

Council

Thursday 19 July 2018

CONFIRMATION OF CABINET AND COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS AND RELEVANT ORIGINATING BACKGROUND PAPERS

ITEM ON SUMMONS	CABINET / COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION	ORIGINATING REPORT
	Recommendation I: Cabinet (12 July 2018)	
9.	REDEVELOPMENT OF THE CENTRAL DEPOT	Report of the Corporate Director, Community (Pages 3 - 8)
	Recommendation I: Cabinet (12 July 2018)	
10.	COMMUNITY SAFETY AND VIOLENCE VULNERABILITY AND EXPLOITATION STRATEGY (VVE)	Report of the Divisional Director, Strategic Commissioning (Pages 9 - 162)
	Recommendation I: Cabinet (12 July 2018)	
11.	YOUTH JUSTICE PLAN	Report of the Interim Divisional Director of Children and Young People (Pages 163 - 298)

Recommendation Cabinet
I:
(12 July 2018)

12. VEHICLE PROCUREMENT Report of Corporate Director,
OPTION RE:CAPITALISATION Community
(Pages 299 - 306)



REPORT FOR: CABINET

Date of Meeting:	12 July 2018
Subject:	Redevelopment of the Central Depot
Key Decision:	Yes, as it is significant in terms of its effects on communities living or working in an area of two or more wards of the Borough
Responsible Officer:	Paul Walker, Corporate Director of Community
Portfolio Holder:	Councillor Varsha Parmar, Portfolio Holder for Environment Councillor Keith Ferry, Deputy Leader and Portfolio Holder for Regeneration, Planning and Employment
Exempt:	No, except for Appendix 1 to this report which is exempt under paragraph 3 of Schedule 12a of the Local Government Act 1972 9as amended) in that they include information relating to the financial or business affairs of any particular person (including the Authority holding the information)
Decision subject to Call-in:	No
Wards affected:	All
Enclosures:	Exempt Appendix 1

Section 1 – Summary and Recommendations

This report seeks Cabinet approval to recommend that Council grants an increase in the capital programme to facilitate the redevelopment of the central depot.

Recommendations:

Cabinet is requested to:

1. Agree to recommend to Council the increase in the capital programme as set out in the Exempt Appendix 1;
2. Delegate authority to the Corporate Director of Community, following consultation with the Portfolio Holder Environment and the Portfolio Holder for Regeneration, Planning and Employment, to finalise the associated amendments to the project.

Reason: (For recommendations)

The above recommendations are made to ensure that Council meet the requirements of the Financial regulations (2014) which state that Council is to approve changes to the capital programme.

Section 2 – Report

- 2.1** At its April 2017 meeting, Cabinet agreed the capital funding for the redevelopment of the central Depot at Forward Drive. The Cabinet report was supported by a business case that outlined the benefits of the redevelopment and made it clear that these were not limited to an improved facility for staff operating from the site but incorporated a range of commercial activities including supporting shared operations with two neighbouring boroughs.
- 2.2** The project has advanced and has met the timescales for getting planning permission, the creation of temporary facilities to relocate staff and the selection of the contractor for the construction. Market testing activities as part of the procurement exercise revealed that there are options to further maximise the use of the site. This would deliver additional areas for commercial income generation.
- 2.3** The Authority has sought independent external assessment of the probability of being able to generate revenue income from further intensification of the site. This assessment has concluded that the potential offer would be in high demand and would generate the return on investment required to meet the Authority's Investment Strategy as agreed at Cabinet in December 2015.

3 Options considered

3.1 The following options were considered:

- Maintain the current project – This option was discounted as it does not fully maximise the site and deliver a sustainable revenue income.
- Maximise the site's potential by further intensification. This option is recommended as it creates commercial rental opportunities and provides a revenue return to the Council

4.0 Risk Management Implications

4.1 The risk associated with this procurement is mainly around completing the project to time and on budget. These risks are being managed as part of the build programme.

Risk included on Directorate risk register? No

Separate risk register in place? Yes

5.0 Procurement Implications

5.1 There are no procurement implications as any changes will be managed through contract variations where required.

6.0 Legal Implications

6.1 The Council has a range of powers to enable the proposals in this report, including the general power of competence under Section 1 of the Localism Act 2011 to do anything that individuals can do subject to any specific restrictions contained in legislation, and the power at section 111 of the Local Government Act 1972 to do anything which is calculated to facilitate, or is conducive or incidental to, any of its functions. The Council also has the power to appropriate and dispose of land in accordance with Sections 122-123 of the Local Government Act 1972, subject to obtaining all appropriate consents and approvals and ensuring that any disposals are for a consideration that is the best that can reasonably be obtained. The legal implications of further commercialisation opportunities enabled by the development will require consideration when the business cases for those activities are brought forward.

6.2 The redevelopment of the depot facilities will need to take into account any relevant title matters affecting the property, for example restrictive covenants and third party access rights. Any adverse matters may be dealt with by negotiation with the affected party, or where land has been appropriated for planning purposes, section 203 of the Housing and Planning Act 2016 will operate to override any private rights or covenants that might otherwise impede the implementation of a development for

which planning permission has been obtained. Compensation may become payable to those whose rights are so overridden. In order to appropriate the land to planning purposes and to enable s 203 to take effect the Council will need to be satisfied that the Council could have compulsorily acquired the land under section 226 of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990 and therefore that appropriating the land for planning purposes will contribute to the achievement of the environmental, social and economic well-being of its area. Any disposal of land appropriated for such purposes is effected in reliance on Section 233 Town and Country Planning Act 1990, which is also subject to a duty to obtain best consideration.

- 6.3 Vacant possession of relevant parts of the site will need to be obtained in accordance with the terms of the current leases affecting parts of the property, and approaches made to statutory undertakers agree relocation of any services that are required to enable the development to proceed.
- 6.4 Liaison will be required with the West London Waste Authority in respect of any impact on the operation of the Civic Amenity Site located on part of the Property.
- 6.5 The procurement of the contractor to undertake the redevelopment works will be undertaken in compliance with the Public Contracts Regulations 2015.
- 6.6 The proposals are subject to planning permission being obtained for the redevelopment. Any application that is brought forward will be considered by the Council's planning committee, acting in its separate statutory capacity as Planning Authority

7.0 Financial Implications

- 7.1 The budget for the existing depot scheme was included in the Capital Programme at a total cost of £24.2m phased over the financial years 2017/18 to 2019/20. The scheme is funded through borrowing and the annual capital financing costs are £1.234m by 2019/20. These capital financing costs are to be met by savings associated with the depot redevelopment, so the depot redevelopment was included in the budget on a cost neutral basis.
- 7.2 The addition to the Capital Programme as set out in Appendix 1 is being funded on the same basis. The capital financing costs and any additional running costs will be met through the generation of commercial income. Table 1 in exempt Appendix 1 sets out the capital financing costs associated with the expansion of the existing scheme to include a further 2 floors and a floor for car parking and income to be generated from commercial income. The income in excess of the capital financing costs is £218,600 and this will contribute towards the Medium Term Financial Strategy in 2020/21. There is a one off cost of £65,000 for interest costs in 2019/20 which will be managed through the annual budget setting process.

8.0 Equalities implications / Public Sector Equality Duty

There are no equalities Implication to this decision.

9.0 Council Priorities

The Council's vision:

Working Together to Make a Difference for Harrow

The proposals meets the Council's priorities and the Harrow Ambition Plan in terms of being more businesslike as it seeks to provide all possible options to ensure maximizing the financial benefits from the physical asset

Section 3 - Statutory Officer Clearance

Name: Sharon Daniels	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	on behalf of the Chief Financial Officer
Date: 9 July 2018		
Name: Matthew Dineen	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	on behalf of the Monitoring Officer
Date: 6 July 2018		

Section 3 - Procurement Officer Clearance

Name: Nimesh Mehta	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Head of Procurement
Date: 10 July 2018		

Ward Councillors notified:	NO, as it impacts on all Wards
EqIA carried out:	NO

EqIA cleared by:

Not required as the decision in the report is to make a capital provision only.

Section 4 - Contact Details and Background Papers

Contact: Venetia Reid-Baptiste- Divisional Director- Commissioning and Commercial Services.
Tel: 020 8414 1492 (Int Ext 2492)
Email: venetia.reid-baptiste@harrow.gov.uk

Background Papers: None.

Call-In Waived by the Chair of Overview and Scrutiny Committee

YES

[Call-in does not apply]



REPORT FOR: CABINET

Date of Meeting:	12 th July 2018
Subject:	Community Safety, Violence, Vulnerability and Exploitation Strategy – Annual Refresh
Key Decision:	Yes
Responsible Officer:	Alex Dewsnap, Divisional Director, Strategic Commissioning
Portfolio Holder:	Councillor Krishna Suresh, Portfolio Holder for Community Cohesion and Crime
Exempt:	No
Decision subject to Call-in:	No, as the decision is reserved to Council
Wards affected:	All wards
Enclosures:	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Community Safety, Violence, Vulnerability and Exploitation (VVE) Strategy2. VVE Delivery Plan3. Strategic Assessment 20184. EqlA5. Reference from Overview and Scrutiny Committee

Section 1 – Summary and Recommendations

This report sets out the strategic vision of Harrow's Community Safety Partnership in the Annual Community Safety, Violence, Vulnerability and Exploitation Strategy for 2018-2020.

Recommendation:

Cabinet is requested to:

- 1) Recommend endorsement and adoption of the Community Safety Violence, Vulnerability and Exploitation Strategy 2018-2020 to Council; and
- 2) Authorise the Portfolio Holder for Community Cohesion and Crime to make minor amendments to the draft report, in conjunction with Harrow Community Safety Partnership, Safer Harrow, for presentation to the full Council meeting on 19 July 2018.

Reason: To endorse the Safer Harrow Partnership's Community Safety Violence, Vulnerability and Exploitation Strategy 2018-2020 and adopt it as Harrow Council's Community Safety Plan.

Section 2 – Report

Introduction

All Community Safety Partnerships (known in Harrow as ‘Safer Harrow’) are required by law to conduct an annual assessment of crime, disorder, anti-social behaviour, substance misuse and reoffending within the borough. This is known as the Strategic Assessment. The Strategic Assessment previously came to Overview and Scrutiny along with the draft Community Safety Strategy. However, following feedback from scrutiny that this does not allow scrutiny sufficient opportunity for its comments and reflections on the strategic assessment to inform the refresh of the Community Safety Strategy, this year the strategic assessment came to Overview and Scrutiny separately, in March 2018. The Strategic Assessment is then used to inform the partnership’s Community Safety Strategy. The last Community Safety Strategy was published in 2017 and is refreshed on an annual basis.

This Community Safety and Violence, Vulnerability and Exploitation (VVE) Strategy sets out the Council’s vision for tackling community safety in Harrow and takes into account the findings from our Strategic Assessment 2018, and includes our vision for tackling Domestic and Sexual Violence.

The following high volume crimes have been prioritised in agreement with the Mayor’s Office for Policing and Crime (MOPAC):

1. *Burglary*
2. *Non-domestic violence with injury*
3. *Anti-social behaviour (ASB)*
4. *Motor Vehicle Crime*

The Strategy also has a strong focus on the following aspects of high harm crime which reinforce the commitment to tackle violence, vulnerability and exploitation in the borough. This also firmly echoes the current Mayor’s priorities, and includes a renewed focus on tackling Youth Violence. The following areas are seen as priorities in Harrow:

1. *Youth violence, weapon based crime, vulnerability and exploitation. (including gang crime, and Child Sexual Exploitation)*
2. *Modern slavery*
3. *Domestic and sexual abuse*
4. *Drug and alcohol misuse (including tackling the supply of illegal substances, and targeted support for ex-prisoners)*
5. *Extremism and hate crime*

In addition to this we have incorporated our commitments to Female Genital Mutilation (FGM) in order to ensure a consistent and joined up approach across the Council.

Consultation and Engagement

In refreshing the strategy and priorities, consultation and engagement was undertaken with partners, stakeholders and relevant services within the council.

- March – Strategic Assessment debated at Overview and Scrutiny
- April – Met with Young Harrow Foundation to discuss findings from the Young Peoples survey and how this can be incorporated into the strategy
- April – Emailed Strategy to partners represented on Safer Harrow (Police, Probation, Fire, CRC, CCG, LCSB, Harrow Youth Parliament, Young Harrow Foundation) and services (Youth Offending Team, Housing, Regeneration, Policy Team) requesting updates to inform the refresh
- 8th May 2018 – Met with members of the Youth Parliament to understand the impact of crime on young people and how this can be reflected in the priorities and delivery plan, as well as how the Council and the Youth parliament will work together going forward.
- Liaised with colleagues from the Regeneration team to understand how crime was being designed out through regeneration and included this in the strategy
- 21st May 2018 – hosted an engagement workshop inviting all partners, stakeholders and services to review the priorities and delivery plan
- 4th June 2018 – Draft strategy taken to Safer Harrow for feedback and comments. Safer Harrow approved the strategy to be taken forward to Cabinet and Council.
- 5th June, Draft Strategy considered by Overview and Scrutiny, following the initial debate on the Strategic Assessment in March 2018.

Responding to Scrutiny's feedback on the Strategic Assessment 2018

The Strategic Assessment is an annual review of the patterns of crime and anti-social behaviour, fulfilling partnership responsibility under sections 5, 6, and 7 of the Crime and Disorder Act 1998 to conduct an annual review of the levels and patterns of crime and disorder in Harrow & Greater London.

The findings of the Strategic Assessment have informed the annual refresh of Harrow's Community Safety and Violence, Vulnerability & Exploitation Strategy.

The draft Strategic Assessment was presented to the Overview and Scrutiny Committee on the 20th March 2018.

In addressing the issues raised at Overview and Scrutiny Committee, the key revisions are:

- Updates to tables and Maps
- A reference to further details provided on the methodology of the Public Attitude Survey (sample size, age groups neighbourhood areas)
- Additional youth crime data
- Inclusion of motor vehicle theft

Further work has been done to address specific points raised by members of the committee in March:

Robustness of data and ownership by police:

The sources used in the Strategic Assessment have been checked and verified as providing up-to-date official data released by the Metropolitan Police Service. Police colleagues are being fully involved in the review of the data and development of the VVE strategy.

Disaggregation of data:

At present, the data is available to the local partnership at the level shown in the Strategic Assessment – usually at Ward level. To be able to ‘drill down’ to a lower level needs a skilled analyst with access to Police systems. Access to this resource, which will be important to support at operational level, and make sure that interventions are appropriately targeted, is being discussed under the new Borough Command Unit (BCU) arrangements, and the local authority is looking at all possibilities, including sharing resource with other boroughs, or secondment from the Metropolitan Police Service.

Public Attitude Survey:

The Public Attitude Survey uses a sampling methodology that gives results grouped in line with the organisation of local policing into neighbourhoods, led by a Police Inspector. Although this brings together areas of Harrow with significantly different characteristics and crime rates, it enables the police to measure confidence and public satisfaction in line with their neighbourhood policing structures.

Location of crimes:

Looking at the impact on crime rates of the location of Harrow Police Station in Harrow on the Hill ward, it has been confirmed that any further crimes taking place once an individual is in police custody would be recorded in the ward. However, this is a comparatively small number of incidents and the appropriate ward location is used for the original crime.

Options considered

No other option has been considered as it is a statutory requirement for Council to produce an Annual Community Safety Plan. The new Strategy has been updated to reflect changes in the Mayor’s Office for Policing and Crime priorities.

Risk Management Implications

Issues of Community Safety are a growing concern, the Council, and partners approach to resolving the current rise in violent crime in the borough are important. The strategy sets out activity that can be delivered within existing resources, but there are still risks given community engagement will be an important part of addressing the issues set out in this strategy and based on further growth in incidents resources will become further stretched..

Procurement Implications

The refresh of the strategy did not include the procurement of services. The projects being delivered in relation to the strategy objectives are funded through the London Crime Prevention Fund (LCPF) which runs for four years. We are currently in the second year of the four year programme. These will be reviewed after the second year to identify need and projects for years three and four.

Legal Implications

The Crime and Disorder Act 1998, as amended by the Police and Crime Act 2009 requires that the Partnership be set up, and the formulation of the strategy is required under s6 of the Crime and Disorder Act 1998.

The plan, formulated with the relevant partner agencies, must address

- (a) A strategy for the reduction of re offending, crime and disorder and for combating substance misuse in the area
- (b) The priorities identified in the strategy for the previous year
- (c) Steps necessary for responsible authorities to implement the strategy and meet priorities
- (d) How resources should be allocated to implement the strategy and meet priorities
- (e) Steps for each responsible authority to take to measure its success to implement strategies and meet priorities
- (f) Steps strategy group proposes to comply with community engagement obligations, considering the extent that people in the area can assist in reducing re offending, crime and disorder and substance misuse, and publicising that partnership plan.

S17 of the Act imposes a duty on the Council when exercising its functions to have due regard to the likely effect of the exercise of those functions on, and the need to prevent, crime and disorder, misuse of drugs, alcohol and other substances and re offending.

Financial Implications

All Councils have received funding under the MOPAC London Crime Prevention Fund (LCPF) to tackle priorities in the new London Police and Crime Plan. Harrow has been allocated a combined two year (2017/18 and 2018/19) allocation of £452,000. As part of this, we have approved funding aimed at a programme of Violence, Vulnerability and Exploitation projects which will help us respond to the gangs peer review, and the rise in youth violence that we are seeing in the borough.

All other activities as set out in the delivery plan will be met within existing budgets, although any demand for activity on top of this may need to be funded separately.

Equalities implications / Public Sector Equality Duty

The EqIA hasn't identified any adverse impact on any of the protected characteristics. The priorities identified within the strategy will in fact have a positive impact.

Council Priorities

The Council's vision:

Working Together to Make a Difference for Harrow

This Strategy relates to the corporate priorities of:

- Protect the most vulnerable and support families

Section 3 - Statutory Officer Clearance

Name: Sharon Daniels	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	on behalf of the Chief Financial Officer
Date: 7 June 2018		
Name: Jessica Farmer	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	on behalf of the Monitoring Officer
Date: 12 June 2018		

Section 3 - Procurement Officer Clearance

Name: Nimesh Mehta	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Head of Procurement
Date: 28 June 2018		

Ward Councillors notified:	No – affects all wards
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EqIA carried out:

YES

EqIA cleared by: Alex Dewsnap,
Divisional Director, Strategic Commissioning

Section 4 - Contact Details and Background Papers

Contact: Mohammed Ilyas, Policy Office, 020 8424 1322, Mohammed.Ilyas@harrow.gov.uk

Background Papers: None

**Call-In Waived by the
Chair of Overview and
Scrutiny Committee**

NOT APPLICABLE

(Call-in does not apply)

Community Safety, Violence Vulnerability and Exploitation Strategy

2018 – 2020

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1. Foreword

On behalf of Safer Harrow, the Harrow Community Safety Partnership, I am pleased to introduce our refreshed Community Safety and Violence, Vulnerability and Exploitation Strategy. Last year, following consultation on a new Police and Crime Plan, the Mayor significantly changed his priorities for London, which involved the scrapping of the MOPAC 7 crime targets in favour of a thematic approach which gave local areas greater control of local community safety priorities. This new approach will ensure that police and councils are focused on the issues of greatest concern in their areas and that serious, high-harm, high vulnerability crimes that are a priority for the whole city are more central to our local approach. Within our strategy we still have a clear commitment to tackle high volume crime such as burglary, but we have also given a greater focus to what are low-volume but high harm crimes, which include youth violence, domestic abuse and drug and alcohol misuse.



Harrow is a great place to live, where everyone gets on well together. But people are worried about crime and anti-social behaviour, which is on the rise here and all over London. The residents I speak to say it's their biggest concern. I'd like to see a zero tolerance to the use and dealing of drugs, which lead to various crimes, and the communities of Harrow should be able live their lives without the fear of crime.

Community cohesion is one of the council's biggest concern, as well, and my portfolio has been created so I can focus on that. We're looking at everything – what the community does well together already and how we can support that; the important role of youth work; what we can do to keep people safe and away from the destructive cycles of crime or drugs; and of course working with the police on the important business of keeping our streets safe.

Under my leadership, Safer Harrow will continue to work to address those high volume crimes which have seen an increase in the last year, including burglary, non-domestic violence with injury, and anti-social behaviour, whilst ensuring we are tackling high-harm crimes, like weapon based crime. Through this approach I feel we are firmly echoing the Mayor's priorities, which includes a renewed focus on tackling knife crime and youth violence, and is clearly in my view aimed at delivering better outcomes for Harrow residents and making Harrow a safe place for everyone.

I am also committed to working with partners, including the Police, Harrow Youth Parliament and the voluntary and community sector, to develop better approaches to engaging with young people on the impact of knife and drug related crime, anti-social behaviour and other forms of crime, so that young people are and remain safe. However, the changes to policing locally with the merger of Harrow police with Brent and Barnet does create a risk to our outstanding relationship with the police. We will obviously work with police colleagues to make this a success, but the strength of a good relationship is that we can give tough messages where we need to, so if we feel this new way of working being imposed on our local police is not working for Harrow residents, we will act. Overall though, I believe our focus on partnership can make our limited and stretched resources go further so we make Harrow the safest we can.

***Councillor Krishna Suresh
Portfolio Holder, Community Cohesion and Crime & Chair, Safer Harrow***

2. Introduction

Harrow's Community Safety Partnership, Safer Harrow, brings together many organisations that contribute to our ambition of making Harrow the Safest Borough in London. The Council's vision is also "working together to make a difference for Harrow" and this is particularly relevant to the work of Safer Harrow, which as a Partnership is working together to achieve better and safer outcomes for people who live, work, visit and study in the borough.

Since the publication of our first Community Safety and Violence, Vulnerability and Exploitation Strategy last year, we have made some good progress against the priorities which will be explored further in this document. However, we recognise the importance of continued partnership working to address the rising crime (especially violent) in the capital including Harrow and that there is more that we need to do to make all residents in Harrow feel safer. Violent crime especially is disproportionately happening in some of the more deprived areas of the borough, so the approach to tackling it needs to go beyond an enforcement approach and concentrate on the real causes and motivations which cause our young people to feel the need to carry weapons. Overall the crime levels in Harrow are low when compared to London as a whole. However the concentration of crimes in some areas means that people don't feel as safe as they should do in certain parts of the borough, and the partnership needs to try and address this.

We recognise that many of our priorities connect with those of other multi-agency strategic partnerships in Harrow such as the Harrow Safeguarding Children Board, Harrow Safeguarding Adults Board and the Health and Well-being Board, and we are working with these groups to take forward these joint priorities.

The Partnership, taking the strategic lead on each agenda, will of course vary according to its statutory obligations, but by collaborating on relevant topics, the partnership can be more effective by supporting each other's objectives. This means for example, that key messages can reach a wider audience and Safer Harrow can influence the direction of many more local initiatives through several lines of coordinated activity across the community. For example the topic of Harrow's Safeguarding Children's Boards (HSCB) next annual conference in 2019 is expected to be Trafficking and Modern Day

Slavery. This will clearly overlap with the priorities for the Safeguarding Adult Board and the Safer Harrow Partnership.

The Mayor's Office for Policing and Crime's Police and Crime Plan

The Mayor's Office for Policing and Crime's Police and Crime Plan (PCP) was launched in February 2017. As a result, each London Borough has selected two local volume crime priorities, based on local knowledge, crime data and police intelligence, along with antisocial behaviour,



which has been identified by the Mayor's Office for Policing and Crime (MOPAC) as an important issue in every Borough. The priorities for all Boroughs will also include mandatory high-harm crimes: sexual violence, domestic abuse, child sexual exploitation, weapon-based crime and hate crime.

This new approach is designed to ensure that police, councils, and other strategic partners are focused on the issues of greatest concern in their areas and that serious, high-harm, high vulnerability crimes that are a priority for the whole city are not overlooked.

The themes in the Mayor's Police and Crime Plan 2017-21 are:

- **Neighbourhood Policing**
- **Keeping Children and Young People Safe**
- **Tackling Violence Against Women and Girls**
- **Criminal Justice that Works for London**
- **Hate Crime**
- **Modern Slavery**

This Community Safety and Violence, Vulnerability and Exploitation (VVE) Strategy sets out the Council's vision for tackling community safety in Harrow and takes into account the findings from our Strategic Assessment 2018 and builds on the changes we made last year when we changed the focus to high harm crime. Our local High Volume crime

priorities were agreed through engagement with partners including the Police, Harrow Youth Parliament and Young Harrow Foundation.

Given that there is now a new strategic approach from the Mayor to policing and crime, there are clear synergies with the VVE agenda in general and also with domestic and sexual violence under the '*Tackling Violence Against Women and Girls*' theme.

Looking Ahead

The Metropolitan Police Service has recently announced changes to the way local policing is delivered in London through the introduction of new Basic Command Units (BCUs). Harrow police services will merge with those in Barnet and Brent to form the North West BCU, which is expected to go live in November 2018. The move will combine core policing functions of neighbourhoods, emergency response, CID and safeguarding. There are local concerns about how this new model will impact on police resources in the borough. . More than 300 people have signed a petition to the Mayor London for the tri-borough merger to be blocked. The merger of Borough Commands and policing numbers generally are some of the top issues that have been raised with the London Assembly Member for Brent & Harrow.

The new BCU also offers opportunity to explore more joined up and cross borough working arrangements. For example, there may be an opportunity to explore a cross borough Safer Partnership identifying and working on cross cutting strategic objectives.

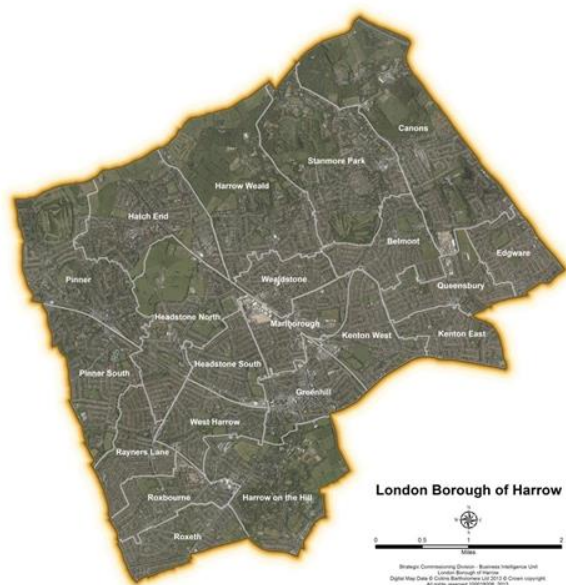
As this will be a significant change in how policing operates in Harrow during the life of this strategy, we will obviously need to work with the police throughout the time of these changes to ensure the best possible outcomes for Harrow residents.

The partnership between the Council and its statutory and non-statutory partners is essential to the delivery of the priorities in this strategy. We will continue to work proactively with these partners where necessary to deliver the best outcome for our residents.

Our Harrow, Our Community

Harrow prides itself in being one of the most ethnically and religiously diverse borough in the country with people of many different backgrounds and life experiences living side by side. It is the richness of this diversity, and the positive impact that it has on the borough

and our community, that we believe helps make Harrow such a great place to live, work and visit.



Harrow's resident population is estimated to be 248,750. 49.9% of the population are male and 51.1% are female.¹ 20.6% of Harrow's residents are under 16. 52% of Harrow's population are of working age (16 to 64) and 15.2% of Harrow's residents are 65 or older.² The average (median) age is 37.4 years, lower than many other places.³ 69.1% of residents classify themselves as

belonging to a minority ethnic group and the White British group forms the remaining 30.9% of the population, (down from 50% in 2001). The 'Asian/Asian British: Indian' group form 26.4% of the population. 11.3% are 'Other Asian', reflecting Harrow's sizeable Sri Lankan community, whilst 8.2% of residents are 'White Other', up from 4.5% in 2001. Harrow had the third highest level of religious diversity of the 348 local authorities in England or Wales. The borough had the highest proportion of Hindus, Jains and members of the Unification Church, the second highest figures for Zoroastrianism and was 6th for Judaism. 37% of the population are Christian, the 5th lowest figure in the country. Muslims accounted for 12.5% of the population.⁴

Harrow's Children and Young People

Approximately 57,300 Children and Young People (CYP) under the age of 18 years live in Harrow. This is 23% of the total population in the area.

¹ ONS, 2016 Mid-Year Estimates

² ONS, 2016 Mid-Year Estimates

³ ONS, 2016 Mid-Year Estimates

⁴ ONS, 2011 Census, Table KS209EW

87% of the school population is classified as belonging to an ethnic group other than White British. The top five most recorded community languages spoken in the borough are English, Gujarati, Tamil, Romanian and Arabic.

The Income Deprivation Affecting Children Index (IDACI) shows that 16.24% of children in Harrow are living with families that are income deprived. A higher proportion of children living in poverty are in Wealdstone and the south west area of the borough, but there are also 8 lower super-output areas (LSOA) which are in the bottom 20% nationally for income deprivation affecting children, spread across the borough.

The proportion of children entitled to free school meals:

- in primary schools is 8% (the national average is 14%).
- in secondary schools is 12% (the national average is 13%).

The proportion of CYP with English as an additional language (EAL):

- in primary schools is 66% (the national average is 21%).
- in secondary schools is 60% (the national average is 16%).

The number of pupils with Special Educational Needs and Disabilities (SEND) in Harrow has increased from 4,203 in January 2017 to 4,688 in January 2018; representing a percentage increase of 11.5%. The highest category of primary need is speech, language and communication needs followed by moderate learning difficulties.

Employment and Income (Economic)

Harrow has seen a reduction in unemployment and the number of long term unemployed claimants. However, a number of residents are in low paid jobs and have low functional skills. Harrow's ranking for health deprivation has improved and is better than the national average, but there are health disparities within the borough.

The Job Seekers Allowance (JSA) claimant count in January 2018 showed 1.1% (1,805 residents) were claiming job seekers allowance, of which 55% were men and 46% were women. The overall employment rate in Harrow is 76.5%, but rates vary by population group.⁵ The employment rate for white UK born residents is 82.9%, compared to 88.5% for

⁵ ONS Annual Population Survey, October 2016 to September 2017

white non-UK born residents. For UK born ethnic minority groups, the employment rate is 68.4% and 69.4% for non-UK born ethnic minority groups.⁶

The employment deprivation domain within the 2015 Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) indicates 12,082 of Harrow's residents experiencing employment deprivation. This includes people who would like to work but are unable to do so due to unemployment, sickness or disability, or caring responsibilities. Overall Wealdstone is Harrow's most deprived ward for employment deprivation, closely followed by Roxbourne. Unemployment figures are highest in Greenhill, Wealdstone and Roxbourne wards.

In Greenhill and Wealdstone there are proportionately more followers of Islam in the Opportunity Area, and slightly lower Hindus. There is a higher proportion of Bangladeshi and Pakistanis in these wards. Those ethnic groups have high levels of residents aged 16-64 who are economically inactive (35.4%) compared to Indians (14.7%).⁷

Income deprivation

The Income Deprivation scale indicates that 30,733 of Harrow's residents are experiencing income deprivation. Wealdstone is Harrow's most deprived ward for income deprivation and for income deprivation affecting children, closely followed by Roxbourne, then Marlborough and Harrow Weald.

Over a fifth of Harrow's residents are in low paid jobs. In part this relates to the business composition of the borough, with small businesses paying less than larger companies and in part due to a significant number of residents having low skills.

Skills

Within Harrow, the highest proportions of the population without qualifications or with low level qualifications are in Kenton East, Egware, Roxbourne and Roxeth. Poor language skills are seen as a major barrier to progressing in the workplace.

Harrow was one of 25 local authority areas identified by the Ministry of Housing for Communities and Local Government as an area with high levels of need for English Language provision. 28.5% of Harrow's residents have a foreign first language. In 15.9% of households, English is not the main language of any household occupants, the 10th

⁶ The employment rate is the number of people in employment expressed as a percentage of all people of that cohort aged 16-64, ONS Annual Population Survey (APS), October 2016 to September 2017. The APS is a sample survey and confidence intervals vary for the different groups.

⁷ ONS Annual Population Survey, October 2015 to September 2016

highest ranking nationally and much higher than the national level of 4.3%. The 2011 census showed 1% of Harrow residents unable to speak English at all, compared to 0.6% for London and a national figure of 0.3%.

Young People Needs Analysis

The Council in partnership with Young Harrow Foundation and the Youth Parliament has carried out a piece of work to bring together the views of young people, the views of charities and the data the Council holds, in order to create a body of research on young people's needs across Harrow. This is the first of its kind and has identified the following five areas as priorities for young people: Mental and emotional wellbeing; Youth Violence; Accessing employment opportunities; Inequality; and Being more physical active.

The findings were launched at an event on 26th June 2018, and this evidence will be used to support bids for local charities for initiatives targeting these areas. As youth violence was one of these themes, we expect additional initiatives to be developed to support the delivery of this VVE strategy using the needs analysis as the evidence base.

3. Strategic Analysis and Objectives

In refreshing this strategy, we have looked at and analysed a host of data and considered the findings and recommendations from a number of documents. These include the Locality Review, needs analysis conducted by Young Harrow Foundation and our latest Strategic Assessment.

Change in the overall level of crime

In Harrow, a total of 13,892 crimes were recorded during 2017, which was 1.69% of all crime reported in Greater London. This was the sixth lowest of actual crimes reported. When this total is divided by Harrow's population, the resulting crime rate is 56 crimes per 1,000 population, giving Harrow the **lowest crime rate in London**.

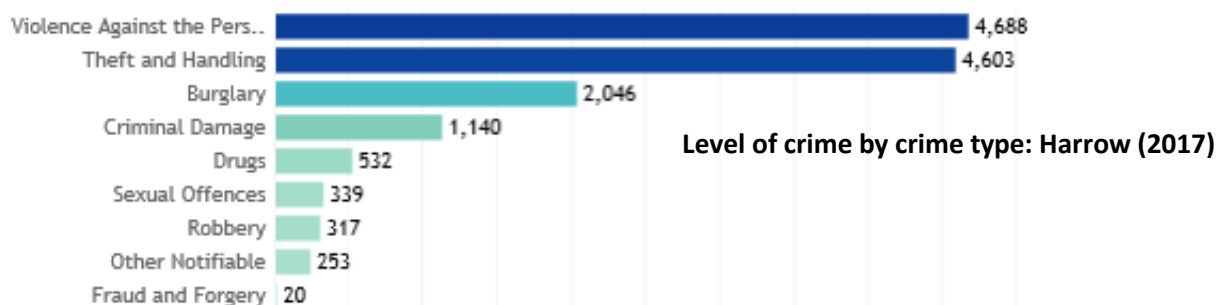
Quick Facts:

2017: 13,892 recorded crimes
56 per 1,000 population

2016: 13,162 recorded crimes
53 per 1,000 population

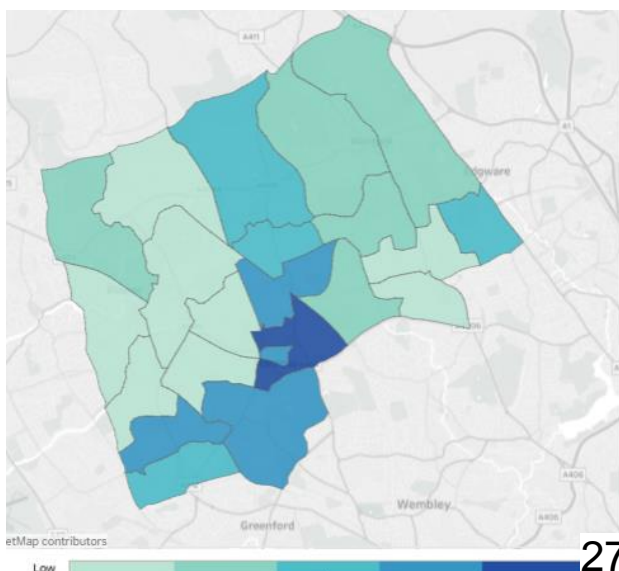
In 2017 Harrow had the lowest rate of crime per population in London

The total number of all crimes in Harrow in 2017 increased by 5.54%, compared to 2016 (13,162 to 13,892). This is lower than Greater London's 7.47% increase as a whole.



The crime types with the highest number of offences in 2017 are *violence against the person and Theft and Handling*.

Harrow Wards:



2016

Total crime levels highest:
Greenhill,
Marlborough,
Roxeth

Total crime levels lowest:
Pinner South,
Headstone North,
West Harrow

2017

Total crime levels highest:
Greenhill,
Roxbourne,
Marlborough

Total crime levels lowest:
Pinner South,
Headstone North,
Kenton East

Harrow's neighbouring boroughs:

When comparing to Harrow's neighbouring boroughs; All have seen an increase in crime from 2016-2017.

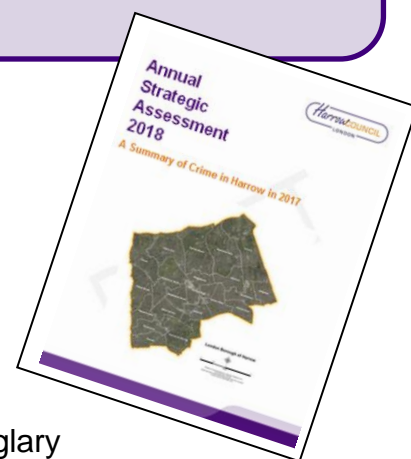
total offences	2016		2017		Rate Change
	Offence	Rat	Offence	Rate ⁸	
Barnet	25,722	66.62	26,914	69.71	3.09
Brent	27,681	84.33	29,689	90.45	6.12
Ealing	28,039	81.70	28,222	82.23	0.53
Harrow	13,162	52.91	13,892	55.85	2.93
Hillingdon	22,760	75.25	24,716	81.71	6.47
London	761,411	86.8	818,341	93.2	6.4

Ealing has shown the lowest increase and a lower increase than Harrow's. Both Brent and Hillingdon showed larger increases to Harrow. Brent continues to have the highest crime rate and Harrow's the lowest of the group. Harrow's rate change is in the lower quartile when compared to the rest of London

⁸ Rate per 1,000 population

Key Findings from the Strategic Assessment

The Strategic Assessment is an annual review of the patterns of crime and anti-social behaviour, fulfilling partnership responsibility under sections 5,6, and 7 of the Crime and Disorder Act 1998 to conduct an annual review of the levels and patterns of crime and disorder in Harrow & Greater London

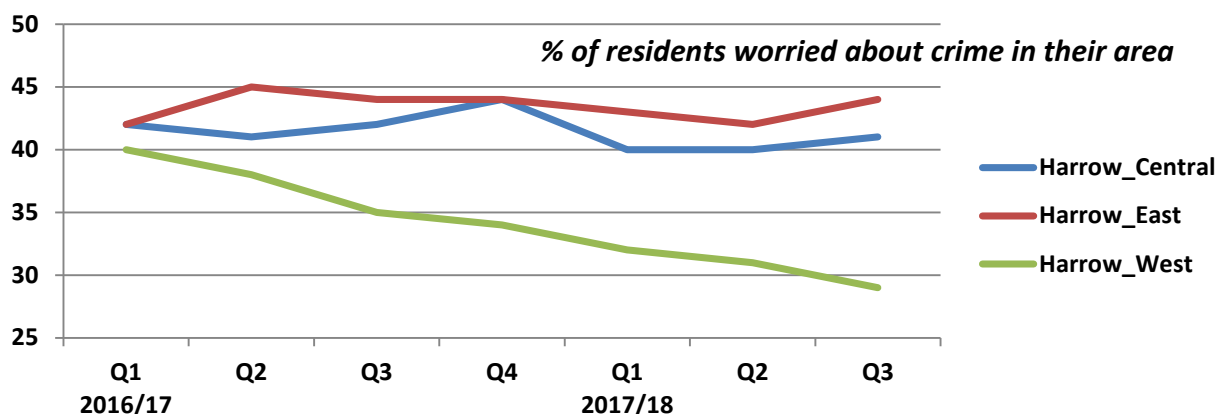


- Overall crime levels in London are increasing
- Crime in Harrow increased in 2017 compared to 2016 but Harrow continues to have the lowest crime rate in London, although for total crime levels it was the 6th Lowest.
- Although burglary rates are increasing, Harrow benchmarks well in relation to these increases and the rate of artifice burglary amongst nearest neighbours.
- Artifice Burglary maybe an emerging threat as from a low baseline offences are rising in Harrow and bordering neighbours
- Fear of crime in Harrow is reducing in areas associated with increasing levels of crime
- Towards the end of 2017 there has been decline in some elements of resident confidence in policing, however Harrow benchmarks well for Police reliability and treating people fairly
- Good performance in relation to Anti-social behaviour although there are hotspots where levels remain relatively high.
- The rate of non-domestic related violent crime continues to be higher in the neighbourhoods also associated with higher levels of ambulance attendances to night time violence and areas associated with the evening and night time economy.
- Violent crime continues to rise with increases recorded in both violence with injury and violence without injury.
- The proportion of knife crime that results in injury is increasing particularly for under 25s.
- Rates of gang flagged offences are low but resident concern is rising.
- Slight reduction in the level of domestic abuse in Harrow, however domestic abuse with injury, repeat victims and the proportion of the victims who are women is rising.
- Drug crime may be an emerging risk as Harrow's relatively lower levels are rising, while neighbouring boroughs are showing significant reductions.
- Significant increases in Faith Hate crime.

Fear of Crime

Borough wide fear of crime performance information sourced from the Metropolitan Police Service Public Attitude Survey (PAS)⁹ is broken down into three separate neighbourhoods which are:

- Harrow Central
- Harrow East
- Harrow West



The above chart shows that the fear of crime is highest in Harrow East and rising in both Harrow East and Harrow Central. The percentage of residents worried about crime in Harrow West has been declining since Q1 2016/17, even though in recent months the rate of crime in the area has increased (94 rate per 1000 of total notifiable offences¹⁰ in Q2 to 109 in Q3).

The recent events and rise in crime has also had an impact on the fear amongst residents and young people. This was highlighted by members of the Youth Parliament who had been approached by their constituents raising their concerns and fears. Residents have also been raising their fears regarding this through local media including social media. We will aim to address these concerns working collaboratively with partners and members of the Youth parliament and where appropriately, directly with resident groups via this strategy.

⁹ <https://maps.london.gov.uk/NCC/>

¹⁰ Total Notifiable Offences is the count of all offences which are statutory notifiable to the Home Offices as per the Home office Counting Rules, with rates calculated using 2014 GLA Population projections

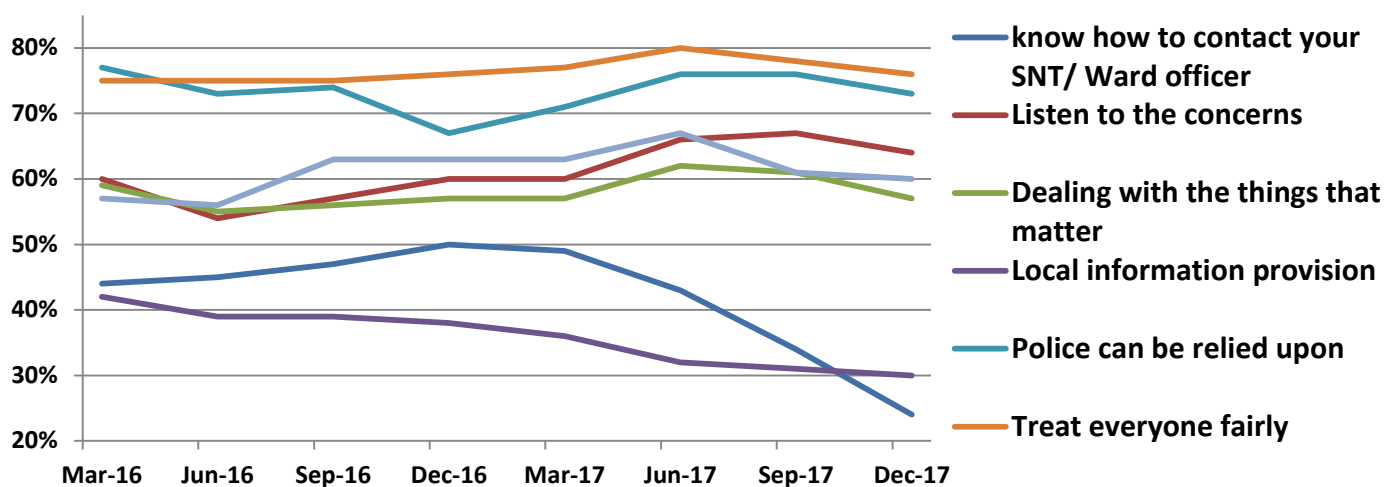
Designing out Crime

One of the key objectives for the Council's regeneration programme, Building a Better Harrow is to encourage good design principles to 'design out crime' and ultimately foster safer communities. Addressing issues such as anti-social behaviour is at the forefront of the design process and includes on-going engagement with the Police and Secure by design consultants. Examples include:

1. The proposed new Civic Centre scheme in Wealdstone will drastically change the character and use of the block, with over 700 people expected to be on site during day hours. The public realm strategy follows the principle of delivering 'civic streets': high quality movement routes that remove visual barriers and create a vibrant and permeable site with a particular focus on improving provision for pedestrians and cyclists. In evening hours, the building will be part-operational with evening community uses and council meetings, projecting light and a sense of activity. A comprehensive lighting scheme will improve light levels throughout the public realm. There will also be 24-hour on-site security.
2. General good practice has been adopted across the Poets' Corner masterplan. The scheme is a high quality residential-led development that aims to create a safe and secure environment, increase tenant satisfaction and occupancy, reduce maintenance and crime. Specific benefits include the creation of new public realm: a new civic square and route to station with pedestrian and cycle priority. The public realm is well overlooked with good natural surveillance to reduce crime and anti-social behaviour and includes improved lighting.
3. The Byron Quarter development proposal is helping to design out crime by increasing eyes on the park from both new residential and leisure buildings; ensuring the park is well-lit and overlooked; improving the arrangement of park-front buildings to ensure there are no dark-alleyways; attracting more visitors to the park and leisure facilities; and providing secure cycle parking.

Community Confidence in Police and Council

The chart below shows that there has been a downward trend in confidence since or before September (Q2) 2017.

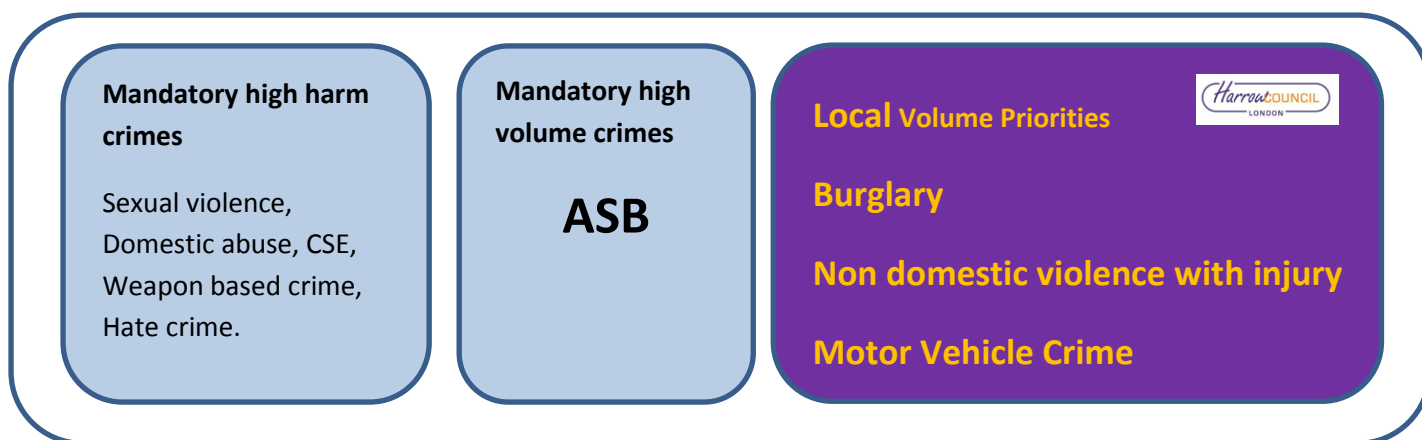


Harrow residents are the most confident about the police treating everyone fairly and police reliability. Harrow residents are least confident about knowing how to contact their SNT / Ward officer, with similar levels in Harrow's neighbouring boroughs.

Strategic Objectives

Police & Crime Plan (PCP): Harrow's Local Priorities

The Mayor's Office for Policing and Crime's PCP was launched in February 2017. Each London Borough has selected two local volume crime priorities, based on local knowledge, crime data and police intelligence, along with antisocial behaviour, which has been identified by the Mayor's Office for Policing and Crime (MOPAC) as an important issue in every Borough. The priorities for all Boroughs will also include mandatory high-harm crimes: sexual violence, domestic abuse, child sexual exploitation, weapon-based crime and hate crime.



High Volume Crimes

- **Burglary** – *To reduce the number of burglaries and fear of crime in the borough and increase public confidence in the police*
- **Non-domestic violence with injury** – *To reduce the number of incidents of grievous bodily harm and actual bodily harm*
- **Anti-social behaviour (ASB)** – *To reduce the number of anti-social behaviour incidents that occur in the borough and ensure victims get the support they need.*
- **Motor Vehicle Crime** –
 - *To reduce the number of thefts of a vehicle that occur in the borough and ensure victims get the support they need.*
 - *To reduce the number of thefts from a vehicle that occur in the borough and ensure victims get the support they need.*

High Harm Crime Priorities

- **Youth violence, weapon based crime, vulnerability and exploitation.**

- *(a) To reduce the number of young people involved in youth violence and gang crime and to decrease the number of young people carrying offensive weapons (guns and knives)*
- *(b) To embed a cultural shift within the schools on the issues of sexual assault, child sexual exploitation and digital exploitation, and to promote a culture of awareness of child sexual exploitation*

- **Domestic and sexual abuse** – *To provide critical support to the most vulnerable members of our community who are affected by domestic and sexual violence and female genital mutilation with a focus on the following:*
 - Prevention / Education
 - Policing and enforcement
 - Support and recovery

- **Drug and alcohol misuse** –
 - *(a) To reduce the number of young people involved in the supply of illegal substances and to build resilience in young people so that they are able to spot the signs of dealer grooming;*
 - *(b) To reduce alcohol and drug-related reoffending via targeted early support and treatment for ex-prisoners*

- **Extremism and hate crime** – *To prevent people from being drawn into terrorism or supporting terrorism; and to improve hate crime reporting rates.*

4. High Volume Crime

The following crimes will be prioritised following a significant increase in these areas and in agreement with the Mayor's Office for Policing and Crime (MOPAC):

Burglary

Key Findings from Strategic Analysis

Burglary includes the theft, or attempted theft, from a residential building or business/community premises where access is not authorised. Damage to a building/premises that appears to have been caused by a person attempting to enter to commit a burglary, is also counted as burglary.

Quick Facts

2017: 2,043 recorded burglaries, **8.21** per 1,000 pop

2016: 1,995 recorded burglaries, **8.02** per 1,000 pop

Lowest rate increase amongst Nearest Neighbour group

Between 2016 and 2017, the number of recorded burglaries in Harrow increased by 48. There were a total of 2,043 offences during 2017, and 1,995 in 2016. This translates to a 0.19 rate increase.

The highest levels of burglaries occurred in Harrow Weald, Canons and Belmont, with the highest increases in Greenhill and Canons wards. The increase in Canons was largely residential burglaries, whereas Greenhill saw a significant increase in Business & Community burglaries (26 in 2016 to 58 2017). Across Harrow, the proportion of Business & Community burglary in 2017 reduced from 18.9% in 2016 to 17.9%. Wards with the largest reductions were Headstone South, Kenton East and Roxeth.

When comparing Harrow's nearest neighbours, Ealing has the lowest rate of burglary in both 2016 and 2017, and at 0.19 Harrow has the lowest rate change of the group. Barnet has the highest rate of burglary in both 2016 and 2017 and Hillingdon has the highest rate of change of the group.

Quick Facts:



2017: 33 recorded artifice burglaries, 0.13 per 1,000 pop

2016: 11 recorded artifice burglaries, 0.04 per 1,000 pop

One of the highest rate increases in neighbouring group

Artifice burglary is a type of burglary where a falsehood, trick or distraction is used on an occupant of a dwelling to gain, or try to gain, access to the premises in order to commit burglary. In 2017 there were 33 recorded burglaries, 0.13 per 1,000 population compared to 11 burglaries in 2016, which was 0.04 per 1000 population. This is one the highest rate increases in the neighbouring group.

Objective: *To reduce the number of burglaries and fear of crime in the borough and increase public confidence in the police*

Our Progress So Far

- 1 'Be Safe' programme (previously known as 'Autumn Nights')**The engagement and preventative work on burglary is ongoing in the background. This includes the ongoing roll out of Met Trace (smart water), cocooning after an report of burglary, preventative advice on securing property in the hours of darkness and locking away valuables such as gold jewellery (particularly at festival time).
- 2** Harrow Safeguarding Adults Board (HSAB) identified a priority to tackle scams, door step crime and distraction burglary which relate to older and vulnerable people. HSAB promoted the Home Office / Metropolitan Police "little book of big scams" and the National Trading Standard / Police "watch out for scams" publications as widely in the borough as possible.

Going Forward

The Council works in partnership with the Police and other partner agencies on various initiatives and programmes to reduce the number of burglaries and increase confidence in the police.

- The Police will continue preventative work on burglary. The current themes as we head towards the summer are ensuring residents secure their properties when they are on holiday, in hotter weather if windows are open ensuring they are on secure catches so cannot be opened further.
- The Police will continue to engage with older, more vulnerable residents to prevent distraction burglaries.

Non-Domestic Violence with Injury

Key Findings from Strategic Analysis

Non domestic abuse violence with injury (Non DA VWI) includes a range of offences such as Murder, Wounding / GBH and Assault with Injury that has not been flagged as domestic abuse related. Since 2015, Police forces are asked to “flag” crimes, which are domestic abuse-related if the offence meets the government definition of domestic violence and abuse¹¹.

Between 2016 and 2017, the number of recorded Non DA VWI offences in Harrow increased by 67. There were a total of 913 offences during 2017, and 846 in 2016. This translates to a 0.27 rate increase.

The highest proportion of Non DA VWI offences occurred in Greenhill, Roxeth, Edgware and Harrow on the Hill. Wards with the highest increases were Greenhill, Wealdstone, West Harrow and Roxbourne.

The largest reductions in 2017 occurred in Harrow on the Hill, Canons and Headstone South.

All areas in the North West London group have seen an increase in the rate of Non DA VWI over the last year. Harrow has the lowest rate of Non DA VWI in both 2016 and 2017 and Barnet has the lowest rate change of the group. Brent has the highest rate in both 2016 and 2017 and has also seen the highest rate increase.

Objective: *To reduce the number of incidents of grievous bodily harm and actual bodily harm*

This is still an emerging theme with MOPAC, but in devising our strategy and concentrating on high harm crime, non-domestic violence with injury is covered in other sections of the strategy.

¹¹ <https://www.gov.uk/guidance/domestic-violence-and-abuse#domestic-violence-and-abuse-new-definition> [maybe copy and paste the new definition here]

Quick Facts: 

2017: 913 Non DA VWI offences, **3.67** per 1,000 pop

2016: 846 Non DA VWI offences, **3.40** per 1,000 pop

Lower quartile rate change in London priority group

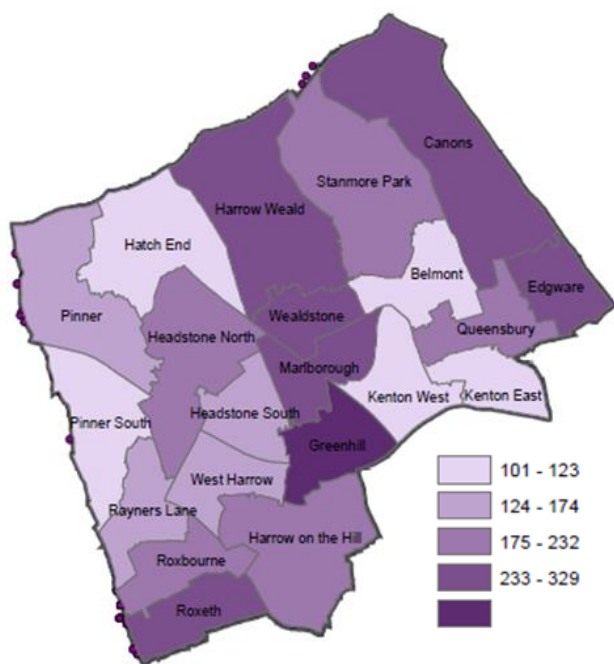
All Metropolitan Police Areas are undergoing major changes to the way they operate, which involves Harrow merging with Brent and Barnet under a new tri-borough model. Regardless of the change however, this will continue to be a forum of local policing through the BCU changes and beyond.

Anti-social Behaviour

Key Findings from Strategic Analysis

Anti-social behaviour covers a wide range of activity that causes harm to an individual, to their community or to their environment. This could be an action by another person/s that leaves a person feeling alarmed, harassed or distressed. It also includes fear of crime or concern for public safety, public disorder or public nuisance.

Examples of anti-social behaviour include nuisance, rowdy or inconsiderate neighbours, vandalism, graffiti and fly-posting, street drinking. Prostitution related activity, begging and vagrancy, fireworks misuse, inconsiderate and inappropriate use of vehicles and environmental damage including littering, dumping of rubbish and abandonment of vehicles.



In December 2017, antisocial behaviour calls to the Met Police in relation to activity in Harrow were 6.19 % lower compared to the preceding year. The map below also shows the scale of calls in wards across Harrow in 2017.

Wards within the central Harrow Neighbourhood area account for a large proportion of ASB in Harrow, those such as Greenhill, Wealdstone, and Marlborough.

Edgware, Roxeth, and Canons are also hotspots. The average number of ASB calls per month over the two year period is 390. Above average levels of ASB, over both years, have occurred in, May, June, July and October with below average levels in January, February, November and December

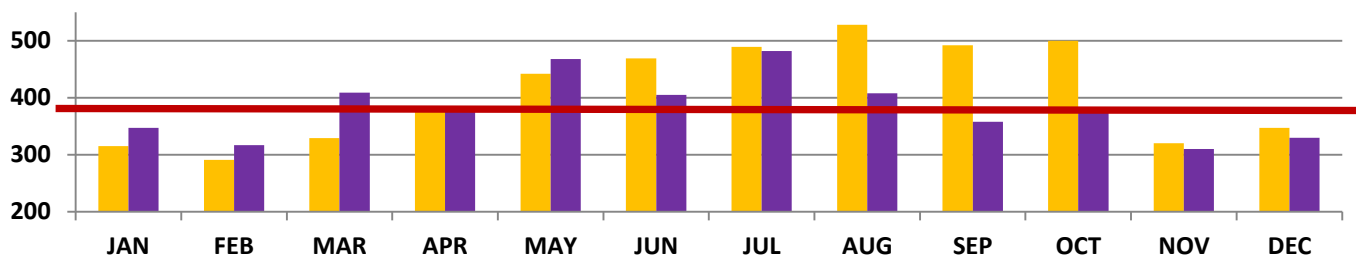
Quick Facts:



2017: 4594 ASB calls,
18.47 per 1,000 population

2016: 4897 ASB calls,
19.69 per 1,000 population

**Second lowest rate in
London**



The rolling year graph below shows that there has been a downward trend in the level of ASB calls since August 2017. ASB levels have also shown a reduction since the launch of MOPAC's Police and Crime Plan.

The Harrow Resident Survey 2017 asked: *'if the Council could fix one thing that's wrong with Harrow, what should it be?'* The top response was safety, tackling crime and ASB, which was raised by 20% of residents. In the same survey, from a pre-defined list of services, residents said that levels of crime and ASB were both the most important issues to them (34% of responses) and need most improving (28% of responses) in the borough.

Objective: *To reduce the numbers of anti-social behaviour incidents that occur in the borough and ensure victims get the support specific to their needs.*

Our Progress So Far

The police, local authorities and other community safety partner agencies, such as Fire & Rescue and social housing landlords (which includes registered providers and the Council), all have a responsibility to deal with anti-social behaviour and to help people who are suffering from it, including resolving issues at the earliest point of an incident of ASB.

The Council's Community Safety Unit is responsible for dealing with matters of Anti-Social Behaviour with the exception of Council housing. The Community Safety Unit is responsible for investigating complaints of ASB through to resolution using the appropriate tools and powers under the Anti Social Behaviour Crime and Policing Act 2014 and through engagement with partners. In order to enhance our partnership between the Council and the Police, a designated Police Officer sits with the Community Safety Unit to ensure sharing of information and a co-ordinated approach for the Borough. To ensure the protection of the community, the team remit includes elements of violence and vulnerability and the central focus of the team is the victim and also supporting the community. Officers are also responsible for taking forward recommended actions outlined

on the partnerships Risk Matrix, part of the Council's Anti-Social Behaviour Action Group (ASGAB), to support victims.

- The Community Safety Team work with internal and external agencies to tackle matters of violence, vulnerability and exploitation through identification, education, disruption and enforcement. The aims are to:
 - Provide first line support and act as primary co-ordinators and enforcers for matters of ASB, crime and disorder in the Borough in partnership with other Council partners and external agencies;
 - Take the recommended action to support the victim(s) as well as the appropriate course of action for the perpetrators
 - Investigate all ASB complaints to resolution using the appropriate tools and powers and through engagement with partners, with the exception of Council housing where the same process is followed for council tenants and leaseholders via the Housing service. This includes the organisation of a series of meetings that are governed by set protocols that ultimately report to the Safer Harrow Board and the Home Office where necessary
 - Provide proactive reassurance and support in relation to ASB issues, to those who live, work and visit Harrow in partnership with relevant agencies
 - Work closely with other Councils to share best practice in combatting crime and disorder, in line with Home Office guidance
 - Support and protect vulnerable victims and manage risk in accordance to them, working closely with safeguarding units
- The Council works closely with the police in this area and delivers a 24/7/365 CCTV service. This has worked well and includes utilising direct video and radio links. The good work of the team has been recognised at a local and regional level.
- Over recent months a MOPAC-led taskforce has been exploring opportunities to secure sustainable CCTV provision in London. This is in recognition of the challenging financial climate faced by local authorities, which are the primary funders of public space community safety CCTV. Harrow Council is one of the sites that the taskforce visited. The findings from the work of the taskforce will inform future approaches to CCTV.

Going Forward

- Harrow Council will increase its co-operation with schools in order to further develop the comprehensive awareness for students and other young people regarding the impact of engaging in anti-social behaviour and gang crime. The Council will also seek to introduce this approach through its youth provision at as many sites as we can throughout the borough and will place a particular focus on integrating into the offer which young people receive from youth centres
- Intervention and prevention at schools: dedicated Schools Officers will continue to raise awareness in relation to the misuse of fireworks and 'trick or treating' and highlight the consequences of offences. Following on from this the police will maintain a list of bail/curfew restrictions and carry out truancy patrols.
- The Council will ensure that young people including the Youth Parliament and Young Harrow Foundation are involved in programmes to raise awareness about the negative impacts of crime and anti-social behaviour in order to try and deter their participation in such activity.
- The Council will seek to work alongside voluntary sector partners whose activities involves addressing certain types of anti-social behaviour such as street drinking and substance misuse.
- The council will seek to extend the commissioning of a range of providers, including Prospects who are an organisation which provide careers information and employment support to young people to increase employability pathways, which is considered a desistance factor.
- We will continue to deliver bespoke sessions on the impact that criminal records and convictions can have on future life chances, including any aspirations which the young person has.
- Continue to work proactively with the police and provide a 24/7/365 CCTV service.
- We will incorporate Be Safe information and how to access support or raise concerns in business engagement events and news letters.
- Be safe information will be incorporated into Learn Harrow & Xcite's individual interviews with young people and adults engaging in training, employment support and apprenticeship.
- The Be safe agenda will communicated to our supply chain partners to embed messages throughout borough

Services for offenders

All local authorities have a significant role to play in reducing reoffending as well as tackling crime. This includes ensuring partners take account of the concerns of residents and businesses and understanding the health and wider needs of offenders. A number of partners are responsible for commissioning and providing a range of services that support the rehabilitation of offenders. Examples include community based and residential drug and alcohol treatment and recovery services, support with mental health needs, housing provision and benefits, social care services, and access to training, volunteering, education, and employment opportunities.

The Council continues to develop an effective working relationship with the National Probation Service and the Community Rehabilitation Company through various panels, including the Integrated Offender Management (IOM) service. The IOM panel meets on a monthly basis providing an opportunity for the provision of intelligence sharing through a number of partners and uses of a range of enforcement powers to take action against offenders who choose not to engage with IOM services, and who continue to offend. Harrow Council plays an integral role in the strategic development and operational delivery of IOM in terms of securing partnership buy-in and resources for multi-disciplinary IOM teams and ensuring robust governance arrangements are in place to support delivery and ensure accountability.

Xcite continues to give Local Labour Market information to job seeking referrals and will give employment support and brokerage when required, particularly in the construction sector.

Motor Vehicle Crime

Key Findings from Strategic Analysis

Motor vehicle theft is rising in Harrow.

Theft of a motor vehicle relates to the theft or attempted theft of a vehicle, driving without consent of the owner or as a passenger of a stolen vehicle.

Between 2016 and 2017, theft of motor vehicle offences in Harrow have increased by 83. There were a total of 373 offences during 2017, and 290 in

2016. This translates to a 0.3 rate increase. Wards with the highest numbers of offences in 2017 are Wealdstone and Canons and the lowest are Pinner south and Hatch End



Quick Facts:

2017: 373 theft of motor vehicle offences, **1.5** per 1,000 population.

2016: 290 theft of a motor vehicle offences, **1.2** per 1,000 population.

28.6% increase



Quick Facts:

2017: 1223 thefts from motor vehicle offences, **4.9** per 1,000 population.

2016: 1087 thefts from motor vehicle offences, **4.3** per 1,000 population.

Theft from a motor vehicle is the theft of articles from a motor vehicle, whether locked or unlocked. Between 2016 and 2017, offences in Harrow have increased by 136. There were total of 1,223 offences during 2017 and 1,087 in 2016. This translates to a 0.6 rate increase. The wards with the highest numbers of offences in 2017 are Harrow Weald and Greenhill, with the lowest numbers in Stanmore Park and Headstone South

Objectives:

- *To reduce the number of thefts of a vehicle that occur in the borough and ensure victims get the support they need.*
- *To reduce the number of thefts from a vehicle that occur in the borough and ensure victims get the support they need.*

Our progress so far:

- The police have conducted intelligence led High visibility Patrols in hotspot areas in reaction to crime trends.
- Leaflets have also been produced and distributed regarding Moped thefts.

- Number plate screw initiatives in conjunction with partners to combat theft of number plates.
- Target hardening through visits to know motor vehicle crime offenders by safer neighbourhood teams.
- Covert patrols in hotspot areas
- Identification of high risk vehicles and addresses, crime prevention advice leaflets delivered to the address.

Going forward:

The Council will work in partnership with the police and other agencies on various initiatives and programmes to reduce the number of motor vehicle crime offences. This will include:

- Conducting environmental visual audits in high crime rate areas for theft from motor vehicle crimes, for joined up approach to ask Why here? Why now and Why vehicles?
- Increased media strategy to bring the public's attention to high risk areas and minimise the possibility of them becoming a victim.
- Increased media in the public domain to educate the public as to what they can do to prevent offences.

5. High Harm Crime

We will have a strong focus on the following aspects of high harm crime which reinforce our commitment to tackle violence, vulnerability and exploitation in the borough. This also firmly echoes the current Mayor's priorities, and includes a renewed focus on Anti-Social Behaviour, Youth Violence and Knife Crime.

Youth Violence, Weapon Based Crime, Vulnerability and Exploitation (VVE)

In 2015 a Home Office led Ending Gang and Youth Violence Peer Review found that Harrow is dealing with some of the highest risk young people, and recognised emerging issues of serious youth violence vulnerability and exploitation. One of the recommendations of the Peer Review was to develop a problem profile, which explores the risk factors that affect violence, vulnerability and exploitation and gain an in-depth understanding of the causes of gang membership. In identifying these issues, the Council's Business Intelligence Team have been working closely with the Police to explore and track some of the most pertinent issues faced by young people in Harrow. By doing this, we hope to reduce the number of people drawn into gang membership through early intervention and equipping existing gang members with the support they need to exit a disruptive pathway. This will not only safeguard younger siblings and family members who may be on the periphery of exploitation but also help to prevent gang culture becoming further embedded in Harrow.

Additionally, Harrow undertook a Home Office led Locality Assessment in July 2017 which involved a one-day process for local areas as part of the national strategy to tackle gangs and serious youth violence. It works as a broad-brush set of interviews and focus groups with front-line practitioners to gather information, knowledge and perception whilst building a qualitative picture of the key issues and drivers around county lines, gangs, youth violence and vulnerability, and works as a rapid evidential assessment process that focuses on violence and vulnerability. The Assessment gave us invaluable insight through interviews and focus groups with front-line practitioners to gather information, building a qualitative picture of the key issues and drivers around county lines with our neighbouring boroughs, gangs, youth violence and vulnerability.

Several partners have a role to play in dealing with all aspects of VVE in our strategic objectives, and as part of this, boroughs received two-year funding from MOPAC via the London Crime Prevention Fund (LCPF) in 2017 in order to address key priorities related to crime reduction. Last year we worked with our voluntary and community sector (VCS) to design a range of interventions that have been proven to be successful in the borough and elsewhere, an update on these programmes is outlined in detail further on. By working in partnership with the local VCS they have been able to leverage in additional funding and resource to support this important agenda.

Violence with injury

Over the past year violence with injury has decreased in Harrow.

Violence with Injury	2016		2017		Offences Change	Rate Change
	Offences	Rate	Offences	Rate		
Barnet	75	0.19	68	0.18	-7	-0.02
Brent	85	0.26	121	0.37	36	0.11
Ealing	80	0.23	70	0.20	-10	-0.03
Harrow	56	0.23	40	0.16	-16	-0.06
Hillingdon	67	0.22	54	0.18	-13	-0.04
London	4337	0.49	4507	0.51	141	0.02

The *violence with injury* London average for 2017 is 135. Harrow is on the lower quartile and has a higher reduction than any of the nearest neighbour group, the second highest in London.

Knife crime

Knife crime includes all criminal offences committed using a knife or a bladed article as a weapon.

Between 2016 and 2017, the number of Knife crime offences has risen by 43. There were a total of 223 offences during 2017, and 180 in 2016. This translates to a 0.17 rate increase.

Quick Facts:



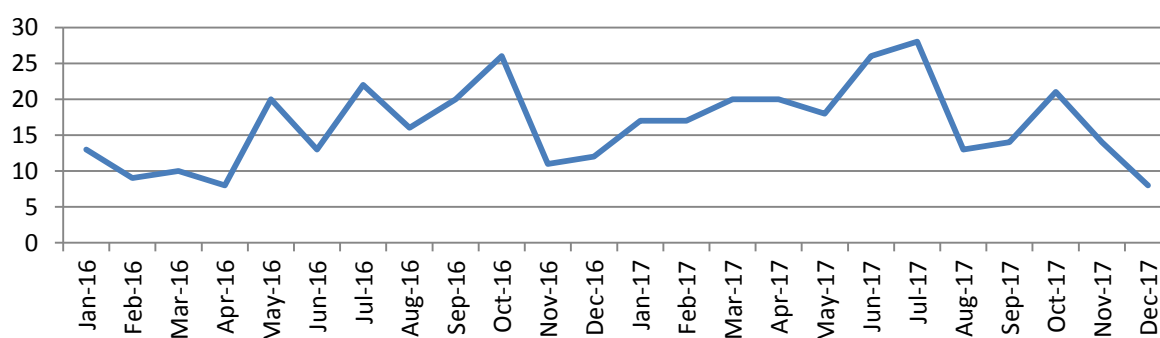
2017: 223 Knife crime offences,
0.90 per 1,000 population

2016: 180 Knife crime offences,
0.72 per 1,000 population

The proportion of Knife crime that causes injury is increasing in Harrow

In March 2017, 20% of Harrow residents were concerned about knife crime in their area, increasing from 12% the previous year.

Although there has been an annual increase, the graphs show that since October 2017 there has been a drop in the level of knife crime. December 2017 is also lower (8 offences) than the same period in 2016 (12 offences). The graphs also show that while knife crime has fallen in recent months, there has been an increase in the proportion of knife crime that results in injury. In December 2017, 62% of knife crime was with injury was at 62%, compared to 33% in December 2016. However, we know that in 2018 there have been a number of incidents and this remains a clear priority.



Total Harrow: Knife crime (monthly count trend)

Gun crime

Gun crime includes any criminal offence committed with the use of a firearm. Also included are incidents where the victim is convinced of the presence of a firearm, even if it is concealed, and there is evidence of the suspect's intention to create this impression. Both real, and fake firearms, and air weapons are counted within this category.

Quick Facts:

2017: 40 recorded offences, 0.16 per 1,000 population

2016: 56 recorded offences, 0.23 per 1,000 population

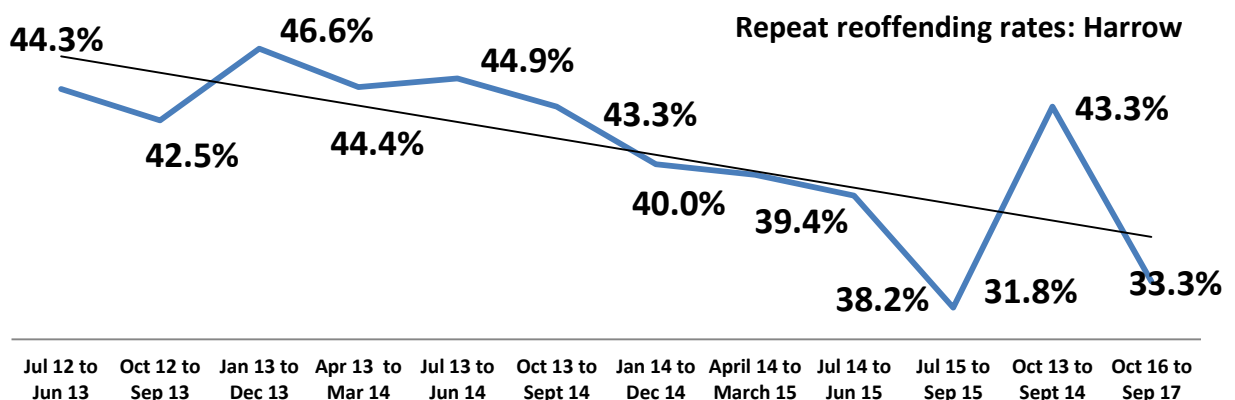
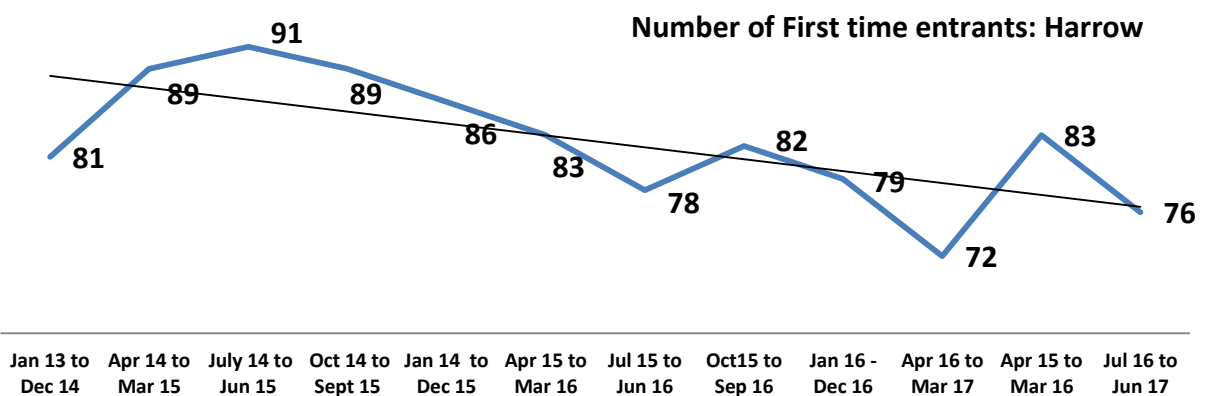
Lowest gun crime rate in nearest neighbour group

Between 2016 and 2017, the number of gun offences has reduced by 16. There was a total of 40 offences during 2017, and 56 in 2016. This translates to a 0.16 rate reduction. The map below also shows the scale of offences in boroughs across London in 2017. However, there have been several high profile gun crime incidents in the Harrow area in May 2018, so responding to them makes it a priority.

Youth Violence Weapon Based Crime

Harrow has continued to see an increase in offences of a serious nature in relation to young people. This has reflected an increase in the use of custodial remands and sentences. In 16-17 a total of 9 custodial remand episodes occurred. Current data from April 2017 to date, shows a total of 9 remand episodes having taken place, this inevitably means remand episodes for the forthcoming year will surpass previous year data. This is monitored through the Youth Offending Partnership Board, to ensure all options were considered prior to a custodial remand and only the most serious offences led to these outcomes.

However Repeat Offending rates and First Time Entrants into the criminal justice system demonstrate a positive trend. The number of first time entrants for the current period (Oct 16-Sep 17) shows a decrease of 25.4% on the same period in the previous year (Oct 15-sept 16).



The Triage service continues to demonstrate a positive trend in successfully diverting young people away from the Youth Justice System. Local analysis tracks those young

people who were subject for triage for 12 months, to see if they enter the criminal justice system. The last quarter for 16/17 shows of the 20 young people who received Triage intervention, only 3 went onto offend.

Harrows current figure (Jan 16 – Mar 16) shows a figure of 38.5%, which accounts for 10 repeat offenders from a cohort of 26. This compares to 53.5% for the same period in the previous year (Jan 15-Mar 15). This is lower than the National Average (42.1%) and London figure (48.1%).

Youth offending and offensive weapons

Offence Category	2016	% of youth offs	2017	% of youth offs	% Change
Possession of firearms	5	1.8%	3	1.0%	-0.8%
Possession of an offensive weapon	21	7.7%	1	0.3%	-7.3%
Possession of knives and similar	8	2.9%	27	8.8%	5.9%
Possession of other weapons	3	1.1%	12	3.9%	2.8%

The large increase in the possession of knives is owing to possession of knives being recorded as possession of offensive weapons in 2016.

Serious Youth Crime victims

Between 2016 and 2017, the number of serious youth violence victims has risen by 40. There was a total of 140 offences during 2017, and 100 in 2016. This translates to a 0.2 rate increase.

The graph below shows that there has been an upward trend in recorded serious youth crime victims since 2015.

Gang Flagged offences

Between 2016 and 2017, the number of gang flagged offences has reduced by 9. There was a total of 10 offences during 2017, and 19 in 2016. This translates to a 0.4 rate reduction. However, despite this change in data, it is recognised where this remains an issue in parts of the borough and remains a priority.

Concern about gangs being a problem in their area is rising in Harrow. In 2016, 5% of residents were concerned about gangs in their area and in 2017 this rose to 12%.

Objectives:

- 1. To reduce the number of young people involved in youth violence and gang crime and to reduce the number of young people carrying offensive weapons (guns and knives)*
- 2. To support schools to deal more effectively with issues of sexual assault, child sexual exploitation and digital exploitation, and to promote a culture of awareness of child exploitation.*

Progress So Far

- Safer Harrow has responded to the rise in youth violence in South Harrow and Rayners Lane, and are continuing to build on developing a Youth Offer as part of the Councils Early Support Offer. The Youth Offer is aligned with the Youth Offending Team and one Deputy Team Manager now oversees the work of the Out of Court disposals (diversion from courts) and the Youth Offer, ensuring as many young people as possible are engaged in positive activities and have an array of support available to target support for those considered at risk.
- Young Harrow Foundation, in partnership with Harrow Council and over 50 voluntary organisations, is conducting the largest ever analysis of young people's needs in Harrow. This is made up of a combination of an extensive survey of young people aged 10-19 living in Harrow; data and focus groups led by the charity sector; and a council data review. Already we see that youth violence is a significant need in the area across the board – with young people themselves citing it as the second highest priority they would like support with. The final report will be available from June 26th, after which the council and voluntary sector will be able to use the indicator of Fighting or ASB to review what that tells us about other underlying needs and opportunities in this population.
- **Ignite Project:** The Council has been working with Ignite a well-known voluntary and community organisation, with a team of experienced youth workers, to recruit a full-time Gangs Worker for the Rayners Lane Estate and South Harrow area. The programme is specifically aimed at working with young people connected to known gangs in the area and those who are engaged in high levels of anti-social, violent and criminal behaviour.

In July 2017 a full time gangs worker was recruited and the organisation was able to attract additional match funding to recruit a second part-time worker to work with the full time gang's worker on this project. The plan is to continue using this team throughout 2018 for the project. The organisation also secured a total of £75k funding

from Lloyds over 3 years (£25k per year), and secured £840 funding for a 12 week Youth Club pilot in Grange Farm and support staff/food and rental £720 in kind.

We have already seen 171 session taking place with young people, with 48 individual young people engaged in positive activities and 76 mentoring sessions and 95 employment/education support sessions already delivered, which include Grange Farm (early intervention) youth club; Basketball on Thursdays; Gym memberships.

In addition to this, 69 young people have been engaged with detached services; out of these 51 young people have demonstrated improved self-efficacy; 32 have started making positive choices; 28 have increased their aspirations. Further work is still being developed to ensure that the Gangs Worker works in close partnership with the Community Safety Team, including sharing intelligence and anecdotal insight on a daily and frequent basis.

- Series of primary schools based engagement programme aimed at raising general awareness around crime and personal safety (for Academic year September 2017): This has been a very successful programme. Feedback has been great from the Primary Schools. Parents events have also been run to discuss transition from year 6 to year 7 and the pressures on children amongst other things. This was scheduled for this academic year. It is intended that this will be delivered by the new youth engagement team under the BCU model which launches in November, however this cannot be guaranteed at this time as we do not know exactly what it will look like. Schools officers' priority will be secondary schools so whilst we aspire to continue we will need to review in September when the position will be clearer
- Secondary School – 3 schools have signed up to anti-knife crime seminars run by one of the schools officers with assistance from HEMS, mother of a fatal stabbing victim supported by the Ben Kinsella Trust.
- The Youth Offending Team (YOT) are currently working in partnership with Prospects whereby a workshop on the impact of having a criminal record on future life chances is delivered and this will be considered as part of the wider offer to schools.



Synergy: Last year we also invested in a drama programme with Synergy Theatre. Synergy have a proven track record in working to rehabilitate ex-prisoners and have featured in the national press for their successful work in changing the attitudes and behaviours of participants and the audience. The production company has been working in a select number of targeted schools where young people are at risk of entering the criminal justice system to help them discover alternative pathways and become an integral and meaningful part of society. Synergy have developed a ground breaking, interrelated programme of artistic work that seeks to build a bridge from prison to social reintegration, prevent young people from entering the criminal justice system, and inspire change by capturing the imagination and affecting the feelings, behaviours and attitudes of participants and public.

A screening of a film called *The Thief*, with question and answer sessions has also been delivered to over 300 young people. Feedback from both schools has been positive and students are reported to have engaged really well. The project will continue to run for another year and will take place in a further two schools. Synergy are also exploring opportunities to deliver 'Blackout' at select schools in Harrow

- **Unblurred Lines:** This academic year two of the issues that have caused the most anxiety in schools have been 'unhealthy relationships' and 'digital exploitation'. The MASH team, and in particular the Education Lead, are contacted frequently to discuss concerns around these issues.

Vulnerability to sexual exploitation is a concern in high schools all year round but in the run up to the six week holiday there is a greater anxiety and we wanted to support the schools in educating the teenagers to keep themselves safe over the holiday and going forward. After a presentation by Shanice Grant, Sexual Exploitation Digital Specialist, at the Safeguarding in Education conference it became clear that primary schools are becoming increasingly worried about the impact of mobile phones and social media on their years 5 and 6 particularly in the run up to the summer holiday where many young

people are being given their first phone and parents may be ill informed about the potential risks.

We have invested in community theatre group Unblurred Lines going into six targeted high schools to run half day workshops on Healthy and Unhealthy relationships through a series of active drama games, discussion based exercises and key learning through creative outlets. They will also be running half day workshops in four targeted primary schools to explore social media and online safety through the same means.

Unblurred Lines have a track record of delivering workshops for local authorities and are committed to the idea of teaching young people to keep themselves safe. They are presently in discussion with all nine schools to identify the dates to deliver the workshops and to tailor them to the individual needs of each school. There is considerable demand for support in these areas so the hope is that funding will be available to send them into more schools next academic year.

- Harrow Council has commissioned a further 36 sessions of Street Doctors who deliver bespoke intervention regarding the impact of knife injuries to raise awareness of the risks associated with carrying / using a knife. Street Doctors is a group of 2nd year medical students who volunteer their time to work with young people who may come into contact with a stab victim. They work with multiple partners across London to help fund, facilitate and strengthen the delivery of pragmatic, life-saving first aid to young people at risk of youth violence in the city. The programme they deliver includes a minimum of 42 young people (potentially 6 per cohort) at risk of youth violence educated in each of two modules – ‘What to do when someone is bleeding’ (6 sessions) and ‘What to do when someone is unconscious’ (6 sessions).
- In conjunction with these practical activities, the Youth Offer delivers a programme to help young people explore their current mind-set and consider ways of approaching different situations that they are faced with both in and out of school. The Youth Offer addresses a number of key factors which can lead young people into crime, such as social skills, cognitive deficits, self-esteem, emotional resilience, confidence building, and ensuring a strengths based model is adopted which moves away from a deficit model of working with the “problem”. The Mental Toughness programme works closely with young people aged 12 to 19 to help them drive positive and sustainable changes that will make a real difference to their attitude, mind-set and behaviour. The aims of

the programme are to help them; not to fear failure; challenge stereotypes & ditch labels; be resilient to challenge; be confident to make mistakes.

- Throughout the Youth Offer and work of the Youth Offending Team, sessions exploring the young person's ability to empathise are delivered alongside consequential thinking, challenging distorted views and decision making processes. This all contributes to increasing victim empathy in young people. In addition to this, teams will continue to work with community based organisations where young people are encouraged to engage in their wider communities. For example, the Dogs Trust involves young people making biscuits and toys for dogs as a way of repairing harm caused to their community. This is one of the approaches currently being provided via Harrow YOT.
- Work continues to extend the youth offer to other areas of the Borough including activities being run in partnership with Watford FC based at the Cedars Youth and Community Centre and plans to add youth services to the programme of activities from the Early Support Hub at the Pinner Centre.
- Key to further developments around the Youth Offer is our partnership with Young Harrow Foundation, a not for profit youth organisation, who are assisting Harrow Early Support in developing an overarching youth strategy along with other partners within the private and voluntary sector. Harrow Council are working with Young Harrow Foundation to seek to increase the participation of vulnerable young people, including those who are at risk of committing crime, to improve the opportunity to engage with a wide range of residents and increase their understanding of the community's fears of crime. This should assist in breaking down barriers which can prevent tensions arising within local communities.
- Funding has been secured to deliver to 13 cohorts of young people a 6-8 week mindfulness programme which supports young people to understand their emotions and offers a tool to engage young people better with their emotions to increase wellbeing. These sessions will be offered to young people subject to Out of Court Disposals, to schools and from youth centres. In addition a pilot programme will be offered to victims of crime identified and supported by the YOT victim support worker, as research evidences that often young victims of crime can go on to become perpetrators if the trauma of a crime is left unaddressed.
- The Council are also engaged with a number of other partners, including Prospects, MIND, Watford Football Club employability programmes, and Xcite. All organisations are delivering sessions across the youth offer as a preventative strand but also a range of provision is available for those who may have offended through the YOT including a

dedicated education worker. In addition, Children's Services have been in discussion with Ignite to look at ways in which to partner further and develop a more bespoke youth offer to the area which will include joint outreach/detached youth work, engagement events with young people in the South Harrow area and youth club sessions built on the feedback from young people as to what they want to see delivered. It is the intention that once a model of delivery is agreed and rolled out at the Beacon Centre, that this model is then replicated in other areas of Harrow where there is a need.

- Xcite/Ignite/Environment are developing an initiative to provide 6 month paid work experience at the Depot to overcome the no qualification, no experience barrier to work and apprenticeship
- Xcite have accessed funding to support leaving care young people into work or apprenticeship and are liaising with leaving care team to identify participants
- Last year we commissioned Wish, a charity supporting young people into recovery from self-harm, violence, abuse and neglect, to deliver a new programme aimed at early intervention and prevention. Wish have been working in close partnership with the Harrow Violence Vulnerabilities and Exploitation team to deliver an Outreach and Support service to young people within identified schools and/or "hotspot" areas in Harrow. During the summer of 2017 Wish undertook a survey of 104 young people aged 13- 19 by a group of 13 trained youth volunteers. Amongst the responses, 44% of the teenagers knew someone who had been touched inappropriately or sexually assaulted at school, and only 24% reported that their school had taken any action. 74% had either, or knew someone who had sent sexually explicit photos to others, and 64% knew someone who had shared explicit photos in school of someone else.
- Work is in progress with the Child Sexual Exploitation subgroup of the Harrow Safeguarding Children Board and the Council's VVE team to establish a mechanism for schools to report incidents of sexual assault and digital exploitation. 1-2 targeted schools evidence the impact in preventing and reducing crimes of sexual assault and digital exploitation by 50% against reporting baselines (long term outcome over 2 years). 75% of 300 children and young people have reported an increased awareness about sexual assault and digital exploitation and an improved sense of safety within the school setting. 50% of 30 school staff have an increase in confidence, knowledge and procedures to create a school culture of challenge and support. 70% of young 10 victims supported report a significant improvement in their sense of safety from repeat victimisation. The evidence for this outcome will be measured via a tool called the

Young Persons Core.

Raising awareness across the community is crucial to tackling this issue, and the service has been working with young people to develop materials to support other children to understand the risks and issues. Schools are being supported to deliver appropriate responses to young people on the issues, and to tackle incidents such as sexual assault in appropriate ways. In addition to this, training is being delivered to all Schools Designated Safeguarding Leads on Digital Sexual Exploitation and CSE and targeted work is being done in particular schools on the issue of “bait out”. Wish is working with schools lead to develop a letter for parents for schools on the issue, as well as information for their websites. Wish recognise that the final year in primary school is a crucial age, when many children are getting their first mobile phones, and are therefore arranging training for primary schools. Wish are also working with Police Cadets to develop a cadre of young CSE champions to deliver CSE assemblies; delivering training for Foster Carers and multi-agency training for frontline workers on CSE and Digital Exploitation Awareness and what to do as part of HSCB CSE training; linking with Harrow Teaching Alliance and Learning Hubs to input to training provision; and working with a Pupil Referral Unit for targeted small group of young women at risk. Wish have also been successful in securing £25,000 worth of match-funding to widen the breadth of this programme from a part time to full time post.

Going Forward

- Harrow has seen a particular rise in youth violence in general, and in light of this increase, and in response to offences linked to knife crime and serious offences involving stabbings, the Council are developing a Youth Offer as part of the Early Support Offer and in conjunction with Youth Offending Team to directly address young people who are vulnerable to being either victims or perpetrators of such crime.

As many young people report that they carry knives on the basis that they feel unsafe and as a result, more activities which develop confidence and emotional resilience are required. The Council therefore will increase its efforts to engage with Harrow’s Youth Parliament to seek the views of young people on increasing sessions which involve creative arts (including dance, drama, art, and music) across the borough and will introduce these sessions in youth centres across the borough at the earliest possible opportunity.

The Council will continue to work with voluntary and private sector organisations in order to design and subsequently deliver these sessions. This is because feelings of insecurity can be addressed by providing opportunities for self expression. Creative arts such as music, dance and drama offer a way of doing this. Furthermore, public speaking – which teaches debating skills – enables young people to investigate their views and challenge those of others so that they can become more inclined to develop opinions on the world around them. In this sense, it increases their confidence in expressing their ideas and so would help to tackle the sense of insecurity which results in some young people carrying knives. Linked to this, through our partnership with Young Harrow Foundation we are developing a new needs analysis which will support future decisions on what services and support can be developed to make the biggest difference for young people. This work will be supported through training members of the Harrow Youth Parliament in public speaking to deliver this message through schools in the borough in order to maximise take up in the needs analysis.

- Harrow Council will seek to work with the police and voluntary sector partners in order to raise awareness of violence, vulnerability and exploitation, and serious youth violence as well as introduce a gangs awareness course in youth centres and other sites across the borough as part of the Youth Offer
- In addition, the council will also attempt to deliver these in wards where gang crime is a particular issue. Young people– particularly those who are vulnerable to crime – will be targeted to access the provision on offer and engage in workshops and consultations with youth workers and the police. These workshops and consultations will also contribute to the needs analysis set out above.
- The Council will continue to engage with and listen to the Youth Parliament, working together to address concerns and take forward interventions
- The Council will also seek to work alongside local employers and voluntary sector organisations to improve the offer to young people to engage with work experience and skills based programmes and will work with local businesses and employers in order to design and subsequently seek to implement this.
- The Council will also work with partners with the aim of introducing a mentoring programme (potentially volunteer led) for vulnerable young people and those who could become involved in crime. This programme will be developed based on the evidence from the needs analysis which the Harrow Youth Parliament are supporting

the delivery of. As schools will be critical partners in this, once established, the Council will work with schools on the delivery and roll out of any mentoring programme. The Council will also continue to adopt a variety of methods including coaching as a way to ensure young people are advised, supported and encouraged to develop their skills and maximise their potential. All engagements currently provided via the Youth Offer, Xcite and YOT are based on a coaching principle which is focused on achieving sustainable and positive outcomes, ensuring engagement is meaningful and purposeful. However, all interactions with young people are underpinned by developing trusting relationships with young people.

The Ripple Effect Intervention Plan

Following the rapid rise of knife crime and anti-social behaviour in Harrow, a meeting was held with the key stakeholders including the Safer Schools Police Officer, a bereaved parent of knife crime following which the Helix Head-teacher conceptualized the Ripple Effect Intervention (REI) Strategy. It is also intended as an attempt to address a series of grave concerns arising from discussions with pupils permanently excluded to the Helix from Harrow schools involved in, or associated with gangs, gang members, or individuals affected by knife crime (KC), with special focus of particularly youths from the African-Caribbean community who are statistically recorded and evidenced as the highest group of both victims and perpetrators in the borough of Harrow and the city of London.

The likely success of the REI strategy model initiative, in addition to the involvement of the wider Harrow Education and Children and Young people Support Services, would depend largely on the involvement, agreement and support of the Harrow African-Caribbean community; based on their acceptance of the need for action by parents and community members to curtail the ruthless acts of violence by the use of knives. To this end, the Helix Head-teacher has requested the involvement of the Harrow African-Caribbean Organisation's involvement in the initiative as well as the involvement of parents' of pupils excluded to the Helix for the possession of knives.

The REI strategy concept is based on the analogy of the simultaneous impact in all directions of a pebble (interventions) dropped in a pool of water (Harrow & Wealdstone) to cause a ripple (simultaneous) effect over its immediate environment (Areas in, & triggers of Knife Crime in Harrow & Wealdstone).

The REI Strategy appears as potentially the ideal model of strategic intervention to address the multi-faceted causes or roots of the use and rise in Knife Crime, particularly in the London borough of Harrow & Wealdstone (and possibly in other areas in London). Therefore, the aim of the REI strategy is to bring together all the relevant Harrow & Wealdstone established community groups, impacted on by knife crime (Schools, Children & Young People, the public, Social Services, etc.) to work together through a continuous phase in a cycle of planning, implementation of intervention plans, assessments and evaluation of expected success outcomes and impact.

Modern Slavery

Modern slavery is a growing problem in the UK and it is perceived to be a hidden crime. It encompasses human trafficking, slavery, servitude and forced labour. A modern slave is someone who is; forced to work through mental or physical threat; owned or controlled by an employer, usually through mental or physical abuse or the threat of abuse; dehumanised, treated as a commodity or bought and sold as property; and / or physically constrained or have restrictions placed on their freedom.

The statistics available on modern slavery are an underrepresentation of the reality and do not reflect the scale of the problem. The National Crime Agency (NCA) publishes official quarterly statistics and an annual report on referrals made to the National Referral Mechanism (NRM). In 2017 there were 5,145 potential victims referred to the NRM; an increase of 35% on 2016. The referrals comprised 47% females, 52% males and less than 1% transgender. 59% were referred for adult exploitation and 41% for exploitation as a minor. Minor exploitation referrals have increased in 2017 due to an increase in County Lines gang exploitation referrals and referrals for unaccompanied asylum seeking children. A third of referrals made were in relation to exploitation which took place outside of the UK. NCA data shows potential victims of trafficking originating from 116 different nationalities, with Albanian, UK and Vietnamese nationals being the most commonly reported. Labour exploitation, which also includes criminal exploitation, is the most common exploitation type recorded for potential victims exploited as adults and minors.

The local profile on modern slavery is not fully known. Further work is needed to review and understand activity on referrals, including the processes in place, and the data on numbers and outcomes. In Harrow, one adult and one minor were referred to the NRM in 2017 as potential victims. Another source of data is from the charity Hestia, who are the

leading provider of support to victims of modern slavery in London. In 2017 they supported seven¹² victims in Harrow, comprising four cases of domestic servitude and three cases of sexual exploitation. There were also 15 brothels in the borough dealt with jointly by the police and the ASB team each year in 2015-16 and 2016-17.

The Modern Slavery Act 2015 places a statutory duty upon local authorities to identify and refer modern slavery child victims and consenting adult victims through the NRM, and to notify the Home Secretary of adults who do not consent to enter the NRM. The council has a duty to ensure all frontline staff have the knowledge and expertise to spot the signs of modern slavery and are able to appropriately disrupt activity and report cases through the correct channels. The LGA identifies four distinct areas where councils can play a key role; identification and referral of victims; supporting victims - this can be through safeguarding children and adults with care and support needs and through housing / homelessness services; community safety services and disruption activities; and ensuring the supply chains councils procure are free from modern slavery. Effective partnership working is key to tackling this issue successfully. We need to ensure there is a joined up approach to making links between cases or suspected cases of modern slavery in order to understand the scale of the problem in Harrow and respond to it in an informed and evidence based way.

Objective: *To ensure there is an effective and co-ordinated response to modern slavery in Harrow*

Progress So Far

A cross-council task and finish group has been convened to initiate discussions and agree actions to take forward to ensure there is an effective and coordinated response to modern slavery in Harrow. The group is meeting monthly between January and June 2018. The first stage of this work is to establish a local base-line for the council and partners' approach to tackling modern slavery, covering aspects such as levels of staff awareness and knowledge, training requirements, processes for intervention, reporting and monitoring, and data availability.

¹² Borough breakdown data from Hestia is based on the location of incidents at the time they were recorded. It does not necessarily mean that the individuals supported are residents of the borough or that the source of exploitation was located within the borough.

We want to have a system in place which enables the council and partners that are in contact with potentially vulnerable people to spot signs of modern slavery from an early stage, and make interventions or referrals as appropriate following an agreed process. We want to be confident that our procurement arrangements demonstrate a duty of care to workers who are at risk of abuse and exploitation, especially within deep supply chains, in order to ensure that the council is not supporting a slave business with public money.

This entails undertaking a review of suppliers and deep supply chains, and establishing whether we are doing enough to protect people from being exploited beyond our legal duty. This is especially relevant to Harrow's regeneration programme where the council will be funding major construction. Areas to focus on will include contract management, training, presence on construction sites, and care services. We also want to enable victims of slavery to report criminal activity and ensure there are appropriate channels where reporting can be done, and that victims have access to relevant and appropriate support.

In Children and Young People Services, key issues include domestic servitude, child sexual exploitation, and children being criminally exploited by gangs. Harrow is one of four pilot boroughs participating in ECPAT UK's Partnership Against Child Trafficking (PACT) project which runs until March 2019. This will support Children and Young People Services to assess their ability to deal with child trafficking; improve staff knowledge, skills and confidence in working with trafficked children; and improve data recording and child protection procedures. As part of the evaluation, a self-audit tool will be completed at the beginning and end of the project and learning will apply to the rest of the organisation.

The Care Act gave social care services responsibilities on modern slavery. In Adults Services, key issues include forced labour and sex workers in brothels who often give false names and move on. Cases are not coming through as more awareness raising is needed. Training is being run by both adults and children's services, although attendance rates are low. Whilst there is still more work to do to ensure our touchpoints with children are fully covered, there is also more to do across a range of services (e.g. housing, health, licensing, education, customer services etc.) to ensure adult victims of modern slavery are identified and appropriately supported, and that such criminal activity is disrupted. The refuse service, for example, is going through a restructure and has been highlighted as one of several opportunities for identifying potential victims in the borough.

There is a real need for awareness raising and staff training, which are consistent themes emerging from discussions with teams. The benefits of undertaking this work are to fulfil a legal, social and moral obligation in tackling modern slavery, demonstrating a duty of care to people who are at risk or are victims of abuse and exploitation. Our commitment to addressing this issue will be reflected in the delivery plan which accompanies this strategy.



Linh is a 15-year-old Vietnamese young woman. Linh was trafficked to the UK for the purpose of sexual exploitation. In 2017, Linh escaped from a house in West London after a man tried to rape her, and a member of the public found Linh walking the streets of Harrow in a distressed state and took her to Harrow Police Station. Harrow Police referred Linh to Children and Young People's Services, and she was immediately placed with a foster family due to her age and vulnerability.

Linh was initially very reluctant to share information with either the police or social workers, and seemed afraid to talk to a person in authority. Prior to coming to the UK, Linh, an only child, reported that her father had sold her to some people and handed her over to a man, and was advised by her father to follow the man. According to Linh she did not have a good relationship with her father, whom she described as an alcoholic with an addiction to gambling, and a violent person. He owes money to lot of people as a result of his gambling and drinking. Linh stated she has not seen her birth mother since she was born, and instead her step-mother raised her but did not treat her well. Linh stated that her father used to hit her, as did her step-mother who would do so using a broomstick.



Linh believes her father sold her as he was in a lot of debt. Linh explained that her father handed her to a person in China and she lived in China for two weeks and before travelling by plane to an unknown country in Europe. When she arrived in Europe, a woman took her pictures and made her a passport. Linh reported that she was not allowed to leave the house for approximately one month, and someone always guarded the door to prevent her from leaving. Later, Linh was taken by a car with six other people and was then transferred to a lorry with more people which took her to the UK. When Linh arrived in the UK, a man took her to his flat and forced her to have sex.

Linh presents as a traumatised young person, and as a child without family in the UK, she has been accommodated under the Children Act, 1989. Linh's social worker has developed a care plan with Linh, and this includes her health, educational, emotional, welfare and legal needs. Her social worker completed a trafficking assessment, and made a referral to the National Referral Mechanism. A decision was made that there are reasonable grounds to believe she is a victim of modern slavery (human trafficking).

Going Forward

Initial meetings of the cross-council and partnership task & finish group have focussed on understanding levels of awareness, knowledge and current activity on modern slavery. The group will continue to meet and engage key partners to inform a base-line, arising from information gathering and analysis of evidence.

From the baseline research, the group will develop and agree an action plan to address the gaps identified. To ensure there is an effective and co-ordinated response to modern slavery in Harrow, assurance will be sought against areas including:

- Governance
- Levels of knowledge, awareness and activity
- Policies and procedures
- Training and guidance for staff and members
- Procurement arrangements and contract management
- Problem areas
- Corporate profile and communications

The action plan will be integrated into the Community Safety Strategy and VVE Delivery Plan and be taken forward by the multi-agency group, with progress reported into Safer Harrow.

Female Genital Mutilation (FGM)

Female genital mutilation (FGM) refers to procedures that intentionally alter or cause injury to the female genital organs for non-medical reasons. FGM is a criminal offence – it is child abuse and a form of violence against women and girls, and has been illegal in the UK since 1985, with the law being strengthened in 2003 to prevent girls travelling from the UK and undergoing FGM abroad¹³.

Between April 2016 and March 2017, around 40 cases of FGM were newly recorded on women and girls living in Harrow¹⁴. This is lower than the 70 newly recorded cases

¹³ Under section 1(1) of the Female Genital Mutilation Act 2003, a person is guilty of an offence if they excise, infibulate or otherwise mutilate the whole or any part of a girl's labia majora, labia minora or clitoris. Section 6(1) of the 2003 Act provides that the term "girl" includes "woman" so the offences in section 1 to 3 apply to victims of any age.

¹⁴ Data below national level is suppressed: all numbers between 0 and 4 are obscured with an asterisk, and all other numbers are rounded to the nearest five in order to provide an additional level of suppression to obscure small numbers.

identified in 2015-16. 2015-16 was the first year of recording this data and so many cases that were already in the system would have been registered and this may account for the fall in numbers.

With regards to total attendances, Harrow had 295, making it the seventh highest area by number of attendances in the country behind Bristol (945), Birmingham (700), Brent (625), Ealing (360), Southwark (350), and Manchester (325). The way the data is presented in the national report at this stage did not allow us to see how many individuals were responsible for these attendances but we do know that as a large proportion of women are recorded through maternity services, they will have multiple attendances within the year.

The data for quarter 3 and quarter 4 of 2017 now include the numbers of individual patients for these attendances (note all data is rounded up).

	Quarter 3	Quarter 4
Newly recorded cases	15	10
Attendances in quarter	105	105
Number of individual patients	30	35

Progress So Far

In the last year, an FGM Task and Finish Group has been established with membership across health, local authority, police and education. It has reviewed data collection and data quality. The group has held a focus group with the local community groups at the Harrow Mosque.

The group has started to review the headline content of their FGM courses and has begun to undertake a gap analysis. The intention is to produce a training or briefing package for delivery across the partnership and then to pilot this for a learning event in early autumn 2018.



Schools in Harrow have been working with NSPCC and FORWARD on FGM.

Norbury School is the leading primary school in the NSPCC Talk PANTS programme and lead in Female Genital Mutilation education, working alongside the Azure Project with the Metropolitan Police.

The school had six months of regular meetings with stakeholders including health services, children's services, their parent group, the voluntary sector, the police, cluster schools and charities to understand **the facts, the various educational approaches, training and** engagement with communities.

Following these meetings the school created their own FGM lesson plans, resources and approaches which they shared with their stakeholders and modified as required. All Year 5 & 6 pupils' parents met the school and reviewed the resources before the lessons were piloted and INSETs were held for their staff, governors and parents. Under the slogan



My Body My Rules, Norbury has specific FGM lessons from year 3-year 6. Norbury School has also delivered CPD Online seminar lessons and has participated in three conferences, a radio programme and has developed a video. They are also a case study championed by the Home Office and have shared the approach and learning with other schools. Their role in raising awareness of FGM has also been recognised by the United Nation, within the Big Bro Movement.

Going Forward

In 2018/19, the FGM Task and Finish Group will:

- Evaluate the content of training provided across CSC, Police, Health and Education to ensure that it is up to date and sufficiently comprehensive.
- Use the evaluation to produce a combined multi-agency training package which can be delivered as a single course or split into different level courses e.g. a) prevention and identification: b) responding to FGM (and risk of).
- In response to our concerns, we will explore the low referral and consultation rates with the FGM lead appointed by CSC

- Develop a new local FGM guidance and disseminate it across the borough.

Domestic and Sexual Abuse

Domestic violence and abuse is any incident or pattern of incidents 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 gender or sexuality. The abuse can encompass, but is not limited to psychological, physical, sexual, financial and/or emotional abuse¹⁵.

Controlling behaviour is a range of acts designed to make a person subordinate and/or dependent by isolating them from sources of support, exploiting their resources and capacities for personal gain, depriving them of the means needed for independence, resistance and escape and regulating their everyday behaviour. Coercive control is an act or a pattern of acts of assault, threats, humiliation and intimidation or other abuse that is used to harm, punish or frighten their victim.

Since the publication of our last Domestic and Sexual Violence Strategy in 2014, the legislative and policy context has since developed considerably. A range of new legislative measures were introduced including specific offences of stalking, forced marriage, failure to protect from Female Genital Mutilation (FGM), and revenge pornography, as well as a new definition of domestic abuse which includes young people aged 16 to 17 and “coercive control”. Other key legislative developments included the introduction of the Modern Slavery Act (2015), the rolling out of Domestic Violence Protection Orders (DVPOs) and the Domestic Violence Disclosure Scheme (DVDS), the introduction of FGM Protection Orders and an FGM mandatory reporting duty, and enhanced measures to manage sex offenders and those who pose a risk of sexual harm.

The Government has placed an increasing focus on its policy of ending Violence against Women and Girls (VAWG) and tackling domestic abuse. In March 2016, the Government published its ‘Ending Violence against Women and Girls Strategy 2016 to 2020, which focuses on Prevention, Provision of services, Partnership working and Pursuing perpetrators.

¹⁵ It must be noted that a young person is still a child in law up to the age of 18, for example if abuse is experienced from a family member then child protection procedures must be followed rather than domestic abuse. Domestic abuse however, is relevant for peer on peer relationships.

In March 2018, the Government launched its Draft Domestic Abuse Bill for consultation, which aims to protect victims of domestic violence and abuse, provide the justice system with greater guidance and clarity and better protection to victims.

In the same month, the Mayor of London, launched his revised Violence Against Women Strategy which includes priorities to tackle stalking, additional support to help reform the behaviour of perpetrators and better protection for victims of domestic and sexual violence.

- Domestic abuse offences make up over 11 per cent of all crimes in Harrow. Levels of domestic abuse related offences in Harrow are one of the lowest in London and surrounding boroughs.
- There has been a slight reduction in the level of domestic abuse in Harrow, from 1587 in 2016 to 1583 in 2017. However domestic abuse with injury, repeat victims and the proportion of the victims who are women is rising, from 75% in March 2016 to 86% in March 2017. The average number of domestic abuse with injury offences per month over a two year period is 42.



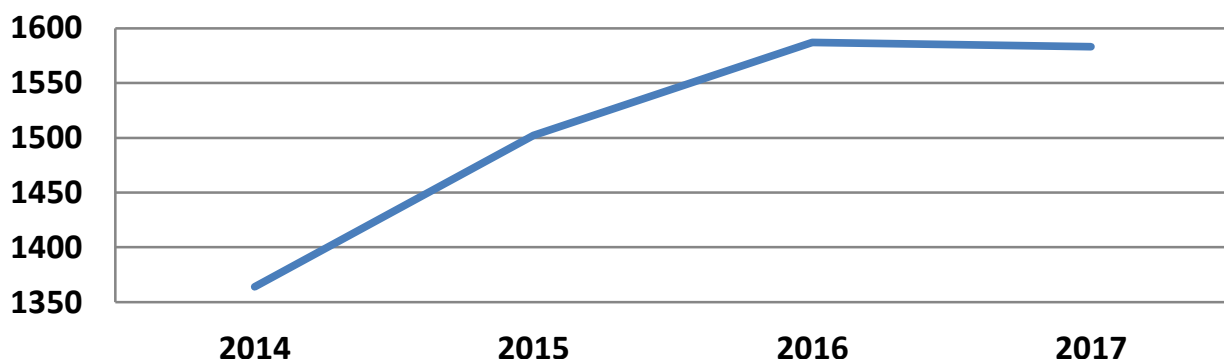
Quick Facts:

2017: 1583 recorded offences
6.36 per 1,000 population –

2016: 1587 recorded offences,
6.38 per 1,000 population –

Positive rate change, above London average

Rolling year data shows that there has been a sharp increase in domestic offences from 2014 to 2016, and although a slight reduction since 2016, this higher level is held in 2017



- Harrow has the lowest rate of sexual offences in the capital and in comparison to neighbouring boroughs. However, between 2016/2017, there has been a slight rise in the number of recorded sexual abuse offences, from 309 offences to 332.

Objective: *To provide critical support to the most vulnerable members of our community who are affected by domestic and sexual violence and female genital mutilation with a focus on the following:*

- *Prevention / Education*
- *Policing and Enforcement*
- *Support and Recovery*

Progress So Far

- We have been working towards developing better understanding of domestic violence in our local community and are working jointly with our strategic partners, to ensure access to high quality intelligence to map the nature of domestic violence in Harrow. Our Domestic and Sexual Violence Forum comprises London Borough of Harrow (LBH) officers, statutory bodies as well as a range of local providers of domestic and sexual violence services in the borough. The Forum has also attempted to widen its membership to include representation and input from a wider range of service providers and statutory organisations including Harrow Clinical Commissioning Group and the Probation Service. It has also taken on a more strategic focus and is working closely with the Safer Harrow Partnership to develop a shared knowledge and better understanding of trends in the number of and types of domestic and sexual violence related cases in the borough and deliver on the objectives contained within this strategy's Delivery Plan
- Our IDVA's dealt with 296 high risk cases over 2017/ 2018, an average of 74 per quarter. The IDVA based in the MASH (Multi Agency Safeguarding Hub) is receiving
- an average of 30 referrals per quarter, which is similar to 2016/17 and slightly down on figures for 2015/16, during which there were 35 referrals.
- The local Multi Agency Risk Assessment Conference (MARAC), which deals with the highest level of domestic abuse cases, considered an average of 15 cases each month during 2017/2018. This figure has remained largely consistent over the past two years, but is slightly lower than the figures for 2015/16, during which there were an average 18 cases per month referred to MARAC. This would indicate that the MARAC referral process is well embedded into local organisations and working well, but we will also work with partners to ensure that the number of high-risk cases that are referred into MARAC remains steady.

- Our IDVAs have thus far provided training to 7 members and social workers in the MASH team.
- Domestic and sexual violence services provided by local organisations have been promoted on the Council's website and through awareness raising events, including the annual White Ribbon day event, which last year was expanded to mark 16 days of activism against gender violence and the UN Day for the Elimination of Violence Against Women.
- There has been an above target increase in the number of calls into the domestic abuse helpline and requests for support and counselling services provided through ASCENT advice and Counselling services. ASCENT has reported that its helpline received calls from 170 new users during January –April 2018, compared with 130 calls between April-December 2017.
- We were very proud to be the first local authority partner UK SAYS NO MORE campaign, national initiative which was launched in 2016, to raise awareness to end domestic violence and sexual assault and will continue to support the campaign over the coming year.
- The big success over the past eighteen months has been the delivery of Harrow Couple's Domestic Violence Programme, where Harrow Children's Services partnered with the renowned Tavistock Relationships to deliver a feasibility project trialling a 'mentalisation' based couple's therapy approach to intervention with eleven couples who are parents of one or more Children in Need, and where there is situational violence between the partners. The aim of this pilot was to assess whether the intervention helps alleviate the incidence of violence, improves the couple's relationship, and improves outcomes for children. This was the first time a programme like this has been used in a domestic violence context and so was ground breaking. The results of the programme indicated that it was possible to deliver a couples therapy intervention to carefully assessed and selected parents with a history of domestic violence safely and productively. Working with the couples together led to no further incidents of domestic violence being recorded to date.
- Building on the success of the initial pilot, Harrow Council received additional funding through the Department of Education to run a second pilot, which concluded in March 2018. Approximately 25 couples were put through the second cohort, leading to a de-escalation of domestic abuse, and a step down from child protection and closure of cases
- The success of the second pilot reflected in the evidence seen in the first cohort.

However, a full evaluation will be conducted at a later stage. The local Authority is exploring alternative funding streams which is hoped will enable the continuation of the couples program particularly as an early help offer.

- To date, the Safer Harrow Partnership and the Forum have helped secure funding to continue current provision of domestic violence services for 2018/19.
- The Forum also reviewed existing perpetrator programmes being delivered in neighbouring boroughs to help inform a business case to potentially commission, or develop a perpetrator programme locally and will continue to gather evidence to assess which types interventions deliver the best outcomes for victims and perpetrators.

Going Forward

- We continue to make domestic and sexual violence a priority for the Council and the Safer Harrow partnership and have provided additional investment to enhance our service offer and made a renewed commitment through this strategy. We are aligning budgets across the partnership, (where possible) to make the best use of available resources in challenging financial times, with the aim of putting victims, and those affected, at the forefront of our work.
- We will continue to identify employment and training as an important aspect of support and recovery to empower individuals independence and self confidence
- We have invested £552,000 over two years in domestic and sexual violence services through a contract with Hestia.
- Through this we have provided a six unit refuge for women and children fleeing domestic abuse
- We have funded three Independent Domestic Violence Advocates (IDVA), who provide practical and emotional support, advice and advocacy to victims and their children on matters including housing, welfare benefits, legal options, health, education, training and childcare.

Drug and Alcohol Misuse

Key Findings from Strategic Analysis

Between 2016 and 2017, drug crime offences in Harrow have increased by 45. There were a total of 526 offences during 2017, and 481 in 2016. This translates to a 0.18 rate increase.

The monthly count of drug crime in the graph below shows that in March 2017 there was a rise in drug trafficking crime in Harrow. Drug trafficking offences are typically around 6 per month on average. There were 27 offences in March 2017

Quick Facts:



2017: 526 drug offences, 2.11 per 1,000 population

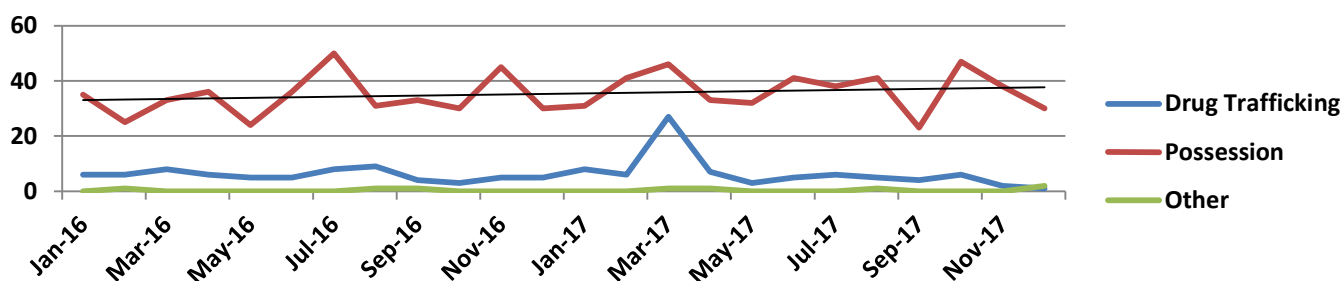
2016: 481 drug offences, 1.93 per 1,000 population

March 2017 - peak in drug trafficking

Harrow – only borough rate increase in neighbouring group

Harrow remains lowest among neighbouring boroughs for drug offences. However, between 2016 and 2017, Harrow has seen a rise in offences, while all four (Barnet, Brent, Ealing and Hillingdon) neighbouring boroughs have shown a rate reduction, and in most cases this has been significant. The largest rate reduction was in Brent (-1.50). London has also seen a rate reduction.

The chart below shows the number of offences recorded in Harrow during each month for 2017 in orange and 2016 in purple. The average number of Drug crimes per month over the two year period is 42. Above average levels of drug crime, over both years, has occurred in March and July with below average levels in January, May, September and December.



Drug crime by crime type: Harrow, monthly

Objectives

- 1. To reduce the number of young people involved in the supply of illicit substances and to build resilience in young people so that they are able to spot the signs of dealer grooming;*
- 2. To reduce alcohol and drug-related reoffending via targeted early support and treatment for ex-prisoners;*

The Harrow Substance Misuse Service is tailored for both young people and adults. The role of specialist substance misuse services is to support young people and adults to address their alcohol and drug use, reduce the harm caused by it and prevent it from becoming a greater problem.

Harrow Adult Substance Misuse Service – delivered by WDP

Our Provider Westminster Drugs Project (WDP) has a strong partnership and satellite provision with their Criminal Justice System partners by joint working and co-location with Police, Probation (National Probation Service - NPS and the Community Rehabilitation Company - CRC) and at Court where Drug Rehabilitation Requirements and Alcohol Treatment Reports are delivered.

There is evidenced correlation between the commission of acquisitive crimes such as burglary and the misuse of Class A drugs, especially crack cocaine and heroin. Most prisoners recovering from drug or alcohol addiction will continue to require treatment after they leave prison and there is also a greater risk of drug-related deaths in the few weeks after release. It is also crucial to attack both the supply and demand for drugs, while ensuring addicts are given the best possible help to recover and necessary for those prisoners and their families who are faced with the destructive consequences of addiction. It is essential for local people who become victims of preventable crimes every year at the hands of those desperately trying to pay for their drug and/or alcohol habits and reinforces our commitment to helping the most vulnerable.

The new Public Health Outcome Framework (PHOF) indicator 2.16 supports a priority under the National Partnership Agreement between NHS England, National Offender Management Service (NOMs) and Public Health England (PHE) to strengthen integration of services and continuity of care between custody and the community. Prisoners will need to be supported to engage in community treatment within three weeks of their release.

PHOF 2.16 activity shows the rate of successful transfer from prison to community treatment in Harrow is lower than the London average and represents a lost opportunity to potentially engage people who had been in treatment while in prison.

Progress So Far

WDP are co-located in Custody to undertake assessments and offer appointments for required assessment, all individuals that commit a “trigger offence” such as burglary, shoplifting and common assault are target tested. If positive for cocaine/heroin an individual will be required to attend WDP for an assessment and also a follow up appointment to support into treatment. There is also continuation of the local drug testing on arrest (DTOA) initiative implemented in 2012 in partnership with the Metropolitan Police and continuation of the prison link/community resettlement pathway for substance-misusing prisoners with Integrated Offender Management (IOM). The presence of WDP staff in Custody also provides support to Custody officers in what to look out for in terms of an individual experiencing withdrawal of alcohol and / or opiates.

Going Forward

WDP are in receipt of a two-year MOPAC grant to provide a Prison Link Worker. Although a particularly difficult cohort to engage there is a great deal that can be undertaken to improve outcomes in this area and the Prison Link Worker will work with prisons’ CARAT (Counselling, Assessment, Referral, Advice and Through-care) team to identify substance misusers within prisons. Links are being reinforced with key individuals within prisons and robust referral pathways implemented to ensure that all offenders are offered an appointment on release and where appropriate can be assessed within prison before their release. 2017/19 Q3 activity shows this post has already started to reflect improvement in the increased transfers from prison to the community treatment.

Harrow Young People’s Substance Misuse Service – delivered by Compass

Young people can enter specialist substance misuse services with a range of problems or vulnerabilities relating to their substance misuse. Our Provider delivers an outward looking model to strengthen mainstream services and deal with lower level issues rather than meet all drug and alcohol related needs in-house. Special attention is given to Young People who have wider vulnerabilities and to enable greater engagement.

Progress So Far

There has been a significant increase in referrals from universal and alternative education in 2017/18 which outweighs referrals from the Youth Offending Team. This trend is potentially positive as it suggests young people are increasingly able to receive appropriate substance misuse interventions at an earlier stage.

In 2017/18 Q3 Compass delivered 184 Satellite Services on 184 occasions across the borough including a number of schools, Children & Family Services, Youth Offending Team, Pupil Referrals Unit and Colleges.

Going Forward

The Council will continue to commission Compass to provide services targeting young people.

Extremism and Hate Crime

Hate crime is any offences which are flagged as having a hate crime element when recorded by the Police. A crime can have more than one hate flag attached to it.

Key Findings from Strategic Analysis

Between 2016 and 2017, hate crime offences in Harrow have increased by 175. There were a total of 2,094 offences during 2017, and 1,919 in 2016. This translates to a 0.7 rate increase.

The chart below shows a rise in level of hate crime in Harrow from March 2016. This trend has been on a positive downward turn since March 2017. The chart below shows the number of offences recorded in Harrow during each month for 2017 in orange and 2016 in purple. The average number of hate crimes per month over the two year period is 172. Above average levels of hate crime, over both years, have occurred in May, June, July and August, with below average levels in

Quick Facts:

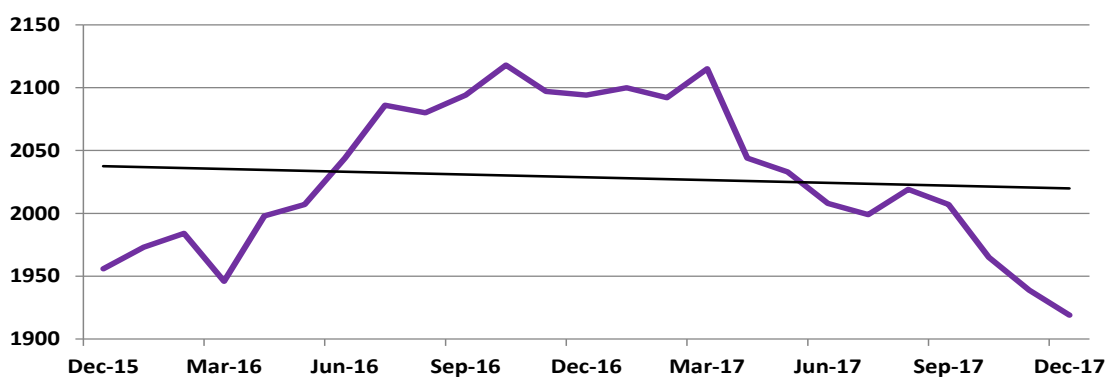


2017: 2,094 hate flagged offences, 8.2 per 1,000 population.

2016: 1,919 hate flagged offences, 7.71 per 1,000 population.

Faith hate increased by 63%

January, February, March September and November.



According to the Strategic Assessment, Domestic is the most common type of Hate crime. There has been a rise across all hate crime types apart from Homophobic which has seen a small reduction. The most significant rise has been in Faith Hate as this has seen a 63% increase between 2016 and 2017.

Our latest survey (Reputation Tracker) shows 77% of residents agreed with the statement *'My local area is a place where people from different ethnic backgrounds get on well together'*.

Extremism

The Counter Terrorism and Security Act (2015) placed a duty on specified authorities to have due regard to the need to prevent people from being drawn into terrorism. By endorsing and supporting the approach being taken in Harrow the Council will be working towards complying with the Prevent duty Harrow.

The aim of the Prevent strategy (published in 2011) is to reduce the threat to the UK from terrorism by stopping people becoming terrorists or supporting terrorism. The Prevent strategy has three specific objectives:

- Responding to the ideological challenge of terrorism and the threat we face from those who promote it;
- Preventing people from being drawn into terrorism and ensuring that they are given appropriate advice and support; and
- Work with sectors and institutions where there are risks of radicalisation that we need to address.

Harrow's approach has also been firmly rooted from a safeguarding perspective. The Prevent strategy states that 'safeguarding vulnerable people from radicalisation is no different from safeguarding them from other forms of harm'. In complying with the duty a risk assessment has been carried out in Harrow (in partnership with Harrow police and SO15 – Counter Terrorism Command) and a local Prevent Action Plan has been drawn up. A multi-agency Prevent Action Plan Group has been set up to review progress of the action plan and where necessary to agree additional actions if required.

Objective: To prevent people from being drawn into terrorism or supporting terrorism, and to improve hate crime reporting rates

Progress So Far

In relation to community cohesion, Harrow is a hugely diverse borough, which benefits from positive levels of community cohesion.

1. On a weekly basis (in partnership with Harrow police) we monitor community tensions. Where necessary, appropriate action is taken with relevant partners to ensure that tensions do not escalate.
2. Following national and international events the Council has brought leaders from different communities together to hear key messages from the police and council and to ensure that messages of unity, community cohesion and reassurance are given and disseminated via different community leaders. This has proved to be a very helpful approach.
3. The Council has commissioned Stop Hate UK to provide third party reporting arrangements. Stop Hate UK information is widely promoted and communities are encouraged to report incidents of hate crime directly to the police or via Stop Hate UK. Victims of hate crime are provided with casework support via the Community Safety Team.
4. Raised awareness of Prevent, staff training which has been supported by the local HSCB and HSAB (Workshop to Raise Awareness of Prevent – WRAP), establishing and effectively operating a multi-agency panel for those individuals identified as vulnerable to radicalisation (Channel), and ensuring that publically owned venues and resources do not provide a platform for extremists. All of these actions assist us in meeting the recommendations of the Prevent Duty Guidance which was issued in 2015 alongside the counter Terrorism and Security Act.

5. Ensuring all relevant practitioners and frontline staff, including those of its contractors, have a good understanding of Prevent and are trained to recognise vulnerability to being drawn into terrorism and are aware of available programmes to deal with these issues. Over the last year over 1,500 people were trained, by the Council, using the Home Office WRAP package – Workshop to Raise Awareness of Prevent.

Going Forward

- The Council will work in partnership with other local agencies to ensure that the Prevent Action Plan is delivered, and will regularly review the local risk to update the action plan as required.
- The Council will continue to operate multi agency Channel Panel arrangements to support individuals vulnerable to radicalisation, and ensure that referral processes align with mainstream safeguarding arrangements, and that the most appropriate support plan is developed for the vulnerable individual and needs are met.
- The Council will continue to offer Prevent training (including the Home Office Workshop to Raise Awareness of Prevent package) to all frontline staff, schools, colleges and other partner agencies
- The Council will continue to prepare and distribute guidance on letting Council and other publicly owned buildings so that they do not provide a venue for extremists or the dissemination of extremist views
- The Council will make partner organisations in business and the supply chain aware of the Prevent agenda and measures they can take to support the initiative
- The Council will ensure that publicly available IT equipment is not capable of displaying extremist or terrorist material.
- The Council, in partnership with the police, will continue to monitor tensions on a weekly basis, and where necessary put in place interventions as required.
- The Council also commits to working with the Police and other partners with the aim of reducing the levels of hate crime in Harrow
- The Council will continue to provide third party reporting arrangements for the reporting of hate crime and will continue to work with Stop Hate UK and promote the reporting arrangements, encouraging communities to report Hate crime

6. Delivering the Strategy

The Strategy's objectives will be delivered in partnership through Safer Harrow, which is responsible for co-ordinating activity between the Police, the British Transport Police, the Council, the London Fire Brigade, the London Probation Service, the Voluntary and Community Sector and any other relevant organisation to reduce crime, disorder, anti-social behaviour and the fear of crime.

The role of Safer Harrow is to bring key agencies and players together in order to ensure that we are working effectively with one another to reduce crime and disorder in Harrow. Safer Harrow adds value by having a strategic overview of all programmes and providing support to partners to ensure that the overall objectives of the partnership are achieved through effective collaboration. Its purpose is to identify links, reduce duplication, and make sure that gaps in service provision are identified so that programmes can address issues that are of particular concern. Although Safer Harrow cannot instruct other agencies what to do or how to do it, it can highlight 'need' and encourage joint working, co-operation and participation in achieving improvements and solutions. As part of this, the partnership will look for all opportunities to communicate the impact of our initiatives that are taking place across the borough.

Governance of community safety, including this Strategy, sits with Safer Harrow and the strategic objectives will be measured through a Delivery Plan, with clear outcomes and measures. In order to establish an effective delivery mechanism of the fund, Safer Harrow will be working closely with the voluntary and community sector to deliver the projects outlined in this strategy aimed at reducing violence, vulnerability and exploitation, and a Delivery Group will oversee the whole programme. In doing this we will ensure that we avoid duplication and support existing bodies where they already exist.

We are fortunate in that we have a vibrant and efficient voluntary and community sector with which we have a close working partnership. This has meant that to date we have made substantial gains in closing the gap between vulnerable groups through targeted interventions, and this will continue to be the theme of our forthcoming programmes.

In delivering this Strategy Safer Harrow will be producing a themed Delivery Plan which will oversee projects which will contribute to the strategic objectives outlined in this Strategy, including all of the MOPAC funded projects agreed for 2018/19.

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Community Safety and Violence, Vulnerability and Exploitation Delivery Plan

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2018 – 2020

The Community Safety and Violence, Vulnerability and Exploitation Delivery Plan is based around the Council's vision which is to 'work together to make a difference for Harrow'. Each element of this Delivery Plan sits under one of the Strategic Objectives outlined in the overarching Strategy. This Plan has a strong focus on both high volume and high harm crime which reinforce our commitment to tackle crime in the borough, and firmly echoes the current Mayor's priorities, and includes a renewed focus on Anti-Social Behaviour and Youth Violence.

We pledge to make Harrow the safest place to live for all those who live, work, and study in the borough and this will be achieved through a distinct set of strategic objectives set out below:

High Volume Crimes

1. **Burglary** – *To reduce the number of burglaries and fear of crime in the borough and increase public confidence in the police*
2. **Non-domestic violence with injury** – *To reduce the number of incidents of grievous bodily harm and actual bodily harm*
3. **Anti-social behaviour (ASB)** – *To reduce the number of anti-social behaviour incidents that occur in the borough and ensure victims get the support they need.*
4. **Motor Vehicle Crime** –
 - (a) *To reduce the number of thefts of a vehicle that occur in the borough and ensure victims get the support they need.*
 - (b) *To reduce the number of thefts from a vehicle that occur in the borough and ensure victims get the support they need.*

High Harm Crime Priorities

1. **Youth violence, weapon based crime and vulnerability & exploitation** *(including gang crime, and Child Sexual Exploitation)* –
 - (a) *To reduce the number of young people involved in youth violence and gang crime and to decrease the number of young people carrying offensive weapons (guns and knives)*
 - (b) *To embed a cultural shift within the schools on the issues of sexual assault, child sexual exploitation and digital*

exploitation, and to promote a culture of awareness of child sexual exploitation

2. **Modern Slavery** - *To ensure there is an effective and co-ordinated response to modern slavery in Harrow*
3. **Domestic and sexual abuse** – *To provide critical support to the most vulnerable members of our community who are affected by domestic and sexual violence and female genital mutilation with a focus on the following:*
 - Prevention / Education
 - Police / Enforcement
 - Support / Recovery
4. **Drug and alcohol misuse** –
 - (a) To reduce the number of young people involved in the supply of illegal substances and to build resilience in young people so that they are able to spot the signs of dealer grooming;*
 - (b) To reduce alcohol and drug-related reoffending via targeted early support and treatment for ex-prisoners*
5. **Extremism and hate crime** – *To prevent young people from being drawn into terrorism; and to improve hate crime reporting rates.*

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The Strategy and Delivery Plan will be reviewed annually and Measures stated below will be tracked at regular Review Points which occur throughout the year. This will enable Safer Harrow to review the success of each Measure on an ongoing basis until 2020.

HIGH VOLUME CRIME

Strategic Objective 1 – *Burglary*: To reduce the number of burglaries and fear of crime in the borough and increase public confidence in the police

Measures & targets	Action	Review Point	Lead	Existing / New Action
Burglaries are reduced compared to the same period in the last 12 months	Deliver the 'Be Safe' programme in September 2018 for on-going work (previously known as 'Autumn Nights')	January 2019	Louis Smith Harrow Police	
	Take forward recommendations from the Locality Assessment into community engagement around violence, vulnerability and exploitation, and integrate into the Delivery Plan	September 2018	Alex Dewsnap, Divisional Director Strategic Commissioning	
	Continue to work closely with the MET Police and Secured by design team to set principles to 'design out crime'. Continue to work closely with the local community including the youth in order to make sure the	Ongoing	Tobias Goevert Head of Regeneration + Design	

	developments take into meaningful consideration their aspirations and concerns.			
	Disseminate recommendations to businesses and supply chain as well as those engaging in employment support and training	September 2018	Mark Billington Head of Economic Development	

Strategic Objective 2 - *Non-domestic violence with injury* : To reduce the number of incidents of grievous bodily harm and actual bodily harm

Measures & targets	Action	Review Point	Lead	Progress (RAG rating)
The number of incidents of grievous bodily harm are reduced compared to the same period in the last 12 months	Developing our response to the rise in crime and anti-social behaviour in Wealdstone Town centre through the Wealdstone Action Group	Set up in June 2018 Ongoing	Alex Dewsnap, Divisional Director Strategic Commissioning	New Action
	Based on success of the Wealdstone Group, consider replicating this for South Harrow	September 2019	Alex Dewsnap, Divisional Director Strategic Commissioning	New Action
The number of incidents of actual bodily	Building awareness across the partnership and frontline staff on serious organised crime	March 2019	Safer Harrow & Zara Baker, MET	New Action

harm are reduced compared to the same period in the last 12 months	Delivery of workshops			
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Strategic Objective 3 - *Anti-social behaviour (ASB)* : To reduce the number of anti-social behaviour incidents that occur in the borough and ensure victims get the support they need.

Measures & targets	Action	Review Point	Lead	Progress (RAG rating)
The number of repeat anti-social behaviour incidents that occur in the borough are reduced compared to the same period in the last 12 months	Use of tools and Powers such as Public Space Protection Orders to reduce incidents of anti-social behaviour in identified hotspots	Ongoing	Richard Le Brun , Head of Community Safety	
	Reduce incidents of repeat victims of anti-social behaviour by Multi-agency response to cases at Anti-Social Behaviour Action Group	March 2019	Richard Le Brun , Head of Community Safety	
	Continue to use existing and new tools to educate tenants and leaseholders to resolve incidents of anti-social behaviour at the earliest point. And to explore powers to take evidenced based action against tenants and leaseholders who	March 2019	Karen Connell, Head Resident Services	

	commit anti-social behaviour.			
	Consider designing a consultation on Anti-social behaviour working directly with young people in its design and delivery	December 2018	Alex Dewsnap, Divisional Director Strategic Commissioning	
To ensure victims of ASB get the support they need	Refer victims of ASB to victim support and obtain service user feedback	September 2018	Richard Le Brun, Head of Community Safety Karen Connell, Head of Resident Services	
	Develop the process for victims satisfaction surveys ensure they have received appropriate support and advice	Ongoing	Richard Le Brun, Head of Community Safety	
	'Call backs' to victims of ASB, evaluate and analyse the data and surveys	Ongoing	Richard Le Brun, Head of Community Safety	

Objective 4a – *Motor Vehicle Crime* : To reduce the number of thefts of a vehicle that occur in the borough and

ensure victims get the support they need.

No specific actions, being dealt with as business as usual (see page 27/28 of the Strategy)

Objective 4b – *Motor Vehicle Crime* : To reduce the number of thefts of a vehicle that occur in the borough and ensure victims get the support they need.

No specific actions, being dealt with as business as usual (see page 27/28 of the Strategy)

HIGH HARM CRIME

Strategic Objective 1a – *Youth violence, weapon based crime and vulnerability & exploitation (including gang crime, and Child Sexual Exploitation)* – To reduce the number of young people involved in youth violence and gang crime and to decrease the number of young people carrying offensive weapons

Measures & targets	Action	Review Point	Lead	Progress (RAG rating)
Support frontline teams to identify and deliver more effective and timely interventions.	Analysis of local data to enable the development of a problem profile which underpin Harrow's Strategy on Violence, Vulnerability and Exploitation	March 2019	David Harrington, Head of Business Intelligence	

Measures: Development of a problem profile Establish monitoring system that can be accessed by the partnership				
Reduce incidents of violent youth crime in Harrow Measures: a) Quarter on quarter reduction measured through MPS data. b) A reduction in children and young people 'coming to notice' through youth	2 year fixed term FTE appointment of a gangs worker to provide targeted support to reduce the number of young people involved in youth violence and gang crime in the Rayners Lane Estate and South Harrow area	June 2019	Ignite	
	The above linking into the daily intelligence meeting (TBA)	Ongoing	Richard Le Brun, Head of Community Safety	
	Develop a partnership response to tackling knife crime, linked to Mayor's strategy for reducing knife crime	Ongoing	Richard Le Brun, Head of Community Safety	
	Youth Offer, including Street Doctors Programme delivered to enable young people to respond to incidents of knife crime	March 2018	Mark Scanlon Head of Service for Early Support and	

violence for anyone under 18.	Youth Offending Service will Evaluate the impact of this Programme and determin whether it can be re-commissioned for a further year , or expanded		YOT	
	Enable friends & family to seek support for YP through contact with Xcite & Learn Harrow	July 2018	Mark Billington Head of Economic Development	
	Drama project delivered in 4 secondary schools working with young people at risk of entering the criminal justice system	March 2019	Synergy	
	Series of primary schools based engagement programmes aimed at raising general awareness around crime and personal safety (for Academic year September 2017)	March 2019	Harrow MPS	
A programme of activity and funding agreed and in palce for 2019/20 and 2020/21	Engage with MOPAC over plans for years 3/4 for the London Crime Prevention Fund projects Agreed funding and programme of activity for April 2019	December 2018 March 2019	Mohammed Ilyas Policy Team	New Action
Analysis of the	Monitor the impact of the projects	Ongoing	Mohammed	New Action

impact of the projects undertaken and shared with Safer Harrow	commissioned from the top 30% slice of MOPAC funding and the benefits to Harrow		Ilyas Policy Team	
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Strategic Objective 1b – *Youth violence, weapon based crime and vulnerability & exploitation (including gang crime, and Child Sexual Exploitation)* – To embed a cultural shift within the schools on the issues of sexual assault, child sexual exploitation and digital exploitation, and to promote a culture of awareness of child sexual exploitation

03

Measures & Targets	Action	Deadline	Lead	
<p>To support schools to deal more effectively with issues of CSE.</p> <p>Measures:</p> <p>a) Progress reviewed by surveys and feedback forms;</p> <p>b) Improvement in young people's safety from repeat victimisation measured using the Young Persons Core tool.</p>	<p>2 year fixed term part time worker to generate a cultural shift within schools on the issue of sexual assault, CSE, and digital exploitation violence, and promote a culture of awareness</p>	<p>March 2019</p>	<p>The Wish Centre & Parmjit Chahal, Head of Service for Children's Access</p>	

Training package produce and implemented	Produce a combined multi-agency training package which can be delivered as a single course or split into different levels e.g. (a) prevention and identification (b) responding to FGM (and risk of).	March 2019	Carole Furlong, Director of Public Health	New Action
Guidance produced and disseminated across the borough	Develop new local FGM guidance and disseminate it across the Borough	March 2019	Carole Furlong, Director of Public Health	New Action

Strategic Objective 2 – *Modern Slavery* - To ensure there is an effective and co-ordinated response to modern slavery in Harrow

Development and delivery of modern slavery action plan	Complete a baseline-line document on modern slavery, arising from an information gathering exercise / gap analysis undertaken in conjunction with stakeholders.	June 2018	Marzuki Haji, Policy Officer	New Action
	Develop an action plan to address the gaps identified through the baseline research	June / July 2018	Marzuki Haji, Policy Officer	New Action

	Deliver the action plan	Timescales to be determined	Modern slavery multi-agency task & finish group	New Action
	Embed the Be Safe, Stay Safe messages and advice in all Employment & Skills guidance from the Council. Include Employment Rights in the advice.	July 2018	Mark Billington Head of Economic Development	NEW ACTION

Strategic Objective 3 – *Domestic and sexual abuse* : To provide critical support to the most vulnerable members of our community who are affected by domestic and sexual violence and female genital mutilation with a focus on the following:

- Prevention / Education
- Police / Enforcement
- Support / Recovery

Measures & Targets	Action	Deadline / Review Point	Lead	Progress (RAG rating)
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<p>Reduction in risk of clients by exit and after 6 and 12 months</p> <p>Additional Measures:</p> <p>a) Exit interview/ RIC (Risk Identification Checklist) /DASH (domestic abuse, stalking and 'honour'-based violence) and PSOCC (Hestia's database)</p>	<p>IDVA (Independent Domestic Violence Advocate) support to 240 new cases per year.</p>	<p>Quarterly</p>	<p>Hestia</p>	
<p>Increase in MARAC (Multi Agency Risk Assessment Conference) referrals from partner organisations</p> <p>Measures:</p> <p>a) MARAC data on referrals</p> <p>b) Service provider information on number of</p>	<p>Training with partner organisations to ensure they are confident in the referral process; six days minimum of MARAC training per year to be provided referring agencies and MARAC members</p>	<p>Quarterly</p>	<p>Hestia</p>	

<p>training sessions</p>				
<p>Maintain Domestic Violence as significant referral reason for undertaking Children and Young People Services assessment activity.</p> <p>Measures:</p> <p>b) Number of families identified through MASH (Multi Agency Safeguarding Hub)/Family Referral Team with Domestic Violence needs</p> <p>c) Children's</p>	<p>Increase in number of social workers who have been provided with specialist Domestic Violence training from provider; Service Provider to deliver a minimum of six days' training on Domestic Violence to frontline staff in Children's Services each year</p> <p>Schools to identify and implement pastoral support for young people in transition from primary / secondary education</p>	<p>Quarterly</p>	<p>Hestia</p>	

Services to provide numbers of social workers trained				
Produce an options appraisal for a local perpetrator programme. Consideration for programme to offer service to individuals not convicted of Domestic Violence offence where appropriate Business case to be presented to Safer Harrow re resources/ capacity	Consider how the business case for a local perpetrator programme can be sustainably funded in Harrow	December 2018	Harrow Domestic and Sexual Violence Forum & Rachel Gapp, Head of Policy	
Future proof Harrow Couples Domestic Violence Programme	Continue to deliver the Couples Programme, and consider options for sustainable funding of this programme	April 2019	Parmjit Chahal, Head of Service for Children's Access	
Secure funding for the domestic violence contract for 2019 and beyond	Investigate all options available for funding services currently provided under the Domestic and Sexual Violence contract;	September 2018	Rachel Gapp, Head of Policy	

	areas being explored will include MOPAC, Hestia to reduce costs of contract; external funding options etc.			
Provide up to date information about domestic abuse services to residents and other stakeholders on the Council's website.	Explore better opportunities to share information with existing VCS organisations that deliver DSV services in Harrow and other statutory bodies	Ongoing	Harrow Domestic and Sexual Violence Forum	1
Increase the number of Harrow residents using services provided under the Ascent programme (funded by London Councils)	Raise awareness of the services through the Harrow Domestic and Sexual Violence Forum to encourage an increase in signposting, referrals and usage.	March 2019	Harrow Domestic and Sexual Violence Forum	New Action
Increase in the number of referrals to partner organisations in the community, including the interfaith forum	Review the information on the Council's website and make the necessary changes.	September 2018	Harrow Domestic and Sexual Violence Forum	New Action
Ensure employment & training options	Make timely referrals to employment/training	September 2018	Victoria Isaacs Employment &	New Action

are included in support & recovery plans	support to build confidence and independence		Skills	
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Strategic Objective 4a – *Drug and alcohol misuse* : To reduce the number of young people involved in the supply of illicit substances and to build resilience in young people so that they are able to spot the signs of dealer grooming

Measures & Targets	Action	Deadline / Review Point	Lead	Progress (RAG rating)
<p>An increase in the number of young people currently engaged in a drug dealing lifestyle supported to exit this lifestyle and reducing the numbers of young people choosing to or being coerced into supplying substances.</p> <p><u>Measure:</u></p> <p>The number of</p>	<p>Conduct a needs assessment using data from Compass YPSMS and other local sources including, School health assessment, and carry out community and stakeholder consultation to ascertain and determine the level of need of Young People who are at risk of grooming for supply of substances 3-6 months and to increase knowledge and understanding of level of under 18's involved in supply of illicit substances in Harrow by sharing service level data throughout the project term.</p>	<p>July 2019</p>	<p>Compass</p>	

young people referred to the drug and alcohol service regarding preventative work (using local public health data).	Identify local hotspot areas where drug dealing is known in the borough	July 2019	Compass	
	Deliver a series of workshops and assemblies to at least 90% of High Schools in the Harrow	July 2019	Compass	
	Deliver a number of 1-2-1 prevention sessions on awareness of drug dealing and to include strategies and mechanism to attain this	March 2019	Compass	
	Deliver a number of 1-2-1 intervention sessions for young people who are involved in drug dealing and to provide and develop an exit strategy for them to leave and access PAYP (Positive Activities for Young	March 2019	Compass	

	People)			
	Undertake a trial of the DISC information sharing system to help address VVE in the Town centre	March 2019	Tanya Sprunks and Paul Gamble	New Action

Strategic Objective 4b – *Drug and alcohol misuse* : To reduce alcohol and drug-related reoffending via targeted early support and treatment for ex-prisoners

Measures & Targets	Action	Deadline / Review Point	Lead	
Year on year increase in the transfer rate from prison to the community in 2017/18 and the transfer rate from prison to the community in 2018/19	Specialist caseload management of all prison release service users to support through treatment and recovery	March 2019	Service Manager, WDP	
	Specialist Prison Link Worker that in-reaches to prison establishments: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Bridging the gap for service users between Harrow Substance Misuse Services and HMP. 	March 2019	Service Manager, WDP	

	Assessing, engaging and providing support to service users being released from prison to maximise their engagement with community services on release.			
	Engage Skills & Employment teams for current opportunities and Local Labour market support	September 2018	Victoria Isaacs Skills & Employment	New Action

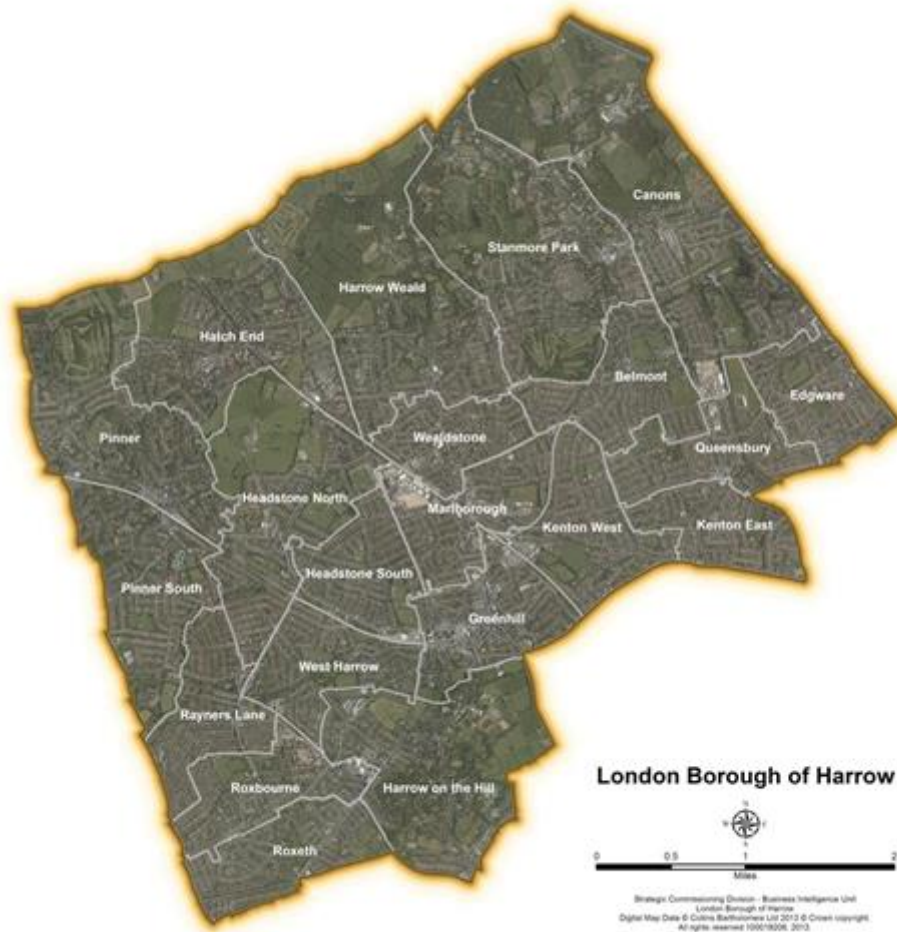
Strategic Objective 5 – *Extremism and hate crime* : To prevent people from being drawn into terrorism or supporting terrorism; and to improve hate crime reporting rates.

Measures & Targets	Action	Deadline / Review Point	Lead	
Prevention of people being drawn into terrorism or supporting terrorism and improving community engagement	Delivery of WRAP Training to all statutory partners	March 2019	Samia Malik, Community Cohesion Lead	
	Community Engagement activity with Community Leaders	March 2019	Samia Malik, Community Cohesion Lead	

	Delivery of the Local Prevent Programme	March 2019	Samia Malik, Community Cohesion Lead	
	Effective delivery of Channel arrangements	March 2019	Mark Scanlon, Head of Early Support & Samia Malik, Community Cohesion Lead	
Increase in the reporting of incidents of Hate Crime	Review arrangements for hate crime reporting	September 2019	Richard Le Brun, Head of Community Safety & Samia Malik, Community Cohesion Lead	
	Victim Worker support in place to support victims of Hate Crime	March 2019	Richard Le Brun, Head of Community Safety	
	Through victim satisfaction surveys increase confidence to report incidents	March 2019	Richard Le Brun, Head of Community Safety	

Annual Strategic Assessment 2018

A Summary of Crime in Harrow in 2017



DRAFT Annual Strategic Assessment 2018

Title:	Annual Strategic Assessment 2018
Purpose:	Planning for Community Safety & VVE Strategy
Relevant to:	Safer Harrow Management Group
Authors:	Harrow Council - Business Intelligence Unit
Date Created:	January 2018

Acknowledgement

- Metropolitan Police – <http://maps.met.police.uk/tables.htm>
 - Data extract: January 2018
- Safe Stats – <https://maps.london.gov.uk/safestats/>
 - Data extract: January 2018
- MOPAC interactive dashboard -<https://www.london.gov.uk/what-we-do/mayors-office-policing-and-crime-mopac/data-and-statistics>
 - Data extract: January 2018



SAFESTATS
INFORMATION SHARING FOR TACKLING VIOLENCE

MAYOR OF LONDON
OFFICE FOR POLICING AND CRIME

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Crime rates

Crime rates were based on Office of National Statistics (ONS) Mid-year Population Estimates:

- **Harrow: 248,742 (2016),**
- **Greater London: 8,778,491 (2016)**

Strategic Assessment: Purpose

The Strategic Assessment is an annual review of the patterns of crime and anti-social behaviour, fulfilling partnership responsibility under sections 5,6, and 7 of the Crime and Disorder Act 1998 to conduct an annual review of the levels and patterns of crime and disorder in Harrow & Greater London.

The findings of the Strategic Assessment will help inform the annual refresh of Harrow's Community Safety and Violence, Vulnerability & Exploitation Strategy.

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Key Findings

- Overall crime levels in London are increasing
- Crime in Harrow has increased in 2017 compared to 2016 but Harrow continues to have the lowest crime rate in London
- Although burglary rates are increasing Harrow benchmarks well in relation to these increases and the rate of artifice burglary* amongst nearest neighbours.
- Artifice Burglary maybe an emerging threat as from a low base offences are rising in Harrow and bordering neighbours
- Fear of crime in Harrow is reducing in areas associated with increasing levels of crime
- Towards the end of 2017 there has been decline in some elements of resident confidence in policing, however Harrow benchmarks well for Police reliability and treating people fairly
- Good performance in relation to Anti-social behaviour although there are hotspots where levels remain relatively high.
- The rate of non-domestic related violent crime continues to be higher in the neighbourhoods also associated with higher levels of ambulance attendances to night time violence and areas associated with the evening and night time economy.
- Violent crime continues to rise with increases recorded in both violence with injury and violence without injury.
- The proportion of knife crime that results in injury is increasing particularly for under 25s.
- Rates of gang flagged offences are low but resident concern is rising.
- Slight reduction in the level of domestic abuse in Harrow, however domestic abuse with injury, repeat victims and the proportion of the victims who are women is rising.
- Drug crime may be an emerging risk as Harrow's relatively lower levels are rising, while neighbouring boroughs are showing significant reductions.
- Significant increases in Faith Hate crime.

Recommendation

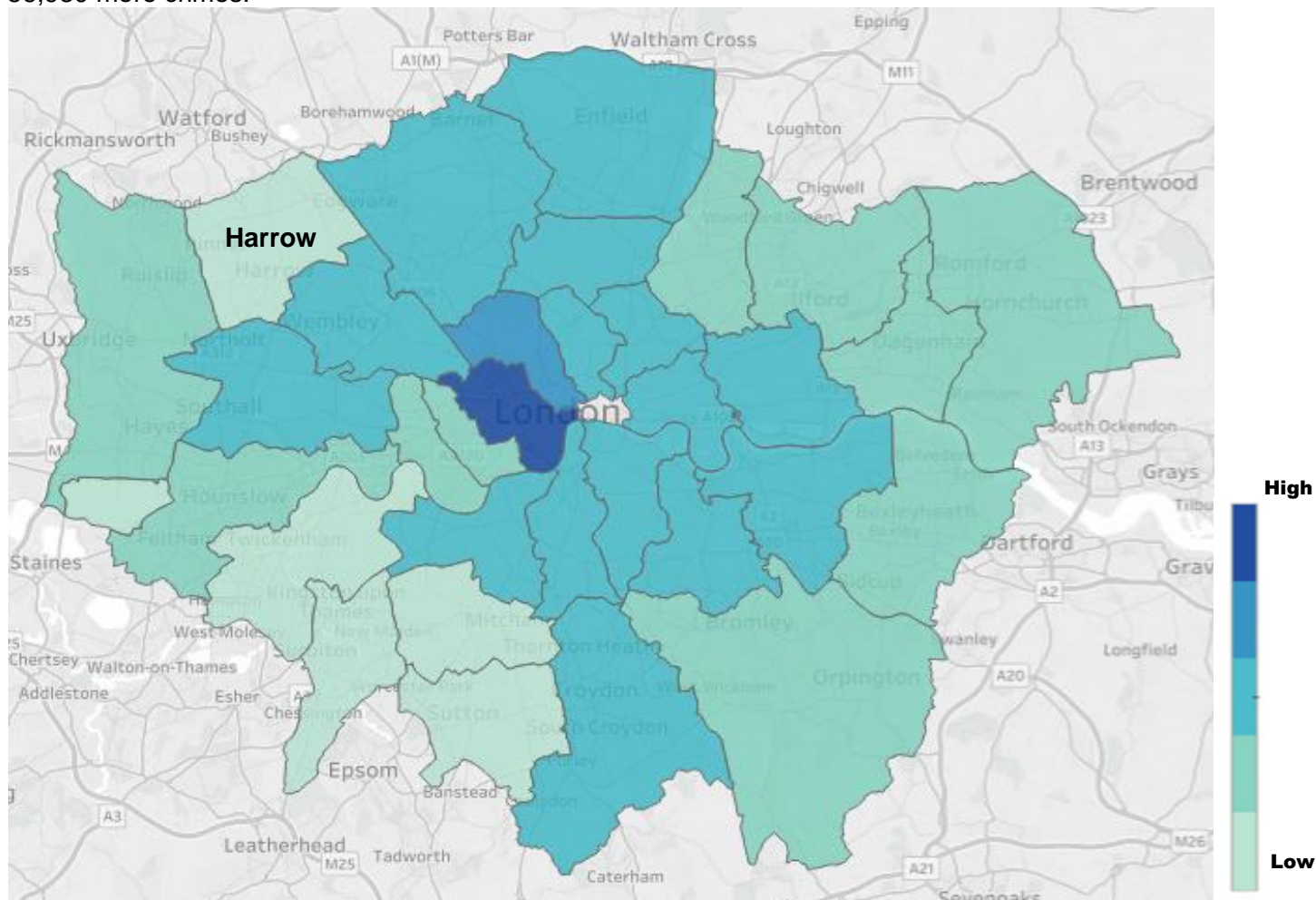
Members of the Safer Harrow group to consider:

- **Does this assessment reflect the right priorities for the Borough?**
- **Are there any further emerging risks or issues that should be represented?**

**Artifice burglary is a type of burglary where a falsehood, trick or distraction is used on an occupant of a dwelling to gain, or try to gain, access to the premises in order to commit burglary.*

Crime in Greater London

The total of recorded offences during 2017, for Greater London, was 818,341. The total of recorded offences in 2016 for Greater London was 761,411. This represents a 7.47% increase or 56,930 more crimes.



Greater London
761,411
Total Crimes – 2016

56,930
More Crimes

Greater London
818,341
Total Crimes – 2017

Greater London
86.8
Crimes per 1,000
population

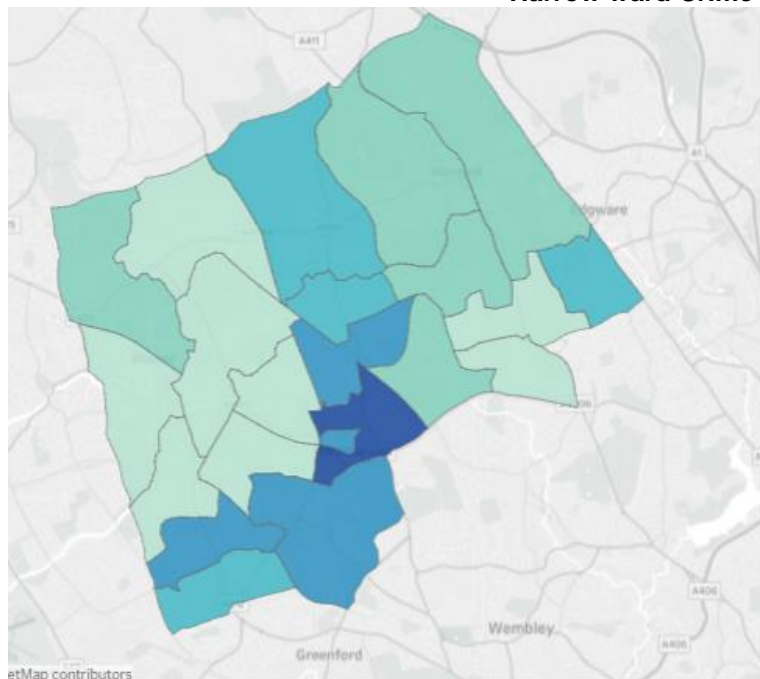
6.4
More crimes per
1,000 Population

Greater London
93.2
Crimes per 1,000
population

Quick facts on crime in Harrow

Level of crime 2017	13,892 crimes , 56 crimes per 1,000 population - lowest crime rate in London																		
Level of Crime 2016	13,162 crimes , 53 crimes per 1,000 population- lowest crime rate in London																		
General monthly trend of total crime	<p>Alongside estimated population increases, the overall level of recorded crime has fallen in recent months. Dec 2017 has seen the lowest recorded number since July 2015 and the lowest December since 2014.</p>																		
Level of crime 2017 by Crime types	<p>Harrow Total crimes</p> <table border="1"> <tr> <td>Violence Against the Pers..</td> <td>4,676</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Theft and Handling</td> <td>4,604</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Burglary</td> <td>2,043</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Criminal Damage</td> <td>1,135</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Drugs</td> <td>518</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Sexual Offences</td> <td>330</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Robbery</td> <td>315</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Other Notifiable</td> <td>251</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Fraud and Forgery</td> <td>20</td> </tr> </table>	Violence Against the Pers..	4,676	Theft and Handling	4,604	Burglary	2,043	Criminal Damage	1,135	Drugs	518	Sexual Offences	330	Robbery	315	Other Notifiable	251	Fraud and Forgery	20
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Fraud and Forgery	20																		

Harrow ward Crime levels 2017



2017

Total crime levels highest:
Greenhill, Roxbourne, Marlborough

Total crime levels lowest:
Pinner South, Headstone North, Kenton East

2016

Total crime levels highest:
Greenhill, Marlborough, Roxeth

Total crime levels lowest:
Pinner South, Headstone North, West Harrow

Change in the level of crime

Harrow

In Harrow, a total of 13,892 crimes were recorded during 2017, which was 1.69% of all crime reported in Greater London. This was the sixth lowest of actual crimes reported. When this total is divided by Harrow's population the resulting crime rate is 56 crimes per 1,000 population, giving Harrow the **lowest crime rate in London**.

The total number of all crimes in Harrow in 2017 increased by 5.54%, compared to 2016 (13,162 to 13,892). This is lower than Greater London's 7.47% increase as a whole.

total offences	2016		2017		Rate Change
	Offences	Rate	Offences	Rate	
Barnet	25,722	66.62	26,914	69.71	3.09
Brent	27,681	84.33	29,689	90.45	6.12
Ealing	28,039	81.70	28,222	82.23	0.53
Harrow	13,162	52.91	13,892	55.85	2.93
Hillingdon	22,760	75.25	24,716	81.71	6.47
Greater London	761,411	86.8	818,341	93.2	6.4

Quick Facts:



2017: 13,892 recorded crimes
56 per 1,000 pop

2016: 13,162 recorded crimes
53 per 1,000 pop

Lowest rate increase amongst Nearest Neighbour group

When comparing to Harrow's neighbouring boroughs; All have seen an increase in crime from 2016-2017. Ealing has shown the lowest increase and a lower increase than Harrow's. Both Brent and Hillingdon showed larger increases to Harrow.

Brent continues to have the highest crime rate and Harrow's the lowest of the group.

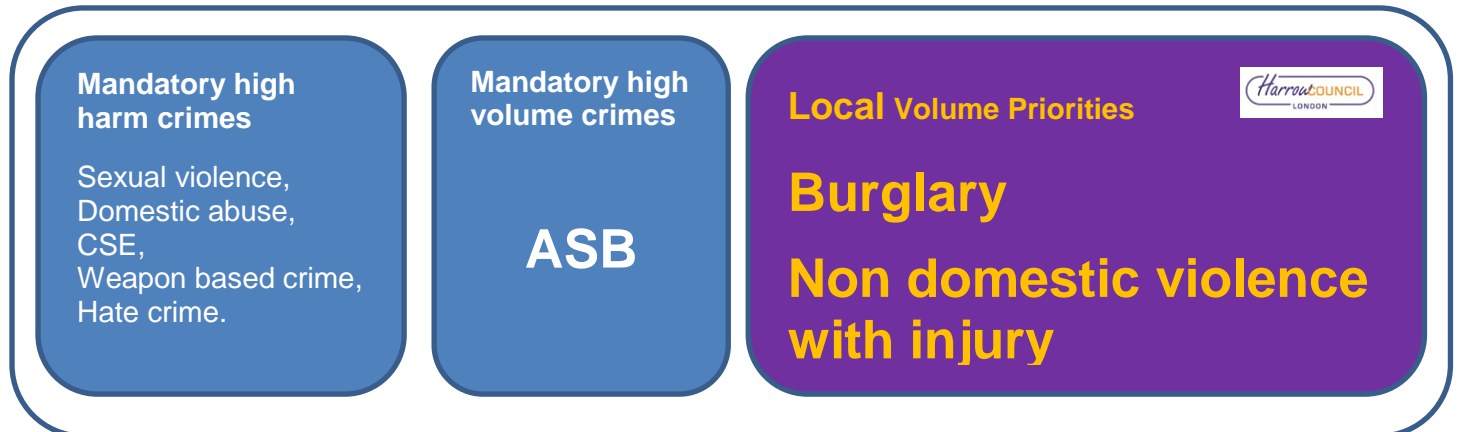
Harrow's rate change is in the lower quartile when compared to the rest of London

Table shows London Boroughs RAG rated by rate change quartiles.

Borough	2016	2017	Change	Borough	2016	2017	Change
Barking and Dag'	85.81	90.24	4.43	Hounslow	84.51	91.57	7.06
Barnet	66.62	69.71	3.09	Islington	119.72	137.88	18.16
Bexley	54.89	60.38	5.49	Kens' & Chelsea	129.35	136.70	7.35
Brent	84.33	90.45	6.12	Kings' upon Thames	58.85	64.98	6.13
Bromley	63.46	69.56	6.10	Lambeth	108.30	106.06	-2.24
Camden	122.63	153.74	31.12	Lewisham	82.69	82.85	0.16
Croydon	79.83	79.63	-0.20	Merton	64.56	66.99	2.42
Ealing	81.70	82.23	0.53	Newham	91.58	100.95	9.37
Enfield	70.36	75.80	5.43	Redbridge	67.53	78.17	10.64
Greenwich	84.21	90.78	6.57	Rich' upon Thames	58.50	67.29	8.79
Hackney	106.62	115.97	9.34	Southwark	103.95	108.55	4.60
Ham & Fulham	116.23	120.74	4.51	Sutton	54.63	59.46	4.83
Haringey	101.43	108.91	7.48	Tower Hamlets	100.74	104.71	3.98
Harrow	52.91	55.85	2.93	Waltham Forest	77.89	82.49	4.60
Havering	69.19	74.77	5.58	Wandsworth	78.20	79.89	1.70
Hillingdon	85.81	90.24	6.47	Westminster	202.88	230.34	27.47

Police & Crime Plan (PCP): Harrow's Local Priorities

The Mayor's Office for Policing and Crime's PCP was launched in February 2017. Each London Borough has selected two local volume crime priorities, based on local knowledge, crime data and police intelligence, along with antisocial behaviour, which has been identified by the Mayor's Office for Policing and Crime (MOPAC) as an important issue in every Borough. The priorities for all Boroughs will also include mandatory high-harm crimes: sexual violence, domestic abuse, child sexual exploitation, weapon-based crime and hate crime.



Boroughs with same local priorities as Harrow: Barking & Dagenham, Barnet, Bexley, Brent, Bromley, Croydon, Enfield, Havering, Hillingdon, Hounslow, Kingston, Redbridge, Sutton, Tower Hamlets.

Volume priorities

- **Burglary** – *To reduce the number of burglaries and fear of crime in the borough and increase public confidence in the police*
- **Non-domestic violence with injury** – *To reduce the number of incidents of grievous bodily harm and actual bodily harm*
- **Anti-social behaviour (ASB)** – *To reduce the number of anti-social behaviour incidents that occur in the borough and ensure victims get the support they need.*

High harm crime priorities

- **Youth violence and knife crime** –
 - **(a)** *To reduce the number of young people involved in youth violence and gang crime and to decrease the number of young people carrying offensive weapons*
 - **(b)** *To embed a cultural shift within the schools on the issues of sexual assault, child sexual exploitation and digital exploitation, and to promote a culture of awareness of child sexual exploitation*
- **Domestic and sexual abuse** – *To provide critical support to the most vulnerable members of our community who are affected by domestic and sexual violence and female genital mutilation*
- **Drug and alcohol misuse** –
 - **(a)** *To reduce the number of young people involved in the supply of illegal substances and to build resilience in young people so that they are able to spot the signs of dealer grooming;*
 - **(b)** *To reduce alcohol and drug-related reoffending via targeted early support and treatment for ex-prisoners*
- **Extremism and hate crime** – *To prevent young people from being drawn into terrorism; and to improve hate crime reporting rates.*

Harrow's high volume crime priorities:

Burglary

Burglary includes the theft, or attempted theft, from a residential building or business/community premises where access is not authorised. Damage to a building/premises that appears to have been caused by a person attempting to enter to commit a burglary, is also counted as burglary.

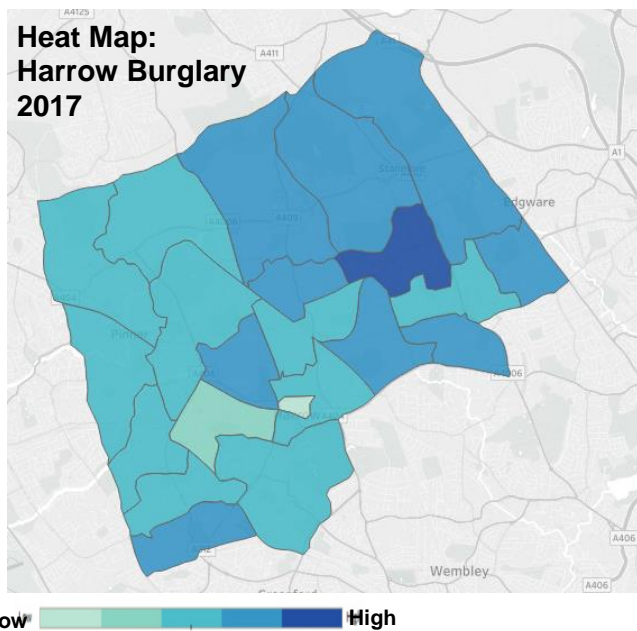
Between 2016 and 2017, the number of recorded burglaries in Harrow increased by 48. There was a total of 2,043 offences during 2017, and 1,995 in 2016. This translates to a 0.19 rate increase. The map below also shows the scale of offences in wards across Harrow in 2017.

Quick Facts:

2017: 2,043 recorded burglaries, **8.21** per 1,000 pop

2016: 1,995 recorded burglaries, **8.02** per 1,000 pop

Lowest rate increase amongst Nearest Neighbour group

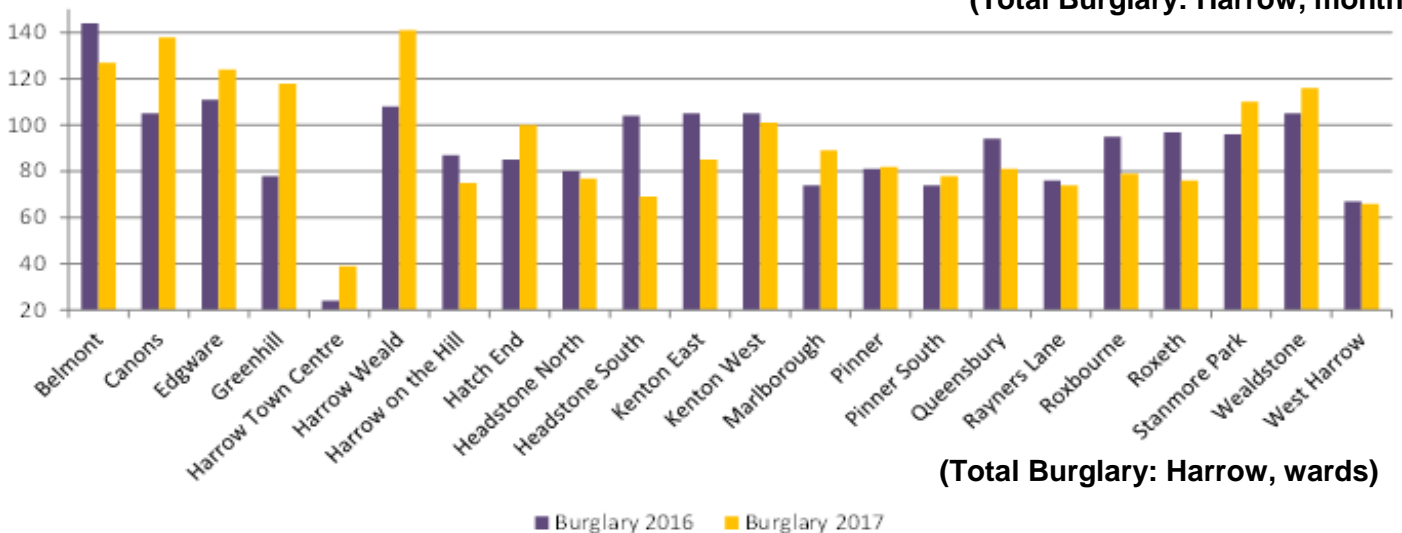
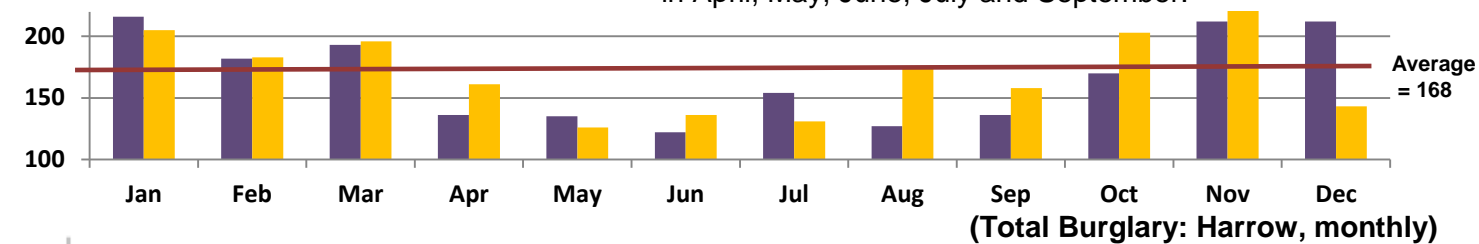


The highest levels of burglaries occurred in Harrow Weald, Canons and Belmont, with the highest increases in Greenhill and Canons wards.

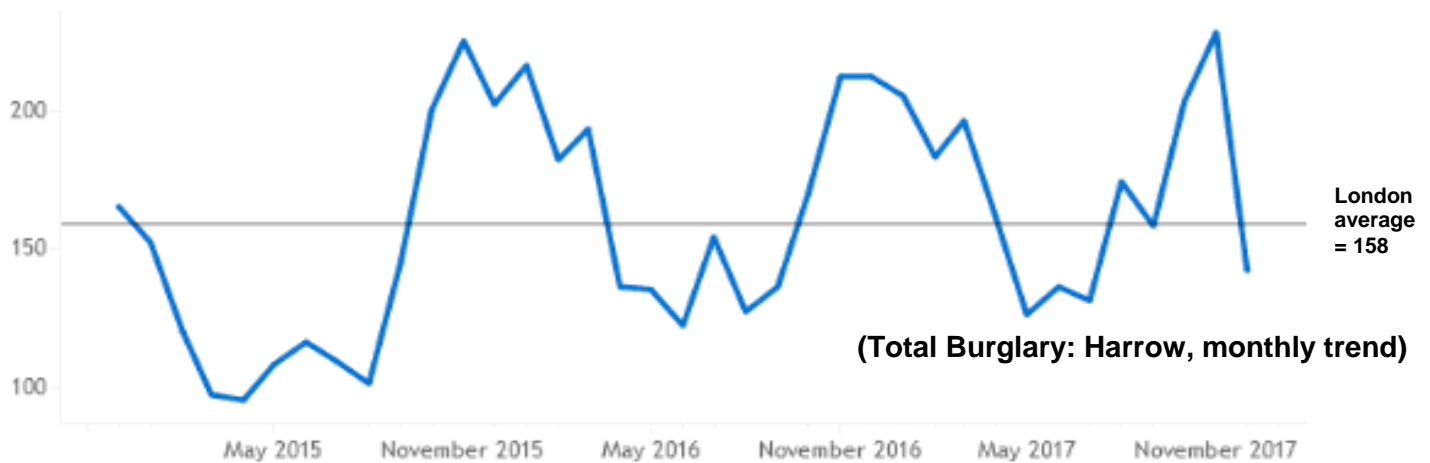
The increase in Canons was largely residential burglaries, whereas Green Hill saw a significant increase in Business & Community burglaries (26 in 2016 to 58 in 2017). Across Harrow, the proportion of Business & Community burglary in 2017 reduced from 18.9% in 2016 to 17.9%.

Wards with the largest reductions were Headstone South, Kenton East and Roxeth.

The chart below shows the number of offences recorded in Harrow during each month for 2017 in orange and 2016 in purple. The average number of burglaries per month over the two year period is 168. Above average levels of burglary, over both years, have occurred in January, February, March and November with below average levels in April, May, June, July and September.



▲ 2.41%



In 2017 since July there was an upward trend in burglary offences. This has fallen in December 2017 (142 offences) to below the London average (158 offences) and is significantly lower than December of 2016, 2015 and 2014 (212, 202, 165, offences respectively).

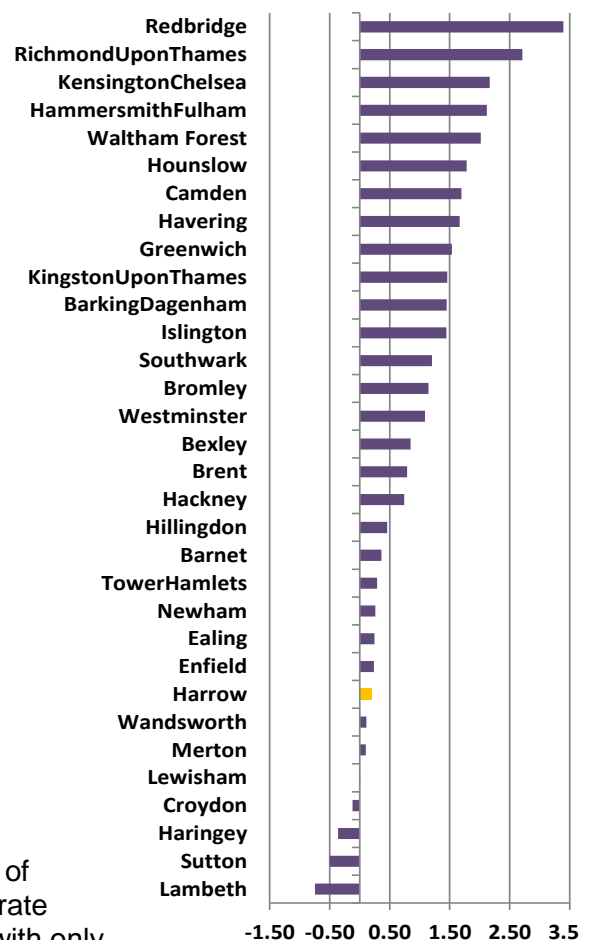
High Volume Crime priority: Burglary

Nearest Neighbours:

All areas in the group have seen an increase in the rate of burglary over the last year. When comparing Harrow's nearest neighbours, Ealing has the lowest rate of burglary in both 2016 and 2017, and at 0.19 Harrow has the lowest rate change of the group. Barnet has the highest rate of burglary in both 2016 and 2017 and Hillingdon has the highest rate of change of the group.

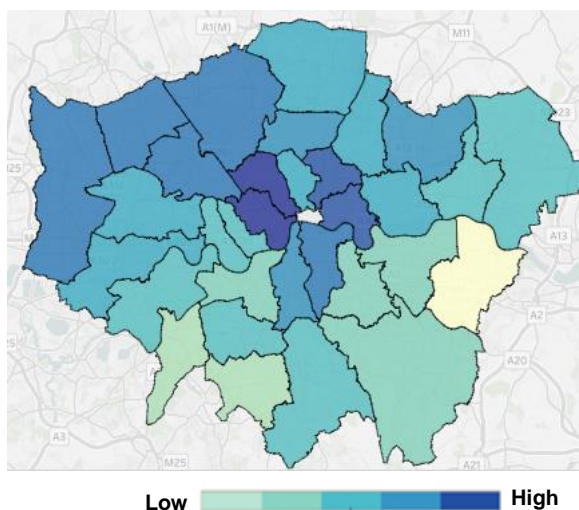
Burglary	2016		2017		Offences Change	Rate Change
	Offences	Rate	Offences	Rate		
Barnet	3410	8.83	3550	9.19	140	0.36
Brent	2642	8.05	2902	8.84	260	0.79
Ealing	2484	7.24	2569	7.49	85	0.25
Harrow	1995	8.02	2043	8.21	48	0.19
Hillingdon	2242	7.41	2523	8.34	281	0.93
London	42,572	8.99	37,775	7.98	47,97	1.01

(London Boroughs: Burglary rate change 2016-2017)



Heat Map: London Burglary 2017

The map shows Harrow's above average burglary rate across London in 2017.



The chart shows that in 2017, burglary increased across the majority of London. Less than 13% of London Boroughs experienced a positive rate change. Harrow's increase was in the lower quartile of rate change, with only 4 boroughs experiencing a lower increase.

Artifice burglary:

Artifice burglary is a type of burglary where a falsehood, trick or distraction is used on an occupant of a dwelling to gain, or try to gain, access to the premises in order to commit burglary.

Artifice burglary	2016		2017		Offences Change	Rate Change
	Offences	Rate	Offences	Rate		
Barnet	94	0.24	55	0.14	-39	-0.10
Brent	95	0.29	123	0.37	28	0.09
Ealing	61	0.18	69	0.20	8	0.02
Harrow	11	0.04	33	0.13	22	0.09
Hillingdon	31	0.10	30	0.10	-1	0.00
London Average			100			

The map shows that artifice is heavily concentrated in the north to north west of London. A significant proportion is in Harrow's neighbouring boroughs of Brent, Ealing and Barnet.

Quick Facts:

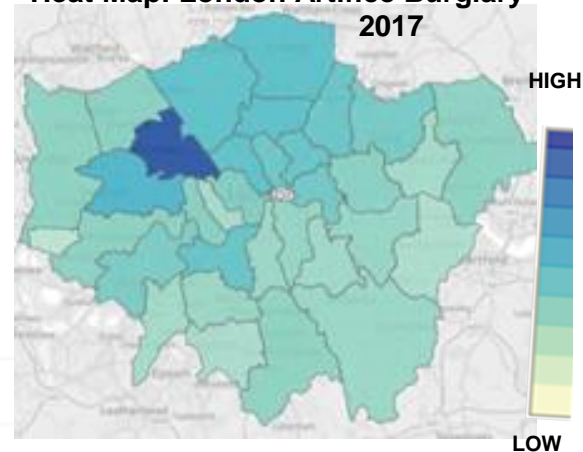


2017: 33 recorded burglaries, **0.13** per 1,000 pop

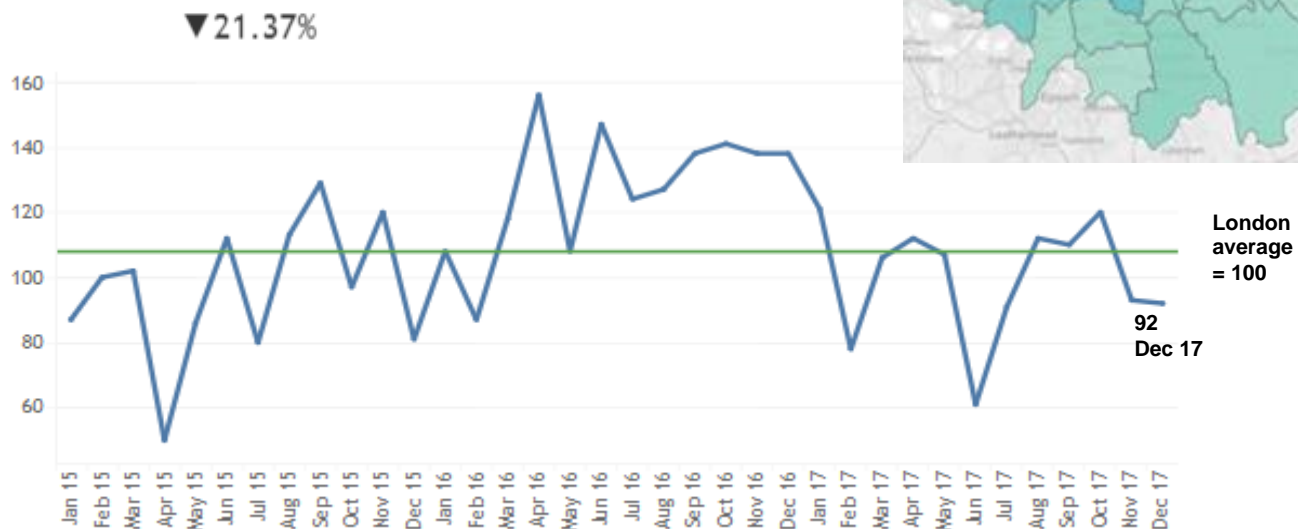
2016: 11 recorded burglaries, **0.04** per 1,000 pop

One of the highest rate increases in neighbouring group

Heat Map: London Artifice Burglary 2017



12 mths to December 2017 compared to the previous 12:



Artifice burglary London Rolling year trend - monthly

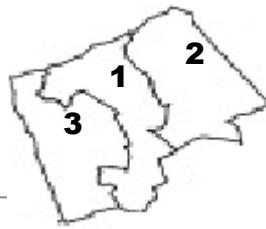
Although the rate of artifice burglary is low in Harrow there has been a significant increase in 2017 compared with 2016. 22 more offences in 2017 translate to a 0.09 rate increase, one of the highest rate increases in the neighbouring group. Some of Harrow's neighbouring boroughs (Brent and Ealing) are among the areas with the highest levels of artifice burglary in London.

Public Attitudes

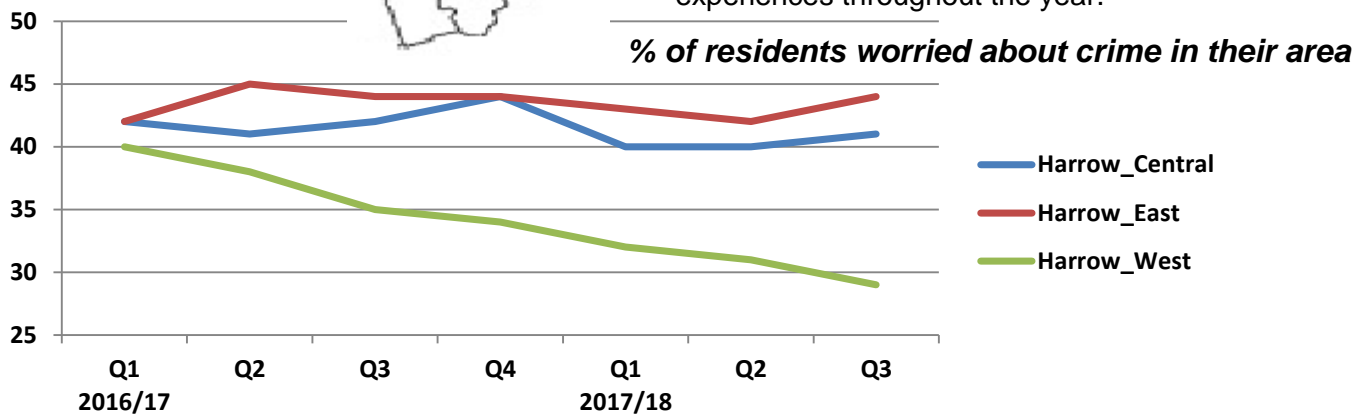
Fear of Crime

Borough wide fear of crime performance information sourced from the Metropolitan Police Service Public Attitude Survey (PAS)¹ is broken down into three separate neighbourhoods which are:

1. Harrow Central
2. Harrow East
3. Harrow West

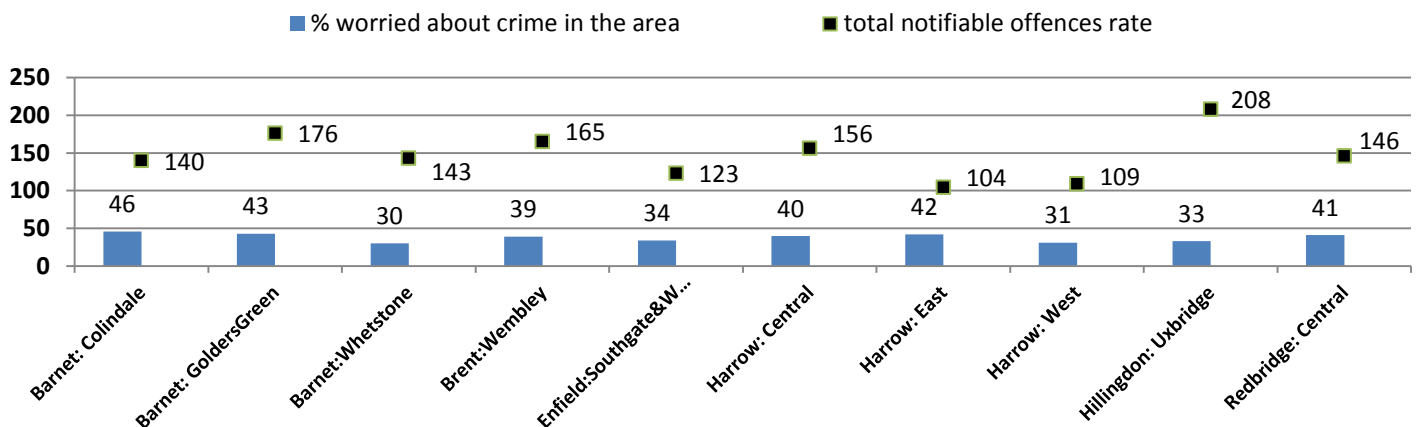


The indicator is measured using performance information sourced from the PAS quarterly report, which measures the attitude of Londoners towards policing and identifies priorities and experiences throughout the year.



The above chart shows that the fear of crime is highest in Harrow East and rising in both Harrow East and Harrow Central. The percentage of residents worried about crime in Harrow West has been declining since Q1 2016/17, even though in recent months the rate of crime in the area has increased (94 rate per 1000 of total notifiable offences² in Q2 to 109 in Q3).

The most valid comparisons can be made with boroughs within Harrow's most similar group (MSG)³. These are boroughs that share similar social, economic and demographic characteristics. The statistics for Quarter 3 of 2017/18 are below. Alongside are statistics for volumes of reported crime.



In the comparator group, Barnet Whetstone and Harrow East have the lowest % of residents worried about crime in their area. The highest levels of crime are in Barnet Colindale and Barnet Golders Green. Barnet Whetstone and Hillingdon both have significantly lower levels of concern in relation to the levels of crime in the area.

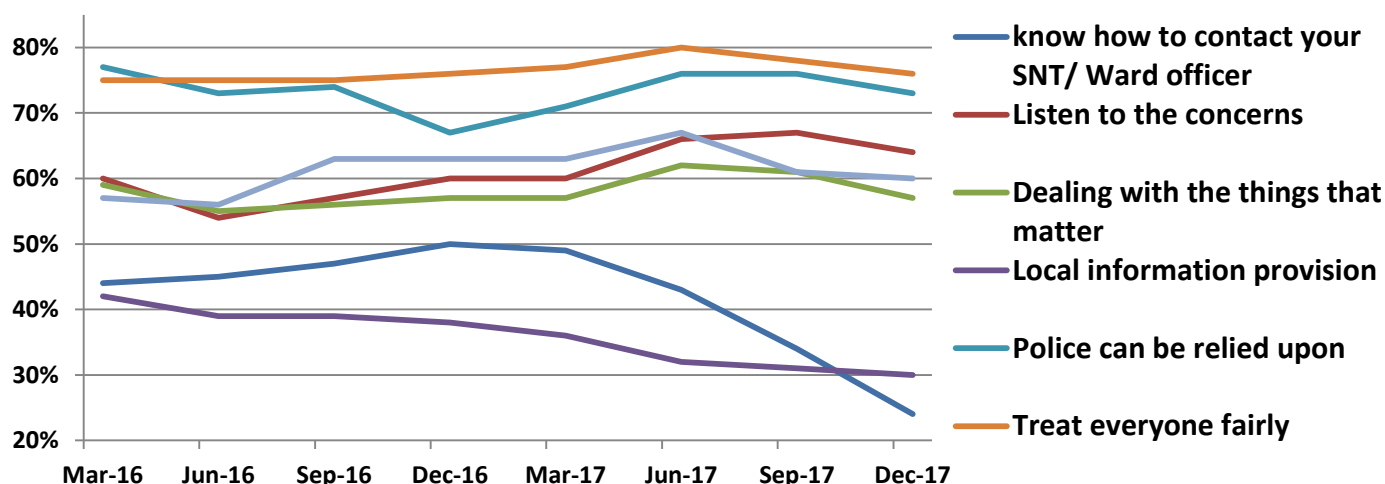
¹ <https://maps.london.gov.uk/NCC/> The PAS is a continuous survey, based on a random sample of respondents at pre-selected addresses (3,200) interviewed face-to-face each quarter to yield an annual sample of 12,800 interviews. The survey is designed to achieve 100 interviews each quarter in 32 London Boroughs in order to provide a borough-level sample of 400 interviews in any 12-month rolling period.

² Total Notifiable Offences is the count of all offences which are statutory notifiable to the Home Offices as per the Home office Counting Rules, with rates calculated using 2014 GLA Population projections

³ https://londondatastore-upload.s3.amazonaws.com/MPS_MSG/Group12.pdf

Confidence in Policing

The chart below shows that there has been a downward trend in confidence since or before September (Q2) 2017.

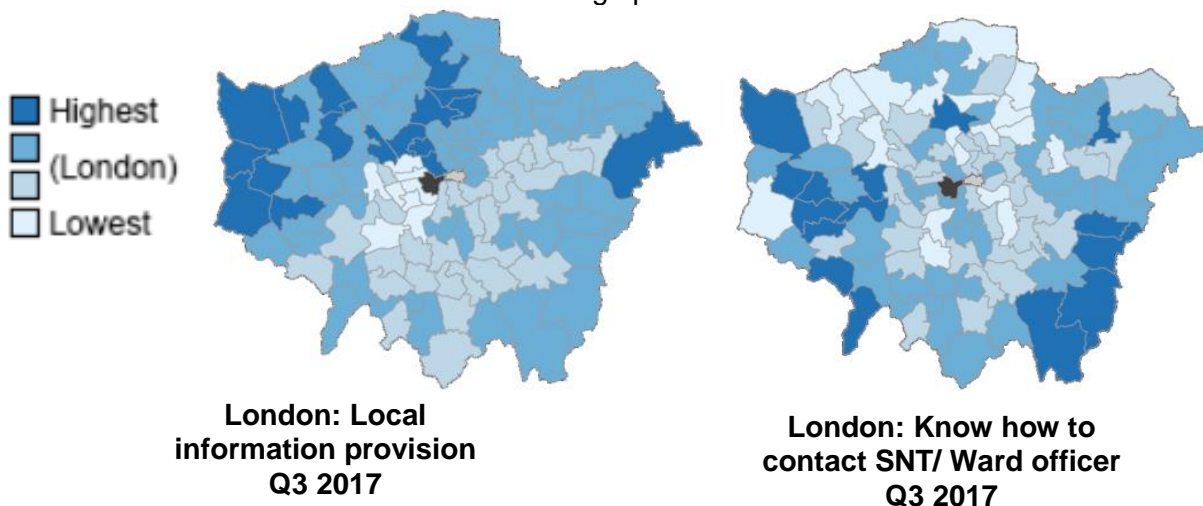


Harrow residents are the most confident about the police treating everyone fairly and police reliability. Harrow residents are least confident about knowing how to contact their SNT / Ward officer, with similar levels in Harrow's neighbouring boroughs.

Q3 2017/18 confidence	MPS	Harrow	Barnet	Brent	Ealing	Hillingdon
Victim satisfaction	72%	74%	73%	71%	74%	75%
Know how to contact SNT/ Ward officer	22%	24%	24%	36%	24%	41%
Listen to the concerns	73%	64%	71%	62%	73%	68%
Dealing with the things that matter	70%	57%	71%	61%	75%	62%
Local information provision	45%	30%	45%	46%	57%	59%
Police can be relied upon	76%	73%	79%	64%	72%	68%
Treat everyone fairly	77%	76%	80%	67%	76%	73%
Local police do a good job	68%	60%	72%	67%	74%	68%

RAG rated according to change from last quarter.

Harrow residents have the lowest confidence of the neighbouring group about being informed; however the map below shows that in Q3 2017/18, Harrow resident confidence is around average when compared with London as there are lower levels across a large part of London.



Violence with injury (Non domestic abuse)

Non domestic abuse violence with injury (Non DA VWI) includes a range of offences such as Murder, Wounding / GBH and Assault with Injury that has not been flagged as domestic abuse related. Since 2015, Police forces are asked to “flag” crimes as being domestic abuse-related if the offence meets the government definition of domestic violence and abuse⁴.

Between 2016 and 2017, the number of recorded Non DA VWI offences in Harrow increased by 67. There was a total of 913 offences during 2017, and 846 in 2016. This translates to a 0.27 rate increase.

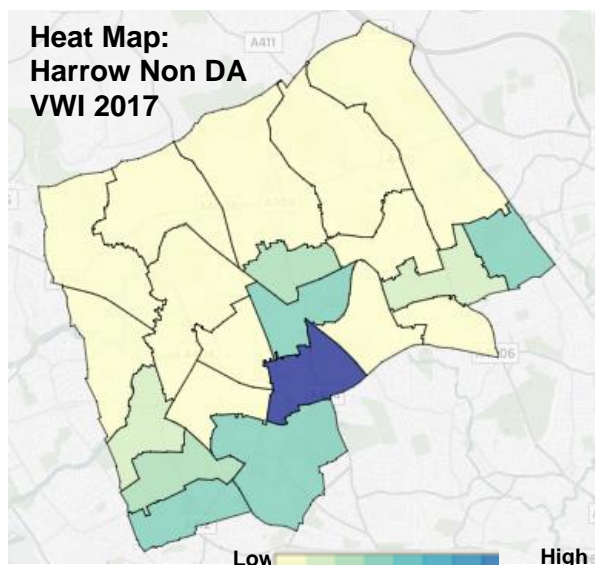
Quick Facts:



2017: 913 Non DA VWI offences, **3.67** per 1,000 pop

2016: 846 Non DA VWI offences, **3.40** per 1,000 pop

Lower quartile rate change in London priority group



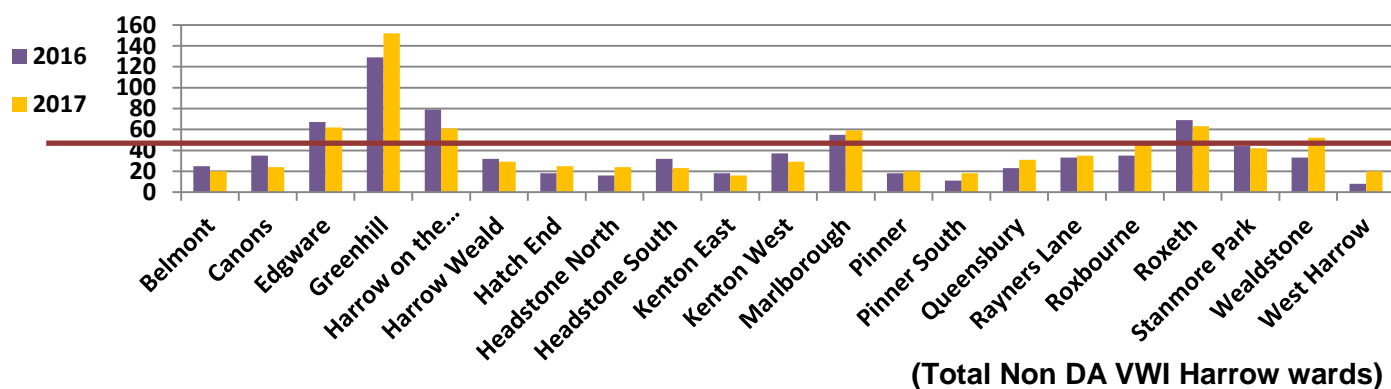
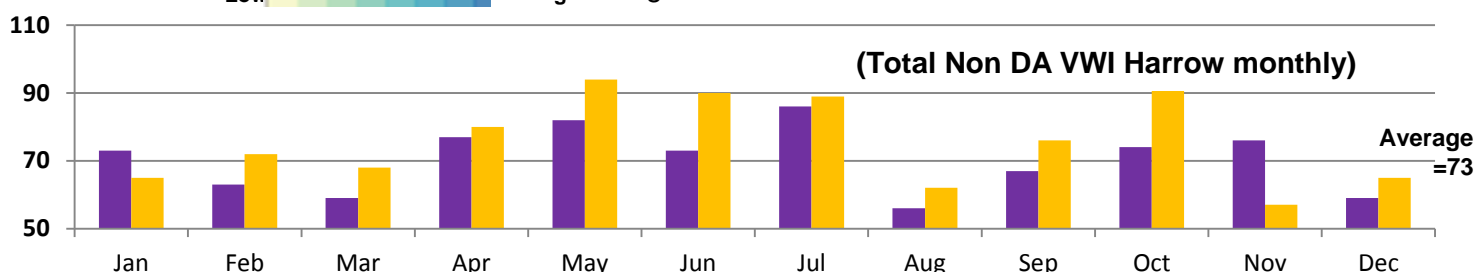
The highest proportion of Non DA VWI offences occurred in Greenhill, Roxeth, Edgware and Harrow on the Hill.

Wards with the highest increases were Greenhill, Wealdstone, West Harrow and Roxbourne.

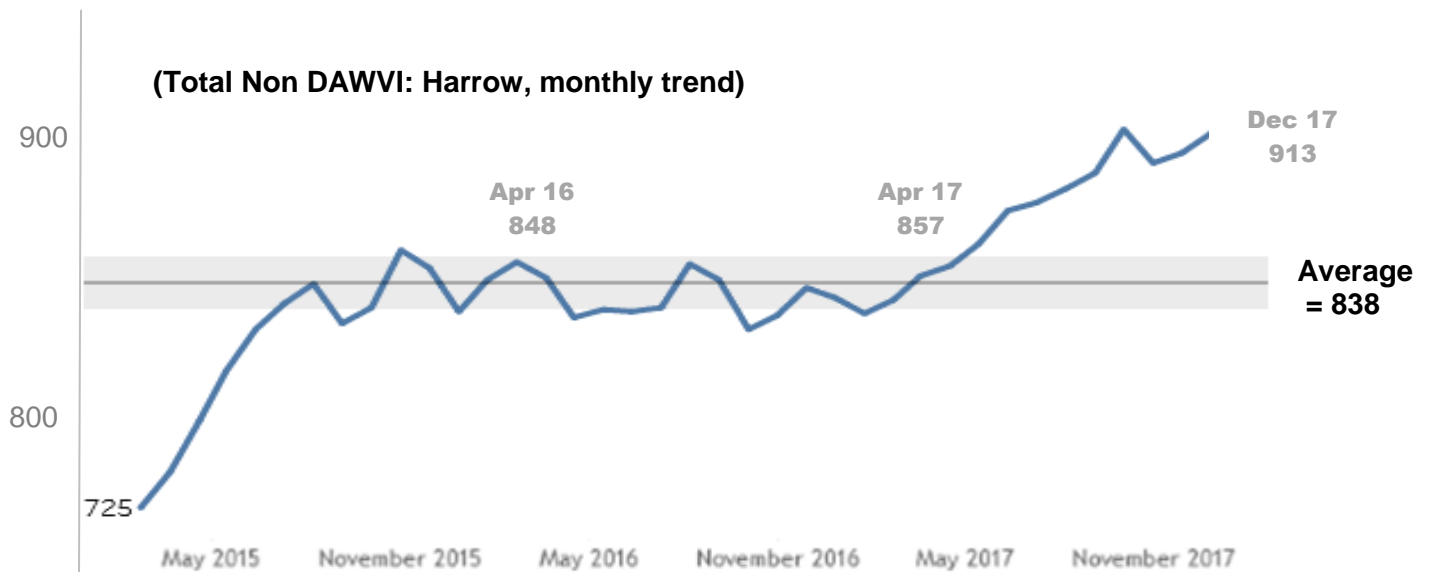
The largest reductions in 2017 occurred in Harrow on the Hill and Canons and Headstone South.

The chart below shows the number of offences recorded in Harrow during each month for 2017 in orange and 2016 in purple.

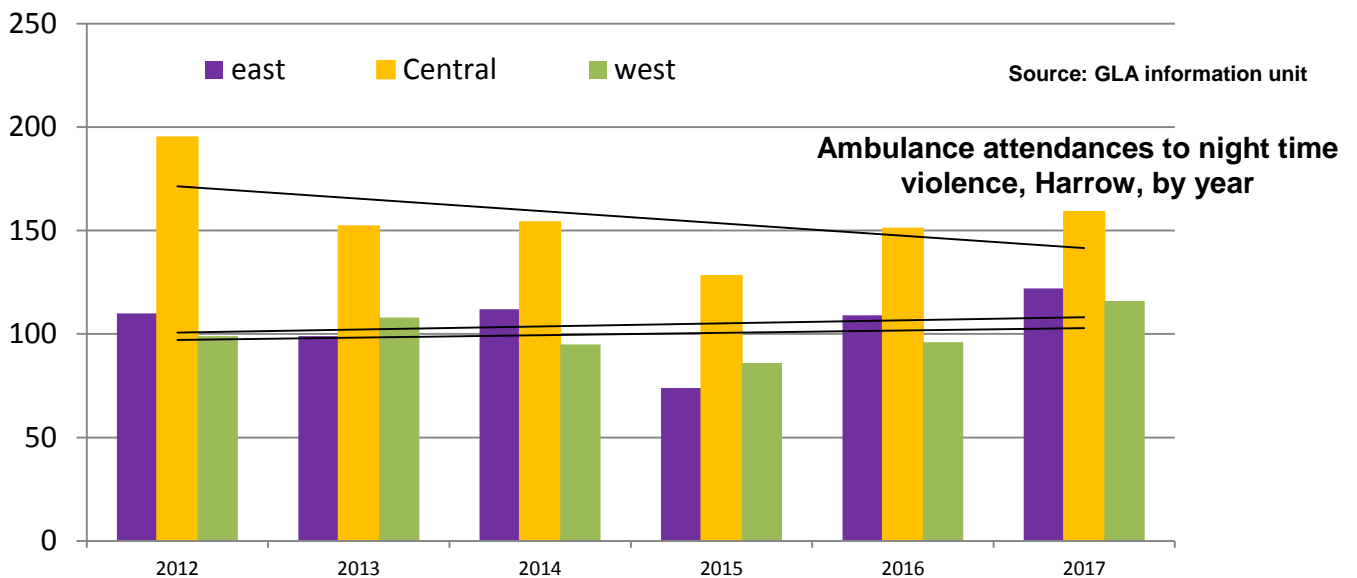
The average number of Non DA VWI offences per month over the two year period is 73. Above average levels of Non DA VWI, over both years, have occurred in April, May, July and October with below average levels in January February, August and December.



⁴ <https://www.gov.uk/guidance/domestic-violence-and-abuse#domestic-violence-and-abuse-new-definition>



The graph shows that there has been a recent upward trend since Jan 2017. In December 2017, four of the last seven months, Harrow's DAWVI rate has been above the London average.



Looking at 2012, there was a downward trend in ambulance attendances to night time violence in Central Harrow until around 2015. However attendances also remained highest in this area. Night time violence attendances have been increasing across the total of three neighbourhoods since 2015 - increasing from 288 in 2015 to 356 in 2016 and 397 in 2017. The proportion of night time violence attendances is also increasing, as in 2017 they account for 61% of all attendances for violence in the borough, 59% in 2016 and 57% in 2015.

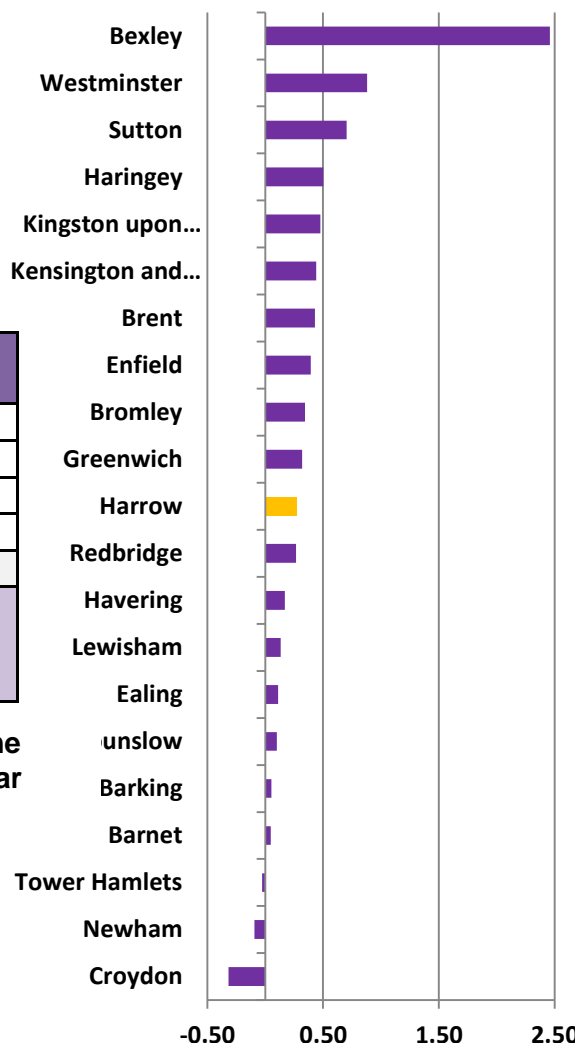
Nearest Neighbours:

All areas in the group have seen an increase in the rate of Non DA VWI over the last year. Harrow has the lowest rate of Non DA VWI in both 2016 and 2017 and Barnet has the lowest rate change of the group. Brent has the highest rate in both 2016 and 2017 and has also seen the highest rate increase.

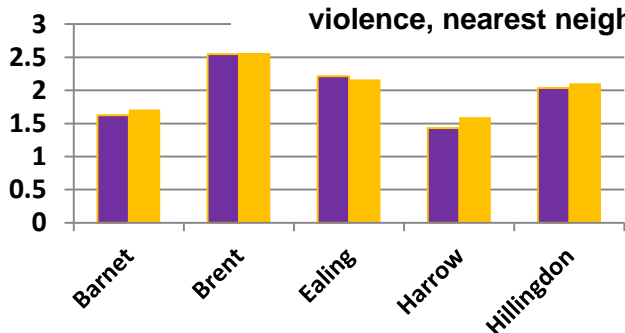
The chart shows that in 2017, DA VWI increased across the majority Boroughs that have prioritised DA VWI in London.

Non DA VWI	2016		2017		Offences Change	Rate Change
	Offences	Rate	Offences	Rate		
Barnet	1459	3.78	1478	3.83	19	0.05
Brent	2153	6.56	2294	6.99	141	0.43
Ealing	1981	5.77	2019	5.88	38	0.11
Harrow	846	3.40	913	3.67	67	0.27
Hillingdon			1691			
MOPAC priority areas average	1,587	5.65	1,677	6.01	90	0.36

Non DA VWI rate change in MOPAC priority areas 2016-2017



Ambulance attendances to night time violence, nearest neighbours, by year



The chart above shows the rate of ambulance attendances to night time violence for 2017 in orange and 2016 in purple.

As with Non DA VWI rates all of Harrow's nearest neighbour group have seen an increase in the rate of ambulance attendances to night time violence over the last year. Harrow has the lowest rate of Non DA VWI in both 2016 and 2017 and Brent has the highest rate in both 2016 and 2017 and has also seen the highest rate increase.

High Volume Crime priority: Anti-Social Behaviour

Anti-social behaviour covers a wide range of activity that causes harm to an individual, to their community or to their environment. This could be an action by another person/s that leaves a person feeling alarmed, harassed or distressed. It also includes fear of crime or concern for public safety, public disorder or public nuisance.

In December 2017, antisocial behaviour calls to the Met Police in relation to activity in Harrow were 6.19 % lower compared to the preceding year. The map below also shows the scale of calls in wards across Harrow in 2017.

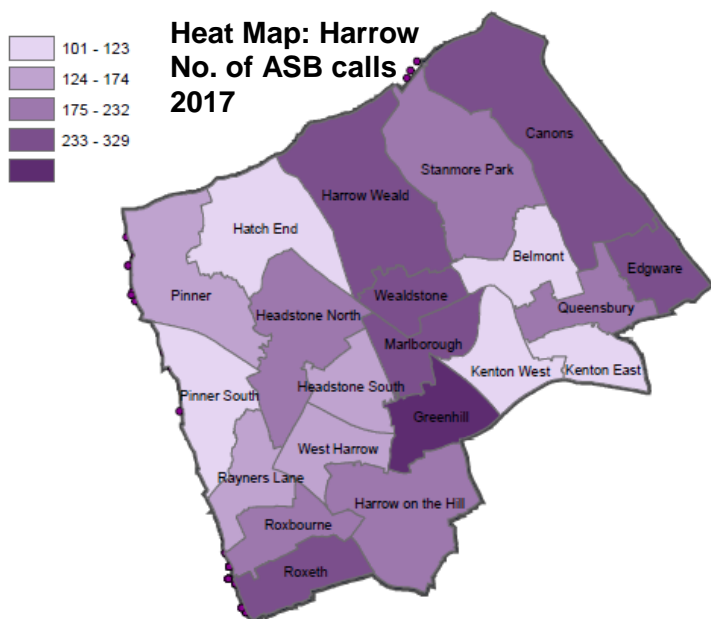
Quick Facts:



2017: 4594 ASB calls,
18.47 per 1,000 population

2016: 4897 ASB calls,
19.69 per 1,000 population

Second lowest rate in London

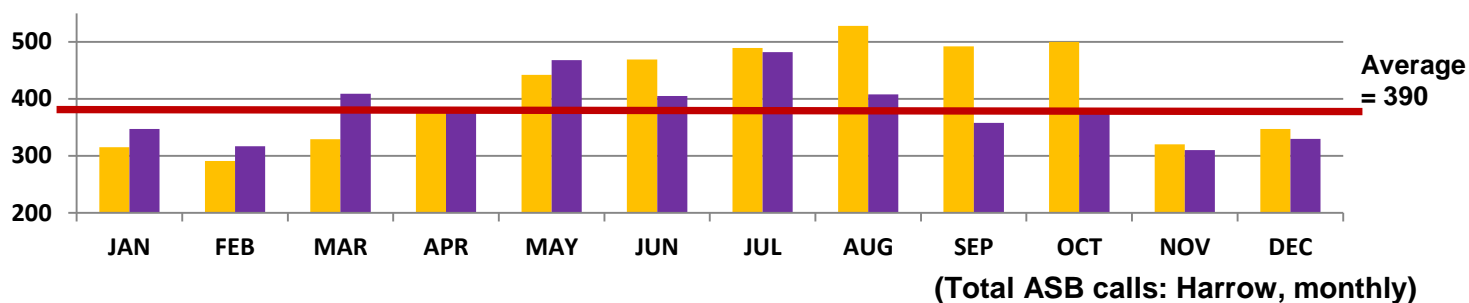


Wards within the central Harrow Neighbourhood area account for a large proportion of ASB in Harrow, those such as Greenhill, Wealdstone, Marlborough. Edgware, Roxeth, and Canons are also hotspots.

The average number of ASB calls per month over the two year period is 390.

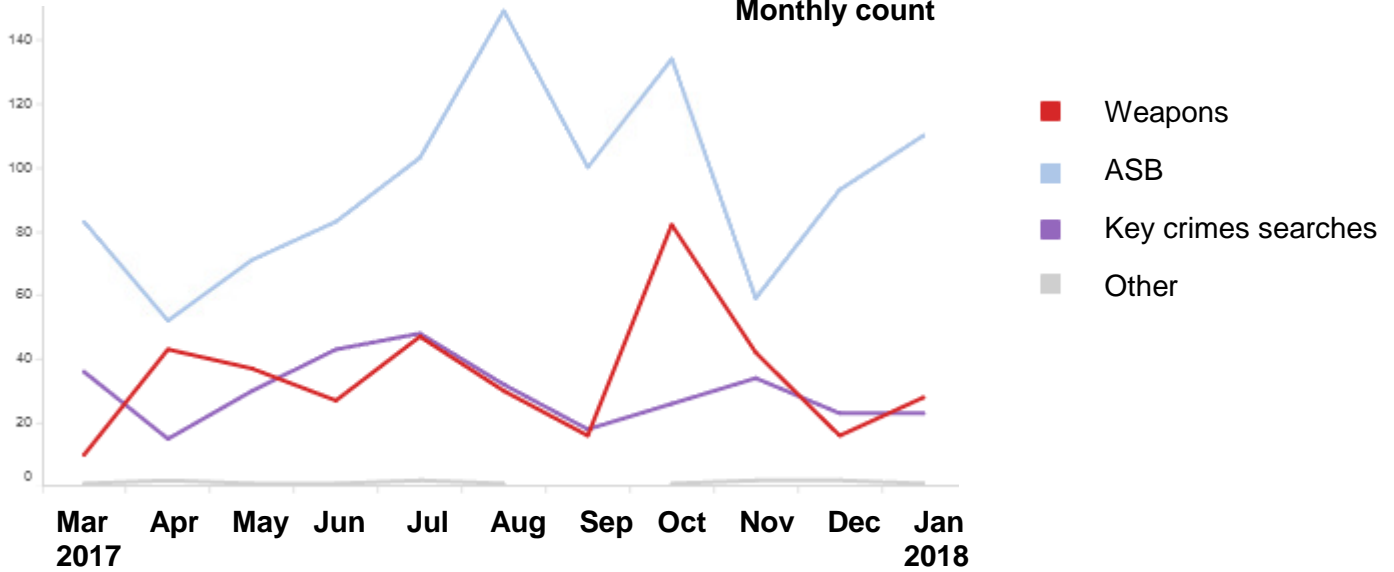
Above average levels of ASB, over both years, have occurred in, May, June, July and October with below average levels in January, February, November and December.

The rolling year graph below shows that there has been a downward trend in the level of ASB calls since August 2017. ASB levels have also shown a reduction since the launch of MOPAC's Police and Crime Plan.



(ASB calls: Harrow, Rolling year trend)

Harrow: Reasons for stop and search Monthly count



ASB is the most common reason for Stop and Search in Harrow. In Harrow, during the period March 2017 to January 2018, the majority of stop and searches are males (95%) and people aged between 16 and 24 years old (64%).

Nearest Neighbours

Harrow and neighbouring boroughs have all seen a rate reduction in ASB calls over the past year. Although Harrow has seen the smallest reduction in the group Harrow has the lowest rate amongst neighbouring Boroughs in both 2016 and 2017.

ASB Calls	2016		2017		Offences Change	Rate Change
	Offences	Rate	Offences	Rate		
Barnet	8402	21.76	7713	19.98	-689	-1.78
Brent	9761	29.74	9161	27.91	-600	-1.83
Ealing	10062	29.32	9596	27.96	-466	-1.36
Harrow	4897	19.69	4594	18.47	-303	-1.22
Hillingdon	9137	30.21	8646	28.58	-491	-1.62
London	16,626		19,350			

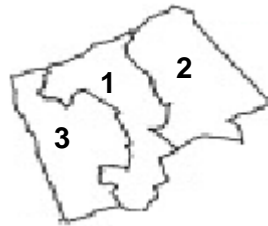
Second lowest rate in London

*Note: Data quality may be compromised when comparing ASB rates between boroughs as the Met have reported that there is no consistency in the antisocial behaviour data and information that different agencies collect and monitor.

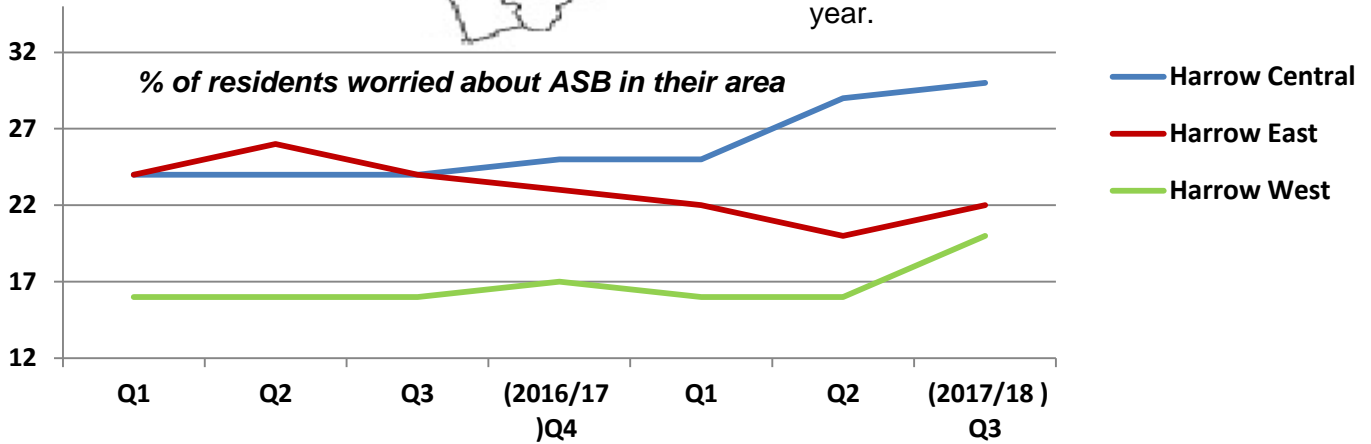
Resident Perceptions of ASB

Borough wide perceptions of anti-social behaviour are sourced from the Metropolitan Police Service Public Attitude Survey (PAS)⁵ and are broken down into three separate neighbourhoods which are:

- 4. Harrow Central
- 5. Harrow East
- 6. Harrow West

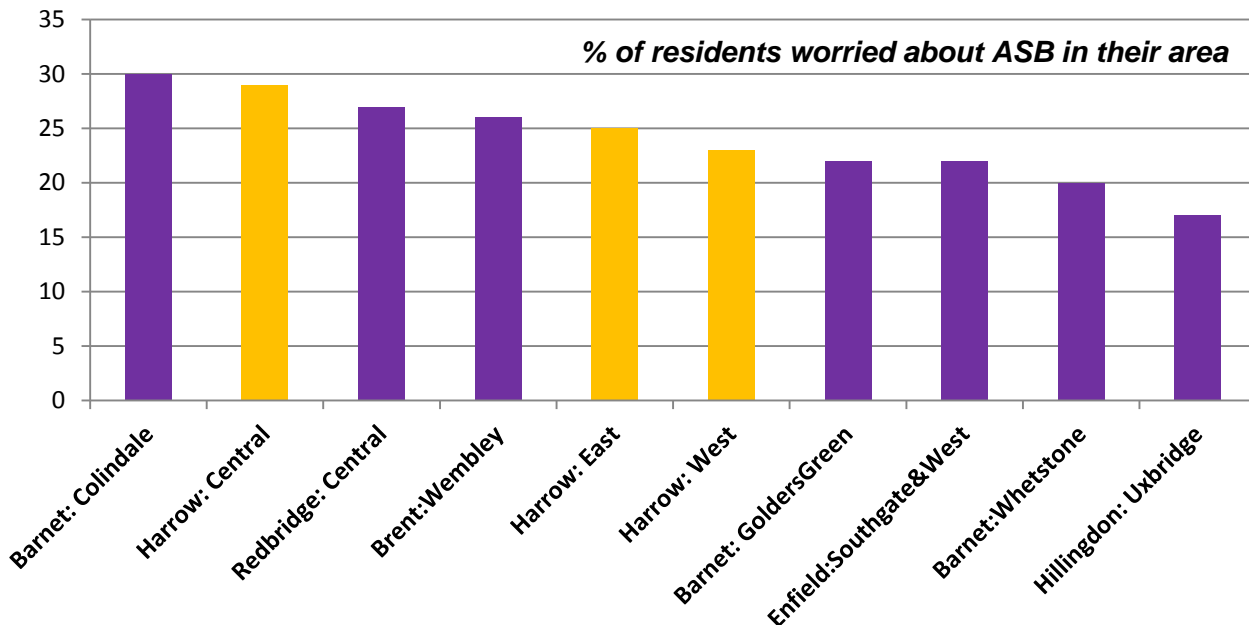


The indicator is measured using performance information sourced from the PAS quarterly report, which measures the attitude of Londoners towards policing and identifies priorities and experiences throughout the year.



The above chart shows that concern about the percentage of residents concerned about ASB has increased over the last quarter and compared to the same period in 2016/17. Concern is the highest in Central Harrow.

The most valid comparisons can be made with boroughs within Harrow’s most similar group (MSG) . These are boroughs that share similar social, economic and demographic characteristics. The results for Quarter 3 of 2017/18 are below.



Compared with Brent and Hillingdon, Barnet has a relatively low rate of ASB, however resident concern is highest within the group. Resident concern about ASB in Harrow is in line with ASB levels in 2017 as the higher levels are in Central Harrow wards and lower levels are in West Harrow wards.

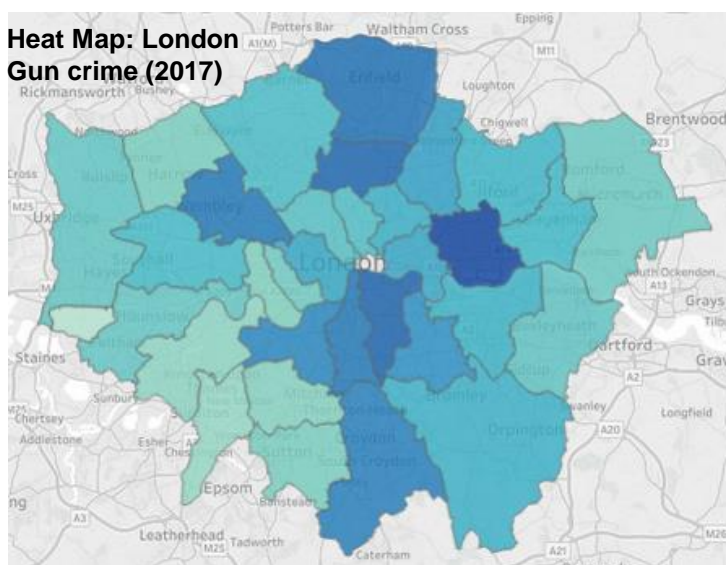
⁵ <https://maps.london.gov.uk/NCC/>

MOPAC high harm crimes:

Weapon based crime: Gun crime

Gun crime includes any criminal offence committed with the use of a firearm. Also included are incidents where the victim is convinced of the presence of a firearm, even if it is concealed, and there is evidence of the suspect's intention to create this impression. Both real, and fake firearms, and air weapons are counted within this category.

Between 2016 and 2017, the number of gun offences has reduced by 16. There was a total of 40 offences during 2017, and 56 in 2016. This translates to a 0.16 rate reduction. The map below also shows the scale of offences in boroughs across London in 2017



Low High

Nearest neighbours

Gun crime	2016		2017		Offences Change	Rate Change
	Offences	Rate	Offences	Rate		
Barnet	75	0.19	68	0.18	-7	-0.02
Brent	85	0.26	121	0.37	36	0.11
Ealing	80	0.23	70	0.20	-10	-0.03
Harrow	56	0.23	40	0.16	-16	-0.06
Hillingdon	67	0.22	54	0.18	-13	-0.04
London	4337	0.49	4507	0.51	141	0.02

Over half of boroughs in London have seen an increase in gun crime between 2016 and 2017.

The London average for 2017 is 135. Harrow is lower quartile and has a higher reduction than any of the nearest neighbour group, the second highest in London.

Quick Facts:



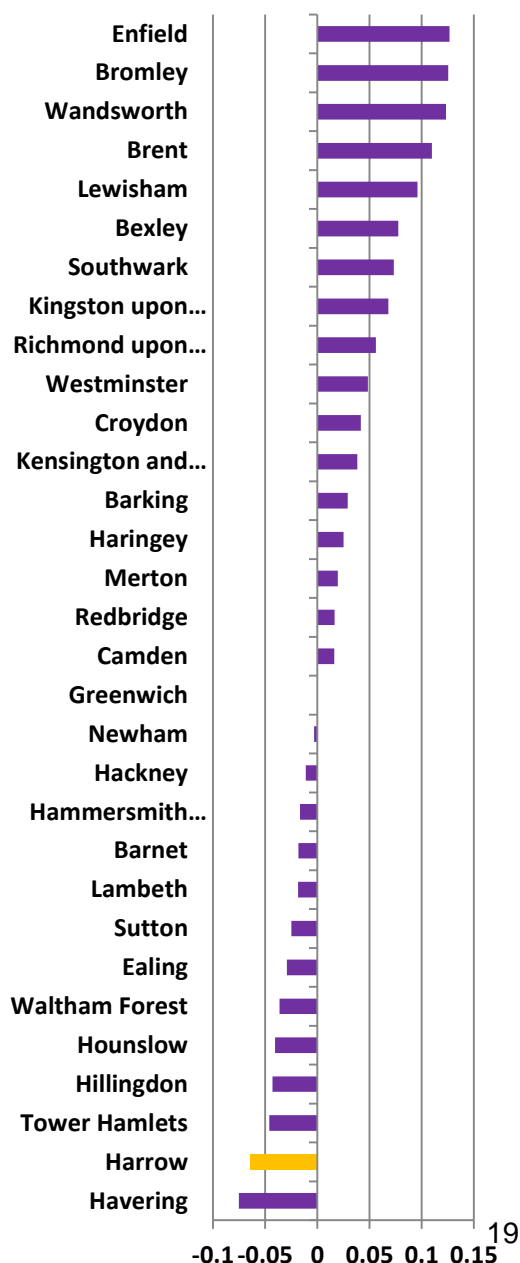
2017: 40 recorded offences, 0.16 per 1,000 population

2016: 56 recorded offences, 0.23 per 1,000 population

Lowest gun crime rate in nearest neighbour group

Second highest reduction in London

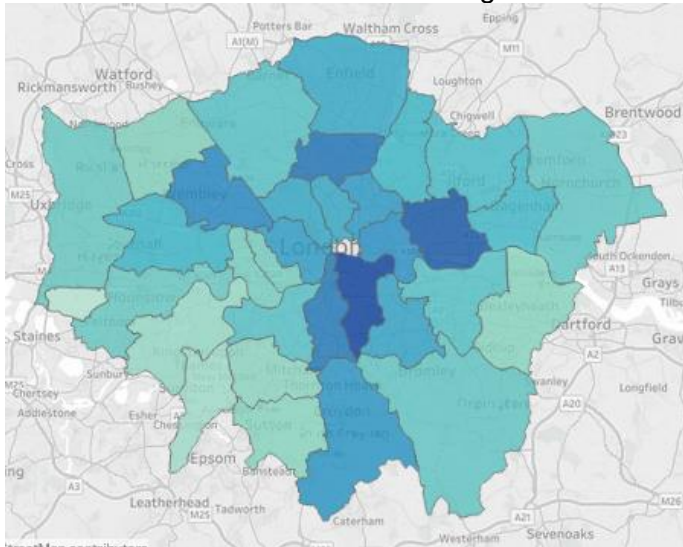
Gun crime rate change in London 2016-2017



MOPAC high harm crimes: Weapon based crime: Knife crime

Knife crime includes all criminal offences committed using a knife or a bladed article as a weapon.

Between 2016 and 2017, the number of Knife crime offences has risen by 43. There was a total of 223 offences during 2017, and 180 in 2016. This translates to a 0.17 rate increase. The map below also shows the scale of offences in boroughs across London in 2017.



Low High

Quick Facts:



2017: 223 Knife crime offences, 0.90 per 1,000 population

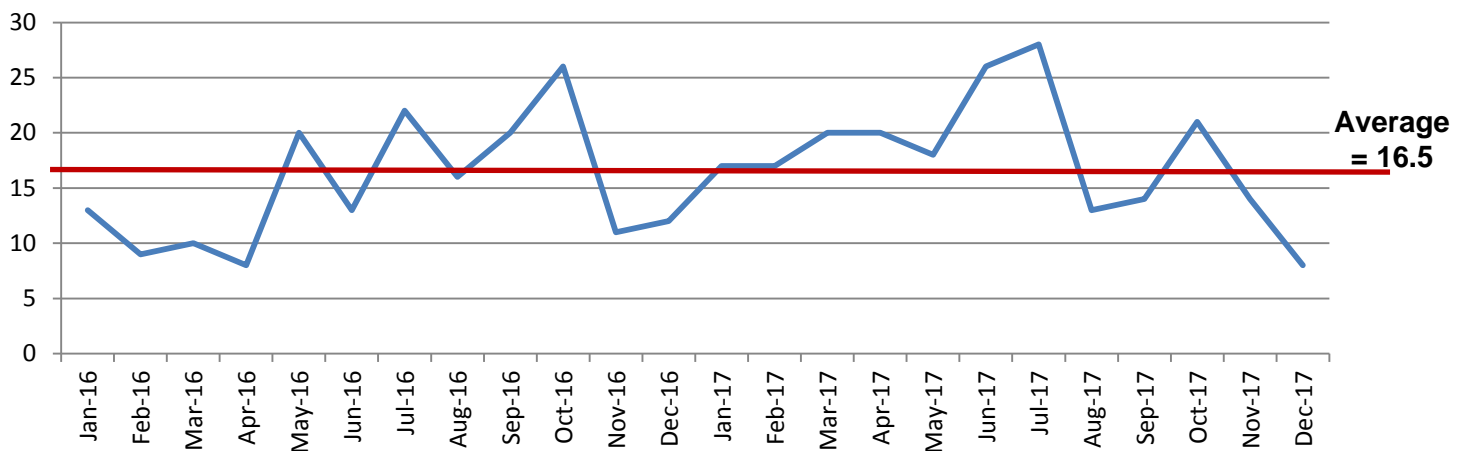
2016: 180 Knife crime offences, 0.72 per 1,000 population

The proportion of Knife crime that causes injury is increasing in Harrow

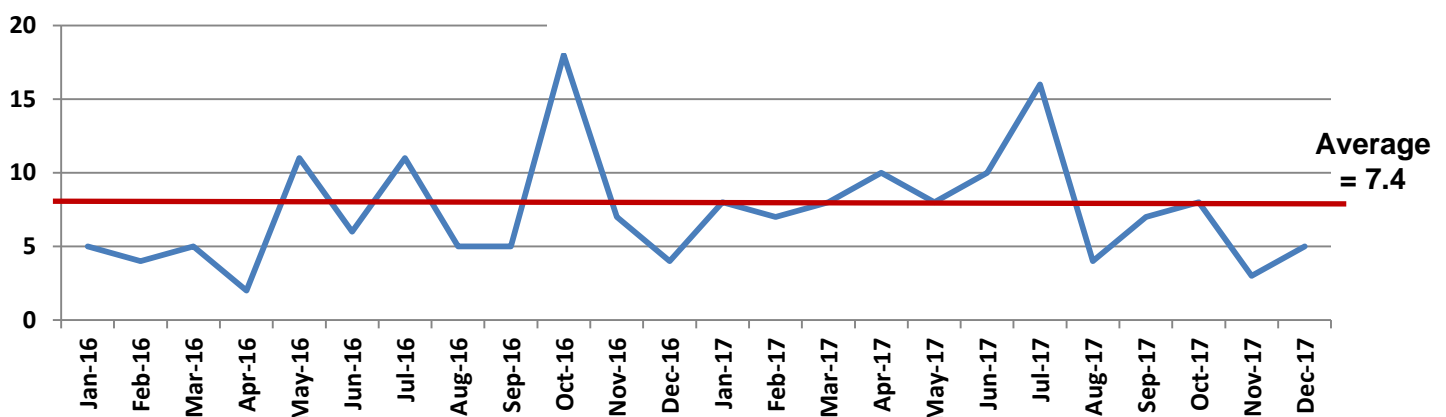
In March 2017, 20% of Harrow residents were concerned about knife crime in their area, increasing from 12% the previous year.

Although there has been an annual increase, the graphs show that since October 2017 there has been a drop in level of knife crime. December 2017 is also lower (8 offences) than the same period in 2016 (12 offences).

The graphs also show that while knife crime has fallen in recent months, there has been an increase in the proportion of knife crime that results in injury. In December 2017, 62% of knife crime was with injury and in December 2016 this was 33%.

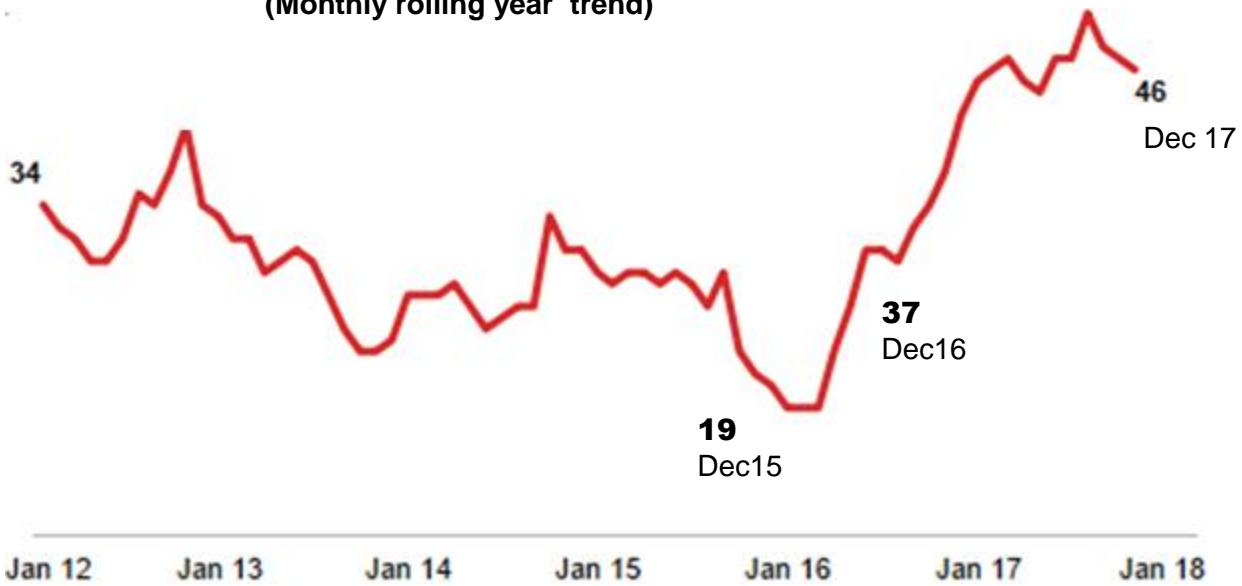


Total Harrow: Knife crime (monthly count trend)



Total Harrow: Knife crime with injury (monthly count trend)

**Total Harrow:
Knife crime with injury under 25s , victims
(Monthly rolling year trend)**



The number of people under the age of 25 that have suffered knife injuries in the last 12 months is 46. This is a 24% increase when compared the same period the previous year and a 142% increase since Dec 2015.

Nearest Neighbours

Between 2016 and 2017 all of the Harrow's nearest neighbour group have seen an increase in knife crime. Brent has an outlying high rate of knife crime and has also seen a sharp rise during the year. Harrow has the lowest rate of the group but rate change is in line with the rest of the group. Harrow's 2016-2017 rate change is within the lower quartile.

Knife crime rate change in London 2016-2017



Knife crime	2016		2017		Offences Change	Rate Change
	Offences	Rate	Offences	Rate		
Barnet	307	0.80	371	0.96	64	0.17
Brent	454	1.38	702	2.14	248	0.76
Ealing	424	1.24	477	1.39	53	0.15
Harrow	180	0.72	223	0.90	43	0.17
Hillingdon	273	0.90	314	1.04	41	0.14
London						

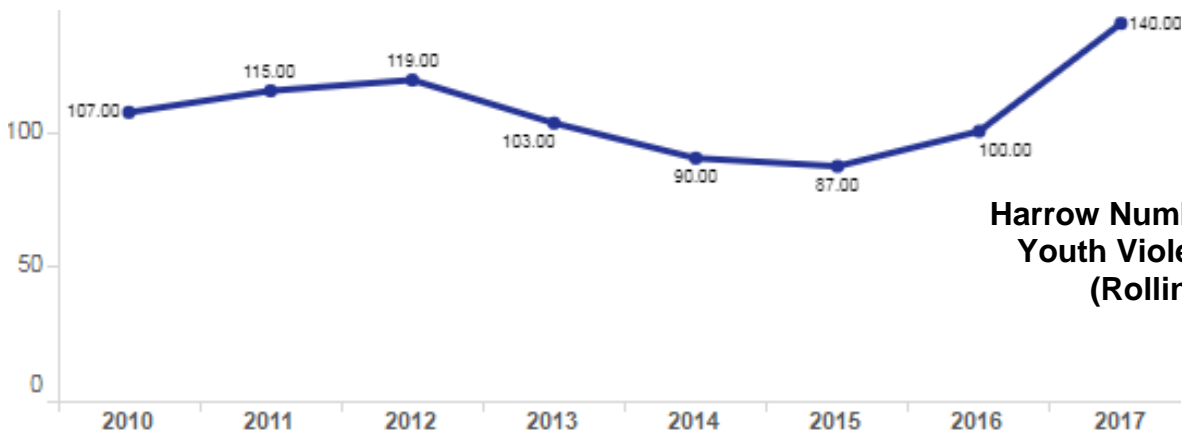
Harrow rate increase for knife crime with injury for under 25s is in line with Brent.

Knife crime WI >25s	2016		2017		Offences Change	Rate Change
	Offences	Rate	Offences	Rate		
Barnet	57	0.15	51	0.13	-6	-0.02
Brent	80	0.24	93	0.28	13	0.04
Ealing	66	0.19	62	0.18	-4	-0.01
Harrow	37	0.15	46	0.18	9	0.04
Hillingdon	46	0.15	64	0.21	18	0.06
London	286	0.03	316	0.04	30	0.01

MOPAC high harm crimes: Serious Youth Crime victims

Between 2016 and 2017, the number of serious youth violence victims has risen by 40. There was a total of 140 offences during 2017, and 100 in 2016. This translates to a 0.2 rate increase.

The graph below shows that there has been an upward trend in recorded serious youth crime victims since 2015.



Quick Facts:



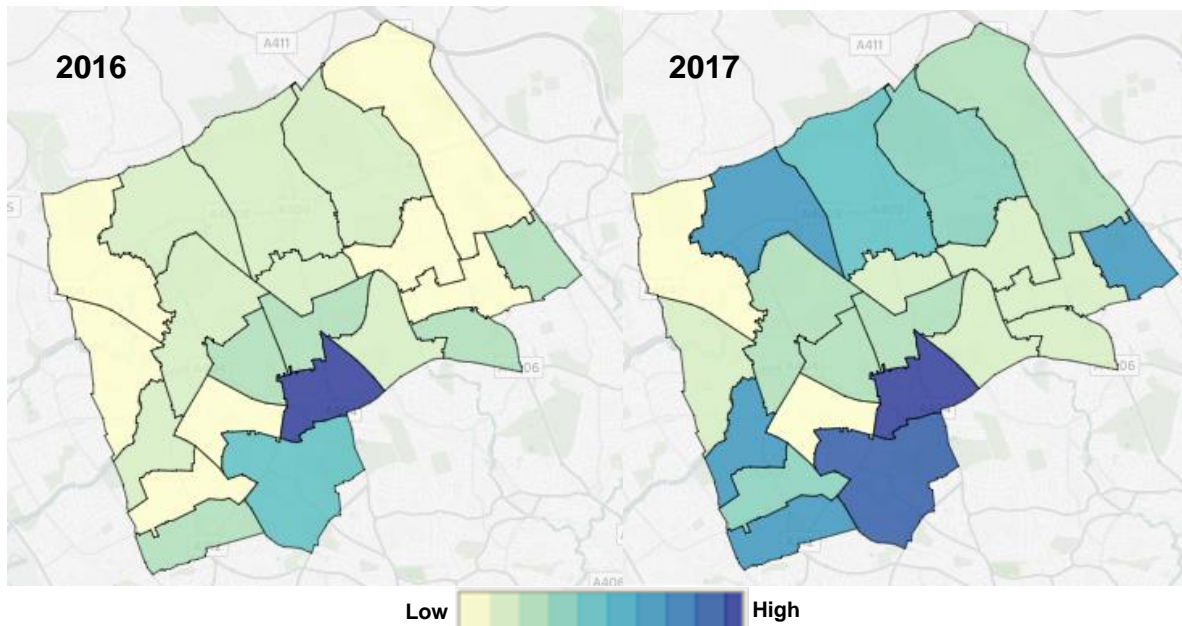
2017: 140 recorded serious youth crime victims, 0.6 per 1,000 population –

2016: 100 recorded serious youth crime victims, 0.4 per 1,000 population –

The % of under 25s being victims of violence is increasing

Harrow Number of Serious Youth Violence victims (Rolling year)

Heat Map: Harrow Serious Youth Violence victims



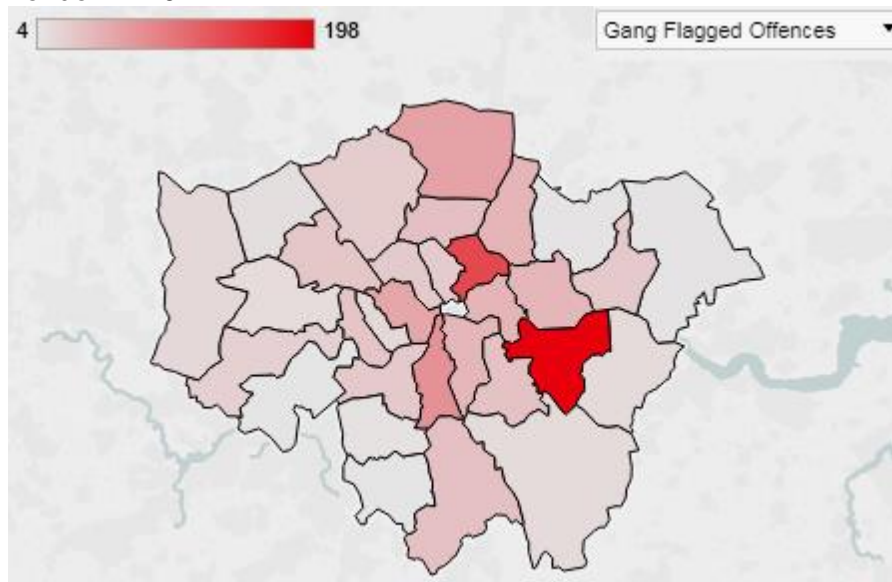
The maps above show the scale of offences in wards across Harrow in 2016 and 2017. The maps show that while serious youth violence has increased marginally since 2016, the concentration of victims mostly in Greenhill and Harrow on the Hill has now spread across the borough in 2017.

The proportion of victims of serious youth violence is also increasing as in 2017 they account for 6.5% of all youth victims of crime in the borough, 4.8% in 2016 and 4.6% in 2015.

MOPAC high harm crimes: Gang Flagged offences

Between 2016 and 2017, the number of gang flagged offences has reduced by 9. There was a total of 10 offences during 2017, and 19 in 2016. This translates to a 0.4 rate reduction.

The map below also shows the scale of offences in boroughs across London in 2017



Nearest Neighbours

Gang flagged offences	Oct 2016 RY		Oct 2017 RY		Offences Change	Rate Change
	Offences	Rate	Offences	Rate		
Barnet	61	0.16	25	0.06	-36	-0.09
Brent	49	0.15	30	0.09	-19	-0.06
Ealing	15	0.04	12	0.03	-3	-0.01
Harrow	19	0.08	10	0.04	-9	-0.04
Hillingdon	10	0.03	15	0.05	5	0.02
London	1357	0.15	1128	0.13	-229	-0.03

Quick Facts:



2017: 10 Gang flagged offences ,
0.04 per 1,000 population –

2016: 19 Gang flagged offences,
0.08 per 1,000 population

Lower rates but resident concern increasing

Concern about gangs being a problem in their area is rising in Harrow. In 2016, 5% of residents were concerned about gangs in their area and in 2017 this rose to 12%.

Decreases in gang flagged crime in Harrow and other Met areas do not reflect the local experience and this may reflect a change in recording rather than lower levels of gang activity.

MOPAC high harm crimes:

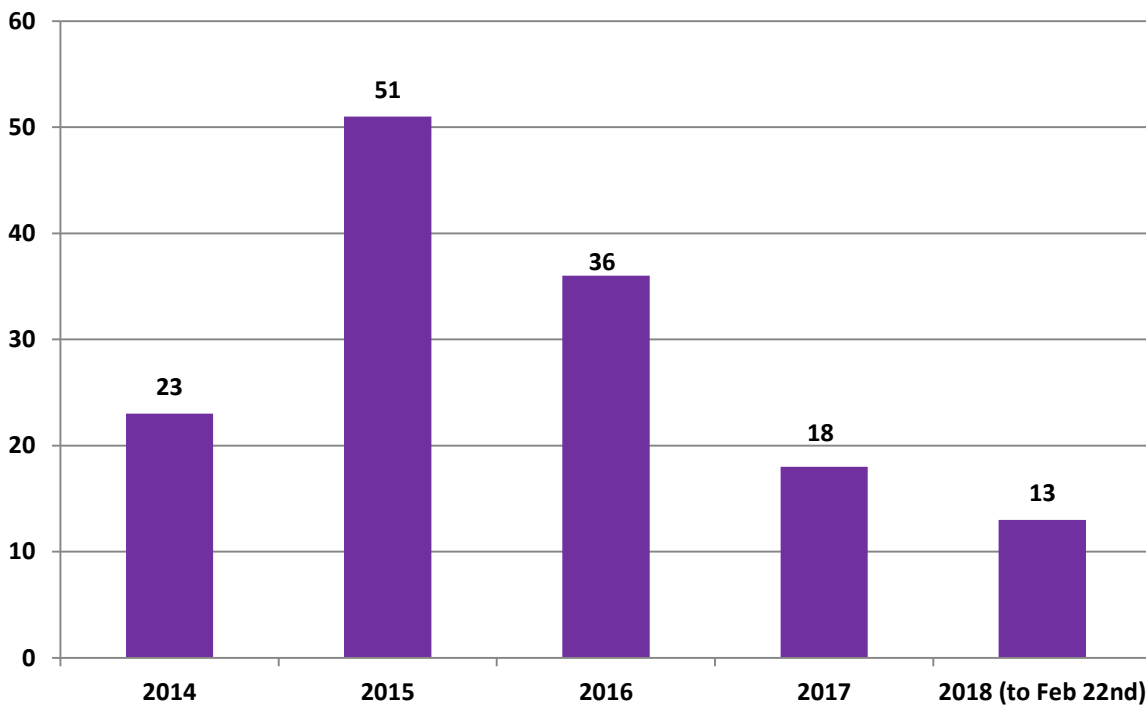
Child Sexual Exploitation (CSE)

Between 2016 and 2017, the number of CSE registrations has reduced by 18. This translates to a 0.7 rate reduction.

Quick Facts:

2017: 18 recorded registrations, 0.7 per 1,000 population –

2016: 36 recorded registrations, 0.14 per 1,000 population –



Calendar year count of children with CSE registrations

MOPAC high harm crimes: Sexual offences

Between 2016 and 2017, the number of sexual offences has risen by 23. Between 2016 and 2017, there was a total of 332 offences during 2017, and 309 in 2016. This translates to a 0.09 rate reduction. The map below also shows the scale of offences in wards across Harrow in 2017

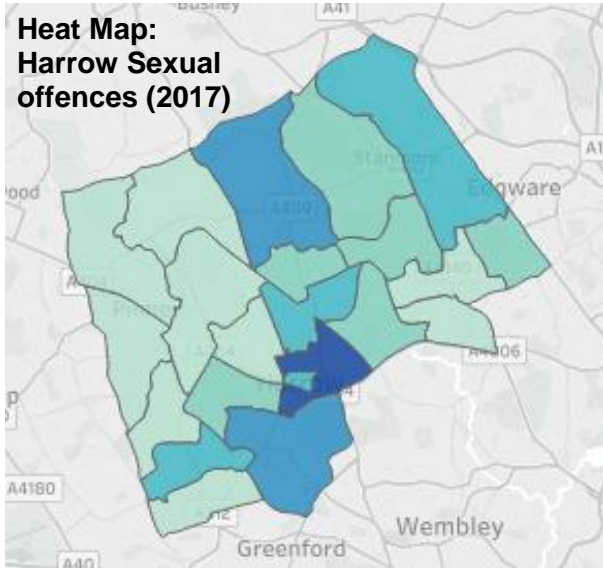
Quick Facts:



2017: 332 recorded s, 1.33 per 1,000 population –

2016: 309 recorded s, 1.24 per 1,000 population –

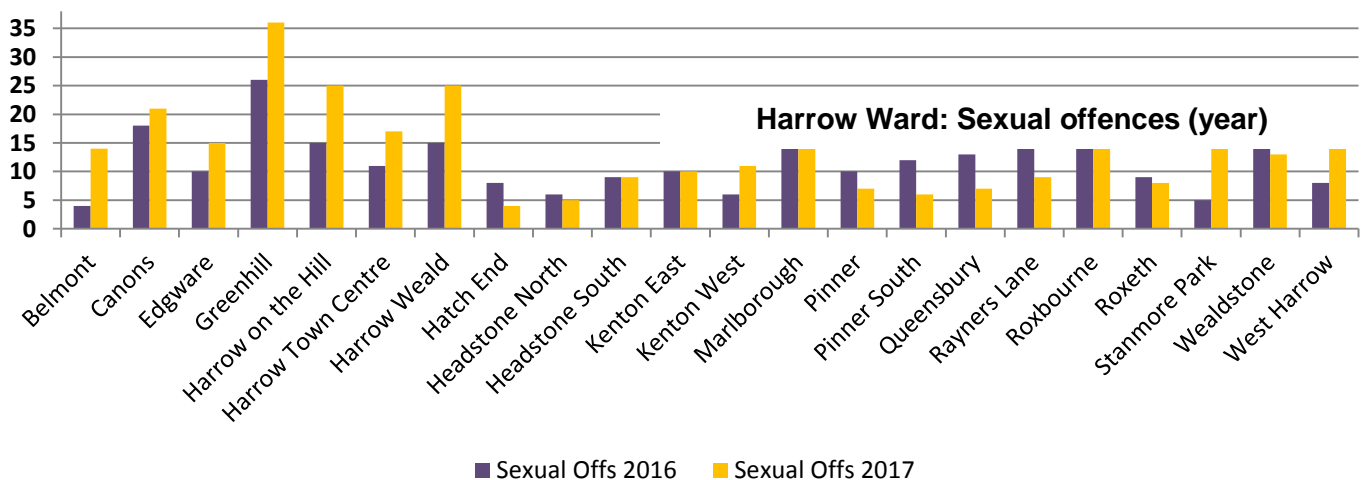
Lowest rate in London



Wards with the highest numbers of offences also have the highest increases in offences, Greenhill (38% increase), Harrow on the Hill (66% increase), Harrow Weald (66% increase)

In 2017, the average number sexual offences per month across Harrow wards, was 13 per ward. Upper quartile levels have occurred in Greenhill, Roxbourne, Harrow on the Hill, Harrow Weald, Marlborough and Canons wards.

Low High



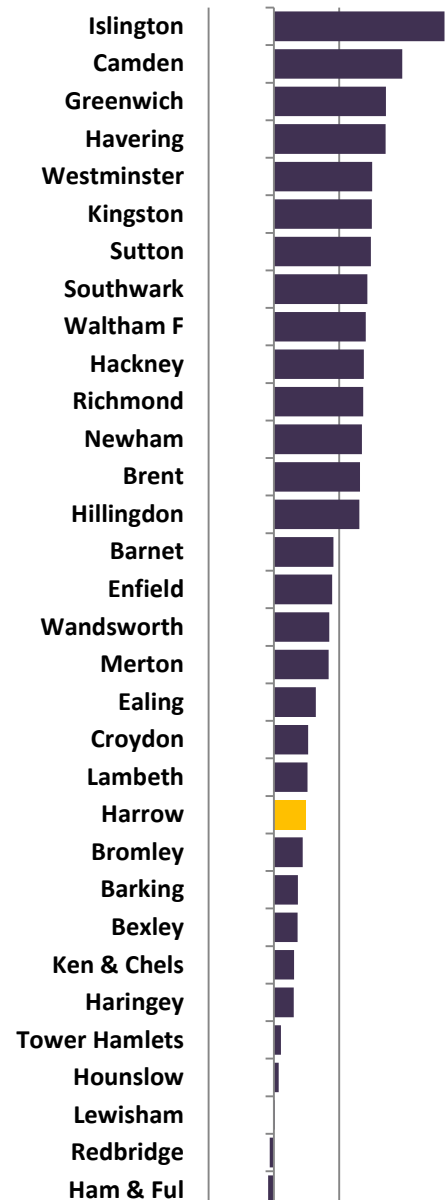
Sexual offences rate change in London 2016-2017

Nearest neighbours:

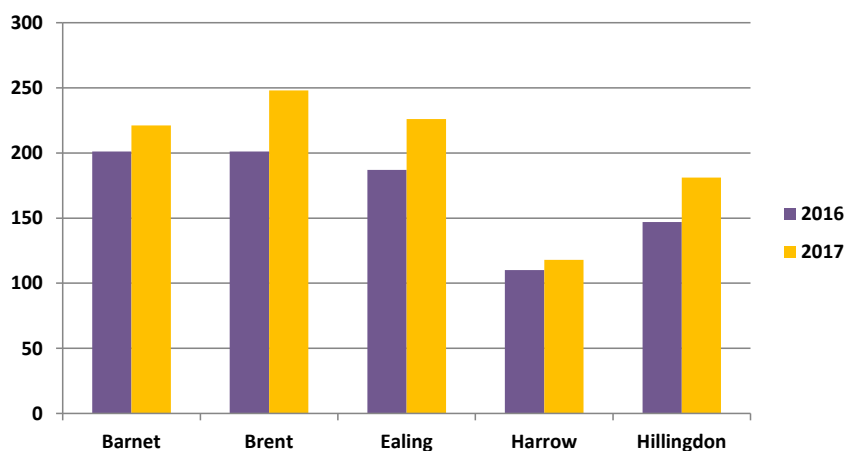
All areas in the group have seen an increase in the rate of sexual offences over the last year. Harrow has the lowest rate in both 2016 and 2017. Harrow also has the lowest rate change of the group. Brent has the highest rate in both 2016 and 2017 and has also seen the highest rate increase.

The chart shows that in 2017 sexual offences have increased across the majority of Boroughs in London. Harrow has seen a below average rate increase compared to rate change across London (2016- 2017).

Sexual offences	2016		2017		Offences Change	Rate Change
	Offences	Rate	Offences	Rate		
Barnet	542	1.40	626	1.62	84	0.22
Brent	579	1.76	689	2.10	110	0.34
Ealing	554	1.61	605	1.76	51	0.15
Harrow	309	1.24	332	1.33	23	0.09
Hillingdon	466	1.54	561	1.85	95	0.31
London	17554	2.00	19478	2.22	1924	0.22



Rape offences, nearest neighbours 2016-2017



Between 2016 and 2017 all of the Harrow's neighbouring boroughs have seen an increase in rape offences. Harrow's proportion of rape offences to sexual offences is 36% in both 2016 and 2017.

MOPAC high harm crimes: Domestic Abuse

Since 2015, Police forces are asked to “flag” incidents as being domestic abuse-related if they meet the government definition of domestic violence and abuse⁶. Domestic abuse offences are incidents of domestic abuse that resulted in a crime being recorded by the Police.

Between 2016 and 2017, the number of domestic abuse offences recorded in Harrow reduced by 4. There was a total of 1583 offences during 2017, and 1587 in 2016. This translates to a 0.02 rate reduction. The map below also shows the scale of offences in wards across Harrow in 2017.

Quick Facts:



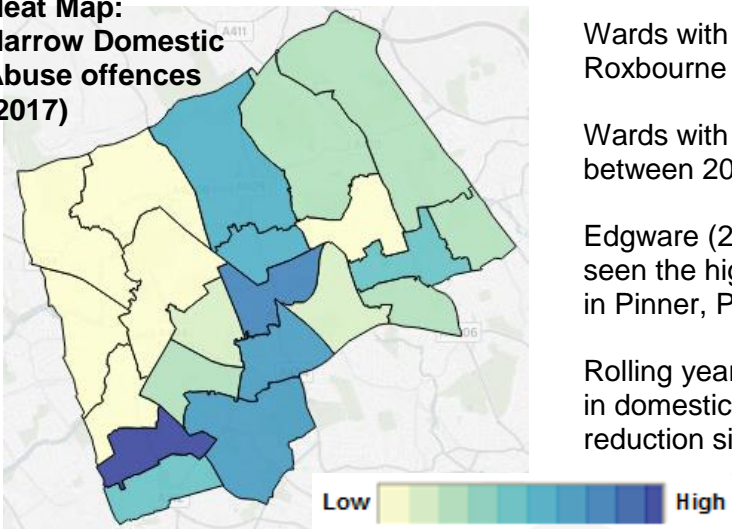
2017: 1583 recorded offences
6.36 per 1,000 population –

2016: 1587 recorded offences,
6.38 per 1,000 population –

Positive rate change, above London average

Lowest levels and highest reduction in Pinner ward

**Heat Map:
Harrow Domestic Abuse offences (2017)**

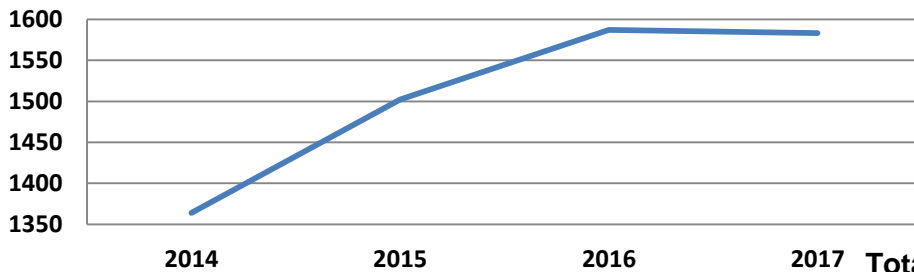


Wards with the highest numbers of offences in 2017 are Roxbourne and Marlborough.

Wards with the highest increase in the number of offences between 2016 and 2017 are Queensbury and Roxbourne

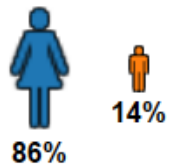
Edgware (22% decrease) and Pinner (30% decrease) have seen the highest reductions across Harrow, with lowest levels in Pinner, Pinner South and Headstone North.

Rolling year data shows that there has been a sharp increase in domestic offences from 2014 to 2016, and although a slight reduction since 2016, this higher level is held in 2017.

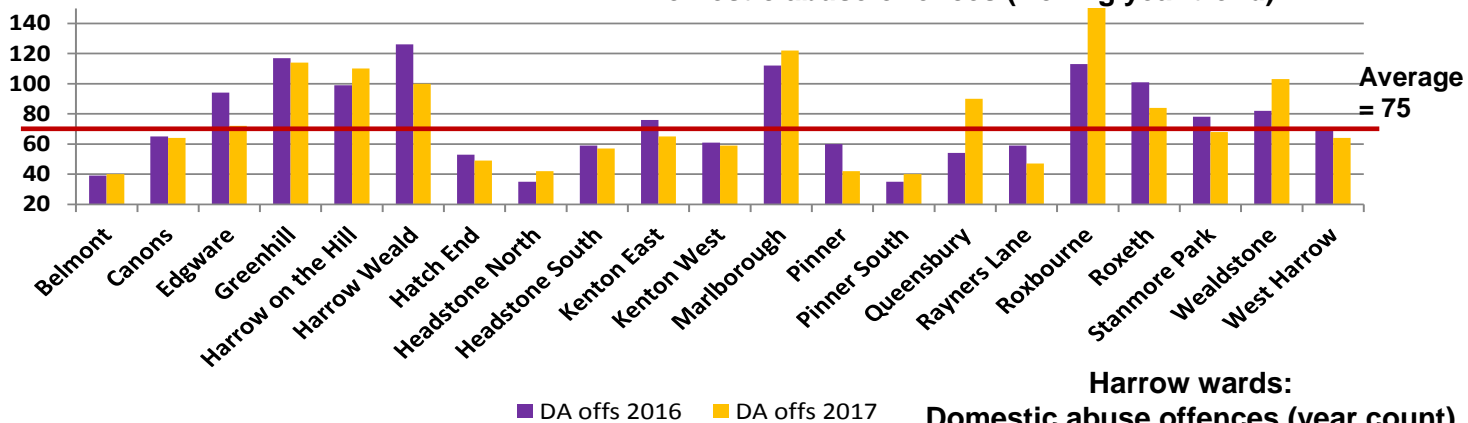


There has been an increase in the proportion women reported victims of domestic abuse and sexual violence:

75% in March 2016 to 86% in March 2017



**Total Harrow:
Domestic abuse offences (Rolling year trend)**

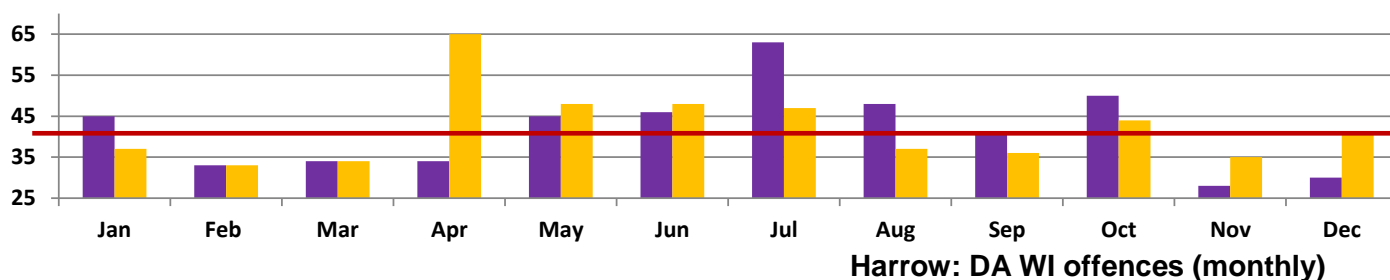


**Harrow wards:
Domestic abuse offences (year count)**

⁶ <https://www.gov.uk/guidance/domestic-violence-and-abuse#domestic-violence-and-abuse-new-definition>

Domestic Abuse with injury

The chart shows the number of domestic abuse with injury (DA WI) offences recorded in Harrow during each month for 2017 in orange and 2016 in purple.



The average number of DA WI offences per month over the two year period is 42. Above average levels of Non DA WI, over both years, have occurred in May, June, July and October with below average levels in February, March, September, November and December.

There is a recent upward trend as numbers in April, November and December 2017 are significantly higher than 2016, suggesting a rise in the proportion of victims who will experience injury with domestic abuse.

Nearest neighbours

Domestic abuse	2016		2017		Offences Change	Rate Change
	Offences	Rate	Offences	Rate		
Barnet	2496	6.46	2512	6.51	16	0.04
Brent	2618	7.98	2834	8.63	216	0.66
Ealing	2909	8.48	2985	8.70	76	0.22
Harrow	1587	6.38	1583	6.36	-4	-0.02
Hillingdon	2612	8.64	2572	8.50	-40	-0.13
London average	2290	8.35	2306	8.41	16	0.06

Both Hillingdon and Harrow have seen a decrease in the rate of domestic abuse. Harrow benchmarks well against the London average that has shown a 0.06 increase in 2017.

The highest rise in the group was in Brent with a 0.66 rate increase.

Domestic abuse WI	2016		2017		Offences Change	Rate Change
	Offences	Rate	Offences	Rate		
Barnet	736	1.91	814	2.11	78	0.20
Brent	917	2.79	985	3.00	68	0.21
Ealing	930	2.71	940	2.74	10	0.03
Harrow	497	2.00	505	2.03	8	0.03
Hillingdon	790	2.61	723	2.39	-67	-0.22
London average	N/a	N/a	N/a	N/a	N/a	N/a

Only Hillingdon has seen a reduction in the rate of domestic abuse with injury.

All other boroughs in the group have seen an increase.

Quick Facts:



2017: 526 drug offences, 2.11 per 1,000 population

2016: 481 drug offences, 1.93 per 1,000 population

March 2017 - peak in drug trafficking

Harrow – only borough rate increase in neighbouring group

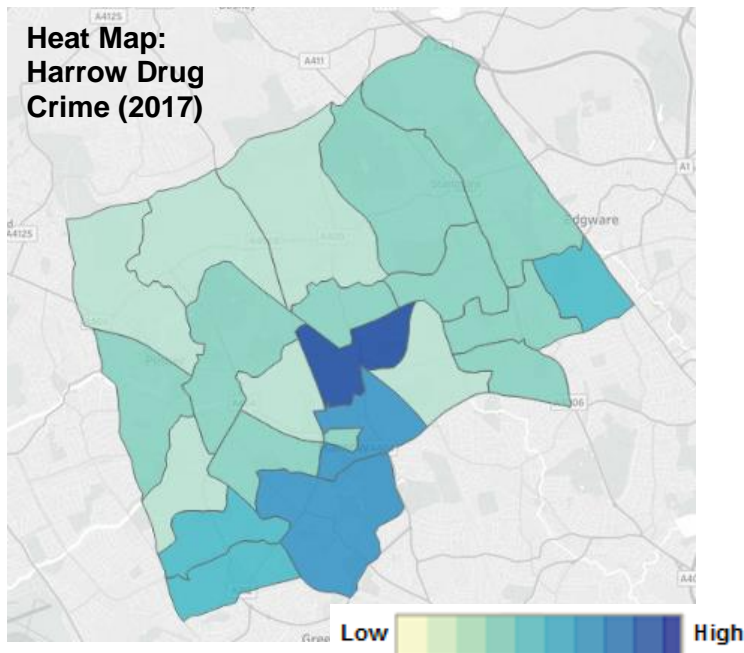
MOPAC high harm crimes:

Drug crime:

Drug crime is possession, consumption, supply of or the intent to supply illegal drugs.

Between 2016 and 2017, drug crime offences in Harrow have increased by risen by 45. There was a total of 526 offences during 2017, and 481 in 2016. This translates to a 0.18 rate increase.

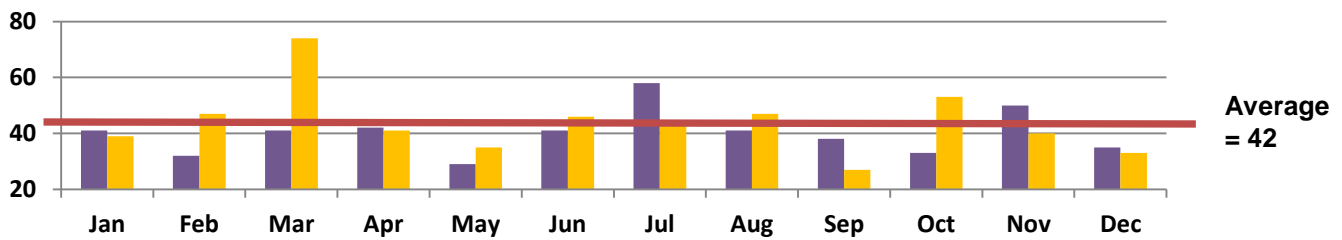
The map below also shows the scale of offences across Harrow in 2017.



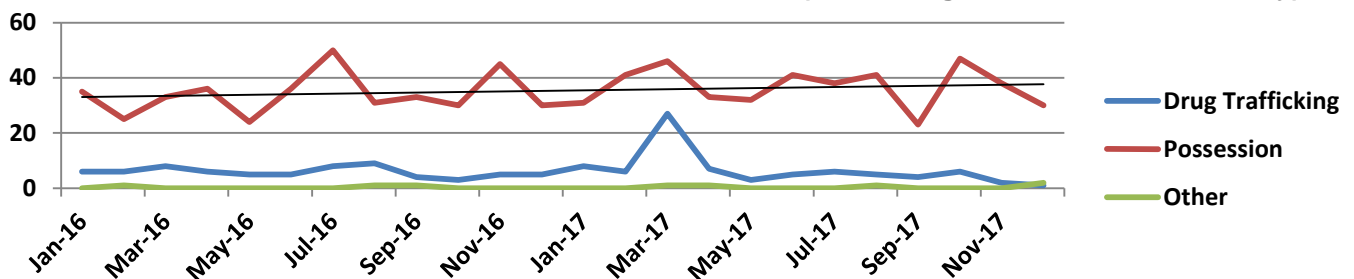
The monthly count of drug crime in the graph below shows that in March 2017 there was a rise in drug trafficking crime in Harrow. Drug trafficking offences are typically around 6 per month on average.

There were 27 offences in March 2017. The chart below shows the number of offences recorded in Harrow during each month for 2017 in orange and 2016 in purple.

The average number of Drug crimes per month over the two year period is 42. Above average levels of drug crime, over both years, has occurred in March and July with below average levels in January, May, September and December.



(Total Drug crime: Harrow, monthly)



(Drug crime by crime type: Harrow, monthly)

Drug offences	2016		2017		Offences Change	Rate Change
	Offences	Rate	Offences	Rate		
Barnet	929	2.41	765	1.98	-164	-0.42
Brent	2192	6.68	1698	5.17	-494	-1.50
Ealing	1418	4.13	1370	3.99	-48	-0.14
Harrow	481	1.93	526	2.11	45	0.18
Hillingdon	1029	3.40	767	2.54	-262	-0.87
London	40586	4.62	36340	4.14	-4246	-0.48

Harrow remains lowest among neighbouring boroughs for drug offences. However, between 2016 and 2017, Harrow has seen a rise in offences, while all four neighbouring boroughs have shown a rate reduction, and in most cases this has been significant. The largest rate reduction was in Brent (-1.50). London has also seen a rate reduction.

Youth offending drug crime:

Year	Total Sentences	Total young people sentences	Total Offences	Drug offences	% of drug offences
2016	165	120	273	47	17.2%
2017	153	108	306	50	16.3%

There was an increase in youth offending in 2017 compared to 2016 however the proportion of drug offences reduced by 0.8%.

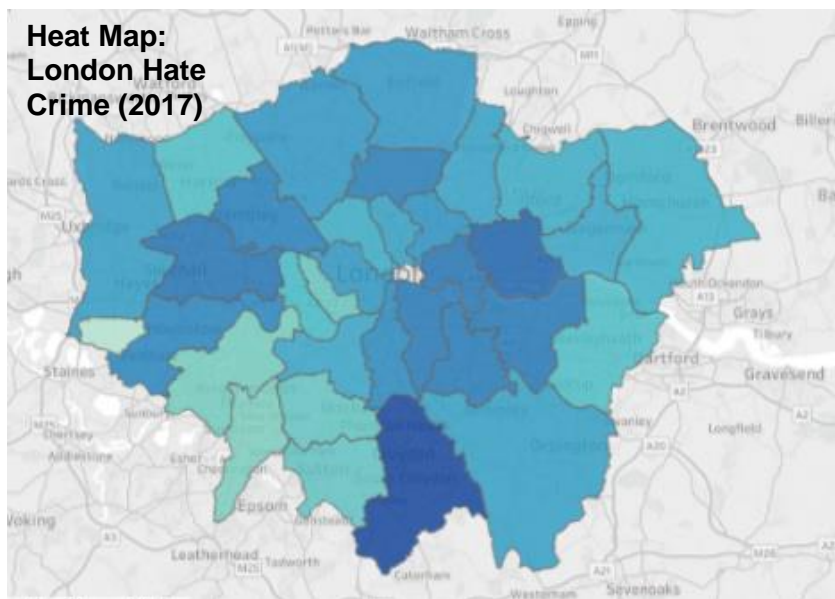
MOPAC high harm crimes:

Hate crime:

Hate crime is any offences which are flagged as having a hate crime element when recorded by the Police. A crime can have more than one hate flag attached to it.

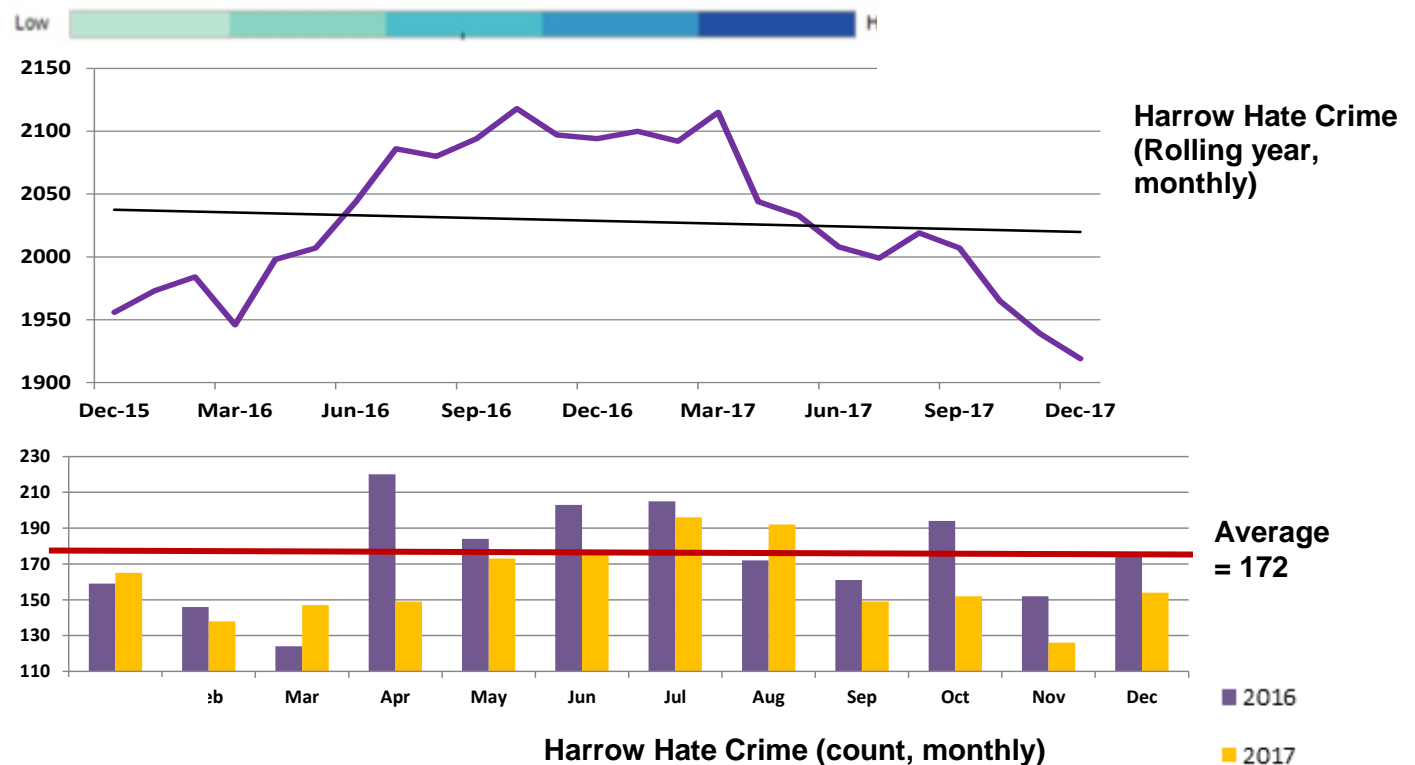
Between 2016 and 2017, hate crime offences in Harrow have increased by 175. There was a total of 2,094 offences during 2017, and 1,919 in 2016. This translates to a 0.7 rate increase.

The map below shows the scale of offences across London in 2017

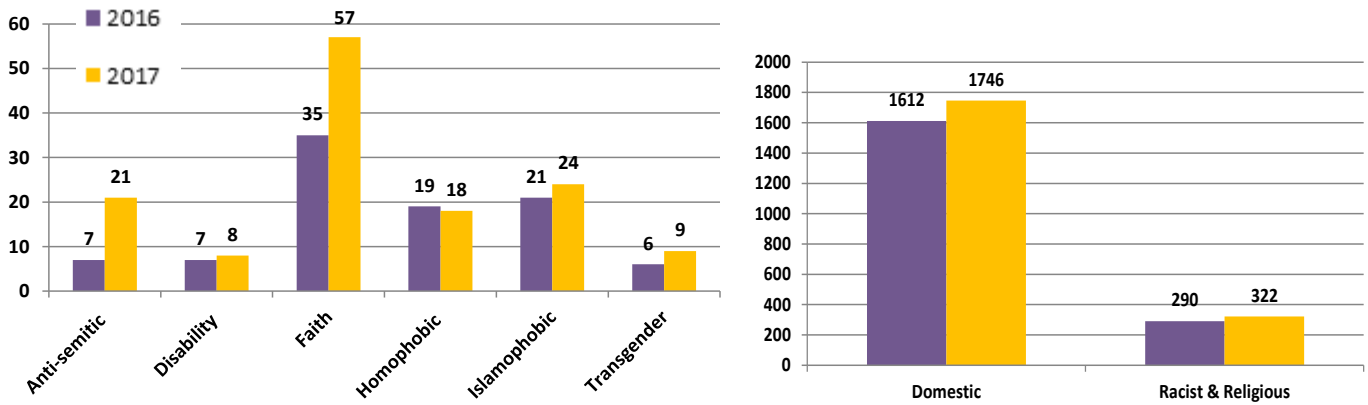


The graph below shows there was a rise in level of hate crime in Harrow from March 2016. This trend has been on a positive downward turn since March 2017.

The chart below shows the number of offences recorded in Harrow during each month for 2017 in orange and 2016 in purple. The average number of hate crimes per month over the two year period is 172. Above average levels of hate crime, over both years, have occurred in May, June, July and August, with below average levels in January, February, March September and November.

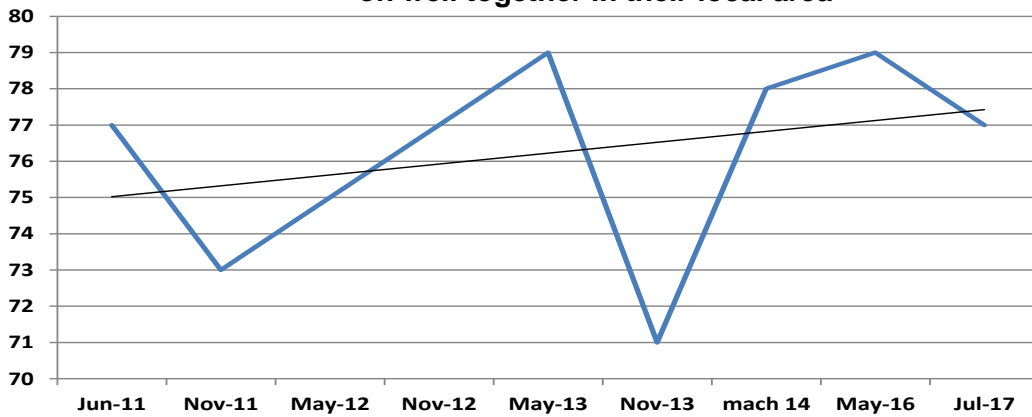


Hate crime by hate flag type 2016 & 2017



The charts show that Domestic is the most common type of Hate crime. There has been a rise across all hate crime types apart from Homophobic which has seen a small reduction. The most significant rise has been in Faith Hate as this has seen a 63% increase between 2016 and 2017.

% of Harrow residents that agree people from different backgrounds get on well together in their local area



Harrow's Council's reputation tracker shows that in July 2017 the % of Harrow residents that agree people get on well together in their local area declined slightly from May 2016.

Nearest Neighbours

Between 2016 and 2017 all of Harrow's nearest neighbour group have seen a rise in the rate hate crime apart from Hillingdon, which saw a small reduction.

Hate Crime	2016		2017		Offences Change	Rate Change
	Offences	Rate	Offences	Rate		
Barnet	3274	8.48	3352	8.68	78	0.20
Brent	3515	10.71	3723	11.34	208	0.63
Ealing	3774	11.00	3916	11.41	142	0.41
Harrow	1919	7.71	2094	8.42	175	0.70
Hillingdon	3171	10.48	3157	10.44	-14	-0.05
London	3274	8.48	3352	8.68	78	0.20

Harrow has the lowest rate of hate crime in both 2016 and 2017

Young people and racially aggravated offending:

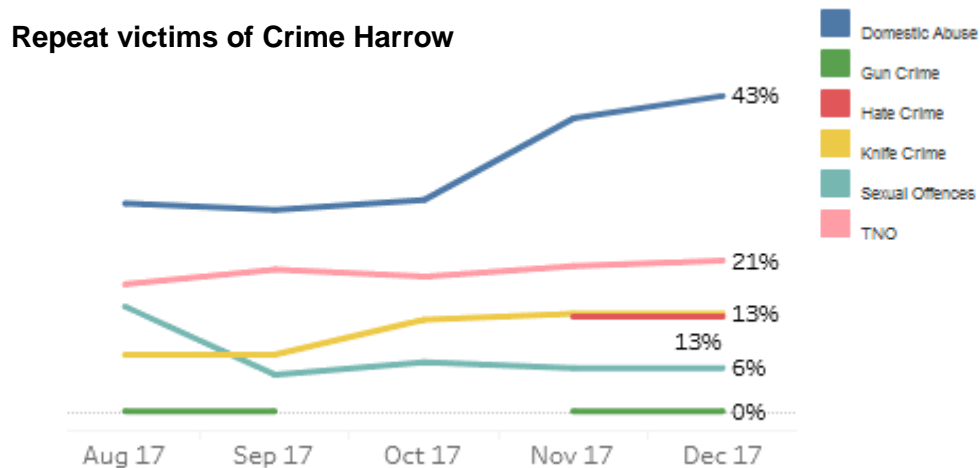
There was an increase in youth offending in 2017 compared to 2016 and the proportion of racially aggravated offences also increased by 1.2%.

Racially aggravated youth offences have risen by 50% between 2016 and 2017. The highest rise was racially aggravated criminal damage. There were no racially aggravated (youth crime), wounding offences in 2017.

Offence Type	Offence Category	2016		2017		% Change
		No.	% of total youth offending	No.	% of total youth offending	
Racially Aggravated youth offences	Wounding	3	1.1%	0	0.0%	-1.1%
	Criminal damage	0	0.0%	5	1.6%	1.6%
	Public fear	1	0.4%	3	1.0%	0.6%
	Total	4	1.5%	8	2.6%	1.2%

Repeat Victims

In Harrow 21% (215) of victims of crime in December 17 had been a victim of at least one other offence during the past year. Focusing on the high harm areas, 43% of all Domestic Abuse victims (56) were repeat victims of domestic abuse during the same period⁷.



Nearest neighbours repeat victims - High Harm Crime

Table shows the percentage of victims of crime in December 2017 had been a victim of the same category of offence during the past year from Harrow's nearest neighbour group.

Repeat Victims	Gun Crime		Hate crime		Knife crime		Sexual offences		Domestic abuse		TNO	
	%	trend	%	trend	%	trend	%	trend	%	trend	%	trend
Barnet	40%	▲	8%	▲	5%	■	3%	■	36%	▲	20%	▲
Brent	0%	■	14%	▼	23%	▲	6%	▼	30%	▲	20%	■
Ealing	0%	■	2%	■	11%	▼	10%	▲	35%	▲	20%	■
Harrow	0%	■	13%	■	13%	▲	6%	■	43%	▲	21%	▲
Hillingdon	10%	▼	3%	■	23%	▲	10%	▼	32%	▼	20%	■
London	9%	▲	7%	■	10%	■	5%	■	36%	▲	20%	▲

The percentage of victims of a crime that have been a victim of at least one other offence during the past year, in Harrow, is in line with London and Harrow's nearest neighbour group. Harrow has a significantly higher percentage of repeat victims of domestic abuse and a lower than average percentage of repeat gun crime victims. The level of repeat hate crime victims is above average for the group. Harrow has average levels of repeat victims of knife and sexual offences.

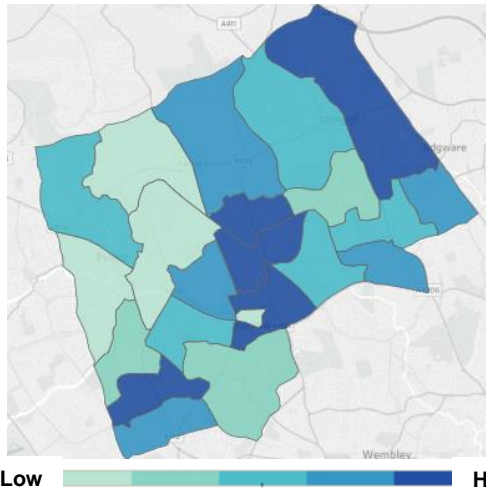
⁷ Source: MOPAC, <https://www.london.gov.uk/what-we-do/mayors-office-policing-and-crime-mopac/data-and-statistics/mopac-performance-framework>, (Jan 2018).

Other high crime types

Theft of a motor vehicle:

Theft of a motor vehicle relates to the theft or attempted theft of a vehicle, driving without consent of the owner or as a passenger of a stolen vehicle.

Between 2016 and 2017, theft of motor vehicle offences in Harrow have increased by 83. There was a total of 373 offences during 2017, and 290 in 2016. This translates to a 0.3 rate increase.



Wards with the highest numbers of offences in 2017 are Wealdstone and Canons.

Wards with the lowest numbers of offences in 2017 are Pinner south and Hatch End

Theft of MV	2016		2017		Offences Change	Rate Change
	Offences	Rate	Offences	Rate		
Barnet	819	2.1	1041	2.7	222	0.6
Brent	900	2.7	1302	4.0	402	1.2
Ealing	843	2.5	1094	3.2	251	0.7
Harrow	290	1.2	373	1.5	83	0.3
Hillingdon	795	2.6	1128	3.7	333	1.1
London	13493	3.0	15467	3.4	1974	0.4



Total Harrow:
Theft of a MV (monthly count trend)

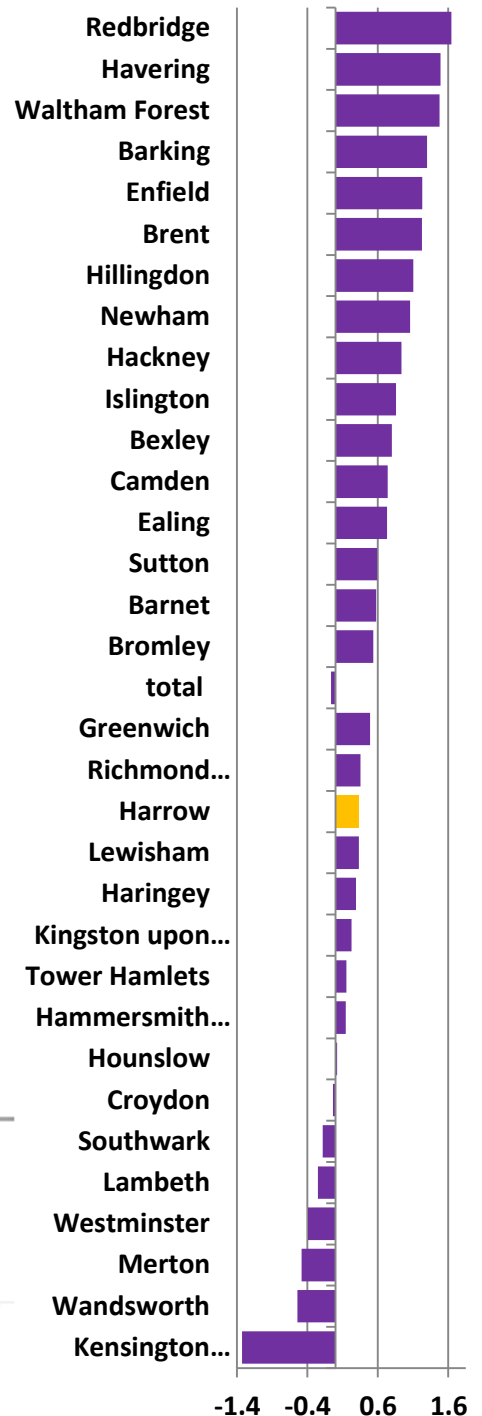
Quick Facts:

2017: 373 theft of motor vehicle offences, 1.5 per 1,000 population.

2016: 290 theft of a motor vehicle offences, 1.2 per 1,000 population.

28.6% increase
(2016-2017)

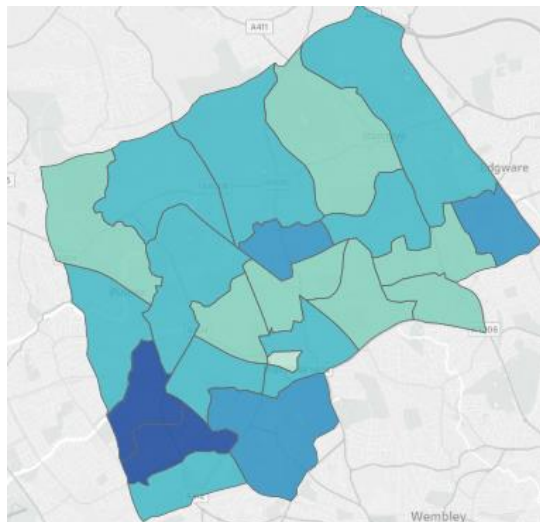
Theft of a MV rate change in London 2016-2017



Theft from a motor vehicle:

Theft from a motor vehicle is the theft of articles from a motor vehicle, whether locked or unlocked.

Between 2016 and 2017, offences in Harrow have increased by 136. There was total of 1,223 offences during 2017 and 1,087 in 2016. This translates to a 0.6 rate increase.



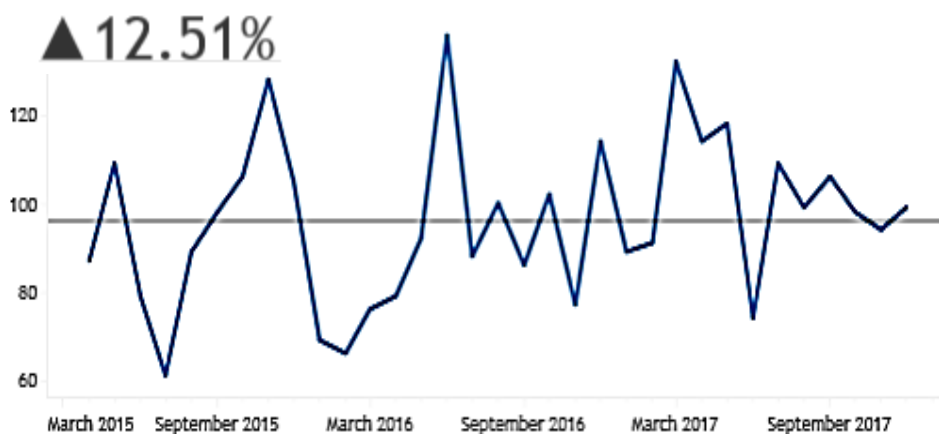
The wards with the highest numbers of offences in 2017 are Harrow Weald and Greenhill

The wards with the lowest numbers of offences in 2017 are Stanmore Park and Headstone South

Low High

Theft from MV	2016		2017		Offs Change	Rate Change
	Offs	Rate	Offs	Rate		
Barnet	2289	5.93	2429	6.29	140	0.36
Brent	1854	5.65	2316	7.06	462	1.41
Ealing	2188	6.38	2192	6.39	4	0.01
Harrow	1087	4.37	1223	4.92	136	0.55
Hillingdon	1839	6.08	2656	8.78	817	2.70
London	51688	5.89	59268	6.75	7580	0.86

12 months to December 2017 compared to previous 12 months



Total Harrow:
Theft from a MV (monthly count trend)

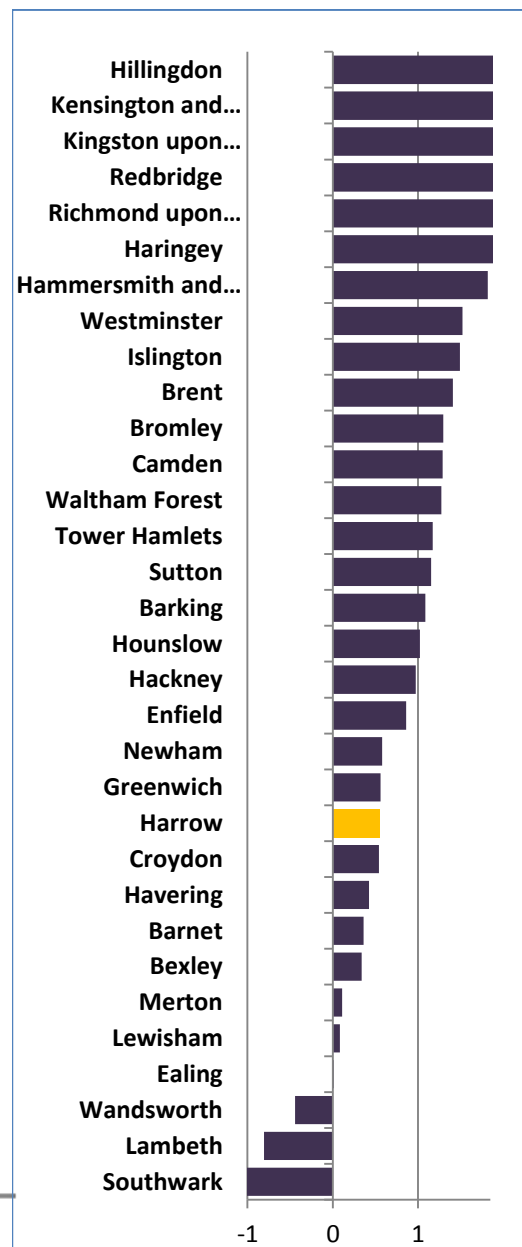
Quick Facts:



2017: 1223 thefts from motor vehicle offences, 4.9 per 1,000 population.

2016: 1087 thefts from motor vehicle offences, 4.3 per 1,000 population.

Theft from a MV rate change in London 2016-2017



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You will need to produce an Equality Impact Assessment (EqIA) if:

- You are developing a new policy, strategy, or service
- You are making changes that will affect front-line services
- You are reducing budgets, which may affect front-line services
- You are changing the way services are funded and this may impact the quality of the service and who can access it
- You are making a decision that could have a different impact on different groups of people
- You are making staff redundant or changing their roles

Guidance notes on how to complete an EqIA and sign off process are available on the Hub under Equality and Diversity. You must read the [guidance notes](#) and ensure you have followed all stages of the EqIA approval process (outlined in appendix 1). Section 2 of the template requires you to undertake an assessment of the impact of your proposals on groups with protected characteristics. Equalities and borough profile data, as well as other sources of statistical information can be found on the Harrow hub, within the section entitled: [Equality Impact Assessment](#) - sources of statistical information.

Equality Impact Assessment (EqIA)		
Type of Decision:	<input type="radio"/> Cabinet <input type="radio"/> Portfolio holder <input checked="" type="radio"/> Other (state)	
Title of Proposal	Community Safety and Voilence, Vulnerability and Exploitation Strategy for 2018-2020	Date EqIA created: June 2018
Name and job title of completing/lead Officer	Mohammed Ilyas, Policy Officer	
Directorate/ Service responsible	Strategic commissioning	
Organisational approval		
EqIA approved by Directorate Equality Task Group (DETG) Chair	Name Alex Dewsnap	Signature <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Tick this box to indicate that you have approved this EqIA Date of approval 12 th June 2018

1. Summary of proposal, impact on groups with protected characteristics and mitigating actions

(to be completed after you have completed sections 2 - 5)

a) What is your proposal?

The key proposal is to refresh Harrow's Community Safety Community Safety and Violence, Vulnerability and Exploitation Strategy.

All Community Safety Partnerships (known in Harrow as 'Safer Harrow') are required by law to conduct an annual assessment of crime, disorder, anti-social behaviour, substance misuse and reoffending within the borough. This is known as the Strategic Assessment. The Strategic Assessment previously came to Overview and Scrutiny along with the draft Community Safety Strategy. However, following feedback from scrutiny that this does not allow scrutiny sufficient opportunity for its comments and reflections on the strategic assessment to inform the refresh of the Community Safety Strategy, this year the strategic assessment came to Overview and Scrutiny separately, in March 2018. The Strategic Assessment is then used to inform the partnership's Community Safety Strategy. The last Community Safety Strategy was published in 2017 and is refreshed on an annual basis.

This Community Safety and Violence, Vulnerability and Exploitation (VVE) Strategy sets out the Council's vision for tackling community safety in Harrow and takes into account the findings from our Strategic Assessment 2018, and includes our vision for tackling Domestic and Sexual Violence.

The following high volume crimes have been prioritised in agreement with the Mayor's Office for Policing and Crime (MOPAC):

1. *Burglary*
2. *Non-domestic violence with injury*
3. *Anti-social behaviour (ASB)*
4. *Motor Vehicle Crime*

The Strategy also has a strong focus on the following aspects of high harm crime which reinforce the commitment to tackle violence, vulnerability and exploitation in the borough. This also firmly echoes the current Mayor's priorities, and includes a renewed focus on tackling Youth Violence. The following areas are seen as priorities in Harrow:

1. *Youth violence, weapon based crime, vulnerability and exploitation. (including gang crime, and Child Sexual Exploitation)*
2. *Modern slavery*

3. *Domestic and sexual abuse*
4. *Drug and alcohol misuse (including tackling the supply of illegal substances, and targeted support for ex-prisoners)*
5. *Extremism and hate crime*

In addition to this we have incorporated our commitments to Female Genital Mutilation (FGM) in order to ensure a consistent and joined up approach across the Council.

b) Summarise the impact of your proposal on groups with protected characteristics

Addressing the issues and priorities identified in the strategy, will have a positive impact on the community as a whole and therefore all protected groups.

Harrow Council has been successful in securing funding from the Mayor's London Crime Prevention Fund aimed at tackling violence, vulnerability and exploitation in young people and children. Four innovative programmes will focus on secondary aged children with a view to engaging with vulnerable young people who are at risk of criminal activity. This includes:

- Recruitment of a gangs worker who will work with young people connected to the known gangs in the area and those who are engaged in high levels of anti-social, violent and criminal behaviour.
- Art and drama programme aimed at Years 9 and 10 for children at risk of entering the criminal justice system.
- Working with WISH to deliver targeted outreach and support services to young people within identified schools specifically aimed at promoting awareness of sexual assault, CSE, and digital exploitation.
- Delivering preventative interventions via Compass to support young people at risk of becoming involved in the supply of illicit substances via 1-1 and group sessions.

Harrow also fund Hestia to provide a Domestic and Sexual Violence service to men and women of all backgrounds, cultures and faiths. The service includes a requirement for Hestia to record the diversity data of service users including sexual orientation to establish a profile of the Lesbian Gay Bisexual and Transgender (LGBT) community, enabling Harrow to further develop the service to ensure it is accessible to everyone. This will also have a positive impact on all protected characteristics.

c) Summarise any potential negative impact(s) identified and mitigating actions

The EqIA has not highlighted any negative impact on any protected characteristics.

2. Assessing impact					
You are required to undertake a detailed analysis of the impact of your proposals on groups with protected characteristics. You should refer to borough profile data , equalities data , service user information, consultation responses and any other relevant data/evidence to help you assess and explain what impact (if any) your proposal(s) will have on each group. Where there are gaps in data, you should state this in the boxes below and what action (if any), you will take to address this in the future.		What does the evidence tell you about the impact your proposal may have on groups with protected characteristics? Click the relevant box to indicate whether your proposal will have a positive impact, negative (minor, major), or no impact			
Protected characteristic	For each protected characteristic, explain in detail what the evidence is suggesting and the impact of your proposal (if any). Click the appropriate box on the right to indicate the outcome of your analysis.	Positive impact	Negative impact		No impact
			Minor	Major	
Age	<p>20.6% of Harrow's residents are under 16. 64.5% of Harrow's population are of working age (16 to 64) and 14.9% of Harrow's residents are 65 or older.² The average (median) age is 37 years, lower than most other places³. As with most areas in the country, the borough has an aging population. It is expected that the number of residents aged 65 plus will increase by nearly 42% and those aged 85 plus could increase by over 62% by 2029.</p> <p>Of the crime types where the age of the victim and the suspect might be relevant, crimes relating to the following crime types will be young, aged from 0-25:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Youth Violence – There was increase in the total number of youth offences in 2017 compared to 2016. This went up from 276 to 306 and drug offences went up from 47 to 50. • Between 2016 and 2017, the number of serious youth violence victims has risen by 40. There was a total of 140 offences during 2017, and 100 in 2016. This translates to a 0.2 rate increase. • Between 2016 and 2017, the number of gang flagged offences has reduced by 9. There was a total of 10 offences during 2017, and 19 in 2016. This translates to a 0.4 rate reduction. 	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Knife Crime – Assessments of young people by the YOT indicate that young people are carrying knives due to feeling unsafe and the majority of knives have been kitchen knives rather than “trophy” knives. Between 2016 and 2017, the number of Knife crime offences has risen by 43. There was a total of 223 offences during 2017, and 180 in 2016. This translates to a 0.17 rate increase • Child Sexual Exploitation (CSE)– Between 2016 and 2017, the number of CSE registrations has reduced by 18. This translates to a 0.7 rate reduction. • Young people involved in the supply of illegal substances – There has been a significant increase in referrals to the Harrow Young People’s Substance Misuse Service from universal and alternative education between 15/16 Q3 and 16/17 Q3 with referrals from YOT remaining consistent. In 16/17 Q3 there were more referrals from education than from YOT which reflects the changing national picture <p>There is a particular focus on high harm crime in the Community Safety Strategy which is aimed largely at young people. This reinforces our commitment to tackle violence, vulnerability and exploitation in the borough and firmly echoes the current Mayor’s priorities, and includes a renewed focus on Anti-Social Behaviour and Youth Violence</p>				
Disability	<p>15.4% of Harrow’s working age population classified themselves as disabled, a total of 24,600 people. 7,690 individuals, 3.1% of the total population, receive Disability Living Allowance.</p> <p>We recognise that adults in need of care/support are often at risk of domestic violence and abuse. A recent deep dive by the Safeguarding Adults Team showed that 33% (171 cases) of all safeguarding adults enquiries taken forward in 2016/17 had an element of domestic violence and abuse, and older people were the most “at risk group” (45%) followed by mental health users (42%). The Harrow Safeguarding Adults Board (HSAB) has agreed that training and</p>	☒	☐	☐	☐

	awareness raising should be targeted to agencies where no/low referrals have been generated, this will also include a greater focus on the multi-agency training programme for safeguarding adults in relation to this domestic violence and abuse.				
Gender reassignment	No data on crime affecting this protected characteristic	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Marriage and Civil Partnership	No data on crime affecting this protected characteristic	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Pregnancy and Maternity	No data on crime affecting this protected characteristic	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

<p>Race/ Ethnicity</p>	<p>69.1% of residents in Harrow classify themselves as belonging to a minority ethnic group. The White British group forms the remaining 30.9% of the population, (down from 50% in 2001). The 'Asian/Asian British: Indian' group form 26.4% of the population. 11.3% are 'Other Asian', reflecting Harrow's sizeable Sri Lankan community. 8.2% of residents are 'White Other', up from 4.5% in 2001. In percentage terms, in 2011, Harrow had the second largest Indian, the largest 'Other Asian' and the 7th largest Irish population of any local authority in England and Wales. Harrow also had the highest proportion of Romanian (4,784) and Kenyan born residents, the latter reflecting migrants from Kenya who are of Asian descent</p> <p>There was an increase in youth offending in 2017 compared to 2016 and the proportion of racially aggravated offences also increased by 1.2%.</p> <p>Racially aggravated youth offences have risen by 50% between 2016 and 2017. The highest rise was racially aggravated criminal damage. There were no racially aggravated (youth crime), wounding offences in 2017.</p> <p>In 2016/17 there were 298 Racist & Religious Hate crimes in Harrow - increasing to 345 in 2017/18. This is a priority in the strategy and will be addressed.</p> <p>According to a developing 'Problem Profile' it would appear that there is a danger of young females, particularly of Black British/Black African ethnicity, becoming involved in gang-related activity. Among those deemed at risk of involvement (eg through sibling relationship to gang nominals) who are under the age of 13, there is a significant gender difference compared to the older gang-related cases: almost 50% of this sub-group are females, while 44% are of Black or Black British ethnicity. Addressing this issue can be seen as part of the Mayor of London's objective of diverting young females from the criminal justice system.</p> <p>The priorities identified within the strategy, actions/projects implemented will have a positive impact on all protected characteristics including race/ethnicity.</p>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
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<p>Religion or belief</p>	<p>Harrow had the third highest level of religious diversity of the 348 local authorities in England or Wales. The borough had the highest proportion of Hindus, Jains and members of the Unification Church, the second highest figures for Zoroastrianism and was 6th for Judaism. 37% of the population are Christian, the 5th lowest figure in the country. Muslims accounted for 12.5% of the populatio</p> <p>Between 2016 and 2017, hate crime offences in Harrow have increased by 175. There was a total of 2,094 offences during 2017, and 1,919 in 2016. This translates to a 0.7 rate increase. The rate of Faith Hate in Harrow has almost doubled over the past year. Harrow has the highest rate increase nearest neighbours group. This is a priority in the strategy and will be addressed.</p> <p>The priorities identified within the strategy, actions/projects implemented will have a positive impact on all protected characteristics including religion or belief.</p>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<p>Gender</p>	<p>49.8% of the population in Harrow are male and 50.2% are female. 92% of cases referred to MARAC, Community IDVA and MASH IDVA were women.</p> <p>There is currently no provision for refuge accommodation for male victims of DV in Harrow; however this is a pan-London issue and is identified as a service provision gap. Most recent MOPAC figures (March 2017) show that men represented 24% of all victims of Domestic Abuse and Violence. Closer working with police partners and neighbouring Boroughs would appear to be beneficial in this area, with a view to widen the provision of support. From the data available it would also seem necessary to consider the provision of hostel space and support for male victims – in line with Equality and Diversity strategies – as these are, at present, wholly lacking.</p> <p>The priorities identified within the strategy, actions/projects implemented will have a positive impact on all protected characteristics including gender (sex)</p>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Sexual Orientation	<p>It is estimated that 6% of the UK population are lesbian, gay and bisexual (LGB), which would equate to approximately 14,430 of our residents</p> <p>As of 31st December 2016, there have been 142 Civil Partnerships in Harrow, 19 of which have been converted to marriage. There have been 32 same sex marriages in Harrow since inception on 29th March 2014</p> <p>Although data on sexual orientation is collected on most of the crime types, there is still not sufficient data to identify trends and make robust conclusions.</p> <p>2% of cases referred to MARAC, Community IDVA and MASH IDVA were LGBTQ.</p> <p>There has been a light increase in LGBT Hate Crime in Harrow (Transgender Hate Crime up from 6 in 2016 to 9 in 2017)</p> <p>This is an identified priority in the strategy. The priorities identified within the strategy, actions/projects implemented will have a positive impact on all protected characteristics including sexual orientation.</p>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<p>2.1 Cumulative impact – considering what else is happening within the Council and Harrow as a whole, could your proposals have a cumulative impact on groups with protected characteristics?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p>					
<p>If you clicked the Yes box, which groups with protected characteristics could be affected and what is the potential impact? Include details in the space below</p>					
<p>2.2 Any other impact - considering what else is happening nationally/locally (national/local/regional policies, socio-economic factors etc), could your proposals have an impact on individuals/service users, or other groups?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p>					

If you clicked the Yes box, Include details in the space below

3. Actions to mitigate/remove negative impact

Only complete this section if your assessment (in section 2) suggests that your proposals may have a negative impact on groups with protected characteristics. If you have not identified any negative impacts, please complete sections 4 and 5.

In the table below, please state what these potential negative impact (s) are, mitigating actions and steps taken to ensure that these measures will address and remove any negative impacts identified and by when. Please also state how you will monitor the impact of your proposal once implemented.

State what the negative impact(s) are for each group, identified in section 2. In addition, you should also consider and state potential risks associated with your proposal.	Measures to mitigate negative impact (provide details, including details of and additional consultation undertaken/to be carried out in the future). If you are unable to identify measures to mitigate impact, please state so and provide a brief explanation.	What action (s) will you take to assess whether these measures have addressed and removed any negative impacts identified in your analysis? Please provide details. If you have previously stated that you are unable to identify measures to mitigate impact please state below.	Deadline date	Lead Officer
All Protected Characteristics	Improve data of victims and service users for all the Protected Characteristics	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure all projects commissioned under the LCPF programme collate data against the protected cahractersitics for service users • Ensure the Youth Offending Team and other services providing services within the strategy, collate and analyse data against the protected charactersitics 	March 2019	Policy Team

4. Public Sector Equality Duty

How does your proposal meet the Public Sector Equality Duty (PSED) to:

1. Eliminate unlawful discrimination, harassment and victimisation and other conduct prohibited by the Equality Act 2010
2. Advance equality of opportunity between people from different groups
3. Foster good relations between people from different groups

Include details in the space below

The priorities identified within the strategy and any actions, activities or projects delivered will be open and accessible to target audiences from all protected characteristics. Where evidence has highlighted the need to target a certain community (protected characteristics), emphasis will be driven to reach these groups (e.g. domestic violence service for women and same sex partners, various school based activities targeting children and young people and hate crime provision promoted to people from faith and black and minority ethnic backgrounds). The Strategy includes recognition of the importance of Community Cohesion in setting a climate in which crime is regarded as unacceptable. Community Cohesion is enhanced by more comprehensive reporting of crimes and especially Hate Crime and its prompt and robust investigation.

Reducing crime increases community confidence and cohesion, enabling people from different backgrounds more easily to trust each other.

5. Outcome of the Equality Impact Assessment (EqIA) click the box that applies

Outcome 1

No change required: the EqIA has not identified any potential for unlawful conduct or disproportionate impact and all opportunities to advance equality of opportunity are being addressed

<input type="checkbox"/> Outcome 2 Adjustments to remove/mitigate negative impacts identified by the assessment, or to better advance equality, as stated in section 3&4
<input type="checkbox"/> Outcome 3 This EqIA has identified discrimination and/ or missed opportunities to advance equality and/or foster good relations. However, it is still reasonable to continue with the activity. Outline the reasons for this and the information used to reach this decision in the space below.
Include details here

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LONDON BOROUGH OF HARROW

CABINET – 12 JULY 2018

RECOMMENDATION FROM THE OVERVIEW AND SCRUTINY COMMITTEE – 5 JUNE 2018

Community Safety, Violence, Vulnerability and Exploitation – Annual Refresh

The Committee received a report on the Annual Refresh of the Community Safety and Violence, Vulnerability and Exploitation Strategy. The Divisional Director, Strategic Commissioning introduced the report, advising that it built upon the comments from the Committee when it considered the draft strategic assessment in March; further work had been done to address specific points raised then by Members.

Chief Superintendent Simon Rose, Borough Police Commander for Harrow confirmed that the document reflected both the priorities of the Mayor's Office for Policing and Crime (MOPAC) and the two additional local priorities selected by the Council.

A Member asked about the definition of motor vehicle crime. Chief Superintendent Rose advised that this data did not include those crimes in which people were robbed while in or on their vehicles. Theft from motor vehicles had declined by 5.8% in the period in question, while theft of motor vehicles had increased by 43%. However, overall, crimes involving motor vehicles in the Borough had reduced substantially. He referred to thieves targeting high value vehicles which modern electronic locking systems; they were now able to "scan" the vehicles when left unattended, say, in a supermarket car park during the day, and acquire the electronic data to be able to then steal it overnight.

Another Member welcomed the new Portfolio Holder for Community Safety to his first meeting of the Committee in that capacity, and asked him to clarify the scope of his role. The Portfolio Holder clarified his remit, confirming that crime and community in respect of children and young people would be covered. He underlined that he would seek to work in partnership with relevant local organisations, including the Harrow Youth Parliament and Young Harrow Foundation. He would prioritise addressing crimes against and involving young people, and violent crimes such as knife crimes which had increased in London recently.

In response to a Member's question about the crime levels in Croydon revealed in the data, Chief Superintendent Rose advised that the borough

was affected by the number of care homes for young people located there which had the effect of increasing certain types of crime. London Boroughs had their own particular factors such as the gang and drugs issues in Lambeth, the impact of the Notting Hill Carnival in Kensington and Chelsea, and the number of Premiership football teams in Hammersmith and Fulham. So across London, there was a range of different factors affecting crime. He confirmed that, by comparison, Harrow remained a very safe borough. In terms of the trends in certain areas, for example the recent modest reduction in crime in Croydon, Chief Superintendent Rose cautioned that data could sometimes mislead; for example, an increase in crime levels sometimes reflected Police activity to detect crime and arrest those involved. He also explained the different classifications of knife crimes to help Members interpret some of the data. The Police would often shift resources from one area to another to respond to particular situations; for example, Harrow had received more resources recently following a killing and other incidents. These fluctuations in resources made it difficult to rely completely on some trends in crime data.

Replying to a question on the overall reliability of data, the Divisional Director reassured the Committee that the data presented in the report was from MOPAC and was the most relevant available. Chief Superintendent Rose added that interpretation of the data could be challenging as some short-term trends did not necessarily reveal anything of significance.

A Member referred to increasing public concern over violent crime, particularly the use of knives. Chief Superintendent Rose confirmed that there had been increases in violent crime and knife crime in recent months and concerns had arisen from stabbing incidents in Queensbury and Wealdstone. He explained that these had been linked to gangs operating in Brent and Ealing and that a public meeting had been held on the issues in the previous week at the Red Brick Café in the Wealdstone Centre. South Harrow was currently a crime hotspot and Police were addressing this with various strands of work locally.

A Member who had recently been elected for the first time reiterated the concern among local people about violent crime. She asked about the levels of crime in her ward, the increase in hate crime revealed in the report, and the fact that only a quarter of residents surveyed knew how to contact their local ward Police officers. Chief Superintendent Rose reported that some wards, such as those close to town centres, would always have higher levels of crime, and factors such as new licenced premises and the location of night clubs would also have an effect. With respect to the result of the survey question on contacting ward officers, he suspected that his had been affected by a change in the survey methodology in the last year. He acknowledged that changes in personnel had not helped, but he expected that this awareness would increase over time; he referred to improvements in the Metropolitan Police website which now provided for post code searches for local officers and to a new project with University College London designed to improve access to "Designated Ward Officers". In respect of hate crime, he advised that this was sensitive to world events and high-profile news stories. To some extent, the data would be affected by the Police and community trying to address under-reporting. Relevant data was available on a ward basis on the Metropolitan Police website. The Divisional Director added that

the Council worked with Stop Hate UK as an agent to facilitate and increase third-party reporting and that a conference had been held to discuss issues with key stakeholders in local communities.

The Member followed up her question by asking about partnership working with other boroughs. Chief Superintendent Rose reported that his Borough Commander role covered Brent and Barnet as well as Harrow so Police officers, senior council staff and other relevant agencies would share information and best practice. He gave an example from another area which involved an arrangement with children's care homes to deal with disruption and damage by residents without immediate recourse to calling the Police in; incidents could then be addressed with greater sensitivity and more careful direction of resources. The Divisional Director added that a meeting had taken place in Ealing earlier that day concerning the Racecourse Estate in Northolt and the activities of the South Harrow gang. The Council funded an organisation called Ignite to work on gangs and this included opportunities for cross-borough engagement.

A Member referred to the treatment of the issue of modern slavery in the report, expressing concern that there did not seem to be any particular plan to address it. The Divisional Director explained that there had been recent legislation which meant the Council needed to understand the definition of modern slavery and develop ways of identifying the signs of its operation. By its nature, it was a hidden crime and was also strongly linked to organised crime. Chief Superintendent Rose gave the example of some nail bars which used staff who had been trafficked from abroad, were accommodated in often crowded, squalid conditions and were then charged exorbitant amounts for board and lodging, effectively having to work for no pay or being forced into debt. There were similar abuses connected to car washes, cannabis farms, sex workers and the "county lines" drug business. The Divisional Director added that there might be scope for the Council to take enforcement action about the operation of some of the businesses involved; he would raise this with the relevant Council department.

The Member also asked about the scope to share crime data across agencies and the lack support to victims of crime. Chief Superintendent Rose confirmed that while data was shared across agencies, there were clearly limits to this; for example, to protect the identity of informants. There were agreed information sharing arrangements for non-sensitive data. He referred to corporate arrangements for victim support, though he accepted that the switch to an "opt-in" system a year ago may have affected the perception of the availability of services. Victim Support had confirmed that they have capacity to meet the needs of victims. Chief Superintendent Rose explained that, in some cases, the Police could not do as much in terms of community reassurance as they wished because there were reporting restrictions in relation to some crimes and there were cases where an investigation and/or prosecution might be prejudiced by open communications about what had happened. However, the Police did as much as possible within these constraints, to provide information, including to ward councillors, and to reassure the community and support victims.

The Member's final question concerned the portrayal of Harrow as the safest borough in London and the risk that this could engender complacency in agencies working to tackle crime and possibly attract more crime in future as a result. Chief Superintendent Rose was not aware that criminals were taking advantage in this way. He referred to the difference in the number of calls to Police via the 999 emergency in a recent period – 609 in Harrow while Brent and Barnet had each received over a thousand – as indicating a genuine difference in criminal activity.

Another newly-elected councillor asked whether the information on Pages 63 and 64 of the agenda pack reflected a seasonal link to the level of anti-social behaviour. He also sought an indication of the trend in anti-social behaviour in the first few months of 2018, since many residents had raised the issue in the election campaign. Chief Superintendent Rose reported that spikes in the levels of anti-social behaviour were clearly related to certain seasonal events such as Halloween, school holidays, Bonfire Night and the Notting Hill Carnival; periods of hot weather also correlated. He had figures for anti-social behaviour over the previous 12 months and these revealed a decrease of 13.1% in anti-social behaviour and 11% in repeat anti-social behaviour; there had been a drop across London as well, but by a smaller proportion. Chief Superintendent Rose accepted that residents were nevertheless concerned about the issue.

The Chair asked whether the information on Page 117 of the agenda pack indicated a drop in confidence in policing. Chief Superintendent Rose accepted that the survey results on knowing how to contact local Police officers and the provision of information to local residents were disappointing and improvements should be put in place. Traditionally, local officers had sought to engage residents in local meetings on topical local issues, but it was acknowledged that many, particularly young people, tended not to come to such events. The Police were keen to develop other methods including the "OWL" online neighbourhood watch system, but there were issues of cost to resolve. "Virtual" ward panel meetings would encourage a broader range of people and subjects to be involved.

A Member welcomed the idea of online neighbourhood panels. She underlined the considerable shift recently in the fear of crime, giving the example of artifice burglary as making people afraid even in the relative safety of their own homes; she also referred to a family connection with the only British person killed in the London Bridge terrorist attack in June 2017. She urged all agencies and councillors to encourage residents not to fear crime disproportionately and not to let it affect their daily lives unduly. Chief Superintendent Rose was very conscious of the issue and he reported that he had had discussions with the Harrow Times crime reporter to encourage greater coverage of good news stories rather than simply featuring serious crime when it occurred. This would help in achieving a more balanced picture of community safety in the Borough.

On the subject of artifice burglary, the Portfolio Holder for Community Safety referred to his introduction of a "no cold calling" zone in his ward. Chief Superintendent Rose reported on the "smart water" system which had been introduced in some households; as it involved warning stickers and posters,

this would have some deterrent effect on potential burglars, but evidence suggested that the biggest impact was on the occupant of the property as simply applying for and implementing the smart water pack, had the effect of making them more careful and observant. He explained that the scheme was sometimes introduced in particular zones with a target of signing up 80% of households there; this tended to be more effective than individual households paying for their own smart water pack. Chief Superintendent Rose was aware of a small team at Scotland Yard working on levels of burglary across London which could inform implementation of the scheme in a coordinated way in target areas across the capital. In response to a question as to whether the Administration could fund a local project, the Divisional Director advised that there were always choices to be made about the priority and value for money of various schemes; in his instance, there was some evidence that the scheme itself was not as significant driver of change as awareness of the risks among residents. The Member asked that more information be sent to the Committee on the smart water scheme.

The remaining Member of the Committee who elected recently for the first time, reported that she had been a victim of burglary and aggravated harassment over the previous 12 month; there had also been a stabbing on a nearby estate. She was concerned about the trends in certain crimes, particularly knife crime and hate crime and the decline in the numbers and local visibility of Police officers. She asked about the Police plan to address this and particularly about the rumours that South Harrow Police Station was to be closed. Chief Superintendent Rose confirmed that the Police were retaining the premises with a "front desk" for the public; indeed, the building was being refurbished. He acknowledged the natural public concerns over reports of crime and the genuine recent increase in knife crime in London; however, he wanted to underline that the Police were responding to this and were adopting ways of coping better with the budget reductions they had to implement; for example, Police officers were increasingly using tablet/smartphone devices and applications to file reports without the previous requirement to return physically to a base to type up reports. By comparison with the Metropolitan Police average response time of 15 minutes, Harrow's was 7 minutes and 44 seconds. The Divisional Director added that the Council had responded to the consultation exercise about the future of South Harrow Police Station and underlined the value of community representatives reassuring the public about its future.

In response to a Member's query about bids for funding to implement local community safety initiatives, Chief Superintendent Rose reported that a number of partnership bids with Brent had been submitted to MOPAC, including a number since his recent arrival as Borough Commander. The Divisional Director confirmed that the Council tried to submit as many funding bids as staff capacity allowed. There were sometimes judgements to be made about the value of some funding schemes balanced against the resource required to bid, eg. limited and short-term funds. Overall, MOPAC had about £20m of bids in the last round with only £3m funding available. Chief Superintendent Rose advised that Harrow benefited from some schemes which were implemented across a number of boroughs; single borough bids tended to be less successful.

In response to a Member's query about criminals going away from their home areas to commit crimes in other boroughs, Chief Superintendent Rose confirmed this was a feature to some extent; for example, pickpockets from the east of London committing crimes in central London and burglars targeting affluent areas such as parts of Kensington and Chelsea. He was not aware of any particular trend of criminals based in inner London boroughs coming to Harrow to commit crimes. By contrast, the "county lines" criminality was essentially about sending young people away from London to places such as Bournemouth and Cardiff to act as drug "mules". Chief Superintendent Rose did not have figures at the meeting of the number of young people from Harrow involved in these crimes.

The Chair thanked Chief Superintendent Rose, the Portfolio Holder for Community safety and the Divisional Director, Strategic Commissioning for attending the meeting and answering questions from members of the Committee.

RESOLVED – That the report be noted and that the comments made at the meeting be drawn to the attention of the Cabinet when it considers the annual refresh of the Community Safety and Violence, Vulnerability and Exploitation Strategy.

Background Documents:

Agenda of the Overview and scrutiny Committee – 5 June 2018: Report on the Community Safety, Violence, Vulnerability and Exploitation Strategy Annual Refresh.

Contact Officer:

Frankie Belloli, Senior Democratic Services Officer
Tel: 020 8424 1263



REPORT FOR: CABINET

Date of Meeting:	12 th July 2018
Subject:	Youth Justice Plan (July 2018-19)
Key Decision:	Yes The success of the youth justice plan in addressing serious youth violence, drug misuse, and the vulnerability and exploitation of young people will have a significant effect on the community.
Responsible Officer:	Peter Tolley, Divisional Director (Interim), Children and Young People Services
Portfolio Holders:	Councillor Christine Robson, Portfolio Holder for Young People & Schools Councillor Krishna Suresh, Portfolio Holder for Community Cohesion and Crime
Exempt:	No
Decision subject to Call-in:	No, as the decision is reserved to Council
Wards affected:	All wards
Enclosures:	1. Youth Justice Plan July 2018-19 2. Strategic Assessment 2018 3. Youth Justice Plan 2018 EqIA 4. YJB Strategic Plan 2018-21

Section 1 – Summary and Recommendations

This report sets out the strategic assessment and plan for Harrow's Youth Justice Partnership for the period July 2018-19.

Recommendations:

Cabinet is requested to:

- 1) Recommend endorsement and adoption of the Youth Justice Plan 2018-19 to Council; and
- 2) Authorise the Portfolio Holder for Young People & Schools to make minor amendments to the draft report, in conjunction with the Youth Offending Partnership, for presentation to the full Council meeting on 19 July 2018.

Reason: To comply with the requirements of the Crime and Disorder Act 1998 and put in place a Youth Justice Plan to address the needs of young people and the wider community.

Section 2 – Report

Introductory paragraphs

All Youth Offending Teams are required to produce an annual review for the Youth Justice Board. Harrow's Youth Justice plan is closely aligned to Harrow's Violence, Vulnerability and Exploitation Strategy which is produced by Harrow's community safety partnership known as 'Safer Harrow'

This Youth Justice plan assesses the performance of the Youth Justice Partnership and Youth Offending Team against national (Youth Justice Board) and local priority strategic objectives and reviews the ongoing strategic objectives.

The residents and young people of Harrow need to feel and be safe

- The numbers of First Time Entrants to the youth justice system (young offenders coming into contact with the youth justice system for the first time) are decreasing and lower than the London and England averages.
- The numbers of young people receiving custodial sentences are decreasing and lower than the London and England averages
- The number of young people reoffending are all decreasing and performance is better than the London and UK averages.

Nevertheless, the crimes and issues being committed and displayed are increasingly complex, serious and undertaken by young people with higher levels of vulnerability as well as risk.

The three strategic objectives outlined within this strategy focus on

- Reducing Youth violence (particularly knife crime)
- Reducing Drug and alcohol misuse (including the use, supply and distribution as well as exploitation of younger age groups into such use)
- Striking a balance between protection of the public and safeguarding the welfare and wellbeing of those at risk of offending.

As with the Violence Vulnerability and Exploitation Strategy, this Youth Justice Plan also firmly **echoes the current Mayor's priorities**, and includes a renewed focus on tackling Youth Violence, Drug and alcohol misuse and targeted support

The aligned plan considers the impact of youth offending and diversion from offending. The aligned plans consider an annual assessment of crime, disorder, anti-social behaviour, substance misuse and reoffending within the borough as is reported in Harrow's Strategic Assessment. The Strategic Assessment previously came to Overview and Scrutiny along with the draft Community Safety Strategy. However, following feedback from scrutiny that this does not allow scrutiny sufficient opportunity for its comments and reflections on the strategic assessment to inform the refresh of the Community Safety Strategy, this year the strategic assessment came to Overview and Scrutiny separately, in March 2018. The Strategic Assessment is then used to inform the partnership's Community Safety Strategy. The last

Community Safety Strategy was published in 2017 and is refreshed on an annual basis.

Consultation and Engagement

In refreshing the strategy and priorities, consultation and engagement has been undertaken with some partners, stakeholders and relevant services within the council.

- 7th June 2018 – Draft strategy and strategic objectives discussed at Youth Offending Team Meeting for feedback and comments.
- 8th June 2018 – Draft strategy taken to Youth Offending Partnership Board for feedback and comments.
- 27th June 2018 – Draft Executive Summary and Strategic Objectives taken to Harrow Youth Parliament for feedback and comments
- 28th June 2018 - Draft Executive Summary and Strategic Objectives taken to Early Support Hub (Youth groups) for feedback and comments

The Violence Vulnerability and Exploitation Strategy with which this plan aligns has also been consulted on extensively and this benefits from such accord.

Robustness of data and ownership by police:

The sources used in the Strategic Assessment have been checked and verified as providing up-to-date official data released by the Metropolitan Police Service.

Disaggregation of data:

At present, the data is available to the local partnership at the level shown in the Strategic Assessment – usually at Ward level. To be able to ‘drill down’ to a lower level needs a skilled analyst with access to Police systems. Access to this resource, which will be important to support at operational level, and make sure that interventions are appropriately targeted, is being discussed under the new Borough Command Unit (BCU) arrangements, and the local authority is looking at all possibilities, including sharing resource with other boroughs, or secondment from the Metropolitan Police Service.

Options considered:

No other option has been considered as it is a requirement for each Youth Partnership Board to produce an annual plan in accordance with the conditions of the Youth Justice Board grant to the local authority.

Risk Management Implications

Risk included on Directorate risk register? No
Separate risk register in place? No

Issues of youth offending, diversion and desistance are a concern in the local community. The Council, and partners approach to resolving serious youth violence and the misuse of drugs including supply and distribution as well as balancing protection of the public with safeguarding the welfare of those young people vulnerable to offending is important. The Youth Justice Plan

2018-19 sets out objectives to be delivered within existing resources, but there are still risks given community and partnership engagement will be an important part of addressing the issues set out in this strategy and based on further growth in incidents resources could become further stretched.

Procurement Implications

All decisions to commission and support activities supporting the implementation of the Youth Justice Plan and the Youth Offending Team in particular are balanced between having a positive social impact, being well researched/evaluated/proven and responding to local need as evidenced within the local performance data and children's own reported needs as outlined in the Young Harrow Foundations Children's needs database,

The delivery plan will include cost and benefits/impact.

Legal Implications

S17 of the Crime and Disorder Act 1998 imposes a duty on the Council to exercise its various functions with due regard to the likely effect of the exercise of those functions on, and the need to do all that it reasonably can to prevent -

- (a) crime and disorder in its area (including anti-social and other behaviour adversely affecting the local environment); and
- (b) the misuse of drugs, alcohol and other substances in its area; and
- (c) re-offending in its area.

S40(1) of the Act obliges the Council to consult with relevant persons and bodies, to formulate and implement for each year a youth justice plan setting out —

- (a) how youth justice services in their area are to be provided and funded; and
- (b) how the youth offending team or teams established by them (whether alone or jointly with one or more other local authorities) are to be composed and funded, how they are to operate, and what functions they are to carry out.

S40(3) provides that the functions assigned to a youth offending team under subsection (1)(b) above may include, in particular—

- (a) functions under paragraph 7(b) of Schedule 2 to the Children Act 1989 (local authority's duty to take reasonable steps designed to encourage children and young persons not to commit offences).

The Youth Justice Board's unique functions are set out in section 41, part III of the Crime and Disorder Act 1998 and are summarised in the appendix attached to the Youth Justice Plan.

Financial Implications

The total budget for the Youth Offending Team is £752k of which £211k is funded by the Youth Justice Board Grant.

All activities as set out in the delivery plan will be met within existing budgets.

Equalities implications / Public Sector Equality Duty

The attached EqIA for the Youth Justice Plan along with the EqiA for the Violence Vulnerability and Exploitation Strategy which covers the same issues outlined within this Youth Justice plan have not identified any adverse impact on any of the protected characteristics. The priorities identified within the strategy should in fact have a positive impact.

Council Priorities

The Council's vision:

Working Together to Make a Difference for Harrow

Please identify how the report incorporates the administration's priorities.

- Protect the most vulnerable and support families

Section 3 - Statutory Officer Clearance

Name: Jo Frost	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	on behalf of the Chief Financial Officer
Date: 21.06.2018		
Name: Helen Ottino	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	on behalf of the Monitoring Officer
Date: 2.7.2018		

Section 3 - Procurement Officer Clearance

Name: Nimesh Mehta	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Head of Procurement
Date: 28.06.2018		

Ward Councillors notified:	NO, as it affects all wards
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EqIA carried out:

YES

EqIA cleared by:

Divisional Director (Interim),
Children and Young People Services

Section 4 - Contact Details and Background Papers

Contact: Mark Scanlon

Head of Service, Early Support and Youth Offending Service,
Switchboard number: 020 8863 5611, Extension 6610

mark.scanlon@harrow.gov.uk

Background Papers:

1. Youth Justice Plan July 2018-19
2. Strategic Assessment 2018
3. Youth Justice Plan 2018 EqIA
4. YJB Strategic Plan 2018-21

**Call-In Waived by the
Chair of Overview and
Scrutiny Committee**

NOT APPLICABLE

as the decision is reserved to
full Council

(Call-in does not apply)

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Harrow Youth Offending Partnership

Youth Justice Plan

July 2018 - 2019

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1. Foreword

Councillor Christine Robson
Young People & Schools Portfolio Holder



This year we have deliberately closely aligned our Youth Justice Plan local strategic objectives, with the Violence Vulnerability and Exploitation (VVE) Strategy and with the Safer Harrow Strategic Assessment.

The recently published: “This is Harrow” young people’s needs analysis produced in collaboration with Young Harrow Foundation and involving an analysis of over 4500 young people’s questionnaires outlining their needs, highlighted gang activity and youth violence, mental health and emotional wellbeing as some of the key concerns of young people and themes to be addressed. These chime with the strategic objectives of this Youth Justice Plan.

Our strategic objectives within this plan are to

- Reduce Youth violence (particularly knife crime)
- Reduce Drug and alcohol misuse (including the use, supply and distribution as well as the exploitation of younger age groups into becoming involved)
- Strike a balance between protection of the public and safeguarding the welfare and wellbeing of those at risk of offending.
- Reduce the numbers of young people coming into the youth justice system, reduce the need for custody and reduce the rate of re-offending

There are a range of wonderful existing partnership arrangements with other statutory and voluntary sector organisations. We are all focused around these objectives and working together to build Harrow to become a great place to work, live and go to school. It is our aim and collective will to protect the most vulnerable and provide suitable support to families within our local communities.

The needs of young people will continue to be responded to. We will embrace the use of the recently launched rich new dataset coordinated through Young Harrow Foundation.

Local young people will continue to be engaged and involved in co-producing and reviewing the strategic developments, impact and successes as we move forward so that residents will be assured that we will continue to deliver our overarching vision of building a better Harrow.

2. Introduction

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Harrow's Community Safety Partnership, Safer Harrow, brings together many organisations that contribute to our ambition of making Harrow the Safest Borough in London. The Council's vision is also "working together to make a difference for Harrow" and this is particularly relevant to the work of Safer Harrow, which as a Partnership is working together to achieve better and safer outcomes for people who live, work, visit and study in the borough.

The Youth Offending Partnership Board has strategic oversight of the Youth Offending Team who, along with collaborative partnerships, deliver aligned strategic objectives to the young people of Harrow who are vulnerable to or impacted by offending.

The structure of this report includes a strategic analysis of the latest data available (2016-17) and then lays out the strategic objectives before a consideration of how these objectives will be taken forward.

A number of relevant appendices then outline and give more detail about relevant operational matters.

3. Executive Summary

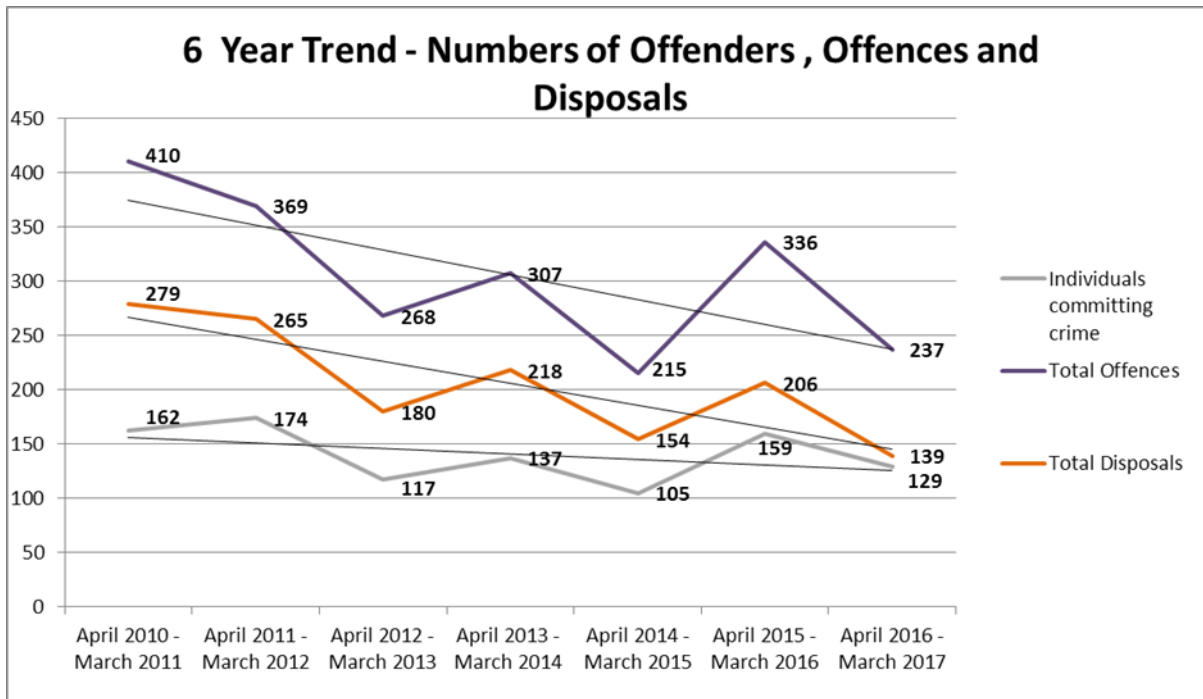
The residents and young people of Harrow need to feel and be safe

1. The welfare and wellbeing of young people at the edge of and involved in offending behaviour and the protection of the people and community affected by such offending remain at the heart of the challenges for this YOT service.
 - a. Achieving a balance which promotes welfare and wellbeing and also enables feeling of and actual safety and protection continues to be managed and led by the officers and staff of the partnership.
 - b. This collaborative and inclusive approach needs to continue as partners work together to develop effective and innovative ways to manage the challenges and serve in order to lead relevant and proportionate achievements.
2. Responding to local needs including being involved with the Wealdstone and South Harrow/Rayners Lane Community Action Groups will help deliver the strategic objectives. This will build on work already being delivered from the Wealdstone Early Support (Youth) Hub and in partnership with youth provision / services delivered out of the Beacon centre.
3. There is a strong and positive improvement in the three key performance areas established through the Youth Justice Board
 - a. The rate of first time entrants to the Youth Justice System in Harrow continues to decline and is lower than the London, and England average rate.
 - b. The use of custody remains very low during 2017-18 and is lower than the London, and England average rate.
 - c. The rate of reoffending is decreasing and is lower than the London, and England average rate.
4. There is a fully recruited and stable staff group with suitable skills and abilities to deliver high quality services and interventions to the young people being worked with. The co-located nature of the service continues to be a strength.
5. There is a strong alignment with Youth Offer. The Early Support Service has enabled a restructuring to further strengthen the pathways to divert young people from offending behaviour and link in with Youth service which is now formally a part of a restructured continuum of provision.
6. There is a good alignment with the work of the Violence, Vulnerability and Exploitation (VVE) partnership. This includes collaborative working at VVE daily meetings, working with partner agencies (MASH Police) and strategic alignment. There is also close alignment with the Joint Strategic Assessment which has informed both the VVE Strategy and this plan.

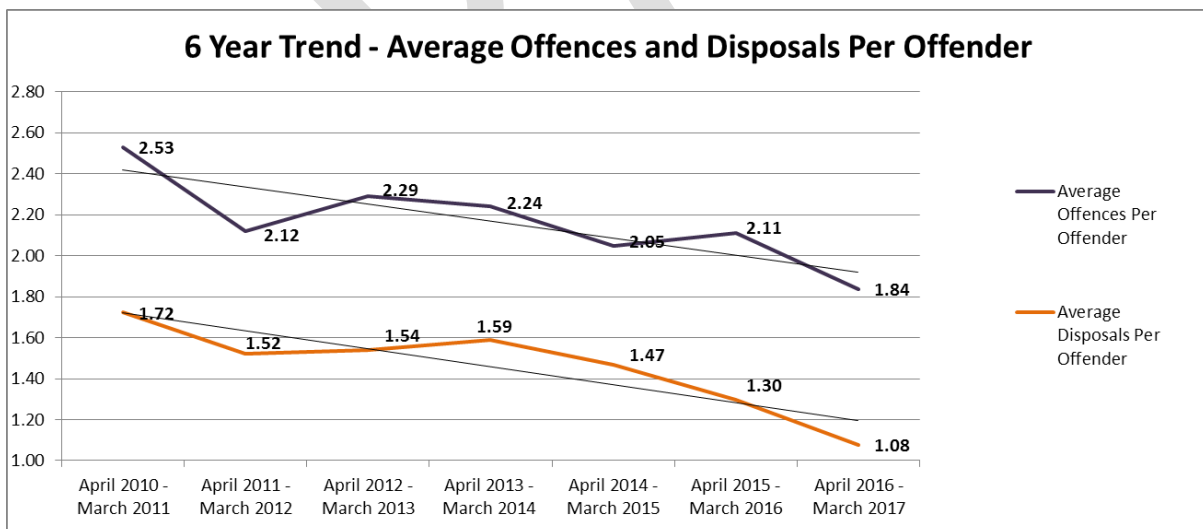
7. Local challenges for young people and the workers of the YOT include
 - a. Addressing vulnerability to becoming involved in serious youth violence and
 - b. Being vulnerable to being exploited and involved in the use, supply and distribution of illegal drugs.
8. Relationships and collaborative working with Children's Services continue to strengthen and build on good arrangements. About a third of YOT young people are also known to Children's Services Partners.
9. The YOT continue to support, develop and promote a range of effective and innovative programmes including "mindfulness and mental toughness", "street doctors" and "Goldseal: music production" to name just a few.
10. The service continues to build a closer affinity with the voluntary sector including Ignite and Young Harrow Foundation.
11. The YOT is motivated to understand and build on identified areas for improvement and have commissioned Wrightlink to enable an audit of work in order to test and prepare against the updated regulatory framework.
12. Asset Plus has been continuing to embed within the service July 2017. Though there have been some challenges, the use of AssetPlus is starting to show some benefits in terms of enabling better identification of risk and vulnerability which is enabling enhanced abilities to manage these aspects.

4. Strategic Analysis / Annual report

Youth Crime



Overall youth crime has been variable over the past 6 years but the general trend is a gradual decrease in numbers of orders, offences committed and numbers of young people committing offences.



The revised out of court disposal process allows police to offer out pre court disposals for a wider range of offences, and consider factors such as remorse at point of arrest has allowed for a more meaningful disposal which can assist in the diversion from the Youth Justice System. It is also possible that cautions are being used more frequently which may be contributing to the decreasing number of disposals.

Although the general trend shows a decreasing average number of offences and disposals per offender, 2016/17 has seen some changes in the distribution of disposal

types being issued. The most notable change is a **7% decrease** (down to 28%) in the proportion of youth rehabilitation orders (**community disposals**), and a **6% increase** (up to 50%) in the proportion of referral orders (**first tier disposals**).

Caseloads

	Caseload - Active interventions and number of young people by quarter												% change between Q4 2015/16 and Q4 2016/17	% change between Q4 2016/17 and Q4 2017/18
	2015/16 Q1	2015/16 Q2	2015/16 Q3	2015/16 Q4	2016/17 Q1	2016/17 Q2	2016/17 Q3	2016/17 Q4	2017/18 Q1	2017/18 Q2	2017/18 Q3	2017/18 Q4		
Number of interventions open in period	123	121	122	116	97	109	101	110	129	120	106	119	-5.2%	8.2%
Number of individuals worked with in period	106	112	110	104	91	90	90	95	112	107	93	102	-8.7%	7.4%
Number of new interventions starting in a period	41	35	29	29	20	42	28	33	43	33	28	31	13.8%	-6.1%

The YOT caseload had started to increase again during 2017/18 after falling in 2016/17, as low as 97 in Q1. This was reflective of an increase in the number of interventions open to the YOT during 2017/18 and an increase in the number of individuals being worked with (a 7.4% increase against 16/17).

Education, Training and Employment (ETE)

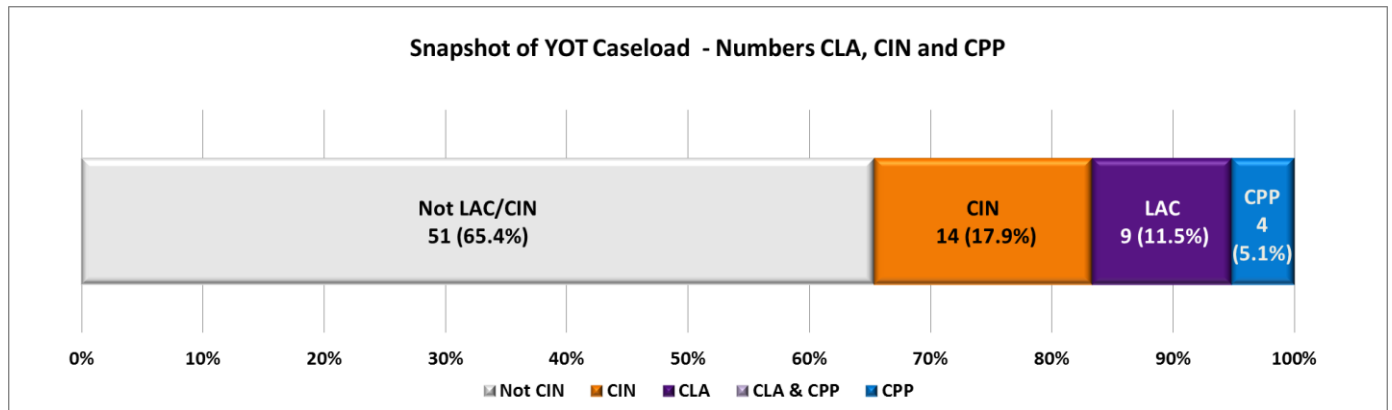
Current ETE for Open Interventions							
Actively engaged in ETE	Total In Age Group	Total Actively Engaged	% Actively Engaged	Engaged in ETE for less than standard Hrs.	% Engaged in ETE for less than standard Hrs.	Total NEET	% NEET
Statutory School Age (25+ Hrs. ETE)	36	27	75.0%	4	11.1%	5	13.9%
Non Statutory School Age (16+ Hrs. ETE)	34	22	64.7%	0	0.0%	12	35.3%
Total	70	49	70.0%	4	5.7%	17	24.3%

Harrow's local target for young people in Education, training or employment (ETE) is 75%. The ETE status for the active caseload is 70.0%, which compares to 78.4% in the previous year.

The snapshot shows that 75.0% of young people aged 10-16 were accessing 25+ hours of education and 64.7% of those aged 17-18 years were accessing 16+ hours. Detailed reports are provided on a quarterly basis to the YOT board on all NEET young people.

YOT and Children Looked After / Children in Need

A snapshot of the YOT current caseload in March 2017 shows that there were a total of 9 young people who were also looked after, this represents 11.5% of the YOT caseload. In addition to this 14 (17.9%) were classed as children in need and 4 (5.1%) were on a child protection plan.



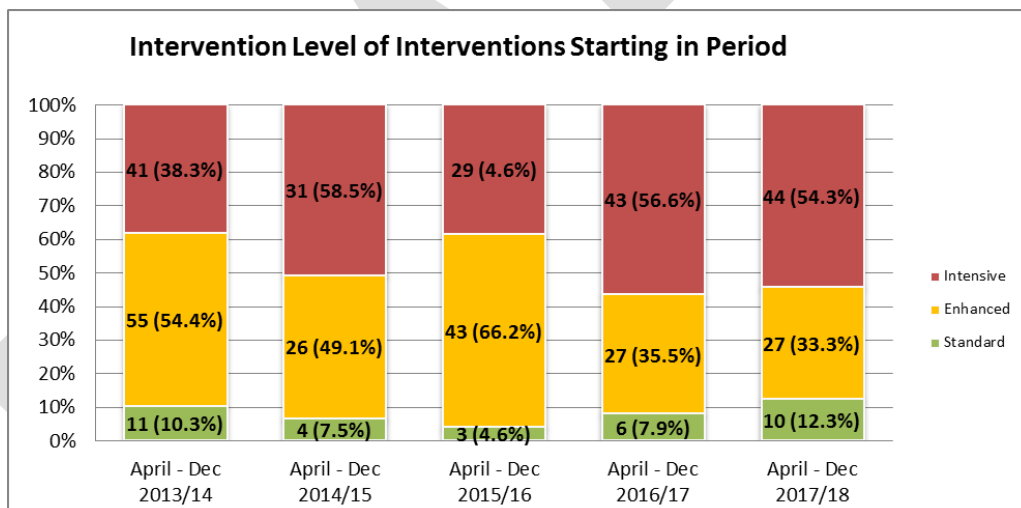
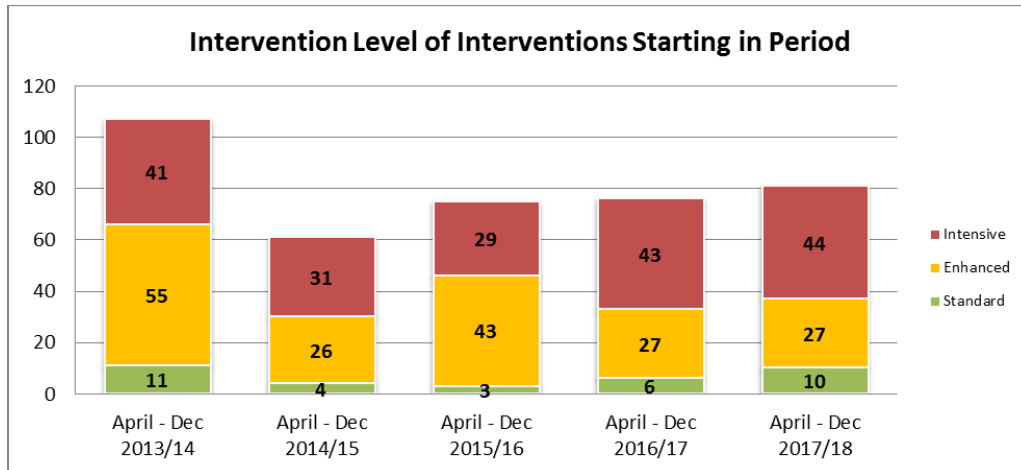
Research into first time entrants and the active caseload carried out in November 2014, supported the perception that looked after children in Harrow were more at risk of re-offending.

The snapshot data for children looked after in March 2017 shows that on the whole a higher proportion of the LAC caseload are re-offenders than the general YOT population. Of the 9 young people looked after, 6 (66.6%) had been re-offenders with only 3 (33.3%) being first time entrants, this compares to only 41.3% of the YOT caseload who are re-offenders.

Caseload intensity, vulnerability and risk

Intensity

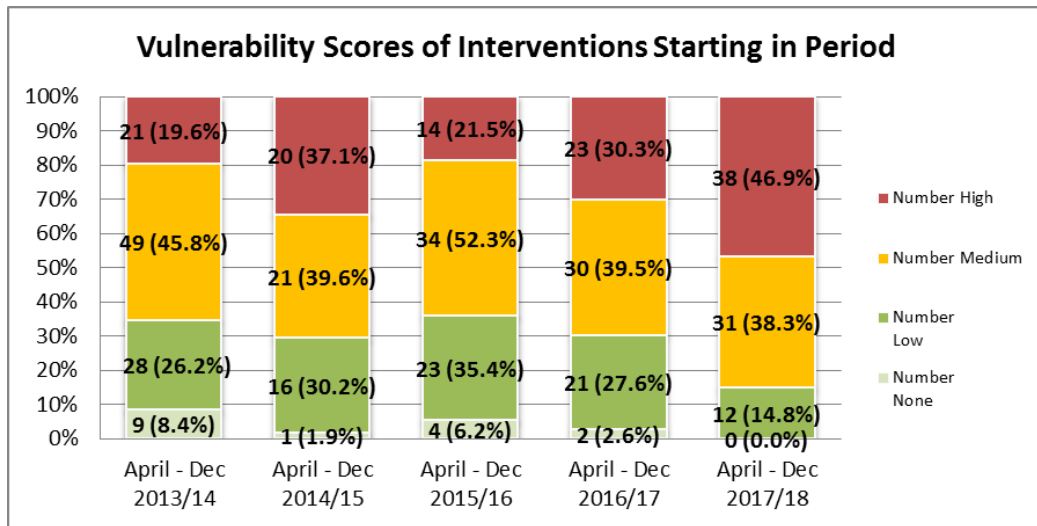
2017/18 has seen a slight decrease in the proportion of the caseload assessed as “intensive” (requiring the most amount of contact), from 56.6% to 54.3%. In all there is only a slight change to the complexity of the caseload during 2017/18.



The proportion of higher vulnerable cases has increased.

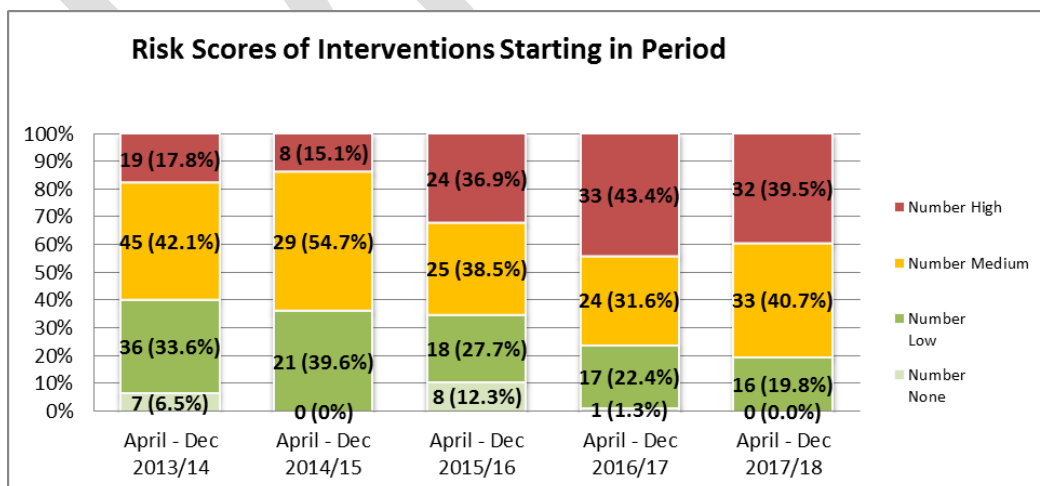
In 2017/18 there were 38 (47% of) cases assessed as high or very high vulnerability. In 2016/17 there were 23 (30% of) cases assessed as high or very high vulnerability. At the same time low vulnerability cases have decreased from 28% in 2016/17 to 15%.

It is likely that Asset Plus has supported better identification of higher levels of vulnerability. However, the increase reflects that there is also a likely increase in the number of more vulnerable young people.



Assessed Levels of risk have shown a slight decrease

In 2017/18 there were 32 (40% of) cases assessed as high / very high vulnerability. In 2017/16 there were 33 (43% of) cases assessed as high / very high vulnerability.



Practice Performance and Quality Assurance

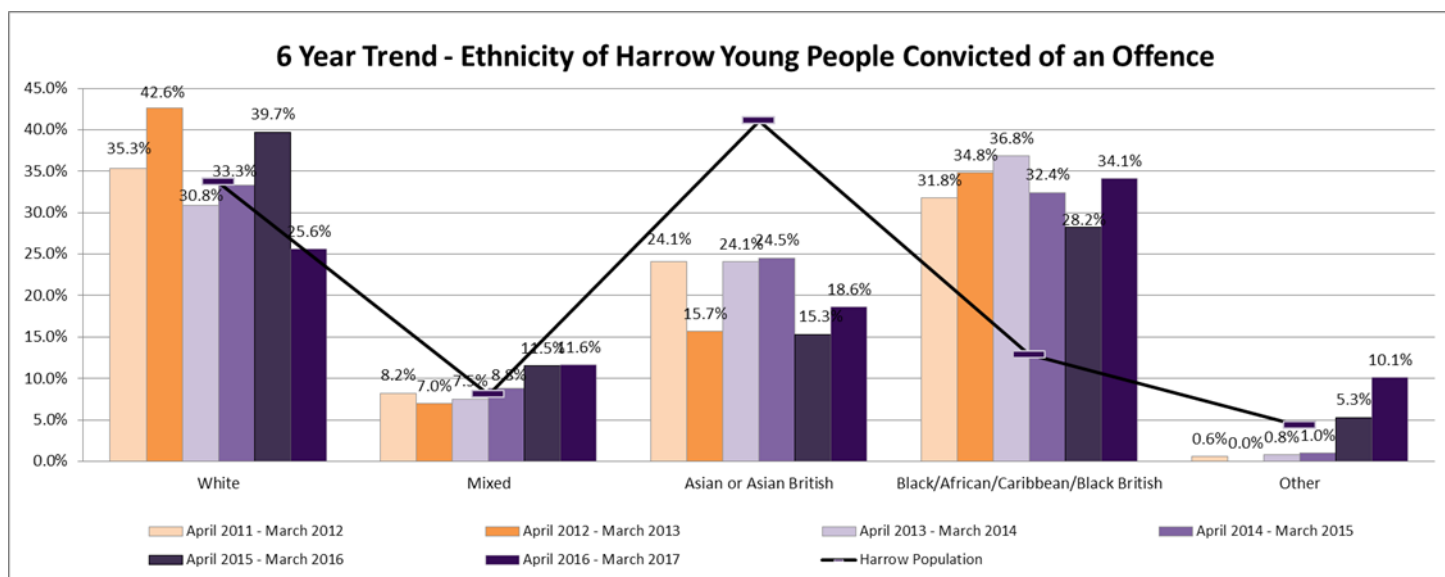
Regular performance monitoring has been embedded within the YOT over the past three years. Performance support and regular monthly and weekly reports have continued to be developed to ensure timeliness and compliance of key processes in line with national standards. A monthly scorecard was developed to incorporate local and national indicators and is overseen by the YOT management board. This has been in use for the past three years. 2017/18 has seen a change in the internal indicators to reflect new practice requirements in line with the introduction of ASSET plus. Due to new indicators for 2017/18, there is no comparison available for previous years. The table below represents the key targets for 2017/18.

Month	Apr-17	May-17	Jun-17	Jul-17	Aug-17	Sep-17	Oct-17	Nov-17	Dec-17	Jan-18	Feb-18	Mar-18	YTD
% of New interventions with initial assessment completed and signed of within 35 Days	New measure starting from August 2017				6.7 %	33.3 %	0.0 %	22.2 %	25.0 %	20.0 %	12.5 %	14.3 %	16.3 %
% of New interventions with Home Visits within 28 days	44.4 %	50.0 %	66.7 %	43.8 %	36.4 %	33.3 %	66.7 %	75.0 %	66.7 %	75.0 %	83.3 %	62.5 %	55.7 %

Countersigning of initial ASSET plus has been variable during 2017/18 with an overall annual figure of 16.3%. Figure are low for countersigning overall in 17/18. Harrow YOT implemented Asset Plus less than a year ago. Other YOTs have reported that it has been taking 18-24 months to properly embed the system. There was previously some data loss issues resulting in the inability to technically sign off some assessments. The system does not generate a notification regarding signing off so is reliant on the worker effectively informing the manager to check the system. Quality Assurance (QA) process happens before the technical sign off. Harrow YOT have a policy of quality assuring all cases not just the high risk ones. There have been some capacity issues regarding the QA process however, all posts are now back or coming back on stream. Lastly, though the proportions look low, the actual numbers are low too so will hopefully show significant improvements just by taking suitable action on a relatively low and achievable number. However, this issue is acknowledged and will be subject to ongoing performance management.

Home visits have also been variable during 17/18 with an overall figure of 55.7%. This compares to 59.2% for 2016/17.

Ethnicity



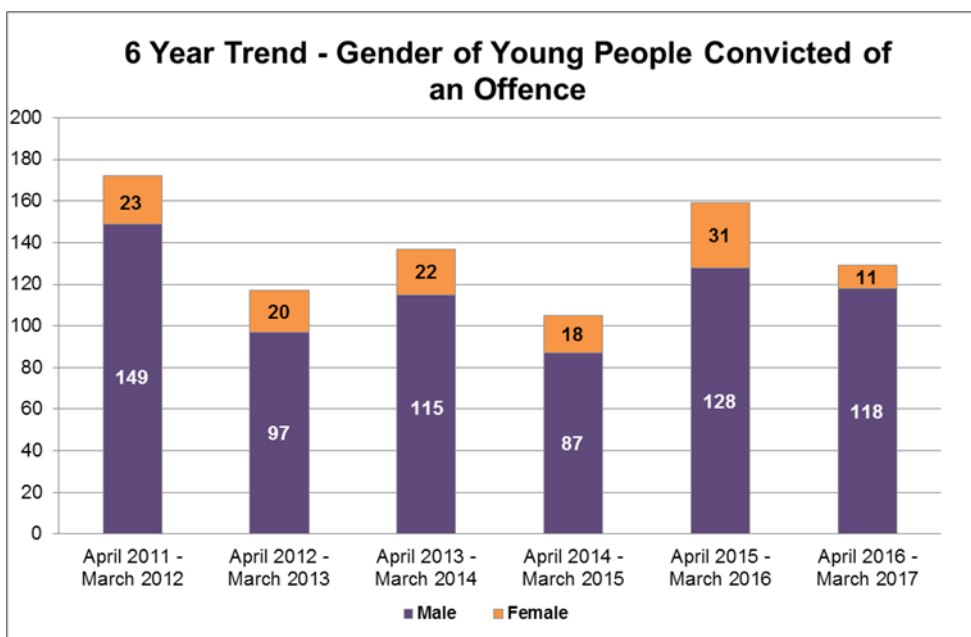
Over the past 6 years (2011/12 to 2016/17), Harrow has seen some key changes to the ethnic make-up of its offending population as displayed on the graph above.

The most notable difference between local demographics and youth offending demographics can be seen in the Black / African / Caribbean / Black British group. This group are considerably over represented, making up only 13% of Harrow's 10-17 population but 34 % of the youth offending population in 2016/17. This group have been consistently over represented in youth offending services.

In addressing this, the YOT have developed a number of responses:

- A targeted BAME group has started within the last couple of months: Project Empire to Inspire. This promotes resilience and leadership skills and is open to any young people in the YOT from Triage to Licence.
- All workers attend inset training on Unconscious Bias
- The YOT provide challenge back to partners about disproportionality in triage / Out of Court disposals / First Time Entrants.
- Court User Group attended by managers and advice and guidance provided.
- There will be consideration of further developing the Youth Offer to address disproportionality.

Gender



2016/17 represents a significant decrease in the proportion of YOT clients who are female (8.5%). The National Average for females is 15.4% and London Average is 13.7%.

Within the prevention programmes (Triage) there are some clear differences seen in the types of offending between males and females. Females are less likely to commit drug offences, 12% (2/13) compared to 31% (18/41) for males. However, females are more likely to commit violence against the person offences, 35.3% (6/13) compared to 15.5% (9/41) for males.

The small numbers involved here may make it difficult to think of this as disproportionality however, there are thoughts on developing programmes specific for females at risk of committing violence against the person offences. It is possible that some of the high proportions here relate to domestic abuse in which young women and girls have been reported as fighting with parents / siblings. There is a suggestion for considering a female specific mindfulness group though due to the low numbers this may have to be combined with Early Support / Youth Offer which suitably managing any assessed risks inherent in this solution. There is possible potential to develop something to be linked with the schools provision/projects.

Key Performance Objectives

	Harrow	London	YOT Family	England
First Time entrants PNC rate per 100,000 of 10-17 population **Good performance is typified by a negative percentage				
Oct 16 - Sep 17 (Latest Period)	260	394	313	304
Oct 15 - Sep 16	349	401	353	340
<i>percent change from selected baseline</i>	-25.4%	-1.7%	-11.3%	-10.7%
Use of custody rate per 1,000 of 10-17 population **Good performance is typified by a low rate				
Jan 17 - Dec 17 (Latest Period)	0.34	0.67	0.36	0.38
Jan 16 - Dec 16	0.34	0.69	0.42	0.39
<i>change from selected baseline</i>	0.00	-0.03	-0.07	-0.01
Reoffending rates after 12 months - Three month cohorts				
Re-offences per reoffender Jan 16 - Mar 16 cohort (latest period)	1.60	3.66	3.64	3.85
Re-offences per reoffender Jan 15 - Mar 15 cohort	2.61	3.41	3.16	3.64
<i>change from selected baseline</i>	-38.7%	7.2%	15.3%	6.0%
Reoffending rates after 12 months - Aggregated quarterly cohorts (12 months cohort) This data is only given annually for April to March.				
Re-offences per reoffender Apr 15 - Mar 16 cohort (latest period)	2.73	3.47	3.56	3.78
Re-offences per reoffender Apr 14 - Mar 15 cohort	2.82	3.43	3.18	3.61
<i>change from selected baseline</i>	-3.0%	1.2%	12.0%	4.6%

Harrow's YOT has seen good progress in its reduction in first time entrants compared to the previous year with a reduction of 25.4%. Harrows current rate of 260 is considerably lower than London, National and YOT family averages.

Re-offending rates compared to the previous year have decreased by 7.9%. The current figure of 37.1% is lower than all comparator figures. This steep reduction is not reflected in comparator figures which are only showing minimal changes.

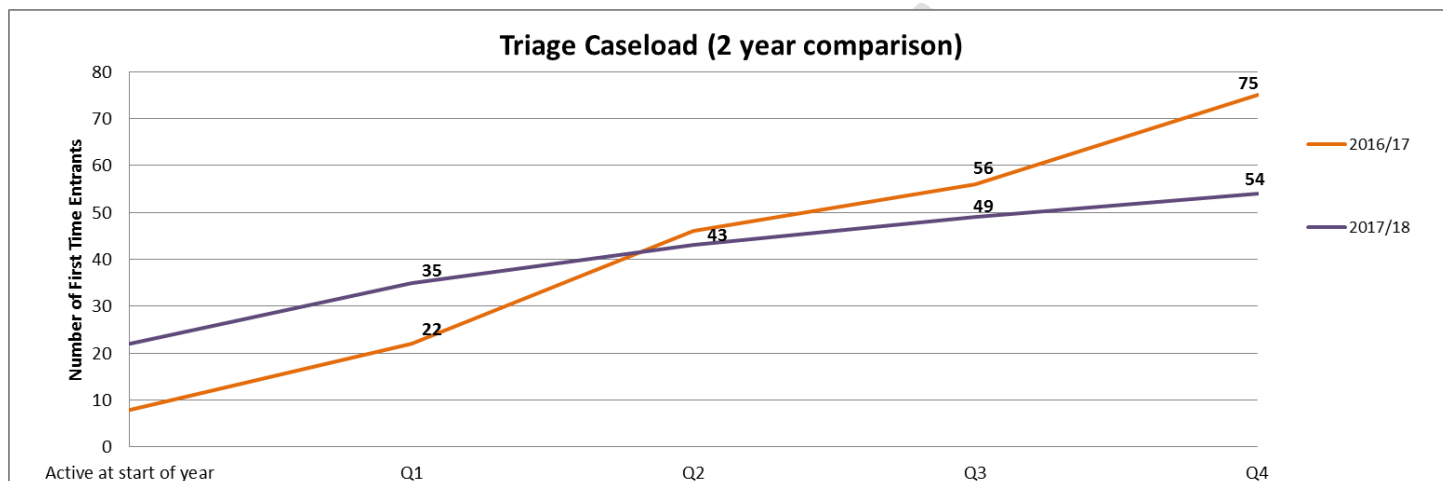
Harrow's use of custody rate has remained the same at 0.34. This is in contrast to slight reductions in comparator figures. Despite no change for Harrow the figure of 0.34 is still lower than comparator figures.

Relationships/building trust is key. Having a stable workforce is contributing to lower numbers of reoffending. The service is hoping to develop a targeted programme for serious youth violence from a victim perspective (developing empathy etc) but this is currently only at the scoping phase.

Prevention Programmes (Triage)

During 2017/18 the YOT received 36 referrals, 32 of which went on to have a triage intervention and 4 were sent back to police for non-engagement. Overall; including those already with triage at the start of the year; **the team delivered triage interventions to 54 young people**. There were a total of 49 young people discharged from the triage programme in 2017/18, 49 (92%) of whom completed the programme successfully.

This represents a significant decrease from 2016/17 where 75 triage interventions were delivered to young people.



Gender make up of those subject to triage is similar to last year (2016/17: 23% female, 2017/18: 24% female).

Age: 17/16/15 year olds made up 69%, 14 year olds 11% and 13/12/11 year olds made up 20% of the 2017/18 triage cohort.

Type of offences within the triage cohort

Offence Type	All		Male		Female	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Drugs	20	37%	18	44%	2	15%
Burglary	1	2%	1	2%	0	0%
Fraud	2	4%	2	5%	0	0%
Other	1	2%	1	2%	0	0%
Public Order	1	2%	0	0%	1	8%
Theft	8	15%	4	10%	4	31%
Theft And Handling Stolen Goods	6	11%	6	15%	0	0%
Violence Against The Person	15	28%	9	22%	6	46%
Total	54	100%	41	100%	13	100%

Although the numbers are small, females are less likely to commit drug offences and are more likely to commit theft and violence against the person offences than males.

Out of Court Disposals (OCD)

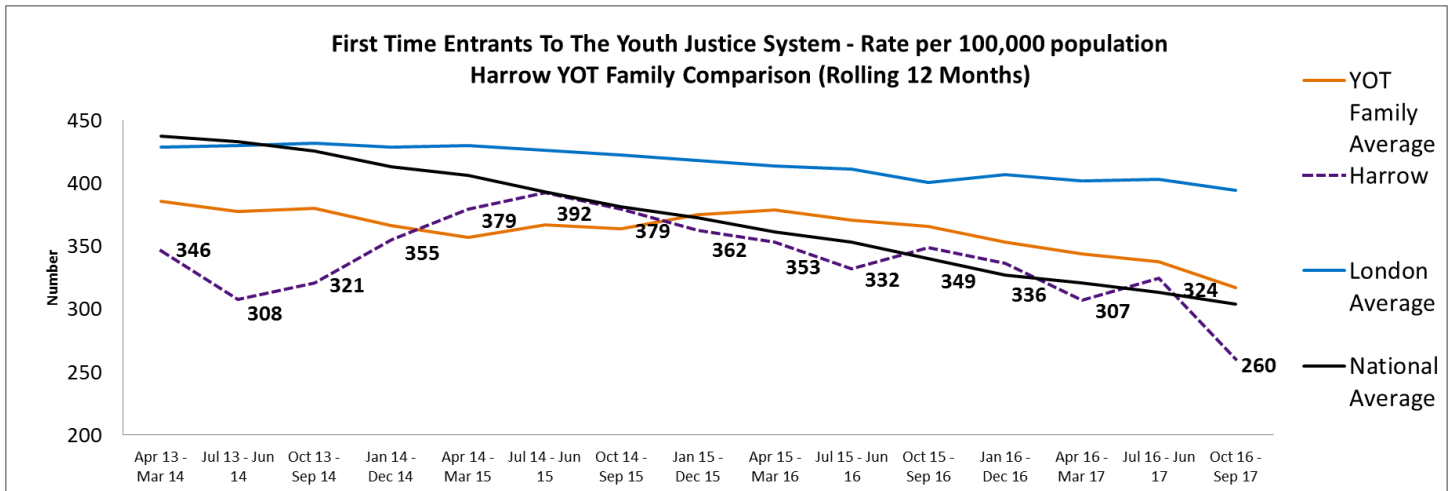
During 2017/18 there were a total of 12 out of court disposals. This includes 2 youth conditional cautions that were already active at the start of the year and 10 new out of court disposals starting in the year, all youth conditional cautions.

Offence Type	Number
Drugs	1
Fraud	1
Public Order	2
Theft	2
Violence Against The Person	6
Total	12

All 12 of the young people subject to out of court disposals were first time entrants. At the end of May 2018, none of the 12 had re-offended.

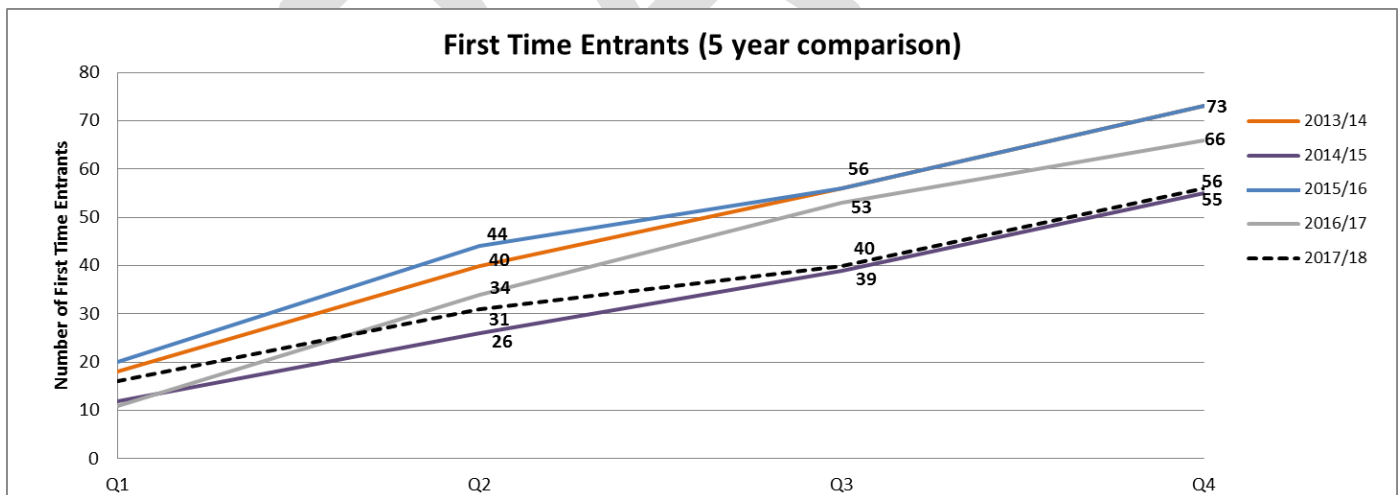
First Time Entrants

	First time entrants						
	Harrow			YOT Family Average		National Average	
	Number	Rate per 100,000	% change from previous year	Rate per 100,000	% change from previous year	Rate per 100,000	% change from previous year
Oct 15 - Sep 16	61	260	-25.5%	317	8.6%	304	-9.0%
Oct 15 - Sep 16	82	349	-7.9%	292	-8.8%	334	-11.2%
Oct 14 - Sep 15	89	379	20.3%	320	3.2%	376	-11.7%
Oct 13 - Sep 14	73	315	-3.7%	310	-13.9%	426	-8.4%
Oct 12 - Sep 13	79	327	-24.5%	360	-25.0%	465	-22.1%
Oct 11 - Sep 12	105	433	-9.0%	480	-26.2%	597	-21.8%
Oct 10 - Sep 11	115	476	-	650	-	763	-



Since 2014/15 Harrow has seen a general downward decrease in the number of first time entrant. This is a trend which has been reflected nationally and across London. Harrow has seen a reduction of 26% in first time entrants during the latest reporting period (Oct 16 – Sep 17) with 62 individuals compared to 82 in the previous year (Oct 15 – Sep 16). This is the lowest number of FTE’s that harrow has ever reached.

Note: The local figure will differ from the national figure as the national figure takes into account offences that may not be recorded on the local system, such as offences receiving a police caution or young people who are the responsibility of another borough but whose address may be in harrow.



FTE Outcomes types for 2016/17 and 2017/18 were mostly similar with a few noticeable variations.

The reduction in first time entrants is mostly due to decrease in new out of court disposals. FTE’s with conditional cautions have been decreasing year on year with 0 in 2017/18 compared to 2 in 2016/17 and 9 in 2015/16. This pattern can also be seen with Youth Conditional Cautions, 5 (8.9%) in 2017/18 compared to 10 (15.2%) in 2016/17 and 11 (15.1%) in 2015/16.

There are similar numbers of referral orders and youth rehabilitation orders in 2017/18 as in previous years. However, they make up a higher proportion of the total caseload. Referral orders were 40 (56.2%) in 2015/16, 43 (65.2%) in 2016/17 and 42 (75.0%) in 2017/18. Youth Rehabilitation Orders were 7 (9.6%) in 2015/16, 5 (7.6%) in 2016/17 and 8 (14.3%) in 2017/18.

There has been an overall reduction in FTE's receiving custodial sentences with only 1 (1.8%) in 2017/18, compared to 4 (6.1%) in 2016/17.

	2015/16 Total		2016/17 Total		2017/18 Total	
Outcome						
Absolute Discharge	1	1.4%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Fine	1	1.4%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Conditional Discharge	2	2.7%	2	3.0%	0	0.0%
Conditional Caution	9	12.3%	2	3.0%	0	0.0%
Youth Conditional Caution	11	15.1%	10	15.2%	5	8.9%
Referral Order	40	56.2%	43	65.2%	42	75.0%
Youth Rehabilitation Order	7	9.6%	5	7.6%	8	14.3%
Section 91 Order	1	1.4%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Section 90-92 Detention	1	1.4%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Detention and Training Order	0	0.0%	4	6.1%	1	1.8%
Total	73		66		56	

Of the 56 first time entrants in 2017/18, 54 (96.4%) were male and 2 (3.6%) were female. This is a reduction in the proportion of FTE's who are female with 3.6% in 2017/18 compared to 15.2% in 2016/17.

17 year olds (28.6%) and 16 year olds (28.6%) were the largest age groups in 2017/18 followed by 15 year olds (21.4%) and 14 year olds (8.9%). During 2017/18 there were no 18 year olds becoming FTE's compared to 2016/17 where they made up 13.6% of the caseload. Overall, FTE's tended to be younger in 2017/18 than in the previous year with a higher proportion (21.4%) being 14 and under compared to 2016/17 (13.6%).

Offence Type	Number	%
Criminal Damage	4	7.1%
Drugs	9	16.1%
Other	1	1.8%
Public Order	1	1.8%
Robbery	7	12.5%
Theft And Handling Stolen Goods	4	7.1%
Fraud	1	1.8%
Violence Against The Person	29	51.8%
Total	56	

Of the 56 young people who were first time entrants in 2017/18, offences falling into the violence against the person category are most frequent accounting for 51.8 %, followed

by Drug offences (16.1%), Robbery (12.5%), theft and handling stolen goods (7.1%) and criminal damage (7.1%). Violence against the person offences were primarily possessions of knives or other offensive weapons (20 cases- 35.7%) with the rest being Assaults (9 cases - 16.1%).

Triage/OOCD/ FTE Comparisons

Offence Type	Triage		OOCD		FTE	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Criminal Damage	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	4	7.1%
Drugs	20	37.0%	1	8.3%	9	16.1%
Burglary	1	1.9%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Fraud	2	3.7%	1	8.3%	1	1.8%
Other	1	1.9%	0	0.0%	1	1.8%
Public Order	1	1.9%	2	16.7%	1	1.8%
Robbery	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	7	12.5%
Theft	14	25.9%	2	16.7%	4	7.1%
Violence Against The Person	15	27.8%	6	50.0%	29	51.8%
Total	54	100.0%	12	100.0%	56	100.0%

Offence types vary between first time entrants, triage and out of court disposals. The most noticeable difference is Violence against the person offences with 51.8% for first time entrants, 50.0% for out of court disposals and 27.8% for triage. Knife and offensive weapons offences are higher in the first time entrant's category with 35.3% of offences being for offensive weapons compared to only 11.1% in the triage group. Most of the first time entrants that were sentenced for Knife/offensive weapons offences received a referral order.

Theft and handling stolen goods are seen much more frequently in the triage group (35.9%), compared to out of court disposals (16.7%) and first time entrants (17.1%). Drug offences are also seen more frequently in the triage group (37.0%) compared to out of court disposals (8.3%) and first time entrants (16.1%). Those committing robbery type offences only fall into the first time entrant's category making up 12.5% of the first time entrants. All those with a robbery offence were sentenced to referral orders or youth rehabilitation orders.

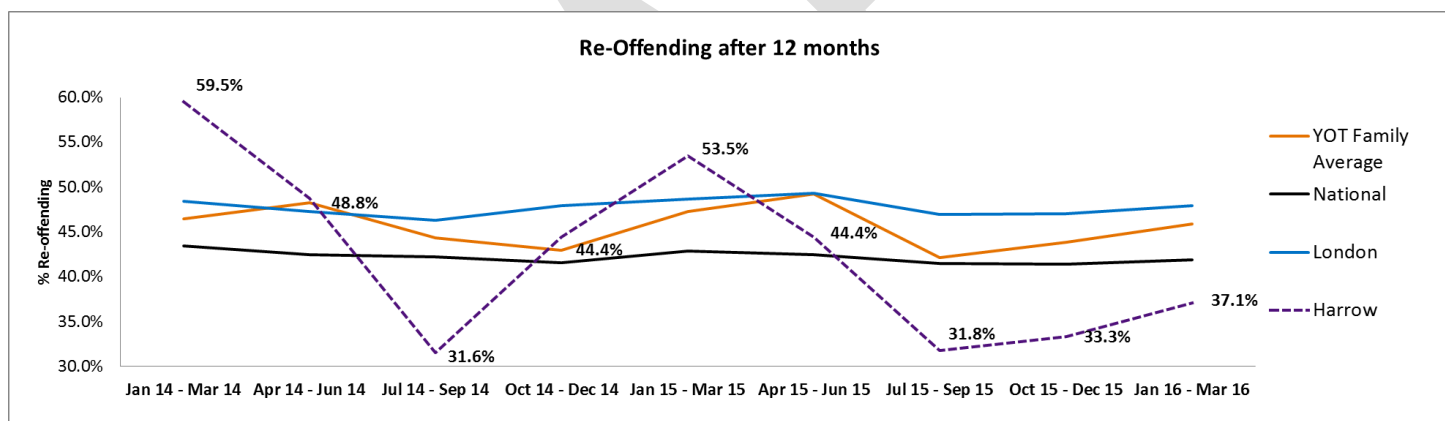
Ethnicity	Triage		OOCD		FTE	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Asian	16	29.6%	2	16.7%	7	12.5%
Black	11	20.4%	3	25.0%	23	41.1%
Mixed	8	14.8%	2	16.7%	15	26.8%
Other	2	3.7%	0	0.0%	1	1.8%
White	16	29.6%	5	41.7%	5	8.9%
Missing Ethnicity	1	1.9%	0	0.0%	5	8.9%
Total	54	100.0%	12	100.0%	56	100.0%

Comparisons between those receiving triage, out of court disposals and those becoming first time entrants in 2017/18 show some considerable variations in ethnicity. This is reflective of the referrals in.

Age	Triage		OOC		FTE	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
11	4	7.4%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
12	3	5.6%	2	16.7%	3	5.4%
13	4	7.4%	0	0.0%	4	7.1%
14	6	11.1%	3	25.0%	5	8.9%
15	12	22.2%	3	25.0%	12	21.4%
16	11	20.4%	1	8.3%	16	28.6%
17	14	25.9%	3	25.0%	16	28.6%
18	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Total	54	100.0%	12	100.0%	56	100.0%

The first time entrants tended to be slightly older, with 57.1% being 16 plus compared to 46.3% for triage and 33.3% for out of court disposals. 11 and 12 years olds were mostly seen in the OOC group (16.7%) and triage group (13%), with only 5.4% in the first time entrants group.

Re-offending



The Ministry of Justice has changed the methodology for measuring reoffending. There has been a move to a three month cohort rather than a 12 month cohort. The cohort will still be tracked over 12 months. Changing from 12 month cohorts to the 3 month cohorts results in a greater proportion of prolific offenders and thus the re-offending rates appear higher than previously. This rise is universal and seen nationally but this results in a greater variance at a local level. There is less historic data for the new measure and the YJB have only provided backdated information for 2 years.

Harrow's figures have been variable over the last couple of years with the highest point reaching 59.5% and the lowest 31.8%. Harrow's current figure (Jan 16-Mar 16) is 37.1%, this compares to 53.5% for the same period last year (Jan 15-Mar 15). This is lower than comparator YOT's (45.9%), national figure (41.9%) and London figure (47.9%).

The latest figure of 37.1% (Jan 16-Mar 16) represents a 15.0% reduction on the previous year's figure of 53.5% (Jan 15-Mar 15). This reduction is not reflected in comparator figures with London and YOT family figures only decreasing slightly.

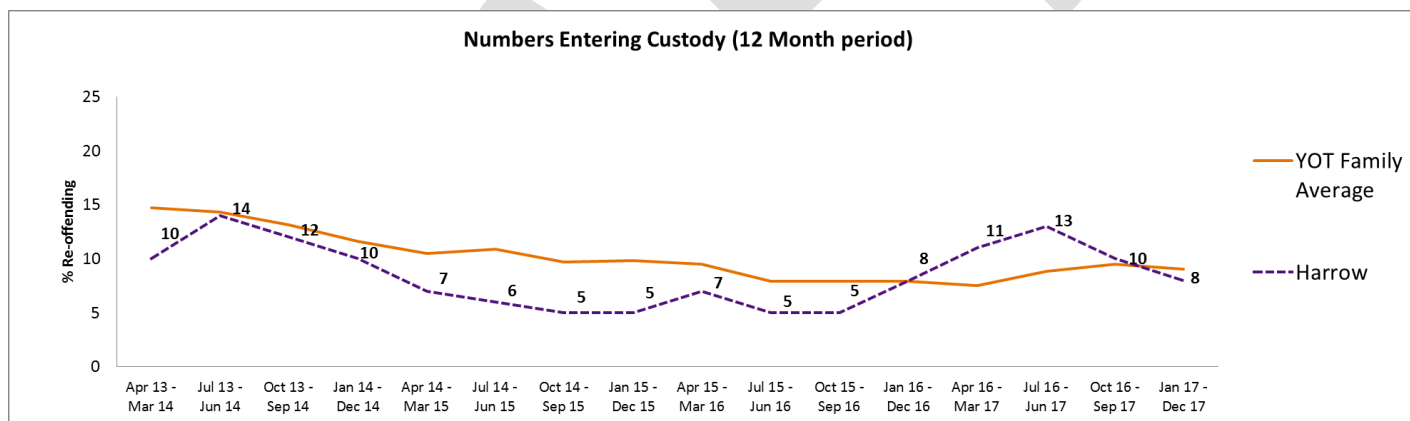
Harrow's current figure (Jan 16-Mar 16) is 37.1% accounts for 10 re-offenders from a cohort of 26. For the same period last year (Jan 15-Mar 15) this was 53.5% and accounted for 23 re-offenders from a cohort of 43.

A further measure of Re-offending is the re-offences per re-offender rate. This is the average number of re-offences committed by each re-offender. For Harrow the most recent figure is 1.60 (Jan 16 - Mar 16), this is a 38.7% reduction on the previous year's figure of 2.61 (Jan 15 - Mar 15). Comparator data is higher for London (3.66), YOT family group (3.64) and national (3.85). Comparators have all increased, YOT families by 15.3% and London by 7.2%.

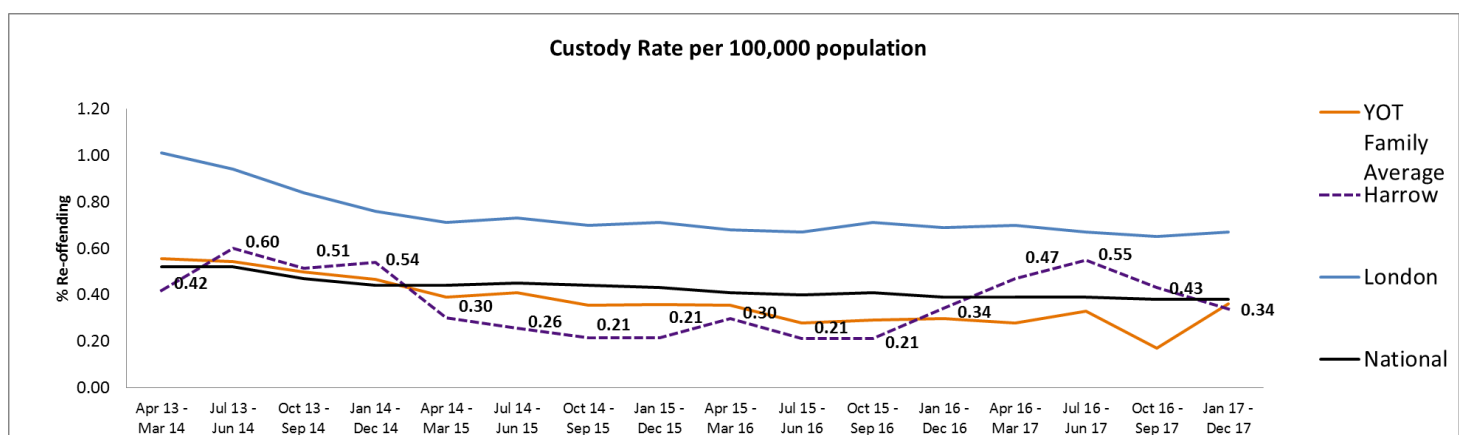
Custody and Remand

National Custody Data

Over the past 3 years, Harrow's numbers in custody have been varied from between 5 and 14 in any 12 month rolling period. The current quarter (Jan 17 - Dec 17) figure of 8 is the same as the previous year's figure of 8 (Jan 16 - Dec 16).



The custody rate per 1,000 indicators allows for a better comparison between YOT's performance. Overall, Harrow's current position of 0.34 (Jan 17 - Dec 17) is the same as the previous year's figure of 0.34 (Jan 16 - Dec 16). Harrow is currently slightly lower than the YOT family average of 0.36 and lower than the London average (0.67) and national average (0.38).



Unlike other indicators, there is no significant trend in the number of custodial sentences across the YOT family group.

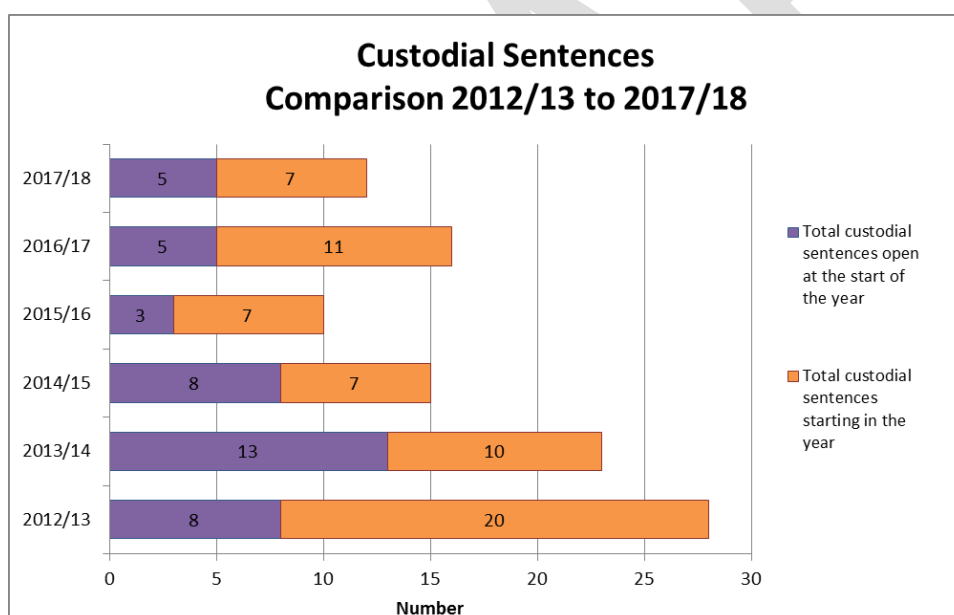
Local Custody Data

Annual Numbers in custody April - March	2012 / 13	2013 / 14	2014 / 15	2015 / 16	2016 / 17	2017 / 18
Total custodial sentences open at the start of the year	8	13	8	3	5	5
Total custodial sentences starting in year	20	10	7	7	11	7
Total in custody during year	28	23	15	10	16	12

The general trend for Harrow, which was reflected nationally, had been a considerable decrease in the number of young people in custody up until 2015/16, falling from 24 new custodial sentences in 2012/13 to 7 in 2015/16. However, 2016/17 and 2017/18 have seen increase 11 new custodial sentences in 2016/17 and 7 in 2017/18.

At the start of 2017/18 Harrow had 5 young people on custodial sentences, there have been a further 7 new custodial sentence's during the year.

At the end of March 2018 there were 3 young people in custody and 2 young people on a post custodial licence.



Remand Data (Local)

Annual Remand Figures April - March	Remand Episodes	Remand Bed Day's
2017-18	9	502
2016-17	9	353
2015-16	12	398
2014-15	4	357
2013-14	13	311
2012-13	17	801

Over the past 5 years Harrow's numbers on remand have been variable, decreasing to only 4 in 2014/15. The 2017/18 figure of 9 is the same as the previous year.

In 2017-18 the number of bed days has increased despite the numbers of remands staying the same. Average bed days for 2017/18 is 56. This is higher than for the last 2 years where average days were 39 for 2016/17 and 33 for 2015/16. The increase in average bed days is due to a few cases where the length of time on remand was longer than average because of the seriousness of the offence.

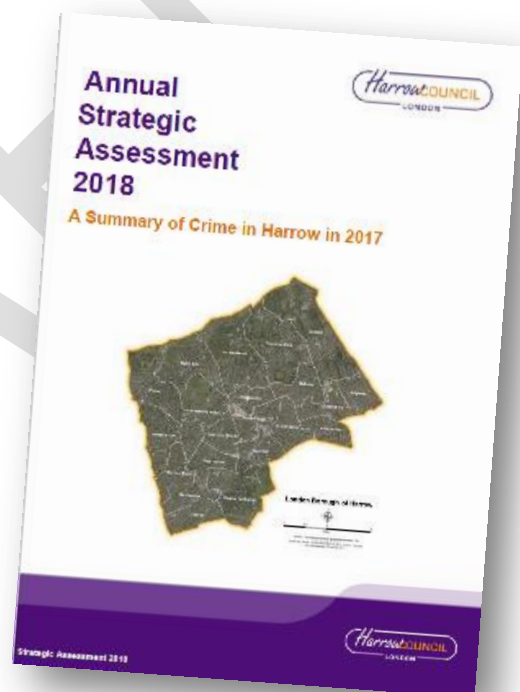
At the end of the year (31st March 2018) there were 0 young people on remand.

DRAFT

Key Findings from the Strategic Assessment and VVE Strategy

The Strategic Assessment is an annual review of the patterns of crime and anti-social behaviour, fulfilling partnership responsibility under sections 5,6, and 7 of the Crime and Disorder Act 1998 to conduct an annual review of the levels and patterns of crime and disorder in Harrow & Greater London

- Overall crime levels in London are increasing
- Crime in Harrow increased in 2017 compared to 2016 but
- Harrow continues to have the lowest crime rate in London
- Although burglary rates are increasing, Harrow benchmarks well in relation to these increases and the rate of artifice burglary amongst nearest neighbours.
- Artifice Burglary maybe an emerging threat as from a low baseline offences are rising in Harrow and bordering neighbours
- Fear of crime in Harrow is reducing in areas associated with increasing levels of crime
- Towards the end of 2017 there has been decline in some elements of resident confidence in policing, however Harrow benchmarks well for Police reliability and treating people fairly
- Good performance in relation to Anti-social behaviour although there are hotspots where levels remain relatively high.
- The rate of non-domestic related violent crime continues to be higher in the neighbourhoods also associated with higher levels of ambulance attendances to night time violence and areas associated with the evening and night time economy.
- Violent crime continues to rise with increases recorded in both violence with injury and violence without injury.
- The proportion of knife crime that results in injury is increasing particularly for under 25s.
- Rates of gang flagged offences are low but resident concern is rising.
- Slight reduction in the level of domestic abuse in Harrow, however domestic abuse with injury, repeat victims and the proportion of the victims who are women is rising.
- Drug crime may be an emerging risk as Harrow's relatively lower levels are rising, while neighbouring boroughs are showing significant reductions.
- Significant increases in Faith Hate crime.



Youth Violence Weapon Based Crime

Harrow has continued to see an increase in offences of a serious nature in relation to young people. This has reflected an increase in the use of custodial remands and sentences. In 16-17 a total of 9 custodial remand episodes occurred. Current data from April 2017 to date, shows a total of 9 remand episodes having taken place, this inevitably means remand episodes for the forthcoming year will surpass previous year data. This is monitored through the Youth Offending Partnership Board, to ensure all options were considered prior to a custodial remand and only the most serious offences led to these outcomes.

However Repeat Offending rates and First Time Entrants into the criminal justice system demonstrate a positive trend. The number of first time entrants for the current period (Oct 16-Sep 17) shows a decrease of 25.4% on the same period in the previous year (Oct 15-sept 16).

The Triage service continues to demonstrate a positive trend in successfully diverting young people away from the Youth Justice System. Local analysis tracks those young people who were subject for triage for 12 months, to see if they enter the criminal justice system. The last quarter for 16/17 shows of the 20 young people who received Triage intervention, only 3 went onto offend.

Harrow's current figure (Jan 16 – Mar 16) shows a figure of 38.5%, which accounts for 10 repeat offenders from a cohort of 26. This compares to 53.5% for the same period in the previous year (Jan 15-Mar 15). This is lower than the National Average (42.1%) and London figure (48.1%).

Youth offending and offensive weapons

Offence Category	2016	% of youth offs	2017	% of youth offs	% Change
Possession of firearms	5	1.8%	3	1.0%	-0.8%
Possession of an offensive weapon	21	7.7%	1	0.3%	-7.3%
Possession of knives and similar	8	2.9%	27	8.8%	5.9%
Possession of other weapons	3	1.1%	12	3.9%	2.8%

The large increase in the possession of knives is owing to possession of knives being recorded as possession of offensive weapons in 2016.

Serious Youth Crime victims

Between 2016 and 2017, the number of serious youth violence victims has risen by 40. There was a total of 140 offences during 2017, and 100 in 2016. This translates to a 0.2 rate increase.

The graph below shows that there has been an upward trend in recorded serious youth crime victims since 2015.

Gang Flagged offences

Between 2016 and 2017, the number of gang flagged offences has reduced by 9. There was a total of 10 offences during 2017, and 19 in 2016. This translates to a 0.4 rate reduction. However, despite this change in data, it is recognised where this remains an issue in parts of the borough and remains a priority.

Concern about gangs being a problem in their area is rising in Harrow. In 2016, 5% of residents were concerned about gangs in their area and in 2017 this rose to 12%.

Objectives:

1. To reduce the number of young people involved in youth violence and gang crime and to reduce the number of young people carrying offensive weapons (guns and knives)
2. To support schools to deal more effectively with issues of sexual assault, child sexual exploitation and digital exploitation, and to promote a culture of awareness of child exploitation.

Progress So Far

- Safer Harrow has responded to the rise in youth violence in South Harrow and Rayners Lane, and are continuing to build on developing a Youth Offer as part of the Councils Early Support Offer. The Youth Offer is aligned with the Youth Offending Team and one Deputy Team Manager now oversees the work of the Out of Court disposals (diversion from courts) and the Youth Offer, ensuring as many young people as possible are engaged in positive activities and have an array of support available to target support for those considered at risk.
- Young Harrow Foundation, in partnership with Harrow Council and over 50 voluntary organisations, is conducting the largest ever analysis of young people's needs in Harrow. This is made up of a combination of an extensive survey of young people aged 10-19 living in Harrow; data and focus groups led by the charity sector; and a council data review. Already we see that youth violence is a significant need in the area across the board – with young people themselves citing it as the second highest priority they would like support with. The final report will be available from June 26th, after which the council and voluntary sector will be able to use the indicator of Fighting or ASB to review what that tells us about other underlying needs and opportunities in this population.
- Ignite Project: The Council has been working with Ignite a well-known voluntary and community organisation, with a team of experienced youth workers, to recruit a full-time Gangs Worker for the Rayners Lane Estate and South Harrow area. The programme is specifically aimed at working with young people connected to known gangs in the area and those who are engaged in high levels of anti-social, violent and criminal behaviour.
 - In July 2017 a full time gangs worker was recruited and the organisation was able to attract additional match funding to recruit a second part-time worker to work with the full time gang's worker on this project. The plan is to continue using this team throughout 2018 for the project. The organisation also secured a total of £75k funding from Lloyds over 3 years (£25k per

year), and secured £840 funding for a 12 week Youth Club pilot in Grange Farm and support staff/food and rental £720 in kind.

- We have already seen 171 session taking place with young people, with 48 individual young people engaged in positive activities and 76 mentoring sessions and 95 employment/education support sessions already delivered, which include Grange Farm (early intervention) youth club; Basketball on Thursdays; Gym memberships.
- In addition to this, 69 young people have been engaged with detached services; out of these 51 young people have demonstrated improved self-efficacy; 32 have started making positive choices; 28 have increased their aspirations. Further work is still being developed to ensure that the Gangs Worker works in close partnership with the Community Safety Team, including sharing intelligence and anecdotal insight on a daily and frequent basis.
- Series of primary schools based engagement programme aimed at raising general awareness around crime and personal safety (for Academic year September 2017): This has been a very successful programme. Feedback has been great from the Primary Schools. Parents events have also been run to discuss transition from year 6 to year 7 and the pressures on children amongst other things. This was scheduled for this academic year. It is intended that this will be delivered by the new youth engagement team under the BCU model which launches in November, however this cannot be guaranteed at this time as we do not know exactly what it will look like. Schools officers' priority will be secondary schools so whilst we aspire to continue we will need to review in September when the position will be clearer.
- Secondary School – 3 schools have signed up to anti-knife crime seminars run by one of the schools officers with assistance from HEMS, mother of a fatal stabbing victim supported by the Ben Kinsella Trust.
- The Youth Offending Team (YOT) are currently working in partnership with Prospects whereby a workshop on the impact of having a criminal record on future life chances is delivered and this will be considered as part of the wider offer to schools.



Synergy: Last year we also invested in a drama programme with Synergy Theatre. Synergy have a proven track record in working to rehabilitate ex-prisoners and have featured in the national press for their successful work in changing the attitudes and behaviours of participants and the audience. The production company has been working in a select number of targeted schools where young people are at risk of entering the criminal justice system to help them discover alternative pathways and become an integral and meaningful part of society. Synergy have developed a ground breaking, interrelated programme of artistic work that seeks to build a bridge from prison to social reintegration, prevent young people from entering the criminal justice system, and inspire change by capturing the imagination and affecting the feelings, behaviours and attitudes of participants and public.

A screening of a film called The Thief, with question and answer sessions has also been delivered to over 300 young people. Feedback from both schools has been positive and students are reported to have engaged really well. The project will continue to run for another year and will take place in a further two schools. Synergy are also exploring opportunities to deliver 'Blackout' at select schools in Harrow

- **Unblurred Lines:** This academic year two of the issues that have caused the most anxiety in schools have been 'unhealthy relationships' and 'digital exploitation'. The MASH team, and in particular the Education Lead, are contacted frequently to discuss concerns around these issues.

Vulnerability to sexual exploitation is a concern in high schools all year round but in the run up to the six week holiday there is a greater anxiety and we wanted to support the schools in educating the teenagers to keep themselves safe over the holiday and going forward. After a presentation by Shanice Grant, Sexual Exploitation Digital Specialist, at the Safeguarding in Education conference it became clear that primary schools are becoming increasingly worried about the impact of mobile phones and social media on their years 5 and 6 particularly in the run up to the summer holiday where many young people are being given their first phone and parents may be ill informed about the potential risks.

We have invested in community theatre group Unblurred Lines going into six targeted high schools to run half day workshops on Healthy and Unhealthy relationships through a series of active drama games, discussion based exercises and key learning through creative outlets. They will also be running half day workshops in four targeted primary schools to explore social media and online safety through the same means. Unblurred Lines have a track record of delivering workshops for local authorities and are committed to the idea of teaching young people to keep themselves safe. They are presently in discussion with all nine schools to identify the dates to deliver the workshops and to tailor them to the individual needs of each school. There is considerable demand for support in these areas so the hope is that funding will be available to send them into more schools next academic year.

- Harrow Council has commissioned a further 36 sessions of Street Doctors who deliver bespoke intervention regarding the impact of knife injuries to raise awareness of the risks associated with carrying / using a knife. Street Doctors is a group of 2nd year medical students who volunteer their time to work with young people who may come into contact with a stab victim. They work with multiple partners across London to help fund, facilitate and strengthen the delivery of pragmatic, life-saving first aid to young people at risk of youth violence in the city. The programme they deliver includes a minimum of 42 young people (potentially 6 per cohort) at risk of youth violence educated in each of two modules – 'What to do when someone is bleeding' (6 sessions) and 'What to do when someone is unconscious' (6 sessions).
- In conjunction with these practical activities, the Youth Offer delivers a programme to help young people explore their current mind-set and consider ways of approaching different situations that they are faced with both in and out of school. The Youth Offer addresses a number of key factors which can lead young people into crime, such as social skills, cognitive deficits, self-esteem, emotional resilience, confidence building, and ensuring a strengths based model is adopted which moves away from a deficit model of working with the "problem". The Mental Toughness programme works closely with young people aged 12 to 19 to help them drive positive and sustainable changes that will make a real difference to their attitude, mind-set and behaviour. The aims of the programme are to help them; not to fear failure; challenge stereotypes & ditch labels; be resilient to challenge; be confident to make mistakes.
- Throughout the Youth Offer and work of the Youth Offending Team, sessions exploring the young person's ability to empathise are delivered alongside consequential thinking, challenging distorted views and decision making processes. This all contributes to increasing victim empathy in young people. In addition to this, teams will continue to work with community based organisations where young people are encouraged to engage in their wider communities. For example, the Dogs Trust involves young people making biscuits and toys for dogs as a way of repairing harm caused to their community. This is one of the approaches currently being provided via Harrow YOT.

- Work continues to extend the youth offer to other areas of the Borough including activities being run in partnership with Watford FC based at the Cedars Youth and Community Centre and plans to add youth services to the programme of activities from the Early Support Hub at the Pinner Centre.
- Key to further developments around the Youth Offer is our partnership with Young Harrow Foundation, a not for profit youth organisation, who are assisting Harrow Early Support in developing an overarching youth strategy along with other partners within the private and voluntary sector. Harrow Council are working with Young Harrow Foundation to seek to increase the participation of vulnerable young people, including those who are at risk of committing crime, to improve the opportunity to engage with a wide range of residents and increase their understanding of the community's fears of crime This should assist in breaking down barriers which can prevent tensions arising within local communities.
- Funding has been secured to deliver to 13 cohorts of young people a 6-8 week mindfulness programme which supports young people to understand their emotions and offers a tool to engage young people better with their emotions to increase wellbeing. These sessions will be offered to young people subject to Out of Court Disposals, to schools and from youth centres. In addition a pilot programme will be offered to victims of crime identified and supported by the YOT victim support worker, as research evidences that often young victims of crime can go on to become perpetrators if the trauma of a crime is left unaddressed.
- The Council are also engaged with a number of other partners, including Prospects, MIND, Watford Football Club employability programmes, and Xcite. All organisations are delivering sessions across the youth offer as a preventative strand but also a range of provision is available for those who may have offended through the YOT including a dedicated education worker. In addition, Children's Services have been in discussion with Ignite to look at ways in which to partner further and develop a more bespoke youth offer to the area which will include joint outreach/detached youth work, engagement events with young people in the South Harrow area and youth club sessions built on the feedback from young people as to what they want to see delivered. It is the intention that once a model of delivery is agreed and rolled out at the Beacon Centre, that this model is then replicated in other areas of Harrow where there is a need.
- Last year we commissioned Wish, a charity supporting young people into recovery from self-harm, violence, abuse and neglect, to deliver a new programme aimed at early intervention and prevention. Wish have been working in close partnership with the Harrow Violence Vulnerabilities and Exploitation team to deliver an Outreach and Support service to young people within identified schools and/or "hotspot" areas in Harrow. During the summer of 2017 Wish undertook a survey of 104 young people aged 13- 19 by a group of 13 trained youth volunteers. Amongst the responses, 44% of the teenagers knew someone who had been touched inappropriately or sexually assaulted at school, and only 24% reported that their school had taken any action. 74% had either, or knew someone who had sent sexually explicit photos to others, and 64% knew someone who had shared explicit photos in school of someone else.
- Work is in progress with the Child Sexual Exploitation subgroup of the Harrow Safeguarding Children Board and the Council's VVE team to establish a mechanism for schools to report incidents of sexual assault and digital exploitation. 1-2 targeted schools evidence the impact in preventing and reducing crimes of sexual assault and digital exploitation by 50% against reporting baselines (long term outcome over 2 years). 75% of 300 children and young people have reported an increased awareness about sexual assault and digital exploitation and an improved sense of safety within the school setting. 50% of 30 school staff have an increase in confidence, knowledge and procedures to create a school culture of challenge and support. 70% of young 10 victims supported report a significant improvement in their sense of safety from repeat victimisation. The evidence for this outcome will be measured via a tool called the Young Persons Core.

- Raising awareness across the community is crucial to tackling this issue, and the service has been working with young people to develop materials to support other children to understand the risks and issues. Schools are being supported to deliver appropriate responses to young people on the issues, and to tackle incidents such as sexual assault in appropriate ways. In addition to this, training is being delivered to all Schools Designated Safeguarding Leads on Digital Sexual Exploitation and CSE and targeted work is being done in particular schools on the issue of “bait out”. Wish is working with schools lead to develop a letter for parents for schools on the issue, as well as information for their websites. Wish recognise that the final year in primary school is a crucial age, when many children are getting their first mobile phones, and are therefore arranging training for primary schools. Wish are also working with Police Cadets to develop a cadre of young CSE champions to deliver CSE assemblies; delivering training for Foster Carers and multi-agency training for frontline workers on CSE and Digital Exploitation Awareness and what to do as part of HSCB CSE training; linking with Harrow Teaching Alliance and Learning Hubs to input to training provision; and working with a Pupil Referral Unit for targeted small group of young women at risk. Wish have also been successful in securing £25,000 worth of match-funding to widen the breadth of this programme from a part time to full time post.

Going Forward

- Harrow has seen a particular rise in youth violence in general, and in light of this increase, and in response to offences linked to knife crime and serious offences involving stabbings, the Council are developing a Youth Offer as part of the Early Support Offer and in conjunction with Youth Offending Team to directly address young people who are vulnerable to being either victims or perpetrators of such crime.
- As many young people report that they carry knives on the basis that they feel unsafe and as a result, more activities which develop confidence and emotional resilience are required. The Council therefore will increase its efforts to engage with Harrow’s Youth Parliament to seek the views of young people on increasing sessions which involve creative arts (including dance, drama, art, and music) across the borough and will introduce these sessions in youth centres across the borough at the earliest possible opportunity. The Council will continue to work with voluntary and private sector organisations in order to design and subsequently deliver these sessions. This is because feelings of insecurity can be addressed by providing opportunities for self-expression. Creative arts such as music, dance and drama offer a way of doing this. Furthermore, public speaking – which teaches debating skills – enables young people to investigate their views and challenge those of others so that they can become more inclined to develop opinions on the world around them. In this sense, it increases their confidence in expressing their ideas and so would help to tackle the sense of insecurity which results in some young people carrying knives. Linked to this, through our partnership with Young Harrow Foundation we are developing a new needs analysis which will support future decisions on what services and support can be developed to make the biggest difference for young people. This work will be supported through training members of the Harrow Youth Parliament in public speaking to deliver this message through schools in the borough in order to maximise take up in the needs analysis.
- Harrow Council will seek to work with the police and voluntary sector partners in order to raise awareness of violence, vulnerability and exploitation, and serious youth violence as well as introduce a gangs awareness course in youth centres and other sites across the borough across the borough as part of the Youth Offer
- In addition, the council will also attempt to deliver these in wards where gang crime is a particular issue. Young people– particularly those who are vulnerable to crime – will be targeted to access the provision on offer and engage in workshops and consultations with

youth workers and the police. These workshops and consultations will also contribute to the needs analysis set out above.

- The Council will continue to engage with and listen to the Youth Parliament, working together to address concerns and take forward interventions
- The Council will also seek to work alongside local employers and voluntary sector organisations to improve the offer to young people to engage with work experience and skills based programmes and will work with local businesses and employers in order to design and subsequently seek to implement this.
- The Council will also work with partners with the aim of introducing a mentoring programme (potentially volunteer led) for vulnerable young people and those who could become involved in crime. This programme will be developed based on the evidence from the needs analysis which the Harrow Youth Parliament are supporting the delivery of. As schools will be critical partners in this, once established, the Council will work with schools on the delivery and roll out of any mentoring programme. The Council will also continue to adopt a variety of methods including coaching as a way to ensure young people are advised, supported and encouraged to develop their skills and maximise their potential. All engagements currently provided via the Youth Offer and YOT are based on a coaching principle which is focused on achieving sustainable and positive outcomes, ensuring engagement is meaningful and purposeful. However, all interactions with young people are underpinned by developing trusting relationships with young people.

Youth violence and knife crime

We have seen an increase in the number of victims of knife crime within the borough and young people convicted of weapons offences has also risen. In 2016/17 36 young people were convicted of possession of an offensive weapon, compared to 28 young people in the previous year.

In addition to this, the Triage service has been transferred to Harrow's YOT service which has meant a more streamlined approach to early intervention to address youth violence. During 2016/17 the YOT received 73 referrals, 68 of which went on to have a triage intervention. Overall; including those already with triage at the start of the year; the team delivered triage interventions to 83 young people. There were a total of 50 young people discharged from the triage programme in 2016/17 45 (90.0%) of whom completed the programme successfully.

However, assessments of young people by the YOT indicate that young people are carrying knives due to feeling unsafe and the majority of knives have been kitchen knives rather than "trophy" knives. Knife crime incidents made up a total of 281 offences in April 2015 to March 2016 in young people aged 0-25, this increased by 29% in the following

year to 362 incidents between April 2016 to March 2017. The graph below shows the upward trend of knife related incidents in the borough:

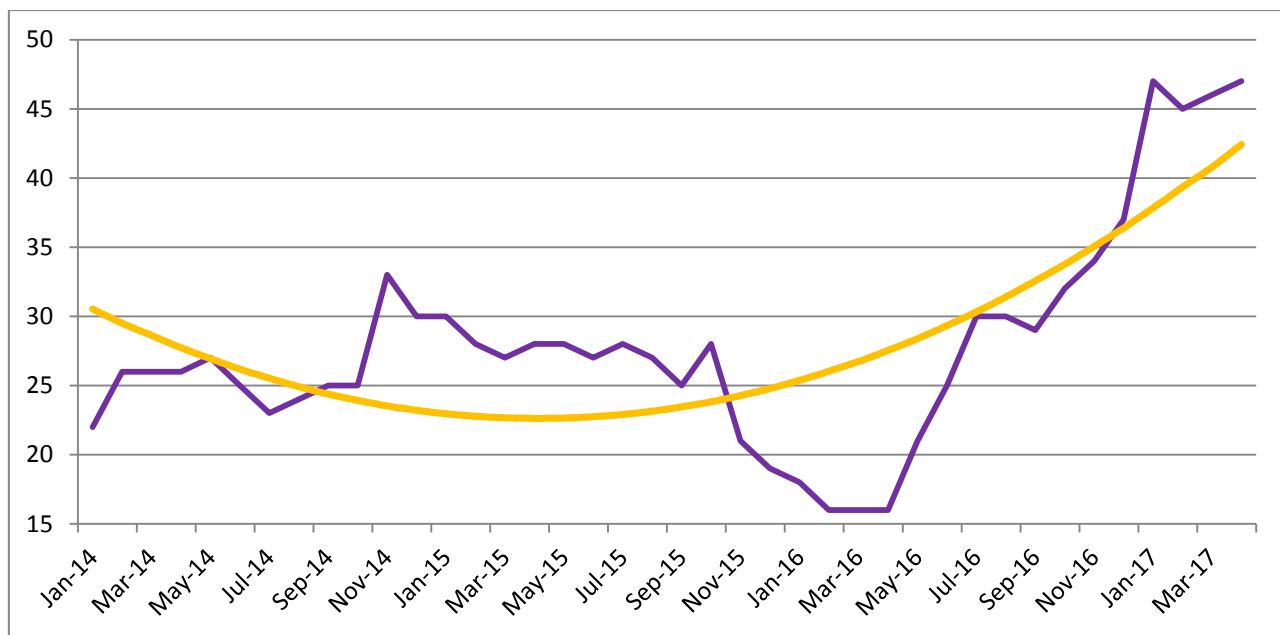


Figure 11 - Knife Crime with Injury (Under 25s) from October 2015 – April 2017, MOPAC Dashboard

Harrow has seen a particular rise in youth violence in the South Harrow and Rayners Lane area and in light of this increase, and in response to offences linked to knife crime and serious offences involving stabbings, the Council are developing a Youth Offer as part of the Early Support Offer and in conjunction with Youth Offending Team to directly address young people who are vulnerable to being either victims or perpetrators of such crime.

As many young people report that they carry knives on the basis that they feel unsafe and as a result, more activities which develop confidence and emotional resilience are required. The Council therefore will increase its efforts to seek the views of young people on increasing sessions which involve creative arts (including dance, drama, art, and music) across the borough and will introduce these sessions in youth centres across the borough at the earliest possible opportunity. Consultations will be conducted with young people in order to highlight what format they want these sessions to take and which aspects of creative arts they wish to be included. The Council will continue to work with voluntary and private sector organisations in order to design and subsequently deliver these sessions. This is because feelings of insecurity can be addressed by providing opportunities for self expression. Creative arts such as music, dance and drama offer a way of doing this. Furthermore, public speaking – which teaches debating skills – enables

young people to investigate their views and challenge those of others so that they can become more inclined to develop opinions on the world around them. In this sense, it increases their confidence in expressing their ideas and so would help to tackle the sense of insecurity which results in some young people carrying knives. Linked to this, through our partnership with Young Harrow Foundation we are developing a new needs analysis which will support future decisions on what services and support can be developed to make the biggest difference for young people. This work will be supported through training members of the Harrow Youth Parliament in public speaking to deliver this message through schools in the borough in order to maximise take up in the needs analysis.

In addressing the issue of youth violence, the Council have been working with Ignite a well-known voluntary and community organisation, with a team of experienced youth workers, to recruit a full-time Gangs Worker for the Rayners Lane Estate and South Harrow area. The programme is specifically aimed at working with young people connected to known gangs in the area and those who are engaged in high levels of anti-social, violent and criminal behaviour.

This service aims to achieve a reduction in youth offending and gang-related behaviour, and support young people to disengage with and ultimately leave associated gangs. In July 2017 a full time gangs worker was recruited and the organisation was able to attract additional match funding to recruit a second part-time worker to work with the full time gang's worker on this project. The plan is to continue using this team throughout 2018 for the project. The organisation also secured a total of £75k funding from Lloyds over 3 years (£25k per year), and secured £840 funding for a 12 week Youth Club pilot in Grange Farm and support staff/food and rental £720 in kind.

Progress on the project has been positive, and outcomes have included young people demonstrating improved self-esteem, engagement, confidence and skills, helping them to make positive choices and increasing their aspirations and hope for the future. We have already seen 171 sessions taking place with young people, with 48 individual young people engaged in positive activities and 76 mentoring sessions and 95 employment/education support sessions already delivered, which include Grange Farm (early intervention) youth club; Basketball on Thursdays; Gym memberships.

In addition to this, 69 young people have been engaged with detached services; out of these 51 young people have demonstrated improved self-efficacy; 32 have started making

positive choices; 28 have increased their aspirations. Further work is still being developed to ensure that the Gangs Worker works in close partnership with the Community Safety Team, including sharing intelligence and anecdotal insight on a daily and frequent basis.

Last year we also invested in a drama programme with Synergy Theatre. Synergy have a proven track record in working to rehabilitate ex-prisoners and have featured in the national press for their successful work in changing the attitudes and behaviours of participants and the audience. The production company has been working in a select number of targeted schools where young people are at risk of entering the criminal justice system to help them discover alternative pathways and become an integral and meaningful part of society. Synergy have developed a ground breaking, interrelated programme of artistic work that seeks to build a bridge from prison to social reintegration, prevent young people from entering the criminal justice system, and inspire change by capturing the imagination and affecting the feelings, behaviours and attitudes of participants and public.

The programme is being delivered effectively, with an intensive drama devising project and a play writing project has been delivered at two Harrow schools with excellent buy in from selected young people. A screening of a film called The Thief, with question and answer sessions has also been delivered to over 300 young people. Feedback from both schools has been positive and students are reported to have engaged really well. The project will continue to run for another year and will take place in a further two schools. Synergy are also exploring opportunities to deliver 'Blackout' at select schools in Harrow

Harrow Council will seek to work with the police and voluntary sector partners in order to raise awareness of violence, vulnerability and exploitation, and serious youth violence as well as introduce a gangs awareness course in youth centres and other sites across the borough across the borough as part of the Youth Offer. In addition, the council will also attempt to deliver these in wards where gang crime is a particular issue. Young people—particularly those who are vulnerable to crime – will be targeted to access the provision on offer and engage in workshops and consultations with youth workers and the police. These workshops and consultations will also contribute to the needs analysis set out above.

Through the opportunities offered by this project, participants have been challenged to try new activities and learn new skills to overcome destructive patterns of thinking and

behaviour. Many have discover untapped potential and talent and these achievements and skills gained will help to foster a more positive mode of behaviour and encourage re-engagement with education and increase future employability.

In addition to this programme YOT are seeking to add provision by delivering collaborative sessions across schools. YOT are currently working in partnership with Prospects whereby a workshop on the impact of having a criminal record on future life chances is delivered and this will be considered as part of the wider offer to schools.

Another programme called Street Doctors has been selected to assist Harrow Youth Service in addressing the rise in knife crime. Street Doctors is a group of 2nd year medical students who volunteer their time to work with young people who may come into contact with a stab victim. They work with multiple partners across London to help fund, facilitate and strengthen the delivery of pragmatic, life-saving first aid to young people at risk of youth violence in the city. The programme they deliver includes a minimum of 42 young people (potentially 6 per cohort) at risk of youth violence educated in each of two modules – ‘What to do when someone is bleeding’ (6 sessions) and ‘What to do when someone is unconscious’ (6 sessions). Those at risk are defined as any one of the following:

- Young people who have already received a conviction for violence or weapon carrying
- Young people who are deemed by other services as being at higher risk. Example services include: Youth Offending Institutes/ Teams, Pupil Referral Units, Specialist Charities, and Youth Clubs
- Young people living in areas where there is a high rate of violence

Young people who attend the Street Doctors course receive a certificate of attendance at the end of the programme. Once the course is complete the team share subsequent intelligence and analysis with key stakeholders. Discussions are also underway with the Beacon Centre which is located in Rayners Lane to host these sessions. We know from recent experience that this is a worthwhile venture as two young people known to the YOT who witnessed the aftermath of a stabbing were able to utilise their skills learned from these sessions and stop the bleeding of a victim.

The Council will also seek to work alongside local employers and voluntary sector organisations to improve the offer to young people to engage with work experience and skills based programmes and will work with local businesses and employers in order to design and subsequently seek to implement this. We will ensure for vulnerable young people and those who are on the periphery of crime are prioritised to access these

opportunities. In order to prevent young people from becoming involved in crime, it is imperative that increased opportunities are offered which will enhance their employability skills. This increases the range of future career paths available to young people increasing their sense of aspiration. In the process, it is possible to combat the disillusionment which can diminish confidence and resilience and therefore act as a 'pull' factor towards offending

In conjunction with these practical activities, the Youth Offer delivers a programme to help young people explore their current mind-set and consider ways of approaching different situations that they are faced with both in and out of school. The Youth Offer addresses a number of key factors which can lead young people into crime, such as social skills, cognitive deficits, self-esteem, emotional resilience, confidence building, and ensuring a strengths based model is adopted which moves away from a deficit model of working with the "problem". The Mental Toughness programme works closely with young people aged 12 to 19 to help them drive positive and sustainable changes that will make a real difference to their attitude, mind-set and behaviour. The aims of the programme are to help them; not to fear failure; challenge stereotypes & ditch labels; be resilient to challenge; be confident to make mistakes.

The council will work with partners to teach a range of important life skills such as financial management and the establishment of bank accounts. The aim of this is to ensure that vulnerable young people and those on the periphery of crime are better prepared for later life. This can support young people to become active members of their community and increase a sense of belonging, thereby reducing the prospect of alienation.

The Council will explore working more with charities to include sessions which focus on victim empathy as part of its programme for youth services including youth centres. In order to prohibit involvement in crime, it is necessary to emphasise the negative effects that one's behaviour could have on others as well as the community at large. This can enable young people to comprehend the suffering that crime can inflict and hence victim empathy is a deterrent to criminal activity.

Throughout the Youth Offer and work of the Youth Offending Team, sessions exploring the young person's ability to empathise are delivered alongside consequential thinking, challenging distorted views and decision making processes. This all contributes to

increasing victim empathy in young people. In addition to this, teams will continue to work with community based organisations where young people are encouraged to engage in their wider communities. For example, the Dogs Trust involves young people making biscuits and toys for dogs as a way of repairing harm caused to their community. This is one of the approaches currently being provided via Harrow YOT.

The Council are also engaged with a number of other partners, including Prospects, MIND, Watford Football Club employability programmes, and Xcite. All organisations are delivering sessions across the youth offer as a preventative strand but also a range of provision is available for those who may have offended through the YOT including a dedicated education worker. In addition, Children's Services have been in discussion with Ignite to look at ways in which to partner further and develop a more bespoke youth offer to the area which will include joint outreach/detached youth work, engagement events with young people in the South Harrow area and youth club sessions built on the feedback from young people as to what they want to see delivered. It is the intention that once a model of delivery is agreed and rolled out at the Beacon Centre, that this model is then replicated in other areas of Harrow where there is a need.

Work continues to extend the youth offer to other areas of the Borough including activities being run in partnership with Watford FC based at the Cedars Youth and Community Centre and plans to add youth services to the programme of activities from the Early Support Hub at the Pinner Centre.

Harrow Council will offer activities from youth centres and other sites across the borough, in order to enhance the existing provision of positive activities available outside of school hours. Provision will be tailored to encourage a reduction in young peoples' exposure to and involvement in violence, vulnerability and exploitation.

Key to further developments around the Youth Offer is our partnership with Young Harrow Foundation, a not for profit youth organisation, who are assisting Harrow Early Support in developing an overarching youth strategy along with other partners within the private and voluntary sector.

Harrow Council are working with Young Harrow Foundation to seek to increase the participation of vulnerable young people, including those who are at risk of committing crime, to improve the opportunity to engage with a wide range of residents and increase

their understanding of the community's fears of crime This should assist in breaking down barriers which can prevent tensions arising within local communities. .

The Council will also work with partners with the aim of introducing a mentoring programme (potentially volunteer led) for vulnerable young people and those who could become involved in crime. This programme will be developed based on the evidence from the needs analysis which the Harrow Youth Parliament are supporting the delivery of. As schools will be critical partners in this, once established, the Council will work with schools on the delivery and roll out of any mentoring programme. The Council will also continue to adopt a variety of methods including coaching as a way to ensure young people are advised, supported and encouraged to develop their skills and maximise their potential. All engagements currently provided via the Youth Offer and YOT are based on a coaching principle which is focussed on achieving sustainable and positive outcomes, ensuring engagement is meaningful and purposeful. However, all interactions with young people are underpinned by developing trusting relationships with young people.

Some of Harrow's young people access services at St Mary's Hospital Emergency Department run by Red Thread, a collaborative youth charity, which provides youth intervention programmes to support and engage with victims of serious youth violence and exploitation.

In providing a joint response to child sexual exploitation (CSE), missing children, and gang related activity, Harrow Children's Services took the steps to mobilise resources associated with Violence Vulnerability and Exploitation and create the Violence, Vulnerability and Exploitation (VVE) team in April 2016. The VVE Team has a CSE Coordinator, Missing Children/Runaways Family Support Worker and a Gangs worker in order to provide a joined up response to children and young people displaying vulnerabilities associated with these key risk areas. This work compliments the work being carried out by the Community Safety Team, informing and supporting intelligence shared at monthly Gangs Multi Agency Partnership meetings. The VVE team works in collaboration with key partners, including the Police, , Youth Offending Team and Education to provide a joint response to CSE, Missing Children and Gang related activity, as well as being involved in Channel and preventing extremism. The team also serves to develop key themes and trends, improve collective response through an informed understanding of the issues, which will feed into the development of the problem profile in respect of young people.

In November 2016 a Harrow led Violence, Vulnerability and Exploitation mapping exercise of approximately 40 known young people was undertaken involving professionals across the partnership including Harrow Children's Services, Police, Education, Housing, Community Safety Team, Helix Pupil Referral Unit (PRU), and Health. The aim was to explore the links and key themes between the young people in respect of VVE indicators and vulnerabilities. The mapping exercise highlighted links and relationships involving missing young people, CSE, youth violence, suspected county lines drug trafficking and gang associations, primarily the development of a new group/gang. The Helix PRU was also becoming a prominent location where a key number of VVE young people were meeting and forming peer groups.

Local authority expenditure on youth services continues to come under pressure as councils redirect their resources to respond to growing demand and financial pressures in children's and adults social care. Therefore it is increasingly challenging to intervene to support young people who are at risk of engaging in crime. However, the council has ensured services are targeted and needs-led leading to positive outcomes as demonstrated by the Youth Justice Outcome Indicators, where there has been a reduction in First Time Entrants (8%) and reduction of repeat offending (5%). The council will continue to strengthen existing provision and seek to obtain external sources of finance (both in the form of grants from voluntary and private sector organisations and planning gain) in order to develop youth provision based on the fluidity of youth crime and anti social behaviour. This will include youth centres in areas where youth crime is a persistent issue. The council is in the process of increasing its reach across the borough by working in partnership with the voluntary sector to develop bespoke pieces of work based on the needs within certain wards. As part of this we will look to maximise the opportunity to increase deliver sites, mostly from partners existing assets and resources across the public and voluntary and community sector, but also private sector provision where the opportunity arises. Through the Council's regeneration programme, Building a Better Harrow, we will also look at all opportunities to develop new sites which although may have multiple uses, will give additional capacity across the borough for the delivery of services for young people, which again will be based on the evidence provided by the needs analysis.

Case Study

In December 2016 a Multi-Agency Child Protection Strategy meeting was held involving approximately 35 multi-agency professionals across the partnership regarding a family address

and location in the Roxbourne Ward, Harrow. The location was a recurring theme with young people associated with VVE. The concerns at the address included CSE, Missing young people, substance use and youth violence associated with the new 'Group/Gang.

The Police, with support of Children's Services and the Community Protection Team, were able to submit representations to Harrow court and obtain a Closure Order for 3 months covering period 10.12.16 – 4.3.17. (*ASB Crime & Police Act 2014 – Sect.80*). *Disorderly, offensive or criminal behaviour ...serious nuisance... disorder to members of the public.* The order ensured that only the named individuals residing at the address could be there prohibiting access to the premises to anyone else.

Effective partnership working with corporate and with key stakeholders led to successful disruption activity, safeguarding children missing from home and care and those at risk of Child Sexual Exploitation. The success of the disruption activity and reduced anti-social behaviour firmly rests with the strength of partnership working between Children's Services, Police, Community Safety and Housing. Swift action on the part of everyone involved led to a reduction in criminality and children being safeguarded.

The Council has invested in a programme aimed at generating a cultural shift within schools on the issue of sexual assault, CSE, and digital exploitation violence, and promote a culture of awareness. Last year we commissioned Wish, a charity supporting young people into recovery from self-harm, violence, abuse and neglect, to deliver a new programme aimed at early intervention and prevention. Wish have been working in close partnership with the Harrow Violence Vulnerabilities and Exploitation team to deliver an Outreach and Support service to young people within identified schools and/or "hotspot" areas in Harrow. During the summer of 2017 Wish undertook a survey of 104 young people aged 13- 19 by a group of 13 trained youth volunteers. Amongst the responses, 44% of the teenagers knew someone who had been touched inappropriately or sexually assaulted at school, and only 24% reported that their school had taken any action. 74% had either, or knew someone who had sent sexually explicit photos to others, and 64% knew someone who had shared explicit photos in school of someone else.

Work is in progress with the Child Sexual Exploitation subgroup of the Harrow Safeguarding Children Board and the Council's VVE team to establish a mechanism for schools to report incidents of sexual assault and digital exploitation. 1-2 targeted schools evidence the impact in preventing and reducing crimes of sexual assault and digital exploitation by 50% against reporting baselines (long term outcome over 2 years). 75% of

300 children and young people have reported an increased awareness about sexual assault and digital exploitation and an improved sense of safety within the school setting. 50% of 30 school staff have an increase in confidence, knowledge and procedures to create a school culture of challenge and support. 70% of young 10 victims supported report a significant improvement in their sense of safety from repeat victimisation. The evidence for this outcome will be measured via a tool called the Young Persons Core.

Raising awareness across the community is crucial to tackling this issue, and the service has been working with young people to develop materials to support other children to understand the risks and issues. Schools are being supported to deliver appropriate responses to young people on the issues, and to tackle incidents such as sexual assault in appropriate ways. In addition to this, training is being delivered to all Schools Designated Safeguarding Leads on Digital Sexual Exploitation and CSE and targeted work is being done in particular schools on the issue of “bait out”. Wish is working with schools lead to develop a letter for parents for schools on the issue, as well as information for their websites. Wish recognise that the final year in primary school is a crucial age, when many children are getting their first mobile phones, and are therefore arranging training for primary schools. Wish are also working with Police Cadets to develop a cadre of young CSE champions to deliver CSE assemblies; delivering training for Foster Carers and multi-agency training for frontline workers on CSE and Digital Exploitation Awareness and what to do as part of HSCB CSE training; linking with Harrow Teaching Alliance and Learning Hubs to input to training provision; and working with a Pupil Referral Unit for targeted small group of young women at risk. Wish have also been successful in securing £25,000 worth of match-funding to widen the breadth of this programme from a part time to full time post.



Drug and alcohol misuse

The VVE strategic objective for drug and alcohol misuse lie around the need to ensure there is a continuity of treatment from prison to community. There is evidenced correlation between the commission of acquisitive crimes such as burglary and the misuse of Class A drugs, especially crack cocaine and heroin. Most prisoners recovering from drug or alcohol addiction will continue to require treatment after they leave prison and there is also a greater risk of drug-related deaths in the few weeks after release. It is also crucial to attack both the supply and demand for drugs, while ensuring addicts are given the best possible help to recover and necessary for those prisoners and their families who are

faced with the destructive consequences of addiction. It is essential for local people who become victims of preventable crimes every year at the hands of those desperately trying to pay for their drug and/or alcohol habits and reinforces our commitment to helping the most vulnerable.

Young People

The Harrow Substance Misuse Service is tailored for both young people and adults. The role of specialist substance misuse services is to support young people and adults to address their alcohol and drug use, reduce the harm caused by it and prevent it from becoming a greater problem.

Harrow Young People's Substance Misuse Service (YPSMS) is provided by Compass who deliver a well-developed care pathway and range of early, targeted and specialist interventions that have been further developed throughout the year to increase Service User engagement including a Young People's Service User Group. Compass's co-location continues within the Youth Offending Team (YOT) to respond to youth cautions, youth conditional cautions and court orders in partnership with the YOT and the Police. The Compass Service Manager is a member of the Youth Offending Board and the Service has recently developed closer joint working arrangements at A&E to identify young people attending A&E with drug and /or alcohol related conditions.

Young people can enter YPSMS's specialist substance misuse services with a range of problems or vulnerabilities relating to their substance misuse. Our Provider delivers an outward looking model to strengthen mainstream services and deal with lower level issues rather than meet all drug and alcohol related needs in-house. Special attention is given to Young People who have wider vulnerabilities and to enable greater engagement.

There has been a significant increase in referrals from universal and alternative education between 15/16 Q3 and 16/17 Q3 with referrals from YOT remaining consistent. In 16/17 Q3 there were more referrals from education than from YOT which reflects the changing national picture. The Young people's statistics from the National Drug Treatment Monitoring System (NDTMS) recent report highlighted that nationally, it is the first year of reporting that referrals from education services have exceeded referrals from youth/criminal justice sources.

The number of young people receiving drug and alcohol treatment intervention has also increased and this is a reflection of the increased engagement and co-locations of Harrow's Young People's Substance Misuse Service across the borough.

Harrow Young People's Substance Misuse Service	Q3 15-16	Q4 15-16	Q1 16-17	Q2 16-17	Q3 16-17
Numbers in Treatment	72	78	89	83	90

During 2016/17 (information up until Q3) 48% of young people exiting treatment were drug free and 26% exiting treatment had reduced use. Compass has continued to undertake workforce development of multi-agency practitioners working with young people at risk of offending and offenders to enable early identification of substance use and to be able to deliver brief interventions.

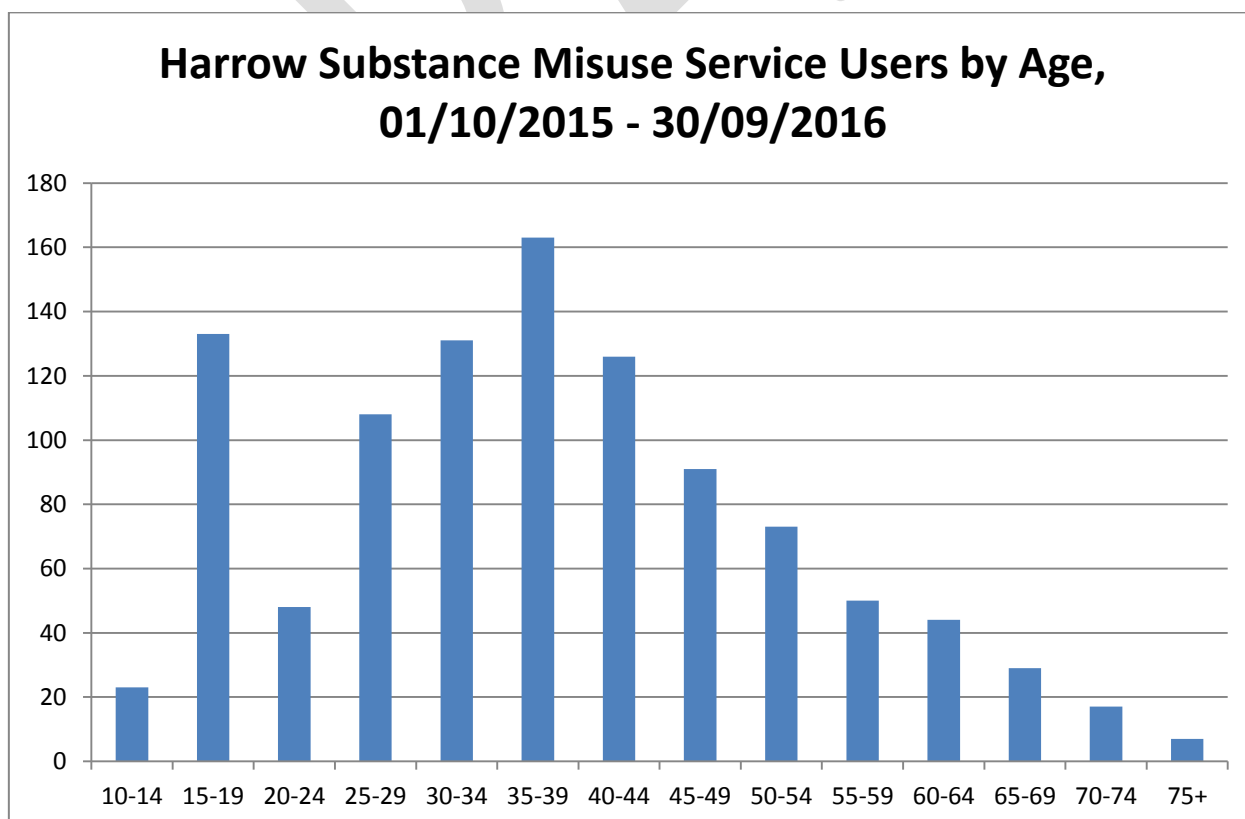
Case Study

Compass's first contact with a young person was in June 2016 when they were given 'Triage' by the Police for a possession of cannabis offence. The young person (YP) was required to complete statutory appointments with the YOT and Compass. Prior to their assessment with Compass, YP had been using cannabis (on average) twice per month had a sibling in prison for a serious offence, a history of gang affiliation, anger issues and a complex family relationship. YP (who had been using cannabis as a coping mechanism to deal with these issues) engaged well with the YOT who, as part of the process communicated with the police to inform them that YP had successfully completed their YOT programme. Once the sessions were completed with the YOT, YP was given the option by Compass to continue to work with them on a voluntary basis which was accepted and they appreciated the safe place they were given to talk and throughout their engagement and attendance was exemplary. YP also reported during their Compass engagement that they only used cannabis on 2 occasions from their assessment with Compass to discharge (period of engagement lasting 9 months).

To encourage positive activities, Compass also visited a gym with YP that they were interested in joining and also attended their school (with their permission) to complete some three-way work with the staff. In addition, Compass also completed some of their sessions at the school so this did not impinge of after school studies/activities. In planning discharge, Compass made arrangements with the school for YP to have access to a staff member for regular support sessions/counselling so they did not lose a safe place to talk. YP was discharged from Compass in March 2017 with no evident of reoffending during their time of engagement.

Compass were also awarded a small grant which aims to provide preventative interventions to support young people at risk of becoming involved in the supply of illicit substances and build resilience in young people to recognise the signs of dealer grooming. This project has been working with selected young people to help them build resilience so that they are able to spot the signs of dealer grooming and are able to choose not to supply substances, and to reduce the harm that supply of substances does to individuals, families and communities by supporting them to exit this lifestyle. A number of assemblies have taken place which are aimed at reducing the numbers of young people choosing to or being coerced into supplying substances.

The chart below shows Substance Misuse Service users by age during October 2015 to September 2016. The highest numbers of users of the Service are aged 35-39 and interestingly, where there is a high proportion of young people aged 15-19 years old entering the service, this drops dramatically young people aged 20-24, which could indicate a potential gap in services for young people transitioning to adult services. To reduce the risk of ‘cliff edge’ of support between Young People’s and Adult Services, the age range for access to Harrow’s Young People’s Substance Misuse Service has been extended to 24 years.



5. Summary of Strategic Objectives

Overarching objectives

- a) Reduce First Time Entrants to the Youth Justice System
- b) Reduce the use of custody
- c) Reduce the rate of reoffending

Youth violence, weapon based crime, vulnerability and exploitation.

- d) To reduce the number of young people involved in youth violence and gang crime and to decrease the number of young people carrying offensive weapons (guns and knives)
- e) To embed an awareness of actions which can shift attitudes within young people at schools and in other education settings towards the issues of sexual assault, child sexual, digital and criminal exploitation

Drug and alcohol misuse

- f) Reduce the incidence of young people using and possessing drugs
- g) Reduce the incidence of young people being involved in the supply, dealing, distribution or the production of drugs and to build resilience in young people so that they are able to spot the signs of dealer grooming.
- h) To reduce alcohol and drug-related reoffending via targeted early support.

Wellbeing and welfare

- i) To promote the emotional and psychological resilience of young people at risk of offending behaviour so that they can make more civic and pro-social choices about their lifestyle.
- j) To provide a robust offer to youth at risk of offending to support them as they are diverted away from offending behaviour
- k) To provide a robust service which takes strategic action towards protecting the public and other vulnerable young people from the most prolific and high harming behaviours displayed by young offenders.

6. Delivering the strategy

The Strategy's objectives will be delivered through Harrow's Youth Offending Partnership, which is responsible for co-ordinating activity between the statutory, voluntary and community partners and agencies

The role of Harrow's Youth Offending Partnership is to enable and promote the strategic objectives of the partner agencies outlined above. As part of this, the partnership will look for all opportunities to communicate the impact of our initiatives that are taking place across the borough. They unblock obstacles and motivate the partner agency officers. They quality assure the performance and impact of operations. They enable reflection of arising issues emerging from an analytical review of trends and themes and encourage participation of young people to co-produce the analysis, plans and objectives.

Governance for the partnership and this Strategy sits with the Youth Offending Partnership Board and is endorsed by the Youth Justice Board.

The strategic objectives fit in with Harrow council's priorities and values particularly around "Protecting the Most Vulnerable and Supporting Families" and building a better Harrow by being courageous, working together and collaboratively, in order to make things happen.

The strategic objectives will be measured through a Delivery Plan, with clear outcomes and measures which will be delivered and added as an appendix. The senior managers in Harrow are committed to unblocking and enabling meaningful change and improvement for the groups impacted by the implementation of this strategy. The delivery plan will be developed collaboratively with key partners including our 3rd sector partners and those represented at the Youth Justice Partnership Board and there will be an ongoing interest of the senior corporate directors to ensure progress is being embedded and progressed.

The partners will be involved in setting and reviewing the strategic direction and performance of the services.

This strategy is closely aligned to the Safer Harrow Violence Vulnerability and Exploitation (VVE) Strategy. In order to establish an effective delivery mechanism will be working closely with the VVE group and ensure that we avoid duplication and support existing bodies where they already exist.

We are fortunate in that we have a vibrant and efficient voluntary and community sector with which we have a close working partnership. This has meant that to date we have made substantial gains in closing the gap between vulnerable groups through targeted interventions, and this will continue to be the theme of our forthcoming programmes.

In delivering this strategy the YOT Board will produce a themed Delivery Plan which will oversee projects which will contribute to the strategic objectives outlined in this Strategy.

Engagement with the Community Action Groups in both Wealdstone and South Harrow & Rayners Lane will build upon work already being delivered and coordinated across the Youth and early Support offer at Wealdstone Hub and the Beacon centre in Rayners Lane.

7. Appendices

YOT Board Membership

Name	Role and organisation	Contact Details
Paul Hewitt Chair	Executive Director People's Service	Paul.Hewitt@harrow.gov.uk
Peter Tolley	Divisional Director, Children & Young People	Peter.tolley@harrow.gov.uk
Dawn Hargadon	Metropolitan Police Detective Inspector	Dawn.Hargadon@met.pnn.police.uk
Mark Scanlon	Head of Service - Youth Offending Team and Early Support	Mark.scanlon@harrow.gov.uk
Vacant	Team Manager, YOT	Aman.Sekhon-Gill@harrow.gov.uk
David Harrington	Head of Business Intelligence	David.Harrington@harrow.gov.uk
Paa-King Maselino	Head Teacher The Helix Pupil Referral Unit	Paa-King.Maselino@harrow.gov.uk
Mike Herlihy	Youth Magistrate and former Chair of NW London Youth Panel	hamlin.herlihy@talktalk.net
Sue Sheldon	Designated Nurse Safeguarding Children Harrow CCG	suesheldon1@nhs.net
Antony Rose/ Russell Symons	Assistant Chief Officer, National Probation Service Senior Probation Officer, Probation Service	Antony.rose@probation.gsi.gov.uk russell.symons@london.probation.gsi.gov.uk
Janice Noble / Alun Goode	Community Safety	Janice.noble@harrow.gov.uk Alun.goode@harrow.gov.uk
Dan Burke	CEO Young Harrow Foundation – Voluntary Sector	Dan.burke@youngharrow.org
Delroy Etienne	Service Manager, COMPASS Harrow	Delroy.Ettienne@compass-org.uk
Nomination awaited	Service Manager CAMHS	
Mellina Williamson- Taylor (MWT)	Head of Virtual School – HSIP	Mellina.Williamson-Taylor@harrow.gov.uk
Nomination awaited	Chief Executive Officer - Ignite Trust – Voluntary Sector	

Finance Table

Agency	Staffing Costs (£)	Payments In kind - Revenue (£)	Other Delegated Funds (£)	Total (£)
Local Authority	£963,884			£963,884
Police service (2 x FTE Police Officers)		£66,231		£66,231
National Probation Service (1 x FTE Probation Officer)		£49,173		£49,173
Health Service - jointly funded CAMHS p/t post)		£16,833		£16,833
Health Service - 1 x FTE YJLD worker		£60,650		£60,650
Police and Crime Commissioner				
YJB Youth Justice Grant (Provisional) - (YRO Unpaid work order is included in this grant)	£211,435			£211,435
Other				
Total	£752,449	£192,887		£945,336

Staffing structure and breakdown

COUNCIL

**Head of Service
Early Support and Youth
Offending
Mark Scanlon**

**Youth Offending
Team Manager
Vacant**

**Deputy Team Manager
HJ QSW**

**YOT STUDENT
Vacant**

**YOT Technical Support
CM (Part time)
AC (Part time)**

**Deputy Team
Manager
LS QSW**

**Deputy Team Manager
YOT & Youth Hub
DK**

**YOT
Practitioner
ST QSW**
221

**YOT
Practitioner
AD (Agency)
Extra QSW**

**2 Police Officers
Seconded
MB**

**YOT
Practitioner
Vacant**

**YOT
Practitioner
BL**

**YOT
Practitioner
ZB**

**YOT
Practitioner
Vacant**

**0.6 Substance Misuse Worker
Seconded (Compass YP Service)
DR**

**YOT
Practitioner
ZN**

**YOT
Practitioner
TL
QSW**

**0.5 Victim
Liaison Officer
NL**

**FTE Restorative
Justice
Co-ordinator
CR**

**CAMHS worker
Vacant**

**Probation
Officer
Seconded
KKF**

**Education
Specialist
RS**

**0.5 Restorative
Justice
Co-Ordinator
LR**
NOTE: 1 year
Fulltime (to 05/18)
then 0.5 perm

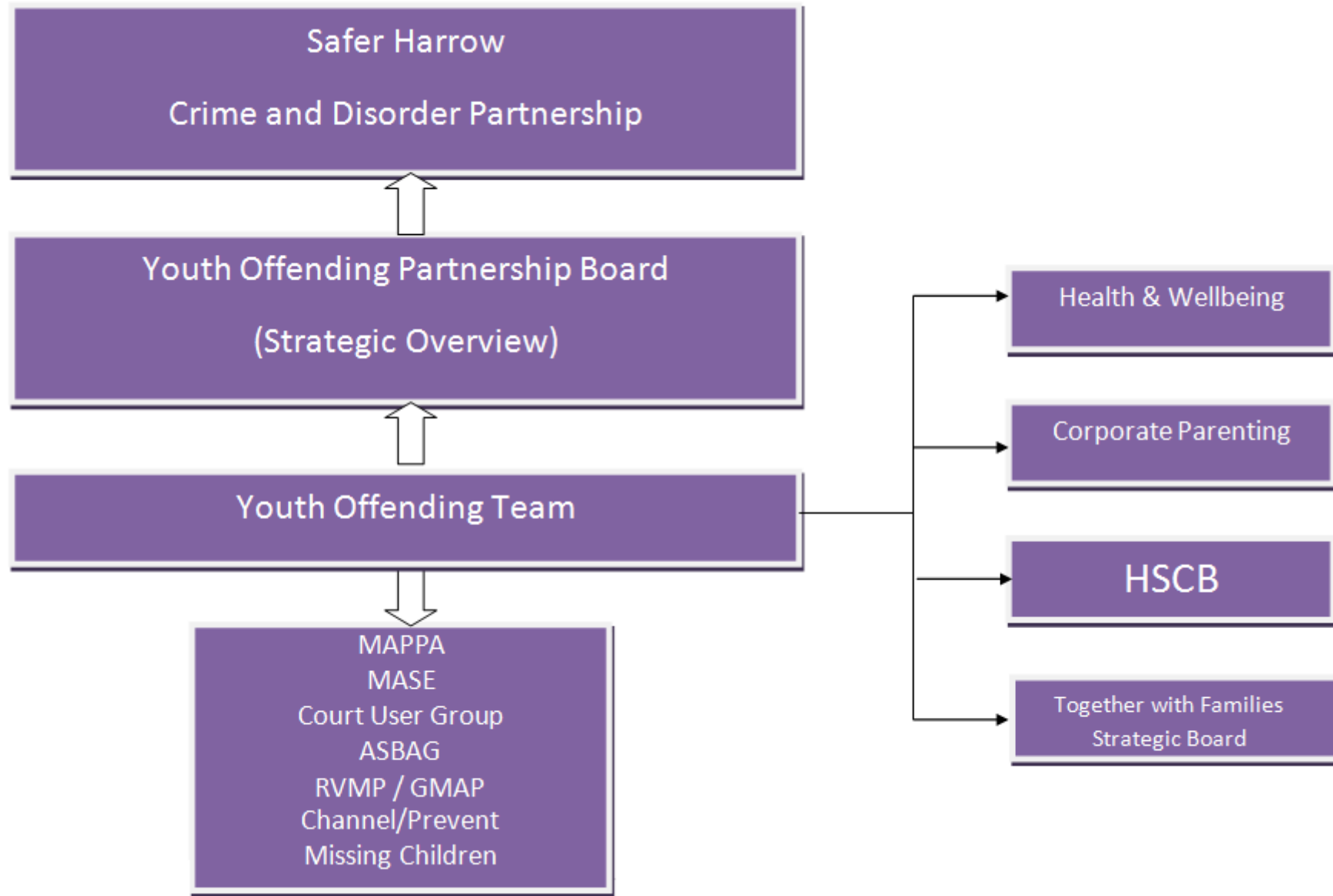
**YJLD Seconded
PM
S: 17.10.16**

**Prospects 0.2
commissioned
RD**

**Out of court DISPOSAL
Practitioner
(OOCB)
CM (Part time)**

**Early
Support
Youth
Hub
Structure**

Structure and Governance arrangements



222

Allocation of Good Practice Grant

Area of Delivery	Activity	Associated Costs
Service delivery improvements	Implementation of Assetplus, including improving casework practice and performance.	£100,435
Reducing FTE's	Strengthen preventative services within the YOT, including improved links with Together with Families work by way of increased data collation with partners and tracking	£40,000
Reducing Re-Offending	Completing further analysis on reoffending cohort to identify trends and triggers. Development and further investment in programmes and resources targeting reoffending cohort needs.	£30,000
Reducing the Use of Custody	The YOT will continue to ensure robust programmes are available including positive activities for YP to access as part of their bail / resettlement from custody.	£31,000
Restorative Justice work including work with Victims	Identifying creative methods of engagement to support victims of crime and encourage increased engagement in restorative processes	£10,000
Total		£211,435

YOT Champions Roles

Champion area	Staff member	Meetings attended / input to / gather info from	What are you expected to achieve by being a champion? <i>(how you do this is up to you to determine but managers will be willing to support and discuss where needed – remember this is not an exhaustive list, just the overarching vision)</i>
Child Sexual Exploitation	Deputy Team Manager	MASE	<p>LS to ensure CSE lead is invited to Team meeting to discuss process of referral</p> <p>LS to feedback to team any patterns / risk areas / trends on a monthly basis at team meeting (standing agenda item)</p> <p>Identify and share research in relation to those who are at risk of CSE and any links to Youth Justice.</p>
Prevent	YOT Manager	Channel	<p>Immediate actions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure staff understand referral process into channel • Ensure all staff have completed online training Ongoing Role • Any identified/ increased risk in relation to LB Harrow
Missing Children	Yot Practitioner	Monthly at risk missing children meeting	<p>Immediate actions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ASG will continue to attend Monthly at risk meeting and individual information on cases will be collated from YOT Practitioner <p>Ongoing Role</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Share research in relation to push and pull factors as to why children go missing and any link to YJ system
Gangs	Yot Practitioner and Deputy Team Manager	Gangs Matrix Meeting YJB Gangs Forum	<p>Ongoing Role</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • LS to ensure written update is provided to all staff re: police operations / impact on geographical locations / those linked to Young People known to YOT. • To bring back research / effective interventions from forum and share with team as resources • To support referrals into gangs intervention within LA

Champion area	Staff member	Meetings attended / input to / gather info from	What are you expected to achieve by being a champion? <i>(how you do this is up to you to determine but managers will be willing to support and discuss where needed – remember this is not an exhaustive list, just the overarching vision)</i>
Safeguarding	YOT Practitioner / Deputy Team Manager		Ongoing Role <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To support staff in increasing their understanding of safeguarding within the YJ system Link research to practice and support this within assessments (DTM)
Victim work	Victim Liaison Practitioner		Ongoing Role <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To ensure staff understand the importance of individualising victim empathy work To identify meaningful ways this can be supported within plans
Restorative Justice	Restorative Justice Coordinator		Ongoing Role <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To train staff in RJ practice To support staff in embedding RJ within their day to day work To identify meaningful ways this can be supported within plans
Effective Interventions / Research	Probation Officer / YOT Practitioner	YJB Effective Practice Forum	Ongoing Role <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To increase understanding and share resources that are considered to be effective in reducing offending / further offending in young people. To increase and promote what meaningful engagement means To assist staff in focussing on a strengths based model such as Good Lives Model
Group Work	YOT Practitioner / Restorative Justice Coordinator		Ongoing Role <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To develop sustainable group work programmes that run throughout the year and can be accessed by all young people within the YOT. To support bespoke delivery of programmes based on changing needs / trends being identified To incorporate services from within then multi agency YOT for regular delivery of group sessions (such as compass)

Champion area	Staff member	Meetings attended / input to / gather info from	What are you expected to achieve by being a champion? <i>(how you do this is up to you to determine but managers will be willing to support and discuss where needed – remember this is not an exhaustive list, just the overarching vision)</i>
Health	Clinical Nurse / Youth Justice Liaison Diversion Practitioner		Ongoing Role <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To support increased understanding of health needs for those young people within the YJ system To share relevant information / research To assist in the incorporation of health needs within plans for young people
Education/ SEN	Educational Specialist	YJB Send Forum	Ongoing Role <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To advocate with education providers increased access of provision for young people within the criminal justice system To provide regular sessions at the YOT for young people who are NEET / Excluded to ensure education needs are being met in the interim To share effective practice and research in relation to education needs of those young people within the criminal justice system.
Substance Misuse	Substance Misuse Worker		Ongoing Role <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increase awareness of impact of substances within staff group Deliver regular sessions to groups of YOT cohort regarding the use of substances / possession of cannabis Ensure research regarding the impact of substances is shared across the service (this can also be in relation to parental substance abuse impact on children)
Transition arrangements	Probation Officer	Case transfer meetings	Ongoing Role <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To ensure there is understanding across the service regarding the process of transitional arrangements To support staff understanding of what makes a “good transition” based on inspection/ research available across probation

Champion area	Staff member	Meetings attended / input to / gather info from	What are you expected to achieve by being a champion? <i>(how you do this is up to you to determine but managers will be willing to support and discuss where needed – remember this is not an exhaustive list, just the overarching vision)</i>
Quality Assurance	YOT Practitioner	YJB QA support	Ongoing Role <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To increase the use of research in assessments To support developing a “peer” QA network within the team To support increased consistency of QA across service.
Children Looked After	YOT Practitioner	CLA Team Meetings	Ongoing Role <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To attend CLA team meeting and deliver training to support understanding of “at risk” cohort To share research with CLA and YOT regarding the increasing issue of criminalisation of children looked after
Children With Disabilities	YOT Practitioner		Ongoing Role <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To develop links with CWD team To increase awareness in team re: CWD and impact in youth justice
Workforce Development	YOT Practitioner		Ongoing Role <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To create a wider understanding across the service of what “workforce development” entails Share emerging research across the team To increase knowledge / skills across the team to deliver effective and meaningful services to children and families
Early Support (ES)	YOT Manager		Ongoing Role <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To increase access to youth services provision for young people known to YOT across the borough To improve partnership links with Early Support services To increase awareness of what ES can offer for young people and families
Reflective Practice	Clinical Nurse		Ongoing Role <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop Reflective Practice across the service

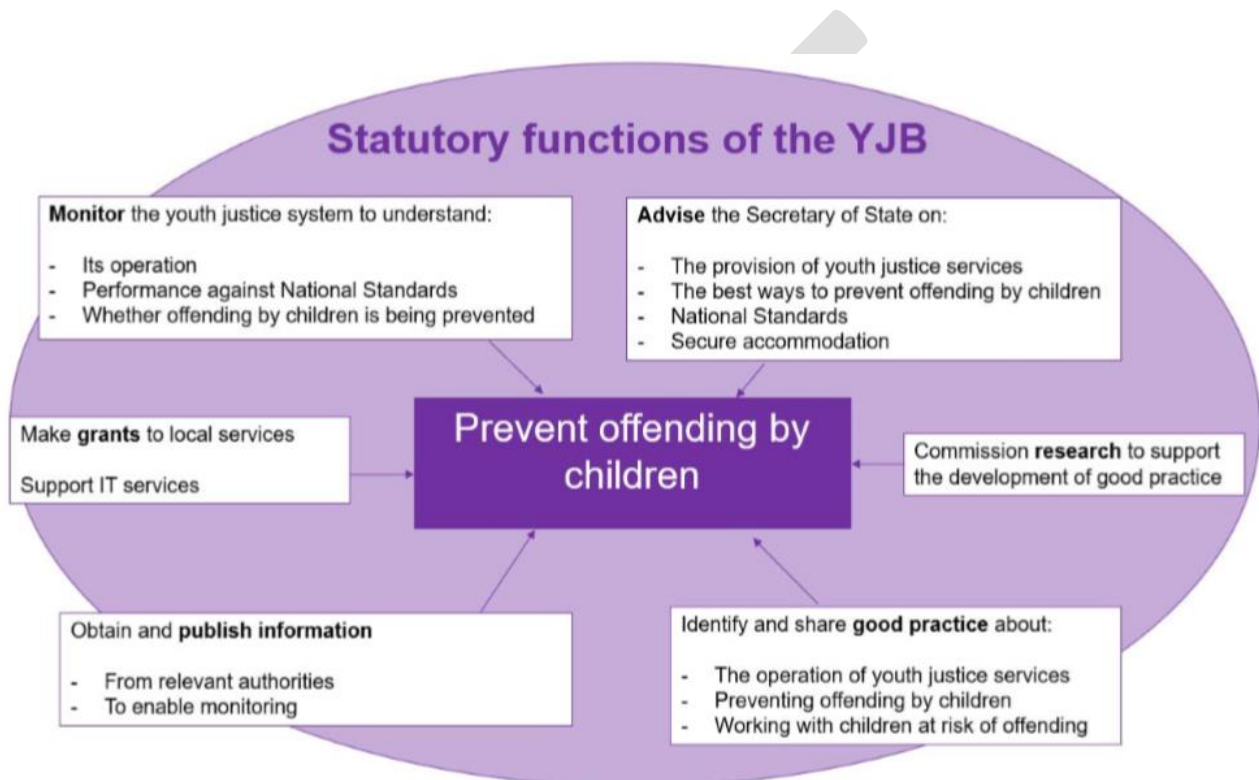
Glossary

Term	Meaning
CIN	Child in Need (Section 17 Children Act 1989)
CLA	Children Looked After (often referred to as in care, Section 20 (voluntarily / by consent), Section 31 / Full or Interim Care Order (as a result of a Court Order). Children Act 1989.
CP	Child Protection
CPC / ICPC / RCPC	Child Protection Plan / Initial / Review
CPCC / ICPC / RCPC	Child Protection Case Conference / Initial / Review
FTE	First Time Entrant (to the Youth Justice System)
OOCD	Out of court disposal (offence dealt without recourse to court)
VVE	Violence Vulnerability and Exploitation
YJB	Youth Justice Board
YOS	Youth Offending Service
YOT	Youth Offending Team

Statutory functions and strategic approach of the Youth Justice Board (YJB)

The YJB is a non-departmental public body established by the Crime and Disorder Act (1998). It monitors the operation of the youth justice system and the provision of youth justice services. It advises the Secretary of State on matters relating to the youth justice system, identifies and shares examples of good practice and publishes information about the system: reporting on how it is operating and how the statutory aim of the system ('to prevent offending by children and young people') can best be achieved.

The YJB is the only official body to have oversight of the whole youth justice system and so is uniquely placed to guide and advise on the provision of youth justice services.

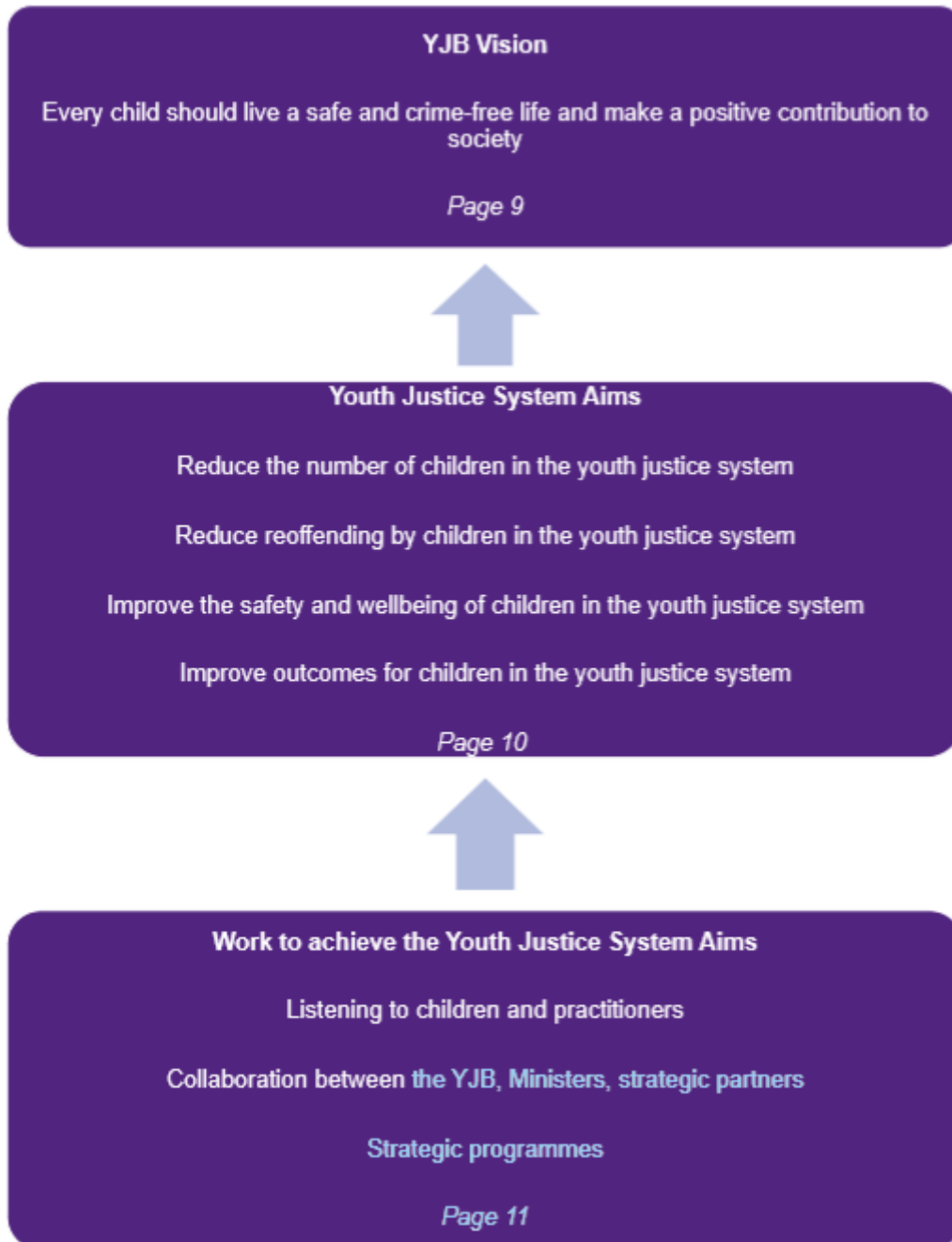


The YJB aspires to be:

- Child-centred
 - We see children first and offenders second. We make every effort to champion the needs of children wherever they are in the youth justice system and ensure we give them a voice.
 - We strongly believe that children can, and should be given every opportunity to make positive changes.
- Outcome focused
 - We are outcome focused in fulfilling our statutory functions. We provide leadership and expertise and promote effective practice across the youth justice workforce to maximise positive outcomes for children and their victims.
- Inclusive
 - We strive to challenge discrimination and promote equality, and we work with others to try to eliminate bias in the youth justice system.
- Collaborative
 - We encourage system-led change, and are enablers to innovation. We actively encourage, facilitate and engage in partnership working to help meet the needs of children, their victims

and their communities. Trustworthy ☑ We endeavour to act with integrity in everything we do.

Our strategic approach



Consultation questionnaire

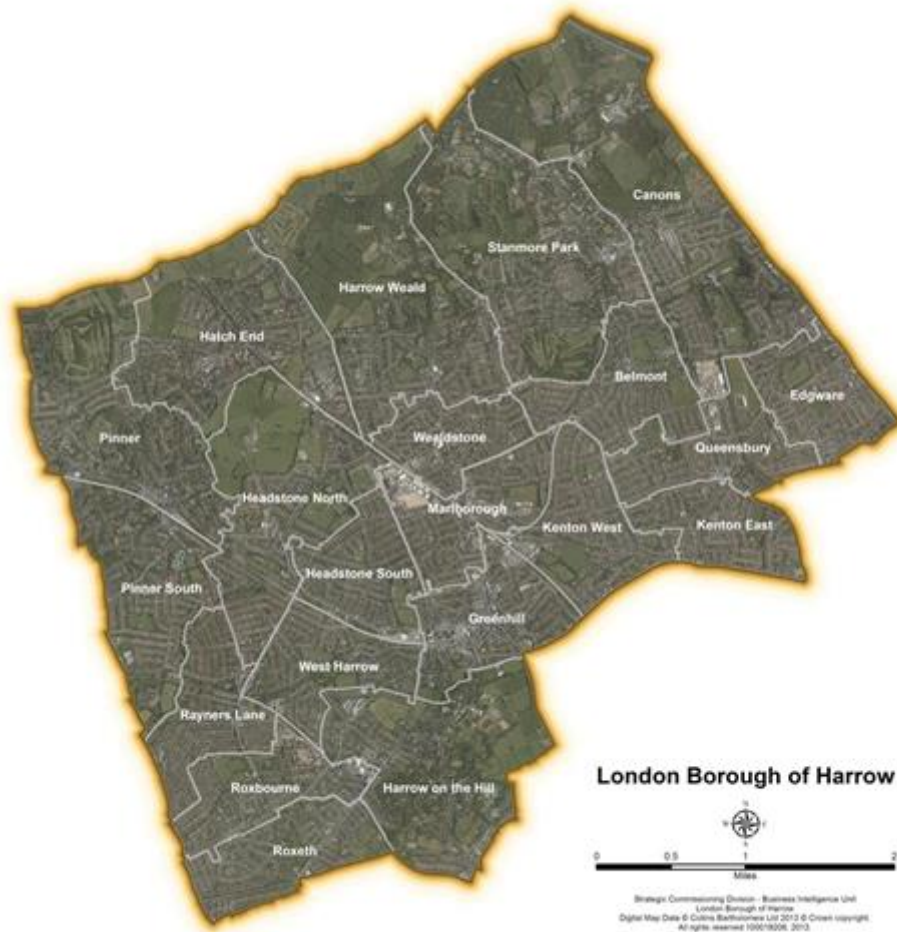
Question	Response	Comment / suggestion
Are the strategic objectives the right ones?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Partially	
Is the delivery approach the right one?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Partially	
Is Harrow's YOT Partnership Board effectively established?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Partially	How could it be improved? Which other groups be represented/involved?
How else can the Youth Justice Plan be improved?		
Would you be like to be involved in contributing / producing / reviewing the effectiveness of the Youth Justice Delivery Plan or future Youth Justice Plans?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Maybe: I'd like to be kept informed of developments / opportunities	If you have said "Yes" or "Maybe" please provide an email address we can write to you at regarding this. You can advise us to stop emailing you at any time. email:
How should we publicise opportunities to be involved with co-producing and monitoring the effectiveness of these plans in future?	<input type="checkbox"/> Email <input type="checkbox"/> Website <input type="checkbox"/> Facebook <input type="checkbox"/> Twitter <input type="checkbox"/> WhatsApp Group <input type="checkbox"/> Other: please specify	Please tick as many as you wish. If you ticked other, please specify here

Thank you

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Annual Strategic Assessment 2018

A Summary of Crime in Harrow in 2017



DRAFT Annual Strategic Assessment 2018

Title:	Annual Strategic Assessment 2018
Purpose:	Planning for Community Safety & VVE Strategy
Relevant to:	Safer Harrow Management Group
Authors:	Harrow Council - Business Intelligence Unit
Date Created:	January 2018

Acknowledgement

- Metropolitan Police – <http://maps.met.police.uk/tables.htm>
 - Data extract: January 2018
- Safe Stats – <https://maps.london.gov.uk/safestats/>
 - Data extract: January 2018
- MOPAC interactive dashboard -<https://www.london.gov.uk/what-we-do/mayors-office-policing-and-crime-mopac/data-and-statistics>
 - Data extract: January 2018



SAFESTATS
INFORMATION SHARING FOR TACKLING VIOLENCE

MAYOR OF LONDON
OFFICE FOR POLICING AND CRIME

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Crime rates

Crime rates were based on Office of National Statistics (ONS) Mid-year Population Estimates:

- **Harrow: 248,742 (2016),**
- **Greater London: 8,778,491 (2016)**

Strategic Assessment: Purpose

The Strategic Assessment is an annual review of the patterns of crime and anti-social behaviour, fulfilling partnership responsibility under sections 5,6, and 7 of the Crime and Disorder Act 1998 to conduct an annual review of the levels and patterns of crime and disorder in Harrow & Greater London.

The findings of the Strategic Assessment will help inform the annual refresh of Harrow's Community Safety and Violence, Vulnerability & Exploitation Strategy.

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Key Findings

- Overall crime levels in London are increasing
- Crime in Harrow has increased in 2017 compared to 2016 but Harrow continues to have the lowest crime rate in London
- Although burglary rates are increasing Harrow benchmarks well in relation to these increases and the rate of artifice burglary* amongst nearest neighbours.
- Artifice Burglary maybe an emerging threat as from a low base offences are rising in Harrow and bordering neighbours
- Fear of crime in Harrow is reducing in areas associated with increasing levels of crime
- Towards the end of 2017 there has been decline in some elements of resident confidence in policing, however Harrow benchmarks well for Police reliability and treating people fairly
- Good performance in relation to Anti-social behaviour although there are hotspots where levels remain relatively high.
- The rate of non-domestic related violent crime continues to be higher in the neighbourhoods also associated with higher levels of ambulance attendances to night time violence and areas associated with the evening and night time economy.
- Violent crime continues to rise with increases recorded in both violence with injury and violence without injury.
- The proportion of knife crime that results in injury is increasing particularly for under 25s.
- Rates of gang flagged offences are low but resident concern is rising.
- Slight reduction in the level of domestic abuse in Harrow, however domestic abuse with injury, repeat victims and the proportion of the victims who are women is rising.
- Drug crime may be an emerging risk as Harrow's relatively lower levels are rising, while neighbouring boroughs are showing significant reductions.
- Significant increases in Faith Hate crime.

Recommendation

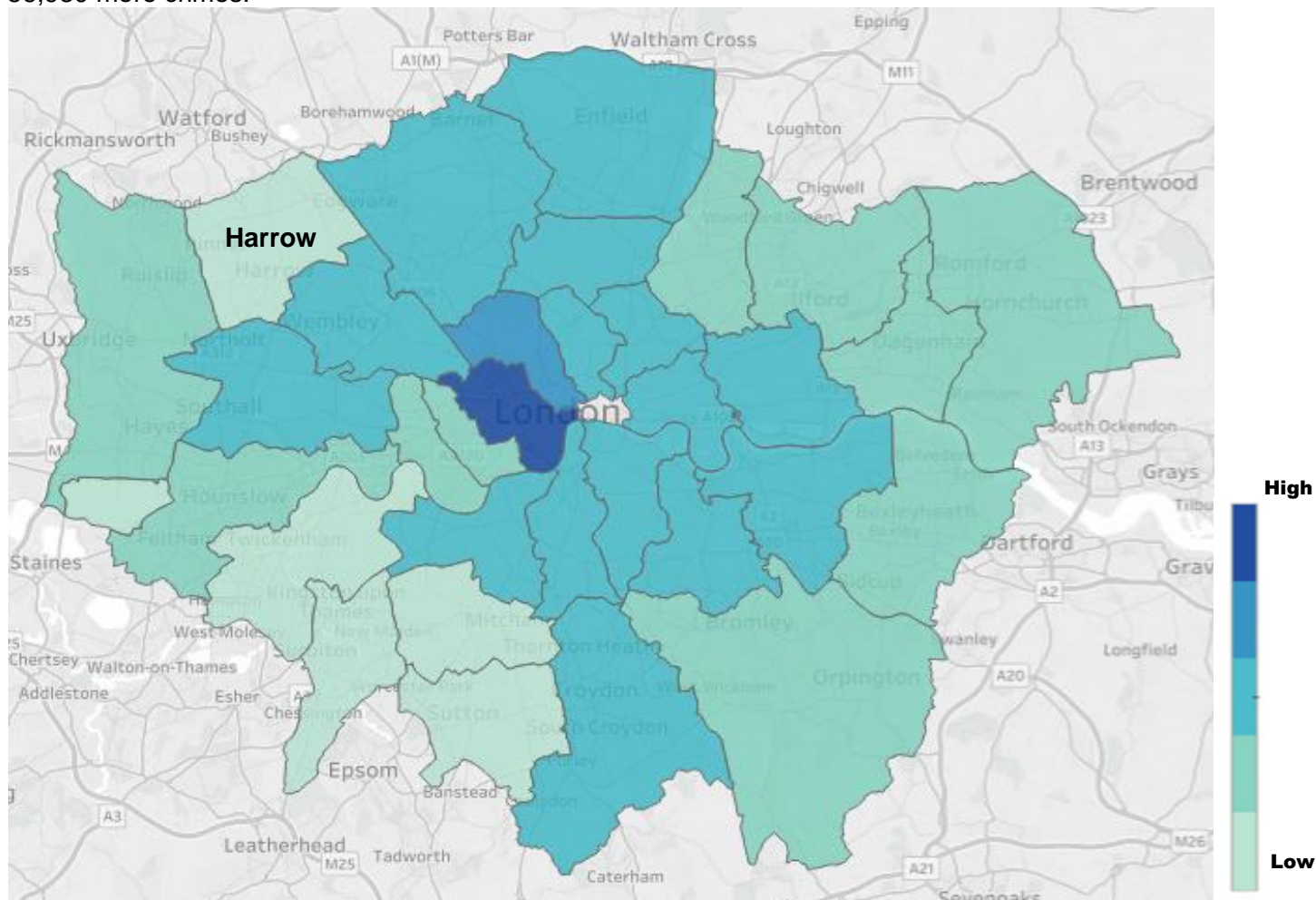
Members of the Safer Harrow group to consider:

- **Does this assessment reflect the right priorities for the Borough?**
- **Are there any further emerging risks or issues that should be represented?**

**Artifice burglary is a type of burglary where a falsehood, trick or distraction is used on an occupant of a dwelling to gain, or try to gain, access to the premises in order to commit burglary.*

Crime in Greater London

The total of recorded offences during 2017, for Greater London, was 818,341. The total of recorded offences in 2016 for Greater London was 761,411. This represents a 7.47% increase or 56,930 more crimes.



Greater London
761,411
Total Crimes – 2016

56,930
More Crimes

Greater London
818,341
Total Crimes – 2017

Greater London
86.8
Crimes per 1,000
population

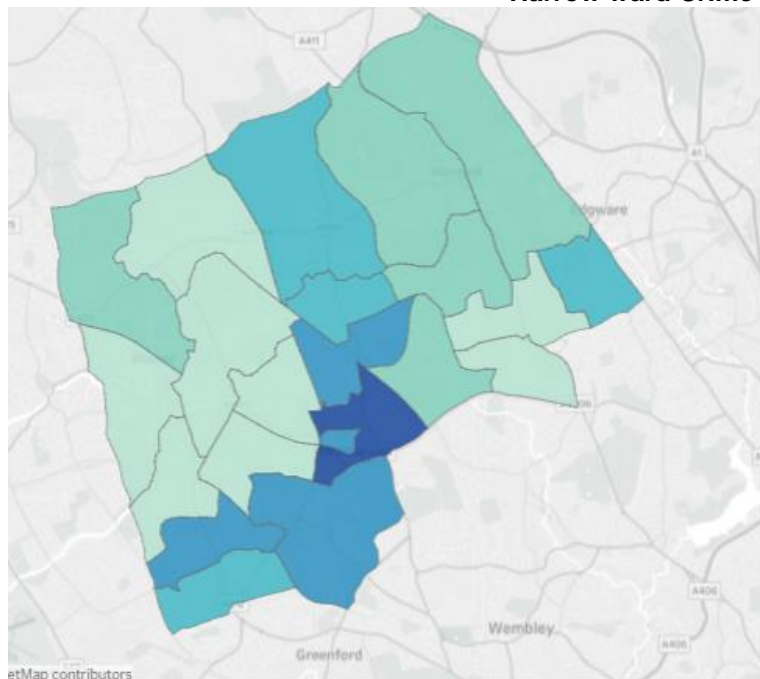
6.4
More crimes per
1,000 Population

Greater London
93.2
Crimes per 1,000
population

Quick facts on crime in Harrow

Level of crime 2017	13,892 crimes , 56 crimes per 1,000 population - lowest crime rate in London																		
Level of Crime 2016	13,162 crimes , 53 crimes per 1,000 population- lowest crime rate in London																		
General monthly trend of total crime	<p>Alongside estimated population increases, the overall level of recorded crime has fallen in recent months. Dec 2017 has seen the lowest recorded number since July 2015 and the lowest December since 2014.</p>																		
Level of crime 2017 by Crime types	<p>Harrow Total crimes</p> <table border="1"> <tr> <td>Violence Against the Pers..</td> <td>4,676</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Theft and Handling</td> <td>4,604</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Burglary</td> <td>2,043</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Criminal Damage</td> <td>1,135</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Drugs</td> <td>518</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Sexual Offences</td> <td>330</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Robbery</td> <td>315</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Other Notifiable</td> <td>251</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Fraud and Forgery</td> <td>20</td> </tr> </table>	Violence Against the Pers..	4,676	Theft and Handling	4,604	Burglary	2,043	Criminal Damage	1,135	Drugs	518	Sexual Offences	330	Robbery	315	Other Notifiable	251	Fraud and Forgery	20
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Harrow ward Crime levels 2017



2017

Total crime levels highest:
Greenhill, Roxbourne, Marlborough

Total crime levels lowest:
Pinner South, Headstone North, Kenton East

2016

Total crime levels highest:
Greenhill, Marlborough, Roxeth

Total crime levels lowest:
Pinner South, Headstone North, West Harrow

etMap contributors

Low High

Change in the level of crime

Harrow

In Harrow, a total of 13,892 crimes were recorded during 2017, which was 1.69% of all crime reported in Greater London. This was the sixth lowest of actual crimes reported. When this total is divided by Harrow's population the resulting crime rate is 56 crimes per 1,000 population, giving Harrow the **lowest crime rate in London**.

The total number of all crimes in Harrow in 2017 increased by 5.54%, compared to 2016 (13,162 to 13,892). This is lower than Greater London's 7.47% increase as a whole.

total offences	2016		2017		Rate Change
	Offences	Rate	Offences	Rate	
Barnet	25,722	66.62	26,914	69.71	3.09
Brent	27,681	84.33	29,689	90.45	6.12
Ealing	28,039	81.70	28,222	82.23	0.53
Harrow	13,162	52.91	13,892	55.85	2.93
Hillingdon	22,760	75.25	24,716	81.71	6.47
Greater London	761,411	86.8	818,341	93.2	6.4

When comparing to Harrow's neighbouring boroughs; All have seen an increase in crime from 2016-2017. Ealing has shown the lowest increase and a lower increase than Harrow's. Both Brent and Hillingdon showed larger increases to Harrow.

Brent continues to have the highest crime rate and Harrow's the lowest of the group.

Harrow's rate change is in the lower quartile when compared to the rest of London

Quick Facts:



2017: 13,892 recorded crimes
56 per 1,000 pop

2016: 13,162 recorded crimes
53 per 1,000 pop

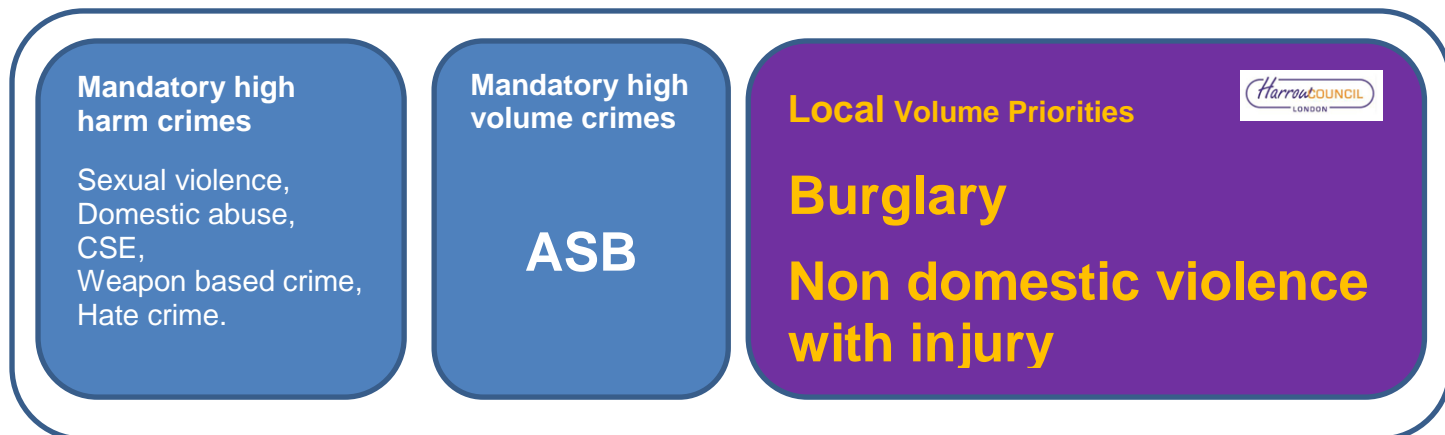
Lowest rate increase amongst Nearest Neighbour group

Table shows London Boroughs RAG rated by rate change quartiles.

Borough	2016	2017	Change	Borough	2016	2017	Change
Barking and Dag'	85.81	90.24	4.43	Hounslow	84.51	91.57	7.06
Barnet	66.62	69.71	3.09	Islington	119.72	137.88	18.16
Bexley	54.89	60.38	5.49	Kens' & Chelsea	129.35	136.70	7.35
Brent	84.33	90.45	6.12	Kings' upon Thames	58.85	64.98	6.13
Bromley	63.46	69.56	6.10	Lambeth	108.30	106.06	-2.24
Camden	122.63	153.74	31.12	Lewisham	82.69	82.85	0.16
Croydon	79.83	79.63	-0.20	Merton	64.56	66.99	2.42
Ealing	81.70	82.23	0.53	Newham	91.58	100.95	9.37
Enfield	70.36	75.80	5.43	Redbridge	67.53	78.17	10.64
Greenwich	84.21	90.78	6.57	Rich' upon Thames	58.50	67.29	8.79
Hackney	106.62	115.97	9.34	Southwark	103.95	108.55	4.60
Ham & Fulham	116.23	120.74	4.51	Sutton	54.63	59.46	4.83
Haringey	101.43	108.91	7.48	Tower Hamlets	100.74	104.71	3.98
Harrow	52.91	55.85	2.93	Waltham Forest	77.89	82.49	4.60
Havering	69.19	74.77	5.58	Wandsworth	78.20	79.89	1.70
Hillingdon	85.81	90.24	6.47	Westminster	202.88	230.34	27.47

Police & Crime Plan (PCP): Harrow's Local Priorities

The Mayor's Office for Policing and Crime's PCP was launched in February 2017. Each London Borough has selected two local volume crime priorities, based on local knowledge, crime data and police intelligence, along with antisocial behaviour, which has been identified by the Mayor's Office for Policing and Crime (MOPAC) as an important issue in every Borough. The priorities for all Boroughs will also include mandatory high-harm crimes: sexual violence, domestic abuse, child sexual exploitation, weapon-based crime and hate crime.



Boroughs with same local priorities as Harrow: Barking & Dagenham, Barnet, Bexley, Brent, Bromley, Croydon, Enfield, Havering, Hillingdon, Hounslow, Kingston, Redbridge, Sutton, Tower Hamlets.

Volume priorities

- **Burglary** – *To reduce the number of burglaries and fear of crime in the borough and increase public confidence in the police*
- **Non-domestic violence with injury** – *To reduce the number of incidents of grievous bodily harm and actual bodily harm*
- **Anti-social behaviour (ASB)** – *To reduce the number of anti-social behaviour incidents that occur in the borough and ensure victims get the support they need.*

High harm crime priorities

- **Youth violence and knife crime** –
 - **(a)** *To reduce the number of young people involved in youth violence and gang crime and to decrease the number of young people carrying offensive weapons*
 - **(b)** *To embed a cultural shift within the schools on the issues of sexual assault, child sexual exploitation and digital exploitation, and to promote a culture of awareness of child sexual exploitation*
- **Domestic and sexual abuse** – *To provide critical support to the most vulnerable members of our community who are affected by domestic and sexual violence and female genital mutilation*
- **Drug and alcohol misuse** –
 - **(a)** *To reduce the number of young people involved in the supply of illegal substances and to build resilience in young people so that they are able to spot the signs of dealer grooming;*
 - **(b)** *To reduce alcohol and drug-related reoffending via targeted early support and treatment for ex-prisoners*
- **Extremism and hate crime** – *To prevent young people from being drawn into terrorism; and to improve hate crime reporting rates.*

Harrow's high volume crime priorities:

Burglary

Burglary includes the theft, or attempted theft, from a residential building or business/community premises where access is not authorised. Damage to a building/premises that appears to have been caused by a person attempting to enter to commit a burglary, is also counted as burglary.

Between 2016 and 2017, the number of recorded burglaries in Harrow increased by 48. There was a total of 2,043 offences during 2017, and 1,995 in 2016. This translates to a 0.19 rate increase. The map below also shows the scale of offences in wards across Harrow in 2017.

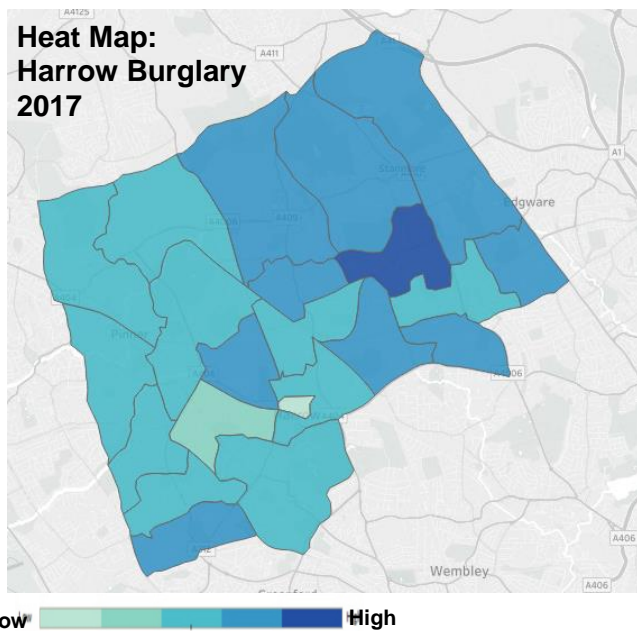
Quick Facts:



2017: 2,043 recorded burglaries, **8.21** per 1,000 pop

2016: 1,995 recorded burglaries, **8.02** per 1,000 pop

Lowest rate increase amongst Nearest Neighbour group

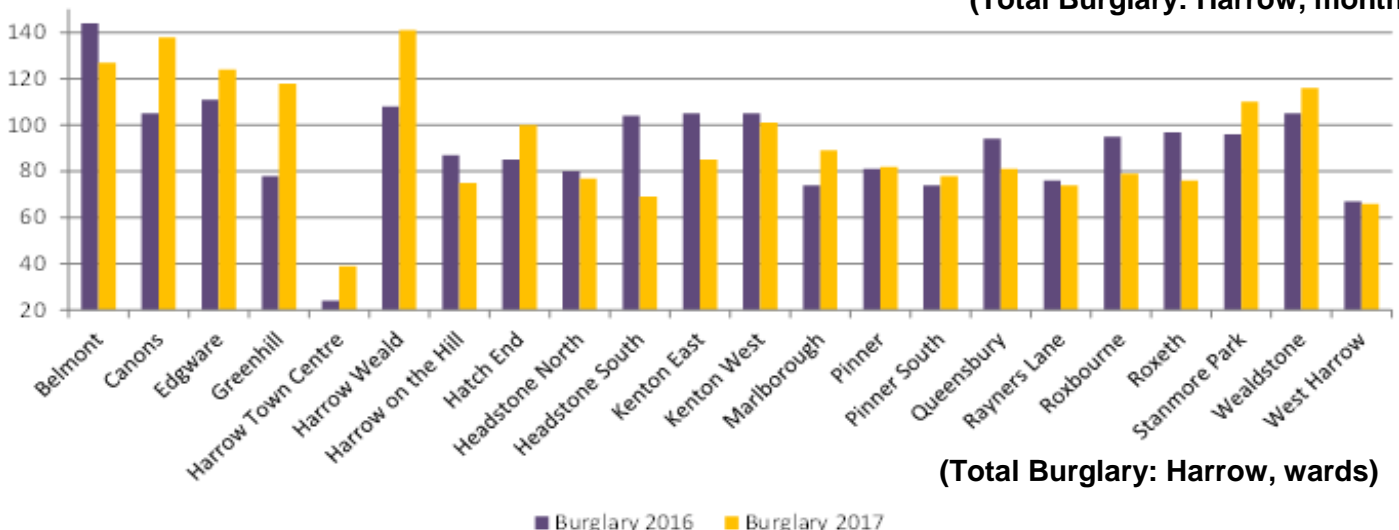
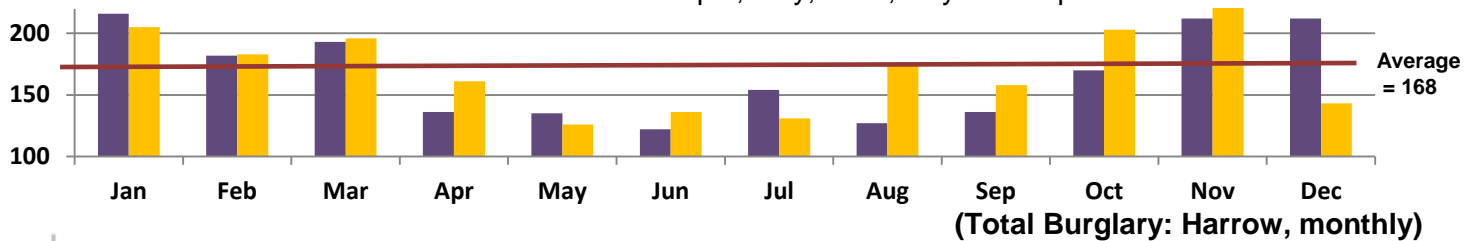


The highest levels of burglaries occurred in Harrow Weald, Canons and Belmont, with the highest increases in Greenhill and Canons wards.

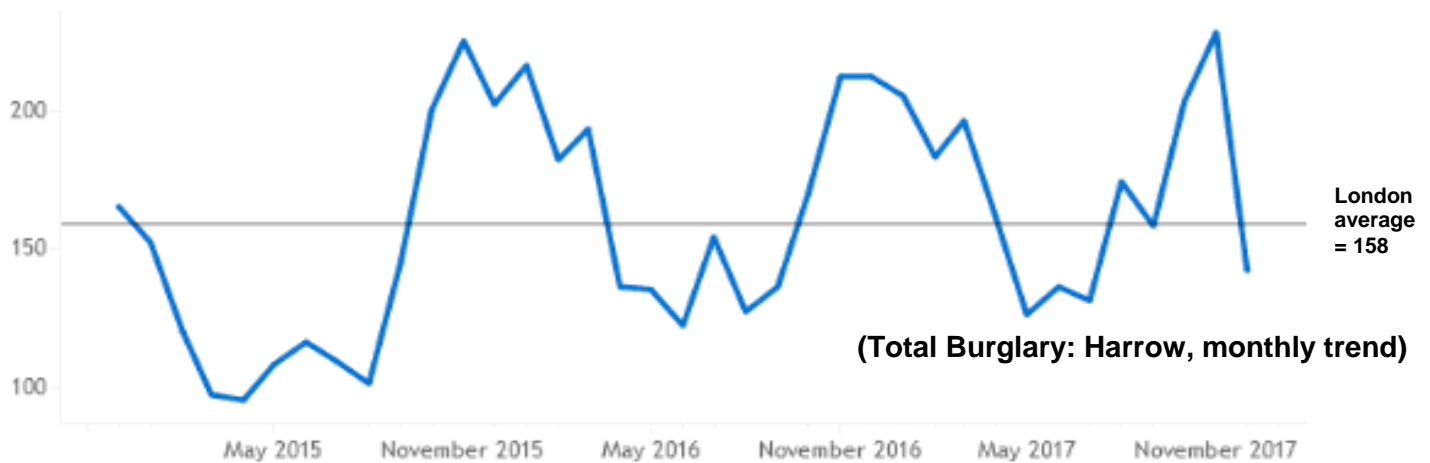
The increase in Canons was largely residential burglaries, whereas Green Hill saw a significant increase in Business & Community burglaries (26 in 2016 to 58 in 2017). Across Harrow, the proportion of Business & Community burglary in 2017 reduced from 18.9% in 2016 to 17.9%.

Wards with the largest reductions were Headstone South, Kenton East and Roxeth.

The chart below shows the number of offences recorded in Harrow during each month for 2017 in orange and 2016 in purple. The average number of burglaries per month over the two year period is 168. Above average levels of burglary, over both years, have occurred in January, February, March and November with below average levels in April, May, June, July and September.



▲ 2.41%



In 2017 since July there was an upward trend in burglary offences. This has fallen in December 2017 (142 offences) to below the London average (158 offences) and is significantly lower than December of 2016, 2015 and 2014 (212, 202, 165, offences respectively).

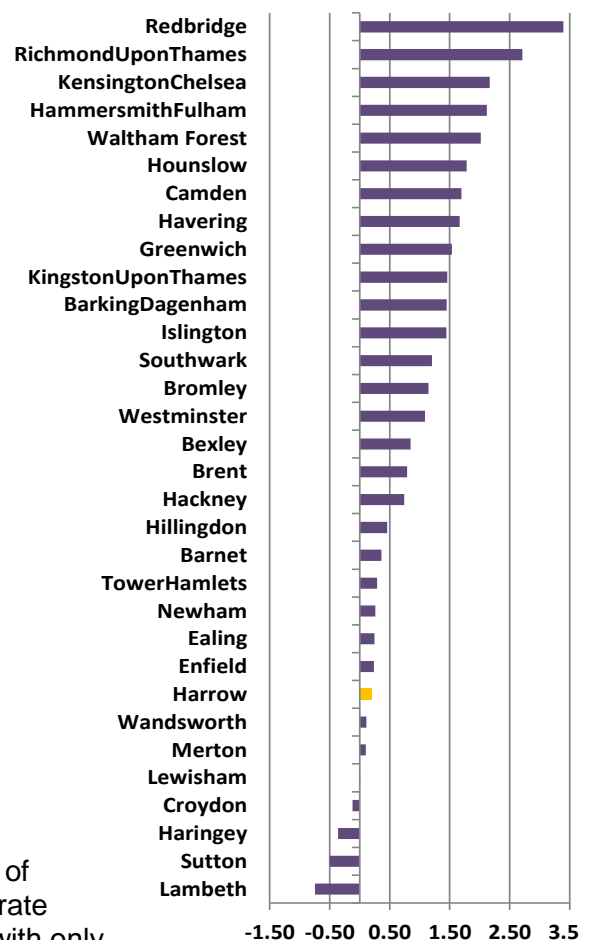
High Volume Crime priority: Burglary

Nearest Neighbours:

All areas in the group have seen an increase in the rate of burglary over the last year. When comparing Harrow's nearest neighbours, Ealing has the lowest rate of burglary in both 2016 and 2017, and at 0.19 Harrow has the lowest rate change of the group. Barnet has the highest rate of burglary in both 2016 and 2017 and Hillingdon has the highest rate of change of the group.

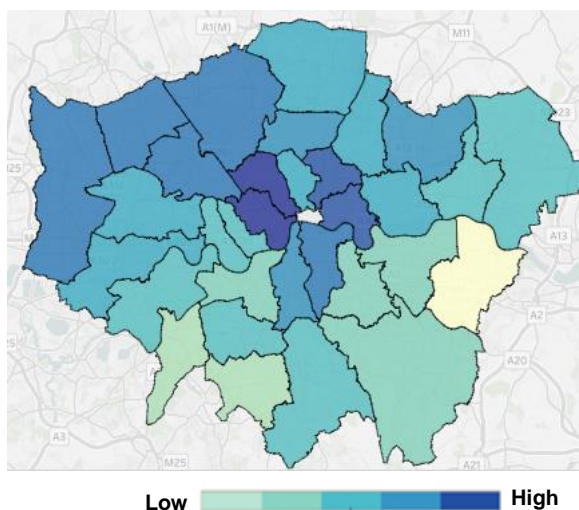
Burglary	2016		2017		Offences Change	Rate Change
	Offences	Rate	Offences	Rate		
Barnet	3410	8.83	3550	9.19	140	0.36
Brent	2642	8.05	2902	8.84	260	0.79
Ealing	2484	7.24	2569	7.49	85	0.25
Harrow	1995	8.02	2043	8.21	48	0.19
Hillingdon	2242	7.41	2523	8.34	281	0.93
London	42,572	8.99	37,775	7.98	47,97	1.01

(London Boroughs: Burglary rate change 2016-2017)



Heat Map: London Burglary 2017

The map shows Harrow's above average burglary rate across London in 2017.



The chart shows that in 2017, burglary increased across the majority of London. Less than 13% of London Boroughs experienced a positive rate change. Harrow's increase was in the lower quartile of rate change, with only 4 boroughs experiencing a lower increase.

Artifice burglary:

Artifice burglary is a type of burglary where a falsehood, trick or distraction is used on an occupant of a dwelling to gain, or try to gain, access to the premises in order to commit burglary.

Artifice burglary	2016		2017		Offences Change	Rate Change
	Offences	Rate	Offences	Rate		
Barnet	94	0.24	55	0.14	-39	-0.10
Brent	95	0.29	123	0.37	28	0.09
Ealing	61	0.18	69	0.20	8	0.02
Harrow	11	0.04	33	0.13	22	0.09
Hillingdon	31	0.10	30	0.10	-1	0.00
London Average			100			

The map shows that artifice is heavily concentrated in the north to north west of London. A significant proportion is in Harrow's neighbouring boroughs of Brent, Ealing and Barnet.

Quick Facts:

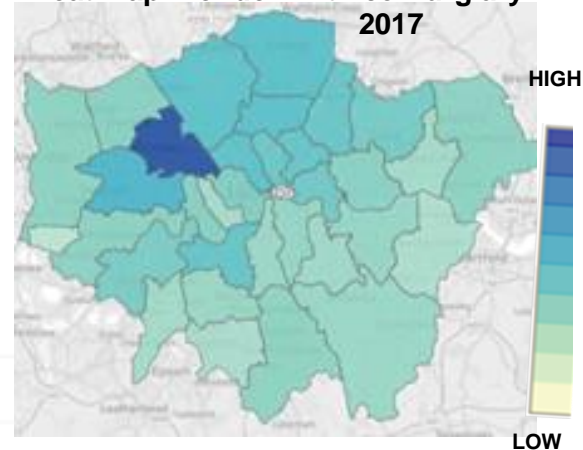


2017: 33 recorded burglaries, **0.13** per 1,000 pop

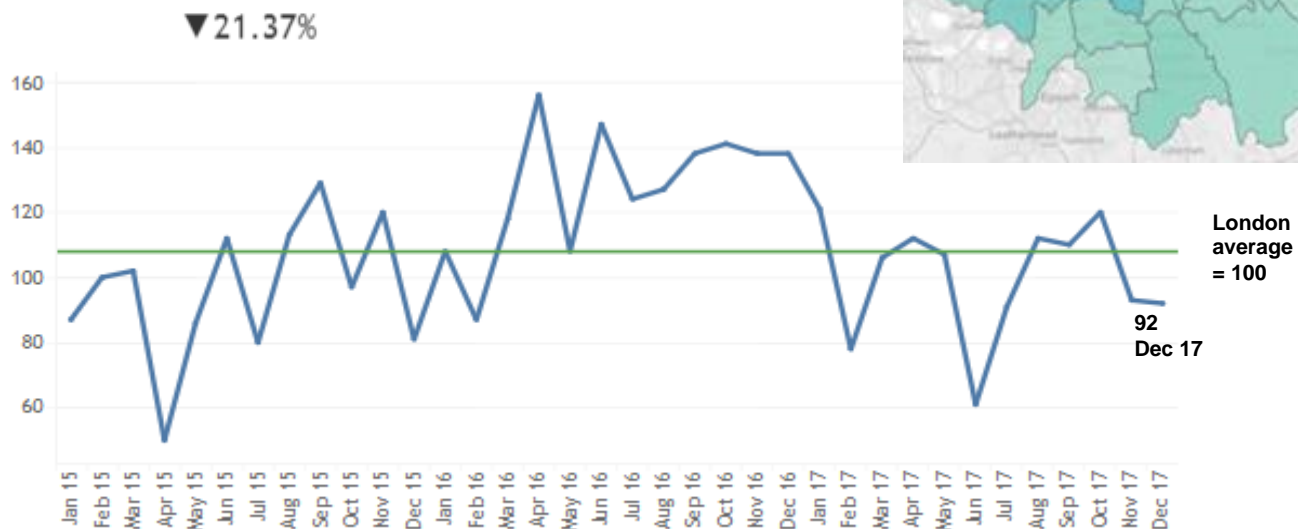
2016: 11 recorded burglaries, **0.04** per 1,000 pop

One of the highest rate increases in neighbouring group

Heat Map: London Artifice Burglary 2017



12 mths to December 2017 compared to the previous 12:



Artifice burglary London Rolling year trend - monthly

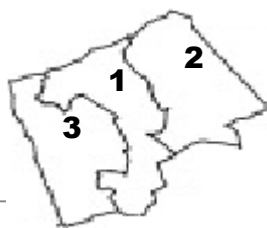
Although the rate of artifice burglary is low in Harrow there has been a significant increase in 2017 compared with 2016. 22 more offences in 2017 translate to a 0.09 rate increase, one of the highest rate increases in the neighbouring group. Some of Harrow's neighbouring boroughs (Brent and Ealing) are among the areas with the highest levels of artifice burglary in London.

Public Attitudes

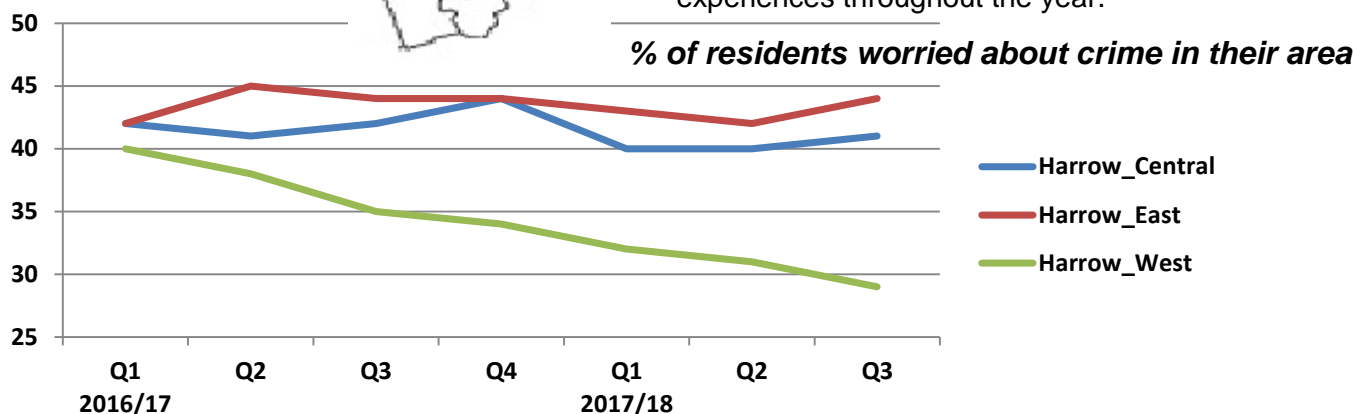
Fear of Crime

Borough wide fear of crime performance information sourced from the Metropolitan Police Service Public Attitude Survey (PAS)¹ is broken down into three separate neighbourhoods which are:

1. Harrow Central
2. Harrow East
3. Harrow West

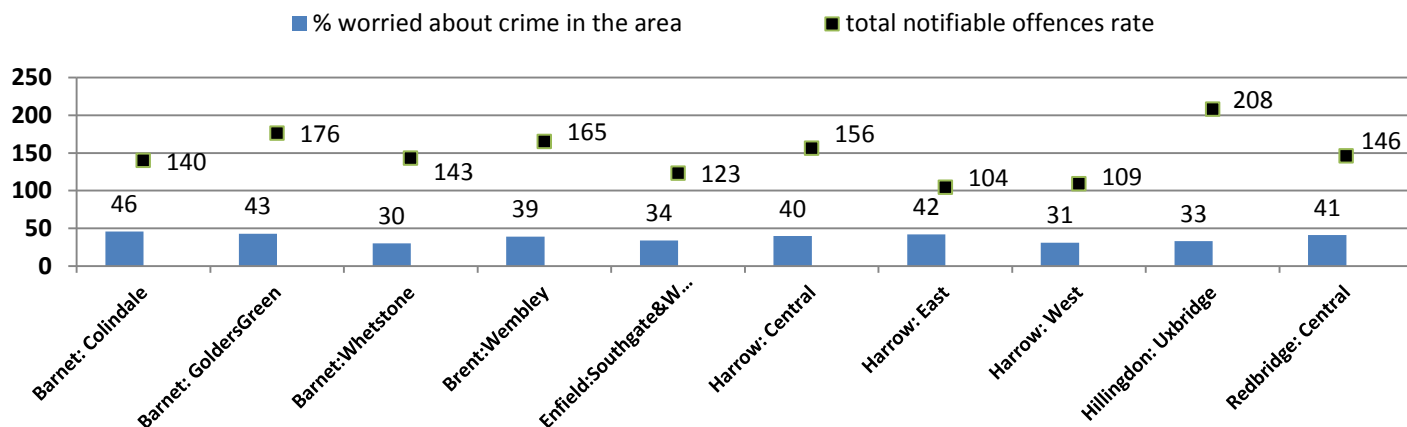


The indicator is measured using performance information sourced from the PAS quarterly report, which measures the attitude of Londoners towards policing and identifies priorities and experiences throughout the year.



The above chart shows that the fear of crime is highest in Harrow East and rising in both Harrow East and Harrow Central. The percentage of residents worried about crime in Harrow West has been declining since Q1 2016/17, even though in recent months the rate of crime in the area has increased (94 rate per 1000 of total notifiable offences² in Q2 to 109 in Q3).

The most valid comparisons can be made with boroughs within Harrow's most similar group (MSG)³. These are boroughs that share similar social, economic and demographic characteristics. The statistics for Quarter 3 of 2017/18 are below. Alongside are statistics for volumes of reported crime.



In the comparator group, Barnet Whetstone and Harrow East have the lowest % of residents worried about crime in their area. The highest levels of crime are in Barnet Colindale and Barnet Golders Green. Barnet Whetstone and Hillingdon both have significantly lower levels of concern in relation to the levels of crime in the area.

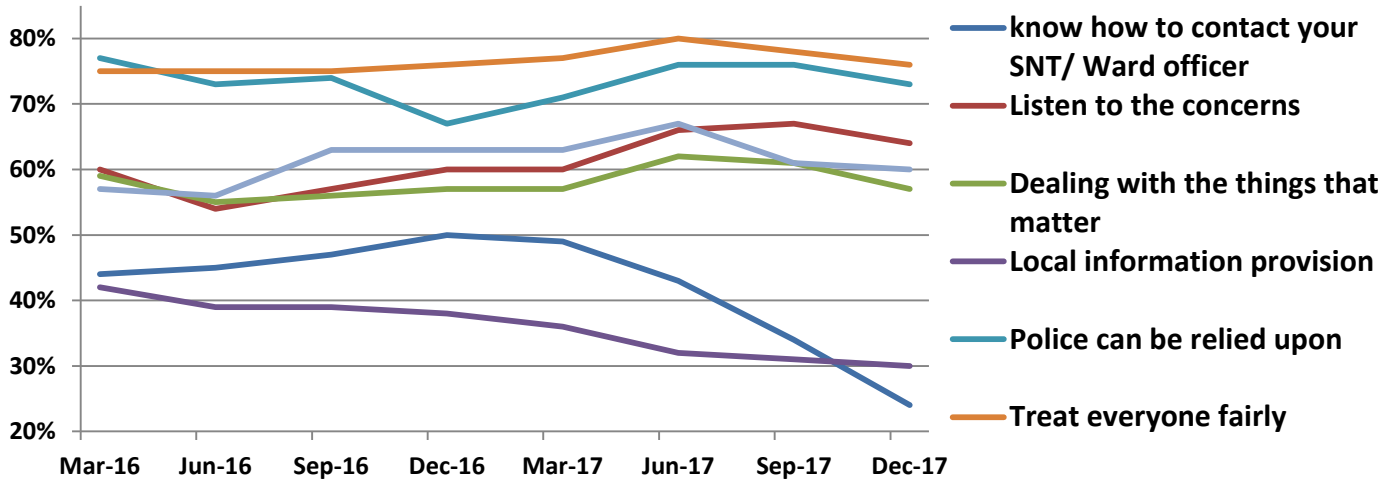
¹ <https://maps.london.gov.uk/NCC/> The PAS is a continuous survey, based on a random sample of respondents at pre-selected addresses (3,200) interviewed face-to-face each quarter to yield an annual sample of 12,800 interviews. The survey is designed to achieve 100 interviews each quarter in 32 London Boroughs in order to provide a borough-level sample of 400 interviews in any 12-month rolling period.

² Total Notifiable Offences is the count of all offences which are statutory notifiable to the Home Offices as per the Home office Counting Rules, with rates calculated using 2014 GLA Population projections

³ https://londondatastore-upload.s3.amazonaws.com/MPS_MSG/Group12.pdf

Confidence in Policing

The chart below shows that there has been a downward trend in confidence since or before September (Q2) 2017.

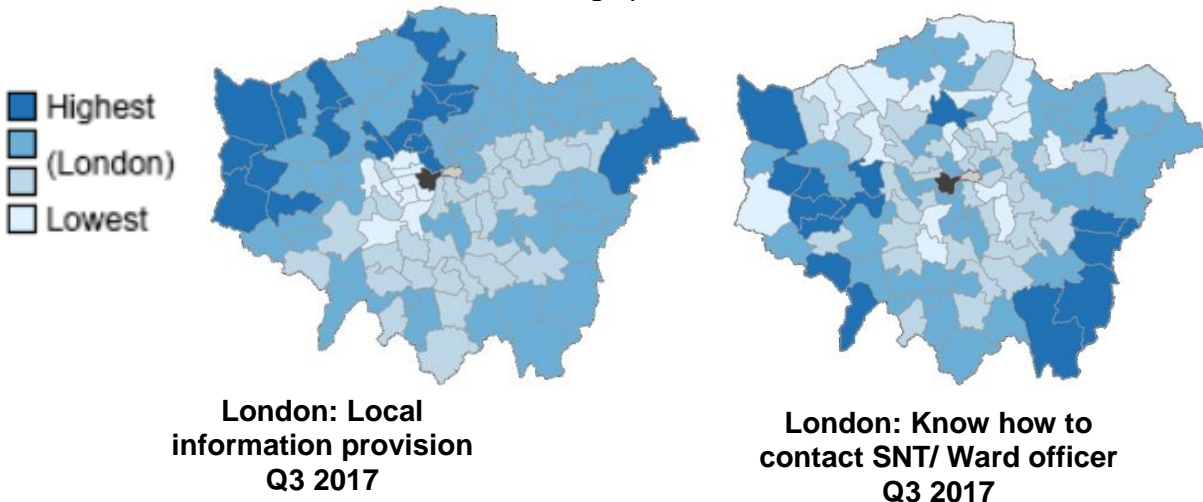


Harrow residents are the most confident about the police treating everyone fairly and police reliability. Harrow residents are least confident about knowing how to contact their SNT / Ward officer, with similar levels in Harrow’s neighbouring boroughs.

Q3 2017/18 confidence	MPS	Harrow	Barnet	Brent	Ealing	Hillingdon
Victim satisfaction	72%	74%	73%	71%	74%	75%
Know how to contact SNT/ Ward officer	22%	24%	24%	36%	24%	41%
Listen to the concerns	73%	64%	71%	62%	73%	68%
Dealing with the things that matter	70%	57%	71%	61%	75%	62%
Local information provision	45%	30%	45%	46%	57%	59%
Police can be relied upon	76%	73%	79%	64%	72%	68%
Treat everyone fairly	77%	76%	80%	67%	76%	73%
Local police do a good job	68%	60%	72%	67%	74%	68%

RAG rated according to change from last quarter.

Harrow residents have the lowest confidence of the neighbouring group about being informed; however the map below shows that in Q3 2017/18, Harrow resident confidence is around average when compared with London as there are lower levels across a large part of London.



Violence with injury (Non domestic abuse)

Non domestic abuse violence with injury (Non DA VWI) includes a range of offences such as Murder, Wounding / GBH and Assault with Injury that has not been flagged as domestic abuse related. Since 2015, Police forces are asked to “flag” crimes as being domestic abuse-related if the offence meets the government definition of domestic violence and abuse⁴.

Between 2016 and 2017, the number of recorded Non DA VWI offences in Harrow increased by 67. There was a total of 913 offences during 2017, and 846 in 2016. This translates to a 0.27 rate increase.

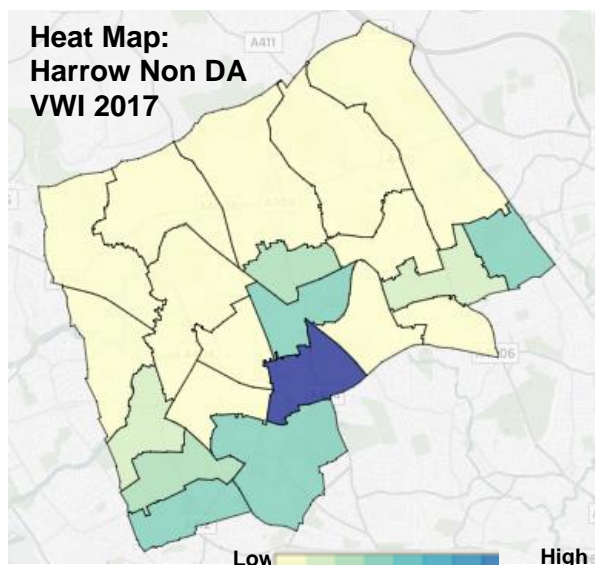
Quick Facts:



2017: 913 Non DA VWI offences, **3.67** per 1,000 pop

2016: 846 Non DA VWI offences, **3.40** per 1,000 pop

Lower quartile rate change in London priority group



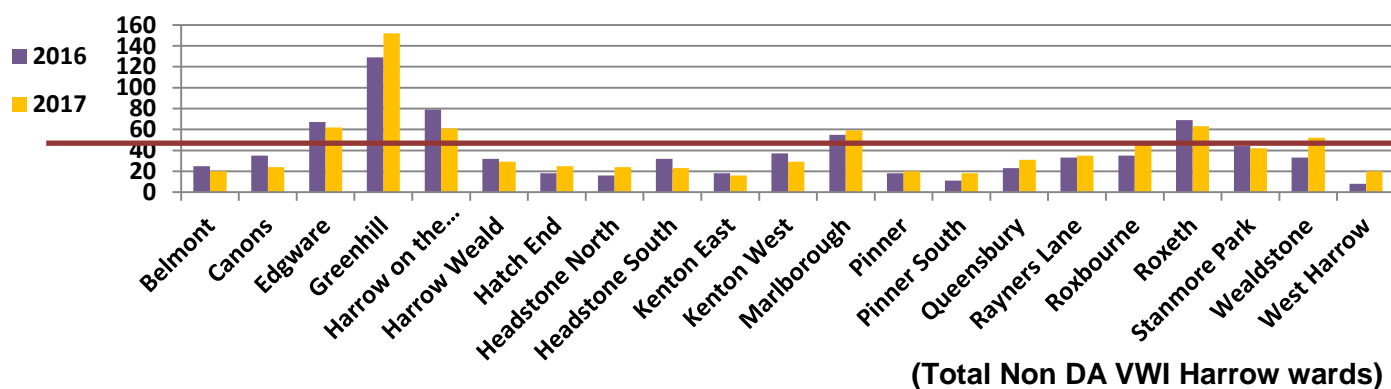
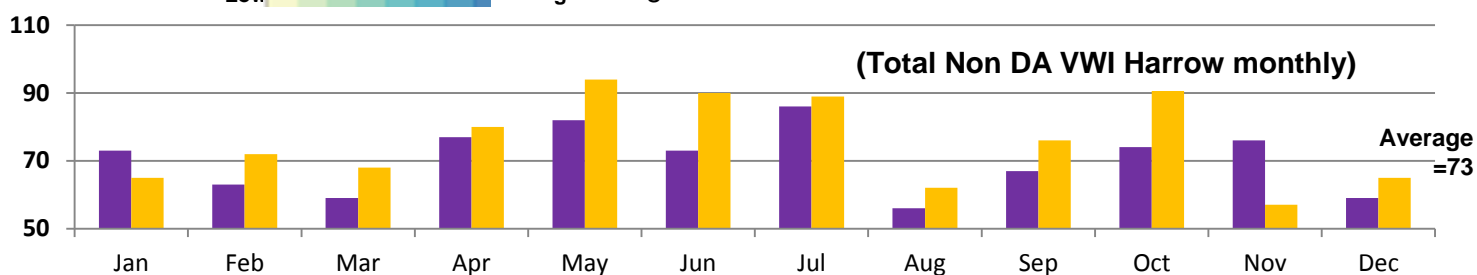
The highest proportion of Non DA VWI offences occurred in Greenhill, Roxeth, Edgware and Harrow on the Hill.

Wards with the highest increases were Greenhill, Wealdstone, West Harrow and Roxbourne.

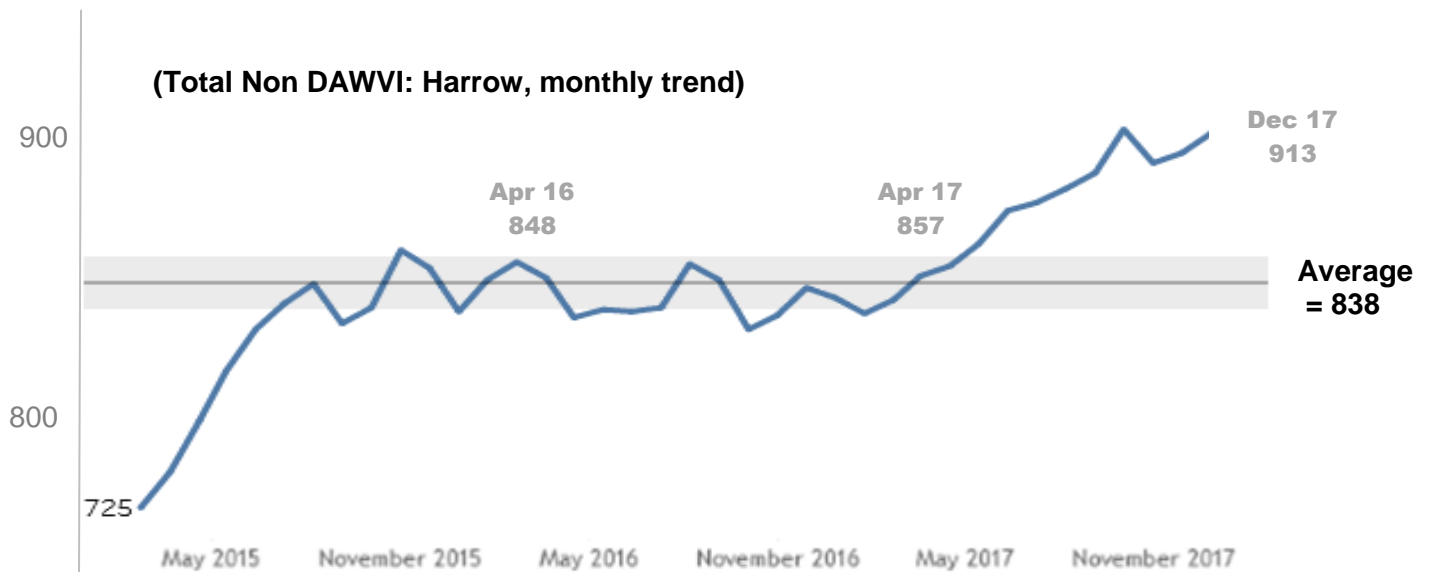
The largest reductions in 2017 occurred in Harrow on the Hill and Canons and Headstone South.

The chart below shows the number of offences recorded in Harrow during each month for 2017 in orange and 2016 in purple.

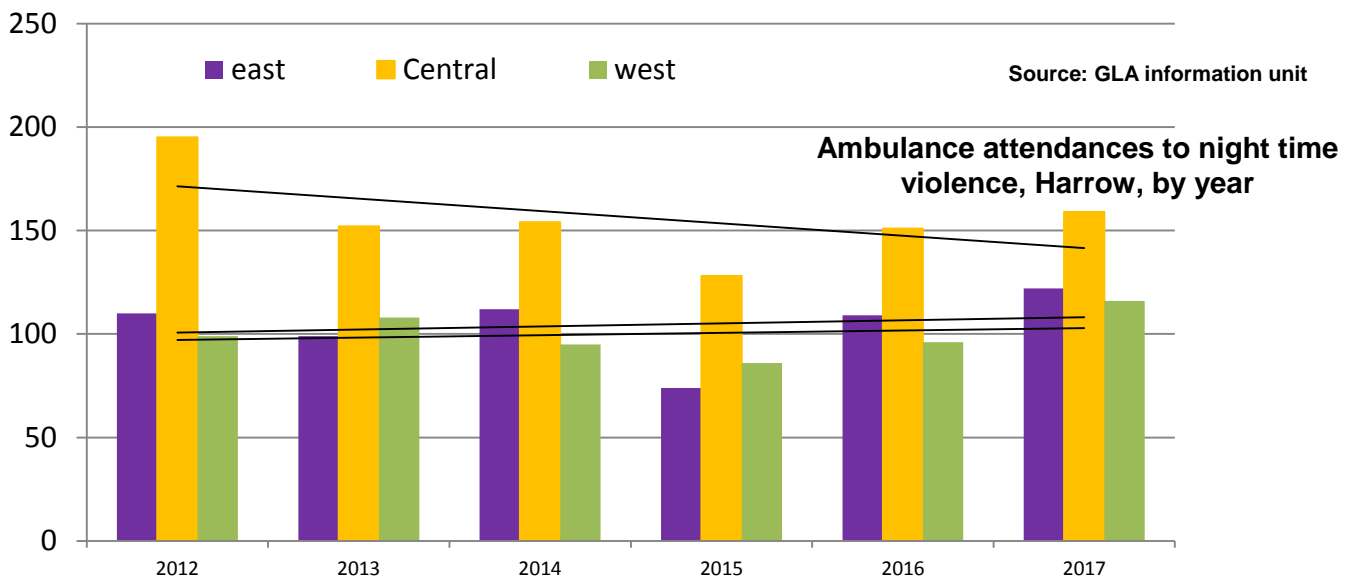
The average number of Non DA VWI offences per month over the two year period is 73. Above average levels of Non DA VWI, over both years, have occurred in April, May, July and October with below average levels in January February, August and December.



⁴ <https://www.gov.uk/guidance/domestic-violence-and-abuse#domestic-violence-and-abuse-new-definition>



The graph shows that there has been a recent upward trend since Jan 2017. In December 2017, four of the last seven months, Harrow's DAWVI rate has been above the London average.



Looking at 2012, there was a downward trend in ambulance attendances to night time violence in Central Harrow until around 2015. However attendances also remained highest in this area. Night time violence attendances have been increasing across the total of three neighbourhoods since 2015 - increasing from 288 in 2015 to 356 in 2016 and 397 in 2017. The proportion of night time violence attendances is also increasing, as in 2017 they account for 61% of all attendances for violence in the borough, 59% in 2016 and 57% in 2015.

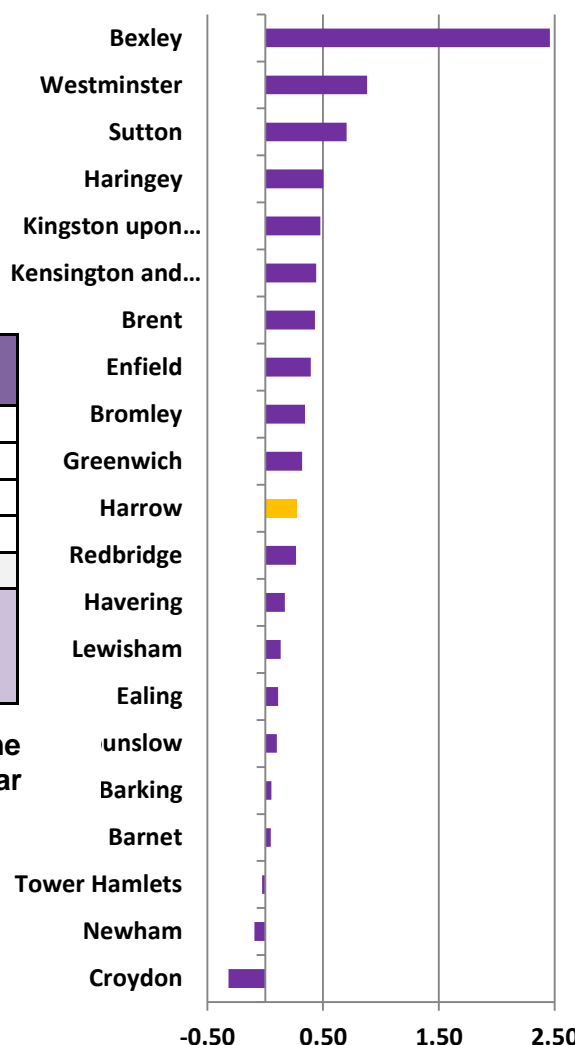
Nearest Neighbours:

All areas in the group have seen an increase in the rate of Non DA VWI over the last year. Harrow has the lowest rate of Non DA VWI in both 2016 and 2017 and Barnet has the lowest rate change of the group. Brent has the highest rate in both 2016 and 2017 and has also seen the highest rate increase.

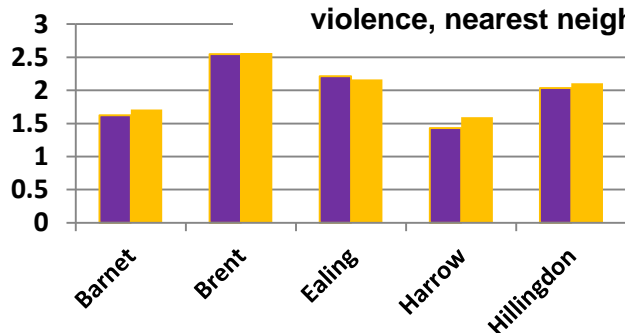
The chart shows that in 2017, DA VWI increased across the majority Boroughs that have prioritised DA VWI in London.

Non DA VWI	2016		2017		Offences Change	Rate Change
	Offences	Rate	Offences	Rate		
Barnet	1459	3.78	1478	3.83	19	0.05
Brent	2153	6.56	2294	6.99	141	0.43
Ealing	1981	5.77	2019	5.88	38	0.11
Harrow	846	3.40	913	3.67	67	0.27
Hillingdon			1691			
MOPAC priority areas average	1,587	5.65	1,677	6.01	90	0.36

Non DA VWI rate change in MOPAC priority areas 2016-2017



Ambulance attendances to night time violence, nearest neighbours, by year



The chart above shows the rate of ambulance attendances to night time violence for 2017 in orange and 2016 in purple.

As with Non DA VWI rates all of Harrow's nearest neighbour group have seen an increase in the rate of ambulance attendances to night time violence over the last year. Harrow has the lowest rate of Non DA VWI in both 2016 and 2017 and Brent has the highest rate in both 2016 and 2017 and has also seen the highest rate increase.

High Volume Crime priority: Anti-Social Behaviour

Anti-social behaviour covers a wide range of activity that causes harm to an individual, to their community or to their environment. This could be an action by another person/s that leaves a person feeling alarmed, harassed or distressed. It also includes fear of crime or concern for public safety, public disorder or public nuisance.

In December 2017, antisocial behaviour calls to the Met Police in relation to activity in Harrow were 6.19 % lower compared to the preceding year. The map below also shows the scale of calls in wards across Harrow in 2017.

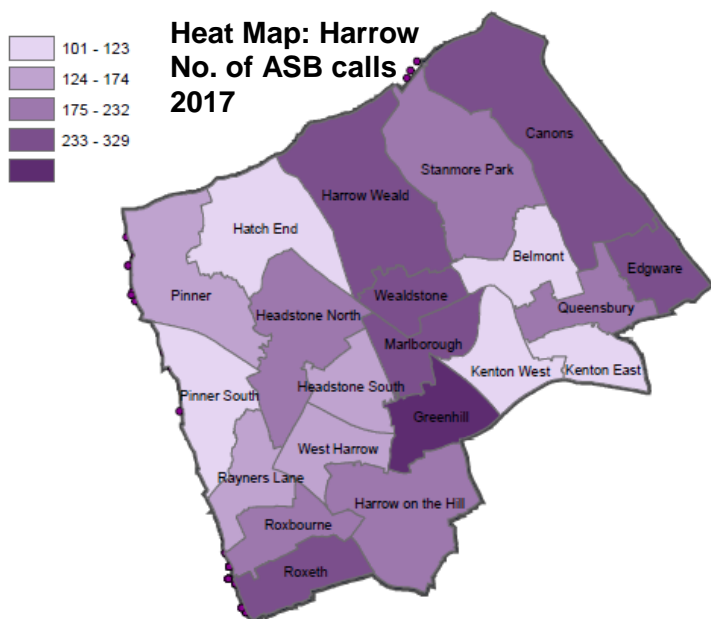
Quick Facts:



2017: 4594 ASB calls,
18.47 per 1,000 population

2016: 4897 ASB calls,
19.69 per 1,000 population

Second lowest rate in London

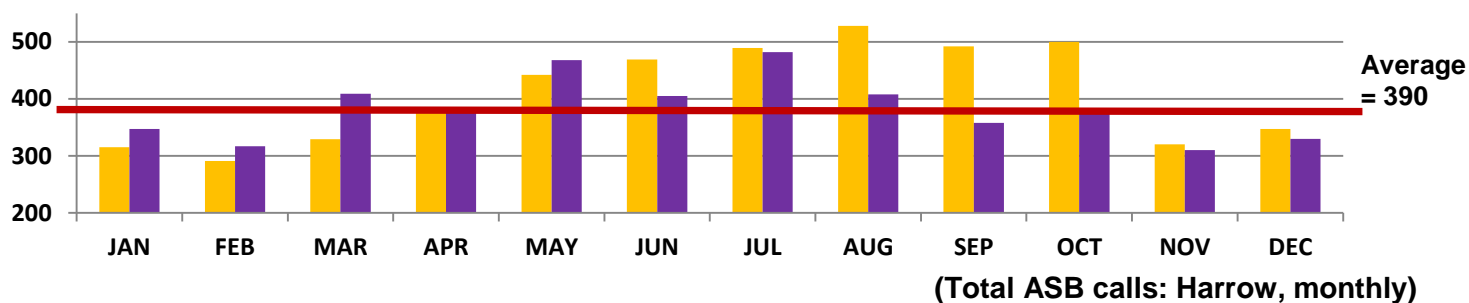


Wards within the central Harrow Neighbourhood area account for a large proportion of ASB in Harrow, those such as Greenhill, Wealdstone, Marlborough. Edgware, Roxeth, and Canons are also hotspots.

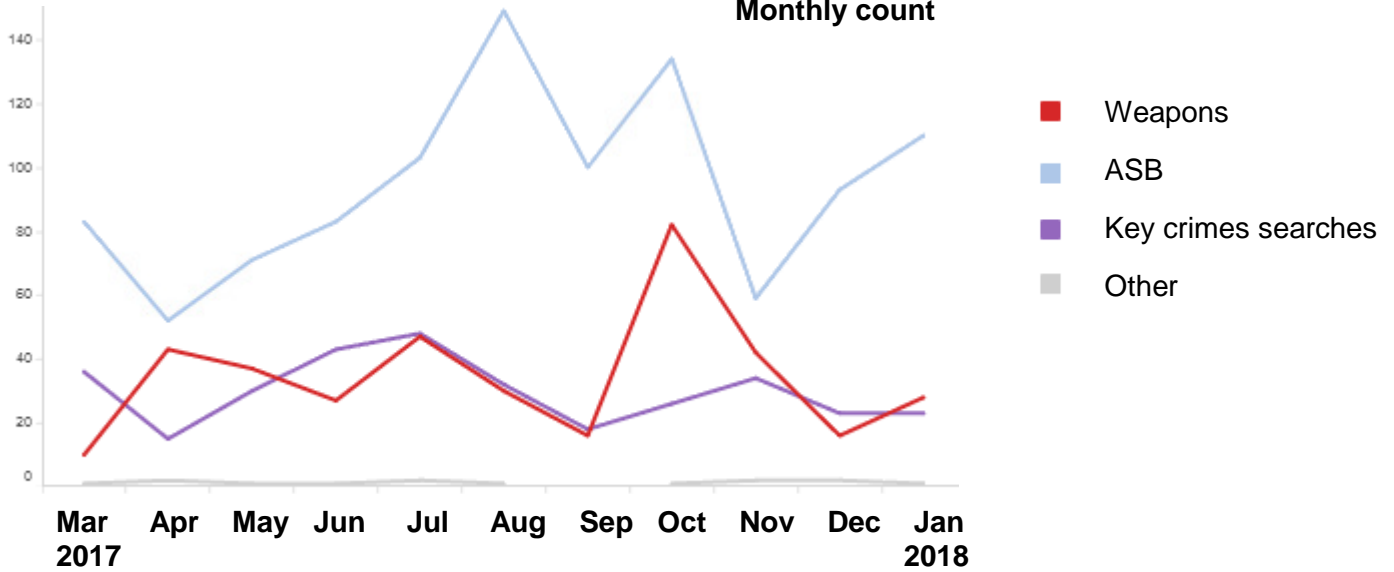
The average number of ASB calls per month over the two year period is 390.

Above average levels of ASB, over both years, have occurred in, May, June, July and October with below average levels in January, February, November and December.

The rolling year graph below shows that there has been a downward trend in the level of ASB calls since August 2017. ASB levels have also shown a reduction since the launch of MOPAC's Police and Crime Plan.



Harrow: Reasons for stop and search Monthly count



ASB is the most common reason for Stop and Search in Harrow. In Harrow, during the period March 2017 to January 2018, the majority of stop and searches are males (95%) and people aged between 16 and 24 years old (64%).

Nearest Neighbours

Harrow and neighbouring boroughs have all seen a rate reduction in ASB calls over the past year. Although Harrow has seen the smallest reduction in the group Harrow has the lowest rate amongst neighbouring Boroughs in both 2016 and 2017.

ASB Calls	2016		2017		Offences Change	Rate Change
	Offences	Rate	Offences	Rate		
Barnet	8402	21.76	7713	19.98	-689	-1.78
Brent	9761	29.74	9161	27.91	-600	-1.83
Ealing	10062	29.32	9596	27.96	-466	-1.36
Harrow	4897	19.69	4594	18.47	-303	-1.22
Hillingdon	9137	30.21	8646	28.58	-491	-1.62
London	16,626		19,350			

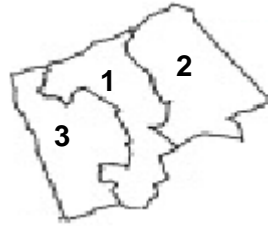
Second lowest rate in London

*Note: Data quality may be compromised when comparing ASB rates between boroughs as the Met have reported that there is no consistency in the antisocial behaviour data and information that different agencies collect and monitor.

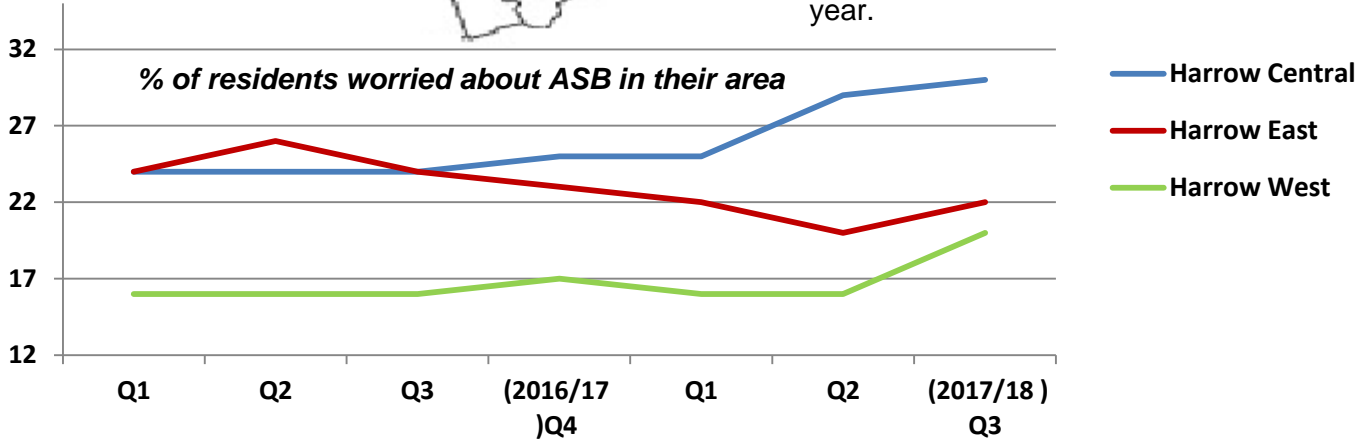
Resident Perceptions of ASB

Borough wide perceptions of anti-social behaviour are sourced from the Metropolitan Police Service Public Attitude Survey (PAS)⁵ and are broken down into three separate neighbourhoods which are:

- 4. Harrow Central
- 5. Harrow East
- 6. Harrow West

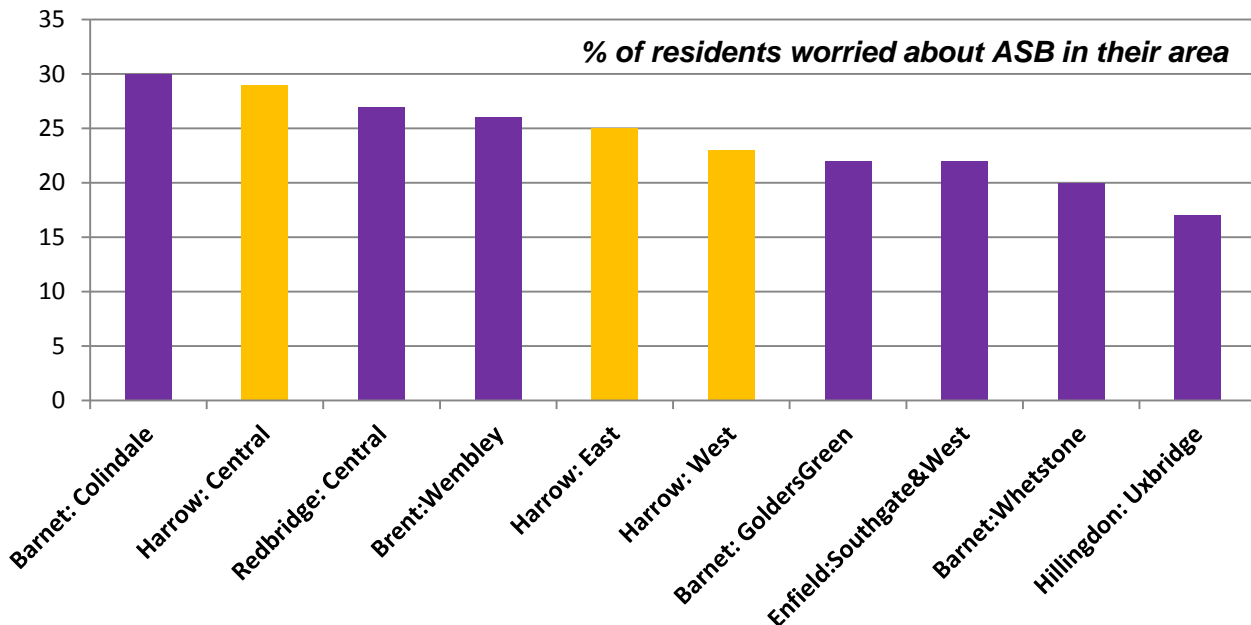


The indicator is measured using performance information sourced from the PAS quarterly report, which measures the attitude of Londoners towards policing and identifies priorities and experiences throughout the year.



The above chart shows that concern about the percentage of residents concerned about ASB has increased over the last quarter and compared to the same period in 2016/17. Concern is the highest in Central Harrow.

The most valid comparisons can be made with boroughs within Harrow’s most similar group (MSG) . These are boroughs that share similar social, economic and demographic characteristics. The results for Quarter 3 of 2017/18 are below.



Compared with Brent and Hillingdon, Barnet has a relatively low rate of ASB, however resident concern is highest within the group. Resident concern about ASB in Harrow is in line with ASB levels in 2017 as the higher levels are in Central Harrow wards and lower levels are in West Harrow wards.

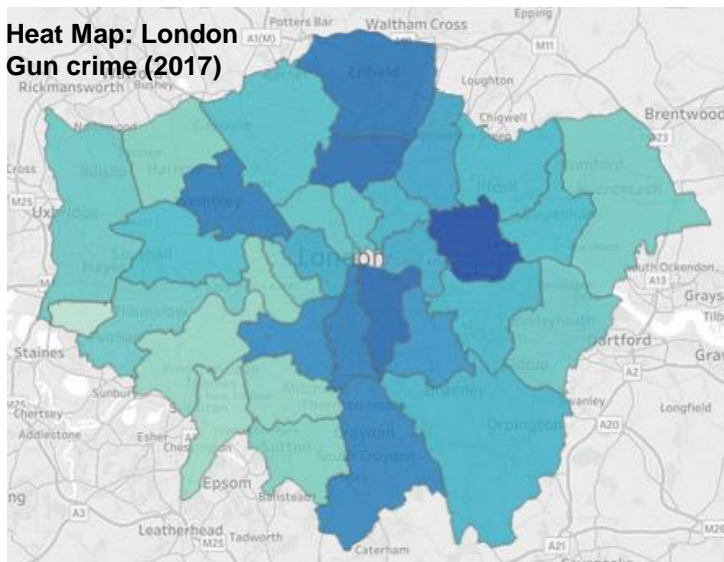
⁵ <https://maps.london.gov.uk/NCC/>

MOPAC high harm crimes:

Weapon based crime: Gun crime

Gun crime includes any criminal offence committed with the use of a firearm. Also included are incidents where the victim is convinced of the presence of a firearm, even if it is concealed, and there is evidence of the suspect's intention to create this impression. Both real, and fake firearms, and air weapons are counted within this category.

Between 2016 and 2017, the number of gun offences has reduced by 16. There was a total of 40 offences during 2017, and 56 in 2016. This translates to a 0.16 rate reduction. The map below also shows the scale of offences in boroughs across London in 2017



Low High

Nearest neighbours

Violence with Injury	2016		2017		Offences Change	Rate Change
	Offences	Rate	Offences	Rate		
Barnet	75	0.19	68	0.18	-7	-0.02
Brent	85	0.26	121	0.37	36	0.11
Ealing	80	0.23	70	0.20	-10	-0.03
Harrow	56	0.23	40	0.16	-16	-0.06
Hillingdon	67	0.22	54	0.18	-13	-0.04
London	4337	0.49	4507	0.51	141	0.02

Over half of boroughs in London have seen an increase in gun crime between 2016 and 2017.

The London average for 2017 is 135. Harrow is lower quartile and has a higher reduction than any of the nearest neighbour group, the second highest in London.

Quick Facts:



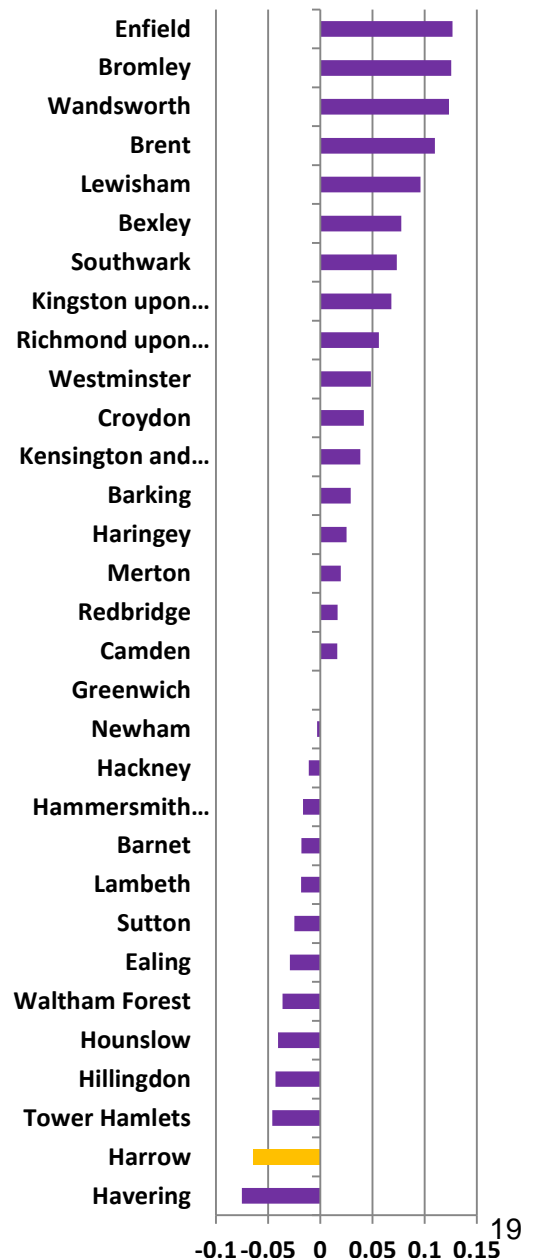
2017: 40 recorded offences, 0.16 per 1,000 population

2016: 56 recorded offences, 0.23 per 1,000 population

Lowest gun crime rate in nearest neighbour group

Second highest reduction in London

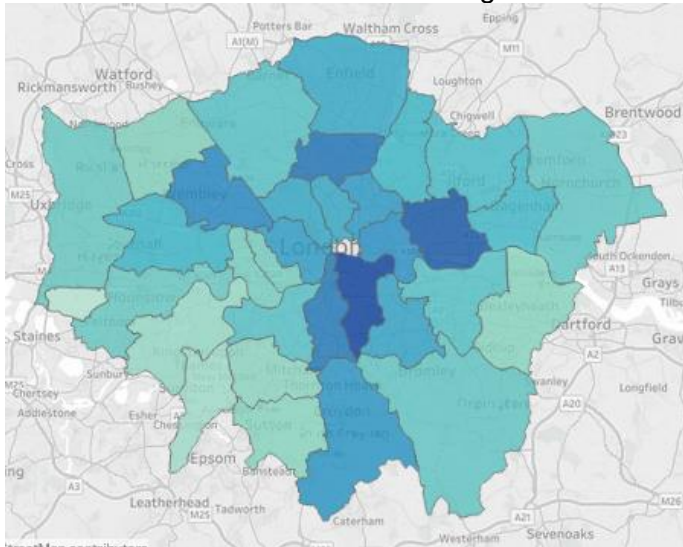
Gun crime rate change in London 2016-2017



MOPAC high harm crimes: Weapon based crime: Knife crime

Knife crime includes all criminal offences committed using a knife or a bladed article as a weapon.

Between 2016 and 2017, the number of Knife crime offences has risen by 43. There was a total of 223 offences during 2017, and 180 in 2016. This translates to a 0.17 rate increase. The map below also shows the scale of offences in boroughs across London in 2017.



Low High

Quick Facts:



2017: 223 Knife crime offences,
0.90 per 1,000 population

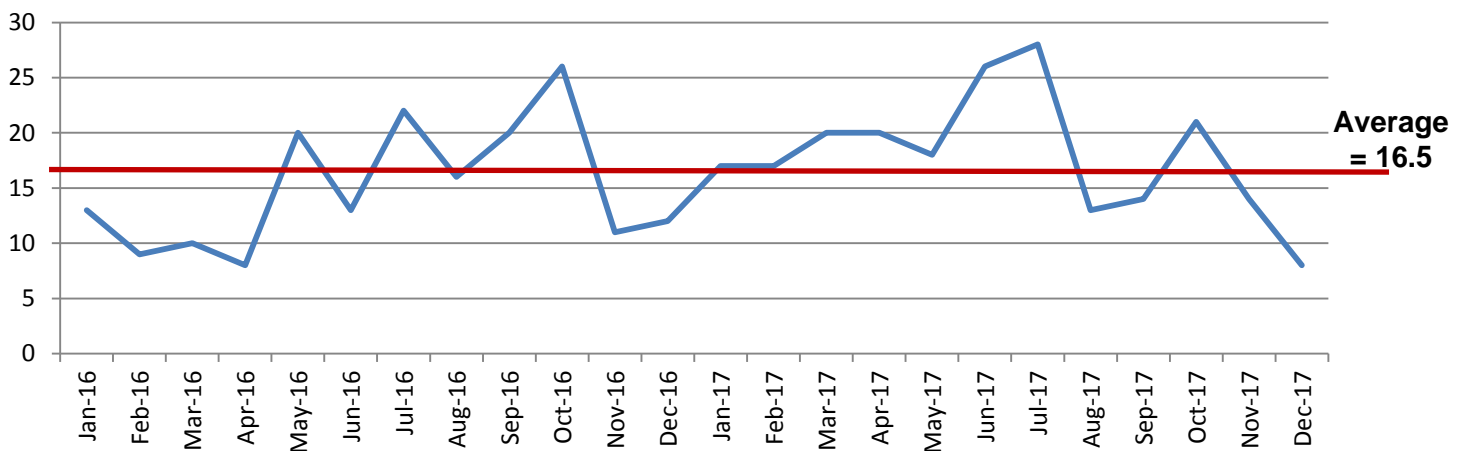
2016: 180 Knife crime offences,
0.72 per 1,000 population

The proportion of Knife crime that causes injury is increasing in Harrow

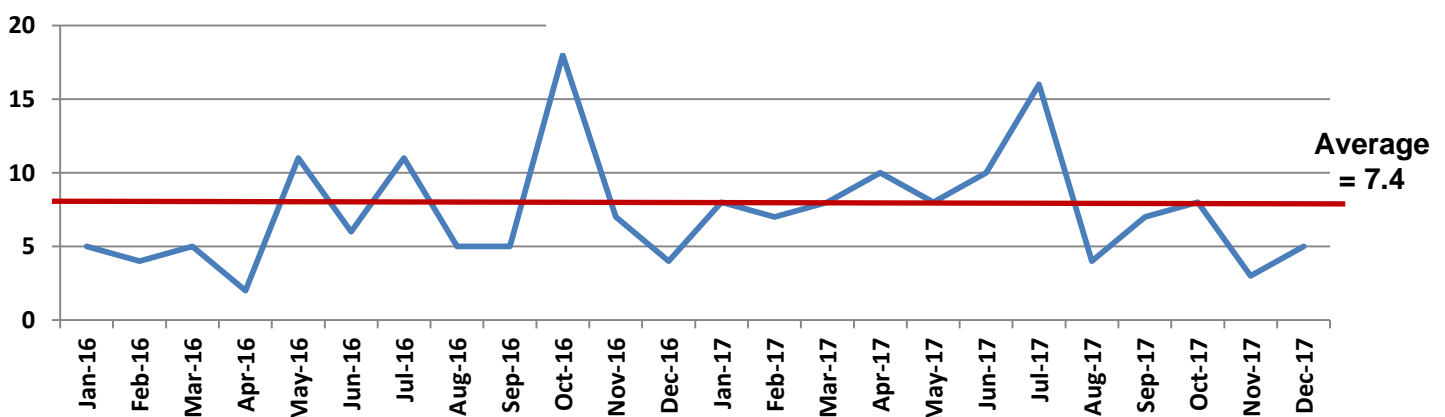
In March 2017, 20% of Harrow residents were concerned about knife crime in their area, increasing from 12% the previous year.

Although there has been an annual increase, the graphs show that since October 2017 there has been a drop in level of knife crime. December 2017 is also lower (8 offences) than the same period in 2016 (12 offences).

The graphs also show that while knife crime has fallen in recent months, there has been an increase in the proportion of knife crime that results in injury. In December 2017, 62% of knife crime was with injury and in December 2016 this was 33%.

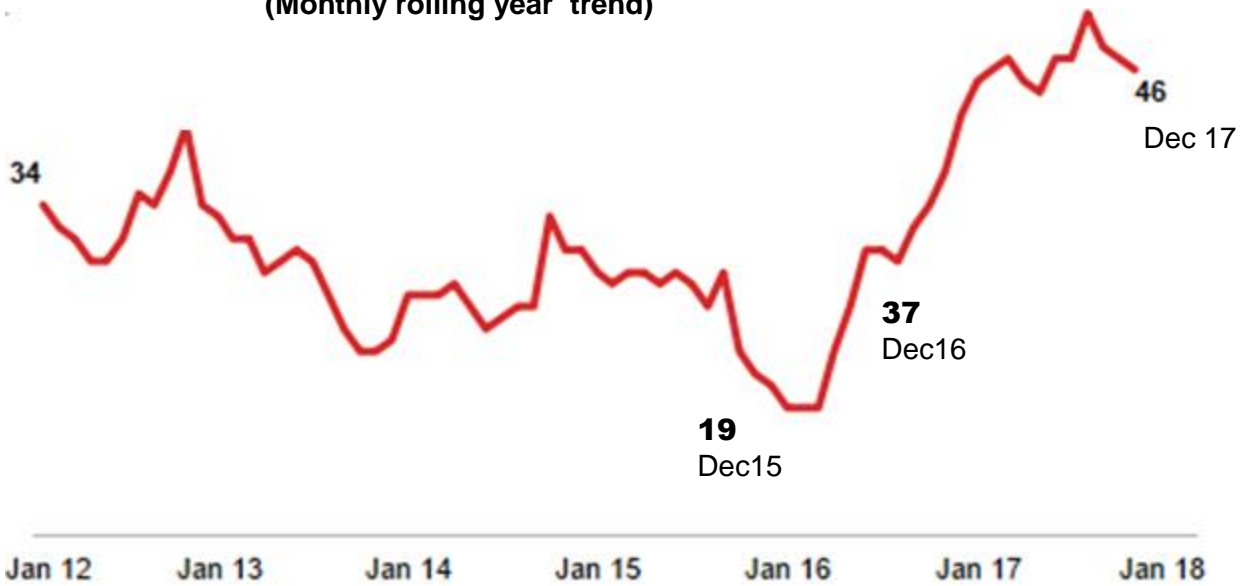


Total Harrow: Knife crime (monthly count trend)



Total Harrow: Knife crime with injury (monthly count trend)

**Total Harrow:
Knife crime with injury under 25s , victims
(Monthly rolling year trend)**



The number of people under the age of 25 that have suffered knife injuries in the last 12 months is 46. This is a 24% increase when compared the same period the previous year and a 142% increase since Dec 2015.

Nearest Neighbours

Between 2016 and 2017 all of the Harrow's nearest neighbour group have seen an increase in knife crime. Brent has an outlying high rate of knife crime and has also seen a sharp rise during the year. Harrow has the lowest rate of the group but rate change is in line with the rest of the group. Harrow's 2016-2017 rate change is within the lower quartile.

Knife crime rate change in London 2016-2017



Knife crime	2016		2017		Offences Change	Rate Change
	Offences	Rate	Offences	Rate		
Barnet	307	0.80	371	0.96	64	0.17
Brent	454	1.38	702	2.14	248	0.76
Ealing	424	1.24	477	1.39	53	0.15
Harrow	180	0.72	223	0.90	43	0.17
Hillingdon	273	0.90	314	1.04	41	0.14
London						

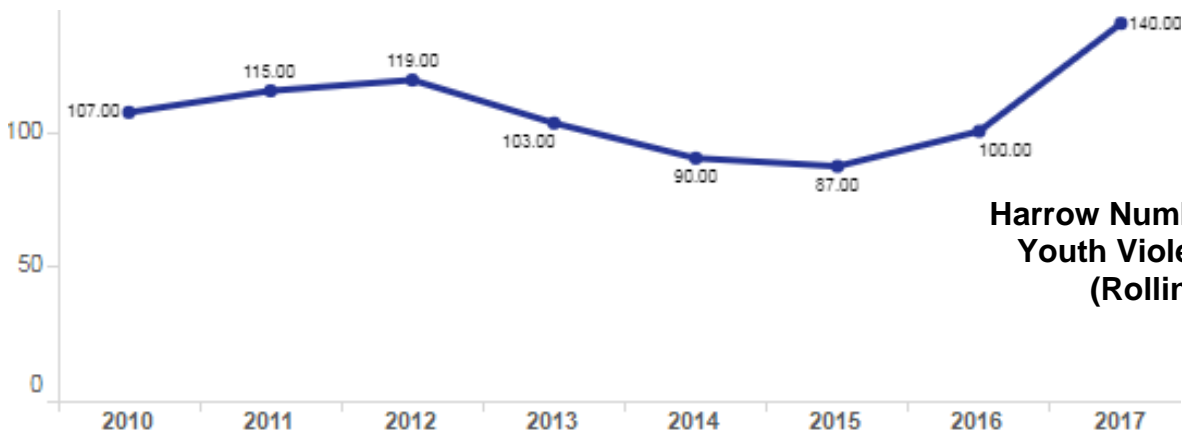
Harrow rate increase for knife crime with injury for under 25s is line with Brent.

Knife crime WI >25s	2016		2017		Offences Change	Rate Change
	Offences	Rate	Offences	Rate		
Barnet	57	0.15	51	0.13	-6	-0.02
Brent	80	0.24	93	0.28	13	0.04
Ealing	66	0.19	62	0.18	-4	-0.01
Harrow	37	0.15	46	0.18	9	0.04
Hillingdon	46	0.15	64	0.21	18	0.06
London	286	0.03	316	0.04	30	0.01

MOPAC high harm crimes: Serious Youth Crime victims

Between 2016 and 2017, the number of serious youth violence victims has risen by 40. There was a total of 140 offences during 2017, and 100 in 2016. This translates to a 0.2 rate increase.

The graph below shows that there has been an upward trend in recorded serious youth crime victims since 2015.



Quick Facts:



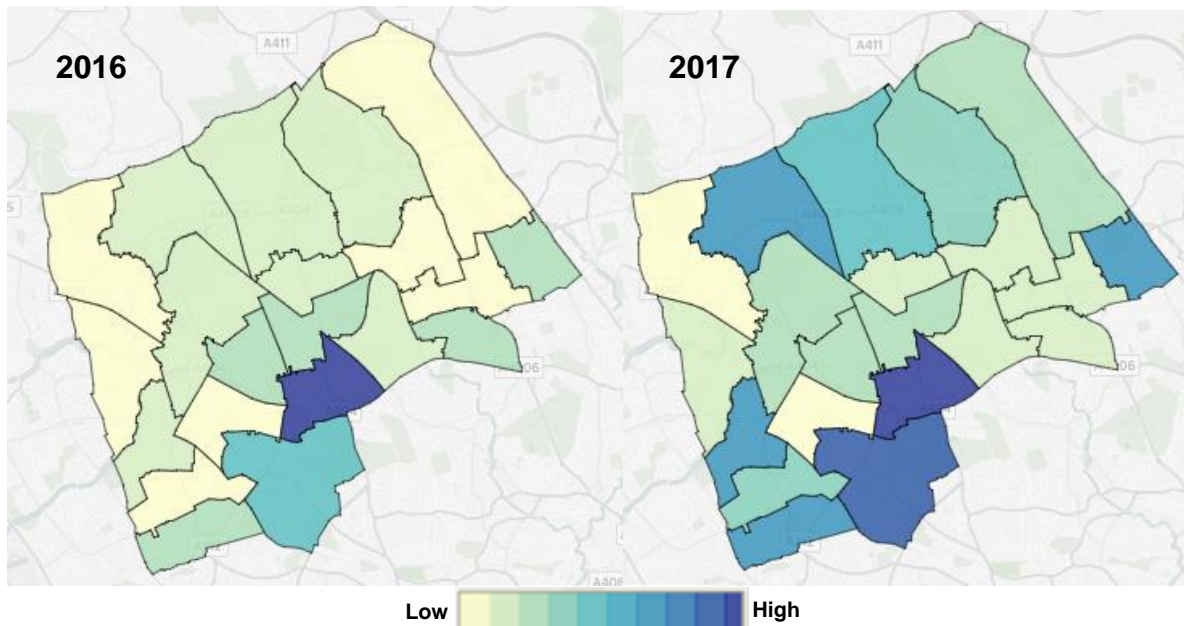
2017: 140 recorded serious youth crime victims, 0.6 per 1,000 population –

2016: 100 recorded serious youth crime victims, 0.4 per 1,000 population –

The % of under 25s being victims of violence is increasing

Harrow Number of Serious Youth Violence victims (Rolling year)

Heat Map: Harrow Serious Youth Violence victims



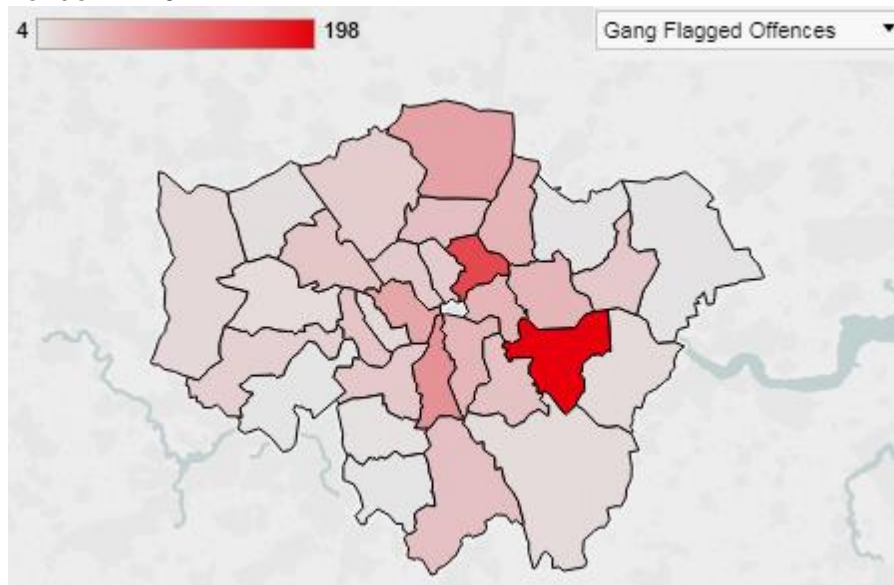
The maps above show the scale of offences in wards across Harrow in 2016 and 2017. The maps show that while serious youth violence has increased marginally since 2016, the concentration of victims mostly in Greenhill and Harrow on the Hill has now spread across the borough in 2017.

The proportion of victims of serious youth violence is also increasing as in 2017 they account for 6.5% of all youth victims of crime in the borough, 4.8% in 2016 and 4.6% in 2015.

MOPAC high harm crimes: Gang Flagged offences

Between 2016 and 2017, the number of gang flagged offences has reduced by 9. There was a total of 10 offences during 2017, and 19 in 2016. This translates to a 0.4 rate reduction.

The map below also shows the scale of offences in boroughs across London in 2017



Quick Facts:



2017: 10 Gang flagged offences ,
0.04 per 1,000 population –

2016: 19 Gang flagged offences,
0.08 per 1,000 population

Lower rates but resident concern increasing

Concern about gangs being a problem in their area is rising in Harrow. In 2016, 5% of residents were concerned about gangs in their area and in 2017 this rose to 12%.

Nearest Neighbours

Gang flagged offences	Oct 2016 RY		Oct 2017 RY		Offences Change	Rate Change
	Offences	Rate	Offences	Rate		
Barnet	61	0.16	25	0.06	-36	-0.09
Brent	49	0.15	30	0.09	-19	-0.06
Ealing	15	0.04	12	0.03	-3	-0.01
Harrow	19	0.08	10	0.04	-9	-0.04
Hillingdon	10	0.03	15	0.05	5	0.02
London	1357	0.15	1128	0.13	-229	-0.03

Decreases in gang flagged crime in Harrow and other Met areas do not reflect the local experience and this may reflect a change in recording rather than lower levels of gang activity.

MOPAC high harm crimes:

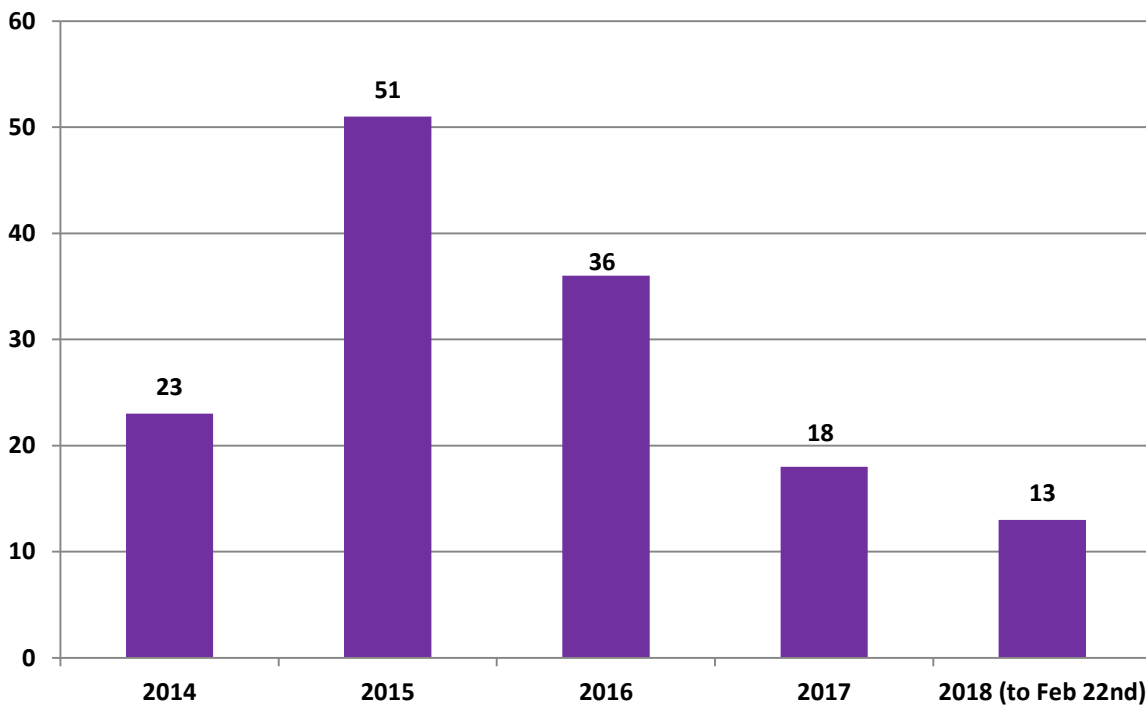
Child Sexual Exploitation (CSE)

Between 2016 and 2017, the number of CSE registrations has reduced by 18. This translates to a 0.7 rate reduction.

Quick Facts:

2017: 18 recorded registrations, 0.7 per 1,000 population –

2016: 36 recorded registrations, 0.14 per 1,000 population –



Calendar year count of children with CSE registrations

MOPAC high harm crimes: Sexual offences

Between 2016 and 2017, the number of sexual offences has risen by 23. Between 2016 and 2017, there was a total of 332 offences during 2017, and 309 in 2016. This translates to a 0.09 rate reduction. The map below also shows the scale of offences in wards across Harrow in 2017

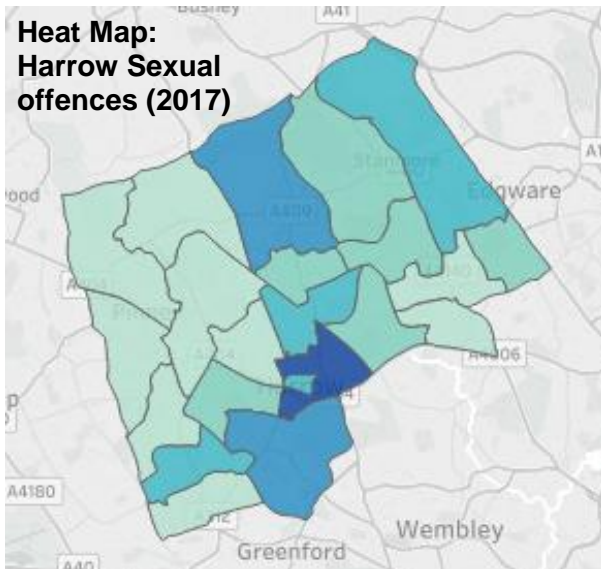
Quick Facts:



2017: 332 recorded s, 1.33 per 1,000 population –

2016: 309 recorded s, 1.24 per 1,000 population –

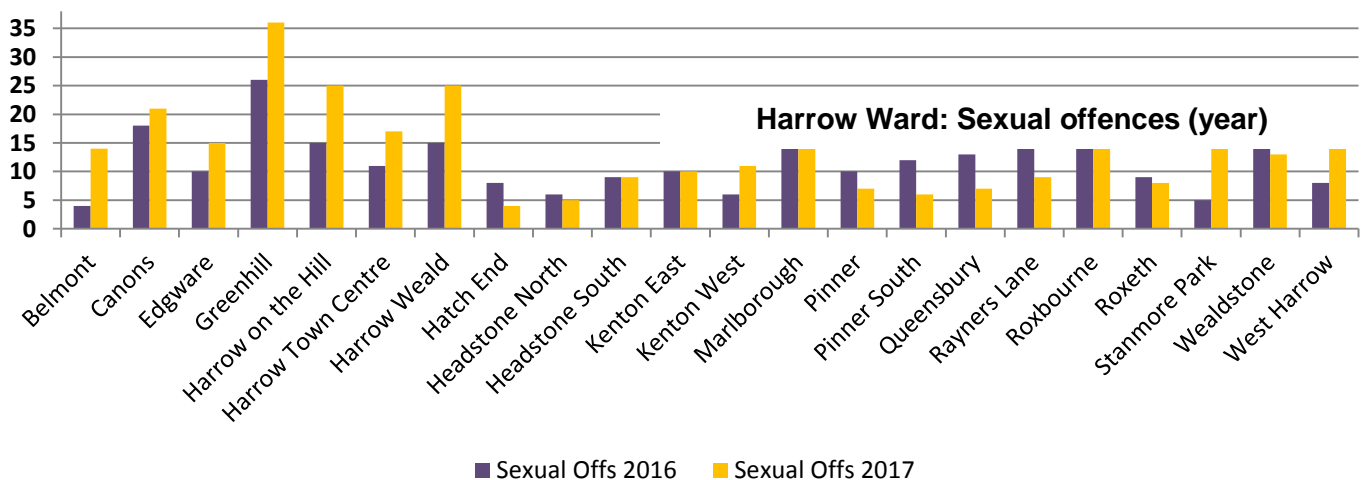
Lowest rate in London



Wards with the highest numbers of offences also have the highest increases in offences, Greenhill (38% increase), Harrow on the Hill (66% increase), Harrow Weald (66% increase)

In 2017, the average number sexual offences per month across Harrow wards, was 13 per ward. Upper quartile levels have occurred in Greenhill, Roxbourne, Harrow on the Hill, Harrow Weald, Marlborough and Canons wards.

Low High



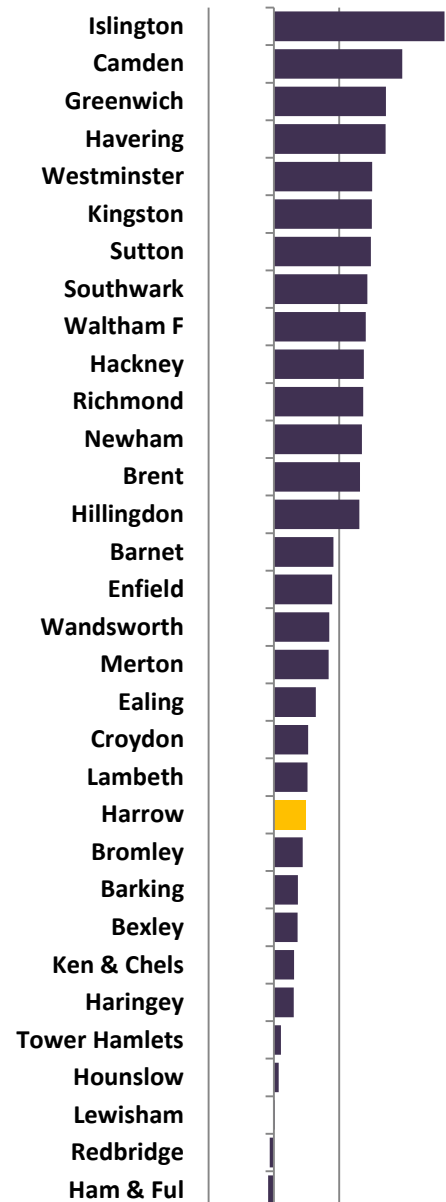
Sexual offences rate change in London 2016-2017

Nearest neighbours:

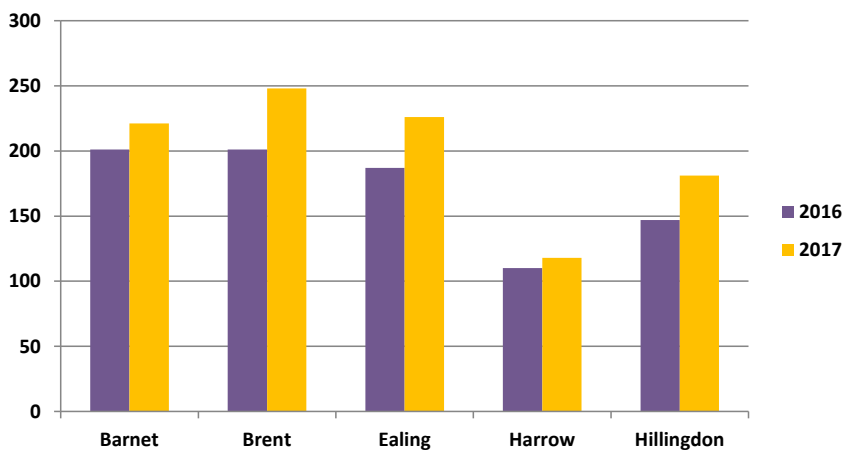
All areas in the group have seen an increase in the rate of sexual offences over the last year. Harrow has the lowest rate in both 2016 and 2017. Harrow also has the lowest rate change of the group. Brent has the highest rate in both 2016 and 2017 and has also seen the highest rate increase.

The chart shows that in 2017 sexual offences have increased across the majority of Boroughs in London. Harrow has seen a below average rate increase compared to rate change across London (2016- 2017).

Sexual offences	2016		2017		Offences Change	Rate Change
	Offences	Rate	Offences	Rate		
Barnet	542	1.40	626	1.62	84	0.22
Brent	579	1.76	689	2.10	110	0.34
Ealing	554	1.61	605	1.76	51	0.15
Harrow	309	1.24	332	1.33	23	0.09
Hillingdon	466	1.54	561	1.85	95	0.31
London	17554	2.00	19478	2.22	1924	0.22



Rape offences, nearest neighbours 2016-2017



Between 2016 and 2017 all of the Harrow's neighbouring boroughs have seen an increase in rape offences. Harrow's proportion of rape offences to sexual offences is 36% in both 2016 and 2017.

MOPAC high harm crimes: Domestic Abuse

Since 2015, Police forces are asked to “flag” incidents as being domestic abuse-related if they meet the government definition of domestic violence and abuse⁶. Domestic abuse offences are incidents of domestic abuse that resulted in a crime being recorded by the Police.

Between 2016 and 2017, the number of domestic abuse offences recorded in Harrow reduced by 4. There was a total of 1583 offences during 2017, and 1587 in 2016. This translates to a 0.02 rate reduction. The map below also shows the scale of offences in wards across Harrow in 2017.

Quick Facts:



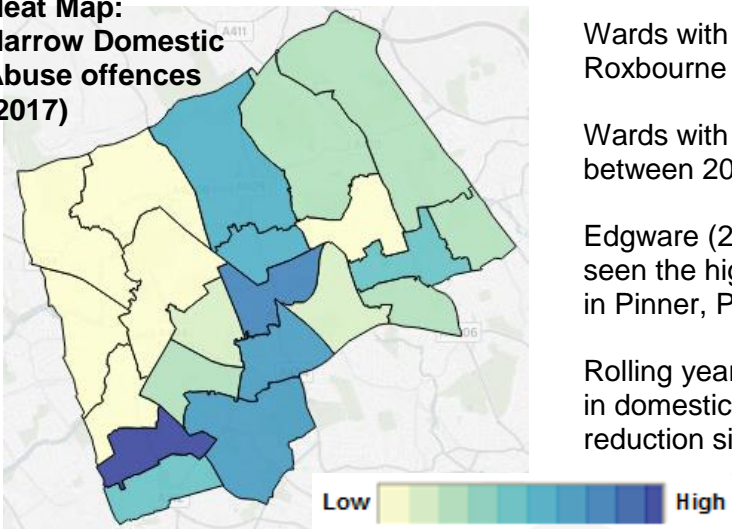
2017: 1583 recorded offences
6.36 per 1,000 population –

2016: 1587 recorded offences,
6.38 per 1,000 population –

Positive rate change, above London average

Lowest levels and highest reduction in Pinner ward

**Heat Map:
Harrow Domestic Abuse offences (2017)**

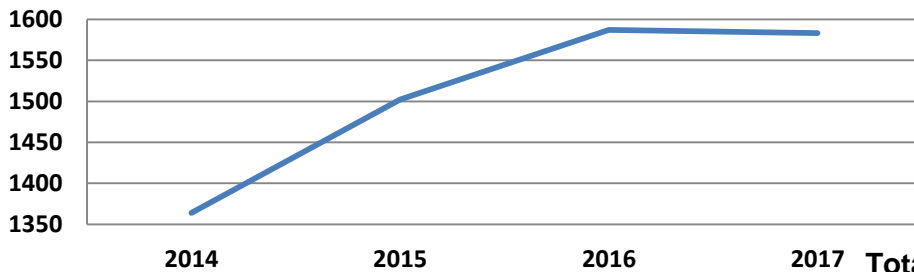


Wards with the highest numbers of offences in 2017 are Roxbourne and Marlborough.

Wards with the highest increase in the number of offences between 2016 and 2017 are Queensbury and Roxbourne

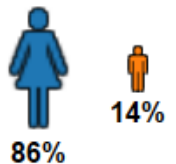
Edgware (22% decrease) and Pinner (30% decrease) have seen the highest reductions across Harrow, with lowest levels in Pinner, Pinner South and Headstone North.

Rolling year data shows that there has been a sharp increase in domestic offences from 2014 to 2016, and although a slight reduction since 2016, this higher level is held in 2017.

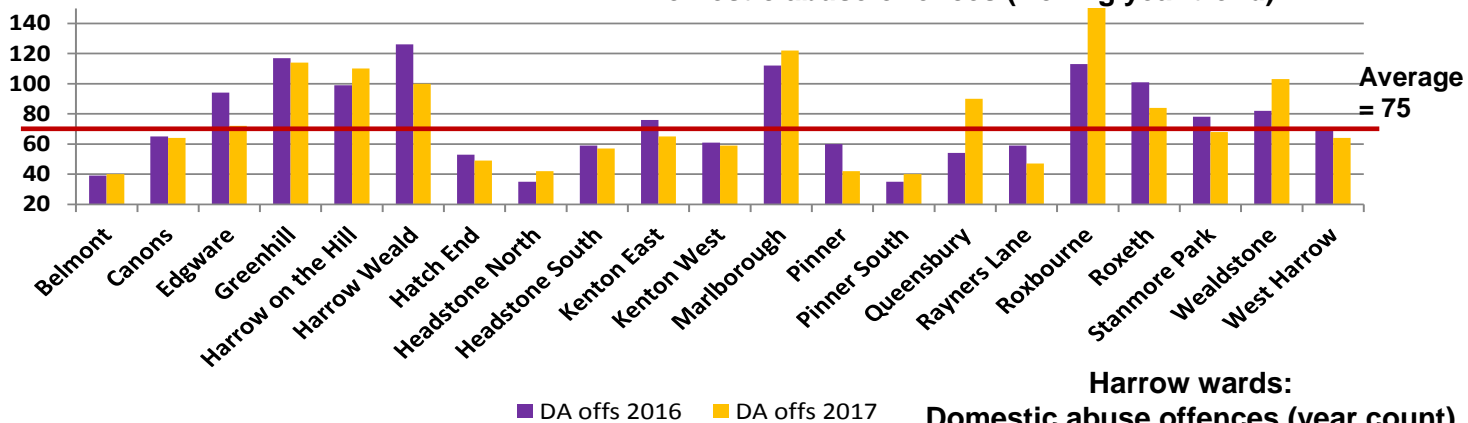


There has been an increase in the proportion women reported victims of domestic abuse and sexual violence:

75% in March 2016 to 86% in March 2017



**Total Harrow:
Domestic abuse offences (Rolling year trend)**

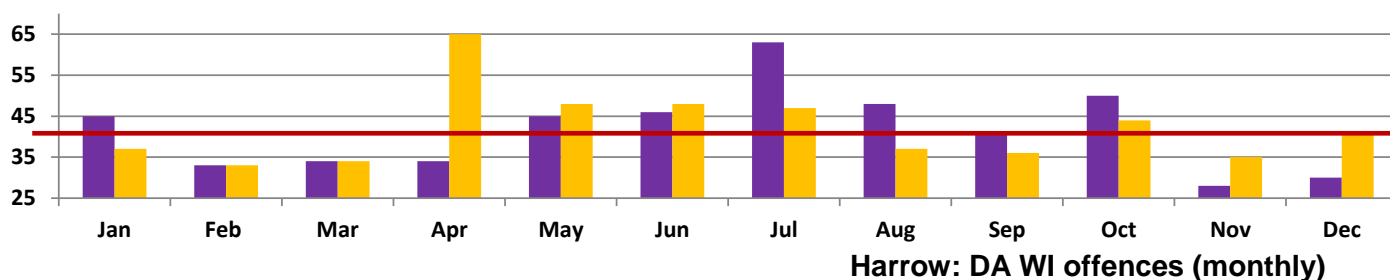


**Harrow wards:
Domestic abuse offences (year count)**

⁶ <https://www.gov.uk/guidance/domestic-violence-and-abuse#domestic-violence-and-abuse-new-definition>

Domestic Abuse with injury

The chart shows the number of domestic abuse with injury (DA WI) offences recorded in Harrow during each month for 2017 in orange and 2016 in purple.



The average number of DA WI offences per month over the two year period is 42. Above average levels of Non DA WI, over both years, have occurred in May, June, July and October with below average levels in February, March, September, November and December.

There is a recent upward trend as numbers in April, November and December 2017 are significantly higher than 2016, suggesting a rise in the proportion of victims who will experience injury with domestic abuse.

Nearest neighbours

Domestic abuse	2016		2017		Offences Change	Rate Change
	Offences	Rate	Offences	Rate		
Barnet	2496	6.46	2512	6.51	16	0.04
Brent	2618	7.98	2834	8.63	216	0.66
Ealing	2909	8.48	2985	8.70	76	0.22
Harrow	1587	6.38	1583	6.36	-4	-0.02
Hillingdon	2612	8.64	2572	8.50	-40	-0.13
London average	2290	8.35	2306	8.41	16	0.06

Both Hillingdon and Harrow have seen a decrease in the rate of domestic abuse. Harrow benchmarks well against the London average that has shown a 0.06 increase in 2017.

The highest rise in the group was in Brent with a 0.66 rate increase.

Domestic abuse WI	2016		2017		Offences Change	Rate Change
	Offences	Rate	Offences	Rate		
Barnet	736	1.91	814	2.11	78	0.20
Brent	917	2.79	985	3.00	68	0.21
Ealing	930	2.71	940	2.74	10	0.03
Harrow	497	2.00	505	2.03	8	0.03
Hillingdon	790	2.61	723	2.39	-67	-0.22
London average	N/a	N/a	N/a	N/a	N/a	N/a

Only Hillingdon has seen a reduction in the rate of domestic abuse with injury.

All other boroughs in the group have seen an increase.

MOPAC high harm crimes:

Drug crime:

Drug crime is possession, consumption, supply of or the intent to supply illegal drugs.

Between 2016 and 2017, drug crime offences in Harrow have increased by risen by 45. There was a total of 526 offences during 2017, and 481 in 2016. This translates to a 0.18 rate increase.

The map below also shows the scale of offences across Harrow in 2017.

Quick Facts:

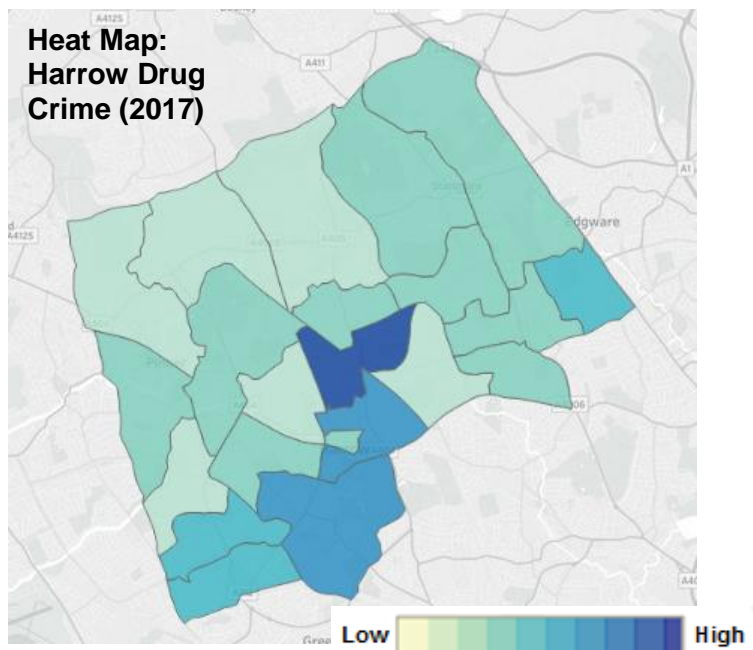


2017: 526 drug offences, 2.11 per 1,000 population

2016: 481 drug offences, 1.93 per 1,000 population

March 2017 - peak in drug trafficking

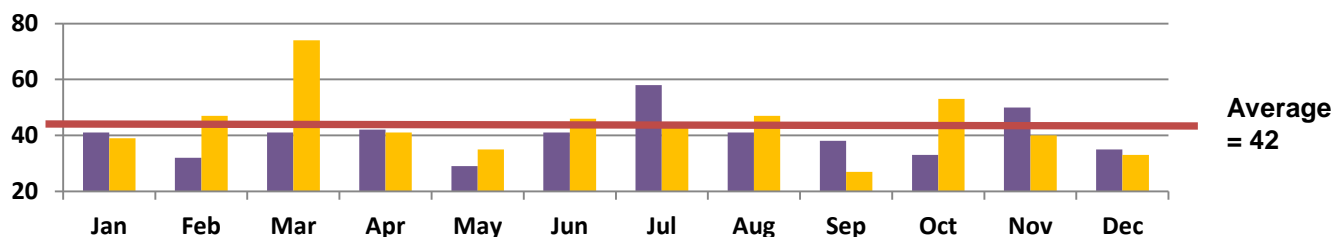
Harrow – only borough rate increase in neighbouring group



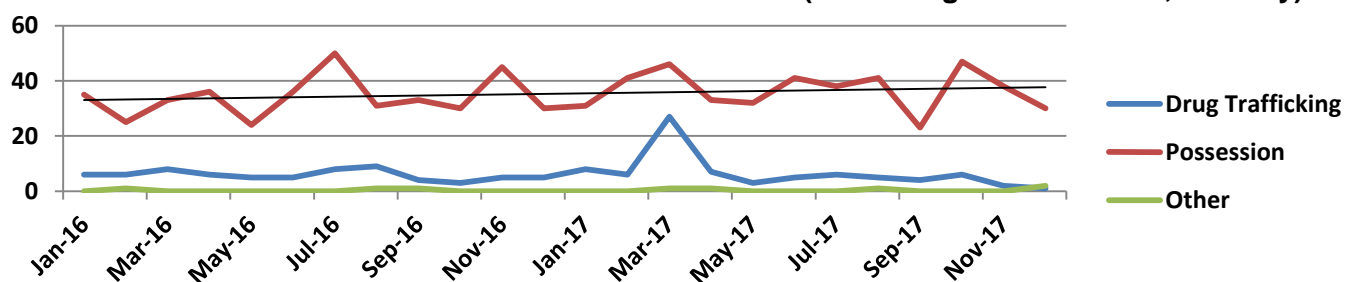
The monthly count of drug crime in the graph below shows that in March 2017 there was a rise in drug trafficking crime in Harrow. Drug trafficking offences are typically around 6 per month on average.

There were 27 offences in March 2017. The chart below shows the number of offences recorded in Harrow during each month for 2017 in orange and 2016 in purple.

The average number of Drug crimes per month over the two year period is 42. Above average levels of drug crime, over both years, has occurred in March and July with below average levels in January, May, September and December.



(Total Drug crime: Harrow, monthly)



(Drug crime by crime type: Harrow, monthly)

Drug offences	2016		2017		Offences Change	Rate Change
	Offences	Rate	Offences	Rate		
Barnet	929	2.41	765	1.98	-164	-0.42
Brent	2192	6.68	1698	5.17	-494	-1.50
Ealing	1418	4.13	1370	3.99	-48	-0.14
Harrow	481	1.93	526	2.11	45	0.18
Hillingdon	1029	3.40	767	2.54	-262	-0.87
London	40586	4.62	36340	4.14	-4246	-0.48

Harrow remains lowest among neighbouring boroughs for drug offences. However, between 2016 and 2017, Harrow has seen a rise in offences, while all four neighbouring boroughs have shown a rate reduction, and in most cases this has been significant. The largest rate reduction was in Brent (-1.50). London has also seen a rate reduction.

Youth offending drug crime:

Year	Total Sentences	Total young people sentences	Total Offences	Drug offences	% of drug offences
2016	165	120	273	47	17.2%
2017	153	108	306	50	16.3%

There was an increase in youth offending in 2017 compared to 2016 however the proportion of drug offences reduced by 0.8%.

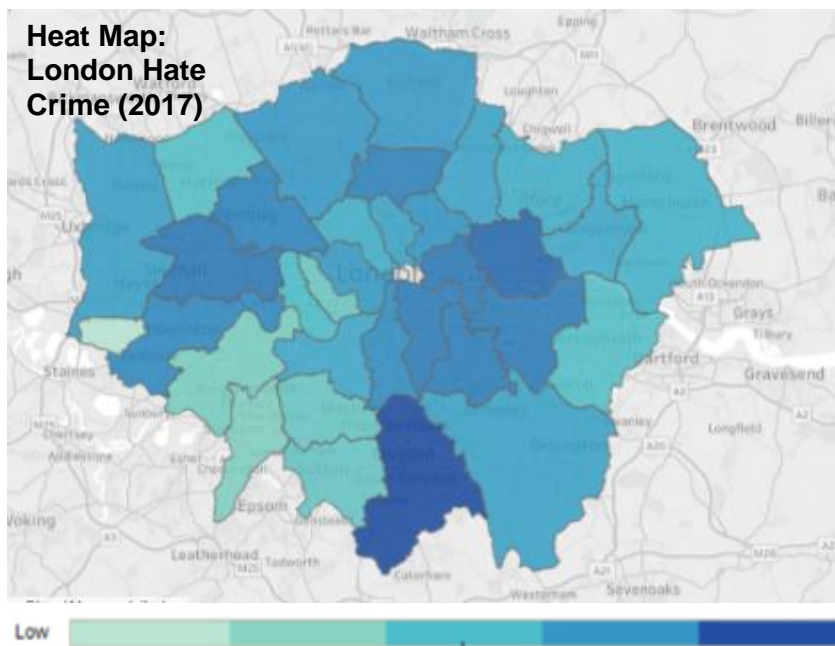
MOPAC high harm crimes:

Hate crime:

Hate crime is any offences which are flagged as having a hate crime element when recorded by the Police. A crime can have more than one hate flag attached to it.

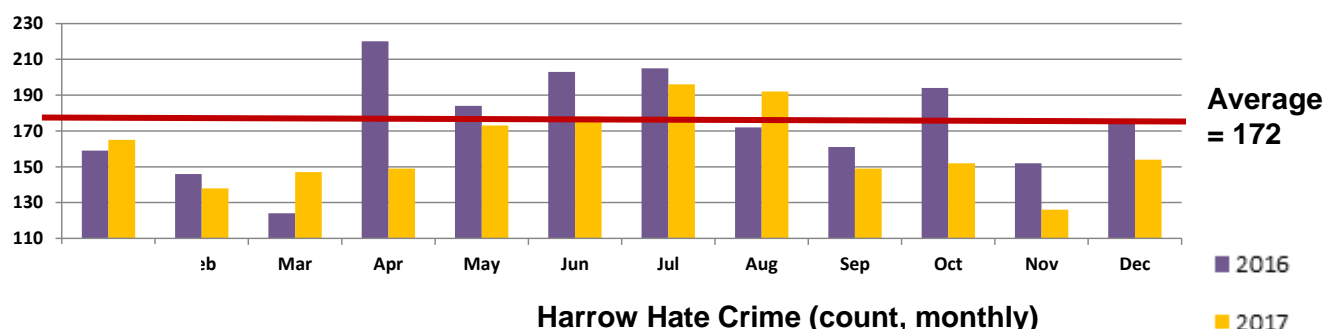
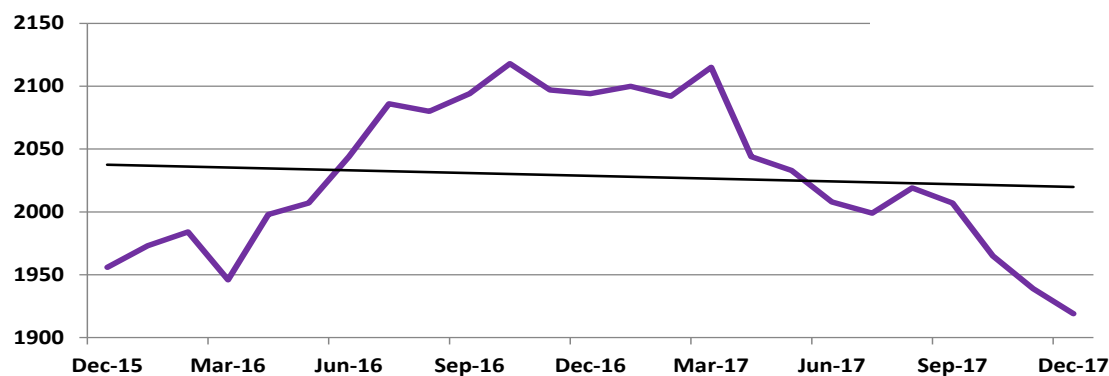
Between 2016 and 2017, hate crime offences in Harrow have increased by 175. There was a total of 2,094 offences during 2017, and 1,919 in 2016. This translates to a 0.7 rate increase.

The map below shows the scale of offences across London in 2017



The graph below shows there was a rise in level of hate crime in Harrow from March 2016. This trend has been on a positive downward turn since March 2017.

The chart below shows the number of offences recorded in Harrow during each month for 2017 in orange and 2016 in purple. The average number of hate crimes per month over the two year period is 172. Above average levels of hate crime, over both years, have occurred in May, June, July and August, with below average levels in January, February, March September and November.



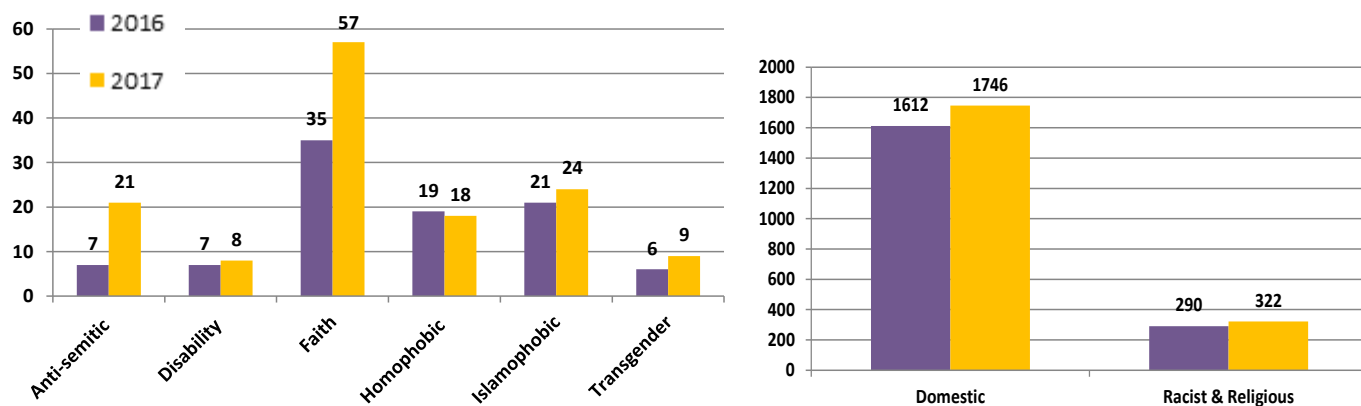
Quick Facts: 

2017: 2,094 hate flagged offences, 8.2 per 1,000 population.

2016: 1,919 hate flagged offences, 7.71 per 1,000 population.

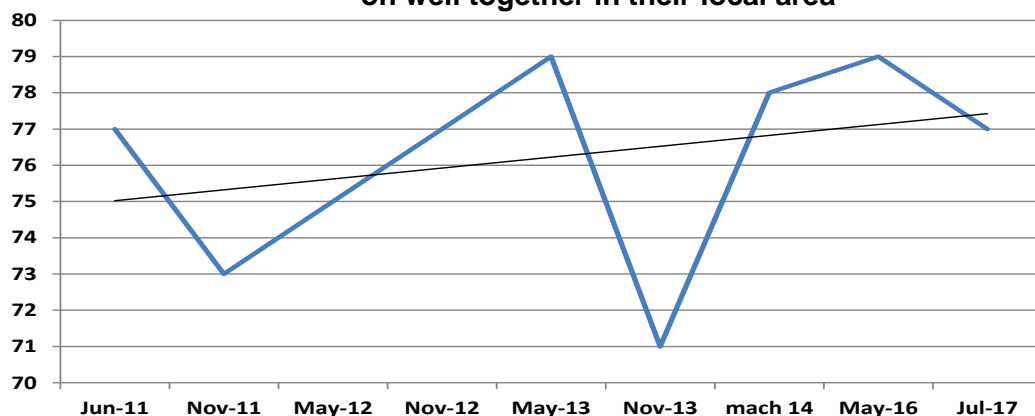
Faith hate crimes increased by 63%

Hate crime by hate flag type 2016 & 2017



The charts shows that Domestic is the most common type of Hate crime. There has been a rise across all hate crime types apart from Homophobic which has seen a small reduction. The most significant rise has been in Faith Hate as this has seen a 63% increase between 2016 and 2017.

% of Harrow residents that agree people from different backgrounds get on well together in their local area



Harrow's Council's reputation tracker shows that in July 2017 the % of Harrow residents that agree people get on well together in their local area declined slightly from May 2016.

Nearest Neighbours

Between 2016 and 2017 all of Harrow's nearest neighbour group have seen a rise in the rate hate crime apart from Hillingdon, which saw a small reduction.

Hate Crime	2016		2017		Offences Change	Rate Change
	Offences	Rate	Offences	Rate		
Barnet	3274	8.48	3352	8.68	78	0.20
Brent	3515	10.71	3723	11.34	208	0.63
Ealing	3774	11.00	3916	11.41	142	0.41
Harrow	1919	7.71	2094	8.42	175	0.70
Hillingdon	3171	10.48	3157	10.44	-14	-0.05
London	3274	8.48	3352	8.68	78	0.20

Harrow has the lowest rate of hate crime in both 2016 and 2017

Young people and racially aggravated offending:

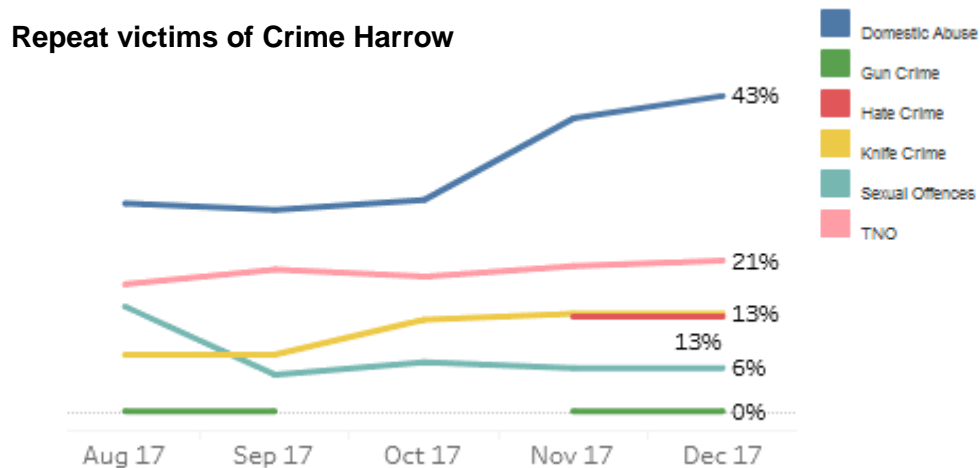
There was an increase in youth offending in 2017 compared to 2016 and the proportion of racially aggravated offences also increased by 1.2%.

Racially aggravated youth offences have risen by 50% between 2016 and 2017. The highest rise was racially aggravated criminal damage. There were no racially aggravated (youth crime), wounding offences in 2017.

Offence Type	Offence Category	2016		2017		% Change
		No.	% of total youth offending	No.	% of total youth offending	
Racially Aggravated youth offences	Wounding	3	1.1%	0	0.0%	-1.1%
	Criminal damage	0	0.0%	5	1.6%	1.6%
	Public fear	1	0.4%	3	1.0%	0.6%
	Total	4	1.5%	8	2.6%	1.2%

Repeat Victims

In Harrow 21% (215) of victims of crime in December 17 had been a victim of at least one other offence during the past year. Focusing on the high harm areas, 43% of all Domestic Abuse victims (56) were repeat victims of domestic abuse during the same period⁷.



Nearest neighbours repeat victims - High Harm Crime

Table shows the percentage of victims of crime in December 2017 had been a victim of the same category of offence during the past year from Harrow's nearest neighbour group.

Repeat Victims	Gun Crime		Hate crime		Knife crime		Sexual offences		Domestic abuse		TNO	
	%	trend	%	trend	%	trend	%	trend	%	trend	%	trend
Barnet	40%	▲	8%	▲	5%	■	3%	■	36%	▲	20%	▲
Brent	0%	■	14%	▼	23%	▲	6%	▼	30%	▲	20%	■
Ealing	0%	■	2%	■	11%	▼	10%	▲	35%	▲	20%	■
Harrow	0%	■	13%	■	13%	▲	6%	■	43%	▲	21%	▲
Hillingdon	10%	▼	3%	■	23%	▲	10%	▼	32%	▼	20%	■
London	9%	▲	7%	■	10%	■	5%	■	36%	▲	20%	▲

The percentage of victims of a crime that have been a victim of at least one other offence during the past year, in Harrow, is in line with London and Harrow's nearest neighbour group. Harrow has a significantly higher percentage of repeat victims of domestic abuse and a lower than average percentage of repeat gun crime victims. The level of repeat hate crime victims is above average for the group. Harrow has average levels of repeat victims of knife and sexual offences.

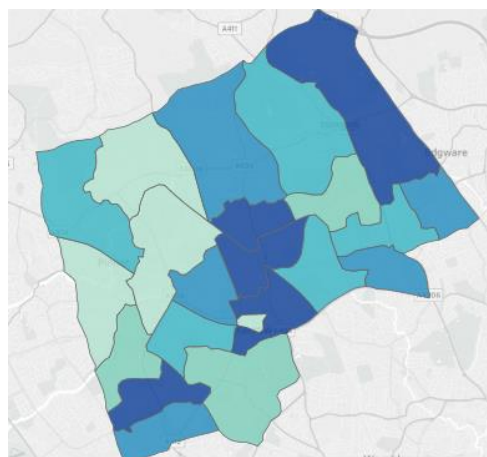
⁷ Source: MOPAC, <https://www.london.gov.uk/what-we-do/mayors-office-policing-and-crime-mopac/data-and-statistics/mopac-performance-framework>, (Jan 2018).

Other high crime types

Theft of a motor vehicle:

Theft of a motor vehicle relates to the theft or attempted theft of a vehicle, driving without consent of the owner or as a passenger of a stolen vehicle.

Between 2016 and 2017, theft of motor vehicle offences in Harrow have increased by 83. There was a total of 373 offences during 2017, and 290 in 2016. This translates to a 0.3 rate increase.



Wards with the highest numbers of offences in 2017 are Wealdstone and Canons.

Wards with the lowest numbers of offences in 2017 are Pinner south and Hatch End

Low High

Theft of MV	2016		2017		Offences Change	Rate Change
	Offences	Rate	Offences	Rate		
Barnet	819	2.1	1041	2.7	222	0.6
Brent	900	2.7	1302	4.0	402	1.2
Ealing	843	2.5	1094	3.2	251	0.7
Harrow	290	1.2	373	1.5	83	0.3
Hillingdon	795	2.6	1128	3.7	333	1.1
London	13493	3.0	15467	3.4	1974	0.4



Total Harrow:
Theft of a MV (monthly count trend)

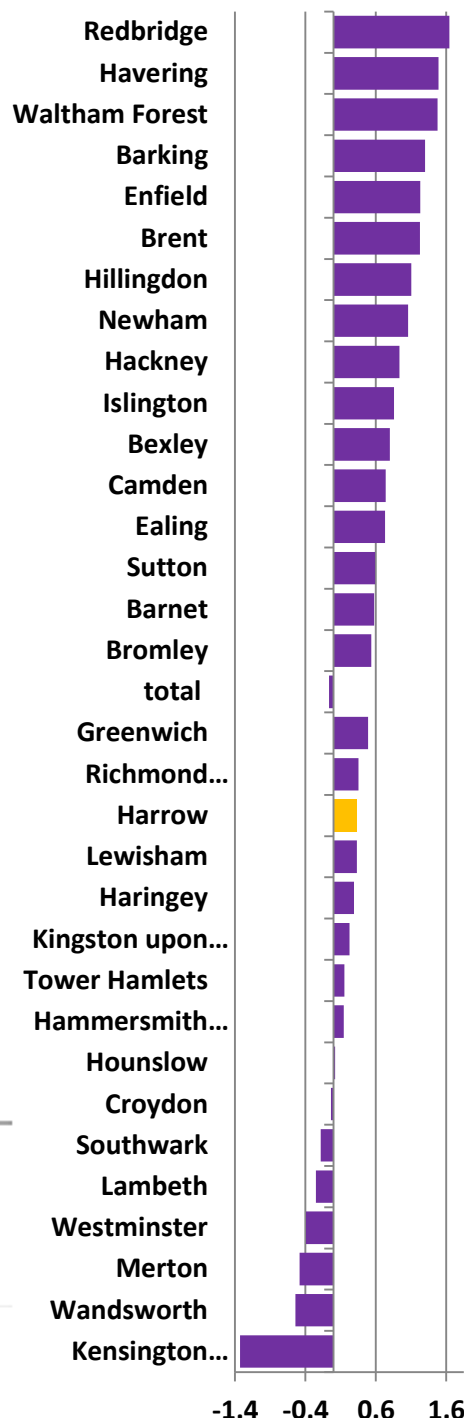
Quick Facts:

2017: 373 theft of motor vehicle offences, 1.5 per 1,000 population.

2016: 290 theft of a motor vehicle offences, 1.2 per 1,000 population.

28.6% increase
(2016-2017)

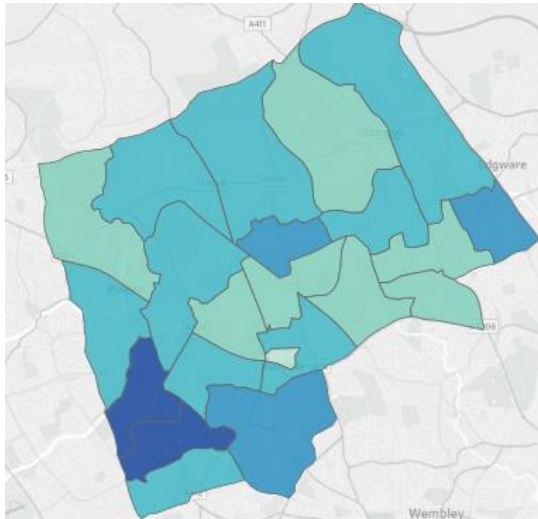
Theft of a MV rate change in London 2016-2017



Theft from a motor vehicle:

Theft from a motor vehicle is the theft of articles from a motor vehicle, whether locked or unlocked.

Between 2016 and 2017, offences in Harrow have increased by 136. There was total of 1,223 offences during 2017 and 1,087 in 2016. This translates to a 0.6 rate increase.



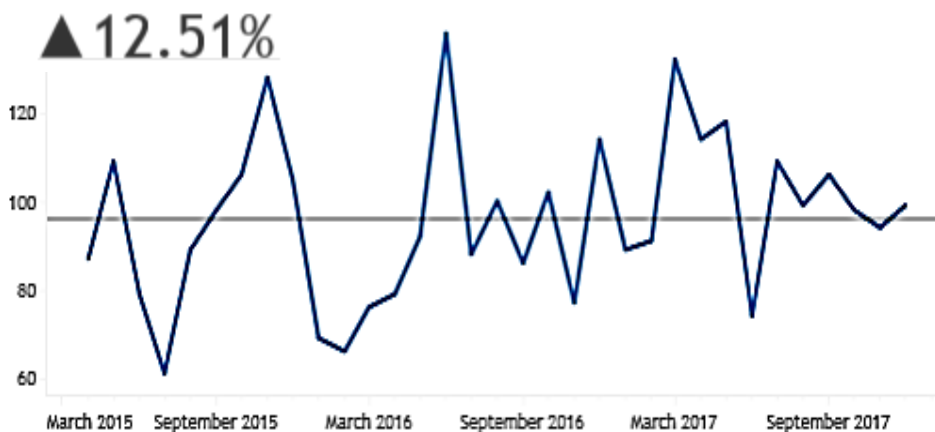
The wards with the highest numbers of offences in 2017 are Harrow Weald and Greenhill

The wards with the lowest numbers of offences in 2017 are Stanmore Park and Headstone South

Low High

Theft from MV	2016		2017		Offs Change	Rate Change
	Offs	Rate	Offs	Rate		
Barnet	2289	5.93	2429	6.29	140	0.36
Brent	1854	5.65	2316	7.06	462	1.41
Ealing	2188	6.38	2192	6.39	4	0.01
Harrow	1087	4.37	1223	4.92	136	0.55
Hillingdon	1839	6.08	2656	8.78	817	2.70
London	51688	5.89	59268	6.75	7580	0.86

12 months to December 2017 compared to previous 12 months



Total Harrow:
Theft from a MV (monthly count trend)

269

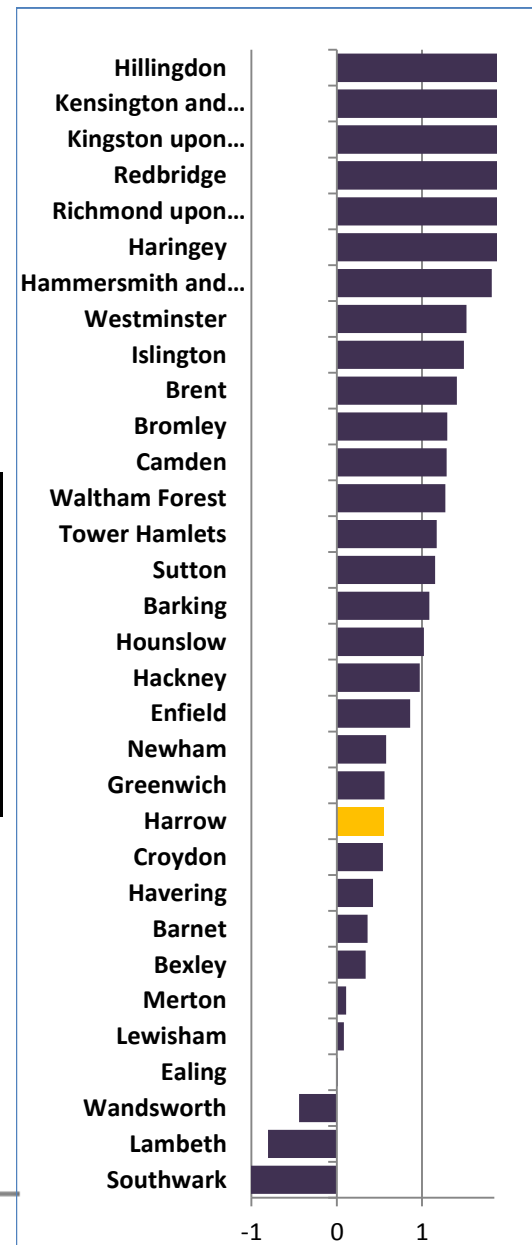
Quick Facts:



2017: 1223 thefts from motor vehicle offences, 4.9 per 1,000 population.

2016: 1087 thefts from motor vehicle offences, 4.3 per 1,000 population.

Theft from a MV rate change in London 2016-2017



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You will need to produce an Equality Impact Assessment (EqIA) if:

- You are developing a new policy, strategy, or service
- You are making changes that will affect front-line services
- You are reducing budgets, which may affect front-line services
- You are changing the way services are funded and this may impact the quality of the service and who can access it
- You are making a decision that could have a different impact on different groups of people
- You are making staff redundant or changing their roles

Guidance notes on how to complete an EqIA and sign off process are available on the Hub under Equality and Diversity. You must read the [guidance notes](#) and ensure you have followed all stages of the EqIA approval process (outlined in appendix 1). Section 2 of the template requires you to undertake an assessment of the impact of your proposals on groups with protected characteristics. Equalities and borough profile data, as well as other sources of statistical information can be found on the Harrow hub, within the section entitled: [Equality Impact Assessment](#) - sources of statistical information.

Equality Impact Assessment (EqIA)		
Type of Decision:	<input type="radio"/> Cabinet <input type="radio"/> Portfolio holder <input checked="" type="radio"/> Other (state)	
Title of Proposal	Youth Justice Plan 2018-19	Date EqIA created: June 2018
Name and job title of completing/lead Officer	Mark Scanlon, Head of Service Early Support and Youth Offending Service	
Directorate/ Service responsible	People's Directorate. Children and Young People	
Organisational approval		
EqIA approved by Directorate Equality Task Group (DETG) Chair	Name	Signature
		<input type="checkbox"/> Tick this box to indicate that you have approved this EqIA Date of approval

1. Summary of proposal, impact on groups with protected characteristics and mitigating actions

(to be completed **after** you have completed sections 2 - 5)

a) What is your proposal?

The key proposal is to refresh Harrow's annual Youth Justice Plan.

All Youth Offending Partnerships are required by law to produce a Youth Justice Plan (YJ Plan) as part of the conditions of a grant from the Youth Justice Board. Harrow's YJ plan is closely aligned with the council's Violence, Vulnerability and Exploitation Strategy and the Council's Strategic annual assessment of crime, disorder, anti-social behaviour, substance misuse and reoffending within the borough which is known as the Strategic Assessment. The Strategic Assessment previously came to Overview and Scrutiny along with the draft Community Safety Strategy. However, following feedback from scrutiny that this does not allow scrutiny sufficient opportunity for its comments and reflections on the strategic assessment to inform the refresh of the Community Safety Strategy, this year the strategic assessment came to Overview and Scrutiny separately, in March 2018. The Strategic Assessment is then used to inform the partnership's Community Safety Strategy. The last Community Safety Strategy was published in 2017 and is refreshed on an annual basis.

This Community Safety and Violence, Vulnerability and Exploitation (VVE) Strategy sets out the Council's vision for tackling community safety in Harrow and takes into account the findings from our Strategic Assessment 2018, and includes our vision for tackling Domestic and Sexual Violence.

The Youth Justice Plan builds on the Strategic Assessment and the VVE strategy in setting out the performance and strategic objectives for addressing youth offending within Harrow.

The following strategic objectives have been prioritised:

1. Reducing offending (first time entrants to the system, the use of custody, the rate of reoffending)
2. Youth violence, weapon based crime, vulnerability and exploitation
3. Drug and alcohol misuse (including vulnerability to engaging in production, supply and distribution)
4. Promoting the welfare and wellbeing of young people vulnerable to or committing offending / anti-social behaviour (offering positive activities to youth and containing problematic behaviours).
5. Addressing the disproportionately high representation of black males within the criminal justice system

The Strategy also has a strong focus on the high harm crime which reinforces the commitment to tackle violence, vulnerability and exploitation in the borough. This also firmly echoes the current Mayor's priorities, and includes a renewed focus on tackling Youth Violence. The following areas are seen as priorities in Harrow:

b) Summarise the impact of your proposal on groups with protected characteristics

Addressing the issues and priorities identified in the strategy, will have a positive impact on the community as a whole and therefore all protected groups. Of particular note, at a national and local level there is a disproportionate representation of young black men within the criminal justice system. This area will continue to be a focus of outcome scrutiny.

Harrow Council has been successful in securing funding from the Mayor's London Crime Prevention Fund aimed at tackling violence, vulnerability and exploitation in young people and children. Four innovative programmes will focus on secondary aged children with a view to engaging with vulnerable young people who are at risk of criminal activity. This includes:

- Recruitment of a gangs worker who will work with young people connected to the known gangs in the area and those who are engaged in high levels of anti-social, violent and criminal behaviour.
- Art and drama programme aimed at Years 9 and 10 for children at risk of entering the criminal justice system.
- Working with WISH to deliver targeted outreach and support services to young people within identified schools specifically aimed at promoting awareness of sexual assault, CSE, and digital exploitation.
- Delivering preventative interventions via Compass to support young people at risk of becoming involved in the supply of illicit substances via 1-1 and group sessions.

Harrow also fund Hestia to provide a Domestic and Sexual Violence service to men and women of all backgrounds, cultures and faiths. The service includes a requirement for Hestia to record the diversity data of service users including sexual orientation to establish a profile of the Lesbian Gay Bisexual and Transgender (LGBT) community, enabling Harrow to further develop the service to ensure it is accessible to everyone. This will also have a positive impact on all protected characteristics.

c) Summarise any potential negative impact(s) identified and mitigating actions

The EqIA has not highlighted any negative impact on any protected characteristics.

2. Assessing impact					
You are required to undertake a detailed analysis of the impact of your proposals on groups with protected characteristics. You should refer to borough profile data , equalities data , service user information, consultation responses and any other relevant data/evidence to help you assess and explain what impact (if any) your proposal(s) will have on each group. Where there are gaps in data, you should state this in the boxes below and what action (if any), you will take to address this in the future.		What does the evidence tell you about the impact your proposal may have on groups with protected characteristics? Click the relevant box to indicate whether your proposal will have a positive impact, negative (minor, major), or no impact			
Protected characteristic	For each protected characteristic, explain in detail what the evidence is suggesting and the impact of your proposal (if any). Click the appropriate box on the right to indicate the outcome of your analysis.	Positive impact	Negative impact		No impact
			Minor	Major	
Age	<p>20.6% of Harrow's residents are under 16. 64.5% of Harrow's population are of working age (16 to 64) and 14.9% of Harrow's residents are 65 or older.² The average (median) age is 37 years, lower than most other places³. As with most areas in the country, the borough has an aging population. It is expected that the number of residents aged 65 plus will increase by nearly 42% and those aged 85 plus could increase by over 62% by 2029.</p> <p>Of the crime types where the age of the victim and the suspect might be relevant, crimes relating to the following crime types will be young, aged from 0-25:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Youth Violence – There was increase in the total number of youth offences in 2017 compared to 2016. This went up from 276 to 306 and drug offences went up from 47 to 50. • Between 2016 and 2017, the number of serious youth violence victims has risen by 40. There was a total of 140 offences during 2017, and 100 in 2016. This translates to a 0.2 rate increase. • Between 2016 and 2017, the number of gang flagged offences has reduced by 9. There was a total of 10 offences during 2017, and 19 in 2016. This translates to a 0.4 rate reduction. 	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Knife Crime – Assessments of young people by the YOT indicate that young people are carrying knives due to feeling unsafe and the majority of knives have been kitchen knives rather than “trophy” knives. Between 2016 and 2017, the number of Knife crime offences has risen by 43. There was a total of 223 offences during 2017, and 180 in 2016. This translates to a 0.17 rate increase • Child Sexual Exploitation (CSE)– Between 2016 and 2017, the number of CSE registrations has reduced by 18. This translates to a 0.7 rate reduction. • Young people involved in the supply of illegal substances – There has been a significant increase in referrals to the Harrow Young People’s Substance Misuse Service from universal and alternative education between 15/16 Q3 and 16/17 Q3 with referrals from YOT remaining consistent. In 16/17 Q3 there were more referrals from education than from YOT which reflects the changing national picture <p>There is a particular focus on high harm crime in the Community Safety Strategy which is aimed largely at young people. This reinforces our commitment to tackle violence, vulnerability and exploitation in the borough and firmly echoes the current Mayor’s priorities, and includes a renewed focus on Anti-Social Behaviour and Youth Violence</p>				
Disability	<p>15.4% of Harrow’s working age population classified themselves as disabled, a total of 24,600 people. 7,690 individuals, 3.1% of the total population, receive Disability Living Allowance.</p> <p>We recognise that adults in need of care/support are often at risk of domestic violence and abuse. A recent deep dive by the Safeguarding Adults Team showed that 33% (171 cases) of all safeguarding adults enquiries taken forward in 2016/17 had an element of domestic violence and abuse, and older people were the most “at risk group” (45%) followed by mental health users (42%). The Harrow Safeguarding Adults Board (HSAB) has agreed that training and</p>	☒	☐	☐	☐

	awareness raising should be targeted to agencies where no/low referrals have been generated, this will also include a greater focus on the multi-agency training programme for safeguarding adults in relation to this domestic violence and abuse.				
Gender reassignment	No data on crime affecting this protected characteristic	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Marriage and Civil Partnership	No data on crime affecting this protected characteristic	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Pregnancy and Maternity	No data on crime affecting this protected characteristic	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

<p>Race/ Ethnicity</p>	<p>69.1% of residents in Harrow classify themselves as belonging to a minority ethnic group. The White British group forms the remaining 30.9% of the population, (down from 50% in 2001). The 'Asian/Asian British: Indian' group form 26.4% of the population. 11.3% are 'Other Asian', reflecting Harrow's sizeable Sri Lankan community. 8.2% of residents are 'White Other', up from 4.5% in 2001. In percentage terms, in 2011, Harrow had the second largest Indian, the largest 'Other Asian' and the 7th largest Irish population of any local authority in England and Wales. Harrow also had the highest proportion of Romanian (4,784) and Kenyan born residents, the latter reflecting migrants from Kenya who are of Asian descent</p> <p>There was an increase in youth offending in 2017 compared to 2016 and the proportion of racially aggravated offences also increased by 1.2%.</p> <p>Racially aggravated youth offences have risen by 50% between 2016 and 2017. The highest rise was racially aggravated criminal damage. There were no racially aggravated (youth crime), wounding offences in 2017.</p> <p>In 2016/17 there were 298 Racist & Religious Hate crimes in Harrow - increasing to 345 in 2017/18. This is a priority in the strategy and will be addressed.</p> <p>According to a developing 'Problem Profile' it would appear that there is a danger of young females, particularly of Black British/Black African ethnicity, becoming involved in gang-related activity. Among those deemed at risk of involvement (eg through sibling relationship to gang nominals) who are under the age of 13, there is a significant gender difference compared to the older gang-related cases: almost 50% of this sub-group are females, while 44% are of Black or Black British ethnicity. Addressing this issue can be seen as part of the Mayor of London's objective of diverting young females from the criminal justice system.</p> <p>The priorities identified within the strategy, actions/projects implemented will have a positive impact on all protected characteristics including race/ethnicity.</p>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
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<p>Religion or belief</p>	<p>Harrow had the third highest level of religious diversity of the 348 local authorities in England or Wales. The borough had the highest proportion of Hindus, Jains and members of the Unification Church, the second highest figures for Zoroastrianism and was 6th for Judaism. 37% of the population are Christian, the 5th lowest figure in the country. Muslims accounted for 12.5% of the populatio</p> <p>Between 2016 and 2017, hate crime offences in Harrow have increased by 175. There was a total of 2,094 offences during 2017, and 1,919 in 2016. This translates to a 0.7 rate increase. The rate of Faith Hate in Harrow has almost doubled over the past year. Harrow has the highest rate increase nearest neighbours group. This is a priority in the strategy and will be addressed.</p> <p>The priorities identified within the strategy, actions/projects implemented will have a positive impact on all protected characteristics including religion or belief.</p>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<p>Gender</p>	<p>49.8% of the population in Harrow are male and 50.2% are female. 92% of cases referred to MARAC, Community IDVA and MASH IDVA were women.</p> <p>There is currently no provision for refuge accommodation for male victims of DV in Harrow; however this is a pan-London issue and is identified as a service provision gap. Most recent MOPAC figures (March 2017) show that men represented 24% of all victims of Domestic Abuse and Violence. Closer working with police partners and neighbouring Boroughs would appear to be beneficial in this area, with a view to widen the provision of support. From the data available it would also seem necessary to consider the provision of hostel space and support for male victims – in line with Equality and Diversity strategies – as these are, at present, wholly lacking.</p> <p>The priorities identified within the strategy, actions/projects implemented will have a positive impact on all protected characteristics including gender (sex)</p>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Sexual Orientation	<p>It is estimated that 6% of the UK population are lesbian, gay and bisexual (LGB), which would equate to approximately 14,430 of our residents</p> <p>As of 31st December 2016, there have been 142 Civil Partnerships in Harrow, 19 of which have been converted to marriage. There have been 32 same sex marriages in Harrow since inception on 29th March 2014</p> <p>Although data on sexual orientation is collected on most of the crime types, there is still not sufficient data to identify trends and make robust conclusions.</p> <p>2% of cases referred to MARAC, Community IDVA and MASH IDVA were LGBTQ.</p> <p>There has been a light increase in LGBT Hate Crime in Harrow (Transgender Hate Crime up from 6 in 2016 to 9 in 2017)</p> <p>This is an identified priority in the strategy. The priorities identified within the strategy, actions/projects implemented will have a positive impact on all protected characteristics including sexual orientation.</p>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<p>2.1 Cumulative impact – considering what else is happening within the Council and Harrow as a whole, could your proposals have a cumulative impact on groups with protected characteristics?</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes No <input type="checkbox"/></p>					
<p>If you clicked the Yes box, which groups with protected characteristics could be affected and what is the potential impact? Include details in the space below. Young black men could see a positive impact in that they are currently over represented within the youth justice system.</p>					
<p>2.2 Any other impact - considering what else is happening nationally/locally (national/local/regional policies, socio-economic factors etc), could your proposals have an impact on individuals/service users, or other groups?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p>					

If you clicked the Yes box, Include details in the space below

3. Actions to mitigate/remove negative impact

Only complete this section if your assessment (in section 2) suggests that your proposals may have a negative impact on groups with protected characteristics. If you have not identified any negative impacts, please complete sections 4 and 5.

In the table below, please state what these potential negative impact (s) are, mitigating actions and steps taken to ensure that these measures will address and remove any negative impacts identified and by when. Please also state how you will monitor the impact of your proposal once implemented.

State what the negative impact(s) are for each group, identified in section 2. In addition, you should also consider and state potential risks associated with your proposal.	Measures to mitigate negative impact (provide details, including details of and additional consultation undertaken/to be carried out in the future). If you are unable to identify measures to mitigate impact, please state so and provide a brief explanation.	What action (s) will you take to assess whether these measures have addressed and removed any negative impacts identified in your analysis? Please provide details. If you have previously stated that you are unable to identify measures to mitigate impact please state below.	Deadline date	Lead Officer
All Protected Characteristics	Improve data of victims and service users for all the Protected Characteristics	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure the Youth Offending Team and other services providing services within the strategy, collate and analyse data against the protected characteristics 	March 2019	Policy Team

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4. Public Sector Equality Duty

How does your proposal meet the Public Sector Equality Duty (PSED) to:

1. Eliminate unlawful discrimination, harassment and victimisation and other conduct prohibited by the Equality Act 2010
2. Advance equality of opportunity between people from different groups
3. Foster good relations between people from different groups

Include details in the space below

The priorities identified within the strategy and any actions, activities or projects delivered will be open and accessible to target audiences from all protected characteristics. Where evidence has highlighted the need to target a certain community (protected characteristics), emphasis will be driven to reach these groups (e.g. domestic violence service for women and same sex partners, various school based activities targeting children and young people and hate crime provision promoted to people from faith and black and minority ethnic buckhounds) . The Strategy includes recognition of the importance of Community Cohesion in setting a climate in which crime is regarded as unacceptable. Community Cohesion is enhanced by more comprehensive reporting of crimes and especially Hate Crime and its prompt and robust investigation. Reducing crime increases community confidence and cohesion, enabling people from different backgrounds more easily to trust each other.

5. Outcome of the Equality Impact Assessment (EqIA) click the box that applies

Outcome 1

No change required: the EqIA has not identified any potential for unlawful conduct or disproportionate impact and all opportunities to advance equality of opportunity are being addressed

Outcome 2

Adjustments to remove/mitigate negative impacts identified by the assessment, or to better advance equality, as stated in section 3&4

Outcome 3

This EqIA has identified discrimination and/ or missed opportunities to advance equality and/or foster good relations. However, it is still reasonable to continue with the activity. Outline the reasons for this and the information used to reach this decision in the space below.

Include details here

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Youth Justice Board for England and Wales

Strategic Plan 2018-2021

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Foreword

Over the last 6 months the Youth Justice Board (YJB) has moved responsibility for the commissioning of custody to the Ministry of Justice and other former functions have passed to the new Youth Custody Service.

These changes have allowed the YJB to refocus on its core principles as a provider of expert, independent advice to ministers and to support outstanding practice in the youth justice sector.

I am delighted that we have also had a number of new appointments to the board bringing in a wide range of expertise and talent with members with experience from local authorities, youth offending teams (YOTs), the police, the charity sector, academia, health and education. I have invited board members to play a much more active part in the work of the YJB including being the sponsor of each of our six strategic programmes.

With money continuing to be a challenge, I am keen that the YJB seeks to reduce bureaucratic pressures on the system and duplication. In order for YOTs to continue to build on the successes that they have achieved in the last few years, we will support opportunities which provide local authorities the freedom to organise and run services that best suit their own priorities.

I welcome the focus on vulnerable adolescents contained in the new Ofsted inspection framework and I am sure it will provide a springboard for driving even better collaboration and where necessary, integration between services in giving children and their families the support they need to build on their strengths and turn their lives around.

I look forward to continuing to see creative ways that services are working together to bring about change.

Finally, I would like to thank those in the youth justice sector and my colleagues at the YJB for their work in continuing to support some of the most troubled and vulnerable children in our society. It is through your ongoing work that we are able to help children and their communities to be safe.

Charlie Taylor

Chair

Youth Justice Board for England and Wales

Context

The demands on the youth justice system have changed significantly compared to ten years ago. There are far fewer children in the system, including those entering for the first time and those in custody. This is a great success; however new challenges have emerged.

- As the cohort gets smaller it becomes more concentrated with children who have the most complex needs (including health and education needs) and challenging behaviours. This is evident by the high reoffending rate, especially for those leaving custody.
- Having a more complex cohort means that the expectations on youth justice practitioners is greater than ever. There are high levels of violence in the secure estate, with a proportion of this being against staff. This combined with other very serious issues (e.g. high levels of children self-harming) means that staff must try harder than ever to keep children safe.
- The small cohort means that the number of custodial establishments has reduced. This can mean that some children are placed further away from home which causes difficulties for families and services trying to resettlement children when they are released.
- Whilst we have seen such large reductions in the number of children entering the system, the rate of those children from some black, Asian and minority ethnic (BAME) backgrounds is not falling at the same pace compared to white children. This means that the proportion of BAME children in the youth justice system is increasing. Those children who have been in local authority care are also over represented in the system.

In 2016, Charlie Taylor, who has since become our Chair, carried out a [review](#) of the youth justice system. Lord Laming completed a [review](#) on protecting children in care from involvement with the criminal justice system. In 2017, the Youth Custody Improvement Board produced a [report](#) on the youth secure estate. David Lammy MP published his [review](#) on the treatment of, and outcomes for BAME individuals in the criminal justice system. These reviews included recommendations for extensive changes to youth justice in England and Wales and the wider criminal justice system.

The Government has recognised that the youth justice system needs reform and is responding by making a number of changes, including:

- A reform programme with a focus on improving custody. This includes: improving safety, building a workforce with the skills needed to work with children with complex needs, piloting Secure Schools – a new approach to custody which focuses on education.

- The creation of the Youth Custody Service, within Her Majesty's Prison and Probation Service, which has responsibility for the youth custodial estate.
- The transfer of secure commissioning functions from the YJB to the Ministry of Justice¹.

These changes have provided the YJB with the opportunity to revisit how it can best deliver its functions to support the system to improve outcomes for children. We will:

- Focus on our primary role to monitor the youth justice system and provide independent advice to ministers on its performance.
- Define the youth justice 'system' as comprising of all of the bodies who commission and deliver services to children who have committed, or are at risk of committing crime. Therefore, recognising that collaboration is key to bringing about positive change.
- Understand our position within the system and focus our efforts on the areas where we can enable the greatest positive impact.
- Make sure that we represent the needs of children in both England and Wales, recognising those services which are devolved in Wales and the importance of our close partnership with the Welsh Government.

We must also ensure that we are flexible to adapt when future challenges present themselves. We will be looking for what these may be so the system can prepare itself. We understand there are currently the following challenges which could impact our work:

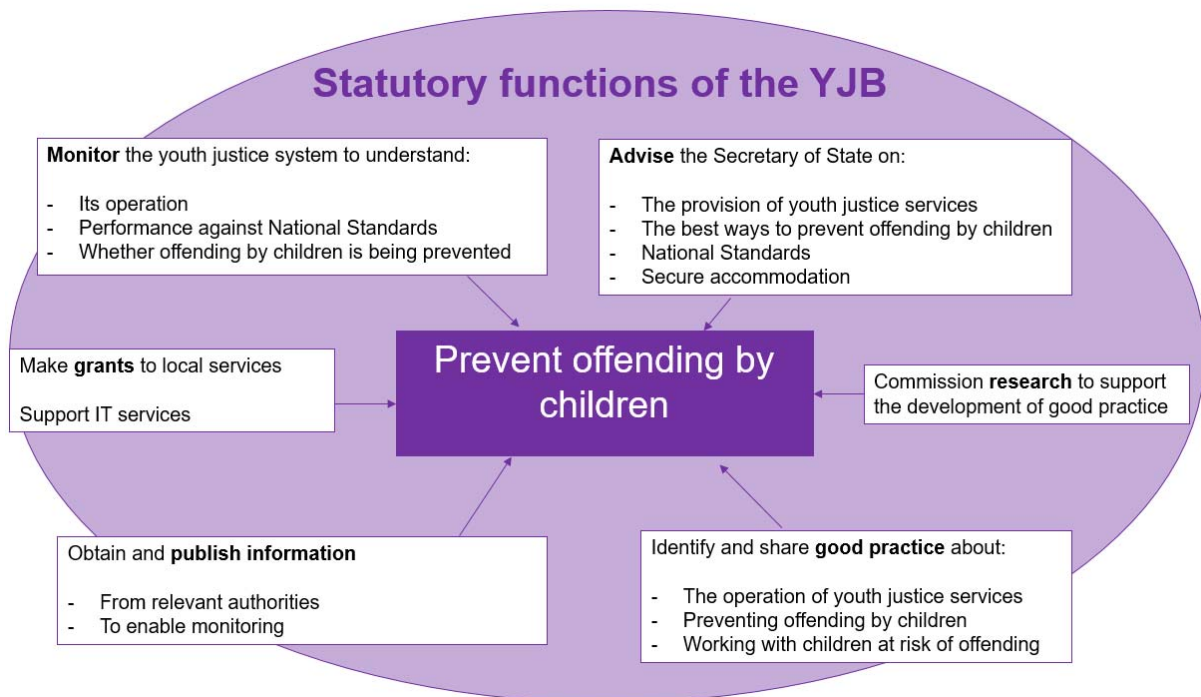
- Central government funding is tight which has implications for our budget and therefore the activities we are able to undertake. Government departments we work closely with will experience financial pressures which may impact their activities within youth justice. One area we will need to monitor is the impact on frontline services which will include, for example, if any changes to policing or the courts service affects outcomes for children.
- Local authorities are experiencing financial pressures. This means significant changes are taking place to the local landscape and how local services are delivered. Funding decisions of Police and Crime Commissioners is also key for local youth justice services.
- The Children and Social Work Act 2017 introduces multi-agency safeguarding arrangements to replace Local Safeguarding Children Boards, and changes to the framework for learning from serious incidents (Serious Case Reviews).
- The disproportionate representation of people from some BAME backgrounds is a priority across government. This provides an opportunity to work with others to tackle this important issue.

¹ In discharging its responsibility to assess future demand for youth detention accommodation, the YJB will continue to advise the Ministry of Justice

Who we are and what we do

The YJB is a non-departmental public body established by the Crime and Disorder Act (1998)². It monitors the operation of the youth justice system and the provision of youth justice services³. It advises the Secretary of State on matters relating to the youth justice system, identifies and shares examples of good practice and publishes information about the system: reporting on how it is operating and how the statutory aim of the system ('to prevent offending by children and young people') can best be achieved.

The YJB is the only official body to have oversight of the whole youth justice system and so is uniquely placed to guide and advise on the provision of youth justice services.



² The YJB's unique functions are set out in section 41, part III of the Crime and Disorder Act 1998

³ As defined by section 38, part III of the Crime and Disorder Act 1998

YJB Values

Through the YJB Values the YJB aspires to be:

Child-centred

- We see children first and offenders second. We make every effort to champion the needs of children wherever they are in the youth justice system and ensure we give them a voice.
- We strongly believe that children can, and should be given every opportunity to make positive changes.

Outcome focused

- We are outcome focused in fulfilling our statutory functions. We provide leadership and expertise and promote effective practice across the youth justice workforce to maximise positive outcomes for children and their victims.

Inclusive

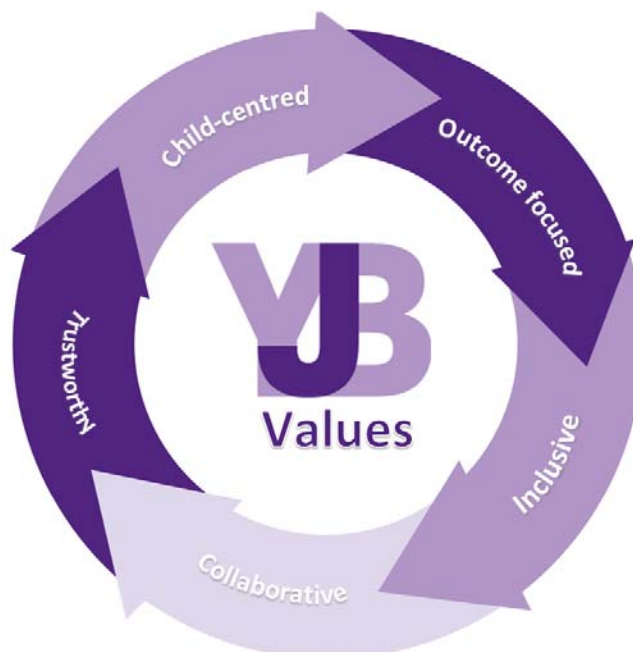
- We strive to challenge discrimination and promote equality, and we work with others to try to eliminate bias in the youth justice system.

Collaborative

- We encourage system-led change, and are enablers to innovation. We actively encourage, facilitate and engage in partnership working to help meet the needs of children, their victims and their communities.

Trustworthy

- We endeavour to act with integrity in everything we do.



Our strategic approach

YJB Vision

Every child should live a safe and crime-free life and make a positive contribution to society

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Youth Justice System Aims

Reduce the number of children in the youth justice system

Reduce reoffending by children in the youth justice system

Improve the safety and wellbeing of children in the youth justice system

Improve outcomes for children in the youth justice system

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Work to achieve the Youth Justice System Aims

Listening to children and practitioners

Collaboration between the YJB, Ministers, strategic partners

Strategic programmes

Page 11

YJB Vision

The YJB's strategic direction is set by the Board⁴, which is formed of experts in areas which are vital for effective youth justice: education, health, youth offending teams (YOTs), policing, and the voluntary sector. The Board is supported by a chief executive and other employees⁵ who are responsible for delivering the YJB's business activities.

The Board has established our Vision and Mission statements.

YJB Vision

Every child should live a safe and crime-free life and make a positive contribution to society.

YJB Mission

The YJB is an independent public body with responsibility for monitoring the youth justice system in England and Wales.

We gather information and assess the effectiveness of the system and form an expert view of how the system can prevent offending, and deliver the best outcomes for children who offend and for victims of crime. We advise ministers and those working in youth justice services about how well the system is operating, and how improvements can be made. We share best practice, support information sharing and listen to what children have to say.

⁴ Members of the Board are appointed by the Secretary of State

⁵ As allowed by section 4, Schedule II of the Crime and Disorder Act 1998

Youth Justice System Aims

The Board has established the Youth Justice System Aims which are not only for the YJB to work towards but for the youth justice community as a whole.

Youth Justice System Aims

Reduce the number of children in the youth justice system

Reduce reoffending by children in the youth justice system

Improve the safety and wellbeing of children in the youth justice system

Improve outcomes for children in the youth justice system

Children within the youth justice system are often from some of the most disadvantaged backgrounds. Many have complex needs including learning and mental health difficulties, and are often themselves, victims of crime. In addition, within the youth justice system there remains a disproportionately high number of children from BAME backgrounds and children who have been/are in the care system.

The solutions to reducing youth offending and disproportionality amongst certain groups do not lie in the justice system alone. In order to transform the lives some of the most troubled children in England and Wales, and to reduce the number of victims of youth crime, there needs to be close collaboration between English and Welsh governments, local government and services.

The YJB, the Ministry of Justice, the Youth Custody Service (within Her Majesty's Prison and Probation Service), other government departments in England and the Welsh Government have agreed to work towards these newly established aims. It will be crucial to work with partners across the system to deliver the aims.

We have established a cross-government Youth Justice System Oversight Group to review the performance of the youth justice system against these aims. We will use the outputs from this new Group and other intelligence to provide regular updates to Ministers on the performance of the system, including any actions we believe the Government should take to address specific issues.

Work to achieve the Youth Justice System Aims

Work to achieve the Youth Justice System Aims

Listening to children and practitioners

Collaboration between the YJB, Ministers, strategic partners

Strategic programmes

To deliver the Youth Justice System Aims, partners from across the system will play individual roles as well as needing to work together. The YJB will focus its efforts on the areas where it can make most impact, recognising our position as an organisation which enables others to deliver successful services. The following outlines how the YJB will contribute to achieving the Youth Justice System Aims.

Listening to children

We will continue to facilitate an advisory panel where we meet children on a regular basis to:

- listen to their experiences
- seek their views on specific topics
- discuss ideas they have on how the system can be improved
- provide opportunities for them to participate in projects
- consider the views of families/ carers.

We recognise there are participatory initiatives facilitated by partners across the system which we will also draw learning from.

Drawing on intelligence from various sources to understand how the system is performing

We will gather and interpret information and data from a range of sources to make assessments of how local services and the system as a whole is performing.

We will use these assessments to work with local leaders and other government departments to escalate concerns about performance so that they can take action to improve.

We will work more closely with inspectorates and strategic partners to pool and maximise understanding between stakeholders to enable decisions to be taken based on evidence.

We will use intelligence to identify future opportunities and challenges.

Working with local services to improve practice and promoting innovation

We will develop strategic relationships and engage partners to enable services to innovate.

We will incentivise operators of high performing services to support others to improve.

We will identify and share good practice across the system.

Focusing on strategic programmes which have most impact

We will consider evidence to identify programmes we can work with and support the sector on to deliver the Youth Justice System Aims. The following programmes have been identified. These will be kept under review so we can respond to changing priorities across the system:

- National Standards for youth justice
- Local services practice
- Resettlement and transitions between services
- Safety in custody
- Secure Schools
- The disproportionate representation of children from some BAME backgrounds in the youth justice system

We are currently in the process of working with partners to develop the business plan activities for 2018/19. Our 2018/19 business plan will be published in the summer.

Contact us

For more information or to contact us:

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102 Petty France
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SW1H 9AJ

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Youth Justice Board Wales office

Wales division support
4-6 Orchard Street
Swansea

SA1 5AG

Enquiries 01792 478 379

Youth Justice Board media enquiries

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102 Petty France
London
SW1H 9AJ

Press office 020 3334 3536

For out-of-hours queries 07659 173 270

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REPORT FOR: CABINET

Date of Meeting:	12 July 2018
Subject:	Vehicle Procurement Option re Capitalisation
Key Decision:	Yes, as it is significant in terms of its effects on communities living or working in an area of two or more wards of the Borough.
Responsible Officer:	Paul Walker, Corporate Director Community
Portfolio Holder:	Cllr Varsha Parmar – Portfolio Holder for Environment
Exempt:	No, except for the Appendix which is exempt under paragraph 3 of Schedule 12A to the Local Government Act 1972 - information relating to the financial or business affairs of any particular person
Decision subject to Call-in:	Yes
Wards affected:	All
Enclosures:	Appendix - Estimated Capital Cost (exempt information not for publication)

Section 1 – Summary and Recommendations

This report sets out the proposal to have the flexibility to utilise capital and procure vehicles outright in the current vehicle procurement exercise.

Recommendations:

Cabinet is requested to:

(a) Recommend to Council that the Capital Programme for 2018/19 is increased by the indicative capital cost as set out in the Appendix (exempt information) to make provision for an option to purchase vehicles under the current tender exercise for the procurement of the Supply and Maintenance of Vehicles. The purpose of this decision is to give officers the flexibility to purchase, should that be the most economically advantageous option resulting from the procurement exercise.

(b) Delegate authority to the Corporate Director, Community, following consultation with the Portfolio Holder for Environment, Director of Finance and the Portfolio Holder for Finance and Resources, to decide the finalisation of the options based on the results of the procurement exercise and affordability.

Reason: (For recommendations)

To fulfil financial regulations that requires Cabinet decision to make adjustments to the Council's Capital programme, and to give officers the flexibility to purchase, should that be the most economically advantageous option resulting from the procurement exercise.

Section 2 – Report

- 2.1 In February 2015 Cabinet gave approval for the Directorate to embark on the procurement of its vehicle supply and maintenance services. This procurement covers all the vehicles utilised in delivering the Council's statutory services such as of waste collection; street cleanings; pest control and special needs transport. It also includes those vehicles used for generating commercial income such as trade waste, gardening and grounds maintenance. The procurement exercise includes the procurement of Brent Council's special needs transport vehicles as part of Harrow's management of that service.
- 2.2 The procurement strategy incorporated a market engagement exercise to which suppliers in the vehicle supply and maintenance industry were invited to meet with Directorate's Commercial Working Group to understand the Council's requirements and any relevant constraints. The engagement session also provided the opportunity for the Authority to understand what elements and options in the procurement would likely generate the best commercial proposals from these suppliers.
- 2.3 One option mentioned and discussed was the option for the Council to procure and own these vehicles outright as opposed to the current leasing arrangements. To incorporate this option into the procurement exercise, there need to be the provision in the capital programme to provide the flexibility, should this option, in fact generate the highest financial savings from this project.
- 2.4 This Report therefore seeks Cabinet approval to include this capital provision within the capital programme. This will then provide the flexibility needed for this option to be firmly put to the market within the procurement exercise. If the flexibility exists for this option it will then be fully evaluated as part of the tender process.

. It was originally decided not to incorporate an option to purchase vehicles outright but rather to progress with the option of hiring them instead. This stance has been discounted, as the opportunity to maximise savings means having all options available to bidders and evaluating each proposal on its own merits.

3 Options considered

- 2.5 The option considered was not to incorporate an option to purchase vehicles outright and to progress with the option of hiring vehicles. This has been discounted as the opportunity to maximise savings means having all options available to Bidders and evaluating each proposal.

4. Current situation

4.1 The Council is finalising its options for the procurement of the vehicle supply and maintenance services. The options in the OJEU notice and set out in the Invitation to Tender includes an option for outright purchase of vehicles. Cabinet approval for the capital provision is required in order to have this as a final option for bidders.

4.2 The purchase option will include two Lots featuring the procurement of new vehicles over a contract period of 15 years. This means the capital provision needed will vary, year on year. The Appendix sets out the estimated capital requirements and the timeline in which it will be required.

Risk Management Implications

There are no risk management implications related to this report as the report only seeks an adjustment of provision to be made in the Capital programme.

Risk included on Directorate risk register? No

Separate risk register in place? Yes

N/A

Procurement Implications

<p>The procurement implication is that Cabinet approval is required for the Capital programme flexibility, in order for the final submitted bids to incorporate proposals for the supply of vehicles for the Council's outright purchase.</p>

<p>The procurement documents incorporate a number of Lots that cover each of the options against which bidders can provide proposals. This Vehicle purchase is just one of those options. The Invitation To Tender (ITT) does states that the Council has the right to award all or none of the services that were included in the ITT. This allows officers the option to the removal of those specific Lots, should the capital provision not be made available.</p>
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Legal Implications

<p>The procurement of the Supply and Maintenance of Vehicles is being undertaken in accordance with the Public Contract Regulations 2015 (PCR) and the Council's Contract Procedure Rules.</p>
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<p>The tender documents specify that bidders can submit bids for either individual Lots or bids combining services under those Lots. The ITT also makes it clear that the Council has the discretion to award the Lots available</p>
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under the contract in any combination it deems fit to ensure the winning bidder submits the Most Economically Advantageous Tender (MEAT). This fulfils the requirement of the PCRs to ensure the Council adheres to the general treaty principles of equal treatment, transparency, mutual recognition and proportionality.

Financial Implications

The indicative capital costs for the Council's fleet over the 15 years of the proposed contract are set out in the Appendix (exempt information). These are arrived at based on estimated current market values of these vehicles and the whole life cycle of different types of vehicles. These provide an indication of the likely level and timing of capital requirements should the outright purchase option be the most economically advantageous option from the procurement exercise.

Based on the capital profile, the capital financing costs for the purchase in Year 1 of the contract are estimated at £3.6m per annum. However, it should be noted that this includes the costs of Brent vehicles, for which the costs are fully recharged to Brent as part of the provision of SNT service.

At this stage, the provision of capital funding in the capital programme is to ensure that the flexibility of using capital exists should the Council decide to purchase vehicles going forward. There is no financial commitment and/or authority to spend this capital funding until the approval of the proposed award of the contract is obtained following the completion of the procurement exercise. The financial affordability will be assessed as part of the procurement evaluation which will then inform how the capital financing costs associated with the purchase (if this option is chosen) will be met to ensure that there is no additional revenue costs to the Council. The financial implications will be provided in a further report when bidders' proposals are available to enable a full financial affordability analysis to be undertaken and the exact cost of capital financing to be ascertained.

Equalities implications / Public Sector Equality Duty

There are no equalities Implication to this decision.

Council Priorities

The Council's vision:

Working Together to Make a Difference for Harrow

The proposals meets the Council's priorities and the Harrow Ambition Plan in terms of being more businesslike as it seeks to provide all possible options to ensure maximizing the financial benefits from the procurement.

Section 3 - Statutory Officer Clearance

Name:Dawn Calvert...	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Chief Financial Officer
Date:June 14 th , 2018.....		
Name:Sarah Inverary.....	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	on behalf of the Monitoring Officer
Date: ...June 14 th , 2018.....		

Section 3 - Procurement Officer Clearance

Name:Nimesh Metha	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Head of Procurement
Date:June 11 th , 2018.....		

Ward Councillors notified:	NO as it impacts on all wards
EqIA carried out:	NO
EqIA cleared by:	Not required as the decision in the report is to make a capital provision only.

Section 4 - Contact Details and Background Papers

Contact: Venetia Reid-Baptiste- Divisional Director-
Commissioning and Commercial Services.

Phone: 020 8424 1492, email- venetia.reid-baptiste@harrow.gov.uk

Background Papers: None

Call-In Waived by the Chair of Overview and Scrutiny Committee	NO (Call-in applies to Recommendation (b))
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