

Overview and Scrutiny Committee

AGENDA

DATE: Tuesday 5 June 2018

TIME: 7.30 pm

VENUE: Committee Rooms 1 & 2, Harrow Civic Centre,
Station Road, Harrow, HA1 2XY

MEMBERSHIP (Quorum 4)

Chair: Councillor Jeff Anderson

Councillors:

Dan Anderson
Peymana Assad
Honey Jamie
Jerry Miles

Richard Almond (VC)
Jean Lammiman
Chris Mote
Kanti Rabadia

Representatives of Voluntary Aided Sector: Mr N Ransley / Reverend P Reece
Representatives of Parent Governors: 2 Vacancies

(Note: Where there is a matter relating to the Council's education functions, the "church" and parent governor representatives have attendance, speaking and voting rights. They are entitled to speak but not vote on any other matter.)

Representative of Harrow Youth Parliament

Reserve Members:

- | | |
|----------------------|---------------------|
| 1. Sarah Butterworth | 1. Philip Benjamin |
| 2. Maxine Henson | 2. Stephen Wright |
| 3. Rekha Shah | 3. Norman Stevenson |
| 4. Michael Borio | 4. Ramji Chauhan |
| 5. Dean Gilligan | |

Contact: Frankie Belloli, Senior Democratic Services Officer
Tel: 020 8424 1263 E-mail: frankie.belloli@harrow.gov.uk

Useful Information

Meeting details:

This meeting is open to the press and public.

Directions to the Civic Centre can be found at:
<http://www.harrow.gov.uk/site/scripts/location.php>.

Filming / recording of meetings

The Council will audio record Public and Councillor Questions. The audio recording will be placed on the Council's website.

Please note that proceedings at this meeting may be photographed, recorded or filmed. If you choose to attend, you will be deemed to have consented to being photographed, recorded and/or filmed.

When present in the meeting room, silent mode should be enabled for all mobile devices.

Meeting access / special requirements.

The Civic Centre is accessible to people with special needs. There are accessible toilets and lifts to meeting rooms. If you have special requirements, please contact the officer listed on the front page of this agenda.

An induction loop system for people with hearing difficulties is available. Please ask at the Security Desk on the Middlesex Floor.

Agenda publication date: 25 May 2018

AGENDA - PART I

1. ATTENDANCE BY RESERVE MEMBERS

To note the attendance at this meeting of any duly appointed Reserve Members.

Reserve Members may attend meetings:-

- (i) to take the place of an ordinary Member for whom they are a reserve;
- (ii) where the ordinary Member will be absent for the whole of the meeting; and
- (iii) the meeting notes at the start of the meeting at the item 'Reserves' that the Reserve Member is or will be attending as a reserve;
- (iv) if a Reserve Member whose intention to attend has been noted arrives after the commencement of the meeting, then that Reserve Member can only act as a Member from the start of the next item of business on the agenda after his/her arrival.

2. DECLARATIONS OF INTEREST

To receive declarations of disclosable pecuniary or non pecuniary interests, arising from business to be transacted at this meeting, from:

- (a) all Members of the Committee;
- (b) all other Members present.

3. MINUTES (Pages 5 - 12)

That the minutes of the meeting held on 20 March 2018 be taken as read and signed as a correct record.

4. PUBLIC QUESTIONS *

To receive any public questions received in accordance with Committee Procedure Rule 17 (Part 4B of the Constitution).

Questions will be asked in the order in which they were received. There will be a time limit of 15 minutes for the asking and answering of public questions.

[The deadline for receipt of public questions is 3.00 pm, Thursday, 31 May 2018. Questions should be sent to publicquestions@harrow.gov.uk

No person may submit more than one question].

5. PETITIONS

To receive petitions (if any) submitted by members of the public/Councillors under the provisions of Committee Procedure Rule 15 (Part 4B of the Constitution).

6. REFERENCES FROM COUNCIL/CABINET

(if any).

7. SCRUTINY ANNUAL REPORT 2017-18 (Pages 13 - 34)

Report of the Divisional Director, Strategic Commissioning

8. COMMUNITY SAFETY AND VIOLENCE, VULNERABILITY AND EXPLOITATION STRATEGY - ANNUAL REFRESH (Pages 35 - 142)

Report of the Divisional Director, Strategic Commissioning

9. YOUTH JUSTICE PLAN - TO FOLLOW

Report of the Corporate Director, People – to follow

10. ANY OTHER BUSINESS

Which cannot otherwise be dealt with.

AGENDA - PART II - NIL

*** DATA PROTECTION ACT NOTICE**

The Council will audio record item 4 (Public Questions) and will place the audio recording on the Council's website, which will be accessible to all.

[Note: The questions and answers will not be reproduced in the minutes.]

Deadline for questions	3.00 pm on Thursday, 31 May 2018
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OVERVIEW AND SCRUTINY COMMITTEE MINUTES

20 MARCH 2018

Chair:	* Councillor Phillip O'Dell	
Councillors:	* Michael Borio (4) * Jo Dooley * Pamela Fitzpatrick * Jean Lammiman	* Barry Macleod-Cullinane * Jerry Miles * Chris Mote * Paul Osborn (4)
Voting Co-opted:	(Voluntary Aided) * Mr N Ransley Reverend P Reece	(Parent Governors) None
Non-voting Co-opted:	* Harrow Youth Parliament Representative	

263. Attendance by Reserve Members

RESOLVED: To note the attendance at this meeting of the following duly appointed Reserve Members:-

Ordinary Member

Councillor Michael Borio
 Councillor Paul Osborn

Reserve Member

Councillor Barry Kendler
 Councillor Nitesh Hirani

264. Declarations of Interest

RESOLVED: To note that no declarations were made by Members of the Committee.

265. Minutes

RESOLVED: That the minutes of the meeting held on 27 February 2018 be taken as read and signed as a correct record.

266. Public Questions and Petitions

RESOLVED: To note that no public questions or petitions were received at this meeting.

267. References from Council/Cabinet

There were none.

RESOLVED ITEMS

268. Community Safety Strategic Assessment 2018

The Committee received a report Community Safety and Violence, Vulnerability and Exploitation Strategic Assessment, an annual review of the patterns of crime and anti-social behaviour in the Borough which fulfils partnership responsibilities under Sections 5, 6, and 7 of the Crime and Disorder Act 1998. The findings of the Strategic Assessment would help inform the annual refresh of Harrow's Community Safety and Violence, Vulnerability and Exploitation Strategy.

The Divisional Director, Strategic Commissioning, explained that efforts had been made to obtain and present information in a way which made year-on-year comparisons easier. The document was being brought to the Committee at this stage so that it could be considered in advance of the report on the formal Community Safety and Violence, Vulnerability and Exploitation Strategy at its meeting in June. The assessment reflected an overall increase in crime but Harrow was still the London borough with the lowest level of crime on a per capita basis. The principal concern was the growing levels of violence involving young people.

A Member asked whether the information in the assessment document could be relied upon since he did not wish there to be uncertainties about baseline positions when trend information was considered at a later stage by the Committee. He was also concerned that, in the context of the move to the three-borough "Borough Command Units" in the Metropolitan Police Service, it would be important to track trends in Harrow. It was explained that there could be retrospective revisions of crime data when new information was released, but officers had gone to considerable lengths to use the most reliable sources. It was acknowledged that this could complicate comparisons though this had to be balanced against the value of providing timely

information. These concerns and challenges had been encountered over a number of years now. It was suggested that the local Police should “sign-off” the data provide so that it could form a more reliable baseline.

Another Member expressed his concern over the level of aggregation in the data which he felt made it difficult to see the real impact in different areas and masked the distinctions between the wards in the Borough. He wondered whether information was skewed by, for example, the reporting of crime at Harrow Police Station appearing as data for that ward when it actually reflected a broader impact. It was explained that the information was largely based on data provided by the Mayor’s Office for Policing and Crime (MOPAC) on a monthly basis. While it would be possible to do further work on ward-level analysis, more detailed drilling-down would be difficult, requiring requests to MOPAC for additional data. Officers would continue to liaise with them about this.

The Member was concerned that without proper analysis of the data at a detailed level, there was a risk that decisions would be made on Police officer allocations in an unformed way and resources would not therefore be targeted to the areas of greatest need. He considered that a “health warning” should be included on the data to register these concerns. The Chair underlined that this particular committee report was about a *strategic* assessment rather than a very localised analysis.

In response to a Member’s question, it was confirmed that the figures on Page 2 of the agenda referred to the total of recorded crimes in London while those on Page 23 included per capita information. The Mayor of London had moved from the previous focus on seven priority crime areas to a focus on crimes which caused significant harm. The Member also asked about the basis of the data on fear of crime at Page 28; it was understood this was based on the results of a telephone survey of a sample of residents. She pointed out that this method was less likely to pick up younger people when an increasing number of them were victims of crime. Further detail of the survey would be sought so that the Committee could better understand how reliable the results were.

In response to a Member’s query about the links between youth crime, gangs and knife crime, it was explained that there were stronger links between, say, gangs and drug misuse, and that young people were more likely to be victims of knife crime.

A Member referred to the worrying figures at Page 48 of the agenda on “hate flagged offences” which indicated 63% increase between 2016 and 2017. He linked this to the passing of a resolution at full Council about the increase in anti-semitic crimes and harassment. In response to his question about which faith groups were most affected, officers agreed to raise this with MOPAC. It was reported that across the country, there had been a rise in far-right harassment of certain faith groups. While there was no particular indication that this was a feature in Harrow, the Council had dealt with abusive graffiti related to this in a couple of locations and were alert to the issue. The Council had a contract with an organisation called Stop Hate UK who worked with Harrow Law Centre to encourage the reporting of hate crime and support

those who were victims of it. It was understood that the Police were encouraged by the success of prosecutions for such crimes.

A Member considered that options to design out crime should be considered further, such as use of CCTV and improved lighting. He suggested that a focus on particular locations in this way stood a better chance of reducing crime and the fear of crime than the adoption of high levels plans and strategies. He had met with members of the Harrow Youth Parliament who had underlined that young people no longer felt safe walking around certain areas in the Borough. He considered that the Council should explore more carefully the possible drivers for this growing sense of insecurity, including social media and the lack of Police presence on the streets. Officers advised that a Council survey was planned and this could be used to examine these issues further including results on a ward-basis. The MOPAC data could be based on small sample sizes in a particular ward and this could obviously undermine the reliability of results.

The Harrow Youth Parliament representative considered that the data should provide a better analysis of the ward differences; for example, the information on Page 39 of the agenda about serious youth violence did not give the actual figures, simply an indication of comparisons between wards. He also regretted that there was little focus on the causes of crime such as poverty and deprivation, and suggested that the Council work more closely with community partners such as the Young Harrow Foundation. The Divisional Director welcomed the suggestion and asked that Harrow Youth Parliament advise him of the relevant contacts and background; the information provided would be used to improve the analysis of crime in the Borough and assist in developing a more effective strategy. It was underlined that the Council was interested in undertaking crime prevention work to the extent that available resources allowed.

The Harrow Youth Parliament representative considered that the Police should be able to provide data at a more detailed level than reflected in the committee report. The Divisional Director would seek more information from the Police, but he was aware that their local analytical resources had been withdrawn as long ago as 2013 and it was uncertain how the move to the new three-borough Borough Command Units would affect this provision. As for the causes of crime, he underlined that it was difficult to discern reliable interpretations from raw data, though the Council would continue to make best use of local intelligence to plan its responses. The Harrow Youth Parliament representative proposed that better use should be made of information available from the Youth Offending Team (YOT). The Divisional Director agreed that the data on offenders and offending held by the YOT was useful, but it was important to recognise that they worked with a relatively small proportion of young people in the Borough. The Head of Business Intelligence acknowledged the problem of serious youth violence, but as relevant data, such as knife crimes, was not published on a ward basis, it would be challenging to provide useful analyses at that level.

In response to a query from a Member about the consistency of information given about Belmont ward at Page 25 of the agenda, officers agreed to check the position.

In response to some queries from a Member, officers made the following points:

- a) The impact of Harrow town centre on the crime figures for Greenhill ward reported at Pages 42 and 46 of the agenda, could be clarified.
- b) The categories for crimes involving death and serious injury reflected the Police definitions.
- c) The more detailed position in respect of hate crime related to religious faiths would be examined.
- d) Information on FGM cases could be sought though this was a sensitive issue and it was uncertain what data could be provided.
- e) Discussions were being held with Harrow Youth Parliament about the regeneration programme. Funding had currently been allocated for preventative work, but consideration would be given to the use of funds in future rounds.

The Member argued that more should be done to link key Council strategies to promote crime reduction and deterrence; for example, connecting to the design of new developments as part of the regeneration strategy. He also suggested that the Council should consider a different policy in relation to drugs since the criminalisation of the use of Class C drugs was increasingly acting as a driver for serious crime.

A Member pointed to the substantial increase in artifice burglary reported at Page 27 of the agenda. She underlined that beyond the crimes themselves, this created a real sense of fear in people within their own homes, significantly affecting their daily lives. She asked about the trend in this type of crime. The Divisional Director advised that this appeared to be a particular issue for North West London and it would be interesting to find out what the local Police planned to address it. He recognised the psychological impact of these crimes on many local residents.

In relation to hate crime, a Member reported that a meeting had taken place with about 50 residents in attendance and many had expressed concern over reluctance by the Police to take action when incidents were reported. The problem was not considered to be any failure to report crimes but insufficient response by the Police. The Divisional Director confirmed that the Council funded Stop Hate UK to support victims and to promote serious treatment of these incidents by the Police.

A Member asked that the rate change chart for domestic abuse offences in London in 2016-17 be included in the relevant section on Page 45 of the agenda; it was confirmed that this would be done. The Member considered that there was under-reporting of domestic abuse and violence in certain communities in the Borough. Officers acknowledged that the data reflected recorded offences and that there were areas in which under-reporting was a

significant issue, including those related to the culture and traditions in the Borough's diverse communities.

A Member argued that the Council should link with, say, Barnet and Brent to press the Police to make sure that the new Borough Command Unit arrangement provided a reliable data collection and production resource. He underlined how important this would be for the effective targeting of resources. Officers suggested that this be taken up in the context of the new Community Safety Strategy in June/July with a request to the new senior Police officer for in the Borough Command Unit.

The Harrow Youth Parliament representative referred to the withdrawal of the Substance Misuse and Treatment service for adults and the implications this would have for young people as they would find support withdrawn once they reached the relevant age. He considered that data ought to be made available so that the impact of such service decisions on levels of crime could be tracked. It was confirmed that there were complex links between the possession, supply and consumption of drugs, and therefore it was difficult to make clear and reliable correlations; nevertheless, efforts would continue to examine the data.

The Harrow Youth Parliament representative suggested that more should be done to build confidence in the Police among young people by consulting them about priorities and focussing on issues which mattered to them. The Divisional Directors agreed to raise the issue with the Police and see whether the data could be analysed by reference to the age of survey respondents; he cautioned that he sample sizes might make it difficult to secure reliable results. The methodology used for the MOPAC data could be shared with members of the Committee so that there was a better understanding of the limits to its interpretation. It was confirmed that the data related to the period to the end of December 2017 and was the latest available.

The Chair thanked members of the Committee for their contributions and suggested that the following points were the principal issues raised in the discussion:

1. The question of the robustness and accuracy of the data in the report.
2. The high level of the aggregated data provided and the difficulty in drilling down to ward and neighbourhood level.
3. The issue of the fear of crime and how this could be addressed in policy/service decisions.
4. The growing problem of hate crime and the need to ensure that both support for victims was provided and Police responses to incidents were appropriate.
5. The value of designing out crime and the relationship of this to the Council's regeneration strategy in terms of new developments.

6. Securing a satisfactory resource for data collection and analysis in the Police service as part of the move to new Borough Command Units.
7. Engaging the Harrow Youth Parliament in advising on young people's perceptions of crime and their priorities for responses by the Police, Council and other relevant agencies.
8. The need for more careful analysis of the issues of youth crime, including the provision of data at ward level.
9. The need to identify "hotspots" for crime in the Borough which, for example, addressed how it occurred across ward and Borough boundaries.

The Committee agreed that these nine issues outlined by the Chair reflected the points they wished to be addressed with the Police service and in the development of the new Community Safety Strategy. With respect to the provision of data by the Police, a Member suggested that the Council should lobby on a cross-party basis to achieve more detailed information, particularly at a local level. Reference was made to the timely and detailed data provided by the Police to neighbourhood panels. The Divisional Director cautioned that it would be difficult to link the raw data provided to neighbourhood panel with the aggregated data supplied via MOPAC, but efforts would be made to explore how the quality of the information could be improved.

RESOLVED: That the findings of the Strategic Assessment be noted and that the following issues be taken forward in development of the new Community Safety Strategy:

- (1) The question of the robustness and accuracy of the data in the report.
- (2) The high level of the aggregated data provided and the difficulty in drilling down to ward and neighbourhood level.
- (3) The issue of the fear of crime and how this could be addressed in policy/service decisions.
- (4) The growing problem of hate crime and the need to ensure that both support for victims was provided and Police responses to incidents were appropriate.
- (5) The value of designing out crime and the relationship of this to the Council's regeneration strategy in terms of new developments.
- (6) Securing a satisfactory resource for data collection and analysis in the Police service as part of the move to new Borough Command Units.
- (7) Engaging the Harrow Youth Parliament in advising on young people's perceptions of crime and their priorities for responses by the Police, Council and other relevant agencies.

- (8) The need for more careful analysis of the issues of youth crime, including the provision of data at ward level.
- (9) The need to identify “hotspots” for crime in the Borough which, for example, addressed how it occurred across ward and Borough boundaries.

269. Any Other Business - Review of the Financing of the Regeneration Strategy

The Chair of the Scrutiny Challenge Panel for the review of the Financing of the Regeneration Strategy reported on the presentation he and Councillor Anne Whitehead (representing the Panel’s Vice-Chair) gave to cabinet on 27 February 2018 on the finding and recommendations of the review. He regretted that the Leader of the Council had not attended this final meeting of the Overview and Scrutiny Committee of this Administration to address the issues.

The Panel Chair wished to thanked all those involved in the review, especially Shumailla Dar of the Policy Unit, who had supported the work of Members. He considered that the review would be very beneficial to the Council in taking the regeneration programme and he looked forward to the Council’s formal response following the election. He also wished to thank Councillors Jerry Miles and Philip O’Dell for their work chairing the Overview and Scrutiny Committee since 2014.

The Chair thanked Members for their contribution to Overview and Scrutiny work. He looked forward to further improvement to scrutiny processes building on the recommendations of the LGA Peer Review and the report of the Centre for Public Scrutiny.

(Note: The meeting, having commenced at 7.32 pm, closed at 9.27 pm).

(Signed) COUNCILLOR PHILLIP O’DELL
Chair

**REPORT FOR: OVERVIEW AND
SCRUTINY COMMITTEE**

Date of Meeting: 5th June 2018

Subject: Scrutiny Annual Report 2017-18

Responsible Officer: Alex Dewsnap, Divisional Director,
Strategic Commissioning

**Scrutiny Lead
Member area:** All

Exempt: No

Wards affected: All

Enclosures: Scrutiny Annual Report 2017-18

Section 1 – Summary and Recommendations

This report accompanies the Scrutiny Annual Report 2017-18.

Recommendations:

The Committee is recommended to:

- I. consider and agree the Scrutiny Annual Report 2017-18
- II. submit the Annual Report to full Council for endorsement

Section 2 – Report

The Council's Constitution requires the Overview and Scrutiny Committee to report annually on its activities to full Council. The attached report is the draft final report.

This report outlines the activities of the Overview and Scrutiny Committee, the scrutiny sub-committees and the scrutiny lead councillors during the 2017-18 Municipal Year.

Financial Implications

There are no financial implications associated with this report.

Performance Issues

There are no performance issues associated with this report.

Environmental Impact

There is no environmental impact associated with this report.

Risk Management Implications

There are no risk management implications associated with this report.

Equalities implications

An Equalities Impact Assessment has not been undertaken for this report as it summarises the activities of scrutiny and does not propose any changes to service delivery.

Corporate Priorities

All

Section 3 - Statutory Officer Clearance

Not required for this report

Section 4 - Contact Details and Background Papers

Contact: Rachel Gapp, Head of Policy, 0208 416 8774
rachel.gapp@harrow.gov.uk

Background Papers: None

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Scrutiny Annual Report 2017-2018



*Harrow***COUNCIL**
LONDON

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Foreword

This report marks the end of another four year cycle of scrutinising the Administration of Harrow Council. During this time, the work of the Overview and Scrutiny committee, its two sub-committees (performance and finance and health), call-in committees, scrutiny reviews and scrutiny leads have investigated and reviewed some of the biggest issues facing the Council and residents, from the challenge of the Council's budget, the impact of welfare reforms, increasing homelessness, issues accessing primary care, school expansions, community safety and dementia friendly housing for a growing elderly population. During the course of our investigations, we have been privileged to be able to meet, visit and hear from people impacted by these issues in order to hear first-hand what it is like from a resident's perspective, reflect the real life experiences back to policy makers and to shine a light on the impact that policy decisions, service reductions and budget cuts are having on our residents. We have also served to hold the Cabinet to account for the decisions they make and the performance and financial management of the Council especially regarding the regeneration and commercialisation agendas of the council and children's services.

This year, in response to the Council's Peer review of June 2016, we have taken the opportunity to work with the Centre for Public Sector Scrutiny (CFPS) to review how we and the Executive, along with senior officers, could make our work valued across the Council and make further improvements to the way in which we conduct scrutiny in Harrow 'to enable the council to benefit more from constructive challenge and policy development from non-executive councillors.' As a result of the review we have been working on six areas which will form the basis for how scrutiny will operate going forwards:

- 1) Agreeing a more targeted and focused role for scrutiny with a more outward focus
- 2) Setting a new work programme to reflect the new role
- 3) Making changes to how we conduct business in scrutiny committee
- 4) Reviewing the Scrutiny Leads role to ensure greater clarity and consistency
- 5) Agree the behaviours expected of scrutiny Councillors
- 6) Explore other opportunities for cross-party engagement outside of scrutiny

As in previous years, the Scrutiny Leadership Group, comprising the chairs and vice-chairs of the committees and scrutiny leads, continued to provide strategic direction to the scrutiny function and helped to ensure we maintain an effective focus for our work. We are extremely grateful to all of the Councillors who have contributed to the leadership group this year.

We would also like to thank all the Members, officers, partners and members of the public who have contributed to our scrutiny work this year. We appreciate the time and effort you have given. If you have any suggestions for issues that you think scrutiny should look into, please do let us know.



Cllr Phillip O'Dell

Chair Overview and Scrutiny



Cllr Barry MacCleod-Cullinane

Vice-Chair Overview and Scrutiny

Report from the Overview and Scrutiny Committee

Our Committee: The committee has met 8 times this year. The papers and details of the outcomes from all of these meetings can be found [here](#). Our remit continues to be the consideration of the Council's and our partners' strategic direction, and major projects and policy decisions and we are grateful for the support we have received in doing this from portfolio holders, council officers and representatives from partner agencies. A full list of the portfolio holders who have supported our Committee's discussions is given at the end of this section of the annual report.

Our Meetings: In 2017/18, we met twice with the Leader of the Council and the Chief Executive for a question and answer session to consider the budget proposals and strategic direction of the Council (in January and July). We are grateful for the information which they shared with us.

The specific items which have been considered at ordinary meetings of our Committee include:

- Corporate plan
- Draft budget 2018/19
- Community Safety, Violence, Vulnerability and Exploitation Strategy
- Street Trading Policy and Charges
- Youth Justice Partnership Plan 2017-2018
- Ofsted Inspection – Action Plan
- Financing of the Regeneration Programme – Scrutiny Review Financial Modelling Information and Interim Report
- Children and Families Service Complaints Annual Report 2016/17
- Adult Services (Social Care) Complaints Annual Report 2016/17
- Peer Review Action Plan – Second Update report
- Health visiting scrutiny review
- Community Safety Strategic Assessment

Review Programme

We have conducted a programme of more detailed scrutiny investigations, undertaken mainly via in-depth reviews or challenge panels. The content of the review programme is identified through the performance and Finance Sub-Committee's deliberations or via our scrutiny leads and is discussed at the Scrutiny Leadership Group and then agreed by the Overview and Scrutiny committee.

MEETING STATISTICS (O&S)	8
Committee meetings	
Attendance by Portfolio Holders	<p>Councillor Sachin Shah- Leader of the Council and Strategy, Partnerships & Devolution Portfolio Holder</p> <p>Councillor Adam Swersky- Finance and Commercialisation Portfolio Holder</p> <p>Councillor Kiran Ramchandani- Performance, Corporate Resources & Customer Service Portfolio Holder</p> <p>Councillor Christine Robson</p>

	Children, Young People and Schools Portfolio Holder Councillor Simon Brown Adults & Older People Portfolio Holder
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This year we will have completed four reviews:

- a) Financing of the Regeneration programme in Harrow
- b) Centre for Public Scrutiny – Review of Scrutiny in Harrow
- c) Health Visiting
- d) Dementia friendly housing

a) Financing of the Regeneration programme in Harrow

The purpose of the review was to:

- Review the planned capital and revenue financing for the regeneration programme and to assess whether the Council’s proposals for the financing of its regeneration programme are realistic, affordable, robust and deliverable. This includes aspects of the commercialisation strategy (e.g. the proposal to build private homes for rent) that directly impact upon the Regeneration and Development Programme;
- Review selected financial assessments for individual regeneration projects, including investigating the regeneration programme finance model, in particular the underlying assumptions, cash flow projections and projected costs and benefits over the near and longer term;
- Ensure that financial risks are properly considered and that proposed mitigations are appropriate and balanced;
- Appraise the projected financial benefits of the Council’s regeneration programme, and ensure a balanced risk management process and proposed mitigation measures are in place;
- Gain greater understanding and clarity of the financing of the Regeneration and Development Programme by members;
- Carry out a review of projected benefits of the regeneration programme, including direct and indirect benefits to the Council, business and to the local community.

Scrutiny recommendations:

- The Programme’s Risk Register to include the capitalisation of wages in the Regeneration Programme, and the revenue risk involved if this cannot happen in certain cases;
- Officers to produce one report that includes all risks and mitigations in relation to the Regeneration Programme;
- A comprehensive lobbying strategy to be developed to promote improved transport links, including the drafting of a letter from the Leader of the Council and relevant Government Ministers calling for improvements;
- The Council to produce a Harrow specific, all-encompassing infrastructure plan;
- The Council to reference the Regeneration Programme when producing any relevant strategies;

- The Programme to learn from the 2008 financial crash and specifically what happened to rental prices in Harrow;
- The break-even point for all planned regeneration projects to be constantly reviewed;
- The implications of the 2020 business rates recalculation on the Civic Centre and Kodak sites to be understood;
- The governance arrangements for cross-party engagement on the regeneration programme post-election to be formalised;
- The Corporate Risk Register to reflect an overall risk and level of risk of the regeneration programme;
- The Health and Well-being Board, CCG, Safer Harrow, Harrow Youth Parliament and all relevant and significant partners to have an integrated approach to the Council's regeneration strategy;
- Cross-party understanding of the critical pathways of the regeneration programme to be developed;
- The risks in relation to the likelihood of further interest rates rises to be monitored and assessed;
- To not delay borrowing by pursuing unrealistic borrowing opportunities;
- To ensure a proactive transport lobbying strategy is in place in order to ensure issues around reliability, capacity, and frequency are addressed in relation to Harrow and Wealdstone station;
- Modelling of the new Civic Centre to reflect the efficiency of the new Civic Centre for staff and maintenance costs, so that we get the true opportunity costs of any delay, including a reduction in business rates.

Response to the Scrutiny Review Panel Report on Financing of the Regeneration programme

Cabinet responded to the Interim Scrutiny Review Panel Report on Financing of the Regeneration programme in January this year. The leader indicated that Cabinet would allow the Chair and Vice-Chair of the Scrutiny Review Group to present the final part of their recommendations at March 2018 Cabinet before responding fully to the report at May Cabinet.

b) Centre for Public Scrutiny – Review of Scrutiny in Harrow

General context

The Centre for Public Scrutiny was invited to consider what improvements Harrow could make to its scrutiny arrangements, following on from the corporate peer challenge exercise facilitated by the Local Government Association in Summer 2016. This exercise concluded that the council was good, but it also noted that: "There is an opportunity to review the role of overview and scrutiny to enable the council to benefit from constructive challenge and policy development from non-executive councillors".

Harrow is a politically contestable authority – that is to say, it tends to switch political control on a fairly regular basis. Part of this study aimed to explore whether this was a significant factor in influencing members' and officers' behaviour and engagement in relation to the scrutiny function. Part of this study also aimed to explore whether other authorities experiencing the same level of contestability had been able to put measures in place to manage this issue.

Purpose of review

- Develop a common understanding and member buy-in for the role of scrutiny;

- Develop a common understanding about members' role within the authority, particularly on policy development and scrutiny;
- Identify possible scrutiny activity that would be especially productive;
- Develop a series of actions that will lead to a scrutiny function that is:
 - Sustainable;
 - Forward and outward looking;
 - Solution-focused.

These actions to focus in particular on behaviours, values and culture.

As a result of the review, the Scrutiny Leadership Group decided to focus on implementing six key actions ready for a new administration and scrutiny cycle starting in May 2018. These were:

- 1) Agree a common understanding of Scrutiny's role
- 2) Set out a framework for new work programme 2018-2022
- 3) Business in Committee
- 4) Information Sharing and Scrutiny Leads role
- 5) Behaviours
- 6) Other Policy Development Opportunities outside of Scrutiny

c) Health Visiting Review

General context

Every child is entitled to the best possible start in life and health visitors play an essential role in achieving this. By working with, and supporting families during the crucial early years of a child's life, health visitors have a profound impact on the lifelong health and wellbeing of young children and their families.

In October 2015, NHS England transferred the commissioning of services for children between the ages of 0-5 to Local Authorities, including the health visitor service. The idea was that Local authorities know their communities and understand local need so can commission the most vital services to improve local children's health and wellbeing. One of the benefits of councils commissioning health visitor services is that it offers opportunities to link with wider systems, such as housing, early year's education providers. This in turn will provide a more joined-up, cost effective service built around the individual needs, paving the way to deliver across a wider range of public health issues.

Purpose of review

- To understand the current service performance and how it compares to other London Boroughs.

Scrutiny recommendations:

- The vacancy rate to be filled across all the grades and not just the Health Visitors;
- The level of skill-mix within the Health Visiting teams to be improved;
- Health Visitors to be trained to ensure information and advice provided to parents is consistent;
- Health Visitors to undergo diversity training;
- A publicity campaign to be created to raise awareness on the importance of the clinics;
- Adequate information to be displayed at all clinics;

- Targets to be agreed (comparative to neighbouring boroughs) and to be monitored on a regular basis;
- Patients' ethnicity records to be simplified;
- A fully comprehensive Equality Impact Assessment to be undertaken to highlight potential barriers and identify ways to improve the service.

Cabinet response to the review:

- It will continue to collate the quarterly vacancy data and ask for assurances around the staffing vacancies in order to ensure the vacancy rate is filled across all the grades;
- It will look to incorporate a requirement in relation to clinical support and training into the new service spec;
- It will ask the prospective providers during the procurement process how they will meet the requirement of diversity training for Health Visitors;
- It will aim for the most ambitious targets possible for attendance of the clinics;
- It will work with the current provider and the successful bidder of the new contract to ensure adequate information is displayed at all clinics;
- The EqIA that was completed for this tender reflects the most comprehensive EqIA that was possible.

The Health Visiting scrutiny work has been of great value to Public Health. Members provided clear evidence of shortcomings in how health visiting was being delivered on the ground. It is clear that it has had an impact as the provider did not challenge the findings and appreciated the feedback. Health visitors appreciated that members took the time to see and understand what they do. The health visitors felt the importance of their work was valued by councillors – people who are leaders in their communities.

d) Dementia Friendly Housing

General context

- In September 2017, the Health and Social Care Scrutiny Sub-committee carried out a review into dementia friendly housing in the borough. The review topic was chosen due to projections in the number of older people in Harrow with dementia and existing national and local focus on the issue.
- Harrow has one of the highest older people populations in London. There are over 38,000 people aged 65 plus living in Harrow and this is set to rise in the next twelve years. During this period, the number of older people with dementia in Harrow is expected to increase by an estimated 37 per cent, from 2500 to just under 4000.
- In addition, Harrow has an ethnically diverse older population. As Harrow's population ages, the proportion of people in older age groups who are from Black and Minority Ethnic Groups will increase.

Purpose of review

- develop a greater understanding of what constitutes 'dementia friendly' housing;

- develop a greater understanding of and clarity around whether current housing provision within the borough meets the needs of residents aged 65 and over diagnosed with dementia, or those that could develop the condition in the future;
- identify measures that the Council could implement to help meet future housing needs. In doing so, identify what overall steps the Council can take towards becoming more dementia friendly.

The aim of the work is to provide strategic support to the Council's Housing and Adult Social Care departments and Harrow CCG, to help plan for the long-term housing and care needs of those with diagnosed with dementia.

Summary of scrutiny recommendations

1. The Council undertakes a detailed and comprehensive needs analysis of demand for accommodation and support for older people in the borough and those diagnosed with dementia and other complex conditions.
2. The outcomes of the intermediate care and wellbeing scheme on an existing site in Pinner Road, Headstone South Ward (if successful) be considered as a business case for developing a cost neutral solution for Extra Care housing within regeneration plans for Poets Corner.
3. The Council produces an Older People's Housing Strategy, which is incorporated within the revised Housing Strategy.
4. The borough's joint Dementia Strategy is refreshed.
5. Council departments are encouraged to explore opportunities for increased partnership working.
6. The Chair of the Harrow Health and Social Care Scrutiny Sub-Committee invites the Chief Executive of Harrow CCG to a future meeting of the Health Sub-Committee, to respond to the findings of this report.

Cabinet will respond to the scrutiny recommendations at its meeting in June 2018.

Report from Performance and Finance Scrutiny Sub-Committee

Our Sub-Committee the Performance and Finance Scrutiny Sub-Committee looks in detail at how the Council's services are performing in-year. We monitor service and financial performance by analysing data and then requesting briefings or details of action plans where necessary. The Sub-Committee can make recommendations for improvement and make referrals to the Overview and Scrutiny committee if further work is needed. This work includes, for example, regular review of the Cabinet's Revenue and Capital Monitoring report. In addition, we can decide to review and monitor the performance of the Council's partners. The papers and details of the outcomes from all our committee meetings can be found here.

Our meetings: Our regular Chair and Vice-Chair's briefings on corporate performance are the main drivers for the work programme of the Sub-Committee. Our main areas of interest in 2017-18 have been:

- Revenue and Capital Monitoring
- Community Grants Scheme 2015/16
- Report of the Scrutiny Review into Social and Community Infrastructure
- 12 month update on Scrutiny's Review of the Impacts of Welfare Reform in Harrow
- 12 month update on Scrutiny's Review into Social and Community Infrastructure
- Commercialisation Strategy
- Annual Equalities Report 2016/17
- 12 month update on Scrutiny's Review into of Community Involvement in Parks Recommendations
- 12 month update on Scrutiny's review of Homelessness

MEETING STATISTICS Committee meetings	3
Attendance by Portfolio Holders	Portfolio Holder for Planning, Business and Enterprise



Cllr Jerry Miles

Chair Performance and Finance sub-committee



Cllr Richard Almond

Vice-Chair Performance and Finance sub-committee

Report from the health scrutiny lead members and health and social care scrutiny sub-committee

Our Sub-Committee:

The Health and Social Care Sub-Committee considers health, social care and wellbeing issues key to Harrow residents on a local, London-wide and national level. The aim of our work is to provide strategic support and a residents' perspective to the local CCG and NHS who strategically plan local services around access to primary care, as well as identifying what we councillors as community leaders can do to encourage residents to make best and most appropriate use of the healthcare resources available to them in Harrow.

Our Work this Year:

Much of the scrutiny activity undertaken in 2017-18 was focused on the performance of the hospitals and health services that serve the residents of Harrow, with a focus on GPs, dementia and pharmacies, and our on-going participation in the Joint Health Overview and Scrutiny Committee that scrutinises the implementation of "Shaping A Healthier Future" (SaHF), the NHS Programme which is implementing significant re-configuration of acute healthcare in North West London.

During 2017/18 health scrutiny members conducted visits and pulled together evidence, learning and best practice around meeting the health and housing needs of a growing older population with dementia as projections for the number of people expected to develop the condition increase. This is an issue identified locally as needing attention. It is also especially important given the increasing focus by national and regional government on the provision of supported and specialist housing for older people with dementia as well as other long term care needs. We conducted field visits to award winning housing schemes for older people in Waltham Forest and Southwark, visited a dementia support drop in clinic in Harrow and heard from an expert panel of witnesses.

The purpose of our scrutiny review was to:

- Develop a greater understanding of what constitutes 'dementia friendly' housing;
- Develop a greater understanding and clarity as to whether current housing provision meets the needs of residents aged 65 plus and over, who are either currently diagnosed with, or could develop the condition in the future, and identification of measures that the Council could implement to help meet future housing needs;
- In doing so, identify what overall steps Harrow Council can take towards becoming more dementia-friendly.

The aim of our review is to provide strategic support and a residents' perspective to the Council's Housing and Adult Social Care departments and Harrow CCG to help plan for the long-term housing and care needs of those with diagnosed with dementia.

Our meetings:

Our main areas of interest in 2017-18 have been:

- Royal National Orthopaedic Hospital Quality Accounts 2016/17;
- Healthwatch Annual Report 2016/17 And The Priorities For The 2017/18;
- Healthwatch Report On GP Accessibility;
- Harrow's Safeguarding Adult's Board Annual Report 2016 2017;

- Public Health Annual Report 2018;
- Pharmaceutical Needs Assessment;
- Shaping A Healthier Future – Update From NW London Joint Health Overview And Scrutiny Committee.

MEETING STATISTICS (HEALTH) Committee meetings	2
Attendance by Health Partners	Director of Nursing RNOH Ash Verma – Chair Enterprise Wellness, Healthwatch Harrow Mina Kakaiya - Healthwatch Harrow Manager Carole Furlong – Director Public Health Mike Levington – Chief Executive of the Local Pharmaceutical Committee



Cllr Michael Borio
Policy Lead for Health
Chair of Health and Social Care
Scrutiny Sub-committee



Cllr Vina Mithani
Performance Lead for Health
Vice-Chair of Health and Social
Care Scrutiny Sub-committee

Report from the Children and Families Leads

In 2017/18 we addressed a range of important issues that affect children and young people in Harrow. We have had meetings with the Corporate Director of Children's Services and Officers. The issues we have raised and discussed include:

Housing Needs

We have continued to monitor the housing need. The housing service and Children's and Families Services will continue to work in partnership and actively manage and respond to care leavers' housing needs. We will also continue to monitor the impact of homelessness, temporary accommodation stays on children's education and free school meal take up.

Education, Health and Children Looked After

The Virtual head has been working well with the Children Looked After and progress is being made. Steps are being made to improve outcomes for children, especially the Personal Education Plans and with schools out of borough with regard to timeliness. This has been mentioned at the Virtual school improvement board and therefore will be monitored with various strategies put into place.

Youth Offending Team

We have continued to monitor how the action plan is being implemented and the impact it is having throughout this year. Concern has also been raised on reoffending but in the recent YOT report that went to O&S, there has been a reduction and with first time entrants and Harrow is no longer a priority YOT.

School Expansion Programme

We are continuing to monitor delivery of the programme and the Keepmoat contract performance.

Care Act

We will continue to monitor the effect on young carers next year and the reorganisation of the Early Intervention.

Looking Ahead

Our focus in the forthcoming year will be to monitor the Early intervention reorganisation now it is up and running, review of health visiting and school nurses, the bed and breakfast impact on children's education, free school meals take up, MASH for timeliness of assessments, Young unaccompanied asylum seekers, monitoring the efforts to increase awareness and reporting of child sexual exploitation and mutilation and finally budget implications as demand increases.



Cllr Jerry Miles

Policy lead for Children and Families



Cllr Janet Mote

Performance lead for Children and Families

Report from the Environment and Enterprise Leads

As scrutiny leads we have met with the Corporate Director for Community and Divisional Director of Environment and Culture, to discuss progress and issues in their areas over the year.

The difficult financial position has been challenging but these meetings have addressed difficulties and allowed improvements to be made in areas such as:

- Improving our responsiveness - this includes looking at improvements to the website and the delays residents can face getting through to Harrow Council's call centre.
- Clean Streets, the Council's aim to sweep every road in Harrow at least weekly
- The very long delays and difficulties getting through on the phone have been reduced
- The expansion of the Fly tipping service to a 24 hour service has worked well, but fly tipping is still a problem in Harrow, as it is nationally.
- The computer App for reporting problems has worked well and improved reporting for the public and the Council's responsiveness. This has helped relieve the problems that can occur for residents contacting the call centre.



Cllr Jeff Anderson
Policy Lead Environment
& Enterprise



Cllr Manji Kara
Performance Lead Environment
& Enterprise

Report from the Community, Health and Wellbeing Leads

Hospitals

We continued to monitor the performance of Northwick Park A & E especially with regards to the colder part of the year leading up to very cold period now. The work load was very high especially at the peak of the flu cases. Whilst waiting times went up the quality of care from the staff was excellent.

There is a problem with patients needing home care packages being released without them being fully sorted. This means that the patient ends up being admitted to hospital again. The council has now purchased some units where patients can be accommodated and their packages sorted and them being fully assessed to make sure that they are able to return to their own accommodation safely. This will reduce the bed blocking to a degree.

STARRS Team

The STARRS team moved out of Northwick Park Hospital and moved to Honeypot Lane Health Centre. We need to assess what effect that this has had on the service to the public.

Libraries

With the demise of Carillion the council has taken its libraries back under its control. North Harrow library is progressing and the volunteers can see a light at the end of the tunnel to its being able to open again.

Dementia

Dementia is an ever growing concern and the health sub-committee decided that we should have a better understanding of what is needed in housing to make it friendly to people with dementia. We came up with five recommendations. The council needs to undertake a detailed and comprehensive needs analysis of demand for accommodation and support for older people in the borough and those diagnosed with dementia and other complex disorders. We also need to build in dementia friendly housing to meet the ever expanding need.

Looking forward

We should maintain a focus on: the effects of the STARRS team moving to Honeypot Lane. North Harrow library review after it reopens with volunteers running a part time service. A look at what the voluntary sector is doing for the council.



Cllr Chris Mote

Policy Lead for Community, Health & Wellbeing



Cllr Kareema Marikar

Performance Lead for Community,
Health & Wellbeing

Report from the Resources Leads

The introduction of the monthly budget reports to leads is to be welcomed. The Resources Directorate is on track to deliver a balanced budget.

Customer Service performance has been improving by introducing more on-line forms which has resulted in less people visiting and contacting the Council by phone. The target of answering all calls on average within five minutes is being achieved but some areas such as environmental services suffer delays due to enquiries around waste services. Over 85 % of contacts with the Council are now self-serve.

One area of growing concern is the continuing rise of staff absence within the directorate with 9.33 days lost in Quarter 2 this year compared with 6.77 days in the same period last year.

Access to information has improved but still requires improvement.



Cllr Stephen Wright

Policy Lead for Resources



Cllr Phillip O'Dell

Performance Lead for Resources

Call-in committees

In February this year, there was a call-in of the Cabinet Decision (18 January 2018) - Library Management Contract Extension. It was resolved that all the grounds for the call in should be upheld, and recommended that in future any delegation of authority from Cabinet to officers should be qualified to reflect Cabinet's intentions accurately.

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**REPORT FOR: OVERVIEW AND
SCRUTINY COMMITTEE**

Date of Meeting:	5 th June 2018
Subject:	Community Safety and Violence, Vulnerability and Exploitation Strategy – Annual Refresh
Responsible Officer:	Alex Dewsnap, Divisional Director, Strategic Commissioning
Scrutiny Lead Member area:	Community: Councillors Ali and Lammiman
Exempt:	No
Wards affected:	All
Enclosures:	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Community Safety, Violence, Vulnerability and Exploitation Strategy2. Strategic Assessment 2018

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.

Recommendations:

The Overview and Scrutiny Committee is asked to consider the Strategy and forward relevant comments to Cabinet for consideration.

Section 2 – Report

Introductory paragraph

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 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
- 25th May 2018 – Draft strategy sent to Safer Harrow for consultation and to be discussed at the meeting on 4th June 2018
- 6th June 2018 – Draft strategy taken to CSB for feedback and comments

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.

The final Strategic Assessment is available as an enclosure to this report. 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.

Legal Implications

This strategy is to be considered by Overview and Scrutiny Committee before referral to Cabinet, with ultimate approval reserved to Council as set out in the Council’s Budget and Policy Framework Procedure Rules.

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 London 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 £266,525 in year 1, and £186,376 in year 2 (after a 30% MOPAC top slice), which provides the authority with a combined 2 year allocation of £452,628. As part of this, the service 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. There will be no impact upon existing service budgets.

Performance Issues

In delivering this Strategy we are in the process of drafting a themed Delivery Plan which will oversee projects that will contribute to the strategic objectives outlined in the strategy, including all of the MOPAC funded projects agreed for the 2017/18 and 2018/19 financial years. The Delivery Plan will include specific actions and measures with greater clarity of ownership of projects across the partnership.

Environmental Impact

There are no specific environmental issues associated with this report at this stage.

Risk Management Implications

There are none specific to this report.

Risk included on Directorate risk register? No

Separate risk register in place? No

Equalities implications

No; equality implications may have to be considered on implementation of the recommendations.

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

Not required

Ward Councillors notified:	NO – affects all wards
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Section 4 - Contact Details and Background Papers

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

Background papers: None

Community Safety, Violence Vulnerability and Exploitation Strategy

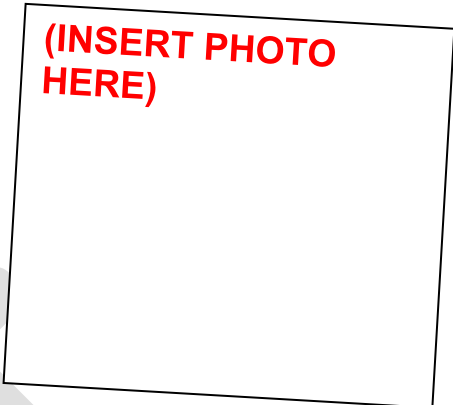
2018 – 2020

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1. Foreword

This will be developed in consultation with the new Portfolio Holder.



Councillor XXXXX
Portfolio Holder, XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
Chair, Safer Harrow

DRAFT

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 excellent 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.

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 their 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.

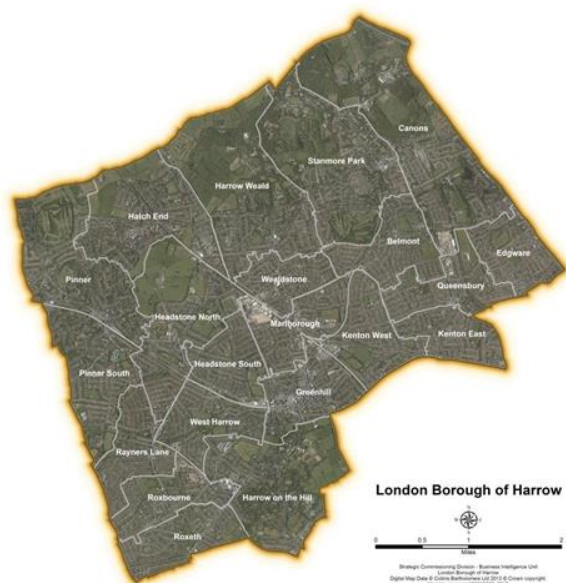
The new BCU also offers opportunity to explore more joined up and cross borough working arrangements. For example, there may be an opportunity to explore a cross borough Safer Partnership identifying and working on cross cutting strategic objectives.

DRAFT

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%.

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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**.

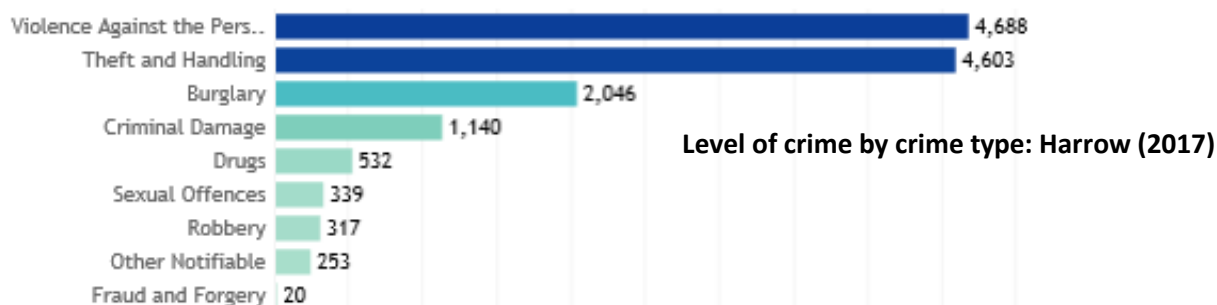
Quick Facts:

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

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

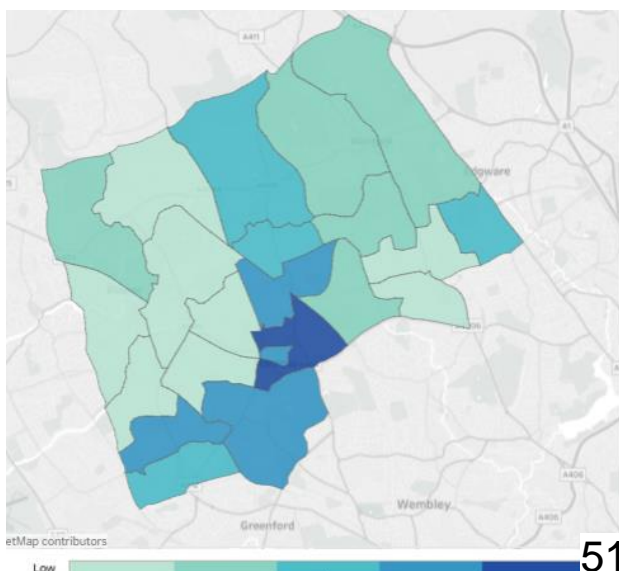
In 2017 Harrow had the lowest crime rate in London

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.



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.

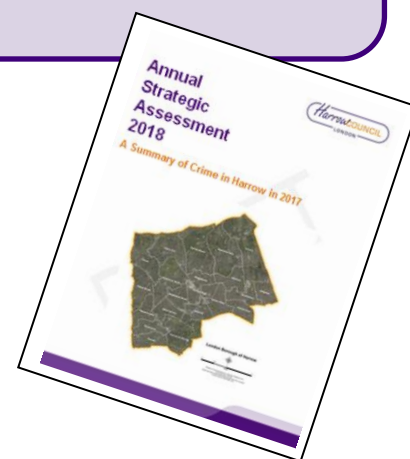
total offences	2016		2017		Rate Change
	Offence	Rat	Offence	Rate ⁸	
Barnet	25,722	66.62	26,914	69.71	3.09
Brent	27,681	84.33	29,689	90.45	6.12
Ealing	28,039	81.70	28,222	82.23	0.53
Harrow	13,162	52.91	13,892	55.85	2.93
Hillingdon	22,760	75.25	24,716	81.71	6.47
London	761,411	86.8	818,341	93.2	6.4

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

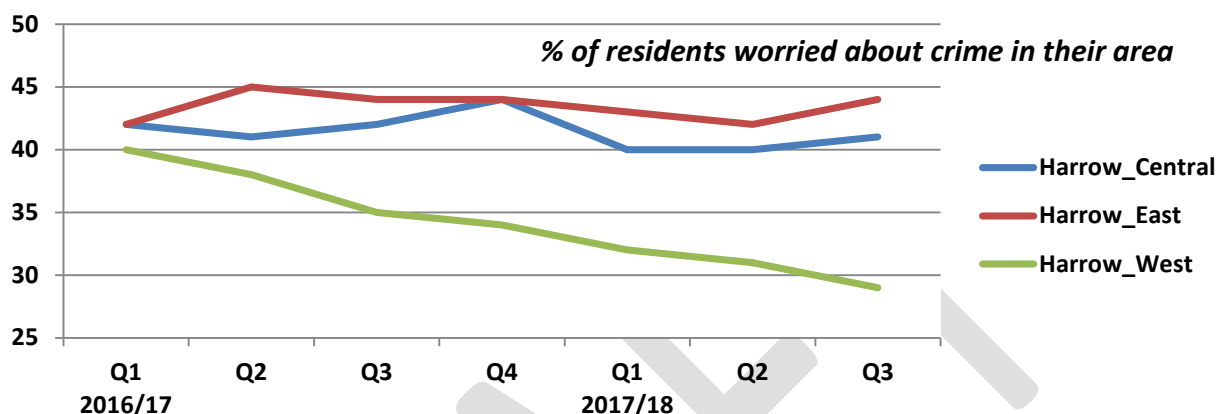


- Overall crime levels in London are increasing
- Crime in Harrow increased in 2017 compared to 2016 but Harrow continues to have the lowest crime rate in London
- Although burglary rates are increasing, Harrow benchmarks well in relation to these increases and the rate of artifice burglary amongst nearest 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

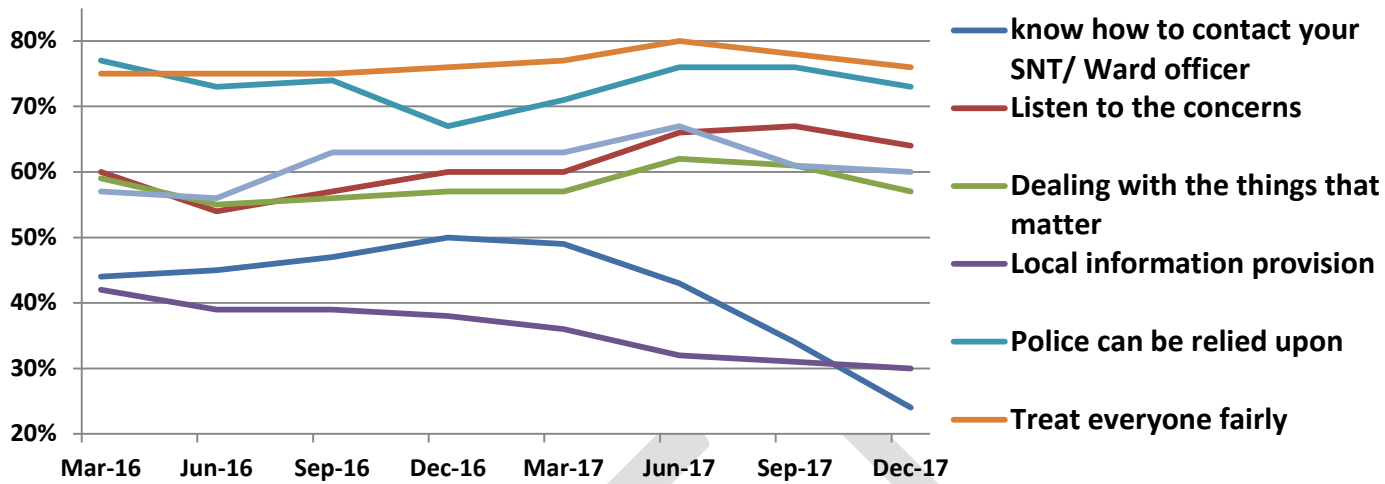
Designing out Crime

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.

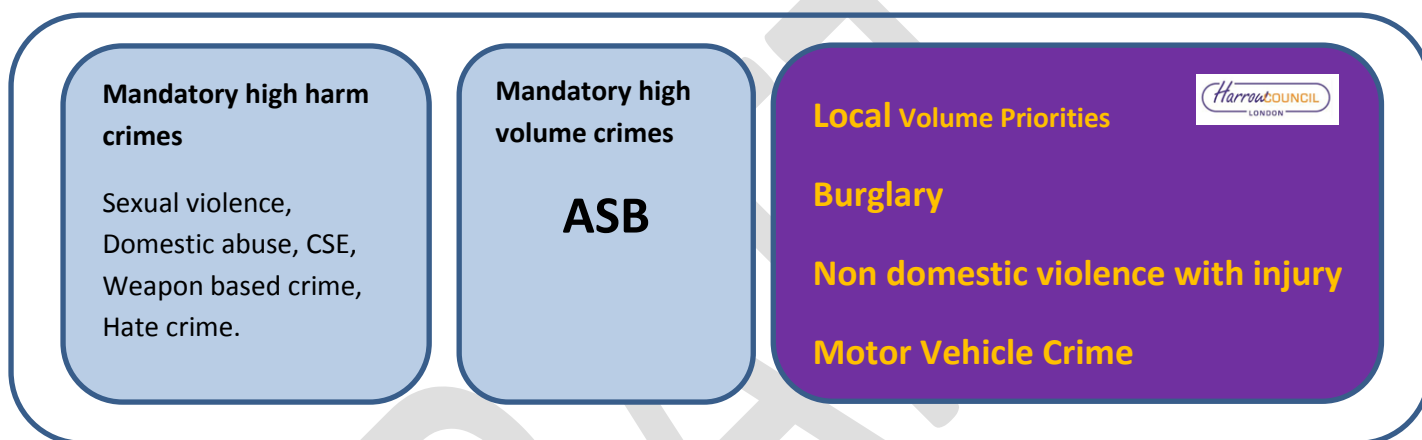


Harrow residents are the most confident about the police treating everyone fairly and police reliability. Harrow residents are least confident about knowing how to contact their SNT / Ward officer, with similar levels in Harrow's neighbouring boroughs.

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 young people from being drawn into 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.

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: 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

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 of 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.

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

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]

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.

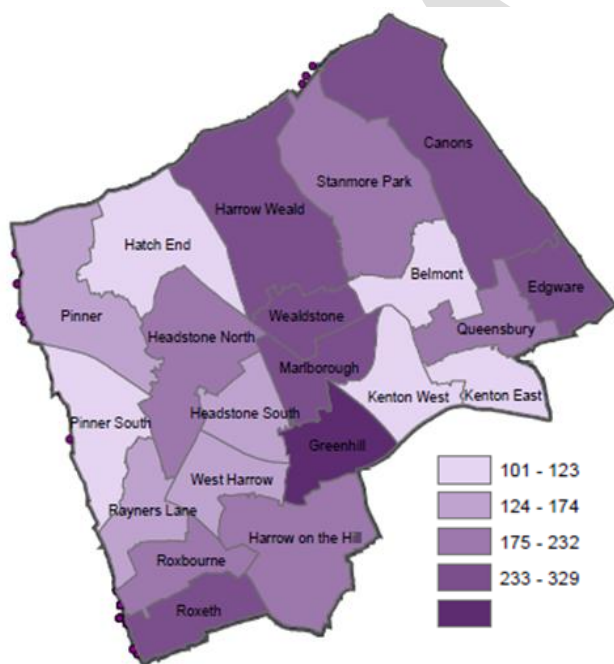
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Anti-social Behaviour

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

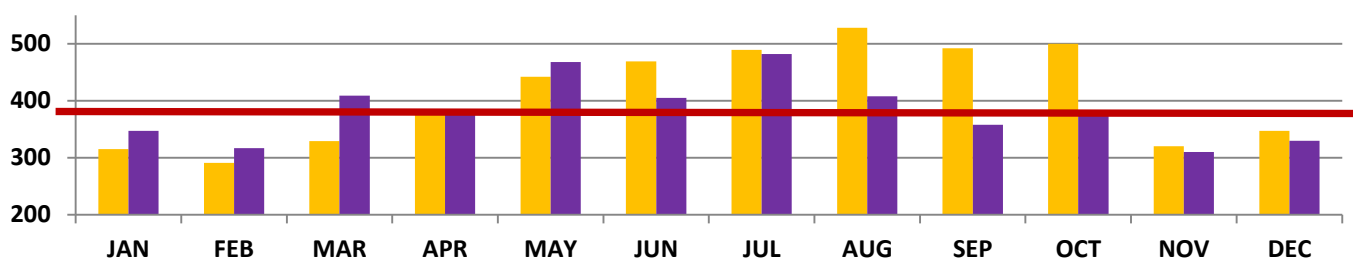
Quick Facts:



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 outlined on the Partnership Matrix to support the victim(s) as well as the appropriate course of action to tackle the perpetrator(s)
 - 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.

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.

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.

Violence, 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.

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

Quick Facts:

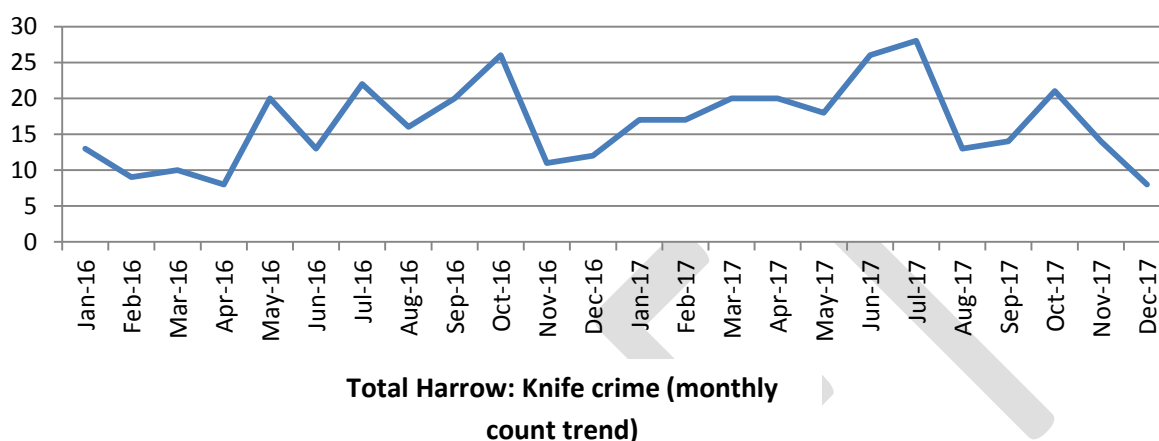


2017: 223 Knife crime offences,
0.90 per 1,000 population

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

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

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.



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

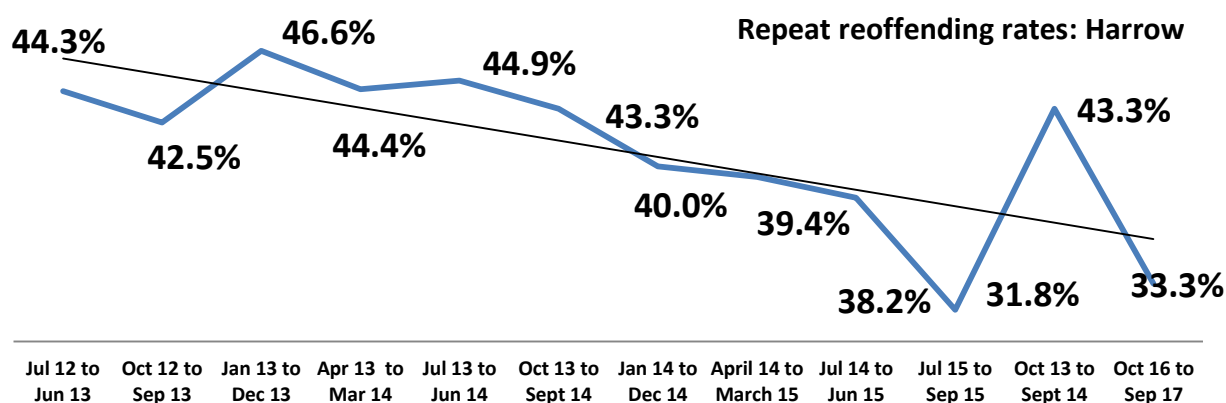
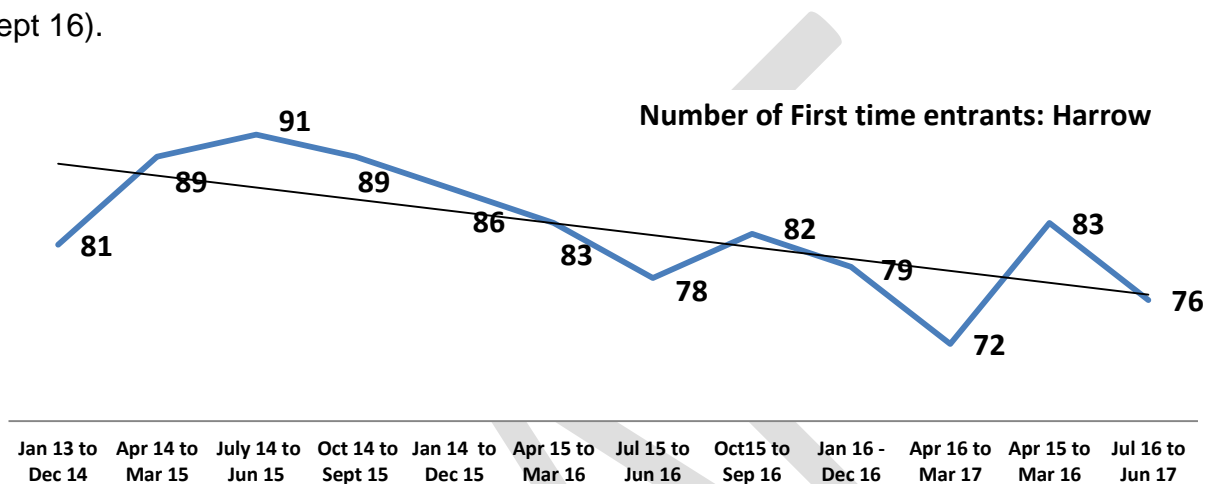
Between 2016 and 2017, the number of gun offences has reduced by 16. There was a total of 40 offences during 2017, and 56 in 2016. This translates to a 0.16 rate reduction. The map below also shows the scale of offences in boroughs across London in 2017. However, there have been several high profile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

- 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 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.

DRAFT

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.

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.

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.

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. She escaped from a house in West London after a man tried to rape her, and she presented herself to Harrow Police Station in September 2017.

Linh stated that she left Vietnam in July 2017 and came to the UK in September. She was reluctant to share information with either the police or social workers, and seemed afraid to talk to a person in authority. She was not able to give clear details about her journey from Vietnam, and informed social workers that someone else had given her a passport, but this passport was a fake. She reported that she was not allowed to leave the house in a country (unknown) for approximately one month, and someone was guarding the door. It is believed she entered the UK illegally, possibly on a passport that was not her own. She does not have a passport or any other means of identity on her. It is possible that Linh has been sexually assaulted while in the UK, but she has not made a clear disclosure about this as yet. As Linh stated she arrived in the UK recently, the social worker will request Home Office checks as part of their assessment.

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 does not have a good relationship with her father, who 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 a gambling and drink problem. 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. She was however allowed to go to school. Linh stated that her father used to hit her, as did her step mother who would do so using a broomstick.

Linh's step mother used to make her do house work as well as cooking. Linh stated that she had to work a part time job to survive as she had no money, and her father was not looking after her or giving her money. Linh stated that she has worked for some time sewing although she did not prefer to work, but for her survival she forced herself to do the job. Linh stated that her father handed her to a person in China and she lived there for two weeks and travelled by flight to an unknown country. When she arrived to the unknown place a woman took her pictures and made her a passport. According to Linh, her father sold her to an unknown person as he was in a lot of debt. From the unknown country Linh was taken by a car with six other people and was then transferred to a lorry with six or seven people when she arrived in the UK.

Upon arriving in the UK, a man took her to his flat and forced her to have sex. Linh escaped from the man and slept rough on the streets until she found a woman who showed where a police station was and presented herself at South Harrow Police Station. Later on the Police referred her to Harrow Local Authority and she was assessed and placed in foster care where she currently resides. An NRM referral was made in relation to Linh and 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.

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.



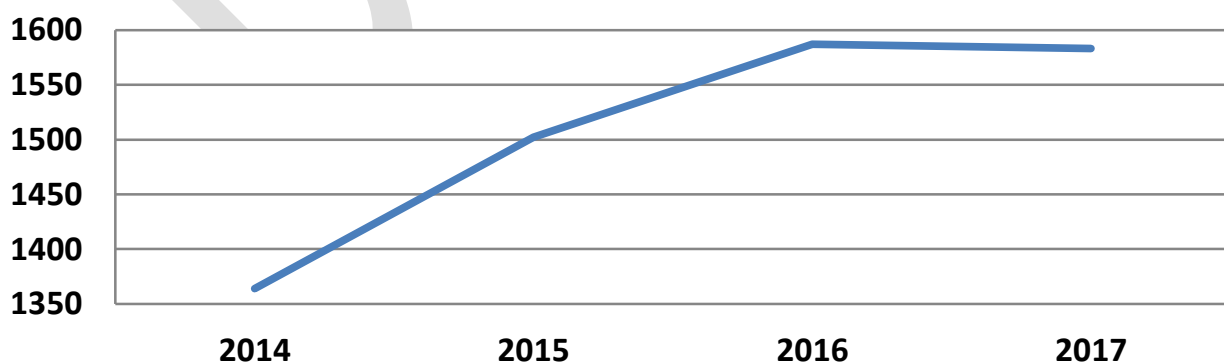
Quick Facts:

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 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

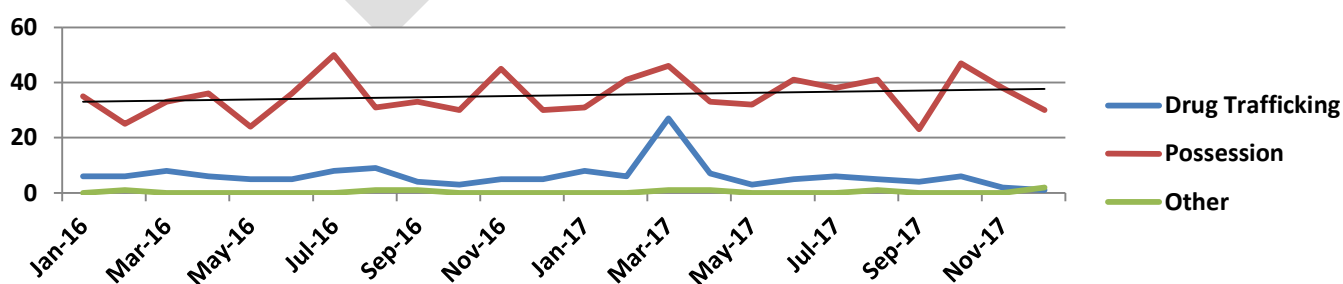
Key Findings from Strategic Analysis

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

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

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

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.

Hate Crime and Extremism

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 January, February, March September and November.

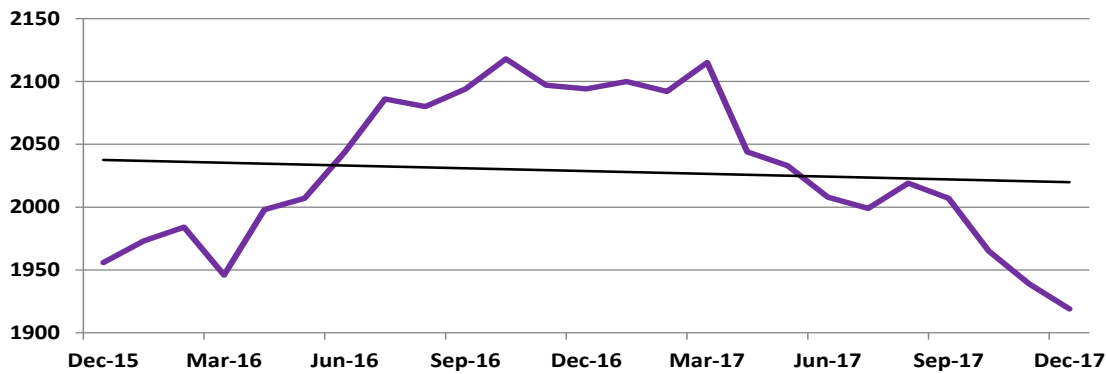
Quick Facts:



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 increased by 63%



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 shows 77% of residents agree that people from different backgrounds get on well with each other.

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 young people from being drawn into 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. In the last Reputation Tracker 79% of residents were positive about people from different backgrounds in their area getting on well together.

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 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.

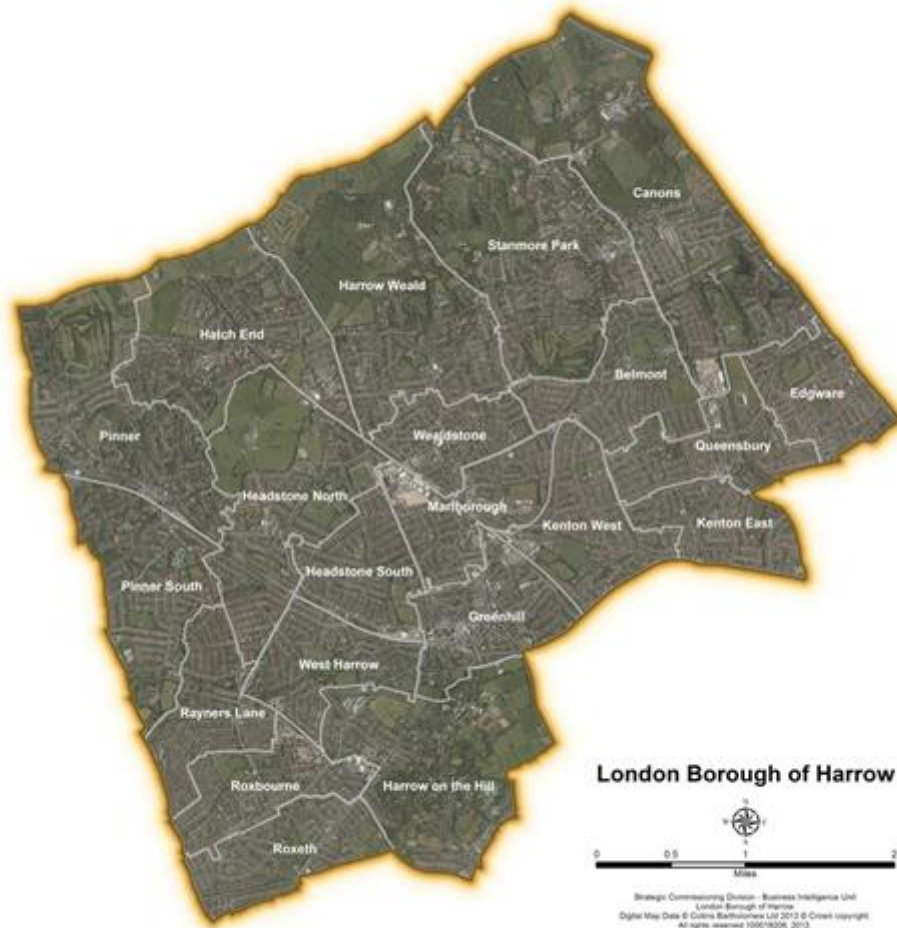
We are fortunate in that we have a vibrant and efficient voluntary and community sector with which we have a close working partnership. This has meant that to date we have made substantial gains in closing the gap between vulnerable groups through targeted interventions, and this will continue to be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

DRAFT

DRAFT 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



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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

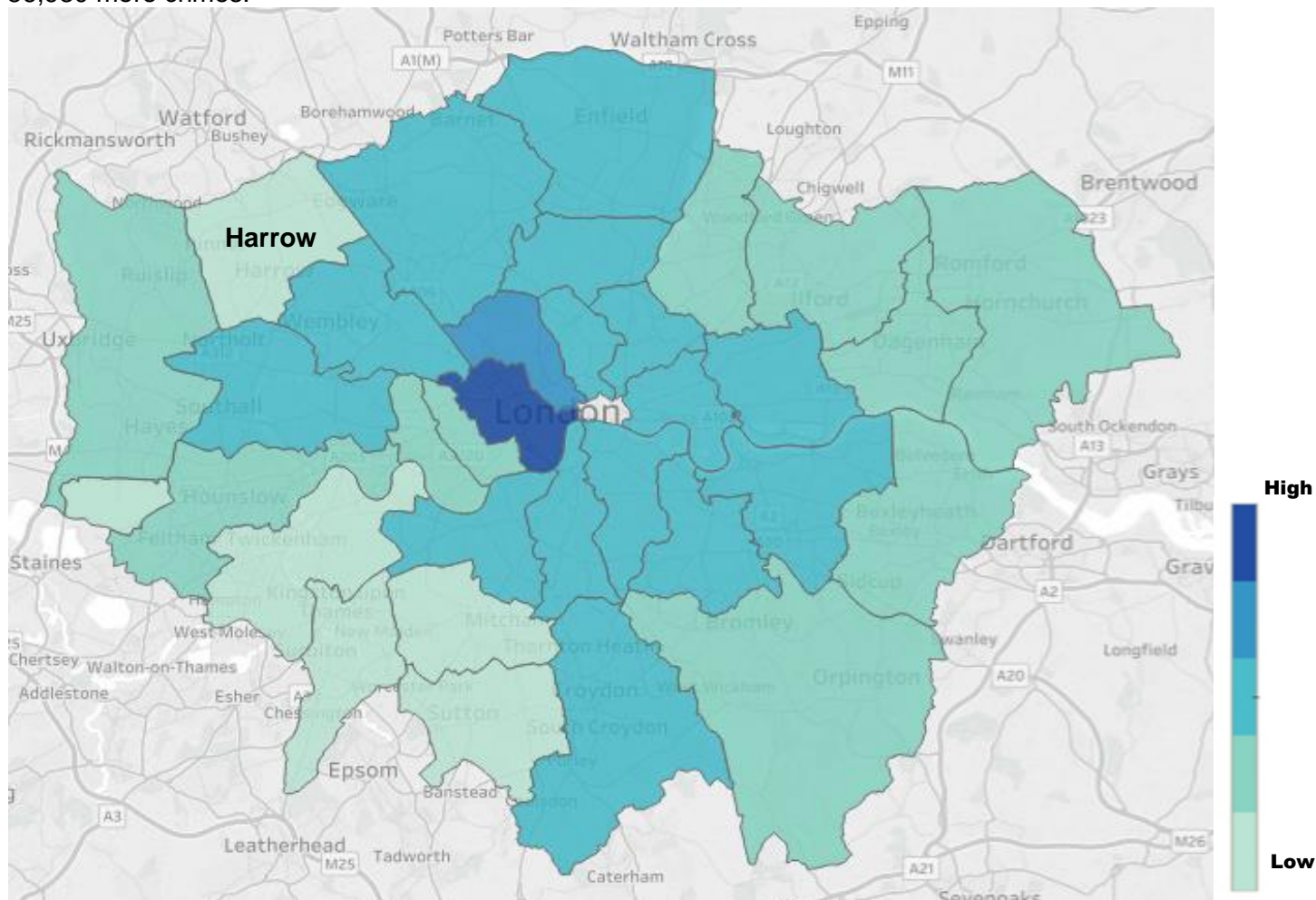
Members of the Safer Harrow group to consider:

- **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

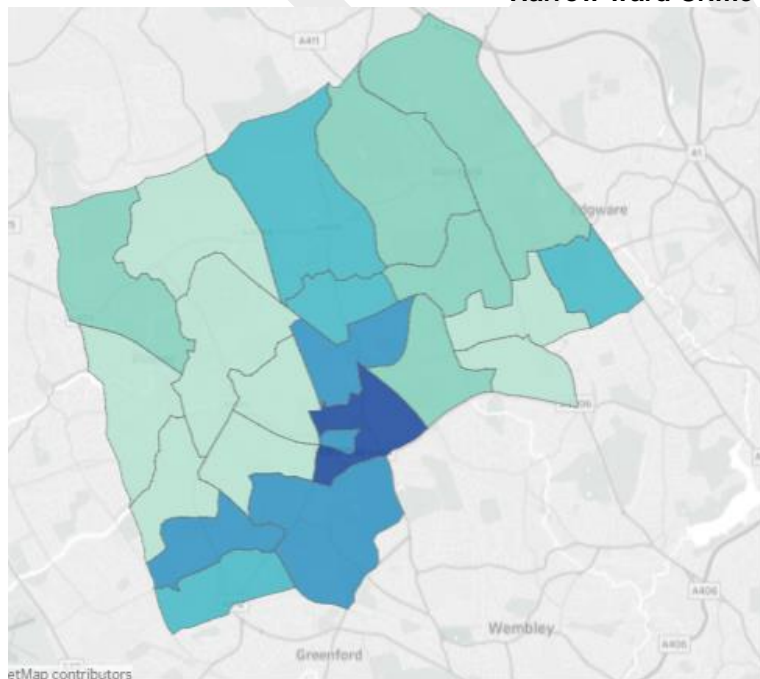
6.4
More crimes per 1,000 Population

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

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.

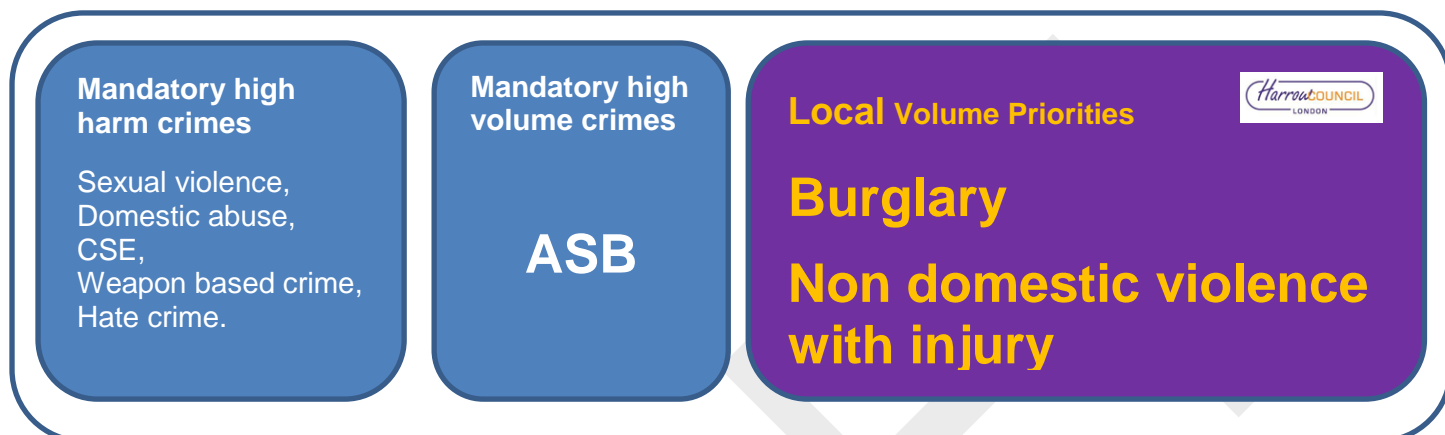
Harrow's rate change is in the lower quartile when compared to the rest of London

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.

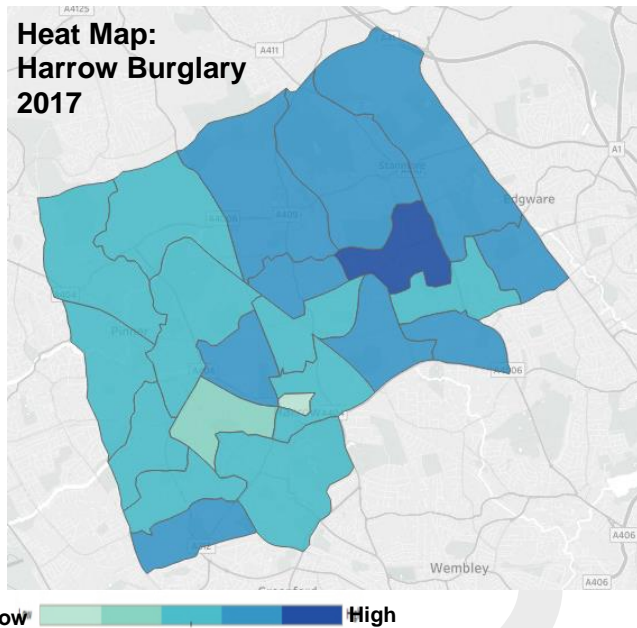
Between 2016 and 2017, the number of recorded burglaries in Harrow increased by 48. There was a total of 2,043 offences during 2017, and 1,995 in 2016. This translates to a 0.19 rate increase. The map below also shows the scale of offences in wards across Harrow in 2017.

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

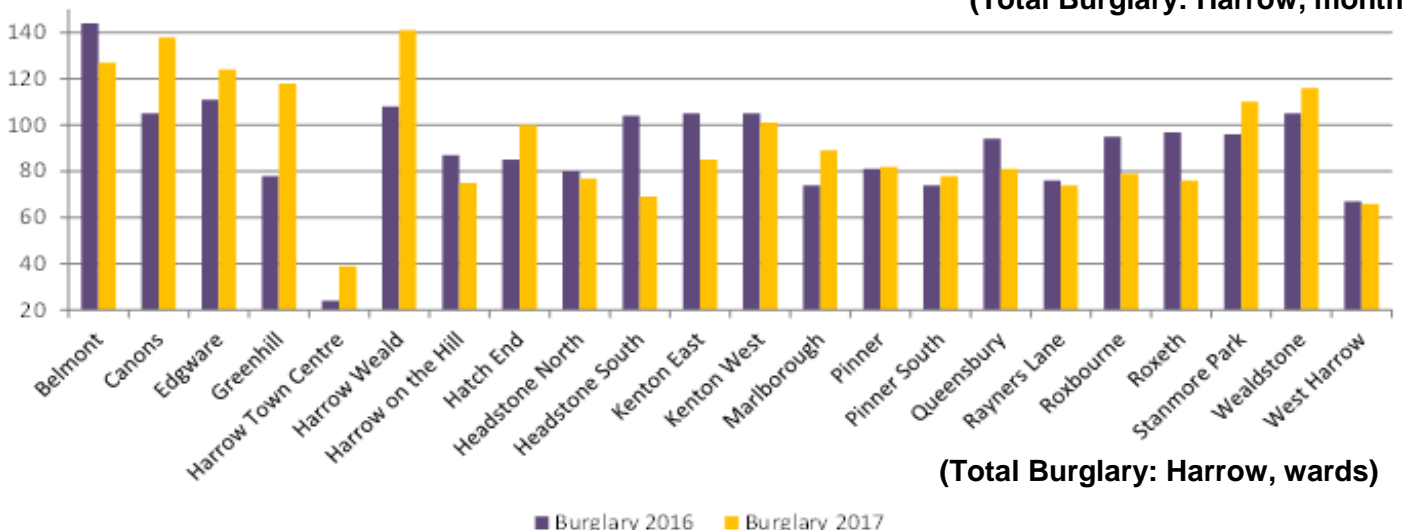
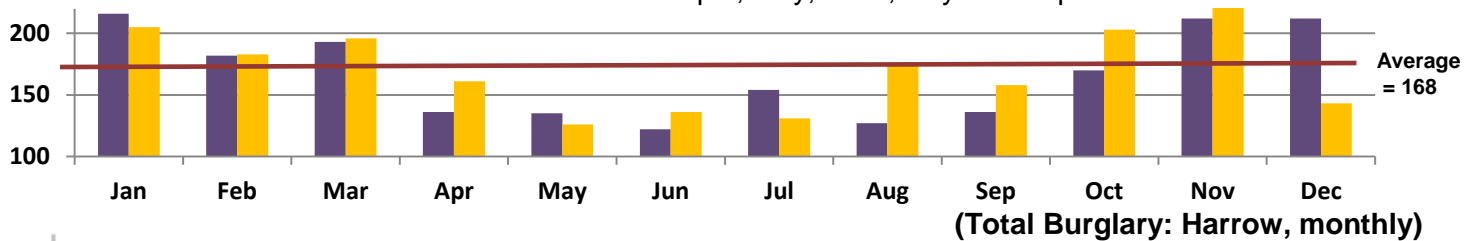


The highest levels of burglaries occurred in Harrow Weald, Canons and Belmont, with the highest increases in Greenhill and Canons wards.

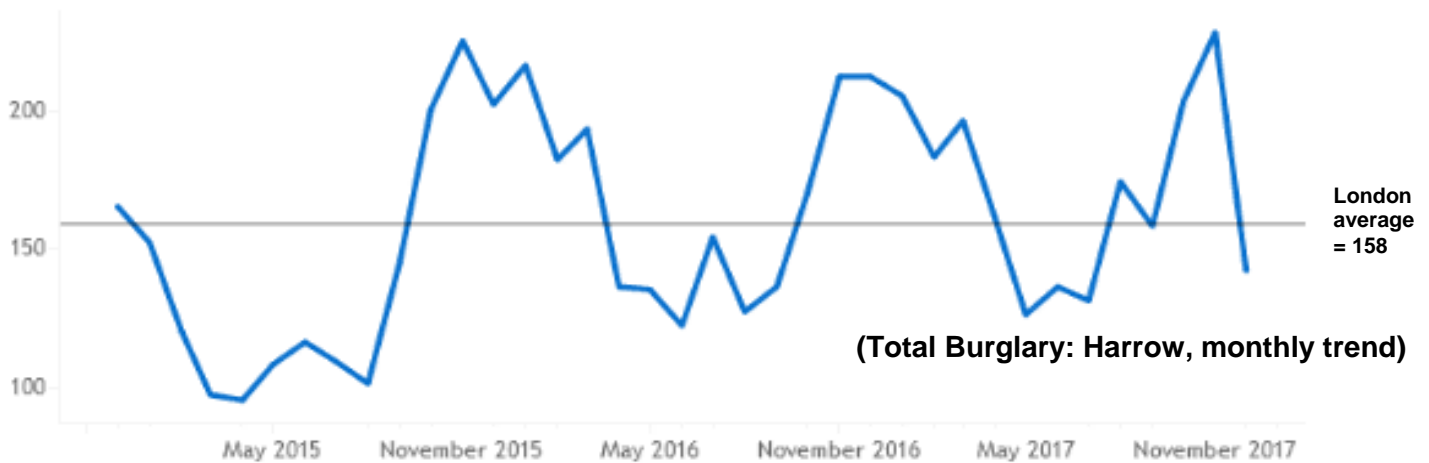
The increase in Canons was largely residential burglaries, whereas Green Hill saw a significant increase in Business & Community burglaries (26 in 2016 to 58 2017). Across Harrow, the proportion of Business & Community burglary in 2017 reduced from 18.9% in 2016 to 17.9%.

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).

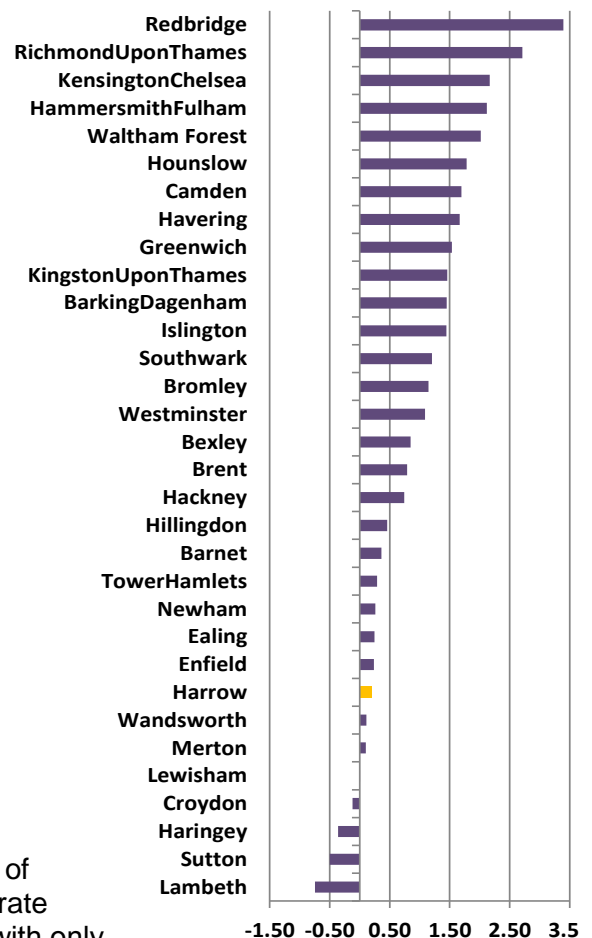
High Volume Crime priority: Burglary

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.

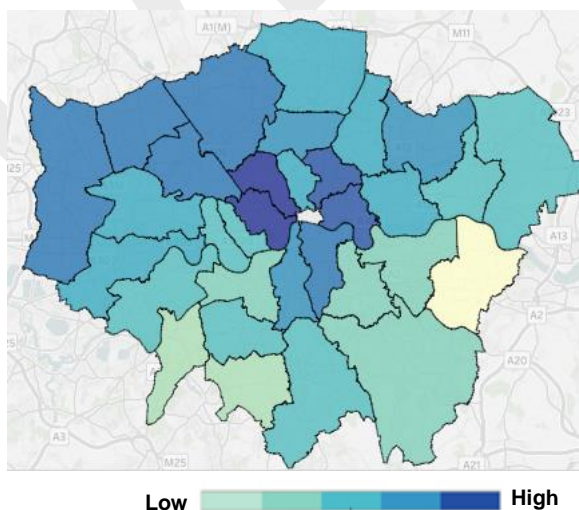
(London Boroughs: Burglary rate change 2016-2017)

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



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:

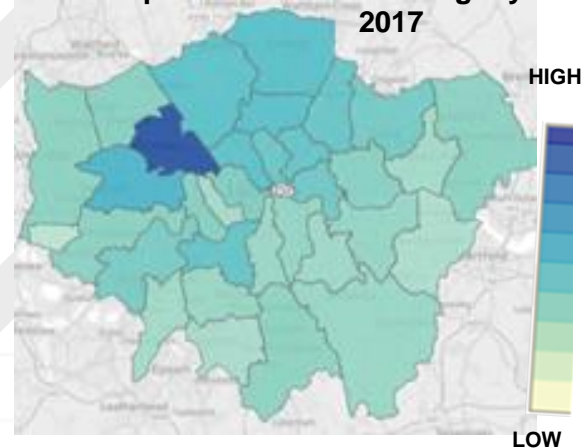


2017: 33 recorded burglaries, **0.13** per 1,000 pop

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

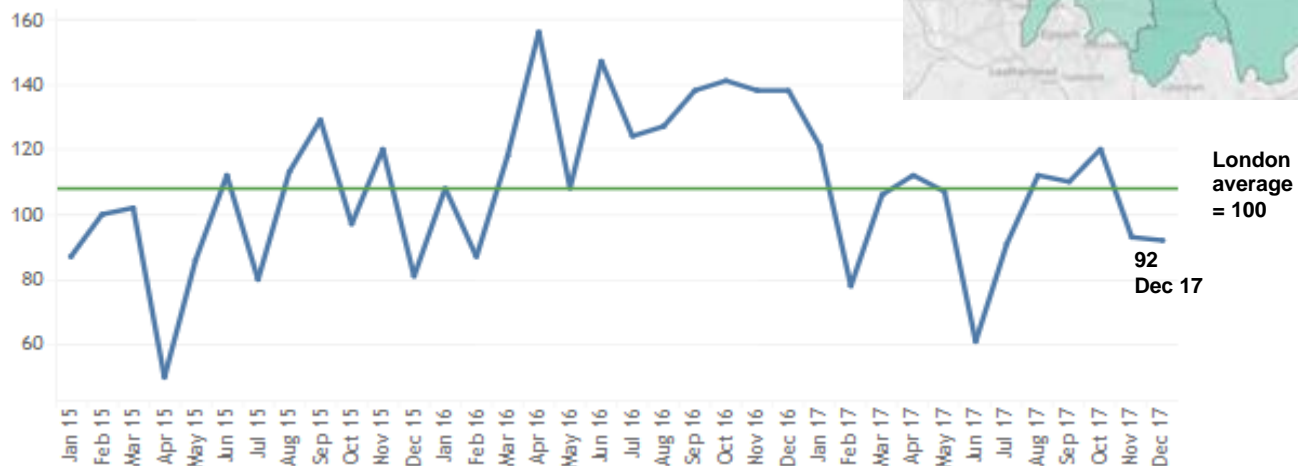
One of the highest rate increases in neighbouring group

Heat Map: London Artifice Burglary 2017



12 mths to December 2017 compared to the previous 12:

▼ 21.37%



Artifice burglary London Rolling year trend - monthly

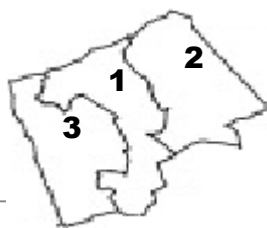
Although the rate of artifice burglary is low in Harrow there has been a significant increase in 2017 compared with 2016. 22 more offences in 2017 translate to a 0.09 rate increase, one of the highest rate increases in the neighbouring group. Some of Harrow's neighbouring boroughs (Brent and Ealing)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

Public Attitudes

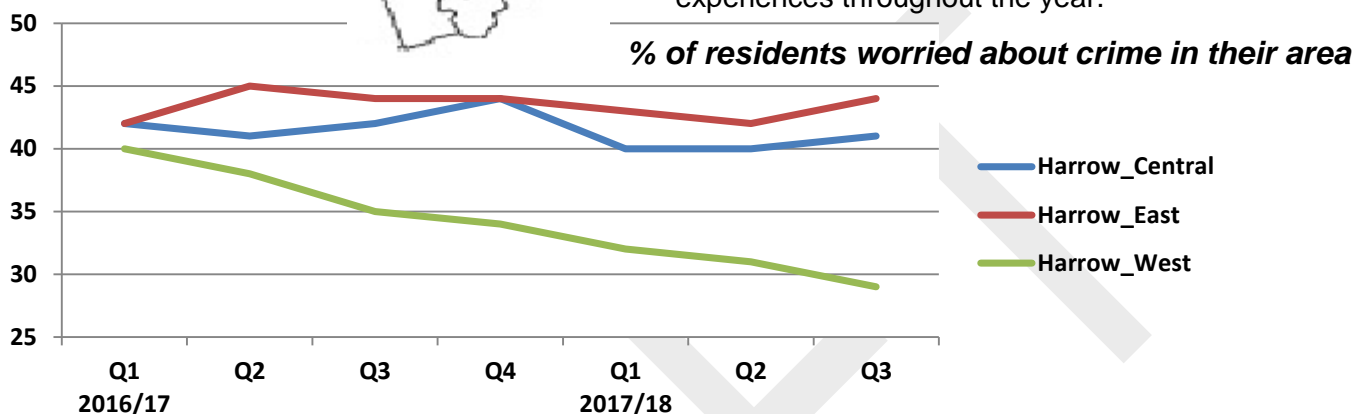
Fear of Crime

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

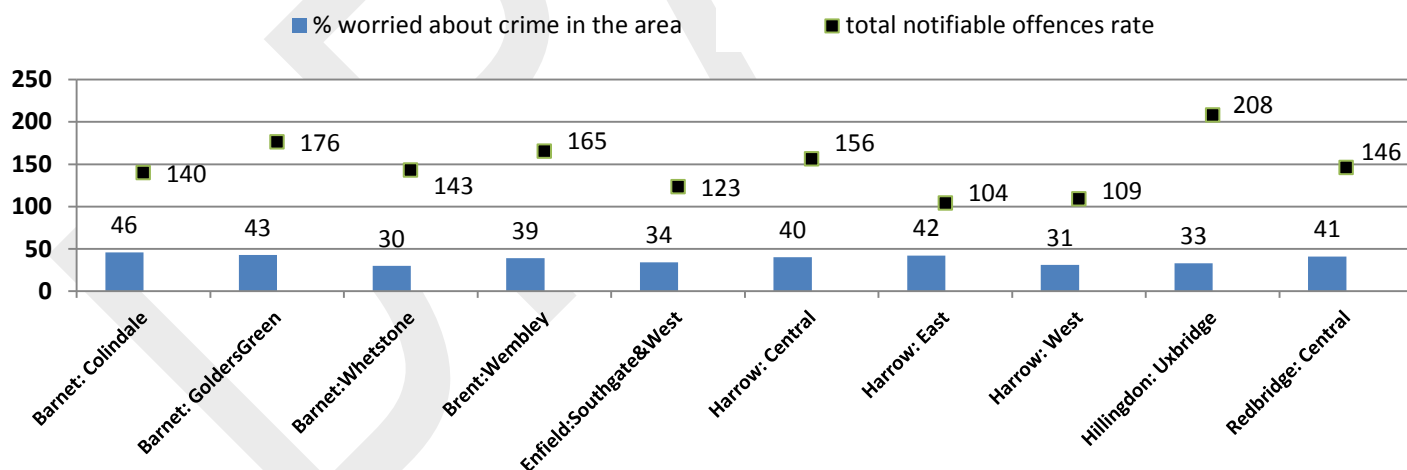


The indicator is measured using performance information sourced from the PAS quarterly report, which measures the attitude of Londoners towards policing and identifies priorities and experiences throughout the year.



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 a significantly lower levels of concern in relation to the levels of crime in the area.

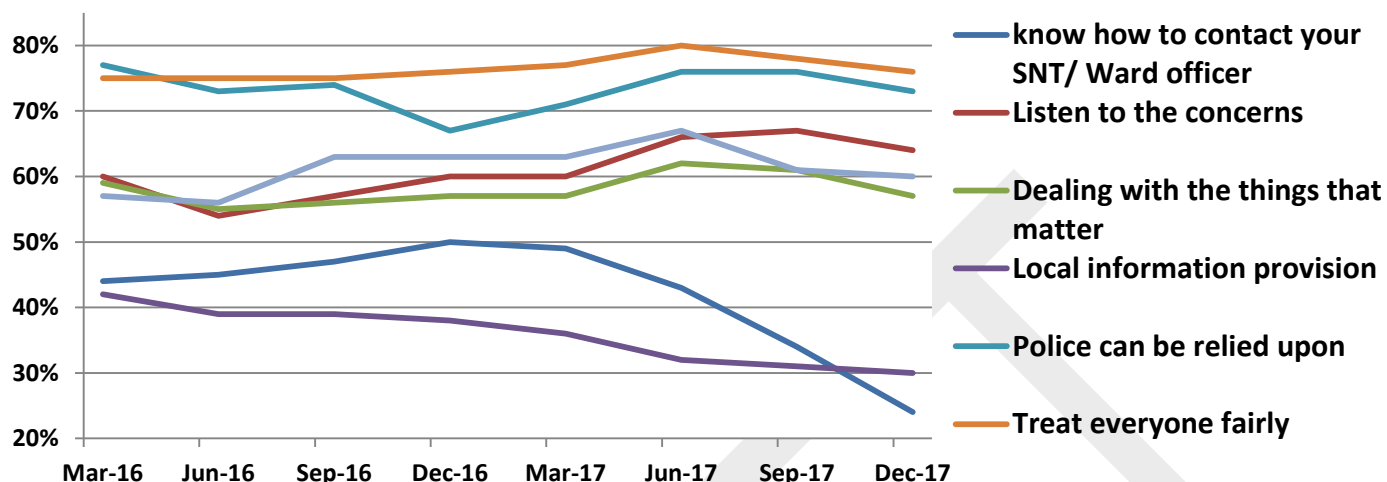
¹ <https://maps.london.gov.uk/NCC/>

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.

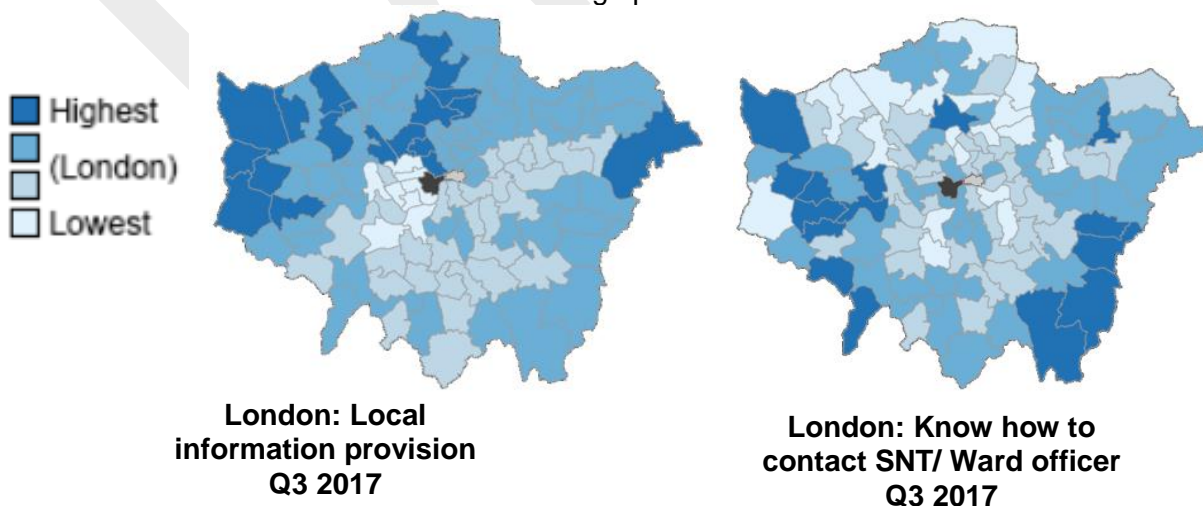


Harrow residents are the most confident about the police treating everyone fairly and police reliability. Harrow residents are least confident about knowing how to contact their SNT / Ward officer, with similar levels in Harrow's neighbouring boroughs.

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.

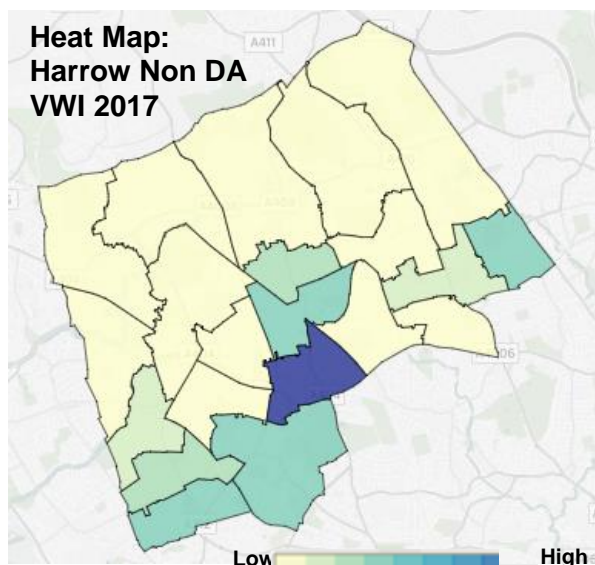
Quick Facts:



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



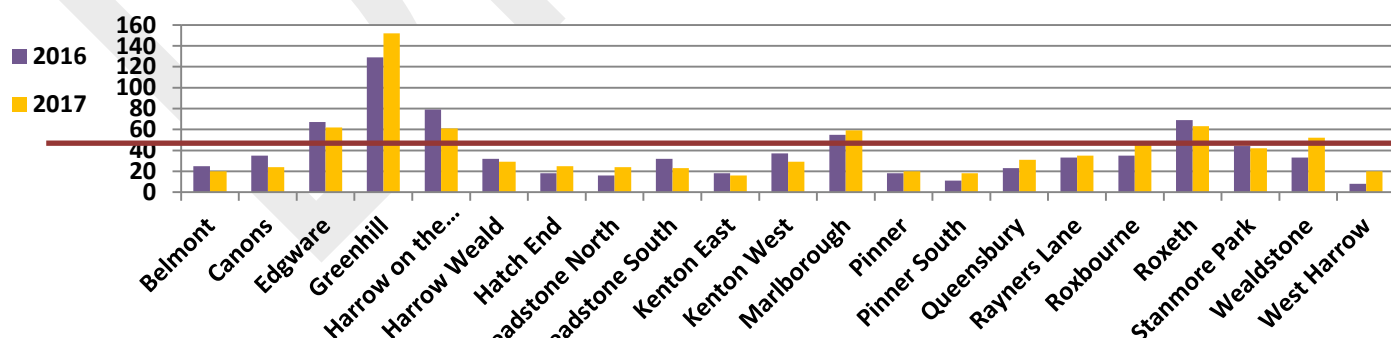
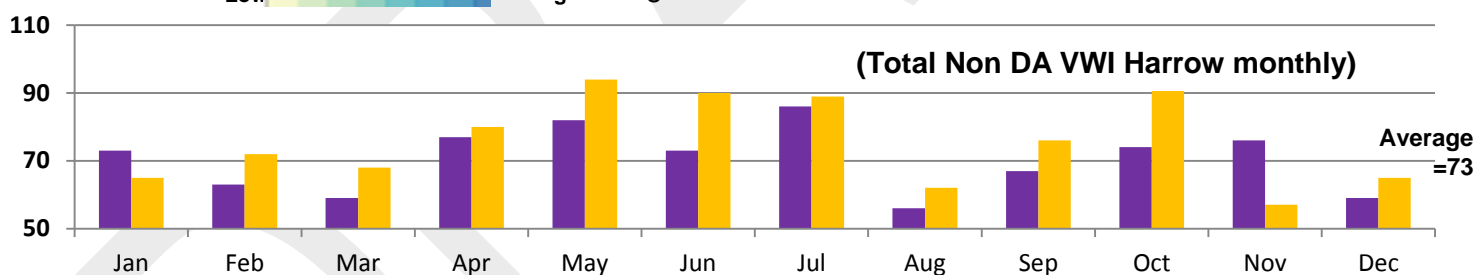
The highest proportion of Non DA VWI offences occurred in Greenhill, Roxeth, Edgware and Harrow on the Hill.

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

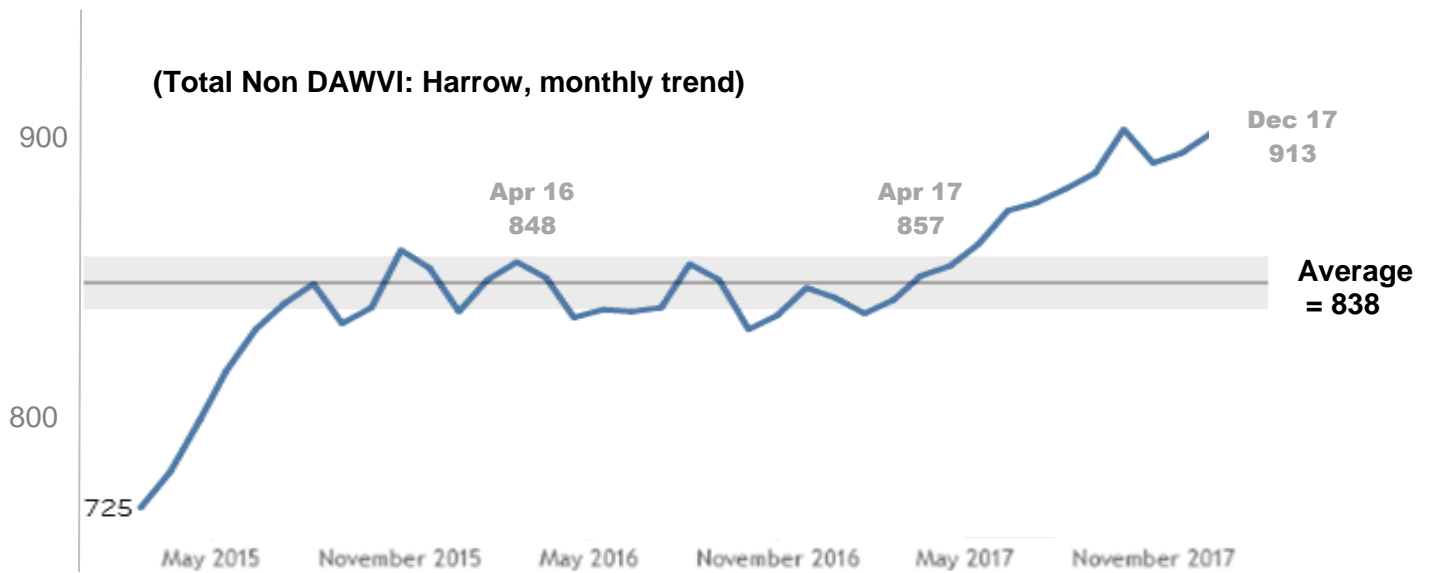
The largest reductions in 2017 occurred in Harrow on the Hill and Canons and Headstone South.

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

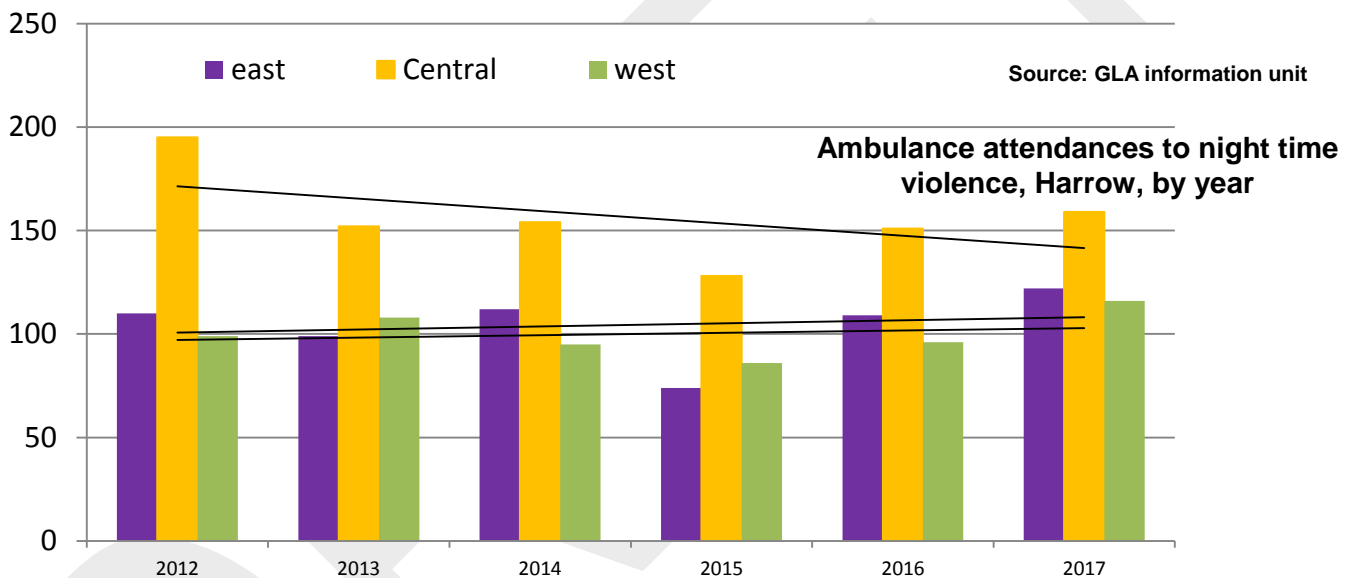
The average number of Non DA VWI offences per month over the two year period is 73. Above average levels of Non DA VWI, over both years, have occurred in April, May, July and October with below average levels in January February, August and December.



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.

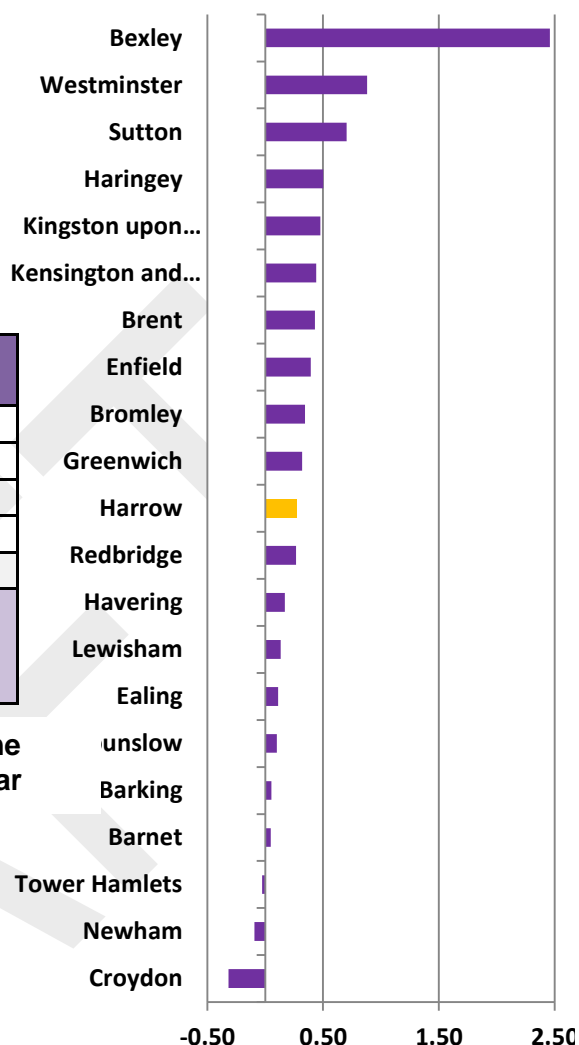
Nearest Neighbours:

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.

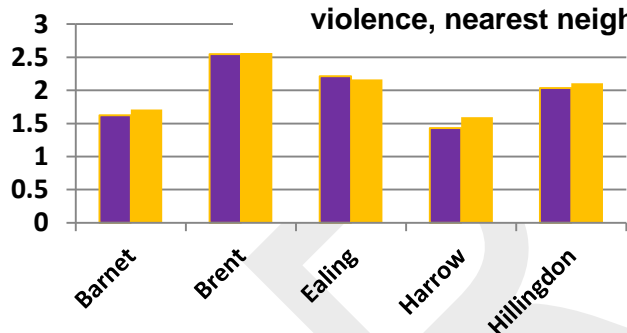
The chart shows that in 2017, DA VWI increased across the majority Boroughs that have prioritised DA VWI in London.

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.

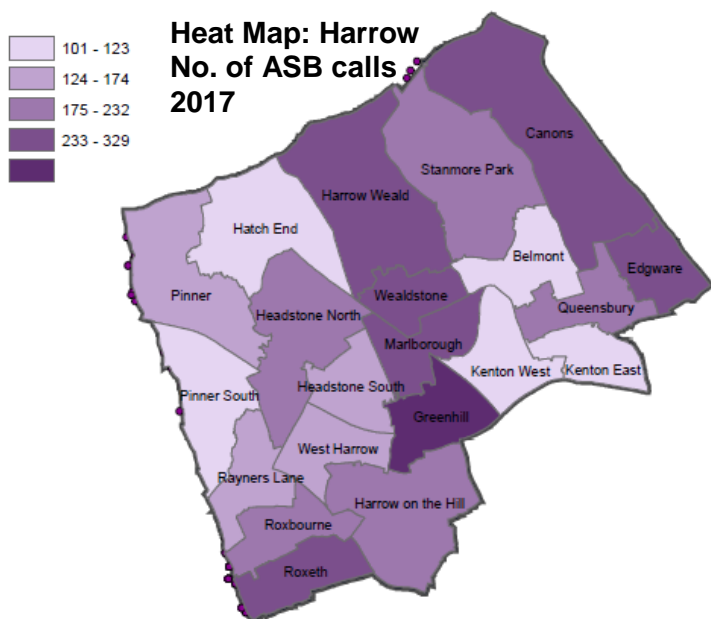
Quick Facts:



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

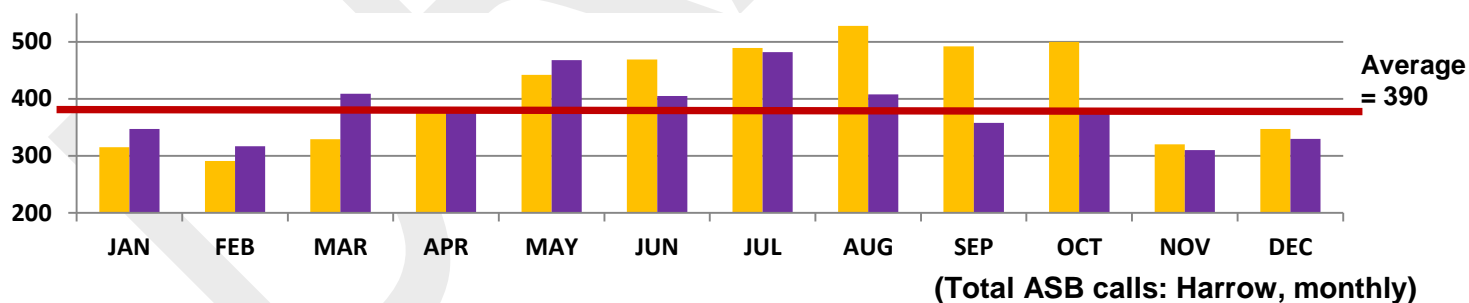


Wards within the central Harrow Neighbourhood area account for a large proportion of ASB in Harrow, those such as Greenhill, Wealdstone, Marlborough. Edgware, Roxeth, and Canons are also hotspots.

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

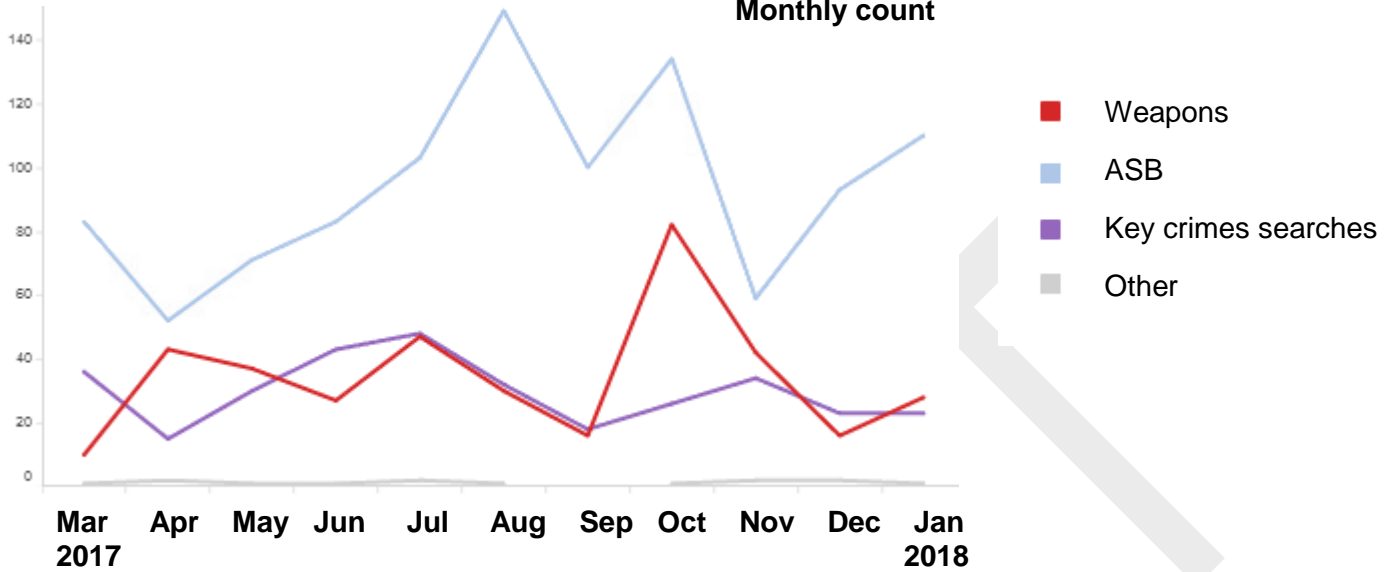
Above average levels of ASB, over both years, have occurred in, May, June, July and October with below average levels in January, February, November and December.

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			

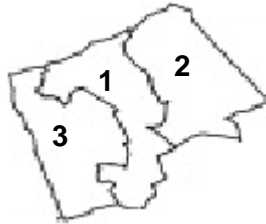
Second lowest rate in London

*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.

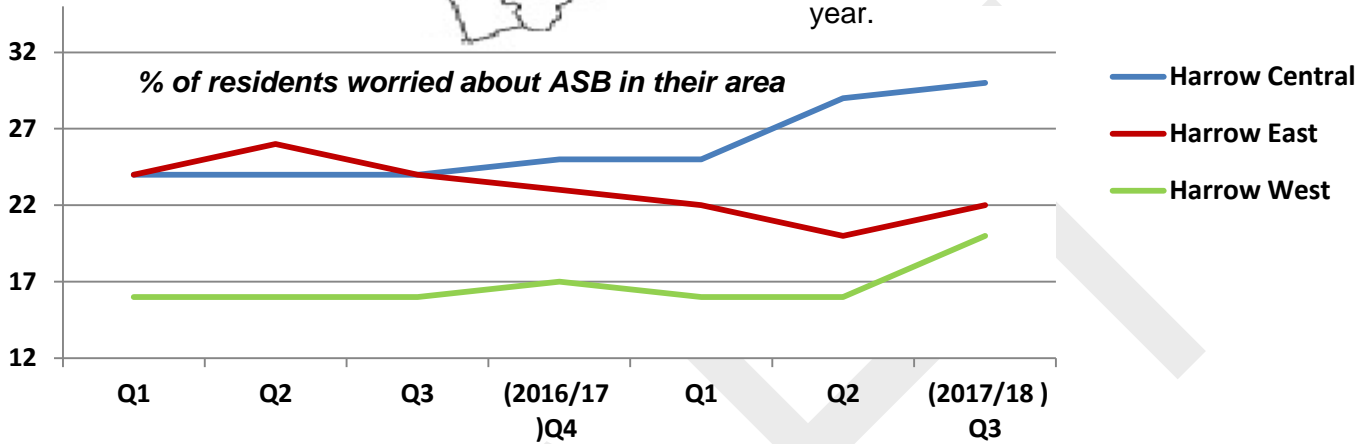
Resident Perceptions of ASB

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

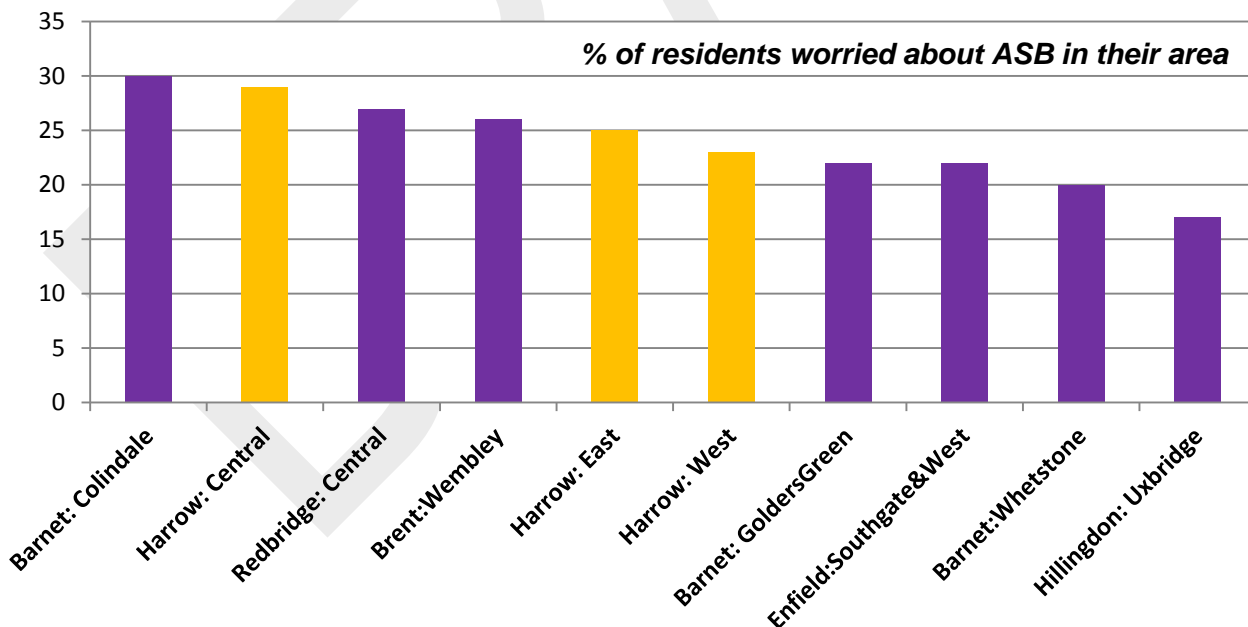


The indicator is measured using performance information sourced from the PAS quarterly report, which measures the attitude of Londoners towards policing and identifies priorities and experiences throughout the year.



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.

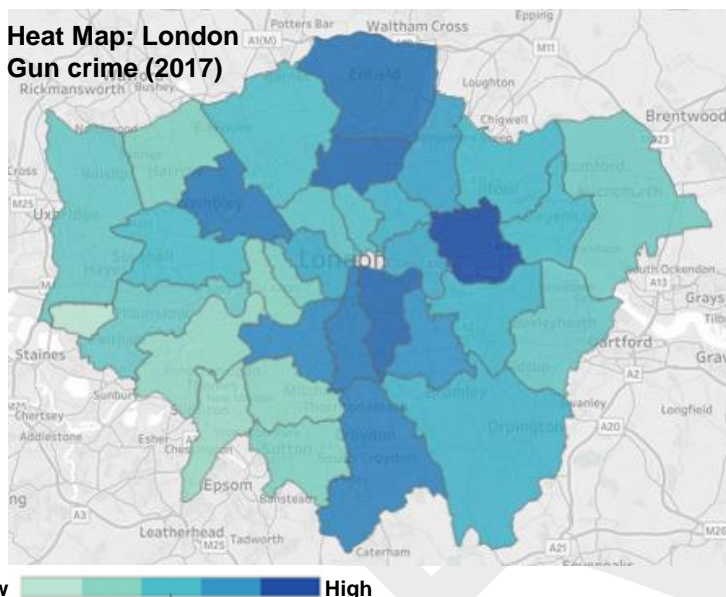
⁵ <https://maps.london.gov.uk/NCC/>

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



Quick Facts:



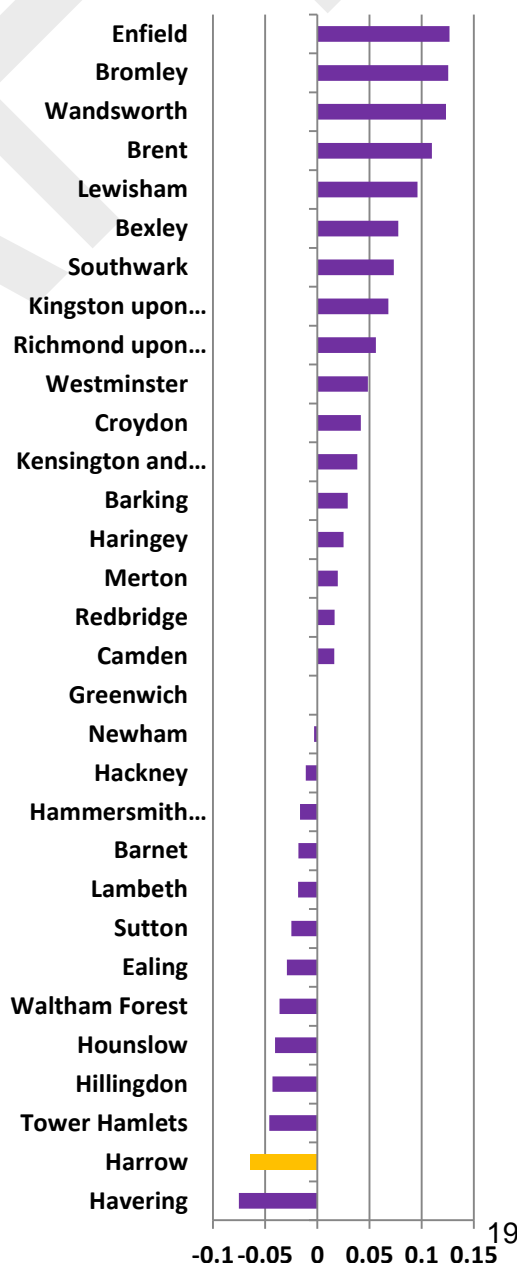
2017: 40 recorded offences, 0.16 per 1,000 population

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



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

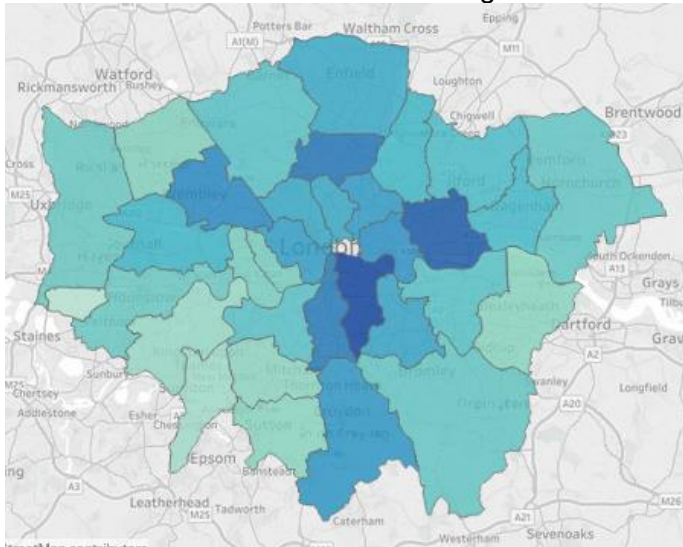
Over half of boroughs in London have seen an increase in gun crime between 2016 and 2017.

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.

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

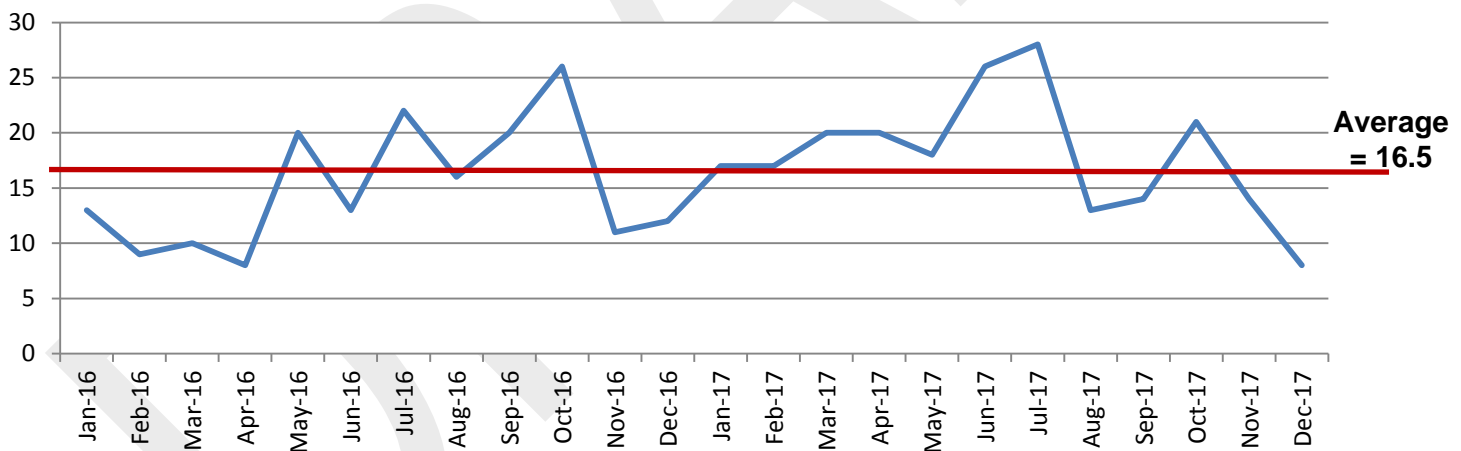
2016: 180 Knife crime offences,
0.72 per 1,000 population

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

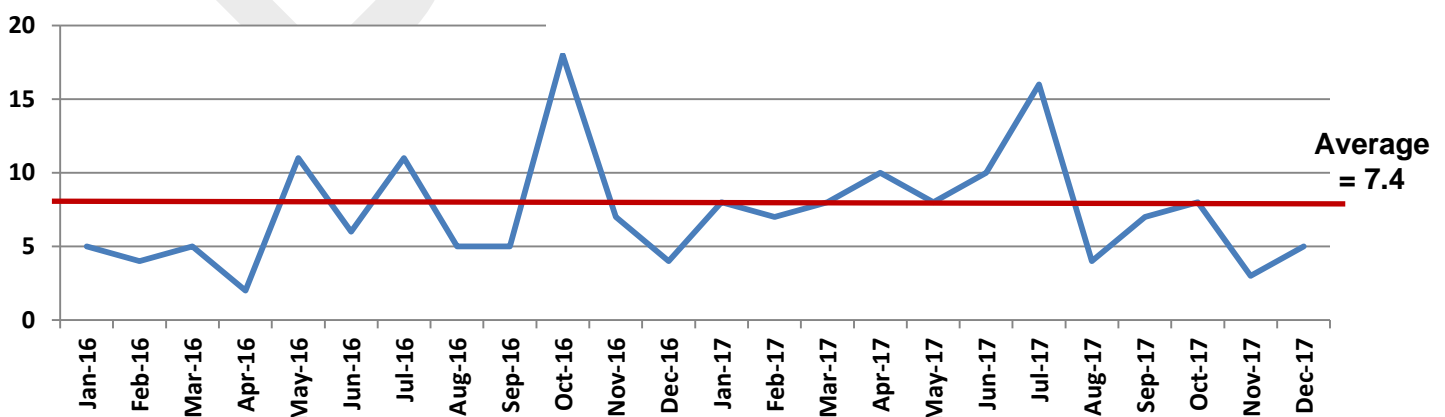
In March 2017, 20% of Harrow residents were concerned about knife crime in their area, increasing from 12% the previous year.

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%.

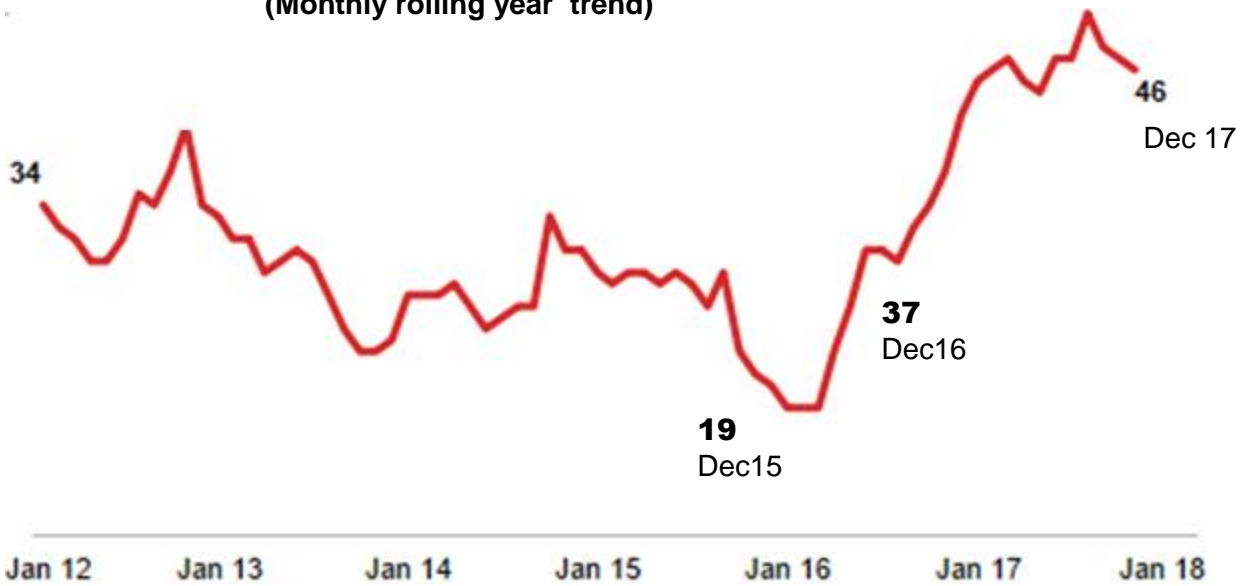


Total Harrow: Knife crime (monthly count trend)



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						

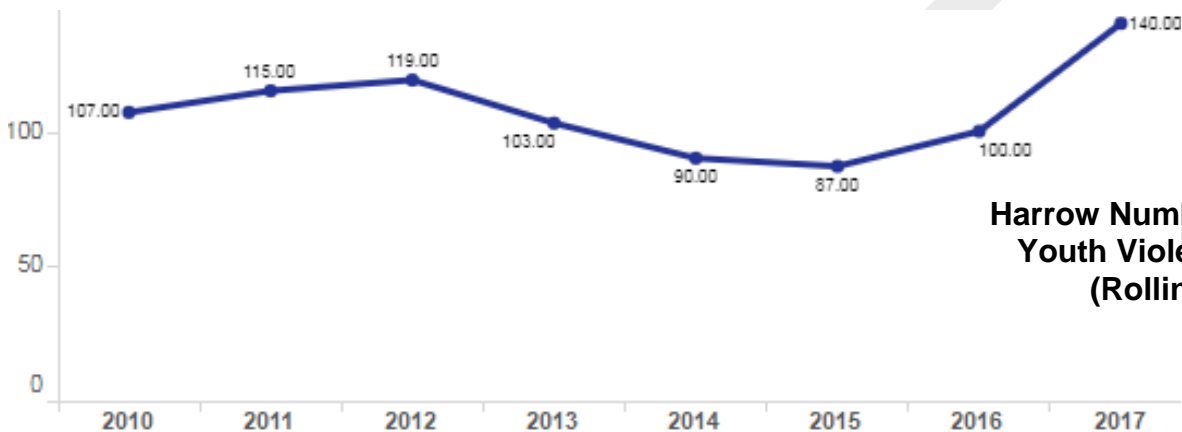
Harrow rate increase for knife crime with injury for under 25s is in line with Brent.

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:



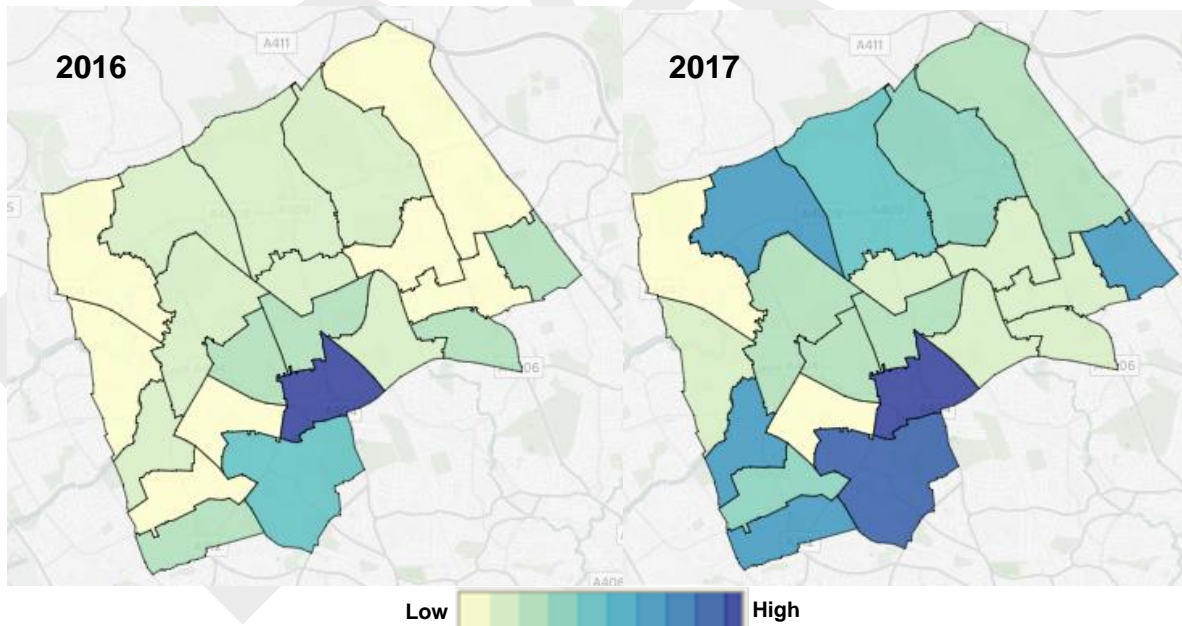
2017: 140 recorded serious youth crime victims, 0.6 per 1,000 population –

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



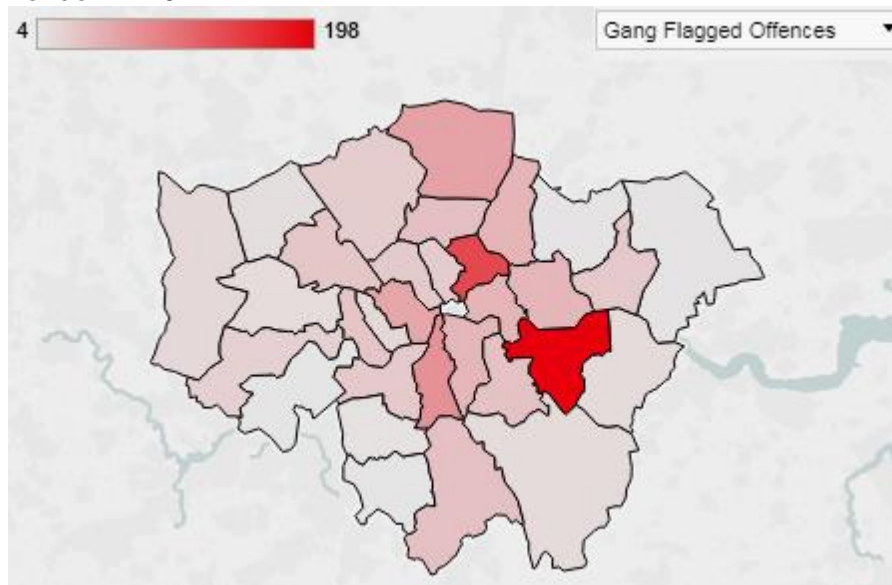
The maps above show the scale of offences in wards across Harrow in 2016 and 2017. The maps show that while serious youth violence has increased marginally since 2016, the concentration of victims mostly in Greenhill and Harrow on the Hill has now spread across the borough in 2017.

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



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:

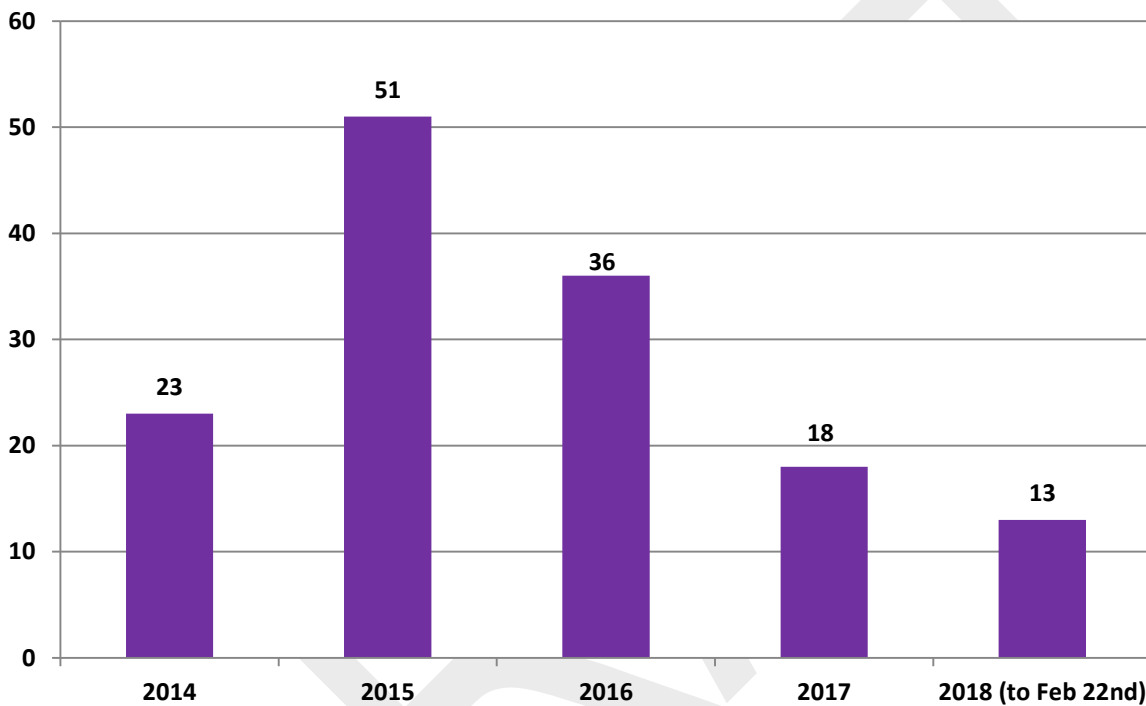
Child Sexual Exploitation (CSE)

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

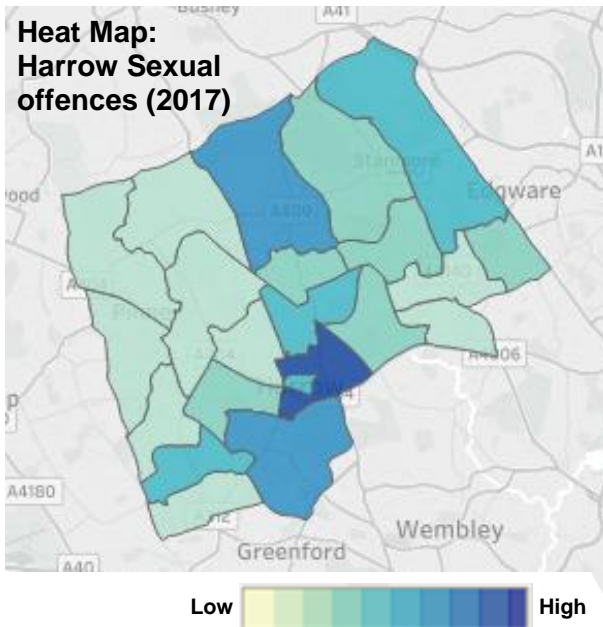
Quick Facts:



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

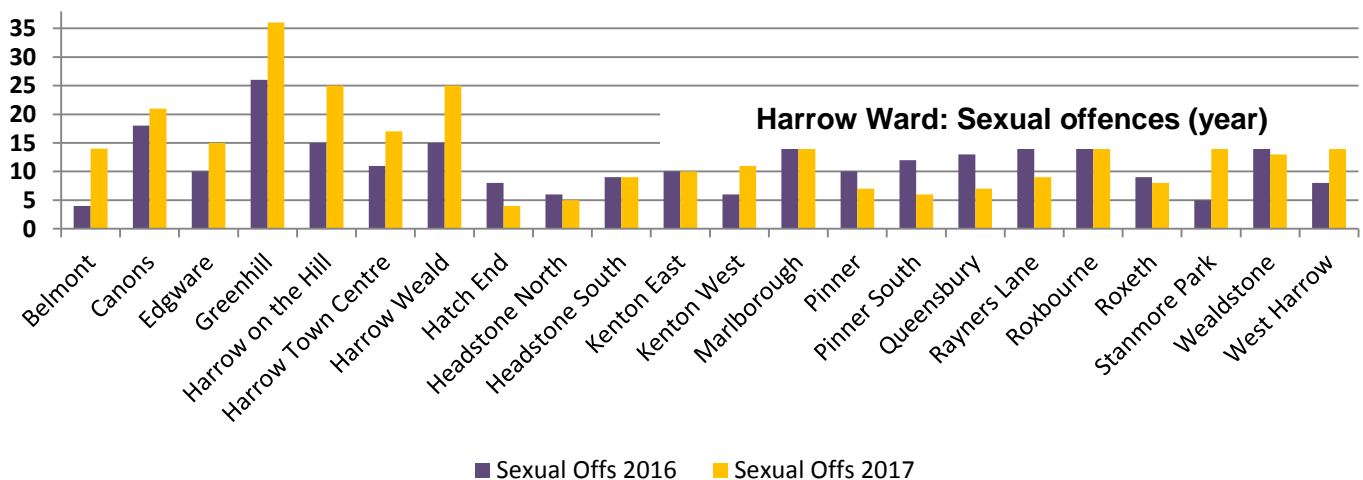
2016: 309 recorded s, 1.24 per 1,000 population –

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.



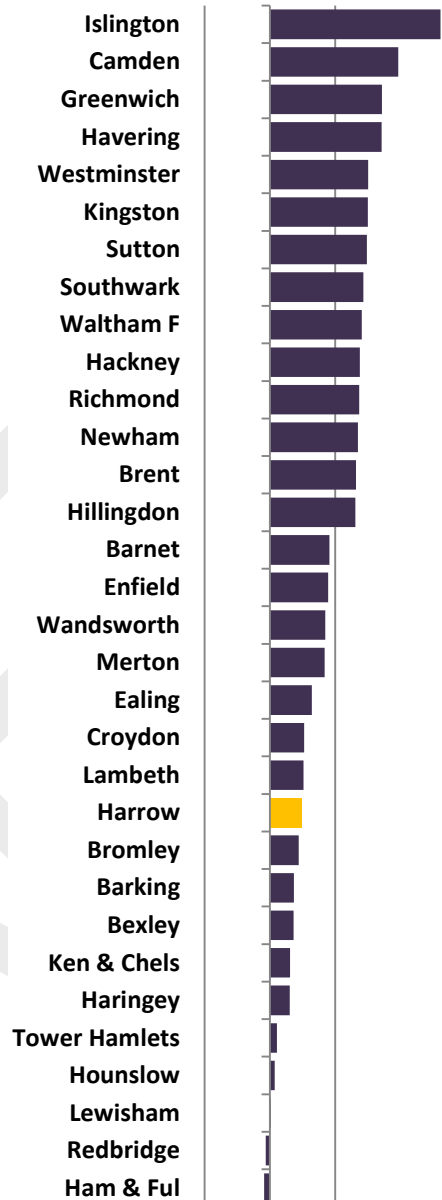
Sexual offences rate change in London 2016-2017

Nearest neighbours:

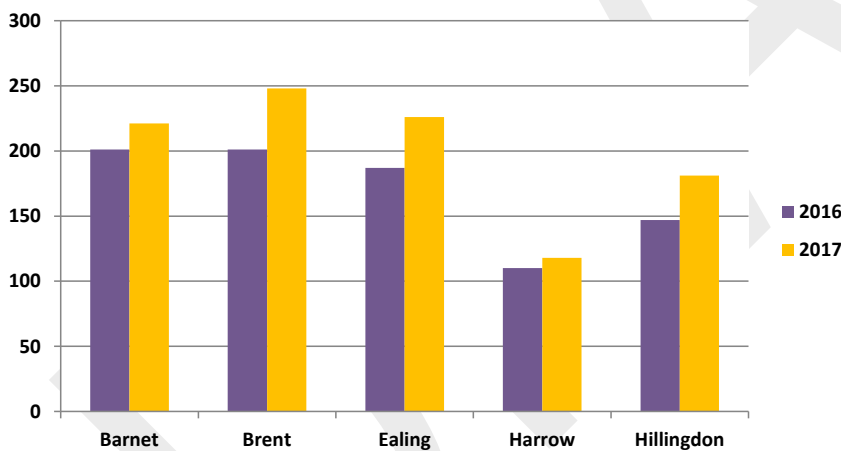
All areas in the group have seen an increase in the rate of sexual offences over the last year. Harrow has the lowest rate in both 2016 and 2017. Harrow also has the lowest rate change of the group. Brent has the highest rate in both 2016 and 2017 and has also seen the highest rate increase.

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:



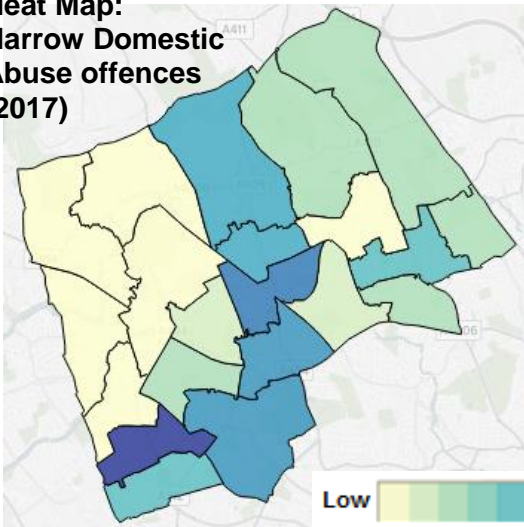
2017: 1583 recorded offences
6.36 per 1,000 population –

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)**

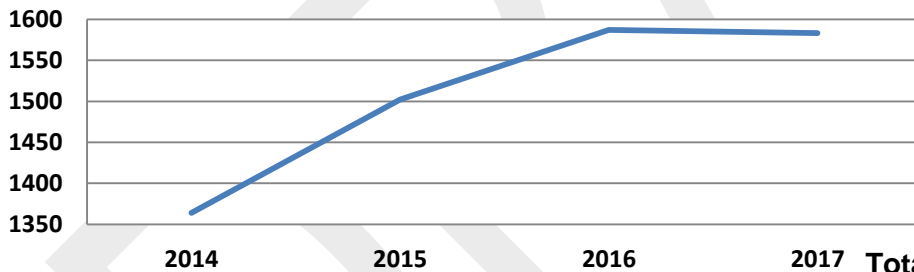


Wards with the highest numbers of offences in 2017 are Roxbourne and Marlborough.

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

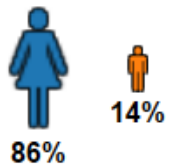
Edgware (22% decrease) and Pinner (30% decrease) have seen the highest reductions across Harrow, with lowest levels in Pinner, Pinner South and Headstone North.

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.

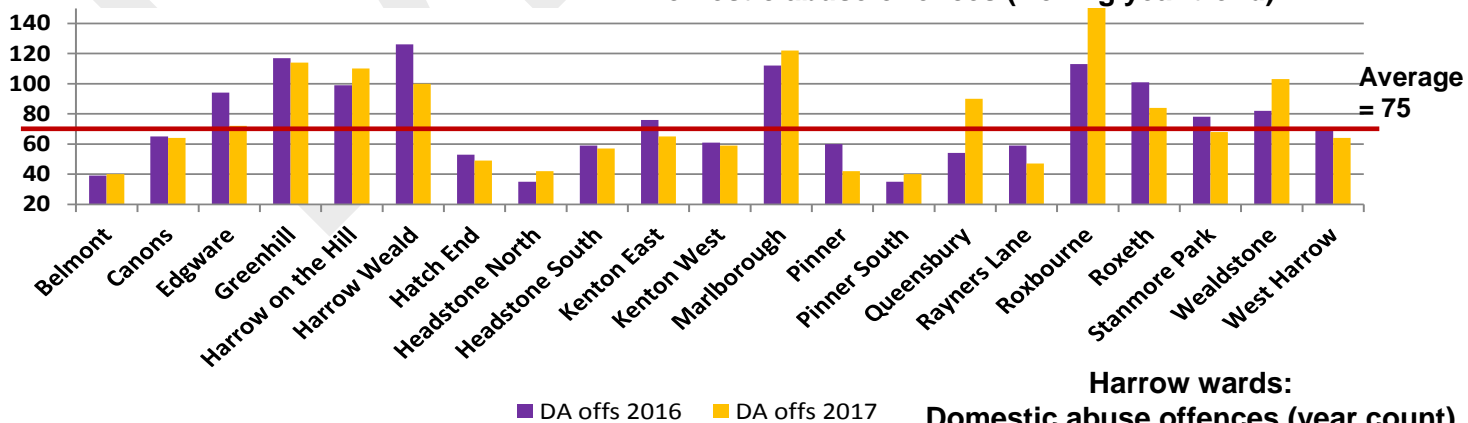


There has been an increase in the proportion women reported victims of domestic abuse and sexual violence:

75% in March 2016 to 86% in March 2017



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

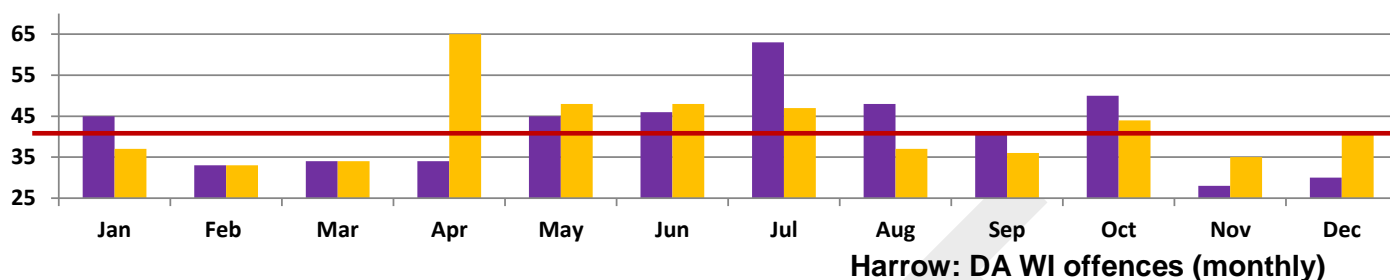


**Harrow wards:
Domestic abuse offences (year count)**

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.

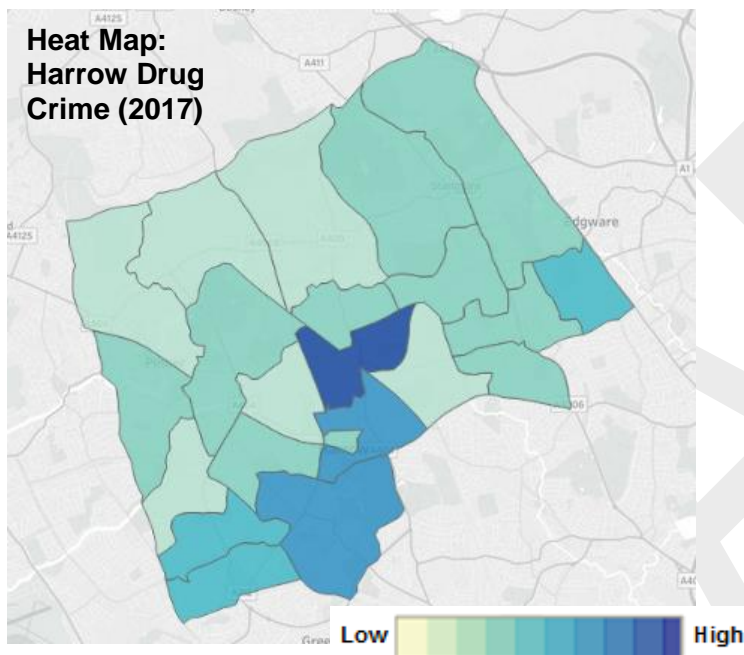
MOPAC high harm crimes:

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

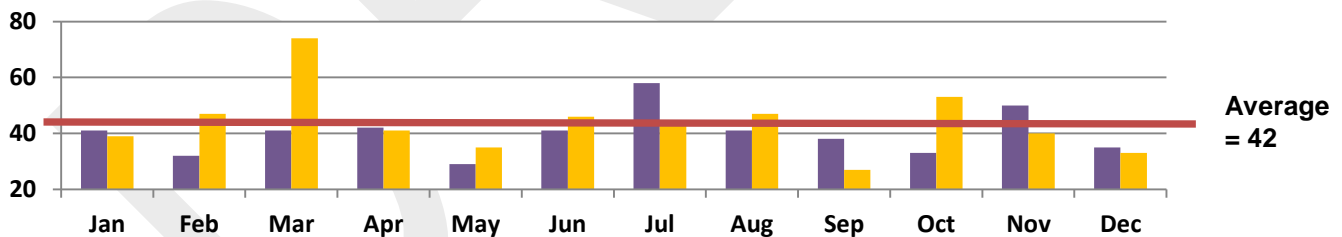
March 2017 - peak in drug trafficking

Harrow – only borough rate increase in neighbouring group

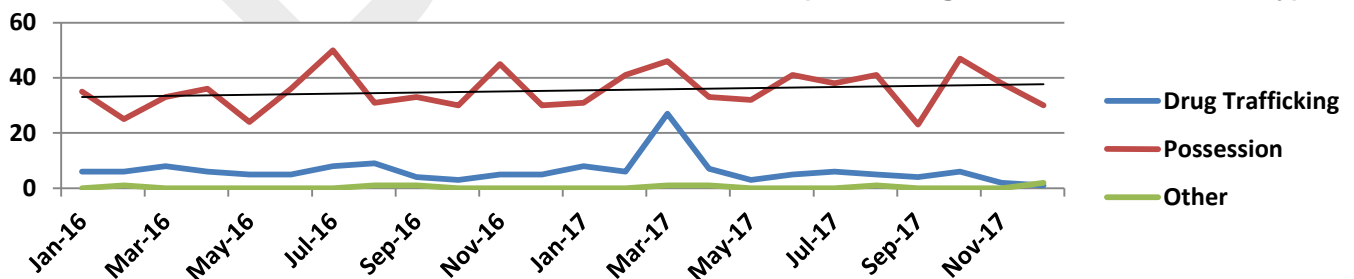
The monthly count of drug crime in the graph below shows that in March 2017 there was a rise in drug trafficking crime in Harrow. Drug trafficking offences are typically around 6 per month on average.

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%.

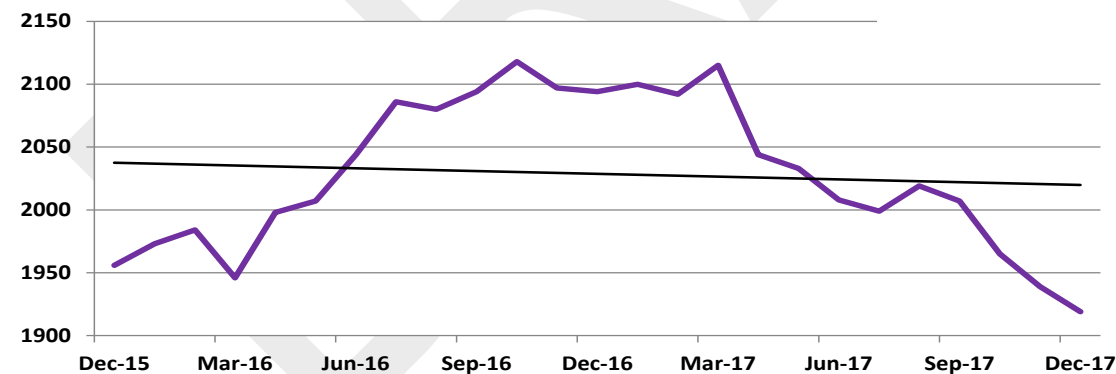
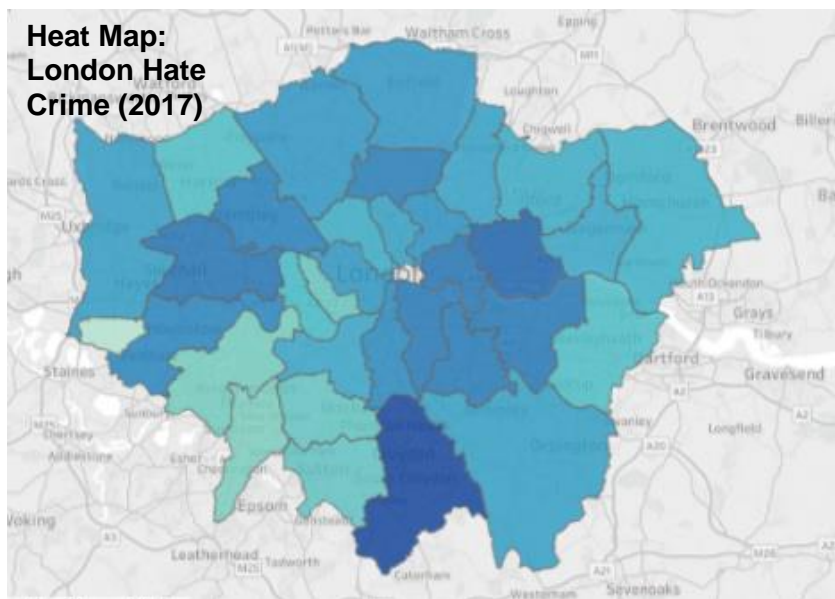
MOPAC high harm crimes:

Hate crime:

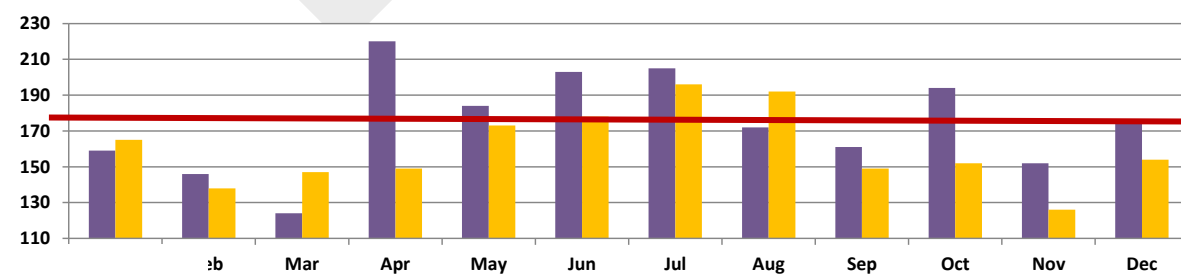
Hate crime is any offences which are flagged as having a hate crime element when recorded by the Police. A crime can have more than one hate flag attached to it.

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



Harrow Hate Crime (Rolling year, monthly)



Harrow Hate Crime (count, monthly)

Average = 172

Quick Facts:



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

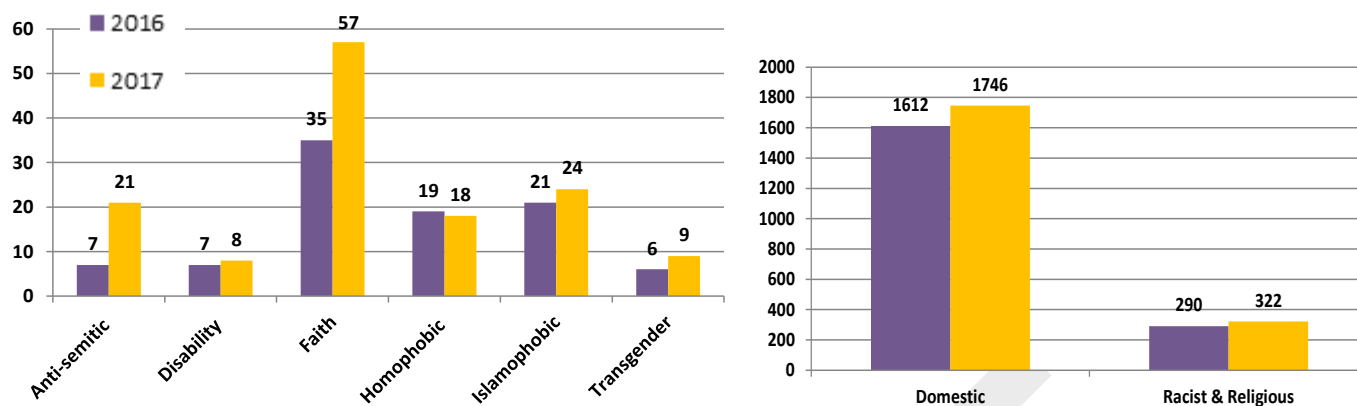
2016: 1,919 hate flagged offences, 7.71 per 1,000 population.

Faith hate increased by 63%

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.

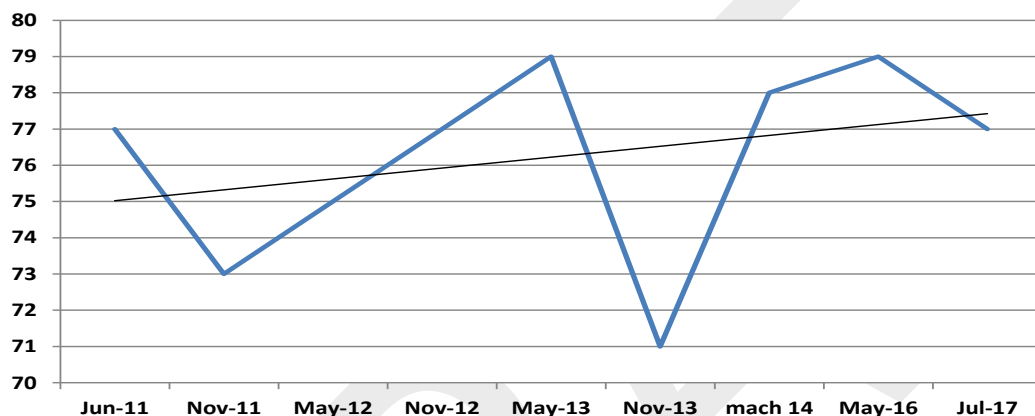
The chart below shows the number of offences recorded in Harrow during each month for 2017 in orange and 2016 in purple. The average number of hate crimes per month over the two year period is 172. Above average levels of hate crime, over both years, have occurred in May, June, July and August, with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

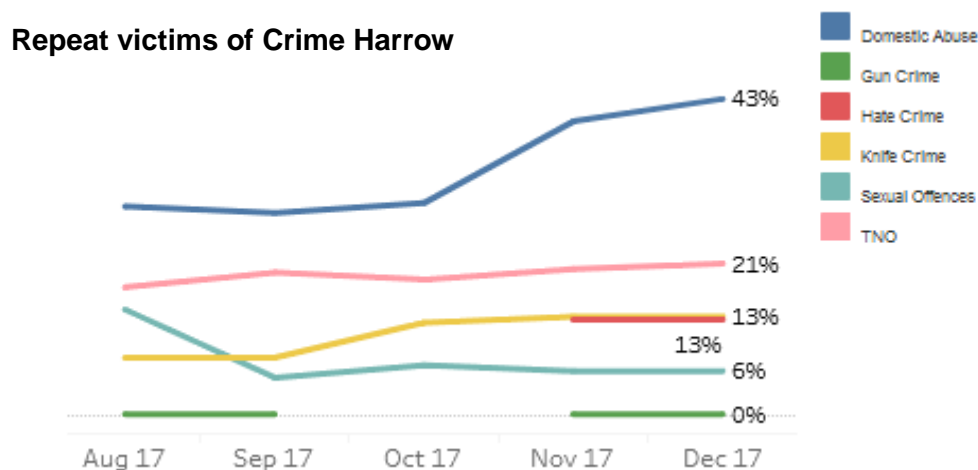
There was an increase in youth offending in 2017 compared to 2016 and the proportion of racially aggravated offences also increased by 1.2%.

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 Abusive 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.

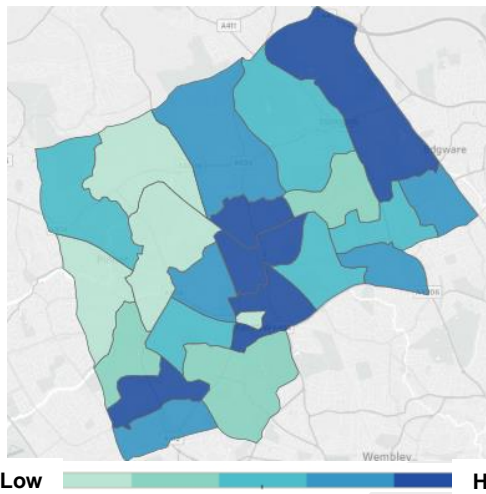
⁷ Source: MOPAC, <https://www.london.gov.uk/what-we-do/mayors-office-policing-and-crime-mopac/data-and-statistics/mopac-performance-framework>, (Jan 2018).

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.

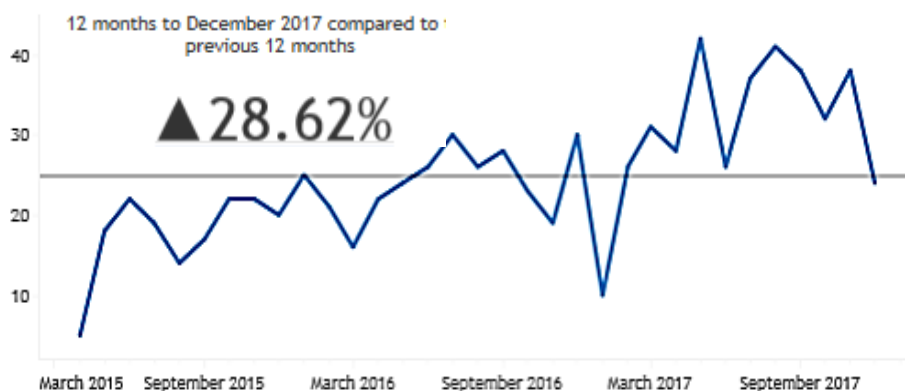
Between 2016 and 2017, theft of motor vehicle offences in Harrow have increased by 83. There was a total of 373 offences during 2017, and 290 in 2016. This translates to a 0.3 rate increase.



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:

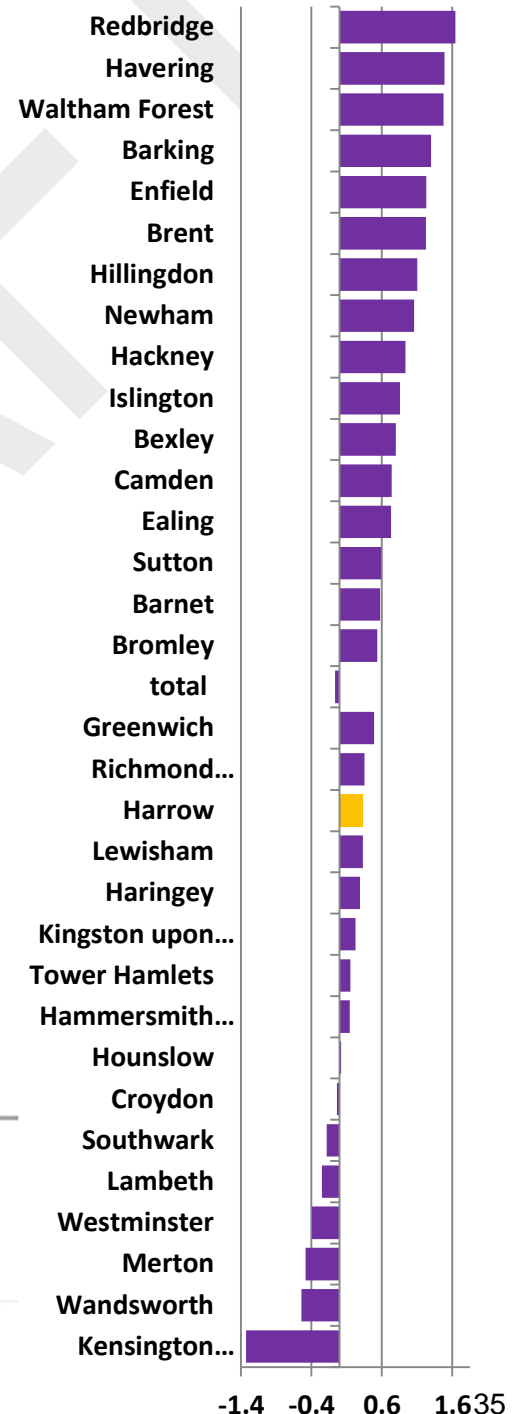


2017: 373 theft of motor vehicle offences, 1.5 per 1,000 population.

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

28.6% increase
(2016-2017)

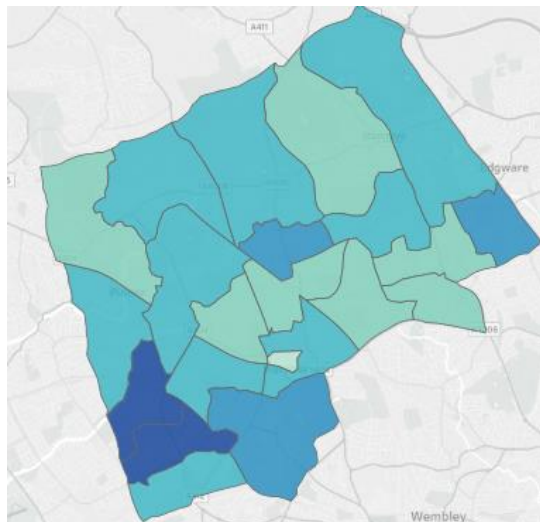
Theft of a MV rate change in London 2016-2017



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.



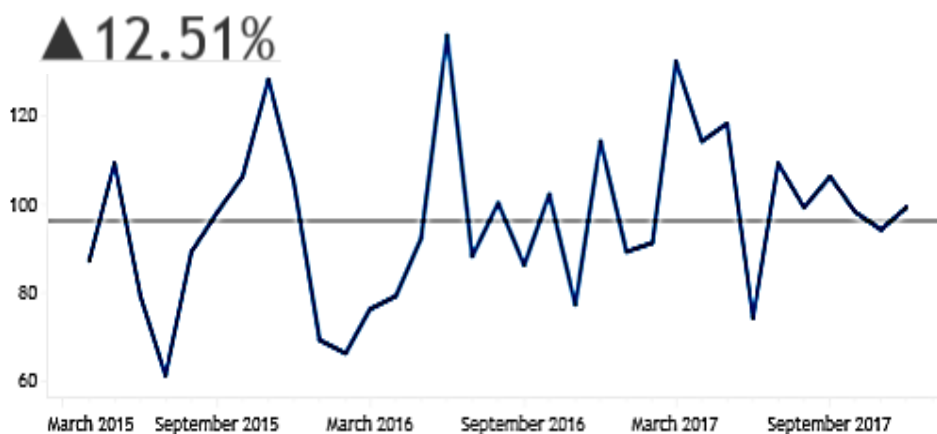
The wards with the highest numbers of offences in 2017 are Harrow Weald and Greenhill

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



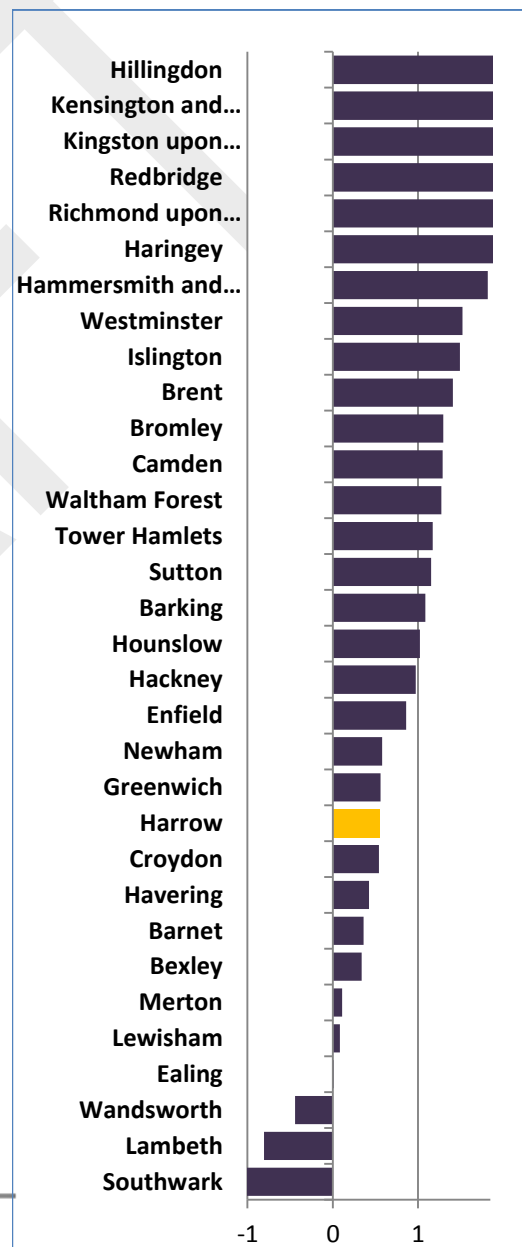
Total Harrow:
Theft from a MV (monthly count trend)

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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