



Havering

LONDON BOROUGH

Havering Community Safety Partnership Strategic Assessment 2026

Author	Charlotte Dervish
Unit	Havering Community Safety Partnership
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Executive Summary

The Strategic Assessment is an annual statutory requirement for all Community Safety Partnerships in England and Wales, as set out in the Crime and Disorder Act 1998.

This report summarises the available data on crime, disorder, and community safety in the London Borough of Havering. It provides information on the levels and types of crime and disorder in the area, shows how these figures have changed over time, and summarises residents' views on these issues.

The purpose of this assessment is to support decision-makers in setting strategic priorities for the future. It should also inform future commissioning processes, including the commissioning of intelligence products and more detailed problem profiles (e.g., for agreed priorities or where there are key information gaps), to improve understanding of crime, fear of crime, anti-social behaviour, and offending.

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a better understanding of crime, fear of crime, anti-social behaviour and offenders.

Methodology and data sources

This assessment includes an analysis of the level and patterns of crime and disorder in the London Borough of Havering.

Unlike previous strategic assessments, the purpose has not been to provide detailed analysis of each and every crime problem in Havering; rather, it has been used as a tool for strategic decision makers.

The information provided is a measure of the problem rather than a full analysis, which is the purpose of problem profiles.

Socio-economic and demographic profile

A socio-economic and demographic profile of Havering is available here: <http://www.haveringdata.net>

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1. Introduction

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Introduction

The London Borough of Havering, located on the eastern edge of Greater London, remains a distinctive part of Outer London. Based on the latest ONS mid-year population estimates (2024), Havering's population is estimated at 276,274, an increase of over 14,000 residents since 2021, spread across 43 square miles (111.4 km²). Havering continues to have one of the lowest population densities in London, with over half of its land designated as Metropolitan Green Belt, preserving its predominantly suburban character with extensive parkland and open space.

Romford remains the borough's principal town and a key hub for retail and the night-time economy. Other significant communities include Hornchurch, Upminster, Collier Row, Elm Park, and Rainham. The southern part of the borough forms part of the London Riverside Opportunity Area, contributing to regeneration linked to the wider Thames Gateway corridor.

Demographically, Havering continues to become more diverse. ONS Census and population estimates show sustained growth in Asian British, Black British, and Mixed ethnicity populations, alongside a reduction in the proportion identifying as White British. Havering's population remains older than the London average, with a median age of approximately 39 years, reflecting its appeal to families and older residents.

Economically, Havering has shown relative resilience despite

recent pressures. The unemployment rate stood at 2.6% in December 2024, rising slightly through 2025 before easing to around 3.6% by September 2025, remaining below the London average. The claimant count rate was around 4.6% in mid-2025, and the borough recorded 10,650 registered businesses in 2025, continuing a long-term upward trend in enterprise activity.

Housing affordability pressures have continued. According to the ONS UK House Price Index, the average house price in Havering was approximately £448,000 in January 2026, a 2.9% year-on-year increase. Private rents also rose, with average monthly rents reaching around £1,564 in February 2026, an annual increase of 6.6%, outpacing national and London-wide rental growth. Despite this, Havering continues to have one of the lowest proportions of privately rented homes in London.

The borough's housing stock remains concentrated in areas such as Harold Hill, Collier Row, North Romford, South Hornchurch, and Elm Park, reflecting historic development patterns alongside more recent regeneration activity.

Overall, Havering remains a safe and attractive place to live, work, and visit, with community safety central to its role as a family-focused residential borough, a location for business growth, and a destination for leisure and regeneration.

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The Havering Community Safety Partnership (HCSP) comprises five responsible authorities: the London Borough of Havering, the Clinical Commissioning Group, the Metropolitan Police, the London Fire & Emergency Planning Authority, and the Probation Service. By law, these authorities must work together to tackle crime, disorder, substance misuse, and reoffending.

Key statutory responsibilities to be undertaken by the HCSP include;

- a strategy group to be made up of senior representatives from the responsible authorities;
- prepare, implement and performance manage an evidence-led annual strategic assessment and three-yearly partnership plan for the reduction of crime and disorder in the area;
- consult the community on the levels and patterns of crime, disorder and substance misuse and on matters that need to be prioritised by the partnership;
- reduce re-offending;
- co-ordinate domestic violence homicide reviews;

- share information among the responsible authorities within the Community Safety Partnership; and
- assess value for money of partnership activities.

The HCSP plays a key role in reducing crime and other harms that affect those who live, work and visit the borough. It works to the six priorities laid out in the Havering Community Safety Partnership Plan 2026 – 2029, namely:

- Reducing Violence
- Tackling Violence against Women and Girls
- Reducing reoffending, especially substance misuse and group related
- Tackling ASB
- Tackling Acquisitive Crime
- Improving feelings of safety

The latest annual review of the Havering Community Safety Partnership Plan 2026 – 2029 can be found on <https://democracy.havering.gov.uk>.

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2. Key Findings and Recommendations

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HCSP Strategic Priorities	Key Findings	Recommendations
<p>Reducing Violence</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Violence against the person accounted for just over 31% of recorded crime in Havering in 2025. • Overall violent crime fell by 5.6% year on year, but remains concentrated in a small number of wards, particularly St Edward’s and Heaton. • Havering ranked 24th of 32 London boroughs for violence against the person, 23rd for youth violence and 19th for domestic abuse-related offences. • St Edward’s ward ranked 20th of 680 London wards for violence against the person and 6th for youth violence; Heaton ranked 4th for domestic abuse-related offences. • Youth violence is most prevalent among 15-17 year olds for robbery and 18-24 year olds for weapon possession and violence against the person. • In 2025, violence against the person and youth violence peaked between 3pm–9pm; weekend peaks for violence against the person, and Saturday/Tuesday peaks for youth violence. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Delivery of the Violence Reduction Plan, to be refreshed annually. • Maintain night marshal service in Romford Town Centre through March 2029. • Run targeted days of action in violence hotspots. • Deliver the Knife Crime Concentration Fund programme and targeted youth provision in Romford Town Centre and other identified hotspot areas. • Further role out of the Safe Haven scheme. • Explore funding to install more knife bins across Havering. • Continue rolling out bleed kits borough-wide. • Secure funding to further expand youth diversionary activities.

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Key Findings & Recommendations

HCSP Strategic Priorities	Key Findings	Recommendations
<p>Tackling Violence Against Women and Girls (VAWG)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Domestic abuse accounted for 13% of all Total Notifiable Crimes (TNOs) in 2025. • VAWG offences comprised 19% of all notifiable offences in 2025. • Heaton ranked 22nd and St Edward's joint 23rd of 680 London wards for VAWG offences; Havering ranked 23rd of 32 boroughs overall. • Heaton ranked 4th of 680 London wards for domestic abuse offences; Havering ranked 19th of 32 boroughs overall. • Domestic abuse offences increased by 1% in 2025, following a sustained reduction throughout 2024. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 (DA MARAC) to support high-risk victims. • Embed lessons learnt from Domestic Homicide Reviews (DHR). • Explore opportunities to further tackle stalking, harassment and misogyny. • Increase community engagement to raise VAWG awareness across the borough.

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HCSP Strategic Priorities	Key Findings	Recommendations
<p>Reducing Reoffending</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The reoffending rate was 19.9% in 2023/24, down from 21.6% in 2022/23 but higher than 19.1% in 2021/22. • The average number of reoffences per reoffender increased from three in 2021/22 and 2022/23 to four in 2023/24, indicating more frequent reoffending among those who reoffend. • Adults aged 45–49 have the highest reoffending rate, followed by those aged 18–20; however, people aged 30–34 account for the largest volume of repeat offending, responsible for around a quarter of all reoffences. • Men make up the majority of reoffenders and have a slightly higher reoffending rate than women. • Theft was the index offence for 49% of reoffenders and is associated with a higher volume of repeat offending than any other offence type. • While the number of individuals reoffending has stabilised, the overall harm caused by repeat offending continues to increase. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Continue the Integrated Offender Management (IOM) Scheme, with audits to ensure best practice in Havering. • Continue Multi-Agency Public Protection Arrangements (MAPPA). • Continued delivery of the Criminal Behaviour Order panel. • Partner collaboration to address substance misuse through the Combatting Drugs and Alcohol partnership. • Explore creating a Havering IOM Hub for co-located, multi-agency offender support.

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HCSP Strategic Priorities	Key Findings	Recommendations
<p>Tackling Anti-Social Behaviour</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ASB calls rose by 2.7% year-on-year and by 10.8% compared to 2023, reaching the highest level across the three-year period. Nuisance ASB accounted for 86% of all reports. ASB peaks during summer and declines in autumn and winter. Eleven of 20 wards recorded increases, with the largest rises in Hacton (+98.4%), Rainham & Wennington (+31%), and Elm Park (+25.3%). St Edward's recorded the highest ASB volume (578), while Rush Green & Crowlands had the highest rate (56.0 per 1,000 residents). ASB is most prevalent in the late afternoon and evening, particularly on Fridays. The borough ASB rate is 21.2 per 1,000, with localised hotspots requiring targeted intervention. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Refresh ASB policy to strengthen use of powers borough-wide. Consider establishing a dedicated ASB Team. Continue Joint Enforcement Tasking for timely ASB case response. Targeted action to tackle fly-tipping and environmental crime. Use Community MARAC for high-risk ASB victims and best practice audits. Promotion of the ASB case review process and establishment of a panel. Refresh of the Romford Town Centre Public Space Protection Order (PSPO). Update the HARM panel on ASB hotspots and youth involvement.

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HCSP Strategic Priorities	Key Findings	Recommendations
<p>Tackling Acquisitive Crime</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Acquisitive crime accounted for 31.6% of all borough TNOs in 2025. Theft was the second most common TNO, comprising 23.2% of all recorded crime. Shoplifting (53.2%) and other theft (34.2%) were the main drivers of theft volumes. Robbery continued to rise sharply, increasing by 16.0% in 2025, following rises in 2024 (+16.6%) and 2023 (+45.1%). Burglary fell significantly, decreasing by 27.6% in 2025. St Edward’s remained the main hotspot for theft and robbery by volume and rate, while Harold Wood was the primary burglary hotspot. Beam Park also recorded high per-capita rates of acquisitive crime. Acquisitive crime peaks in spring/summer (highest in Q2) and is most prevalent between 11am–9pm, particularly on Wednesdays and Fridays. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Continued use of the Precision Crime Fighting Forum (PCFF) to coordinate activity targeting acquisitive crime hotspots and emerging trends. Strengthen community engagement by Police and the Community Safety Team to raise safety awareness among residents, schools, and businesses. Implement targeted enforcement against acquisitive crime offenders. Maximise use of ASB legislation to address shoplifting. Organise property-marking events for residents and local businesses.

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HCSP Strategic Priorities	Key Findings	Recommendations
<p>Improving Feelings of Safety and Public Confidence</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 29% of survey respondents reported dissatisfaction with their neighbourhood in 2026, a 13% reduction compared with the previous year. • Perceptions of safety declined, with 40% of residents feeling fairly or very safe in their neighbourhood, down 9% from 2025. • Visible policing remained the top public priority, with 33.8% citing enforcement and visibility as key to feeling safer. • Concerns around ASB, youths loitering, unsafe transport hubs and the need for improved street lighting were frequently cited as ways to improve feelings of safety. • 63% of residents felt crime had increased in their area over the past year, although this represents an 11% decrease from 2025. • Social media and word-of-mouth are now the primary drivers of public perceptions of rising crime. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Continued delivery of the annual Crime Summit. • Continued delivery of the annual Community Safety Residents Survey to inform the refresh of the Community Safety Plan. • Continue supporting the Havering Safer Neighbourhood Board. • Roll out of Met Engage across the borough. • Increase delivery of community engagement roadshows. • Delivery of the quarterly Safer Havering newsletter.

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3. Overview of Types and Levels of Crime

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As previously noted, there is a statutory requirement for the HCSP to produce an annual Strategic Assessment in coordination with a Community Safety Strategy or Plan. The most recent Strategic Assessment of crime and disorder was conducted across the 2024 calendar year, assessing progress against priorities set out in the previous Community Safety Partnership Plan and identifying any recommended changes to strategic priorities for the forthcoming year. This assessment identified six strategic priorities.

- **Reducing Violence** – Violence against the person accounted for 30% of all notifiable crime in Havering and continues to be a significant demand driver across Council services and partner agencies.
- **Tackling Violence Against Women and Girls (VAWG)** – VAWG recorded the highest levels of victimisation, with domestic abuse contributing significantly, accounting for 12% of all notifiable crime in Havering. Confidence in the Criminal Justice System and support networks among affected groups remained low.
- **Reducing Reoffending** – A relatively small number of offenders are responsible for a disproportionate volume of solved crime. Alcohol and substance misuse remain key enabling factors, particularly in violent and serious

acquisitive crime, with small, interconnected groups driving higher-harm offending.

- **Tackling Anti-Social Behaviour** – Reports of ASB increased by 8% in 2024, reaching a three-year high, with nuisance ASB accounting for 85% of all recorded reports.
- **Tackling Acquisitive Crime** – Burglary, theft, and robbery comprised 33% of all notifiable crime in Havering in 2024. Theft remained the primary driver and the borough's second most common offence type, while robbery experienced the largest year-on-year increase (+17%).
- **Improving Feelings of Safety** – Fear of crime remains disproportionately high in Havering, negatively affecting the quality of life of residents, workers, and visitors.

Havering's strategic priorities are broadly aligned with current and emerging regional and national strategies, with an increasing emphasis on addressing crimes presenting the greatest risk and harm, particularly violence reduction, including Violence Against Women and Girls.

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This chapter provides a comprehensive overview of crime in the London Borough of Havering, highlighting year-on-year changes, the types of incidents contributing to overall crime statistics, and the distribution of crime across different areas of the borough.

Overall, Havering remains a safe place to live, work, and visit compared to the rest of London. Figure 1 demonstrates that

the total number of notifiable offences recorded in Havering is significantly lower than in most other London boroughs, according to Metropolitan Police Service (MPS) data for the 12 months from January 2025.

A similar pattern is observed for violent crimes and sexual offences (Figure 2), with Havering again recording lower levels than the majority of London boroughs.

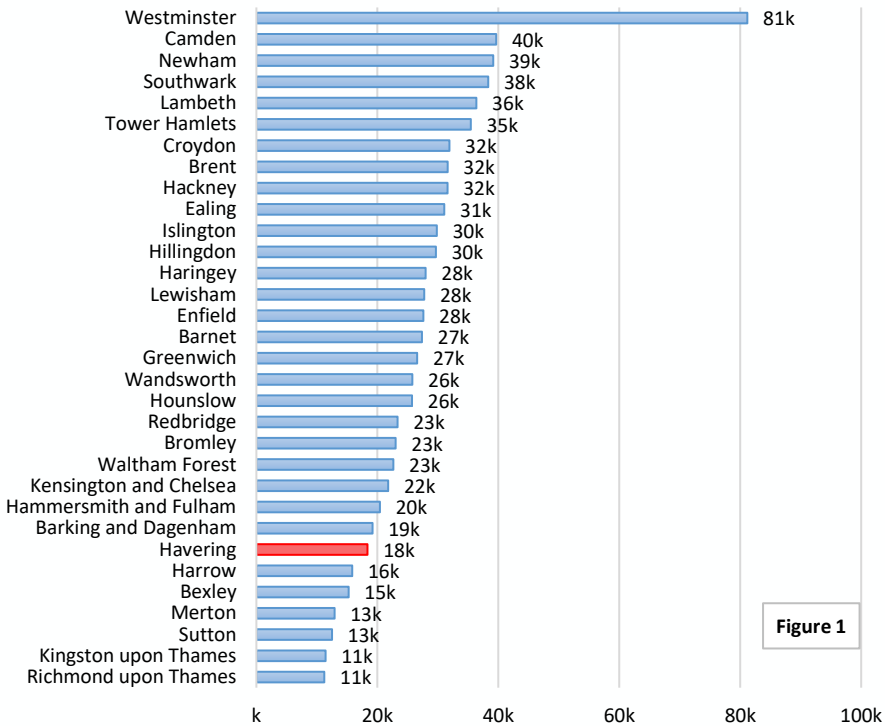


Figure 1

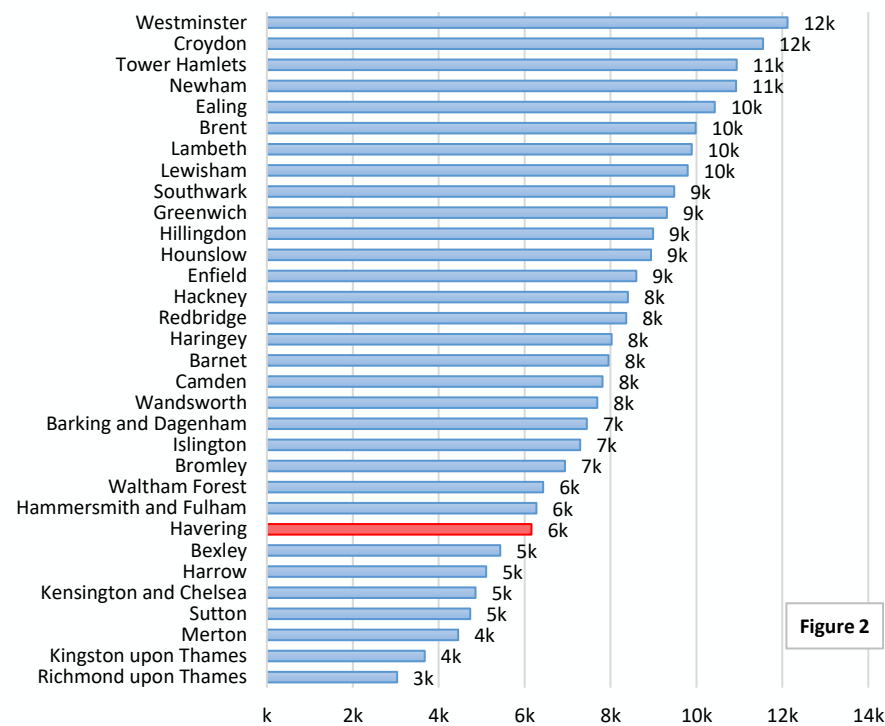


Figure 2

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Overview of All Crime – BCU Comparison

Analysis of Total Notifiable Offences (TNOs) over the past five years reveals clear shifts in crime levels across Havering and the wider BCU. Between 2020 and early 2022, crime averaged 4,243 offences per quarter, a period still notably shaped by the COVID-19 lockdown and reduced public activity.

As restrictions eased in 2022, quarterly offences rose to an average of 4,896, increasing further to 5,309 per quarter in 2023. In 2024 this trend stabilised, with the average falling slightly to 5,053 per quarter.

In 2025, a more pronounced reduction emerged across all

areas. Havering's quarterly average fell to 4,592, the lowest level since 2021, with similar decreases seen in Barking & Dagenham and Redbridge. London also experienced a sustained decline, dropping from quarterly totals above 231,000 in 2023–24 to around 218,000 in 2025, with the London borough average falling to 6,520 by Q4.

This pattern reflects a broader BCU-wide shift: while Barking & Dagenham's marked reduction began in late 2023, 2025 saw all three boroughs experience year-on-year decreases. Havering continued to follow London-wide trends closely, but consistently recorded lower offence volumes than both the BCU average and the London borough average.

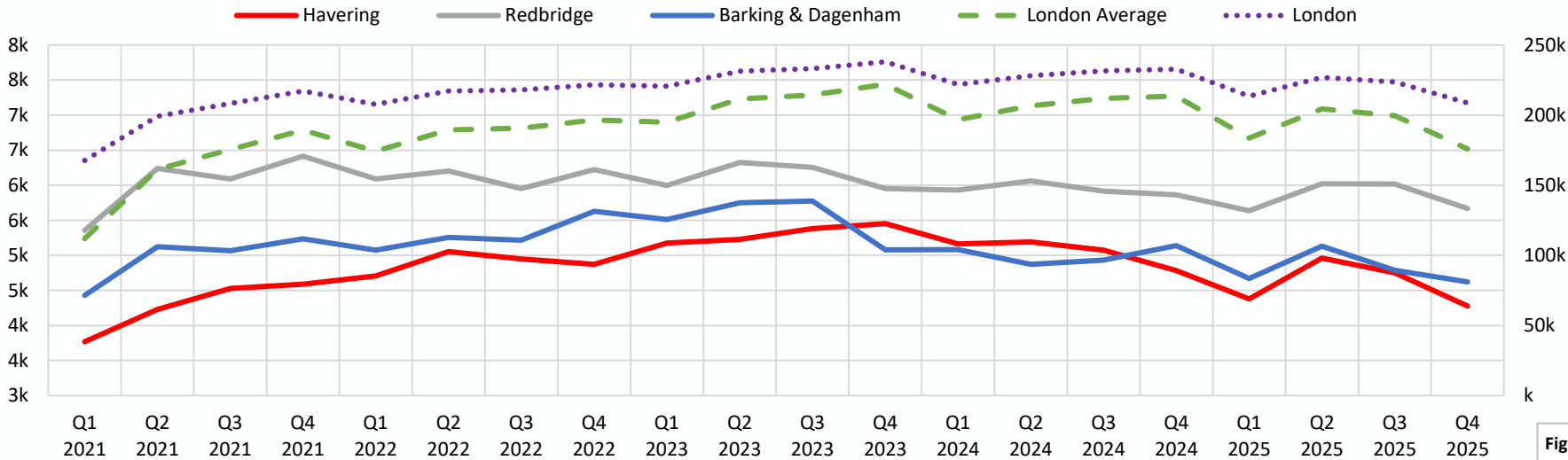


Figure 3

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Overview of Crime in the London Borough of Havering

Between January 2021 and December 2022, Havering ranked 26th out of London’s 32 boroughs for recorded crime. Its position fell slightly in 2023 and 2024, rising to 25th, before returning to 26th place in 2025.

In 2025, Havering accounted for around 2.1 percent of all crime recorded in London—a noteworthy figure given its status as the capital’s third largest borough, with a busy day- and night-time economy, strong transport links, and a strategic location along the M25 corridor.

Reported crime in Havering declined over the most recent year, with average quarterly offences falling from 5,053 in 2024 to 4,592 in 2025. This 9.1 percent drop in TNOs represents the fourth-largest reduction among all London boroughs.

By comparison, Barking & Dagenham recorded a 4.1 percent decrease, while Redbridge saw a 1.8 percent fall. Havering’s reduction stands out particularly because London overall experienced a 4.6 percent decrease in notifiable offences during the same period.

It is important to recognise, however, that Havering typically records lower crime volumes than many other London boroughs, which can influence how percentage changes appear year-on-year.

Borough	2024	2025 ▼	% change 24/25
Westminster	91,027	81,180	-10.8%
Camden	42,658	39,652	-7.0%
Newham	40,244	39,164	-2.7%
Southwark	39,488	38,336	-2.9%
Lambeth	38,106	36,374	-4.5%
Tower Hamlets	36,382	35,455	-2.5%
Croydon	35,198	31,921	-9.3%
Brent	32,245	31,629	-1.9%
Hackney	33,469	31,609	-5.6%
Ealing	31,184	31,067	-0.4%
Islington	30,317	29,836	-1.6%
Hillingdon	28,403	29,683	4.5%
Haringey	28,111	27,981	-0.5%
Lewisham	30,107	27,753	-7.8%
Enfield	29,386	27,613	-6.0%
Barnet	28,067	27,375	-2.5%
Greenwich	27,624	26,582	-3.8%
Wandsworth	25,741	25,788	0.2%
Hounslow	26,462	25,733	-2.8%
Redbridge	23,773	23,343	-1.8%
Bromley	23,990	23,023	-4.0%
Waltham Forest	24,967	22,649	-9.3%
Kensington and Chelsea	22,958	21,790	-5.1%
Hammersmith and Fulham	21,326	20,426	-4.2%
Barking and Dagenham	20,028	19,208	-4.1%
Havering	20,212	18,368	-9.1%
Harrow	16,433	15,847	-3.6%
Bexley	16,594	15,256	-8.1%
Merton	13,773	12,933	-6.1%
Sutton	13,016	12,509	-3.9%
Kingston upon Thames	11,135	11,443	2.8%
Richmond upon Thames	12,089	11,228	-7.1%
London Total	914,513	872,754	-4.6%

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Overview of Crime in the London Borough of Havering

In 2025, Violence Against the Person remained the largest crime category in Havering, accounting for 31.2% of all Total Notifiable Offences (TNOs). Although still the most common offence type, this represents a 5.6% reduction from the previous year. Of the 5,675 violent offences recorded, the highest volumes were concentrated in St Edward's ward, which saw 732 incidents (12.9%), followed by Heaton ward with 570 incidents (10%).

The second most prominent crime type in 2025 was theft. Despite continuing to drive overall crime levels, theft offences declined by 12.1%, falling from 4,852 reports in 2024 to 4,266 in 2025. Theft made up 23.2% of all crime recorded in the borough. Shoplifting accounted for over half of these offences (53.2%), while other thefts represented 34.3%, thefts from the person 10%, and bicycle thefts 2.5%. St Edward's ward again recorded the highest number of thefts at 22.5% of the borough total, followed by Elm Park with 8.7%.

Vehicle crime made up 11.9% of all recorded offences in 2025 and showed a 12.5% decrease compared with 2024. Of these incidents, 49.3% related to the theft of a motor vehicle, 37% to theft from a motor vehicle, 12.7% to vehicle interference, and 1.1% to aggravated vehicle taking. Rainham & Wennington reported the highest number of vehicle crime incidents (175), with Heaton following at 132. When population size is considered, Beam Park experienced the greatest concentration

of vehicle crime, at 17.4 offences per 1,000 residents, followed by Rainham & Wennington (12.9) and St Edward's (10).

Arson and Criminal Damage accounted for 7.4% of all notifiable offences in 2025, reflecting a 14.8% year-on-year decrease. Criminal Damage made up the vast majority of these incidents (96.9%), with Arson comprising 3.1%. Gooshays recorded the highest number of arson reports (6), while Heaton and Marshalls & Rise Park each recorded 5. For Criminal Damage specifically, St Edward's and Heaton saw the highest counts, with 131 and 107 incidents respectively.

Robbery in Havering rose by 16% in 2025, increasing from 555 incidents in 2024 to 644. Most offences (62.4%) involved personal robbery, while the remaining 37.6% related to business premises. Although robbery represents just 3.5% of all Total Notifiable Offences (TNOs), the continued upward trend is notable and warrants close monitoring. St Edward's and Elm Park were the most affected areas, accounting for 20.1% and 11.1% of all robberies respectively.

Possession of weapons offences remained comparatively low, with 120 recorded in 2025—0.7% of total reported crime. This marks a 7.7% decrease from the previous year's 130 offences. St Edward's (22 offences) and Heaton (15 offences) recorded the highest volumes within the borough.

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Sexual offences saw a significant fall, dropping by 30.8% from 614 reports in 2024 to 425 in 2025. These offences represented 2.3% of all recorded crime, slightly below the previous year's 3%. The highest numbers occurred in St Edward's (86 offences), Heaton (41), and Rush Green & Crowlands (38), which together made up a substantial proportion of the borough's total.

Reports of Anti-Social Behaviour (ASB) rose modestly by 2.7% in 2025, increasing from 5,404 to 5,548 police calls. Havering retained its position as 24th out of London's 32 boroughs for ASB reporting. St Edward's generated the most ASB calls (10.4% of the borough's total), followed by Rush Green & Crowlands at 8.6%.

Havering Police achieved one of the highest positive outcome rates in London, ranking 3rd out of all 32 boroughs for the total number of successful outcomes. Across London, positive outcome rates range from 7.3% to 14.8%, with Havering performing strongly at 13.3%, well above many other boroughs.

A Positive Police Outcome is recorded when a crime is successfully resolved through actions such as charges, summons, cautions, or community resolutions. These outcomes demonstrate that effective enforcement action has

been taken to address and resolve the reported offence.

Overall, the 2025 data presents a mixed but broadly positive picture for Havering. Many high-volume crime types - including violence, theft, vehicle crime, arson and criminal damage, and sexual offences - showed meaningful reductions, demonstrating the impact of sustained partnership activity and targeted local interventions.

At the same time, increases in robbery and ongoing pressures linked to ASB highlight areas where focused attention will remain essential.

Strong police performance, evidenced by one of the highest positive outcome rates in London, provides a stable foundation for continued progress.

Together, these trends underline the importance of maintaining a balanced, intelligence-led approach that addresses emerging risks while building on the borough's clear improvements in public safety.

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Types of Crime in the London Borough of Havering

From 2024 to 2025, overall crime in Havering fell across nearly all categories of notifiable offences, with the exception of two areas: drug offences, which increased by 27.1%, and robbery, which rose by 16%.

During the same period, several offence types saw substantial reductions. Sexual offences experienced the largest decrease at 30.8%, followed by burglary with a 27.6% drop. Miscellaneous Crimes Against Society declined by 16.3%, while arson and criminal damage fell by 14.8%. Other

notable decreases included theft (12.1%), public order offences (10.4%), possession of weapons (7.7%), and violence against the person (5.6%) compared with 2024.

Overall, these shifts reflect a borough-wide reduction in crime severity and volume, with meaningful progress made across most offence types. Continued focus on the small number of rising categories will be essential to sustaining this positive trajectory into 2026.

Havering TNO's	2023	2024	2025	% of all crime 2024	% of all crime 2025 ▼	% change 23/24	% change 24/25
Violence Against the Person	6,521	6,074 ▼	5,734 ▼	30.1%	31.2% ▲	-6.9%	-5.6%
Theft	4,648	4,852 ▲	4,266 ▼	24.0%	23.2% ▼	4.4%	-12.1%
Vehicle Offences	3,271	2,499 ▼	2,186 ▼	12.4%	11.9% ▼	-23.6%	-12.5%
Arson and Criminal Damage	1,512	1,589 ▲	1,354 ▼	7.9%	7.4% ▼	5.1%	-14.8%
Drug Offences	1,135	1,007 ▼	1,280 ▲	5.0%	7.0% ▲	-11.3%	27.1%
Public Order Offences	1,376	1,360 ▲	1,219 ▼	6.7%	6.6% ▼	-1.2%	-10.4%
Burglary	1,212	1,248 ▼	903 ▼	6.2%	4.9% ▼	3.0%	-27.6%
Robbery	476	555 ▲	644 ▲	2.7%	3.5% ▲	16.6%	16.0%
Sexual Offences	551	614 ▲	425 ▼	3.0%	2.3% ▼	11.4%	-30.8%
Miscellaneous Crimes Against Society	275	283 ▲	237 ▼	1.4%	1.3% ▼	2.9%	-16.3%
Possession Of Weapons	205	130 ▼	120 ▼	0.6%	0.7% ▲	-36.6%	-7.7%
Total	21,182	20,211	18,368	100.0%	100.0%	-4.6%	-9.1%

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Types of Crime in the London Borough of Havering

Figures 4–6 illustrate changing proportions of crime in Havering across 2023, 2024, and 2025. In 2025, Violence Against the Person remained Havering’s largest crime category at 31% of all offences, consistent with previous years. Theft was the second-largest category, followed by Vehicle Offences and Arson & Criminal Damage, reflecting long-term borough patterns.

A notable shift in 2025 was a rise in Drug offences, which surpassed both Burglary and Public Order in their share of total crime. Most other major crime types, including Violence, Theft, Vehicle Crime, and Sexual Offences, showed year-on-year reductions, contributing to an overall fall in crime across the borough.

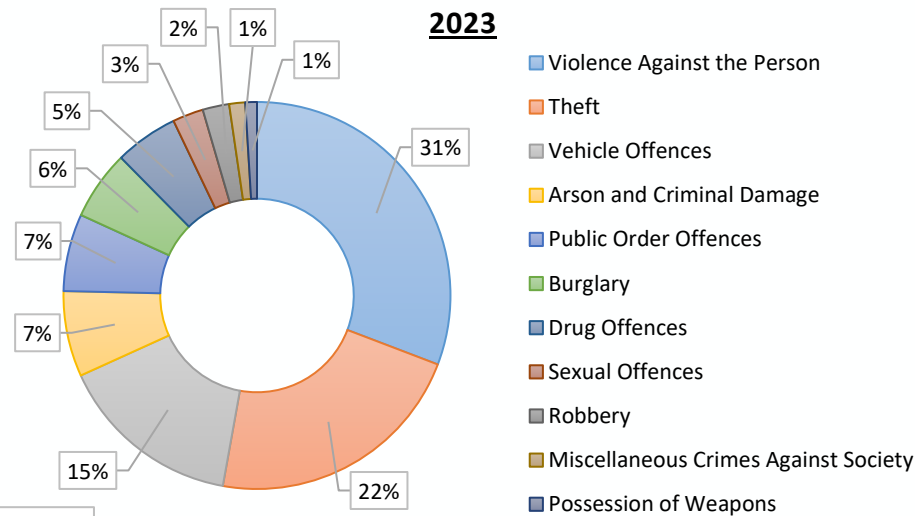


Figure 4

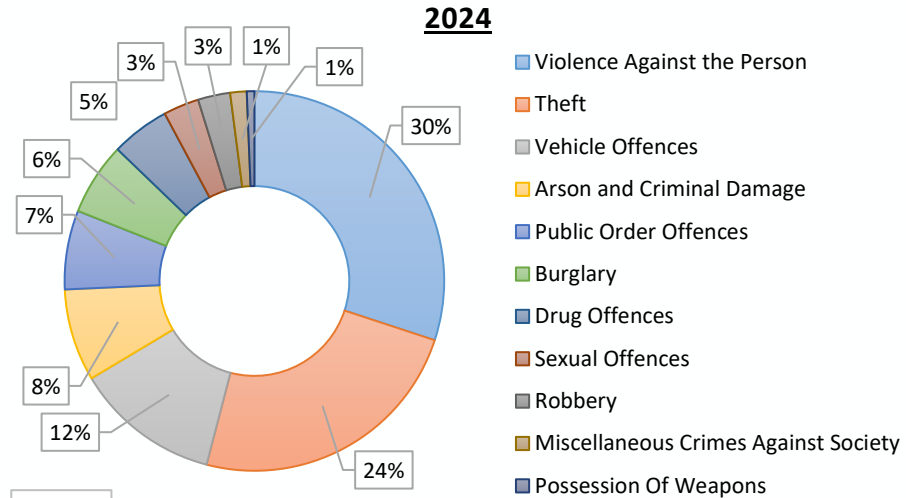


Figure 5

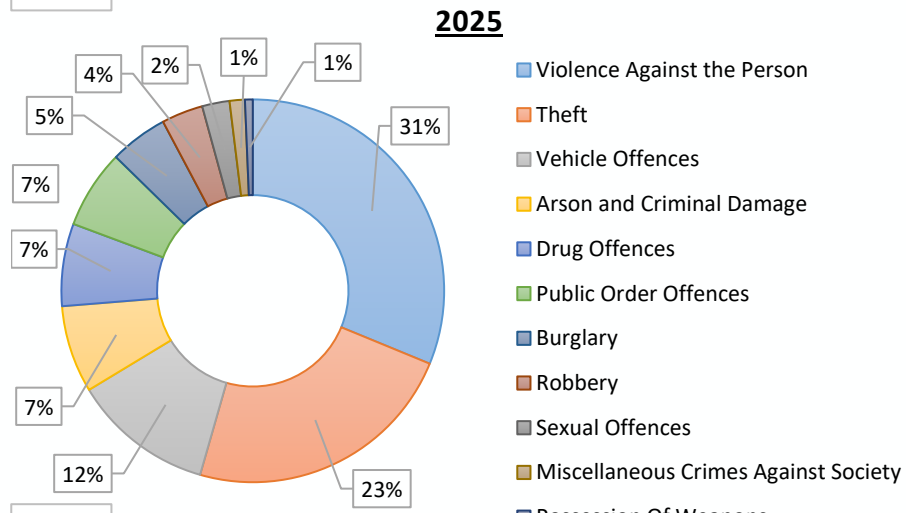


Figure 6

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Ward Analysis – London Borough or Havering

An analysis of all recorded Total Notifiable Offences (TNOs) between January and December 2025, broken down by Safer Neighbourhood Team (SNT) ward, shows that St Edward's ranks 30th highest out of 680 London wards.

Higher-crime wards are largely major town centre locations - such as those in Westminster and Camden - which experience much higher footfall from visitors, commuters, businesses, and dense residential activity.

Although St Edward's has dropped from 26th place in 2024, its high crime levels may still be obscured at borough level, as lower offending in other Havering wards reduces the borough's overall ranking, reflected in the 'Borough Rank' column.

At the opposite end of the scale, Hacton ranked 671st (10th lowest), Emerson Park 664th (17th lowest), and Cranham 663rd (18th lowest), highlighting pockets of comparatively low crime.

Rank	Row Labels	Borough	Borough Rank	Count of Offences ▼
1	West End	Westminster	1	29,641
2	St James's	Westminster	1	19,225
3	Bloomsbury	Camden	2	6,410
4	Heathrow Villages	Hillingdon	12	6,054
5	Holborn & Covent Garden	Camden	2	5,237
6	Waterloo & South Bank	Lambeth	5	4,788
7	Fairfield	Croydon	7	4,427
8	Stratford Olympic Park	Newham	3	4,419
9	Borough & Bankside	Southwark	4	3,707
10	Marylebone	Westminster	1	3,612
11	London Bridge & West Bermondsey	Southwark	4	3,602
12	Hoxton East & Shoreditch	Hackney	9	3,554
13	Hyde Park	Westminster	1	3,525
14	Kingston Town	Kingston upon Thames	31	3,500
15	Finsbury Park	Islington	11	3,369
16	Camden Town	Camden	2	3,250
17	Noel Park	Haringey	13	3,246
18	Spitalfields & Banglatown	Tower Hamlets	6	3,226
19	North Walworth	Southwark	4	3,166
20	Shepherd's Bush Green	Hammersmith and Fulham	24	3,030
21	King's Cross	Camden	2	2,937
22	Stratford	Newham	3	2,912
23	Whitechapel	Tower Hamlets	6	2,893
24	Ilford Town	Redbridge	20	2,879
25	Hounslow Central	Hounslow	19	2,777
26	Uxbridge	Hillingdon	12	2,737
27	Bromley Town	Bromley	21	2,713
28	Bunhill	Islington	11	2,638
29	Stonebridge	Brent	8	2,637
30	Edmonton Green	Enfield	15	2,611
	St Edward's	Havering	26	

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Figure 7 illustrates the distribution of Total Notifiable Offences (TNOs) reported in 2025 across the 20 wards in Havering.

The figure is presented as a heatmap, delineating the boundaries of Safer Neighbourhood Teams (SNT) wards. The colour gradient on the map signifies the crime levels within each ward, with darker shades indicating higher crime counts.

The wards with the highest TNO counts, as recorded by the Metropolitan Police Service (MPS) in 2025, are prominently highlighted in darker shades. These wards include St Edward’s, Heaton, Gooshays, and Rush Green & Crowlands.

Conversely, the wards with the lowest TNO counts, represented by the lightest shades, were Hacton, Emerson Park, Cranham, and South Hornchurch.

It is important to note that the crime counts depicted in the heatmap do not account for the size or population of the wards.

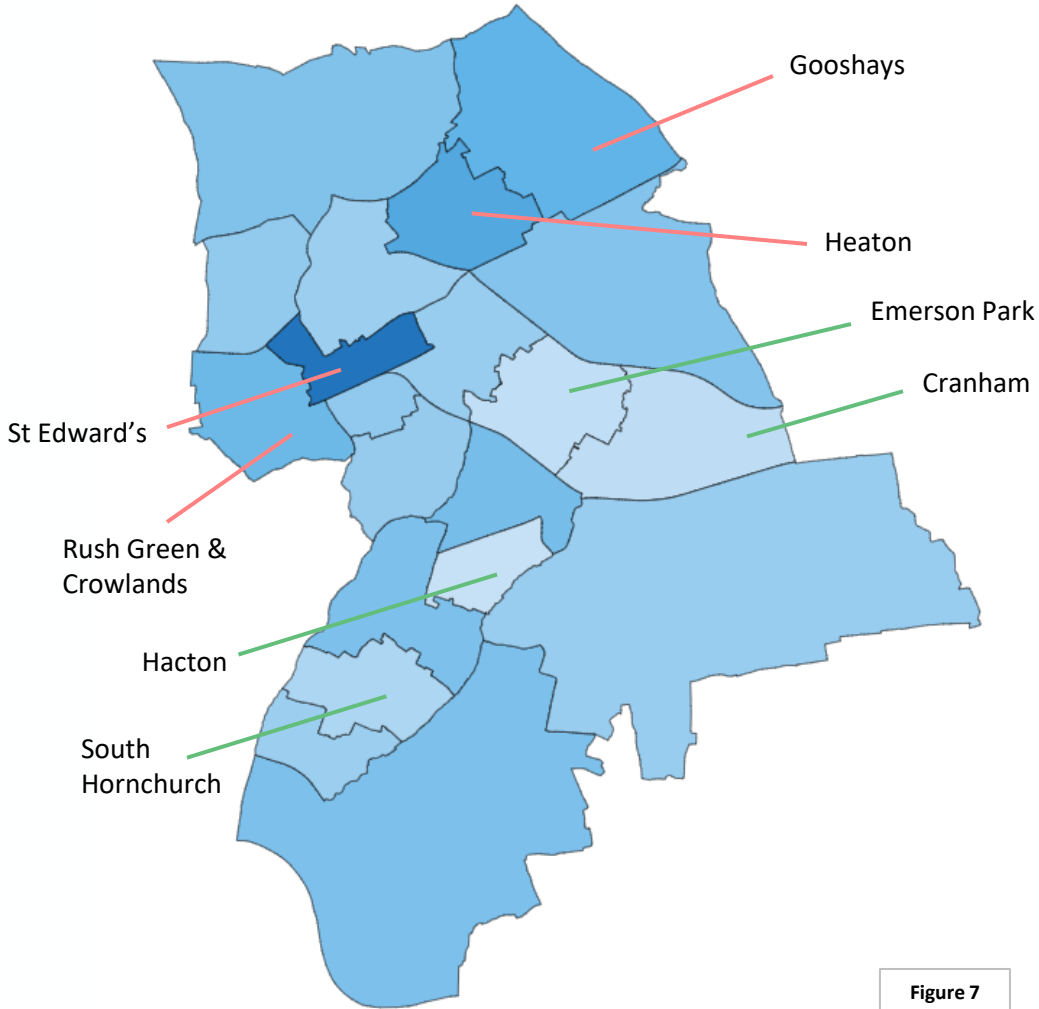


Figure 7

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Ward Analysis – London Borough of Havering

To allow for meaningful comparison between wards of different population sizes, the table presents total notifiable offences (TNOs) as rates per 1,000 residents, alongside the absolute number of offences recorded in 2025.

The data is ordered by crime rate, with a red-to-green gradient applied to offence counts to visually highlight areas of higher and lower volume.

Normalising crime data in this way reduces the distortion that can occur when relying solely on raw counts, which can be heavily influenced by ward population size. By focusing on rates per 1,000 residents, we gain a more accurate picture of the relative intensity of crime across the borough.

St Edward's recorded by far the highest crime rate at 250.5 offences per 1,000 residents, followed by Beam Park (127.8), St Alban's (90.8), and Heaton (85.8).

At the other end of the scale, Cranham had the lowest rate at 25.3 offences per 1,000 residents, with Hacton (31.8), Emerson Park (33.2), and Squirrels Heath (45.2) also reporting comparatively low levels.

Ward	Population	Count of Offences	Rate ▼
St Edward's	10,423	2,611	250.5
Beam Park	4,883	624	127.8
St Alban's	8,737	793	90.8
Heaton	17,211	1,477	85.8
Rainham & Wennington	13,567	1,076	79.3
Rush Green & Crowlands	16,022	1,084	67.7
St Andrew's	14,654	986	67.3
Elm Park	16,646	1,060	63.7
Mawneys	14,478	911	62.9
Gooshays	17,780	1,100	61.9
Harold Wood	13,807	813	58.9
South Hornchurch	10,884	614	56.4
Havering-atte-Bower	16,374	868	53.0
Hylands & Harrow Lodge	13,758	667	48.5
Marshalls & Rise Park	12,954	622	48.0
Upminster	13,347	637	47.7
Squirrels Heath	15,517	701	45.2
Emerson Park	9,535	317	33.2
Hacton	8,489	270	31.8
Cranham	12,987	328	25.3
Total	262,053	17,559	67.0

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Recorded Crime Positive Outcomes

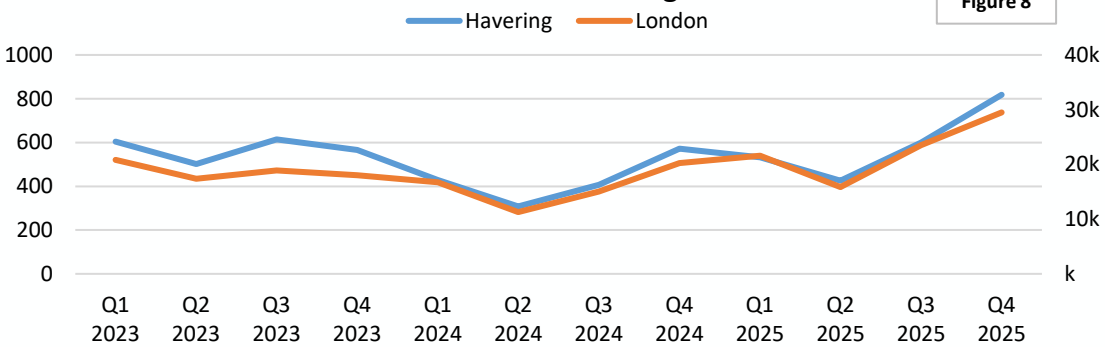
Positive outcomes, as defined by the Metropolitan Police Service (MPS), refer to crimes that result in a charge, summons, caution, or community resolution. The table on the right illustrates Havering’s positive outcome rates (against all reported TNO’s) for the Metropolitan Police Service by borough.

Havering’s performance stands out strongly in the London context. In 2025, the borough achieved a positive outcome rate of 12.9%, placing it third across London and well above the London average of 9.7%. This means that almost one in every eight reported crimes resulted in a positive outcome.

Throughout the year, Figure 8 shows fluctuations in outcomes, with particularly strong performance in the first, third and final quarters of 2025. These peaks may reflect periods of focused enforcement activity or successful investigative progress. Overall, the data demonstrates that Havering consistently outperforms many other London boroughs in turning reported crimes into meaningful outcomes, highlighting robust operational effectiveness and sustained partnership work.

Borough	Count of Offences	Positive Outcomes	Rate ▼
Kingston upon Thames	11,443	1,630	14.2%
Greenwich	26,582	3,662	13.8%
Havering	18,368	2,376	12.9%
Lewisham	27,753	3,505	12.6%
Barking and Dagenham	19,208	2,309	12.0%
Bexley	15,256	1,829	12.0%
Hillingdon	29,683	3,554	12.0%
Waltham Forest	22,649	2,676	11.8%
Hammersmith and Fulham	20,426	2,394	11.7%
Tower Hamlets	35,455	4,155	11.7%
Haringey	27,981	3,228	11.5%
Croydon	31,921	3,526	11.0%
Brent	31,629	3,465	11.0%
Sutton	12,509	1,369	10.9%
Merton	12,933	1,386	10.7%
Hackney	31,609	3,357	10.6%
Enfield	27,613	2,930	10.6%
Redbridge	23,343	2,465	10.6%
Bromley	23,023	2,410	10.5%
Wandsworth	25,788	2,686	10.4%
Newham	39,164	4,067	10.4%
Lambeth	36,374	3,618	9.9%
Harrow	15,847	1,530	9.7%
Islington	29,836	2,773	9.3%
Richmond upon Thames	11,228	1,043	9.3%
Hounslow	25,733	2,390	9.3%
Kensington and Chelsea	21,790	2,008	9.2%
Barnet	27,375	2,364	8.6%
Southwark	38,336	3,134	8.2%
Ealing	31,067	2,516	8.1%
Camden	39,652	2,907	7.3%
Westminster	81,180	5,704	7.0%
Total	914,513	88,966	9.7%

Positive Outcomes – Havering vs London



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Figure 9 presents the monthly volume of stop and searches conducted by police in Havering over a 24-month period.

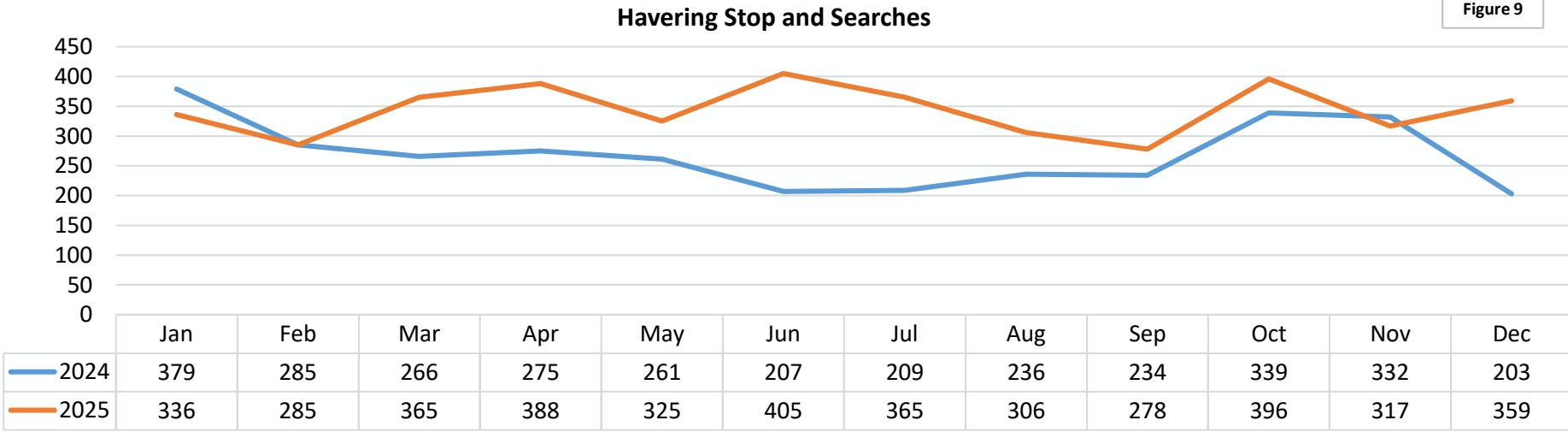
The data shows clear month-to-month fluctuations, with activity ranging from just over 200 stops in quieter periods to more than 400 during busier months. When viewed quarterly, these totals span from 679 to 1,118 stops, highlighting notable shifts in operational tempo. Such variation is likely influenced by changing policing priorities, seasonal trends in crime and public activity, and targeted enforcement operations at specific points in the year.

When comparing the two years side by side, the overall

volume of stop and searches has risen significantly. In 2024, a total of 3,226 stops were recorded. By 2025, this figure had increased to 4,125, representing a substantial 28% year-on-year rise. The graph suggests periods of intensified activity during mid-year months, where peaks may reflect coordinated initiatives, increased resourcing, or emerging local issues that prompted a more proactive policing approach.

It is important to note that these figures include both pedestrian and vehicle stops. However, for demographic analysis, vehicle stops will be excluded to ensure clarity and relevance.

Figure 9



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Police Stop and Search

Figure 10 shows that drug-related suspicion remained the dominant driver of stop and search activity in Havering throughout both 2024 and 2025, consistently accounting for just over half of all searches. This stability points to a continued policing focus on drugs as a key enforcement priority.

The next most common grounds for searches were categorised as All Other Searches and Weapons, Points & Blades, with proportions in 2025 closely mirroring those of the previous year. One noticeable shift was the reduction in firearms-related searches, which dropped from 0.7% in 2024 to just 0.2% in 2025.

Stop and Search by Reason

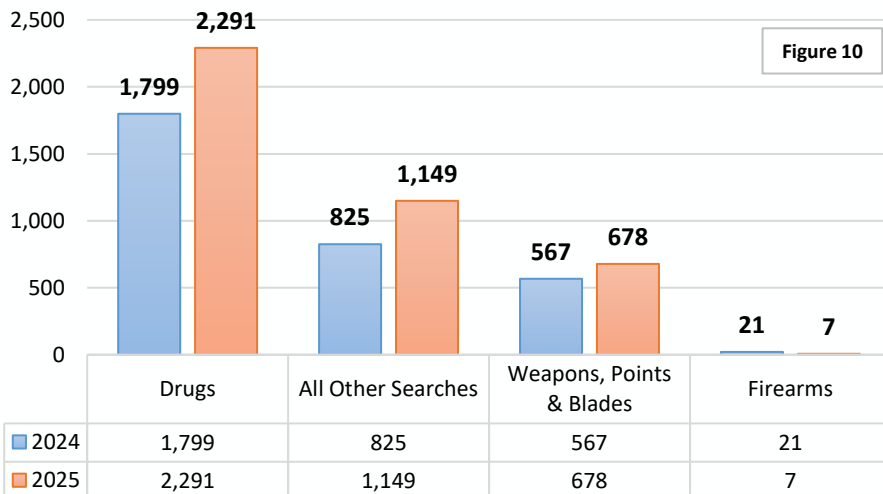
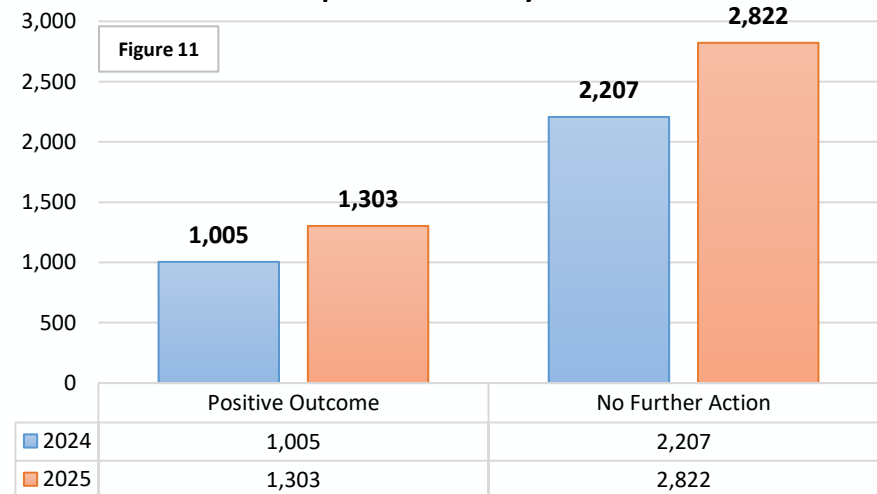


Figure 11 highlights what happened as a result of these searches. The majority concluded with No Further Action—around two-thirds of all encounters in both years—indicating that most stops did not lead to formal outcomes. Nonetheless, there was a small but steady increase in positive outcomes such as arrests and cautions, rising from 31.3% in 2024 to 31.6% in 2025.

In summary, stop and search activity in Havering remained highly consistent year-on-year, driven mainly by drug-related suspicion, with a slight rise in successful enforcement outcomes and a marked drop in firearms-related searches.

Stop and Search by Outcome



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Police Stop and Search Demographics

Despite an increase in the total number of stop and searches recorded in 2025, the age and gender distribution reveals consistent patterns in targeting.

Figure 12 shows that males accounted for 78.5% of stops in 2024, dipping slightly to 78.4% in 2025. Female representation fell from 10.8% to 9.8%. Stops with unrecorded gender increased from 10.6% to 11.8%, indicating potential data quality issues. Despite the small shift, males remain markedly overrepresented in stop and search activity relative to their 48.5% share of the borough's population.

Young people remained disproportionately affected. Figure 13 demonstrates that individuals aged 14-24 represented 47.5% of stops in 2024, rising to 49.3% in 2025 - around half of all searches. Stops involving those aged 45+ increased modestly (from 8.6% to 9.9%). Importantly, unrecorded age data dropped sharply from 10.5% to 0.5%, showing a significant improvement in recording accuracy. Overall, despite increases in total stop volume, younger age groups continue to be disproportionately represented relative to their share of the local population.

Stop & Search by Gender

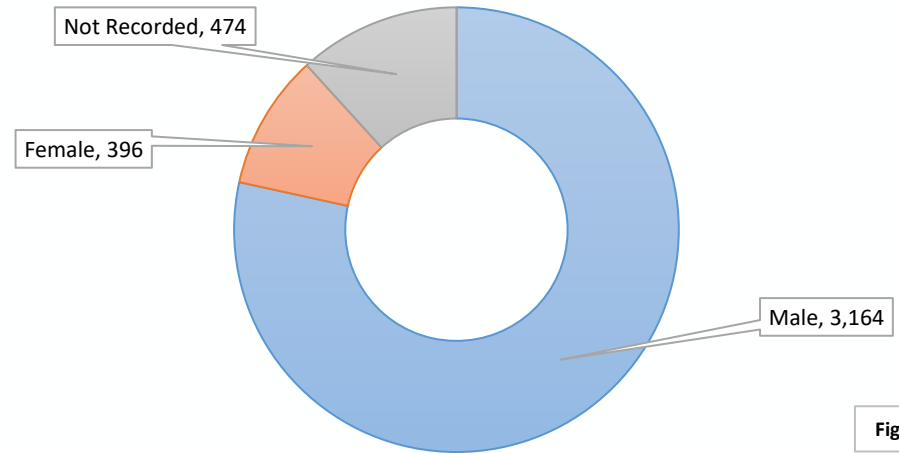


Figure 12

Stop & Search by Age

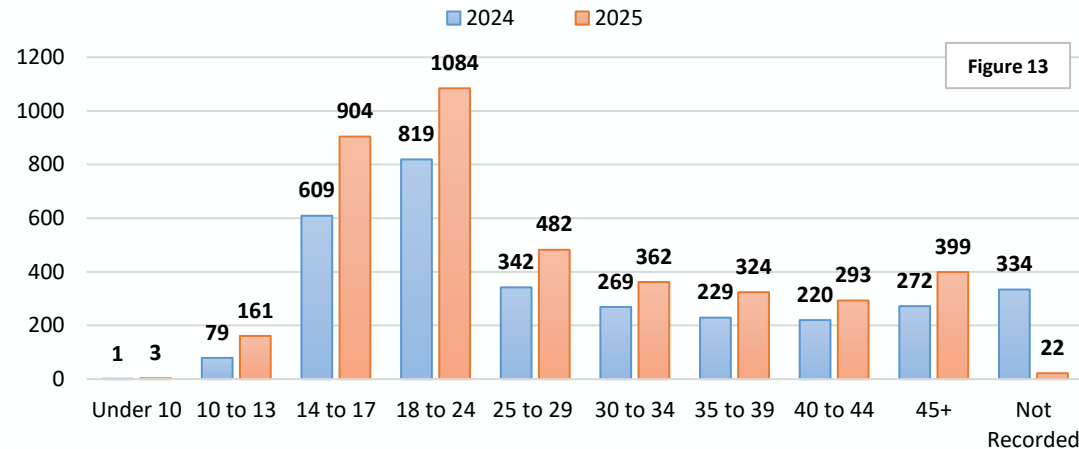


Figure 13

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Police Stop and Search Demographics

Figure 14 presents the recorded ethnic appearance of individuals stopped and searched in Havering in 2025, with Figure 15 showing the year-on-year comparison.

In 2024, individuals recorded as White accounted for 63.7% of stop and search encounters, decreasing to 58.2% in 2025. This remains lower than the estimated 83% share of Havering’s population.

Individuals recorded as Black represented 23.9% of stops in 2024 and 27.6% in 2025, compared with an estimated 5.7% share of the local population.

Those recorded as Asian made up 9.5% of stops in 2024 and 11.5% in 2025, above the estimated 5.3% population share.

The proportion of records where ethnic appearance was not stated reduced slightly from 2.0% to 1.8%, indicating a minor improvement in data completeness.

Overall, the data shows pronounced disproportionality across several ethnic appearance categories. Individuals recorded as Black continued to experience stop and search at a rate significantly higher than their representation within the local population. Individuals recorded as Asian were also overrepresented, while those recorded as White were underrepresented relative to their demographic share.

Stop & Search by Ethnic Appearance

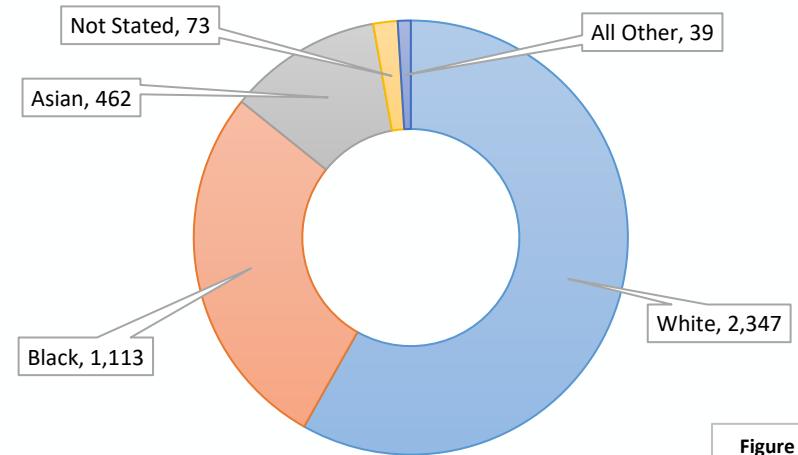


Figure 14

Stop & Search by Ethnic Appearance

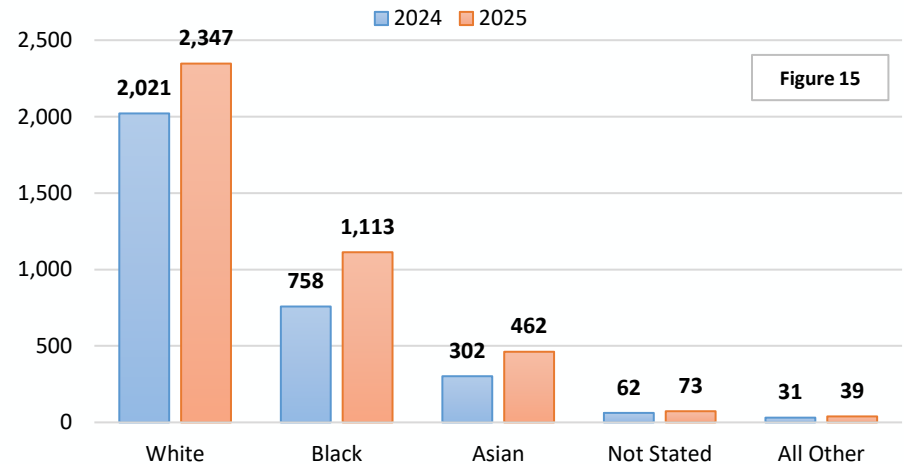


Figure 15

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4. Crime in Focus

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In 2025, Havering recorded a notable fall in acquisitive crime, with 5,813 offences compared with 6,543 in 2024 - an 11.1% reduction.

Theft remained the largest contributor, totalling 4,266 incidents and peaking in Q2 with 1,180 offences, reflecting clear seasonal or environmental influences.

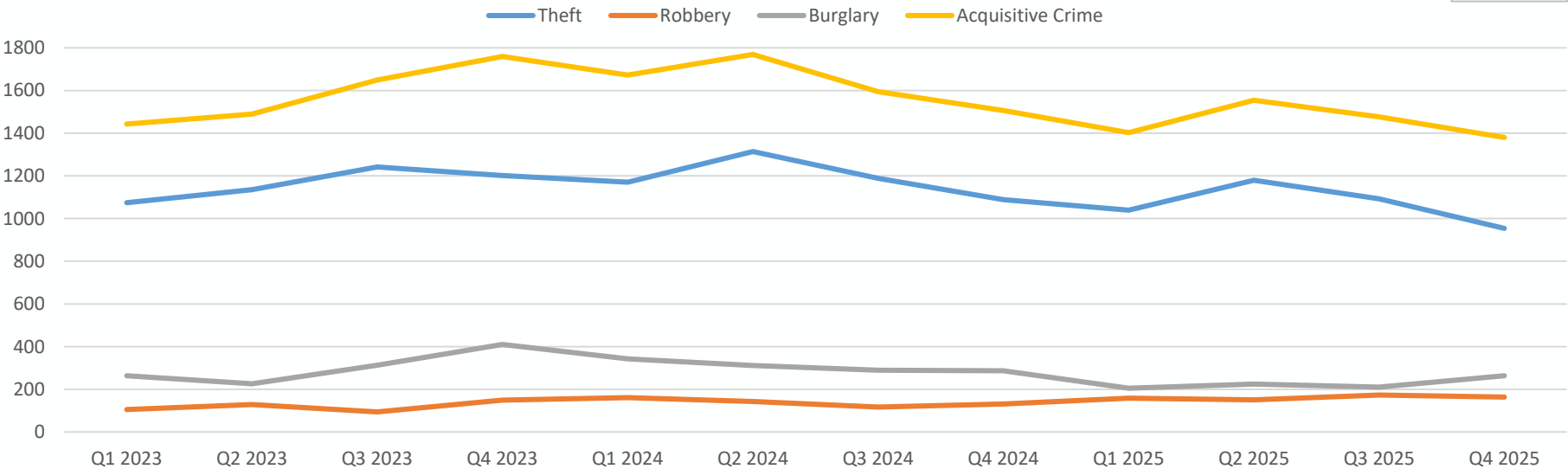
Robbery moved in the opposite direction, rising by 16.6% from 552 offences in 2024 to 644 in 2025. Despite this increase, levels stayed relatively stable across the year,

reaching a Q3 peak of 173 offences and dipping to 150 in Q2. Burglary fell significantly, dropping from 1,230 offences in 2024 to 903 in 2025 - a 26.5% decrease. The highest levels were recorded in Q4, following a steady pattern across Q1-Q3, potentially indicating emerging end-of-year vulnerabilities.

Overall, Q2 saw the highest volume of acquisitive crime, while Q4 recorded the lowest. This seasonal pattern underscores the need for strengthened theft prevention in spring and summer, targeted responses to robbery hotspots, and sustained efforts to deter burglary throughout the year.

Acquisitive Crime: Theft, Robbery and Burglary

Figure 16



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Figure 17 shows that Theft in Havering continues to be driven primarily by Other Theft and Shoplifting, which together make up the largest share of offending in this category. These offence types remain the core contributors to the borough's theft profile and continue to require targeted attention.

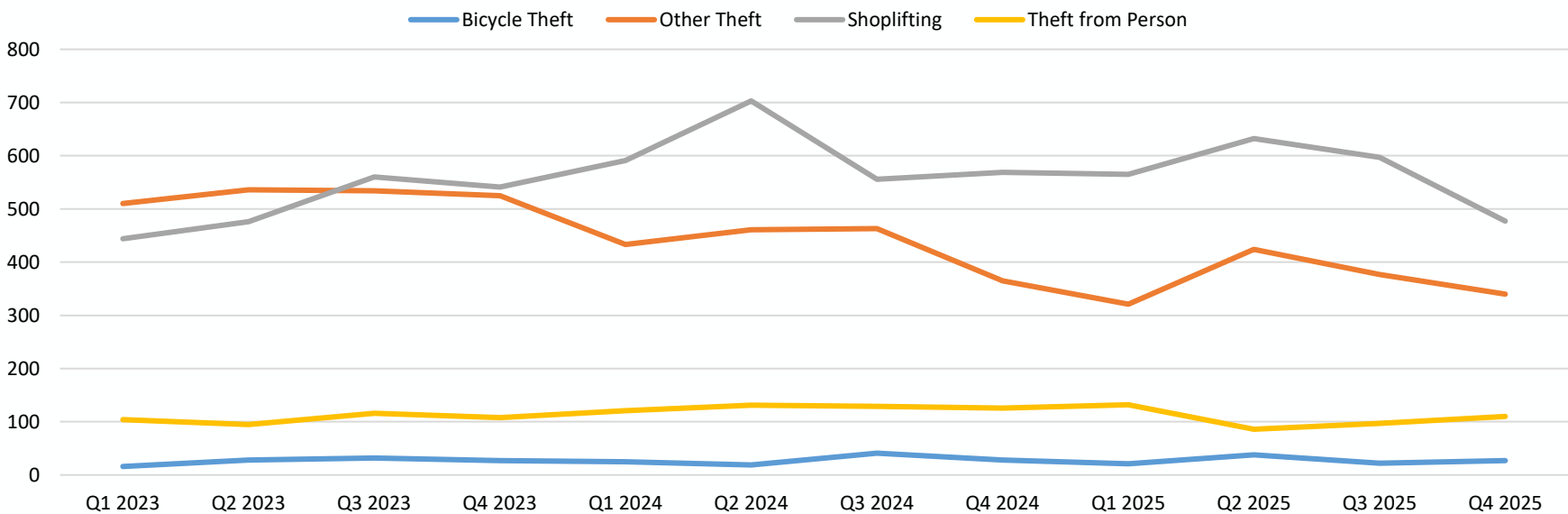
Overall Theft fell meaningfully in 2025, dropping to 4,266 offences from 4,761 in 2024 - a reduction of 10.4%. The quarterly average also declined, moving from 1,190 offences

per quarter in 2024 to 1,067 in 2025. Although modest, this represents a clear shift, with theft levels reaching a three-year low.

Within this trend, offence types diverged. Other Theft showed a steady reduction throughout 2025, potentially reflecting stronger internal controls or changes in reporting practices. Shoplifting followed a similar downward trajectory, indicating a broader improvement across key theft categories.

Theft Offences by Type

Figure 17



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Acquisitive Crime: Theft

Here we see a comprehensive view of Theft offences across Havering's wards in 2025, using both raw counts and population-adjusted rates to reveal patterns of offending and impact. This dual lens enables a deeper understanding of not just where Theft is most prevalent, but where it is most acutely felt by residents.

In terms of absolute volume, St Edward's ward stands out significantly, recording 877 Theft offences, more than double the next highest ward. This concentration is likely influenced by the ward's commercial density and transport links, which tend to attract higher footfall and, consequently, greater opportunity for offending. Elm Park and Heaton follow with 338 and 299 offences respectively, reinforcing their position as key areas of concern in terms of raw incident numbers.

However, when adjusted for population size, the picture shifts slightly. St Edward's still ranks highest, with a rate of 84.1 offences per 1,000 residents, indicating that the high volume of thefts is not merely a function of population size but reflects a disproportionately high level of offending. Elm Park and St Andrew's also remains prominent with a rate of 20.3 and 19.7 respectively. It should also be noted that, Beam Park stands out as significant, recording a rate of 15.4 despite a relatively modest count of 75 offences. This suggests that residents in Beam Park experience a higher per capita impact from Theft than might be assumed from raw figures alone.

Ward	Count ▼	Rate (per '000)
St Edward's	877	84.1
Elm Park	338	20.3
Heaton	299	17.4
St Andrew's	288	19.7
Mawneys	273	18.9
Rainham & Wennington	231	17.0
Harold Wood	227	16.4
Upminster	220	16.5
St Alban's	160	18.3
Hylands & Harrow Lodge	141	10.2
Havering-atte-Bower	129	7.9
Rush Green & Crowlands	124	7.7
Squirrels Heath	120	7.7
Marshalls & Rise Park	105	8.1
Gooshays	91	5.1
South Hornchurch	77	7.1
Beam Park	75	15.4
Emerson Park	68	7.1
Hacton	31	3.7
Cranham	31	2.4
Total	3,054	22.4

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In 2025, theft offences in Havering displayed distinct temporal patterns across both days of the week and hours of the day. A total of 4,266 incidents were recorded, with the highest number occurring on Wednesday (665 incidents), while Sunday saw the lowest volume with 436 offences.

Hourly analysis reveals that thefts peaked at 14:00, accounting for 395 incidents across the year. This aligns with a broader trend of elevated theft activity between late morning and early evening, particularly from 11:00 to 18:00, when footfall in public and commercial spaces is typically highest.

Weekday thefts averaged 642 incidents per day, compared to 528 on weekends, indicating a higher concentration of offending during the working week. This pattern may be linked to increased retail activity, commuter movement, and greater opportunities for offending in business districts and high streets.

These insights suggest that resource deployment should be prioritised during midday and early evening hours on weekdays, when theft risk is highest.

Figure 18

		Hour																								Total
		00	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	
Day	Mon	21	9	2	2	6	5	5	13	19	29	24	36	61	62	59	42	44	47	34	26	40	39	22	4	651
	Tue	15	7	1	1	0	1	5	11	19	29	28	27	61	47	60	49	50	54	41	35	32	23	14	3	613
	Wed	17	5	2	5	4	2	10	19	13	28	24	47	59	40	65	56	47	56	35	42	28	30	22	9	665
	Thu	19	6	5	4	0	3	8	15	19	29	23	33	56	52	59	50	50	36	43	41	25	28	17	15	636
	Fri	22	1	5	3	3	2	2	14	16	34	21	38	57	48	54	55	47	45	45	34	35	34	23	7	645
	Sat	26	4	7	6	2	1	9	11	12	22	31	41	44	43	54	42	50	53	46	29	36	24	14	13	620
	Sun	11	9	3	4	1	2	4	6	11	11	23	28	35	38	44	35	22	23	35	22	30	25	10	4	436
Total		131	41	25	25	16	16	43	89	109	182	174	250	373	330	395	329	310	314	279	229	226	203	122	55	4,266

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Robbery in Havering continued an upward trajectory in 2025, reflecting increases across both personal and business offences. Personal robbery remained the dominant type, with levels rising from the moderate fluctuations seen in 2023 to consistently higher volumes throughout 2024 and 2025. Peaks emerged early in the year and again from late summer into winter, indicating persistent pressure on public-space safety.

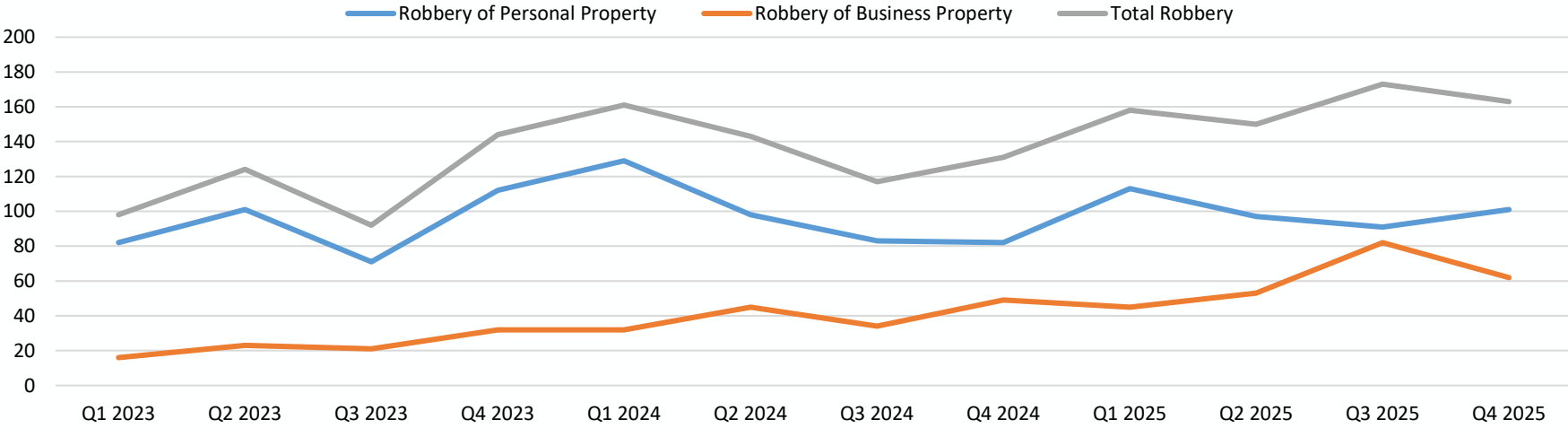
Business robbery, while a smaller proportion of total offences, showed the sharpest growth. Quarterly totals more than doubled compared with 2023, with levels rising notably from mid-2024 onwards. By 2025, incidents reached their highest point in Q3, signalling increasing vulnerability for commercial

locations - particularly during periods of high footfall and extended trading hours.

Across all robbery types, quarterly totals rose from double-digit levels in early 2023 to consistently above 150 per quarter in 2024–25, peaking at 173 in Q3 2025. This sustained growth highlights the combined impact of youth-related personal robbery and the increasing targeting of business premises. The pattern reinforces the need for focused activity in key hotspots, stronger prevention measures for retailers, and youth-specific interventions to address early-onset offending.

Robbery Offences by Type

Figure 19



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Acquisitive Crime: Robbery

This table provides a detailed view of robbery offences across Havering's wards in 2025, showing both the volume of incidents and their relative impact on local populations. Using raw counts alongside rates per 1,000 residents offers a clearer picture of where robbery is most prevalent and where it is most acutely felt.

St Edward's recorded the highest number of robberies, with 127 incidents, reinforcing its status as a persistent hotspot. Its central location and commercial density - both associated with high footfall - likely contribute to increased opportunities for offending. Elm Park (70 incidents) and St Alban's (43 incidents) followed, indicating that while town centres experience the highest volumes, suburban areas with active retail and transport hubs also face notable levels of robbery.

When adjusted for population size, St Edward's again shows the greatest concentration, with a rate of 12.2 robberies per 1,000 residents - far higher than any other ward. Elm Park (4.2) and St Alban's (4.9) also show elevated per-capita rates, highlighting risk in busy suburban areas. Most other wards fall between 1 and 3 robberies per 1,000 residents, with Cranham, Hacton, and Hylands & Harrow Lodge recording very low levels. Overall, while raw counts reflect footfall and opportunity, the per-capita view emphasises a small cluster of wards - particularly St Edward's - where the relative risk to residents is significantly higher.

Ward	Count ▼	Rate (per '000)
St Edward's	127	12.2
Elm Park	70	4.2
St Alban's	43	4.9
Heaton	42	2.4
Gooshays	34	1.9
St Andrew's	34	2.3
Harold Wood	31	2.2
Mawneys	31	2.1
Havering-atte-Bower	30	1.8
Rainham & Wennington	26	1.9
South Hornchurch	26	2.4
Marshalls & Rise Park	24	1.9
Rush Green & Crowlands	23	1.4
Squirrels Heath	23	1.5
Upminster	21	1.6
Emerson Park	12	1.3
Hylands & Harrow Lodge	12	0.9
Beam Park	10	2.0
Hacton	7	0.8
Cranham	5	0.4
Total	631	2.4

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Robbery offences in 2025 show clear temporal and weekly patterns. Saturday recorded the highest volume (123 incidents), with Monday and Tuesday close behind (98 each). This indicates elevated vulnerability both at weekends and at the start of the working week.

Offending is strongly concentrated during the late afternoon and early evening. Peaks occur at 13:00 (49 offences) and 15:00 (38 offences), with 16:00–20:00 accounting for 283 incidents—nearly 45% of all robberies. These patterns highlight a consistent high-risk window tied to periods of

increased footfall and public movement.

By contrast, 00:00-05:00 remains low-risk (66 robberies, around 10% of the total), suggesting robbery is predominantly a daytime/early-evening offence rather than a night-time one.

Overall, the data demonstrates the need for targeted patrols and prevention between 13:00 and 20:00, especially on Saturdays and early weekdays when risk is highest.

Figure 20

		Hour																								Total
		00	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	
Day	Mon	4	1	2	2	0	2	0	2	0	0	1	0	3	13	6	1	14	12	6	11	8	4	4	2	98
	Tue	6	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	2	4	3	12	5	6	3	4	8	13	4	6	11	5	3	0	98
	Wed	3	1	0	0	1	2	1	1	1	2	4	6	2	8	5	9	13	8	4	7	6	3	5	2	94
	Thu	1	0	0	1	0	2	1	0	2	4	1	2	3	5	1	7	11	6	5	8	11	13	4	0	88
	Fri	3	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	3	4	2	6	5	8	6	6	12	8	4	2	4	2	81
	Sat	6	3	3	2	0	0	0	2	3	2	3	5	4	4	4	6	5	6	16	16	14	7	6	6	123
	Sun	5	3	4	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	1	2	7	2	3	6	5	8	5	0	3	3	2	62
Total		28	10	10	7	2	9	3	5	10	12	15	30	21	49	26	38	63	56	55	61	54	37	29	14	644

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In 2025, Havering recorded 903 burglary offences - a substantial reduction from 1,248 in 2024 and 1,212 in 2023. This continued downward trend is driven primarily by sustained decreases in domestic burglary, supported by a steadier but gradually declining pattern in business and community burglary.

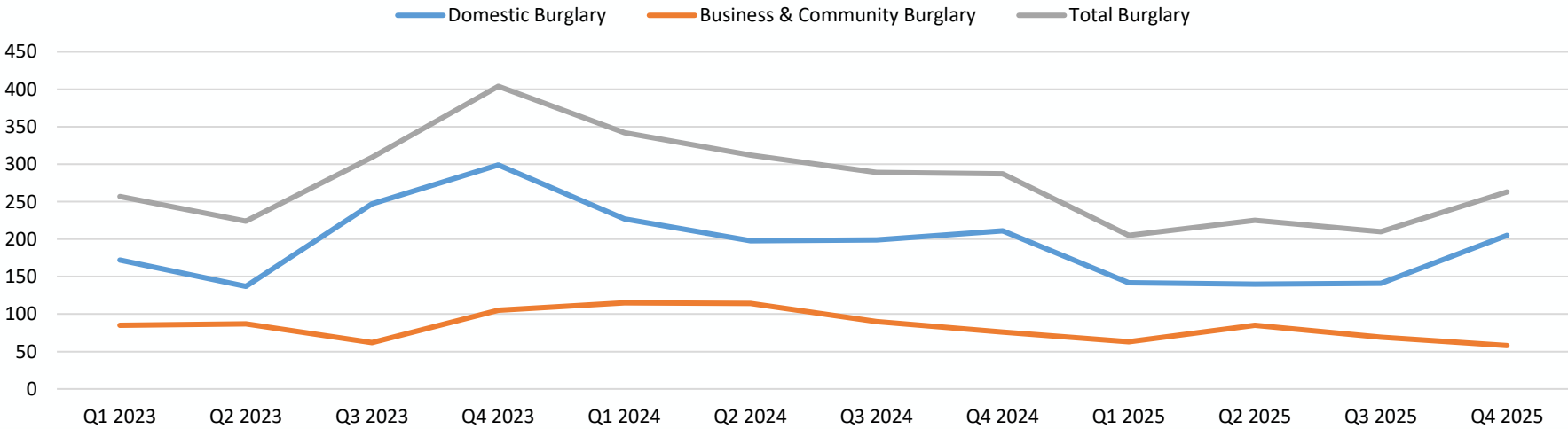
Domestic burglary shows the most significant improvement. After peaking at 299 offences in Q4 2023, numbers fell sharply throughout 2024 and into 2025. By Q2-Q3 2025, offences had dropped to 140-141 - the lowest level in four years and around 50% lower than the 2023 high. This progress likely reflects enhanced home-security measures,

proactive hotspot patrols, and focused prevention work targeting repeat victimisation. A seasonal rise in Q4 2025 (205 offences) mirrors previous winter patterns but remains well below historic peaks.

Business and community burglary has been more variable. Following a notable spike in 2023 - particularly in Q4 with 105 offences - levels declined consistently from Q3 2024 and across 2025. During 2025, offences stabilised at 63-69 per quarter, supported by improved security practices, stronger engagement with local businesses, and coordinated partnership enforcement. The fall to 58 offences in Q4 2025 marks the lowest quarterly total since early 2022.

Burglary Offences by Type

Figure 21



OFFICIAL - RESTRICTED

Acquisitive Crime: Burglary

Here we present the geographic distribution of burglary offences across Havering's wards in 2025, using both raw counts and population-adjusted rates.

In terms of raw incidents, Harold Wood, Gooshays, and St Edward's recorded the highest burglary volumes, with 64, 59, and 59 offences respectively. These patterns suggest persistent vulnerability in these locations, likely influenced by factors such as housing density, accessibility, and potential repeat targeting. Rush Green & Crowlands and St Andrew's also feature prominently, each reporting 56 offences.

However, the picture changes when adjusting for population size. St Edward's records the highest burglary rate at 5.7 offences per 1,000 residents, followed closely by Beam Park, which, despite a comparatively low count of 26 offences, has a rate of 5.3 per 1,000 - the second highest in the borough. This indicates that residents in Beam Park experience a disproportionately high level of burglary relative to population, potentially linked to newer developments or less established occupancy patterns.

At the other end of the scale, Emerson Park and Cranham recorded the fewest burglaries and the lowest rates per 1,000 residents, highlighting their comparatively low exposure to burglary.

Ward	Count ▼	Rate (per '000)
Harold Wood	64	4.6
Gooshays	59	3.3
St Edward's	59	5.7
Rush Green & Crowlands	56	3.5
St Andrew's	56	3.8
Upminster	53	4.0
Havering-atte-Bower	51	3.1
Heaton	47	2.7
Marshalls & Rise Park	46	3.6
Mawneys	46	3.2
Elm Park	42	2.5
Rainham & Wennington	42	3.1
Squirrels Heath	42	2.7
South Hornchurch	40	3.7
Hylands & Harrow Lodge	36	2.6
St Alban's	35	4.0
Beam Park	26	5.3
Hacton	25	2.9
Emerson Park	24	2.5
Cranham	17	1.3
Total	1,167	4.5

OFFICIAL - RESTRICTED

In 2025, burglary in Havering showed clear temporal patterns by both day of the week and time of day. A total of 903 offences were recorded, with incidents concentrated during the early morning and evening, particularly midweek.

Friday saw the highest volume (142 offences), followed by Thursday and Sunday, while Monday recorded the fewest incidents (117), suggesting lower offending at the start of the week.

As 00:00 and 12:00 are frequently used as default times where

the precise timing is unknown, these have been excluded from the hourly analysis. When discounted, burglary was most prevalent during the evening (18:00–21:00) and early morning (03:00–04:00), reflecting increased opportunity during periods of reduced visibility and guardianship.

Overall, these patterns highlight a consistent evening-to-early-morning risk window, particularly towards the end of the week. This reinforces the importance of targeted prevention, patrols, and situational crime-reduction measures during these higher-risk periods.

Figure 22

		Hour																								Total
		00	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	
Day	Mon	10	5	5	4	4	4	2	1	2	2	5	6	4	3	6	5	4	5	10	7	5	5	7	6	117
	Tue	9	1	5	4	6	5	4	2	2	4	4	6	5	4	5	5	4	6	5	11	9	12	5	5	128
	Wed	10	5	4	10	8	5	2	1	8	1	4	6	6	4	0	4	4	5	11	5	4	8	7	7	129
	Thu	9	2	5	3	9	3	2	1	1	6	9	4	11	3	4	6	5	4	7	11	10	8	5	7	135
	Fri	10	6	4	9	7	8	2	3	2	2	3	4	10	6	5	8	2	5	9	11	9	6	7	4	142
	Sat	13	5	2	8	3	3	3	3	4	2	2	3	13	6	5	4	6	4	4	13	3	6	3	4	122
	Sun	14	10	3	5	3	1	0	2	4	5	3	3	5	7	5	7	3	11	10	4	9	6	1	9	130
Total		75	34	28	43	40	29	15	13	23	22	30	32	54	33	30	39	28	40	56	62	49	51	35	42	903

OFFICIAL - RESTRICTED

Violence Against The Person

In 2025, pan-London data placed St Edward's as the 20th highest ward out of 680 for Violence Against the Person, highlighting a clear concentration of risk. Its profile was comparable to areas such as Hoxton East & Shoreditch (Hackney) and Bethnal Green West (Tower Hamlets), both characterised by high levels of urban activity and footfall.

This is particularly notable given that Havering as a borough ranked 24th out of 32 London boroughs for Violence Against the Person offences, indicating relatively low overall offending. This contrast suggests that borough-level performance masks significant intra-borough variation, with St Edward's experiencing levels of violence more typical of inner-London town-centre wards.

At the other end of the scale, Hacton ward was among the safest, ranking 7th lowest across London, while Emerson Park was ranked 19th lowest, reinforcing the stark disparity in risk between wards within the borough.

These dynamics mean that borough-wide reductions in violence may not be felt evenly across all communities.

Targeted, place-based approaches focused on St Edward's remain essential to reducing harm locally, while protecting and sustaining Havering's overall low levels of violence.

Rank	Ward	Borough	Count
1	St James's	Westminster	2,697
2	West End	Westminster	2,371
3	Fairfield	Croydon	1,295
4	Heathrow Villages	Hillingdon	1,187
5	Seven Kings	Redbridge	1,080
6	Waterloo & South Bank	Lambeth	851
7	Whitechapel	Tower Hamlets	843
8	Bethnal Green East	Tower Hamlets	830
9	Stonebridge	Brent	824
10	Rushey Green	Lewisham	823
11	Uxbridge	Hillingdon	808
12	Broad Green	Croydon	789
13	Kingston Town	Kingston upon Thames	785
14	Bloomsbury	Camden	771
15	West Thornton	Croydon	761
16	Noel Park	Haringey	744
17	Hyde Park	Westminster	741
18	Bethnal Green West	Tower Hamlets	740
19	Hoxton East & Shoreditch	Hackney	738
20	St Edward's	Havering	732

OFFICIAL - RESTRICTED

In 2025, Havering recorded 5,734 Violence Against the Person offences, continuing the downward trend seen since 2023 (6,521) and 2024 (6,074). While quarterly volumes fluctuated, overall levels remained consistently below previous years, indicating a sustained reduction rather than short-term volatility.

Violence with Injury showed the clearest improvement. Quarterly volumes fell from a peak of 563 offences in Q3 2023 to a low of 342 in Q1 2025. Although there was a temporary increase in Q2 2025 (429 offences), levels remained well below those recorded in 2023 and early 2024 before declining again in the second half of the year.

Violence without Injury continued to drive Violence Against the

Person Offences and remained more stable over time. In 2025, volumes peaked in Q2 (1,102 offences) before easing later in the year. Although the sharp drop seen in Q4 2024 was not sustained, levels did not return to the higher volumes observed in 2023, suggesting containment rather than escalation.

Homicide remained rare, with two incidents recorded in 2025, compared with none in 2024 and one in 2023.

Overall, data indicates that violence in Havering is becoming less severe, driven by sustained reductions in violence with injury. While lower-harm violence remains prevalent, the absence of upward trends suggests that current partnership approaches are helping to manage risk and reduce harm.

Violence Against the Person Offences by Type

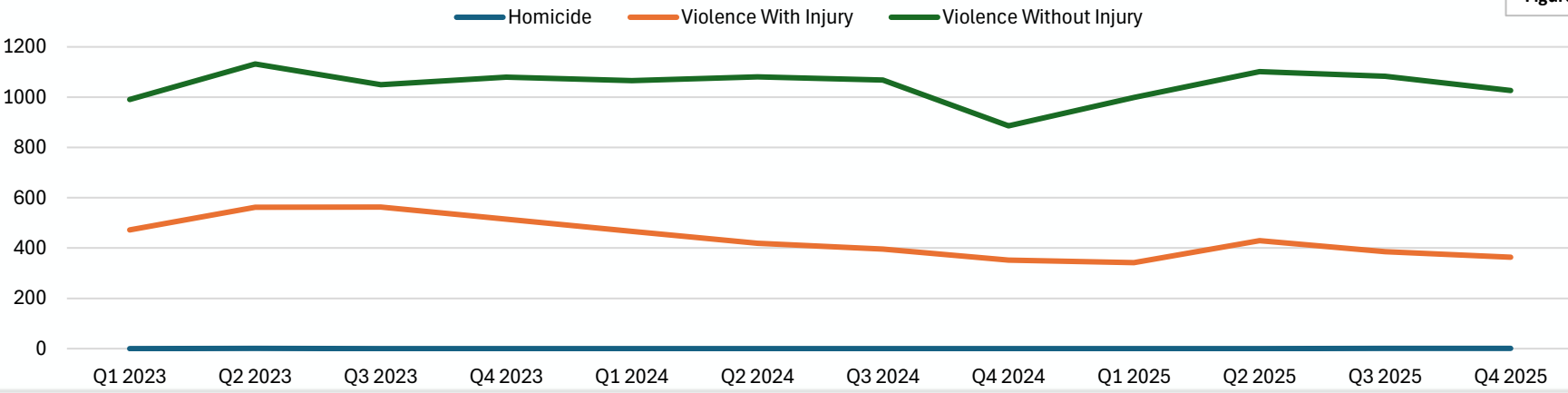


Figure 23

OFFICIAL - RESTRICTED

Violence Against The Person

In 2025, 5,675 Violence Against the Person offences were recorded where a Havering ward was identified, equating to a borough-wide rate of 21.7 offences per 1,000 residents. The distribution across wards shows marked variation in both volume and per-capita impact.

St Edward's ward was the most affected, recording 732 offences and a rate of 70.2 per 1,000 residents - more than three times the borough average. This confirms its status as a clear hotspot for violent crime and aligns with its high ranking in pan-London comparisons.

Other high-volume wards included Heaton (570 offences; rate 33.1), Rush Green & Crowlands (460 offences; rate 33.1), and Gooshays (455 offences; rate 25.6), all of which also exceeded the borough average.

When viewed by rate per 1,000 residents, Beam Park stands out as particularly notable. Despite a lower volume of 254 offences, its rate of 52.0 indicates a disproportionately high level of violence relative to its population size. St Alban's also showed elevated risk, with a rate of 29.2 from 255 offences.

At the lower end of the scale, wards such as Hacton (78 offences; rate 9.2), Emerson Park (97 offences; rate 10.2), Cranham (118 offences; rate 9.1), and Upminster (120 offences; rate 9.0) experienced comparatively low levels of violence, both in volume and rate.

Ward	Count ▼	Rate (per '000)
St Edward's	732	70.2
Heaton	570	33.1
Rush Green & Crowlands	460	28.7
Gooshays	455	25.6
Havering-atte-Bower	330	20.2
Rainham & Wennington	323	23.8
Elm Park	289	17.4
St Andrew's	271	18.5
St Alban's	255	29.2
Beam Park	254	52.0
Mawneys	254	17.5
Squirrels Heath	233	15.0
Harold Wood	227	16.4
Marshalls & Rise Park	213	16.4
South Hornchurch	211	19.4
Hylands & Harrow Lodge	185	13.4
Upminster	120	9.0
Cranham	118	9.1
Emerson Park	97	10.2
Hacton	78	9.2
Total	5,675	21.7

OFFICIAL - RESTRICTED

Violence Against The Person

In 2025, Havering recorded 5,734 Violence Against the Person offences, with clear patterns by day and time.

Saturday recorded the highest volume (879 offences), while Wednesday saw the lowest (765). Although weekdays accounted for a greater overall total (3,992 offences), this reflects their longer five-day span; when averaged, weekends experienced a higher daily volume (871 offences per day) than weekdays (798), indicating a greater concentration of violence on Saturdays and Sundays.

By hour, 12:00 initially appeared as the peak, with 494

offences, alongside elevated activity between 12:00 and 20:00. However, as 00:00 and 12:00 are frequently used as default times when the precise offence time is unknown, these figures are likely to be inflated. When these placeholders are excluded, violence is most concentrated between 15:00 and 20:00, with 18:00 emerging as the true peak hour (354 offences), aligning with periods of increased public activity and transitional movement.

Overall, findings support prioritising deployment during late afternoons and evenings, particularly at weekends, with Saturday remaining the highest-risk day.

Figure 24

		Hour																								Total
		00	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	
Day	Mon	56	12	9	7	3	5	8	11	23	35	29	24	77	39	46	51	62	51	43	50	48	48	45	26	808
	Tue	49	12	10	4	6	2	8	13	17	46	37	35	85	34	44	43	59	50	52	52	43	25	40	25	791
	Wed	56	20	6	9	6	0	7	15	31	39	35	38	69	42	38	58	50	44	59	43	37	34	38	30	804
	Thu	54	12	8	9	9	3	6	14	22	44	24	31	60	34	41	59	44	47	43	58	48	34	33	28	765
	Fri	54	23	8	11	8	7	9	8	25	37	27	33	59	42	53	48	45	44	59	49	40	37	47	51	824
	Sat	60	39	39	22	15	11	5	17	12	26	33	33	62	39	35	45	47	49	58	44	51	49	50	38	879
	Sun	59	46	33	19	13	8	9	9	11	29	25	25	82	34	49	44	36	48	40	47	61	51	41	44	863
Total		388	164	113	81	60	36	52	87	141	256	210	219	494	264	306	348	343	333	354	343	328	278	294	242	5,734

OFFICIAL - RESTRICTED

In 2025, Havering recorded 2,186 vehicle offences, continuing a downward trend from 2,499 in 2024 and 3,271 in 2023. Vehicle crime accounted for 11.9% of all recorded offences, down from 12.4% the previous year, indicating a sustained reduction in both volume and relative contribution to overall crime.

Theft or Taking of a Motor Vehicle remained the dominant offence type, comprising 49.3% of all vehicle crime, followed by Theft From a Motor Vehicle at 37%. Together, these offences continue to drive the majority of vehicle-related crime in the borough. Interference with a Motor Vehicle accounted for 12.7% of offences, while Aggravated Vehicle

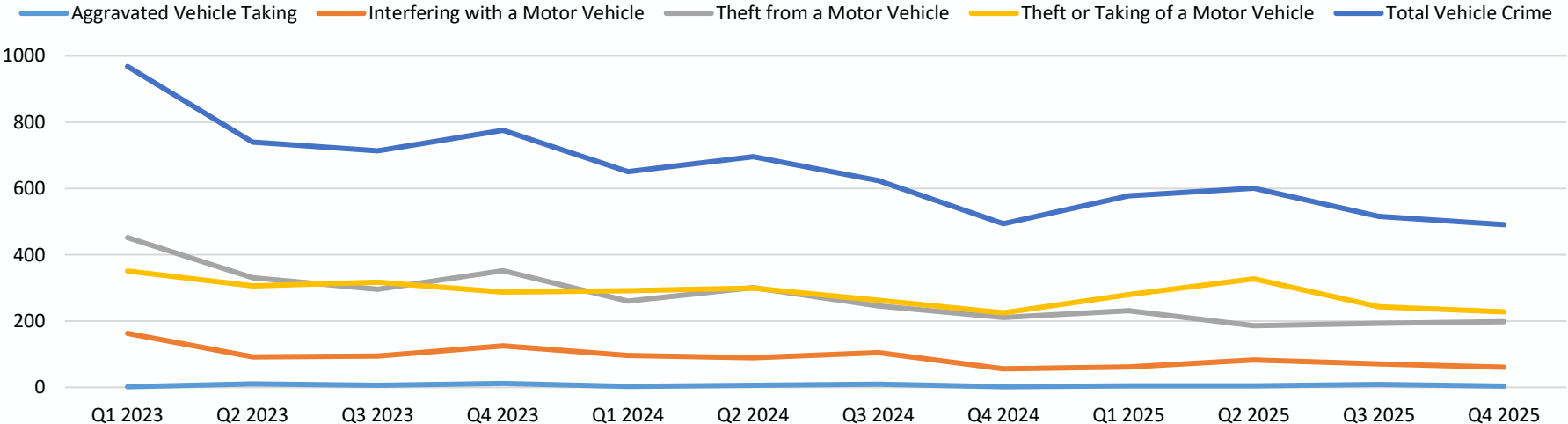
Taking remained low at 1.1%, consistent with previous years.

Quarterly patterns in 2025 show a peak in Q2, with 601 offences, followed by reductions in Q3 (516) and Q4 (491), suggesting a downward trajectory towards the end of the year. This pattern may reflect seasonal influences, targeted enforcement activity, or changes in offending behaviour.

Overall, the data reinforces the importance of maintaining a focus on vehicle theft prevention, particularly around mid-year peaks, while continuing to monitor lower-volume offence types to identify any emerging risks.

Vehicle Offences by Type

Figure 25



OFFICIAL - RESTRICTED

Vehicle Crime

In 2025, 1,952 vehicle offences were recorded where a Havering ward was identified, equating to a borough-wide rate of 7.4 offences per 1,000 residents. Levels of vehicle crime varied across the borough by both volume and population-adjusted rates.

Rainham & Wennington recorded the highest number of offences (175), followed by Heaton (132), St Andrew's (130) and Gooshays (129), making these wards the most affected in absolute terms.

When population size is considered, a different pattern emerges. Beam Park was the most disproportionately impacted ward, recording the highest rate at 17.4 offences per 1,000 residents despite a relatively modest count of 85 offences, indicating a concentrated issue relative to population size.

Similar discrepancies are evident elsewhere. St Edward's ranks 10th by offence count (104) but 3rd by rate (10.0 per 1,000), while Hacton ranks 20th by count (58) yet 12th by rate (6.8). In contrast, wards such as Gooshays and Heaton record higher volumes but lower rates, reflecting their larger resident populations.

This combined analysis highlights not only where vehicle crime is most frequent, but where it is most concentrated relative to population.

Ward	Count ▼	Rate (per '000)
Rainham & Wennington	175	12.9
Heaton	132	7.7
St Andrew's	130	8.9
Gooshays	129	7.3
Hylands & Harrow Lodge	115	8.4
Rush Green & Crowlands	112	7.0
Upminster	111	8.3
South Hornchurch	108	9.9
Squirrels Heath	107	6.9
St Edward's	104	10.0
Havering-atte-Bower	101	6.2
Elm Park	93	5.6
Beam Park	85	17.4
Marshalls & Rise Park	77	5.9
Mawneys	77	5.3
Cranham	74	5.7
Harold Wood	67	4.9
Hacton	58	6.8
Emerson Park	56	5.9
St Alban's	41	4.7
Total	1,952	7.4

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In 2025, vehicle crime in Havering was concentrated in the evening and late-night period. Almost 39% of offences occurred between 5pm and 11pm, with activity rising through the late afternoon before peaking in the evening. Midnight accounted for around 10% of recorded offences, while early mornings were quieter, with only around 10% occurring between 5am and 8am and 7am the lowest point of the day.

Weekdays accounted for most offences, averaging 327 incidents per day compared with 276 at weekends. Wednesday recorded the highest volume, followed by Tuesday and Monday, reinforcing a clear weekday risk pattern. A pronounced spike was observed on Wednesdays

around 8pm, aligning with the wider evening peak.

Midnight is frequently used as a default recording time where offence timing is unknown, which can inflate counts. When these records are excluded, the pattern remains unchanged: evenings account for over 43% of offences, with risk peaking at 10pm, followed by 8pm, 6pm and 2am.

Overall, the data highlights a clear weekday-evening risk window, supporting targeted patrols, prevention activity and resident messaging focused on late-afternoon to late-evening hours, particularly mid-week.

Figure 26

		Hour																								Total
		00	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	
Day	Mon	35	13	18	14	13	7	8	2	7	10	12	5	11	6	7	12	13	22	17	18	18	22	18	17	325
	Tue	39	17	17	11	13	12	4	4	6	8	8	7	9	8	9	16	14	22	23	20	19	10	19	21	336
	Wed	25	18	16	14	14	8	5	3	11	7	12	11	13	13	7	10	12	13	23	14	30	23	21	16	339
	Thu	31	11	16	13	11	10	3	1	3	11	16	17	16	8	12	10	9	18	17	18	18	15	20	16	320
	Fri	38	18	15	18	8	5	6	7	6	4	14	6	15	14	8	14	13	12	9	20	16	19	18	12	315
	Sat	25	17	19	18	11	7	6	6	4	6	6	9	11	4	9	7	10	13	20	11	14	15	21	9	278
	Sun	26	7	20	13	12	5	3	7	5	3	10	6	8	6	10	10	14	10	12	9	20	12	23	22	273
Total		219	101	121	101	82	54	35	30	42	49	78	61	83	59	62	79	85	110	121	110	135	116	140	113	2,186

OFFICIAL - RESTRICTED

Arson and Criminal Damage offences in Havering show a clear downward trend by 2025, following elevated levels in 2023 and early-to-mid 2024. In 2023, total offences peaked in Q3 (423) and remained high in Q4 (419), driven largely by sustained increases in Criminal Damage. Arson also reached its highest level in Q3 2023 (33 offences) before beginning a gradual decline.

In 2024, overall volumes remained elevated during the first half of the year, with an annual peak in Q1 (433 offences). From Q2 onwards, however, a consistent reduction emerged, reaching a low point in Q4 (313 offences). This quarter also recorded the lowest Arson volume across the three-year period (6 offences), indicating a sharp reduction in higher-harm incidents.

By 2025, offending stabilised at consistently lower levels. Quarterly totals ranged between 306 and 365 offences, remaining well below the peaks seen in 2023 and early 2024. Criminal Damage continued to account for the vast majority of offences, but at reduced volumes, while Arson remained low throughout the year, fluctuating between 9 and 12 offences per quarter.

Overall, the 2025 data points to a sustained reduction rather than short-term volatility, with both Arson and Criminal Damage settling into a lower, more stable pattern. The absence of seasonal spikes and continued suppression of Arson suggest improved control of higher-harm behaviour, while reduced Criminal Damage volumes indicate a broader moderation in environmental and property-related offending.

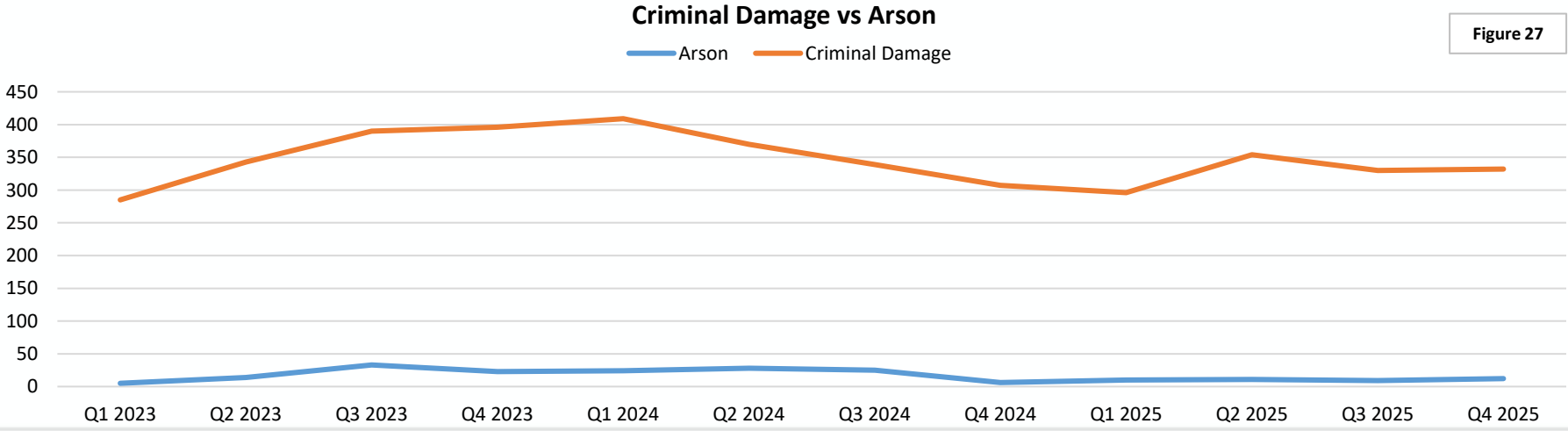


Figure 27

OFFICIAL - RESTRICTED

Arson & Criminal Damage

In 2025, St Edward's recorded the highest volume of Criminal Damage and Arson offences in Havering, with 133 incidents, followed by Heaton (112) and Gooshays (99).

However, when viewed as rates per 1,000 residents, a different pattern emerges. Beam Park, despite recording only 62 offences, had the highest rate at 12.7 per 1,000 population, indicating a disproportionately high concentration of incidents relative to its size. Rush Green & Crowlands also recorded a notably high rate (10.5), despite ranking fourth by volume, suggesting more targeted localised issues.

In contrast, wards such as Rainham & Wennington, Hylands & Harrow Lodge, Elm Park, and St Andrew's recorded moderate offence counts but comparatively lower rates, indicating that larger populations may be diluting the per-capita impact.

At the lower end of the spectrum, Emerson Park recorded the fewest offences (22) and a rate of 2.5 per 1,000 residents, followed by Hacton (25 offences; 1.6) and Cranham (30 offences; 2.2).

Overall, the borough recorded 1,283 Criminal Damage and Arson offences where a ward was identified, equating to an average rate of 4.9 per 1,000 residents. This reinforces the importance of considering both offence volume and rate to identify wards experiencing the greatest intensity of crime pressure.

Ward	Count ▼	Rate (per '000)
St Edward's	133	8.0
Heaton	112	6.3
Gooshays	99	7.4
Rush Green & Crowlands	89	10.5
Rainham & Wennington	77	4.5
Hylands & Harrow Lodge	69	5.0
Elm Park	67	4.6
St Andrew's	67	4.6
Harold Wood	63	6.0
Havering-atte-Bower	63	4.6
Beam Park	62	12.7
Mawneys	57	3.5
St Alban's	55	5.8
South Hornchurch	51	3.3
Squirrels Heath	50	3.9
Marshalls & Rise Park	49	4.5
Upminster	43	3.3
Cranham	30	2.2
Hacton	25	1.6
Emerson Park	22	2.5
Total	1,283	4.9

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Criminal Damage and Arson offences in Havering during 2025 were most concentrated in the evening, with incidents between 5pm and 9pm accounting for around 29% of the annual total. Risk builds from late afternoon and remains elevated through the evening.

The single busiest recorded hour was midnight (7% of incidents), followed closely by 5pm. The quietest period was the early morning, between 2am and 5am, with a smaller secondary increase observed around midday.

A note on timing: 00:00 (midnight) is sometimes recorded as a

default when the exact time is unknown, which can artificially inflate counts at that hour. When these entries are excluded, evening offences become slightly more dominant (around 31%), late-night activity reduces, and 5pm remains the peak hour.

Offending was higher at weekends, averaging 211 offences per day, compared with 187 per day on weekdays. Saturday recorded the highest share of incidents (around 17%), followed by Sunday (approximately 15%), with Friday and Tuesday also relatively elevated. Thursday and Monday consistently recorded the lowest volumes.

Figure 28

		Hour																							Total	
		00	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22		23
Day	Mon	16	3	0	3	2	0	11	7	8	8	3	7	6	6	5	7	9	11	13	8	13	8	13	17	184
	Tue	7	6	6	5	4	6	10	4	10	7	6	6	9	8	7	11	8	16	13	13	9	7	6	7	191
	Wed	13	5	4	9	2	1	8	7	4	6	7	9	10	6	9	7	11	15	9	9	15	9	4	8	187
	Thu	16	10	1	9	0	5	9	5	7	6	3	3	14	7	9	6	9	14	10	8	11	8	7	3	180
	Fri	20	3	4	4	2	1	8	4	9	7	5	6	8	14	8	5	5	10	13	11	10	13	6	15	191
	Sat	12	15	8	11	3	3	5	6	7	6	4	6	10	7	6	14	10	18	11	11	6	17	11	16	223
	Sun	15	10	5	3	1	4	9	2	14	8	8	5	5	9	15	6	15	6	14	12	10	12	6	4	198
Total		99	52	28	44	14	20	60	35	59	48	36	42	62	57	59	56	67	90	83	72	74	74	53	70	1,354

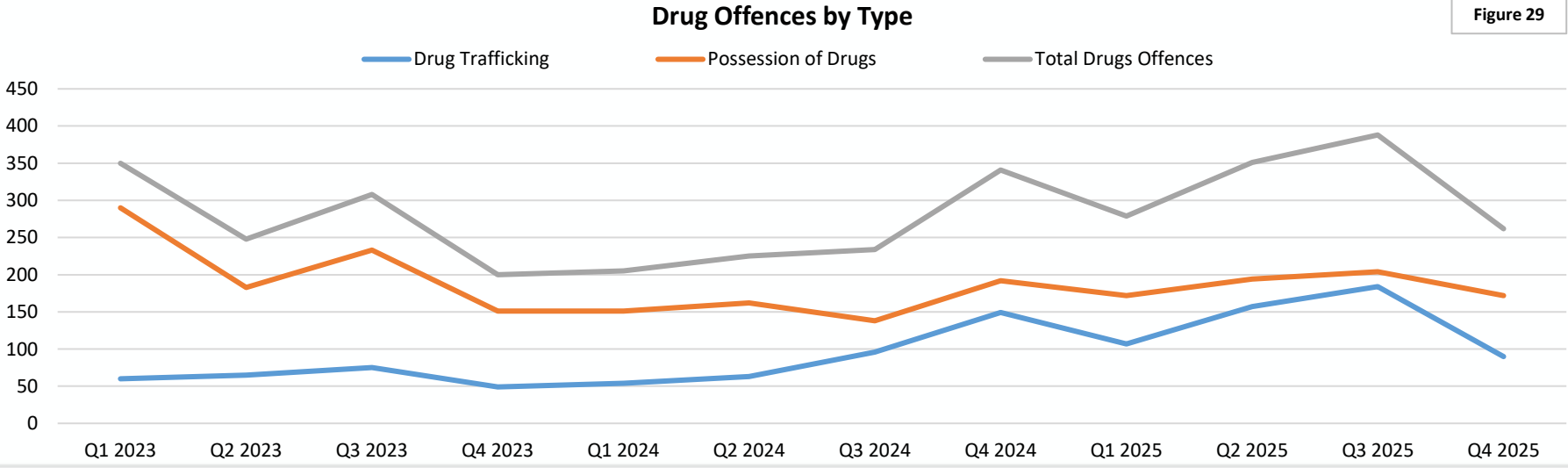
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Drug offences in Havering increased during 2025, driven by a sustained rise in drug trafficking alongside relatively stable levels of possession. While possession offences continued to account for a large share of overall drug offences, trafficking volumes increased sharply through the year, peaking in Q3 2025 (184 offences). This represents a clear shift from the possession-led profile seen in 2023 and early 2024, with supply-side activity playing a more prominent role.

Total drug offences fluctuated across 2025, reaching their highest level in Q3 (388 offences) before falling back in Q4. Compared with previous years, 2025 shows higher and more sustained levels of trafficking activity, building on the increase

first observed in Q4 2024, and suggesting a continued focus on supply-side enforcement rather than growth in lower-level use.

This shift aligns closely with HCSP priorities around reducing reoffending (substance misuse / group-related offending), reducing violence and improving feelings of safety, with benefits for ASB and acquisitive crime prevention. The increased prominence of trafficking offences highlights the importance of continued intelligence-led enforcement, partnership disruption activity, and safeguarding responses to mitigate wider harm linked to drug markets.



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Drugs Offences

In 2025, Havering recorded 1,280 drug offences where a ward location was specified, equating to a borough-wide rate of 4.9 per 1,000 residents. Offending was unevenly distributed, with a small number of wards accounting for a disproportionate share.

St Edward's stands out most clearly, recording 225 offences and the highest rate at 13.5 per 1,000 residents. This places it well above the borough average and means it accounted for 17.6% of all drug offences in Havering. Other wards with elevated rates included St Alban's (11.0), Gooshays (7.7), Beam Park (7.6) and Rush Green & Crowlands (7.0). Notably, Beam Park and Rush Green & Crowlands feature among the top five wards by rate, despite ranking only 15th and 8th respectively by volume, reflecting their smaller population sizes.

Most remaining wards fall within a mid-range of 3-6 offences per 1,000 residents, close to the borough average. The lowest rates were recorded in Hacton (0.9), Upminster (1.1), Cranham (1.3) and Emerson Park (1.8), all with very low offence counts.

Overall, while St Edward's dominates both volume and rate, smaller wards such as Beam Park and Rush Green & Crowlands experience disproportionately high levels of harm relative to population, indicating that drug-related risk is highly concentrated rather than evenly spread across the borough.

Ward	Count ▼	Rate (per '000)
St Edward's	225	13.5
St Alban's	105	11.0
Gooshays	103	7.7
Mawneys	101	6.2
Heaton	93	5.2
Rainham & Wennington	88	5.1
Havering-atte-Bower	84	6.1
Elm Park	59	4.0
Rush Green & Crowlands	59	7.0
St Andrew's	56	3.9
Squirrels Heath	47	3.6
South Hornchurch	46	3.0
Hylands & Harrow Lodge	40	2.9
Harold Wood	38	3.6
Beam Park	37	7.6
Marshalls & Rise Park	37	3.4
Cranham	18	1.3
Emerson Park	16	1.8
Hacton	14	0.9
Upminster	14	1.1
Total	1,280	4.9

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In 2025, Havering recorded 1,280 drug-related offences where a date and time committed were recorded. Offending was most prevalent towards the end of the working week, with Thursday recording the highest volume (217 offences), followed by Friday (212) and Wednesday (199). Sunday and Monday were comparatively quieter, with 141 and 161 offences, respectively.

The timing of offences shows a clear late-day pattern, with activity building through the afternoon and peaking in the early evening. While midnight accounts for 32% of recorded offences, this is likely inflated due to default time recording where the exact offence time is unknown. This is particularly relevant for drug offences, which are often recorded at the

point of detection (such as stop and search activity or warrant execution), rather than when the offence was committed.

When midnight records are excluded, the highest-risk period is clearly mid-afternoon to late evening, with offences peaking at 5pm and remaining elevated between 3pm and 11pm, while early morning hours (4am–7am) consistently record very low activity.

Overall, the data indicates that drug offences are most commonly detected in the late afternoon and evening, particularly towards the end of the working week, while early mornings remain consistently low-risk.

Figure 30

		Hour																							Total	
		00	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22		23
Day	Mon	59	4	3	2	1	0	1	2	4	1	1	3	3	4	6	2	11	12	7	9	4	10	7	5	161
	Tue	61	6	4	3	0	1	0	4	1	2	3	6	4	6	4	10	11	10	8	8	7	4	8	5	176
	Wed	65	6	5	7	2	2	0	1	1	0	8	9	3	9	7	9	9	12	9	12	5	6	2	10	199
	Thu	50	5	1	0	1	0	3	0	1	3	7	4	11	12	10	19	16	18	8	10	11	13	10	4	217
	Fri	67	5	4	0	0	0	0	1	5	1	8	8	3	11	10	15	8	11	5	5	11	11	12	11	212
	Sat	55	12	9	5	2	2	1	0	3	3	5	8	7	2	4	5	5	8	6	1	2	4	10	15	174
	Sun	54	12	9	5	1	1	1	1	2	2	3	3	1	4	4	2	7	1	5	4	3	4	6	6	141
Total		411	50	35	22	7	6	6	9	17	12	35	41	32	48	45	62	67	72	48	49	43	52	55	56	1,280

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Public Order offences in Havering fell by 10.4% in 2025 compared with 2024, following three years of broadly stable volumes. Offending declined overall by the end of the year, after higher and more volatile levels in 2023 and early-to-mid 2024. While quarterly totals in 2025 fluctuated, they remained below previous peaks and fell to the lowest level in the series in Q4 2025 (256 offences).

Public Fear / Alarm / Distress continued to drive the majority of Public Order offences, though volumes were lower in 2025 than in earlier years, particularly in Q1 and Q4.

Racially / Religiously Aggravated offences remained elevated during the mid-year period, with a notable spike in Q3 2025,

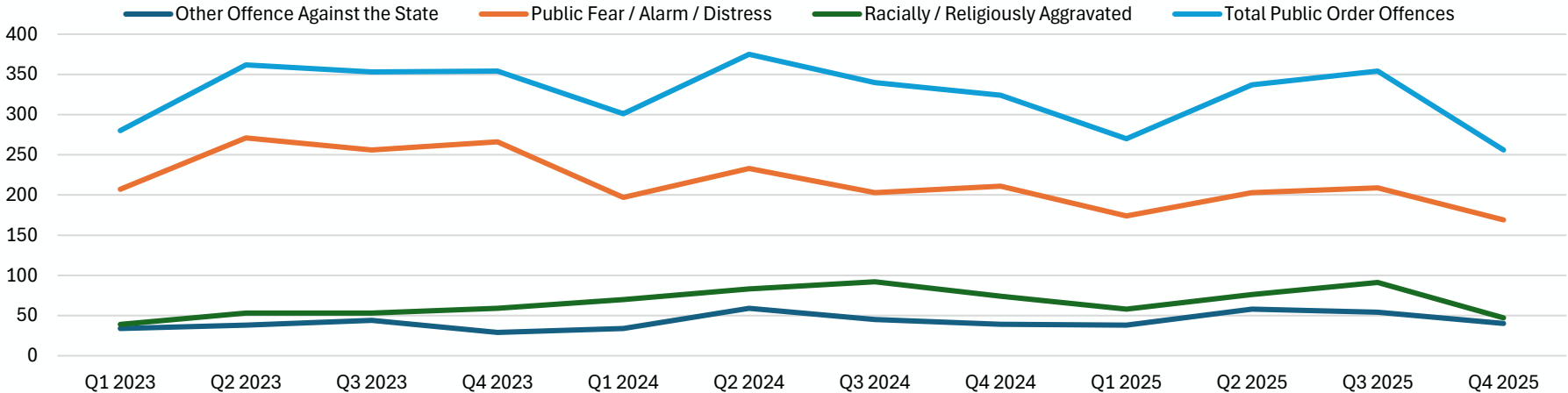
mirroring similar patterns seen in 2024 and highlighting ongoing sensitivity to external or situational factors.

Other Offences Against the State remained a smaller but persistent component of Public Order offending. Volumes in 2025 showed a familiar mid-year rise, peaking in Q2 and Q3, before reducing again in Q4, suggesting seasonal or event-driven pressures rather than sustained growth.

Overall, 2025 reflects stabilisation at lower levels rather than continued escalation, with reduced volatility but ongoing mid-year pressures. This reinforces the need for targeted reassurance activity, hate-crime responses, and proportionate enforcement during known peak periods.

Public Order Offences by Type

Figure 31



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Public Order Offences

In 2025, the highest volumes of Public Order offences in Havering, where a ward was recorded, occurred in St Edward's (220), Heaton (102) and Rush Green & Crowlands (97). Together, these three wards accounted for 35% of all Public Order offences, highlighting a clear concentration of demand.

When adjusting for population size, the pattern shifts. St Edward's recorded the highest rate at 13.2 offences per 1,000 residents, followed by Rush Green & Crowlands (11.2) and Beam Park (11.1), indicating the greatest relative concentrations of risk. The comparison between counts and rates helps explain these differences. Beam Park, for example, records a relatively modest number of offences (54) but a high rate due to its smaller population, while Heaton shows a higher count (102) but a mid-range rate (5.7) reflecting its larger population base.

At the other end of the scale, the lowest rates were observed in Emerson Park (1.1), Hacton (1.4), South Hornchurch (1.7) and Cranham (1.8). Most remaining wards fall within a mid-range band of 2–6 offences per 1,000 residents, with the borough average at 4.6.

Taken together, the data shows that while a small number of wards drive a significant share of incidents by volume, risk relative to population is most concentrated in St Edward's, Rush Green & Crowlands and Beam Park, reinforcing the importance of considering both measures when targeting activity.

Ward	Count ▼	Rate (per '000)
St Edward's	220	13.2
Heaton	102	5.7
Rush Green & Crowlands	97	11.4
Gooshays	77	5.8
Elm Park	69	4.7
Rainham & Wennington	69	4.0
St Alban's	65	6.8
Harold Wood	58	5.6
Beam Park	54	11.1
St Andrew's	52	3.6
Mawneys	48	2.9
Marshalls & Rise Park	44	4.0
Squirrels Heath	44	3.4
Havering-atte-Bower	41	3.0
Hylands & Harrow Lodge	41	3.0
Upminster	28	2.2
South Hornchurch	27	1.7
Cranham	25	1.8
Hacton	22	1.4
Emerson Park	10	1.1
Total	1,193	4.6

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Public Order offences in Havering during 2025 were most concentrated in the late afternoon and early evening. The busiest period was between midday and 7pm, accounting for approximately 54% of all incidents, with activity rising steadily from late morning.

The single busiest hour was 4pm, recording 111 offences (9%), followed by midday and 3pm. In contrast, the quietest period occurred during the early morning hours between 3am and 7am, which together accounted for less than 4% of all incidents.

Friday was the busiest day overall, with 219 offences (around 18%), followed by Tuesday (186) and Thursday (184).

Sunday recorded the lowest volume (142), followed by Monday (155) and Wednesday (162). On average, weekdays saw higher demand, with 181 offences per day, compared with 157 per day at weekends.

The highest day-hour concentrations reinforce this pattern, particularly Thursday at 4pm (24 offences), Tuesday at 4pm (21) and Wednesday at 4pm (19). Other notable peaks included Friday at midday (18), Friday at both 10am and 4pm (17), Tuesday at midday (17), and Saturday at 7pm (17).

Overall, the data clearly identifies late afternoon into early evening as the key risk window across most days.

Figure 32

		Hour																								Total
		00	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	
Day	Mon	6	2	4	0	1	1	1	1	6	8	10	6	8	9	10	8	10	14	12	14	9	2	8	5	155
	Tue	8	0	2	0	1	3	0	3	8	8	11	11	17	14	14	10	21	13	7	10	7	6	6	6	186
	Wed	7	1	2	1	0	0	4	3	3	8	10	4	9	9	9	16	19	8	8	9	10	10	6	6	162
	Thu	4	3	6	0	1	0	3	3	6	8	14	7	11	11	12	16	24	16	10	6	6	4	8	5	184
	Fri	8	5	3	1	0	1	1	4	3	12	17	6	18	11	10	15	17	15	14	13	13	8	15	9	219
	Sat	9	5	10	7	2	0	0	1	3	8	2	6	13	8	6	11	7	12	15	17	8	5	10	6	171
	Sun	5	6	1	1	3	1	3	1	1	3	6	10	9	11	11	7	13	3	8	11	8	11	6	3	142
Total		47	22	28	10	8	6	12	16	30	55	70	50	85	73	72	83	111	81	74	80	61	46	59	40	1,219

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Sexual Offences

In 2025, St Edward's ward ranked joint 11th highest out of all 680 London wards for total sexual offences, placing it alongside areas such as Camden Town and Hoxton East & Shoreditch - established inner-London locations with high footfall and active night-time economies. This makes St Edward's a clear outlier within Havering.

At borough level, Havering ranked 31st for reports of rape, 24th for other sexual offences, and 27th overall out of 32 London boroughs, indicating relatively low levels of offending when viewed in aggregate. However, this borough-wide position masks pronounced local variation.

St Edward's alone accounted for over 20% of all sexual offences in Havering, despite representing only around 6% of the borough's population. Its offence rate of 5.2 per 1,000 residents is more than three times the borough average of 1.6, highlighting the scale of concentration in this ward.

At the other end of the spectrum, Hacton and Cranham each recorded 5 offences, placing them joint 3rd lowest among London wards. Emerson Park recorded 9 offences (joint 7th lowest), while Mawneys recorded 10 offences (joint 8th lowest), underlining the highly localised nature of risk.

Overall, the data reinforces the importance of ward-level analysis. Borough averages can obscure significant hotspots, and the alignment of St Edward's with inner-London wards such as Camden Town and Hoxton East & Shoreditch highlights the need for targeted, place-based interventions in high-rate areas such as St Edward's to reduce harm and improve community safety.

Rank	Ward	Borough	Count
1	St James's	Westminster	408
2	West End	Westminster	340
3	Heathrow Villages	Hillingdon	140
4	Fairfield	Croydon	132
5	Hyde Park	Westminster	104
6	Waterloo & South Bank	Lambeth	99
7	Whitechapel	Tower Hamlets	98
8	Bloomsbury	Camden	95
9	Bethnal Green East	Tower Hamlets	92
10	Kingston Town	Kingston	89
11	Camden Town	Camden	86
	Hoxton East & Shoreditch	Hackney	
	St Edward's	Havering	
12	Broad Green	Croydon	80

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Sexual offences in Havering continued to decline in 2025, falling to 425 offences, down from 454 in 2024 and 542 in 2023, indicating a sustained downward trend over the three-year period. Reductions were evident across both rape and other sexual offences, with rape volumes falling to their lowest quarterly levels in Q3 and Q4 2025.

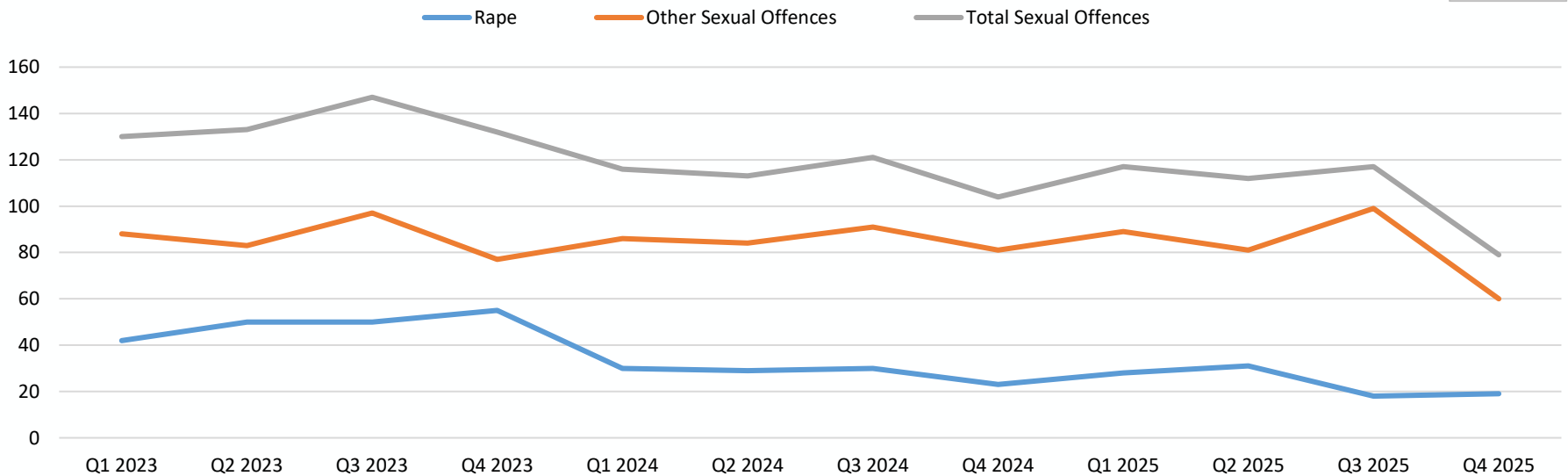
While other sexual offences continued to account for the majority of reports and showed some mid-year fluctuation - most notably peaking in Q3 2025 - volumes reduced sharply by year-end. Q4 2025 recorded the lowest quarterly total (79

offences) across the period, representing a marked improvement compared with previous years and suggesting positive momentum into 2026.

Overall, the 2025 data points to meaningful progress, particularly in reducing higher-harm offences. However, the mid-year variability seen across both categories highlights the need for continued focus on prevention, victim support, and confidence-building, especially to sustain reductions, address seasonal pressures, and ensure improvements are experienced consistently across the borough.

Sexual Offences by Type

Figure 33



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Sexual Offences

Based on 2025 data for sexual offences in Havering where a ward was recorded, clear spatial differences are evident. St Edward's ward recorded the highest volume, with 86 offences, resulting in a rate of 5.2 offences per 1,000 residents. This is substantially higher than the borough average of 1.6 per 1,000, marking St Edward's as a clear hotspot for sexual offences.

Rush Green & Crowlands also recorded an elevated rate of 4.5 offences per 1,000 residents from 38 incidents. Heaton and Beam Park both recorded rates of 2.3 per 1,000, with 41 and 11 offences respectively, indicating moderate but notable levels of risk relative to population size.

A further 11 wards, including Gooshays, St Alban's, Elm Park, Rainham & Wennington, and Upminster, recorded moderate offence rates between 1 and 2 per 1,000 residents, broadly aligning with the borough average. At the lower end of the scale, Hacton and Cranham each recorded five offences, equating to low rates of 0.3 and 0.4 per 1,000 residents respectively.

Overall, the data shows that sexual offences in Havering during 2025 were highly concentrated in a small number of wards, particularly St Edward's, Heaton and Rush Green & Crowlands, while most areas experienced comparatively low levels of offending. This reinforces the importance of ward-level analysis and targeted, place-based interventions to address localised risk, support victims, and improve feelings of safety across the borough.

Ward	Count ▼	Rate (per '000)
St Edward's	86	5.2
Heaton	41	2.3
Rush Green & Crowlands	38	4.5
Gooshays	27	2.0
Rainham & Wennington	23	1.3
Harold Wood	22	2.1
Havering-atte-Bower	19	1.4
Squirrels Heath	19	1.5
Elm Park	18	1.2
Marshalls & Rise Park	16	1.5
St Andrew's	16	1.1
St Alban's	15	1.6
Hylands & Harrow Lodge	14	1.0
Upminster	14	1.1
South Hornchurch	12	0.8
Beam Park	11	2.3
Mawneys	10	0.6
Emerson Park	9	1.0
Cranham	5	0.4
Hacton	5	0.3
Total	420	1.6

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In 2025, Havering recorded 425 sexual offences. The weekly distribution shows Friday as the highest-volume day (70 offences), followed by Saturday (65) and Sunday (63), indicating increased risk during periods associated with greater social activity. Mid-week volumes were also relatively elevated, particularly on Tuesday (62), while Wednesday (53) and Thursday (54) were lower but still comparable.

By time of day, the data shows notable peaks at midnight and midday; however, both are commonly used as default entries when the precise offence time is unknown and should therefore be interpreted with caution. When these default times are taken into account, a clearer underlying pattern emerges, with sexual offences most concentrated from the

late afternoon through to late evening, particularly between 2pm and 10pm, and the highest non-default peak at 5pm. In contrast, early morning hours between 4am and 7am consistently recorded very low activity, representing a genuine low-risk window.

Overall, the data suggests that sexual offences in Havering are most commonly associated with late-day and end-of-week periods, rather than overnight hours. Going forward, this highlights the importance of targeted prevention, reassurance activity and victim support during known higher-risk periods, particularly in evening and weekend settings, to sustain the reductions seen in 2025 and further improve feelings of safety across the borough.

Figure 34

		Hour																							Total	
		00	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22		23
Day	Mon	5	2	0	2	2	1	2	0	1	4	3	0	7	1	3	3	1	8	2	2	2	4	2	1	58
	Tue	8	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	2	6	0	4	2	2	9	5	1	6	3	4	1	1	4	1	62
	Wed	10	1	2	0	0	3	1	1	4	6	4	1	6	0	3	1	3	2	0	2	1	1	1	0	53
	Thu	5	0	2	1	0	0	0	2	4	1	1	2	7	2	4	0	5	2	5	1	4	3	3	0	54
	Fri	9	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	5	3	10	4	2	5	5	6	2	3	2	4	6	0	70
	Sat	10	2	2	5	1	0	2	0	1	0	3	0	7	1	2	5	2	4	4	0	4	5	3	2	65
	Sun	4	9	7	4	1	0	0	2	2	2	1	1	8	5	1	2	3	0	1	4	1	1	2	2	63
Total	51	15	14	13	5	4	5	8	14	19	17	11	47	15	24	21	20	28	17	16	15	19	21	6	425	

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Havering has experienced a sustained period of decline in possession of weapons offences over the past three years, with activity peaking in Q2 2023 at 59 offences. From mid-2023 onwards, quarterly volumes reduced steadily, falling from 53 offences in Q3 2023 to 43 in Q4 2023, and continuing downward through 2024. The lowest point was reached in Q1 2025, with 22 offences, representing a reduction of more than half compared to the 2023 peak.

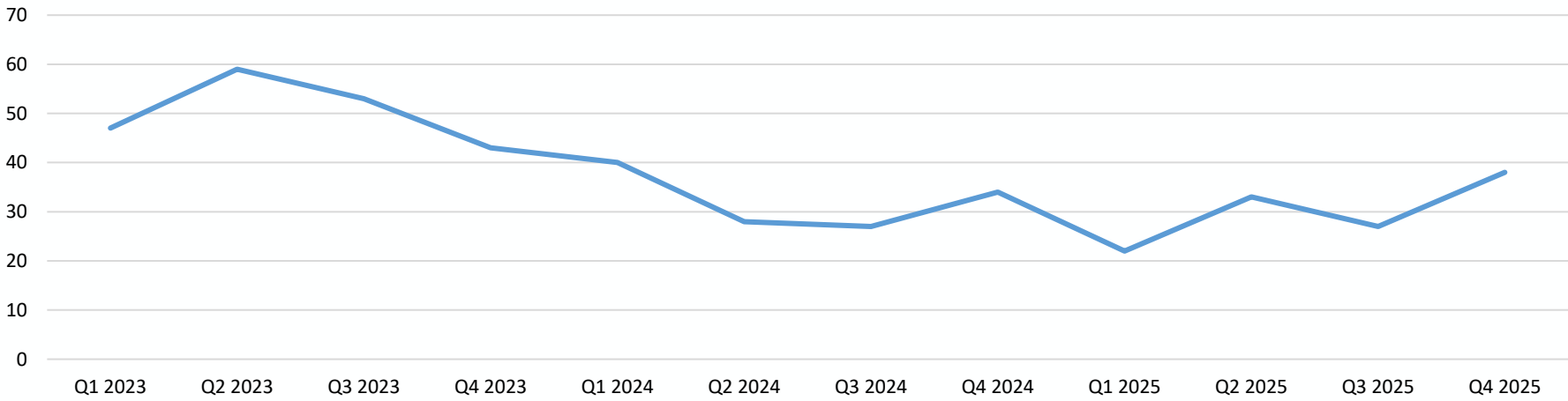
In 2025, the overall picture continues to indicate lower levels of possession of weapons offences compared to 2023, though with some renewed volatility. Following the low point in Q1 2025, offences increased in Q2 (33), reduced again in Q3 (27), and rose in Q4 (38). While Q4 2025 represents the

highest quarterly total since early 2024, levels remain well below the peak observed in Q2 2023. This pattern suggests that while progress has been made, reductions are not yet fully embedded and remain susceptible to seasonal or situational pressures.

Looking ahead, the 2025 data highlights the importance of sustaining targeted preventative and enforcement activity to prevent a return to earlier peak levels. The absence of a clear upward trend across the year is encouraging, but the increase in the latter part of 2025 reinforces the need for continued focus on early intervention, hotspot activity, and partnership responses linked to violence and weapon-enabled harm.

Total Possession of Weapons Offences

Figure 35



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Possession of Weapons

Analysis of possession of weapons offences in Havering during 2025 shows a clear concentration within a small number of wards. St Edward's recorded the highest volume, with 22 offences, equating to a rate of 1.3 per 1,000 residents - more than double the borough average of 0.5. St Alban's also stands out, recording the highest ward-level rate overall at 1.4 offences per 1,000 residents from 13 incidents.

The four wards with the highest offence volumes collectively account for more than half of all possession of weapons offences across Havering, while the majority of remaining wards sit close to the borough average. This highlights a pronounced concentration of offending within specific locations rather than a borough-wide issue.

At the lower end of the spectrum, Upminster recorded no possession of weapons offences, while Emerson Park reported a single incident, equating to a rate of 0.1 per 1,000 residents. Cranham, Hacton and Squirrels Heath also featured among the lowest wards, both in terms of offence count and rate.

Overall, while Havering's borough-wide rate of possession of weapons offences remains low, the significantly elevated rates in St Edward's and St Alban's - each more than double the borough average - clearly identify these wards as priority areas for targeted intervention, prevention activity, and resource planning.

Ward	Count ▼	Rate (per '000)
St Edward's	22	1.3
Heaton	15	0.8
St Alban's	13	1.4
Gooshays	11	0.8
Rush Green & Crowlands	8	0.9
St Andrew's	7	0.5
Havering-atte-Bower	6	0.4
Rainham & Wennington	6	0.3
Hylands & Harrow Lodge	5	0.4
Harold Wood	4	0.4
South Hornchurch	4	0.3
Beam Park	3	0.6
Elm Park	3	0.2
Marshalls & Rise Park	3	0.3
Mawneys	3	0.2
Cranham	2	0.1
Hacton	2	0.1
Squirrels Heath	2	0.2
Emerson Park	1	0.1
Upminster	0	0.0
Total	120	0.5

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Possession of Weapons

The temporal data for possession of weapons offences in Havering during 2025 shows clear variation by day of the week. Mondays recorded the highest volume, with 33 offences, followed by Thursday (18) and Wednesday (17). This pattern suggests that such offences are more prevalent on weekdays, rather than being concentrated at weekends.

Analysis by time of day indicates that offences are most frequently recorded during the late afternoon to early evening, particularly between 3pm and 8pm, with noticeable peaks around 3pm and 5pm. This highlights a consistent risk window during periods of increased activity and movement. In contrast, the early morning hours between 2am and 7am recorded very few offences, with some hours showing no

incidents at all, indicating that this period represents a genuinely low-risk window.

As with drug offences, it is important to note that possession of weapons offences are often recorded at the point of detection, such as following stop and search activity or the execution of warrants, rather than at the precise time the offence was committed.

Overall, the data suggests that targeted interventions and resource deployment should be focused on weekday afternoons and early evenings, particularly between 3pm and 8pm, to most effectively address and reduce possession of weapons offences in Havering.

Figure 36

		Hour																							Total	
		00	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22		23
Day	Mon	3	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	3	2	2	4	4	4	1	1	0	2	0	1	33
	Tue	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	2	2	0	1	1	2	0	1	1	15
	Wed	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	3	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	3	1	1	0	17
	Thu	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	3	1	0	0	1	2	0	3	1	2	0	1	1	0	1	0	18
	Fri	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	1	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	12
	Sat	0	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	2	1	2	1	1	0	1	16
	Sun	3	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	9
Total	10	4	3	4	1	0	2	0	4	4	5	3	5	8	5	11	8	11	4	6	9	5	4	4	120	

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The MPS defines Domestic Abuse as “any incident of controlling, coercive or threatening behaviour, violence or abuse between those aged 16 or over who are or have been intimate partners or family members, regardless of their gender or sexuality”. As such, any recorded crime or incident flagged as domestic abuse is included within this category.

In 2025, Heaton ward ranked 4th highest among all 680 London wards for domestic abuse offences, while Gooshays ranked joint 31st.

At borough level, Havering was ranked 19th out of 32 London boroughs for domestic abuse reports, indicating a broadly moderate level of offending overall.

However, the notably high ranking of Heaton ward highlights a localised concentration of risk that may be obscured when considering borough-level data alone. This reinforces the importance of ward-level analysis when informing resource deployment, investment decisions, and problem-solving approaches.

At the lower end of the scale, Emerson Park ranked joint 11th lowest, Upminster joint 20th lowest, and Hacton joint 26th lowest among the 680 London wards, reflecting comparatively low levels of recorded domestic abuse within these areas.

Rank	Ward	Borough	Count
1	Fairfield	Croydon	388
2	Lansbury	Croydon	361
3	Mile End	Tower Hamlets	306
4	Heaton	Havering	297
5	Rushey Green	Lewisham	296
6	Downham	Lewisham	295
7	Bethnal Green West	Tower Hamlets	290
8	Bow East	Tower Hamlets	284
	Stonebridge	Brent	
9	Deptford	Lewisham	275
	West Thornton	Croydon	
10	Waddon	Croydon	269

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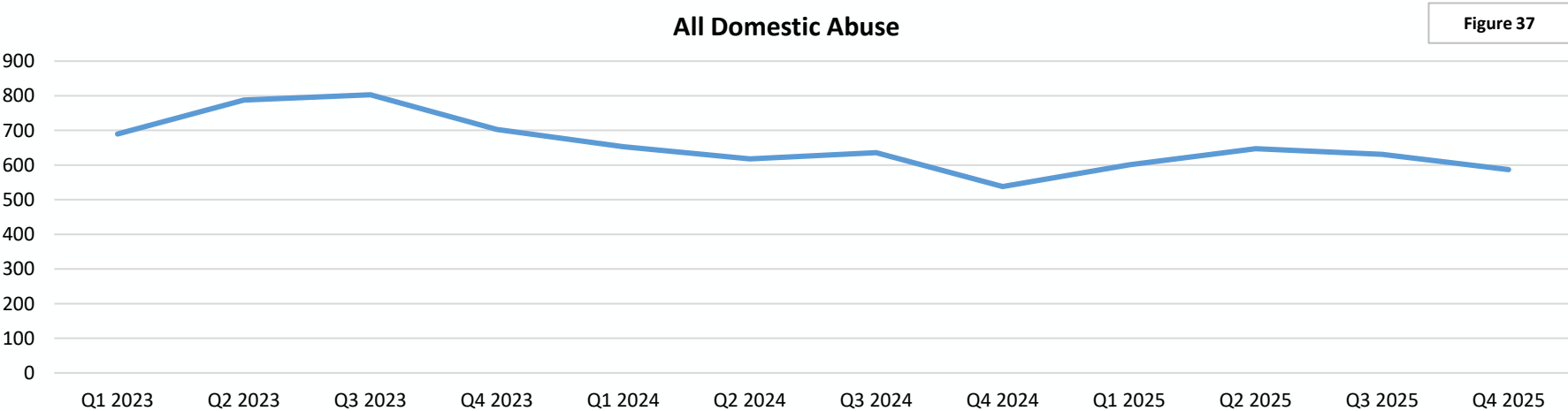
Domestic abuse offences in Havering have fluctuated over the past three years, with the highest volumes recorded during 2023. Offences rose steadily across that year, increasing from 690 in Q1 2023 to a peak of 803 in Q3, before reducing slightly in Q4. This period represents the highest sustained level of domestic abuse recorded across the three-year timeframe.

During 2024, while seasonal variation remained evident, a clear downward trend emerged. Quarterly offence volumes fell from 653 in Q1 to 538 by Q4 2024, indicating a sustained reduction compared to 2023 levels.

In 2025, domestic abuse offences remained below 2023 levels but showed signs of stabilisation rather than continued

decline. Volumes increased from 601 in Q1 to 647 in Q2, before reducing slightly in Q3 (631) and Q4 (587). Although total offences in 2025 were higher than those recorded in 2024, they remained consistently lower than the peak levels seen in 2023. This suggests that while the reductions achieved since 2023 have broadly been maintained, progress appears to have plateaued rather than accelerated.

Looking ahead, the 2025 pattern indicates that domestic abuse remains a persistent and high-volume concern within the borough. The absence of a clear downward trend during 2025 highlights the need for continued focus on prevention, early intervention, and support for victims, particularly during periods of seasonal increase.



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Domestic Abuse

In 2025, Havering recorded 2,455 domestic abuse offences where a ward was specified, equating to a borough rate of 9.4 per 1,000 residents. Harm is clearly concentrated within a small number of wards.

Beam Park recorded by far the highest rate at 25.2 per 1,000 residents (123 offences), followed by Rush Green & Crowlands at 24.0 (204) and Heaton at 16.7 (297). Heaton carried the greatest burden by volume, followed by Gooshays with 218 offences (16.3 per 1,000), while St Edward's also recorded a high volume (163 offences) at a rate close to the borough average (9.8 per 1,000). Together, Heaton, Gooshays, Rush Green & Crowlands and St Edward's account for around 36% of all domestic abuse offences, highlighting clear hotspots for service demand and prevention.

At the lower end of the scale, rates were well below the borough average in Hacton (3.1 per 1,000; 50 offences), Upminster (3.5; 45), Cranham (3.8; 52), and Emerson Park (4.0; 35). Combined, these four wards accounted for just 7% of all incidents.

Differences in ward-level rates reflect both underlying harm and variations in help-seeking or recording practices, while smaller wards such as Beam Park are more susceptible to year-on-year volatility. Overall, the data points to the need for targeted multi-agency safeguarding and prevention activity in the highest-rate wards alongside accessible domestic abuse services across the borough.

Ward	Count ▼	Rate (per '000)
Heaton	297	16.7
Gooshays	218	16.3
Rush Green & Crowlands	204	24.0
St Edward's	163	9.8
Rainham & Wennington	150	8.7
Havering-atte-Bower	140	10.2
Elm Park	134	9.1
Beam Park	123	25.2
St Andrew's	120	8.3
Mawneys	117	7.1
South Hornchurch	112	7.2
Squirrels Heath	106	8.2
Harold Wood	102	9.8
Marshalls & Rise Park	99	9.1
St Alban's	96	10.1
Hylands & Harrow Lodge	92	6.7
Cranham	52	3.8
Hacton	50	3.1
Upminster	45	3.5
Emerson Park	35	4.0
Total	2,455	9.4

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In 2025, Havering recorded 2,466 domestic abuse offences. Data shows a clear concentration from early afternoon through to late evening, with incidents between midday and 10pm accounting for approximately 61% of all reports. The single busiest period was 6pm-10pm, which alone contributed around one-third of the annual total, indicating that demand intensifies during evening and home-time hours.

The busiest recorded time points were 00:00 and 12:00; however, should be treated with caution as these are common default times when the exact time is unknown. Nonetheless, incidents consistently rise from mid-afternoon and remain elevated into the late evening.

By day of the week, weekends experienced the highest demand. Saturday recorded the highest volume (422 offences), closely followed by Sunday (413), with Friday also elevated (343). In contrast, Wednesday and Thursday were comparatively lower and broadly aligned with one another. Notably, Sunday evenings contribute significantly to overall demand, reinforcing the need to avoid tapering capacity late in the weekend.

Overall, the data points to a clear requirement for strong late-afternoon, evening, and weekend coverage, with particular emphasis on Friday through Sunday.

Figure 38

		Hour																							Total	
		00	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22		23
Day	Mon	25	6	7	2	1	4	5	5	13	8	16	8	28	13	19	13	17	16	12	21	20	28	30	14	331
	Tue	24	7	7	1	4	2	4	4	8	8	12	15	35	10	14	24	18	14	15	19	29	13	23	14	324
	Wed	26	15	4	4	3	1	6	4	10	11	13	11	28	11	14	9	18	17	17	15	18	15	25	17	312
	Thu	27	8	4	6	5	2	4	2	10	17	12	9	34	12	9	15	15	18	18	22	20	18	20	14	321
	Fri	33	18	5	6	4	2	2	6	7	12	10	10	30	12	19	17	11	16	26	20	17	18	22	20	343
	Sat	40	28	26	6	5	6	5	11	9	16	20	17	32	14	9	19	12	21	27	15	19	21	25	19	422
	Sun	29	15	8	8	9	6	7	7	6	11	14	10	37	19	27	25	18	19	15	23	33	28	17	22	413
Total		204	97	61	33	31	23	33	39	63	83	97	80	224	91	111	122	109	121	130	135	156	141	162	120	2,466

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Violence Against Women and Girls (VAWG)

The Home Office defines violence against women and girls (VAWG) as a range of crimes including sexual offences, stalking, domestic abuse, and 'honour'-based abuse, which disproportionately affect women and girls. This definition underpins national policy and London's public-health approach to VAWG, emphasising prevention, victim and survivor support, perpetrator accountability, and rebuilding trust in policing and the wider system.

From 2026 onwards, VAWG analysis is based on a newly published Metropolitan Police Service dataset aligned to the National Police Chiefs' Council (NPCC) definition of VAWG. Although the data has been backdated to 2014 to enable trend analysis, figures are not directly comparable with those used in previous Strategic Assessments, which relied on proxy measures derived from selected offence types where victims self-identified as female.

Using this revised methodology, Havering recorded 3,402 VAWG offences in 2025, ranking 23rd of the 32 London boroughs. This represents a 1% reduction compared to 2024 and a 20% reduction compared to 2023. While recorded volumes are lower than in many inner-London boroughs, this does not equate to lower harm. Across London, overall VAWG increased by 1% in 2025, with the majority of boroughs recording increases.

Looking ahead to 2026, the NPCC-aligned dataset strengthens the evidence base for delivering Havering's HCSP VAWG priorities, supporting more targeted prevention, earlier intervention, and better alignment of services with areas of highest risk and need.

Borough	2023	2024	2025 ▼
Croydon	6,840	6,261	5,978
Tower Hamlets	6,037	5,050	5,248
Lewisham	5,953	5,312	5,182
Newham	5,848	4,956	5,170
Ealing	5,620	4,636	4,830
Greenwich	5,701	4,733	4,788
Southwark	5,319	4,506	4,755
Westminster	5,690	4,436	4,691
Enfield	5,739	4,599	4,553
Brent	5,185	4,417	4,473
Lambeth	5,376	4,673	4,440
Hounslow	5,042	4,215	4,287
Hillingdon	4,526	4,116	4,284
Hackney	5,142	4,098	4,055
Haringey	4,676	3,986	4,015
Barnet	4,741	3,949	3,901
Barking and Dagenham	4,394	3,870	3,798
Redbridge	4,492	3,806	3,791
Bromley	4,383	3,755	3,730
Wandsworth	4,333	3,568	3,730
Islington	4,300	3,552	3,710
Camden	4,220	3,418	3,586
Havering	4,235	3,426	3,402
Waltham Forest	4,029	3,306	3,331
Bexley	3,783	2,894	2,976
Hammersmith and Fulham	3,374	2,844	2,941
Sutton	2,858	2,455	2,541
Harrow	2,611	2,293	2,411
Merton	2,691	2,088	2,274
Kensington and Chelsea	2,582	2,281	2,187
Kingston upon Thames	1,956	1,525	1,775
Richmond upon Thames	1,826	1,610	1,559
Grand Total	143,502	120,634	122,392

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Violence Against Women and Girls (VAWG)

In 2025, Heaton and St Edward's wards stood out for Violence Against Women and Girls (VAWG) offences, ranking joint 22nd and joint 23rd respectively among all 680 London wards. This is notable given that Havering as a whole ranked 23rd out of 32 boroughs for VAWG reports, suggesting that overall offending at borough level is moderate.

This contrast demonstrates how headline borough-level figures can mask localised risk. The high ward-level rankings for Heaton and St Edward's highlight the need for careful consideration when planning resources, investment, and problem-solving activity.

At the other end of the scale, several Havering wards recorded some of the lowest VAWG counts in London. Emerson Park ranked 11th lowest, Hacton 14th lowest, Upminster joint 26th lowest, and Cranham 31st lowest. These patterns underline the uneven distribution of VAWG harm within the borough, with pockets of heightened risk alongside areas of very low incidence.

Looking forward, ward-level VAWG risk should be a central consideration in planning, with targeted prevention, safeguarding, and partnership activity prioritised in higher-ranking areas such as Heaton and St Edward's, alongside continued borough-wide support to prevent displacement and emerging risk elsewhere.

Rank	Ward	Borough	Count
1	St James's	Westminster	904
2	West End	Westminster	883
3	Fairfield	Croydon	658
4	Woodside	Haringey	556
5	Kilburn	Camden	485
6	Heathrow Villages	Hillingdon	466
7	Uxbridge	Hillingdon	421
8	Lansbury	Tower Hamlets	417
9	Rushey Green	Lewisham	414
10	Regent's Park	Camden	411
11	Lea Bridge	Hackney	407
12	Broad Green	Croydon	399
13	Bethnal Green West	Tower Hamlets	385
14	Deptford	Lewisham	383
15	Edmonton Green	Enfield	381
16	Stonebridge	Brent	376
17	West Thornton	Croydon	372
	Whitechapel	Tower Hamlets	
18	Downham	Lewisham	367
19	Kingston Town	Kingston upon Thames	365
20	Bethnal Green East	Tower Hamlets	363
	Canary Wharf	Tower Hamlets	
21	Hither Green	Lewisham	357
22	Heaton	Havering	356
23	Mile End	Tower Hamlets	354
	St Edward's	Havering	
24	Waddon	Croydon	352
25	Bow East	Tower Hamlets	347

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Violence Against Women and Girls (VAWG)

In 2025, Havering recorded a VAWG rate of 12.8 per 1,000 residents, below the London average of 13.9. However, ward-level analysis shows that risk is unevenly distributed, with several wards recording rates well above both borough and London averages. The highest volumes were recorded in Heaton (356), St Edward's (354) and Gooshays (288). Together with Rush Green & Crowlands (274), these wards account 38% of VAWG offences despite representing only a fifth of Havering's wards, indicating that borough-wide figures may mask localised demand.

By rate, Beam Park (33.4 per 1,000) and Rush Green & Crowlands (32.3 per 1,000) emerge as the most impacted wards, each recording levels more than double the borough average. While smaller populations partially influence these rates, they nonetheless indicate concentrated harm, particularly in areas with higher footfall or newer development.

Wards such as Heaton (20.0), St Edward's (21.3) and Gooshays (21.6) combine high volumes with elevated rates, suggesting sustained demand rather than short-term volatility. In contrast, Hacton (3.4), Upminster (5.3), Cranham (5.5) and Emerson Park (5.8) recorded the lowest rates, though lower volumes may also reflect differences in reporting or access to services.

Overall, VAWG harm in Havering is highly uneven, reinforcing the need for ward-level analysis, targeted place-based responses in key hotspots, and continued borough-wide prevention and support to ensure access to services across all communities.

Ward	Count ▼	Rate (per '000)
Heaton	356	20.0
St Edward's	354	21.3
Gooshays	288	21.6
Rush Green & Crowlands	274	32.3
Havering-atte-Bower	202	14.7
Rainham & Wennington	195	11.3
Elm Park	191	13.0
Beam Park	163	33.4
Mawneys	150	9.2
St Andrew's	150	10.4
Harold Wood	143	13.7
Squirrels Heath	141	10.9
Marshalls & Rise Park	139	12.8
South Hornchurch	126	8.1
St Alban's	125	13.1
Hylands & Harrow Lodge	120	8.7
Cranham	74	5.5
Upminster	69	5.3
Hacton	54	3.4
Emerson Park	51	5.8
Total	3,365	12.8

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The MPS defines a hate crime as “any criminal offence which is perceived by the victim or any other person to be motivated by hostility or prejudice based on a person’s race or perceived race; religion or perceived religion; sexual orientation or perceived sexual orientation; disability or perceived disability; or hostility or prejudice against a person who is transgender or perceived to be transgender.”

Between 2023 and 2025, recorded hate crime in Havering fluctuated but consistently remained below the London borough average. Levels increased through 2023, peaking in Q4 (167 offences), mirroring a significant London-wide rise, before moderating during 2024.

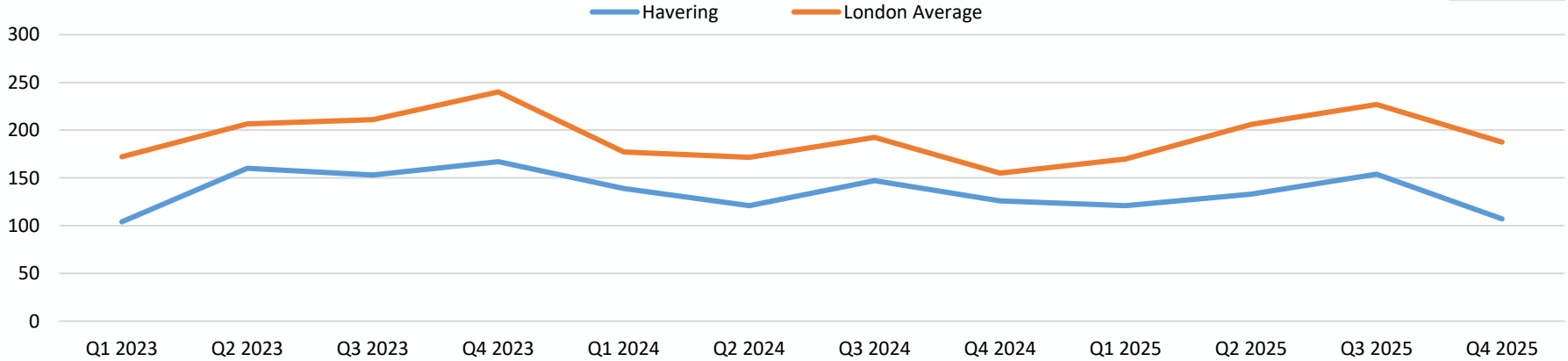
In 2025, quarterly volumes remained broadly stable and below

the London average, ranging from 107 to 154 offences. While London experienced sharper increases in mid-2025, Havering’s rises were more modest, indicating comparatively lower levels of recorded hate crime.

Looking ahead, the 2025 data suggests that hate crime in Havering has not returned to the elevated levels seen during the 2023 peak and has stabilised below the London average. However, continued quarterly variability highlights that hate crime remains a persistent issue and is sensitive to external social and political factors. Sustained focus on community cohesion, confidence in reporting, and partnership-led preventative activity will be important to maintain lower levels of offending while ensuring victims continue to feel supported and able to report incidents.

Hate Crime - Havering vs London Average

Figure 39



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Hate Crime

When looking at hate crime by type, it is important to note that a single offence can carry more than one hate flag, meaning that category totals do not always amount to the overall hate crime figure.

Overall hate crime in Havering has declined year-on-year, falling from 584 offences in 2023 to 533 in 2024, and again to 515 in 2025. This suggests a gradual reduction in recorded hate crime following the peak observed in 2023.

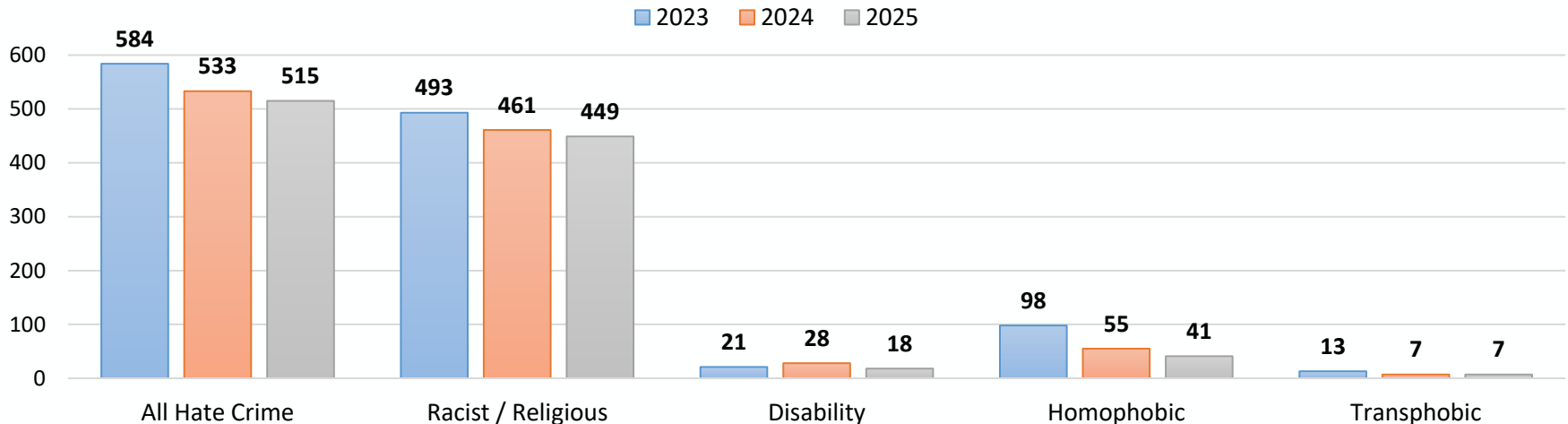
Racist and religiously aggravated offences consistently make up the majority of incidents and remain the key driver of overall trends, despite gradual reductions in both 2024 and 2025.

Homophobic and transphobic hate crimes fell sharply after 2023 and remained lower in 2025, while disability-flagged offences showed some short-term fluctuation before returning to earlier levels.

Overall, the typology data indicates that the reduction in hate crime since 2023 has been driven largely by declines in racist/religious and homophobic offences. However, the continued dominance of race and religion-based hate crime, alongside year-to-year variation in other categories, reinforces the importance of sustained preventative work, community engagement, and victim confidence in reporting.

Hate Crime by Type

Figure 40



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Hate Crime

In 2025, Havering recorded 509 hate crimes where a ward was specified, giving a borough rate of 1.9 per 1,000 residents; however, the distribution across wards was far from even. St Edward's recorded the highest number of offences at 104, with a rate of 6.2 per 1,000, closely followed by Rush Green & Crowlands at 5.4 per 1,000 (46 offences). Together, these two wards account for 29% of all recorded hate crimes in the borough.

Other wards with above-average rates include Beam Park (4.1 per 1,000), Havering-atte-Bower (3.1) and St Alban's (2.6), despite their smaller populations.

Most other wards sit close to or below the borough average, with rates between 1.3 and 2.5 per 1,000 residents. At the lower end, South Hornchurch and Upminster each recorded five offences (rates of 0.4 and 0.3 respectively), Hacton recorded six offences (0.4), and Cranham recorded eight offences (0.6). These patterns highlight a clear concentration of harm within a small number of wards, particularly those with busy town centres or higher footfall.

For planning and prevention, this points to the need to focus resources on the highest-rate areas - especially St Edward's, Rush Green & Crowlands, and Beam Park - while maintaining borough-wide support. As some wards have smaller populations, rates can fluctuate year-on-year, so continued monitoring is needed to assess whether these patterns persist over time.

Ward	Count ▼	Rate (per '000)
St Edward's	104	6.2
Rush Green & Crowlands	46	5.4
Havering-atte-Bower	42	3.1
Heaton	37	2.1
Elm Park	36	2.5
Rainham & Wennington	30	1.7
Harold Wood	25	2.4
St Alban's	25	2.6
Gooshays	22	1.6
Marshalls & Rise Park	22	2.0
Mawneys	21	1.3
Beam Park	20	4.1
Hylands & Harrow Lodge	18	1.3
St Andrew's	15	1.0
Squirrels Heath	12	0.9
Emerson Park	10	1.1
Cranham	8	0.6
Hacton	6	0.4
South Hornchurch	5	0.3
Upminster	5	0.4
Total	509	1.9

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This analysis draws on calls to police initially coded as Environmental, Nuisance or Personal ASB. As call-for-service data, it can include incidents later reclassified, duplicate reports of the same incident, or calls where no crime or ASB was identified. Figures therefore reflect all calls initially described as ASB, regardless of outcome.

In 2025, total ASB calls rose by 2.7% year-on-year compared to 2024 (5,548 vs 5,404) and by 10.8% compared to 2023 (5,005), representing the highest level across the three-year period. Demand followed the expected seasonal pattern, increasing from spring to a summer peak before easing in autumn, with 1,176 calls in Q1, 1,462 in Q2 and a series-high 1,546 in Q3, before falling to 1,364 in Q4.

Nuisance ASB continued to dominate and drive overall seasonality, accounting for 4,779 calls in 2025 (around 86%), up 4% year-on-year and peaking in Q3 (1,322). Personal ASB fell slightly in proportional terms to 578 calls (-4%), also peaking in Q3 (176), while Environmental ASB remained low and stable at 191 calls, showing little seasonal variation (around 44–50 per quarter).

Overall, growth in 2025 was concentrated in late spring and summer and was driven primarily by Nuisance ASB, with a secondary uplift in Personal ASB. This suggests that prevention and enforcement activity is likely to be most effective when focused on these months. For context, Havering ranked 24th of 32 London boroughs for ASB reports

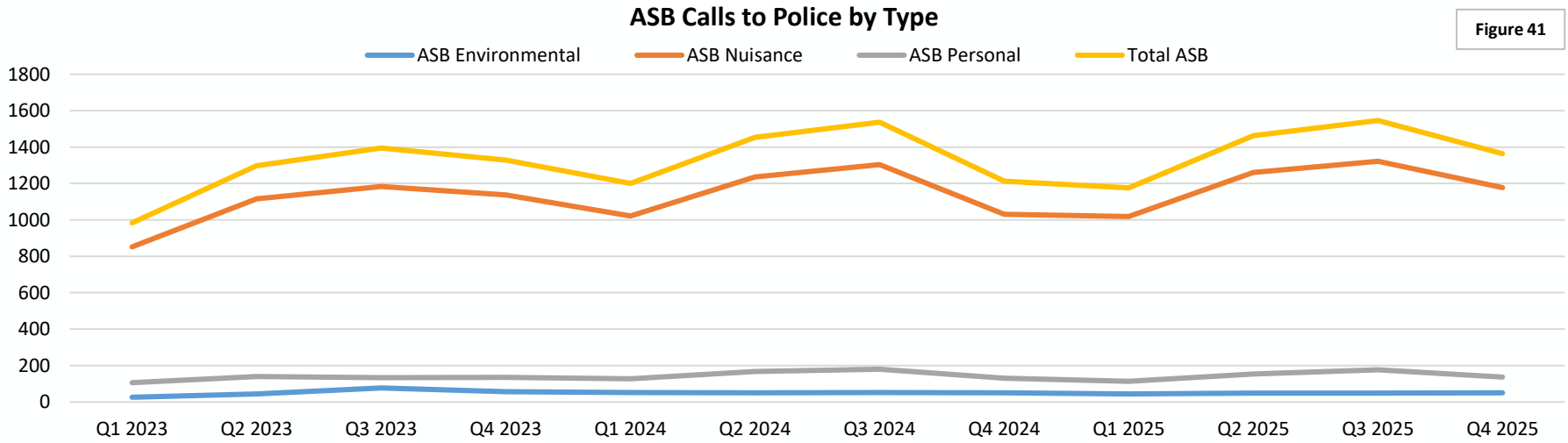


Figure 41

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Between 2024 and 2025, ASB calls in Havering increased by 2.7%, rising from 5,404 to 5,548, with growth unevenly distributed across wards.

Eleven wards saw increases, most notably Hacton (+98.4%), Rainham & Wennington (+31%) and Elm Park (+25.3%), which together drove much of the borough-wide rise.

Percentage changes should be treated with caution, particularly in low-volume wards such as Hacton, where small

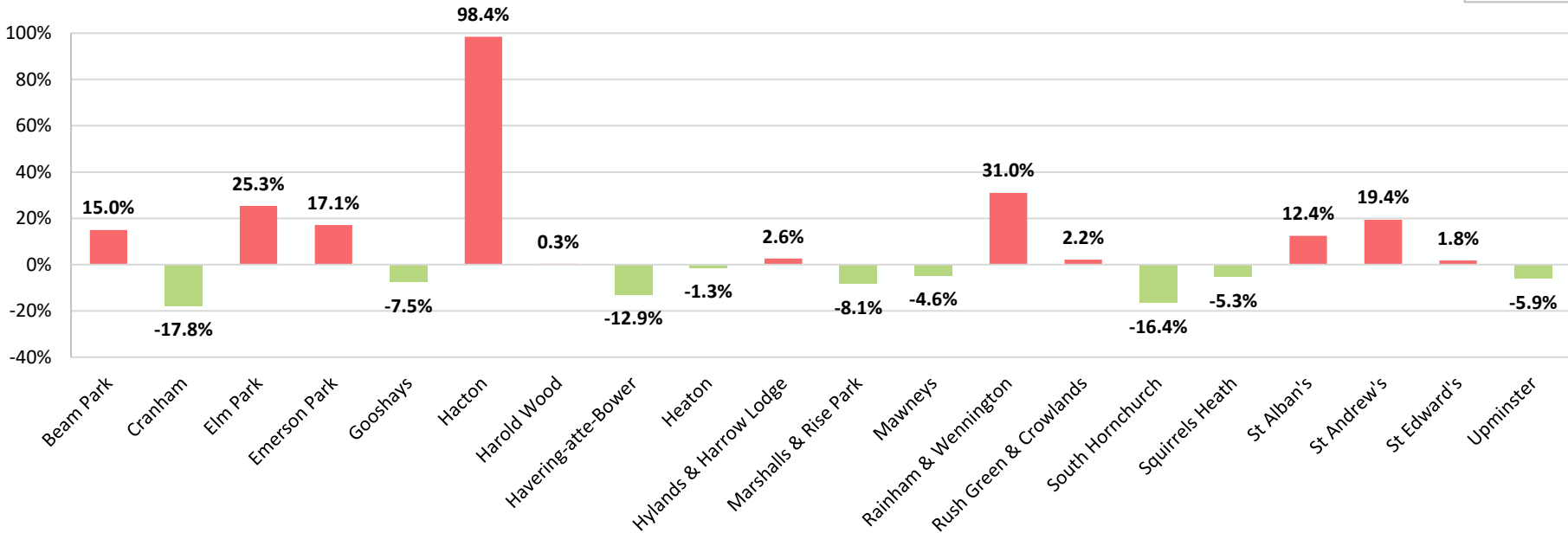
absolute increases can appear disproportionately large.

Several wards saw little change, while nine recorded reductions, led by Cranham (-17.8%), South Hornchurch (-16.4%) and Havering-atte-Bower (-12.9%).

Overall, this highlights increasing demand in some areas alongside stabilisation or improvement in others, reinforcing the need for targeted, proportionate resourcing.

ASB by Ward - % change 2024 / 2025

Figure 42



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Anti-Social Behaviour

In 2025, Havering recorded 5,548 ASB offences across the borough, equating to an overall rate of 21.2 offences per 1,000 residents. However, the distribution varied considerably between wards. St Edward's recorded the highest volume (578 offences), equating to a rate of 34.7 per 1,000 residents - well above the borough average. Rush Green & Crowlands and Heaton also reported high volumes, with 475 offences (56.0 per 1,000) and 471 offences (26.5 per 1,000) respectively.

When considering rates rather than counts, Rush Green & Crowlands emerges as the most affected ward. Despite its smaller population, its 475 offences resulted in the borough's highest ASB rate (56.0 per 1,000). Beam Park shows a similar pattern, with 207 offences translating to a high rate of 42.4 per 1,000. These figures highlight where ASB is most concentrated.

Several wards, including Rainham & Wennington (22.8), Marshalls & Rise Park (21.8), Elm Park (20.9) and Havering-atte-Bower (20.6), recorded rates close to the borough average, while Emerson Park and Hacton reported low volumes and low rates (5.5 and 7.9 respectively).

Overall, the data shows that population size alone does not determine ASB risk. Smaller wards such as Rush Green & Crowlands and Beam Park experience disproportionately high rates, reinforcing the need for targeted interventions based on intensity as well as volume

Ward	Count ▼	Rate (per '000)
St Edward's	578	34.7
Rush Green & Crowlands	475	56.0
Heaton	471	26.5
Rainham & Wennington	393	22.8
Gooshays	335	25.1
Elm Park	307	20.9
St Andrew's	295	20.4
Harold Wood	289	27.7
Havering-atte-Bower	284	20.6
St Alban's	244	25.6
Hylands & Harrow Lodge	238	17.2
Marshalls & Rise Park	237	21.8
Squirrels Heath	233	18.0
Mawneys	228	13.9
South Hornchurch	209	13.5
Beam Park	207	42.4
Cranham	176	13.0
Upminster	174	13.4
Hacton	127	7.9
Emerson Park	48	5.5
Total	5,548	21.2

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ASB demand in Havering during 2025 followed a clear daily pattern, rising from late morning through the afternoon to a broad evening peak before tapering off overnight. Calls increase from around 1pm, building through the school-run and home-from-work period, with demand highest between 4pm and 8pm. This window accounts for 35% of all ASB calls and peaks at around 6pm, the single busiest hour overall.

Activity remains relatively elevated into the early evening, particularly between 7pm and 9pm, before declining after 10pm. While ASB demand continues into the late night, volumes are considerably lower than during the evening peak. The quietest period is consistently between around 4am and 7am, when hourly call volumes are lowest.

Clear variation is also evident by day of the week. Friday recorded the highest overall demand (840 calls), followed by Saturday (820), while Monday was the quietest day (741), followed by Tuesday (766).

Despite these broader trends, the single busiest combination of day and time in 2025 occurred on a Thursday at 6pm. This highlights that peak demand is not confined solely to weekends and reinforces the importance of maintaining adequate coverage during weekday early evenings, particularly mid-week. Overall, ASB demand is most acute during late-afternoon and evening hours across the week, and these periods should remain a key focus for response planning.

Figure 43

		Hour																							Total	
		00	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22		23
Day	Mon	25	17	14	7	8	8	13	19	19	13	23	35	37	46	45	56	55	46	50	54	40	44	44	23	741
	Tue	17	20	18	15	6	7	12	9	23	27	32	32	38	46	40	44	56	43	54	62	46	37	42	40	766
	Wed	24	15	14	20	10	11	6	13	21	26	35	38	30	38	36	35	56	63	55	67	51	50	45	27	786
	Thu	30	12	19	15	10	6	12	10	19	27	32	33	26	39	38	41	46	64	81	59	55	48	39	41	802
	Fri	20	19	7	7	10	7	11	13	19	25	32	29	35	41	45	49	54	62	58	78	69	50	51	49	840
	Sat	53	26	18	22	12	14	13	19	17	10	18	25	26	28	44	40	53	58	54	54	57	57	50	52	820
	Sun	41	53	36	28	13	13	12	15	11	19	29	26	35	35	56	51	51	40	41	50	34	34	33	37	793
	Total	210	162	126	114	69	66	79	98	129	147	201	218	227	273	304	316	371	376	393	424	352	320	304	269	5,548

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Youth Violence

Youth violence in London refers to violence and exploitation affecting children and young people aged under 25 (typically those aged 10–24), where the victim and/or suspect is under 25. This includes serious assaults, robbery and weapon-enabled offences and is grounded in the London Violence Reduction Unit’s public-health approach to violence.

For the purposes of this assessment, and due to limitations in the data available at a local level, youth violence is defined as offences of possession of weapons, robbery and violence against the person where the incident involves either a victim or a suspect aged 10–24. This definition has been applied consistently to support comparability.

Using this approach, Havering ranked 23rd out of 32 London boroughs for youth violence offences in 2025, placing it in the lower half of boroughs and indicating lower overall volumes than many parts of London, particularly inner-London areas.

In Havering, violence against the person accounted for around 85% of youth violence offences, while robbery comprised approximately 13%. Youth violence offences represented 12% of all recorded crime in the borough during 2025. While this profile is broadly consistent with the London-wide picture, the proportion of robberies involving young people is notable and may warrant additional focus.

Overall, findings indicate that youth violence remains a concern in Havering, highlighting the ongoing need to protect young people from robbery and personal violence alongside wider preventative partnership activity.

Borough	Possession of Weapons	Robbery	Violence Against the Person	Total ▼
Croydon	88	421	3,405	3,914
Newham	118	731	3,043	3,892
Tower Hamlets	92	415	3,096	3,603
Westminster	119	849	2,418	3,386
Southwark	104	677	2,494	3,275
Lewisham	124	364	2,737	3,225
Enfield	65	529	2,578	3,172
Brent	86	411	2,585	3,082
Greenwich	94	293	2,684	3,071
Lambeth	97	626	2,338	3,061
Ealing	74	287	2,613	2,974
Barking and Dagenham	59	498	2,388	2,945
Redbridge	70	375	2,456	2,901
Hackney	104	583	2,148	2,835
Haringey	92	565	2,073	2,730
Hillingdon	60	230	2,403	2,693
Hounslow	57	217	2,403	2,677
Barnet	49	239	2,053	2,341
Bromley	68	252	1,976	2,296
Camden	40	423	1,810	2,273
Wandsworth	68	244	1,954	2,266
Islington	59	470	1,722	2,251
Havering	54	292	1,887	2,233
Waltham Forest	39	332	1,764	2,135
Bexley	48	125	1,676	1,849
Hammersmith and Fulham	51	177	1,462	1,690
Sutton	29	118	1,464	1,611
Harrow	40	165	1,377	1,582
Merton	41	125	1,221	1,387
Kingston upon Thames	31	89	1,090	1,210
Kensington and Chelsea	54	158	972	1,184
Richmond upon Thames	19	80	838	937

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Youth Violence

Despite Havering ranking 23rd of 32 London boroughs overall for youth violence, St Edward's ward ranks 6th of 680 wards across London, with 335 offences recorded in 2025. This places St Edward's among a small group of wards with the highest concentrations of youth violence city-wide, many of which are associated with central London or major town-centre locations.

The presence of a Havering ward within the top ten wards in London by count highlights the highly localised nature of youth violence within the borough, and demonstrates how significant ward-level pressures can be masked by comparatively lower borough-level rankings.

In contrast, other Havering wards sit at the opposite end of the London distribution, with Hacton ranking 5th lowest and Cranham 19th lowest of all 680 wards. This stark internal variation further reinforces the need for a place-based approach, with targeted action focused on the most affected wards, alongside learning from areas where youth violence remains consistently low.

Taken together, this pattern underlines the importance of ward-focused interpretation alongside borough-level comparisons. While Havering does not appear among the highest-ranking boroughs overall, the London-wide ward rankings show that youth violence within the borough includes one of the most affected wards in the capital, with clear implications for prioritisation and the targeting of prevention, enforcement and safeguarding activity, particularly in and around St Edward's.

Rank	Ward	Borough	Count
1	West End	Westminster	955
2	St James's	Westminster	814
3	Fairfield	Croydon	507
4	Kingston Town	Kingston upon Thames	380
5	Stratford Olympic Park	Newham	354
6	St Edward's	Havering	335
7	Seven Kings	Redbridge	332
8	Bromley Town	Bromley	324
9	Noel Park	Haringey	315
10	Hoxton East & Shoreditch	Hackney	313
11	Edmonton Green	Enfield	309
12	Bethnal Green East	Tower Hamlets	304
13	Wembley Park	Brent	300
14	Stratford	Newham	291
15	Broad Green	Croydon	289

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Youth Violence

In 2025, youth violence in Havering was highly concentrated in specific parts of the borough rather than evenly distributed. St Edward's ward is by far the most affected area, recording 335 offences involving young people and a rate of 20.1 offences per 1,000 residents. This rate is more than double the borough average and the volume is 56.5% higher than the next highest ward, clearly identifying St Edward's as the primary hotspot for youth violence.

Several other wards also show elevated levels of youth violence compared with the borough average. Beam Park (19.0 per 1,000), Rush Green & Crowlands (18.7), St Alban's (13.2), Gooshays (13.3) and Heaton (12.0) all record comparatively high rates, indicating that youth violence is concentrated across a small number of geographically distinct areas. While volumes in these wards are notably lower than in St Edward's, the consistently higher rates suggest that localised factors may be contributing to increased levels of offending or victimisation.

In contrast, youth violence rates were very low in several other wards, including Hacton, Cranham and Upminster, all of which record fewer than 3 offences per 1,000 residents. These areas experience comparatively limited youth violence, highlighting significant variation in risk across the borough.

Overall, the borough-wide average rate is 8.4 offences per 1,000 residents, but the scale of variation between wards is striking. This uneven distribution reinforces the importance of a targeted, place-based approach, with prevention activity, enforcement, and support services focused on the wards with the highest rates.

Ward	Count ▼	Rate (per '000)
St Edward's	335	20.1
Heaton	214	12.0
Gooshays	177	13.3
Rush Green & Crowlands	159	18.7
Havering-atte-Bower	153	11.1
Elm Park	144	9.8
St Alban's	126	13.2
St Andrew's	103	7.1
Mawneys	100	6.1
Beam Park	93	19.0
Squirrels Heath	90	6.9
Harold Wood	82	7.9
Rainham & Wennington	82	4.8
South Hornchurch	75	4.8
Marshalls & Rise Park	71	6.5
Hylands & Harrow Lodge	64	4.6
Emerson Park	42	4.8
Upminster	38	2.9
Cranham	37	2.7
Hacton	22	1.4
Total	2,207	8.4

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Temporal analysis shows that youth violence in Havering is more likely to occur during the afternoon and evening, with incidents increasing after lunchtime and reaching their highest levels in the late afternoon and early evening. Nearly half of all offences take place between 3pm and 9pm, reflecting periods when young people are more likely to be outside the home, including after-school hours.

While Saturday records the highest single-day volume, the next highest volumes are observed on Tuesday, followed by Thursday, indicating that elevated risk is not confined to weekends alone.

The highest concentrations by specific day and time occur on Tuesday at 4pm and Wednesday at 3pm, with 37 incidents

recorded at each point over the year. This is followed by Monday at 4pm, with 35 incidents, reinforcing the prominence of the mid-afternoon period across multiple weekdays.

It should be noted that a proportion of offences are recorded with default times of 12:00 or 00:00, where the precise time of occurrence is unknown or not specified at the point of recording. This may slightly inflate volumes recorded at midday and midnight; however, even when this is taken into account, the overall temporal pattern remains unchanged.

Overall, this reinforces the importance of focusing prevention, enforcement and safeguarding activity on key times of day, particularly after school and into the early evening, alongside continued attention to weekends.

		Hour																							Total	
		00	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22		23
Day	Mon	23	2	4	5	3	4	1	2	2	10	15	9	24	19	20	16	35	25	20	21	18	10	14	12	314
	Tue	19	6	2	2	5	1	2	3	7	16	14	8	21	14	19	20	37	29	19	25	27	9	15	10	330
	Wed	18	13	2	0	2	1	3	2	12	10	10	11	26	14	10	37	26	13	27	19	18	8	17	12	311
	Thu	16	7	2	6	2	0	3	2	10	13	8	10	22	12	13	23	25	33	26	23	27	20	7	5	315
	Fri	13	8	0	4	2	3	0	0	8	9	8	13	15	17	24	24	21	23	20	26	9	12	15	18	292
	Sat	22	22	14	15	7	3	2	6	1	7	6	7	26	13	11	19	22	21	30	27	19	24	24	10	358
	Sun	21	21	13	10	3	2	3	2	3	7	4	7	28	16	16	18	18	20	13	19	23	21	9	16	313
Total	132	79	37	42	24	14	14	17	43	72	65	65	162	105	113	157	184	164	155	160	141	104	101	83	2,233	

Figure 44

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Youth Violence

In 2025 in Havering, violence against the person accounts for the highest volumes across all offence types included within the youth violence definition, regardless of whether youth involvement is identified on the victim or suspect side. This is most evident among victims aged 18 - 24, indicating that youth violence locally is primarily driven by high-harm interpersonal offences rather than acquisitive or weapon-specific crime.

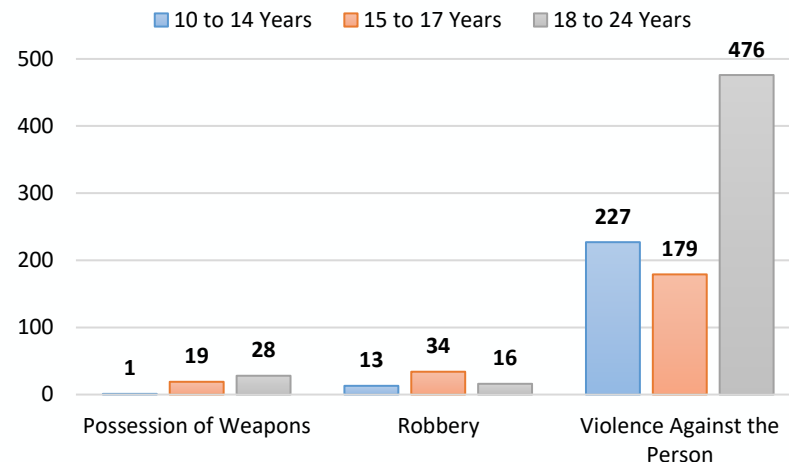
Victim age profiles show that robbery volumes are relatively consistent across all age groups, suggesting broadly distributed victimisation risk within the youth cohort. In contrast, violence against the person victimisation increases substantially with age, peaking among young adults, which points to a shift towards more serious interpersonal harm as age increases.

Suspect data shows a different pattern. While violence against the person again dominates, suspected possession of weapons is heavily concentrated among 18 - 24-year-olds, increasing steadily with age. Robbery suspects are more concentrated among 15 - 17-year-olds, highlighting distinct age-related profiles by offence type.

Comparing victims and suspects indicates that younger age groups (10 - 14) are more prominent as victims than suspects, particularly for violence against the person and robbery, while older youth and young adults feature more strongly as suspects, especially for weapons and violence against the person. Overall, the data suggests youth violence is not uniform across ages, underscoring the need for safeguarding-focused responses for younger cohorts alongside targeted enforcement and prevention activity for older youth.

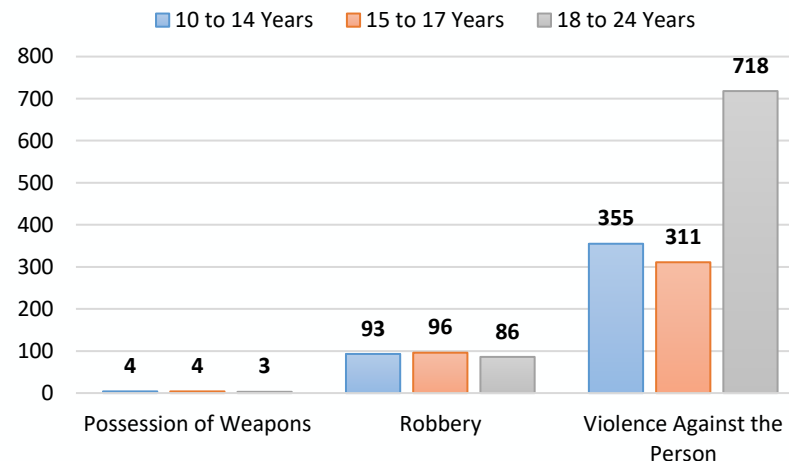
Offences by Age of Suspect

Figure 45



Offences by Age of Victim

Figure 46



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The Metropolitan Police Service classifies Modern Slavery as a serious crime, involving the exploitation, control or coercion of individuals, often through threats, punishment or intimidation to prevent victims from escaping or reporting abuse. While anyone can be targeted, risk is heightened by factors such as financial hardship, social or health vulnerabilities, age and immigration status. Victims may fear violent or financial repercussions for themselves or their families, and in some cases are threatened with the disclosure of their immigration status to deter them from seeking help.

The National Referral Mechanism (NRM) is the national framework for identifying and referring potential victims of Modern Slavery and ensuring access to appropriate support. Referrals can only be made by designated First Responder organisations (see Appendix D).

In 2025, Havering made 35 NRM referrals, ranking joint 13th of 32 London boroughs, an increase from 23rd place in 2024. According to the Home Office Modern Slavery: National Referral Mechanism and Duty to Notify Statistics (year ending 2025), 33 of Havering’s referrals related to children aged 17 and under, with two involving adults, reflecting a wider London trend of NRM activity being driven by child exploitation. Of these referrals, 30 were investigated within the Metropolitan Police Service jurisdiction, with the remainder handled by Essex, Thames Valley and Warwickshire Police. No Duty to Notify (DtN) referrals were made by Havering Council during 2025.

Havering Council recognises its responsibility to take a robust and coordinated approach to tackling Modern Slavery and Human Trafficking and, in line with the Modern Slavery Act 2015, has published its first Modern Slavery Transparency Statement (Appendix C).

Borough	Age at Referral			Total
	Adult (18 or over)	Child (17 or under)	Not specified	
Barnet	6	64	0	70
Westminster	51	13	1	65
Croydon	6	57	0	63
Barking and Dagenham	7	55	0	62
Southwark	14	48	0	62
Bexley	5	50	0	55
Lambeth	7	46	0	53
Newham	5	48	0	53
Islington	8	42	0	50
Kensington and Chelsea	22	25	0	47
Haringey	8	38	0	46
Enfield	13	31	0	44
Hammersmith and Fulham	7	35	0	42
Brent	3	36	0	39
Havering	2	33	0	35
Tower Hamlets	7	28	0	35
Hackney	3	30	0	33
Greenwich	3	27	0	30
Lewisham	3	25	0	28
Camden	2	24	0	26
Waltham Forest	1	25	0	26
Hillingdon	2	23	0	25
Redbridge	1	23	0	24
Sutton	0	21	0	21
Hounslow	4	15	0	19
Bromley	1	16	0	17
Wandsworth	5	12	0	17
Kingston upon Thames	5	10	0	15
Ealing	4	8	0	12
Harrow	2	9	0	11
Merton	3	8	0	11
Richmond upon Thames	2	4	0	6

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According to the Ministry of Justice Proven Reoffending Statistics, 19.9% of adult offenders whose most recent address was in Havering reoffended between April 2023 and March 2024. This represents a slight reduction compared to the previous year (21.6%) and a marginal increase on 2021/22 (19.1%). Overall, changes over the three-year period are small, indicating that the proportion of offenders who reoffend has remained relatively stable.

However, the data shows a change in the pattern of reoffending behaviour. The average number of reoffences per reoffender increased from 3 in 2022/23 to 4 in 2023/24,

suggesting that while fewer individuals are reoffending overall, those who do reoffend are doing so more frequently.

Several caveats should be considered when interpreting these figures. Annual totals are derived by aggregating four quarterly cohorts, meaning an individual offender may appear more than once within the annual dataset. In addition, figures based on very small numbers are suppressed to protect confidentiality, which may result in minor differences from national totals. As such, the data should be interpreted as providing a reliable indication of trends, rather than precise counts of unique individuals.

	Apr 2021 to Mar 2022	Apr 2022 to Mar 2023	Apr 2023 to Mar 2024
Proportion of offenders who reoffend	19.1%	21.6%	19.9%
Average number of reoffences per reoffender	3	3	4
Number of reoffences	630	680	777
Number of reoffenders	206	228	202
Number of offenders in cohort	1,078	1,055	1,015
Average number of previous offences per offender	13	15	15

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Reoffending Demographics

Reoffending by age shows a clear distinction between likelihood and volume. Adults aged 45–49 consistently have the highest reoffending rate, followed by young people aged 18–20, indicating these groups are proportionally the most likely to reoffend.

In contrast, the largest volume of repeat offending comes from those aged 30–34, who account for around a quarter of all offences committed by reoffenders, reflecting a higher overall number of reoffences rather than a higher individual reoffending rate.

Gender analysis shows that men make up the majority of reoffenders and have a slightly higher reoffending rate than women across the period. However, this should be interpreted with caution. Only male and female genders are recorded, and across the three years analysed, men accounted for an average of 87% of all offenders, compared with 13% females. As a result, percentage reoffending rates by sex should not be interpreted as a measure of the volume of reoffenders or reoffences, which remains predominantly driven by the larger male offender cohort.

Figure 47

Reoffending Rate by Age

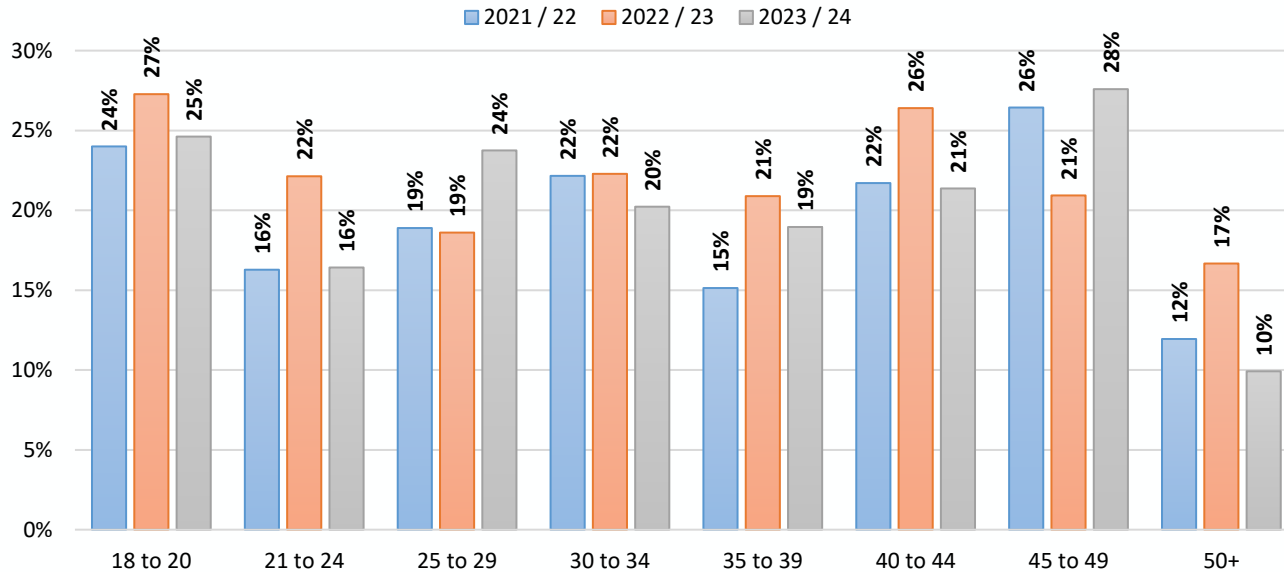
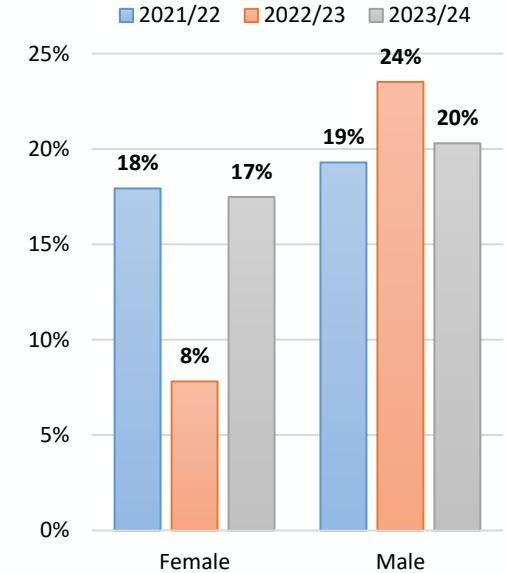


Figure 48

Reoffending by Sex



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Reoffending rates vary by index offence, with Theft consistently standing out as the most repeat-prone category, accounting for the highest reoffending rate in all three years and rising further in 2023/24.

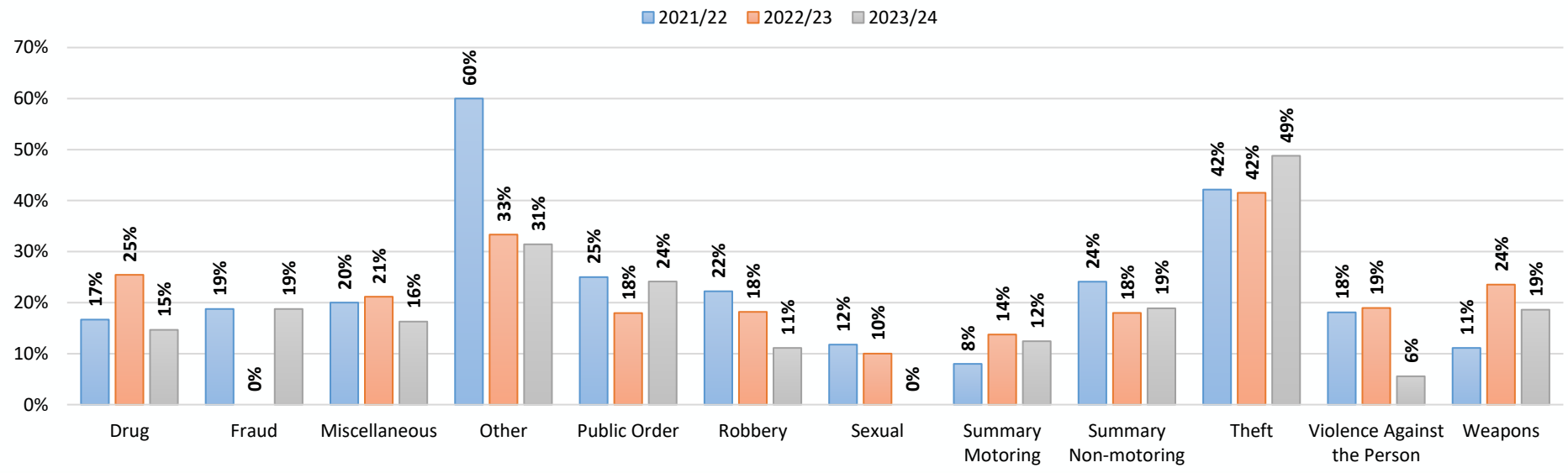
offence types (including Fraud and Sexual offences) show sharp changes, including zero values in individual years; these should be interpreted with caution as they are likely affected by small cohort sizes rather than reflecting the absence of reoffending risk.

In contrast, reoffending following Violence Against the Person fell sharply in the latest year, while Public Order and Summary Non-motoring offences remained relatively stable at a mid-range level. Drug and Weapons offences show notable year-to-year volatility rather than a clear trend, suggesting fluctuating patterns of repeat offending. Rates for some

Taken together, this suggests that future reoffending reduction activity should remain focused on persistent, acquisitive offending - particularly Theft - where repeat risk is consistently highest.

Reoffending Rate by Index Offence

Figure 49



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5. Public Perception

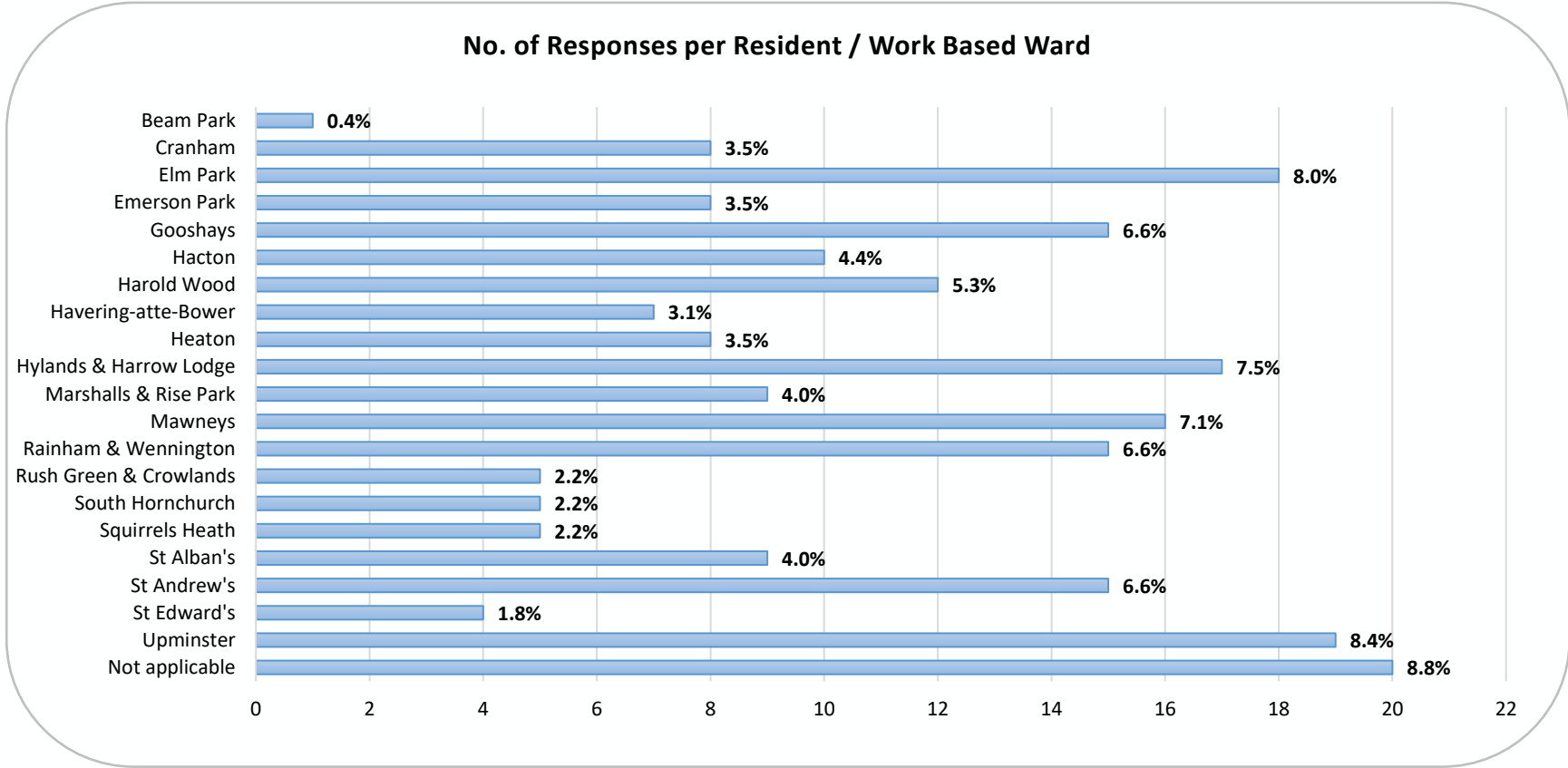
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The Community Safety Residents Survey was conducted over 6 weeks (2nd March – 12th April 2026). 226 individuals completed the survey. It should be noted that not every individual answered every question so the analysis totals will not always amount to the total number of participants.

Of the 226 participants, 97% either live or worked in Havering.

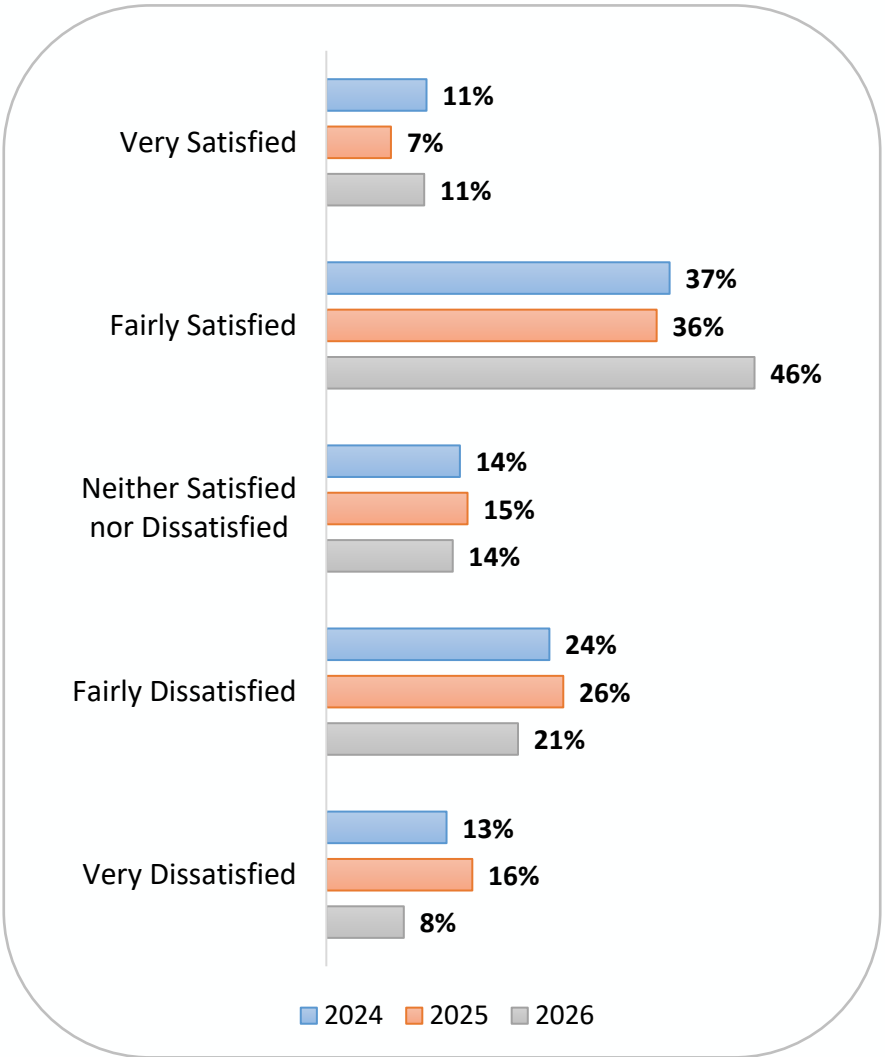
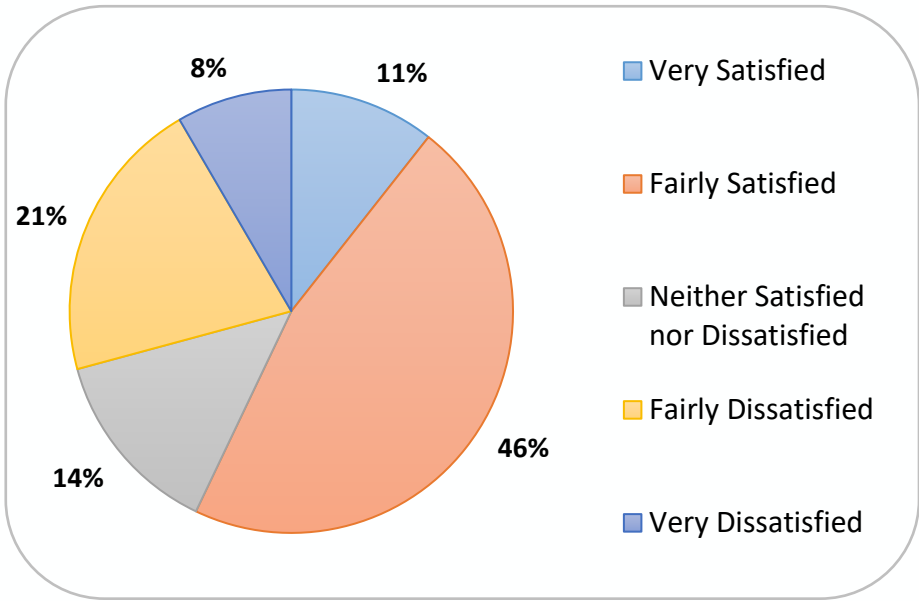


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When asked ‘How satisfied are you with your neighbourhood as a place to live or work?’ –

57% of respondents reported being either **fairly or very satisfied**, representing a 14-percentage-point increase compared to the 2025 survey.

By contrast, **29%** said they were either **fairly or very dissatisfied**, a 13-percentage-point reduction from the previous year, indicating an overall improvement in perceptions of neighbourhood satisfaction.

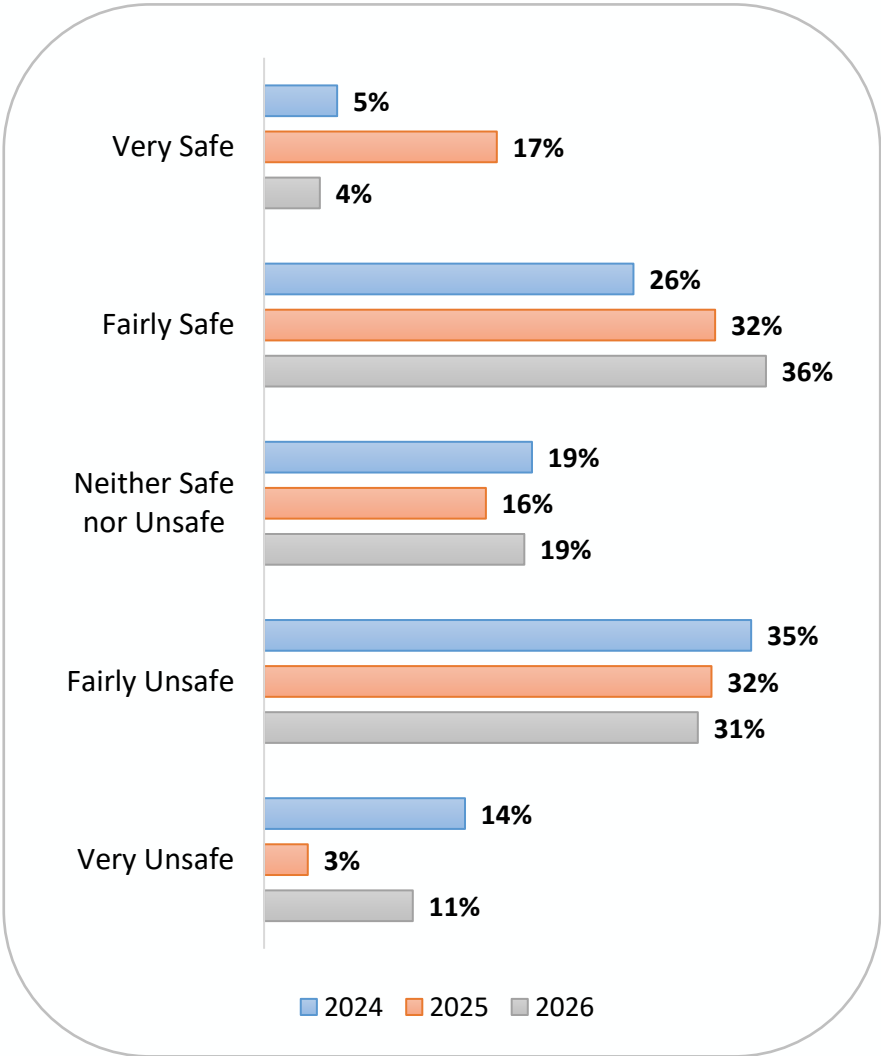
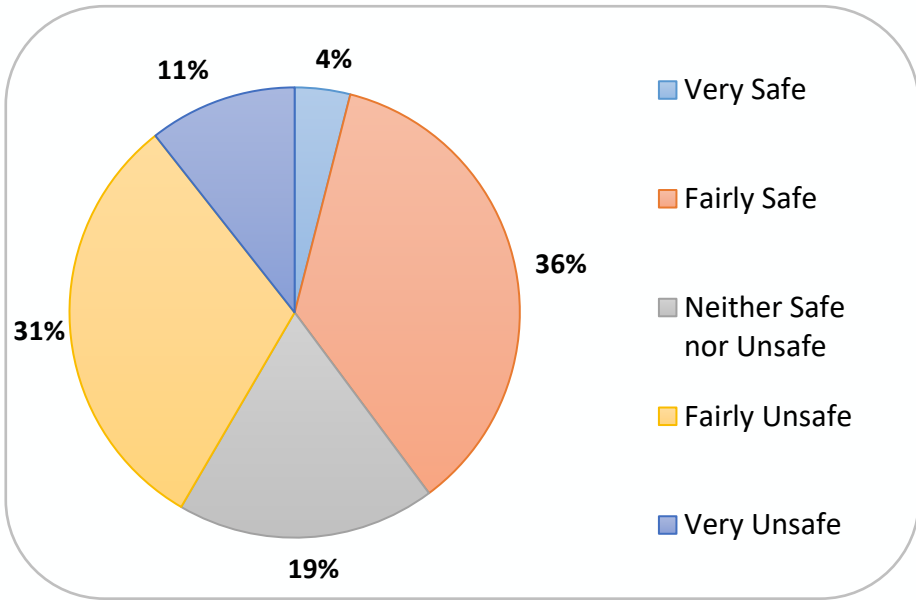


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When asked ‘**How safe do you feel in your neighbourhood?**’ –

40% of respondents reported feeling either **fairly or very safe**, representing a 9-percentage-point decrease compared to the 2025 survey.

Conversely, **42%** said they felt either **fairly or very unsafe**, a 7-percentage-point increase from 2025, deterioration in perceptions of neighbourhood safety over the past year.



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Participants were asked ‘**Are any of the following a problem in your neighbourhood?**’ under the **Neighbourhood Problems** sub-section:

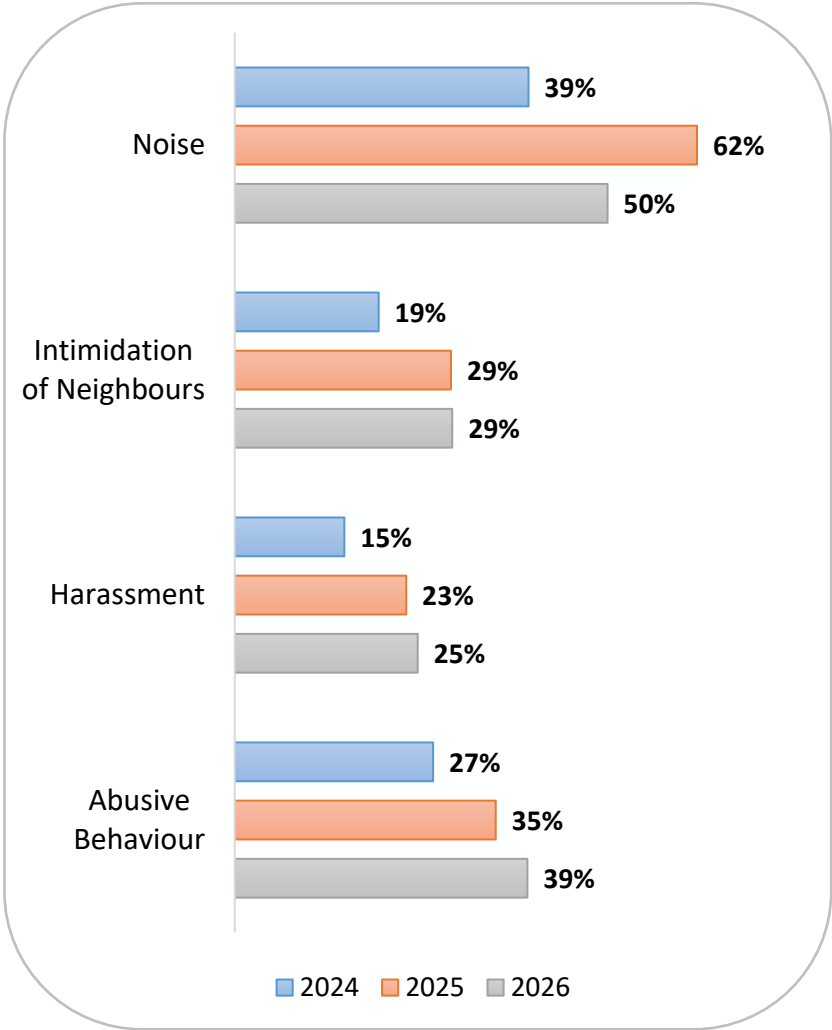
- Noise (e.g. shouting, swearing)
- Intimidation of neighbours or others through threats
- Harassment, including racial harassment or sectarian aggression
- Abusive behaviour aimed at causing distress or fear to specific groups, for example elderly or disabled people

Findings show mixed trends across these indicators.

The most notable change was a reduction in **noise**, which fell from 62% in 2025 to **50%** in 2026.

Reports of **intimidation of neighbours** remained stable at **29%**, consistent with 2025 levels.

Harassment increased slightly over the same period, rising from 23% to **25%**, while reports of **abusive behaviour** also rose, from 35% to **39%**.



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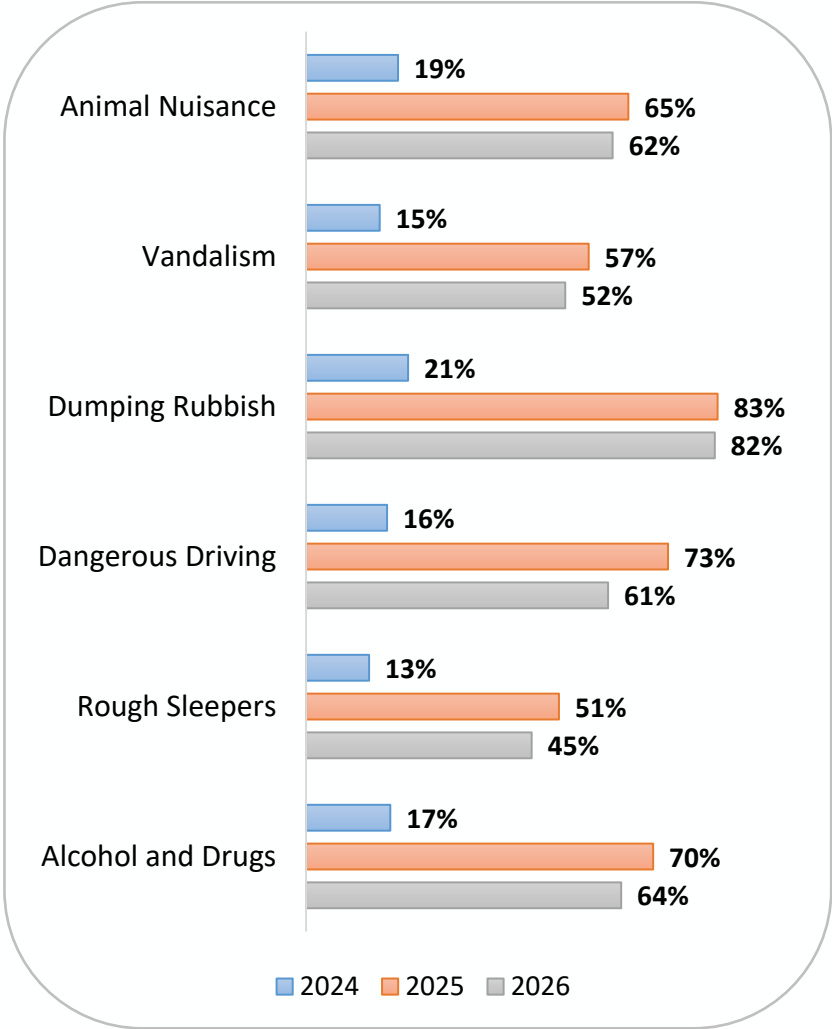
Participants were asked ‘**Are any of the following a problem in your neighbourhood?**’ under the **Place Problems** sub-section.

The issues covered were:

- Animal nuisance, including dog fouling
- Vandalism, property damage and graffiti
 - Dumping rubbish
- Driving in an inconsiderate or careless way (e.g. drivers congregating for racing)
 - Rough sleepers / begging
 - Alcohol and drug abuse

Overall perceptions of place-based neighbourhood problems fell slightly in 2026, following a peak in 2025.

The largest improvement was seen in **dangerous driving**, which decreased by 12 percentage points from 73% in 2025 to **61%** in 2026. Perceptions of **rough sleepers** and of **alcohol and drug abuse** also fell, both by six percentage points. Smaller reductions were observed across other indicators, with **animal nuisance** declining from 65% to **62%**, **vandalism** from 57% to **52%**, and **dumping rubbish** remaining persistently high, reducing marginally from 83% to **82%**.



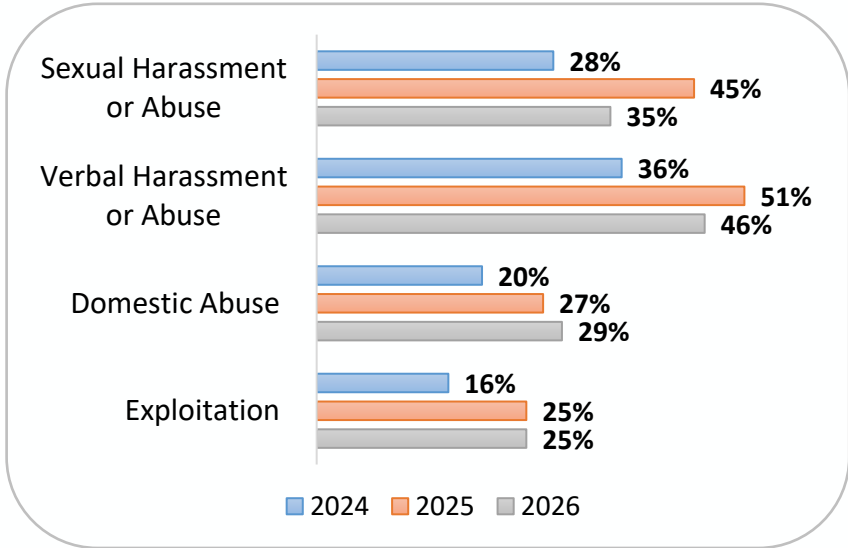
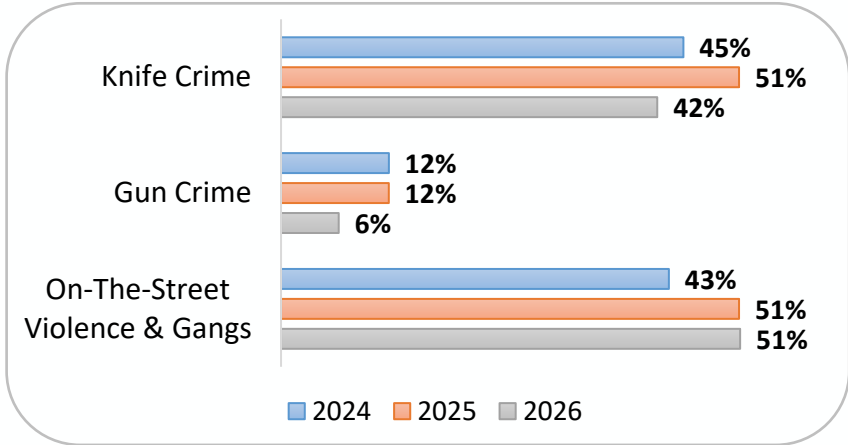
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Participants were asked: ‘**Are any of the following a problem in your neighbourhood?**’ under the **Problems in Your Neighbourhood** and **VAWG in Your Neighbourhood** sub-sections. The issues covered were:

- Knife crime
- Gun crime
- On-the-street violence and gangs
- Sexual harassment or abuse
- Verbal harassment or abuse
 - Domestic abuse
 - Exploitation

Overall, perceptions of serious violence declined across most indicators in 2026 compared to 2025. The proportion of respondents identifying **knife crime** as a neighbourhood problem fell from 51% to **42%**, while perceptions of **gun crime** halved from 12% to **6%**. Perceptions of **on-the-street violence and gangs** remained unchanged at **51%**.

Perceptions of harassment and abuse also showed a downward trend. Reports of **sexual harassment or abuse** decreased from 45% to **35%**, and **verbal harassment** from 51% to **46%**. In contrast, perceived **domestic abuse** increased slightly from 27% to **29%**, while perceptions of **exploitation** remained stable at **25%**.

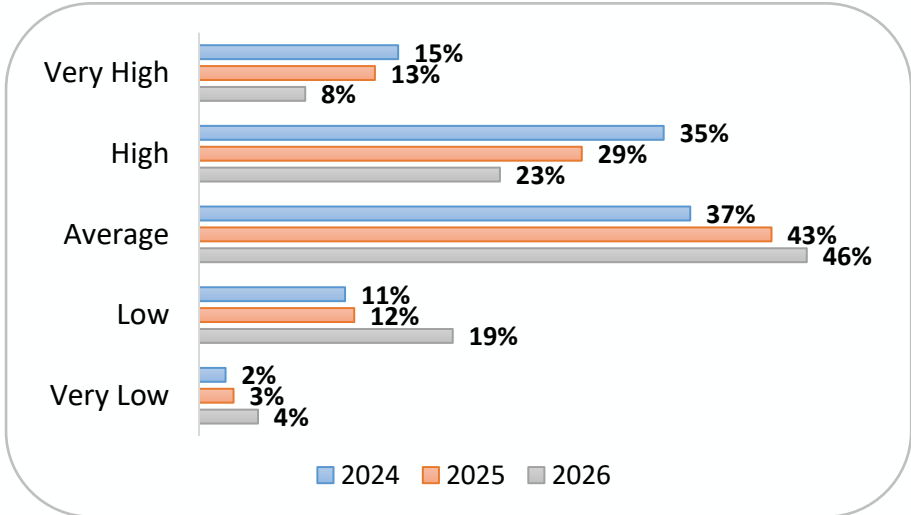


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Participants were asked **‘Would you say that crime levels in your neighbourhood are...’**

In 2026, **31%** of respondents perceived crime levels in their neighbourhood as **high or very high**, representing an 11 percentage point decrease compared to 2025.

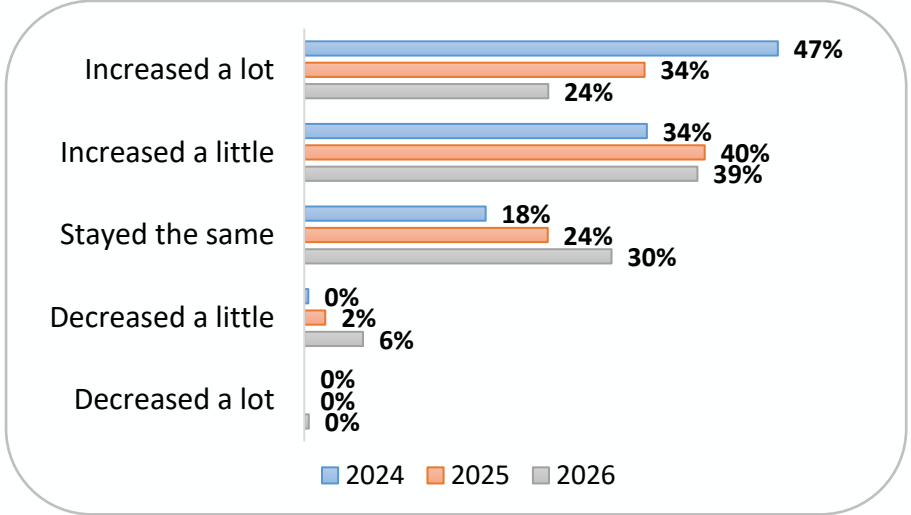
At the same time, **23%** of respondents felt that crime levels were **low or very low**, a 9 percentage point increase from the previous year. Perceptions that crime levels were “average” also rose slightly, suggesting a broader shift away from higher-level concern.



When asked **‘Would you say that overall crime levels in your area over the last 12 months have...’**

63% of respondents felt that crime levels in their neighbourhood had **increased**, representing an 11 percentage point decrease compared to the 2025 survey.

Conversely, perceptions that crime levels had **decreased** rose to **6%**, an increase of 4 percentage points from 2025. In addition, a higher share of respondents reported that crime levels had stayed the same, indicating a gradual shift away from perceptions of sharp increases in crime.



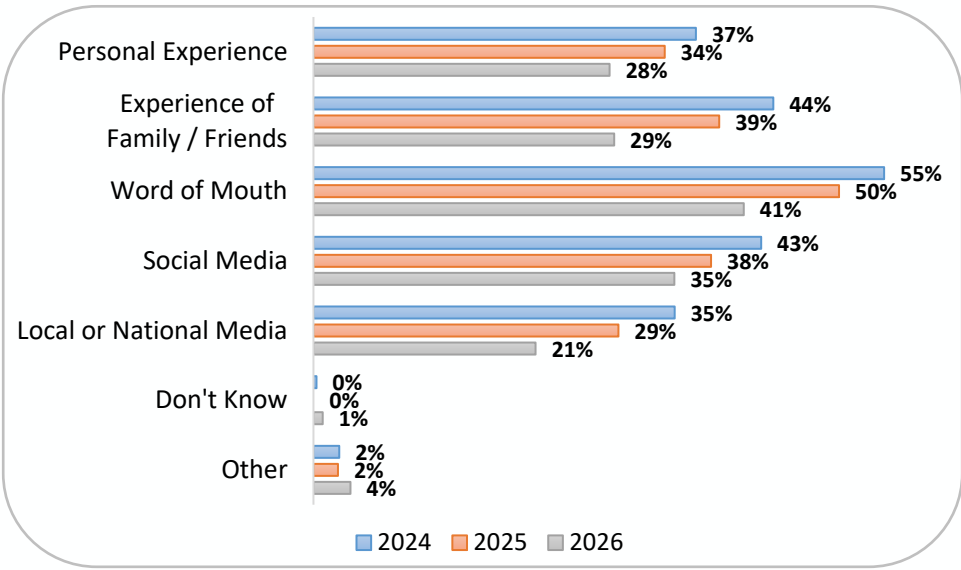
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For perceived crime levels, participants were then asked **‘What makes you think there has been an increase?’**, with the option to select multiple reasons.

In 2026, **57%** cited **personal experience** or the **experience of family or friends** as contributing to their perception that crime had increased.

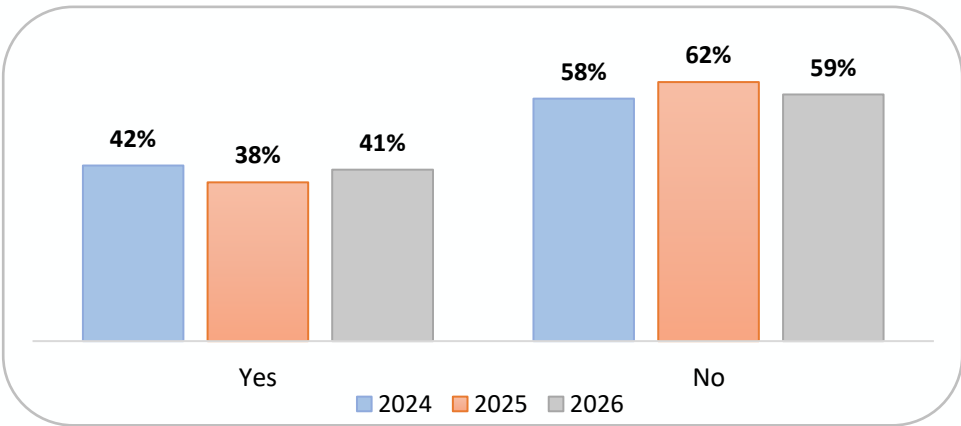
A similar proportion (**56%**) attributed this perception to **social media** and **local or national media coverage**.

Overall drivers of perceived increases continue to decline, with word-of-mouth remaining most influential while direct and second-hand experience play a reduced role.



Following questions on perceived crime levels, participants were asked: **‘Have you witnessed violence in your neighbourhood over the last 12 months?’**

In 2026, **41%** reported that they had, a 3 percentage point increase from 2025, although levels remain broadly consistent with 2024



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6. Conclusion and Final Thoughts

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Conclusion and Final Thoughts

The 2026 Strategic Assessment provides a clear, evidence-based overview of crime, disorder, and community safety in Havering, bringing together recorded data, partnership intelligence, and resident perceptions. Overall, Havering continues to perform relatively well compared with many London boroughs and remains a safe and attractive place to live, work, and visit. However, the assessment shows that pressures remain persistent and, in some areas, increasingly complex.

Violence continues to be a key driver of harm and demand across council services and partners. Violence Against Women and Girls, particularly domestic abuse, remains a significant concern, contributing disproportionately to victimisation and safeguarding need. This underlines the importance of sustained focus on prevention, early intervention, and victim-centred approaches, alongside robust partnership responses.

Acquisitive crime and anti-social behaviour continue to present challenges, particularly where activity is concentrated in specific locations or linked to repeat offenders. Although overall crime levels remain broadly stable, increases in nuisance ASB and certain offence types reinforce the need for targeted, intelligence-led activity and visible enforcement in priority areas.

Public perceptions data highlights a critical issue for the Partnership: while some measures of perceived crime have improved, fear of crime remains high relative to recorded levels.

Residents consistently identify visible policing, effective enforcement, and well-managed public spaces as central to feeling safe. This demonstrates the importance of reassurance activity - particularly in town centres, transport hubs, and neighbourhood hotspots - alongside operational delivery.

The assessment also confirms that a relatively small cohort of offenders and locations account for a disproportionate level of harm, often linked to substance misuse, vulnerability, and complex needs. Addressing these drivers will require continued multi-agency coordination and a balance between enforcement, support, and harm reduction.

In response, the six strategic priorities identified through this assessment provide a clear and proportionate framework for action. They align with regional and national strategies and focus on areas of greatest risk and impact, particularly violence reduction, VAWG, reoffending, ASB, acquisitive crime, and improving feelings of safety.

In summary, while Havering remains comparatively safe, the evidence shows that progress requires sustained partnership working, targeted use of resources, and continued investment in prevention, enforcement, and reassurance. This Strategic Assessment provides a strong foundation to support decision-making and guide collective partnership activity in the year ahead.

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Appendices

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- **Arson and Criminal Damage**
 - Arson
 - Criminal Damage
- **Burglary**
 - Burglary Business and Community
 - Domestic Burglary
- **Drug Offences**
 - Drug Trafficking
 - Possession of Drugs
- **Miscellaneous Crimes Against Society**
 - Absconding from Lawful Custody
 - Bail Offences
 - Bigamy
 - Concealing an Infant Death Close to Birth
 - Dangerous Driving
 - Obstruction, False or Misleading State
 - Exploitation of Prostitution
 - Forgery or Use of Drug Prescription
 - Fraud or Forgery Associated with Driver Records
 - Going Equipped for Stealing
 - Handling Stolen Goods
 - Making, Supplying or Possessing Articles for use in
 - Fraud
 - Obscene Publications
 - Offender Management Act
 - Other Forgery
 - Other Notifiable Offences
 - Perjury
 - Perverting Course of Justice
 - Possession of False Documents
 - Profiting From or Concealing Proceeds of Crime
 - Soliciting for Prostitution
 - Threat or Possession With Intent to Commit Criminal Damage
 - Wildlife Crime
- **Other Accepted Crime**
 - Going Equipped
 - Other Non-Notifiable Offences
- **Possession of Weapons**
 - Other Firearm Offences
 - Other Knife Offences
 - Possession of Article with Blade or Point
 - Possession of Firearm with Intent
 - Possession of Firearms Offences
 - Possession of Other Weapon

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- **Public Order Offences**
 - Other Offences Against the State, or Public Order
 - Public Fear Alarm or Distress
 - Racially or Religiously Aggravated Public Fear
 - Violent Disorder
- **Robbery**
 - Robbery of Business Property
 - Robbery of Personal Property
- **Sexual Offences**
 - Other Sexual Offences
 - Rape
- **Theft**
 - Bicycle Theft
 - Other Theft
 - Shoplifting
 - Theft from Person
- **Vehicle Offences**
 - Aggravated Vehicle Taking
 - Interfering with a Motor Vehicle
 - Theft from a Motor Vehicle
 - Theft or Taking of a Motor Vehicle
- **Violence Against the Person**
 - Homicide
 - Violence with Injury
 - Violence without Injury

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Appendix B – Self-Defined Ethnicity Groups

Self defined ethnicity (SDE) codes are a set of codes used by the Home Office in the United Kingdom to classify an individual's ethnicity according to that person's self-definition.

The codes are also called "18 + 1" codes, as there are 18 of them, plus one codes for "not stated".

The code system originated in the United Kingdom Census 2001 based on Recommendation 61 of the Stephen Lawrence Inquiry Report.

British police forces are required to use the SDE 18+1 codes (as opposed to the commonly used radio shorthand IC codes) when spoken contact has taken place and an individual has been given an opportunity to state their self-perceived ethnicity.

Self Defined Ethnicity (SDE) Code – 18+1

Asian Or Asian British

- A1 Indian
- A2 Pakistani
- A3 Bangladeshi
- A4 Chinese
- A9 Any Other Asian Background

Black Or Black British

- B1 Caribbean
- B2 African
- B9 Any Other Black Background

Mixed

- M1 White & Black Caribbean
- M2 White & Black African
- M3 White & Asian
- M9 Any Other Mixed Background

Chinese Or Other Ethnic Group

- O2 Arab
- O9 Any Other Ethnic Group

White

- W1 British
- W2 Irish
- W3 White Gypsy or Irish Traveller
- W9 Any Other White Background

+1 Codes

- N1 The officer's presence is urgently required elsewhere
- N2 The situation involves public disorder
- N3 The person did not understand what is required
- N4 The person declined to define their ethnicity

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Modern Slavery Statement April 2024 – March 2025

This statement is made pursuant to section 54(1) of the UK Modern Slavery Act 2015 and outlines the steps Havering Council has taken during the financial year ending March 2025 to prevent modern slavery and human trafficking in our business and supply chains.

Introduction

Modern Slavery is a serious crime that violates human rights. The term 'Modern Slavery' captures a whole range of types of exploitation, many of which occur together. These include but are not limited to:

- sexual exploitation: this includes, but is not limited to sexual abuse and forced prostitution
- domestic servitude: this involves victims being forced to work or performing domestic chores
- forced labour: can happen in many different industries, including construction, hospitality and beauty
- criminal exploitation: encouragement of making another person to commit a crime i.e. drug trafficking, pick-pocketing, begging or anything that involves financial gain for the trafficker
- other forms of exploitation: organ removal; forced begging; forced benefit fraud; forced marriage and illegal adoption.

Councils have a key role to play in tackling Modern Slavery, including working in partnership locally in identifying and supporting victims. The Modern Slavery Act 2015 designates councils as 'first responders'; organisations with a legal requirement to refer suspected victims of Modern Slavery to the Home Office. Havering Council recognises its responsibility to take a robust approach to Modern Slavery and human trafficking, and understands its duty to notify the Home Office of any individual encountered who we believe is a suspected victim of Modern Slavery or human trafficking. Havering Council has a zero tolerance to Modern Slavery and human trafficking in all forms. The Council has an agreed vision "The Havering you want to be a part of" and a refreshed agreed Corporate Plan. This includes our strategic aims of making Havering "a great place to live, work and enjoy", "supporting our residents to stay safe and well" and "enabling a resident-focused and resilient Council".

A commercial organisation is required to publish a statement, each year, within six months of the end of the financial year if it:

- is a 'body corporate' or a partnership, wherever incorporated or formed
- carries on a business, or part of a business, in the UK
- supplies goods or services, and
- has an annual turnover of £36 million or more

Organisations are responsible for determining whether the legislation applies to them.

The publication of this Transparency in Supplies Chain (TISC) Statement is part of the Council's commitment to the [Modern Slavery Act 2015](#). Although the Council is not legally obliged to publish a statement on Modern Slavery under the Modern Slavery Act, publishing our statement puts Modern Slavery at the forefront of our minds and helps us to maintain our commitment. This will be Havering's third TISC statement.

Legal Requirements

The Modern Slavery Act states that a transparency statement it is required to be publish, on an annual basis and should include the following points:

- the organisation's structure, its business and its supply chains;
- its policies in relation to slavery and human trafficking;
- its due diligence processes in relation to slavery and human trafficking in its business and supply chains;
- the parts of its business and supply chains where there is a risk of slavery and human trafficking taking place, and the steps it has taken to assess and manage that risk;
- its effectiveness in ensuring that slavery and human trafficking is not taking place in its business or supply chains; and

- the learning and capacity building about slavery and human trafficking available to its staff.

In February 2025 the new Procurement Act came into force. Under that act, organisations which are found guilty of modern slavery offences may be automatically disqualified from bidding for publically funded contracts.

Organisation structure and supply chains

This TISC statement covers the activity of the Council as a Local Authority purchasing and providing local government services. The TISC statement covers direct employees of the Council, agency workers and services delivered on behalf of the Council by third party organisations and in the Council's supply chains, which include an extensive range of contracts with external providers.

Havering Council is a London Borough Local Authority which provides a wide range of statutory and discretionary services for its residents, businesses, visitors and partners.

Havering has an increasing population with an additional 24,800 residents moving into the borough in the last decade. The Council now serves a population of 268,145¹ with 54,800 (20.4%)² under the age of 16. Our updated Corporate Plan and Vision includes how we will support all our residents alongside our businesses, which can be found on the council's website³.

The Council provides a wide range of services to our communities, spending more than £180 net million every year. We employ over 3000 staff to fulfil our statutory and discretionary services for our residents, visitors, partners and businesses. In 2024 we agreed to a £54m capitalisation loan and in 2025 we have had to apply for a further £88m to assist us in making sure we are able to continue to provide our services in the future.

The real living wage is based on the cost of living and is voluntarily paid by employers who believe, we all need a wage that meets our everyday needs, as well as helping employers remain competitive whilst retaining existing staff and attracting new staff. As at the end of March 2024, the [Living wage for London](#) is £13.85 (£12.60 nationally). The council is looking to move towards being London Living Wage accredited.

Risk assessment and Due diligence processes

The Council undertakes relevant and proportionate due diligence when considering new suppliers and reviews existing suppliers. This is overseen by the Procurement Team and devolved to the individual departments within the council. Where relevant, a question at the selection stage is higher-value contracts asks providers if they are compliant with the annual reporting requirements contained within Section 54 of the Modern Slavery Act 2015.

All Council procurement staff have been made aware of the *Modern Slavery Helpline* as per the Cabinet Office Guidelines.

The main risks identified by the Council in relation to Modern Slavery this year are:

Documentation – Although identified in last year's statement, following a number of factors including a realignment of staff, reviewing our key corporate governance documents is once again on our list of risks. The Council's Contract Procedure Rules and its procurement documents and policies are being reviewed to ensure compliance with new legal obligations and to capture best practice.

Awareness – We have taken steps to discuss and promote Modern Slavery and exploitation across the council, as some professionals may not recognise signs of modern slavery due to lack of training, cultural assumptions or the person's fear of disclosure. Children may not self-identify as victims to grooming or loyalty to abuser.

We are aware that not all services come into contact with modern slavery and that some services, like children services, need to be more vigilant to factors like immigration, exploitation and lack of safeguarding structures in

¹ <https://www.haveringdata.net/population-demographics/#metadata:1351>

² Date: 2023 | Source: ONS, Population Estimates

³ https://www.havering.gov.uk/info/20007/council_and_democracy/654/the-havering_plan

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community settings and family contexts. This is why more works needs to be done to ensure awareness raising is a regular activity, especially across those services who do not deal with modern slavery on a day to day basis.

Partners working collaboratively – The Council is committed to working collaboratively with all relevant organisations across all sectors to support the residents of Havering, who have been affected by Modern Slavery. We also work closely with Neighbouring boroughs, and CQC sharing intelligence and reciprocating with boroughs.

Identifying high profile risk areas of possible Modern Slavery in Havering LA – The risk of Modern Slavery and exploitation has increased in social care, since the immigration rules for social care workers changed in late 2022 meaning more international recruits were able to come to the UK.

Increase in poverty – The increase in poverty in the borough remains a risk factor when it comes to modern slavery, as those residents who are in poverty are more susceptible to exploitation. As well as the continuation of work on the Poverty Reduction Strategy, we are also developing an Employment and Skills strategy to help us improve skills and better paid employment in the borough.

Supply chain - The new Procurement Act came into force on 24th February 2025. We have been busy identifying what that means for us as a council.

We are developing our policy to identify the high-risk areas of modern slavery within our supply chains and the practical steps we can take to mitigate the risk.

Policies in relation to slavery and human trafficking

The Council is committed to ensuring that its supply chains are free from slavery and human trafficking. The Council requires that all direct suppliers, service providers and contractors to the Council are absolutely committing themselves to preventing Slavery within their own activities and through their supply chain and are compliant with the Modern Slavery Act 2015.

The Council holds a policy library which is reviewed regularly to ensure the policies remain compliant and fit for purpose. The following policies best describe our approach to the identification of Modern Slavery risks and steps to be taken to prevent slavery and human trafficking in their operations.

- Bullying and Harassment policy
- Serious Violence Strategy
- BHR GP Safeguarding Handbook
- Child Exploitation policy
- Children’s Services Procedure manual
- Integrated Starting Well Plan 2024-2027
- Corporate Parenting Strategy
- HSCP Neglect Strategy
- Strategy for the Delivery of Early Intervention Services in Havering
- Community Safety Partnership Plan
- Housing Services Domestic Abuse policy 2024
- Violence Against Women and Girls Strategy 2025-2029

Key performance indicators to measure effectiveness of steps being taken

We will be working with our legal team to include in all contracts, where potential Modern Slavery risks are identified, the appropriate provisions to combat modern slavery. We will work with our suppliers to develop, where relevant, proportionate appropriate key performance indicators to monitor and manage performance in regards to these risks.

In the meantime, we aim to start measuring the following to ensure that slavery and human trafficking is not taking place in any part of our business or supply chains, with data being available for the Local Safeguarding Partnerships, and Executive Leadership Team (ELT) when requested:

- Feedback through our Integrated Team at Place reports

- Numbers of children identified, risk levels and activity undertaken to decrease the incidences of child exploitation
- Adult social care providers (such as care homes and home care agencies) are able to apply to the UKVI for a sponsorship licence, to sponsor social care workers into the UK. In late 2022, a new scheme to address workforce capacity issues in the sector was launched. UKVI information is shared with a regional steering group in order to support potentially displaced workers from this scheme whose employer has had their licence revoked.

From April 2024 to March 2025 there were 12 new National Referral Mechanism (NRM) referrals recorded on the system; 2 for CSE, 9 for CCE and 1 for modern day slavery and trafficking. Prior to this there were 24 NRM’s already open for CCE (four also had trafficking concerns noted and 2 also had CSE concerns noted), which remained open for part of the specified timescales. We continue to remain vigilant and proactive to identify any form of slavery in the borough.

Training on Modern Slavery and trafficking

To ensure a high level of understanding of the risks of Modern Slavery and human trafficking in our supply chains and our business, access to online training is available to all our staff. The module is reviewed each year and available on the staff learning portal.

Havering Safeguarding Partnership provides a comprehensive training and workforce development programme for all professionals and volunteers across the local footprint. Training is offered in safeguarding children and adults and online modules range from "Modern Slavery (how to identify and report potential victims; exploitation of vulnerable Adults: interventions and Motivations" to "CSE and Missing".

However all resident facing staff within the council and its partners should undertake some basic training around the signs to look for and how to refer to safeguarding teams is essential, to ensure they are able to identify and report any modern slavery if they encounter victims in the first instance. This includes roles such as parking enforcement officers, housing officers, public protection and building control officers, school crossing guards and school employees.

The council has provided some links to resources (Videos, Training, Documents and Resources) to support with spotting signs of modern slavery and human trafficking. Links have been provided on the council’s website for all staff, residents and visitors to view and these link have been promoted during Modern Slavery week October 2024.

Although there is no specific training to address modern slavery for our procurement team, all staff are aware of the basic obligations, excluding someone from the procurement and reporting to the Home Office where appropriate. If anyone is discovered in a current contract we would explore the options for terminating the contract.

In any instances where a report of modern slavery regarding a child has been received into the safeguarding teams, these will be referred into the Children’s Multi Agency Safeguarding Hub (MASH) for a strategy discussion. This is to determine the next steps and agree who will complete the referral onto the NRM). All reports of possible modern slavery and human trafficking involving adults are referred to the Adults Safeguarding Team to ensure consistency of response. These referrals are triaged using a robust framework, including completion of a Modern Slavery & Human Trafficking questionnaire to ensure compliance with both the Care Act and Modern Slavery Act. Threshold for safeguarding and referral to the NRM is considered as part of the process. We work in partnership with police and other agencies to prioritise risk assessment and safeguarding of adults.

Next Steps

Over the last 12 months we have updated our website to ensure everyone can help to identify and reduce the amount of Modern Slavery in the borough by being aware of the signs that someone might be a victim of modern slavery.

In October 2024 the council celebrated anti-slavery week and anti-slavery day for the first time. Throughout the week, Officers from across the council were brought together to raise awareness of modern slavery, human

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trafficking and exploitation and to encourage action to address them. As well as a 'Let's Talk' staff information session where case studies were discussed, posters were distributed across council owned buildings highlighting the signs to spot. To celebrate anti-slavery day colleagues across the Council and police held a stall at the Liberty Shopping Centre to help people spot the signs and report modern slavery practices, as well as offering general advice for how to keep yourselves safe. Both events were a huge success in helping to raise awareness and bringing the issue into the forefront of people's minds.

For 2025/26 we have identified the below priorities for us:

Documentation

The LGA has recently updated the councils guide to modern slavery, and within this new guide a [Council modern slavery maturity matrix](#) has been developed. The matrix provides a framework for councils to assess their current progress and plan future activity on modern slavery. The council will use this matrix to assess our progress in modern slavery.

The Council will continue to monitor and review the key policies we have in our corporate policy library to ensure Modern Slavery has been included where needed, and where it has been included, strengthen the content and guidance to staff, making sure any changes are communicated to our staff. Any new policies will continue to be reviewed to identify if modern slavery should be considered.

Commissioning and Procurement

A new policy on how to tackle modern slavery through procurement and contract management will be prepared and training will be developed for all relevant staff.

Awareness Raising

The Council will develop an effective communication strategy to raise awareness of Modern Slavery internally within the local authority, with organisations in our supply chains and the wider community. Actions will include posting information on the Council's website; providing topic briefings and staff bulletins. Awareness of Modern Slavery is incorporated in our training to social care staff from the Havering Social Care Academy, and training is available to all council staff via the Havering Safeguarding Partnership training programme.

Declaration

This statement is the Council's third statement and relates to actions and activities during the financial year ending March 2025.

Approval has been granted from our Executive Leadership Team, comprising of the Chief Executive, three Strategic Directors and Director of Children's services and will be reviewed and updated annually.

This Statement was agreed by: Havering Executive Leadership Team on 1st July 2025

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First Responder Organisations

A 'first responder organisation' is, in England and Wales, an authority that is authorised to refer a potential victim of modern slavery into the National Referral Mechanism. The current statutory and non-statutory first responder organisations are:

- police forces
- certain parts of the Home Office:
- UK Visas and Immigration
- Border Force
- Immigration Enforcement
- National Crime Agency
- local authorities
- Gangmasters and Labour Abuse Authority (GLAA)
- Salvation Army
- Migrant Help
- Medaille Trust
- Kalayaan
- Barnardo's
- Unseen
- NSPCC (CTAC)
- BAWSO
- New Pathways
- Refugee Council

There are different cohorts of first responder organisations in Scotland and Northern Ireland.

First responder organisations have the following responsibilities. These responsibilities are invested in the organisation and it is for the organisation to decide how it will discharge these responsibilities:

- identify potential victims of modern slavery and recognise the indicators of modern slavery
- gather information in order to understand what has happened to them
- refer victims into the NRM via the online process (in England and Wales this includes notifying the Home Office if an adult victim doesn't consent to being referred - DtN)
- provide a point of contact for the competent authority to assist with the Reasonable and Conclusive Grounds decisions and to request a reconsideration where a first responder believes it is appropriate to do so

A first responder is an individual working at a first responder organisation that is involved in discharging one of the duties of the organisation listed above.

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Source	Location
ONS	https://www.ons.gov.uk/visualisations/areas/E09000016/
NOMIS	https://www.nomisweb.co.uk/
MPS Stats and Data	https://www.met.police.uk/sd/stats-and-data/
Havering Data Intelligence Hub	https://www.haveringdata.net/
London Borough of Havering	https://www.havering.gov.uk/
Data.Police.uk	https://data.police.uk/data/
Wikipedia	https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/London_Borough_of_Havering
SafeStats	https://safestats.london.gov.uk
Gov.uk – Ministry of Justice	https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/proven-reoffending-statistics
MPS Policy on Investigation of Domestic Abuse 2021	https://www.met.police.uk/SysSiteAssets/foi-media/metropolitan-police/policies/domestic-abuse-policy.pdf
MPS Violence Against Women and Girls dashboard data	https://data.london.gov.uk/dataset/mps-violence-against-women-and-girls-dashboard-data-2yod5/

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