

# Overview and Scrutiny Committee Agenda

**Date:** Tuesday 14 December 2021

**Time:** 6.30 pm

**Venue:** Virtual Meeting - Online

## Membership (Quorum 4)

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**Chair:** Councillor Sachin Shah

**Labour Councillors:** Dan Anderson  
Jeff Anderson  
Sarah Butterworth  
Ajay Maru

**Conservative Councillors:** Stephen Greek (VC)  
Jean Lammiman  
Janet Mote  
Kanti Rabadia

**Representatives of Voluntary Aided Sector:** Mr N Ransley / Reverend P Reece

**Representatives of Parent Governors:** Ms M Trivedi / Vacancy

(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**

**Labour Reserve Members:**

1. Sasi Suresh
2. James Lee
3. Jerry Miles
4. Chloe Smith
5. Angella Murphy-Strachan

**Conservative Reserve Members:**

1. Philip Benjamin
2. Stephen Wright
3. Norman Stevenson
4. Ramji Chauhan

**Contact:** Andrew Seaman, Senior Democratic & Electoral Services Officer  
E-mail: [andrew.seaman@harrow.gov.uk](mailto:andrew.seaman@harrow.gov.uk)

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# Useful Information

## Meeting details

This meeting is open to the press and public and can be viewed on [www.harrow.gov.uk/virtualmeeting](http://www.harrow.gov.uk/virtualmeeting)

## Filming / recording of meetings

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

The recording will be made available on the Council website following the meeting.

**Agenda publication date: Monday 6 December 2021**

# Agenda - Part I

## 1. Attendance by Reserve Members

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

Reserve Members may attend meetings:-

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

## 2. Declarations of Interest

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

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

## 3. Minutes (Pages 7 - 14)

That the minutes of the meeting held on 14 September 2021 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, 9 December 2021. Questions should be sent to [publicquestions@harrow.gov.uk](mailto: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. Council's approach to Enforcement: Licensing and Enforcement Update (Pages 15 - 30)

## 8. Community Safety Strategic Assessment 2021 (Pages 31 - 96)

## 9. Any Other Business

Which cannot otherwise be dealt with.

## Agenda - Part II -Nil

### \* Data Protection Act Notice

The Council will record the meeting and will place the recording on the Council's website.

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

Deadline for questions	3.00 pm on Thursday 9 December 2021
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# Overview and Scrutiny Committee

## Minutes

### 14 September 2021

**Present:**

**Chair:** Councillor Sachin Shah

**Councillors:** Dan Anderson  
Jeff Anderson  
Sarah Butterworth  
Stephen Greek  
Jean Lammiman  
Ajay Maru  
Kanti Rabadia

**Non-voting  
Co-opted:** Harrow Youth Parliament  
Representative

**In attendance  
(Councillors):** Graham Henson  
Varsha Parmar  
Kiran Ramchandani  
Krishna Suresh

**173. Attendance by Reserve Members**

**RESOLVED:** To note that there were no Reserve Members in attendance.

**174. Declarations of Interest**

**RESOLVED:** To note that

- (1) the Declarations of Interests published in advance of the meeting on the Council's website were taken as read;
- (2) Members of the Committee and Co-opted Members who had declared interests remained in the virtual meeting whilst the matters were considered and voted upon.

## **175. Minutes**

**RESOLVED:** That the minutes of the meeting held on 20 April 2021 and the Special meetings held on 5 May 2021, 17 May 2021, 1 July 2021 and 12 July 2021 be taken as read and signed as correct records.

## **176. Public Questions**

**RESOLVED:** To note that no public questions had been received.

## **177. Petitions**

**RESOLVED:** To note that no petitions had been received.

## **178. References from Council/Cabinet**

**RESOLVED:** To note that no references had been received.

## **Resolved Items**

### **179. Race Equality in Harrow Council**

The Committee received the Race Equality in Harrow Council report, which set the council's strategic vision for race equality. The report launched a series of new corporate objectives designed to ensure that the council's policies and practices would be fair and equitable for all staff in the workplace, with a focus on race and ethnicity.

The portfolio holder for Equalities and Public Health, Councillor Krishna Suresh, introduced the report and highlighted the need for equality, diversity and inclusion to be actively improved upon within the working environment of Harrow Council. The report had examined Harrow Council's role as an employer and had commissioned an independent race review, with engagement with employees having taken place alongside this review. It was noted that this report would support a series of new corporate objectives for Harrow Council which would ensure that policies and practices were fair and equitable for all staff.

The Chief Executive added that though there had been attempts in the past to tackle race inequality and that more should have been changed then. It was important that on this occasion the Council aimed to tackle this issue, so much so that the Council should not have to repeat the work that had been done in this review and action plan. It was also noted by the Chief Executive that this action plan should be tested periodically challenged and maintained, in order to be sustainable.

The report was presented by an Officer in brief. It was highlighted that:

- That the race equality report had represented the Council's corporate approach to race equality as well as the wider equality, diversity and



inclusion agenda. It was also in response to the independent race review that had taken place earlier in 2021.

- Over 230 staff members were involved during the consultation.
- Though the report had focused on race and ethnicity it was noted that the strategic approach taken could act as a framework that would underpin the Council's equality, diversity and inclusion strategy, which would be produced during early 2022.
- The Council's high-level approach centred around: safe spaces to be created; for the culture and behaviour of the organisation to be changed through leadership, training and development as well as recruitment and retention.
- The work that was undertaken within this report were underpinned by the strategic principles as outlined in the Equality, Diversity and Inclusion (EDI) Strategic Framework. Research took the form of both qualitative and quantitative research, for example the independent race review conducted by Dr Patrick Vernon and the analysis of the workforce profile and ethnicity pay gap review.
- Key themes that had emerged from the independent race review included: psychological safety, racism in the workplace, challenges with management behaviour, lack of career opportunities for black, Asian and multi-ethnic staff, impact of racism on health and well-being, race and sexism as well as institutional and structural racism.
- That the council had responded to the independent race review's five recommendations, where clear commitments had been made to these recommendations in order for the action plan to have the best possible outcome.
- As well as the corporate action there were plans outlined for a directorate action plan to take place. In addition, there would be service level EDI objectives to be included in all service plans and embedding SMART EDI objectives for all staff members. Finally, initiatives would be reviewed, to ensure EDI objectives were met.

The Chair thanked the officer for their presentation and opened the floor to Members for questions, which were answered as followed:

**Q. How were you going to take Members through the process and include Members to be trained and developed on EDI?**

The Chief Executive explained that Members had been involved in the scrutiny and approval of the strategy. Member engagement needs to be built and this would be done through influencing the strategy through the working group but also by the strategy being challenged through scrutiny. In addition, with the agreement from Members, it was important to make sure Member processes were just as appropriate as Officer processes. It would be

encouraged for Members to sign up to member training sessions that the Council would provide the appropriate support, advice and guidance.

**Q. Regarding the top 5% of senior staff, being more representative of the overall resident population by 2025. What methods would be used to achieve that?**

The Chief Executive responded by noting that the achievability of this was based on a number of factors. The first being turnover, which was why 2025 was set as the deadline. The Chief Executive noted that a new Corporate Director had recently started at Harrow Council, who was the most senior non-white woman with the organisation. The recruitment process was done through new techniques, it was made sure that the Chief Officers Appointment Panel was appropriately balanced from a representation perspective, the recruitment partner was recruited based on their track record around diversity and inclusion, with diversity built into every stage of recruitment process.

During this process best practice was followed and it was found that there were a greater proportion of diverse applicants. This had demonstrated that when recruitment was done differently it had made a difference to people's motivation in coming forward to apply.

The Director of HR and Organisational Development added that it was important to be consistently more creative, to be focused on the importance and benefits of diversity, for it to be ensured that different skills and backgrounds were being valued. They also added that it was important for this to be tackled step by step and highlighted that there was a glass ceiling at a certain grade for Black, Asian and multi-ethnic staff. Therefore, it was important for career development opportunities to be promoted within the organisation, as it was just as important to foster our current workforce being balanced with recruitment from a more diverse talent pool.

The Leader of the Council also added that the Council needed to change the way it recruited staff through better training. In addition, equality train had been provided for Members in the past, there possibly should be some compulsory training moving forward.

**Q. Had there been instances where Harrow Council had breached the Equalities Act 2010?**

The Chief Executive noted that he was not aware of any breaches of the Equalities Act 2010 and noted that there was a big difference between being legally compliant and for best practice to be actioned, with this report being focused on how the Council moves from legal compliance to actual best practice.

**Q. What were your thoughts on labelling ethnicities as there was a concern surrounding tabulating ethnicities.**

An officer explained this had been considered throughout the process, when terminology was concerned and to not homogenise groups because that would risk a one-size fits all approach being produced. However, once the

work force profile data had been examined, there was the ability to look at particular groups where there were particular issues around racial inequality, racism or pay gap. In addition, guidance was issued to managers earlier this year that encouraged managers to not use the BAME terminology and to not homogenise Black, Asian and multi-ethnic but to be specific around who they were talking about when policies were being developed. The report did use the terminology Black, Asian and multi-ethnic as opposed to one word being used to describe various multiple identities.

**Q. Does the figure 1 on page 29 create more confusion? If a particular ethnicity was underrepresented, does it mean that there would be a focus on improving that underrepresentation?**

An Officer explained that there were a number of ways that the data could have been presented in order for underrepresentation to be explained. Figure 2 had shown that within each of the Directorates where some of our staff were. Figure 3 was a breakdown of the pay bands within ethnic groups, it was found that there was more of a fairer representation of white staff across the organisation and the pay bands compared to black, Asian and multi-ethnic groups. These figures were there to show underrepresentation in senior graded roles for black, Asian and multi-ethnic groups. It was noted that the information could be presented differently in order for a better understanding to be realised.

The Chief Executive added that this was more to do with the data being used to get managers to think more differently and more creatively and to get managers to think about diversity within their team. In addition, there was a need for evidence of what has happened previously to be provided in order for it to be figured out where in the recruitment process improvements need to be made.

**Q. Could we get confirmation that the training would be delivered by people with lived experience? As the optics of that were really important. In addition, could the truth and reconciliation meetings be explained further? Were we confident in the action plan that microaggressions would be picked up and addressed?**

An officer explained that work had been done with a provider who have had substantial experience in delivering EDI training to corporate organisations. In addition, the Council had ensured that when commissioning that provider, the Council had taken the views of staff networks and consulted around that training programme, so that the lived experiences of staff were considered.

The truth and reconciliation meetings were planned to be a series of meetings very similar to the focus groups that were organised as part of the collaboration/co-production process of creating this report. It would be hoped that they would be facilitated by Dr Patrick Vernon around some of the more difficult aspects of the race report that was published, it would be what staff had experienced and to look at those experiences with managers and senior leaders through a facilitated dialogue.

The Chief Executive added that the training, the development and the support that had been planned to be given would not be a tick box training routine but would allow lived experiences to come through and understood. It was also added that there had been a strong staff network, which had been staff lead with strong input which came from the Council's Black, Asian and multi-ethnic staff to which staff were good at holding senior leaders to account and prepared to speak of issues they had faced and would continue to do so now that the infrastructure was there.

The Director of HR and Organisation Development added that the Dignity at Work Policy was not just a policy but would be a cultural shift to allow a dialogue to continue in order for issues to be raised and for the organisation to take part in that conversation without fear, so that mistakes could be learnt from.

**Q. What measures were in place for the Council to continue learning from other Councils and comparable organisations and how was Harrow Council sharing its experiences of this process with other Councils?**

An Officer explained that Harrow Council had been working closely with other London Councils, with what had been learnt shared with those Councils and in addition, it was noted that Harrow Council was also a member of the London Councils Tackling Racial Inequality Group and West London Alliance Race Equality Group where it was planned to present the race action plan in November 2021.

The Director of HR and Organisational Development added that the London Chief Executives had set up the Tackling Racial Inequality Group, where Harrow had been leading the large employers work stream, this had meant that Harrow were sharing best practices across the 33 London Boroughs. In addition, there was an established knowledge hub where local authorities had shared their policies and initiatives. Therefore, there should be good learning and good practice shared on issues that were particularly challenging.

**Q. How were we communicating to Harrow residents about what would the Council had been doing, what progress had been made and what were the next steps as well?**

The Chief Executive outlined that it was important to make sure as an employer, the race review and action plan was carried out first. It was intended to use the approval of the action plan via the Cabinet and for that to be used as a way to communicate with local residents. It was noted that within the second phase there was the intention to take an anti-racist approach in terms of Harrow Council's services.

**Q. What metrics would be used to define representative? Could the breakdown of the makeup of diversity be more specific than black, Asian and multi-ethnic?**

The Chief Executive highlighted that it would take time to be completely representative but over time the makeup of Harrow Council staff would be representative of the London Borough of Harrow and that it would become more sophisticated and that it was representative within the most senior staff as possible.

It was added by the Committee Member that the intentions of ongoing improvements towards a more specific and representative makeup of staff should be outlined in future work.

**Q. How would all of the issues highlighted within the background papers be tackled, as it would seem not all made it into the action plan? This included various management issues, such as low appraisal rates and poor levels of trust in some areas.**

The Chief Executive noted that if the action plan had not addressed those issues in the papers, then it would be reviewed. It was also noted that other work had been planned that would support the improvement of the Council, for example, the corporate organisational development programme had sought to improve factors such as general manager competences and training which would see regular one to one meetings and performance discussions addressed. It was noted that the range of issues should possibly be referenced as being addressed in other strands of work.

**Q. With some of the data on ethnicity in the workplace, there was 10% unknown, why was this the case?**

An Officer explained that the 10% of unknown ethnicity was a result of missing information on forms from staff, therefore it was a case that this information had not been available for the report.

**Q. Within the action plan, in terms of factors to be measured, it doesn't say what the percentage targets were. When would they be set?**

An Officer explained that the percentage targets had not been set because there was currently no baseline set. This was because there was an aim to for the percentage increase to be observed as opposed to a defined baseline set. Where there had been a baseline, distinct targets had been set and where there was no baseline in the report was due to unavailable information. However, there were intentions to set baselines once the action plan had been reviewed and when more sophisticated data would be available.

**Q. How would the progress of this action plan and framework be captured so that it could be implemented to other protected characteristics?**

The Chief Executive explained that a lot of work needed to be done surrounding the overall improvement of leadership and management and within that particular skills or issues would need to be emphasised. It was also noted that this was one of multiple phases of the EDI agenda and it was intended for this work to be applied to other areas.

**Q. How would you as Chief Executive going to ensure that each of these staff have protected time to be able to provide good mentoring?**

The Chief Executive informed the Chair that a lot of co-production with senior staff had taken place in terms of the development of the action plan. It had been ensured that staff were comfortable signing up to this and so there was confidence that staff would have the right attitude towards this.

The Director of HR and Organisational Development also noted that it was emphasised that mentoring would be quality over quantity as we were sensitive to high workloads.

**Q. Was there a plan for an apology to be issued and what form would it take?**

The Chief Executive noted that it was in the action plan and that it was intended that subject to Cabinet approving the report the Leader of the Council and Chief Executive would write to staff and also talk to staff through one of the Chief Executive's staff briefings.

The Chair hoped that there would be talk on systemic racism and for this to be understood as an important factor that should be addressed.

The Chief Executive, Leader of the Council and Chair of the Overview and Scrutiny Committee thanked the EDI and HR team for the work they had done on this report and action plan.

**RESOLVED:** That the Committee:

- Had considered and endorsed the Council's strategic approach on race equality in Harrow and the Race Equality Action Plan;
- And for the report to be forwarded to Cabinet for consideration and response.

(Note: The meeting, having commenced at 6.30 pm, closed at 8.15 pm).

(Signed) Councillor Sachin Shah  
Chair



**Report for: Overview and Scrutiny  
Committee and Scrutiny  
Sub-Committees**

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<b>Date of Meeting:</b>	14 <sup>th</sup> December 2021
<b>Subject:</b>	<b>Council's approach to Enforcement: Licensing and Enforcement Update</b>
<b>Responsible Officer:</b>	Dipti Patel, Corporate Director of Community
<b>Scrutiny Lead Member area:</b>	Councillor Peymana Assad – Portfolio Holder for Community Cohesion, Crime and Enforcement
<b>Exempt:</b>	No
<b>Wards affected:</b>	All
<b>Enclosures:</b>	None

## **Section 1 – Summary and Recommendations**

This report sets out the approach taken with enforcement by the Licensing and Enforcement team. It outlines the scope of the service, current issues and how the team is working to continually improve the service to local residents and businesses.

### **Recommendations:**

1. **That the Committee review and note the work being undertaken by the Licensing and Enforcement team as set out in this report.**

## **Section 2 – Report**

### **Introduction**

1. The Licensing and Enforcement team is part of the Communities directorate. The team comprises of residential and commercial licensing, environmental protection, food and health and safety.
2. The team oversee the delivery of Kingdom LA Services contract, who undertake enforcement work for the service in relation to non-compliance with the Council's Public Spaces Protection Orders (PSPO). The team also oversee the delivery of the trading standards service which is currently provided on Harrow's behalf by Brent.

### **Scope of the Service**

3. The scope of the service includes:

#### **Commercial Licensing**

- Processing applications under the Licensing Act 2003 including premises and personal licences and temporary event notices
- Processing representations and requests for review of premises licences
- Processing gambling premises licences and permits
- Undertaking film classifications
- Processing special treatments, animal welfare, street trading and scrap metal licences
- Investigating complaints about licensed premises and activities
- Dealing with businesses operating without a required licence

#### **Residential Licensing**

- Processing HMO (Houses in Multiple Occupation) and selective licence scheme licence applications
- Investigating complaints about licensed premises and activities
- Dealing with premises operating without a required licence



## **Environmental Protection**

- Investigating service requests relating to:
  - the abatement of statutory nuisance from noise and light and odour
  - air pollution e.g. emissions of smoke, dust, effluvia and odours, from industry, shops, houses and vehicles.
  - Contamination of land.
  - Asbestos.
  - Filthy and Verminous premises
- Investigating service requests from residents about private sector housing conditions
- Providing advice and taking enforcement action where appropriate to bring housing up to standard

## **Food, Health and Safety.**

- Investigation and control of infectious disease and food poisoning
- Investigation of complaints from employees about safety at work and workplace accident notifications
- Investigation of complaints from consumers about food and food premises conditions
- Delivery of a risk based planned programme of food hygiene, food standards and health and safety interventions
- Delivery of the national Food Hygiene Rating Scheme in the borough
- Food sampling for contamination, labelling, composition and authenticity
- Provision of advice and enforcement where appropriate to bring workplaces and food premises up to standard
- Regulation of smoke free requirements in workplaces and buildings open to the public

## **Trading Standards**

- Managing product safety inspections and complaints
- Managing fair trading inspections and complaints
- Managing counterfeit inspections and complaints
- Providing primary authority and business support

## **Demands on the service**

4. In the last 12 months the demands on the service were:
  - 3,734 Environmental protection service requests
  - 1,103 Commercial Licence applications
  - 238 Houses in multiple occupation Licence applications
  - 483 Selective Licence applications
  - 488 Programmed food hygiene inspections undertaken

## **Enforcement Action taken**

5. In the last 12 months the following enforcement action has been taken:

- 252 FPNs (Fixed Penalty Notice) served in relation to fly tipping
- 727 FPNs served in relation to PSPO offences

### **Service objectives and outcomes**

6. The service aims to:
- Protect and improve the health and wellbeing of residents and visitors to the borough, in particular by ensuring that they have a safe place to live;
  - Maintain and improve the health and wellbeing of the borough's residents, consumers, workers and visitors by ensuring that they have safe places in which to eat, work, shop and pursue leisure activities.
  - Maintain an environment which encourages a highly complaint, strong and diverse local economy
  - Maintain or improve public health and safety
  - Reduce pressure/demand on other services/organisations, for example the NHS
  - improve service access for customers and improve customer satisfaction with the services

### **Strategic challenges**

7. There are a number of strategic challenges for the department:
- **Change in customers' expectations** – customers continue to expect a higher quality of service in line with the immediate culture that new technology innovation has brought e.g. immediate access 24/7 to report issues, monitor case progress and provide feedback. This needs to be balanced with the older customers who still need to communicate with the Council through more traditional methods.
  - **Reducing business burdens** – The Government's current drive to reduce burdens on business contradicts public expectation of high standards for consumer protection, health, safety and hygiene.
  - **Increasing demands** – An increasing population means more and more demand on the service resulting in a need for prioritisation of work. Due to lockdown people have spent more time in and around their homes in the past twelve months. The result has been that they have become more aware of the issues within their local vicinity which has led to an increase in demands in some areas.
  - **Finances** – Local government budgets are very tight and available funding has been reduced by central government.

## **Partnership working**

8. In order to meet the service aims the team works in partnership with:
- Customers, including residents and businesses and ward Councillors within the London Borough of Harrow. In particular the service relies on information provided from residents and ward Councillors in relation to illegal and unlawful activities taking place.
  - Other service areas within the Council including Highways, Community Safety, HB Public Law and Planning, to deliver safety and compliance in co-regulated businesses, and legal advice.
  - Other regulatory services such as the police, fire brigade, HMRC and Immigration Service where there is a substantial and broad lack of compliance and joint working is the most effective solution to significant public health and amenity issues.
  - The Public Health Team
  - Government partners, such as the Gambling Commission, who help regulate Gambling premises, Public Health England, Regulatory Delivery. Public Health England on infectious disease control, the Food Standards Agency on food safety, the Health and Safety Executive on delivery of national priorities in health and safety and DEFRA on animal welfare and drinking water quality.
  - City of London Animal Welfare Service on animal welfare licensing

## **Case studies**

### **A. Public Space Protection Orders (PSPO)**

#### **Borough Wide Renewal June 2020**

This provides an alternative to prosecution as a means of enforcement for minor ASB (Anti-Social Behaviour) which is managed through a system of fixed penalty fines currently £150 usually served and exercised by Kingdom LA Support on our behalf.

Harrow's Borough wide PSPO was introduced from 1<sup>st</sup> July 2017 and renewed following consultation in 2020. It was developed to replace previous controls over street drinking and low level ASB across Harrow.

The offences in this order are:

- To urinate, defecate or spit in public places
- Not cleaning up and/or not being prepared to clean up after their dog
- Smoking in children's play areas
- Driving on footpaths and verges
- Consuming alcohol in a public place

#### **Introduction of additional PSPO's**

In November 2015, Cabinet granted the Corporate Director of Community authority to approve any PSPO affecting up to three bordering wards following consultation with the Portfolio Holder. Any PSPOs falling outside of this limitation need Cabinet approval. If proposed orders meet the requirements

above the decision to introduce them lies with the Portfolio Holder and Corporate Director. Consultation must take place regardless of decision maker.

### **Town Centre July 2020**

Following consultation between July and August 2020 an order specific to Harrow Town Centre was introduced in August 2021. Beginning with a soft launch the order is now in place and being enforced by Kingdom LA support and introduces the offences relating to the following, specific to the Town Centre

- Amplification - No use of amplifiers without authorisation
- Signing up of people to Financial Agreements on the Street unless within 2 meters of a permitted stand
- Placing of tables, stands, or other furniture / fixings without consent
- Feeding of Birds and Vermin anywhere in the zone
- Distribution of leaflets without permission or exempt for political religious or charitable purposes
- Illegal Street Trading - No sales of any goods without a licence/permission
- Obstruction of Authorised Officer in relation to this PSPO

### **Parks Consultation Dec 2020**

Consultation on the introduction of an order took place between 11<sup>th</sup> December 2020 and 22<sup>nd</sup> January 2021.

Proposal to introduce specific controls to address matters of concern and complaint in five key open spaces:

In:

- Bentley Nature Reserve
- Pear Wood Nature Reserve
- Pinner Memorial Park

To address:

- Dogs to be kept under proper control
- Endangerment or Nuisance to Wildlife
- Feeding of Wildlife (i.e Feeding of birds in Pinner Memorial)
- Lighting of fires or using barbeques

In:

- Harrow Weald Cemetery
- Wealdstone Cemetery

To Address:

- Dogs to be kept under proper control
- Access and Egress

The consultation which took place between 11<sup>th</sup> December 2020 to 22<sup>nd</sup> January 2021 was wholly within the COVID 19 Lockdown period which is not considered to reflect normal activity within open spaces. We did receive responses, but they were limited from some areas partly as a result of the nature of the timing.

It is proposed that the consultation be rerun to allow as much opportunity for communities to consider the impact and respond in support or to raise concerns regarding the additional controls. Prior to recommencing consultation, a meeting will be held with stakeholders to decide if anything should be removed or added prior to putting the final proposals to the public.

### **Issues and Timescale**

The introduction of the additional controls for the Town Centre and for Open Spaces has inevitably been delayed by the redirection and loss of resources within the Enforcement Service.

During the height of the pandemic a decision was taken to suspend normal enforcement patrols and for our enforcement team to concentrate on patrolling communities to ensure that residents and business were complying with COVID Regulations and good practice.

During this time service and enforcement of FPN's was suspended which made introduction of new controls untenable. The departmental restructure has also had a significant effect on available resources as well as changes in key personnel.

In May 2021 a petition was received calling in the proposed PSPO for the Town Centre to be reviewed, the Call in sub committee unanimously agreed to uphold the decision of the Council to introduce the PSPO but with several recommendations for additional clarification. Subsequently the decision was taken to introduce the controls in a measured way with clear communications on what was and was not covered.

A phased introduction then commenced in July and Kingdom who have now recommenced on street enforcement have commenced issuing tickets under the new rules. A new area related to PSPOs is being created on the Council webpage which will be the go to section on what the Council's PSPO currently prevent, where to pay any fines and also request permissions in relation to PSPO activities.

## **B. Shisha and working with Planning**

The Health Act makes it an offence for anyone in control of buildings open to the public to allow smoking indoors- i.e. anywhere with a roof which is more than 50% enclosed. Shisha, which is captured under the definition of smoking in the Health Act, can be smoked in the open air where there is no roof or ceiling above the smoker. Where there is a roof or ceiling, at least 50% of the walls of the structure must be permanently open including any doors windows or retractable mechanisms.

Shisha is not directly regulated under planning law but when seeking to change the use of a building or to build any kind of shelter or extension (for shisha), planning legislation will dictate whether planning permission will be needed, depending on the extent of the use. Poorly designed and ill-thought-out structures which are not consulted on either directly with Licensing and Enforcement or through the planning process are could fall foul of smoking and or planning controls.

Despite Public Health concerns it is a relatively low-cost business with significant potential for profits so is currently popular in Harrow. Some businesses have gone ahead with development or conversion of premises to allow shisha and some have got away with a gradual change in structure in the past which means that we have identified a number of non-compliant premises.

To tackle the problem during lockdown a small team from EH developed a project to provide guidance to all known shisha premises followed up with a Health Act compliance visit. Prior to and following these visits officers checked in with Planning Enforcement and Licensing to identify the current permission status of each premises and report back any potential breaches found by the onsite assessment.

So far the project has targeted 25 businesses. All premises have now been assessed and advised of their requirements under the Health Act, licencing and planning. Warnings have been given for premises which are not more than 50% open.

Shisha is a public health issue and the source of many nuisance complaints. It is not captured by any licensing act nor is it covered directly under planning or other specific legislation. There is pressure for a change in regulation to close this loophole and change the law. Members may wish to support this proposal and lobby Government for a change in the law related to Shisha.

### **C. Partnership working - Residential Licensing ASB case Licensed HMO HA2 area**

A Licenced HMO with 5 rooms, 4 occupied by Housing tenants, 3 of whom have been placed by Harrow Council and 1 placed by another Borough's Housing Team

Towards the end of September 2021, we became aware of increasing levels of ASB including noise, intimidation aggression, drugs, plus the occupant placed by another authority had 6 dogs in a bedsit room.

28<sup>th</sup> September 2021 - the Residential Licensing officer in consultation with the Enforcement Manager set up a multiagency meeting involving Community Safety, Police, Housing, Social Care, Enforcement and Residential Licensing.

All agencies involved shared intelligence and took away actions for their own role. The Landlord & Agent were served a Community Protection Notice (CPN) warning letter requiring that they take control of their property and better manage their tenants.

After a further period of pressure from all sections the residents were moved from the premises and the ASB and nuisance were removed.

- Housing withdrew Harrow Tenants and wrote to the other Council
- Police and Environmental Health (EH) worked to address the noise and dog issues
- Residential Licensing put further pressure on the landlord and his agent
- The tenant with dogs left after about 3 weeks

Further enforcement action is being considered due to outstanding issues related to the condition of the property.

### **D. COVID 19 monitoring Enforcement and reporting**

Following the advice to staff delivered by the Chief Executive on 23<sup>rd</sup> March 2020 most staff across the council shifted from working at their desk in council offices to working from home. At the same time several teams across the Council stepped up to a new role in monitoring and enforcing a range of new rules and regulations.

The Health Protection (Coronavirus) Regulations 2020 came into force in February 2020 and changed the emphasis of all our enforcement teams, not least in Environmental Health and Licensing. Kingdom LA Support were tasked with monitoring the Borough for compliance with the various stages of control and lockdown. Environmental health staff suspended business as usual and moved to a 7 day a week format providing support to the Public Health England Track and Trace Service, monitoring parks and neighbourhoods and providing the enforcement escalation for businesses.

Guidance was issued locally and Nationally at the beginning of the 1<sup>st</sup> lock down and subsequently to ensure that businesses were aware of the restrictions in place. Premises operating when they should have been formally closed were subject to enforcement actions including Prohibition Notices and FPN's

Licensing issued refunds for the first lockdown to Special Treatment Premises and issued extended licences for the second because of the complexity and cost.

Working with HSE many small and medium businesses were directly contacted to assess their compliance in the workplace, with escalation to Environmental Health Officers for lack of response.

Supporting the recovery of High Streets with guidance and simplified street trading or 'pavement licences' took place.

The Food Standards Agency advised LA's to suspend face to face visits for a period in 2020/21 and issued recovery guidance in May 2021. We are now expected to have fully caught up with the 300+ outstanding new businesses and backlogs of low to medium premises by July 2023.

We have seen Increased activity with approvals and health certificates because of the unstable trading relationship post Brexit.

The EH and Licensing role has varied over time since March 2020 and we only really started to reintroduce the day job in June 2021.

### **Continuing service improvements**

The team are currently undertaking the following transformation and continuing service improvements.

- **Area Based Enforcement Teams**

The team has restructured, moving away from traditional subject matter-based teams to an area-based model. The benefits of this model are that it creates a multi discipline environment where the area team can all pull their combined expertise together to resolve complex issues. It provides capacity to deal with emerging issues as the teams will meet the demands of the ward area rather than being focused on individual subject areas. The ability to focus and manage a team of officers by areas will also enable priorities to be set for different areas depending on need.

Being based by area means closer working relationships can be established with the local police, other council departments, resident, businesses and ward members.



- **Priority Enforcement delivery**

Targeting priority issues and delivering quick results to residents is a key area the service will be improving in the next six months.

Areas that have been identified as being priority enforcement include:

- Visiting fly tip hotspots, securing evidence and taking enforcement action.
- Undertaking evening/morning visits to evidence possible HMO properties
- Monitoring commercial licensed premises in evenings and weekends
- Responding to ongoing nuisance such as bonfires

Six additional officers are being recruited to undertake this work with the plan that all are recruited by mid-December.

As part of this delivery an 8 week rolling calendar has been created, moving resources around ward by ward to deal with priority enforcement issues in each area. Each week the focus will be on a particular ward undertaking enforcement and engagement focused on the specific problems in that area/ward.

Feedback will be given to the ward Councillors at the end of each focus week and an opportunity for members to comment on the plans for the next focus week. Due to varying levels of priority enforcement need in each ward, different actions may be undertaken in each ward and the levels of resources given to a focus ward in each week will differ.

Local policing teams and other Council departments will be informed of the focus ward programme for the forthcoming weeks and be given an opportunity to attend where appropriate.

- **Targeting Fly Tipping**

The levels of fly tipping are a concern that many Harrow residents have. There were 8,844 fly tips reported in the 12 months ending April 2021. The average number of fly tips reported since October 2019 is 715 per month.

In Harrow the trend appears to be waste predominately left in black bags and in small numbers. This suggests that the individuals fly tipping in Harrow are more likely to be from local residential properties.

Enforcement action can be taken when the perpetrator can be easily identified, however unless there is a witness to the act of dumping or the bags themselves contain evidence clearly identifying the owner it is difficult to take action.

Waste on the public highway is cleared by the waste team, however many of the significant fly tip locations within Harrow are on private land. If an owner is easily identified, action can be taken, however when it is a shared private area getting someone to take responsibility for the clear up can be difficult. Fly tips also often occur on "orphaned land" where there is no landowner to hold responsible for the removal of the fly tip and any preventative measures required.

Areas once known locally for fly tipping will repeatedly attract further fly tipping. As a result clearing a fly tip does not solve the problem. It is also costly for the council to repeatedly clear locations of fly tip rubbish

The action of fly tipping needs to be made socially unacceptable in all wards of the Borough. Publicity and communications will be used to educate the public to dispose of their waste correctly. It will also focus on the fact that the continual clearance of the fly tip is a cost borne by the public purse.

Fly tips themselves are often found where there are other local issues that may be contributing to the issue, such as unlicensed HMOs, commercial premises without a trade waste agreement, etc. Areas susceptible to fly tipping may also experience other nuisance issues or anti-social behaviour.

The Licensing and Enforcement service have identified the top twenty hot spot areas and created a strategy to deal with these. This involves taking a bespoke and holistic approach to each fly tip hot spot area.

The hotspot areas will be visited and a site-specific action plan created to address the wider issues. A Zero tolerance approach will be taken to offenders, with clear communications and messages on this stance. The webpages and webforms will clearly identify to residents the evidence we need to secure successful enforcement action.

- **Customer Journey/IT - Database/Intelligence lead approach**

The Licensing and enforcement team are involved in several wider Council initiatives which will deliver service improvements.

Due to the changing demands of customers the team, among several other departments, are looking at the journey that their customers undertake with a view to ensure that this meets the needs of all residents. Including those who cannot access online or mobile Application (App) based solutions.

The current database for the service is being upgraded to be able to provide webforms for customer interaction which will allow the service to be accessed more quickly and easily and in some cases with real time updates. The new system will also improve how the officers interact with their cases which should bring time efficiencies and mean that officers can spend more time resolving the cases and less on data entry.

The Licensing and Enforcement team have also adopted an intelligence lead approach in responding to issues across the Borough. This will support the area-based teams who will be able to view real time information and data on the demands of the service and respond quickly to emerging issues.

- **Improved Partnership working**

The Licensing and Enforcement team are still in the early stages of planning improved partnership working.

Once the area-based teams are established and embedded this should lead to closer working with the relevant departments and partners.

Other areas that are currently being explored are looking at establishing a cross departmental working group focused on the most problematic premises. Closer working with housing and social services in relation to issues such as hoarders.

## **Financial Implications**

The works outlined in the report are delivered using existing revenue budgets of Licensing & Enforcement Service. In addition, a one-off funding of £300k in total has been allocated from Members Investment Fund for a Priority Enforcement Team to tackle a range of environmental issues.

## **Performance Issues**

Improving the environment and reducing matters of nuisance and business non-compliance will have a positive impact on helping make a difference to families, businesses and communities.

It is expected that the work outlined above will have a positive impact on performance with improved feedback from residents both indirectly and in resident surveys. It is also expected that there will be a reduction in the backlog of “aged” cases across the service.

## **Environmental Impact**

The continuing service improvements outlined in this report are expected to have a hugely positive impact on the Environment, by putting in place actions that address the priority matters across the Borough in relation to enforcement and licensing.

## **Risk Management Implications**

Risks included on corporate or directorate risk register? **No**

Separate risk register in place? **No**

The relevant risks contained in the register are attached/summarised below.  
**n/a**

The following key risks should be taken into account when agreeing the recommendations in this report:

None identified

Equalities implications / Public Sector Equality Duty

Was an Equality Impact Assessment carried out? **No**

If no, state why an EqIA was not carried out below:

**This report is for information only and does not propose any actions.**

## **Council Priorities**

Please identify how the decision sought delivers these priorities.

- **Improving the environment and addressing climate change**

The work undertaken by the licensing and enforcement team help improve the environment in Harrow by:

\*Reducing fly tips

\* Dealing with Filthy and verminous properties

\*Reducing nuisance from smoke, odour, light and noise

- **Tackling poverty and inequality**

The work undertaken by the licensing and enforcement around the enforcement of unlicensed HMOs and selective licensing ensures that residential accommodations is safe, well maintained and of a good quality for all Harrow residents.

- **Thriving economy**

The licensing and enforcement service supports and encourages a highly compliant, strong and diverse local economy.

## **Section 3 - Statutory Officer Clearance**

**Statutory Officer: DAWN CALVERT**

Signed by the Chief Financial Officer

**Date: 29 12 2021**

**Statutory Officer: Paresh Mehta**

Signed on behalf of the Monitoring Officer

**Date: 01 12 2021**

**Chief Officer: Dipti Patel**

Signed by the Corporate Director of Community

**Date: 26 11 2021**

## **Mandatory Checks**

**Ward Councillors notified: NO\*, as it impacts on all Wards**

## **Section 4 - Contact Details and Background Papers**

None.

**Contact:** Emma Phasey, Head of Licensing & Enforcement

Emma.phasey@Harrow.gov.uk

### **Background Papers:**

If appropriate, does the report include the following considerations?

- |                 |           |
|-----------------|-----------|
| 1. Consultation | <b>NO</b> |
| 2. Priorities   | <b>NO</b> |

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**Report for: Overview and Scrutiny  
Committee****Date of Meeting:** 14 December 2021**Subject:** Community Safety Strategic  
Assessment 2021**Responsible Officer:** Alex Dewsnap, Director, Strategy &  
Partnerships**Scrutiny Lead  
Member area:** Councillor Kairul Kareema Marikar**Exempt:** No**Wards affected:** All**Enclosures:** Appendix A – Annual Strategic  
Assessment 2021

## **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 Strategy

### **Recommendations:**

1. 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 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 requirements for a Strategic Assessment and Strategy were suspended during the emergency measures under Covid, and the work is now being carried out towards an updated strategy to be published in Spring 2022. This will be based on a Strategic Assessment that is provided in draft alongside this report, and will be updated until publication alongside the Strategy.

The Strategic Assessment considers a range of analysis across different crime types in the Borough. The assessment considers the priority areas that have previously been agreed with MOPAC as both locally relevant and in line with the Mayor's priorities. These are:

### **High Volume**

1. Burglary
2. Non-domestic violence with injury
3. Anti-social behaviour
4. Vehicle Crime

### **High Harm**

5. Sexual Violence
6. Modern Slavery
7. Domestic Abuse
8. Weapon Based Crime
9. Hate Crime

As a result of the Strategic Assessment, we believe the priorities should remain the same. However, the Strategy will be updated accordingly based on responses from stakeholders.



## 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.

Under section 7 of The Crime and Disorder (Formulation and Implementation of Strategy) Regulations 2007 the strategic assessment must include:

- (a) an analysis of the levels and patterns of crime and disorder and substance misuse in the area;
- (b) an analysis of the changes in those levels and patterns since the previous strategic assessment;
- (c) an analysis of why those changes have occurred;
- (d) the matters which the responsible authorities should prioritise when each are exercising their functions to reduce crime and disorder and to combat substance misuse in the area;
- (e) the matters which the persons living and working in the area consider the responsible authorities should prioritise when each are exercising their functions to reduce crime and disorder and to combat substance misuse in the area;
- (f) an assessment of the extent to which the partnership plan for the previous year has been implemented; and
- (g) details of those matters that the strategy group considers should be brought to the attention of the county strategy group to assist it in exercising its functions under these Regulations.

These requirements are fulfilled through the Strategic Assessment which is appended and the partnership plan, which is being developed from the assessment.

Under section 11 the partnership plans must set out:

- (a) a strategy for the reduction of crime and disorder and for combating substance misuse in the area in the three year period beginning with the year referred to in regulation 10(2);
- (b) the priorities identified in the strategic assessment prepared during the year prior to the year referred to in regulation 10(2);
- (c) the steps the strategy group considers it necessary for the responsible authorities to take to implement that strategy and meet those priorities;
- (d) how the strategy group considers the responsible authorities should allocate and deploy their resources to implement that strategy and meet those priorities;
- (e) the steps each responsible authority shall take to measure its success in implementing the strategy and meeting those priorities; and
- (f) the steps the strategy group proposes to take during the year to comply with its obligations under regulations 12, 13 and 14.

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 (including anti-social and other behaviour adversely affecting the local environment), misuse of drugs, alcohol and other substances, and re offending.

The draft Community Safety Strategy is scheduled to be presented to the Overview and Scrutiny Committee on the 8th February 2022.

## **Financial Implications**

All Councils have received funding under MOPAC London Crime Prevention Fund to tackle priorities in the new London Police and Crime Plan. We received £200,271 for financial year 2021-2022 towards projects and an additional £10k for the Children and Adults Safeguarding Boards. Funding from 2022-23 to 2024-25 is not yet confirmed but we should expect to receive something in the region of just under £700k across the 3 financial years, so around £230k pa.

## **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

## **Section 3 - Statutory Officer Clearance**

**Statutory Officer: Sharon Daniels**

Signed on behalf of the Chief Financial Officer

Date: 01/12/21

**Statutory Officer: Stephen Dorrian**

Signed on behalf of the Monitoring Officer

Date: 01/12/21

### **Mandatory Checks**

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

## **Section 4 - Contact Details and Background Papers**

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

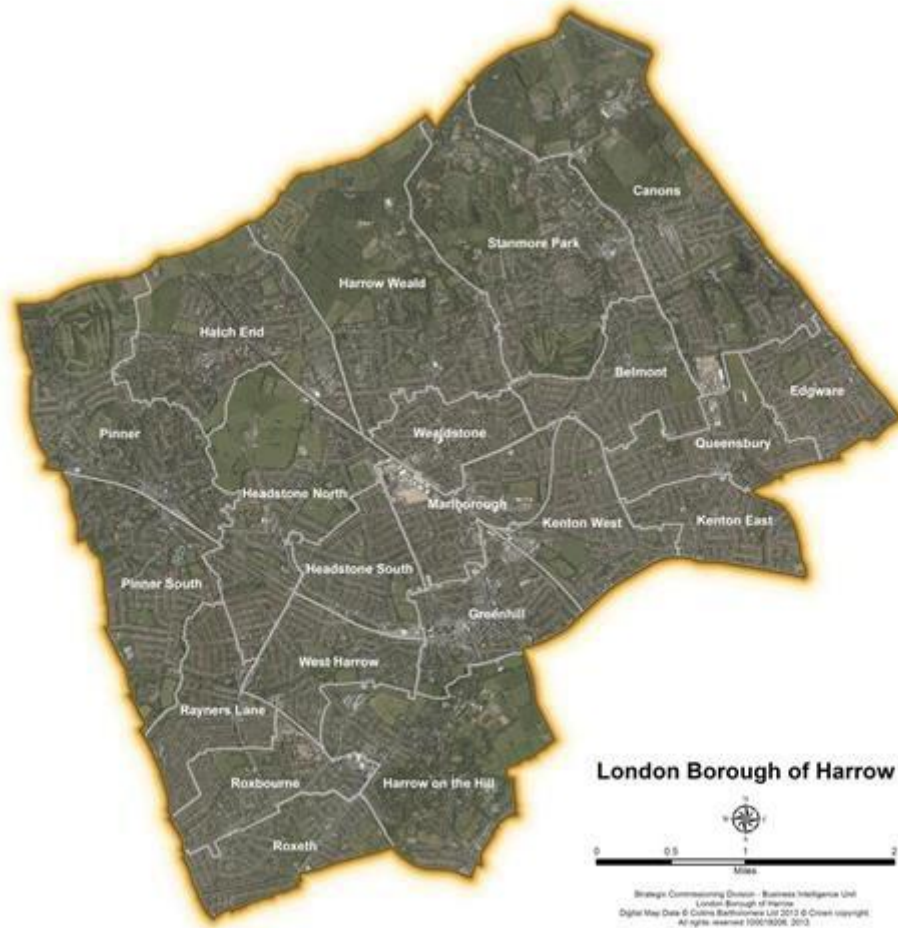
### **Background Papers:**

Appendix A – Annual Strategic Assessment 2021

**DRAFT**

# Annual Strategic Assessment 2021

A Summary of Crime in Harrow in 2020/21



## Annual Strategic Assessment 2021

Title:	Annual Strategic Assessment 2020/2021
Purpose:	Planning for Community Safety & VVE Strategy
Relevant to:	Safer Harrow Partnership
Authors:	Harrow Council - Business Intelligence Unit
Date Created:	September 2021

### Acknowledgement

- Metropolitan Police – <http://maps.met.police.uk/tables.htm>
  - Data extract: September 2021
- Safe Stats – <https://maps.london.gov.uk/safestats/>
  - Data extract: September 2021
- MOPAC interactive dashboard -<https://www.london.gov.uk/what-we-do/mayors-office-policing-and-crime-mopac/data-and-statistics>
  - Data extract: September 2021



**SAFESTATS**  
INFORMATION SHARING FOR TACKLING VIOLENCE

**MAYOR OF LONDON**  
OFFICE FOR POLICING AND CRIME

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### Crime rates

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

- **Harrow: 252,338 (2020)**
- **Greater London: 900,24,88 (2020)**

### 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.

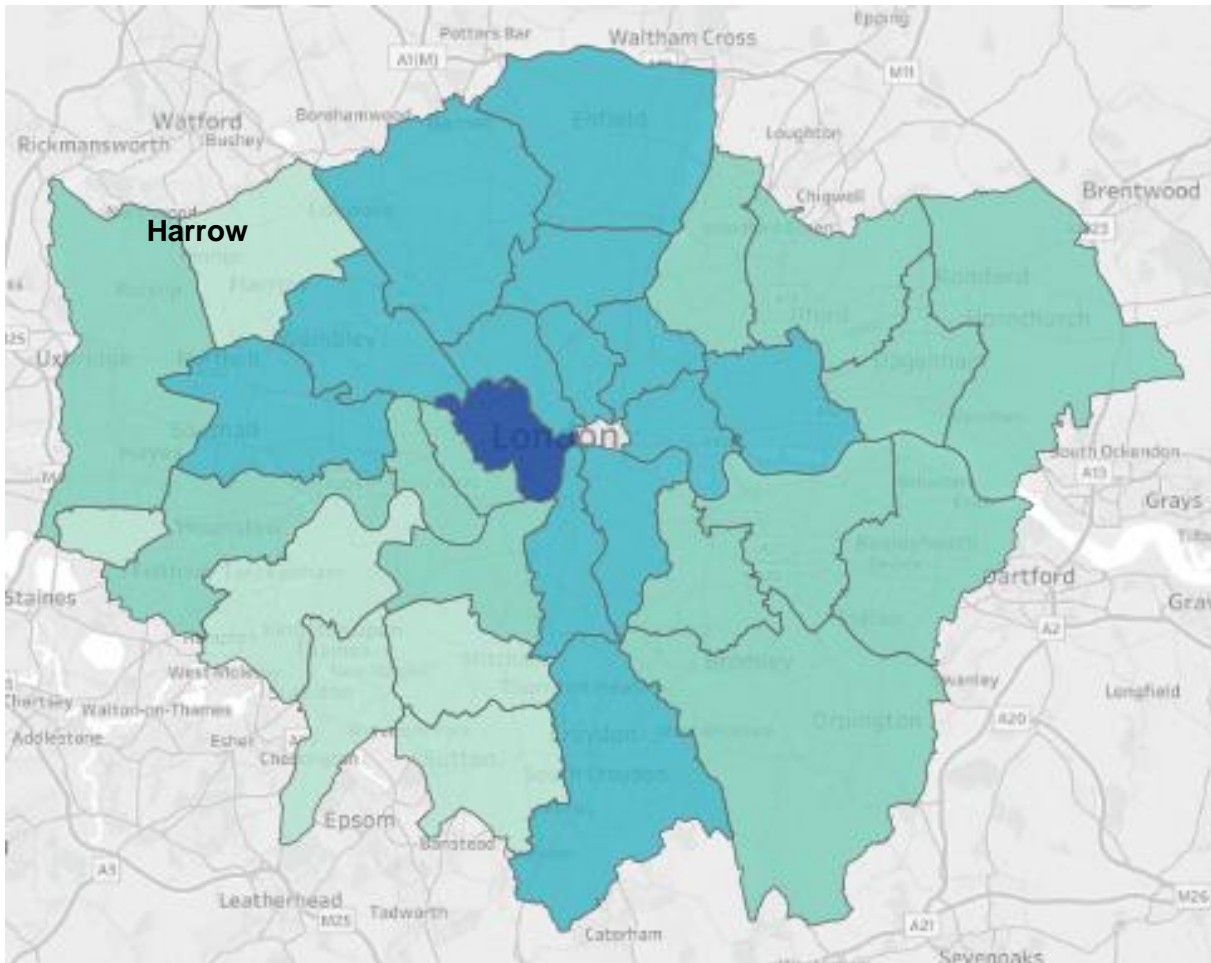
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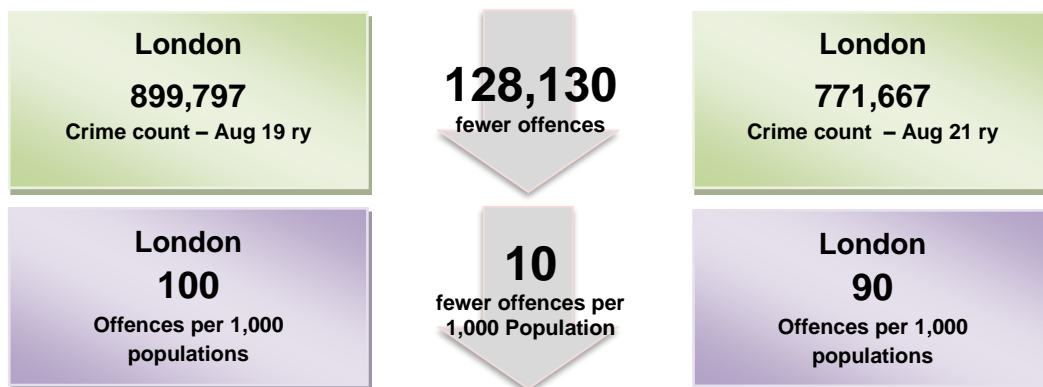
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# Crime in London

The total of recorded offences for the 12 months up to August 2021, for Greater London, was 771,667. The total of recorded offences the 12 months up to August 2019, for Greater London, was 899,797. This represents a 14.2% reduction or 128,130 fewer crimes.

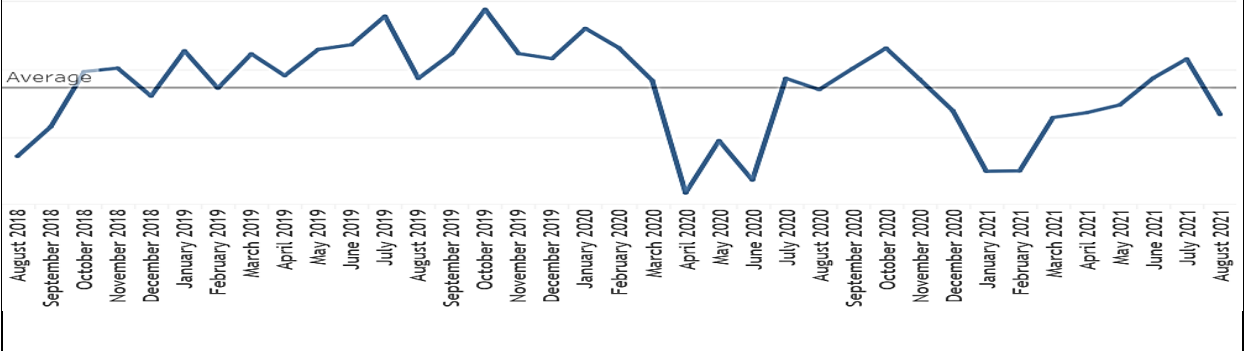
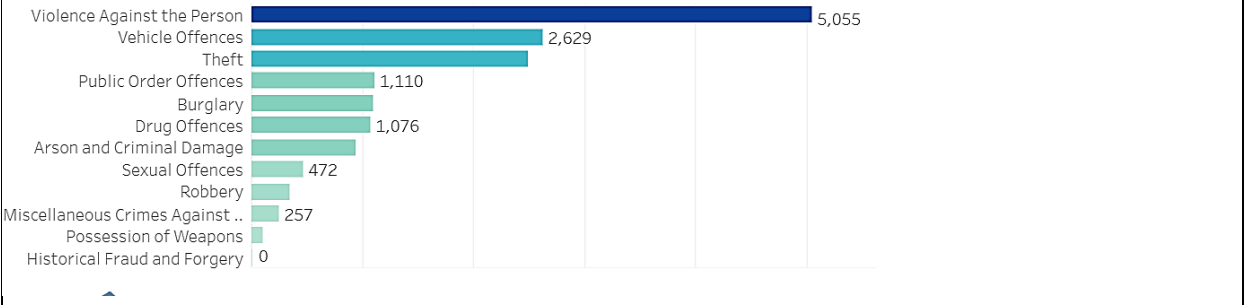
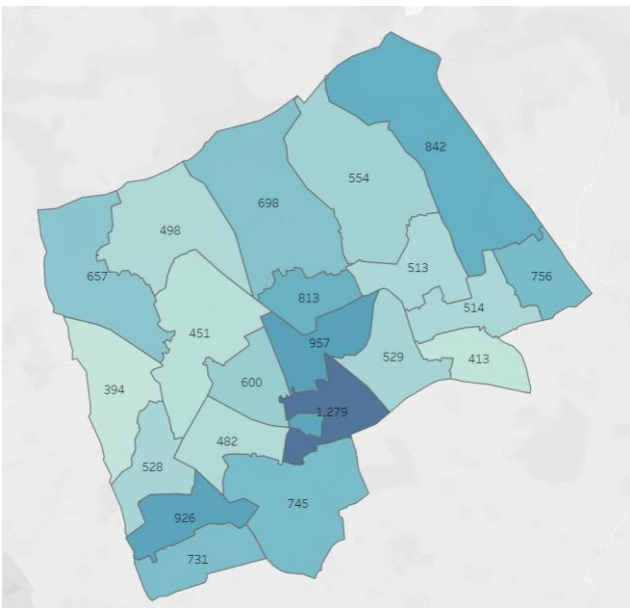


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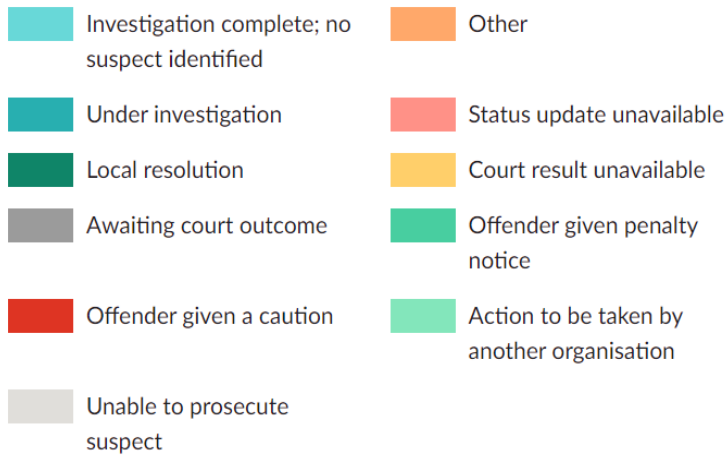
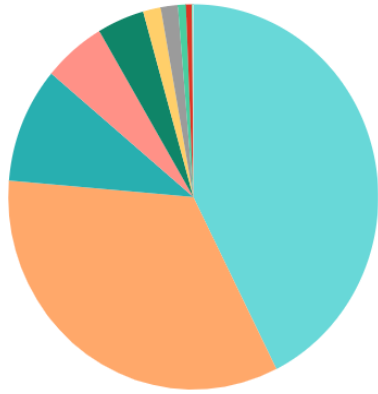


## Quick facts on crime in Harrow

Level of crime: 2021 (Aug ry)	15,610 crimes , 61.3 crimes per 1,000 population - <b>fourth lowest crime rate in London</b>																										
Level of crime 2020	15, 876- crimes , 62.3 crimes per 1,000 population - <b>second lowest crime rate in London</b>																										
Level of crime 2019	17,382 crimes , 68.2 crimes per 1,000 population - <b>third lowest crime rate in London</b>																										
Level of crime 2018	14, 908 crimes , 58.2 crimes per 1,000 population - <b>second lowest crime rate in London</b>																										
Level of crime 2017	13,957 crimes , 56 crimes per 1,000 population- <b>lowest crime rate in London</b>																										
General monthly trend of total crime																											
Level of crime, Harrow August ry- by Major Crime types	 <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Major Crime Type</th> <th>Number of Crimes</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Violence Against the Person</td> <td>5,055</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Vehicle Offences</td> <td>2,629</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Theft</td> <td>1,110</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Public Order Offences</td> <td>1,110</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Burglary</td> <td>1,076</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Drug Offences</td> <td>1,076</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Arson and Criminal Damage</td> <td>472</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Sexual Offences</td> <td>472</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Robbery</td> <td>257</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Miscellaneous Crimes Against ..</td> <td>257</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Possession of Weapons</td> <td>0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Historical Fraud and Forgery</td> <td>0</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Major Crime Type	Number of Crimes	Violence Against the Person	5,055	Vehicle Offences	2,629	Theft	1,110	Public Order Offences	1,110	Burglary	1,076	Drug Offences	1,076	Arson and Criminal Damage	472	Sexual Offences	472	Robbery	257	Miscellaneous Crimes Against ..	257	Possession of Weapons	0	Historical Fraud and Forgery	0
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<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Harrow ward crime levels (12 months up August 2021)</b></p> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div data-bbox="146 1384 778 1989">  </div> <div data-bbox="874 1384 1528 1960"> <p><b>Aug 2021 (rolling year)</b></p> <p><b>Total crime levels highest:</b> Greenhill, Marlborough, Roxbourne</p> <p><b>Total crime levels lowest:</b> Pinner South, Kenton East, Headstone North</p> <p><b>Aug 2020 (rolling year)</b></p> <p><b>Total crime levels highest:</b> Greenhill, Roxbourne, Marlborough</p> <p><b>Total crime levels lowest:</b> Pinner South, Kenton East, Hatch End</p> </div> </div>																											

# Crimes by outcomes

12 months, Harrow from Aug 20 - Jul 21



Harrow: Aug 20 - Jul 21

Outcome	Total	%
Other	633	33.80%
Investigation complete; no suspect identified	798	42.60%
Court result unavailable	29	1.50%
Local resolution	77	4.10%
Offender given a caution	10	0.50%
Status update unavailable	102	5.40%
Offender given penalty notice	13	0.70%
Awaiting court outcome	28	1.50%
Action to be taken by another organisation	1	0.10%
Unable to prosecute suspect	1	0.10%
Under investigation	182	9.70%

In the 12 months up to July 2021 the most common outcome for crimes in Harrow was “Investigation complete; no suspect identified”.

# Change in the level of crime

## Harrow

Harrow was the seventh lowest London Borough for number of crimes reported in the 12 months up to August 2021. When this total is divided by Harrow's population the resulting crime rate is 61.3 crimes per 1,000 population, giving Harrow the **fourth lowest crime rate in London.**

### Quick Facts:



**2021 (Aug, ry): 15,610** recorded crimes  
**59.7** per 1,000 pop

**2019 (Aug, ry): 16,831** recorded crimes  
**66.1** per 1,000 pop

**Harrow has fourth lowest rate of crime in London.**

Total offences	Aug 2019 (ry)		Aug 2021 (ry)		Rate Change
	Offences	Rate	Offences	Rate	
Barnet	30,724	77.5	27,112	68.4	-9.1
Brent	30,707	91.3	27,969	83.2	-8.1
Ealing	30,933	88.2	29,062	82.9	-5.3
Harrow	16,831	66.1	15,610	61.3	-4.8
Hillingdon	26,752	86.0	23,372	75.2	-10.9
London	899,797	100	771,667	90	-10

Harrow saw the lowest reduction rate increase when comparing to Harrow's neighbouring boroughs. During the period August 2019 to August 2021, Harrow's rolling year crime rate has reduced by 4.8 crimes per 1,000 population.

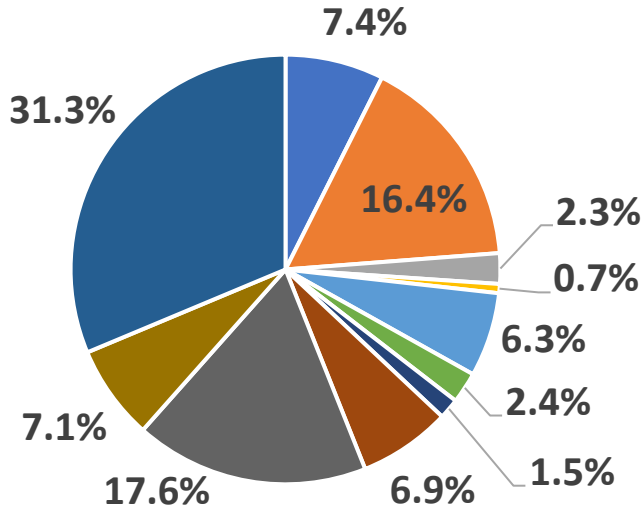
All London Boroughs have experienced a reduction in their overall levels of crime. Harrow's reduction is in the lower quartile for London.

Table shows: London Boroughs heat rated by each year and based on their change in crime per population, August 2019 August 2021, rolling year.

Borough	Aug 2019 (ry)	Aug 2020 (ry)	Aug 2021 (ry)	Change 2019-2021	Borough	Aug 2019 (ry)	Aug 2020 (ry)	Aug 2021 (ry)	Change 2019-2021
Barking & Dag'	91.6	91	90.8	-0.7	Hounslow	95.9	91.5	84	-11.9
Barnet	77.5	72.5	68.4	-9.1	Islington	124.9	115.7	100.8	-24.1
Bexley	70	66.5	58.7	-11.3	Kens' & Chelsea	150.8	128.9	109.4	-41.4
Brent	91.3	87.1	83.2	-8.1	Kings' upon Thames	73.3	66.3	61.8	-11.5
Bromley	72.9	69.5	64.8	-8.1	Lambeth	107	97.9	92.5	-14.5
Camden	150.9	133.9	106.9	-44	Lewisham	91.7	90.4	85.9	-5.8
Croydon	83.9	87.7	82.7	-1.2	Merton	68.5	66	61.4	-7.1
Ealing	88.2	85.8	82.9	-5.3	Newham	103.7	95.6	94.3	-9.4
Enfield	87.2	86.4	85.2	-2	Redbridge	77.7	76.2	76.5	-1.3
Greenwich	98.4	94.6	90.7	-7.8	Rich' upon Thames	64.4	63.1	56.7	-7.7
Hackney	122.1	110.8	107.7	-14.4	Southwark	120.7	108.2	97.7	-23
Ham & Fulham	128.4	112.3	106.7	-21.7	Sutton	64.9	65.1	59.5	-5.4
Haringey	112.1	104	101.5	-10.6	Tower Hamlets	110.7	102.2	102.7	-8
Harrow	66.1	63.8	61.3	-4.8	Waltham Forest	85.9	84.9	79.1	-6.7
Havering	73.9	67.4	64.9	-9	Wandsworth	79.6	78	78.3	-1.3
Hillingdon	86	84.1	75.2	-10.9	Westminster	311.1	243.1	171.8	-139.3

# Change in the proportion of crime types

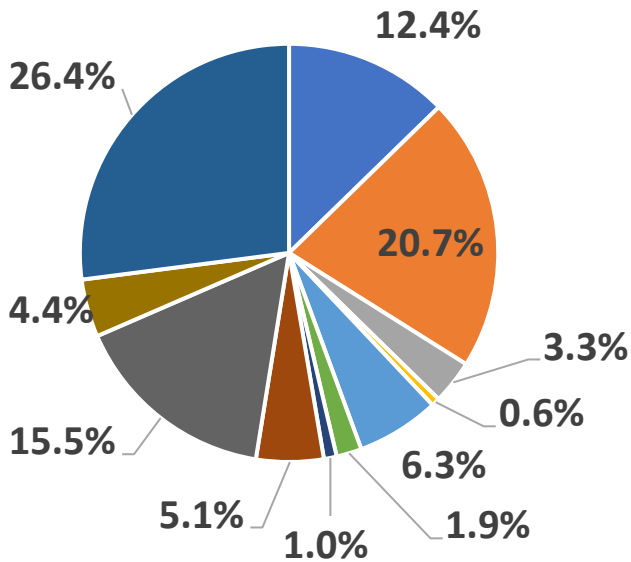
## Aug-21



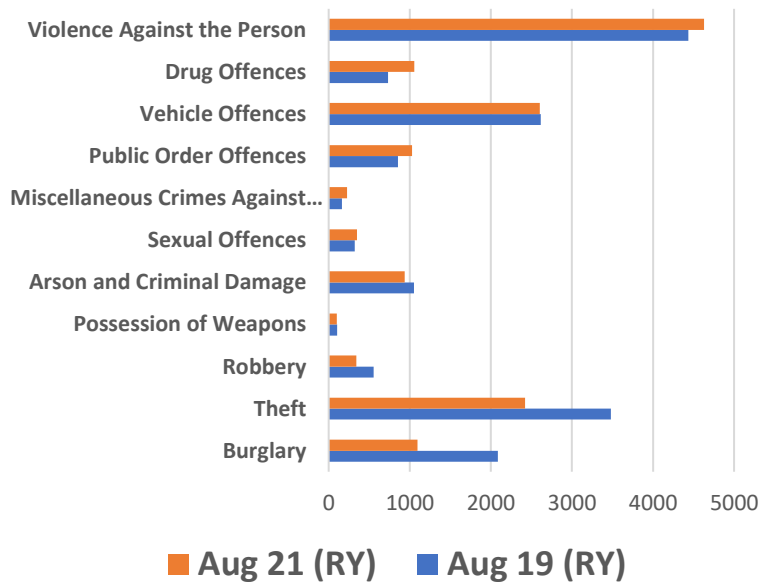
## % Change Aug 2019 - 2021

Crime Type	% Change	Direction
Burglary	-5%	↓
Theft	-4.3%	↓
Robbery	-1%	↓
Possession of Weapons	0.1%	↔
Arson and Criminal Damage	0.1%	↔
Sexual Offences	0.1%	↔
Miscellaneous Crimes Against Society	0.1%	↔
Public Order Offences	1.9%	↑
Vehicle Offences	2.1%	↑
Drug Offences	2.8%	↑
Violence Against the Person	4.9%	↑

## Aug-19



## Number of Offences - Harrow, by crime type



When comparing the 12 months up to August 2019 with the 12 months up to August 2020 there have been notable changes in the proportion of overall crime in for some crime types

# Introduction and Context

Under the Police and Justice Act 2006 (England & Wales) local authorities are duty-bound to 'provide evidence-based data to support Community Safety Partnerships (CSPs) in their planning and duties'.


The refresh of the Community Safety and Violence, Vulnerability and Exploitation (VVE) Strategy (2018-20) set out the Council's vision for tackling community safety in Harrow and took into account the findings from our Strategic Assessment 2019. The strategy was designed to complement our work on delivering our commitments to the Police Crime Plan and inclusive of the MOPAC performance priorities.

All our local crime priorities were agreed through engagement with partners including the Police, Harrow Youth Parliament and Young Harrow Foundation. The key priorities of our local Community Safety and Violence, Vulnerability and Exploitation (VVE) Strategy are set out below and, where data is available, form the structure of this document.

## Link to MOPAC Police & Crime Plan (PCP):

The Mayor's Office for Policing and Crime (MOPAC) is directly accountable for police performance in the capital, setting out strategic direction and allocating resources across London in its Police and Crime Plan (PCP).

The Mayor's Office for Policing and Crime's PCP was launched in February 2017. A London-wide performance framework was developed to provide scrutiny in delivering on the PCP commitments. Each London Borough has selected two local *High Volume* crime priorities, based on local knowledge, crime data and police intelligence, along with antisocial behaviour (identified by MOPAC as an important issue in every Borough). The priorities for all Boroughs also include mandatory *High-Harm* crimes: sexual violence, domestic abuse, child sexual exploitation, weapon-based crime and hate crime.

<p><b>Local Volume</b> Priorities agreed with</p>  <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <b>Burglary</b></li><li>• <b>Non domestic violence with injury</b></li><li>• <b>Motor vehicle crime (from 2019-20)</b></li></ul>	<p><b>Mandatory MOPAC high volume crimes</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <b>ASB</b></li></ul>	<p><b>Mandatory MOPAC high harm crimes</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Sexual violence,</li><li>• Modern Slavery</li><li>• Domestic abuse,</li><li>• CSE,</li><li>• Weapon based crime,</li><li>• Hate crime.</li></ul>
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Each of these priorities is included in Harrow's full set of Local Priorities, alongside additional priorities agreed by the local partnership, as set out on the following pages.

## Interpretation of the data

Where “London/ London Average” figures are presented as benchmark data, this refers to crimes recorded by the Metropolitan Police Service that fall within the 32 London Boroughs (City of London and the Heathrow Airport area are not included).

Police-recorded crime gives a picture of the crime occurring in an area, however, it is reliant on (a) persons reporting the crime in the first instance and (b) the recording practices of the local Police Force. As such, recorded crime provides a measure of the crime-related demand on Police and other community safety services, but not necessarily a full picture of crime.

Breaking down crime into categories at a local level can result in small numbers. Variation in these figures over time can cause large percentage changes.

## Coronavirus (COVID-19) Pandemic

The coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic has had a considerable impact on the lives of those who visit, work and live in Harrow. Measures to control rates of infection have had notable effects on individual’s physical and mental health, education, employment and everyday behaviour. The pandemic has also had a significant impact on how front-line services have operated, including limiting non-essential face to face contact.

Significant limitations on travel and social contact; the closure of educational settings and; restrictions in recreational and public places, have cumulated in unprecedented shifts in both community safety trends, and demand for local services. As a result, data since March 2020 should be assumed at best, highly irregular, and any analysis should be considered in the context of the coronavirus pandemic and its impact on day-to-day life.

The impact of the pandemic has been considered as an influencing factor within each priority theme. Where available, the latest full year prior to the introduction of coronavirus measures has been included as the best comparison.

# Harrow's Local Priorities 2019/20:

## Volume priorities

1. **Burglary** – *To reduce the number of burglaries (including aggravated burglaries) and fear of crime in the borough and increase public confidence in the police*
2. **Non-domestic violence with injury** – *To reduce the number of incidents of grievous bodily harm and actual bodily harm*
3. **Anti-social behaviour (ASB)** – *To reduce the number of anti-social behaviour incidents that occur in the borough and ensure victims get the support they need.*
4. **Motor Vehicle Crime** (new for 2019)
  - a) *To reduce the number of thefts of a vehicle that occur in the borough and ensure victims get the support they need.*
  - b) *To reduce the number of thefts from a vehicle that occur in the borough and ensure victims get the support they need.*

## High harm crime priorities

1. **Youth violence, weapon-based crime, vulnerability and exploitation.**
  - a. *To reduce the number of young people involved in youth violence and gang crime and to decrease the number of young people carrying offensive weapons (guns and knives)*
  - b. *To develop a shared and consistent understanding within both primary and secondary schools on the issues of sexual assault, child sexual exploitation and digital exploitation, and to promote a culture of awareness of child sexual exploitation*
2. **Modern Slavery** - *To ensure there is an effective and co-ordinated response to modern slavery in Harrow* (new for 2019)
3. **Domestic and sexual abuse** – *To provide critical support to the most vulnerable members of our community who are affected by domestic and sexual violence and female genital mutilation with a focus on the following: a) Prevention / Education b) Policing and enforcement c) Support and recovery*
4. **Drug and alcohol misuse** –
  - a. *To actively educate and empower young people involved in the supply of illegal substances and to build resilience in young people so that they are able to spot the signs of dealer grooming*
  - b. *To reduce alcohol and drug-related reoffending via targeted early support and treatment for ex-prisoners*
5. **Extremism and hate crime** – *To prevent people from being drawn into extremism and supporting terrorism; and to improve hate crime reporting rates.*



# Key Findings (comparing Aug 2021 to Aug 2019 unless otherwise stated)

## Overall Crime

- Reduction in overall levels of recorded crime in London
- Reductions during periods of C-19 measures, particularly reductions in acquisitive crime offences
- Harrow continues to have one of the **lowest crime rates in London** (Aug 21 RY).
- Crime in Harrow has reduced, but at a slower rate than most other Boroughs.
- There are higher levels of crime in Greenhill, Marlborough, and Roxbourne (Aug 21 RY).

## High volume crime

### Burglary

- Overall burglary rates (rolling year) are reducing more in Harrow than most other areas in London, with reductions to lower levels in Roxbourne and Headstone North wards.
- Burglary has reduced as a proportion of total rolling year crime, but data continues to demonstrate that higher levels of burglary occur in autumn and winter months.
- Downward trends in Greenhill and Marlborough, although levels in these areas remain higher than average for the Borough.
- Burglary rates in Queensbury, Edgware, Harrow on the Hill and Pinner have been increasing in recent months.
- Aggravated burglary is a small proportion of total burglaries but is the highest in neighbouring group.

### Confidence in Policing

- In 2018 fear of crime in Harrow was higher in the central and eastern areas of the Borough (to be updated when the next Public Attitudes Survey (PAS) is published).
- Resident confidence in *Knowing how to contact their local ward officer* has increased sharply since February 2020, although at 27% (Jun 2021) remains low. Confidence has fallen in all other concerns in recent months.
- Compared to nearest neighbours, Harrow residents have the highest levels of confidence in the police *dealing with the things that matter* and the lowest for being *relied upon*.

### Victim satisfaction – At North West BCU level

- *Overall satisfaction*, and satisfaction with Police *Actions* and *Treatment* has sharply decreased (from Q4 2020/21 to Q1 21/22).
- North West BCU victims of crime are 5% more satisfied with Police *Follow Up* services than the London average.



## Violence against the person

- Violence against the person has increased as a proportion of total rolling year crime and continues to be the most common crime type in Harrow.
- Levels of offences dropped from March 2020 to July 2020, following the introduction of C-19 measures. Levels then began to rise steadily with a recent sharper rise in offences from March 2021 (4753) to August 2021 (5052).
- Violence in Harrow's Town Centre reduced significantly following the introduction of C-19 measures, but levels began to rise again from May 2021 (148) to August 2021(170).

## Violence with injury (non – domestic)

- Harrow continues to have one of the lowest rates of non-domestic violence with Injury offences in London (2<sup>nd</sup> lowest in the 12 months up to August 2021)
- There has been a downward trend in the levels of violence with injury (non domestic) in Harrow since October 2019 (1048) to February 2020 (724) - with rise in recent months to 829 rolling offences (Aug 21).
- Higher proportions of offences occur in Greenhill (includes Harrow Town Centre), Edgware, Wealdstone and Marlborough.
- Increase in the levels of London Ambulance Service attendances to violence in Greenhill (Aug 20 to Aug 21).

## Anti-social behaviour (ASB)

- Downward rolling year trend in Police Calls out for ASB since August 2019 continued following the introduction of C-19 measures.
- Rise in Police calls outs from since Feb 21 (734) to Aug 21 (832)
- **Hotspots where activity is relatively high – to be identified.**
- ASB is the most common reason to be stopped by the police, with a high proportion of due to misuse of drugs (71%, September 20 -August 2021)
- Local ASB data (for October 21) shows the main reasons for ASB are nuisance behavior (27%), Substance misuse/dealing (21%) and Vehicle noise (10%)

## Robbery

- Robbery has reduced as a proportion of total rolling year crime (Aug 2021)
- Downward trend in rolling year robbery, following the introduction of C-19 measures.
- 40% reduction 12 months to August 2021 compared to the previous 12 months'
- Significant reduction in robbery offences in Harrow Weald.
- Harrow has the lower rate of robbery offences than neighbouring boroughs

## Motor Vehicle crime

- Theft of motor vehicles has begun to rise in recent months to pre C-19 levels, but Harrow continues to have the lower rates of offences than neighbouring boroughs.
- Rolling year levels of thefts from motor vehicles began to reduce following the introduction of C-19 measures down to 1638 (March 21) with a levelling off in recent months to 1571 rolling offences (Aug 21)
- Significant reductions in thefts from motor vehicles in Harrow on the Hill with higher levels continuing in Cannons.
- Harrow's rate of theft from a motor vehicle is around the London average in the 12 months up to August 2021.

# High Harm crime

## Youth violence, weapon-based crime, and exploitation

- Harrow is the only Borough in London to see an increase in the rate of Gun crime however the gun crime rate in Harrow is in line with the London average (Aug 19 - Aug 2021)
- Downward trend in gun crime began to rise to 2018 levels in Aug 2021.
- Reduction in rolling year knife crime but an increase in the proportion of knife crime that results in injury (from 6% in August 20 to 30% August 2021 (rolling year)).
- The rise in young people experiencing injury as a result on non-domestic related knife crime – from 5% August 2020 to 15% August 2021
- Sharp increases resident concerned about weapon-based crime in Harrow (between Q4 2019/20 and Q4 2020/21),
- The number of CSE registrations has increased by 24 in Harrow
- 42% of young people do not feel safe in the area where they live (7% all the time, 35% some of the time). Most commonly mentioned were Harrow-on-the Hill train station, Wealdstone, and Harrow Weald, (HAY survey, 2021)

## Modern Day Slavery

- Referrals from Harrow, of potential victims for modern day slavery have increased between 2018/19 to 2019/20

## Sexual Offences

- Harrow has a below average rate of sexual offences in London,
- Rise in proportion of sexual offences recorded as rape from 39% to 42% of total sexual offences.

## Domestic flagged offences

- The level of incidents that the Police are called out to flagged as domestic has fallen slightly in recent months (Harrow, Dec 2020 – August 2021).
- Higher levels of domestic flagged crime consistently occur in Roxeth and Greenhill.
- Domestic flagged offences have continued to increase since introduction of C-19 measures.
- The proportion of domestic offences resulting in injury has reduced since August 2020 (ry).

## Violence against women and girls

- Confidence in Harrow, that the Police respond well to violence against women and girls is amongst the lowest in London (Q4 2019/20)
- FGM: Over the period April 2018 to March 2019 there were 75 individual attendances reported in Harrow. The majority of these were aged between 30 – 34 and 45 were newly recorded patients.
- 19% of young females (KS4/5 and above) agree that they have experienced sexual harassment. (HAY survey, 2021)

## Drug crime

- Drug offences have slightly increased as proportion of total rolling year crime (Aug 2021)
- There has been an 18% increase in offences in the 12 months to August 2021 compared to the previous 12 months.
- All wards have seen an increase in offences since August 2019 (ry), apart from the reductions seen in Kenton West (-74) and Hatch End (-6).
- The most common drug offence in youth offending is possession of cannabis.

## Hate crime

- Harrow continues to have lower levels of racist and religious hate crime when compared to neighbouring boroughs.
- Racist crime is the most common type of hate crime experienced by hate crime victims in Harrow.
- There has been no recorded racially aggravated youth offending in Harrow, since 2017.
- The downward trend in the reporting of faith hate has begun to rise again in recent months.
- Police recorded victims of racist and sexual orientation hate crime have been increasing in Harrow over last three years with increases in rates since C19 measures

## Repeat victimisation

- Reduction in the proportion of victim-based crime from 93% (Aug 21) to 88% (Aug 19)
- **(To be updated)**

# 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.

When comparing the 12 months up to August 2019 with the 12 months up to 2021, the number of recorded burglaries in Harrow reduced by 986. There were a total of 2080 offences 12 months up to August 2019, and 1,094 in 12 months up to 2021. The heat map below also shows the scale of offences in wards across Harrow in the 12 months up to August 2021.

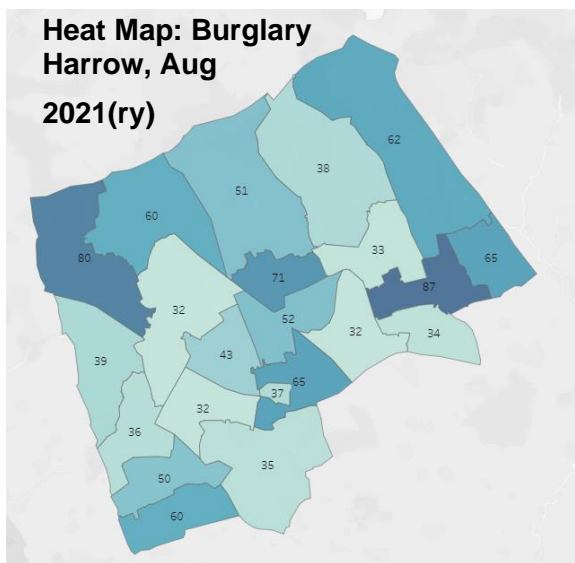
### Quick Facts:



**2021 (Aug, ry): 1094** recorded crimes  
4.3 per 1,000 pop

**2019 (Aug, ry): 2080** recorded crimes  
8.2 per 1,000 pop

**Significant reductions Roxbourne and Headstone North**



In the 12 months up to August 2021 the highest levels of burglaries occurred in Greenhill and Queensbury. All wards have seen a reduction in Burglary since August 2019 rolling year. The largest reductions were seen in Roxbourne (-79) and Headstone North (-76).

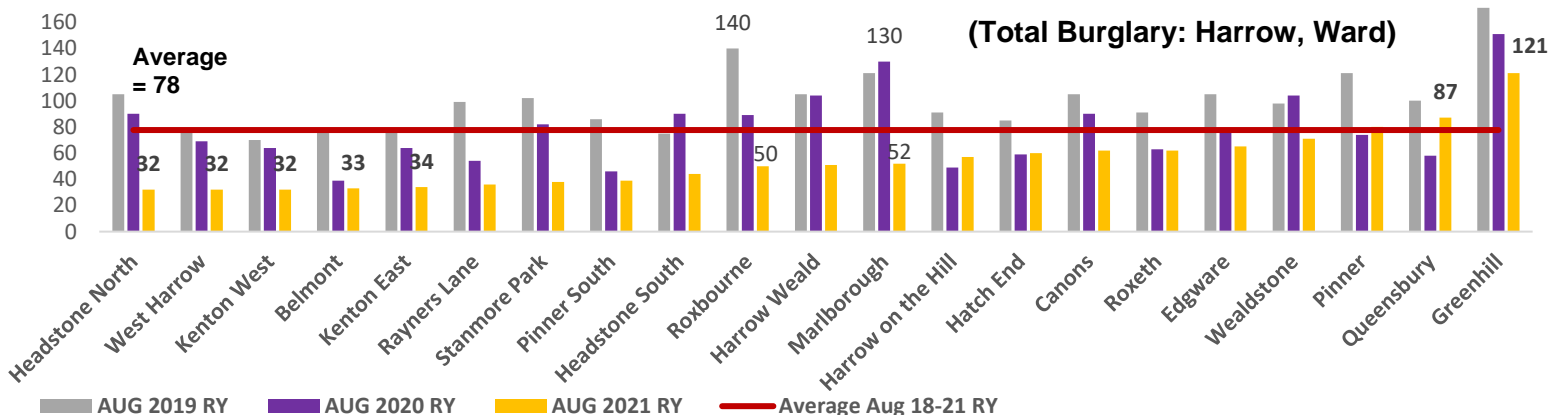
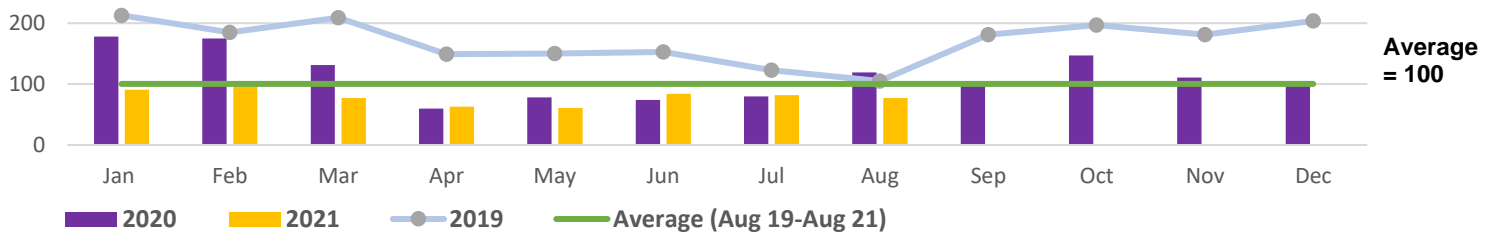
Across Harrow, the proportion of Business & Community burglary has remained the same level (20%) in August 2019 and (21%) August 2021 (ry).

In the 12 months up to August 2021 the lowest levels of Burglary occurred in Headstone North, West Harrow, Kenton West, Belmont, Rayners Lane and Kenton East. Areas where Burglary has seen the highest reductions are Roxbourne, Greenhill and Headstone North.

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.

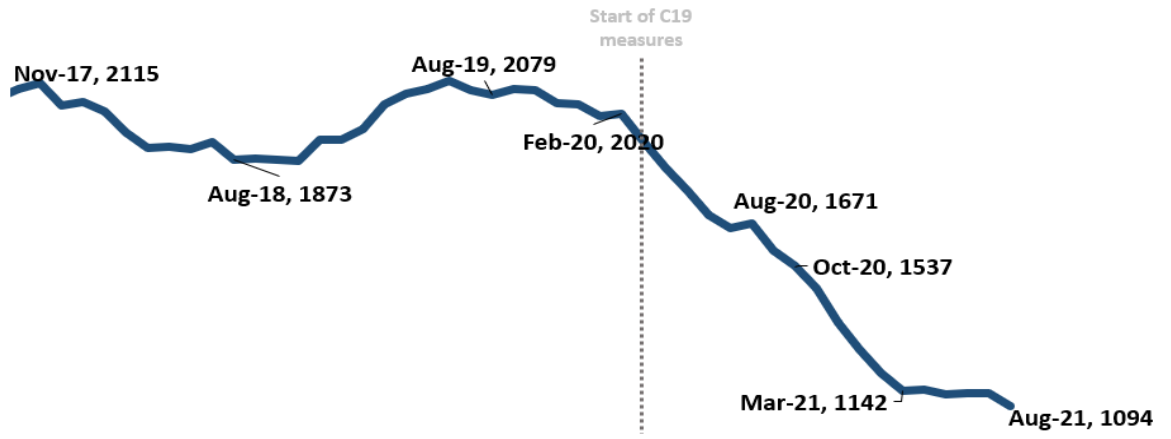
Above average levels of burglary, over all three periods, have occurred February, with comparatively lower average levels in April, May, June, and July. Data continues to demonstrate that higher levels occur in Autumn and winter months.

**(Total Burglary: Harrow, monthly)**

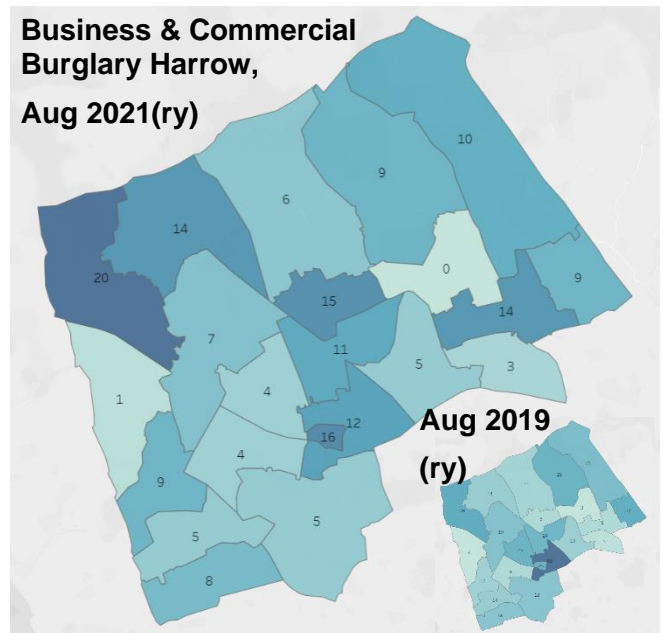
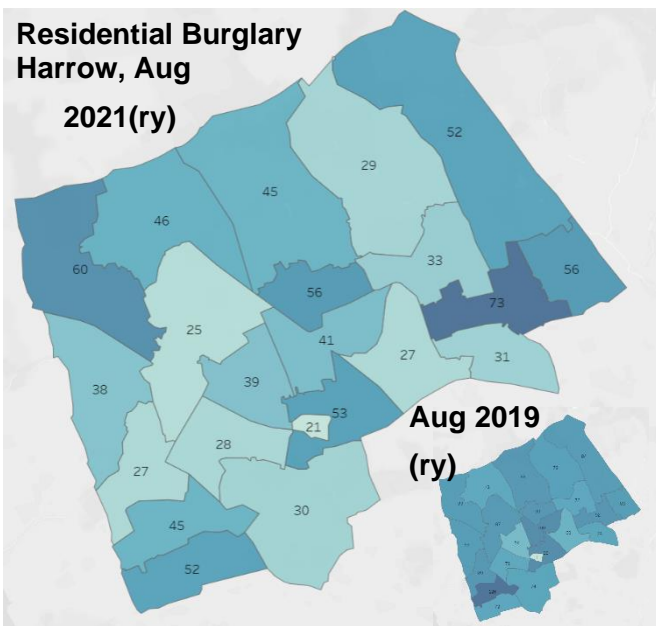


**(Total Burglary: Harrow, rolling year)**

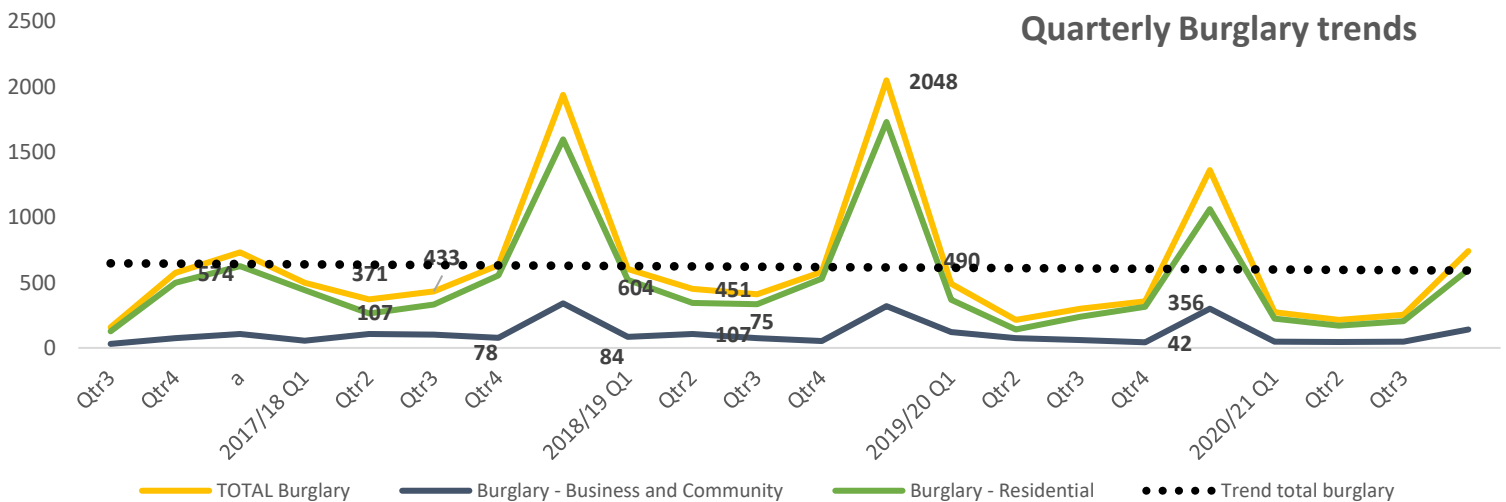
From Oct 2018 there was an upward trend in burglary offences (rolling year). There was some reduction from August 2019, following the launch of Harrow's Community Safety and Violence, Vulnerability & Exploitation Strategy and delivery plan (2019-2020).



The impact of C19 measures shows significant reduction in levels of total burglary (RY), with rolling year rates beginning to reduce before since Oct 19 (2020) trend has now begun to level off since March 21 (1142).

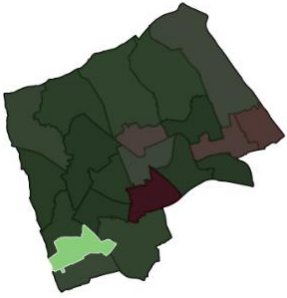


While quarterly Total Burglary trends show a reduction since 2018/19 Business and Community Burglary saw a peak in offending during Q1 2019/20 (122) compared to the previous quarter Q4 2019/20 (53) in the same period the year before Q1 2019/20 (84).

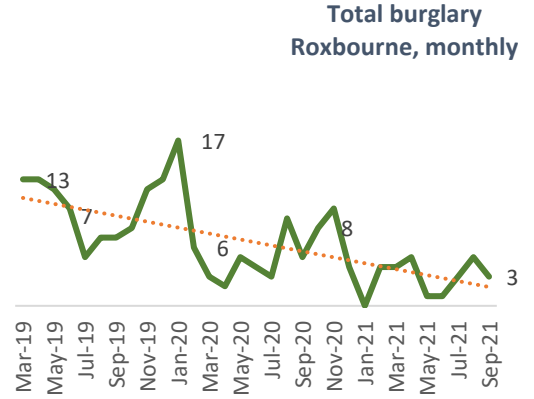
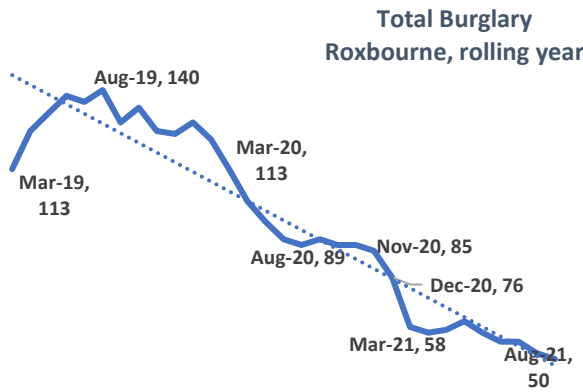


# Ward Profiles:

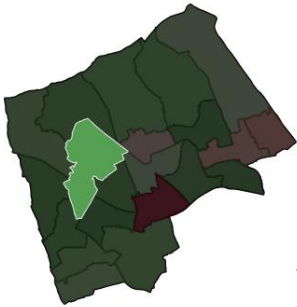
## Roxbourne



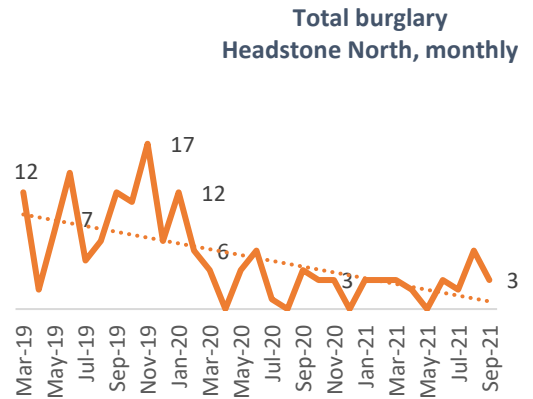
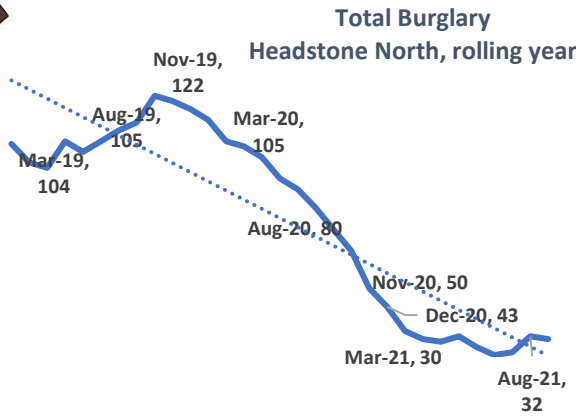
Since August 2019 (140) , Roxbourne is showing a downward trend in the number of rolling year burglaries. In the 12 months up to August 2021 in Roxbourne the police have recorded 50 burglaries. These levels are lower than the three year Borough average (78). There is also a reduction in the proportion of Harrow's total burglary occurring in Roxbourne - from 6.7% (Aug 19 ry ) to 4.6% (Aug 21 ry).



## Headstone North



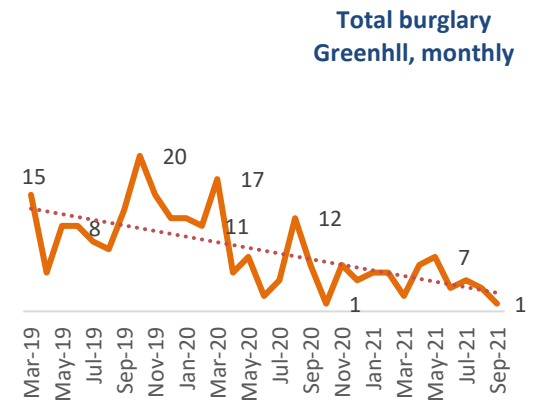
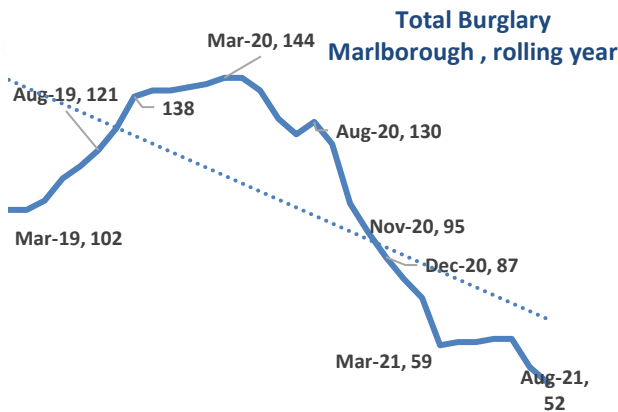
Since November 2019 (122) , Headstone North is showing a downward trend in the number of rolling year burglaries. In the 12 months up to August 2021 in Headstone North the police have recorded 32 burglaries. These levels are lowest in Harrow. There is also a reduction in the proportion of Harrow's total burglary occurring in Headstone North - from 4.8% (Aug 19 ry ) to 2.4% (Aug 21 ry)



## Marlborough



Marlborough saw a rise in rolling year burglaries from March 2019 (102) until the introduction of C19 measures ( March 2020, 144), when it began to see a downward trend. In the 12 months up to August 2021 the police have recorded 52 burglaries.

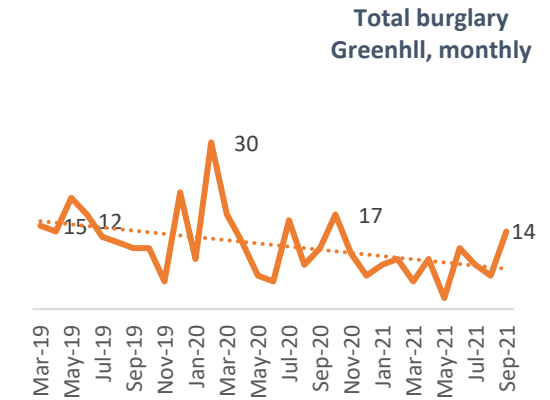
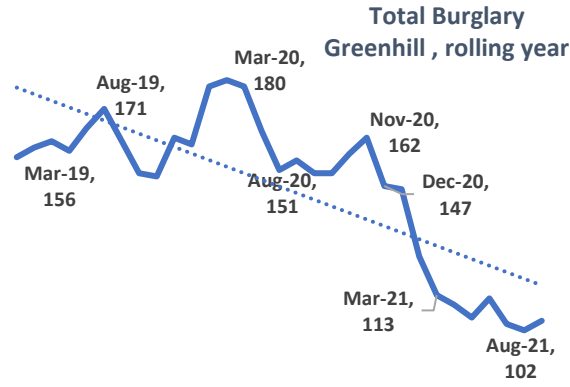




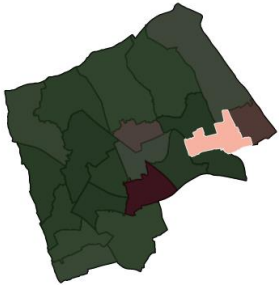
# Greenhill



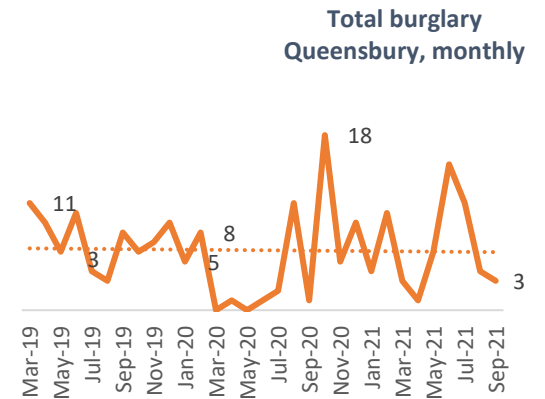
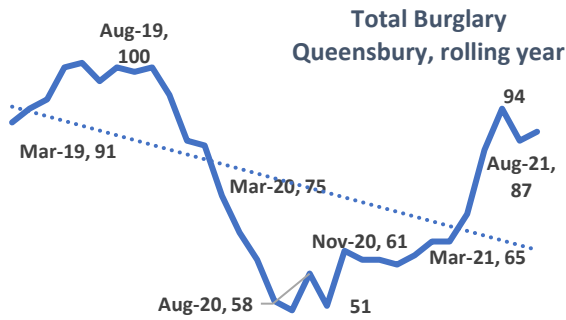
Overall Greenhill has seen a downward trend in rolling year burglaries, particularly since the introduction of C-19 measures. In the 12 months up to August 2021, Greenhill has the highest number burglaries in Harrow (102) and the second highest rate at 6.5 per 1000 population. An increasing proportion Harrow's total burglary has occurred in Greenhill from 8.2% August 2019 to 9.2% (Aug 2021) (ry).



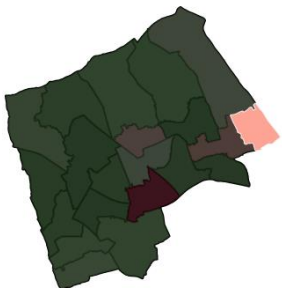
# Queensbury



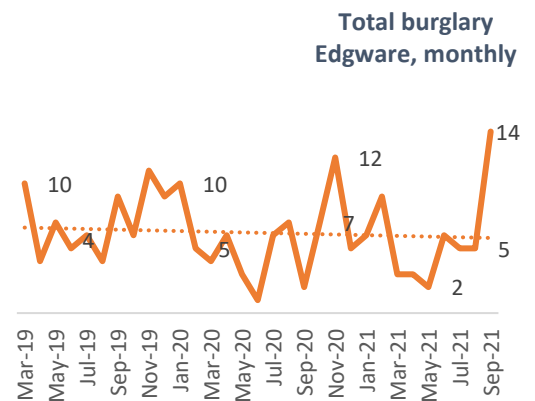
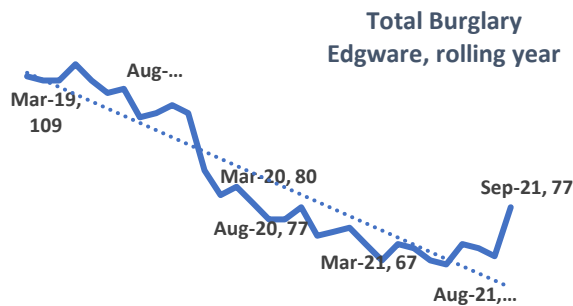
In the 12 months up to August 2021, Queensbury saw the highest increase in the number of rolling burglaries in Harrow - from 58 (Aug 20) to 94 Aug 21.



# Edgware



While Edgware has seen a downward trend in rolling year burglaries - from 111 (Jun 19) to 65 (Aug 21) there has been a recent spike in monthly cases.



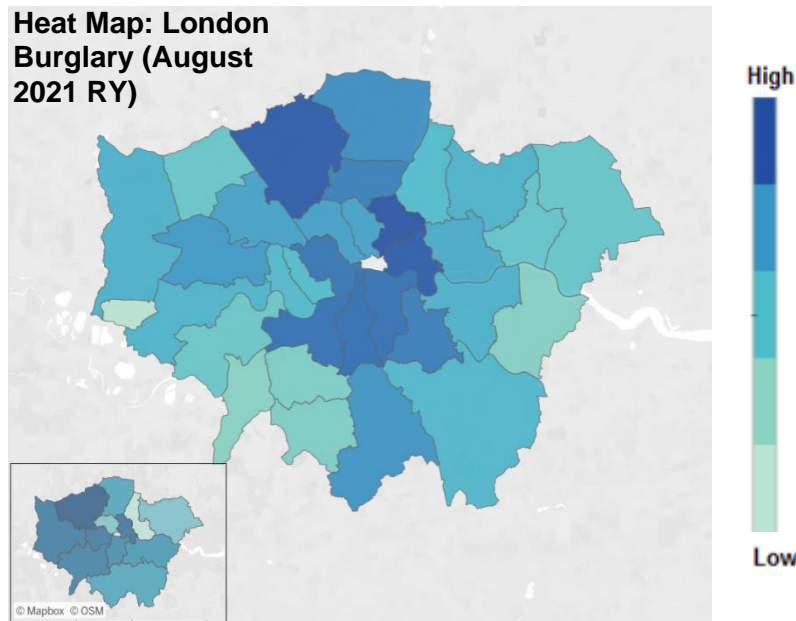
## Nearest Neighbours:

When comparing Harrow's nearest neighbours, Ealing has the lowest rate of burglary in Aug 2019 ry (7.9) and Harrow has the lowest by Aug 2021 yr (4.3). Barnet had the highest rate of burglary in Aug 2019 ry (9.2) and remains the highest in Aug 2021 yr (6.6). The burglary rates in the group are lower than the overall London rate (6.2), apart from Barnet (6.6).

While all the group have seen a reduction, Ealing has seen the lowest rate of reduction (-2.6). Harrow has the greatest (-3.8), greater than the overall London rate reduction (-2.9).

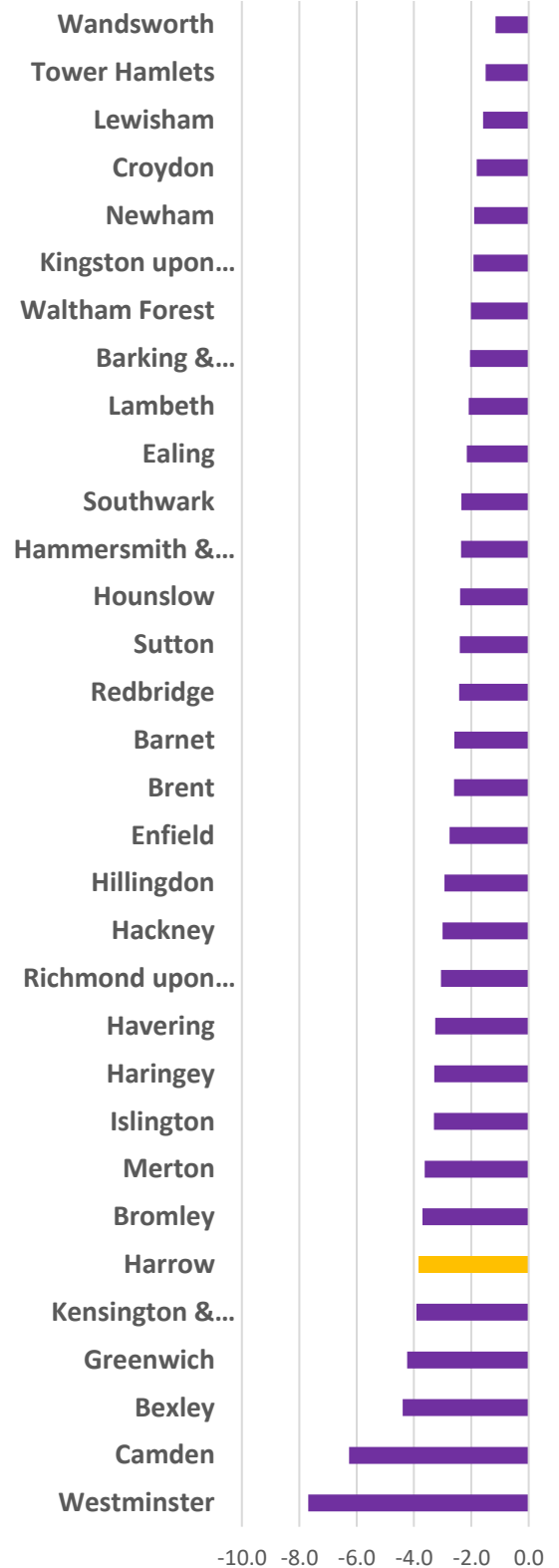
Total offences	Aug 2019 (ry)		Aug 2021 (ry)		Offences Change	Rate Change
	Offences	Rate	Offences	Rate		
Barnet	3665	9.2	2635	6.6	-1030.0	-2.6
Brent	2741	8.2	1577	5.1	-1164.0	-3.1
Ealing	2775	7.9	2017	5.8	-758.0	-2.2
Harrow	2080	8.2	1094	4.3	-986.0	-3.8
Hillingdon	2,489	8.0	1577	5.1	-912.0	-2.9
London	71,180	9.1	55,351	6.2	-15829.0	-2.9

Heat Map: London Burglary (August 2021 RY)



All London Boroughs experienced a reduction between August 2019 and August 2021 (ry). Harrow's reduction was amongst the highest in London., with only 5 London Boroughs with higher reduction rates.

Burglary rate change in Aug 2019 to Aug 2021 RY





# Aggravated Burglary:

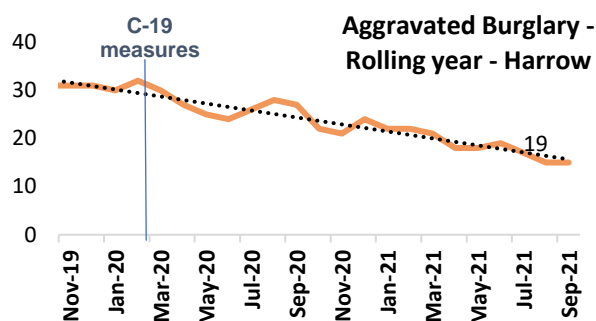
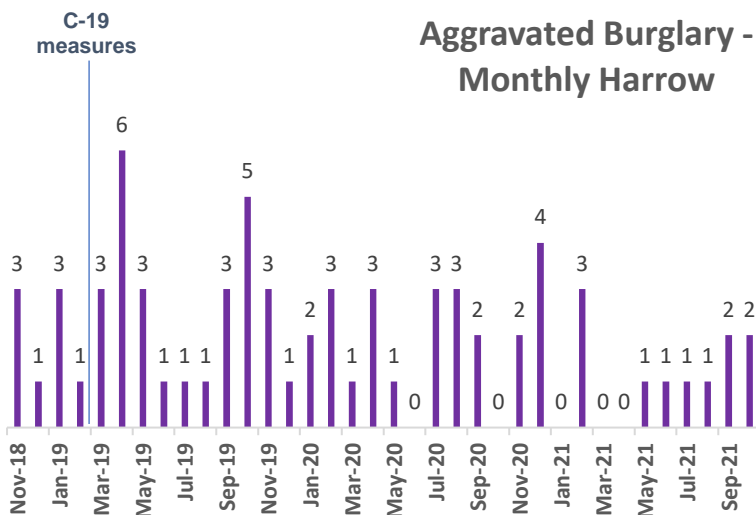
Aggravated burglary is a type of burglary where there may have been a weapon, damage, vandalism or violence involved, or an occupant may have been at home, suffered harm or trauma, and/or may have been targeted because they were vulnerable.

## Quick Facts:

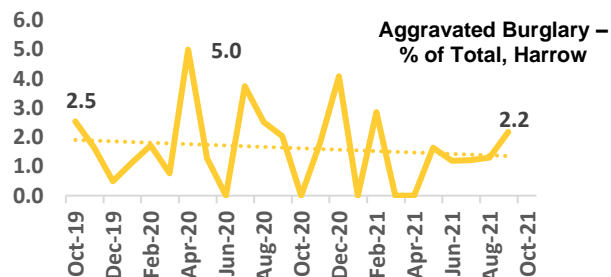
**2021 (Sep, ry):** 15 recorded crimes  
2.2 of total burglary

**2019 (Oct, ry):** 31 recorded crimes  
2.5 of total burglary

**Harrow - highest % total burglary in neighbouring group**



There are low monthly numbers of aggravated burglary in Harrow. Monthly data shows an initial spike in March 2020, following the introduction of C-19 measures, with rolling year data showing a downward trend in offences from March 2021 (30) until September 2021 (15). The proportion of total burglary that was aggravated has been variable during this period.



## Nearest Neighbours:

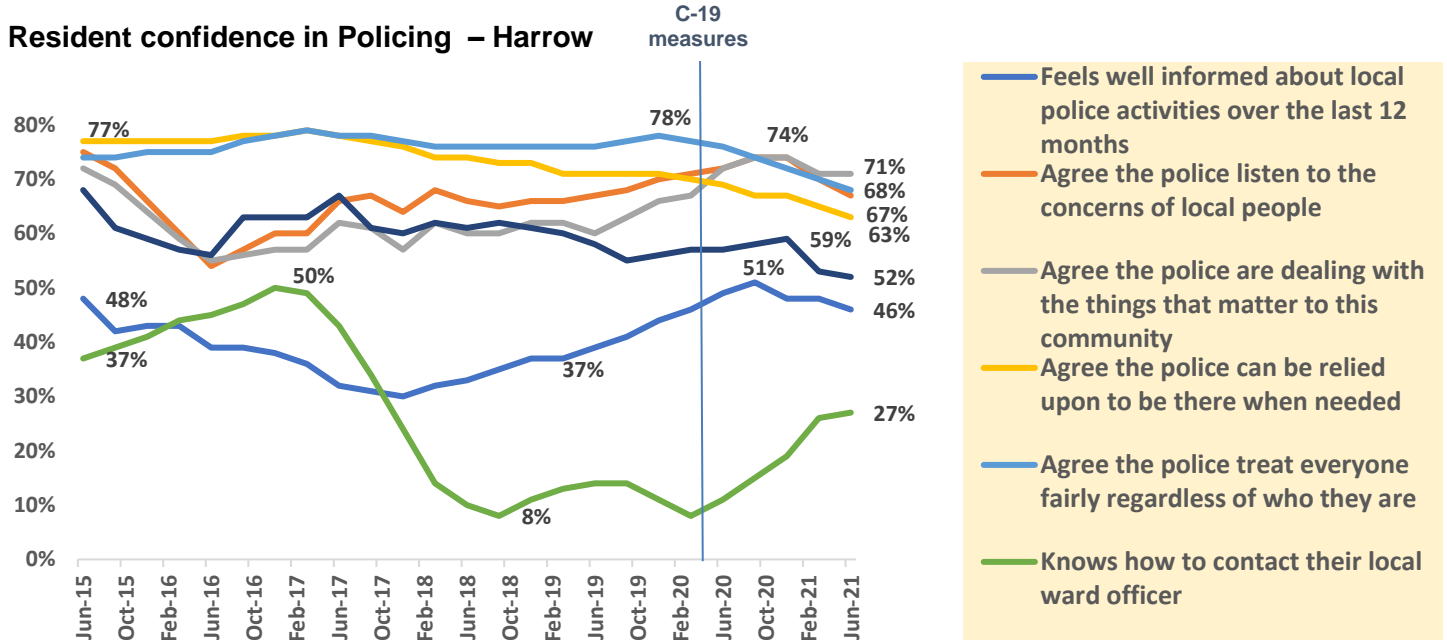
Both Barnet and Ealing have seen a reduction in the proportion of total burglaries that were aggravated Harrow has the highest proportion of aggravated burglaries in the neighbouring group.

Total offences	Sep 2020 (ry)		Sep 2021 (ry)		Offences Change	% total Burg change
	Offences	% total Burg	Offences	% total Burg		
Barnet	31	0.8	26	0.5	-5	-0.3
Brent	21	0.1	16	1.2	-5	1.1
Ealing	27	1.2	14	0.6	-13	-0.6
Harrow	27	2.0	15	2.2	-12	0.2
Hillingdon	20	0.1	11	1.1	-9	1.0

# Public Attitudes

## Confidence in Policing

Resident confidence has fallen in recent months across most concerns. The chart below shows that Harrow residents are the most confident about Police *dealing with things that matter, treating people fairly, listening to concerns* and *being reliable*. There are lower levels in confidence about *doing a good job, feeling well informed*. Resident confidence in *knowing how to contact their local ward officer* has increased sharply since February 2020, although at 27% (Jun 2021) remains low.



20/21 confidence	London average	Harrow	Above/below London average	Barnet	Brent	Ealing	Hillingdon
Know how to contact SNT/ Ward officer	24%	27%	▲	29%	24%	20%	27%
Listen to the concerns	66%	67%	▲	68%	70%	62%	69%
Dealing with the things that matter	66%	71%	▲	63%	69%	69%	70%
Local information provision	42%	46%	▲	40%	45%	39%	48%
Police can be relied upon	63%	62%	▼	63%	64%	64%	67%
Treat everyone fairly	68%	68%	▶	72%	70%	71%	81%
Local police do a good job	54%	52%	▼	51%	53%	53%	60%

RAG rated according to change from Q1 2019/20.

Positive perceptions of policing, for residents in Harrow, are at or above the London average in all areas, apart from *doing a good job* ( 2% lower) and being *relied upon* (1% lower).

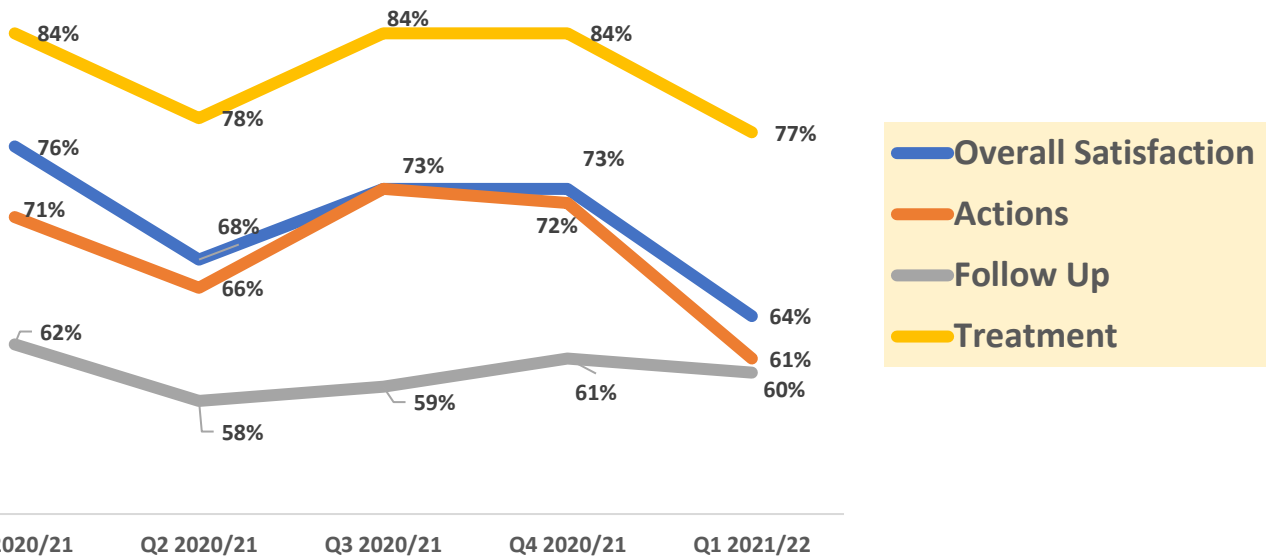
Compared to nearest neighbours, Harrow residents have the highest levels of confidence in the police *dealing with the things that matter* and the lowest for being *relied upon*.

## Victim Satisfaction<sup>1</sup>

Victim satisfaction surveys have shown that, over the past year, the *Overall satisfaction*, and satisfaction with *Actions* and *Treatment* of North West BCU victims of crime, has sharply decreased (from Q4 2020/21 to Q1 2021/22). There has also been a 1% drop in satisfaction for Police *follow up* during this period.

North West BCU victims of crime are 5% more satisfied with Police *Follow Up* services than the London average. *Overall satisfaction*, *Actions*, and *Treatment* are 2% below the Q1 2021/22.

### Victim Satisfaction – North West Borough Command Unit (BCU), Quarterly



Q1 2021/22 Satisfaction	London* average	North West BCU*	Above/below london average
<b>Overall Satisfaction</b>	<b>66%</b>	<b>64%</b>	▼
<b>Actions</b>	<b>63%</b>	<b>61%</b>	▼
<b>Follow up</b>	<b>55%</b>	<b>60%</b>	▲
<b>Treatment</b>	<b>79%</b>	<b>77%</b>	▼

RAG rated according to change from Q1 2019/20.

(TDIU) survey. Respondents are asked whether they were satisfied with the service they received from the MPS. Data is only reported at BCU level.

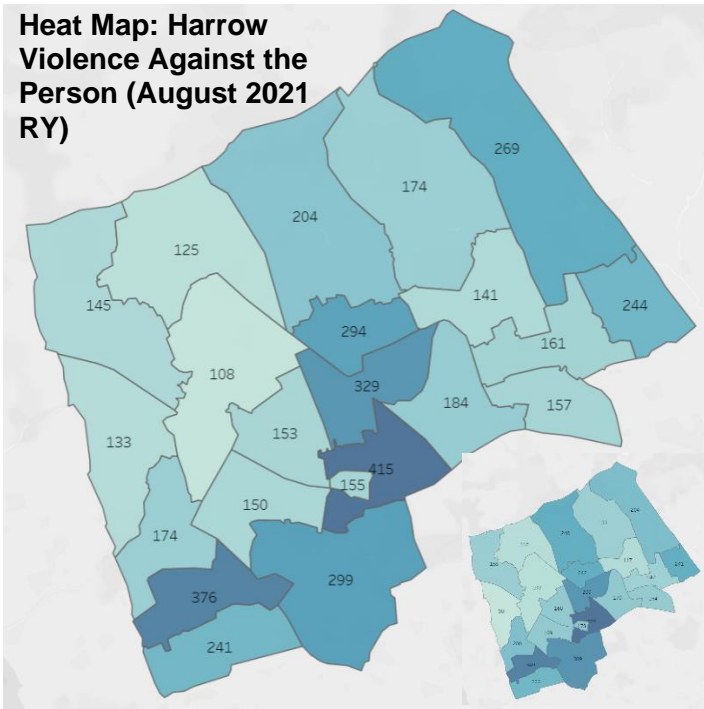
\*

# Violence against the person

Violence against the person refers to a crimes committed which involve bodily harm, the threat of bodily harm, or force being applied to another person. This includes includes a broad range of offences such as harassment, stalking, common assault, violence with injury, modern slavery, causing death by dangerous driving, manslaughter and murder.

When comparing the 12 months up to August 2019 with the 12 months up to 2021, the number of Violence against the person offences in Harrow increased by 478. There were a total of 5052 offences 12 months up to August 2021, and 4574 in 12 months up to 2019. The heat map below also shows the scale of offences in wards across

**Heat Map: Harrow Violence Against the Person (August 2021 RY)**



Harrow in the 12 months up to August 2021, with the highest levels of offences occurring in Greenhill and Roxbourne.

The proportion of violence against the person offences that resulted injury has reduced from August 2019 (34%) to August 2021(26%).

In the 12 months up to August 2021 the lowest levels of offences occurred in Headstone North (108), Hatch End (125) and Pinner South (133). Areas where violence against the person has seen the highest reductions are Harrow Town Centre and Headstone North.

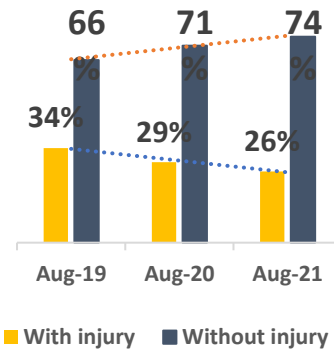
## Quick Facts:



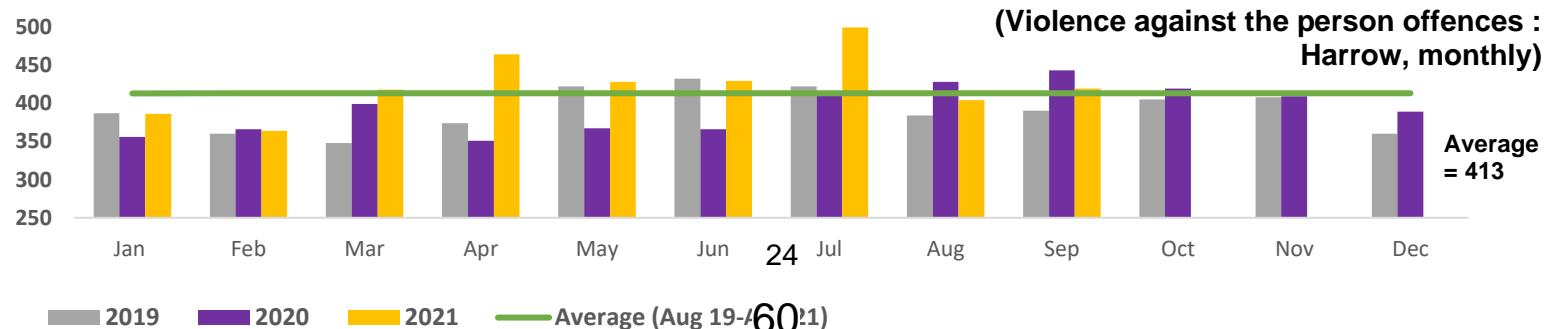
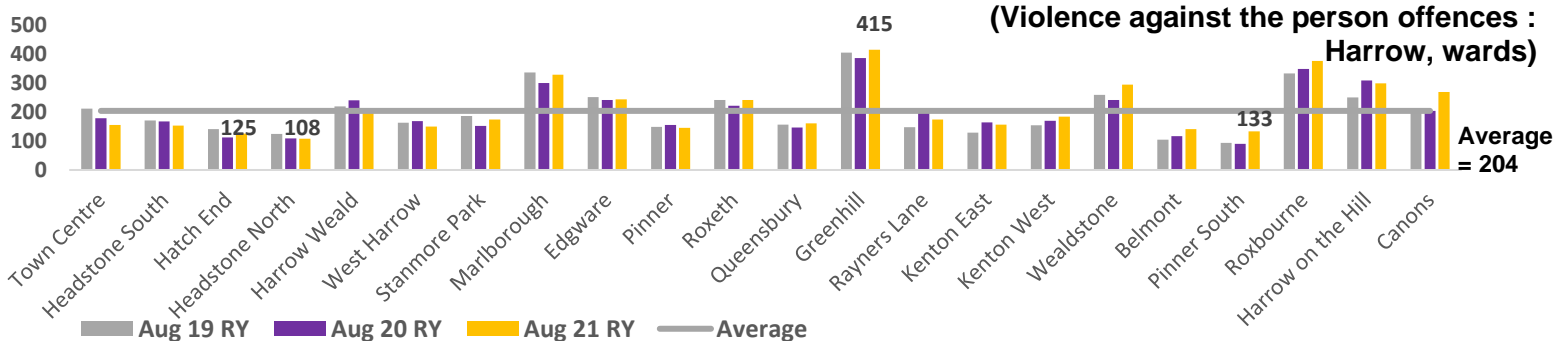
**Aug 2021: 5052** Non DA VWI offences,  
19.8 per 1,000 pop

**Aug 2019: 4574** Non DA VWI offences,  
18 per 1,000 pop

**Upward trend in violence in line with most of London**

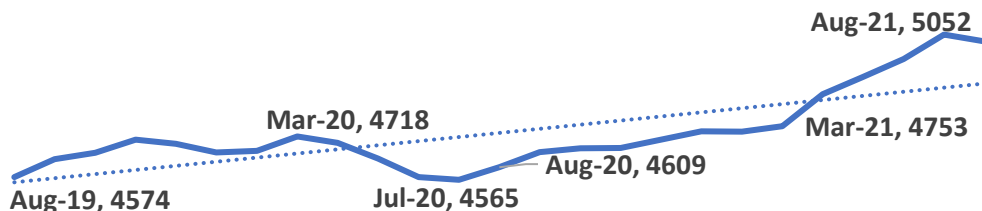


The chart below shows the number of offences recorded in Harrow during each month. The average number of offences per month 34 month period is 413. Above average levels of violence against the person, over all three periods, occurred in July with comparatively lower average levels in January and February.



**(Violence against the person: Harrow, rolling year)**

There has been an overall upward trend in violence against the person offences, from the 12 months up to August 2019 (4247) to the 12 months up to August 2021 (5052).



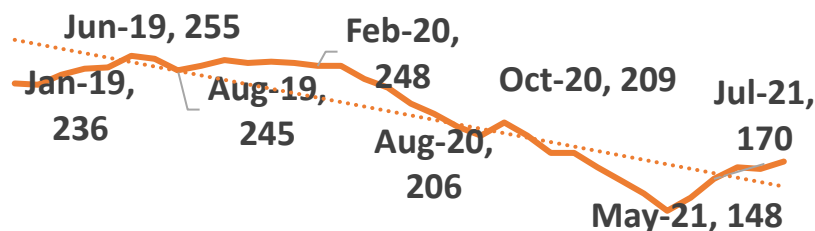
Levels of offences dropped from March 2020 (4718) to July 2020 (4565) following the introduction of C-19 measures. Levels then began to rise from July 2020 (4565) with a recent sharper rise in offences from March 2021 (4753) to August 2021 (5052).

**Violence against the person change in London Aug 2019 to Aug 2021 (ry)**



Violence in Harrow's Town Centre reduced significantly following the introduction of C-19 measures, but levels began to rise again from May 2021 (148) to August 2021(170).

**Harrow Town Centre Violence against the person offences ( ry)**



**Nearest Neighbours:**

Harrow has the one of the lowest rates of violence against the person offences in London (5<sup>th</sup> lowest) in the 12 months up to August 2021 (19.8).

The majority (78%) of London Boroughs, including Harrow, saw increases in their rates of violence against the person offences between August 2019 and August 2021 (rolling year). Seven boroughs saw a rate reduction during this period. Brent has the highest rate in August 2021 (26.9 per 1000 population) of the neighboring group and Harrow has the lowest.

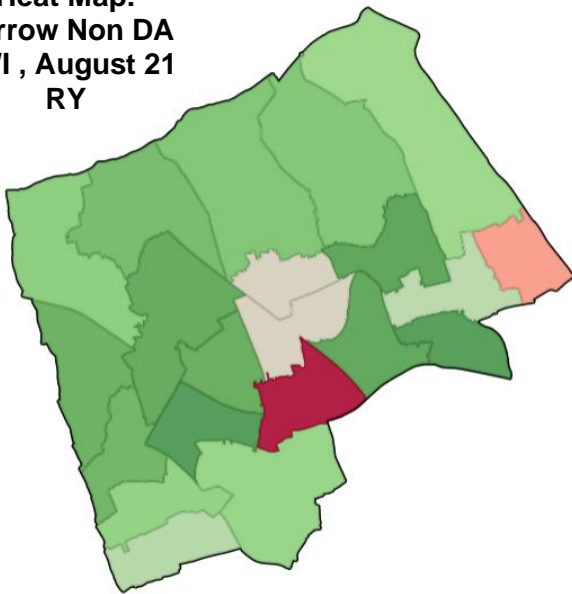
All of Harrow's nearest neighbours have seen rate increases, with Barnet seeing the highest, and Hillingdon the lowest, over the two periods.

Total offences	Aug 2019 (ry)		Aug 2021 (ry)		Offences Change	Rate Change
	Offences	Rate	Offences	Rate		
<b>Barnet</b>	7104	17.9	7563	24.3	459	6.4
<b>Brent</b>	8731	23.5	9053	26.9	322	3.4
<b>Ealing</b>	8382	23.9	9370	26.7	988	2.8
<b>Harrow</b>	4575	18.0	5052	19.8	478	1.8
<b>Hillingdon</b>	7,295	23.5	7563	24.3	268	0.8
<b>London</b>	218,524	24.3	226,748	25.2	8224	0.9

# 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 have 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.

**Heat Map:  
Harrow Non DA  
VWI , August 21  
RY**

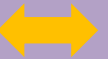


Compared to August 2019 and August 2021 rolling year, the number of recorded Non DA VWI offences in Harrow reduced by 200. There was a total of 829 offences during 12 months up to 2021, and 1029 in 2019. This translates to a 0.8 rate reduction.

In the 12 months up to August 2021, the highest proportion of Non DA VWI offences occurred in Greenhill ( includes Harrow Town Centre), Edgware, Wealdstone and Marlborough.

London Ambulance attendance data shows the highest increases in the number of ambulance attendances to violence over the last year to Greenhill and Harrow on the Hill.

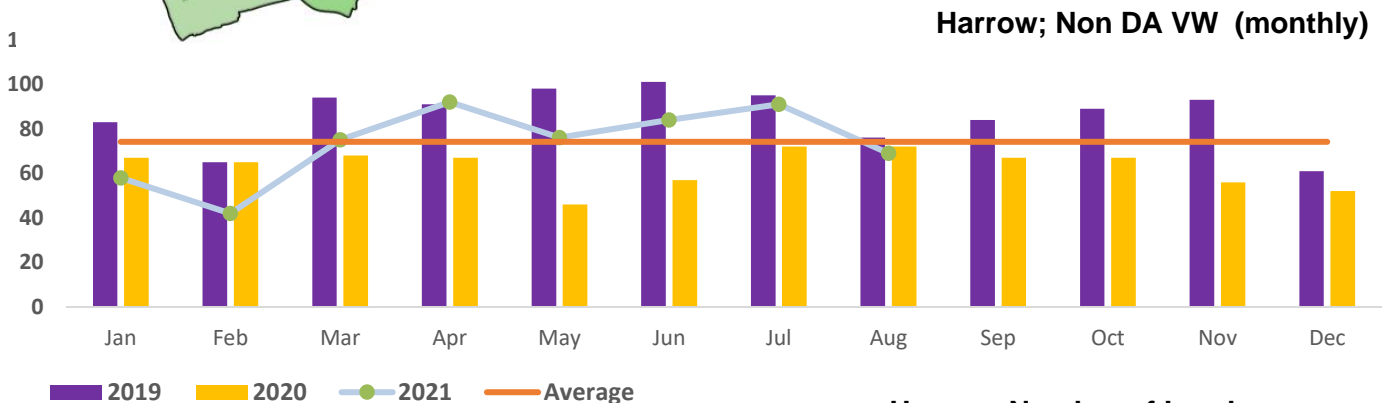
## Quick Facts:



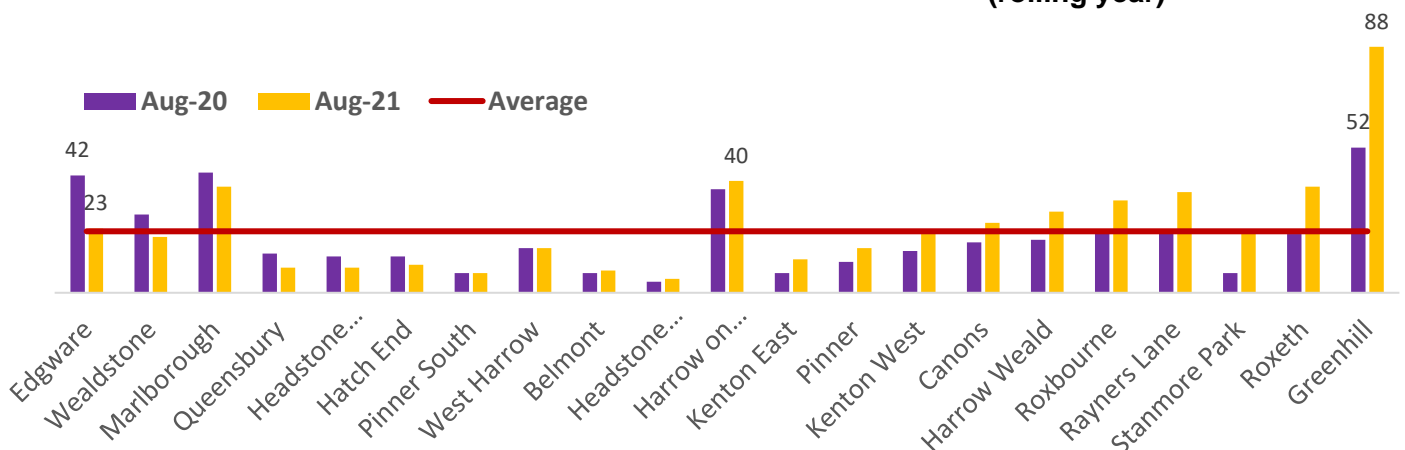
**Aug 2021:** 829 Non DA VWI offences,  
3.3 per 1,000 pop

**Aug 2019:** 1029 Non DA VWI offences,  
4.1 per 1,000 pop

**Reduction in offences since October 2019 with rise in recent months**

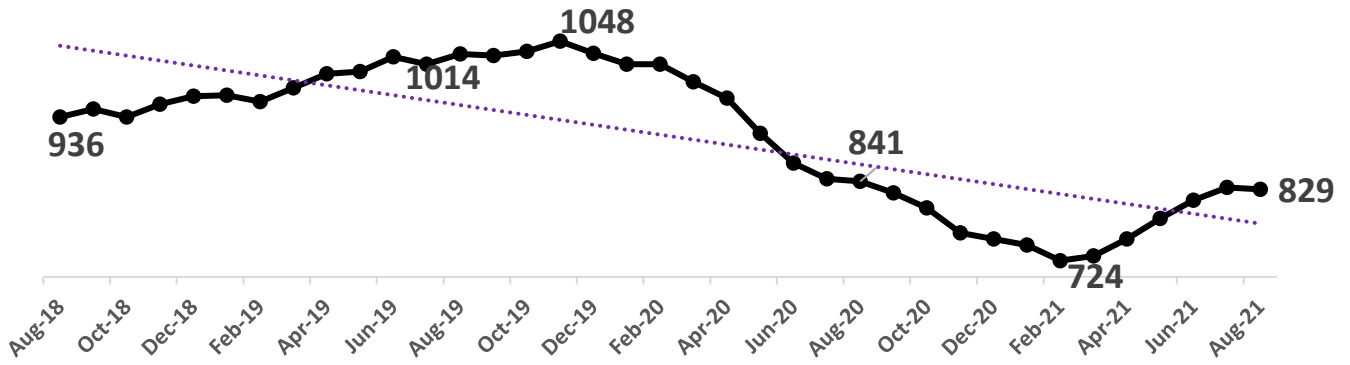


**Harrow; Number of London Ambulance attendances to violence (rolling year)**





### Harrow; Non DA VWI (rolling year)



The graph above shows an downward trend in the levels of violence with injury (non domestic abuse) in Harrow since October 2019 (1048) to February 2020 (724) - with rise in recent months to 829 rolling offences (Aug 21) .

### Nearest Neighbours:

Non DA VWI	Aug 2019 (ry)		Aug 2021 (ry)		Offences Change	Rate Change
	Offences	Rate	Offences	Rate		
Barnet	1494	3.8	1394	3.5	-100.0	-0.3
Brent	2236	6.8	1956	6.0	-280.0	-0.8
Ealing	2109	6.2	1826	5.3	-283.0	-0.9
Harrow	1029	4.1	829	3.3	-200.0	-0.8
Hillingdon	1744	5.7	1448	4.7	-296.0	-1.0
London	53,900	6	45,944	5.2	-7956	-0.8

Harrow has the 2nd lowest rate of Non DA VWI in London in the 12 months up to August 2021. Brent has the highest rate in both periods.

All boroughs in the group have seen a rate reduction, with Ealing seeing the highest over the two periods. 2021 and 2019

# 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 shows the scale of calls in wards across Harrow in 2018.

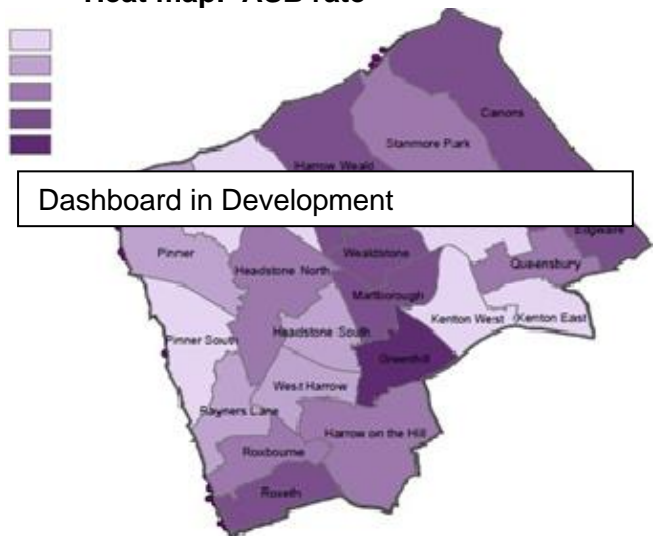
## Quick Facts:



**2021:** 832 ASB calls, 3.3 per 1,000 population

**2021:** 1029 ASB calls, 4 per 1,000 population

Heat map: ASB rate

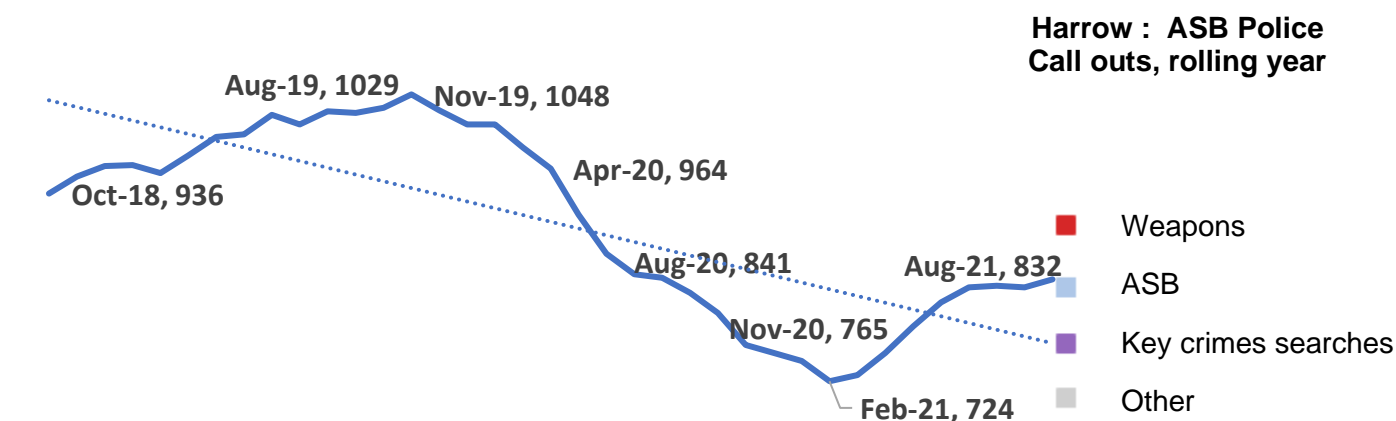
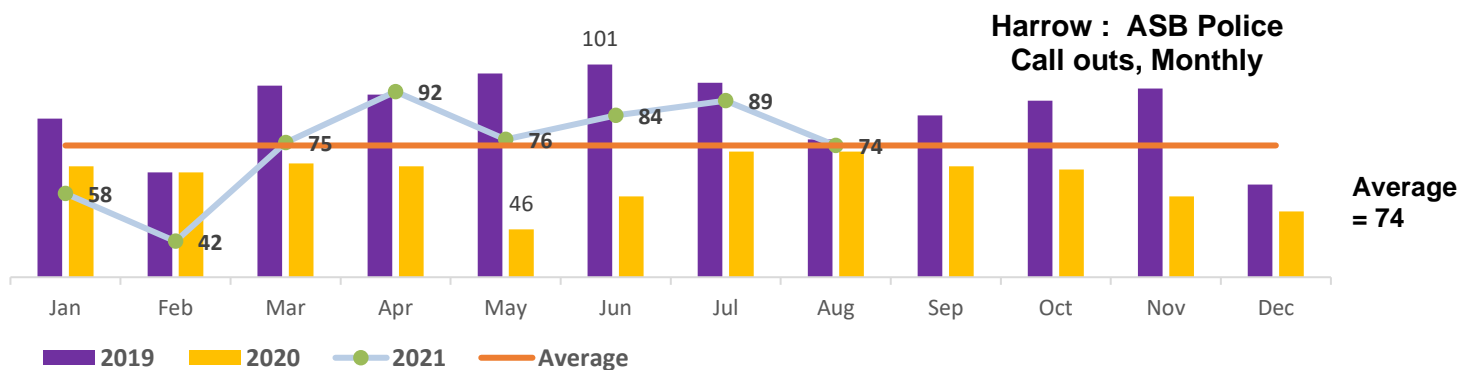


Wards within the central Harrow Neighbourhood area account for a large proportion of ASB in Harrow. Edgware, Roxeth and Canons are also hotspots.

The average number of ASB calls per month over the 32 month year period is 74

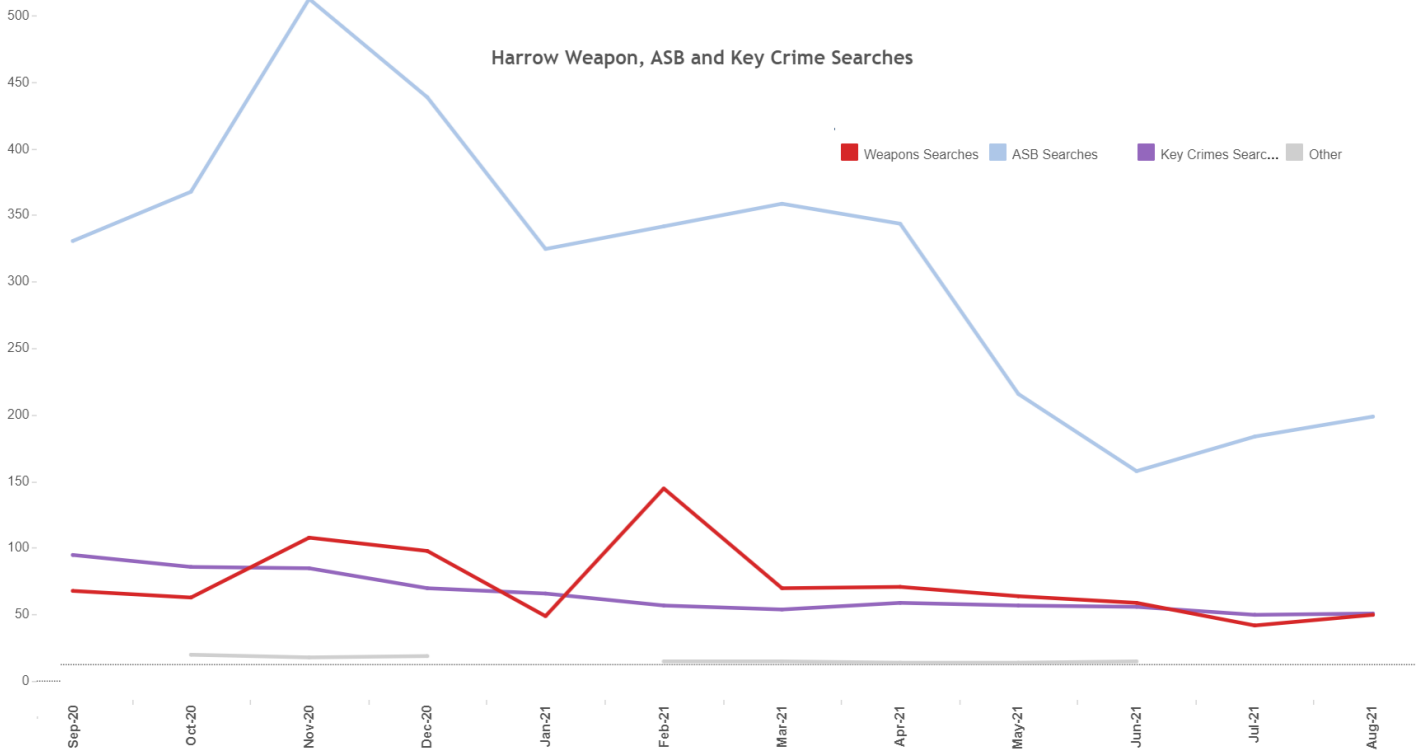
Around average levels of ASB, over all three years, have occurred in March, July and August with lower levels in February and December months.

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.



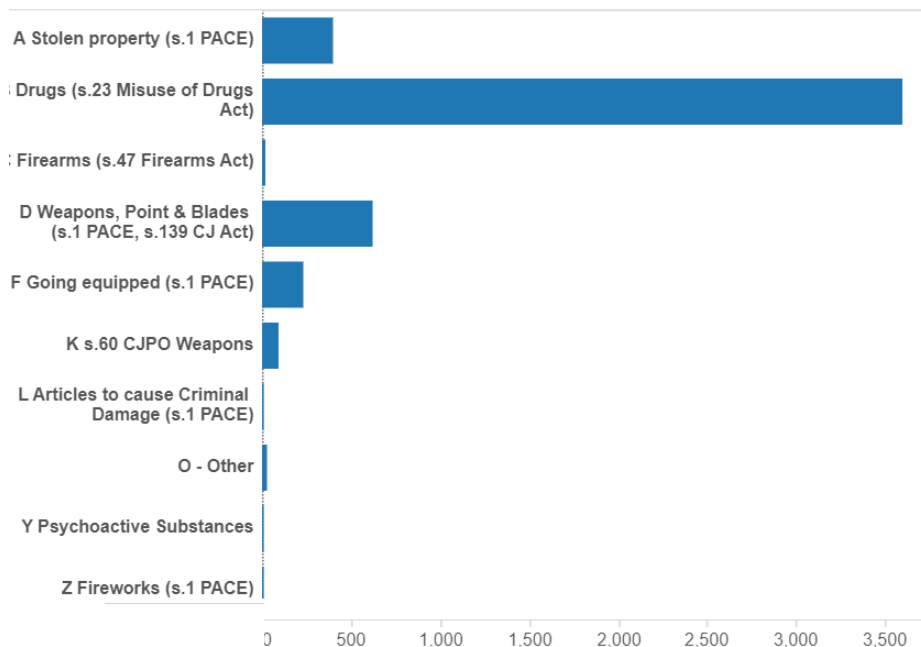


# Stop and Search

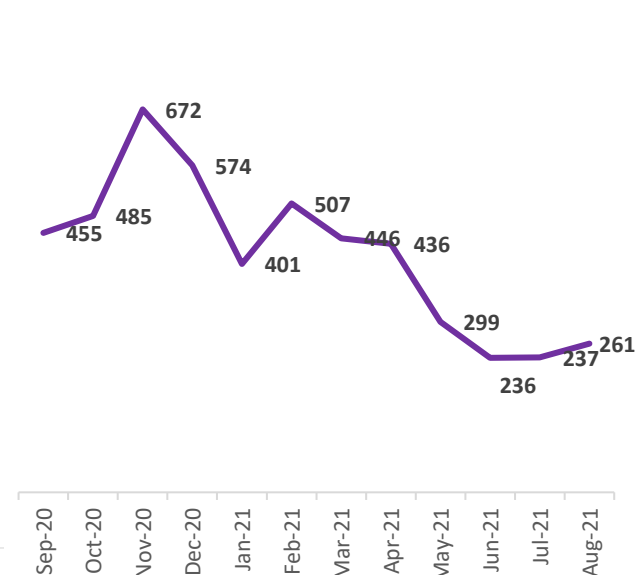


- ASB is the most common reason to be stopped by the police, with a high proportion of due to misuse of drugs (71%, September 20 -August 2021)

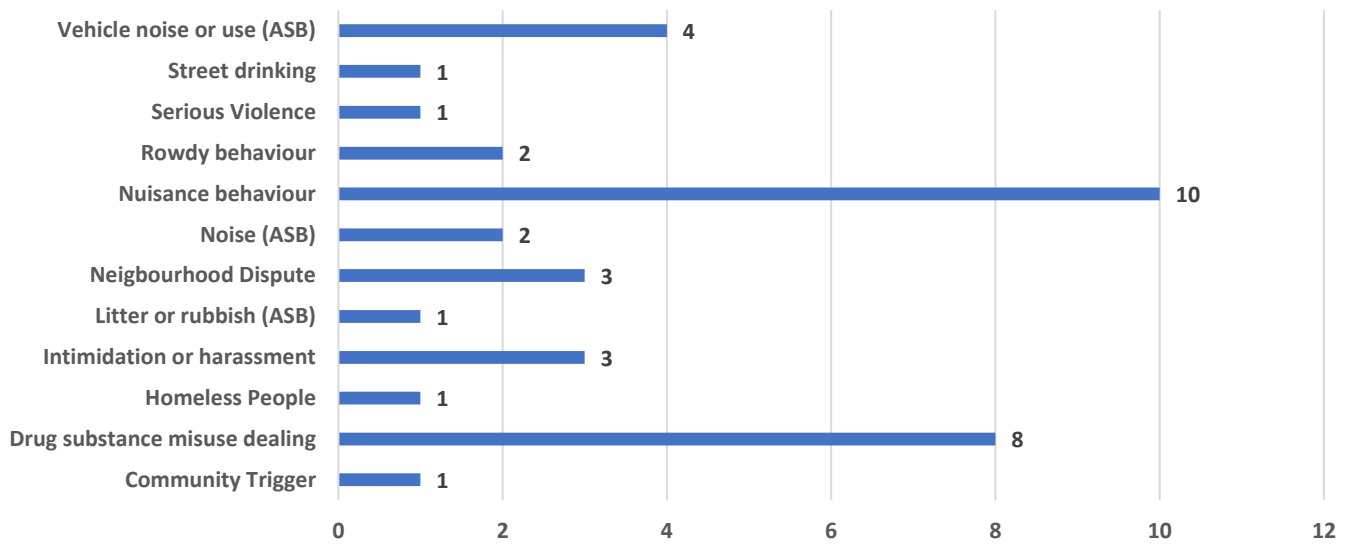
Harrow Stop & Search by Reason



Search Volume  
September 20 - August 2021



## By ASB category description, Harrow local ASB data - October 2021 snapshot



Local ASB data (for October 21) shows the main reasons for ASB are nuisance behavior (27%), Substance misuse/dealing (21%) and Vehicle noise (10%).

- *\*Note: Comparison of ASB rates between boroughs needs caution as the Met have reported that there is limited consistency in the antisocial behavior data and information that different agencies collect and monitor.*

# Other high crime types

## Robbery:

Robbery relates to the of taking property unlawfully from a person or place by force or threat of force.

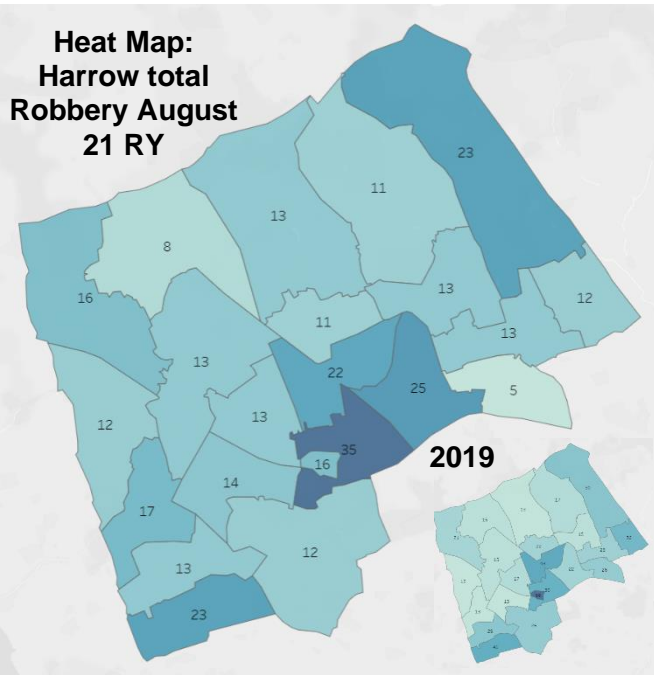
When comparing the 12 months up to August 2019 with the 12 months up to 2021, the number of recorded robberies in Harrow reduced by 215. There were a total of 569 offences 12 months up to August 2019, and 354 in 12 months up to August 2021. The heat map below also shows the scale of offences in wards across Harrow in the 12 months up to August 2021.

**Quick Facts:**

**2021:** 354 of robbery offences, 1.4 per 1,000 population.

**2019:** 569 of robbery offences, 2.3 per 1,000 population.

**Significant reduction in Harrow Weald**

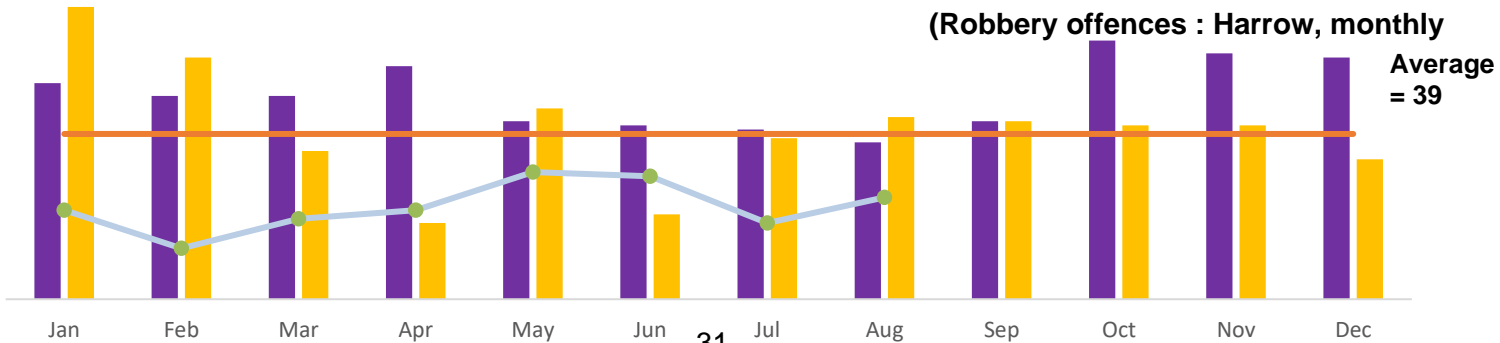
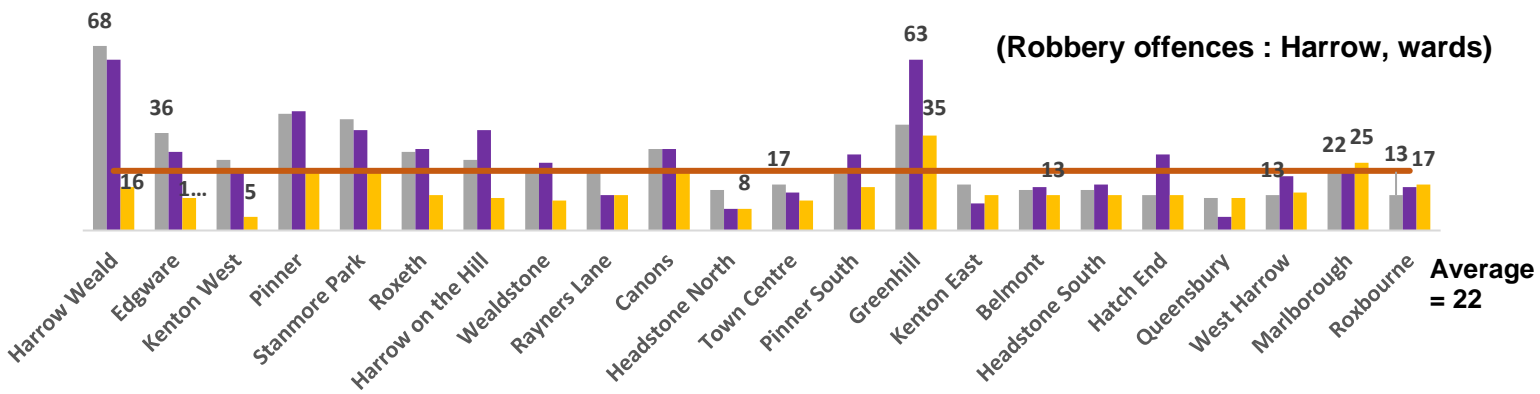


In the 12 months up to August 2021 the highest levels of recorded robbery occurred in Greenhill and Marlborough. The largest increases (although small) since August 2019 rolling year, were seen in Roxbourne (+52) and Marlborough (+3).

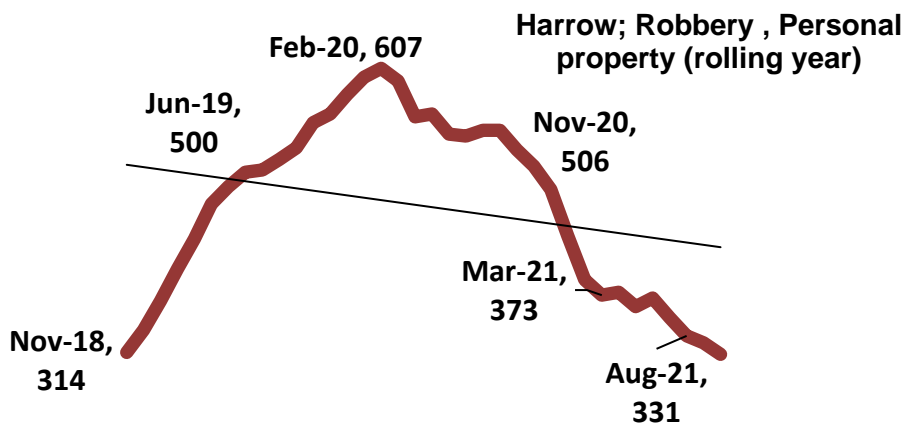
In the 12 months up to August 2021 the lowest levels of recorded motor vehicle theft occurred in Kenton West and Headstone North. The largest reductions since August 2019 rolling year, were seen in Harrow Weald (-52) and Edgware (-24).

There has been a 40% reduction 12 months to August 2021 compared to the previous 12 months

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 39.



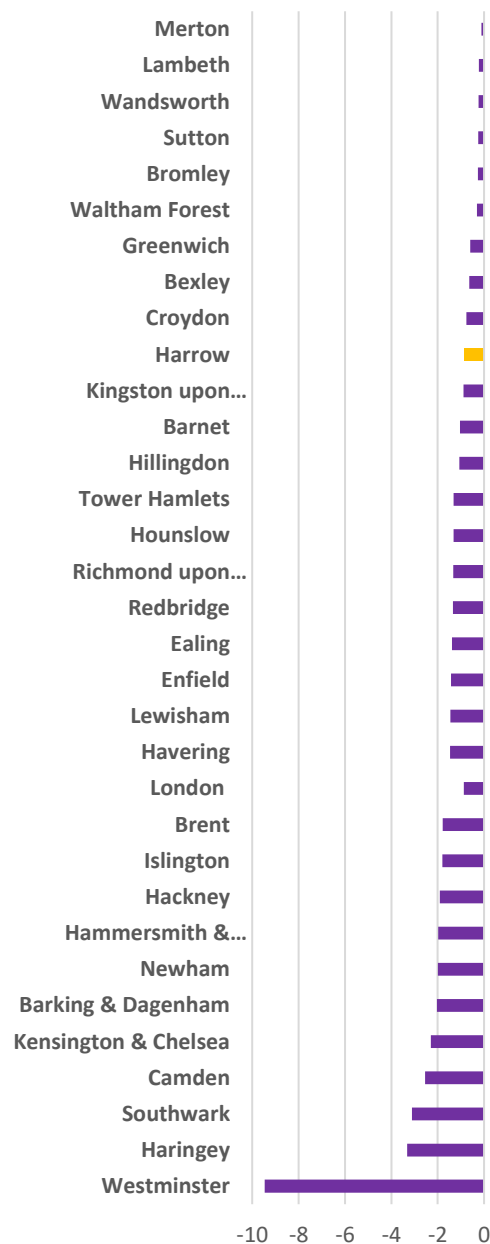
The graph shows a continuing downward trend in rolling year personal property robbery, following the introduction of c-19 measures.



### Nearest Neighbours:

All boroughs in the group have seen a rate reduction, with Brent seeing the highest over the two periods (-1.78). Brent has the highest rate in August 2019 and August 2021. Harrow has the lowest rate of the neighbouring group in both periods.

Robbery rate change in London Aug 2019- Aug 2021 (RY)



Total offences	Aug 2019 (ry)		Aug 2021 (ry)		Offences Change	Rate Change
	Offences	Rate	Offences	Rate		
<b>Barnet</b>	1028	2.58	616	1.54	-412	-1.03
<b>Brent</b>	1391	4.24	807	2.46	-584	-1.78
<b>Ealing</b>	1187	3.49	714	2.10	-473	-1.39
<b>Harrow</b>	569	2.25	354	1.40	-215	-0.85
<b>Hillingdon</b>	786	2.54	456	1.48	-330	-1.07
<b>London</b>	37,266	4.14	23,301	2.59	-13965	-1.55

# 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.

When comparing the 12 months up to August 2019 with the 12 months up to 2021, the number of recorded thefts of a motor vehicle in Harrow reduced by 32. There were a total of 557 offences 12 months up to August 2019, and 525 in 12 months up to 2021. The heat map below also shows the scale of offences in wards across Harrow in the 12 months up to August 2021.

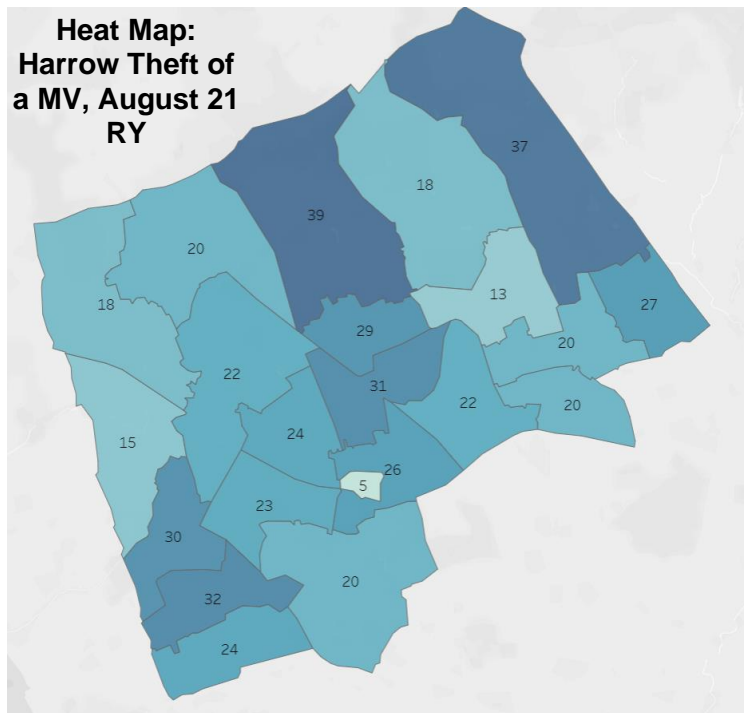
## Quick Facts:



**Aug 2021:** 525 theft of motor vehicle offences, 2.1 per 1,000 population.

**Aug 2019:** 557 theft of a motor vehicle offences, 2.2 per 1,000 population.

**Highest increase in Hatch End , Highest reduction in Belmont (Aug 20- Aug 21 )**

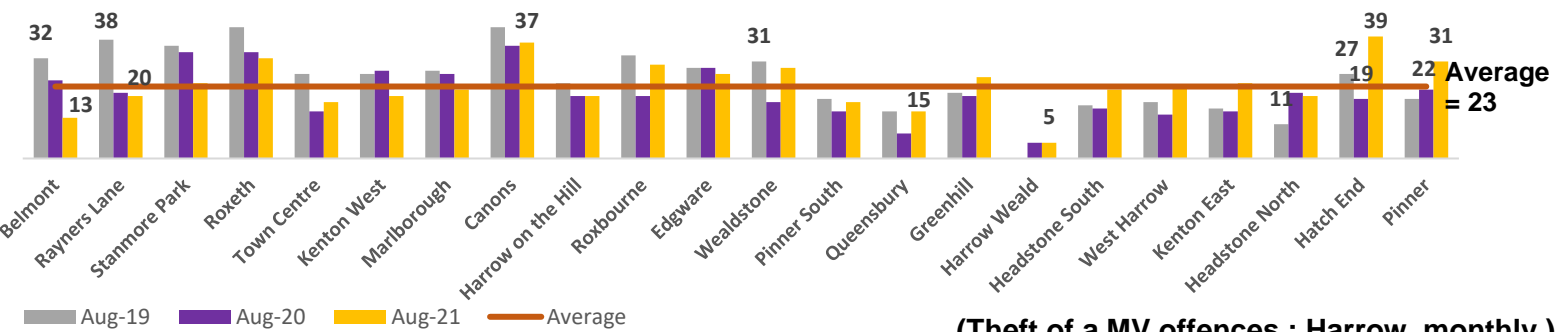


In the 12 months up to August 2021 the highest levels of recorded motor vehicle theft occurred in Canons and Hatch End. The largest increases since August 2019 rolling year, were seen in Hatch End (+12) and Pinner (-12).

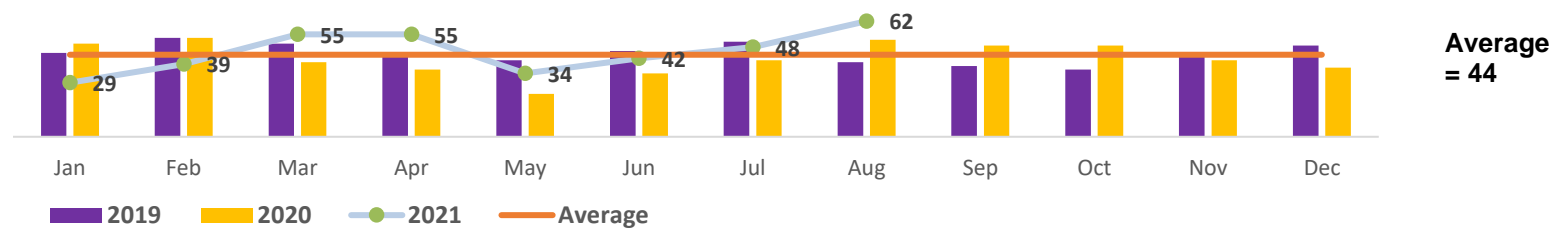
In the 12 months up to August 2021 the lowest levels of recorded motor vehicle theft occurred in Harrow Weald and Queensbury. The largest reductions since August 2019 rolling year, were seen in Belmont (-19) and Raynors lane (-18).

The chart below shows the number of offences recorded in Harrow during each month. The average number of thefts of a motor vehicle per month over the 34 month period is 44.

(Theft of a MV offences : Harrow, wards)

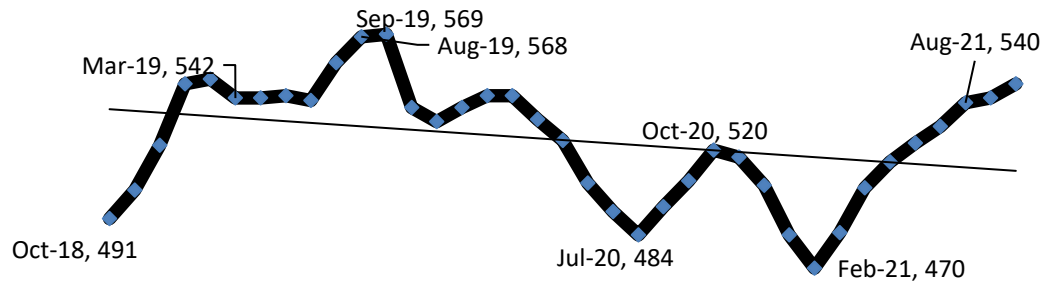


(Theft of a MV offences : Harrow, monthly)



## Harrow; Theft of a motor vehicle (rolling year)

The graph shows similar overall rolling year levels with a downward trend from with injury (non domestic abuse) in Harrow since September 2019 (569) to Feuary 2021 (470) - wiith rise in recent months to 540 rolling offences (Aug 21).



## Nearest Neighbours:

All boroughs in the group have seen a rate reduction, with Brent seeing the highest over the two periods.

Brent has the highest rate in August 2019 and Barnet has the highest rate in August 2021. Harrow has the lowest rate of the neighbouring group in both periods.

Total offences	Aug 2019 (ry)		Aug 2021 (ry)		Offences Change	Rate Change
	Offences	Rate	Offences	Rate		
Barnet	1629	4.1	1307	3.3	-322	-0.8
Brent	1426	4.4	1007	3.1	-419	-1.3
Ealing	1243	3.7	949	2.8	-294	-0.9
Harrow	557	2.2	525	2.1	-32	-0.1
Hillingdon	993	3.2	848	2.7	-145	-0.5
London	31422	3.49	26,462	2.94	-4960	-0.55

Harrow has one of the lowest rates of theft of motor vehicle offences in London ( 4<sup>th</sup> lowest) in the 12 months up to August 2021.

The chart shows when comparing the rolling years August 2019 and August 2021, there has been a reduction in the thefts of motor vehicles across the majority of boroughs, with two boroughs seeing rate increase.

## Theft of a MV rate change in London Aug 2019- Aug 2021 (RY)



# Theft from a motor vehicle:

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

Between 2019 and 2021, offences in Harrow have increased by 14. There was total of 1673 offences during 2021 and 1659 in 2019. This translates to similar rates of 6.6 for both periods.

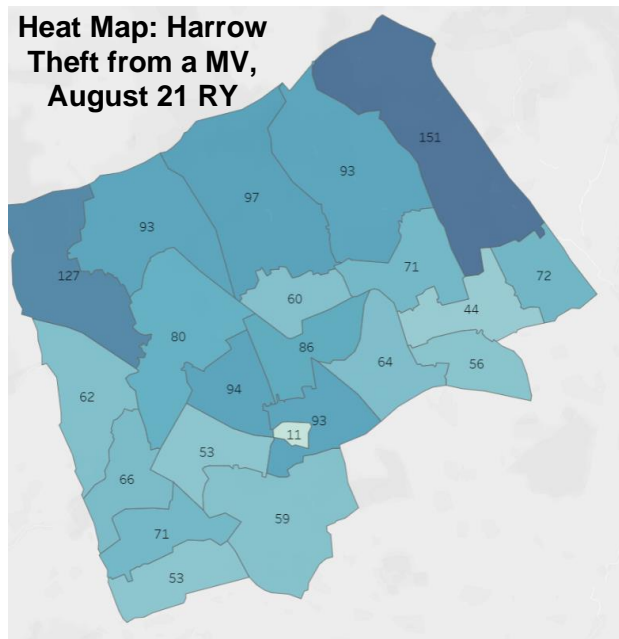
## Quick Facts:



**Aug 2021:** 1673 thefts from motor vehicle offences, 6.6 per 1,000 population.

**Aug 2019:** 1659 thefts from motor vehicle offences, 6.6 per 1,000 population.

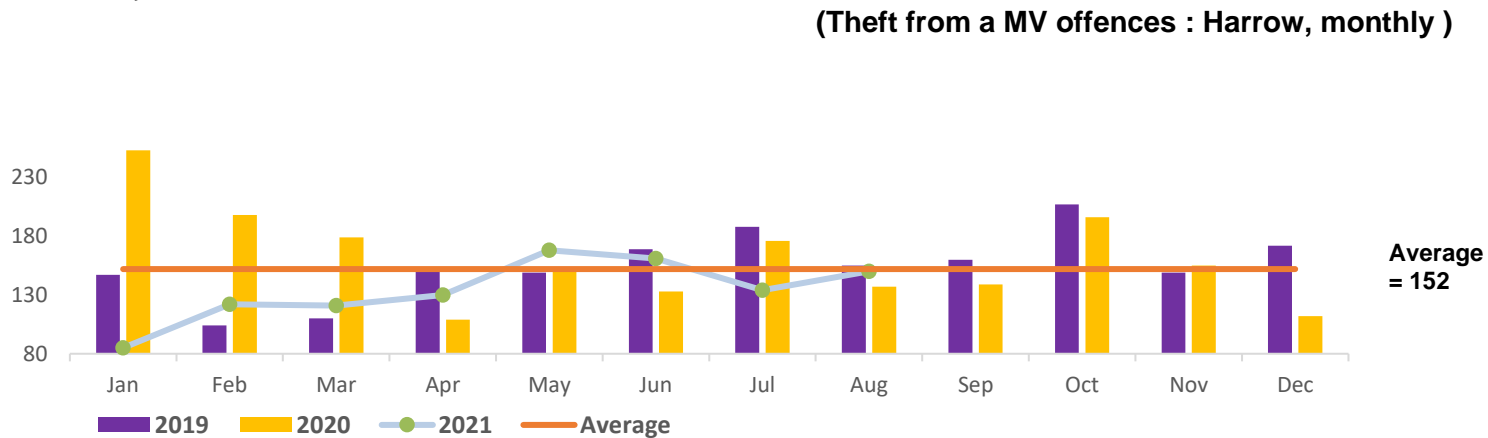
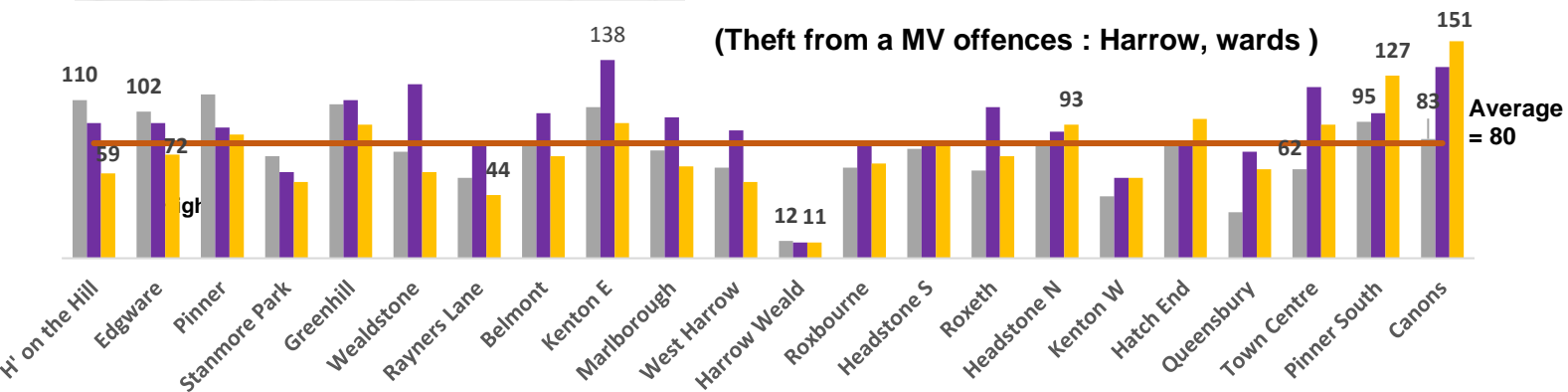
**Heat Map: Harrow Theft from a MV, August 21 RY**



In the 12 months up to August 2021 the highest levels of recorded theft from a motor vehicle occurred in Cannons and Pinner South. The largest increases since August 2019 rolling year, were seen in Hatch End (+12) and Pinner (+12).

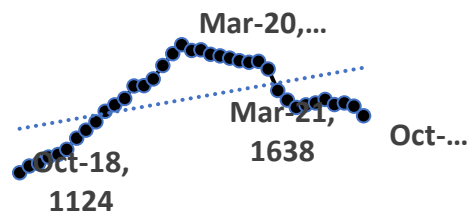
In the 12 months up to August 2021 the lowest levels of recorded motor vehicle theft occurred in Harrow Weald and Raynors Lane. The largest reductions since August 2019 rolling year, were seen in Harrow on the Hill (-51) and Edgware (-30).

The chart below shows the number of offences recorded in Harrow during each month. The average number of thefts of a motor vehicle per month over the 32 month period is 44.



## Harrow Theft from a motor vehicle, Rolling year

The graph shows an upward trend from Oct 18 (1124) to March 20 (1231) Rolling year levels began to reduce following the introduction of C-19 measures down to 1638 (March 21) with a levelling off in recent months to 1571 rolling offences (Aug 21).



## Theft from a MV rate change in London 2021-2019

### nearest Neighbours:

The table shows, Harrow has seen a similar rate of theft from vehicle offences, while all other neighbouring boroughs have seen a rate reduction, over the two periods. Hillingdon has the highest rate reduction of the group.

In the 12 months up to August 2021 Ealing has the highest rate of the group. Harrow has the lowest rate of the neighbouring group in both periods.

Total offences	Aug 2019 (ry)		Aug 2021 (ry)		Offences Change	Rate Change
	Offences	Rate	Offences	Rate		
Barnet	3711	9.30	3394	8.51	-317	-0.79
Brent	2630	8.02	2251	6.87	-379	-1.16
Ealing	3265	9.59	2980	8.76	-285	-0.84
Harrow	1659	6.57	1673	6.63	14	0.06
Hillingdon	2,822	9.13	2377	7.69	-445	-1.44
London	74,589	8.29	62,281	6.92	-12308	-1.37

Harrow's rate of theft from a motor vehicle is around the London average in the 12 months up to August 2021.

The chart shows when comparing the rolling years August 2019 and August 2021, there has been a reduction in the thefts from motor vehicles across the majority of boroughs, with three boroughs, including Harrow, seeing similar or increasing rates.





# Weapon enabled crime: Gun crime

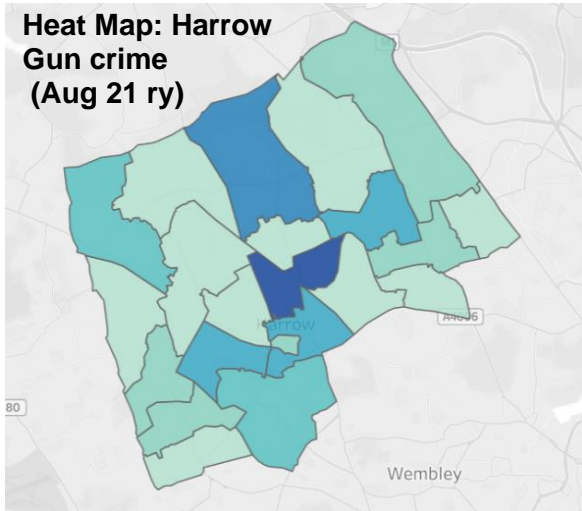
Gun crime includes any criminal offence committed with the use of a firearm. Also included are incidents where the victim is convinced of the presence of a firearm, even if it is concealed, and there is evidence of the suspect's intention to create this impression. Both real and fake firearms and air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

**Quick Facts:** 

**Aug 2021:** 40 recorded offences, 0.16 per 1,000 population

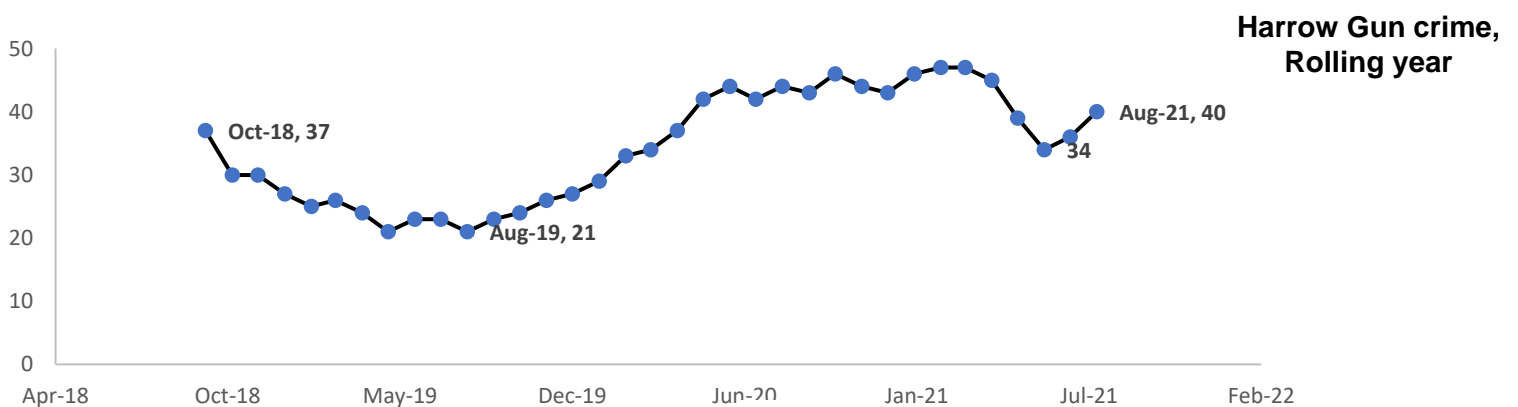
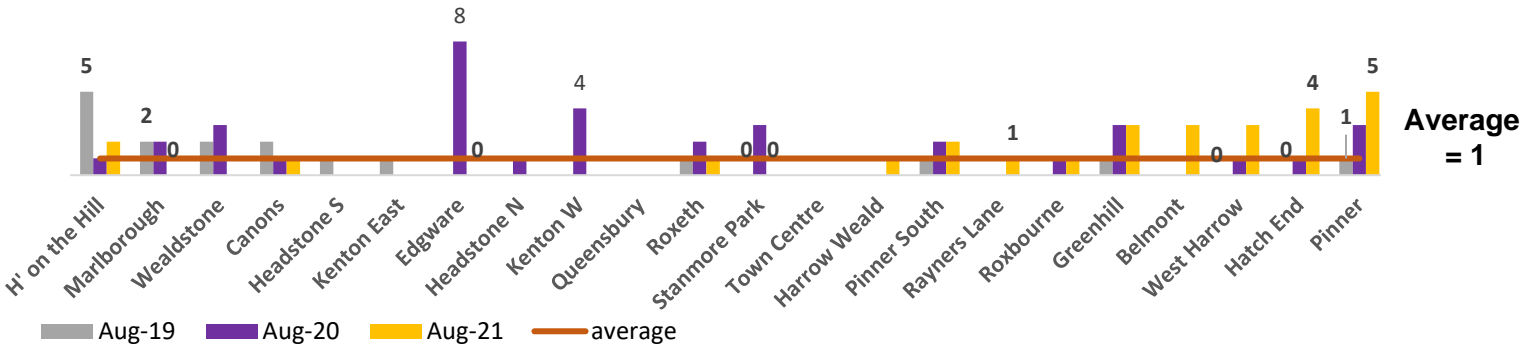
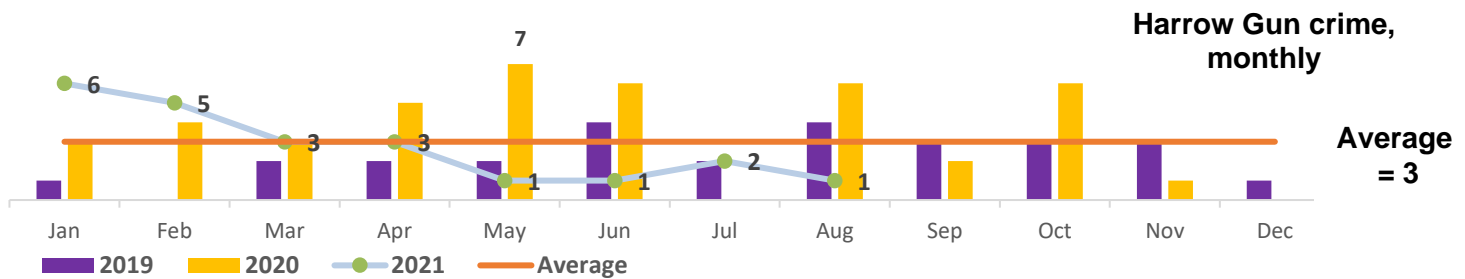
**Aug 2019:** 21 recorded offences, 0.8 per 1,000 population

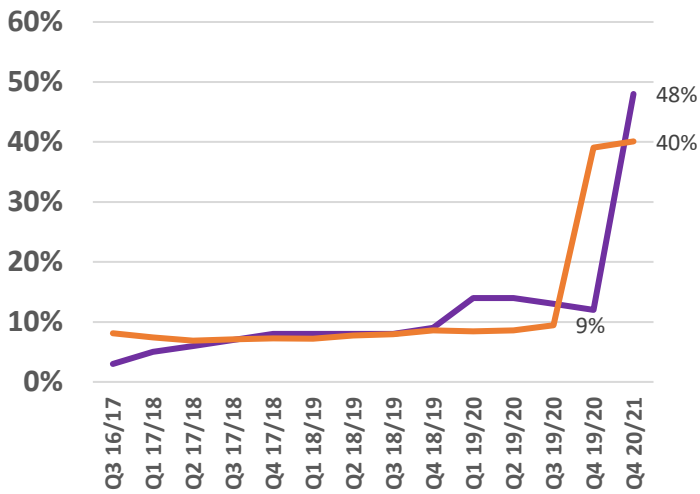
**Only Borough in London to see rates increasing**



When comparing the 12 months up to August 2019 with the 12 months up to 2021, the number of recorded gun crimes in Harrow increased by 19. There were a total of 21 offences 12 months up to August 2019, and 40 in 12 months up to August 2021. This translates to a 0.8 rate increase. The heat map also shows the scale of offences in wards across Harrow in the 12 months up to August 2021.

In the 12 months up to August 2021 the highest levels of gun crime occurred in Pinner and Hatch End. The largest reductions were seen in Harrow on the Hill and Marlborough. The Highest increases were seen in Hatch End (+4) and Pinner (+4). Rolling year data shows that Gun crime has almost double since 2019.





### Residents concern about gun crime in Harrow Harrow

Resident concern about gun crime in Harrow has increased from 9% in Q4 2019/20 to 48% to Q4 2020/21 and is above the average for London (40%).

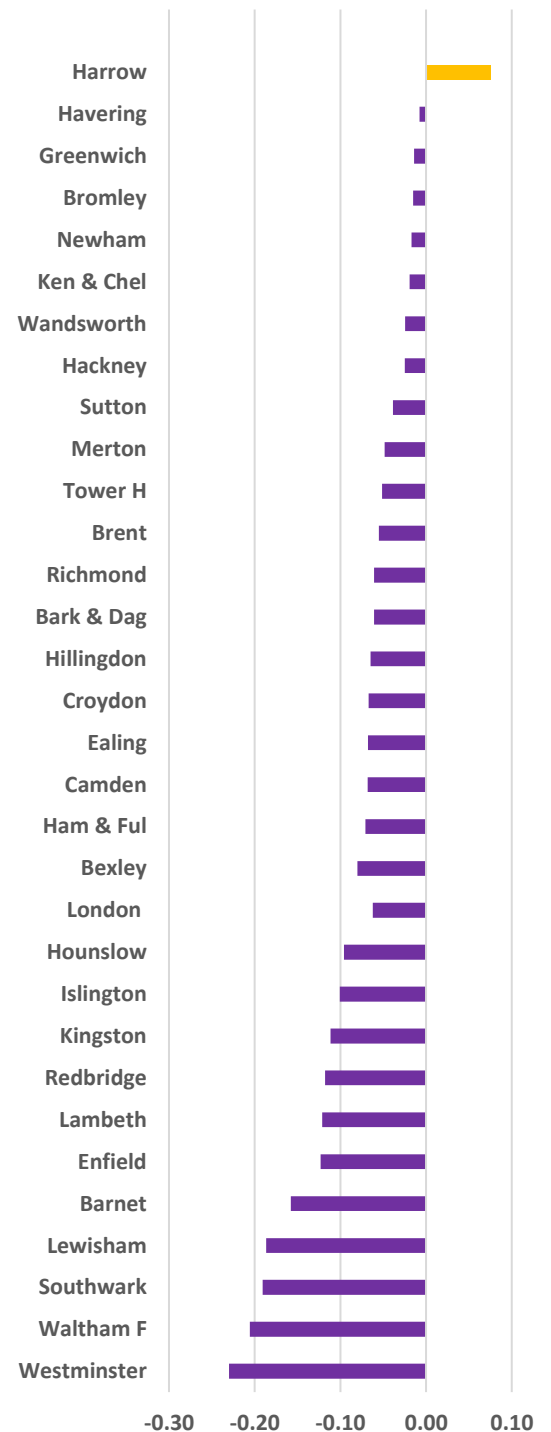
### Nearest Neighbors

Total offences	Aug 2019 (ry)		Aug 2021 (ry)		Offences Change	Rate Change
	Offences	Rate	Offences	Rate		
<b>Barnet</b>	97	0.24	34	0.09	-63	-0.16
<b>Brent</b>	102	0.31	84	0.26	-18	-0.05
<b>Ealing</b>	66	0.19	43	0.13	-23	-0.07
<b>Harrow</b>	21	0.08	40	0.16	19	0.08
<b>Hillingdon</b>	49	0.16	29	0.09	-20	-0.06
<b>London</b>	<b>2,224</b>	<b>0.25</b>	<b>1,450</b>	<b>0.16</b>	<b>-774</b>	<b>-0.09</b>

Harrow has the second highest rate of gun crime offences of the nearest neighbour group. In the 12 months up to August 2021 Harrow's gun crime rate is in line with London

Harrow is the only London Borough to have seen a rate increase

### n crime rate change in London



# MOPAC high harm crimes: Knife crime

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

When comparing the 12 months up to August 2019 with the 12 months up to 2021, the number of recorded knife crimes in Harrow reduced by 47. There were a total of 230 offences 12 months up to August 2019, and 183 in 12 months up to 2021. The heat map below also shows the scale of offences in wards across Harrow in the 12 months up to August 2021

## Quick Facts:

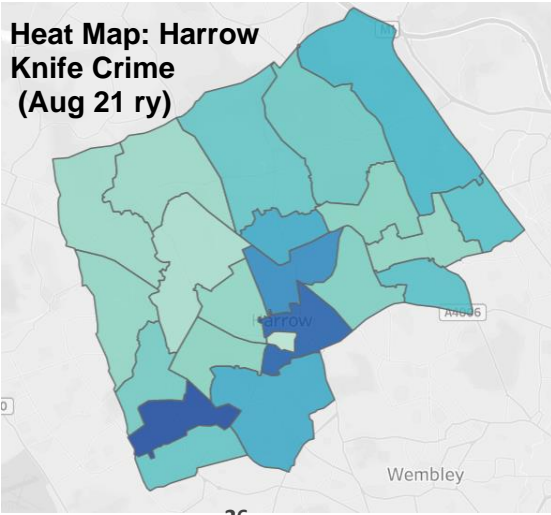


**Aug 2021:** 183 Knife crime offences,  
0.7 per 1,000 population

**Aug 2019:** 230 Knife crime offences,  
0.9 per 1,000 population

**Reduction in % of Knife crime that results in injury – but resident concern is increasing**

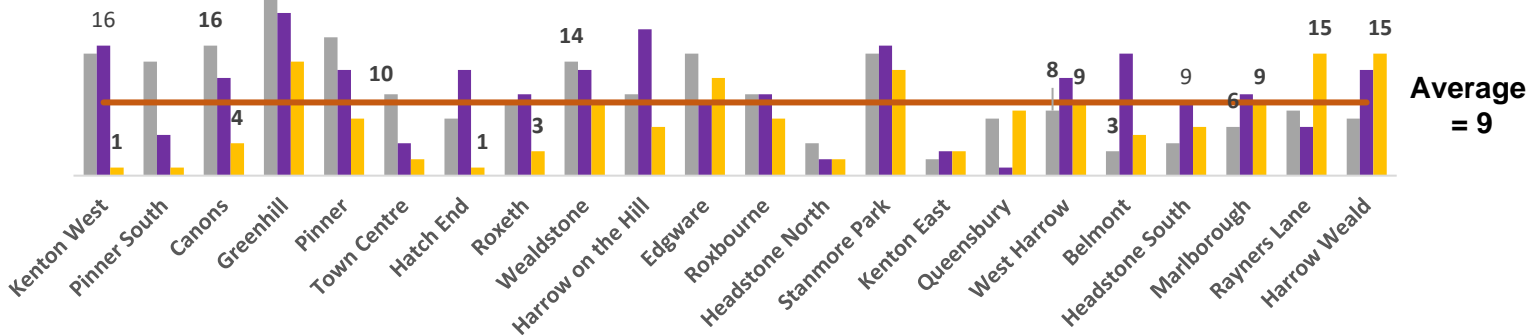
**Heat Map: Harrow Knife Crime (Aug 21 ry)**



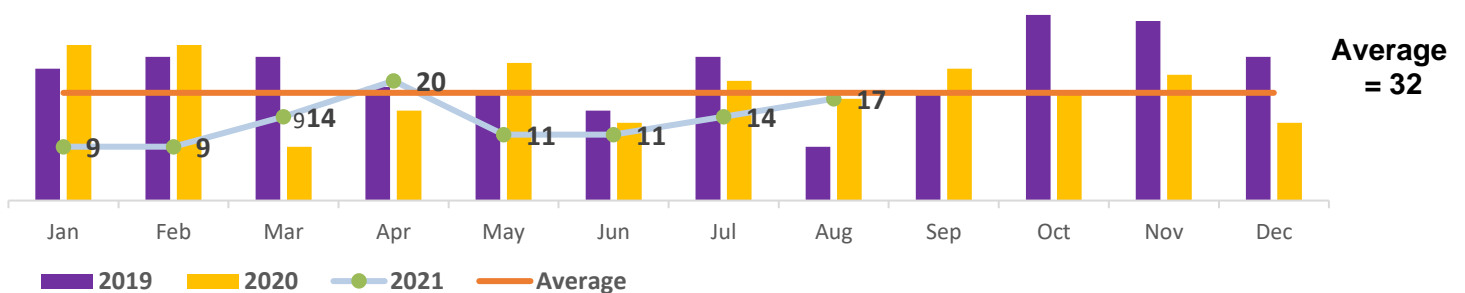
In the 12 months up to August 2021 the highest levels of knife crime occurred in Harrow Weald and Rayners Lane. The highest increases were seen in Rayners Lane (+7) and Harrow Weald (+8).

In the 12 months up to August 2021 the lowest levels of knife crime occurred in Kenton West, Pinner South and Hatch End. The highest reductions are Kenton West and Pinner South.

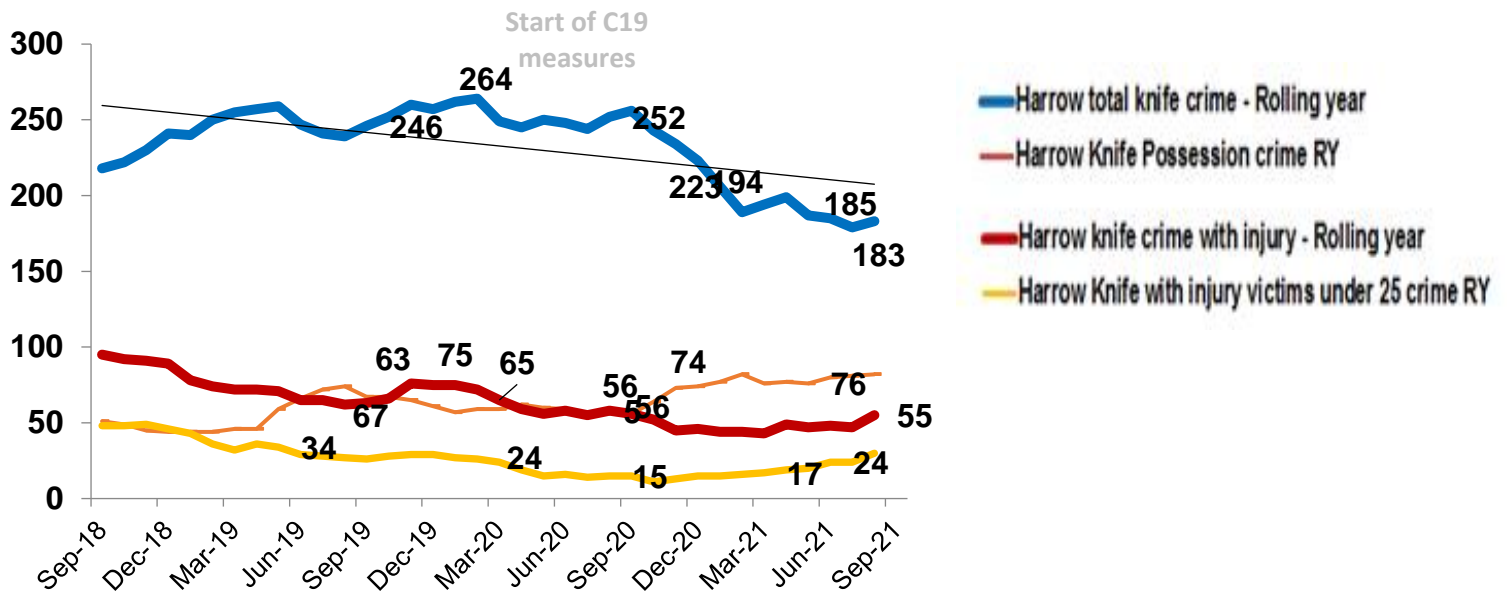
**Harrow Knife crime, Wards**



**Harrow Knife crime, Wards**



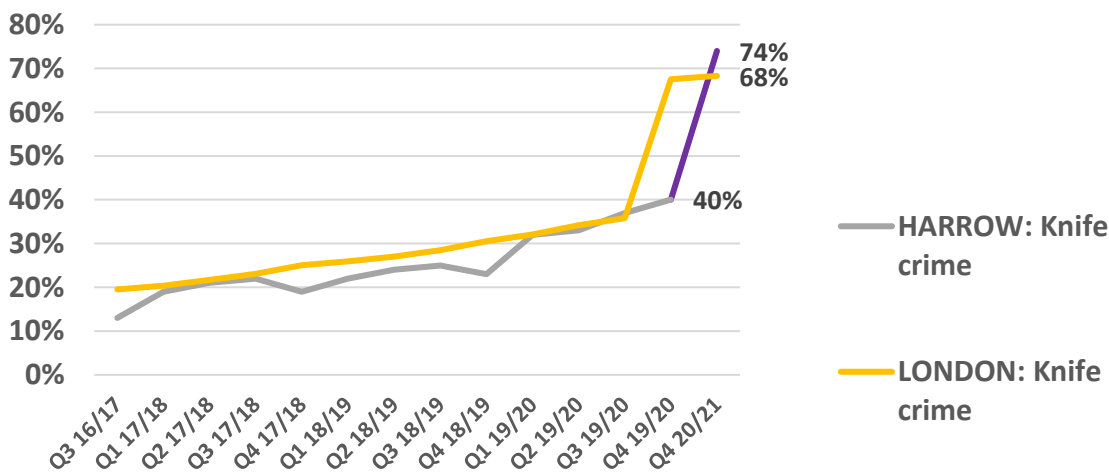
The graph below shows that there has been an overall downward trend in the number of knife offences over the four years.



Total knife crime levels showed a reduction since September 2020 but began to rise again from February 2021. After an initial reduction, levels of knife possessions have rise again slightly in recent months.

Reduction in rolling year knife crime but an increase in the proportion of knife crime that results in injury from 6% in August 20 to 30% August 2021 (rolling year). The rise in young people experiencing injury as a result on non-domestic related knife crime – from 5% August 2020 to 15% August 2021

### Resident concern about Knife Crime



Resident concern about **Knife** crime in Harrow has increased from **40%** in Q4 2019/20 to **74%** to Q4 2020/21 and is above the average for London (**68%**).

## Nearest Neighbours:

In the 12 months up to August 21 Harrow has the same rate of gun crime to Barnet and Hillington. Ealing have the highest rate. All of the neighbouring group have seen reductions during this period.

Total offences	Aug 2019 (ry)		Aug 2021 (ry)		Offences Change	Rate Change
	Offences	Rate	Offences	Rate		
<b>Barnet</b>	414	1.0	263	0.7	-151	-0.4
<b>Brent</b>	592	1.8	339	1.0	-253	-0.8
<b>Ealing</b>	485	1.4	362	1.1	-123	-0.4
<b>Harrow</b>	230	0.9	183	0.7	-47	-0.2
<b>Hillingdon</b>	341	1.1	207	0.7	-134	-0.4
<b>London</b>	<b>13,743</b>	<b>1.5266</b>	<b>10,446</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>-3297</b>	<b>-0.37</b>

## Knife crime rate change in London Aug 19- Aug 2021



## MOPAC high harm crimes:

### Modern Day slavery

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

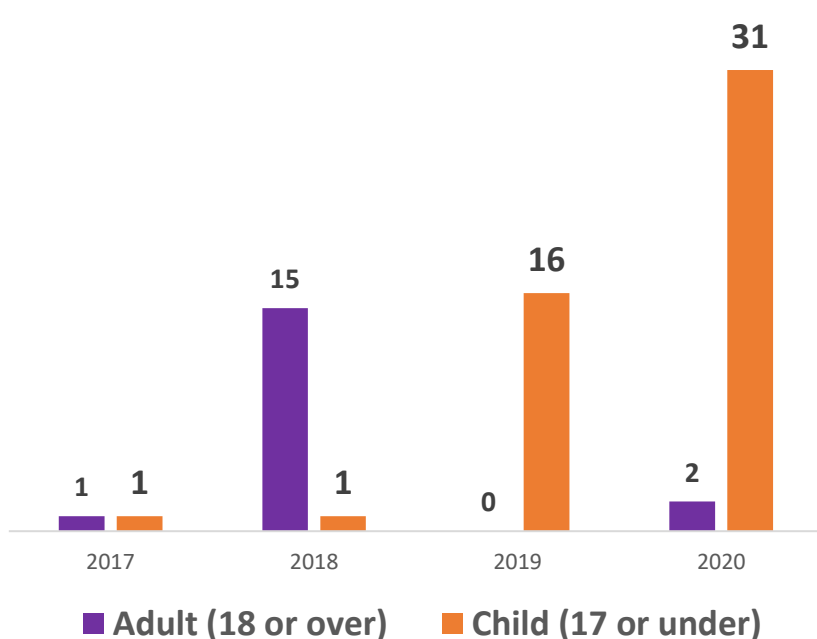
The National Crime Agency reports quarterly on the number of referrals of potential victims (PV) of modern slavery made through the National Referral Mechanism (NRM) across the UK from all agencies that are first responders.

#### Quick Facts:



**2020:** 33 referrals of potential victims from Harrow Council

**2019:** 16 referrals of potential victims from Harrow Council



In 2020, the NRM received 33 referrals from Harrow, of potential victims. 31 of these were potential child victims and 2 were potential adult victims. The number of total referrals has increased by 17 since 2019 (16).

The table shows the number of potential child and adult victims of modern slavery referred from Harrow's nearest neighbour group.

	2019			2020			2020
	child	adult	total	child	adult	unknown	total
Barnet	1	20	21	0	26	1	27
Brent	3	21	24	2	24	3	29
Ealing	0	20	20	0	18	0	18
Harrow	0	16	16	2	31	0	33
Hillingdon	2	33	35	2	40	1	43

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.

Note: The number of NRM referrals by exploitation type and gender, and nationality is available at the UK level (2020) – further analysis to understand this picture locally will follow

# Child Sexual Exploitation (CSE)

Between 2019 and 2020, the number of CSE registrations has increased by 24 in Harrow.

Note that a proportion of the reduction between 2015 - 2018 is likely to be down to data cleansing and improved recording.

**Quick Facts:**  
**2020:** 62 recorded registrations,  
**2019:** 38 recorded registrations,

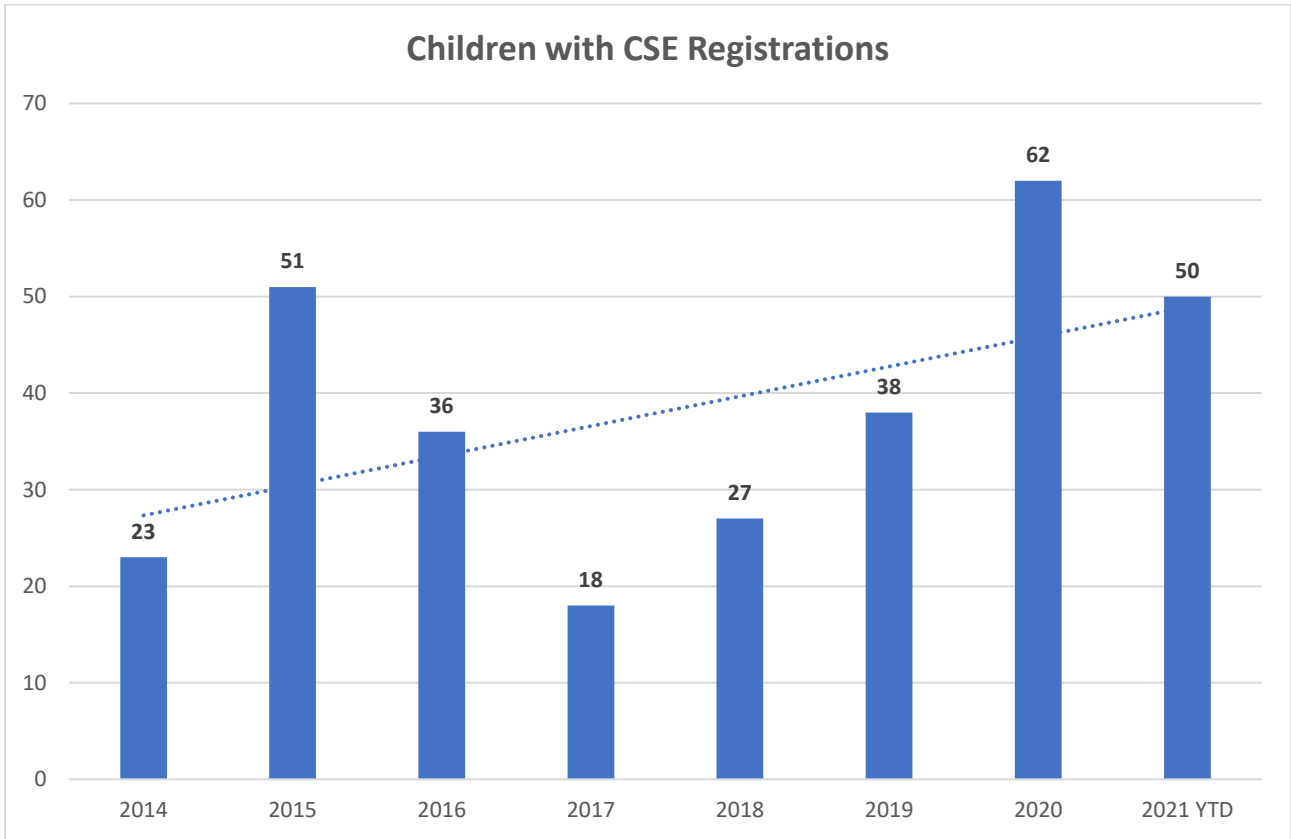


Chart shows: Calendar year count of children with CSE registrations

# MOPAC high harm crimes: Sexual offences

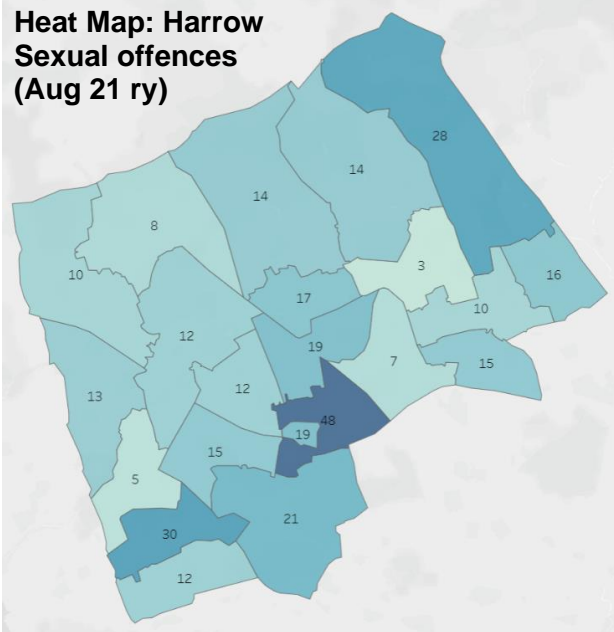
When comparing the 12 months up to August 2019 with the 12 months up to 2021, the number of recorded sexual offences in Harrow increased by 33. There was a total of 433 offences 12 months up to August 2019, and 466 in 12 months up to 2021. The heat map below also shows the scale of offences in wards across Harrow in the 12 months up to August 2021.

## Quick Facts:



**Aug 2021:** 466 recorded sexual offences, 1.72 per 1,000 pop.

**Aug 2019:** 433 recorded sexual offences, 1.85 per 1,000 pop.



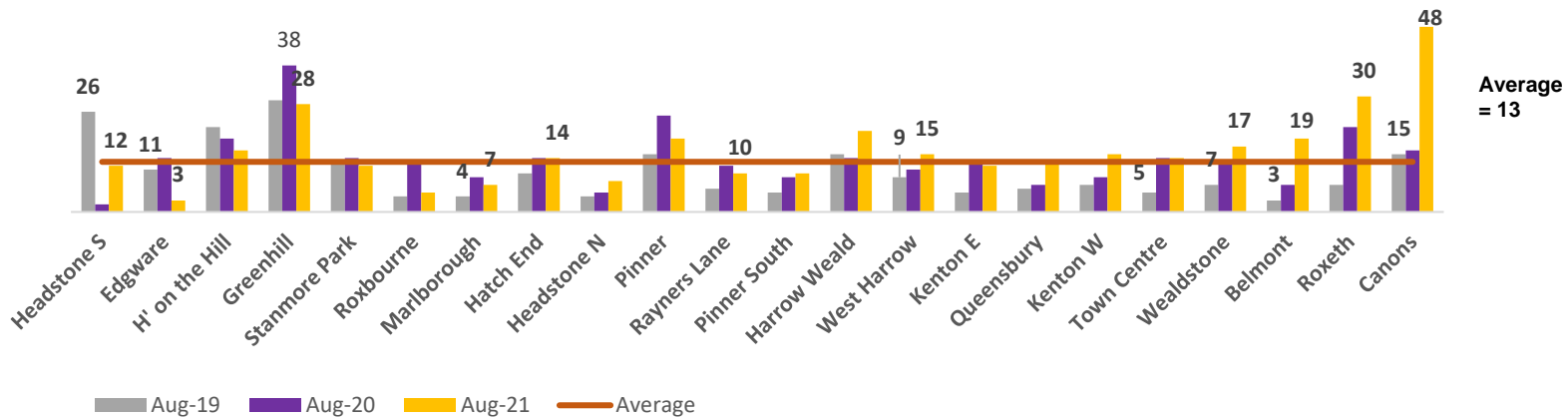
In the 12 months up to August 2021, the lowest levels of sexual offences occurred in Edgware and Roxbourne. The largest reductions were in Headstone South, (-14) and Edgware (-8).

In the 12 months up to August 2021, the highest levels of sexual offences occurred in Cannons and Roxeth. The largest increases were in Cannons (-33) and Roxeth (-23).

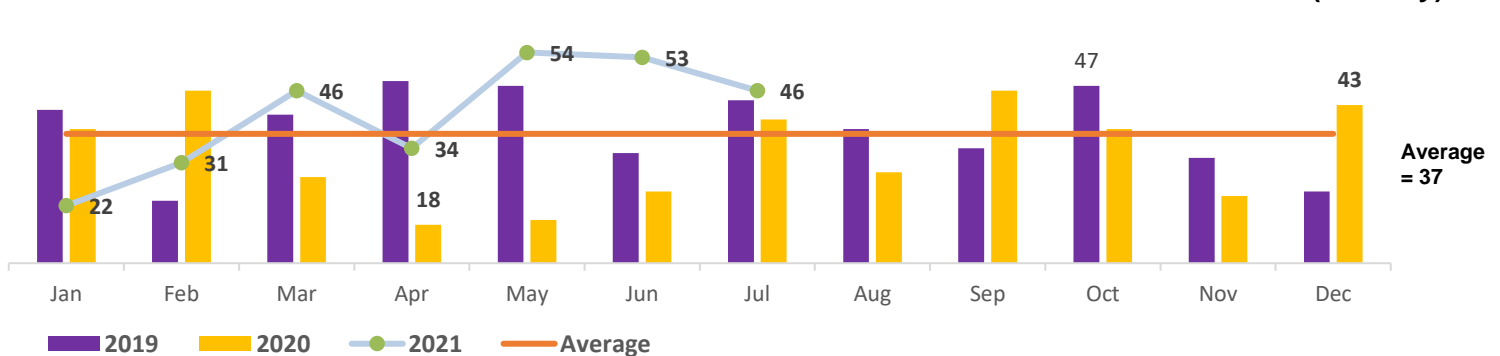
The chart below shows the number of offences recorded in Harrow during each month. The average number of sexual offences per month over the 32 month period is 13. Above average levels of sexual offences have occurred over all years in the month of July.

Over the 32 month period, the average number sexual offences per month across Harrow wards was 37 per ward.

**Harrow: Sexual offences (wards)**



**Harrow: Sexual offences (monthly)**





## Sexual offences and young people:

Year	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
<b>Youth Offending % of Sexual offences</b>	1.1%	1.3%	0.7%	1.1%	0.0%	1.8%

Table shows Sexual offences make up a small amount of overall youth offending consistently since 2016, with a slight increase from zero in 2020 to 1.8% in 2021.

### Young Harrow Foundation's How Are You (2021) survey data.

In 2021 the survey found that Just over one-in-ten have been sent images or messages that have made them uncomfortable or have been asked to send nude pictures of themselves or join in with sexual conversations (HAY 2021).

**Note: Further analysis will follow to understand the proportion of sexual offences by gender, and ethnicity (victim and perpetrators)**

## Nearest neighbours:

Harrow has a below average rate of sexual offences in London and has the 2nd lowest rate in Harrow's neighbouring group in both 2019 and 2021.

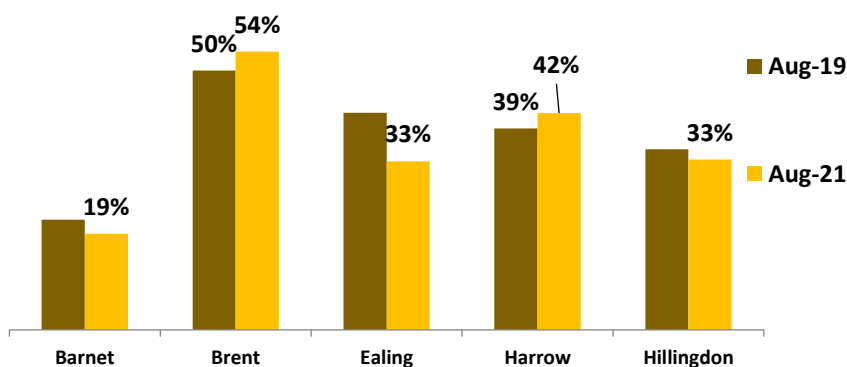
The table below shows that Barnet has seen the highest rate increase of Harrow's neighbouring the group. Ealing has the highest rate in both 2019 and

In August 2021, all areas in the group have lower rates of sexual offences than the overall London rate, in both 2019 and 2021.

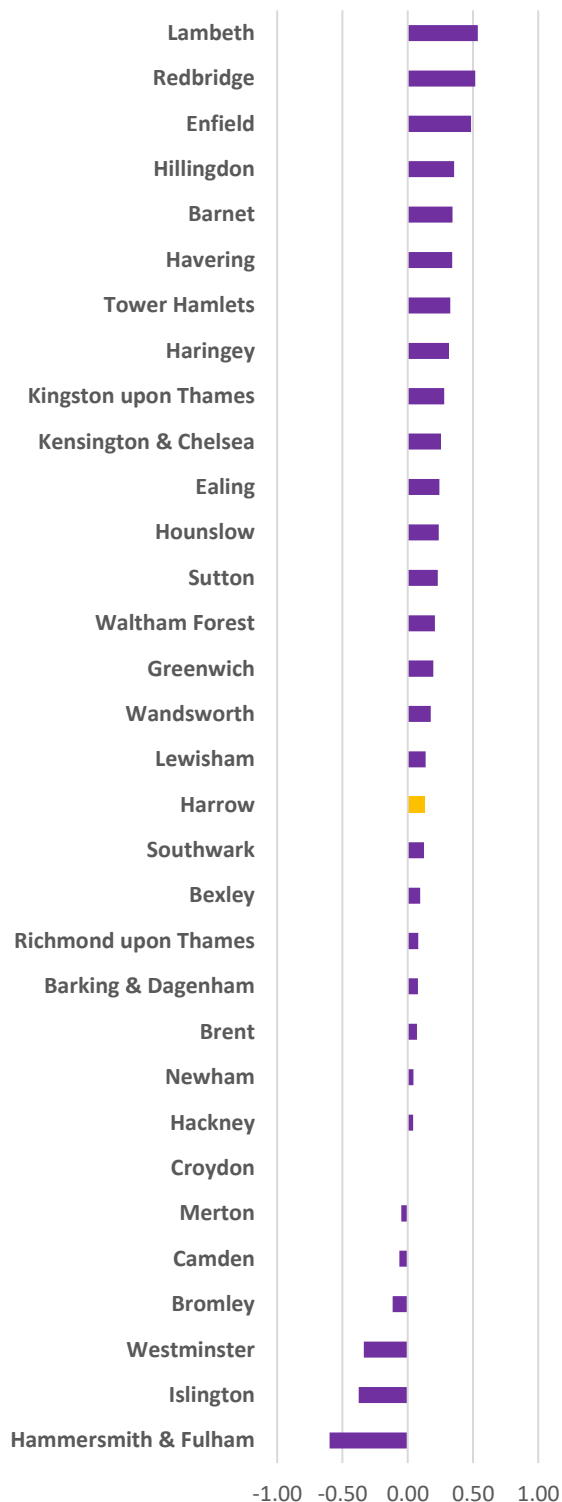
Total offences	Aug 2019 (ry)		Aug 2021 (ry)		Offences Change	Rate Change
	Offences	Rate	Offences	Rate		
Barnet	529	1.33	666	1.67	137	0.34
Brent	645	1.97	668	2.04	23	0.07
Ealing	720	2.12	803	2.36	83	0.24
Harrow	433	1.72	466	1.85	33	0.13
Hillingdon	483	1.56	593	1.92	110	0.36
London	20,2	2.24	21,51	2.39	1309	0.15

The chart shows that, in August 2021, sexual offences have increased across the majority of boroughs.

Harrow's proportion of rape offences to sexual offences has risen from 39% in Aug 2019 to 42% in 2021. Apart from Brent, where the proportion has increased, all of the Harrow's neighbouring boroughs have seen a reduction in the proportion of sexual offences recorded as rape during this period



## Sexual offences rate change in London Aug 19- Aug 2021



# 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<sup>6</sup>. Domestic abuse offences are reports of domestic abuse that resulted in a crime being recorded by the Police. Domestic abuse-related incidents are reports where, after initial investigation, the police conclude that no notifiable crime was committed.

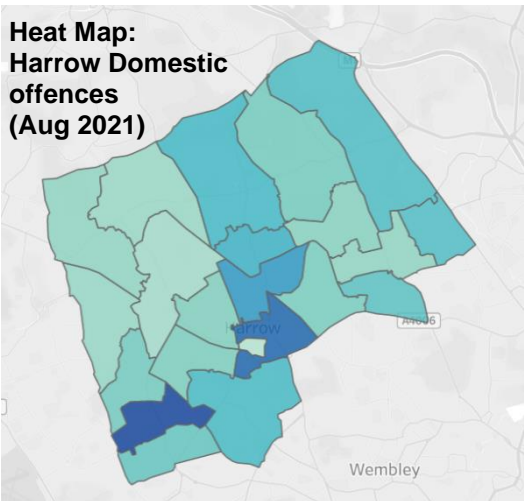
### Quick Facts:



**Aug 2021: 2195** recorded offences  
8.70 per 1,000 population –

**Aug 2019: 1821** recorded offences,  
7.22 per 1,000 population –

**Higher levels in Roxeth and Greenhill**

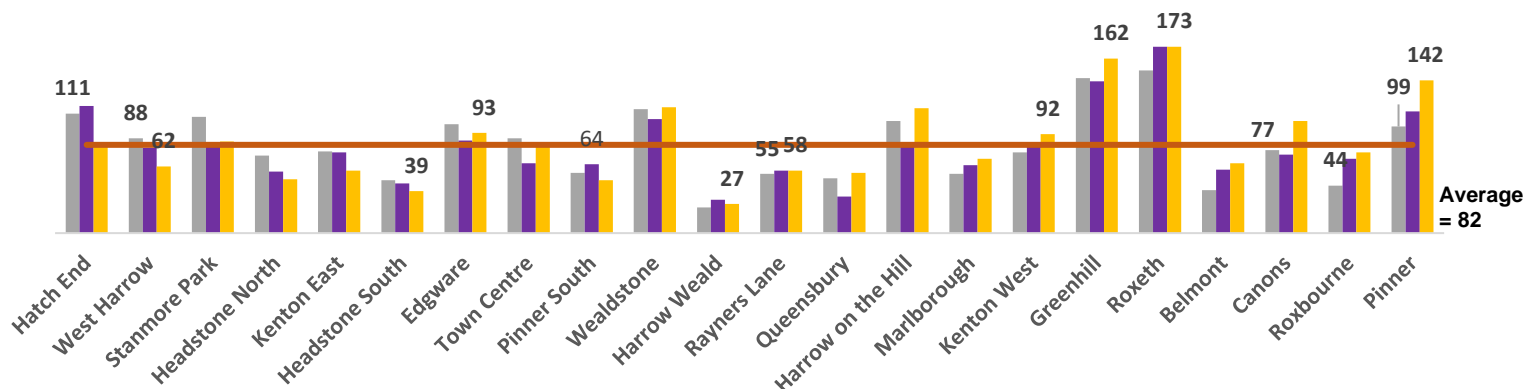


Compared to August 2019 and August 2021 rolling year, the number of flagged domestic offences in Harrow increased by 374. There was a total of 2195 offences during 12 months up to 2021, and 1821 in 2019. This translates to a 1.48 rate increase.

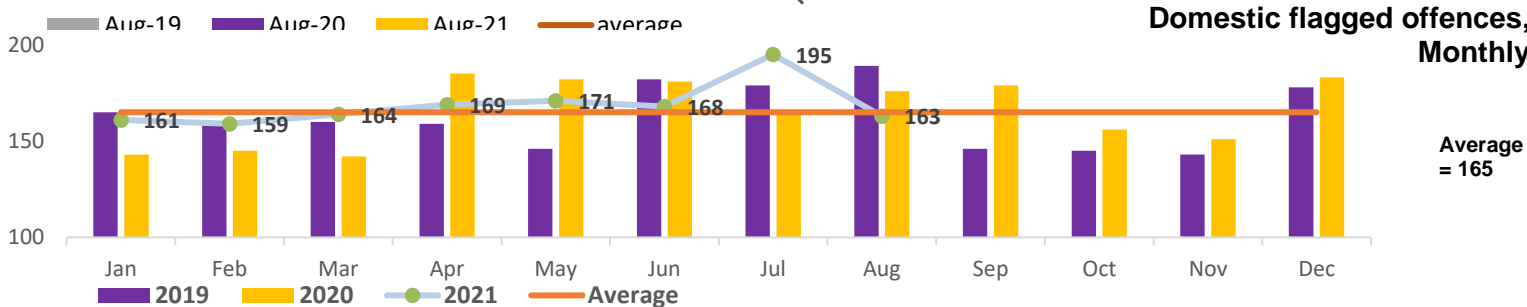
In the 12 months up to August 2021 the highest levels of flagged domestic crime occurred in Roxeth and Greenhill. The highest increases from August 2019 were seen in Roxbourne (+31) and Pinner (+43).

In the 12 months up to August 2021 the lowest levels of flagged domestic crime occurred in Harrow Weald, and Headstone North. The highest reductions from August 2019 are Hatch End (-27) and West Harrow (-26).

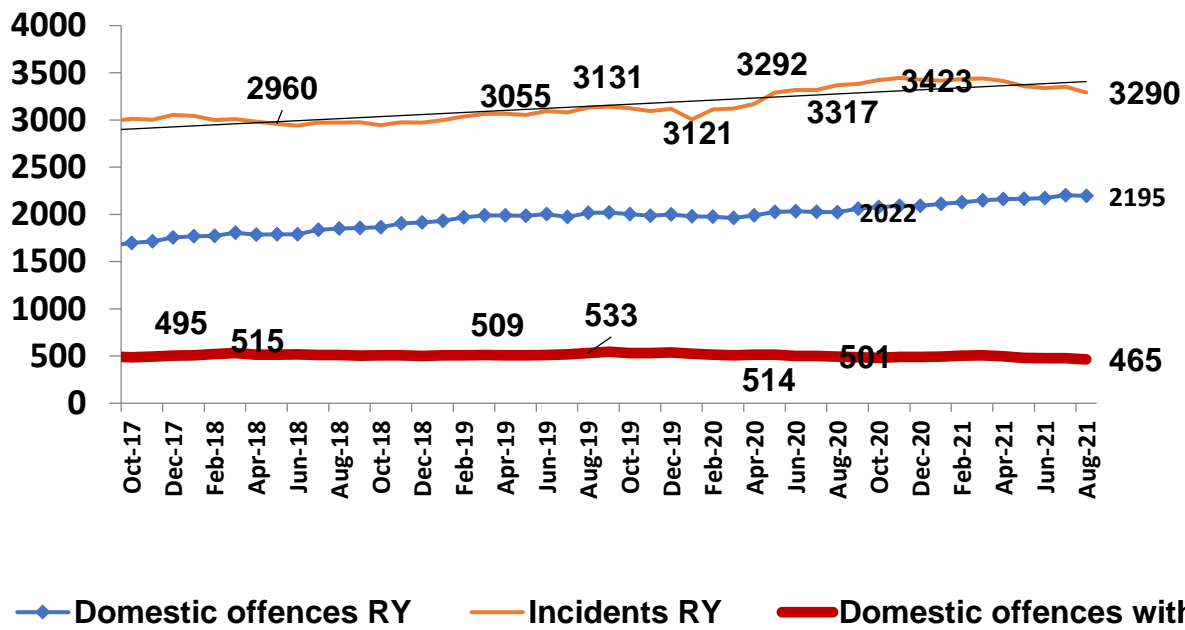
**Domestic flagged offences. Harrow wards**



**Domestic flagged offences, Monthly**



**Domestic flagged offences,  
Rolling year , by type**



The graph above shows the level of incidents that the Police are called out to flagged as domestic rose in Dec 2019 (3212) and then began to fall slightly since Dec 2020 (3423) to August 2021 (290).

Domestic flagged offences have continued to increase steadily since introduction of C-19 measures. With the proportion of domestic offences resulting in injury reducing since August 2020 (ry).

## Forced Marriage

As in previous years, in 2019 London had the greatest number of cases the Forced Marriage Unit gave advice or support to, in the UK, with 292 cases (22%). This is an increase of four percentage points compared with 2018.

**Local authority breakdown is currently unavailable.**

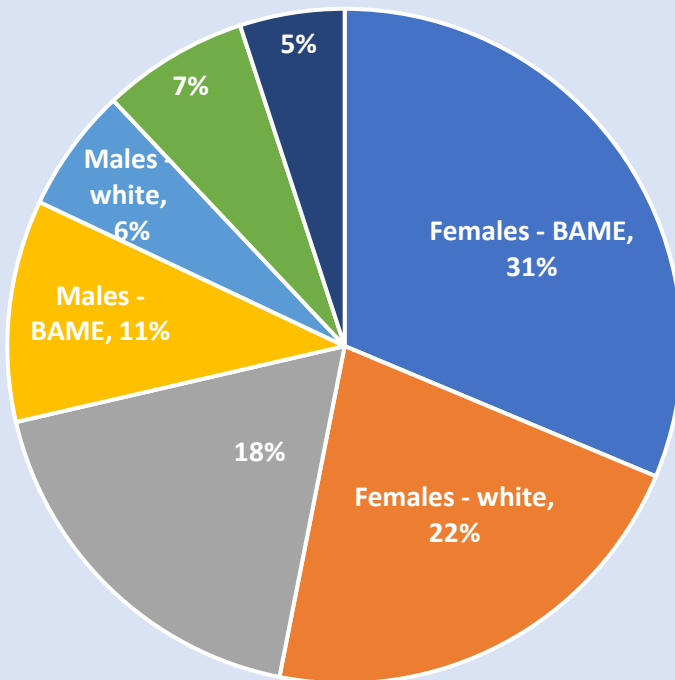
**Source: Forced Marriage Unit;  
Home Office and Foreign and Commonwealth Office**

# Victim profiles – Domestic flagged crimes

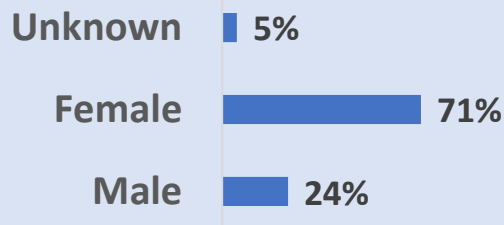
Profile analysis uses data on domestic flagged crimes reported to police, in the 12 months up to August 2021. It shows that females with black and multi ethnic “appearance” (based on Police reporting) are the highest proportion of victims (31%) and white males make up the smallest proportion (6%).

**Victims of domestic crime by ethnic appearance, and gender**

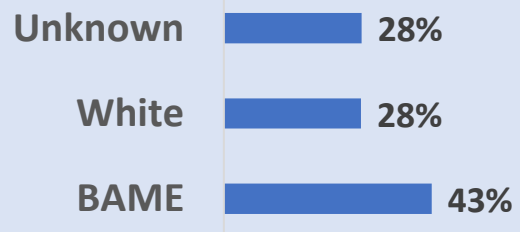
- Females - BAME
- Females - white
- Females - unknown ethnicity
- Males - BAME
- Males - white
- Males - unknown ethnicity
- Blanks



**Victims of domestic crime by gender**



**Victims of domestic crime by ethnic appearance**



**Note: Further analysis will follow to understand the perpetrators profiles of proportion of domestic flagged crimes**

## Nearest neighbours

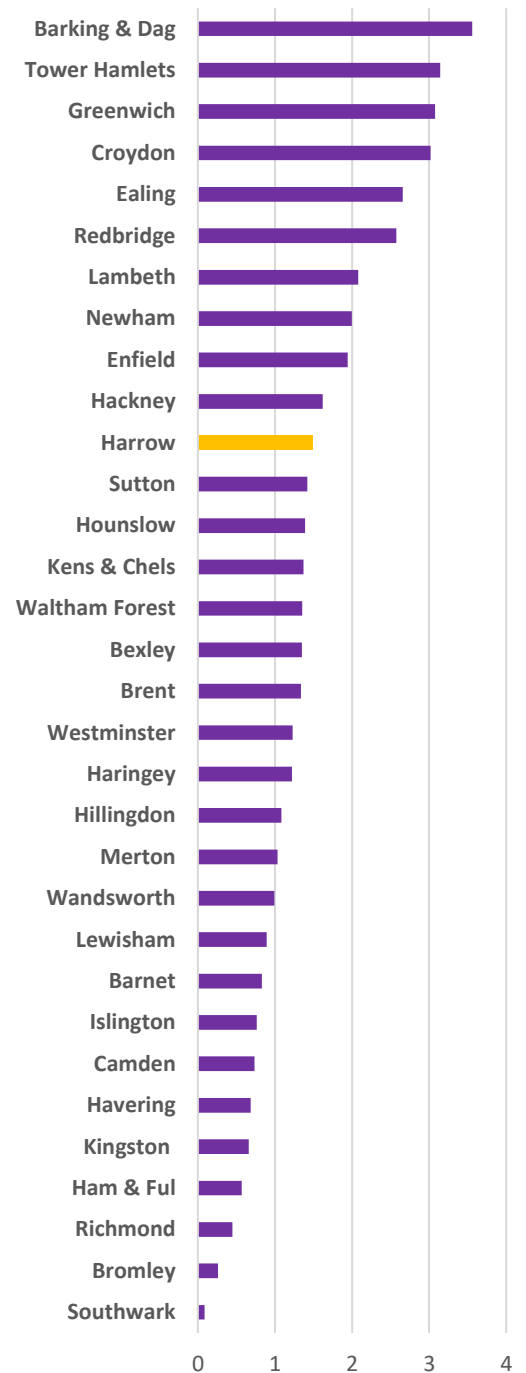
All boroughs in Harrow's neighbouring group have seen an increase in the rate of domestic abuse. Barnet has the lowest rate of the group in the 12 months up to August 2021 and Ealing the highest. Harrow benchmarks above the London average and along with the rest of the neighbouring group.

Total offences	Aug 2019 (ry)		Aug 2021 (ry)		Offences Change	Rate Change
	Offences	Rate	Offences	Rate		
<b>Barnet</b>	2781	6.97	3112	7.80	331	0.83
<b>Brent</b>	3077	9.39	3515	10.72	438	1.34
<b>Ealing</b>	2837	8.34	3741	10.99	904	2.66
<b>Harrow</b>	1821	7.22	2195	8.70	374	1.48
<b>Hillingdon</b>	2,755	8.92	3090	10.00	335	1.08
<b>London</b>	<b>57,587</b>	<b>6.40</b>	<b>66,880</b>	<b>7.43</b>	<b>9293</b>	<b>1.03</b>

All London Boroughs have seen an increase in the rate of domestic Between the 12 months up to August 2019 and the 12months up to 2021.

Harrow's rate (1.48) increase is above the average of rate increases across London (1.03).

## Domestic offences rate change in London Aug 19- Aug 2021



## MOPAC high harm crimes:

# Feeling Safe- women and young girls

In Q4 2019/20, confidence in Harrow, that the Police respond well to violence against women and girls (VAWG) is amongst the lowest in London and is the lowest in Harrow's neighbouring group. The London average is 62%.

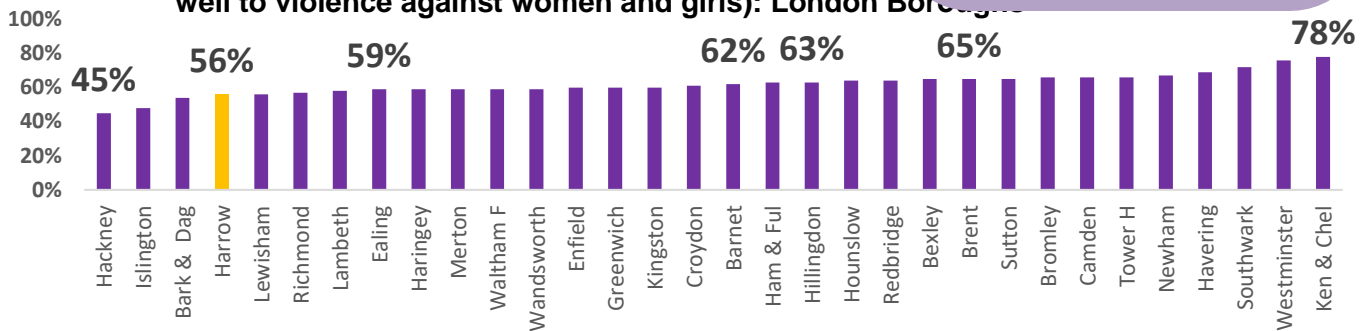
### Quick Facts:



**Q4 2019/20: 56%** think to some extent; the Met Police Service respond well to VAWG

**Harrow: Low levels of confidence in the Police responding to VAWG**

Q4 2019/20 MOPAC survey: % that think to some extent ; the Met Police Service respond well to violence against women and girls): London Boroughs



## Street Safe: (3-month pilot)

StreetSafe is a new online tool to enable people, particularly women and girls, to report locations where they feel or have felt unsafe and to identify the features on why that location made them feel unsafe.

**Street Safe analysis to follow here**

# Female Genital Mutilation (FGM):

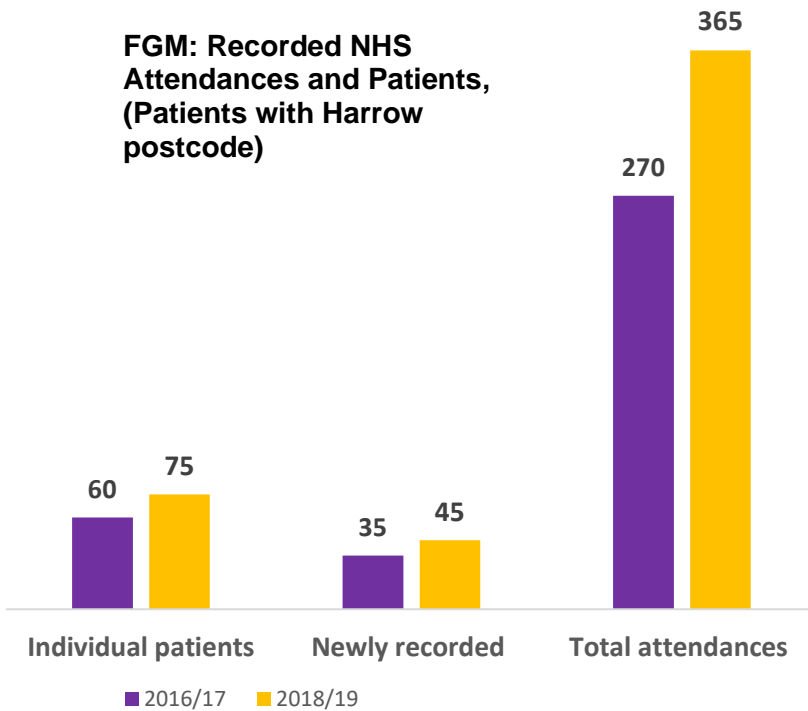
Female genital mutilation (FGM), also known as female genital cutting, female genital mutilation/cutting (FGM/C) and female circumcision, is the practice of cutting or removing the external female genitalia without medical justification or consent. FGM has been a specific criminal offence in the UK since 1985 and is a form of violence against women and girls.

## Quick Facts:

**2018/19: 365** total attendances, **45** newly recorded

**2019/20: 270** total attendances, **35** newly recorded

**FGM: Recorded NHS Attendances and Patients, (Patients with Harrow postcode)**

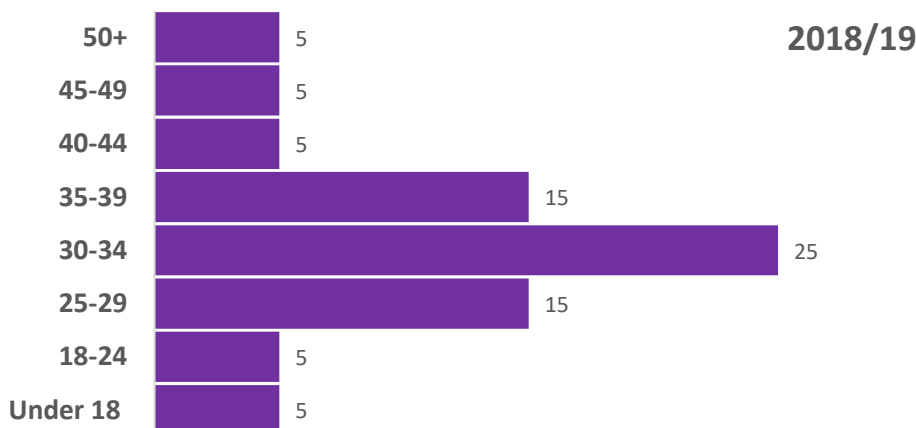


The number of Newly recorded Women and girls with FGM are those who have had their FGM information collected in the FGM (This will include those identified as having FGM and those having treatment for their FGM). This figure has increased in 2018/19 (45) by 10 from the amount newly recorded in 2016/17 (35).

Over the period April 2018 to March 2019 there were 75 individual attendances reported in Harrow. The graph below shows that the majority of FGM patents were aged between 30 – 34 and 45 were newly recorded patients.

- [MOPAC high harm crimes:](#)

## Age at latest attendance: (Individual Patients)



Source: NHS digital

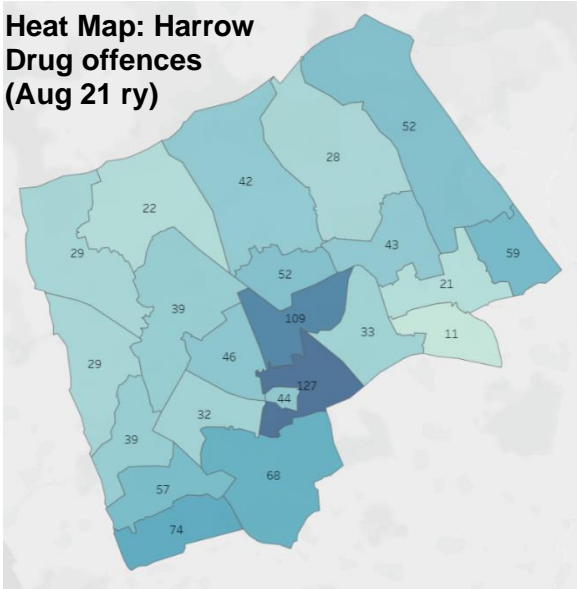


# Drug crime:

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

When comparing the 12 months up to August 2019 with the 12 months up to 2021, the number of recorded drug offences in Harrow increased by 347. There was a total of 737 offences 12 months up to August 2019, and 1084 in 12 months up to 2021. This translates to a 1.4 rate increase.

**Heat Map: Harrow Drug offences (Aug 21 ry)**



The heat map below shows the scale of offences in wards across Harrow in the 12 months up to August 2021.

In the 12 months up to August 2021 the highest levels of recorded drug crime occurred in Greenhill, Pinner and Stanmore Park.

The largest increases since August 2019 rolling year, were seen in Greenhill (+55) and Stanmore Park (+47).

In the 12 months up to August 2021 the lowest levels of recorded drug crime occurred in Kenton West and Rayners Lane. The largest reductions since August 2019 rolling year, were seen in Kenton West (-74) and Hatch End (-6). All other Wards saw an increase in offences during this period.

There has been an 18% increase in offences in the 12 months to August 2021 compared to the previous 12 months

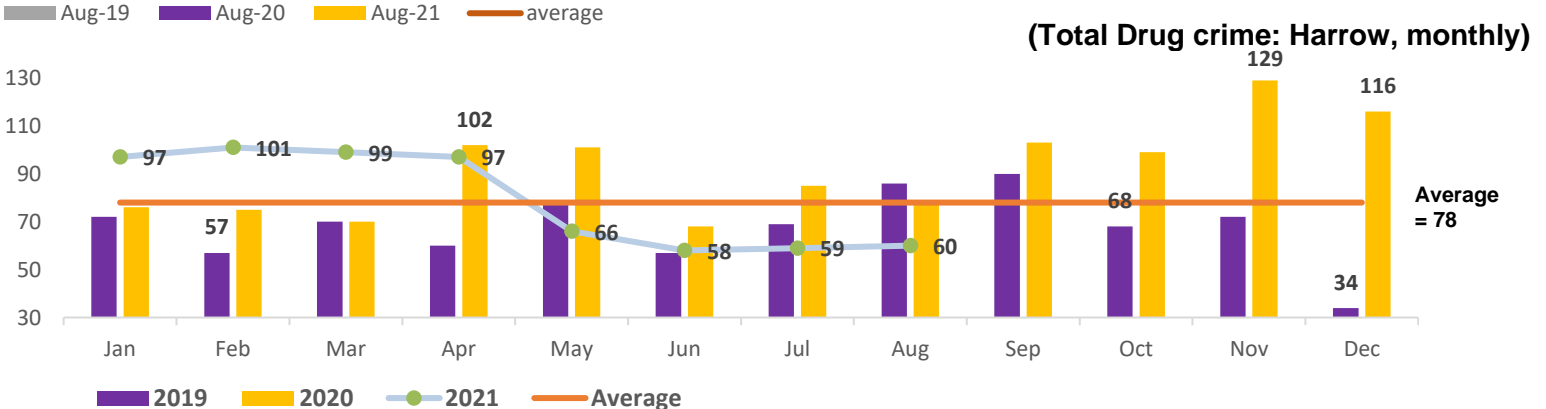
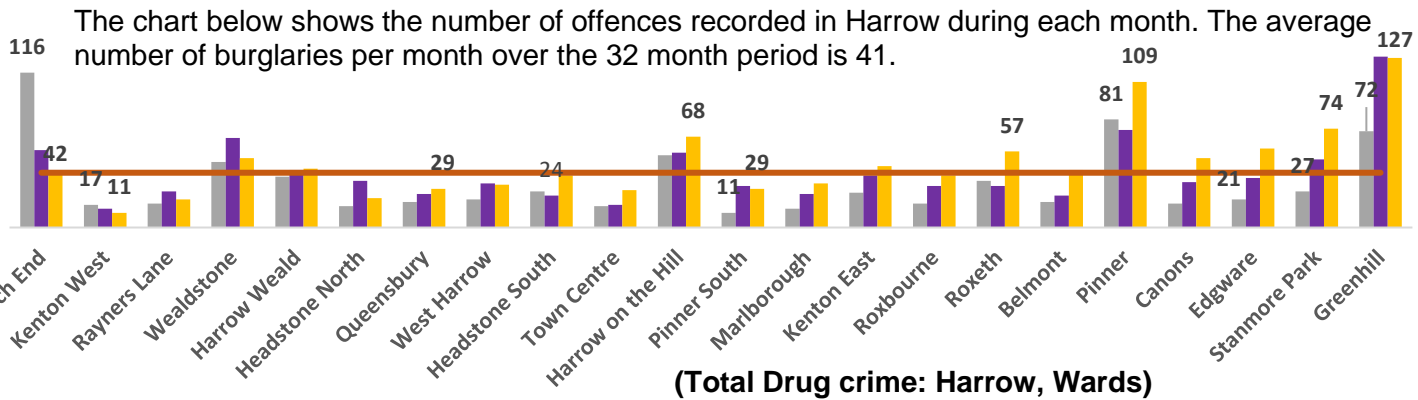
## Quick Facts:



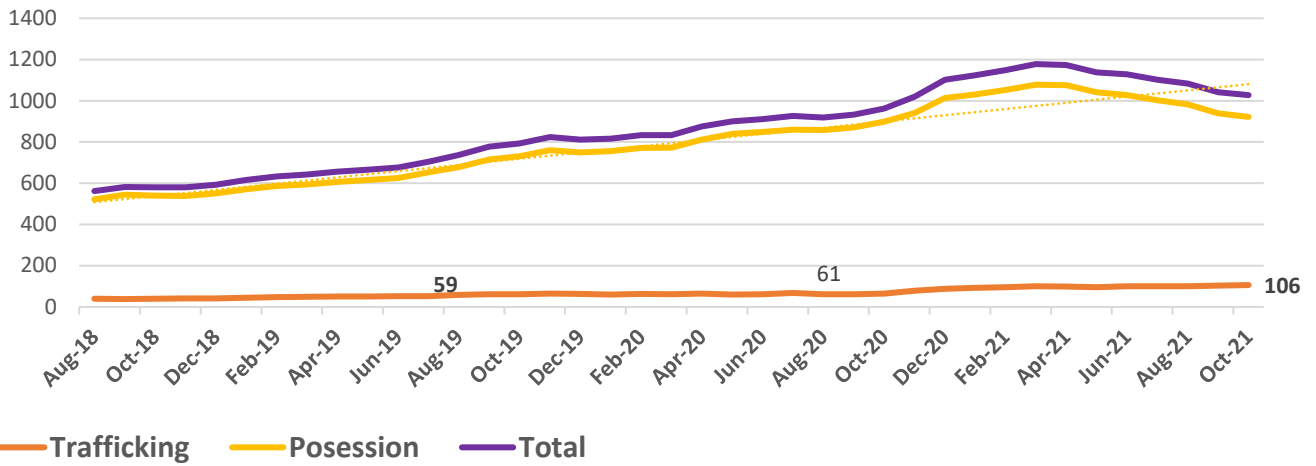
**Aug 2021:** 1084 drug offences, 4.3 per 1,000 population

**Aug 2019:** 737 drug offences, 2.92 per 1,000 population

**Increases in drug offences in Greenhill and Stanmore Park**



(Harrow. rolling year drug crime: by crime type)



The graph above shows an rolling year upward trend in the possession of drugs, particularly since August 2020 then shows a reduction from February 2021. Drug trafficking offences remained relatively steady between August 2019 August 2020 from when they then begin to rise.

### Youth offending drug crime:

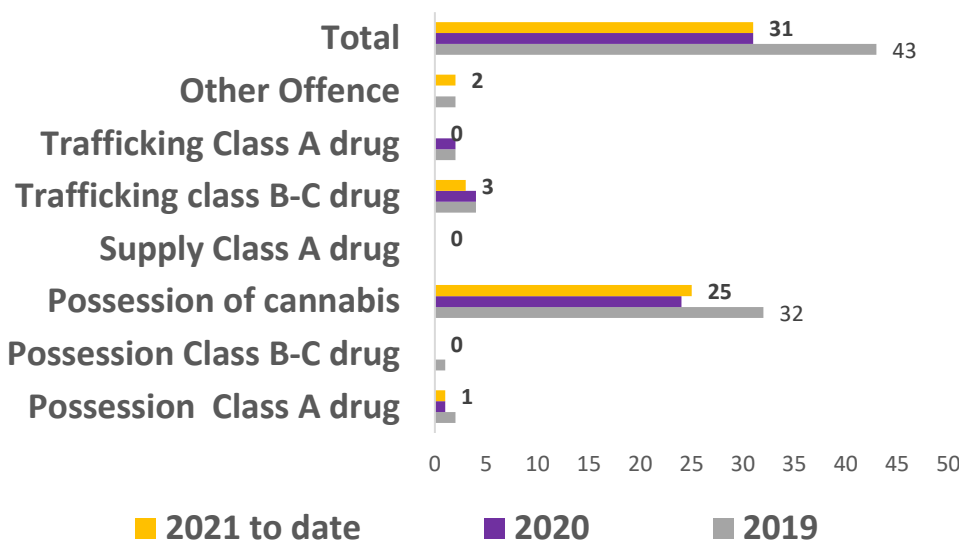
(Proportion of youth offending that is Drug crime: Harrow)

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Total Offences	273	306	272	270	193	113
Drug Offences	47	50	28	43	31	31
% of drug Offence	17.2%	16.3%	10.3%	15.9%	16.1%	27.4%

■ Total Offences ■ Drug Offences

From 2019 to 2020, there has been a reduction in overall youth offending with an increase in the proportion of drug offences. This trend looks to continue in 2021 with of drug offences representing 27.4% of all youth offending (July 2021 year to date).

(youth offending: Drug crime, by drug offending type: Harrow)



Across all three periods the most common drug offence in youth offending is possession of cannabis.

Possession of Cannabis offences amount to 80% of youth drug offences and 22% of total youth offending (July 2021 year to date).

## Nearest neighbours

Harrow is 2nd 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 Boroughs with increased rates of drug offences during the period.

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

Total offences	Aug 2019 (ry)		Aug 2021 (ry)		Offences Change	Rate Change
	Offences	Rate	Offences	Rate		
Barnet	860	2.16	1103	2.76	243	0.61
Brent	1909	5.82	2100	6.41	191	0.58
Ealing	1656	4.87	1755	5.16	99	0.29
Harrow	737	2.92	1084	4.30	347	1.38
Hillingdon	1,292	4.96	1561	5.99	269	1.03
London	45,592	5.06	47,553	5.28	1961	0.22

In the 12 months up to August 2019 to the 12 months up to 2021 Harrow has seen one of the highest rate increases in drug offences in London.

## Drug offences: rate change in London Boroughs, Aug 2019- Aug 2021



# MOPAC high harm crimes:

## Hate crime:

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

When comparing the 12 months up to August 2019 with the 12 months up to 2021, the number of recorded racist and religious hate crimes in Harrow increased by 117. There were a total of 299 offences 12 months up to August 2019, and 416 in 12 months up to 2021. This translates to a 0.46 rate increase. The heat map also shows the scale of offences in wards across Harrow in the 12 months up to August 2021.

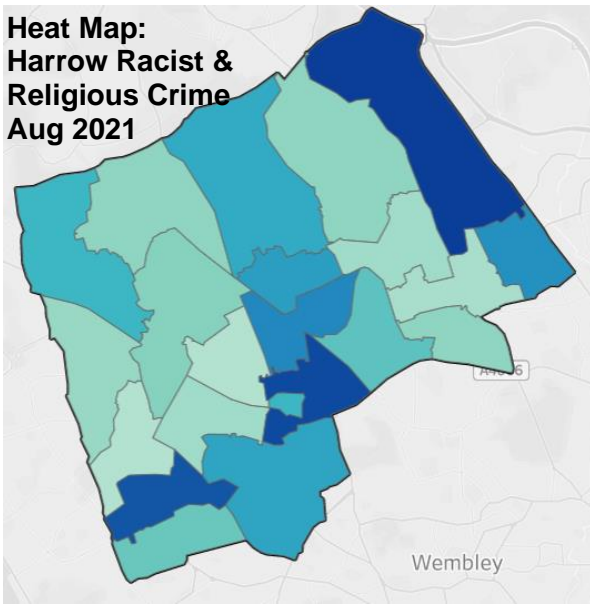
### Quick Facts:



**Aug 2021:** 299 Racist and Religious flagged offences: 1.65 offences, per 1,000 population.

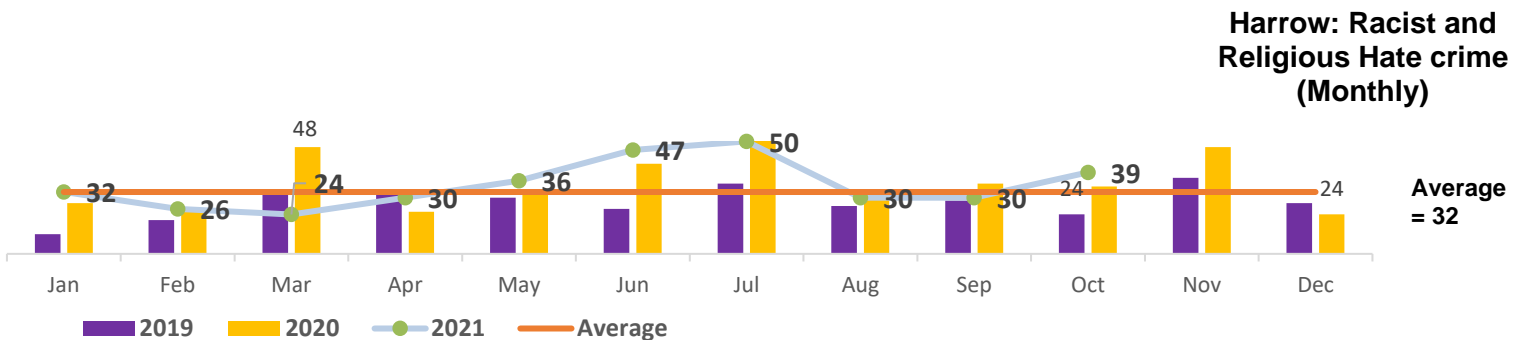
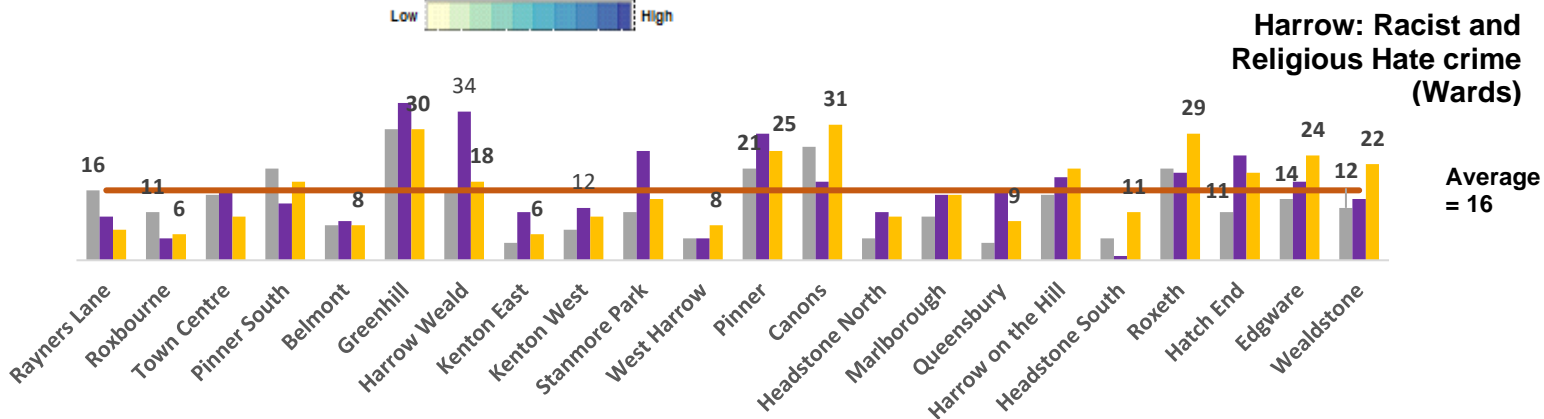
**August 2019:** 117 Racist and Religious flagged offences: 1.18 offences, per 1,000 population.

**Heat Map: Harrow Racist & Religious Crime Aug 2021**

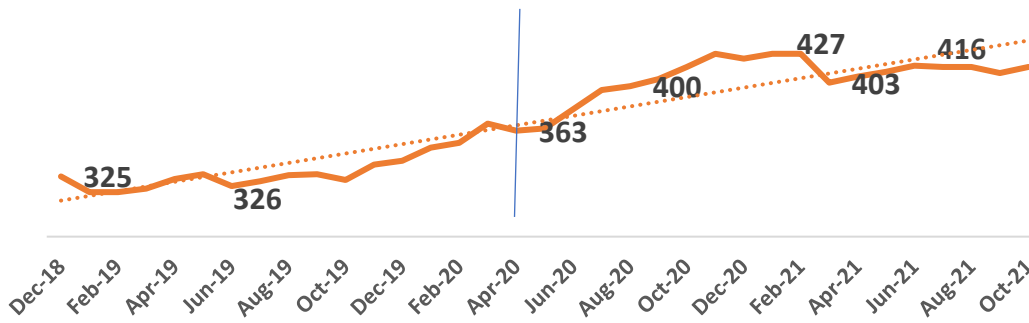


In the 12 months up to August 2021 the highest levels of racist and religious hate crime occurred in Cannons, Greenhill and Roxeth. The largest reductions were seen in Rayners Lane and Roxbourne. The Highest increases were seen in Edgware (+10) and Wealdstone (+10).

The chart below shows the number of offences recorded in Harrow during each month. The average number of R&R hate crimes per month over the 32 month period is 32. Above average levels of R&R hate crime, over all periods, have occurred in May and July, with below average levels in February and December.



**Harrow: Racist and Religious Hate crime (Rolling Year)**



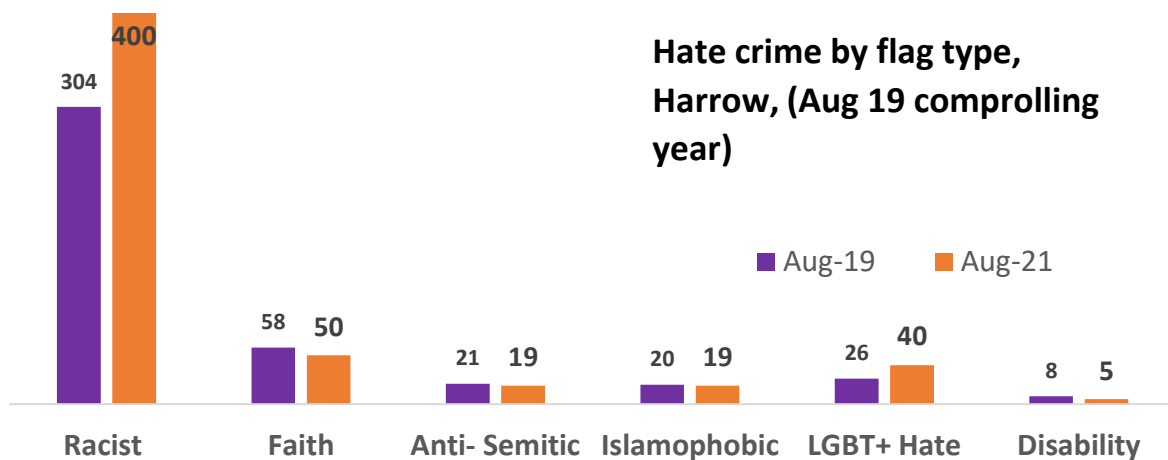
Rolling year data shows there has been a steady rise in the level of recorded Racist and religious hate crimes in Harrow from June 2019. A sharper increase following the C-19 measures then a small positive downward drop at the end of 2020 to February 2021. This trend has since levelled off.

**Young people and racially aggravated offending:**

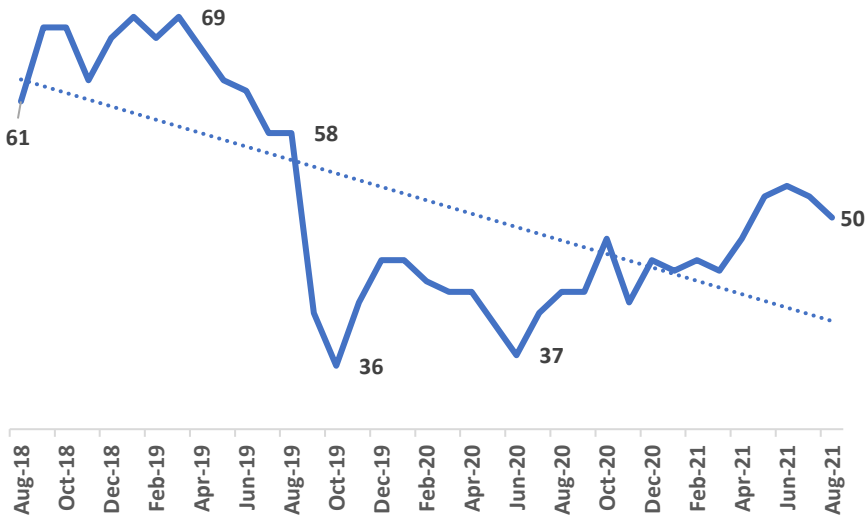
Recorded racially aggravated youth offending is low in Harrow and there has been a significant reduction since 2017. There was an increase in youth offending in 2017 compared to 2016 and with this the proportion of racially aggravated offences also increased by 1.2%. Since then have been no recorded racially aggravated offences.

Offence Type	Offence category	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021 year to Aug
Racially Aggravated	Other wounding racially aggravated	3	0	0	0	0	0
	Criminal damage, racially or religiously aggravated	0	5	0	0	0	0
	Public fear, racially or religiously aggravated	1	3	0	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>		<b>4</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>

When hate crime is broken down by flag type, comparing August 2019 and August 2021, rolling year there has been a rise in Racist and LGBT Hate. The chart shows that levels of reported disability hate are low in Harrow. Reported faith hate has reduced slightly with recorded antic Semitic and Islamophobic hate staying at similar levels.



### Harrow: Faith Hate crime (Rolling Year)



The downward trend in the reporting of faith hate has begun to rise again in recent months but not as high as early 2018/19 levels.

### Racist & Religious hate crime change in



### Nearest Neighbours

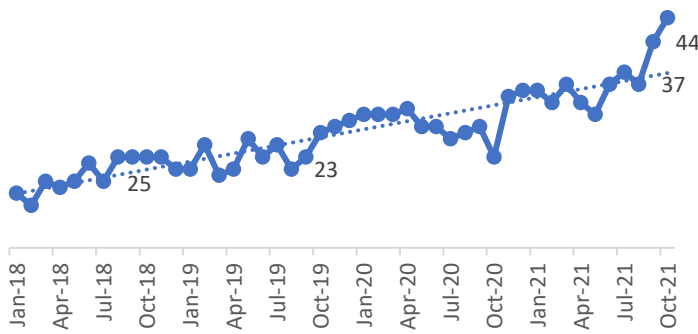
At 2.49 recorded offences per population the highest rate of Racist and Religious hate crime is in Brent. Between the 12 months up to August 2019 and the 12 months up to August 21 all of Harrow's nearest neighbours group have seen an increase in the rate of hate crime. Hillingdon saw the lowest of these rate increases and Brent's was the highest.

Harrow has the lowest rate of Racist and Religious hate crime in both 2019 and 2021.

R&R hate crime	Aug 2019 (ry)		Aug 2021 (ry)		Offences Change	Rate Change
	Offences	Rate	Offences	Rate		
Barnet	733	1.84	844	2.12	111	0.28
Brent	567	1.73	816	2.49	249	0.76
Ealing	599	1.76	839	2.47	240	0.71
Harrow	299	1.18	416	1.65	117	0.46
Hillingdon	488	1.58	598	1.94	110	0.36
London	16,069	1.78	21,740	2.41	5671	0.63

Apart from Sutton, all London Boroughs, have seen an increase in the rate of racist and religious hate crime in their areas.

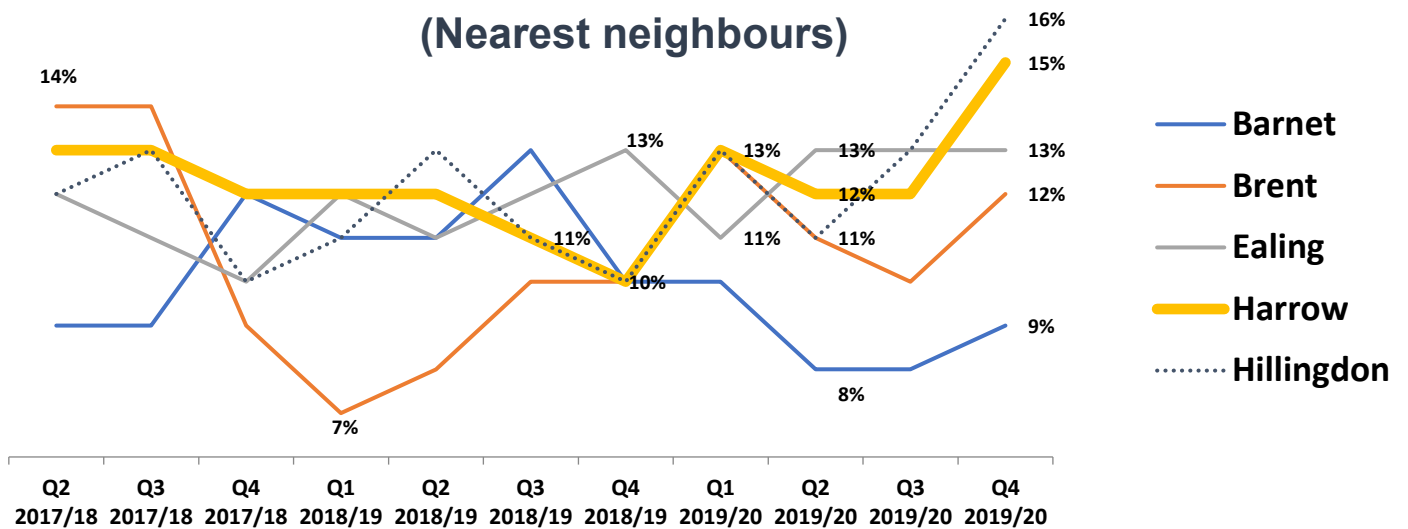
## Homophobic hate crime, rolling year Harrow



Rolling year data shows from small base, a steady rise in the level of recorded homophobic crimes in Harrow from Jan 2018. There was small positive downward spike in October 21. Since then the upward trend has continued.

## Public perceptions – Hate Crime

### % of residents who think Hate Crime is a problem in their area (Nearest neighbours)

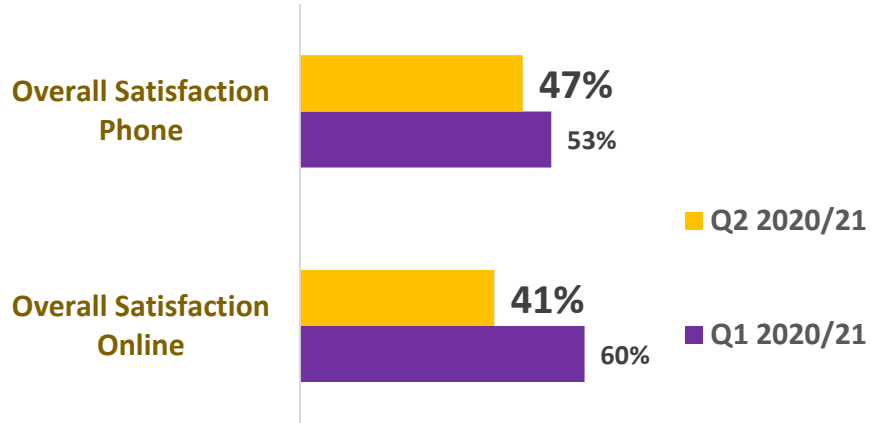


Source: Public Attitude Survey (PAS)

Hillingdon has seen an increase in the % of residents who think Hate Crime is a problem in its area, from 13% at Q3 2018/19 to 16% at Q4 2019/20. The highest levels are in Hillingdon (16%) and Harrow (15%) Q4 2019/20.

In the NWBCU area, levels of satisfaction for victims of hate crime (both phone and online) have decreased from Q1 to Q2.

### Telephone Digital Investigation Unit (TDIU) Satisfaction for victims of Hate crime- NWBCU

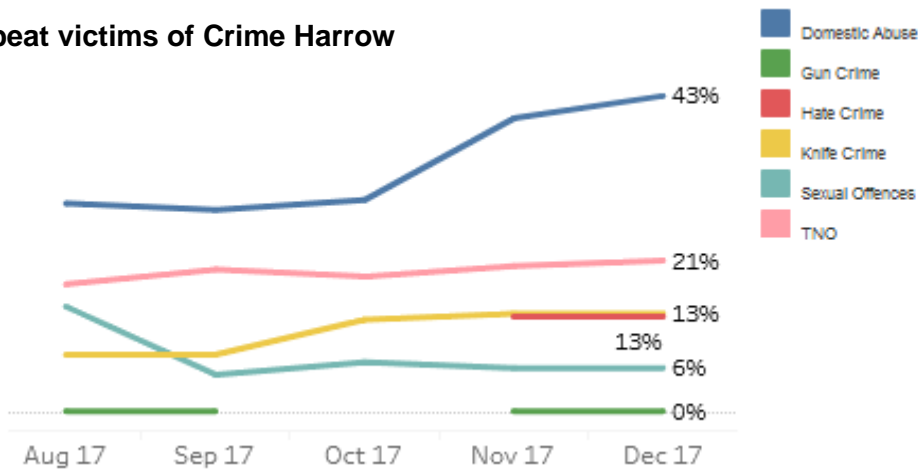




## Repeat Victims – (to be updated)

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<sup>7</sup>.

### Repeat victims of Crime Harrow



## 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 offence		Domestic abuse		Total Notif	
	%	tren	%	tren	%	trend	%	tren	%	tren	%	tren
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	■
<b>London</b>	<b>9%</b>	<b>▲</b>	<b>7%</b>	<b>■</b>	<b>10 %</b>	<b>■</b>	<b>5%</b>	<b>■</b>	<b>36%</b>	<b>▲</b>	<b>20 %</b>	<b>▲</b>

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.