Overview and Scrutiny Committee
AGENDA

DATE: Tuesday 9 April 2019

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	Richard Almond (VC)
Peymana Assad	Jean Lammiman
Honey Jamie	Chris Mote
Jerry Miles	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: Miriam Wearing, Senior Democratic Services Officer
Tel: 020 8424 1542   E-mail: miriam.wearing@harrow.gov.uk

Harrow COUNCIL
LONDON

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: Monday 1 April 2019

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 <u>whole</u> 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 - 14)

   That the minutes of the meeting held on 12 February 2019 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, 4 April 2019. 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 2018-19   (Pages 15 - 32)

Report of the Divisional Director, Strategic Commissioning.

8.   TECHNOLOGY IN WASTE COLLECTIONS   (Pages 33 - 38)

Report of the Corporate Director Community

9.   COMMUNITY SAFETY STRATEGIC ASSESSMENT 2019   (Pages 39 - 84)

Report of the Divisional Director, Strategic Commissioning

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 4 April 2019

OVERVIEW AND SCRUTINY COMMITTEE

MINUTES

12 FEBRUARY 2019

Chair:		* Councillor Jeff Anderson		
Councillors:	*	Richard Almond	*	Jean Lammiman
	*	Dan Anderson	*	Jerry Miles
	*	Peymana Assad	*	Chris Mote
	*	Honey Jamie	*	Stephen Wright (2)

Voting Co-opted:	(Voluntary Aided)	(Parent Governors)
	* Mr N Ransley	Vacancy
	Reverend P Reece	

Non-voting Co-opted:	Harrow Youth Parliament Representative

In attendance: **(Councillors)**	Graham Henson	Minute 46
	Varsha Parmar	Minute 45

*   Denotes Member present
(2)   Denotes category of Reserve Member

40.   Attendance by Reserve Members

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

Ordinary Member	Reserve Member
Councillor Kanti Rabadia	Councillor Stephen Wright

41. Declarations of Interest

RESOLVED: To note that the following interests were declared:

Agenda Item 7 – Corporate Plan 2019/2020
Councillor Jean Lammiman declared a non-pecuniary interest in that she was Chair of the Shaftesbury High School Governing Body. She would remain in the room whilst the matter was considered and voted upon.

Agenda Item 8 - Flytipping
Councillor Graham Henson declared a non-pecuniary interest in that he was Chair of the West London West Authority. He would remain in the room whilst the matter was considered and voted upon.

42. Minutes

RESOLVED: That the minutes of the Special meeting held on 8 January 2019, be taken as read and signed as a correct record and the minutes of the meeting held on 13 November 2018 be taken as a correct record subject to the following:

Minute 32 Draft Scope for Preventing Youth Crime Review and Highways Maintenance Review

Resolutions 2 and 3. Councillor Dan Anderson to be a member of both the Youth Crime Scrutiny Review Group and Highways Maintenance Review Group. Councillors Jean Lammiman and Ghazanfar Ali to be members of the Highways Maintenance Review Group.

43. Public Questions, Petitions and Deputations

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

44. References from Council/Cabinet

RESOLVED: To note that none were received.

RECOMMENDED ITEMS

45. Corporate Plan 2019/2020

The Committee considered a report on the 2019/20 Corporate Plan which set out the key priorities, activities and outcomes for the next year and the progress that had been made against these to date. It was noted that Cabinet would be considering the Corporate Plan on 21 February 2019 prior to submission to full Council on 28 February 2019 for formal adoption.

The Leader and Portfolio Holder for Performance, Corporate Resources and Customer Services, introduced the report, stating that it sat alongside the final

Revenue Budget 2019-20 and outlined what the Council intended to do and how those actions and services would be funded. Particular attention was drawn to the five priorities set out in the Executive Summary and narrative which highlighted that Harrow was one of the lowest funded Councils in London and the major issues around deprivation, care costs and homelessness. He commented on the limited funding and significant pressures and that Harrow provided services at minimum cost and was doing it well. He thanked the officers for the work undertaken in the preparation of the document. He drew particular attention to:

- successful bids for external funding, however such monies were often time limited;

- the delivery plan which set out the key projects and initiatives to be undertaken together with progress to date would enable scrutiny to ensure that resources were appropriately targeted and benefited the right people at the right time.

The Chief Executive advised that the Corporate Plan set out the aims of Harrow Council at the highest strategic level and provided a good summary for residents. He indicated that scrutiny would be welcomed over the coming year.

A Member referred to the £1.75bn of public and private investment in the regeneration programme and sought information on the proportion of public investment, the envisaged spend in 2019/20 and which regeneration projects would be funded in 2019/20. The Leader of the Council undertook that the information on the amount of public investment would be provided to the Member. With the exception of the Waxwell Lane and Haslam House schemes, the regeneration strategy was under review to look at risks around fluctuating costs and to identify the borrowing cap and resultant revenue costs. It was noted that Ward Councillors would be notified regarding the Haslam House tender.

A Member expressed disappointment at the lack of reference to Members in the Council's Corporate Values. The Chief Executive supported the inclusion of Members stating that all the best Councils were characteristically strong and effective political and managerial leaderships which worked together on common objectives. Whilst the purpose of the document was relatively internal facing as to what officers and managers should do to meet the objectives and targets, it was also necessary to reflect partnership work and its achievements for Harrow. The Leader of the Council referred to the non-executive role for a voluntary organisation representative on Harrow's Cabinet as an example of partnership working. The inclusion of reference to Members in the corporate plan was supported.

A Member stated that he was unclear as to the purpose of the Ambition Plan and how it fitted into the Corporate Plan structure. The Member commented that the agenda report referred both to a Corporate Plan and to a Harrow Ambition Plan and that it was a one-year operational plan, not a strategic document. In addition he suggested that, as the regeneration expenditure of £1.75bn did not refer to one year only, a budget horizon of at least three years

was more appropriate than a one year financial budget. The Leader of the Council responded that there was no certainty on the budget beyond 2019/20 and that the plans, policies and strategies underneath the Ambition Plan such as the SEND strategy and waste review provided the detailed information. It was noted that the three year Medium Term Financial Strategy indicated what the Council intended to do. The Divisional Director, Strategic Commissioning advised the Committee that the Council's Constitution called the document the Corporate Plan. It was therefore recognised that narrative was required as to why it was called Harrow's Ambition Plan.

A voluntary aided sector representative referred to the objective to deliver new schools and school places and asked how the Council planned to create additional school places after 2020 and whether the places would be in existing secondary schools or whether new schools would be constructed. The Leader of the Council responded that an annual report to Cabinet provided information on projected and actual numbers calculated by use of a number of strategies including the projected ONS figures. The school proposed for the Kodak development site was subject to there being sufficient potential pupils. The bulge classes were heading to secondary school and, whilst there were currently sufficient places, the situation would be monitored and capital investment considered if necessary. The Committee was informed that as Local Authorities could not individually set up new schools work would be undertaken through trusts, free schools or academies or work within existing schools if required.

A Member suggested that the Council needed to increase its partnership work with the police against crime. The Leader of the Council reported that there had been a one third reduction in the police budget. The Council tax precept was being used for additional police. It was hoped that the vacancies in the two dedicated ward officer posts, arising from a high turnover within the Police Force, would be filled by officers completing their training at Hendon Training Centre. The creation of Basic Command Units should provide opportunities for greater collaborations and efficiencies such as specialist burglaries. Monthly meetings took place with the Police.

The Member also expressed concern lest the move to online services, despite the offer of training, result in the disenfranchisement of vulnerable people from using Council services if a totally online system was established. The Committee was advised that the contract with Sopra Steria finished at the end of 2020 and the supplier of MyHarrow was closing. A report to be submitted to Cabinet on the migration would ensure some accessibility by the public, particularly in connection with the most vulnerable.

In response to a question as to how Harrow's Council Tax collection levels in excess of 97% compared with other London Councils, the Leader of the Council stated that Harrow performance was one of best in London. He advised that as 1% of Council Tax collection equated to £1.2m it was important to remind people robustly but the opportunity for payment plans was provided.

Concern was expressed that the staffing component of the Plan did not explicitly refer to gender or BAME staff . The Leader stressed the

commitment made that equality was top of the agenda and that it was recognised that there was always room for improvement. The Chief Executive advised of the inclusion of all the protected characteristics but that the Plan included examples of more recent emphasis. The Committee was advised that generally the workforce reflected the Borough and Community and that in the medium term strategies with regard to representation higher in the management hierarchy would be investigated. The Committee requested that Cabinet include specific reference to equality for gender and BAME staff in the Corporate Plan with targets.

In response to a question relating to Harrow Homes for Harrow People and confusion by residents at the different definitions of affordable homes such as London Affordable Rent, London Living Rent, and the mention of affordable and rent in the Plan, the Leader of the Council explained that the affordability criteria varied between different sites and he undertook to request the officers to circulate the affordable housing list. The Chief Executive added that the list would be helpful due to the quarterly numbers not being included in the Corporate Plan yet as it was the start of the corporate plan process. In addition, when an activity was reported it could indicate the category of the affordable homes. The Divisional Director, Strategic Commissioning further undertook to include a footnote to the Build a Better Harrow section of the Plan to indicate which definition of affordability applied.

With regard to housing, a Member asked for clarification on the numbers of homes as there was reference in different parts of the Plan to: 5500 new homes, £32 million from City Hall to build 614 new council homes, delivering 2000+ new homes on council owned land and mention of 500 homes over the next two years by the Leader when he had spoken to the Committee in January about the draft budget. He asked how many homes would be provided in the next eight to ten years and whether they were all in addition to any private sector building. In addition he asked what the target number of homes was for the Mayor's Homes for Londoners Programme. The Leader of the Council responded that government funding through London Councils was for over 5 years and was a target of 1500 rolling programme. Some sites were Council owned and some provided by developers. The HRA finance would be for 600 homes on infill sites and the Grange Farm development. It was agreed that details of how the different figures given in the report fitted together would be circulated. With regard to the Mayor's Homes for Londoners programme the Council had challenged the basis of one bedroom accommodation as the requirement was for larger properties. The Divisional Director, Strategic Commissioning stated that it was a London target rather than an ambition set by the Council.

A Member suggested that with regard to 16-24 year olds whilst prevention initiatives were programmed there was not much for this age range to do to occupy their time. The Leader of the Council provided examples of projects by the Harrow Young Foundation and social clubs and events across the borough and questioned whether it might not be the range and location of activities but a lack of advertisement. In addition voluntary organisations were doing exceptionally well looking for gaps in the market and putting in bids for funding. He stated that the challenge was to work better together to stop young people getting into the fringes of gangs. A Member commented that

social clubs were not seen as 'cool' or considered to be for those with mental health problems. The Divisional Director, Strategic Commissioning referred to a needs analysis and the piloting of a system to indicate the location of activities by postcode. The general view of the Committee was that engagement and communications were lacking and this should be taken up with voluntary partners. It was noted that some groups were always difficult to engage with.

Members raised a number of questions and received responses as follows:

- Community Infrastructure Levy monies remained in the bank accounts until it was used for a project. There were proposals to simplify the Neighbourhood Community Infrastructure Levy;

- the inclusion of additional context and data had to be balanced against readability and the risk that the document became unwieldy. A quarterly Corporate Scorecard report containing RAG (red, amber, green) indicators and quantitative indicators would be submitted to Cabinet. This information could also be included for the Committee in future;

- the aim was to use Harrow People to communicate the high pressures on Adult Services particularly with regard to the health element. There was a need to review how this was communicated;

- with regard to the proposal to reduce the number of Councillors in Harrow to 55, it could not be put forward as an achievement of the Administration for which it had been aimed as it had opposed it and been forced into it. The Leader replied that the Local Government Boundary Commission had made a proposal and as there was no appeal the Council was considering the implementation. An officer stated that the position would be made clear in the narrative.

Resolved to RECOMMEND: (to Cabinet)

That the comments from the Committee on the Corporate Plan be referred to Cabinet.

RESOLVED ITEMS

46. **Flytipping**

The Committee considered a report which contained an overview of fly-tipping in Harrow and the current and future actions being taken to address it in the Borough.

The Head of Service (Community and Public Protection) introduced the report and drew particular attention to the legislation and factors that contributed to fly-tipping in Harrow. The Committee was informed of the mapping of reports of incidences of fly-tipping by Ward which indicated that the lowest was 154 and the highest 850. However there could have been multiple reporting of

sites. It was agreed that copies would be circulated to Ward Councillors as it was important that Members understood the impact on their areas.

The Committee was informed that the large scale dumping of waste had diminished and been replaced by smaller, more household waste fly tips. In Harrow reports of fly tipping from 2011 to 2015 had increased by 5% but the tonnage had decreased. Only 4% of fly-tipping had been identified as commercial waste, which was considered to result from the inspection regime. A lot of black bags were left next to bins in the knowledge that they would be removed by Council operatives.

In addition, the Committee noted the increased number of HMOs (Homes in Multiple Occupation) with a 72% increase in 4 years and a 376% increase in suspected HMOs in the same period. From December 2017 a mandatory condition on all HMOs stipulated that Council policy must be adhered to, for example on how many bins were provided.

Examples of the current approach to tackling fly-tipping were noted including:

- selective licensing to place specific conditions on licences for private rented accommodation regarding waste storage and disposal;

- work in conjunction with Kingdom regarding environmental enforcement and joint work with the London Fire Brigade;

- a 2018 Keep Tidy initiative of which 10 out of the 19 recommendations made were communication based;

- a Lean Review of Fly-tipping which examined the fact that an intelligence led approach was the best means, hitting the areas of main concern and clearing the others without delay;

- visits were made to schools and it was recognised that in addition to pupils being educated on the issue they put pressure on parents to dispose of litter and waste appropriately.

The Portfolio Holder for Environment stated that by accompanying the teams, she had seen the large amount of work undertaken on the issue. With regard to questions on the work of the night riders, she informed Members that a report was generated during the day and outstanding work handed over to those on night duty.

In response to reference to fly-tipping issues at communal premises such as the alleyways behind shops, for example in Central Harrow, Members were informed that such areas were targeted but it was sometimes difficult to identify the perpetrators. The Commercial Safety Team targeted the issue in conjunction with inspections but it took time due to the available resources. Initiatives included hot spot work in particular Wards to identify businesses that were involved. Sometimes the extension of premises resulted in insufficient rubbish storage, a difficulty that was being investigated by an enforcement and waste review.

In response to a question concerning the frustration of residents with regard to fly-tipping on service roads, alleyways and flats, Members noted that there was a lack of understanding that although Environmental Compliance investigated any fly tip whether on public or private land, it did not have a legal responsibility with regard to private land. An example was a service road in Edgware parts of which were owned by 34 people and as the Council collected the rubbish residents blamed the Council for the mess. As it had been difficult to identify the perpetrators, a Community Protection Order had been served on all 34 owners and costs would be recovered for any future rubbish removal.

Regarding whether removal on private land would set a precedent for clearing rubbish, after the first instance residents do not take action as they think the Council will. The Committee was informed of the setting up of a Fly-tipping Strategy and operational Plan with the aim to provide a sustainable approach. The Strategy would be submitted to Cabinet and Council and would take into account all relevant parties including households, private landowners, property landowners, business owners and communities to tackle fly-tipping with the aim for it to be seen as a crime that took up resources.

A Member expressed concern that CCTV warning signs had been erected at sites where a camera was not visible. Members were advised that covert cameras were harder to identify and some cameras moved around the borough as required. Any concerns notified by Members would be responded to.

A Member stated that figures for fly-tipping in the report were different to those quoted in the Corporate Plan and requested that the information be consistent.

In response to questions from Members, the Committee was informed that::

- a bin review was undertaken for any areas identified as a hotspot which included whether insufficient capacity of bins was a factor;

- leafletting took place when an area was targeted and the officers would extend the distribution if appropriate. It was agreed that the leaflets be circulated to Ward Councillors. Officers would ensure that future leaflets included details of the reporting app;

- the need to recognise the different languages spoken in an area was important when considering who to target when communicating in a target area;

- officers would follow up Members' concern that whilst the app for reporting fly-tipping was useful, its existence was not widely known, particularly as it was not mentioned on the website;

- the suggestion of a temporary review of the charge for disposal of mattresses on a single item basis provided ownership was proved would be considered. It was stated that amnesty days had taken place in the past but the Council did not want people to anticipate it;

The officer was thanked for an interesting in depth report and agreed to provide an update.

RESOLVED: That the report be noted.

47. Termination of the Meeting

In accordance with the provisions of Committee Procedure Rule 14 (Part 4B of the Constitution) it was

RESOLVED: At 9.55 pm to continue to 10.10 pm.

(Note: The meeting, having commenced at 7.30 pm, closed at 10.10 pm).

(Signed) COUNCILLOR JEFF ANDERSON
Chair

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REPORT FOR:	**OVERVIEW AND SCRUTINY COMMITTEE**
Date of Meeting:	9 April 2019
Subject:	Scrutiny Annual Report 2018-19
Responsible Officer:	Alex Dewsnap, Divisional Director, Strategic Commissioning
Scrutiny Lead Member area:	All
Exempt:	No
Wards affected:	All
Enclosures:	Scrutiny Annual Report 2018-19

Section 1 – Summary and Recommendations

This report accompanies the scrutiny annual report 2018-19.

Recommendations:

Councillors are recommended to:
I. consider and agree the scrutiny annual report 2018-19
II. submit the annual report to Full Council for endorsement

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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 2019-19 municipal year.

Financial Implications

There are no financial implications associated with this report.

Performance Issues

There is 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 2018-2019

Contents

Foreword

Following the local elections in May we have taken over the mantle of Chair and Vice-Chair of scrutiny and welcomed a new cohort of scrutiny councillors along with some returning scrutiny Councillors. The start of the new municipal year was also a great opportunity to implement some changes to scrutiny in Harrow following our work with the Centre for Public Sector Scrutiny in 2017 and raise the profile of scrutiny amongst new Councillors.

Our vision for scrutiny in Harrow is: '*Cross-party investigation of issues and decisions that are important to local residents'*. We have used this vision to guide the development our new work programme   to ensure we have a much more equal balance between holding the Council Administration and Health partners to account and investigating issues and influencing the Council and partner's approach to issues of concern to residents. So this year we have prioritised:

- Preventing youth violence in the borough
- Waste, recycling and flytipping
- Highways maintenance

Whilst also maintaining our oversight on the Council's budget and the performance of Northwick Park Hospital

As in previous years, the Scrutiny Leadership Group, comprising the chairs and vice-chairs of the committees and scrutiny leads, continue to provide strategic direction to the scrutiny function and help 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 and the scrutiny reviews 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 Jeff Anderson

Chair Overview and Scrutiny

Cllr Richard Almond

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. This year we have focussed the work of the committee on the theme of waste and recycling and we are grateful for the support we have received in doing this from portfolio holders and council officers. 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 2018/19, we met twice with the Leader of the Council and the Interim Chief Executive for a question and answer session to consider the budget proposals and strategic direction of the Council (in July 2018 and January 2019). 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 2019/2020
- Draft budget 2018/19
- Community Safety, Violence, Vulnerability and Exploitation Strategy – Annual Refresh
- Youth Justice Partnership Plan 2018-2019
- Financing of the Regeneration Programme – Scrutiny Review Financial Modelling Information and Interim Report
- Children and Families Service Complaints Annual Report 2017/18
- Adult Services (Social Care) Complaints Annual Report 2017/18
- Preventing youth crime scrutiny review
- Highways maintenance review
- Transport Local Implementation Plan 3
- Waste Management and Recycling
- Flytipping
- Technology in Waste Collection
- Scrutiny Work Programme 2018-22

Review Programme

We have commissioned two more detailed scrutiny investigations this year on highways maintenance and preventing youth violence. 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) Committee meetings	8
Attendance by Portfolio Holders	Councillor Keith Ferry - Deputy Leader of the Council and Regeneration, Planning & Employment Portfolio Holder Councillor Krishna Suresh - Community Safety Portfolio Holder Councillor Adam Swersky - Finance & Resources Portfolio Holder

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	Councillor Christine Robson - Children, Young People and Schools Portfolio Holder Councillor Varsha Parmar – Environment Portfolio Holder

a) Preventing Youth Violence

<u>Purpose of review:</u>

- To investigate how we might use all of the Council's policies and strategies to contribute to reducing youth crime and anti-social behaviour in a more 'Public Health approach' to Youth Crime.
- To understand how a 'Public Health approach' can contribute to reducing youth violence, to identify changes we could make to Council policies and strategies so they contribute to the reduction in youth crime and ASB.
- To understand what the drivers are behind the rise in youth crime in Harrow; the profile of young offenders and victims of youth crime and ASB in Harrow; and the impact of the tri-borough BCU model is having on the resources available to the local police to put into tackling this agenda.
- To inform the re-commissioning of the Council's London Crime Prevention Fund projects and the refresh of the VVE strategy.
- To safeguard young people in care from knife carrying/crime and from gang culture.
- To investigate the links between Knife crime, gangs and child sexual exploitation.
- To investigate the better use of intelligence to target key people to stop youth violence and deter involvement.

<u>Scrutiny recommendations:</u>
- Recommendations will be made in June 2019.

Response to the Scrutiny Review Panel Report on Preventing Youth Violence
Cabinet's response will be received in July 2019.

b) Highways Maintenance

<u>Purpose of review</u>

- To establish the nature of residents' concern about the condition of roads in Harrow and other highways issues, as raised in the Residents' Survey 2017.
- To understand how Harrow's schedule of planned highways maintenance works is formulated and understand the criteria, including financial, for determining in what way works are carried out.
- To ascertain if and how the Council coordinates different types of planned works to roads and pavements.
- To ascertain if and how utilities companies coordinate planned works with the council.
- To investigate how council policies around dropped kerbs and enforcement impact upon the conditions of Harrow's roads and pavements.

- To examine the quality assurance around contractors' performance on highways maintenance, including enforcement by the council of its contractual rights.
- To understand how planned works and their progress are communicated to residents.
- To understand the sources of funding and associated pressures, including TfL involvement, that affect Harrow's highways maintenance programme.

Scrutiny recommendations:

- Recommendations will be made in June 2019.

Response to the Scrutiny Review Panel Report on Highways Maintenance

Cabinet's response will be received in July 2019.

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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 2018-19 have been:

- Revenue and Capital Monitoring 2017/18
- Annual Equalities Report 2018/19
- 12 month update on Scrutiny's review of Homelessness
- Capital Programme 2019/20 - 2020/21
- Revenue Budget 2019/20 and Medium Term Financial Strategy 2019/20 – 2021/22
- Revenue and Capital Outturn 2017/18 & 2018-19 Revenue Monitoring as at 31st May 2018

MEETING STATISTICS Committee meetings	3
Attendance by Portfolio Holders	Cllr Phillip O'Dell Portfolio Holder for Housing Cllr Adam Swersky Portfolio Holder for Finance

Cllr Ghazanfar Ali
Chair Performance and Finance sub-committee

Cllr Pritesh Patel
Vice-Chair Performance and Finance

sub-committee

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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 resident's perspective to the local CCG and NHS who strategically plan local services around access to primary care. We have also sought to identify 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 our scrutiny activity undertaken in 2018-19 focused on the performance of Northwick Park hospital that serves the residents of Harrow given its second consecutive 'requires improvement' CQC inspection report. We also focussed on the borough's dementia Strategy, changes to walk-in services at Alexandra Avenue and Healthwatch Harrow's report into diabetes. We continue 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 and creating an integrated care system in NW London as well as the NHS Sustainability and Transformation Plan.

Our Sub-Committee meetings:

Our main areas of interest in 2018-19 have been:

- Scrutiny Review of Access to Primary Care in Harrow – follow up on implementation of recommendations;
- Dementia Friendly Housing Scrutiny Review – discuss with Harrow CCG on the Review's findings and recommendations;
- Home First and Hospital Transfer Red Bag Schemes;
- Healthwatch Harrow Annual Report 2017-18;
- Diabetes Care – Report by Healthwatch Harrow;
- Reference from Cabinet – Response to the Scrutiny Review on Dementia Friendly Housing;
- Draft Dementia Strategy 2018-2021, Harrow CCG and Harrow Council;
- Changes to Walk-in Services at Alexandra Avenue Health and Social Care Centre;
- Harrow Safeguarding Adults Board (HSAB) Annual Report 2017/18;
- London North West Healthcare NHS Trust – CQC Inspection Report;
- CQC Progress Report including Actions from the Quality Summit;
- Alexandra Avenue GP Access Centre – Changes to Walk-In Services and the impact of changes;
- North West London Joint Health Overview and Scrutiny Committee updates.

MEETING STATISTICS (HEALTH) Committee meetings	2
Attendance by Health Partners	Ash Verma – Chair Healthwatch Harrow Javina Seghal - Chief Operating Officer of the NHS Harrow CCG Lennie Dick, Head of Mental Health Services at the CCG

	Adam Macintosh, Harrow CCG Simon Crawford – Director of Strategy, LNWHT

Cllr Rekha Shah
Chair of Health and Social Care

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

Cllr Michael Borio
Policy Lead for Health

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Report from the People Leads

In 2018/19, 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.

Education, Health and Children Looked After
The Virtual head has continued to work hard to improve the education of Children Looked After and continual progress is being made especially with schools out of borough which is a challenge.

Youth Offending Team
We have continued to monitor how the action plan is being implemented and the impact it is having.

School Expansion Programme
We are continuing to monitor Keepmoat contract performance and hopefully nearing an end soon.

Care Act
We are still monitoring the effect on young carers and the reorganisation of the Early Intervention.

General
There is good and stable staff in Children's services. We are pleased with the scrutiny review with new provider CNWL for the Health Service of children, 0-19, as the scrutiny review findings were taken into account. All under one roof with joined up thinking. We are also delighted with Harrow's lead with Coram and adoption leading the way with other Boroughs. Hopefully, we get recompense for the chalk mines at Pinner Park School.

Looking Ahead
Our focus in the forthcoming year will be to continue to monitor the Early intervention reorganisation, review of health visiting and school nurses, assessments, young unaccompanied asylum seeks, checking no recourse to public funds, monitoring the efforts to increase awareness and reporting of child sexual exploitation and mutilation and plus budget implications as demand increases. Finally, the outcome of the scrutiny review of Youth Violence.

Cllr Jerry Miles
Policy lead for Children and Families

Cllr Janet Mote
Performance lead for Children and Families

Report from the Community Leads

In the first year of this administration as Community Scrutiny Leads, we have worked together with officer and resident input to devise a work programme for this year.

A resident survey informed us about key areas of concern which we discussed with senior officers and member colleagues.

Our first focus was on the often criticised Highways Maintenance which we investigated and planned with the two senior officers at our first review group meeting. Based on their input, we chose a practical approach for our scrutiny review group to view roadworks on the ground. This visit guided by our senior officer proved to be very instructive and enabled the scrutiny review members to ask/challenge informed by these observations. Our following session again hosted by the senior officer was in the offices which enabled colleagues to dig down into issues we had observed. Additionally, we were able to learn about ways of working and understand how the service delivery is achieved.

Members reviewing the borough's road works

Works at Wealdstone Square

In addition to our scrutiny review, we hold quarterly meetings with officers (Nick Powell, Jon Dalton, Rebecca Johnson, Beverly Kuchar, Jim King and Jonathan Wilson) and portfolio holders Councillors Ferry, Parmar and O'Dell, chaired by Paul Walker, having previously agreed the topics/areas we wished to focus on. This enables us to create an ongoing body of work, a simple example was fly tipping which resulted in a report to O&S, Housing and Homelessness which was presented later at a member development event and Fire Safety where further research was requested on the materials make up of another building in Harrow and in addition whether the Fire Service has resources to tackle fires in our increasing number of high rise buildings.

Cllr Ghazanfar Ali
Policy Lead for Community, Health & Wellbeing

Cllr Jean Lammiman
Performance Lead for Community, Health & Wellbeing

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Report from the Resources Leads

We have met regularly with Alex Dewsnap, Divisional Director - Strategic Commissioning, and with Jonathan Milbourn, Head of Customer Services, to discuss the performance of the Council, with the focus being around the call centre. Whilst the data shows that waiting times are acceptable, Councillors still receive a large amount of casework from residents, where there are a number of complaints regarding long waits. This is an area that needs to be monitored, especially as the Council moves more areas to web forms only.

We have also paid attention to the issue of the Police tri-borough merger, which came fully into effect towards the end of 2018. With the increase in violent crimes in London, it is vital to ensure that response times do not fall as a result of this merger. We remain concerned that as Harrow has the lowest crime rate of the three boroughs, we will as a result lose out in any decisions relating to resource allocation. At this early stage, it is too early to understand the impact of this change, but in the municipal year 2019/2020, the first year's data of the tri-borough merger will become available, and will need to be scrutinised in detail.

We have continued to scrutinise the performance data that is made available to the improvement boards and challenged these where necessary. It is vital that this scrutiny continues, especially when services come under further strain, as budgets are cut further.

We would like to thank all the Harrow Council officers that have taken time to brief us over the last year. As always, we very much appreciate this and express our gratitude.

Cllr Sachin Shah
Policy Lead for Resources

Cllr Kantial Rabadia
Performance Lead for Resources

Call-in committees

- There were no meetings of the call-in committee in 2018/19

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REPORT FOR: **OVERVIEW AND SCRUTINY COMMITTEE**

Date of Meeting:	9 April 2019
Subject:	Technology in waste collections
Responsible Officer:	Paul Walker – Corporate Director of Community
Scrutiny Lead Member area:	Councillor Ghazanfar Ali - Community, Health and Wellbeing Policy Scrutiny Lead
	Councillor Jean Lammiman – Community, Health and Wellbeing Performance Scrutiny Lead
Exempt:	No
Wards affected:	All
Enclosures:	None

Section 1 – Summary and Recommendations

This report sets out an overview of the waste technology currently utilised as part of the waste and recycling collection service operating within Harrow.

Recommendations:
To note the content of the report.

Section 2 – Report

Introduction
Utilising technology within the waste collection service allows for a more intelligent based service delivery and a clearer feedback loop for officers and residents.

Background
The waste collection service has been utilising technology to assist in delivery of its service via software called Bartec since 2009.

The system allows the service to record real time information on any issues with collections via in-cab devices within the vehicles. It is also a way of providing collection crews with information on specific elements of the service that assists them in undertaking their roles such as assisted collections and garden waste subscriptions.

To provide automated feedback to residents, the Bartec system is integrated to the Council website which allows residents to see information on their collections as soon as it is reported via the in-cab devices within the vehicles. It also allows residents to quickly report any missed bins up to 48 hours after the day of collection.

Bartec system
The system consists of 6 main elements and benefits to the service;

Bartec's Waste Collector System
A back office system that allowed Coordinators and Managers to manage daily work schedules, manage bin deliveries and manage Service Requests such as missed bins and bin orders from the customer via the contact centre.

Bartec's 'In Cab' devices
These are simple to operate, touchscreen devices, which use 3G to communicate between the crews and the back office in real-time. The 'in cab' devices are designed so that users had minimal intervention and are only required to report exception events such as bin not out, bin contaminated etc. and confirmation that streets are completed.

Integration between Bartec Waste Collector and the Customer Contact Centre using SAP CRM and CCPH

This integration sends exception events and street completed records to the contact centre and residents via the website in real-time. Genuine missed bins are therefore easy to identify – if an exception event was not reported and the street had been completed, it is considered by the service to be a genuine missed bin - and a service request will be sent to the back office

Online forms

They provide real-time validation using information from Waste Collector to prevent erroneous service requests from being logged. It also allows residents to report genuine missed bins where applicable

Route optimisation

RouteSmart route planning software that takes an export of the work schedule information from Waste Collector, enters parameters such as working hours, type of bins and disposal points, and then uses algorithms to identify the most efficient route based on time and / or workload balance. The output of this is then entered into Bartec's Waste Collector system by Bartec service support, which links to the in-cab devices that the crews use.

Work schedule digitisation

Originally all work schedules existed as paper and Excel spreadsheets, the introduction of Bartec meant that these were digitised, cleansed and tested to be loaded in Bartec and utilised by the crews. This allowed for more up to date information on routes for the crews and sufficiently backed up data.

Further improvements

Bartec system upgrade

In 2017/18 the Bartec system was upgraded to the latest version of the software. The key reasons for the upgrade were;

- To be able to incorporate the improved operating system (similar to a system upgrade on your phone)
- Improved support from Bartec service support
- Introduction of an improved and integrated route optimisation software that would allow for avoidable costs in regards to route uploads and also automated routing for mid-year garden waste subscription sign-ups

Waste and recycling webpage redevelopment

In 2017/18 the waste and recycling webpages were redeveloped to create an improved user experience, which included improvements to the integrations between the website and Bartec system. This created a more reliable link between the two systems and also improved feedback messages which has created an improved customer experience.

Vehicle procurement

In January 2019 a new contract was awarded for vehicle procurement and maintenance for a number of service areas, including waste collection. This has led to the ordering and delivery of brand new waste collection vehicles.

As part of this the in-cab devices have been moved over to the new vehicles as they arrive with the amendment that they are no longer drilled into the vehicle dash boards. To create more flexibility for the fleet and improved ease of use for drivers, the in-cab devices are mounted on removable supports, which mean they can be removed and moved to best suit the individual.

Data cleansing

Since January 2019 the service has been undertaking a systematic review of the data held within the Bartec system, in particular around flats. The review of this data is to take into account any anomalies that the LLPG data gives us and therefore creating more reliable round information.

For flats in particular, this will lead to an improved customer experience as residents of those properties will be able to report information on their properties the same as households can currently. Work on this is set to complete in June 2019.

Environmental Impact

The use of technology within waste collections allows for a more efficient use of resources, in particular the collection crews themselves.

The routing software means that crews are using the most efficient routes which avoid additional vehicle emissions.

The use of routes and rounds being digitalised means that the historical paper copies are no longer required which is more environmentally friendly.

The use of service requests via the in-cab devices and systems means that elements such as missed bins etc. can be managed more efficiently and presents crews returning for bins that have been left for a genuine reason e.g. not presented or contaminated. This avoids additional vehicle emissions.

The recorded exceptions on the in-cab devices can be used to run reports on elements such as contaminated recycling bins which in turn can allow for targeted communication and engagement around recycling. This can lead to improved recycling quality and performance.

Risk Management Implications

Risk included on Directorate risk register? No

Separate risk register in place? No

Equalities implications

Was an Equality Impact Assessment carried out? No

Section 3 - Statutory Officer Clearance

Not required for this report

Ward Councillors notified:　　　　**NO**

Section 4 - Contact Details and Background Papers

Contact: Rebecca Johnson – Head of Environment and Waste Strategy.
020 8424 1279

Background Papers: None

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REPORT FOR: **OVERVIEW AND SCRUTINY COMMITTEE**

Date of Meeting: 9 April 2019

Subject: Community Safety Strategic Assessment 2019

Responsible Officer: Alex Dewsnap, Divisional Director, Strategic Commissioning

Scrutiny Lead Member area: Cllr Ghazanfar Ali– Community, Health and Wellbeing Policy Lead
Cllr Jean Lammiman – Community, Health and Wellbeing Performance Lead

Exempt: No

Wards affected: All

Enclosures: Annual Strategic Assessment 2018

Harrow COUNCIL LONDON

Section 1 – Summary and Recommendations

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 and Exploitation Strategy.

Recommendations:

The Overview and Scrutiny Committee is asked to consider the findings of the Strategic Assessment and provide comments to officers to be fed into the review of the Community Safety and Violence, Vulnerability and Exploitation Strategy.

Section 2 – Report

All Community Safety Partnerships are required by law to conduct an annual assessment of crime, disorder and anti-social behaviour within the Borough. This is known as the Strategic Assessment. The Strategic Assessment is then used to produce the partnership's Community Safety Strategy. The last version of the strategy was published in 2018 and took into account changes in priorities from the Mayor's Office, in favour of a thematic approach which gives local areas greater control of local police priorities. The strategy is currently being reviewed and updated.

The 2019 Strategic Assessment focuses on high volume priority crime areas that have been announced by The Mayor's Office for Policing And Crime (MOPAC):

1. *Burglary*
2. *Non-domestic violence with injury*
3. *Anti-social behaviour*

The Strategic Assessment also considers important issues around violence, vulnerability and exploitation in the Borough. This is also in line with the current Mayor's priorities, with a continued focus on tackling high harm crime in the following areas:

1. *Violence and weapons based crime (including gangs, child sexual exploitation)*
2. *Domestic and sexual abuse*
3. *Drug crime*
4. *Extremism and hate crime*

As a result of the Strategic Assessment, we believe the priorities should remain the same. However, the Delivery Plan will be updated accordingly following the review of the strategy.

Legal Implications

This Strategic Assessment is to be considered by Overview and Scrutiny Committee to inform the Community Safety Strategy. The Strategy will be referred to the Overview and Scrutiny Committee and 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 Policing 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 the 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.

Section 17 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 .

The draft Community Safety and Violence, Vulnerability and Exploitation Strategy is scheduled to be presented to the Overview and Scrutiny Committee on the 4th June 2019.

Financial Implications

All Councils have received funding under MOPAC London Crime Prevention Fund (LCPF) to tackle priorities in the new London Police and Crime Plan. Harrow was allocated £452,000 over 2 years for 2017-19 and we have been allocated £420,000 for 2019-21. As part of this, the service has approved funding aimed at a programme of projects to reduce Violence, Vulnerability and Exploitation, which will help us respond to the gangs peer review, and the rise in youth violence that we are seeing in the borough. Detail of this will be provided alongside the Strategy. There will be no impact upon existing service budgets.

Performance Issues

The Strategic Assessment provides a wide range of crime measures that will shape the Strategy through the Safer Harrow Partnership. Key crime measures are reported quarterly via the Corporate Scorecard and are also monitored through Safer Harrow.

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? N/A
 Separate risk register in place? N/A

Equalities implications

Equalities implications arising from the Strategic Assessment will be considered in the development of the strategy.

Council Priorities

The Council's vision:

Working Together to Make a Difference for Harrow

This Strategy relates to the following corporate priority:

- Protect the most vulnerable and support families

Section 3 - Statutory Officer Clearance

Name: Sharon Daniels	X	on behalf of the Chief Financial Officer
Date: 26 March 2019		
Name: Isha Price	X	on behalf of the Monitoring Officer
Date: 28 March 2019		

Ward Councillors notified: **N/A – affects all wards.**

Section 4 - Contact Details and Background Papers

Background Papers: None

Contact: David Harrington, Head of Business Intelligence
Tel. 020 8420 9248

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Annual Strategic Assessment 2018

A Summary of Crime in Harrow in 2018

London Borough of Harrow

Miles
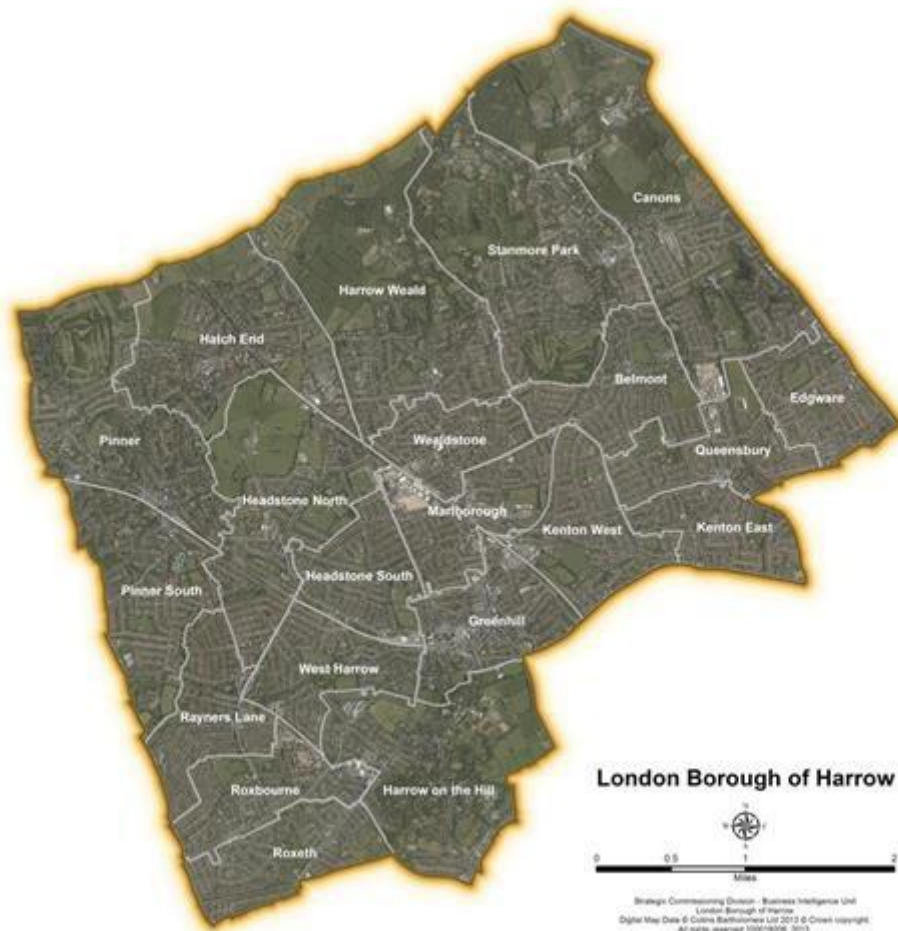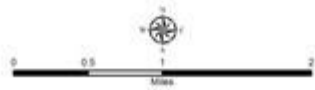
Strategic Commissioning Division - Business Intelligence Unit
London Borough of Harrow
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Annual Strategic Assessment 2018

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
    - o Data extract: January 2018

- Safe Stats – https://maps.london.gov.uk/safestats/
    - o Data extract: January 2018

- MOPAC interactive dashboard -https://www.london.gov.uk/what-we-do/mayors-office-policing-and-crime-mopac/data-and-statistics
    - o Data extract: January 2018

Copyright

Crime rates

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

- *Harrow: 248,880 (2017)*
- *Greater London: 8,825,001 (2017)*

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 and delivery plan.

Table of contents

Key Findings

- Overall crime levels in London are increasing
- Crime in Harrow has increased in 2018 compared to 2017, but Harrow continues to have one of the **lowest crime rates in London**
- Burglary rates are reducing, despite a London increase and Harrow benchmarks well in relation to this and the rate of artifice burglary* amongst nearest neighbours.
- Fear of crime in Harrow is reducing in areas associated with increasing levels of crime.
- Resident confidence in policing has mostly remained steady. There has been a downward trend in *knowing how to contact your SNT/ ward officer*, however Harrow benchmarks well for *victim satisfaction* and *treating people fairly.*
- Anti-social behaviour – comparatively low levels continue, although there are hotspots where activity remains 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.
- Sexual offences: **lowest rate in London**, but rising proportion of sexual offences recorded as rape.
- Comparatively high increase in (non DA) Violence with Injury but the rate remains **one of the lowest in London**. Violence against the person continues to rarely involve an offensive weapon.
- Increase in knife crime but a reduction in the proportion of knife crime that results in injury – resident concern is increasing.
- Increase in the reported level of domestic abuse in Harrow, however the proportion of victims experiencing injury has slightly fallen.
- Drug crime may be an emerging risk in some wards, as Harrow's relatively lower levels are rising, while neighbouring boroughs are showing significant reductions.
- There has been a rise in the reporting of Islamophobic hate crime in Harrow (from 0.67 offences per 1,000 Muslim population in 2017 to 1.3 in 2018).

*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.
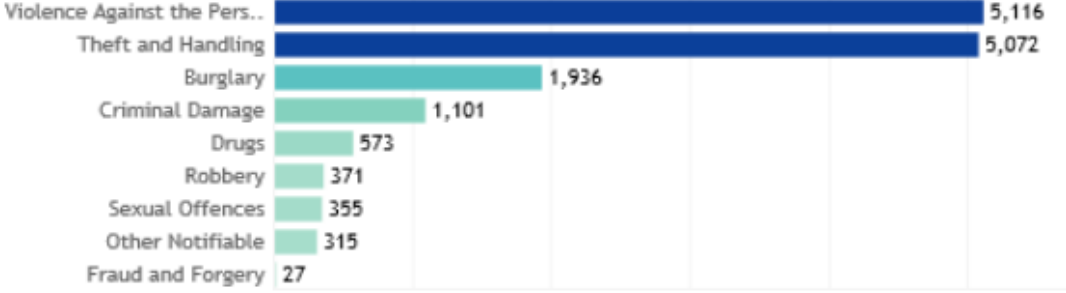
Crime in Greater London

The total of recorded offences during 2018, for Greater London, was 838,895. The total of recorded offences in 2017 for Greater London was 824,568. This represents a 1.74% increase or 14,327 more crimes.

Low **High**

Greater London	14,327	Greater London
824,568	**More Crimes**	**838,895**
Total Crimes – 2017		Total Crimes – 2018

Greater London	2	Greater London
93	**More crimes per 1,000 Population**	**95**
Crimes per 1,000 populations		Crimes per 1,000 populations
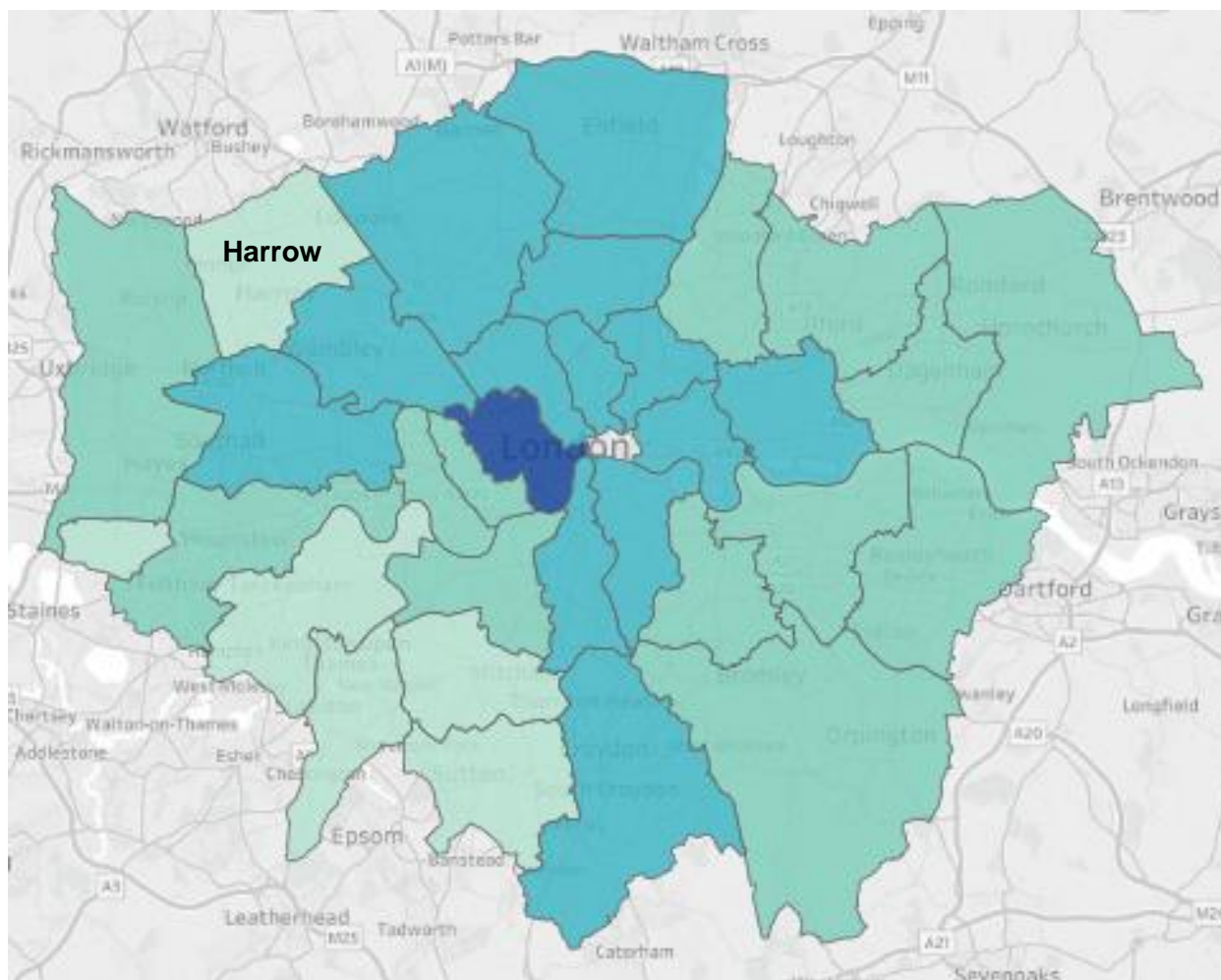
Quick facts on crime in Harrow

Level of crime 2018	**14, 866** crimes , **59.7** crimes per 1,000 population - **second lowest crime rate in London**
Level of crime 2017	**13,957** crimes , **56** crimes per 1,000 population- **lowest crime rate in London**
General monthly trend of total crime	The overall level of recorded crime has increased in recent months. December 2017 saw the lowest recorded numbers since July 2015 and the lowest December since 2014. There were significantly higher levels of crime in December 18 compared with December 17. With November 2018 seeing the highest level of crimes recorded since June 2010.
Level of crime, Harrow 2018- by Major Crime types	Total crimes — Violence Against the Pers.. 5,116; Theft and Handling 5,072; Burglary 1,936; Criminal Damage 1,101; Drugs 573; Robbery 371; Sexual Offences 355; Other Notifiable 315; Fraud and Forgery 27

Harrow ward crime levels 2018
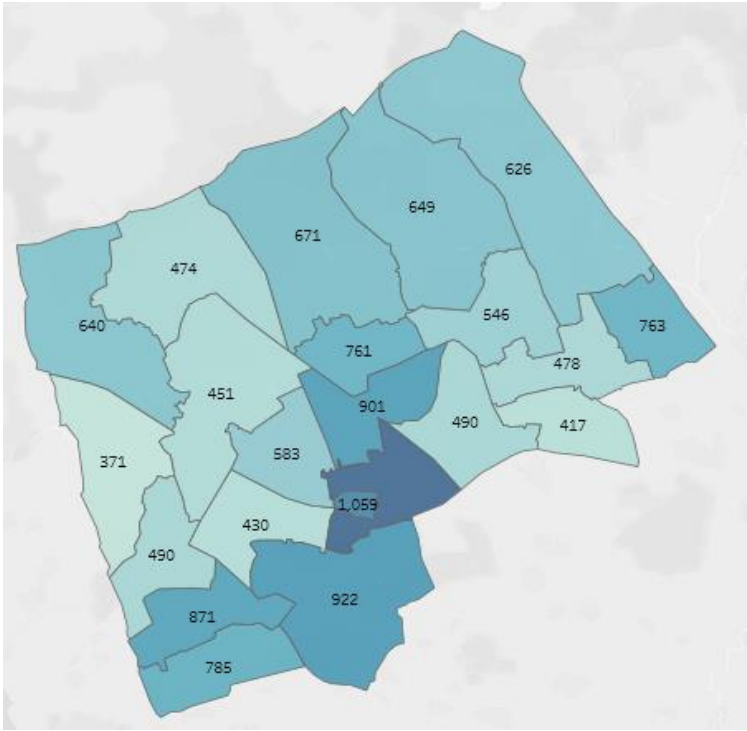
2018

Total crime levels highest:
Greenhill, Harrow on the Hill, Marlborough

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

2017

Total crime levels highest:
Greenhill, Roxbourne, Marlborough

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

Change in the level of crime
Harrow

In Harrow, a total of 14,628 crimes were recorded during 2018, which at 1.74% was an increasing proportion of all crime reported in Greater London compared to 2017 (1.69%). Harrow was the fifth lowest London Borough for number of crimes reported during this period. When this total is divided by Harrow's population the resulting crime rate is 59.7 crimes per 1,000 population, giving Harrow the **second lowest crime rate in London.**

Total offences	2017		2018		Rate Change
	Offences	Rate	Offences	Rate	
Barnet	26,996	69.61	28,236	72.81	3.20
Brent	29,759	90.42	30,705	93.30	2.87
Ealing	28,319	82.63	28,233	82.38	-0.25
Harrow	13,957	56.08	14,866	59.73	3.65
Hillingdon	24,777	81.95	24,973	82.60	0.65
London	824,568	93.44	838,895	95.06	1.62

The total number of all crimes in Harrow in 2018 increased by 6.51%, compared to 2017 (13,481 to 14,628). This is higher than the London's 1.74% increase as a whole. Harrow saw the largest rate increase when comparing to Harrow's neighbouring boroughs. All but Ealing have seen an increase in crime from 2017-18. Hillingdon has the lowest rate increase of the group.

During the period 2017 to 2018, Harrow's crime rate has increased by 3.65 crimes per population. This increase is in the lower performance quartile when compared to the rest of London with a higher rate than the overall London rate of 1.62 crimes per 1000 population.

Table shows London Boroughs RAG rated by rate change quartiles.

Borough	2016	2017	Change	Borough	2016	2017	Change
Barking and Dag'	88.63	86.35	-2.28	**Hounslow**	92.45	94.44	1.99
Barnet	69.61	72.81	3.20	**Islington**	137.06	122.08	-14.98
Bexley	60.22	62.20	1.99	**Kens' & Chelsea**	138.15	141.20	3.05
Brent	90.42	93.30	2.87	**Kings' upon Thames**	65.80	70.71	4.91
Bromley	69.18	70.45	1.27	**Lambeth**	107.87	107.75	-0.12
Camden	149.75	140.20	-9.56	**Lewisham**	83.39	86.25	2.87
Croydon	79.47	80.36	0.89	**Merton**	66.88	66.91	0.03
Ealing	82.63	82.38	-0.25	**Newham**	99.28	103.25	3.97
Enfield	75.81	83.82	8.01	**Redbridge**	77.70	77.89	0.20
Greenwich	90.24	90.60	0.37	**Rich' upon Thames**	67.65	64.85	-2.80
Hackney	115.33	112.95	-2.38	**Southwark**	108.59	113.38	4.79
Ham & Fulham	118.66	120.78	2.13	**Sutton**	59.32	59.46	0.14
Haringey	111.83	114.05	2.22	**Tower Hamlets**	103.98	109.00	5.02
Harrow	56.08	59.73	3.65	**Waltham Forest**	82.79	85.80	3.01
Havering	74.05	72.93	-1.12	**Wandsworth**	78.34	79.87	1.52
Hillingdon	81.95	82.60	0.65	**Westminster**	233.71	257.31	23.60

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.

Mandatory high harm crimes	Mandatory high volume crimes	Local Volume Priorities
Sexual violence, Domestic abuse, CSE, Weapon based crime, Hate crime.	ASB	**Burglary** **Non domestic violence with injury**
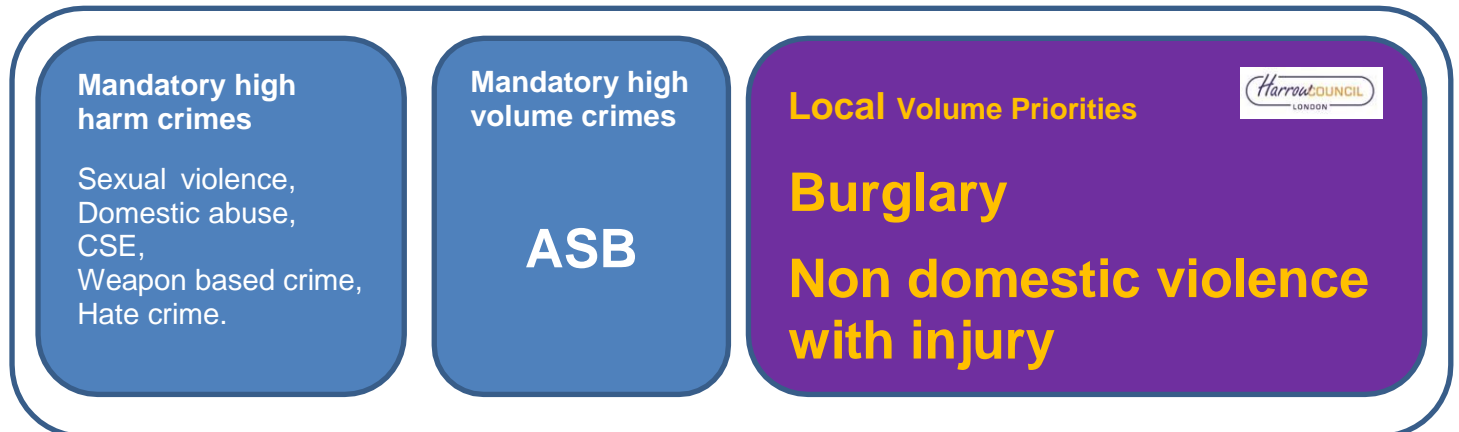
Boroughs with same local priorities as Harrow: Barking & Dagenham, Barnet, Bexley, Brent, Bromley, Croydon, Enfield, Havering, Hillingdon, Hounslow, Kingston, Redbridge, Sutton, Tower Hamlets.

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 2017 and 2018, the number of recorded burglaries in Harrow decreased by 146. There was a total of 2,244 offences during 2018, and 2,389 in 2017. This translates to a 0.59 rate reduction. The heat map below also shows the scale of offences in wards across Harrow in 2018.

Heat Map: Burglary Harrow, 2018

The highest levels of burglaries occurred in Greenhilll Stanmore and Belmont, with the highest increases in Rayners Lane and Pinner.

The increase in Rayners Lane was largely residential burglaries, whereas Pinner saw the highest increase in Business & Community burglaries (11 in 2017 to 30 2018). Across Harrow, the proportion of Business & Community burglary has reduced from 18.9% in 2016 to 17.7% in 2018.

Lowest levels of Burglary occurred in West Harrow and Headstone South, Kenton East, with significant reductions in Canons, Edgware and Harrow Weald wards.

Edgware saw the largest reductions in residential burglary and Roxeth seeing the largest reduction in Business & Community burglary.

The chart below shows the number of offences recorded in Harrow during each month. The average number of burglaries per month over the two year period is 187. Above average levels of burglary, over both years, have occurred in January, October, and November with below average levels in May, June, and July.

(Total Burglary: Harrow, monthly)

(Total Burglary: Harrow, wards)

Source: https://www.met.police.uk/stats-and-data/crime-data-dashboard/

Total burglary offences; Harrow, rolling year
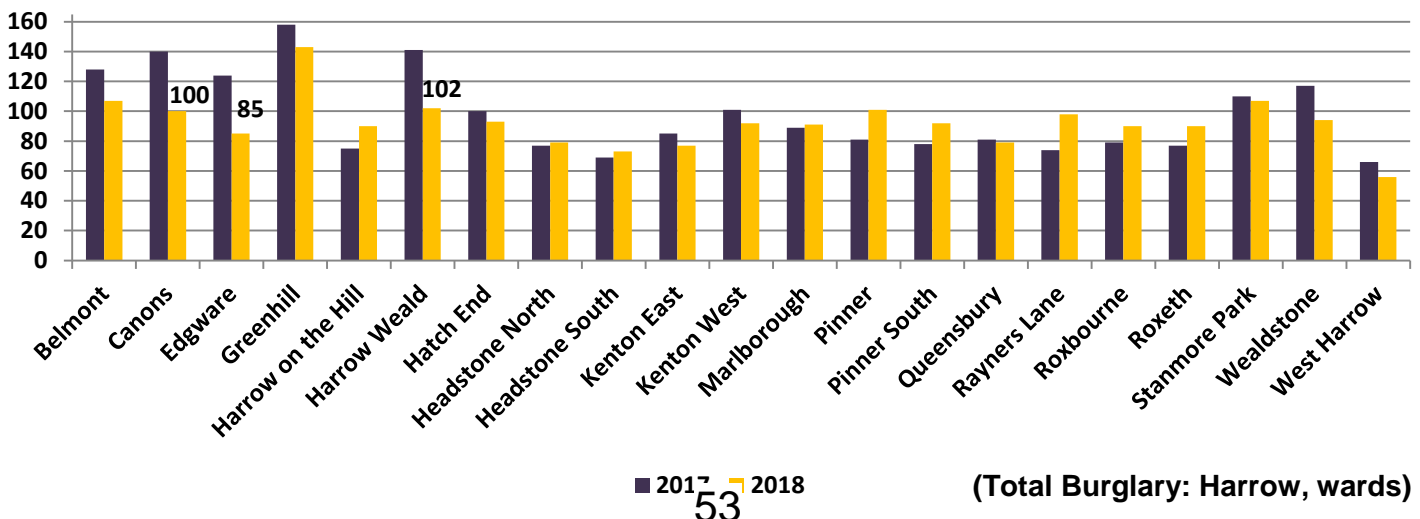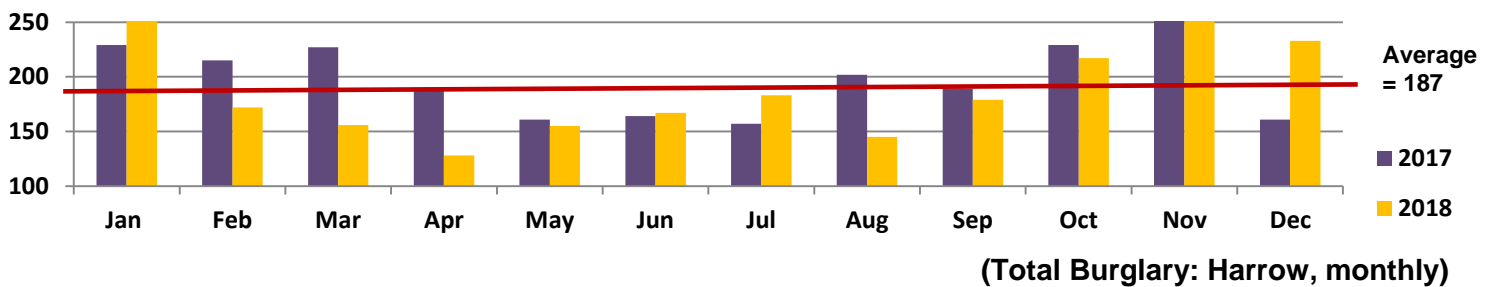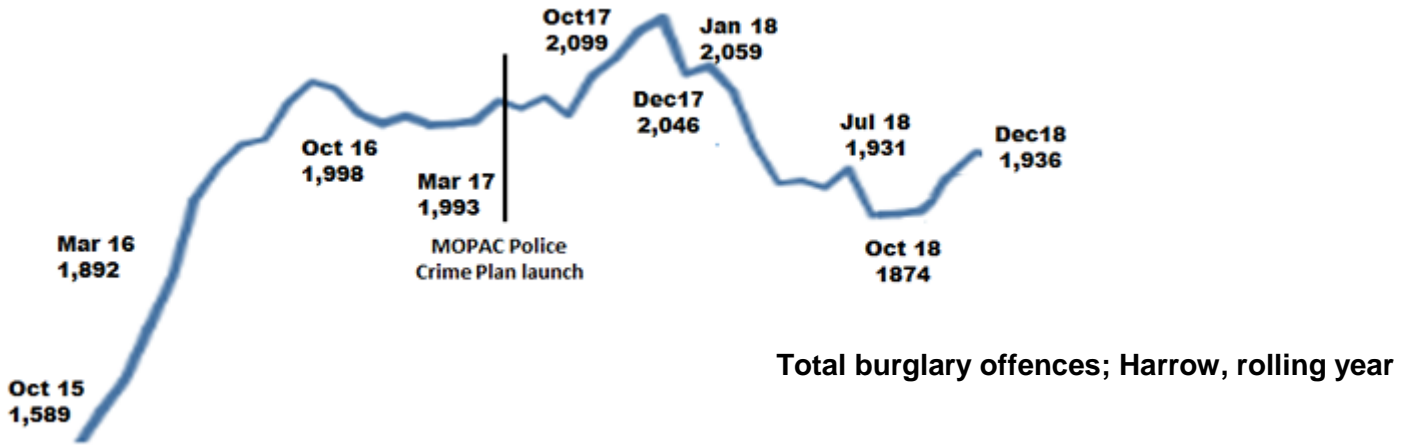
Since Oct 2015 there has been an upward trend in burglary offences (rolling year). This trend began to fall in December 2017, beginning to rise again in October 2018. 2017 saw the highest level of Burglary in a December since 2011. Rolling year figures show that since the launch of the Police Crime Plan there has been 3% reduction in burglary offences.

High Volume Crime priority: Burglary

Nearest Neighbours:

When comparing Harrow's nearest neighbours, Ealing has the lowest rate of burglary in both 2017 and 2018, and at -0.90, Hillingdon has most positive rate change of the group. Barnet has the highest rate of burglary in both 2017 and 2018 and Brent has the highest rate increase of the group. Along with Hillingdon and Ealing, Harrow's rate of burglary is lower than the overall London rate.

Burglary	2017		2018		Offences Change	Rate Change
	Offences	Rate	Offences	Rate		
Barnet	4038	10.41	4432	11.43	394	1.02
Brent	3359	10.21	3721	11.31	362	1.10
Ealing	3040	8.87	3018	8.81	-22	-0.06
Harrow	2386	9.59	2240	9.00	-146	-0.59
Hillingdon	3016	9.98	2743	9.07	-273	-0.90
London	**91777**	**10.40**	**97643**	**11.06**	**5866**	**0.66**

(London Boroughs: Burglary rate change 2017-2018)

Heat Map: London Burglary 2018
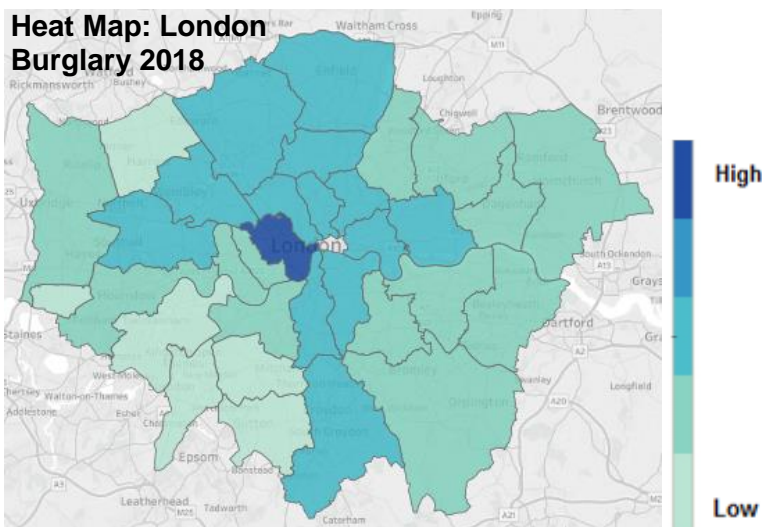
The chart shows that in 2018, burglary increased across the majority of London. Less than 34% of London Boroughs experienced a positive rate change. Harrow's increase was in the lower quartile of rate change, with only five boroughs in London experiencing higher reductions 54

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.

Heat Map: London Artifice Burglary 2018
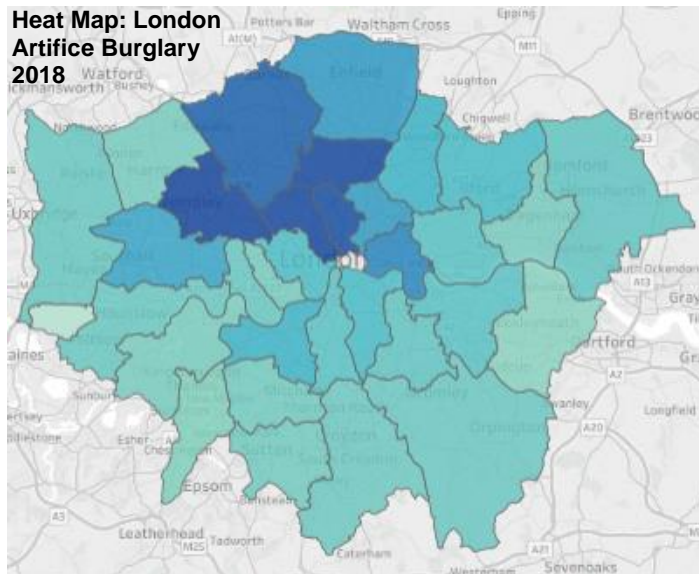
The map shows that artifice burglary is heavily concentrated in the north to north west of London.

The rate of artifice burglary is low in Harrow and has seen a significant reduction since 2017.

Some of Harrow's neighbouring boroughs (Brent and Barnet) remain among the areas with the highest levels of artifice burglary in London. A significant proportion of offences in London occur in Harrow's neighbouring boroughs of Brent (20%), Ealing and Barnet. Altogether, activity in the neighbouring group makes up 46% of all artifice burlgarly recorded in London.

Artifice burglary	2016		2017		2018		Offences Change	Rate Change
	Offences	Rate	Offences	Rate	Offences	Rate		
Barnet	94	0.24	55	0.14	40	0.10	-15	-0.04
Brent	95	0.29	123	0.37	79	0.24	-44	-0.13
Ealing	61	0.18	69	0.2	27	0.08	-42	-0.12
Harrow	11	0.04	33	0.13	17	0.07	-16	-0.06
Hillingdon	31	0.1	30	0.1	23	0.08	-7	-0.02
London					404			

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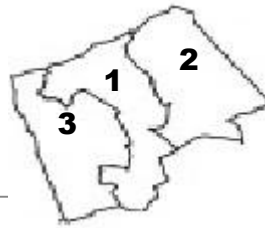
The indicator is measured using performance information sourced from the PAS quarterly report, which measures the attitude of Londoners towards policing and identifies priorities and experiences throughout the year.

% of residents worried about crime in their area
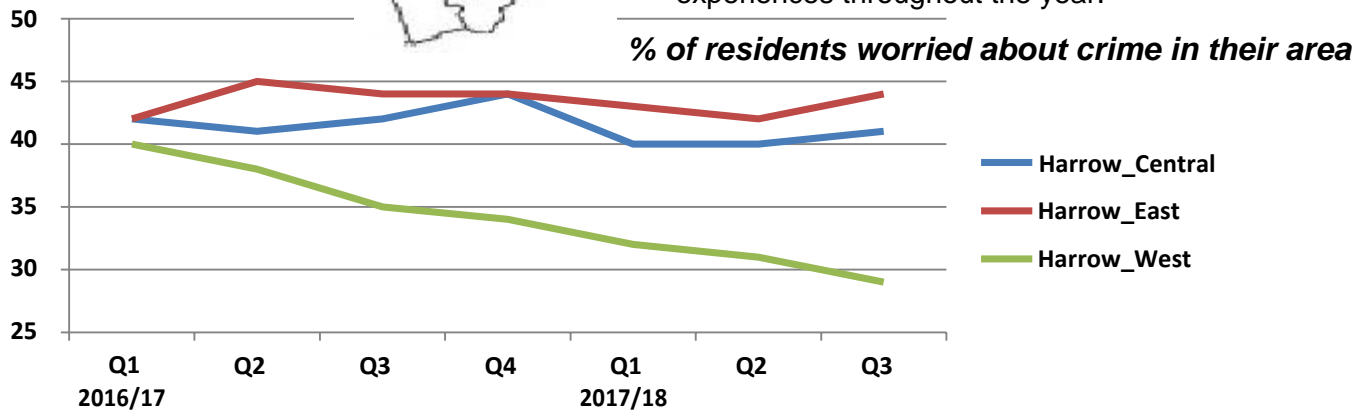
The above chart shows that the fear of crime is highest in Harrow East and rising in both Harrow East and Harrow Central. The percentage of residents worried about crime in Harrow West has been declining since Q1 2016/17, even though in recent months the rate of crime in the area has increased (94 rate per 1000 of total notifiable offences[2] in Q2 to 109 in Q3).

The most valid comparisons can be made with boroughs within Harrow's most similar group (MSG)[3]. These are boroughs that share similar social, economic and demographic characteristics. The statistics for Quarter 3 of 2017/18 are below. Alongside are statistics for volumes of reported crime.
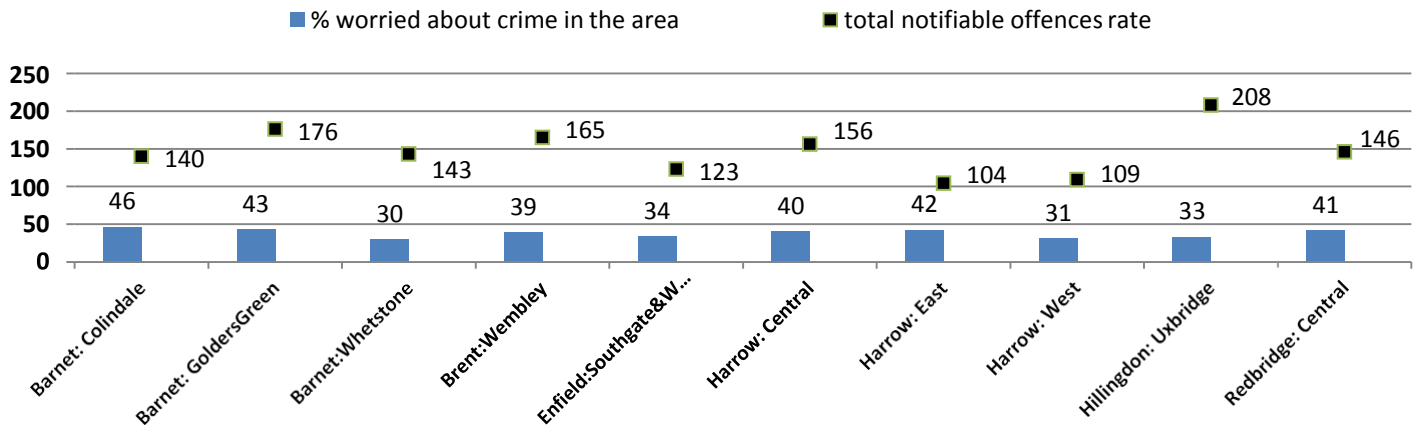
In the comparator group, Barnet Whetstone and Harrow East have the lowest *% of residents worried about crime in their area*. The highest levels of crime are in Barnet Colindale and Barnet Golders Green. Barnet Whetstone and Hillingdon both have significantly lower levels of concern in relation to the levels of crime in the area.

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[1] https://maps.london.gov.uk/NCC/ The PAS is a continuous survey, based on a random sample of respondents at pre-selected addresses (3,200) interviewed face-to-face each quarter to yield an annual sample of 12,800 interviews. The survey is designed to achieve 100 interviews each quarter in 32 London Boroughs in order to provide a borough-level sample of 400 interviews in any 12-month rolling period.
[2] Total Notifiable Offences is the count of all offences which are statutory notifiable to the Home Offices as per the Home office Counting Rules, with rates calculated using 2014 GLA Population projections
[3] https://londondatastore-upload.s3.amazonaws.com/MPS_MSG/Group12.pdf

Confidence in Policing

The charts below show that Harrow residents are the most confident about police treating everyone fairly, reliability and listening to concerns. Low levels in confidence about knowing who to contact and feeling informed have increase since September 2018.

Legend:
- know how to contact your SNT/ Ward officer
- Listen to the concerns
- Dealing with the things that matter
- Local information provision
- Police can be relied upon
- Treat everyone fairly
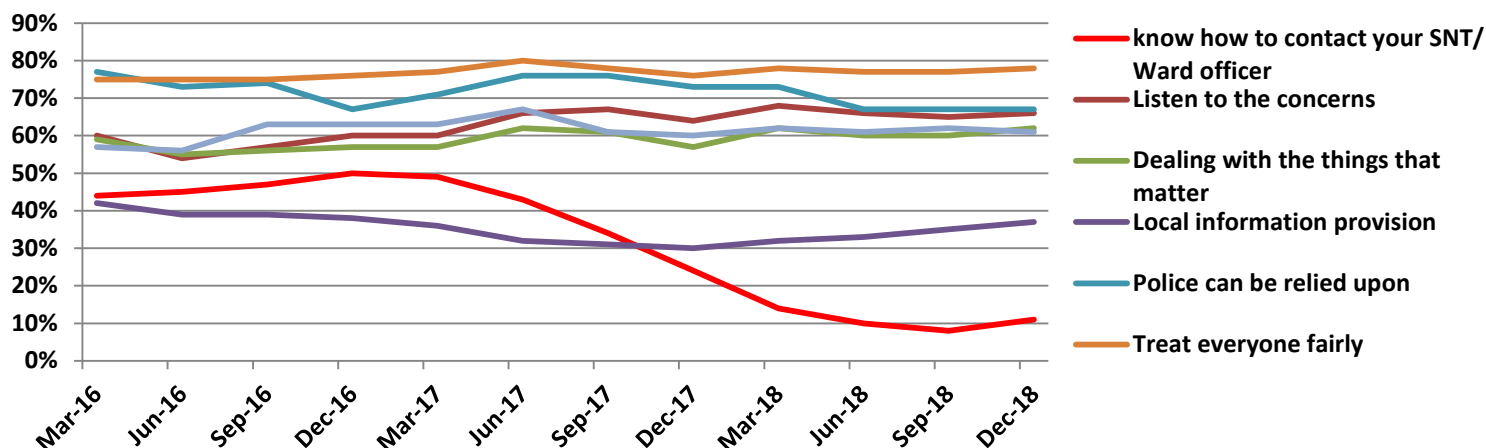
The table below Harrow resident confidence confident about the police treating everyone fairly and victim satisfaction is higher than the London average.

Q3 2018/19 confidence	MP	Harrow		Barnet	Brent	Ealing	Hillingdon
Victim satisfaction	67%	71%	*	67%	68%	71%	71%
Know how to contact SNT/ Ward officer	13%	11%	*	16%	11%	16%	17%
Listen to the concerns	69%	66%		73%	62%	73%	67%
Dealing with the things that matter	66%	60%	*	68%	60%	73%	63%
Local information provision	40%	37%	*	50%	32%	49%	42%
Police can be relied upon	73%	67%	*	76%	74%	80%	73%
Treat everyone fairly	76%	78%	*	79%	74%	81%	79%
Local police do a good job	64%	62%		70%	61%	73%	60%

RAG rated according to change from previous Qtr.

* = Above or below London average

Harrow residents have the second lowest confidence of the neighbouring group about being informed; however the map below shows that in Q3 2018/19, Harrow resident confidence is around the (mode) average when compared with London as there are lower levels across a large part of London.

Harrow residents are least confident about knowing how to contact their SNT / Ward officer, lowest of Harrow's neighbouring boroughs. The map shows that some of the higher performing areas correspond to areas with higher crime rates.

Legend:
- Highest
- (London)
- Lowest

London: Local information provision Q3 2018/19

London: Know how to contact SNT/ Ward officer Q3 2018/19
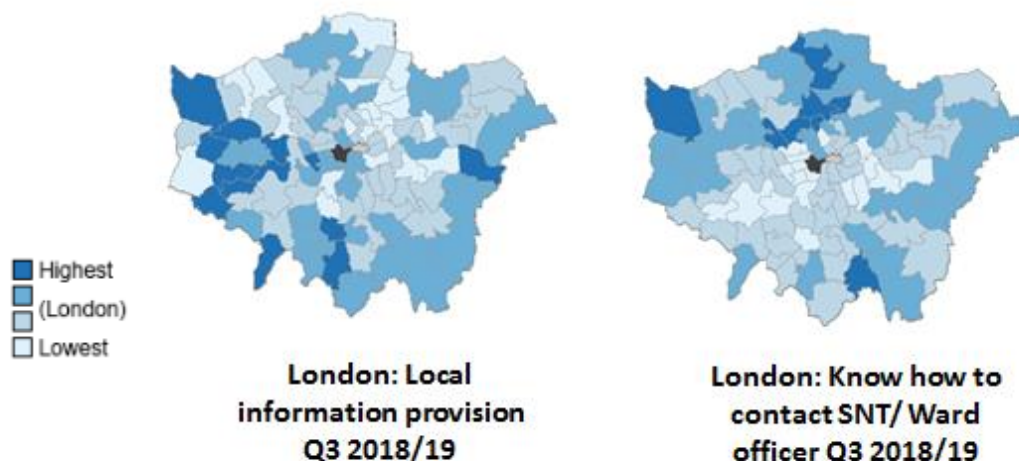
Violence with injury (Non domestic abuse)

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 abuse[4].

Between 2017 and 2018, the number of recorded Non DA VWI offences in Harrow increased by 46. There was a total of 966 offences during 2018, and 920 in 2017. This translates to a 0.21 rate increase.

Heat Map: Harrow Non DA VWI
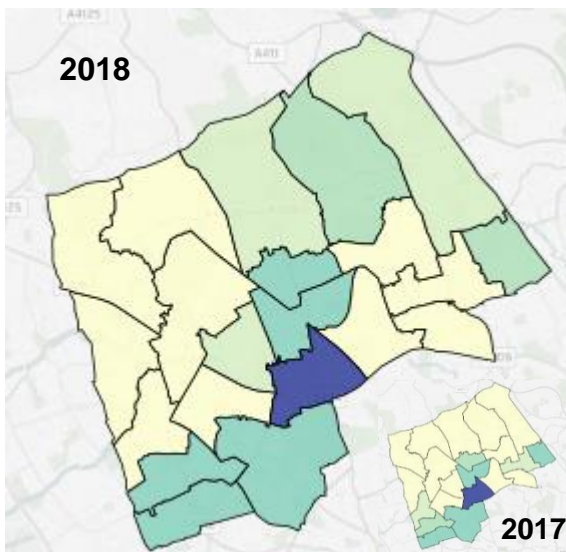
Heat Map: Harrow Ambulance attendances to night time violence
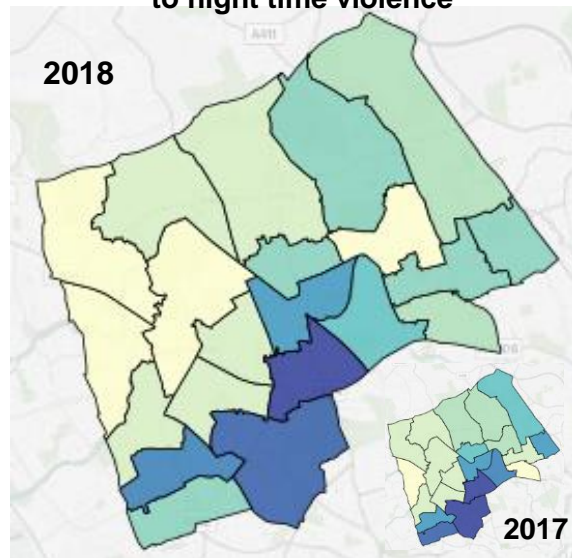
The highest proportion of Non DA VWI offences occurred in Greenhill, Harrow on the Hill and Roxbourne.

The chart below shows the number of offences recorded in Harrow during each month. The average number of Non DA VWI offences per month over the two year period is 79. Above average levels of Non DA VWI, over both years, have occurred in, May, June, July and October with below average levels in February, March and August.

■ 2017 ■ 2018

Average = 79

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

58
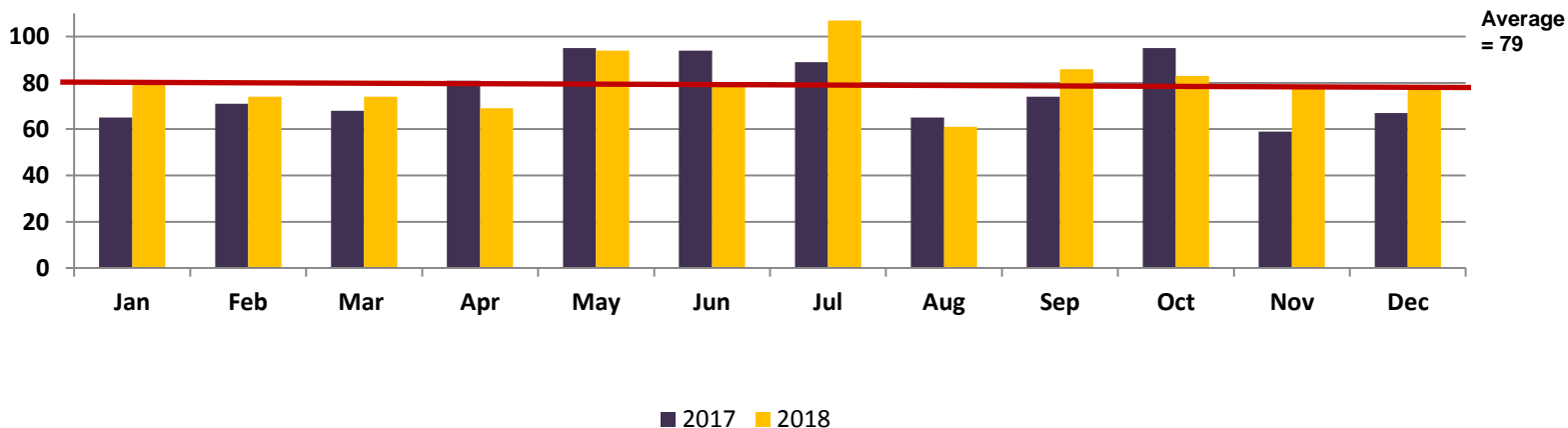
Harrow; Non DA VWI (rolling year)
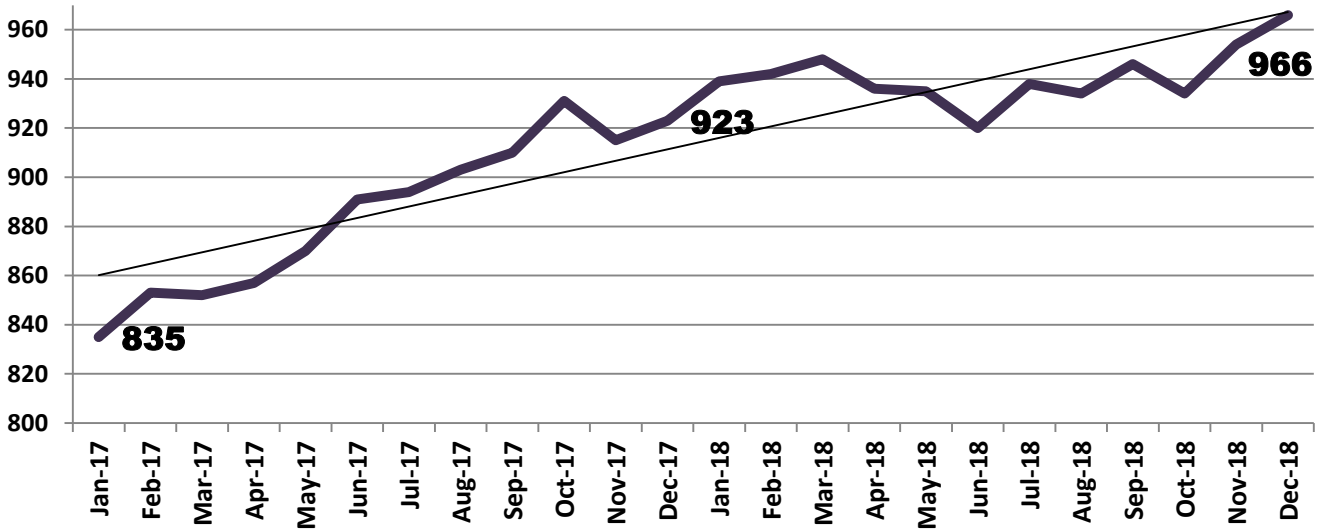
The graph shows an upward trend in the levels of violence with injury (non domestic abuse) in Harrow since Jan 2017.
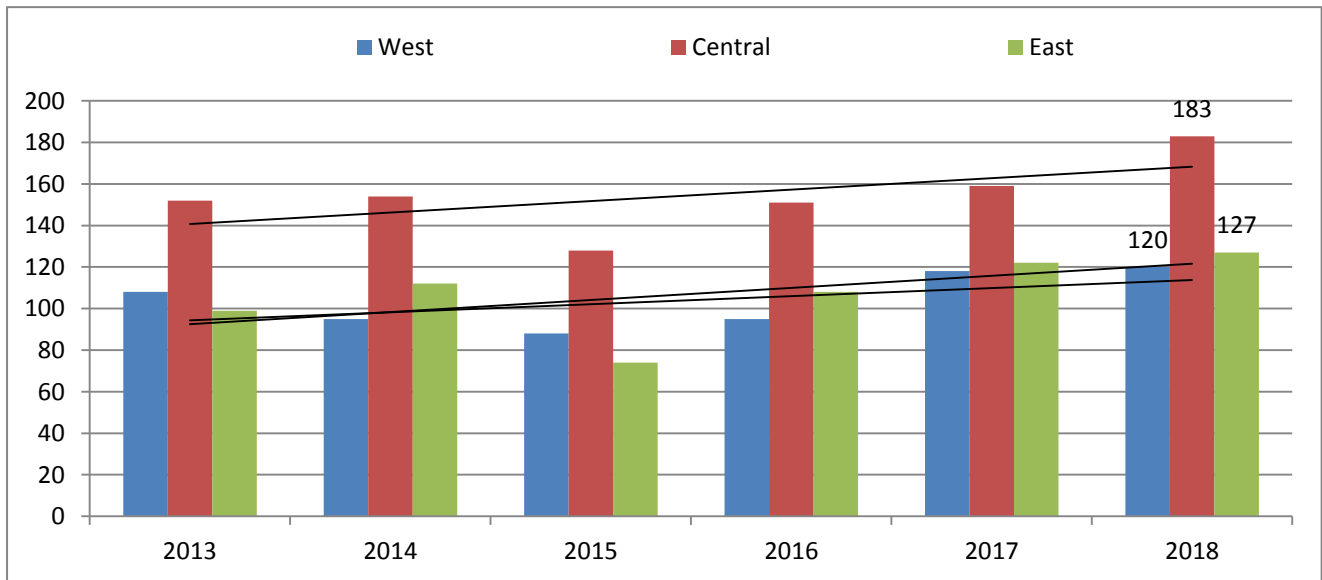
The chart shows that night time attendances are consistently highest in Central Harrow. Night time violence attendances have been increasing across the total of three neighbourhoods since 2015 - increasing from 288 in 2015 to 430 in 2018. Night time violence account for over half of all attendances to violence in the borough, as in 2018 they account for 59% of all attendances for violence in the borough, 61% in 2017.

In December 2018 (12 months ending) Harrow had recorded 5.81 crimes per 1000 people that were violence against the person with injury (including Domestic). Harrow was ranked 3 out of 32 in All London Boroughs (excl City). Richmond upon Thames had the lowest number of offences 5.19 crimes per 1000 people in this quarter with Westminster having the largest number at 14.43 crimes per 1000 people offences, this can be seen in the bar chart below. The number of offences in Harrow has decreased from the last equivalent period when there were 5.57 crimes per 1000 people.

In 2018 (12 months ending), less than 2% of violence against the person offences were recorded as offensive weapon. Also see Weapon Enabled Crime below.

Nearest Neighbours:

Harrow has the lowest rate of Non DA VWI in both 2017 and 2018. Both Barnet and Hillingdon have seen a rate reduction during this period.

Brent has the highest rate in both 2017 and 2018. Harrow has seen the highest rate increase.

The chart shows that between 2017-2018 there has been a reduction DA VWI across the majority Boroughs that have prioritised DA VWI in London. Five Boroughs have seen a higher rate increase than Harrow during this period.

Non DA VWI rate change in MOPAC priority areas 2017-18

Non DA VWI	2017		2018		Offences Change	Rate Change
	Offences	Rate	Offences	Rate		
Barnet	1478	3.81	1448	3.73	-30	-0.08
Brent	2294	6.97	2298	6.98	4	0.01
Ealing	2019	5.89	2046	5.97	27	0.08
Harrow	913	3.67	966	3.88	53	0.21
Hillingdon	1723	5.70	1667	5.51	-56	-0.19
MOPAC priority areas average	1,651	5.89	1,667	5.98	16	0.09

Ambulance attendances to night time violence, Harrow's nearest neighbours by year
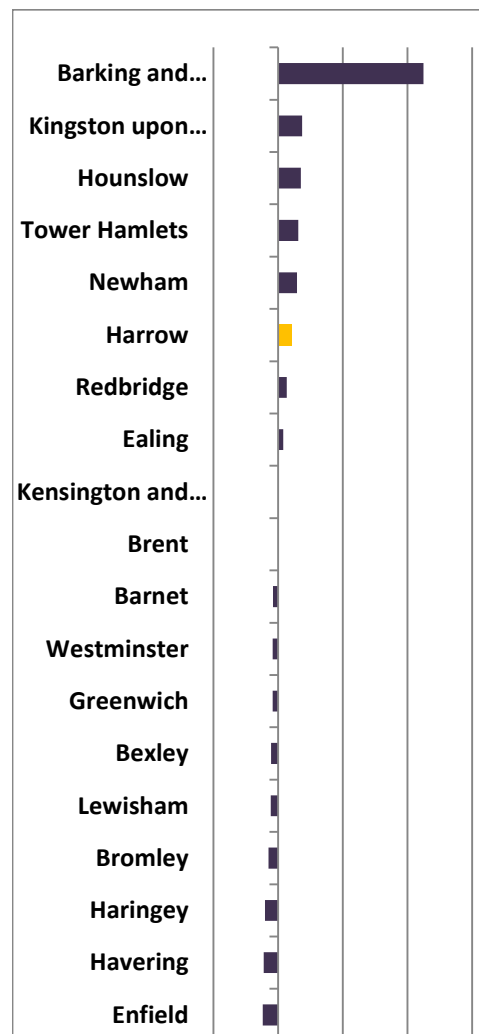
Night time attendance rates are in line with Non DA VWI levels. Harrow has the lowest rate of attendances in the group and Brent has the highest rate. Apart from Hillingdon, all areas of Harrow's nearest neighbour group have seen an increase in the rate of ambulance attendances to night time violence over the last year. Brent saw 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.

The map below also shows the scale of calls in wards across Harrow in 2018.

Heat map: ASB rate Harrow

Low

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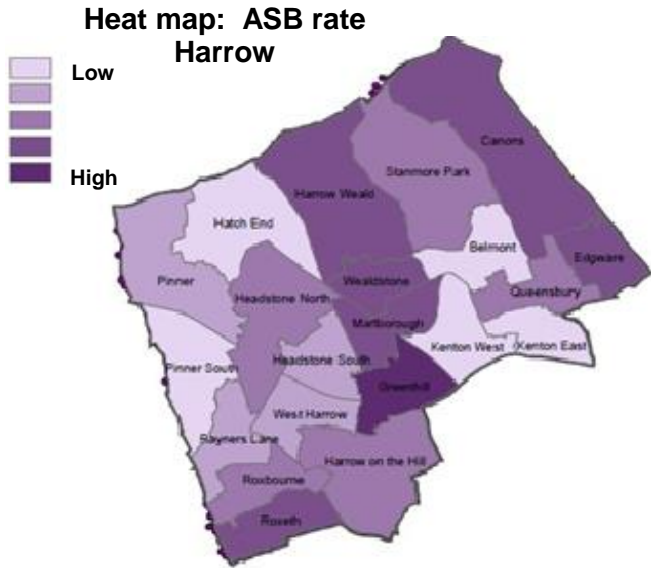
Wards within the central Harrow Neighbourhood area account for a large proportion of ASB in Harrow, those such as Greenhill, Wealdstone, Marlborough. Edgware, Roxeth, and Canons are also hotspots.

The average number of ASB calls per month over the two year period is 407.

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

The rolling monthly average graph below shows that there has been a downward trend in the level of ASB calls since December 2016. ASB levels have also shown a reduction since the launch of MOPAC's Police and Crime Plan.

Average = 407

■ 2017 ■ 2018
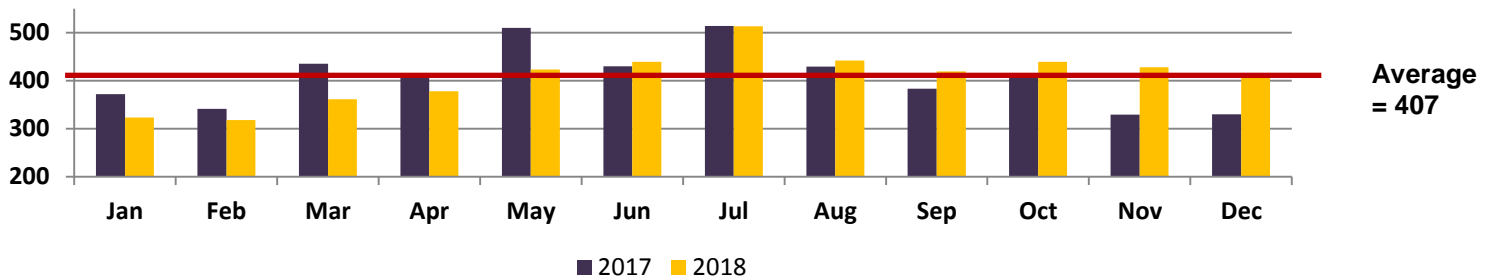
(Total ASB calls: Harrow, monthly)

Police Crime Plan launch

426

406

Jan 14   Jan 15   Jan 16   Jan 17   Jan18   Jan19

61   **(ASB calls: Harrow, rolling month trend)**
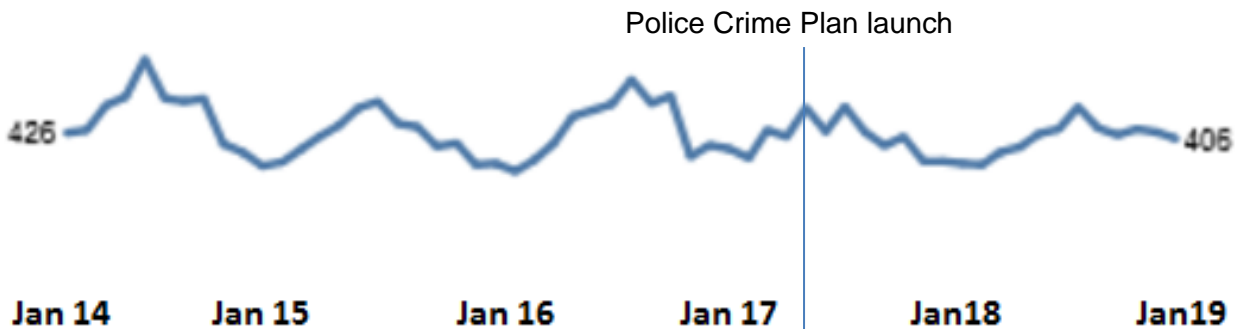
HaHarrow: Reasons for stop and search Monthly count

- **Weapons** (red)
- **ASB** (light blue)
- **Key crimes searches** (purple)
- **Other** (grey)
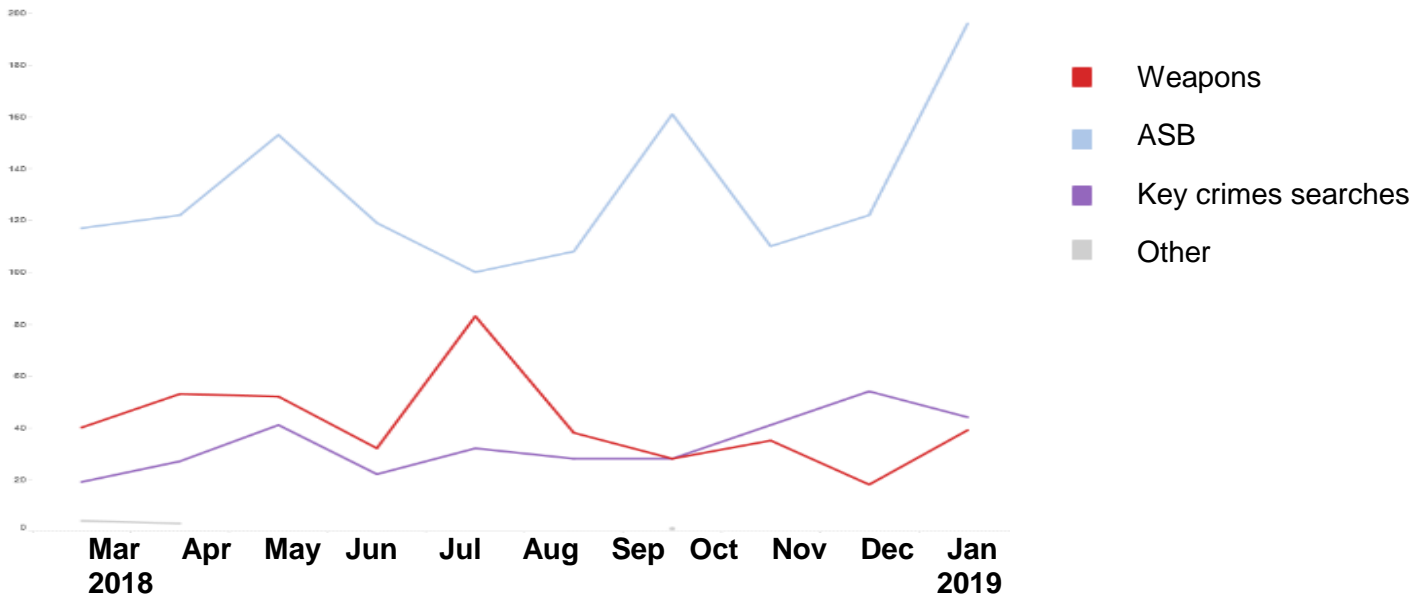
ASB is the most common reason for Stop and Search in Harrow. In Harrow, during the period March 2018 to January 2019, the majority of stop and searches were males (94%) and people aged between 15 and 24 years old (53%).

Nearest Neighbours

Apart from Brent, 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 2017 and 2018.

ASB Calls	2017		2018		Offences Change	Rate Change
	Offences	Rate	Offences	Rate		
Barnet	8546	22.04	8114	20.92	-432	-1.11
Brent	9980	30.32	10009	30.41	29	0.09
Ealing	10662	31.11	10586	30.89	-76	-0.22
Harrow	4898	19.68	4889	19.64	-9	-0.04
Hillingdon	8561	28.32	8192	27.10	-369	-1.22
London	**253563**	**28.73**	**241603**	**27.38**	**-11960**	**-1.36**

Heat map: ASB rate London

Harrow has the sixth lowest rate of ASB when comparing the rate per 1000 population across all London Boroughs. In December 2018 (12 months ending), anti-social behavior calls in relation to activity in Harrow represented 2% of all ASB calls to the Met Police, 0.1% higher compared to the preceding year.

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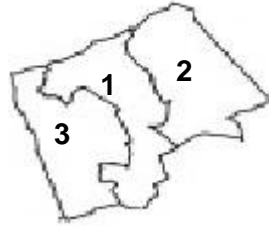
The indicator is measured using performance information sourced from the PAS quarterly report, which measures the attitude of Londoners towards policing and identifies priorities and experiences throughout the year.

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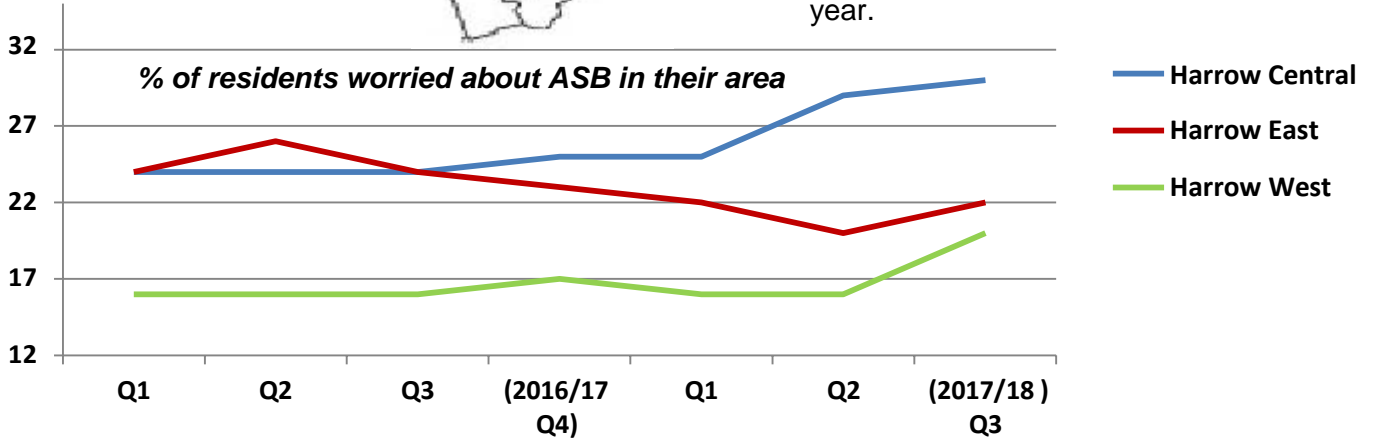
The above chart shows that concern about the percentage of residents concerned about ASB has increased over the last quarter and compared to the same period in 2016/17. Concern is the highest in Central Harrow.

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.

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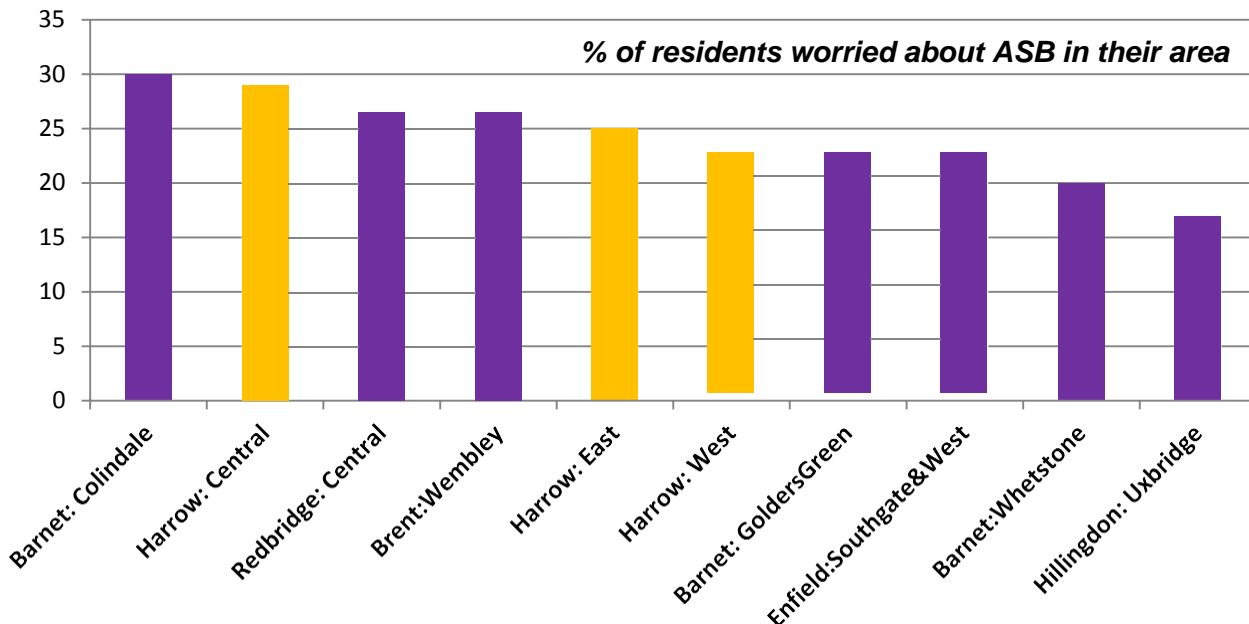
Compared with Brent and Hillingdon, Barnet has a relatively low rate of ASB, however resident concern is highest within the group. Resident concern about ASB in Harrow is in line with ASB levels in 2017 as the higher levels are in Central Harrow wards and lower levels are in West Harrow wards.

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5 https://maps.london.gov.uk/NCC/

MOPAC high harm crimes:
Weapon enabled 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.

Heat Map: London London Gun crime 2018
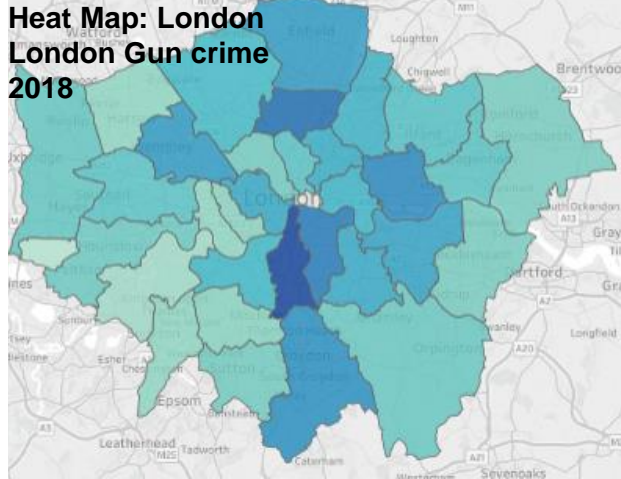
Between 2017 and 2018, the number of gun offences has reduced by 11. There was a total of 30 offences during 2018, and 41 in 2017. This translates to a 0.04 rate reduction.

Gun crime rate change in London 2017-2018

The map above also shows the scale of offences in boroughs across London in 2018.

Harrow London Gun crime, monthly
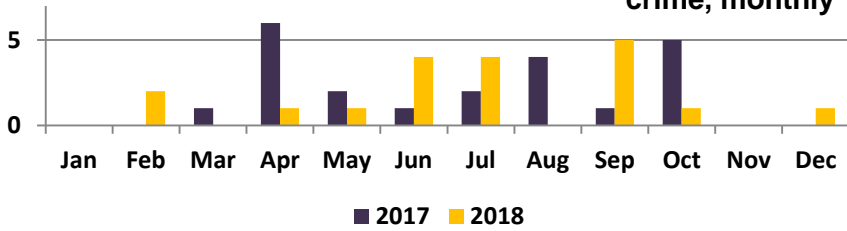
The average number of gun crime offences per month over the two year period is 2. Above average levels of occurred in July and peaks in offending occurred in April 2017 and September and October 2018.

Nearest neighbours

Gun crime	2017		2018		Offences Change	Rate Change
	Offences	Rate	Offences	Rate		
Barnet	69	0.18	78	0.20	9	0.02
Brent	130	0.40	112	0.34	-18	-0.05
Ealing	73	0.21	65	0.19	-8	-0.02
Harrow	41	0.16	30	0.12	-11	-0.04
Hillingdon	56	0.19	59	0.20	3	0.01
London	2586	0.29	2429	0.28	-157	-0.02

Over two thirds of boroughs in London (including Brent, Harrow and Ealing), have seen a reduction in the rate of gun crime between 2017 and 2018.

At 0.34 Brent is the only Borough of the neighbouring group to have a higher than the London rate of 0.28 offences per 1000 population.
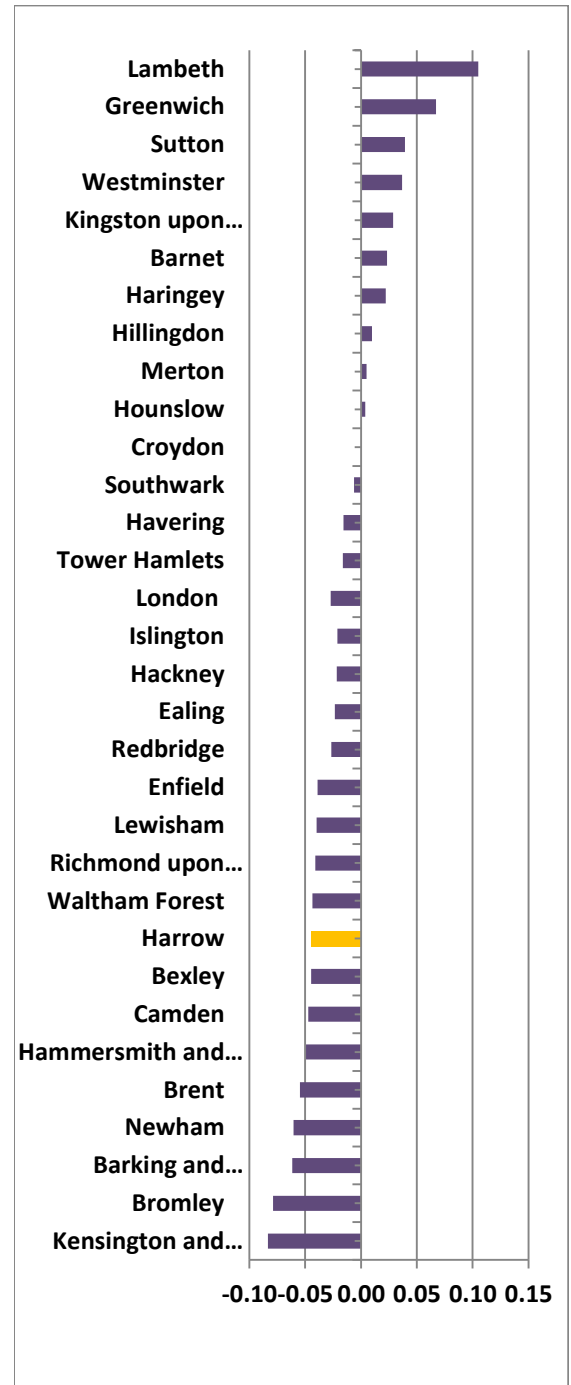
MOPAC high harm crimes:

Weapon enabled crime: Knife crime

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

Between 2017 and 2018, the number of Knife crime offences has risen by 16. There was a total of 223 offences during 2017, and 239 in 2018. This translates to a 0.06 rate increase. The map below also shows the scale of offences in boroughs across London in 2018.
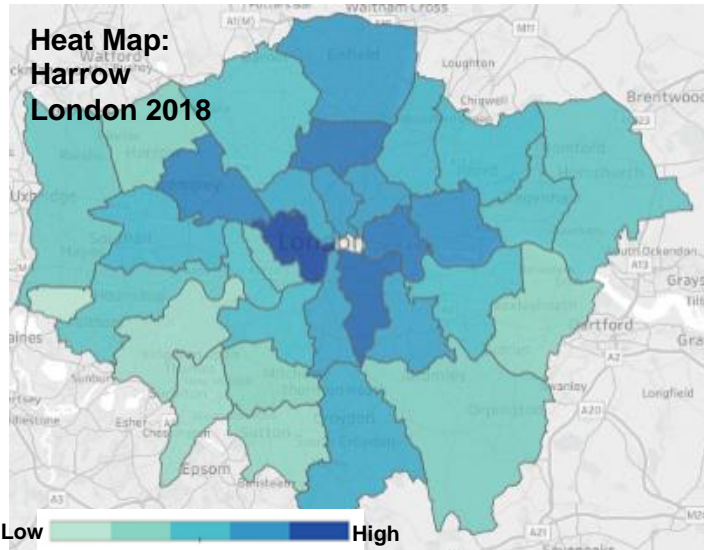
Heat Map: Harrow London 2018

Low — High

In September 2018, 24% of Harrow residents were concerned about knife crime in their area, increasing from 12% March 2016.

The graph below shows that there has been an upward trend in the number of knife offences over the last two years.
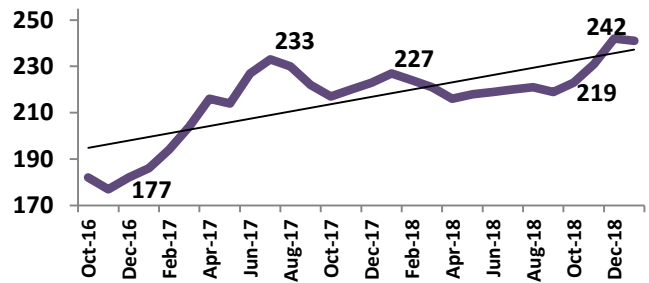
The graphs also show that while knife crime has fallen in recent months, there has been a reduction in the proportion of knife crime that results in injury. In December 2017 half of all knife crime resulted in an injury and in December 2018 reduced to 22%.
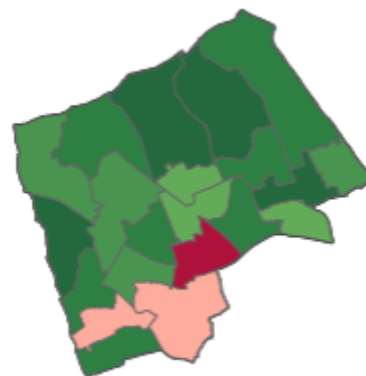

- Kinfe crime (monthly)
- Knife crime with injury (monthly)
- Knife crime with injury person robbery (monthly)
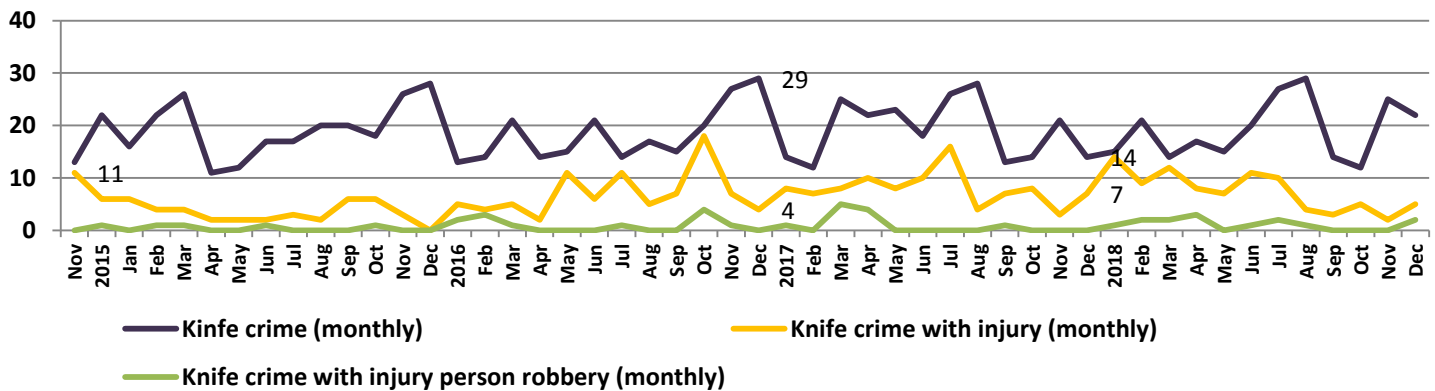
Harrow: Knife crime by type (monthly count trend)
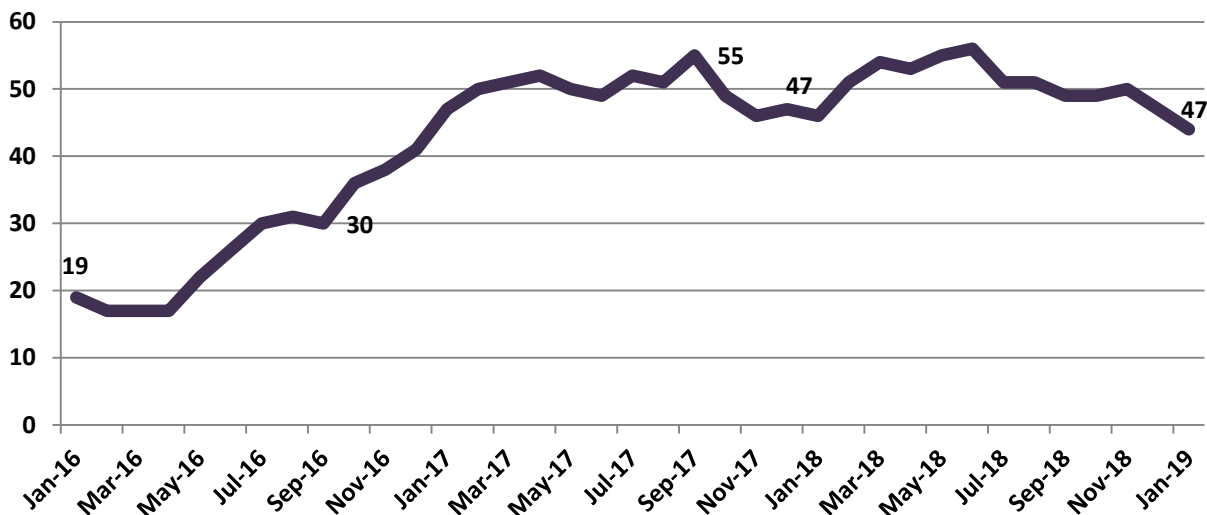

2017   2018

65
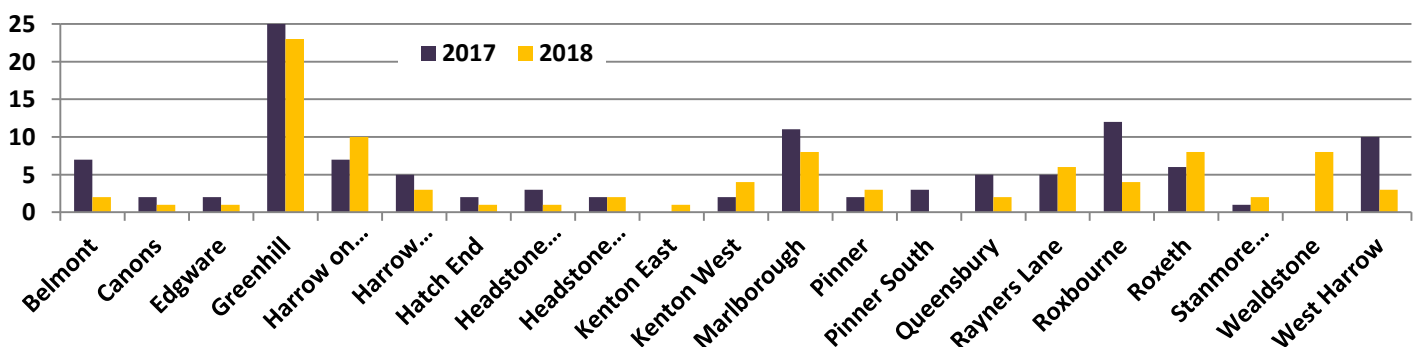
Harrow: Violence against the person - Offensive Weapon (monthly)
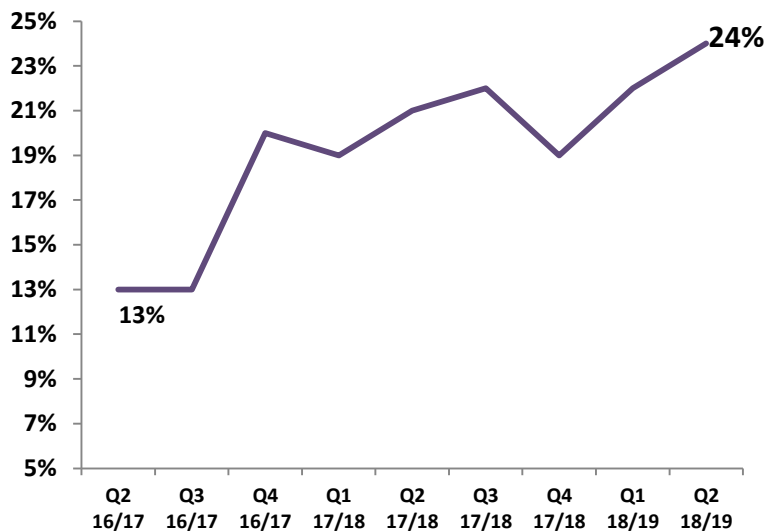
Heat map: Harrow ward; Knife crime with injury victim under 25

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

Resident concern about knife crime has increased from 13% (December 16) to 24% (September 18). The number of people under the age of 25 that have suffered knife injuries in the last 12 months is 47, the same level at the same period the previous year (47) but a sharp increase since Dec 2015 (20). There has been a slight increase in the proportion of people under the age of 25 that have suffered knife injuries in a domestic related incident from 3% in 2017 to 11% in 2018.

Nearest Neighbours

Between 2017 and 2018 all of the Harrow's nearest neighbour group have seen an increase in knife crime apart from Ealing. Brent continues to have an outlying high rate of knife crime, one of the highest rates in London. Harrow has the lowest rate but saw the largest rate increase of the group.

Knife crime	2017		2018		Offences Change	Rate Change
	Offences	Rate	Offences	Rate		
Barnet	372	0.96	378	0.97	6	0.02
Brent	701	2.13	708	2.15	7	0.02
Ealing	477	1.39	472	1.38	-5	-0.01
Harrow	223	0.90	239	0.96	16	0.06
Hillingdon	315	1.04	315	1.04	0	0.00
London	**14530**	**1.65**	**14716**	**1.67**	**186**	**0.2**

Brent, Hillingdon and Harrow have seen a reduction in the rate of knife crime that results in injury. Harrow continues to have the lowest rate of the group.

Knife crime WI >25s	2016		2017		Offences Change	Rate Change
	Offences	Rate	Offences	Rate		
Barnet	124	0.32	125	0.32	1	0.00
Brent	249	0.76	202	0.61	-47	-0.14
Ealing	161	0.47	167	0.49	6	0.02
Harrow	96	0.39	90	0.36	-6	-0.02
Hillingdon	139	0.46	112	0.37	-27	-0.09

Knife crime rate change in London, 2017-2018

67
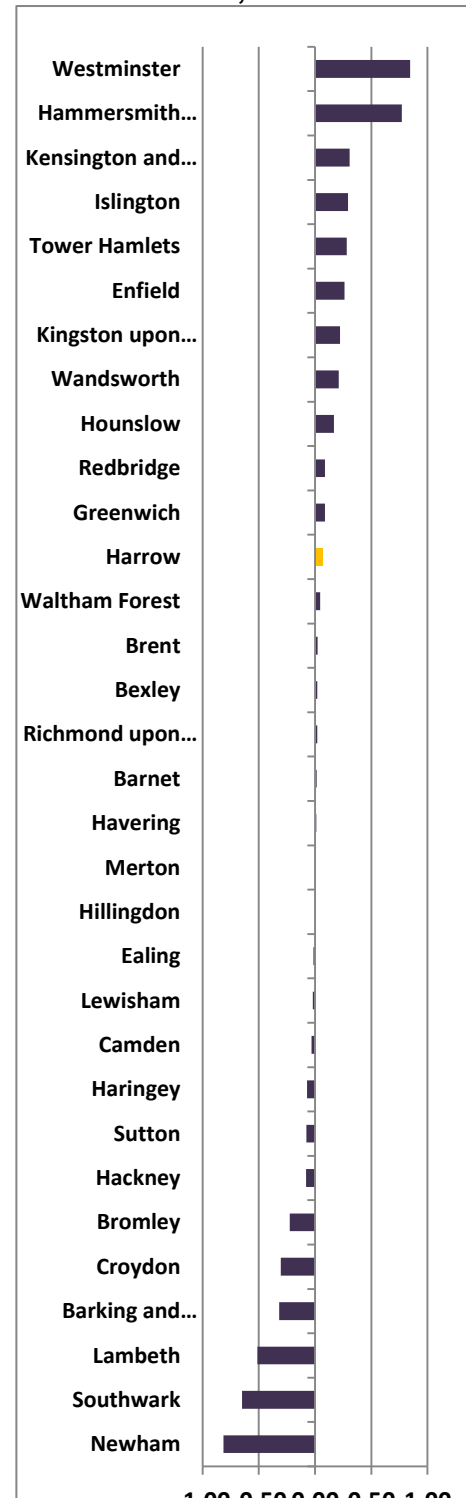
MOPAC high harm crimes:
Serious Youth Crime victims

Between 2017 and 2018, the number of serious youth violence victims has decreased by 7. There was a total of 133 offences during 2018, and 140 in 2017. This translates to a 0.09 rate reduction.

The graph below shows that there has been an upward trend in recorded serious youth crime victims since 2015.
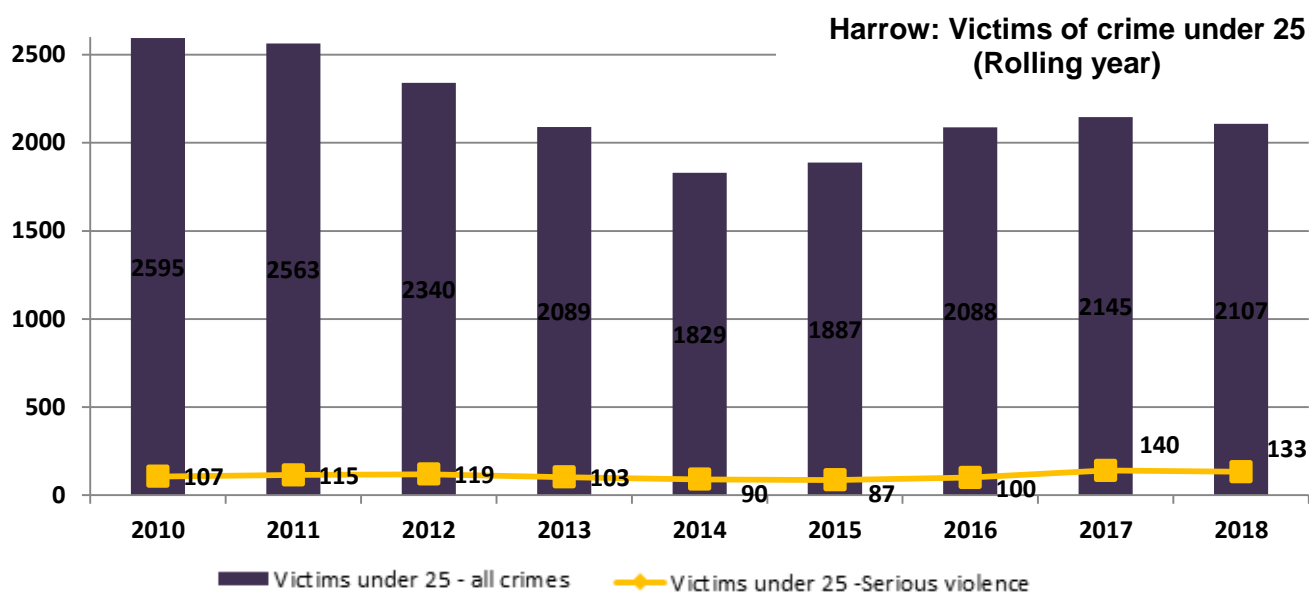
Harrow: Victims of crime under 25 (Rolling year)

Year	Victims under 25 - all crimes	Victims under 25 - Serious violence
2010	2595	107
2011	2563	115
2012	2340	119
2013	2089	103
2014	1829	90
2015	1887	87
2016	2088	100
2017	2145	140
2018	2107	133

There is also slight upward trend in the proportion of victims of serious youth violence since 2015, as in 2018 they account for 6.3% of all youth victims of crime in the borough and 4.6% in 2015.

The maps below show the scale of offences in wards across Harrow in 2017 and 2018. The maps show that while the rate of serious youth violence has decreased since 2017 victims have also become less spread across the borough, with an increasing concentration in Greenhill and Roxbourne. In 2018, 27% of all victims were in the two wards with the highest number and in 2017 this was 19% (Green Hill and Harrow on the Hill).

2017

2018
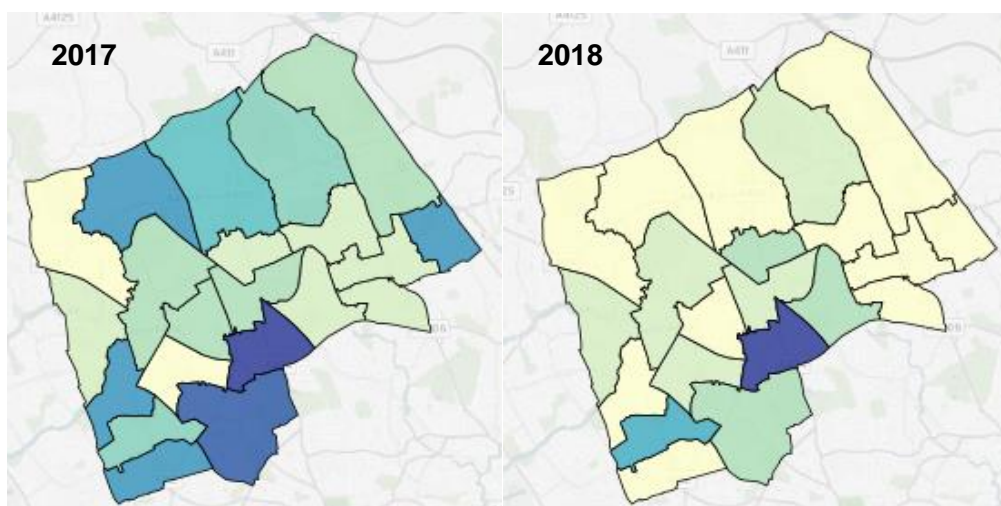
Heat Map: Harrow, Serious Youth Violence victims <25 yrs

MOPAC high harm crimes:

Modern Day slavery

Modern slavery is an umbrella term which covers:
- Human trafficking - people are moved and forced into exploitation. A person is a victim of human trafficking even if they have not been exploited but have been moved for the purposes of exploitation.
- Slavery – people are 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; physically constrained or have restrictions placed on their freedom.
- Servitude - similar to slavery but without the element of ownership.
- Forced labour - when work or service is extracted from someone under the menace of a penalty and for which the person has not offered themselves voluntarily.

The most common types of modern slavery include: Sexual exploitation, forced criminality, forced marriage, labour exploitation, organ harvesting, financial exploitation, domestic servitude, debt bondage.

The National Crime Agency reports quarterly on the number of referrals of potential victims (PV) of modern slavery made through the NRM across the UK from all agencies that are first responders.

In 2018, the UK National Referral Mechanism (NRM) received 16 referrals from Harrow, of potential victims. One of these was a potential child victim and 15 were potential adult victims. The table shows number of number of potential child and adult victims of modern slavery referred to from Harrow's nearest neighbour group. Barnet has the lowest number of the group with the lowest increase between 2017 and 2018. Hillingdon has the highest of the group and Harrow the second highest.

	2017			2018		
	child	adult	total	child	adult	total
Barnet	0	5	5	1	8	9
Brent	0	2	2	1	10	11
Ealing	0	4	4	0	10	10
Harrow	1	1	2	1	15	16
Hillingdon	1	3	4	0	18	18

Figures are widely recognised as an underrepresentation of the actual picture, and reflect only those cases reported to the NRM. Furthermore, figures published are NRM referrals not decisions.

MOPAC high harm crimes:

Child Sexual Exploitation (CSE)

Between 2017 and 2018, the number of CSE registrations has remained the same level of 18 in Harrow. There has been a significant reduction since 2015 where there were 51 registrations. A proportion of this reduction is likely to be down to data cleansing.

Quick Facts:

2018: 18 recorded registrations, **0.23** per 1,000 population –

2015: **51** recorded registrations, **0.67** per 1,000 population –

Calendar year count of children with CSE registrations

MOPAC high harm crimes:
Sexual offences

Between 2017 and 2018, the number of sexual offences has risen by 15. There was a total of 355 offences during 2018, and 340 in 2017. This translates to a 0.06 rate increase. The map below also shows the scale of offences in wards across Harrow in 2018.
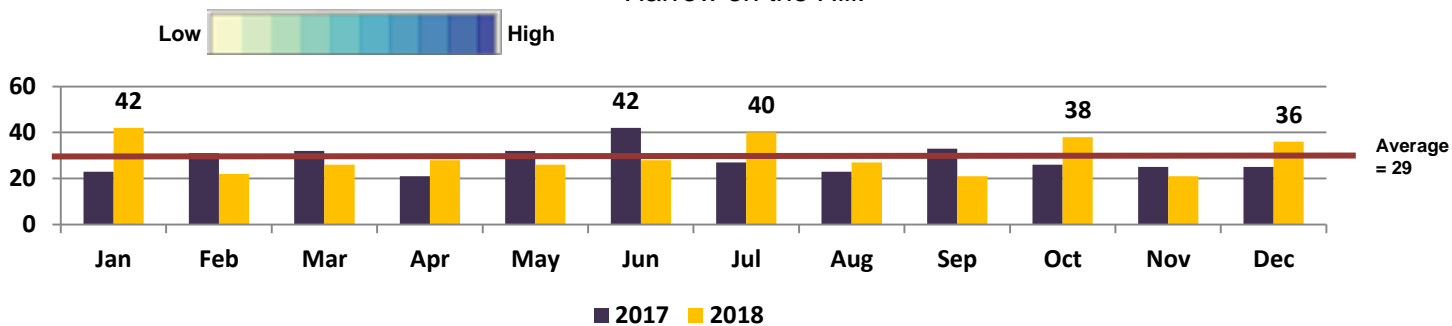
Heat Map: Harrow Sexual offences (2018)

(2017)
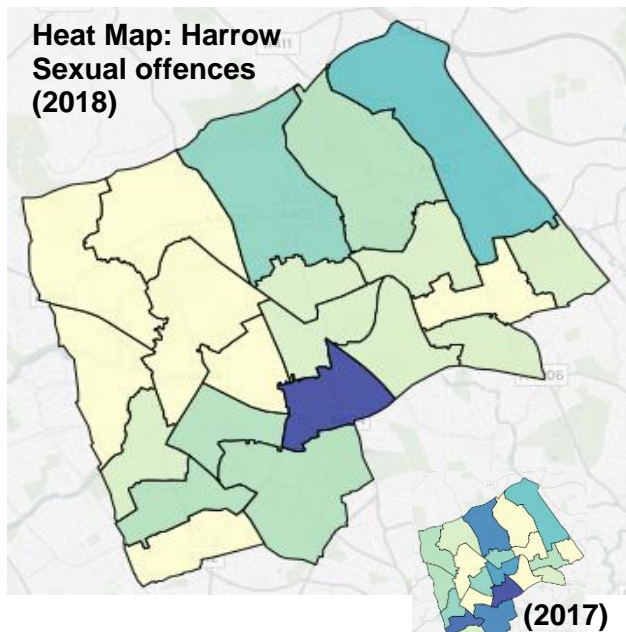
The chart below shows the number of offences recorded in Harrow during each month. The average number of sexual offences per month over the two year period is 29. There are no months were above average levels of sexual offences , have occurred in over both years. In 2018 January July, October and December experienced upper quartile levels of offences. In 2017 this was only June.

Over the two year period of 2017 and 2018, the average number sexual offences per month across Harrow wards, was 14 per ward. Upper quartile levels have occurred in Greenhill, Harrow Weald, Roxbourne, and Harrow on the Hill. The highest increases in offences were in Greenhill, Stanmore Park, West Harrow and Canons.

The lowest levels of sexual offences occurred in Hatch End, Headstone North, Pinner South and Belmont wards. The largest reductions were in Roxbourne, Headstone South, Marlborough and Harrow on the Hill.

Low ▭ High

Nearest neighbours:

Harrow has the lowest rate of sexual offences in London and has the lowest rate of Harrow's neighbouring group in both 2017 and 2018.

The table below shows that Ealing has seen the highest rate increase of Harrow's neighbouring the group. Brent has the highest rate in both 2017 and 2018, but has seen a lower rate increase than Harrow. Barnet and Hillingdon have seen a reduction in the rate of sexual offences over the last year. All areas of the group have lower rates of sexual offences than the overall London rate, in both 2017 and 2018.

The chart shows that in 2018, sexual offences have increased across the majority of Boroughs, with Harrow seeing the second lowest rate increase. 40% of the London Boroughs saw a reduction in the rate of sexual offences between 2017 and 2018.

Sexual offences rate change in London 2017-2018

Sexual offences	2017		2018		Offs Change	Rate Change
	Offs	Rate	Offs	Rate		
Barnet	645	1.66	633	1.63	-12	-0.03
Brent	689	2.09	698	2.12	9	0.03
Ealing	623	1.82	704	2.05	81	0.24
Harrow	340	1.37	355	1.43	15	0.06
Hillingdon	593	1.96	571	1.89	-22	-0.07
London	19756	2.24	2050	2.32	748	0.08

% of sexual offences recorded as Rape Harrow nearest neighbours, 2017-2018
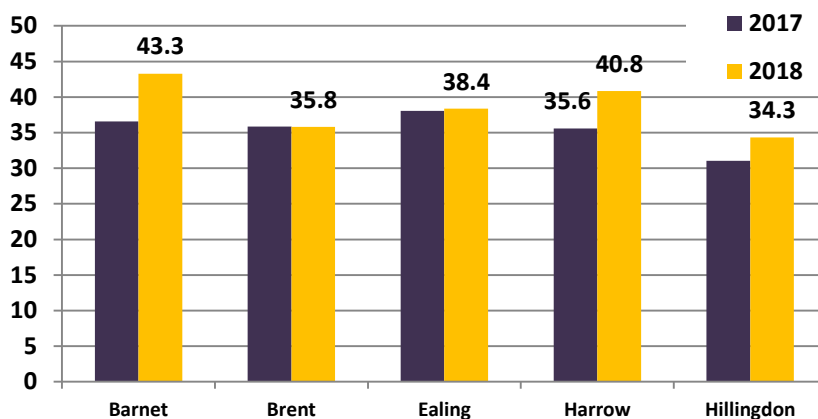
Harrow's proportion of rape offences to sexual offences has risen from 36% in 2017 to 41% in 2018. Apart from Brent, where the proportion has stayed the same, between 2017 and 2018 all of the Harrow's neighbouring boroughs have seen an increase in the proportion of sexual offences recorded as rape.

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 abuse[6]. Domestic abuse offences are incidents of domestic abuse that resulted in a crime being recorded by the Police. Domestic abuse-related incidents data cover reports where, after initial investigation, the police have concluded that no notifiable crime was committed.

Between 2017 and 2018, the number of domestic abuse offences recorded in Harrow increased by 149. There was a total of 1905 offences during 2018, and 1756 in 2017. This translates to a 0.6 rate increase. The maps below also show the scale of offences in wards across Harrow in 2018 and 2017.

Heat Map: Harrow Domestic Abuse offences (2018)
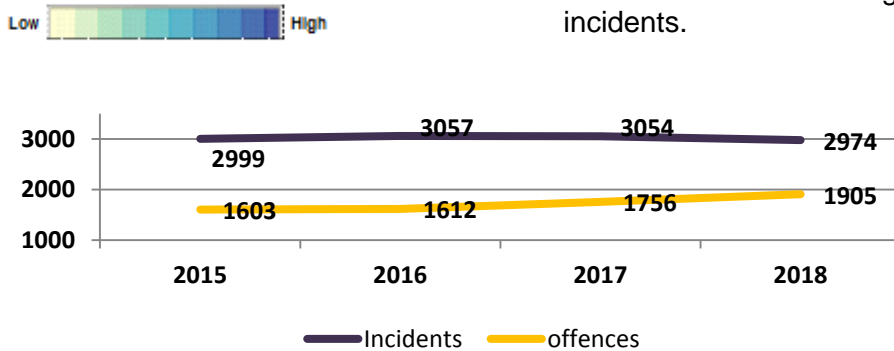
(2017)

Low ▭ High
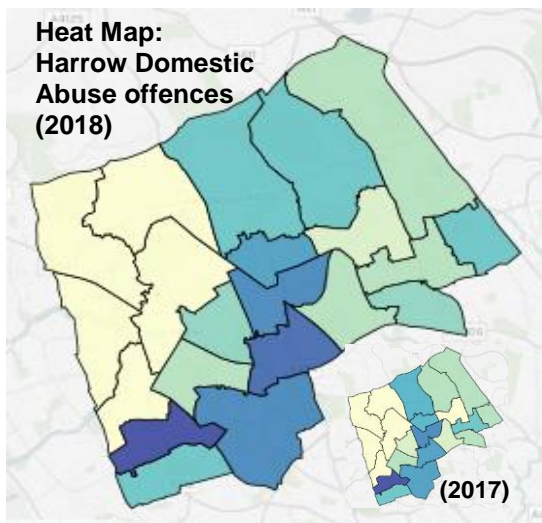
Wards with the highest numbers of offences in 2017 and 2018 are Roxbourne and Marlborough.
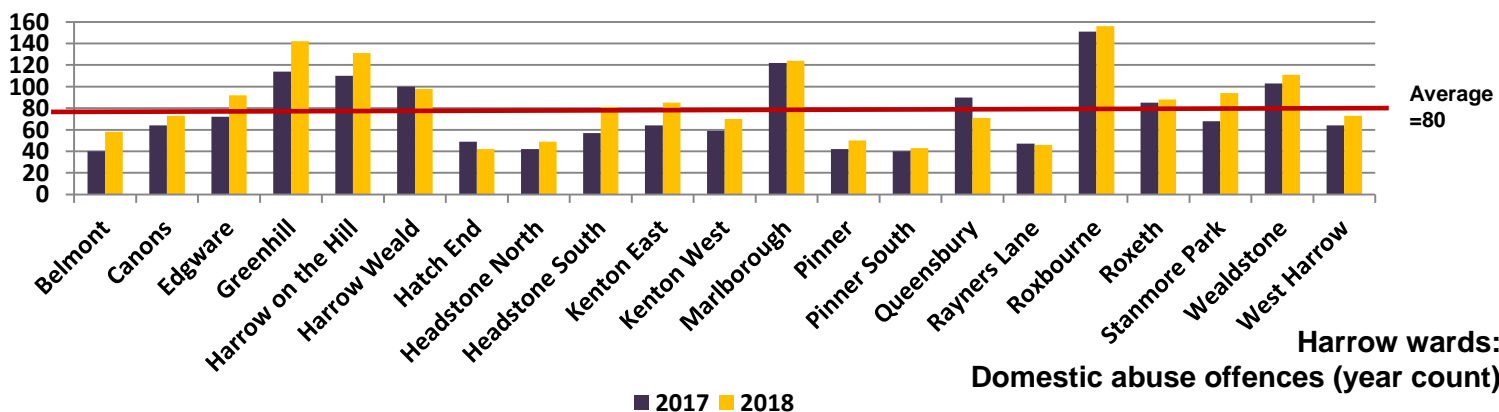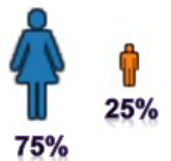
The majority of Harrow wards saw an increase in the number of offences between 2017 and 2018. Wards with the highest increase were Stanmore Park, Headstone South and Greenhill.

The lowest levels were in in Pinner South and Rayners Lane. Queensbury and Hatch End saw the highest reductions across Harrow.

The gap between the domestic incidents and offences has been narrowing since 2016. Rolling year data shows that there has been a rising trend in domestic offences from 2016 to 2018 with a contrasting downward trend in the number of incidents.
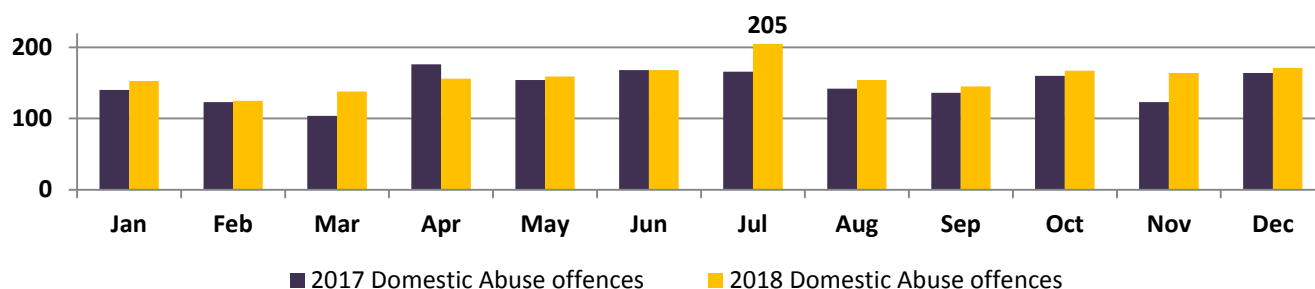

	2015	2016	2017	2018
Incidents	2999	3057	3054	2974
offences	1603	1612	1756	1905

There has been an increase in the proportion of male reported victims of domestic abuse;
14% (Mar 2017)
25% (Dec 2018)

75% / 25%

Average =80

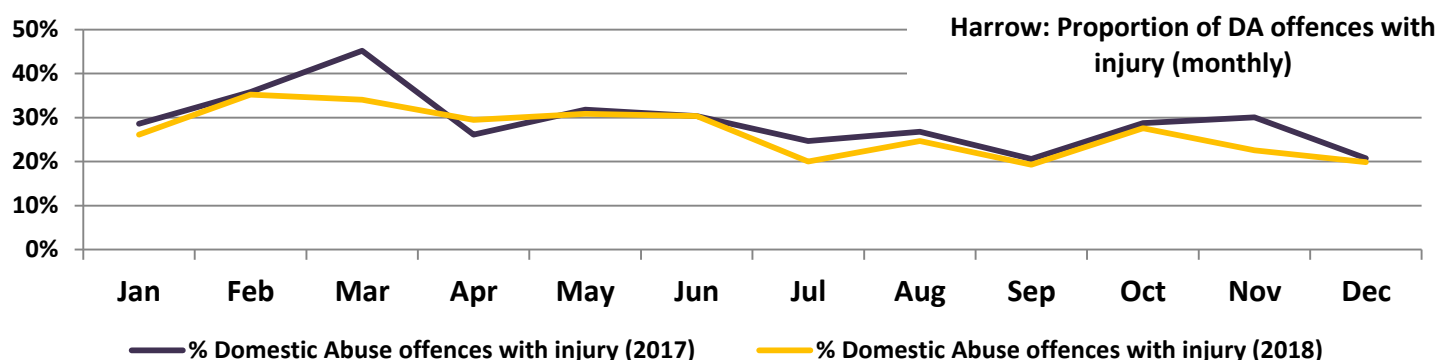Harrow wards: Domestic abuse offences (year count)

■ 2017 ■ 2018

[6] https://www.gov. uk/guidance/domestic-violence-and-a #domestic-violence-and-abuse-new-definition

The chart shows the number of domestic abuse offences recorded in Harrow during each month for 2018 and 2017.

■ 2017 Domestic Abuse offences   ■ 2018 Domestic Abuse offences

Domestic Abuse with injury

Harrow: Proportion of DA offences with injury (monthly)

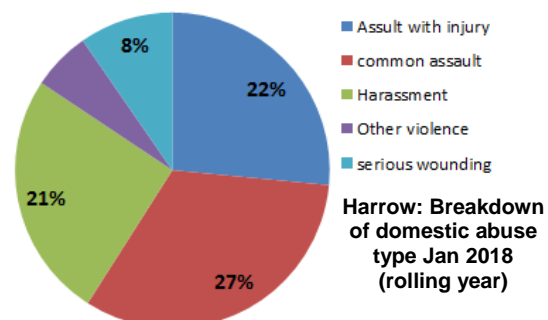—— % Domestic Abuse offences with injury (2017)   —— % Domestic Abuse offences with injury (2018)

The average number of DA WI offences per month over the two year period is 28%. Above average levels of Non DA WI, over both years, have occurred in March, April, and May with below average levels in July, September, November and December.

In 2018 there was a reduction in the proportion of victims who reported injury with domestic abuse, from 29% (2017) to 26%. In January 19 (12 months ending) 27% of domestic abuse offences were recorded as common assault in Harrow.

■ Assult with injury
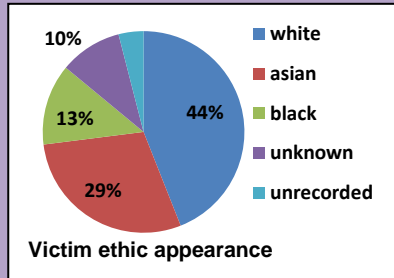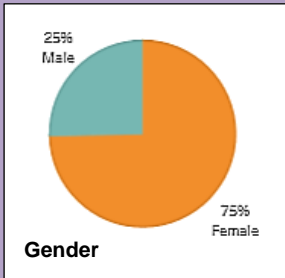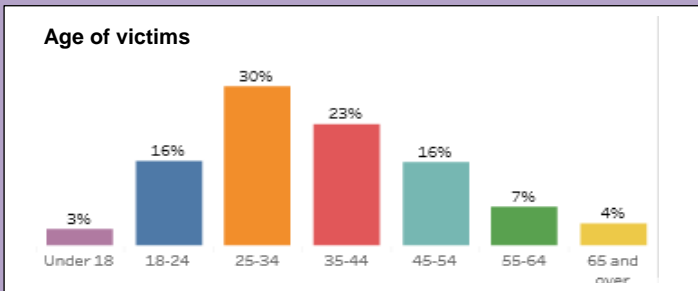■ common assault
■ Harassment
■ Other violence
■ serious wounding

Harrow: Breakdown of domestic abuse type Jan 2018 (rolling year)

Nearest neighbours

Domestic abuse	2017		2018		Offences Change	Rate Change
	Offences	Rate	Offences	Rate		
Barnet	2614	6.74	2711	6.99	97	0.25
Brent	3038	9.23	3244	9.86	206	0.63
Ealing	3131	9.14	3146	9.18	15	0.04
Harrow	1756	7.06	1905	7.65	149	0.60
Hillingdon	2634	8.71	2843	9.40	209	0.69
London average	**2440**	**8.78**	**2664**	**9.60**	**234**	**0.82**

All Boroughs in Harrow's neighbouring group have seen an increase in the rate of domestic abuse. Barnet has the lowest rate of the group in both 2017 and 2018 and Brent the highest. Harrow benchmarks below the against the London average and along with the rest of the neighbouring group has shown a lower rate increase in 2018.

Only Hillingdon has seen a increase in the rate of domestic abuse with injury. All other boroughs in the group have seen a reduction. In 2018 Barnet now has a lowest rate of the group.

Domestic abuse WI	2016		2017		Offences Change	Rate Change
	Offences	Rate	Offences	Rate		
Barnet	813	2.10	758	1.95	-55	-0.14
Brent	983	2.99	888	2.70	-95	-0.29
Ealing	941	2.75	928	2.71	-13	-0.04
Harrow	506	2.03	501	2.01	-5	-0.02
Hillingdon	725	2.40	837	2.77	112	0.37

Victim profile (domestic offences)

Age of victims

- Under 18: 3%
- 18-24: 16%
- 25-34: 30%
- 35-44: 23%
- 45-54: 16%
- 55-64: 7%
- 65 and over: 4%

Gender

- 25% Male
- 75% Female

Victim ethic appearance

- white: 44%
- asian: 29%
- black: 13%
- unknown: 10%
- unrecorded

In 12 months ending January 2018 53% of recorded victims of domestic abuse were aged between 25-45 yrs, 75% were female and 44% were White.

55% of victims of harassment were aged between 25-45 yrs. This increases to 58% for 'other violence.

The proportion of male victims of domestic violence is 25% overall but is higher (39%) with abuse categorised as *serious wounding* than other types of domestic abuse.

Perpetrator profile (domestic offences)

Age of perpetrator

- Under 18: 1%
- 18-24: 16%
- 25-34: 34%
- 35-44: 28%
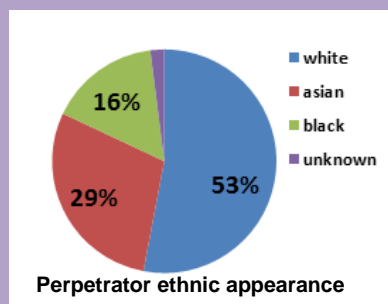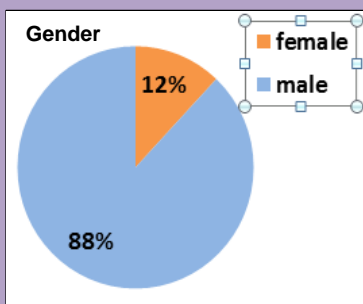- 45-54: 14%
- 55-64: 6%
- 65 and over: 1%
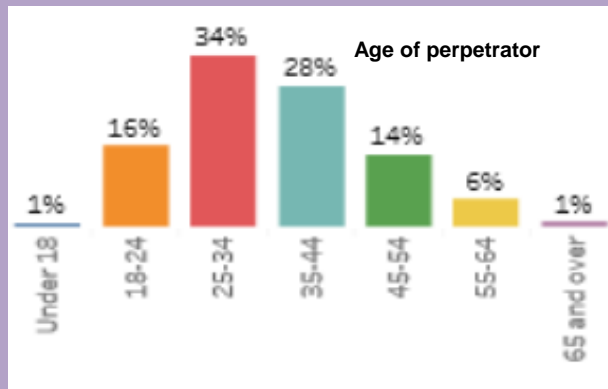
In the 12 months ending January 2019, 2.33% of all of London perpetrators of domestic abuse were from Harrow.

Over half of all perpetrators were white in ethnic appearance.

62% of perpetrators of domestic abuse were aged between 25-45 yrs. This increases to 66% for harassment.

The majorly of perpetrators are male (88%) this increases (to 92%) for harassment.

Gender

- female: 12%
- male: 88%

Perpetrator ethnic appearance

- white: 53%
- asian: 29%
- black: 16%
- unknown

AA	Charge/further charge	71.2%
BJ	Caution-Adult	22.7%
AL	Postal Charge Requisiti..	5.7%
BE	Youth Caution	0.3%
BF	Youth Conditional Cauti..	0.1%
BK	Conditional Caution	0.1%
EA	Fixed Penalty Notice	0.0%

MOPAC high harm crimes:

Drug crime:

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

Between 2017 and 2018, drug crime offences in Harrow have increased by risen by 34. There was a total of 573 offences during 2018, and 539 in 2017. This translates to a 0.14 rate increase.

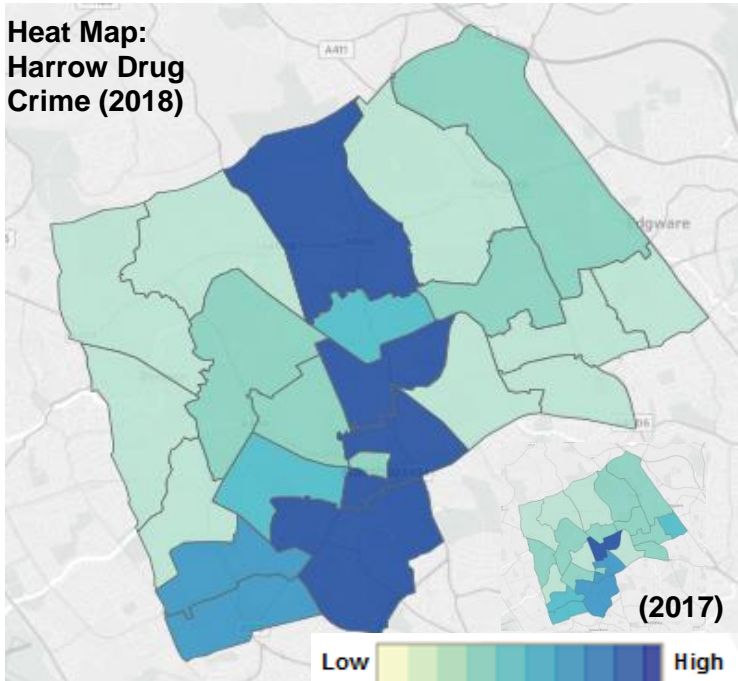The map below also shows the scale of offences across Harrow in 2018.

Heat Map: Harrow Drug Crime (2018)

(2017)

Low ▭▭▭▭▭▭▭▭ High

The average number of drug crimes per month over the two year period is 45. The monthly count of drug crime types in the graph below shows that in September 2017 there was reduction in drug possessions to 25 and rise in May 2018 of 55. Drug trafficking offences are typically around 5 per month on average.

Above average levels of drug crime, over both years, has occurred in March, August and October, with below average levels in November

The majority of Harrow wards saw an increase in the number of offences between 2017 and 2018. Offences more than doubled in Harrow Weald during this period from 13 in 2017 to 53 in 2018. The highest reductions were seen in Marlborough and Edgware wards.

(Total Drug crime: Harrow, monthly)

PossessionOfDrugs_Drugs Harrow
DrugTrafficking_Drugs Harrow
OtherDrugOffences_Drugs_MPS

(Drug crime by crime type: Harrow, monthly)

76
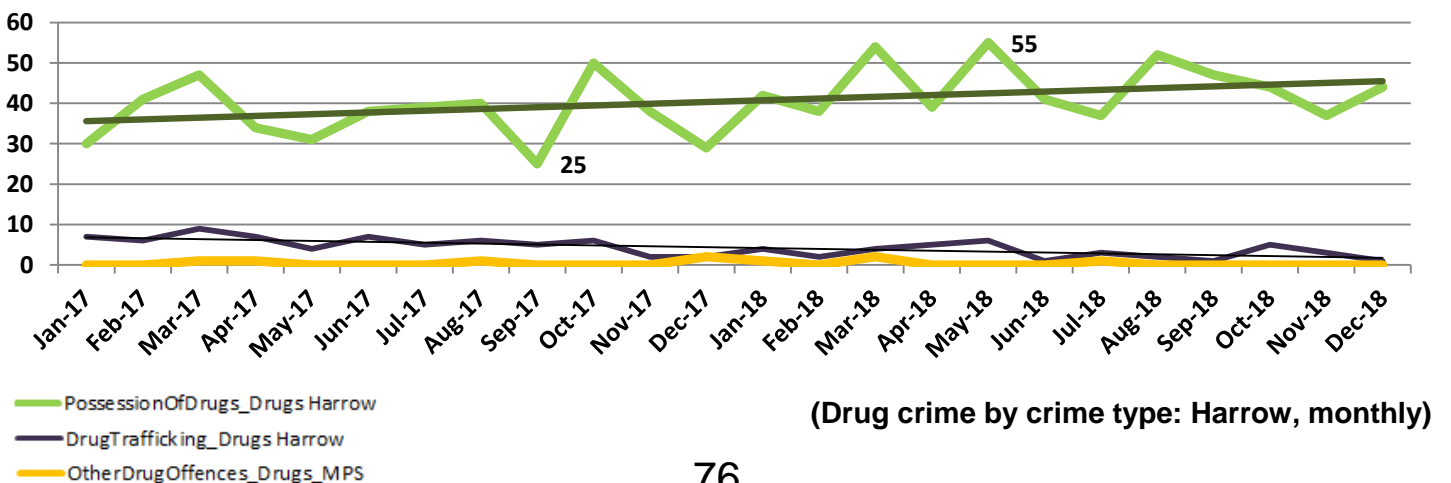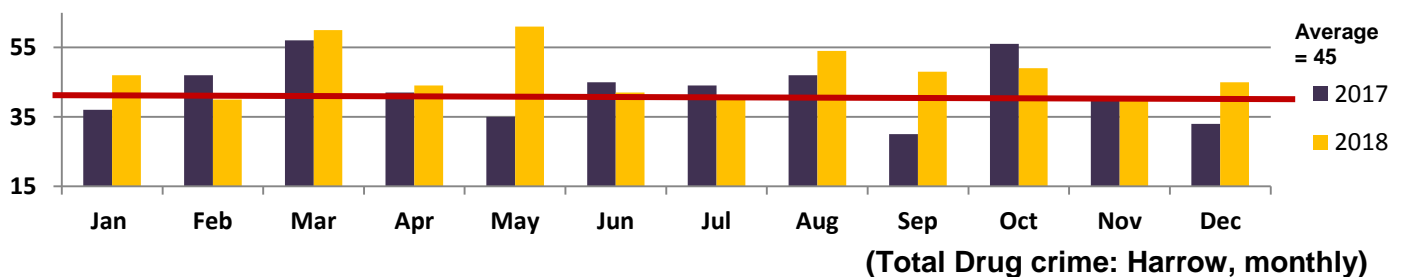
Nearest neighbours

Harrow remains lowest among neighbouring boroughs for drug offences. However, between 2017 and 2018, Harrow has seen a rise in offences, while both Barnet and Ealing have seen significant reductions. London has also seen a rate reduction with less than a third of London Borough with increased rates of drug offences during the period.

Brent continues to have highest rate of drug offences of the group.

Drug offences	2017		2018		Offences Change	Rate Change
	Offences	Rate	Offences	Rate		
Barnet	792	2.04	685	1.77	-107	-0.28
Brent	1720	5.23	1766	5.37	46	0.14
Ealing	1393	4.06	1122	3.27	-271	-0.79
Harrow	539	2.17	573	2.30	34	0.14
Hillingdon	784	2.59	886	2.93	102	0.34
London	**37184**	**4.21**	**35322**	**4.00**	**-1862**	**-0.21**

Harrow Young People's Substance Misuse Service

The main substance reported by young people in treatment continues to be cannabis which is reflective of the national picture. The graph shows that the numbers of young people in substance misuse treatment have continued to increase:
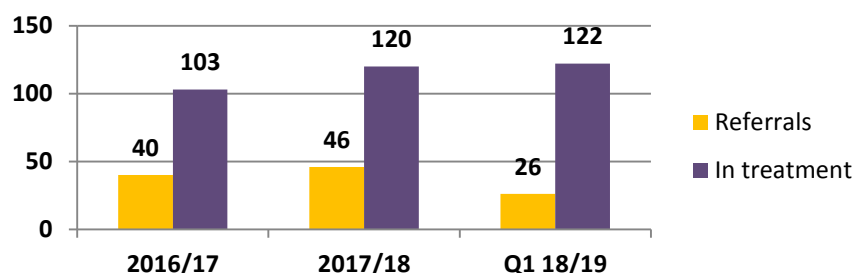
Youth offending drug crime:

There was an increase in youth offending in 2017 compared to 2016 however the proportion of drug offences reduced by 0.8%. The downward trend continues in 2018/19 with of drug offences representing 16.3% of all youth offending in 2017 and 12.7% in 2018/19 (January 2019 year to date).

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%
2018/19 (YTD)	86	67	197	25	12.7%

Non Drug offences rate change in London Boroughs, 2017-18

MOPAC high harm crimes:

Hate crime:

Hate crime is any offence 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 2017 and 2018, hate crime offences in Harrow have increased by 1. There was a total of 327 offences during 2018, and 326 in 2017.

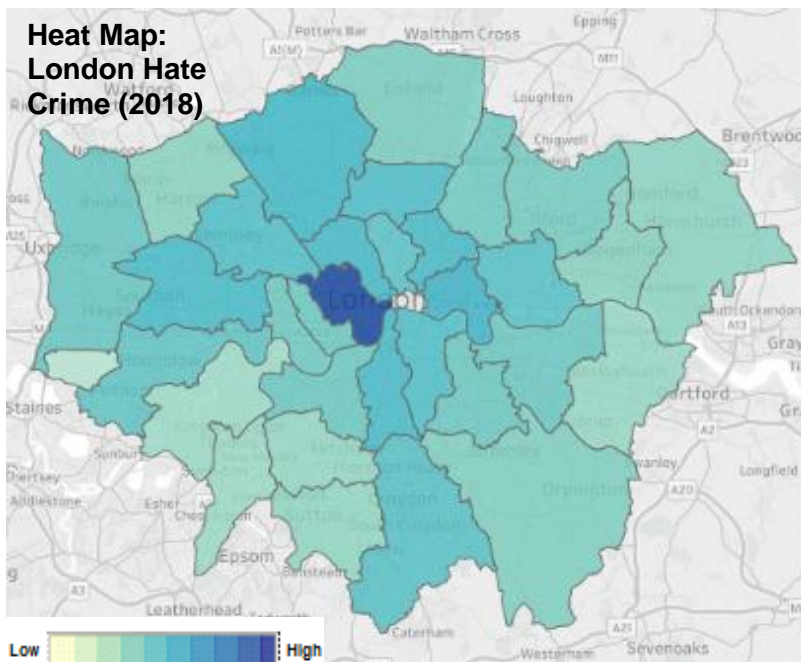The map below shows the scale of offences across London in 2018

Heat Map: London Hate Crime (2018)

Low ▢▢▢▢▢▢ High

The graph below shows there has been a steady rise in the level of recorded hate crime in Harrow from 2012. There has been a positive downward turn since February 2018.

The chart below shows the number of offences recorded in Harrow during each month. The average number of hate crimes per month over the two year period is 27. Above average levels of hate crime, over both years, have occurred in June, July and October, with below average levels in February, August September and November and December.


Average = 27

2017 **2018**

Harrow: Racist and Religious Hate crime (Monthly)

Harrow: Racist and Religious Hate crime (rolling year)

Harrow: Hate crime by hate flag type 2017 & 2018
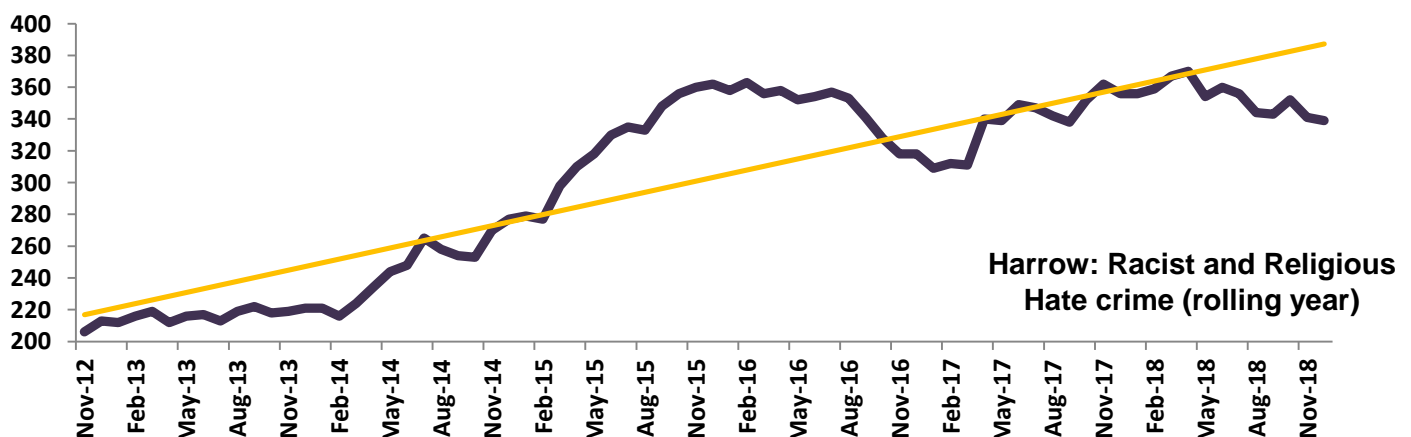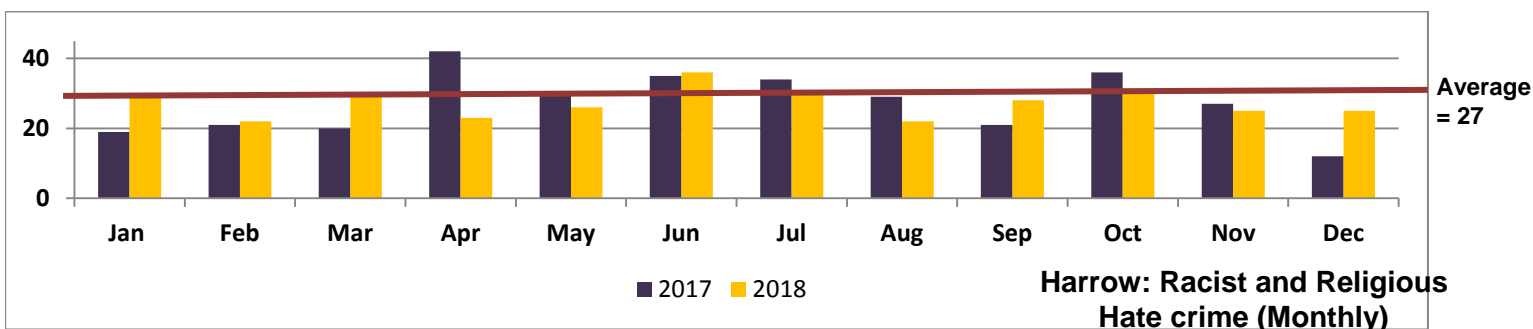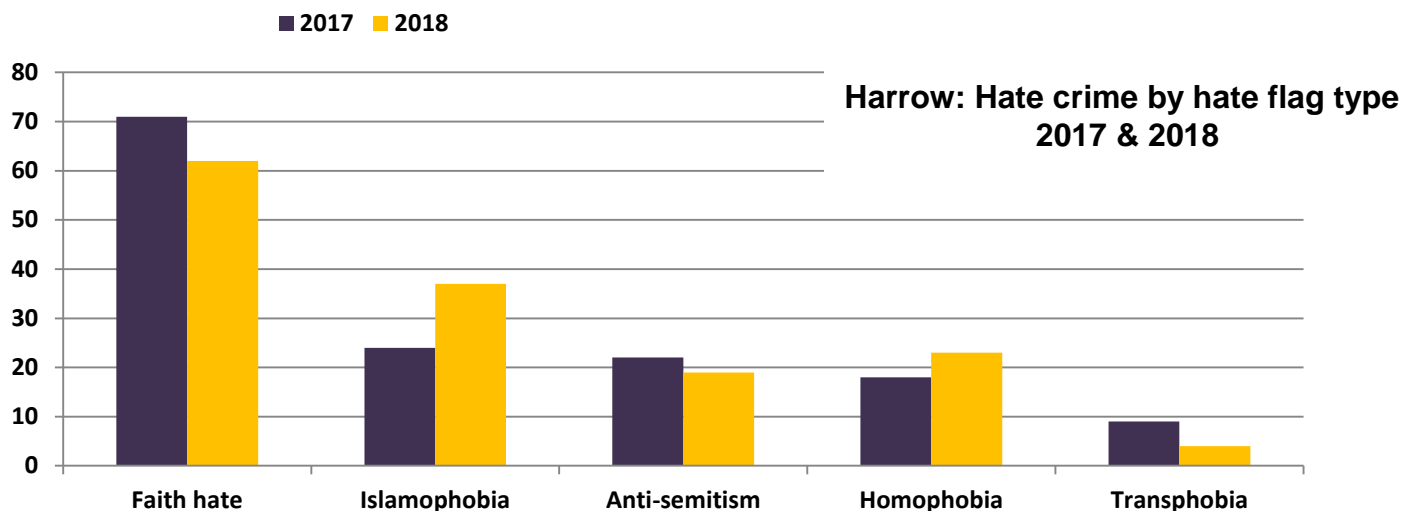
Legend: 2017, 2018

When hate crime is broken down by flag type the most significant rise between 2017 and 2018 has been. in Islamophobia. The chart shows that while the levels of reported faith hate and Anti-Semitism have reduced between 2017- 2018, the level of Islamophobic hate has increased. Recorded homophobic hate in Harrow has seen in increase during this period with increasingly lower levels of transphobic hate recorded.

Harrow has one of the most ethnically diverse populations nationally. 69 per cent of Harrow's residents were from minority ethnic groups in 2011, where ethnic minority is defined as all people who are non White-British. Nationally, Harrow has the fourth highest proportion of residents from minority ethnic groups (ONS 2011 Census). Greater London Authority (GLA) Diversity Indices rank Harrow seventh highest nationally for ethnic diversity and second for religious diversity.

Religious affiliation is high in Harrow, with Harrow having the 2nd lowest number of residents who stated that they have no religion. In the 2011 Census, Christianity was identified as Harrow's most common religion with 37% of followers (59% nationally).Harrow has the highest proportion of Hindus in London (26.9 per cent). This is followed by Brent (19.1 per cent) and Redbridge (12.1 per cent). Harrow has the third highest proportion of people who identify themselves as Jewish in London (4.7 per cent). The highest is Barnet with 16.6 per cent of Barnet's population identify themselves as Jewish. Other boroughs with high Jewish populations are Hackney (7 per cent), and Redbridge (3.9 per cent).

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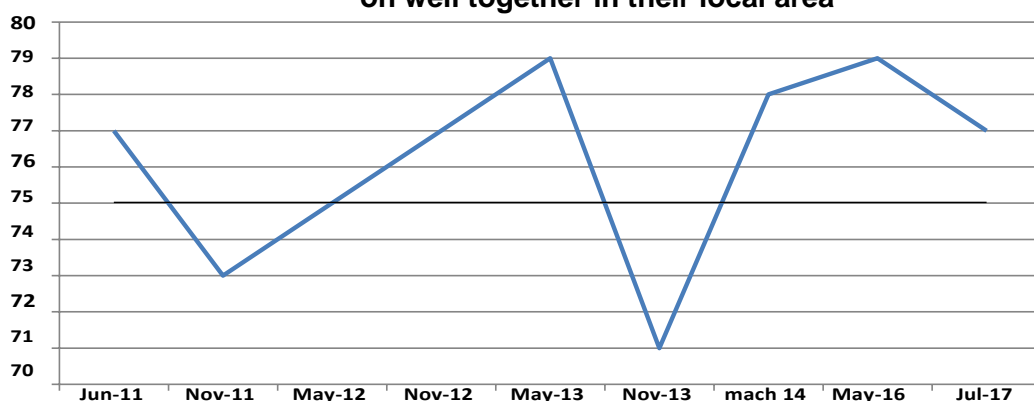
Harrow's Council's reputation tracker showed that in July 2017 the % of Harrow residents that agree people get on well together in their local area declined slightly from May 2016.

79

Nearest Neighbours

At 1.93 recorded offences per population the highest rate is of Racist and Religious hate crime is in Brent. Between 2017 and 2018 all of Harrow's nearest neighbour group have seen a change in the rate of hate crime apart from Hillingdon, which saw a small reduction, while Harrow's rate has remained the same. Ealing saw the most significant reduction of the group.

R&R Hate	2017		2018		Offences Change	Rate Change
	Offences	Rate	Offences	Rate		
Barnet	701	1.81	738	1.90	37	0.10
Brent	644	1.96	634	1.93	-10	-0.03
Ealing	742	2.16	623	1.82	-119	-0.35
Harrow	326	1.31	327	1.31	1	0.00
Hillingdon	503	1.66	536	1.77	33	0.11
London	17,005	1.92	16,538	1.87	-467	-0.05

Harrow has the lowest rate of Racist and Religious hate crime in both 2017 and 2018.

Harrow has the lowest Anti- Semitic Hate crime rate (per 1000 Jewish population) when compared with its nearest neighbours. However, in December 2018 (RY) the rate of Anti- Semitic Hate has more than doubled since the end of 2016/17.

Anti- Semitic Hate crime rate, per 1000 Jewish population : Harrow and nearest neighbours (Rolling Year)
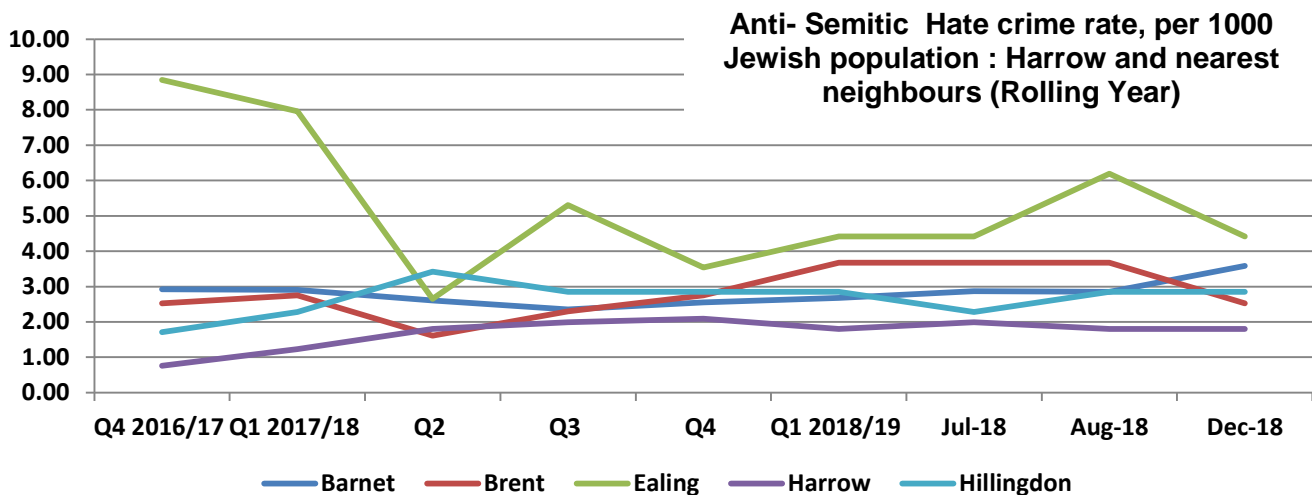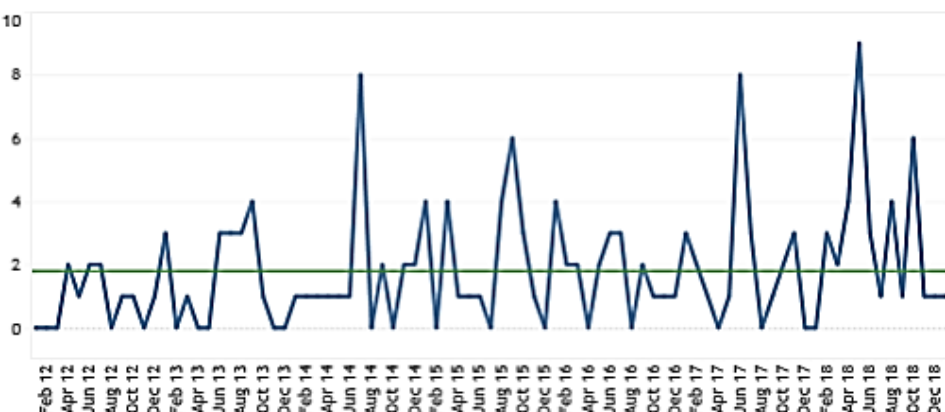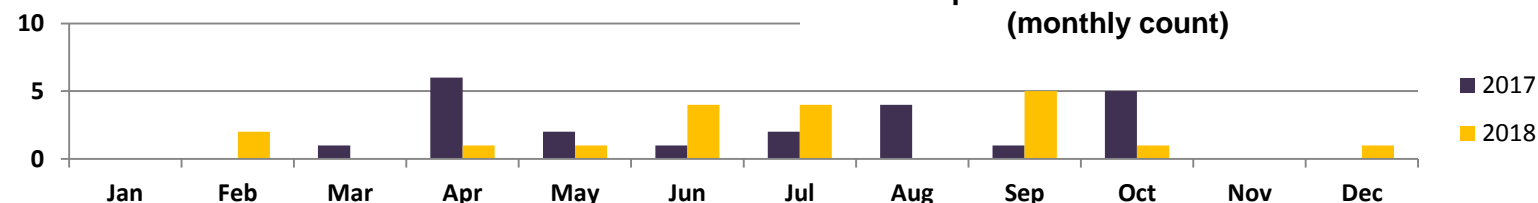
Since September 2017 Harrow's Islamophobic Hate crime rate (per 1000 of Muslim population), has been on an upward trend. In December 2018 (RY), Harrow has a higher rate of Islamophobic Hate crime than Brent and Ealing. Hillingdon and Brent have seen an increase in recent months following a downward trend since December 2017.

Islamophobic Hate crime rate, per 1000 Muslim population: Harrow and nearest neighbours (Rolling Year)

80
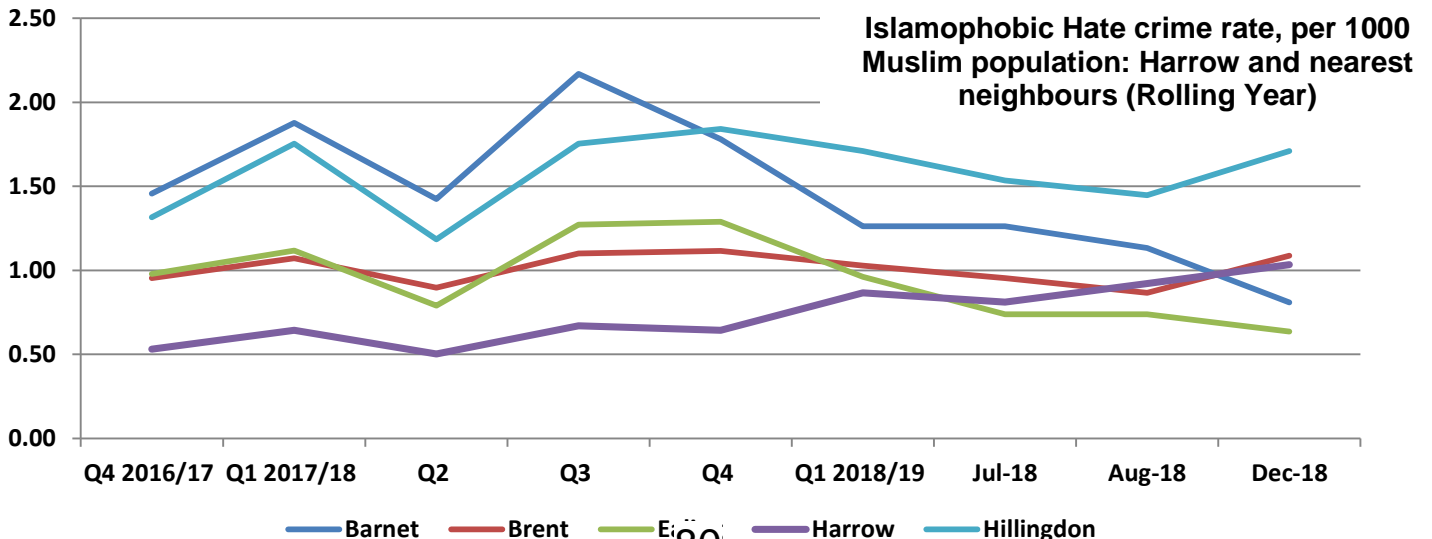
Islamophobic Hate crime rate Harrow (monthly count)

Islamophobic Hate RY offences (Offences per 1,000 Muslim pop) Nearest neighbours

Islamophobic Hate	2017		2018		Offences Change	Rate Change
	Offences	Rate	Offences	Rate		
Barnet	67	2.17	25	0.81	-42	-1.36
Brent	75	1.10	74	1.09	-1	-0.01
Ealing	74	1.27	37	0.64	-37	-0.64
Harrow	24	0.67	37	1.03	13	0.36
Hillingdon	40	1.75	39	1.71	-1	-0.04
London	**1662**	**1.51**	**1297**	**1.15**	**-635**	**-0.36**

The chart above shows the number of offences recorded in Harrow during each month. The average number of hate crimes per month over the two year period is 2. Above average levels of hate crime, over both years, have occurred in July with below average levels in January, March, November and December.

In 2018 Ealing has the lowest rate of reported Islamophobia lowest among neighbouring boroughs. Between 2017 and 2018 Harrow has seen a rate rise, while all other boroughs have seen a rate reduction. Barnet along has seen a significant reduction during the period.

Brent has the highest rate of reported offences of the group.

Young people and racially aggravated offending:

Racially aggravated youth offending is low in Harrow and there has been a significant reduction during 2018. There was an increase in youth offending in 2017 compared to 2016 and with this the proportion of racially aggravated offences also increased by 1.2%. Since then have been no racially aggravated (youth crime), wounding or criminal damage offences in 2018 and only one public fear offence.

Offence Type	Offence Category	2016		2017		2018 (YTD)	
		No.	% of total youth offending	No.	% of total youth offending	No.	% of total youth offending
Racially Aggravated youth offences	Wounding	3	1.1%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
	Criminal damage	0	0.0%	5	1.6%	0	0.0%
	Public fear	1	0.4%	3	1.0%	1	0.5%
	Total	4	1.5%	8	2.6%	1	0.5%

Repeat Victims

In Harrow 21% (215) of victims of crime in December 17 had been a victim of at least one other offence during the past year. Focusing on the high harm areas, 43% of all Domestic Abuse victims (56) were repeat victims of domestic abuse during the same period[7].
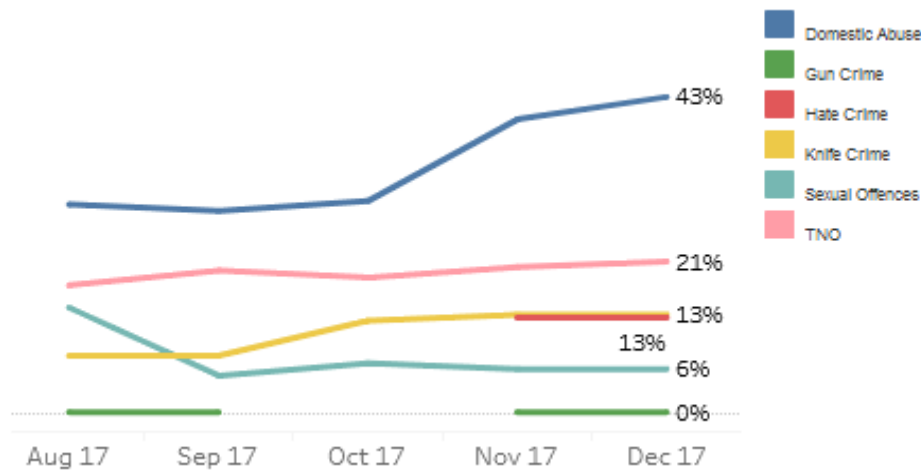
Nearest neighbours repeat victims - High Harm Crime

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.

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[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 2017 and 2018, theft of motor vehicle offences in Harrow have increased by 150. There was a total of 523 offences during 2018, and 373 2017. This translates to a 0.6 rate increase.
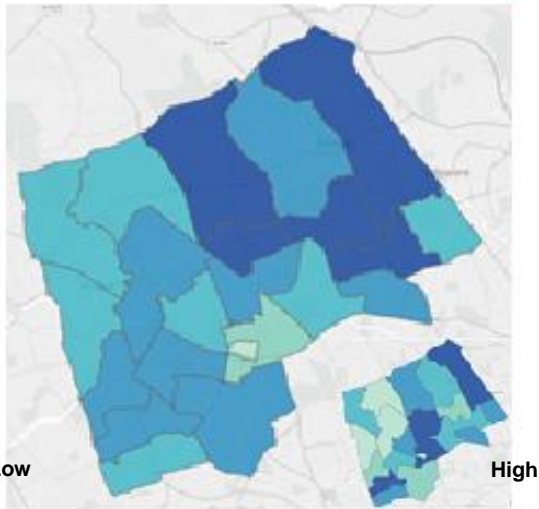
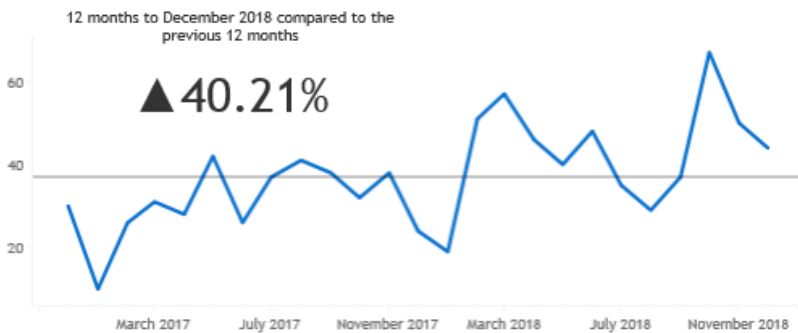**Theft of a MV rate change in London 2017-2018**

Wards with the highest numbers of offences in 2017 are Harrow on the Hill and Queensbury and Wealdstone

Wards with the lowest numbers of offences in 2017 are Harrow on the Hill and Greenhill

Theft of MV	2017		2018		Offences Change	Rate Change
	Offences	Rate	Offences	Rate		
Barnet	1041	2.68	1535	3.96	494	1.27
Brent	1298	3.94	1481	4.50	183	0.56
Ealing	1094	3.19	1228	3.58	134	0.39
Harrow	373	1.50	523	2.10	150	0.60
Hillingdon	1064	3.52	1146	3.79	82	0.27

12 months to December 2018 compared to the previous 12 months

▲40.21%

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

Theft from a motor vehicle:

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

Between 2017 and 2018, offences in Harrow have increased by 280. There was total of 2846 offences during 2018 and 2556 in 2017. This translates to a 0.93 rate increase.
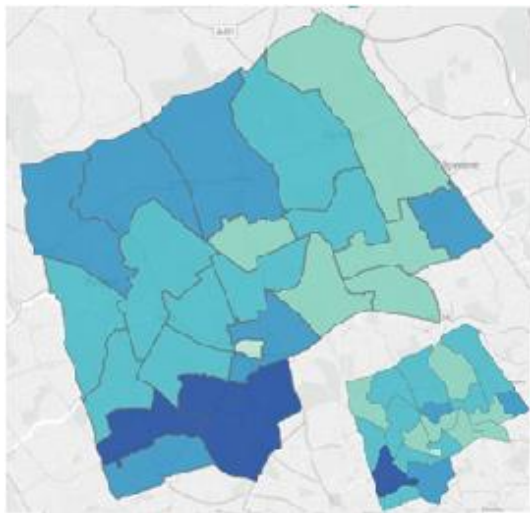
Low   High

The wards with the highest numbers of offences in 2018 were West Harrow and Wealdstone

The wards with the lowest numbers of offences in 2018 were Belmont and Canons.

Theft from a MV rate change in London 2017-2018

Theft from MV	2017		2018		Offs Chang	Rate Change
	Offs	**Rate**	**Offs**	**Rate**		
Barnet	2429	6.26	3034	7.82	605	1.56
Brent	2316	7.04	2133	6.48	-183	-0.56
Ealing	1223	4.91	1196	4.81	-27	-0.11
Harrow	2566	8.49	2846	9.41	280	0.93
Hillingdon	2429	6.26	3034	7.82	605	1.56

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