

Havering Community Safety Partnership Plan

2026 to 2029

V3

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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 2025. 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 continue to 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.

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 authorities¹ 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 2025. 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** – In 2024, violence against the person accounted for just over 30% of all total notifiable crimes in Havering, making it a significant factor driving demand across Council departments and partner agencies. Although there was a 6.9% decrease in violent offences compared to the previous year, the majority of the 6,074 recorded incidents occurred in St Edward's ward (755 offences, 12.6% of all violent offences) and Heaton ward (595 offences, 9.9%). These figures highlight both the scale of the issue and the concentration of violence in specific areas, reinforcing the need for targeted partnership responses. This category includes serious youth violence, with Havering ranking 15th out of 32 London boroughs for combined offences of possession of weapons, robbery, sexual offences, and violence against the person where suspects were under the age of 25.
- 2. Tackling Violence against Women and Girls** - Remains a critical priority in Havering, as these offences experience the highest rates of repeat victimisation, with domestic abuse alone accounting for 12% of all total notifiable crimes in 2024. Confidence among affected groups in the Criminal Justice System and support networks remains low. For analytical purposes, VAWG figures are drawn from sexual offences, violence against the person, and public order offences where the victim self-identified as female, together representing 26% of notifiable offences in 2024. The Home Office defines VAWG as a range of serious crimes—including rape, stalking, domestic abuse, 'honour'-based

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

abuse, and others—that disproportionately affect women and girls. This definition shapes both national policy and London’s public-health approach, which emphasizes prevention, victim support, perpetrator accountability, and rebuilding trust in policing. Notably, in 2024, St Edward’s ward ranked joint 14th among all 686 London wards for VAWG offences, highlighting the need for targeted action in specific areas.

3. **Reducing reoffending, especially substance misuse and group related** – A small number of offenders are responsible for a large share of solved crimes, with alcohol and drugs often contributing to violence and serious acquisitive offences. Close-knit groups of offenders tend to commit fewer but more serious crimes. In 2022/23, 21% of offenders in Havering reoffended—a rate unchanged from the previous year but higher than in 2020/21. While the proportion of reoffenders has stabilised, those who do reoffend are committing more crimes on average, rising from 2.7 to 3.3 offences per person over two years. Persistent theft-related offending remains a key concern, making it essential to focus on this small group of repeat offenders to reduce overall reoffending.
4. **Tackling ASB** – In 2024, Havering experienced an 8% increase in anti-social behaviour (ASB) calls to police, reaching the highest level in three years. This rise was not uniform across the borough; fourteen of twenty wards saw increases, with the most dramatic surges in Cranham, South Hornchurch, and Rush Green & Crowlands—areas that contributed significantly to the overall increase, with Cranham alone seeing calls rise by nearly 80%. The growth in ASB is particularly concentrated in certain communities and during peak times, especially in smaller wards with disproportionately high rates. This uneven and intensifying pattern means ASB is becoming more disruptive and damaging to local quality of life. Without targeted prevention and enforcement, the harm and impact of ASB will continue to grow, further undermining public confidence and community wellbeing.
5. **Tackling Acquisitive Crime** - Acquisitive crime remains a significant concern in Havering, accounting for 6,543 incidents in 2024 and continuing to drive a large share of overall crime. Theft is the most common offence, with 4,761 incidents and clear seasonal peaks, while robbery is on the rise—driven by repeat offending and emerging hotspots—and personal robbery reports have steadily increased over recent years. Burglary, though showing some stabilisation and even decline in recent quarters, has continued an upward trajectory since 2022, with 1,230 offences recorded in 2024. These trends reveal that acquisitive crime is both persistent and dynamic, with certain periods and locations at higher risk. Without sustained and targeted prevention—especially around theft in spring and summer, and focused interventions for robbery and burglary—the harm and disruption caused by these offences will continue to impact communities and undermine public confidence.
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.

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 issues². 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 2025 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.

3.1.1 Havering crime data

Over the past 12 months (2024 calendar year), Havering experienced a 4.6% decrease in Total Notifiable Offences (TNOs), falling from 21,182 in 2023 to 20,211 in 2024.

This follows a notable 10.5% increase in TNOs between 2022 and 2023, indicating that while crime rose sharply the previous year, there has now been a significant reduction.

MPS Havering	2022	2023	2024	Variance 2024 vs. 2023	% Change 2024 vs. 2023	% Change 2023 vs. 2022
Total Notifiable Offences	19,173	21,182	20,211	-971	-4.6%	10.5%

3.1.2 Police recorded crime summary

The chart below, comparing Havering, Barking & Dagenham, Redbridge, and London, shows that London has the highest rate of *Total Notifiable Offences* (TNOs) per 1,000 residents, while Havering has the lowest in 2024.

² 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.

Acquisitive Crime rates are also significantly higher in London (44.3 per 1,000) compared to the local area, with Havering recording just 25.0 per 1,000.

For *Violence Against the Person*, Barking & Dagenham has the highest rate, followed by London, then Havering, with Redbridge having the lowest.

Since the last HCSP Strategic Assessment in 2024, Havering’s rate of *Total Notifiable Offences* (TNOs) has decreased by 3.7 crimes per 1,000 residents. In comparison, Barking & Dagenham also saw a reduction, Redbridge experienced an increase, and the rate in London overall remained unchanged.

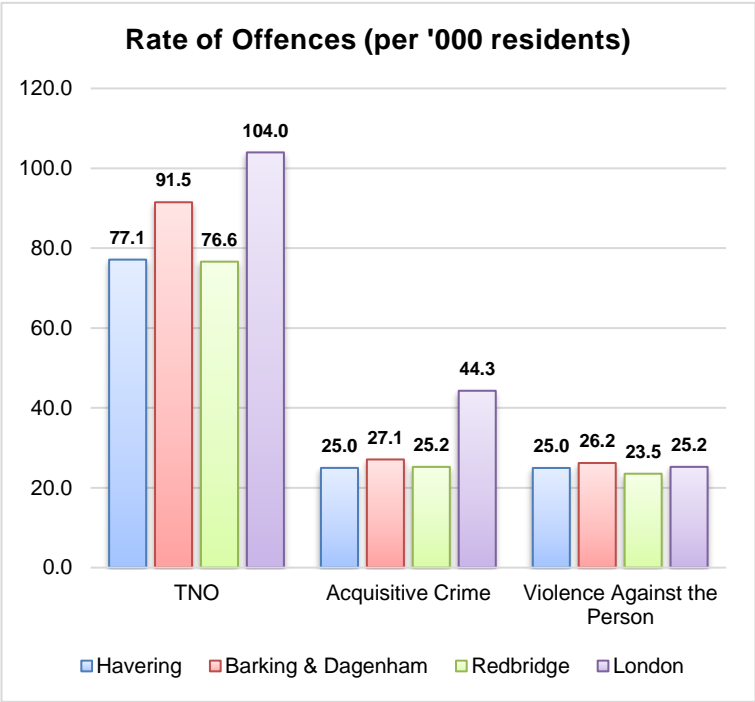


Figure 2.2 Rate per 1,000 Population, MPS & ONS data

Havering experienced a slight increase in the rate of *Acquisitive Crimes* in 2024, rising from 23.9 to 25.0 per 1,000 residents. In contrast, Barking & Dagenham saw a decrease (from 28.8 to 27.1), Redbridge’s rate increased (from 20.5 to 25.2), and London as a whole also saw a modest rise (from 42.4 to 44.3).

During this time, Havering has seen an increase in *Violence Against the Person* of 0.1 crimes per 1000 residents, compared to a reduction seen across the rest of the BCU (Barking & Dagenham saw -5.8, Redbridge saw – 1.8) and London as a whole (saw -3.4).

Drawing on the data, Havering stands out for having achieved the lowest overall rate of *Total Notifiable Offences* among the areas compared, with a notable reduction since the last assessment. However, unlike Barking & Dagenham, Redbridge, and London as a whole—which all saw reductions in the rate of *Violence Against the Person*—Havering experienced a slight increase in this category. Similarly, while *Acquisitive Crime* rates rose modestly in Havering, Barking & Dagenham saw a decrease, and London’s increase was less pronounced. These trends suggest that, despite overall improvements, Havering faces emerging challenges in specific offence types that require continued vigilance and targeted intervention.

The data table on the following page presents the current trends for recorded crime in Havering based on Metropolitan Police official crime data. It shows the volume of crime for each category, percentage changes over rolling 12-month periods, proportionate breakdowns against the Havering total, short-term direction of travel, and borough ranking among the 32 London boroughs, where 1st represents the highest rate of offending and 32nd the lowest.

The column headed ‘% of TNO’ indicates the contribution of each crime category to the total notifiable offences in Havering. Categories may group several types of crime under a common feature, such as hate crime or gun crime, so the total figure is not a simple sum of all categories shown.

Havering TNO's	2022	2023	2024	% of all crime 2023	% of all crime 2024 ▼	% change 22/23	% change 23/24	Borough Rank
Violence Against the Person	6,094	6,521 ▲	6,074 ▼	30.8%	30.1% ▼	7.0%	-6.9%	24 th
Theft	3,740	4,648 ▲	4,852 ▲	21.9%	24.0% ▲	24.3%	4.4%	25 th
Vehicle Offences	3,152	3,271 ▲	2,499 ▼	15.4%	12.4% ▼	3.8%	-23.6%	23 rd
Arson and Criminal Damage	1,455	1,512 ▲	1,589 ▲	7.1%	7.9% ▲	3.9%	5.1%	23 rd
Public Order Offences	1,273	1,376 ▲	1,360 ▼	6.5%	6.7% ▲	8.1%	-1.2%	24 th
Burglary	1,090	1,212 ▲	1,248 ▲	5.7%	6.2% ▲	11.2%	3.0%	25 th
Drug Offences	962	1,135 ▲	1,007 ▼	5.4%	5.0% ▼	18.0%	-11.3%	21 st
Sexual Offences	591	551 ▼	614 ▲	2.6%	3.0% ▲	-6.8%	11.4%	26 th
Robbery	328	476 ▲	555 ▲	2.2%	2.7% ▲	45.1%	16.6%	26 th
Miscellaneous Crimes Against Society	300	275 ▼	283 ▲	1.3%	1.4% ▲	-8.3%	2.9%	15 th
Possession Of Weapons	188	205 ▲	130 ▼	1.0%	0.6% ▼	9.0%	-36.6%	18 th
Total	19,173	21,182 ▲	20,211 ▼	100%	100%	10.5%	-4.6%	25th

In the most recent 12-month period, *Violence Against the Person* remains the largest contributor to recorded crime in Havering, accounting for 30.1% of all offences with 6,074 incidents. Although this category saw a reduction of 6.9% compared to the previous year, it continues to dominate the overall crime profile.

Theft has increased slightly, now representing 24% of total crime with 4,852 offences, reflecting a 4.4% rise on the previous year and a substantial increase since 2022.

Vehicle Offences have shown the most significant improvement, falling by 23.6% to 2,499 offences and reducing their share of total crime to 12.4%.

Robbery presents a contrasting picture, with offences rising sharply by 16.6% compared to 2023 and 45.1% since 2022, reaching 555 incidents.

Possession of Weapons has declined markedly, dropping by 36.6% to 130 offences, continuing a downward trend observed in previous years.

Public Order Offences remain relatively stable, with a marginal decrease of 1.2%, while *Burglary* and *Arson & Criminal Damage* have both recorded modest increases of 3% and 5.1% respectively.

Drug Offences fell by 11.3%, and *Sexual Offences* rose by 11.4%, reversing the previous year's decline.

Overall crime in Havering decreased by 4.6% compared to 2023, following a 10.5% increase the year before. The borough ranks 25th out of 32 for total crime volume, placing it in the best-performing quartile.

Domestic Abuse remains a significant concern, though recent trends suggest progress. Between Q1 2022 and Q4 2024, Havering recorded seasonal fluctuations, with peaks in the third quarter followed by declines in the fourth. In 2024, this pattern shifted to a steady reduction throughout the year, falling from 653 offences in Q1 to 538 in Q4—the lowest point in three years. This sustained decrease indicates that interventions or changing circumstances may be having a positive effect. Despite this, localised risk persists: Heaton ward ranked 7th highest and Gooshays joint 16th among all 686 London wards for domestic abuse offences, while Havering overall ranked 19th of 32 boroughs. These figures underline the need for targeted resource allocation, as borough-level averages can mask concentrated harm.

Violence Against Women and Girls (VAWG) offences, derived from sexual offences, violence against the person and public order offences involving female victims, totalled 5,220 in Havering during 2024, placing the borough 24th of 32. While this suggests moderate levels compared to inner London, harm remains significant. St Edward's ward ranked joint 14th among all London wards for VAWG offences, highlighting localised vulnerability. Conversely, wards such as Hacton, Emerson Park and Cranham recorded some of the lowest counts in London. These disparities emphasise the importance of nuanced strategies that address pockets of high risk rather than relying solely on borough-wide averages.

Youth Violence continues to present challenges, particularly in relation to robbery and interpersonal violence. Havering ranked 15th of 32 boroughs for youth violence offences in 2024, a mid-range position that masks concerning patterns. Most incidents involved violence against the person, with robbery disproportionately affecting those aged 15–17. Possession of weapons was most frequent among 18–24-year-olds, while sexual offences were less common but spread across the 10–24 age range. These trends highlight the need for early intervention and targeted support for teenagers, particularly before they reach the age groups most associated with robbery and weapon possession.

Hate Crime in Havering followed a similar seasonal pattern to London overall, peaking in Q3 before declining in Q4. The borough recorded 533 hate crimes in 2024, down from 584 in 2023 but still above the 2022 baseline of 492. Racist and religiously aggravated offences remain the main driver, though disability-related hate crime has risen steadily, reaching its highest point in 2024. Homophobic offences spiked sharply in 2023 before easing, while transphobic offences remained low and variable. These patterns suggest progress in some areas but also highlight

emerging concerns, particularly around disability-related hostility, which warrants closer monitoring and engagement with affected communities.

Anti-Social Behaviour (ASB) calls to police increased by 8% year on year, rising from 5,005 in 2023 to 5,404 in 2024—the highest level in the three-year series. Seasonal trends persisted, with demand peaking in summer before easing in autumn. Nuisance ASB accounted for the majority of reports, while Personal ASB saw the sharpest proportional increase. Growth was concentrated in late spring and summer, suggesting that prevention and enforcement efforts will be most effective when focused on these months. Ward-level analysis shows uneven distribution: Cranham, South Hornchurch and Rush Green & Crowlands recorded the largest increases, while Emerson Park and several others saw notable declines. These variations underline the need for targeted interventions that reflect localised patterns rather than borough-wide averages.

Overall, the data illustrates that Havering continues to maintain one of the lowest overall crime rates in London, reflecting a generally safe environment compared to neighbouring boroughs and the capital as a whole. However, the modest rise in acquisitive crime and the slight increase in violence against the person, alongside persistent challenges in areas such as domestic abuse, youth violence, and hate crime, signal that progress is not uniform. These trends highlight the importance of sustaining targeted interventions, particularly in wards with concentrated risk, while continuing to build on the borough's strengths. Strategic focus should remain on prevention, early intervention, and partnership working to address emerging issues and ensure that reductions achieved in recent years are not only maintained but extended across all crime categories.

Source: Metropolitan Police Recorded Crime

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 30.1% of all total notifiable crimes in Havering and is a key demand driver across Council departments and partnership agencies.

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 has established 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

- Delivery of the Violence reduction plan which will be refreshed annually.
- The Provision of a night marshal service in Romford Town Centre until March 2029.
- Targeted days of action in identified violence hotspots
- Delivery of the My Ends programme in RTC and targeted youth provision in identified hotspot areas.
- Further roll out of the Safe Haven scheme
- Explore funding to roll out further knife bins within Havering
- Further roll out of bleed kits across the Borough
- Seek to secure funding to further expand the provision of youth diversionary activity across 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.

Havering published a 4 Year VAWG strategy and action plan in April 2025. The VAWG action plan can be found in **Appendix 6**

In 2024, Havering recorded 2,431 domestic abuse offences, which equates to a borough rate of 9.3 per 1,000 residents. In 2024 Heaton ward was the 7th highest of the total number of London wards (686) for domestic abuse offences, with Gooshays ward in 16th place.

Sexual offences make up 3% of total notifiable crime in Havering. In 2024 St Edwards ward was the 7th highest of the total number of London wards for sexual offences. 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 2029. 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

- Delivery of a 4 year VAWG action plan
- Continued provision of Refuge accommodation within Havering
- Delivery of Domestic Abuse awareness training
- Delivery 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.
- Embed lessons learnt from Domestic Homicide reviews
- Explore opportunities to further tackle stalking, harassment and misogyny.
- Community engagement opportunities across the borough to raise awareness of VAWG.

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 were responsible for 5%; burglary was responsible for 6.2% and Motor vehicle crime for 12.4% 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 to 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.

Key areas of work for the next year will include

- Provision of the Integrated Offender Management (IOM) Scheme and associated risk panel. This will include an audit of current procedures to ensure that best practise is embedded in Havering.
- Provision of the Multi-Agency Public Protection Arrangement (MAPPA).
- Delivery of the Criminal Behaviour Order panel
- Work with partners to tackle substance misuse across Havering which can lead to offending behaviour. This work will be delivered through the Combatting Drugs and Alcohol partnership.
- Explore the possibility of establishing a Havering IOM Hub based model, whereby agencies can be co-located and individuals on IOM can access all necessary services in one location on a given day and time.

3.3.4 Tackling ASB

In 2024, total ASB calls rose 8% year on year (5,404 vs 5,005) and 14% on 2022 (4,747), the highest of the three-year series. Demand followed the usual seasonal pattern—building from winter to a summer peak before easing in autumn—with 1,201 in Q1, 1,454 in Q2 and a series-high 1,536 in Q3, before dipping to 1,213 in Q4 (-9% vs Q4 2023).

Nuisance ASB continued to dominate and drive seasonality, totalling 4,593 in 2024 (~85%), up 7% year on year and peaking at 1,304 in Q3. Personal ASB rose more sharply in proportional terms to 605 (+18%), also peaking in Q3 (180), while Environmental remained low and stable at 206, with little seasonal movement (~51–52 per quarter).

Overall, growth in 2024 was concentrated in late spring and summer—primarily Nuisance, with a secondary uplift in Personal—suggesting prevention and enforcement will be most impactful when focused on those months. Havering ranked 24th of 32 London boroughs for ASB reports.

Key areas of work for the next year will include

- A refresh of the Councils ASB policy to ensure Improved use of ASB powers across the Borough
- Explore the development of a dedicated ASB Team
- Delivery of the Joint Enforcement Tasking process to ensure ASB cases are identified and addressed in a timely manner.
- Targeted action to tackle fly tipping and environmental crime
- Delivery of the Community MARAC to support high risk victims of ASB and tackle perpetrators. This will include an audit of current procedures to ensure that best practise is embedded in Havering.
- Promotion of the ASB case review process and establishment of an ASB Case Review panel
- Refresh of the Romford Town Centre Public Space Protection Order.
- Informing the HARM (Havering Adolescent Risk Management) Panel of any hotspot areas coming to notice and notifying IASS (Integrated Adolescent Safeguarding Service) of any young people identified as being involved in ASB in the community

3.3.5 Tackling Acquisitive Crime

In 2024, acquisitive crime remained a key concern, with 6,543 incidents recorded across theft, robbery, and burglary. Theft was the most common offence, totalling 4,761 incidents, and peaking in Q2 with 1,314 offences—suggesting seasonal or environmental factors at play. In 2024, Havering recorded a total of 1,230 burglary offences, continuing the upward trajectory observed since 2022. The composition of burglary offences in 2024 reveals important shifts. Domestic burglary remained the dominant category, accounting for 835 incidents, while business and community burglary rose to 395 incidents—its highest annual total in the three-year period. This increase in non-residential burglary suggests growing vulnerability among commercial and community premises, particularly in the early part of the year.

Key areas of work for the next year will include

- Establish an Acquisitive crime working group to oversee delivery of a dedicated action plan
- Improved Community Engagement by Police and the Community safety on safety awareness available to residents, schools and shop owners.
- Targeted action against perpetrators of acquisitive crime
- Explore better use of ASB legislation to tackle shoplifting
- Days of action to provide property marking for residents and local businesses

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.

The Community Safety Residents Survey was conducted over 6 weeks (28th July – 8th September 2025). 385 individuals completed the survey. It should be noted that not every individual answered every question so the analysis totals will not always amount to the total number of participants.

Of the 385 participants, 95% either live or worked in Havering.

When asked ‘How satisfied are you with your neighbourhood as a place to live or work?’ – 43% of respondents said they were either fairly or very satisfied, which is a 5% decrease compared to the 2024 survey.

Meanwhile, 42% stated they were either fairly or very dissatisfied, marking a 5% increase from the previous year.

Key areas of work for the next year will include

- Delivery of an annual crime summit
- 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 Met Engage across the Borough

- Delivery of Community Engagement roadshows
- Delivery of quarterly Safer Havering Newsletter
- Delivery of Junior Citizen Scheme. Consideration to be given to expanding the scheme to senior schools.
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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 2027.

3.5 Related documents

The work of the community safety partnership is closely linked with a number of other strategies in Havering. **Appendix 2** lists all related strategies and documents relevant to this plan.

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 on 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 7** 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 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. Evaluation and review

The next evaluation of the partnership plan will commence in Quarter 4 2026-7 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.

8. Further information

Please contact Diane Egan, Community Safety and Intelligence Manager on 01708 on 017082927 or by email at diane.egan@haverling.gov.uk

Appendix 1: Equality Analysis

Appendix 2: Related Documents

Local Documents

- Havering Community Safety Partnership Strategies
 - Serious Violence Strategy 2024 --2027
 - Violence Against Women & Girls Strategy 2025-2029
- Havering Corporate Vision
- Havering Strategic Assessment of Crime, Disorder and Anti-Social Behaviour 2025

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 –

Data	Type	Source
ONS	Population / Census Data	https://www.ons.gov.uk/visualisations/areas/E09000016/
NOMIS	Population / Census Data	https://www.nomisweb.co.uk/
MPS Stats and Data	Recorded Crime Data	https://www.met.police.uk/sd/stats-and-data/
Havering Data Intelligence Hub	Borough Research Data	https://www.haveringdata.net/
London Borough of Havering	Borough Policy and Research Data	https://www.havering.gov.uk/
Data.Police.uk	Recorded Crime Data	https://data.police.uk/data/
Wikipedia	Borough Geographic Data	https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/London_Borough_of_Havering
SafeStats	Recorded Crime Data	https://safestats.london.gov.uk
Gov.uk – Ministry of Justice	Recorded Probation Services / Reoffending Data	https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/proven-reoffending-statistics
MPS Policy on Investigation of Domestic Abuse 2021	Research Data	https://www.met.police.uk/SysSiteAssets/foi-media/metropolitan-police/policies/domestic-abuse-policy.pdf

Ward information and outcomes can also be found at 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

Appendix Six – VAW Action Plan

Appendix Seven – HCSP Structure Chart

