

ALCESTER POLICE

SAFER NEIGHBOURHOOD TEAM



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1685



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1672



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ALCESTER NORTH COVERING

STUDLEY, SAMBOURNE, HENLEY-IN-ARDEN,
CLAVERDON, WOOTTON WAWEN, MAPPLEBOROUGH GREEN
& TANWORTH-IN-ARDEN WARDS



PC Sean Lovatt
1348



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Singh 6330



PCSO Brooke
Avery 6350



PCSO Carolyn
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ALCESTER SOUTH COVERING

ALCESTER, BIDFORD-ON-AVON, KINWARTON,
SALFORD PRIORS, ASTON CANTLOW & WELFORD-ON-AVON WARDS



Contact us:

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Alcester Police SNTs. Latest Weekly Report. Sunday 6th April 2025

Based at Alcester Police Station, The Safer Neighbourhood team's primary roles are around crime prevention, problem solving both long standing or emerging issues of community concern and community engagement. We are supported at Alcester by colleagues from Patrol teams whose role is to respond to incidents and investigate crimes that occur in the area 24/7. The SNT is supervised by Inspector Hembry who leads on Neighbourhood Policing for Stratford District and Sgt Ebbs who also oversees neighbourhood Policing in the Shipston on Stour area. The Alcester SNT currently consists of 2 Police officers and 5 Police Community Support Officers, and our contact details are shown above.

Hello all.

This is our latest combined weekly report and prompt to see if you have any questions, suggestions or concerns for the Alcester Police Safer Neighbourhood Teams. Thank you to those that have contacted the Teams this week. If you would like to be removed from this local email circulation list, please let me know asap. This report will also be sent out on the Warwickshire Connected alert system.

For operational and privacy reasons not all the incidents that occur on the Alcester area are listed in this report, although they are recorded on police systems. Please remember to report any anti-social behaviour, suspicious activity or crimes to us as soon as possible - this can be done via the 101 and 999 telephone numbers or if not an emergency via our online reporting forms that can be found on our website. If you have any information or cctv footage that may relate to the incidents listed, please contact us.

Incidents of a public interest from the last week: -

BIDFORD

- Suspicious Circumstances. Old School Mead. Male on electric scooter seen acting suspiciously in the area. Caller concerned that he was looking at cars. 7.20pm Wednesday 2nd April. 0371 02/04/2025

STUDLEY

- Theft. Store, Studley. Items stolen by way of shoplifting. The offender is described as a white male, 5' 6", 30-40s, blond hair, walks with a possible limp. Evening of Thursday 3rd April. 0363 03/04/2025

EARLSWOOD

- ASB. Area around and across The Lakes. Several reports this week regarding vehicle and person nuisance.

TANWORTH

- Suspicious Circumstances. Penn Lane. Blue BMW and occupants seen acting suspiciously in the area. Possibly trying to get through hedgerow to livestock. 6.35pm Monday 31st March. 0292 31/03/2025

Nuisance behaviour by groups of people

Nuisance behaviour by groups of people, such as drinking alcohol in the street or trespassing on private property may not always be a police matter. However, sometimes this activity can lead to criminal behaviour and pose a risk to the wider community at which point we do need to be involved. Here you can find out the most common types of nuisance behaviour and what you can do about it. Common types of nuisance behaviour

Street drinking - It's not always a criminal offence to drink alcohol in the street. However, individuals or groups of people drinking alcohol together can sometimes lead to rowdy or disruptive behaviour.

Trespassing - Trespassing is when someone is on private property or travels across it without the property owner's permission. This includes both private land and buildings. It can be worrying to find someone trespassing on your property, and you might be tempted to immediately call the police. However, unless you believe they've caused, or plan to cause, damage or harm, this is a matter for your local council rather than the police.

What is the impact?

People gathering together in public is not an offence. However, if drink or drugs are involved this can sometimes lead to disruptive noise. This can then escalate into aggressive, violent or lewd behaviour, such as intimidation or verbal abuse of passers-by, fighting or urinating in public. All of which are offences. If people are drinking or taking drugs, they may leave litter behind, including hazardous materials such as needles, syringes, swabs, wraps and gas canisters. This is a particular concern as it can pose a health risk to other members of the public, pets and wildlife.

What you can do - If you know the people involved, or they seem approachable, our first advice would be to talk to them peacefully. After all, they may not be aware they're causing a problem. If they are trespassing on your property, you have the right to ask them to leave. However, do not take the law into your own hands by intervening, such as making physical threats or attempting to confiscate items. You may make the situation worse and even risk committing an offence yourself. If talking hasn't worked, or you would prefer not to talk to those involved, there are a number of ways to get help and support.

Visit your local council's website to see if they have a community warden service.

Read our advice on fly tipping and other littering - <https://www.warwickshire.police.uk/advice/advice-and-information/asb/asb/antisocial-behaviour/fly-tipping-and-other-littering>

Report street drinking or public drug use that is causing a nuisance - <https://www.warwickshire.police.uk/ro/report/asb/asb-v3/report-antisocial-behaviour/>

Deepfakes

Deepfakes are digitally created and altered content often in the form of fake images, videos and audio recordings. In some cases, this deepfaked content can take on the exact likeness of a real person – this could be of you or someone you know. Deepfakes aren't always harmful or illegal, but they are sometimes used for malicious and criminal purposes.

Examples of illegal deepfakes

#Intimate image abuse or “revenge porn” - It's illegal to share or threaten to share intimate photos or videos of someone without their permission and this includes deepfake images.

#Child sexual abuse material - It's illegal to make, share and possess indecent photographs and pseudo-photographs and/or videos, including deepfakes, of someone who is under 18.

It does not matter if the person depicted is real or it's a fake that's been digitally created or altered.

#Hate crime - It's illegal for someone to act in a way that is threatening and designed to stir up hatred through messages, pictures, and videos.

This could be a deepfake image or video that contains messages calling for violence against a specific person or group, or deepfake images and/or videos showing violence against someone.

#Fraud - Using a deepfake to trick you, to gain an advantage, such as taking your money or learning private information about you.

#False communications - Deepfakes can be used to send false messages, for example showing you or someone you know doing something that has not actually happened. If this is done by someone who knows this is false and they want to cause serious harm, either emotional or physical, it can be illegal.

#Terrorist activity - If the deepfake is promoting, glorifying, or helping carry out acts of terrorism and violent extremism you should report this to the police.

#Stalking and harassment - If someone is repeatedly doing something (including using deepfakes) which make you feel alarmed, distressed, threatened or unsafe then you can report it.

#Blackmail - If a deepfake is being used to blackmail you or someone you know this is a crime.

If someone threatens to share deepfake sexual pictures, videos, or information about you unless you pay money or do something else you don't want to, this is called Sextortion.

Report it.

If you've been a victim of an illegal deepfake we understand that it could be alarming, distressing or embarrassing. If you think you are, or may have been, a victim of a crime involving a deepfake, there are things you can expect from the police and ways to access support. We understand it takes courage, but reporting to us is the first step.

<https://www.warwickshire.police.uk/ro/report/ocr/af/how-to-report-a-crime/>

You can report fraud to Action Fraud, the UK's national reporting centre for fraud and cybercrime.

<https://www.actionfraud.police.uk/>

The 10 Principles of Crime Prevention

1. Target Hardening - Making your property harder for an offender to access. Upgrading the locks on your doors, windows, sheds and outbuildings. Fitting sash jammers to vulnerable doors and windows. Using secure passwords to prevent criminals hacking your online accounts
2. Target Removal - Ensuring that a potential target is out of view. Not leaving items on view through your windows – i.e. laptops, phones, keys, bags. Putting your vehicle in the garage if you have one and not leaving valuables on display. Being cautious about what you post online as it may be used to identify or locate you offline.
3. Reducing the Means - Removing items that may help commit an offence. Not leaving tools and ladders in the garden and clearing up any rubble/bricks. Keeping wheelie bins out of reach, as they may be a climbing aid or help transport items. Making sure that bricks and rubble are cleared.
4. Reducing the Payoff - Reducing the profit the criminal can make from the offence. Security marking your property. Marking your property in such a way that others will not want to buy from the thief. Not buying property you believe or suspect to be stolen.
5. Access Control - Looking at measures that will control access to a location, a person or object. Locking your doors and windows to both your house and your vehicle. Ensuring that fencing, hedges, walls and other boundary treatments are in a good state of repair. Putting a security system in place at a commercial site (entry barriers, security guards, ID cards)
6. Surveillance - Improving surveillance around homes, businesses or public places to deter criminals. Removing high hedges / fences at the front of your home that allows an offender to work unseen. Consider adding CCTV to a commercial site or public place. Establishing a Neighbourhood Watch Scheme in your street
7. Environmental Change - Ensuring your property and wider community looks cared for. Ensuring that graffiti and domestic/commercial waste is cleared up. Reporting issues with fly-tipping or broken streetlights to the relevant authority. Working with the police and local authority to close a footpath.
8. Rule Setting - Changing our habits by setting rules and positioning signage in appropriate locations. Introducing a rule that the last person entering / leaving should lock the door and remove the keys. Informing visitors to commercial sites that they must report to reception on arrival. Informing users that a particular site is closed between certain times and should not be accessed.
9. Increase the Chances of Being Caught - Increasing the likelihood that an offender will be caught to prevent crime occurring. Making use of dusk to dawn security lighting is in place and in working order. Using good quality CCTV and/or alarm systems, especially on commercial sites and public places. Upgrading security to delay an offender, meaning they have to spend more time to gain access.
10. Deflecting Offenders - Deterring an offender or deflecting their intention. Using timer switches to make our homes look occupied if vacant after the hours of darkness. Running youth diversionary schemes with partner agencies. Referring offenders to drug rehabilitation programmes