

CABINET

Subject Heading:

Approval of the Havering Community Safety Partnership, Partnership Plan 2026 to 2029

Cabinet Member:

Councillor Barry Mugglestone, Cabinet Member for Environment

ELT Lead:

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Policy context:

Havering Community Safety Partnership Plan: People will be safe, in their homes and in the community.

The Council has a statutory duty under the Crime and Disorder Act 1998 to produce an annually refreshed community safety plan

Financial summary:

There are no direct cost associated with the adoption of the Partnership plan. The costs of individual projects within the plan will be met through existing external funding streams.

Is this a Key Decision?

(c) Significant effect on two or more Wards

When should this matter be reviewed?

October 2026

Reviewing OSC:

People

The subject matter of this report deals with the following Council Objectives

People - Supporting our residents to stay safe and well **X**

Place - A great place to live, work and enjoy **X**

Resources - Enabling a resident-focused and resilient Council

SUMMARY

The Havering Community Safety Partnership has a statutory responsibility to produce a 3 year partnership plan which sets out how the partnership will tackle Crime and Disorder within Havering.

RECOMMENDATIONS

To agree the revised Havering Community Safety Partnership Plan 2026-29 set out in Appendix 1

REPORT DETAIL

1. The Havering Community Safety Partnership (HCSP) conducted its annual strategic assessment (SA) of crime and disorder in the calendar year of 2024 over the summer of 2025. As part of the SA the HCSP also conducted a public survey of resident's experience and views of crime in Havering. 385 residents participated, with 95% living or working in Havering, providing vital community insights.
 - 43% of residents are satisfied with their neighbourhood (↓5% from 2024).
 - 49% feel fairly or very safe (↑17% from 2024); 35% feel unsafe (↓14%).
 - 42% say crime is high / very high (↓8% from 2024).
 - 74% believe crime increased in the last year (↓7%).
 - 73% cite personal or close contacts' experience.
 - 67% influenced by social media and news.
2. Key areas of concern remain Violence, Acquisitive crime and ASB. This has informed the priority area of Improving Feelings of Safety within the Partnership Plan (see priorities set out below) and a comprehensive Community Engagement plan will be developed.
3. A multi-agency workshop was held on the 6th of October, attended by over 60 representatives from statutory partners of the HCSP (council, Police, Fire Brigade, Probation and Health) and the voluntary sector. The workshop considered the findings of the annual strategic assessment 2025 and then a table top exercise was conducted to develop future priorities and key themes for the 3 year partnership plan. The recommendations from the workshop were presented to the HCSP board on the 5th of November and the following strategic priorities were agreed:-
 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 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.

4. The Priorities were also presented to the public at the Annual Crime Summit on the 10th of November.
5. The Cabinet Report includes the following appendices:

Appendix 1 Havering Community Safety Partnership, Partnership Plan 2026 to 2029

Appendix 2- EQIA

REASONS AND OPTIONS

Reasons for the decision:

The reason for the decision is to respond to the Crime and Disorder Act 1998 which places obligations on Community Partnerships to produce a three-yearly (or rolling annual) Community Safety Plan. This also responds to the Mayor of London's statutory obligation for Community Safety Partnerships to produce a Police and Crime Plan. The Community Safety Partnership Plan (also referred to as a Crime

and Disorder Reduction Plan) is a statutory document, as set out under Part 2, Articles of the Constitution.

Other options considered:

The only remaining option is not to respond, or to respond as a council without the input of partners who have a role to play in policing and crime issues (and a statutory obligation to be involved in the development of a Community Safety Plan). The latter was rejected on the basis that multiple items of the community safety plan require a joint response.

IMPLICATIONS AND RISKS

Financial implications and risks:

This report seeks approval to adopt the Havering Community Safety Partnership Plan 2026–2029. There are no immediate financial implications associated with its adoption. Delivery will be managed within existing budgets and external funding streams already secured by partner agencies.

Legal implications and risks:

This Strategy has been devised by 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. This approach is in line with the Crime & Disorder Act 1998, Police and Justice Act 2006 and Crime and Disorder (Formulation and Implementation of Strategy) Regulations 2007/1830.

Regulation 10 provides:—

- (1) The strategy group shall prepare a partnership plan for the area.
- (2) Before the start of each year the strategy group shall revise the partnership plan.
- (3) When revising the partnership plan the strategy group shall consider the strategic assessment and community safety agreement produced during the year prior to the year referred to in paragraph (2).

Regulation 11 provides:—

- (1) The partnership plan shall set out—
 - (a) a strategy for the reduction of re-offending, crime and disorder and for combating substance misuse in the area;
 - (b) the priorities identified in the strategic assessment prepared during the year prior to the year referred to in regulation 10(2);
 - (c) the steps the strategy group considers it necessary for the responsible authorities to take to implement that strategy and meet those priorities;

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- (d) how the strategy group considers the responsible authorities should allocate and deploy their resources to implement that strategy and meet those priorities;
- (e) the steps each responsible authority shall take to measure its success in implementing the strategy and meeting those priorities; and
- (f) The steps the strategy group proposes to take during the year to comply with its obligations under regulations 12, 13 and 14.

12.—

- (1) For the purposes of preparing the strategic assessment and preparing and implementing the partnership plan the strategy group shall make arrangements for obtaining the views of persons and bodies who live or work in the area about—
 - (a) the levels and patterns of re-offending, crime and disorder and substance misuse in the area; and
 - (b) The matters which the responsible authorities should prioritise when each are exercising their functions to reduce re-offending, crime and disorder and to combat substance misuse in the area.
- (2) The arrangements under paragraph (1) shall, so far as is reasonable, provide for consultation with—
 - (a) persons who appear to the strategy group to represent the interests of as many different groups or persons within the area as is reasonable; and
 - (b) Persons who appear to the strategy group to represent the interests of those groups or persons within the area likely to be particularly affected by the implementation of the partnership plan.
- (3) In making the arrangements under paragraph (1) the strategy group shall have regard to any other consultation with persons who live or work in that area that is undertaken by the responsible authorities in relation to the matters specified in sub-paragraphs 1(a) and (b) other than under these Regulations.
- (4) The arrangements made under paragraph (1) shall provide that—
 - (a) the strategy group hold one or more public meetings during each year;
 - (b) that such meetings are attended by persons who hold a senior position within each of the responsible authorities;
 - (c) the strategy group shall take steps as it considers appropriate to bring to the attention of persons who live or work in the area, or who might otherwise be interested, information about
 - (i) when such meetings are held; and
 - (ii) What was discussed at such meetings.

Whenever a public body consults it must do so meaningfully, in other words it must consult before any final decisions have been taken, give enough time and information to consultees and then conscientiously take into account the responses to the consultation before making a final decision.

Accordingly, provided that the plan addresses each of the points in Regulation 11 and the consultation under Regulation 12 has been undertaken meaningfully and the decision maker takes into account the responses to the consultation there do not appear to be any legal risks in approving the plan.

Human Resources implications and risks:

There are no HR implications in this decision.

Equalities implications and risks:

The Equalities Impact Assessment for the Havering Community Safety Partnership has been completed and is an appendix within the Havering Community Safety Partnership Plan.

Health and Wellbeing implications and Risks

The proposed activities within the plan covers a range of services from prevention violent crime, reducing reoffending, rehabilitation to protecting people from exploitation and violence and supporting victims. The activities have been evidence based or will produce evidence to effectively implement local intervention. The funding came from a number of external grants but the local partners will apply local insights and evidence to implement the plan to deliver the priorities identified for Havering.

Anti-social behaviour, violence, criminal activities and hate crime have wider impacts to health via its impacts on safety, wellbeing, quality of life, physical activity, education and social activity.

The plan will continue to improve coordinated efforts by the partner agencies in community safety and will impact positively on health and wellbeing of the residents in both short-term and long-term.

ENVIRONMENTAL AND CLIMATE CHANGE IMPLICATIONS AND RISKS

None identified

BACKGROUND PAPERS

HCSP annual strategic assessment of Crime and Disorder for Havering 2025