

# Havering Community Safety Partnership Plan

2022 to 2025

V3

DRAFT

# Document Control

## Document details

<b>Name</b>	Community Safety Partnership Plan 2022-2025
<b>Version number</b>	V3
<b>Status</b>	
<b>Author</b>	Diane Egan
<b>Lead Officer</b>	Diane Egan, Community Safety and Development Manager
<b>Approved by</b>	Havering Community Safety Partnership
<b>Scheduled review date</b>	

## Version history

Version	Change	Date	Dissemination
<b>V0.1</b>	Initial Draft	January 2022	Julie Chandler and Chris McAvoy
<b>V0.2</b>	amended	March 2022	HCSP partners
<b>V0.3</b>		8 August 2022	Neighbourhoods Management Team Leaders briefing Lead Member Briefing
<b>Final</b>			

## Approval history

Version	Change	Date	Approving body
<b>Final</b>			

## Equality analysis record

Date	Completed by	Review date
February 2022	Diane Egan	May 2023

# Contents

1. Foreword
2. Executive Summary
3. Introduction
  - 3.1 Purpose and scope
  - 3.2 Vision
  - 3.3 Aims and objectives
  - 3.4 Timescales
  - 3.5 Related documents
4. Authorisation and communication
5. Implementation and monitoring
6. Evaluation and review
7. Further information
8. Appendices
  - Appendix 1: Equality Analysis
  - Appendix 2: Related Documents
  - Appendix 3: Data sources for the Annual Strategic Assessment
  - Appendix 4: Membership of Havering Community Safety Partnership
  - Appendix 5: Violence Reduction Plan
  - Appendix 6: Governance and Structure of Havering Community Safety Partnership

# 1. Foreword

Thank you for reading the Partnership Plan for improving Community Safety in the London Borough of Havering.

This Community Safety Partnership Plan is produced by the Community Safety and Intelligence team on behalf of the Havering Community Safety Partnership. It sets out the plans and actions that the Partnership aspires to as a result of this year's Strategic Assessment, which is an analysis of the crime and disorder trends in Havering over the last twelve months.

An annual strategic assessment was conducted across Havering in October 2021. In recent years, violent crime has become an increasing concern across the UK, and Havering is no exception to this. In addition, the Council's local intelligence shows that crime, disorder and fear of crime rank very highly in a list of public concerns amongst Havering residents and amongst the wider community that works in and visits the borough. This plan is the result of the focused analysis of the annual strategic assessment process, and sets out actions for the various partnership groups who are charged with bringing this plan to fruition.

Every year we face tough challenges in improving Community Safety but the Covid pandemic and economic climate in recent years has made this more difficult so it is important that we demonstrate to you that the work we do both makes a difference and represents good value.

In light of the challenges, Havering Community Safety Partnership has continued to achieve notable successes in impacting on crime, fear of crime and disorder. Overall, Havering continues to be one of the safest boroughs in London. This plan represents our commitment to ensuring that Havering remains a safe place in which to live, work or visit.

The Community Safety Partnership continues to work closely with Partners across the East Area Basic Command Unit and Mayor of London to tackle crime and disorder.

**Andrew Blake-Herbert**  
**Chief Executive**  
**London Borough of Havering**  
**Chair of the HCSP**

## 2. Executive summary

The Havering Community Safety Partnership (HCSP) is comprised of five responsible authorities<sup>1</sup> who, by law, are required to work together to tackle crime, disorder, substance misuse and reoffending. There is also a statutory requirement that the HCSP produces an annual strategic assessment of these issues in coordination with a community safety strategy or plan.

An annual strategic assessment of crime and disorder was conducted across October 2021. The strategic assessment assesses and evaluates the progress towards priorities set out in the previous Community Safety partnership plan, and recommends any changes required to the strategic priorities, if applicable, for the forthcoming years. The strategic assessment has identified six strategic priorities the forthcoming plan.

### Strategic Priorities

The proposed strategic priorities for Havering are set out below. For each priority, it should be possible to identify those agencies and resources that are best placed to respond and deliver improvements with consideration of short, medium and long-term requirements. Most strategic priorities will require a balance between prevention, harm reduction, enforcement and reassurance. It is important that responses can specifically identify how they will better control offenders, improve guardianship and management of places.

- 1. Reducing Violence** – Violence against the person is responsible for 32% of all total notifiable crimes in Havering and is a key demand driver across Council departments and partnership agencies.
- 2. Tackling Violence against Women and Girls** - these thematic areas contain the highest rates of repeat victimisation and domestic abuse is responsible for 41.3% of all total notifiable crimes in Havering. Confidence among these groups with the Criminal Justice System and support networks overall is low.
- 3. Reducing reoffending, especially substance misuse and group related** – a small proportion of offenders account for a high proportion of solved crimes. Alcohol and drugs are significant enhancers contributing to violence and serious acquisitive crimes. Small groups of offenders known to one another are disproportionately responsible for low volume but more harmful serious crimes.
- 4. Tackling Serious Youth Crime and criminal exploitation-** young people are especially vulnerable to being drawn into gang activity, criminal exploitation and County Lines.
- 5. Reducing crime in our Town centres and other identified vulnerable neighbourhoods**– Romford and key facilities concentrated within its boundaries account for a

---

<sup>1</sup> London Borough of Havering, Clinical Commissioning Group, Metropolitan Police, London Fire & Emergency Planning Authority and Probation Service.

high proportion of all crimes and community safety problems. Similar vulnerable hotspots have been identified in Harold Hill and Hornchurch.

**6. Improving feelings of safety** – Fear of crime is disproportionately high in Havering and impacts on the quality of life of those who live and work in the Borough. We aim to tackle this through improved communications particularly around awareness of crime prevention and self-awareness regarding safety.

Havering's identified strategic priorities are broadly aligned to current and emerging regional and national strategies. Both within the national and regional context there continues to be a greater emphasis on prioritisation of crimes that present the highest levels of risk and harm, notably Violence Reduction which includes Violence Against Women and Girls and Ending Gang Violence and Exploitation.

### 3. Introduction

#### 3.1 Purpose and scope

Each year it is a statutory requirement that Community Safety Partnerships (CSPs) across England and Wales must conduct a strategic assessment of crime, disorder, and substance misuse and community safety issues<sup>2</sup>. The purpose of the assessment is to help decision makers set priorities. It is also the key background document used in the development of the Havering CSP Partnership Plan.

A strategic assessment for Havering was completed in October 2021 which included a comprehensive analysis of the level and patterns of crime, disorder and substance misuse, and changes in the short, medium and long term across Havering. The assessment utilised a wide range of data from appropriate sources. The assessment was structured around the Problem Analysis Triangle elements of victims (*including vulnerable people, facilities and targets*), offenders and locations (*including priority communities*). This approach has enabled the partnership to identify both crosscutting issues and underlying drivers and motivations for offending.

---

<sup>2</sup> The Strategic Assessment is an annual statutory requirement for every Community Safety Partnership, as is the production of a local three yearly (annually renewable) strategy or partnership plan – S6 Crime & Disorder Act as amended by S97 and S98 of the Police Reform Act, and as amended by the Police and Justice Act 2006; and S1 of the Clean Neighbourhoods and Environment Act 2005.

### 3.1.1 Havering crime data

Over the previous 12-months, there has been a drop of 4% against the level of Total Notifiable Offences (TNOs) seen in the 2020 Strategic Assessment.

MPS Havering	2020 - 2021	2019 - 2020	2018 - 2019	Variance 20 - 21 vs. 19 - 20	% Change 20 - 21 vs. 19 - 20	% Change 20 - 21 vs. 18 - 19
Total Notifiable Offences	16,785	17,482	19,125	-697	-4%	-12%

When compared to the pre- pandemic period of 2018-19, we see a reduction of 12% in TNOs in Havering.

### 3.1.2 Police recorded crime summary

The table on the right displays the rate of population for offences per 1,000 comparing Havering, London and England and Wales. The chart shows the TNO rate in London holds the higher rate in comparison to locally and nationally.

The rate of *Violence against the Person* is higher across England and Wales than in London, and the rate in Havering is lower than both. The rates however are similar with only slight variation.

The rate of *Serious Acquisitive* offending is significantly higher in London (16.3) than across England and Wales (10.1) and Havering features between the two (12.5).

Since the last HCSP Strategic Assessment (2020), Havering's TNO rate has remained the same per thousand population. In comparison, London has seen a decrease of 2.2 crimes per thousand residents and England and Wales' saw an increase of 16.3 TNO crimes per thousand population.

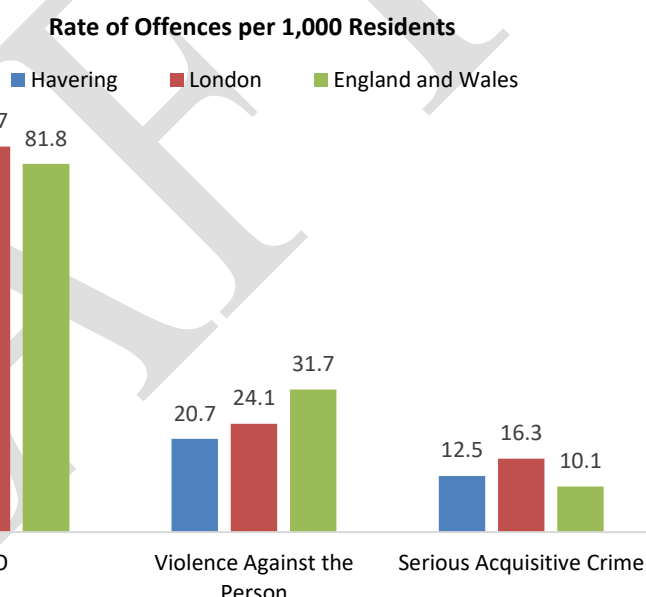


Figure 2.2 Rate per 1,000 Population, MPS & Home Office data

During this time, Havering has seen an increase in *Violence against the Person* of 1.4 crimes per 1000 residents, compared to a rise of 0.4 crimes in London and 5.6 crimes across England and Wales, per thousand of the population.

Havering has seen a slight increase in the rate of *Serious Acquisitive Crimes*, by 2.2, (from 10.3 to 12.5) per 1000 residents, which is higher than the increase in rate London-wide, which saw an raise of 0.9 (from 15.4 to 16.3) per thousand of the population. England and Wales as a whole, saw the highest increase in the rate of *Serious Acquisitive Crimes* by 3.4 (6.7 to 10.1) per thousand of the population.

Overall, Havering's performance by rate of offending has either remained the same or increased. However, where an increase is seen, this has been reflected across London and the UK as a whole.

The data table on the following page shows the current trends for recorded crime in Havering (Metropolitan Police Official Crime Data).

The table shows the volume of crime for each category, numerical and percentage changes over rolling 12-month periods, proportionate breakdowns against the Havering total, short term direction of travel and how the rate of crime ranks among the 32 London boroughs, where 1<sup>st</sup> is the highest rate of offending (worst) and 32<sup>nd</sup> is best. The latter is shaded according to quartiles (1<sup>st</sup> to 8<sup>th</sup> red, 9<sup>th</sup> to 16<sup>th</sup> orange, 17<sup>th</sup> to 24<sup>th</sup> yellow and 25<sup>th</sup> to 32<sup>nd</sup> green).

The column headed '% of TNO' shows contribute of each crime category to the volume of Total Notifiable Offences in Havering. The category names shown on the left hand side may relate to several types of crime grouped together because of a common feature, such as *hate crime*, or *gun crime*; therefore the *total notifiable offences* figure is not a sum of all other categories shown. The biggest contributors to recorded crime in Havering in the 12-months are *Violence against the Person* (32%, 5,363 offences), *Theft & Handling* excluding M/V crimes (19.1%, 3,200 offences) and *Motor Vehicle Crime* (13.9%, 2,326 offences). Crimes affecting businesses (*Business Crime*, which includes all types of offending, with the main contributor being theft from shops) was also one of the biggest contributors to the recorded crime in Havering (34.1%, 5,718 offences).

Indicators relating to *domestic abuse* appear encouraging, however it must be noted that this must be taken with consideration to victim confidence in reporting matters, as we cannot measure incidents that go un-reported. The level of *DA violence with injury*, similarly to last year, has decreased (-3.6%), in line with the decrease in overall crimes flagged as *domestic abuse* (-2.4%). The level of *DA incidents*, which refers to incidents between partners or family members where no crime has been committed, also saw a decrease by 282 411 incidents, or -6.1%.

*Public order offences* saw a slight increase of 3.6%, 43 more offences reported compared to last year. The Home Office definition is made up of public fear, alarm or distressing offences, racially or religiously aggravated public fear alarm or distress offences, violent disorder and other state/ public order offences.

Despite the increase in *violence against the person* overall, there was no change in *homicide* offences, with only one being recorded as such in the past 12 months, and *knife offences* fell



by 24.3% (a reduction of 50 offences). There was also a decrease in *robbery offences* of 18.5% seen, particularly *personal robbery* which saw a significant decrease of 21.3% (85 offences less than last year). Additionally, *possession of weapons* has seen a decline compared to the previous year of -16.9% (20 fewer offences). It is apparent that the Government imposed National and Local Lockdowns through this year, may have had an impact on these type of offences due to less people being outside of the home and therefore less people committing an offence of carrying an offensive weapon in a public space. The decrease could also be explained by policing reverting to reactive methods, rather than proactive, as restrictions lifted, and crime levels began to slowly rise again.

The final column indicates where Havering ranks among the 32 London boroughs in terms of volume of crime, where 1<sup>st</sup> is the highest rate (worst) and 32<sup>nd</sup> is the lowest rate (best).

During this period, Havering's highest ranking offences were *Acid Attacks* (=2<sup>nd</sup>), *Theft / Taking of Motor Vehicles* (5<sup>th</sup>), and *Theft from Shops* (8<sup>th</sup>).

Despite this ranking, *Acid Attacks* reported in Havering remain low and have actually decreased from 7 offences during the same period last year, to 3 offences this year (-57.1%). This drastic change in ranking (from 25<sup>th</sup> to =2<sup>nd</sup>) can be explained by London as a whole experiencing a vast reduction in this type of crime.

At the last assessment, *Theft / Taking of Motor Vehicles* in Havering ranked 6<sup>th</sup> highest across London. In the current 12-months, *Theft / Taking of Motor Vehicles* have moved up one place in the rank, moving to the 5<sup>th</sup> worst rank and continues to be in the worst performing quartile. Again, this is not overly reflective as Havering actually experienced a slight decrease in *Theft / Taking of Motor Vehicle* during this period, but provides a fair comparison against the rest of London.

*Theft from Shops* offences has also moved up on ranking, from 9<sup>th</sup> to 8<sup>th</sup> worst in London. Havering experienced a 7% reduction in this type of crime compared to the same period last year, indicating that London as a whole saw a larger reduction, causing Havering to move up a ranking rather than down.

Other than *Acid Attack* offences, Havering also saw drastic movements in rankings for *Gun Crime*, *Serious Group Violence*, *Arson* and *Non-Residential Burglary*.

*Gun Crime* moved from 24<sup>th</sup> to 15<sup>th</sup>, despite only experiencing 3 more offences than the previous year (8.3% increase). *Serious Group Violence* increased from 24<sup>th</sup> place to 20<sup>th</sup> (10.7% increase) and *Arson* from 19<sup>th</sup> to 13<sup>th</sup> (40% increase). *Non-residential burglary* moved from 26<sup>th</sup> to 22<sup>nd</sup> place despite a slight reduction compared to the same period last year. Again, this indicates a larger reduction seen across London than that experienced by Havering.

Encouragingly, at the other end of the scale, Havering saw rankings improve significantly for *Violence against the Person with an Offensive Weapon* offences, *Knife Crime*, *Residential Burglary* and *Criminal Damage*.

*Violence against the Person with an Offensive Weapon* fell from 24<sup>th</sup> to 28<sup>th</sup>, seeing a 15.2% reduction compared to the same period last year. *Knife Crime* fell 3 places, from 27<sup>th</sup> to 30<sup>th</sup> due to a 24.3% reduction experienced this year. *Residential Burglary* in Havering also fell 3 places from 25<sup>th</sup> to 28<sup>th</sup>, after a notable 44.2% reduction in offences. *Criminal Damage* offences, due to a 7% reduction, fell from 23<sup>rd</sup> to 26<sup>th</sup> worst in London.

The position for crimes overall in Havering remains low at 26 out of 32 boroughs.

From looking at the table below and the previous strategic assessment, it can be assumed when assessing the trends that there is a high likelihood to see a continued decrease or similar number of offending for a number of offences which have seen a year on year decreases since 2018/19.

	Oct-20 to Sep- 21	Oct-19 to Sep- 20	Oct-18 to Sep- 19	Variance 19/20 to 20/21	% of TNO	% Change (Oct- Sep 20- 21 vs Oct-Sep 19-20)	% Change (Oct- Sep 20- 21 vs Oct-Sep 18-19)	Rank of Rate MPS (1=worst)
Violence with Injury	1,662	1,649	1,874	13	9.9%	0.8%	-11.3%	24
-of which Domestic Abuse	636	660	685	-24	3.8%	-3.6%	-7.2%	20
-of which an Offensive Weapon was used	112	132	162	-20	0.7%	-15.2%	-30.9%	28
Violence without Injury	3,700	3,531	3,581	169	22.0%	4.8%	3.3%	25
<b>Violence Against Person</b>	<b>5,363</b>	<b>5,181</b>	<b>5,458</b>	<b>181</b>	<b>32.0%</b>	<b>3.5%</b>	<b>-1.7%</b>	<b>24</b>

<b>Homicide</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>-66.7%</b>	<b>= 32</b>
-----------------	----------	----------	----------	----------	-----------	-----------	---------------	-------------

Domestic Abuse Crimes	2,571	2,635	2,582	-64	15.3%	-2.4%	-0.4%	21
Domestic Abuse Incidents	4,364	4,646	4,237	-282	26.0%	-6.1%	3.0%	19
<b>Domestic Abuse</b>	<b>6,935</b>	<b>7,281</b>	<b>6,819</b>	<b>-346</b>	<b>41.3%</b>	<b>-4.8%</b>	<b>1.7%</b>	<b>20</b>

<b>Hate Crime</b>	<b>449</b>	<b>470</b>	<b>473</b>	<b>-21</b>	<b>2.7%</b>	<b>-4.5%</b>	<b>-5.1%</b>	<b>28</b>
-------------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	-------------	--------------	--------------	-----------

<b>Serious Youth Violence</b>	<b>435</b>	<b>393</b>	<b>575</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>2.6%</b>	<b>10.7%</b>	<b>-24.3%</b>	<b>20</b>
-------------------------------	------------	------------	------------	-----------	-------------	--------------	---------------	-----------

<b>Child Sexual / Criminal Exploitation (CSE / CCE)</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>0.4%</b>	<b>19.0%</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
---	-----------	-----------	----------	-----------	-------------	--------------	----------	----------

Gun Crime	39	36	42	3	0.2%	<b>8.3%</b>	<b>-7.1%</b>	<b>= 15</b>
Knife Crime	153	202	309	-50	0.9%	<b>-24.3%</b>	<b>-50.5%</b>	<b>30</b>
Acid Attack Offences	3	7	12	-4	0.0%	<b>-57.1%</b>	<b>-75.0%</b>	<b>= 2</b>
Possession of Weapons	123	148	180	-20	0.7%	<b>-16.9%</b>	<b>-31.7%</b>	<b>24</b>

Rape	172	128	148	44	1.0%	<b>34.4%</b>	<b>16.2%</b>	<b>28</b>
Other Sexual	399	303	312	96	2.4%	<b>31.7%</b>	<b>27.9%</b>	<b>20</b>
<b>Sexual Offences</b>	<b>571</b>	<b>431</b>	<b>460</b>	<b>140</b>	<b>3.4%</b>	<b>32.5%</b>	<b>24.1%</b>	<b>22</b>

<b>Drug Offences</b>	<b>889</b>	<b>1,068</b>	<b>708</b>	<b>-179</b>	<b>5.3%</b>	<b>-16.8%</b>	<b>25.6%</b>	<b>27</b>
----------------------	------------	--------------	------------	-------------	-------------	---------------	--------------	-----------

Burglary Dwelling	691	1,239	1,357	-548	4.1%	<b>-44.2%</b>	<b>-49.1%</b>	<b>28</b>
Burglary Non-Dwelling	264	268	563	-4	1.6%	<b>-1.5%</b>	<b>-53.1%</b>	<b>22</b>
<b>Burglary</b>	<b>955</b>	<b>1,507</b>	<b>1,920</b>	<b>-552</b>	<b>5.7%</b>	<b>-36.6%</b>	<b>-50.3%</b>	<b>26</b>

Personal Robbery	314	399	673	-85	1.9%	<b>-21.3%</b>	<b>-53.3%</b>	<b>28</b>
Business Robbery	57	56	64	1	0.3%	<b>1.8%</b>	<b>-10.9%</b>	<b>20</b>
<b>Robbery</b>	<b>371</b>	<b>455</b>	<b>737</b>	<b>-84</b>	<b>2.2%</b>	<b>-18.5%</b>	<b>-49.7%</b>	<b>26</b>

Theft from M/V	981	1,190	1,206	-209	5.8%	<b>-17.6%</b>	<b>-18.7%</b>	<b>29</b>
Theft/Taking of M/V	1,077	1,109	1,382	-32	6.4%	<b>-2.9%</b>	<b>-22.1%</b>	<b>5</b>
<b>Motor Vehicle Crime</b>	<b>2,326</b>	<b>2,686</b>	<b>2,987</b>	<b>-360</b>	<b>13.9%</b>	<b>-13.4%</b>	<b>-22.1%</b>	<b>26</b>

Other Theft & Handling	1,534	1,640	2,072	-106	9.1%	<b>-6.5%</b>	<b>-26.0%</b>	<b>26</b>
Theft from Shops	1,198	1,288	1,330	-90	7.1%	<b>-7.0%</b>	<b>-9.9%</b>	<b>8</b>

Theft of Cycle	140	134	173	6	0.8%	4.5%	-19.1%	30
Theft from Person	328	288	389	40	2.0%	13.9%	-15.7%	28
<b>Theft &amp; Handling</b>	<b>3,200</b>	<b>3,350</b>	<b>3,964</b>	<b>-150</b>	<b>19.1%</b>	<b>-4.5%</b>	<b>-19.3%</b>	<b>25</b>

<b>Business Crime</b>	<b>5,718</b>	<b>6,099</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-381</b>	<b>34.1%</b>	<b>-6.2%</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>25</b>
-----------------------	--------------	--------------	----------	-------------	--------------	--------------	----------	-----------

Arson	56	40	61	16	0.3%	40.0%	-8.2%	13
Criminal Damage	1,083	1,164	1,284	-81	6.5%	-7.0%	-15.7%	26
<b>Arson and Criminal Damage</b>	<b>1,139</b>	<b>1,204</b>	<b>1,345</b>	<b>-65</b>	<b>6.8%</b>	<b>-5.4%</b>	<b>-15.3%</b>	<b>24</b>

<b>Public Order Offences</b>	<b>1,224</b>	<b>1,181</b>	<b>1,099</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>7.3%</b>	<b>3.6%</b>	<b>11.4%</b>	<b>27</b>
<b>Total Notifiable Offences</b>	<b>16,785</b>	<b>17,482</b>	<b>19,125</b>	<b>-697</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>-4.0%</b>	<b>-12.2%</b>	<b>26</b>

Source: Metropolitan Police Recorded Crime

### 3.1.3 Partnership data summary

The data table on the following page presents the current situation and trends for partnership datasets in Havering. The information is derived from the data sharing initiative SafeStats whereby a number of partners are signed up in a bid to share intelligence more widely. The data table includes Metropolitan Police recorded crime data (abbreviated as MPS in the table), British Transport Police (BTP), London Ambulance Service (LAS) and London Fire Brigade (LFB).

Similar to the crime data table in section 2.2, the table shows a variety of data including the volume of crime for each category, numerical and percentage changes over 12-month periods, short term direction of travel and how the rate of crime ranks against the 32 London boroughs per thousand population.

The columns headed 'Variance' and 'Direction of Travel 12 months' highlight changes in the previous 12-months. Performance has varied across categories and service areas, although there have been increases shown in most, with the only reduction being seen in *ASB and Disorder*, with a drop of 79.2% compared to last year.

Significant elevation was seen by British Transport Police, the London Ambulance Service and the London Fire Brigade, across the board. BTP saw an increase of 800% in *Sexual Offences*, 100% in *Robbery*, 50% in *Criminal Damage* and 17.2% in *violent* offences compared to the same period last year. LAS also saw an increase of 234.4% in *Alcohol Related* calls, 231.4%

in *Assaults* and 267.6% in *Gun/Knife/Weapon Injury*. LFB saw a 6.3% increase in *Deliberate Fires in a Primary Location*, however saw a reduction of -45.3% in *Deliberate Fires in a Secondary Location*.

This trend could be explained by the gradual easing of government restrictions due to the COVID-19 pandemic, seeing people returning to work and school, using public transport services again, and visiting hospitality settings, as routines returned to “normal”.

The final column indicates where Havering ranks among the 32 London boroughs in terms of volume of crime / reports, and there is one clear area for which we are in the worst performing quartile. Similarly to previous years, Havering ranks quite highly for deliberate fires reported to the London Fire Brigade, falling slightly from 10<sup>th</sup> to 12<sup>th</sup>. This is likely due to the high number of open spaces Havering holds compared to other London boroughs. Havering ranks 10<sup>th</sup> highest for secondary deliberate fires and 9<sup>th</sup> for primary deliberate fires. Havering council holds a non-accidental fires working group which identifies relevant partners and pulls together an action plan in the attempt to combat against deliberate fires in the borough.

Our ranking for both BTP and LAS are significant lower compared to other boroughs seeing a ranking of 27<sup>th</sup> out of 32, for both services.

	Oct-20 to Sep- 21	Oct-19 to Sep-20	Oct-18 to Sep-19	Variance 19/20 to 20/21	% Change  (Oct- Sep 20-21 vs Oct- Sep 19-20)	% Change  (Oct- Sep 20-21 vs Oct- Sep 18-19)	Rank of Rate MPS (1=worst)
ASB & Disorder (BTP)	78	73	129	5	6.8%	-39.5%	24
ASB (MPS)	1,026	9,885	6,962	8,859	-89.6%	-85.3%	25
Disorder (TFL)	360	437	304	-77	-17.6%	18.4%	23
Housing ASB (LBH HUB / CRM)	1,265	1,451	1,801	-186	-12.8%	-29.8%	N/A
<b>ASB Total</b>	<b>2,369</b>	<b>11,409</b>	<b>8,892</b>	<b>-9,040</b>	<b>-79.2%</b>	<b>-73.4%</b>	<b>N/A</b>
Criminal Damage (BTP)	24	16	29	8	50.0%	-17.2%	11
Criminal Damage (MPS)	1,139	1,204	1,345	-65	-5.4%	-15.3%	24
<b>Criminal Damage</b>	<b>1,163</b>	<b>1,220</b>	<b>1,374</b>	<b>-57</b>	<b>-4.7%</b>	<b>-15.4%</b>	<b>25</b>

Robbery	6	3	11	3	100.0%	-45.5%	27
Sexual Offences	9	1	12	8	800.0%	-25.0%	25
Theft	71	69	102	2	2.9%	-30.4%	23
Violence	34	29	71	5	17.2%	-52.1%	27
Drugs	4	11	18	-7	-63.6%	-77.8%	31
<b>British Transport Police</b>	<b>212</b>	<b>198</b>	<b>358</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>7.1%</b>	<b>-40.8%</b>	<b>27</b>

Alcohol Related	2,003	599	728	1,404	234.4%	175.1%	27
Assaults	1,034	312	432	722	231.4%	139.4%	26
Gun/Knife/Weapon Injury	125	34	53	91	267.6%	135.8%	27
<b>London Ambulance Service***</b>	<b>3,162</b>	<b>945</b>	<b>1,213</b>	<b>2,217</b>	<b>234.6%</b>	<b>160.7%</b>	<b>27</b>

Deliberate Fires (Primary)	34	32	48	2	6.3%	-29.2%	= 9
Deliberate Fires (Secondary)	41	75	85	-34	-45.3%	-51.8%	= 10
<b>London Brigade Fire</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>107</b>	<b>133</b>	<b>-32</b>	<b>-29.9%</b>	<b>-43.6%</b>	<b>12</b>

### 3.2 Vision

We will continue to reduce risk and harm to local communities and maintain Havering's position as one of the safest boroughs in London. The Community Safety Partnership will make the most efficient use of scarce resources through partnership working, sharing knowledge of what works, replicating good practice and being data driven and intelligence led in our approach with a managed and accountable delivery structure.

### 3.3 Aims and Objectives

The aim of the Havering Community Safety Partnership is to reduce crime, disorder, anti-social behaviour and other behaviour negatively affecting the local environment, as well as reducing the misuse of drugs, alcohol and other substances, reducing the fear of crime and increasing public confidence in our service.

The strategic themes for Havering based on the strategic assessment are set out below:-

#### 3.3.1 Reducing Violence

Violence against the person is responsible for 32% of all total notifiable crimes in Havering and is a key demand driver across Council departments and partnership agencies.

Reducing and preventing violence in all its forms is a key priority of the Mayor of London's Police and Crime Plan 2021-25. The Havering Community Safety Partnership has worked with the MOPAC Violence Reduction Unit to develop a Violence Reduction Plan for Havering. Tackling violence requires a multi-agency response and a comprehensive programme of work. The HCSP will establish a Violence Reduction Strategic group to oversee the delivery of the Violence Reduction Action Plan. The Violence Reduction Plan is refreshed annually and can be found in **Appendix 5**.

Key areas of work for the next year will include

- Establish a Violence Reduction Strategic group.
- The Provision of a night marshal service in Romford Town Centre.
- Continued development of the Safe and Sound partnership to tackle crime and disorder linked to the day and night time economy
- Targeted days of action in identified violence hotspots
- Improved use of Knife Crime Prevention orders in Havering

#### 3.3.2 Tackling Violence against Women and Girls (VAWG)

All women and girls should be able to live their lives in safety and confidence but sadly harassment, abuse and violence remains a part of everyday experience for many. Equally, women and girls should be able to have confidence that the police and criminal justice service will treat them professionally.

Domestic abuse is responsible for 41.3% of all total notifiable crimes in Havering and Violence against Women and Girls contains the highest rates of repeat victimisation. Confidence among these groups with the Criminal Justice System and support networks overall is low.

The Government launched a Tackling violence against women and girls strategy in July 2021. The Strategy highlighted a number of key themes-

- Prioritising Prevention
- Supporting Victims
- Pursuing Perpetrators
- Strengthening the System

Havering's current VAWG strategy ends in 2022. The Council, through the VAWG strategic group will work with partners across the Borough to refresh the VAWG delivery plan to ensure it includes all the recommendations within the Government VAWG strategy and Domestic Abuse Bill 2021.

Key areas of work for the next year will include

- Refresh of a 3 year VAWG action plan
- Recommissioning of Refuge provision within Havering
- Strengthening of the Independent Domestic Violence Advocacy Service for Havering
- Relaunch of the Domestic Abuse Champions Scheme
- Provision of Domestic Abuse awareness training
- Commissioning of a Domestic Abuse Perpetrator programme for Havering
- Delivery of a weekly Domestic Abuse Multi Agency Risk Assessment Conference (DVMARAC) to ensure high risk victims of domestic abuse are identified and supported.

### **3.3.3 Reducing reoffending**

A small proportion of offenders account for a high proportion of solved crimes. Alcohol and drugs are significant enhancers contributing to violence and serious acquisitive crimes. Drug offences was responsible for 5.3%; burglary was responsible for 5.7% and Motor vehicle crime for 13.9% of all TNOs in the most recent strategic assessment. Small groups of offenders known to one another are disproportionately responsible for low volume but more harmful serious crimes. It is important to note that, whilst offender management is core business of the National Probation Service (NPS) and the Secure Estate, achieving reductions in reoffending with the most prolific and persistent offenders requires the cooperation of a variety of agencies in order to address the many challenges that these offenders face. The London Borough of Havering is committed to supporting those who want take a positive path in life, regardless of their previous history. We believe that all adults have choices to make in life, and it is part of our role to work with partnerships and families to help ex-offenders choose a positive pathway. The Reducing Reoffending Group will make the most efficient use of resources through partnership working, sharing knowledge of what works, replicating good practice and being data driven and intelligence led in our approach with a managed and accountable delivery structure. Those offenders that cause greatest concern and risk of harm to the borough will be kept in scope through our risk management panels. Individuals who fail to comply and continue to engage in criminal activity will leave us no choice but to pursue all enforcement options at our disposal.

Key areas of work for the next year will include

- Development of a 3 year reducing reoffending action plan for Havering
- Provision of the Integrated Offender Management Scheme and associated risk panel
- Provision of the Multi-Agency Public Protection Arrangement (MAPPA).
- Roll out of ECINs case management system to enhance information sharing with partners.
- Continued provision of the Council funded police team to tackle know offenders within Havering.



### **3.3.4 Tackling Serious Youth Crime and criminal exploitation**

Young people are especially vulnerable to being drawn into gang's activity, criminal exploitation and County Lines. Whilst serious youth violence only equates to 2.6% of all TNOs in Havering, the impact of criminal exploitation on the lives of young people and their families is long lasting. Police data shows that London recorded its worst-ever annual death toll from teenage homicides, with a total of 30 boys and young men killed in 2021. Havering continue to work closely with partners across the Borough to identify and support those young people at risk of being drawn into gang activity and county lines. The Council has established strong partnerships to tackle child sexual exploitation and serious group violence and will continue to deliver this work through the Multi agency Child Exploitation (MACE) group and Serious Group Violence (SGV) panel. The HCSP will explore priorities with the Health and Wellbeing Board and Borough Partnership at borough level and explore joint working opportunities with the North East London Integrated Care System.

Work in this area will be overseen by the Violence Reduction Strategic group and forms part of the Violence Reduction plan set out in **Appendix 5**.

Key areas of work for the next year will include

- Delivery of the monthly Serious Group Violence Panel
- Delivery of the monthly Multi Agency Child Exploitation panel
- Further development of the Havering Vulnerability Index to identify young people at risk of exploitation.
- The recommissioning of a Mentoring Service for young people at risk of Serious Youth Violence and Criminal Exploitation.
- Awareness raising with Young people and families of the risk of being drawn into exploitation
- Delivery of the Havering Junior Citizens Scheme
- 

### **3.3.5 Reducing crime and Anti-Social Behaviour in our Town centres and other identified vulnerable neighbourhoods**

Romford and key facilities concentrated within its boundaries account for a high proportion of all crimes and community safety problems. Similar vulnerable hotspots have been identified in Harold Hill. Targeted work is currently being delivered in Romford Town Centre (RTC) through the multi-agency RTC problem solving group. The group is able to use analysis of police and partnership data to make better use of resources to tackle crime and disorder at key times. This has led to improved policing resources to tackle crime associated with the day and night time economy. The Council have introduced a tactical enforcement team to support the work of our police partners. In addition to this the Council continues to invest in a council funded police team and improved CCTV in town centres across the Borough. A fortnightly multi agency tasking meeting is in place to ensure appropriate and timely tasking of council and partner enforcement resources to tackle emerging hotspots and anti-social behaviour.

The Strategic Assessment highlighted that there were 2,369 reports of anti – social behaviour (ASB) in Havering. ASB has a detrimental effect on victims and people living in the wider neighbourhoods. The Council is committed to tackling ASB in all forms and supporting vulnerable victims. The Council has established a Community Multi Agency Risk Assessment

Conference to ensure vulnerable victims of ASB are supported and appropriate action is taken against identified perpetrators.

Key areas of work for the next year will include

- A proposal to refresh CCTV within the Borough to relocate the CCTV control room and upgrade cameras in Town Centre and vulnerable hotspot areas
- A refresh of the Councils ASB policy to ensure Improved use of ASB powers across the Borough
- Improved tasking of partnership enforcement resources across the Borough
- Delivery of the monthly Community MARAC to support vulnerable victims of ASB
- Establishment of further Problem solving groups in identified hotspot areas.

### **3.3.6 Improving feelings of safety and Public Confidence**

Community Safety remains a consistent concern for residents in Havering. The recent budget consultation identified Community Safety as the number one priority for residents. Fear of crime is historically disproportionately high in Havering.

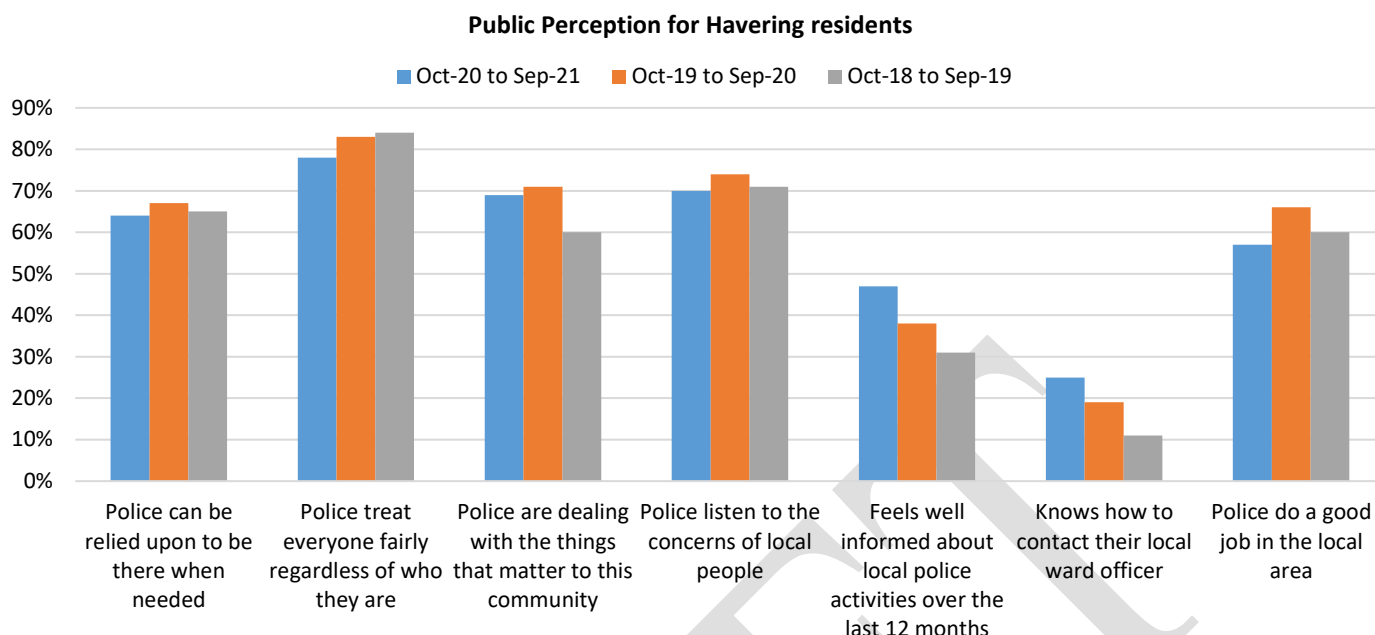
To support local decision making around victim care and public opinion, MOPAC conduct both victim satisfaction and public perception surveys (User Satisfaction Surveys) quarterly, and publish the results on their Public Voice Dashboard. From these finding, we are able to compare and contrast public opinion across the Metropolitan Police Service as a whole and individual boroughs. Though these surveys only cover the opinions of victims of crime and their levels of satisfaction with police dealings, this is a good indicator of public confidence in the police.

In the first graph below, comparisons have been made across the past three years, where seven key statements were posed to Havering residents. The percentages given were the level of agreement with each statement.

It can be seen from these figures that five of the seven statements, focussing on reliability, fair treatment, listening to and dealing with community concerns and generally doing a good job in Havering, a drop in confidence levels compared to last year was seen.

Assumptions could be made as to why this may be, including that due to the COVID pandemic, police staffing levels have not been at optimal strength, or high profile police cases may have had an impact on the opinions of the public.

However, a significant rise was seen, despite figures remaining low, in the numbers agreeing that residents felt well informed when it came to policing activities and confidence in contacting local ward officers.



In September 2021, the Metropolitan Police Service launched “Street Safe”, a platform where members of the public can anonymously speak out about public places where they have felt or feel unsafe, because of environmental issues, e.g. street lighting, abandoned buildings or vandalism and/or because of some behaviours, such as being followed or verbally abused. The council will use this data to inform service delivery and tasking of resources.

The Council is committed to ensuring that residents are well informed in relation to crime and disorder in Havering, that residents feel listened to and that their concerns are acted upon. Improved communications with partner agencies and key groups across the Borough will take place through new and established networks such as Police Ward Panels, Neighbourhood Watches and the Safer Neighbourhood Board. As we emerge from COVID restrictions we hope to be able to deliver more face to face roadshows and public events to raise awareness of crime prevention. The Council is also committed to improving information sharing in relation to Community Safety through our social media networks. We will roll out OWL, a one-to-many communications system by which the police and partner agencies can share up to date information with registered residents on crime and disorder in Havering.

Key areas of work for the next year will include

- Refresh of the Annual Community Safety Partnership Communications Plan.
- Delivery of an annual crime survey to inform the refresh of the Community Safety Plan
- Continued support for the Havering Safer Neighbourhood Board
- Roll out of OWL in Havering.
- Delivery of Community Engagement roadshows

### 3.4 Timescales

The Partnership Plan is a three-year plan which is refreshed annually as part of the Strategic Assessment process. We are in the first year of this plan which is due to end by March 2025.

### 3.5 Related documents

The work of the community safety partnership is closely linked with a number of other strategies in Havering. These links are detailed in the action plan attached at the end of this document; furthermore **Appendix 2** lists all related strategies and documents relevant to this plan.

DRAFT

## 4. Authorisation and communication

The Crime and Disorder Act 1998, amended by the Police and Justice Act 2006, places a duty on responsible authorities to produce a three-yearly (annually renewable) Community Safety Partnership Plan.

The partnership plan is authorised to the Havering Community Safety Partnership and a final draft requires approval by all representatives of the responsible authorities (see Appendix 4), before it is made publicly available on the [Havering Data Intelligence Hub](#).

## 5. Implementation and monitoring

The strategic themes will be implemented and monitored through the existing Havering Community Safety Partnership structure and delivery model. Each sub-group and operational group of the Havering Community Safety Partnership will retain a strong link to the strategic themes and will use the strategic assessment to develop specific action plans and performance monitoring frameworks. Quarterly reports on progress against key themes will be provided to the HCSP. An annual report will be provided to Cabinet as part of the annual refresh of the Community Safety Plan.

The Havering Community Safety Partnership Board oversees the wider delivery and implementation. This group also is responsible for long term strategic work. The second tier of the HCSP structure contains the priority delivery groups and the third tier contains the operational sub-groups, as outlined below – these are all accountable to the Havering Community Safety Partnership Board.

See **Appendix 6** for the HCSP structure chart.

## 6. Authorisation and communication

The Crime and Disorder Act 1998, amended by the Police and Justice Act 2006, places a duty on responsible authorities to produce a three-yearly (annually renewable) Community Safety Partnership Plan.

The partnership plan is authorised to the Havering Community Safety Partnership and a final draft requires approval by all representatives of the responsible authorities (see Appendix 4), before it is made publicly available on the [Havering Data Intelligence Hub](#).

## 7. Implementation and monitoring

The strategic themes will be implemented and monitored through the existing Havering Community Safety Partnership structure and delivery model. Each sub-group and operational group of the Havering Community Safety Partnership will retain a strong link to the strategic themes and will use the strategic assessment to develop specific action plans and performance

monitoring frameworks. Quarterly reports on progress against key themes will be provided to the HCSP. An annual report will be provided to Cabinet as part of the annual refresh of the Community Safety Plan.

The Havering Community Safety Partnership Board oversees the wider delivery and implementation. This group also is responsible for long term strategic work. The second tier of the HCSP structure contains the priority delivery groups and the third tier contains the operational sub-groups, as outlined below – these are all accountable to the Havering Community Safety Partnership Board.

See **Appendix 6** for the HCSP structure chart.

## 8. Evaluation and review

The next evaluation of the partnership plan will commence in Quarter 4 2022-23 as part of the wider Strategic Assessment process for Community Safety.

This is the first year of a new rolling strategy and our performance targets from the Mayor's Office of Policing and Crime (MOPAC) are set out following the Action Plan at the end of this document. The performance targets include those set out in the Police and Crime Plan for London, and the key local outcomes which are linked to MOPAC crime prevention fund spend.

## 9. Further information

Please contact Diane Egan, Community Safety and Development Manager on 01708 on 017082927 or by email at [diane.egan@havering.gov.uk](mailto:diane.egan@havering.gov.uk)

## Appendix 1: Equality Analysis



EqHIA-HCSP  
Community safety pla

## Appendix 2: Related Documents

### Local Documents

- Havering Community Safety Partnership Strategies
  - Serious Group Violence Strategy 2017-2022(ending)
  - Violence Against Women & Girls Strategy 2017-2022 (ending)
- Havering Corporate Vision
- Havering Strategic Assessment of Crime, Disorder and Anti-Social Behaviour 2021

### National and Pan-London Documents

- Anti-Social Behaviour, Crime and Policing Act 2014: Reform of anti-social behaviour powers
- Domestic Abuse Act 2021
- Mayoral Strategy on Violence against Women & Girls 2018-2021 (ending)
- Government national strategy on Tackling Violence against Women and Girls 2021
- MOPAC Policing and Crime Plan 2021-25 (consultation draft)
- MOPAC Safer Neighbourhood Boards Guidance
- MOPAC Strategic Ambitions for London: Gangs and Serious Youth Violence (expired) – see HM Government national strategy on Ending Gang Violence and Exploitation

## Appendix 3: Data Sources

### Data sources used for the Annual Strategic Assessment

<b>Data</b>	<b>Type</b>	<b>Source</b>
Mayor's Office for Policing and Crime London Borough Dashboards	Performance Data	<a href="https://www.london.gov.uk/what-we-do/mayors-office-policing-and-crime-mopac/data-and-research">https://www.london.gov.uk/what-we-do/mayors-office-policing-and-crime-mopac/data-and-research</a>
Official Crime Data	Performance Data	Login Required <a href="https://iquanta.projectfusion.com/share/">https://iquanta.projectfusion.com/share/</a> , Met Metropolitan Police internal data system Metstats2
Official Crime, LAS, LFB and TFL Data	Record Level Data	Login Required <a href="https://safestats.london.gov.uk/">https://safestats.london.gov.uk/</a>
Metropolitan Police Crime Recording Information System (CRIS), Crime Data	Record Level Data	Metropolitan Police internal data
Metropolitan Police Ward Data	Location Data	<a href="http://www.met.police.uk">www.met.police.uk</a>
Havering Council Data	Record Level Data	Havering council internal data systems

Ward information and outcomes can also be found at [www.police.uk](http://www.police.uk)

## Appendix 4: Membership of the Havering Community Safety Partnership

Responsible Authorities (those required to be involved by statute)

- London Borough of Havering (including Public Health)
- Clinical Commissioning Group
- Metropolitan Police
- London Fire and Emergency Planning Authority
- Probation Service

Other Organisations

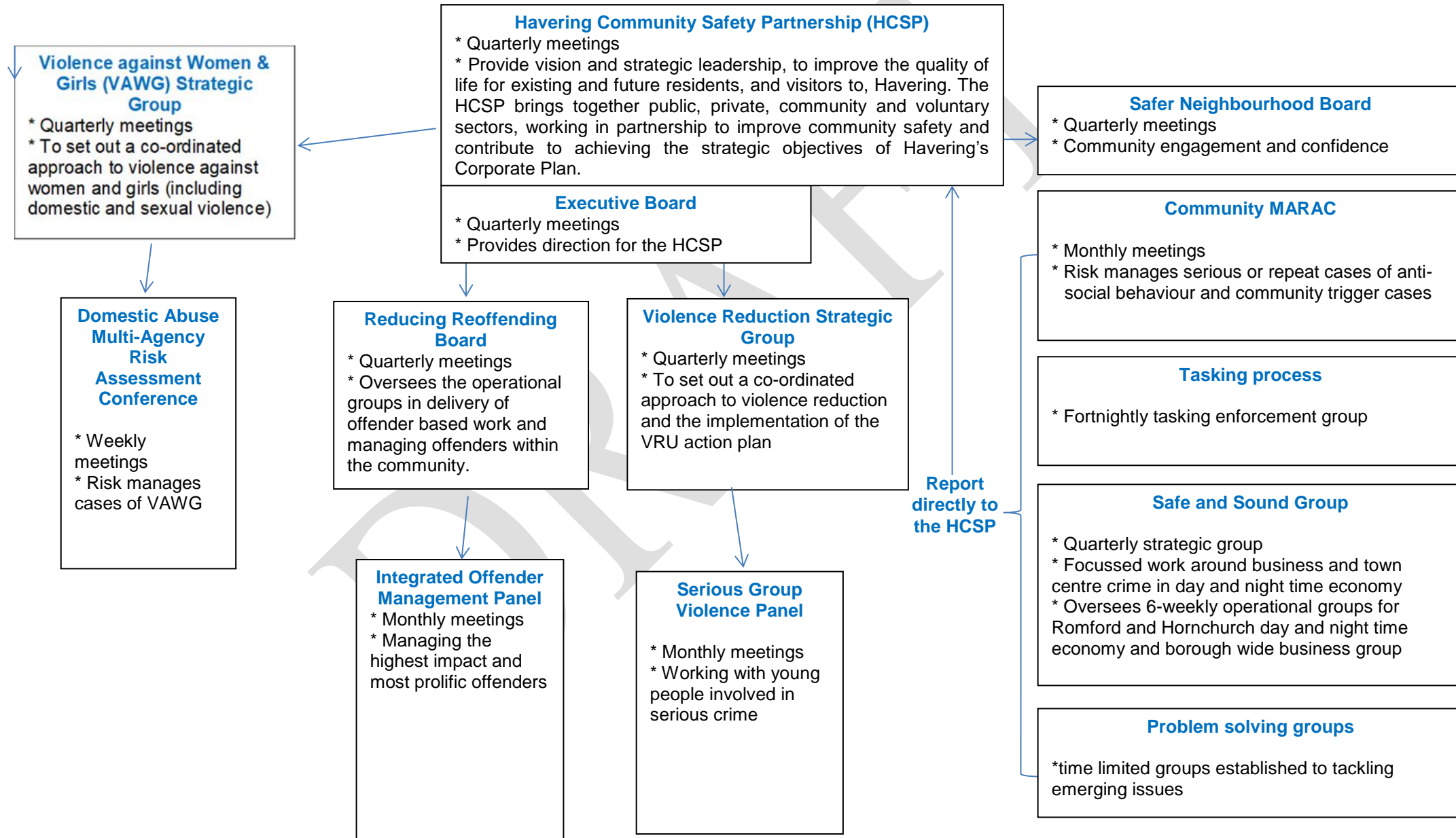
- Barking, Havering and Redbridge University Trust
- Greater London Authority Member
- Victim Support
- Havering Women's Aid
- Job Centre Plus
- Mayor's Office for Policing and Crime (MOPAC)
- North East London Foundation Trust
- Safer Neighbourhood Board

## Appendix Five - Violence Reduction Action Plan

[85. Apendix 1 Havering Violence Reduction Action Plan 002.pdf](#)



## Appendix 6: Governance and structure of the Havering Community Safety Partnership



DRAFT