

safer new forest

Targeting Crime and Antisocial Behaviour

Strategic Assessment 2025



**Hampshire
& Isle of Wight**
FIRE & RESCUE SERVICE



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1. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The aim and purpose of this document is to assist the partnership in understanding patterns and trends relating to crime, disorder and ASB which impact residents, visitors and the business community within the district.

The assessment aims to:

- Identify key community safety challenges, such as domestic abuse, serious violence and youth crime
- Highlight local priorities based on crime trends and social needs
- Support evidence-based planning for services and interventions across the district
- Inform funding decisions and partnership work with agencies like the police, health services and community groups.

The assessment also enables the partnership to identify and agree its strategic priorities for the next 12 months informed by the data covering the period 2024/25. The priorities once set will be published as the Safer New Forest partnership action plan.

Recorded crime for the period April 2024 to March 2025 shows an overall reduction of 3% with a significant reduction in the following crime types:

- Violence with injury ↓ 8% (from 1192 to 1095)
- Violence without injury ↓ 8% (from 2954 to 2721)
- Residential burglary ↓ 15% (from 481 to 409)
- Possession of drugs ↓ 29% (from 269 to 191)
- Possession of weapons ↓ 21% (from 154 to 122)

Areas of concern:

- Shoplifting increase of 33% (from 799 to 1062)
- Other sexual offences 8% (from 274 to 297)
- Business & commercial burglary 5% (from 216 to 226)
- Trafficking of drugs increase of 19% (from 62 to 74)

The priorities identified through the Strategic Assessment 2025 are:

- Shoplifting & burglary
- Domestic abuse including violence against women and girls (VAWG)
- Serious violence / possession of weapons

2. LOCAL CONTEXT

The New Forest is a unique and diverse area located in Hampshire, Southeast England, known for its rich natural heritage, historic significance and vibrant communities. It covers 291 square miles (753 square kilometres), making it one of the larger districts in England and includes much of the New Forest National Park, a protected area of ancient woodland, heathland and coastline. The New Forest is bordered by the Solent to the south and Southampton Water to the east, with views across to the Isle of Wight.

The New Forest has a population of around 179,040, of which 8.9% are aged between 15 and 24. This is lower than the Hampshire average which has around 10.2% of the population aged between 15 and 24. The population density is 234 people per square kilometre, which is lower than the overall population density of Hampshire (381). The New Forest is a large district which is mainly rural with urban areas in Totton and Hythe to the east, Lymington and New Milton on the coast and Ringwood in the west. These areas hold 72% of the district population. A further 16% of the population live in rural town and fringe areas, whilst the remaining 12% are in rural villages.

More information about the New Forest population and its characteristics can be found within the JSNA Demography report produced by the Hampshire and Isle of Wight Council Public Health Intelligence team. The demography report is a live website and is routinely updated when new data becomes available. The link to the report can be found here: [Microsoft Power BI](#).

2.1 The Safer New Forest Community Safety Partnership is made up of the following statutory responsible authorities and chaired by Cllr Dan Poole, Portfolio Lead for Community, Safety & Wellbeing:

- New Forest District Council
- Hampshire & Isle of Wight Constabulary
- Hampshire & Isle of Wight Fire and Rescue Service
- Probation Service
- Hampshire & Isle of Wight Integrated Care Board (NHS)

In addition, throughout 2024, the responsible authorities have been supported by the following non-statutory members of the partnership:

- Hampshire County Council (Councillor representative)

- Hampshire County Council Children’s Services
- Hampshire County Council Youth Justice Service
- Hampshire County Council Adult Services
- New Forest National Park Authority

3. COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT

3.1 New Forest District Community Safety team and the Local Neighbourhood Policing teams, during the course of their work, visit towns and villages across the district. A series of community engagement days were held to gather the views of residents and visitors on issues relating to crime, disorder and anti-social behaviour. These events provided an opportunity for individuals to share their experiences, concerns and suggestions. The feedback collected offers valuable insight into the lived experiences of those residing in and visiting the New Forest area and highlights key themes and priorities that matter most to our communities.

3.2 Below summarises the findings from these engagement sessions, identifying any recurring concerns, emerging trends and areas where residents feel improvements are needed.

3.3 To ensure the survey response data is comparative year on year, the questions are consistent with previous years.



8 community engagement events held across the district.



472 surveys completed.



99.4% surveyed were either satisfied or very satisfied living and visiting the New Forest.



98.9% surveyed feel very safe or fairly safe within the district during the day with **89.9%** feeling very safe or fairly safe during the evening.



23 residents reported a crime or anti-social behaviour within the last 6 months with **18** being happy with the response they received.



3.6% surveyed were affected by drug and alcohol associated behaviour.



6.6% surveyed were affected by anti-social behaviour.



163 bikes uniquely marked and added to the national bike register since January 2025 to August 2025.

3.4 Feedback indicates that 89.9% of residents feel very safe or fairly safe when out in the evening which suggests a generally positive perception of safety across the New Forest area during hours of darkness. Among the small proportion of residents who reported feeling unsafe, the reasons given were largely personal rather than related to specific incidents or environmental factors. Some individuals felt they were 'too old' to go out or simply preferred not to go out in the evening, although they would consider doing so if invited. A few respondents mentioned discomfort with the dark but very few cited any particular crime related concerns as to the reason for feeling unsafe.



3.5 When asked the question, 'in relation to crime and disorder to describe one thing that could improve your area', the following answers were received:

- Prevent people using e-scooters on pavements and more enforcement
- Enforcing the 'no cycling' on pavements
- Stop parking on the pedestrianised areas
- Speeding along busy residential roads
- Support and enforcement for drug use and dealing
- Shoplifting support for local retailers
- More Police patrols.*

*Responses are not graded by volume.

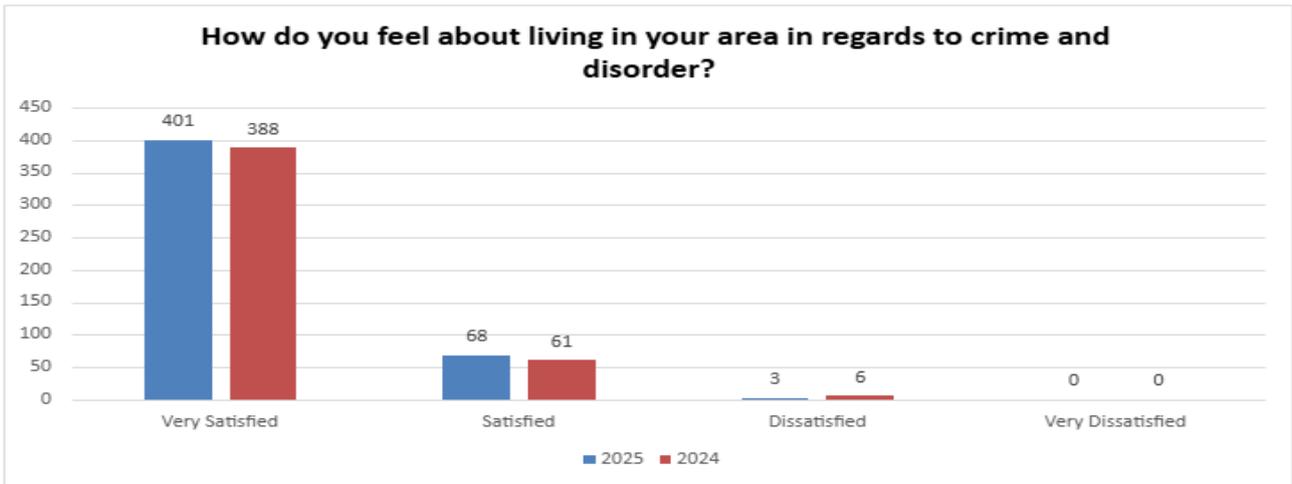


Figure 1: Residents satisfaction with living in the New Forest area 2024 compared to 2025

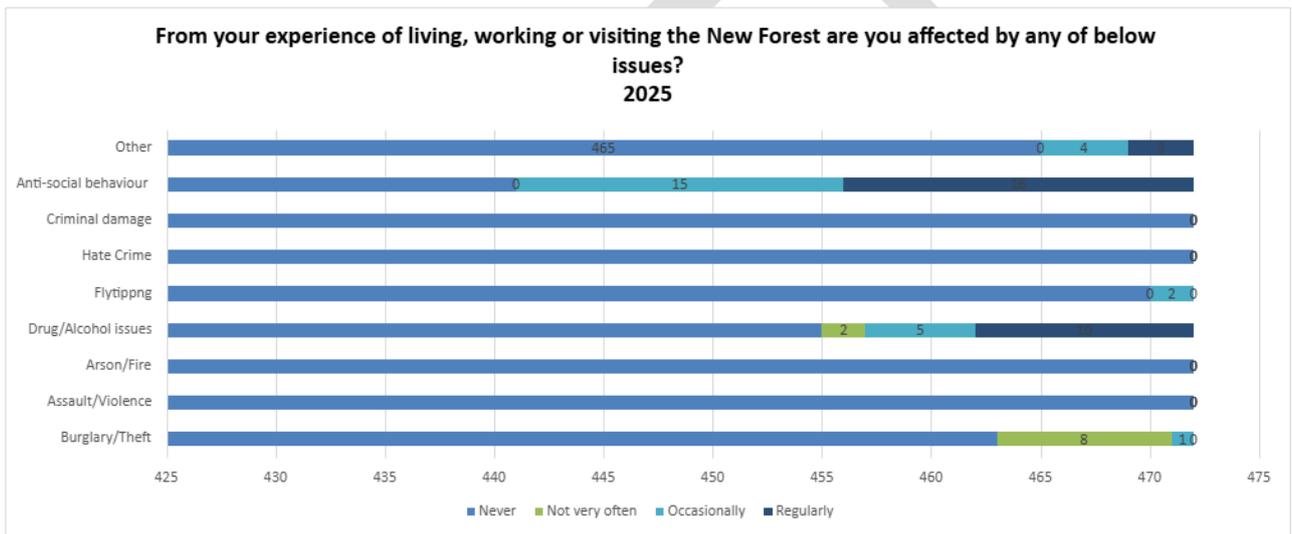


Figure 2: Residents currently affected by crime/ASB 2025

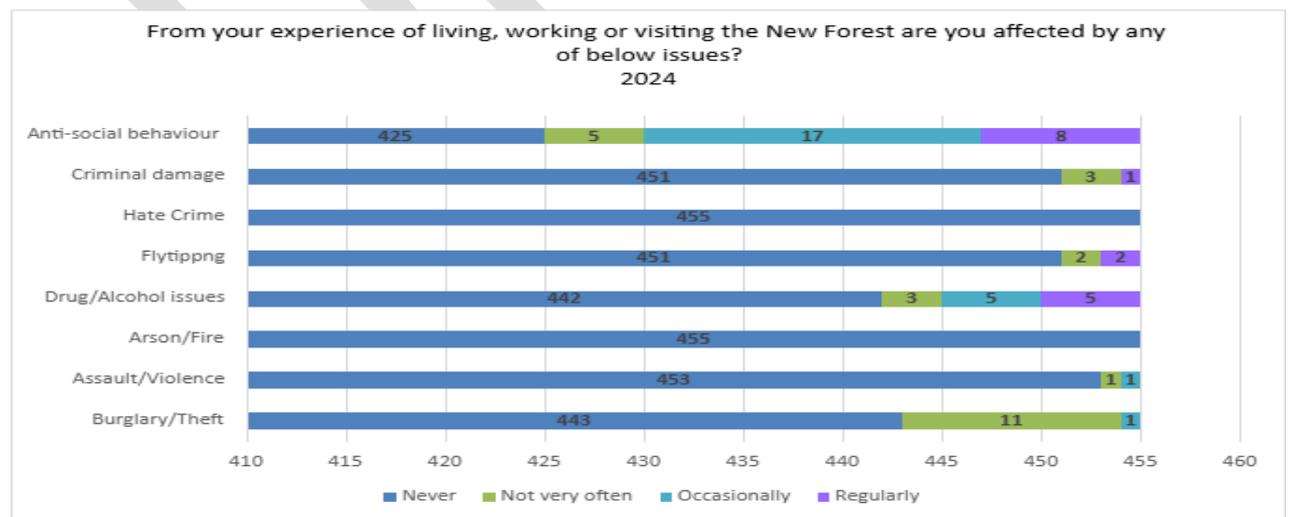


Figure 3: Residents currently affected by crime/ASB 2024

3.6 Town and Parish Councils were invited to complete a survey pertaining to local views on crime and disorder within their communities, focusing in on three key questions around local initiatives, concerns and areas of development:

- What is going well within your Town/Parish area?
- What (if any) are your concerns regarding crime and anti-social behaviour?
- What could improve your area?

3.7 In response to the question ‘What is going well within your Town/Parish?’:

- Good links with community organisations
- Local active speedwatch volunteer groups
- Regular liaison with police
- Regular liaison with residents, police & councils
- Local Facebook page / community engagement
- Partnership working.

In response to ‘What (if any) are your concerns regarding crime and anti-social behaviour?’:

- Low level ASB – graffiti, minor vandalism
- Residents perceptions/growing fear of crime
- Occasional burglary, theft from outbuildings/cars
- Speeding
- Reduction in services for young people
- Lack of community engagement.

When asked, ‘What could improve your area’:

- More police visibility
- Support for youth groups
- Ongoing partnership work and communication
- More speedwatch volunteers
- Partners work on geographical areas
- Expansion of CCTV provision
- 1-hour free parking.

4. SUMMARY OF PARTNERSHIP PLAN 2025/26

Throughout 2025 the Safer New Forest Partnership has continued to deliver on its strategic priorities, working collaboratively to reduce crime, support vulnerable individuals and strengthen community resilience. Key areas of progress include:

- Shoplifting and burglary saw targeted interventions, particularly in business and community sectors, with increased patrols and partnership-led prevention campaigns
- Targeted Information sessions have been delivered to retailers in Lymington to improve reporting and prevention of shoplifting. These sessions, supported by UKPAC (UK Police and Crime Prevention Accreditation) have focused on practical measures such as staff awareness training, clear reporting pathways and enhanced CCTV. Retailers were also advised on crime prevention techniques, including store layout adjustments and signage to deter offenders
- Hampshire Police have been using additional legislative powers to tackle persistent offenders. Community Behaviour Orders (CBO) have been issued to individuals with a history of shoplifting, imposing restrictions such as banning entry to specific retail premises or prohibiting certain behaviours within designated areas. These orders act as a strong deterrent and provide enforcement options if breached, helping to reduce repeat offending and reassure local businesses.
- Serious violence, including weapons possession was addressed through delivery of education and engagement sessions to young people
- Enhanced support for victims of domestic abuse and violence against women and girls, with improved referral pathways and multi-agency safeguarding panels
- Delivery of Safe Places scheme providing designated safe locations for individuals at risk
- Implementation of awareness campaigns in schools and colleges to educate young people on healthy relationships and abuse prevention
- Increased visibility of partnership work through community events, newsletters and digital engagement
- Public Space Protection Orders (PSPOs) were reviewed and enforced to tackle anti-social behaviour in key hotspots
- The partnership maintained alignment with Police and Crime Commissioner priorities ensuring local actions supported wider strategic goals.

This progress reflects the strength of multi-agency collaboration and the shared commitment to making the New Forest a safer place to live, work and visit.

496

DNA property marking kits given to New Forest residents.

Lymington crime prevention event facilitated in July 2025.

Over **30** Lymington retail outlets have joined UKPAC (crime reporting and information sharing platform) since July 2025.

Additional public space cameras

have been installed in Bransgore, Fordingbridge, Fawley, Brockenhurst, New Milton & Ashley.



Weapons awareness 3-day train the trainer training to **17** attendees working within education and youth services across the district.

4

NFDC information offices are registered Safe Places for members of the public.

8 community engagement events held over the summer with **99.4%** of people being either satisfied or very satisfied living and visiting the New Forest.

21 nominals and **7** hotspots of crime & anti-social behaviour have been discussed at the Partnership Action Group (PAG) from April to December 2025.

5. NEW FOREST COMPARATIVE CRIME DATA

Crime can be split into numerous categories. The table below shows reported crime trends by type that were committed within the New Forest from 01/04/2024 to 31/03/2025 in comparison to year 01/04/2023 – 31/03/2024.

Crime Type	01/04/2024 – 31/03/2025	01/04/2023 – 31/03/2024	Variation By incident
VIOLENCE AGAINST THE PERSON			
Homicide	0	0	-
Violence with injury	1095	1192	-97
Violence without injury	2721	2954	-233
Total	3816	4146	-330
SEXUAL OFFENCES			
Rape	151	157	-6
Other sexual offences	297	274	23
Total	448	431	17
ROBBERY			
Robbery of business property	7	3	4
Robbery of personal property	43	47	-4
Total	50	50	-
BURGLARY			
Residential	409	481	-72
Business and community	226	216	10
Total	635	697	-62
THEFT OFFENCES			
Theft from vehicle	693	682	11
Theft from person	43	46	-3
Bicycle theft	124	136	-12
Shoplifting	1062	799	263
All other theft offences	829	911	-82
Total	2751	2574	177
CRIMINAL DAMAGE & ARSON OFFENCES			
Criminal damage	1049	1057	-8
Arson	47	42	5
Total	1096	1099	-3
DRUG OFFENCES			
Trafficking of drugs	74	62	12
Possession of drugs	191	269	-78
Total	265	331	-66
Possession of weapons offences	122	154	-32
Public order offences	939	1018	-79
Miscellaneous crimes against society	204	157	47

Figure 4: New Forest comparative crime data

This shows an overall reduction of 3% of total recorded crime (10,657 to 10,326).

A breakdown of incidents by type and comparison of crimes year on year at sector level (New Milton, Lymington, Fordingbridge & Ringwood, New Forest Heart, Waterside and Totton) can be found in **Appendix B**. Definition of crime types can be found: [Crime type definitions | Metropolitan Police](#)

A breakdown of crimes where domestic abuse was a factor is detailed below in figure 5. Column 1 shows crime by type with the overall number of recorded incidents relating to that offence in column 2. The number of these recorded offences which were domestic abuse related are highlighted within column 3.

Crime Type	01/04/2024 – 31/03/2025	Domestic abuse related
Violence with injury	1095	374
Violence without injury	2721	892
Rape	151	73
Other Sexual Offences	297	41
Robbery of Personal Property	43	1
Residential Burglary	409	14
Vehicle Offences	693	10
Theft from person	43	6
All other theft offences	829	41
Criminal Damage	1049	99
Possession of Drugs Offences	191	1
Possession of Weapons Offences	122	5
Public Order Offences	939	55
Miscellaneous Crimes Against Society	204	15

Figure 5: Domestic abuse crimes 01/04/2024 – 31/03/2025

- Of the 2721 incidents of violence without injury, 33% (892) are classified as domestic abuse incidents (previously 32%).
- 34%, (374 of 1095) violence with injury reports were related to domestic abuse (previously 35%).

Anti-social behaviour (ASB)

Anti-social behaviour for the New Forest is recorded under East and West areas based on policing borders, managed by the Area Inspector.

New Forest East – Totton, Hythe, New Forest Heart

New Forest West – Lymington, New Milton, Ringwood and Fordingbridge

ASB	01/04/2024 – 31/03/2025	01/04/2023 - 31/03/2024	Variation
New Forest East	601	569	+32
New Forest West	484	478	+6

Figure 6: Comparison of ASB incidents 2023/24 – 2024/25

Figure 6 shows an overall increase of 3.6% in reported incidents of ASB compared with that of the previous year 2023/2024.

ASB is categorised into three main types:

- **Personal** - incidents whereby the caller, call-handler, or anyone else perceives the behaviour or impact to be deliberately targeted at an individual or group rather than the community at large.

New Forest data for 2024/2025 was 104 reports showing an increase of 22% (19 reports) from 2023/2024 (85 reports).

- **Community** - refers to incidents affecting the community, rather than an individual victim. This is when an act, thing or person causes the community trouble, annoyance, inconvenience, or suffering. These incidences can interfere with public interests such as health, wellbeing, safety and quality of life. For example, drug or substance misuse, vehicle-related nuisance, or animal-related problems.

New Forest data for 2024/2025 was 610 offences showing a decrease of 17% from 2023/2024 (737 offences).

- **Environmental** - Refers to incidents where individuals or groups impact their wider surroundings. It includes environmental damage and the misuse of public spaces or buildings. For example, criminal damage or vandalism, such as graffiti or damage to bus shelters or littering.

New Forest data for 2024/2025 was 371 offences showing an increase of 65% from 2023/2024 (225 offences).

New Forest have seen a slight increase in reported ASB during 2024-25. However, figure 7 overleaf shows an overall reduction of 55% in reported ASB from 01/04/2019 to 31/03/2025 (2400 incidents to 1085 incidents).

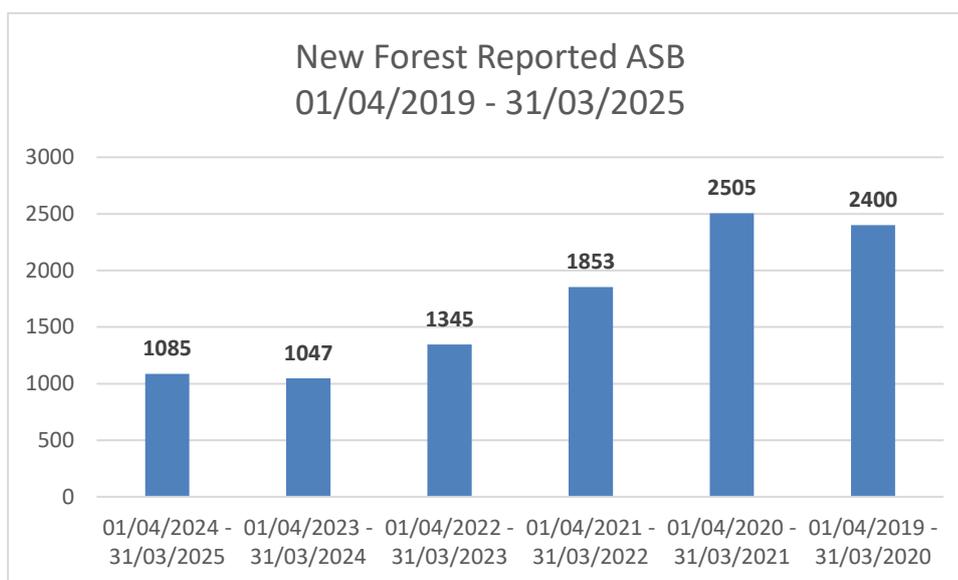


Figure 7: New Forest reported data 2019-2025

Police, local authorities and other community safety partner agencies, including Fire & Rescue and social housing landlords, all have a role to play when responding to the effects of anti-social behaviour. The Safer New Forest partnership recognises that the impact of ASB on individuals and communities can be the most intrusive and upsetting form of behaviour affecting individual's quality of life. In response and recognition of this, partner agencies come together to problem solve and implement support plans.

Hampshire & Isle of Wight Constabulary host various platforms for the effective reporting of crime and ASB. Where an individual is in immediate danger, or the offence is in progress, reports should be directed via 999. However, in the event of a non-emergency matter, calls can be routed via the single non-emergency number 101 or online.

<https://www.hampshire.police.uk/ro/report/asb/asb/report-antisocial-behaviour/>

The communities of Hampshire and the Isle of Wight play a key role in preventing and detecting crime and anti-social behaviour, ensuring Hampshire and the Isle of Wight become safer places to live and work.

6. RURAL CRIME

Hampshire and Isle of Wight Constabulary understand the significance and impact of rural crime across the New Forest district and there is a focus across the wider force area to target rural offending and those committing crime in rural communities. The Countrywatch team have been expanded in numbers across the force and are now the Countrywatch Rural Crime Taskforce, with the aims:

- to make Hampshire and Isle of Wight a more hostile environment to rural criminals
- to increase rural intelligence and
- to provide an improved level of service for rural victims of crime.

The taskforce is a force wide asset but will continue to support and police rural communities within the New Forest district in conjunction and in support of local policing. The New Forest Neighbourhood and Response policing teams are supported by specialist teams to target rural crime, roads traffic policing, area crime team, priority crime team alongside Countrywatch Rural Crime Taskforce to ensure that an extensive and effective response to rural crime is provided across the New Forest district.

Rural crime within the New Forest has many different crime types but the priority areas that are focused on by policing are:

- 1) theft of farm machinery and plant vehicles (FMPV)
- 2) poaching
- 3) metal theft
- 4) equine crime.

These are the main crimes that have occurred within the New Forest between 01/04/24 and 31/03/25 and the areas that will be targeted into the forthcoming year with the aim to reduce both commission rates as well as the impact that these offences have on the rural communities of the New Forest district.

The following graph shows the changes in rural crime since April 2022, with recorded rural crime rates reducing year on year over the past three years, with a 16% reduction. It is the aim that ongoing partnership work and targeting those actively involved in rural criminality will ensure that these numbers continue to fall into 25/26.

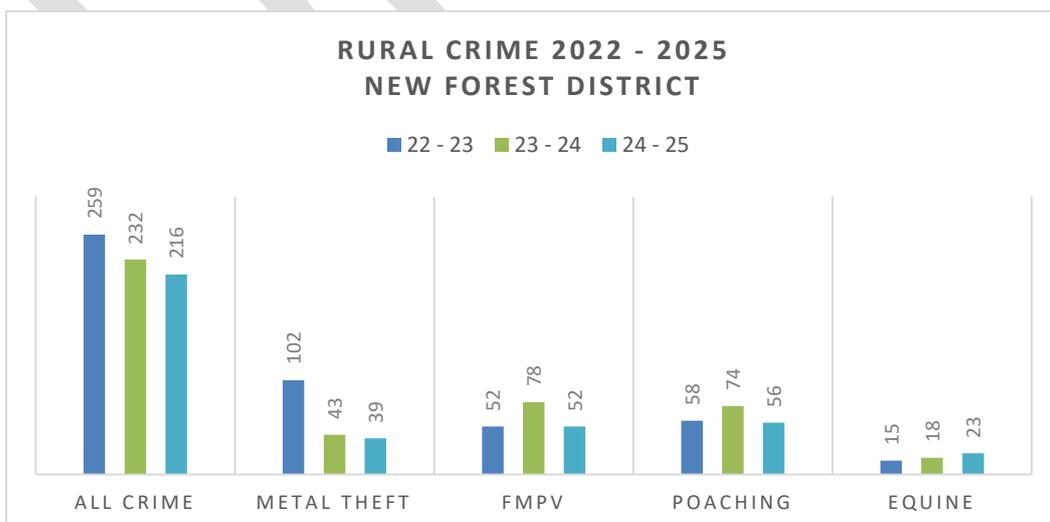


Figure 8: New Forest rural crime data 2022-2025

All crime types have fallen in number of reports apart from equine crime, which has seen an increase in reporting. This includes reports of horse box theft, tack theft, fly grazing, theft of horses and neglect. The actual theft of horses is minimal but understandably causes distress and concern for owners. Equine crime will be targeted through increased use of property marking services within equine communities, so increasing the use of Dot Peen marking on tack to discourage theft and also assist in the identification of stolen property. This will be in conjunction with wider messaging in relation to ensuring trailers and horse boxes are also property marked and registered to prevent theft.

Public confidence, trust and collaboration continue to be key to reducing rural crime. The aim is to continue to engage with the public where possible to improve reassurance and visibility, which in turn improves the reporting of crime and intelligence, allowing policing to gather an accurate picture of what crime is occurring and where and to work smarter within the resourcing currently available. Promotion will continue with community engagement events, such as barn meets and the New Forest Show, whilst also encouraging and promoting the use of other engagement channels such as DISC, Facebook, X, Hants Alert and Let's Talk. Getting out and about in our communities is also of importance not only to the Countrywatch Rural Crime Taskforce but also the local neighbourhood policing teams, especially the local bobbies and PCSOs.

Technology will be at the forefront of the work undertaken in the forthcoming year to target and combat rural crime. ANPR cameras are being used in the prevention and detection of crime, alongside drones and trail cameras.

A collaborative approach to dealing with rural crime and crime in rural communities with the support of other agencies and partners is essential in achieving the aim of reducing rural crime within the New Forest district. Partners include the Environment Agency, Forestry England, Historic England, DEFRA, Hampshire County Council and the New Forest District Council.

7. ADDITIONAL NEW FOREST DATA

7.1 Domestic abuse & VAWG

The Stop Domestic Abuse service within the New Forest supports women, men and children affected by domestic abuse, including access to refuge. The service provides targeted support to children and young people who live in a home where domestic abuse is a factor.

Stop Domestic Abuse received 884 referrals to adult support services in 2024/2025, this is a 7% increase compared to 2023/2024. The police remain the primary source

of referrals making up 78% of referrals received, self-referrals accounted for 5% of referrals and 4% were received from Children’s Social Care.

Figure 9 below shows a comparison of referrals to Stop Domestic Abuse detailed by month.

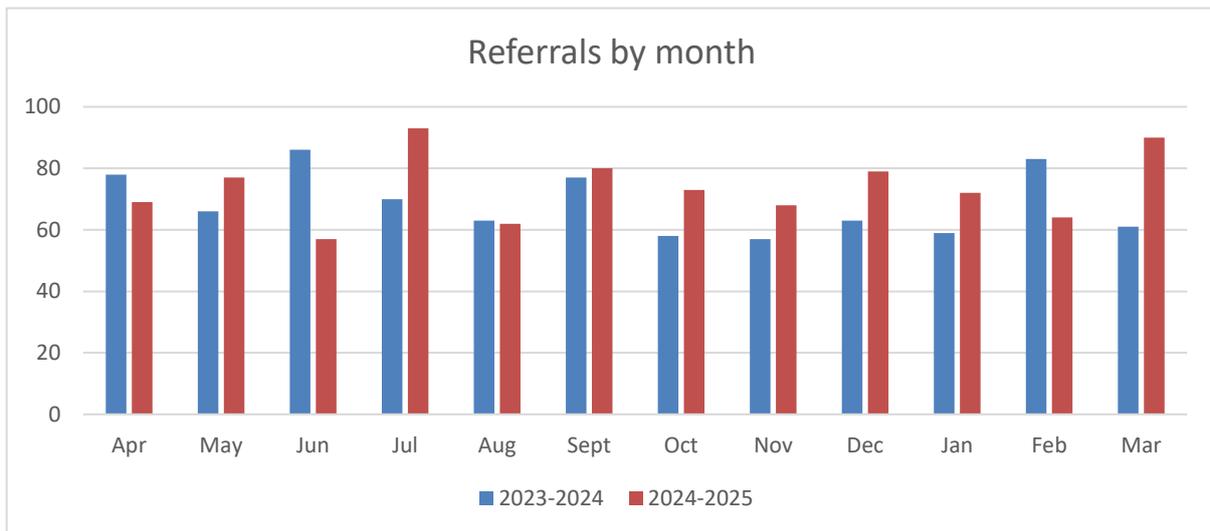


Figure 9: Stop Domestic Abuse referrals by month 2023/2024 compared to 2024/2025

Gender of victim-survivor

Stop Domestic Abuse services continue to primarily receive referrals for female victims-survivors. In 2024/2025 84% of those referred were female. Of those referred one victim was non binary and two were transgender.

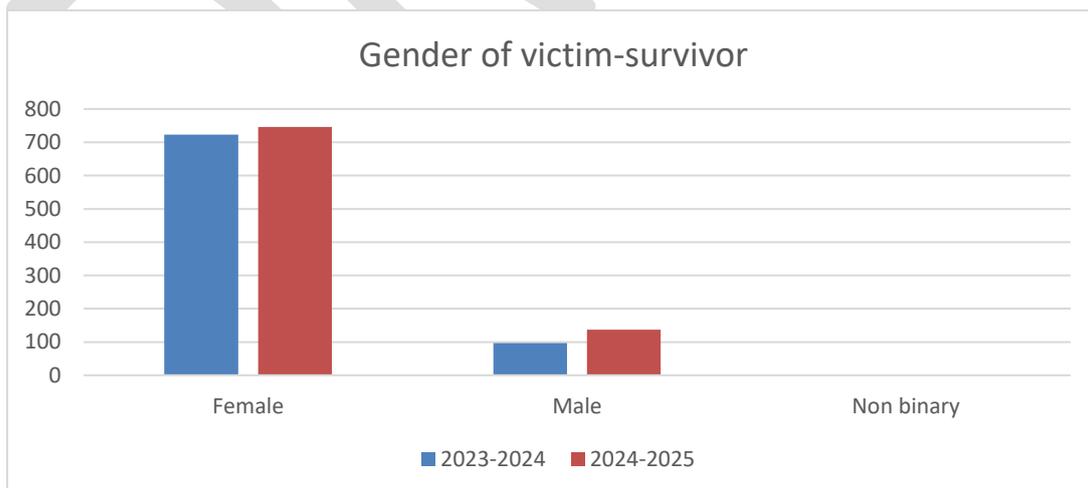


Figure 10: Referrals by victim’s gender 2023/2024 compared to 2024/2025

Age of victim-survivor

Stop Domestic Abuse provides holistic support for all family members living within an environment where domestic abuse is perpetrated. Referrals by age has seen a 39% increase in those referred who are over 56 years old.

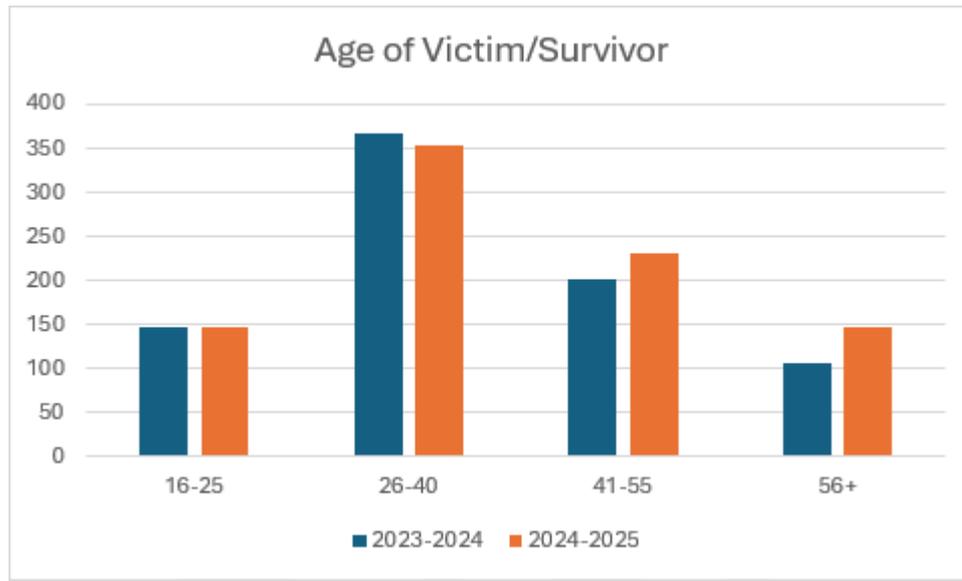


Figure 11: Referrals by victim's age 2023/2024 compared to 2024/2025

Impact of domestic abuse

Of those supported by Stop Domestic Abuse in 2024/2025 the average length of time the victim-survivor had experienced domestic abuse was 7.6 years, consistent with 2023/2024 (7.3 years). Victims of domestic abuse will experience multiple forms of abuse, the table below shows abuse experience of those supported.

Form of Abuse	2024/25	2023/24
Emotional	91%	93%
Coercive control	89%	80%
Physical	75%	55%
Economic	62%	52%
Stalking/harassment	62%	51%
Sexual	25%	34%
Tech Facilitated abuse	28%	-

Figure 12: Forms of domestic abuse of victims who have been supported

Domestic abuse has a significant, far-reaching impact on victims evidenced by 52% of those supported by Stop Domestic Abuse in 2024/2025 reporting a mental health need at the start of their support journey, with 33% reporting feeling depressed and/or suicidal, 7.5% reported they self-harmed to cope, 38% had a financial support need, 40% reported having a disability and 12% had a sexual health need 71% required support in relation to housing. Of those supported 23% (n. 18) sustained an injury requiring treatment from the GP or A&E.

7.2 Public Space Protection Order (PSPO)

Following concerns raised regarding animal welfare from the feeding and petting of free roaming New Forest animals and the setting of fires, the district council under the Anti-Social Behaviour, Crime and Policing Act 2014, enacted two Public Space Protection Orders prohibiting:

- **PSPO 1** - placing, throwing or dropping items likely to cause a fire; or lighting fires (of any type) or barbecues (including disposable barbecues and any outdoor temporary cooking facilities or equipment).
- **PSPO 2** - feeding or providing or depositing food for consumption by any New Forest pony, horse, mule or donkey; or petting or touching any New Forest pony, horse, mule or donkey.

Staff from Forestry England, the New Forest National Park Authority and the Verderers of the New Forest have delegated authority by the council to educate visitors and residents and where appropriate, enforce the two Public Space Protection Orders (PSPOs) introduced by the council.

The orders are to protect the forest from damage caused through wildfires and BBQs and for public safety and animal welfare. Failure to comply can result in a fixed penalty notice or prosecution for non-payment.

The '3E' approach of 'Engage, Educate and Enforce' is deployed throughout patrols. During the period 1st April 2024-31st March 2025, there have been a recorded 192 incidents with 1181 people being spoken to and advised of the order and highlighting the New Forest Code.

Interactions are broken down as:

PSPO 1 Fire	59 reports
	297 people engaged with
PSPO 2 Petting/Feeding	133 reports
	884 people engaged with

Figure 13: Interactions and reports 2024-2025

Day of week	PSPO Type	Number of reports logged	Number of people involved
Monday	1 - Fire	7	33
	2 - Pony / Donkey	13	51
Monday Total			
Tuesday	1 - Fire	4	8
	2 - Pony / Donkey	15	87
Tuesday Total			
Wednesday	1 - Fire	4	35
	2 - Pony / Donkey	19	154
Wednesday Total			
Thursday	1 - Fire	0	0
	2 - Pony / Donkey	13	110
Thursday Total			
Friday	1 - Fire	4	10
	2 - Pony / Donkey	11	37
Friday Total			
Saturday	1 - Fire	21	96
	2 - Pony / Donkey	37	225
Saturday Total			
Sunday	1 - Fire	19	115
	2 - Pony / Donkey	25	220
Sunday Total			
Grand Total		192	1181

Figure 14: Number of PSPO interaction recorded by day (2024/25)

The tracking of the location of incidents has identified the following locations for hotspots of PSPO breaches:

- Bolton's Bench - 27 reports (all pony related)
- Janesmoor Pond - 4 reports (2 pony related and 2 fire)

- Whitefield Moor - 12 reports (5 pony related and 7 fire)
- Wilverley Plain - 4 reports (2 pony related and 2 fire)
- Bolderwood – 3 reports (all donkey related)

These sites are well patrolled and targeted by rangers who will continue to have a presence at these locations.

The two PSPO's have supported the wider partnership in protecting the environment and animal welfare with a reduction in the number of reported wildfire and pony petting/feeding incidents, with only one fixed penalty notice being issued between 1st April 2024 and 31st March 2025.

A PSPO can last for up to three years, after which it must be reviewed. If the review supports an extension and other requirements are satisfied, it may be extended for up to a further three years. There is no limit on the number of times an order may be reviewed and renewed.

To enable New Forest District Council to review the current orders with the possibility of extending them, NFDC undertook a 4-week public consultation from 14 July 2025 to 10 August 2025. Feedback received from the consultation evidenced that most respondents strongly support the extension of the two Public Space Protection Orders (PSPOs), emphasising the need to protect the New Forest's animals and landscape, particularly livestock and protect them from harm.

The overwhelming trend across responses is a strong call for more, clearer, and better-placed signage regarding the Public Space Protection Orders (PSPOs), particularly regarding feeding and petting New Forest animals. Many respondents feel current signage is inadequate, poorly communicated, or not visible enough to all visitors, especially those not using car parks (e.g. walkers, cyclists).

7.3 Probation Service

Probation Service is a statutory criminal service with the responsibility for supervising individuals (aged 18 and over) who have been convicted of criminal offences and are the subject of a Community Orders/Suspended Sentence Order or following a period of imprisonment and released on licence or post sentence supervision. Following a period of imprisonment, offenders are usually released on a "licence" that can contain standard conditions as well as additional and bespoke prohibitions to manage the identified risks. Compliance is required and those on licence face enforcement measures which could include a return to prison if any of these conditions are breached, or if evidence emerges to suggest that risks are increasing and a further offence could occur.

Within the New Forest, individuals under the management of Probation Service, report to their supervisors at premises in either Lymington or Southampton, with other contacts taking place in the community as required.

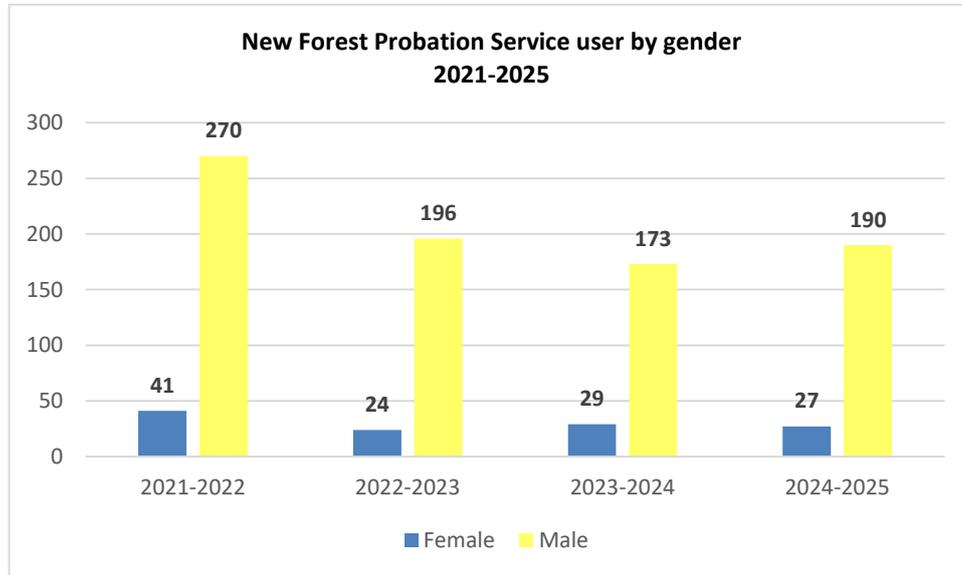


Figure 15: Service user by gender comparison 2021/22, 2022/23, 2023/24 & 2024/25

Figure 15 above shows a slight increase (7.5%) overall in service users from the previous year. Female offenders have slightly decreased by 2 service users (6.9%) but male offenders, remain the dominant gender for offending behaviour.

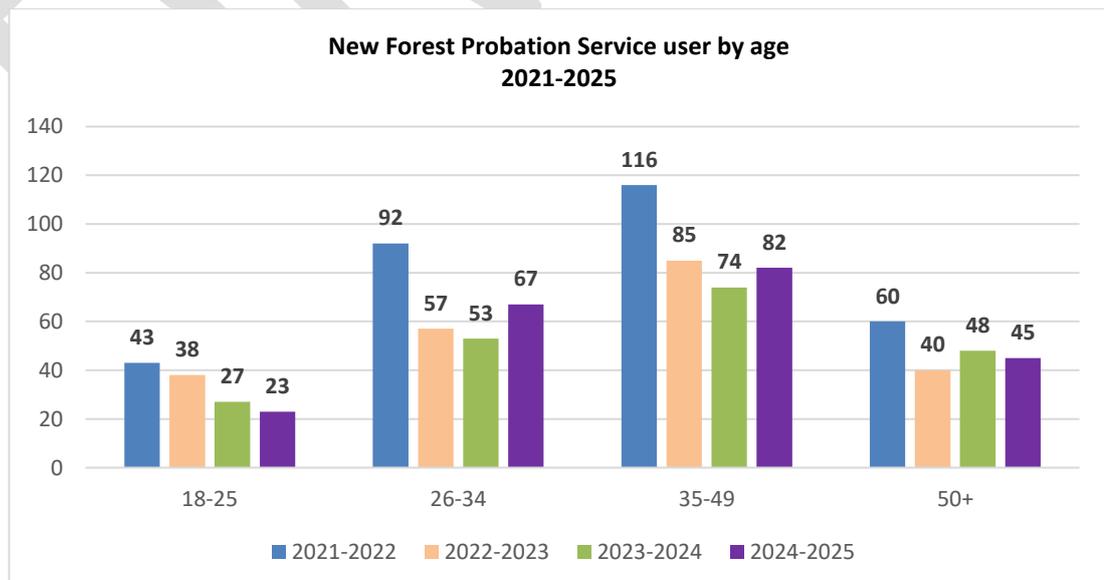


Figure 16: Service users by age comparison 2021/22, 2022/23, 2023/24 & 2024/25

Figure 16 shows there has been an increase in age group 26-34 offenders of 26.4% (from 53 to 67 cases) and age group 35-49 offenders of 10.8% (from 74 to 82). With decreases 18-25 & 50+ age profiles.

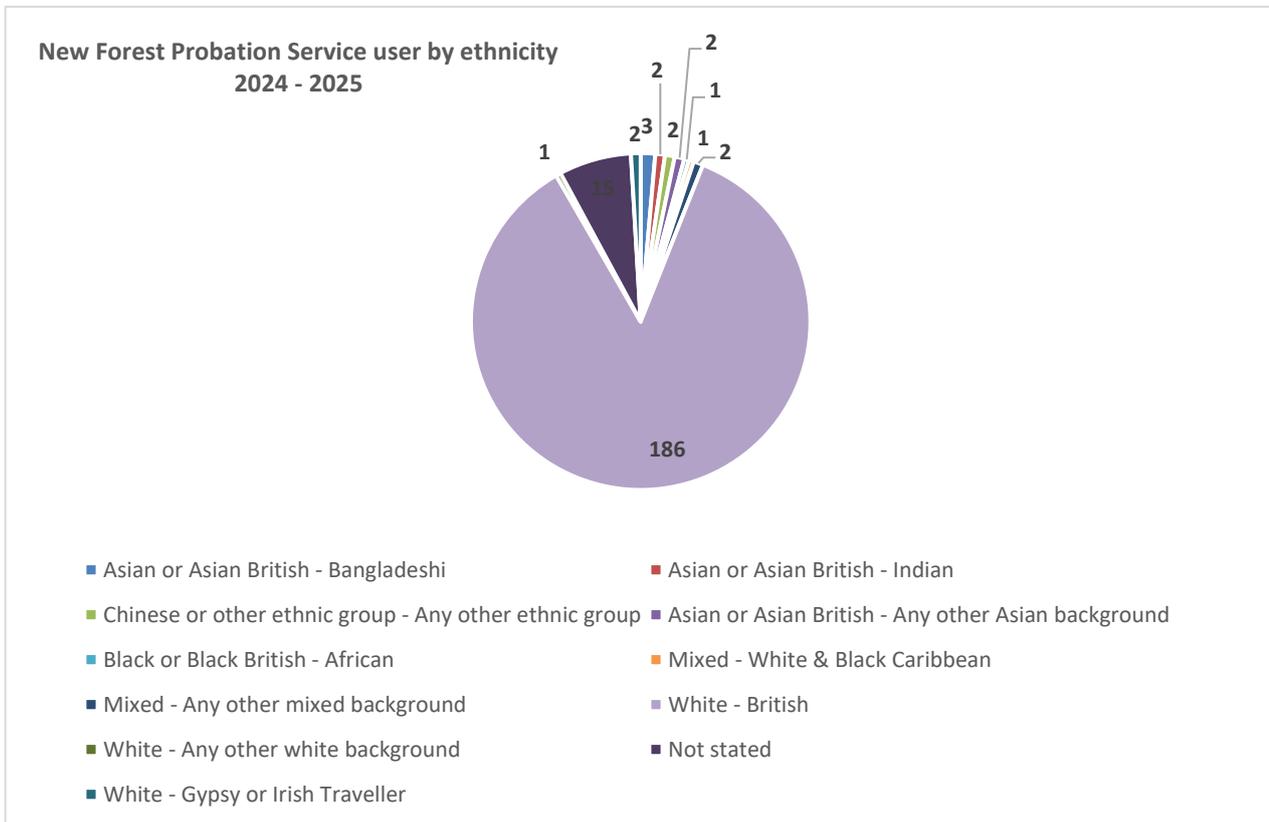


Figure 17: Ethnicity of New Forest Probation service users

Figure 17 above shows the ethnicity of New Forest Probation Service users remains predominately White British (85.7%). 15 service users did not state their ethnicity (7%).

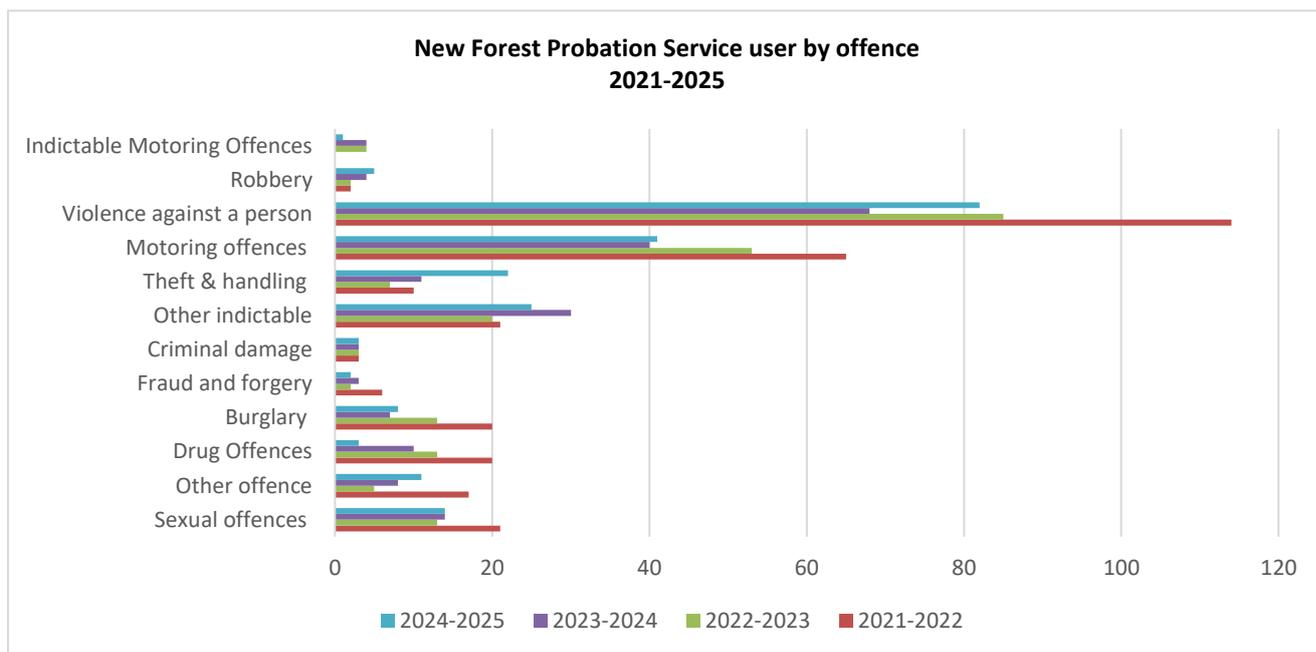


Figure 18: Service User by offence category comparison

Persons subjected to a conviction and under offender management for the period 2024-25 indicate the following reductions:

- Drug Offences ↓70%
- Fraud and forgery ↓33%
- Indictable motoring offences ↓75%
- Other indictable* ↓17%.

During the same period there were increases:

- Theft and handling from 11 to 22 offences
- Violence against a person from 68 to 82 offences.

*An indictable offence is a criminal offence which can be tried by a jury at a Crown Court. These offences are typically more serious than summary offences, which can only be tried by a magistrate at a Magistrates' Court. Indictable offences include, but are not limited to: murder, manslaughter, rape, robbery, serious assault, burglary, theft, fraud and some drug offences. If an offender is found guilty of an indictable offence, they may be sentenced to imprisonment, a fine or both.

7.4 Hampshire Youth Justice Service

Hampshire Youth Justice Service (HYJS) is a multi-agency team comprising of staff from Childrens Services, Probation, Police, Health and volunteers.

Hampshire Youth Justice Service’s ambition is to see fewer children and young people involved in the criminal justice system. This will reduce the number of potential victims of crime and promote the confidence and safety of our local communities.

HYJS aim to maximise the potential of every child and young person, delivering quality assessments and interventions which will prevent offending and protect the public.

- All children and young people have the ability and capacity to change and should be given every opportunity to do so
- Effective role modelling of all HYJS staff
- The importance of early help and prevention
- The value of difference, respect, partnership and participation
- Victims should be given the opportunity to have their say and be involved in restorative processes where appropriate
- The importance of keeping the public safe and reducing future victims.

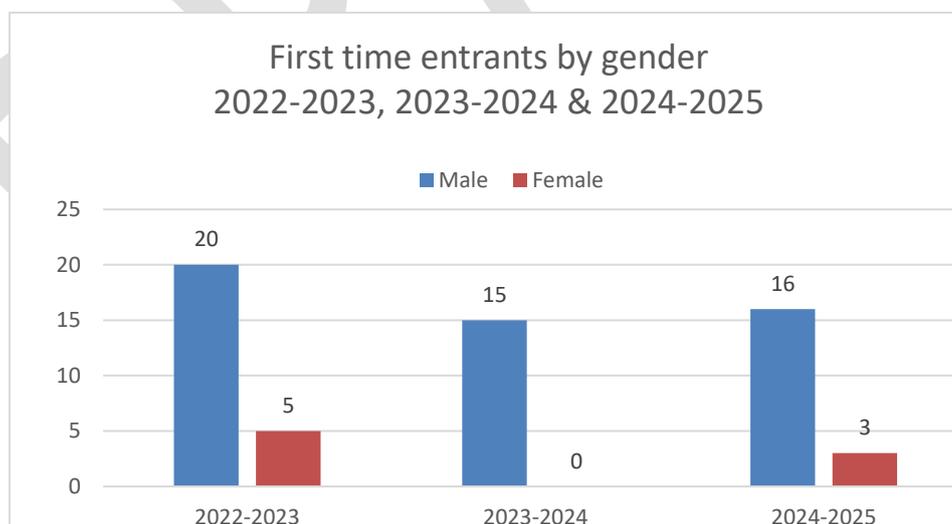


Figure 19: Gender of young person for first entrant data 2022-2025

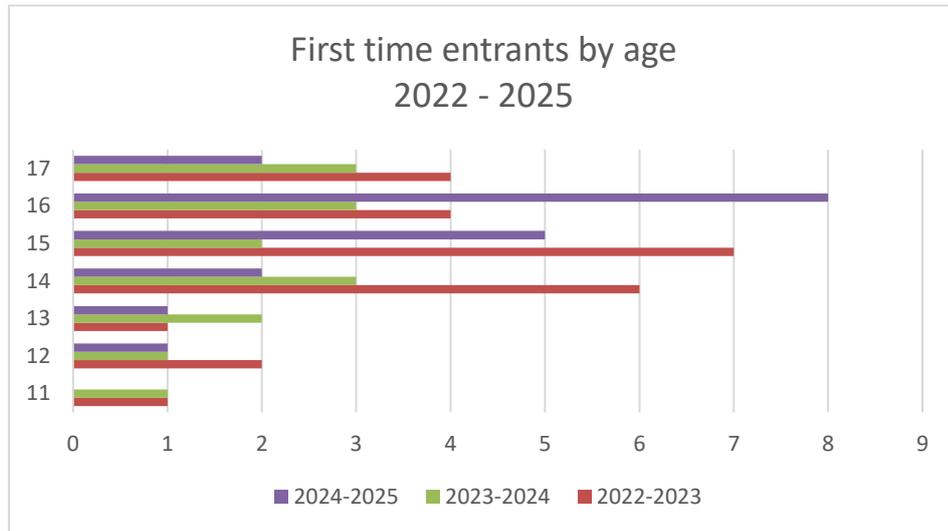


Figure 20: Age of young person for first entrant data 2022 – 2025

First Entrant Data - Offences by crime type			
	2022-2023	2023-2024	2024-2025
Arson	3	0	0
Criminal damage	2	0	3
Drugs	2	1	2
Fraud & Forgery	0	0	0
Motoring offences	4	4	4
Non-domestic burglary	1	0	1
Domestic burglary	0	0	0
Other	2	0	0
Public order	0	0	0
Racially Aggravated	0	0	0
Robbery	0	0	2
Sexual offences	0	0	1
Theft and handling	0	2	2
Vehicle theft	0	1	0
Violence against the person	13	7	10
Total	27	15	25

Figure 21: First time entrant data by offences and gender, 2022/23, 2023/24 & 2024/25

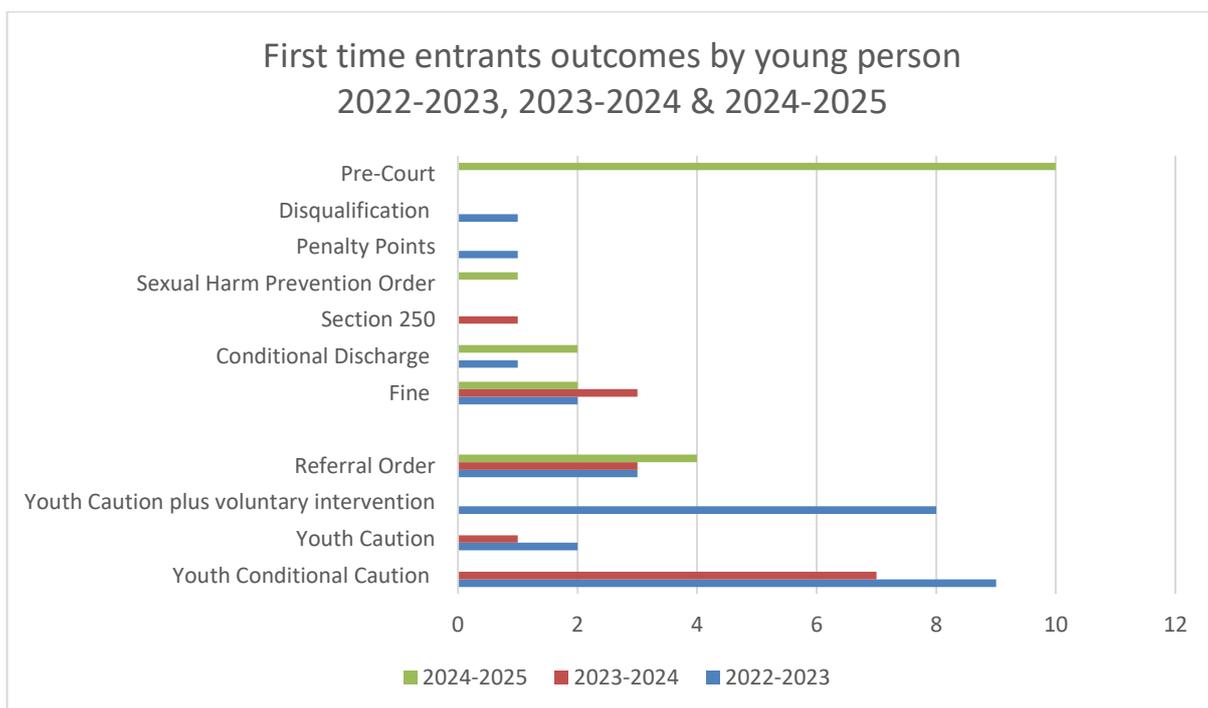


Figure 22: Outcomes by young person

Youth Crime Prevention Teams (YCP)

The Prevention Officers from the YCP work alongside and support young people aged 10-17 identified as being at risk of offending or committing anti-social behaviour and have not been to court.

Where a young person has been involved with the police at a low level or is identified as being at risk of offending behaviour, Prevention aim to divert them from developing patterns of persistent and more serious offending in the future. Engagement with prevention is on a voluntary basis agreed with the family.

Parenting support

Often the parents of young people working with the Youth Justice Service also require support.

Among the YJS staff is a specialist parenting support coordinator who works with parents who attend a programme either voluntarily or as a condition of a court order.

7.5 Police & Crime Commissioner Priorities

The Hampshire Police Crime Commissioner, Donna Jones, was re-elected in May 2024 to serve a second term and is responsible for the totality of policing across Hampshire and the Isle of Wight and is the voice of the people.

Key duties of the role are to:

- Secure an efficient and effective local police force
- Appoint the Chief Constable, hold them to account for running the force, and if necessary dismiss them
- Set the police and crime objectives through a Police and Crime plan
- Set the force budget and determine the precept
- Contribute to the national and international policing capabilities set out by the Home Secretary
- Bring together community safety and criminal justice partners.

The PCC has published her Police and Crime Plan 'More Police, Safer Streets 2' which sets out the strategic direction and priorities for policing across Hampshire and the Isle of Wight, including the New Forest district, for 2024-28.

The Crime Plan features six priorities for policing:

- Police visibility and engagement
- Business and retail crime
- Crime in rural areas
- Road safety
- Serious violence
- Anti-social behaviour.

For details of the full plan please click on the attached link: [Police-and-Crime-Plan-2024-Online.pdf](#)

7.6 Hampshire & Isle of Wight Fire & Rescue Service

Hampshire and Isle of Wight Fire and Rescue Service's community and impact report for the new forest area for April 2024 to March 2025 identifies how the service has performed over the last financial year. 2024/2025 explores local comparisons made against previous years and also against the Hampshire average, where relevant and applicable.

Incident summary

The New Forest Group attended 1,406 incidents in 2024/25. This is an 11% increase from the previous year of 1,261.

Contextually, there was a 3% increase in overall incidents across all Hampshire & Isle of Wight between 2023/24 & 2024/25. New Forest incidents (1,406) constituted 7.7% of all incidents (18,145) in Hampshire & Isle of Wight, this has risen from 7.2% in the previous year.

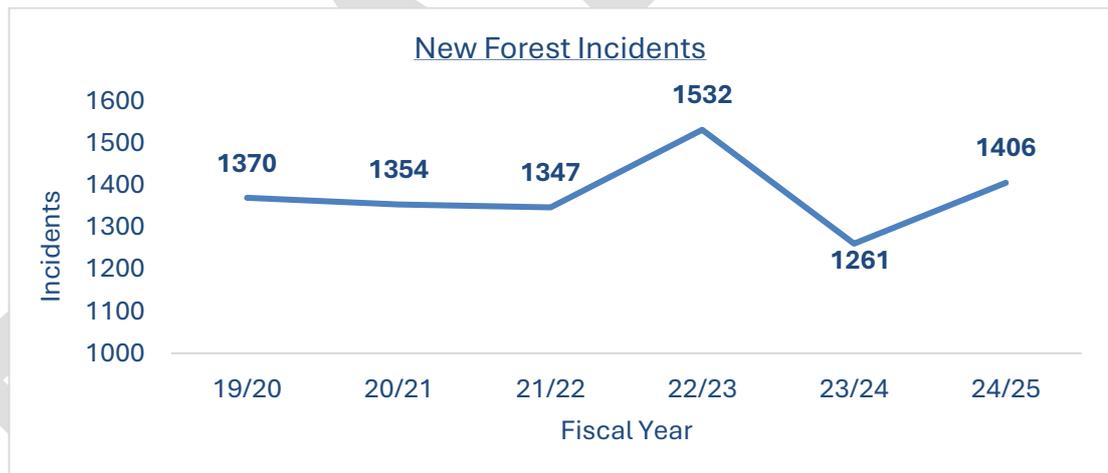


Figure 23: New Forest incident summary 2019-2025

Types of fire

There were 288 fire related incidents in the New Forest during 2024/25, an 8% increase of 266 incidents compared to last year.

Grass fires were the most common type of fire in the New Forest in 2024/25, this fire type increased by 33% from 2023/24. Residential and road vehicles were the second and third most common types of fire respectively; these fire types also saw increases from last year.

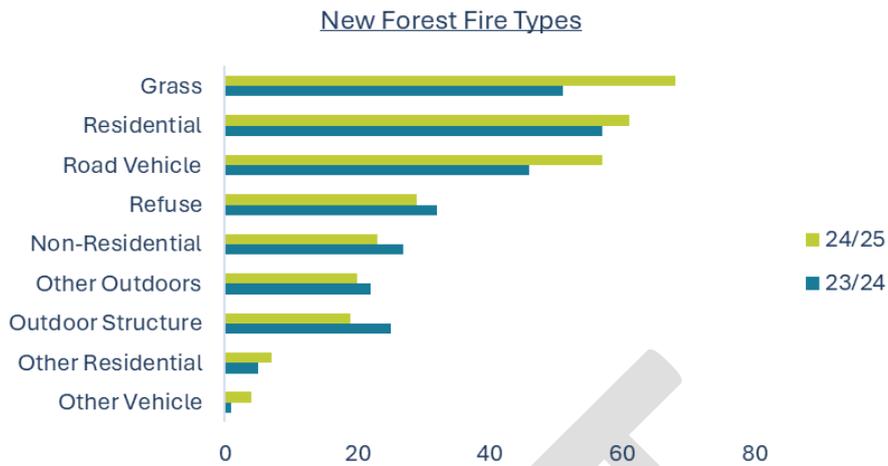


Figure 24: New Forest fire types 2023/24 & 2024-25

Special Service Calls (SSC)

There were 272 SSCs during 2024/25, a 6% increase in incidents attended from 2023/24.

Road Traffic Collisions (RTCs) were the most common type of SSC in the New Forest in 2024/25; with 105 incidents being attended, a 5% rise from last year.

The second most common was 'effecting entry/exit', which often relate to assisting SCAS gaining entry to a property to provide medical assistance.

Considerable increases were seen for co-responders to medical incidents and assisting other agencies. Whereas SSCs relating water rescue and flooding decreased from last year.



Figure 25: New Forest special service calls

False alarms

There were 741 false alarms in the New Forest in 2024/25, a 16% increase from 638 the previous year.

Of the 741 false alarms, 69% were due to apparatus, 30% were made by civilians with good intent, and 2% were malicious.

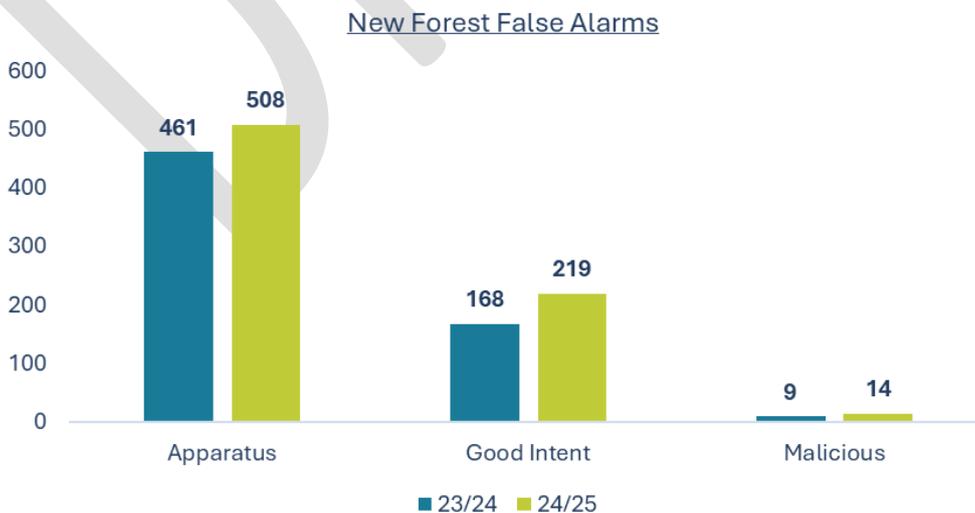


Figure 26: New Forest false alarms

Incident types

The New Forest Group attended 1,406 incidents in 2024/25. Just over half of these were False Alarm incidents at 741, 53%. The second largest incident type was Fire incidents at 288, 20%, followed by SSC (Special Service Calls) incidents at 272, 19%, and the smallest incident type was RTCs (Road Traffic Collisions) at 105, 7%.

Compared to the rest of Hampshire & Isle of Wight, the proportions of incident types are largely similar. The biggest difference is seen in the Special Service type, with the New Forest having 4% fewer incidents than the wider service. Though the New Forest have a marginally higher proportion of False Alarms & RTCs.

Figures 27 & 28 below shows consistency between the New Forest and Hampshire incidents.



Figure 27 & 28: Comparison of types of incidents in New Forest compared to Hampshire

Fires

Primary fires are generally more serious fires occurring in one or more of the following locations, buildings, caravans or trailers, vehicles and other methods of transport (not derelict). Outdoor storage, plant, machinery, agricultural, forestry property, other outdoor structures including post boxes, tunnels, bridges, etc.

Secondary fires are generally small fires, which start in, and are confined to, outdoor locations. Typically, they are fires in grass or heathland, involving rubbish, street or railway furniture or in derelict buildings and derelict vehicles.

There were 288 fire related incidents in the New Forest during 2024/25, an 8% increase of 22 incidents compared to last year. In 2024/25, there were 154 primary fires and 134 secondary fires.

The table below shows how the total number of fires (primary and secondary combined) have changed. Although 2024/25 saw an 8% increase from last year, the total number of fires is relatively low in proportion to total fires prior to 2023/24.

Year	Total Fires	% Change
2019/20	404	-
2020/21	414	+2%
2021/22	380	-8%
2022/23	436	+15%
2023/24	266	-39%
2024/25	288	+8%

Figure 29: Total number of fires (primary & secondary)

The line graph shows how the number of primary and secondary fires have changed over the past 6 years;



Figure 30: Primary and Secondary fires in the New Forest

Causation factors of fires

Regarding recorded fire causes, 54% of fires in the New Forest were accidental, and 46% were deliberate. Although there was an 8% increase in deliberate fires compared to last year, accidental fires continue to be the most common cause in the New Forest in 2024/25, such has been the case in the whole 6-year timeframe.

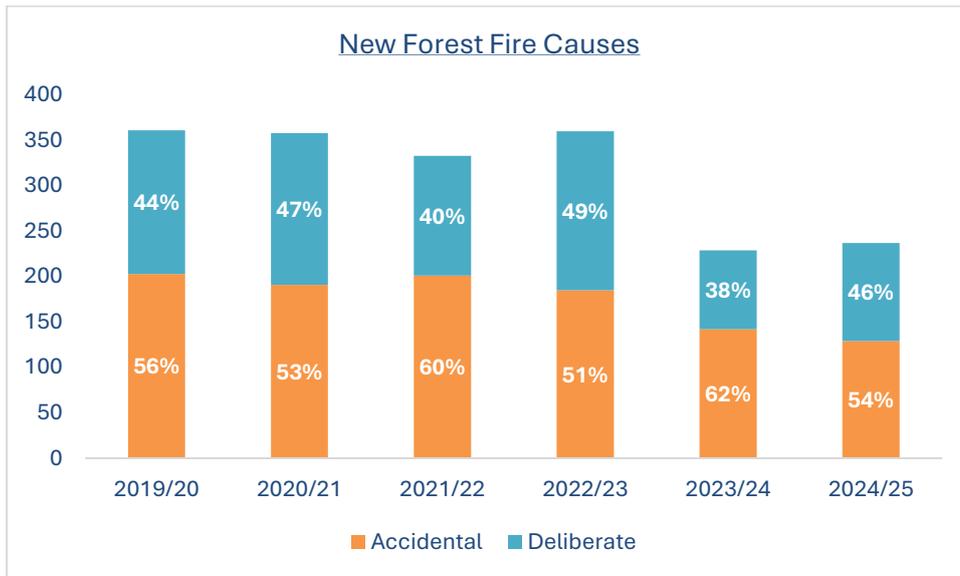
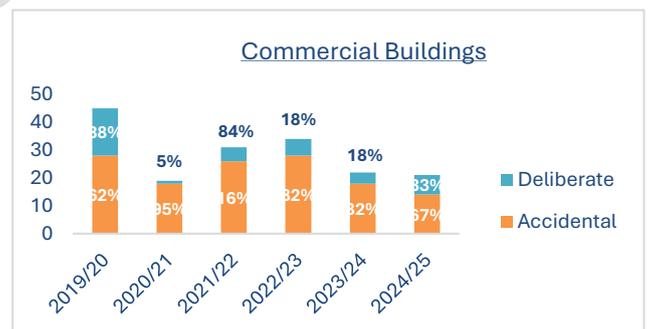


Figure 31: New Forest causes of fire 2019 – 2025



Figures 32 & 33: Cause of fires in the New Forest Group by dwellings and commercial buildings

Figures 32 & 33 above also show that most fires in commercial and dwelling properties are accidental. However, recorded deliberate fires have increased since last year; a 15% rise in commercial buildings and a 6% rise in dwellings.

Outdoor fires

There was a total of 132 outdoor fires in 2024/25, this has increased slightly by 8 incidents compared to the previous year, a 6% increase.

This increase is predominantly due to a 41% rise in secondary grass fires, from 41 incidents in 2023/24 to 58 in 2024/25.

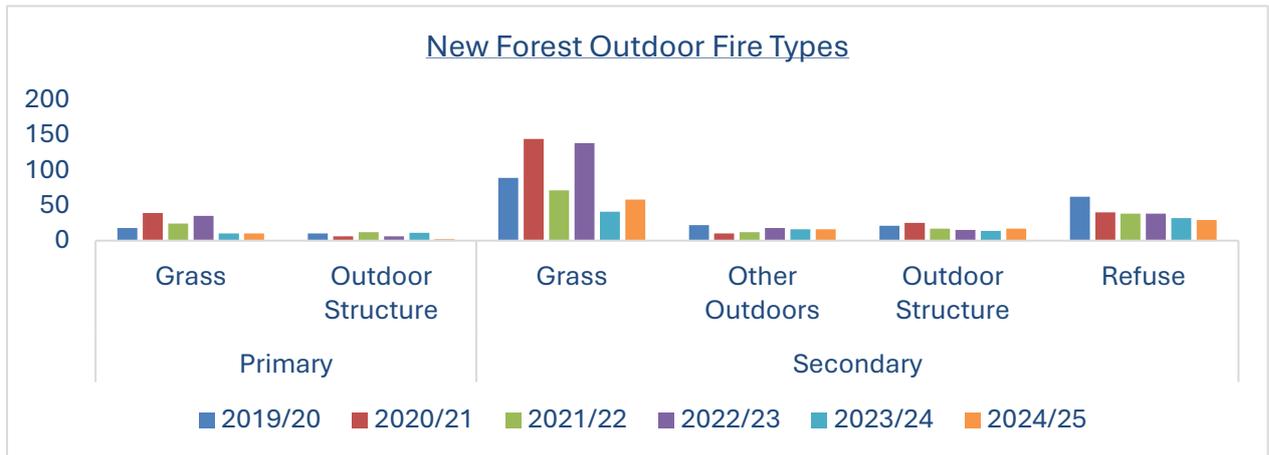
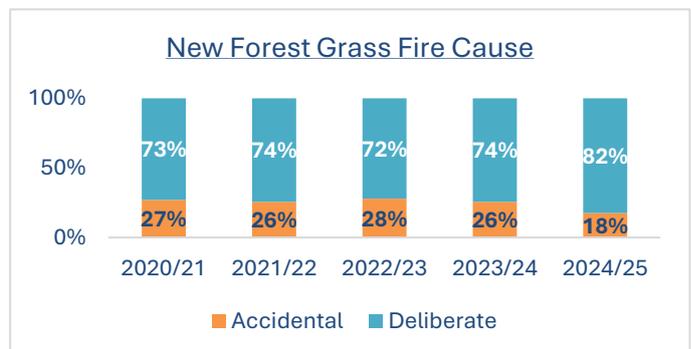
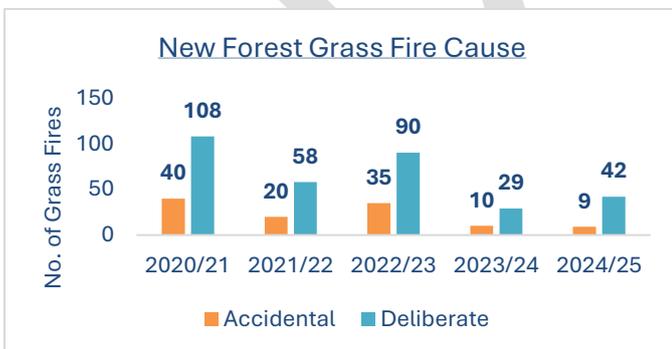


Figure 34: Types of outdoor fires

Grass fires

The number of grass fires have fluctuated over the last five years. The total number of grass fires in 2024/25 have increased by 33% when compared to 2023/24 (from 51 to 68 incidents). Compared to last year, though there was one less recorded accidental fire (-10%), there was a 45% increase in deliberate fires recorded, rising from 29 to 42 incidents. The chart on the right illustrates that 82% of recorded grass fire causes were deliberate during 2024/25, this is the highest proportion for deliberate fires by a considerable margin (8% more than the next highest) compared to the previous four financial years.



Figures 35 & 36: Comparison of grass fires by cause in the New Forest over a three-year comparison period

The highest number of grass fires in this financial year occurred in April 2024 (14 incidents), August 2024 (11 incidents) and June 2024 (9 Incidents). During these three months, 88% (23 incidents) were recorded as deliberate, 12% (3 incidents) were accidental.

Grass fires display seasonality, with more occurring in the hotter, drier months; with the extreme heat wave in the summer of 2022 impacting the increase. These incidents also spiked in 2020 where we also experienced higher temperatures, especially in August 2020.

Safe and well visits / Home fire safety visits

Hampshire & Isle of Wight Fire and Rescue provide safe and well visits to residents of the New Forest. The visits are tailored to an individual's needs, relating to their health and lifestyle choices.

Free visits are available and offered to the most vulnerable people in our community or for anyone aged over 65. The visits include a custom-made information pack, existing smoke alarms are checked, and new smoke alarms can be installed. Fire retardant bedding, furniture throws, and nightwear can be issued where necessary. Referrals to other services can also be made for extra support. New Forest District Council Housing Services work collaboratively with HIWFRS in identifying and referring residents and tenants to this preventative and supportive service.

The table below shows an overview of Safe & Well visits carried out across the New Forest group during the past 4 years. The data provided is broken down to fire station areas and shows that there has been a 65% increase in the number of visits carried out over the last financial year.

The continuing increase in safe and well visits being carried out is due to the service streamlining the safe and well process to an online platform and working closer with partner agencies in identifying and referring individuals.

Station Ground	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25
Beaulieu	8	10	10	16
Brockenhurst	24	32	26	44
Burley	17	23	19	40
Fordingbridge	35	46	43	68
Hardley	48	69	128	169
Hythe	51	116	123	209
Lymington	99	174	148	292

Lyndhurst	24	48	45	76
New Milton	126	200	238	429
Ringwood	58	99	86	117
Totton	100	131	200	302
Total	590	948	1066	1762

Figure 37: Safe & well visits carried out in the New Forest group

Most (47%) safe and well visits in 2024/25 for the New Forest were partner referrals from adult services and other agencies such as NHS, Southern Health, and the Police. 37% of visits were self-referred and 16% were post-incident.

New Milton had the highest number of self and partner referrals, whereas Totton had the highest number for post-incident safe & well visits.

Road Traffic Collisions (RTCs)

RTCs in the New Forest appear to have been on an upward trajectory since 2019/20, and this trend is continued in 2024/25 (5% inc. from 2023/24); the most drastic increase coming in 2021/22 which aligns with the end of Covid 19 lockdown restrictions. Across the six-year period shown, the New Forest have on average 96 RTCs per year.

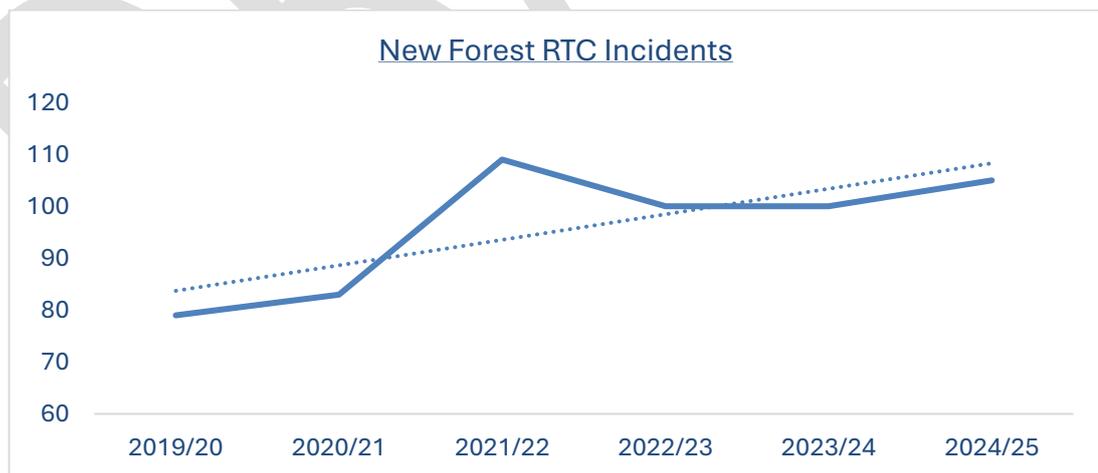


Figure 38: RTCs in the New Forest group between 2019/20, 2020/21, 2021/22, 2022/23, 2023/2024 & 2024/25

60% of RTCs this year involved making the scene safe and 15% involved the extrication or release of persons.

The graph below shows that most (11) RTCs in the New Forest occurred in February 2025; this is followed by May, October & January – all of which had 10 RTC incidents respectively.

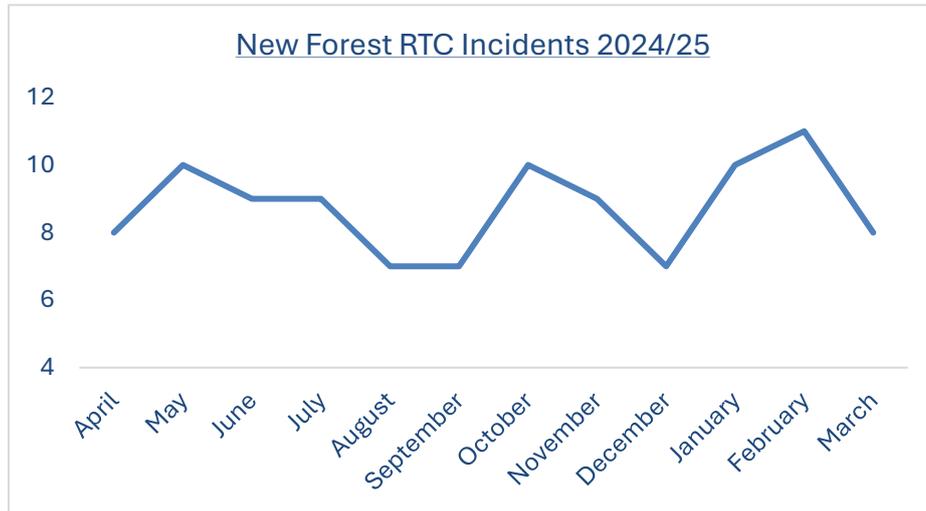


Figure 39: RTCs in the New Forest group during 2024/2025 by month

The chart below shows that most RTCs in the New Forest occurred between 15:00-16:00, with 8 incidents occurring in this time. Other times where there was a high volume of RTCs were 08:00 – 11:00 and 15:00 – 18:00. This would coincide with the rush hour period where most people would be commuting to and from work.

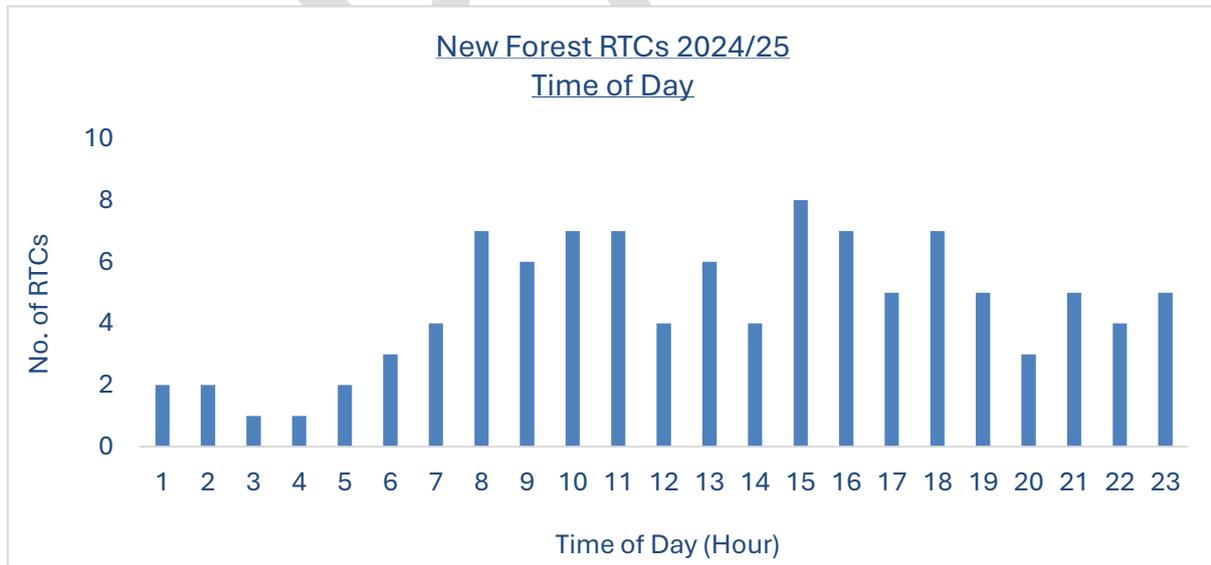


Figure 40: Times of RTCs in the New Forest group during 2024/25

Casualties and fatalities

The total number of casualties has fluctuated over the last five years in the New Forest; 2024/25 saw a sharp increase from 3 casualties in 2023/24 to 11. Moreover, unlike 2023/24, 2 serious injuries and 1 fatality occurred due to fires in 2024/25.

The graph below shows that the 'slight injury' is the most common fire casualty type in the New Forest since 2019/20; such was also the case during 2024/25 with this category accounting for 55% of all casualties.

It is important to note that the split between casualties with slight injuries and those with serious injuries should be considered with caution. This is because the data is taken from the IRS (Incident Recording System), which records severity of the injury at the time the report is written and therefore a slight injury can evolve into serious injuries (or vice versa) after the report has been written this is not reflected in the data in this report.

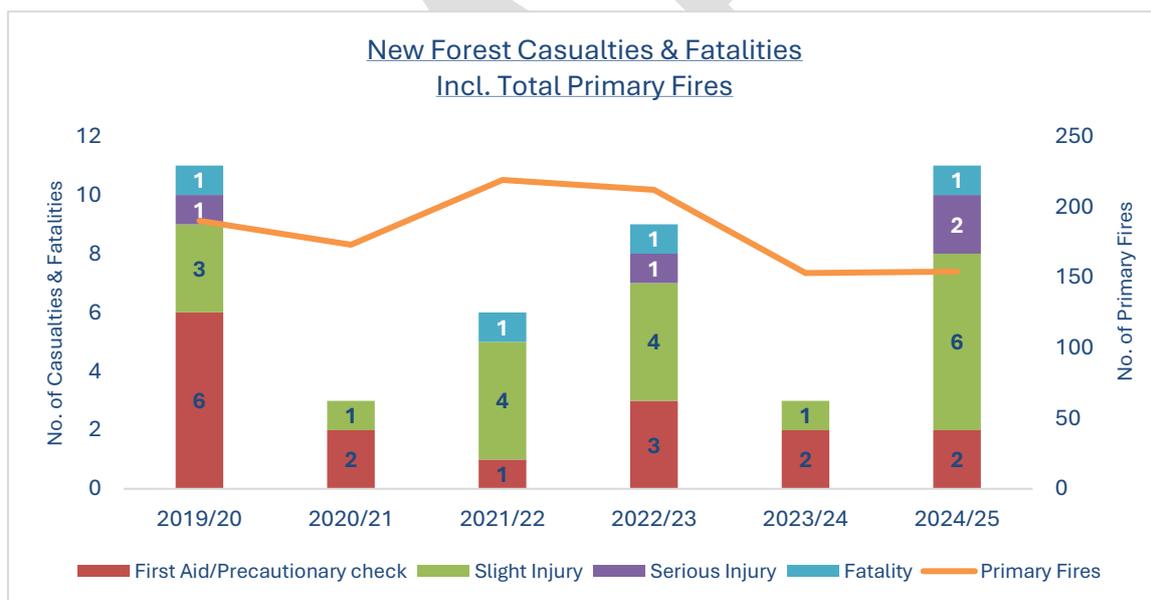


Figure 41: Casualties within the New Forest between 2019-2025

The total number of primary fires per year in the New Forest is overlaid in the same chart as a line.

Even though the total number of primary fires only rose by 0.7% since last year, the total number of fire casualties increased from 3 to 11. However, given the amount of

fluctuation in the number of casualties year on year, as depicted in the graph, the increase in 2024/25 is not statistically significant.

Additionally, a couple of New Forest incidents had multiple casualties (3 at a New Milton incident, and 2 at a Lymington incident), which inflate the total casualty numbers.

DRAFT

APPENDIX A

Domestic abuse including violence against women & girls



Acts of violence or abuse disproportionately affect women and girls. Crimes and behaviour covered by this term include, but are not limited to, harassment, stalking, rape, sexual assault, 'honour' based abuse and coercive control. 1.6 million women aged 16 in England and Wales experienced domestic abuse in year ending March 2024.

Aims

- Continue to strengthen the public space CCTV network through additional cameras specifically within rural communities.
- Expand and grow the safe places scheme offering vulnerable people a safe place to attend in other registered venues within the district.
- To raise awareness of the 'active bystander'.
- Promote domestic abuse ambassador training to recognise the signs of domestic abuse with community services such as Hackney Carriages.
- Develop awareness raising material to support neighbours, friends and family in recognising signs and symptoms of abuse and access to support.

Statistics

During 2023-24, in the New Forest it is estimated between **7,085 – 7,419** individuals have been subject to domestic abuse.

70.7% of those estimated to be subject to domestic abuse were female.

18% of individuals (aged 16+) in the New Forest who are estimated to be subjected to domestic abuse have their experiences recorded as a crime by the police.



During 2023-2024, in the New Forest reported sexual offences evidenced a **2% increase (9 incidents)**.

Possession of weapons / serious violence

Serious violence instils fear within communities and is a contributing factor to further incidents of offending behaviour. Incidents within the New Forest involving persons found in possession of weapons increased by 32 from the previous year.

Aims

- To provide weapons education and prevention training to front line professionals within educational settings and youth providers for operational delivery, raising awareness of the legislation, implications of carrying and keeping safe.
- Continue to develop robust risk management measurement tools on nominals identified through the Habitual Knife Carrier (HKC) cohort.
- Enhance offender access to prevent and support services through combined co-location and service distribution.

Statistics

The main offences that make up serious violence in New Forest are:

- ❖ violence with injury
- ❖ robbery of personal property
- ❖ possession of a weapon.



In 2023/24 possession of weapons in the New Forest increased from **122 incidents to 154**

In 2023/24, **New Forest recorded 297** serious violence offences, accounting for **6%** of the total volume of serious violence of Hampshire, Isle of Wight, Portsmouth & Southampton.



Of all serious violence offences in the New Forest, **10% (29 incidents)** had the domestic flag, suggesting they were linked to domestic abuse.

safer new forest

Targeting Crime and Antisocial Behaviour

Shoplifting & burglary (commercial & business)

Partnership Plan 2025/26

Nationally, shoplifting has continued to see increases and remains at its highest level in 20 years. Shoplifting offences during 2023-2024 rose nationally by 30% (to 443,995 offences) compared with the previous year (342,428 offences). The partnership is aware of the lasting impact that shoplifting can have on a business, its staff and the wider community. According to data published by the Office for National Statistics, Police recorded burglary decreased by 3% in the year to March 2024 (266,489 offences) compared with the previous year. Through the positive work of the Safer New Forest partnership, the New Forest evidenced a reduction in residential, business and community burglary by 36% and 33% respectively. Burglary prevention remains a priority for the partnership to through 2025/26.

Aims

- Enhance crime prevention measures within the retail sector, highlighting best practice and opportunities for a shared approach in deterring further offending.
- Engage offenders in the Integrated Offender Management programme, providing a multi-agency and wrap around service addressing anti-cedents to offending behaviour.
- Extend distribution of DNA marking kits to repeat victims and locations with the aim of deterring offenders whilst reducing the fear of crime within communities.
- Seek to enhance target hardening measures for the commercial sector in areas of vulnerability identified through recorded crime data.

Statistics



In 2023/24 residential burglary evidenced a **36% reduction** in the New Forest.



In 2023/24 business & community burglary **decreased by 33% (105 incidents)**

In 2023/24 reported of shoplifting offences increased by **27% (172 incidents)**.



During 2023/24, shoplifting in New Milton increased by **85% (82 incidents)**.

Shoplifting in Totton increased by **79% (71 incidents)**



In 2023/24, Lymington showed a **decrease** in shoplifting by 40 incidents.

APPENDIX B - Overview of incidents by type and comparison of crimes year on year:

Crimes by Sector Level

Crime - New Milton Sector

Crime Type	01/04/2024 - 31/03/2025	01/04/2023 - 31/03/2024	Variation
VIOLENCE AGAINST THE PERSON			
Homicide	0	0	
Violence with injury	164	167	-3
Violence without injury	440	458	-18
Total	604	625	-21
SEXUAL OFFENCES			
Rape	17	19	-2
Other sexual offences	32	34	-2
Total	49	53	-4
ROBBERY			
Robbery of business property	1	0	1
Robbery of personal property	7	10	-3
Total	8	10	-2
BURGLARY			
Residential	34	71	-37
Business and community	22	32	-10
Total	56	103	-47
THEFT OFFENCES			
Theft from Vehicle	48	50	-2
Theft from person	7	8	-1
Bicycle theft	10	8	2
Shoplifting	200	178	22
All other theft offences	92	96	-4
Total	357	340	17
CRIMINAL DAMAGE & ARSON OFFENCES			
Criminal damage	154	149	5
Arson	5	3	2
Total	159	152	7
DRUG OFFENCES			
Trafficking of drugs	13	12	1
Possession of drugs	38	42	-4
Total	51	54	-3
Possession of weapons offences	13	27	-14
Public order offences	129	150	-21
Miscellaneous crimes against society	22	23	-1

Crime - Lymington Sector

Crime Type	01/04/2024 – 31/03/2025	01/04/2023 – 31/03/2024	Variation
VIOLENCE AGAINST THE PERSON			
Homicide	0	0	-
Violence with injury	152	174	-22
Violence without injury	344	412	-68
Total	496	586	-90
SEXUAL OFFENCES			
Rape	17	22	-5
Other sexual offences	42	30	12
Total	59	52	7
ROBBERY			
Robbery of business property	0	1	-1
Robbery of personal property	2	6	-4
Total	2	7	-5
BURGLARY			
Residential	64	100	-36
Business and community	29	34	-5
Total	93	134	-41
THEFT OFFENCES			
Theft from Vehicle	90	82	8
Theft from person	3	7	-4
Bicycle theft	20	20	-
Shoplifting	121	112	9
All other theft offences	125	130	-5
Total	359	351	8
CRIMINAL DAMAGE & ARSON OFFENCES			
Criminal damage	153	147	6
Arson	3	3	-
Total	156	150	6
DRUG OFFENCES			
Trafficking of drugs	21	7	14
Possession of drugs	21	39	-18
Total	42	46	-4
Possession of weapons offences	14	17	-3
Public order offences	134	146	-12
Miscellaneous crimes against society	30	23	7

Crime - Ringwood and Fordingbridge Sector

Crime Type	01/04/2024 – 31/03/2025	01/04/2023 – 31/03/2024	Variations
VIOLENCE AGAINST THE PERSON			
Homicide	0	0	-
Violence with injury	171	165	6
Violence without injury	452	451	1
Total	623	616	7
SEXUAL OFFENCES			
Rape	21	23	-2
Other sexual offences	52	51	1
Total	73	74	-1
ROBBERY			
Robbery of business property	0	0	-
Robbery of personal property	3	1	2
Total	3	1	2
BURGLARY			
Residential	77	128	-51
Business and community	59	48	11
Total	136	176	-40
THEFT OFFENCES			
Theft from Vehicle	191	214	-23
Theft from person	8	3	5
Bicycle theft	21	25	-4
Shoplifting	175	116	59
All other theft offences	137	164	-27
Total	532	522	10
CRIMINAL DAMAGE & ARSON			
Criminal damage	183	218	-35
Arson	9	7	2
Total	192	225	-33
DRUG OFFENCES			
Trafficking of drugs	6	16	-10
Possession of drugs	31	17	14
Total	37	33	4
Possession of weapons offences	13	26	-13
Public order offences	166	182	-16
Miscellaneous crimes against society	43	21	22

Crime - New Forest Heart and East Sectors

Crime Type	01/04/2024 – 31/03/2025	01/04/2023 – 31/03/2024	Variations
VIOLENCE AGAINST THE PERSON			
Homicide	0	0	-
Violence with injury	64	78	-14
Violence without injury	120	138	-18
Total	184	216	-32
SEXUAL OFFENCES			
Rape	20	9	11
Other sexual offences	26	28	-2
Total	46	37	9
ROBBERY			
Robbery of business property	0	0	-
Robbery of personal property	2	2	-
Total	2	2	-
BURGLARY			
Residential	60	53	7
Business and community	23	26	-3
Total	83	79	4
THEFT OFFENCES			
Theft from Vehicle	119	122	-3
Theft from person	1	3	-2
Bicycle theft	39	23	16
Shoplifting	76	34	42
All other theft offences	65	71	-6
Total	300	253	47
CRIMINAL DAMAGE & ARSON			
Criminal damage	69	54	15
Arson	7	4	3
Total	76	58	18
DRUG OFFENCES			
Trafficking of drugs	1	1	-
Possession of drugs	14	27	-13
Total	15	28	-13
Possession of weapons offences	11	9	2
Public order offences	72	77	-5
Miscellaneous crimes against society	5	11	-6

Crime - Hythe Sector

Crime Type	01/04/2024 – 31/03/2025	01/04/2023 – 31/03/2024	Variation
VIOLENCE AGAINST THE PERSON			
Homicide	0	0	-
Violence with injury	261	294	-33
Violence without injury	652	797	-145
Total	913	1091	-178
SEXUAL OFFENCES			
Rape	42	47	-5
Other sexual offences	73	68	5
Total	115	115	-
ROBBERY			
Robbery of business property	1	2	-1
Robbery of personal property	11	17	-6
Total	12	19	-7
BURGLARY			
Residential	69	42	27
Business and community	32	32	-
Total	101	74	27
THEFT OFFENCES			
Theft from Vehicle	75	80	-5
Theft from person	11	12	-1
Bicycle theft	9	14	-5
Shoplifting	169	199	-30
All other theft offences	161	148	13
Total	425	453	-28
CRIMINAL DAMAGE & ARSON OFFENCES			
Criminal damage	218	262	-44
Arson	10	17	-7
Total	228	279	-51
DRUG OFFENCES			
Trafficking of drugs	14	9	5
Possession of drugs	39	60	-21
Total	53	69	-16
Possession of weapons offences	23	34	-11
Public order offences	196	212	-16
Miscellaneous crimes against society	49	44	5

Crime - Totton Sector

Crime Type	01/04/2024 – 31/03/2025	01/04/2023 – 31/03/2024	Variation
VIOLENCE AGAINST THE PERSON			
Homicide	0	0	-
Violence with injury	283	314	-31
Violence without injury	713	698	15
Total	996	1012	-16
SEXUAL OFFENCES			
Rape	34	37	-3
Other sexual offences	72	63	9
Total	106	100	6
ROBBERY			
Robbery of business property	5	0	5
Robbery of personal property	18	11	7
Total	23	11	12
BURGLARY			
Residential	105	87	18
Business and community	61	44	17
Total	166	131	35
THEFT OFFENCES			
Theft from Vehicle	170	134	36
Theft from person	13	13	-
Bicycle theft	25	46	-21
Shoplifting	321	160	161
All other theft offences	249	302	-53
Total	778	655	123
CRIMINAL DAMAGE & ARSON OFFENCES			
Criminal damage	272	227	45
Arson	13	8	5
Total	285	235	50
DRUG OFFENCES			
Trafficking of drugs	19	17	2
Possession of drugs	48	84	-36
Total	67	101	-34
Possession of weapons offences	48	4	44
Public order offences	242	251	-9
Miscellaneous crimes against society	55	35	20