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ALCESTER NORTH TEAM

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ALCESTER SOUTH TEAM

PC 410 Mark Savidge

PCSO 6111 Gary Johnson-Jones

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ALCESTER POLICE

SAFER NEIGHBOURHOOD TEAM



ALCESTER NORTH COVERING

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

ALCESTER SOUTH COVERING

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



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Alcester Police SNTs. Latest Weekly Report. Sunday 22nd March 2026

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 Jake Kibblewhite 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: -

ALCESTER

ASB. Hopkins Precinct / Kinwarton Road. Two motorbikes racing around the area causing a danger and a general nuisance. Riders had no helmets and there were no lights on the bikes.
9.45pm 21st March. 0399 21/03/2026

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Alcester continued.....

ASB. Park area off Captains Hill. Two young males seen lighting a small fire in the field before running off. Fire extinguished by passing member of the public. 6pm 20th March. 0347 20/03/2026

Attempt Burglary. Gerard Road. Male has tried to force lock on door but was disturbed and made off, possibly in an estate car. Male was wearing a full balaclava / ski mask. 3.25am 17th March. 0023 17/03/2026

Drone. School Road / Moorfields. Drone seen over houses. Caller concerned regards the motives of the drone user. Between 11.30am and 12 midday 16th March. 0137 16/03/2026

SALFORD PRIORS

ASB. School Avenue area. Male on electric bike riding fast and dangerously around the area. Amongst other things was seen doing a wheelie while stood on the seat. Male was wearing a hat and a scarf over his face. Ongoing problem. Reported 21st March. 0300 21/03/2026

BROOM

Burglary. High Street. Premises entered and various items stolen including watches and jewellery. Two males were seen running from the rear of houses prior to the burglary being discovered. Possibly occurred just before 7.30pm 20th March. 0392 20/03/2026

A46 HASELOR

ASB. A46 and Croft Lane area. Three males aged about 17 on three motorbikes riding in and out of traffic causing a danger and a general nuisance. 5.50pm 18th March. 0308 18/03/2026

STUDLEY

Burglary. Gunners Lane. Side door lock drilled / smashed off and entry gained. Car key taken - subsequently a White Audi A3 was then also stolen. Between 11.30pm 18th and 7am 19th March. 0057 19/03/2026

Suspicious Circumstances. Foster Avenue. Male wearing a red hi-vis jacket and a lanyard has visited a house saying he was from the housing association and needed to take photographs of the inside of the house. He entered and took photos inside and out and then left in a grey BMW. On checking with the housing association no visit was planned. The intention of the male is currently unknown. He is described as a black male, 20's. 5' 5" with very short black hair. 1pm 12th March. 0008 18/03/2026

HENLEY

Burglary. Birmingham Road. Garage and porch of house entered. Nothing believed stolen at the time of the report. Intel from the area show that two males dressed all in black were seen in the area at around 1am 17th March. 0055 17/03/2026



Op Makesafe: Tackling child exploitation at hotels in Warwickshire.

Recently, we conducted a highly successful operation to assess how hotels respond to signs of child exploitation.

We visited seven hotels to test how their staff reacted to signs of child exploitation.

One of our cadets posed as a vulnerable child with plain-clothed police posing as the suspect adult.

We displayed clear indicators of exploitation as we attempted to book a room. The adult was paying in cash, telling the child to turn off their phone, and carrying alcohol. These are clear red flags for hotel staff.

We were testing to see if hotel staff picked up on these and how they responded.

We're pleased to report the results:

- Three hotels contacted the police immediately.
- Two hotels challenged our team and refused the booking.

Detective Sergeant Rich Morgan from our trafficking and exploitation team, said: "It's encouraging that many hotels recognised the signs and took action.

"Unfortunately, a couple did not, and we will be providing them with training from Barnardo's to help them improve.

"Child exploitation is a reality in Warwickshire, and we all have a role to play in combating it.

"Given our central location along major road and rail routes, hotels here are prime targets for traffickers moving exploited children around the country. We will continue to conduct these operations."

Would you know how to spot the signs of exploitation - www.somethingsnotright.co.uk



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E-scooters

What is an e-scooter? - Electrical scooters (also known as e-scooters) come under the category of 'powered transporters'. This covers a range of personal transport devices that are powered by a motor. E-scooters and unregistered e-motorbikes are classed as motor vehicles under the Road Traffic Act 1988. This means the rules that apply to motor vehicles, also apply to e-scooters including the need to have a licence and insurance.

There are two ways of using an e-scooter:

- by privately owning one
- by renting one through an authorised rental scheme

Owning your own e-scooter - It's not currently possible to get insurance for privately owned e-scooters. This means it's illegal to use them on the road or in public spaces, such as parks, street pavements, and shopping centres. If you use a privately-owned e-scooter in public, you risk the vehicle being seized under S.165 Road Traffic Act 1988 for having no insurance. If you cause serious harm to another person whilst riding an e-scooter/e-motorbike, the incident will be investigated in the same way it would if you were riding a motorcycle or driving a car.

Where you can use your own e-scooter - If you own an e-scooter, **you can only use it in on private land**, such as in a garden. But you must have the permission of the landowner to do so.

Rental e-scooters - You can rent e-scooters in some parts of the UK through e-scooter rental trials. Where a rental trial scheme is running, rental e-scooters can be used on public roads, some cycle lanes, and other public spaces. But you must follow the relevant road traffic laws. If you don't, you could face prosecution.

To use a rental e-scooter in an approved area you must:

- hold the correct driving licence (find out about driving licence categories)
- have insurance (the rental companies provide this when you hire from them)
- meet the minimum age limit (this can vary depending on the rental company, so please check with them)
- When riding an e-scooter, you should always keep to the speed limit. We also always recommend wearing safety protection such as a helmet.

Penalties and offences for e-scooters

If you breach the rules when using an e-scooter/e-motorbike you could face a fixed penalty notice, the seizure of your e-scooter/e-motorbike and its disposal. Forces set and enforce penalties differently, so the penalty will vary depending on where the offence is committed.

For example, Devon and Cornwall police will not issue fines, so other forms of penalty will be used if you use an e-scooter in a public place when not part of an approved trial.

For other forces in the UK, the fixed penalty notice could include:

- a £300 fine and six penalty points on your licence for having no insurance.
- a £100 fine and three to six penalty points for riding without the correct licence

You could also be committing an offence if you're caught:

- riding on a pavement: fixed penalty notice and possible £50 fine.
- using a mobile phone or other handheld mobile device while riding: £200 and six penalty points
- riding through red lights: fixed penalty notice, £100 fine and possible penalty points
- drink driving: the same as if you were driving a car, you could face court-imposed fines, a driving ban and possible imprisonment.
- If you're using an e-scooter/e-motorbike in public in an antisocial manner, you can also risk the e-scooter/e-motorbike being seized under section 59 of the Police Reform Act.

Electric bikes

Electric bikes and rules for riding them.

You can ride an electric bike, or an 'electrically assisted pedal cycle' (EAPC), without a license or insurance if you're 14 or over.

An electric bike:

- must have pedals that you can use to propel it.
- can have more than two wheels, for example a tricycle.
- must have an electric motor that can run continuously at a maximum power of no more than 250 watts.
- must have no electrical assistance once you reach 15.5 miles per hour (mph)
- If your electric bike fails to meet any of these requirements it needs to be taxed and insured as either a motorcycle or a moped.

There is more information on what's required to ride your electric bike legally on GOV.UK.



What is antisocial behaviour?

Antisocial behaviour is defined as 'behaviour by a person which causes, or is likely to cause, harassment, alarm or distress to persons not of the same household as the person' (Antisocial Behaviour, Crime and Policing Act 2014). But what does this mean? Find out more about how we classify antisocial behaviour and the many activities that it covers.

What is antisocial behaviour?

There are three main categories for antisocial behaviour, depending on how many people are affected:

- Personal antisocial behaviour is when a person targets a specific individual or group.
- Nuisance antisocial behaviour is when a person causes trouble, annoyance or suffering to a community.
- Environmental antisocial behaviour is when a person's actions affect the wider environment, such as public spaces or buildings.

Under these main headings antisocial behaviour falls into one of 13 different types:

- Vehicle abandoned: This covers vehicles that appear to have been left by their owner, rather than stolen and abandoned. It includes scrap or 'end of life' vehicles and those damaged at the scene of a road traffic collision that have been abandoned and aren't awaiting recovery.
- Vehicle nuisance or inappropriate use: This relates to vehicles being used in acts such as street cruising (driving up and down the street causing annoyance and bothering other road users), vehicle convoys and riding or driving on land other than a road. It also covers the misuse of go-peds, motorised skateboards and electric-propelled cycles, and the unlicensed dealing of vehicles where a person has two or more vehicles on the same road within 500 metres of each other.
- Rowdy or inconsiderate behaviour: This refers to general nuisance behaviour in a public place or a place to which the public have access, such as private clubs. It does not include domestic-related behaviour, harassment or public disorder which should be reported as crimes.
- Rowdy or nuisance neighbours: This covers any rowdy behaviour or general nuisance caused by neighbours, including boundary and parking disputes. It also covers noise nuisance from parties or playing loud music.
- Littering or drugs paraphernalia: This includes fly posting and discarding litter, rubbish or drugs paraphernalia in any public place.
- Animal problems: This covers any situation where animals are creating a nuisance or people's behaviour associated with the use of animals is deemed as antisocial. It includes uncontrolled animals, stray dogs, barking, fouling and intimidation by an animal.
- Trespassing: This is any situation in which people have entered land, water or premises without lawful authority or permission. It ranges from taking an unauthorised shortcut through a garden to setting up unauthorised campsites.
- Nuisance calls: This covers any type of communication by phone that causes anxiety and annoyance, including silent calls and intrusive 'cold calling' from businesses. It does not cover indecent, threatening or offensive behaviour which should be reported as crimes.
- Street drinking: This relates to unlicensed drinking in public spaces, where the behaviour of the persons involved is deemed as antisocial. It also covers unplanned and spontaneous parties which encroach on the street.
- Activity relating to sex workers or sex working: This relates to any activity such as loitering, displaying cards or promoting sex worker services. It may also refer to activities in and around a brothel that impact on local residents. It does not include 'kerb-crawling' which should be reported as a crime.
- Nuisance noise: This relates to all incidents of noise nuisance that do not involve neighbours (see 'Nuisance neighbours' above).
- Begging: This covers anyone begging or asking for charitable donations in a public place, or encouraging a child to do so, without a license. Unlicensed ticket sellers at or near public transport hubs may also fall into this category.
- Misuse of fireworks: This will include the inappropriate use of fireworks, the unlawful sale or possession of fireworks and noise created by fireworks.

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ASB case review

If antisocial behaviour (ASB) is affecting your quality of life, or making you fear for your safety or the safety of others, there are people who can help. You can contact the police, your local council Community Safety Department or, if relevant, your housing provider.

These partner agencies have a role to play in reducing anti-social behaviour, supporting the most vulnerable and dealing with the people responsible.

Antisocial behaviour is an incident that falls short of a crime, where the behaviour of an individual or group causes or is likely to cause:

- harassment, alarm or distress to any person, not of the same household
- another party to feel personally threatened.
- a public nuisance or detrimental impact upon the environment
- a detrimental effect upon the quality of life of an individual or the community as a whole

Advice

It is important to keep records of the behaviour and when it is happening. Don't be afraid to tell one of the partner agencies about it and to ask for support when you need it. To help you and others:

- report antisocial behaviour.
- record it.
- look out for others that may experience antisocial behaviour and report it on their behalf.

Antisocial behaviour case review

The case review empowers repeat victims of antisocial behaviour to ask for a review of the actions partner agencies have taken to resolve their concerns. To be eligible, you need to:

- have experienced three incidents as an individual in the last six months.
- be five individuals in the local community who have separately reported similar incidents, where you all feel dissatisfied with the action taken and all agree that they want to raise the case review.
- Each of the incidents need to have been reported within one month of them taking place and you must apply for case review within six months of the latest incident. The victim can be a business, individual or a community group.

Report antisocial behaviour!

Antisocial behaviour takes many forms. From aggressive, noisy or abusive behaviour (including vehicles, bicycles, e-bikes and e-scooters) to neighbourhood disturbances involving drugs, abandoned cars or animals.

If you've witnessed antisocial behaviour, please report it to us.

Your neighbourhood can be an area where you live, work, or visit often.

<https://www.warwickshire.police.uk/ro/report/asb/asb-v3/report-antisocial-behaviour/>