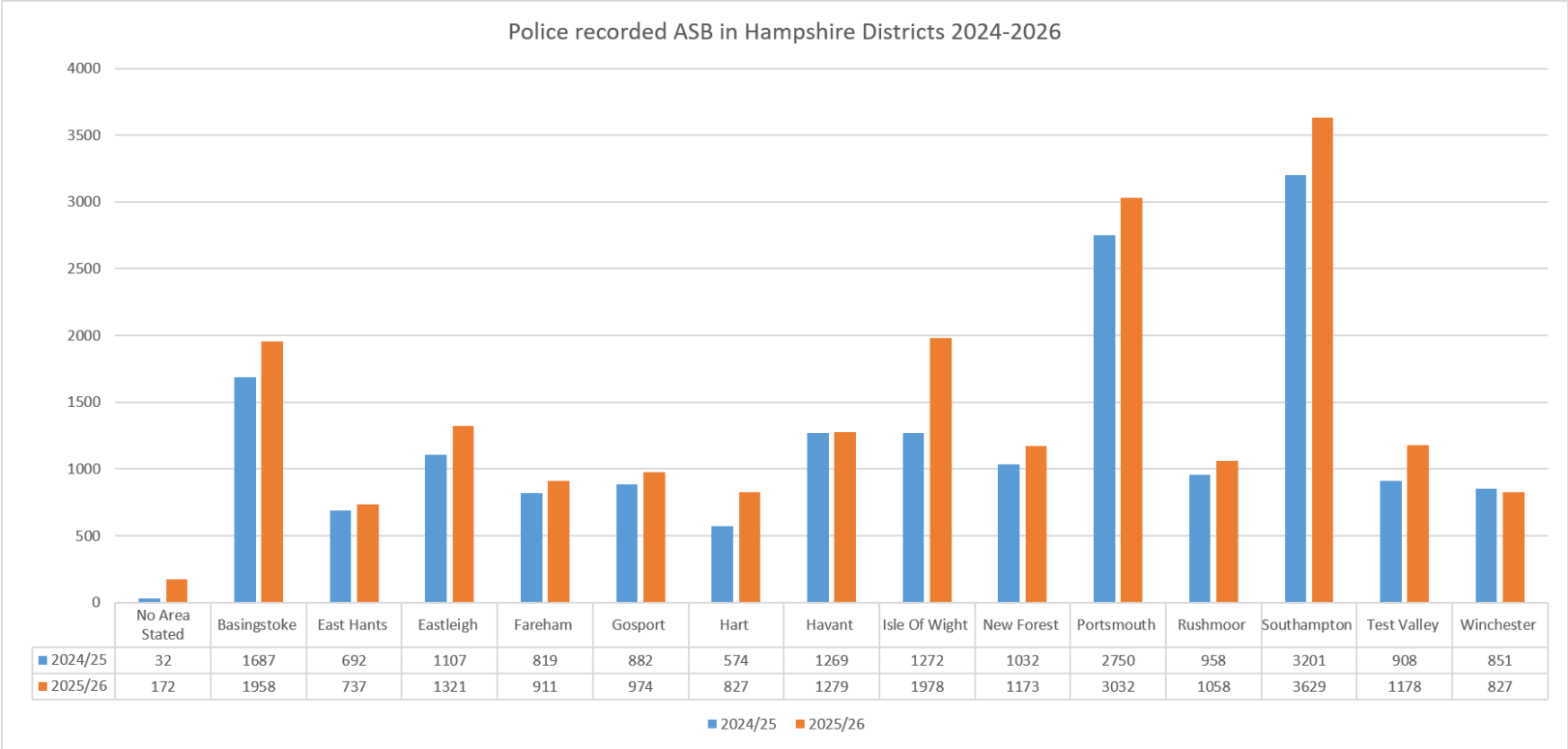


Figure 19 Hampshire Police Recorded ASB incidents across Hampshire 2024 - 2026

Reporting Patterns and Hotspot Activity

- Anti-social behaviour (ASB) reporting through Winchester City Council's online report form recorded 145 submissions in 2025/26, of which 86 (59%) related to urban areas and 59 (41%) to rural areas across the district.
- The multi-agency Offender Victim and Location (OVAL)²⁵ nominations for 2025/26 showed more rural cases raised in the first two quarters. However, by quarters 3 and 4, urban cases were more prevalent, reflecting an increased focus on city-based hotspot activity.
- Figure 20 below provides an overview of the hotspot locations referred:

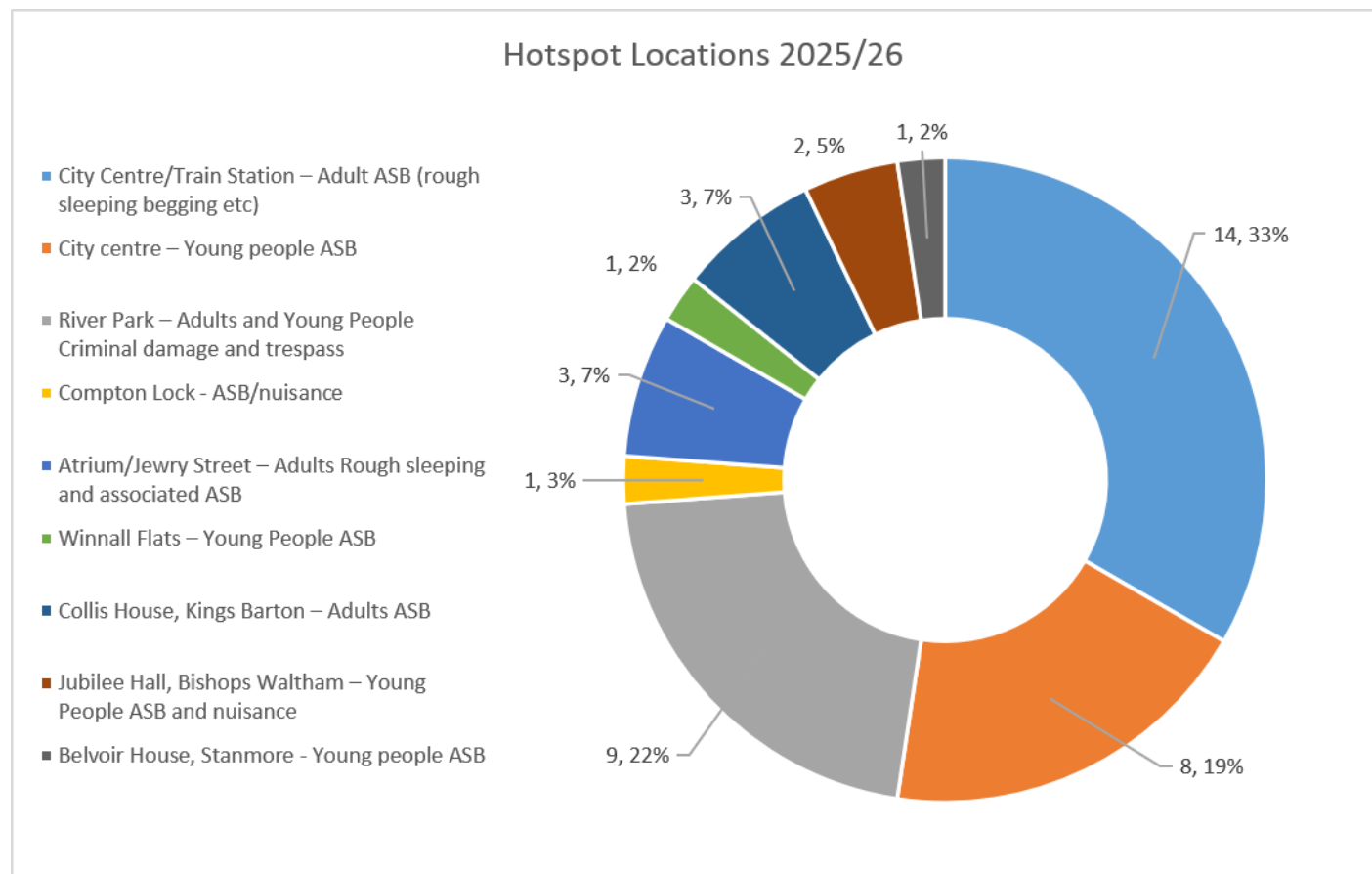


Figure 20 OVAL Hotspot Locations 2025-26

²⁵ OVAL – Offender, Victim And Location Multiagency partnership problem solving meeting.

- City Centre CCTV monitored/witnessed begging incidents showed a steady decrease, falling to 16 in 2025/26, against 36 in 2024/25 and 20 in 2023/24.
- ASB hot spot location referrals to multi-agency professional meetings in 2025/26 showed 9, suggesting a slight reduction when compared with previous reporting periods.

Related Crime Types – Public Place

- **Public order offences** accounted for 689 (9.01%) of all recorded crime during 2025/26, compared with 685 incidents in 2024/25 and 850 in 2023/24. This represents an overall reduction of 181 offences (18.94%) across the 3-year period.
 - **Trend Analysis:** Reductions could be attributed to proactive policing and enforcement activity, seasonal factors, or event scheduling, for example football tournaments.
 - **Outcomes:** The FAT outcomes achieved across the 3-year period remained stable at 14% in 2025/26, consistent with 2024/25 although slightly below the 18.2% achieved in 2023/24.
- **Criminal Damage offences** accounted for 564 offences (7.4%) of all recorded crime during 2025/26, compared with 543 offences in 2024/25 and 584 offences in 2023/24.
 - **Trend Analysis:** Overall offence levels remained relatively stable, with a reduction of 20 offences (3.42%) across the three-year period. No significant trends or emerging patterns were identified, indicating that criminal damage incidents continue to occur at broadly consistent levels.
 - **Outcomes:** FAT outcome rates reduced to **13.5%** in 2025/26, compared with **18.2%** in 2024/25, but remained higher than the **8.0%** achieved in 2023/24.
- **Arson offences** remained a low-volume offence type, with 20 recorded incidents during 2025/26, accounting for less than 1% of all recorded crime.
 - **Trend Analysis:** The highest number of offences was recorded in 2023/24 (32 offences), decreasing to 11 offences in 2024/25 before increasing to 20 offences in the current reporting period. No consistent trend was identified across the three-year period. Variations are commonly linked to individual circumstances, isolated incidents, or specific hotspot locations.
 - **Outcomes:** FAT outcome rates for arson offences remain relatively low, reflecting the challenges associated with identifying offenders and obtaining sufficient evidence.
- **Shoplifting:** Shoplifting offences continued to increase across the three-year period. In 2025/26, 697 offences were recorded, accounting for 9.12% of all recorded crime, compared with 673 offences in 2024/25 and 607 offences in 2023/24. This represents an overall increase of 90 offences (14.83%) since 2023/24.
 - **Trend Analysis:** The increase may reflect improved reporting and recording practices, alongside proactive retailer and police activity to identify and record offences.
 - **Outcomes:** FAT outcome rates remained consistently across the 3-year period, ranging from **41.8%** in 2023/24 to **44.1%** in 2024/25. In 2025/26, a FAT outcome rate of **43.2%** was achieved, demonstrating continued effective partnership working and proactive police action to detect offenders and secure positive outcomes.

Winchester Community Safety Priorities 2026/27

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 2026/27.

As a supplement to this report a Plan on the Page will be published on the city council's website and annual delivery plan outlining the Partnerships activity will also be developed to monitor quarterly performance updates.

High Harm Crime

- The most common offence type remains violence against the person, accounting for 38% (2905) of all recorded crime levels. However, this classification code does not mean that violent offences always result in injury i.e. section 2 harassment²⁶ offences, common assault and sending letters with intent to cause distress and harassment are also included in this crime type.
- Data indicates a shift where general violence with injury is slightly reducing, but high-harm violence is increasing.
- In respect of serious violence offences, 82% (2810) were male and of those an average of 20% (647) were aged 10 to 17 years in 2024/25 which is now the most common age group for this type of offence, a change from previous years²⁷.
- Of all serious violence occurrences across the HIPS area, 37.9% involved a bladed implement, 11% involved alcohol use by the suspect and 5.7% involved drug use by the suspect. The majority of serious violence offences occurred in a public setting (57.6%), showing an 8.5% (-251) decrease from the previous year.²⁸
- Drug possession offences account for the majority of drug-related offending and show an increase to 406 in 2025/26 compared with 285 in 2024/25 and 265 in 2023/24.
- Repeat domestic abuse offences increased, and repeat victims accounted for almost a third of reported domestic abuse offences which is a continued trend seen over the 3-year period.
- Demand for domestic abuse support services remains high with Stop Domestic Abuse referrals remaining above 2023/24 levels despite a slight reduction in 2024/25. This rise reflects both growing demand for support, the increased number of clients in service and improved identification and referral pathways across the district.
- Non-fatal strangulation is an under-recognised/under reported form of domestic abuse, especially since it may leave little visible injury. There has been an increase in reports of Non-Fatal Strangulation, recording an overall increase of 27 (65.85%) during the 3-year period. Non-fatal strangulation is considered a high-risk behaviour and a predictor of potential future homicide.

²⁶ Section 2 - Protection from Harassment Act 1997 - <https://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/1997/40>

²⁷ HIPS wide data taken from HIPS SNA Update - [HIPS-SNA-Executive-Summary-2025.pptx](#)

²⁸ HIPS wide data taken from HIPS SNA update- local figures not available.

- Disclosures around tech facilitated abuse to Stop Domestic Abuse increased steadily over the 2025/26 reporting period with 12% reporting in Q1, showing an increase to 40% by Q4.

Anti-Social Behaviour/Public Place

- Data demonstrates year-on-year reductions in reports of ASB reducing from 904 in 2023/24 to 816 reported incidents offences in 2025/26 however the impact on individuals and communities can be significant. Winchester was the only district in Hampshire not to see a rise in ASB in 2025/26.
- The data reports show that ASB in urban areas continued to be the main focus of reported incidents in comparison with rural ASB area reports.
- Shoplifting offences increased year on year. Although FAT outcome rates remain high in relation to this offence it remains a focus for police and the Community Safety Team because of the ASB impact.²⁹
- Urban areas, particularly Winchester City and Greater Winchester consistently reported higher levels of ASB and hotspot activity. Overall patrol activity is more urban focused reflecting the reporting trends. This disparity would require further investigation to establish whether levels of ASB and crime are lower in rural areas or are simply not being reported.
- Nationally research tells us that 43%³⁰ of reported Violence Against Women and Girls relate to stalking, it can also link to domestic abuse often serving as a primary indicator of escalating risk and coercive control. Locally Stop Domestic Abuse Stalking Advocacy Service has seen an overall increase in referrals increasing to 38 in 2025/26 from 28 in 2024/25 an increase of 35.7% since its launch in 2024/25.
- Data indicates that early intervention and support provision is key to tackling ASB and Public Place offending incidence.

Priority Themes emerging as actions for delivery within 2026/27 are listed below:

- High Harm Crime³¹
- Anti-Social Behaviour/Public Place

The data indicates that overall recorded crime in Winchester has remained broadly stable over the three-year period, although there has been a slight increase in the 2025/26 reporting year. Key offence types remain consistent, with violence, theft, public order, and criminal damage continuing to account for the majority of recorded crime. While ASB has reduced overall and remains lower than the trend seen across the wider Hampshire area, there are emerging or continuing pressures linked to serious violence, domestic abuse, drug possession, shoplifting, and urban hotspot activity.

²⁹ The Crime and Policing Act 2026 repealed previous legislation which means that shoplifting goods worth £200 or less will no longer be treated differently from other theft offences. All shop thefts will be prosecuted under the same general theft law, allowing courts more flexibility in how cases are managed and sentenced. This change may impact on the data in future reporting periods.

³⁰ [violence-against-women-and-girls---strategic-threat-risk-assessment-2023.pdf \(npcc.police.uk\)](https://www.npcc.police.uk/violence-against-women-and-girls---strategic-threat-risk-assessment-2023.pdf)

³¹ High Harm Crime – to include Serious Violence (habitual knife carriers, high risk violent offenders, and drug networks).

FAT outcome rates have improved overall, suggesting stronger enforcement and detection activity, although outcome performance varies by offence type with some offence types seeing better performance than others. These trends support the continuation of High Harm Crime and Anti-Social Behaviour/Public Place as the Community Safety Partnership's priority themes for 2026/27.

Priorities for 2026/27

Through annual scrutiny and ongoing reflection, this report demonstrates that the partnership continues to provide effective support, early intervention, and proportionate enforcement where required. These efforts have contributed to improvements in crime reporting and reductions in certain crime and disorder offences, including anti-social behaviour (ASB).

The partnership will continue to focus its efforts on issues that have the greatest impact on vulnerable individuals and communities, where coordinated multi-agency action can achieve meaningful outcomes and tackle those responsible for offending.

Conclusion

The Community Safety Partnership recognises that there is a significant amount of work for them to take forward in the year ahead. The partnership will continue to focus their efforts on the issues that have the greatest impact on those who are vulnerable and where collective action can provide tangible outcomes against those who are offending.

Throughout the year the CSP will:

- **Facilitate** a multi-agency partnership approach to reduce the number of reported incidents of ASB
- **Obstruct** those who are intent on perpetrating high harm crime
- **Collaborate** with statutory and voluntary organisations to ensure the most vulnerable are provided with appropriate support
- **Undertake** targeted activity/operations that aim to disrupt criminal behaviour and increase feelings of safety in public place
- **Support** government directives by delivering a proactive response to statutory and local concerns.

The main focus within the partnership's 2026/27 delivery plan remains as Tackling High Harm Crime and disrupting Anti-Social Behaviour by increasing feelings of safety in Public Place and intervening with those who pose the greatest risk of offending against individuals and communities.

Background Documents

[Winchester District Violence Against Women & Girls Plan on Page 2026](#)

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

Appendices

Appendix 1 - Winchester Community Safety Partnership Strategic Assessment 2026/27 - priorities scoring matrix

Partner	Statutory Priorities	
	High Harm ³² Serious Violence, Domestic Violence, County Lines, DARR, HKCs, Domestic Abuse, MET, Prevent, cuckooing, safeguarding	Anti-Social Behaviour/Public Space Environmental, personal and community, Support service waiting times, Night-Time Economy, VAWG, PSPO, Stalking
Hampshire & Isle of Wight Constabulary	X	X
Integrated Care Board	X	X
Youth Justice Service	X	X
HM Prisons and Probation Service	X	
Stop Domestic Abuse	X	X
Support Services	X	X
Winchester Community Safety Team	X	X
Hampshire & IOW Fire & Rescue Service	X	X
RSLs	X	X
VRU	X	X

³² [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 - 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 authorities 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.

Crime and Policing Act 2026 - The Act, aimed at reforming community safety and tackling antisocial behaviour. The Act strengthens police powers against antisocial behaviour, retail crime, and violence against women. Key measures include new search-and-seizure powers for stolen goods, Respect Orders to ban repeat offenders from town centres, tougher penalties for weapon possession, and expanded corporate criminal liability.