

# Strategic Assessment 2012

A summary analysis of crime and disorder in Harrow

Corporate Performance Team



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## Introduction

The Strategic Assessment (SA) is an annual assessment of crime and ASB and related issues in the borough of Harrow. Its purpose is support decision making around community safety issues.

One of the main functions of the SA is to feed into and inform Harrow's Community Safety Plan, a document which sets out Safer Harrow's<sup>1</sup> plan for tackling crime and ASB in the year ahead.

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<sup>1</sup> Safer Harrow is the name given to Harrow's multi-agency crime reduction partnership

## Suggested priorities for 2013/14

### 1. Reducing the MOPAC 7 key neighbourhood crime which are:

- Residential Burglary;
- Violence with injury
- Robbery
- Theft from the Person
- Criminal Damage
- Theft from a motor vehicle; and
- Theft of a motor vehicle.

These are high volume crimes that have a sizeable impact on residents, are clearly understood by the Public and which involve a victim. MOPAC, the Mayor's Office for Policing and Crime, have set the Police a London0-wide target of reducing these crime types by 20% by 2016;

2. Anti-social behaviour (ASB). While Harrow has low overall crime compared to other London boroughs, a high proportion of Harrow residents are concerned about issues such as vandalism, noise, public drunkenness and drug dealing in their local area;
3. Domestic violence and sexual offences. While these offences are not very common, because the Borough enjoys a low level of crime generally, they represent a larger proportion of offences than in many other Boroughs;
4. Reducing Re-offending. One of the ways of reducing crime is to ensure that as few as possible former offenders continue to commit crime following their release from prison or the end of a community sentence. Harrow has an Integrated Offender Management scheme to bring together all the agencies that can help ex-offenders out of future trouble;
5. Improving the level of public satisfaction with policing which will reflect the success of the other measures as well as the effort put into reassurance and engagement.

## Executive Summary

### Overall crime: levels and comparisons

- At the end of the period covered by this report, Harrow had the third lowest level of overall crime of London's 32 Metropolitan Police boroughs, with 61 recorded offences per 1,000 population.
- Camden, the borough with the highest level of crime (other than Westminster which is an outlier in terms of the number of crimes due to its central location), has 148 crimes per 1,000 population. Bexley has the lowest level of crime with 53 offences per 1,000 population.
- There were 72 offences per 1,000 population in England and Wales as a whole, and 56 offences per 1,000 population in neighbouring Hertfordshire
- Overall crime has fallen for the most recent two years. Total offences fell by 3% in the period October 2011 – September 2012 compared to the previous year. This compared to a 16% decrease the previous year and a 7% increase in the year prior to that.
- Compared to London as a whole, Harrow has a high proportion of residential burglaries and a low proportion of theft/handling offences. In other respects, the composition of Harrow's overall crime is similar to London as a whole.

### Overall crime: location

- Greenhill ward had the most crime with 1,680 offences compared to 889 in Marlborough the ward the second highest number of offences. Wards in the north-west and central-west area, from Pinner and Hatch End in the north to Rayners Lane ward and West Harrow in the south, have lower overall crime than wards in the south and east of the borough.
- Most wards experienced a reduction in crime compared to the previous year including Greenhill ward, all the South Harrow wards and Marlborough. Wards in the east of the borough tended to experience increases. Queensbury and Belmont wards, for example, both recorded substantial increases.
- Greenhill ward, which includes Harrow Town Centre and the major transport and retail hub of the borough, continues to experience annual reductions in offences. Harrow Town Centre is a more appealing place for residents and visitors as it becomes safer.

- Looking at crime over a four year period to determine longer term trends, crime has decreased in all but four of Harrow's 21 wards.

There was a substantial decrease in Greenhill ward.

Two wards in the east of the borough bucked the trend with substantial increases.

There were moderate decreases in the South Harrow wards.

There was a slight decrease in Wealdstone and a barely perceptible increase in Wealdstone ward.

### **Residential burglary**

- Harrow's level of residential burglary was slightly above the London borough average in the most recent year. However, 14% of Harrow's overall crime rate was residential burglary. This is the highest proportion of any London borough.
- Looking at the Strategic Assessment periods for the last four years, residential burglary has increased every year. However, the most recent data, which compares Apr 2012 – Dec 2012 with the same period in 2011, shows a 14% reduction. Between April 1<sup>st</sup> 2012 and 20<sup>th</sup> January 2013, 205 fewer people had been burgled compared to the same period the previous year.
- Residential burglary is a relatively geographically dispersed crime. However, it is more likely to occur in the eastern parts of the borough. In the most recent year, Queensbury had the highest level of recorded residential burglary, just over twice as many offences as Headstone South, the ward with the fewest residential burglaries. Looking over a longer time period of three years, the eastern part of the borough still has a higher concentration of residential burglary compared to the rest of the borough.
- About a fifth of crime in eastern wards comprises residential burglary offences.
- Residential burglary exhibits a strong seasonal pattern, with a pronounced winter peak.
- Harrow has a disproportionately high number of rear-entry residential burglaries.

## Personal robbery

- Harrow has a relatively low level of personal robbery compared to other London boroughs.
- Personal robbery has increased in each of the last three years, with a 25% increase in the most recent Strategic Assessment period. However, looking at more recent data, covering the period Apr 2012 – Dec 2012, personal robbery fell by 4.5% compared to the same period in 2011.
- Personal robbery in Harrow exhibits a relatively high degree of geographical concentration. Greenhill ward had almost as many personal robberies as the bottom seven wards combined. Marlborough and the two main South Harrow wards also exhibited high levels of personal robbery.
- Using the most current data from 1<sup>st</sup> April 2012 – 20<sup>th</sup> January 2013, there were 32 fewer personal robbery victims compared to the same period in the previous financial year.
- There has been a substantial increase in the number of young personal robbery victims. Between October 2011 and September 2012, 17% of victims were aged 11-15 years compared to 9% the previous year. Preliminary analysis indicates that there has not been an increase in personal robbery around schools, but further analysis would be needed on this before claims can be made with complete confidence.
- 53% of victims were Asian. 70% of victims were male.
- Suspects were young, with 60% being under 20 years. The suspect profile has also recently become younger. 50% of suspects were black.

## Criminal damage

- Criminal damage has fallen for the last three years.
- There are high concentrations of criminal damage from Harrow Town Centre going north to the Wealdstone Corridor as well as in South Harrow.

## Vehicle crime

- Theft from vehicle offences increased 13% between October 2011 and September 2012 compared to the previous year. This follows a 24% decrease from the previous year.
- There were over 100 theft from vehicle offences in the following four wards:

Queensbury  
Wealdstone  
Marlborough  
Stanmore Park

There was relatively little theft from vehicle offences in and around Harrow Town Centre and South Harrow, two of Harrow's three main crime hotspots.

- Theft of motor vehicles offences fell to 309 offences between October 2011 and September 2012 from 388 offences in the year prior to this.
- In the financial year to January 20<sup>th</sup> 2013, Harrow had the best detection rate for motor vehicle crime in London.

## Hate crime

- Racist offences fell by 8% in the most recent Strategic Assessment period to 195 offences, the seventh lowest of London's 32 Metropolitan Police boroughs.
- There were 22 homophobic offences in the most recent Strategic Assessment period, a decrease of five compared to the 12 months prior to this.

## Domestic violence

- The most recent figures for domestic violence, from April 2012 to December 2012, show a 3% increase compared to the same period in 2011. This follows two years of decreasing level of reported domestic violence.



## Violence against the person

- Violence against the person fell 3% between October 2011 and September 2012 compared to the previous year. This is line with the overall reduction in crime in Harrow and follows a fall from the previous year.
- The most serious category of assaults fell 24%, but there was a slight increase in offensive weapons offences.
- Violence against the person offences are most likely to occur in and around the Town Centre, in and around the Wealdstone Corridor and South Harrow. 44% of violence against the person offences took place in the six wards that make up these areas.

## Perceptions of crime and ASB and confidence

- Harrow residents' perceptions of crime and ASB have on the whole improved in recent years. Partial exceptions to this include the perception of rubbish and litter.
- 77% of Harrow residents felt safe going out for a walk alone after dark. This is the same as London as a whole. Given that Harrow has a much lower level of crime than London as a whole (Harrow has just over 50 offences per 1,000 population compared to just under 100 for London as a whole), it might be expected that Harrow residents would be less worried about going out after dark.
- Rubbish and litter were viewed as a problem by more residents than any other category of ASB, followed by vandalism and graffiti.
- Over the period, October 2011 to September 2012, 73% of Harrow residents thought that the police were doing an excellent or good job in their local area. 64% of residents in London as a whole thought that the police were doing an excellent or good job in their local area. The most recent figure for Harrow increased to 75%.

### **Drug offences**

- Drug possession offences have fallen in Harrow in the last two years. This is congruent with the national picture of decreasing drug use, especially among the young.

### **Enviro-crime and ASB recorded by Harrow Council**

- There has been a shift in the fly-tipping hotspot from Edgware to the Wealdstone Corridor.
- South Harrow had the highest concentration of nuisance behaviour incidents, such as intimidation and harassment.

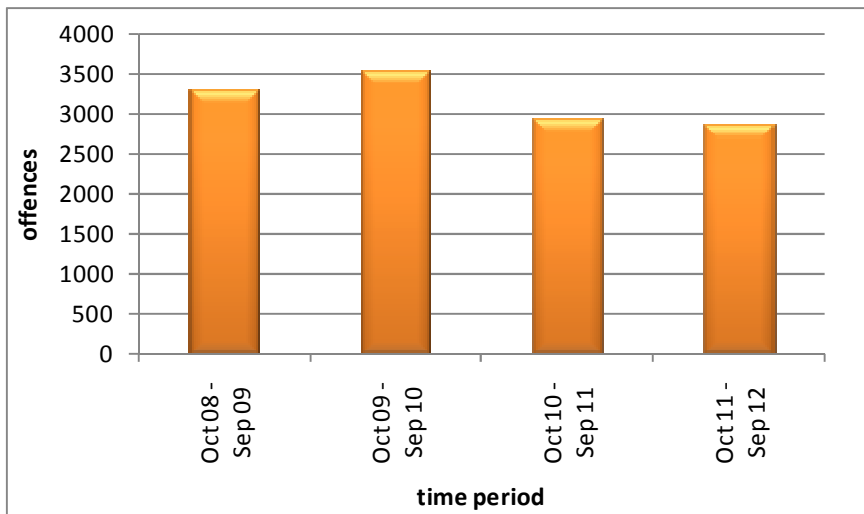
## Crime categories

### Total offences

#### Performance and trends

The chart below shows total annual criminal offences<sup>2</sup> in Harrow for the last four years. Total offences fell by 3% in the period October 2011 to September 2012 compared to the previous year. This compared to a 16% decrease the previous year and a 7% increase in the year prior to that.

**Chart 1: Total criminal offences in Harrow**

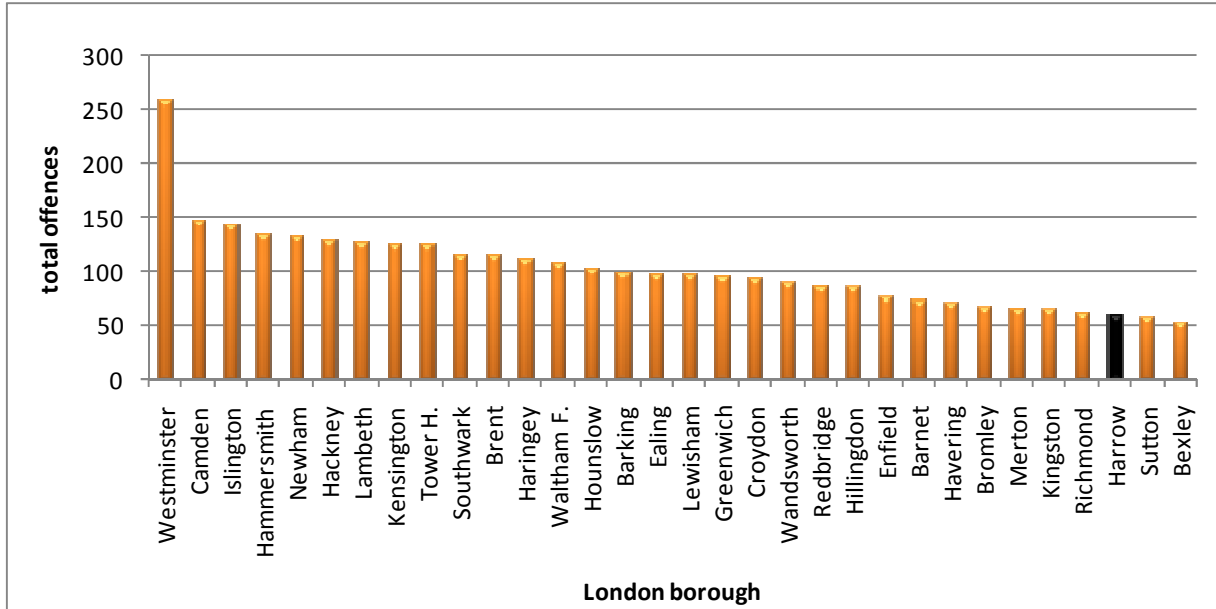


<sup>2</sup> Officially called total notifiable offences.

### Comparison to other London boroughs

The chart below shows Harrow’s level of overall offending compared to other London boroughs. Harrow’s ranking is currently third from lowest in terms of offences per 1,000 population with 13,926 offences, or 61 offences per 1,000 population. Excluding Westminster, which is an outlier due its night time economy and other factors, the borough with the highest rate of offending is Camden, with almost three times the rate of Harrow.

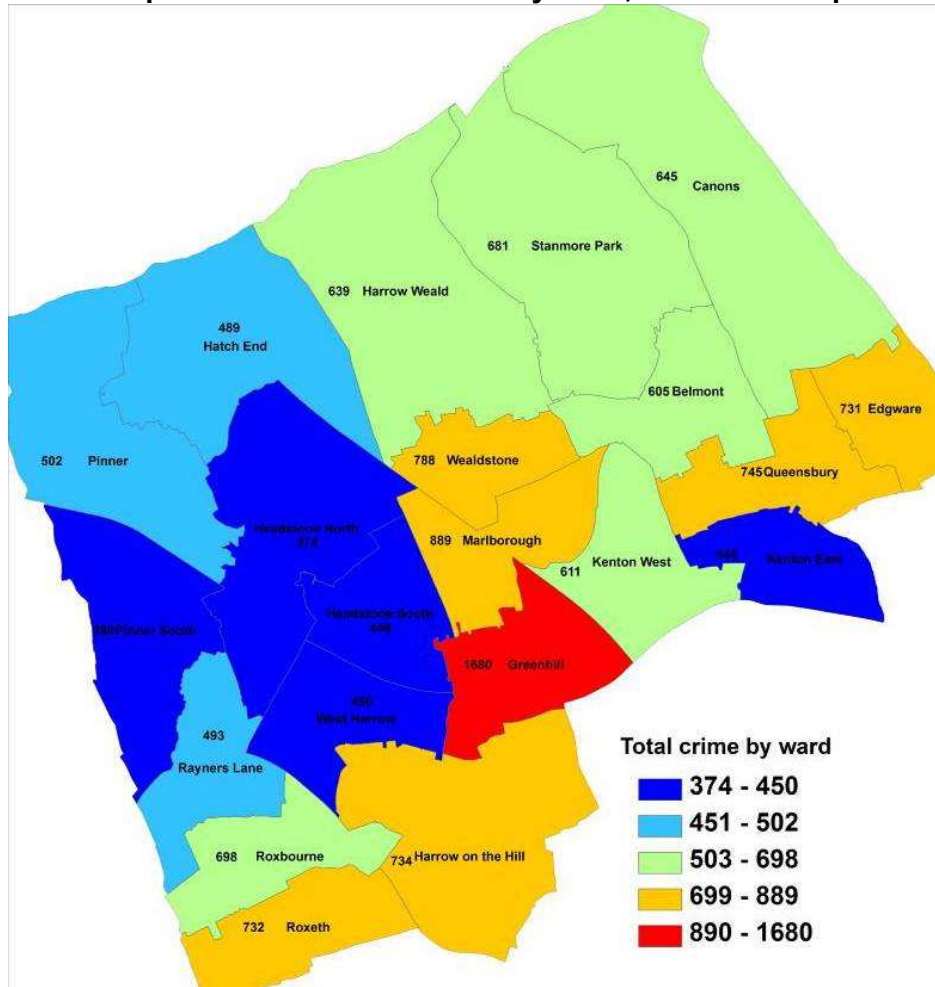
**Chart 2: Total offences per 1,000 population, October 2011 – September 2012**



## Location of crime

The overall geographical distribution of crime by ward is shown in the map below. The map shows a band of adjacent wards with relatively high crime, starting with Wealdstone at the top, going downwards through Greenhill to Roxeth. Greenhill ward had the highest number with 1,680 offences. This is approaching double the number in Marlborough, the ward which had the next highest number of offences. Two other wards in the south east of the borough, Queensbury and Edgware, also had relatively high levels of crime. These seven wards account for 46% of all crime in Harrow.

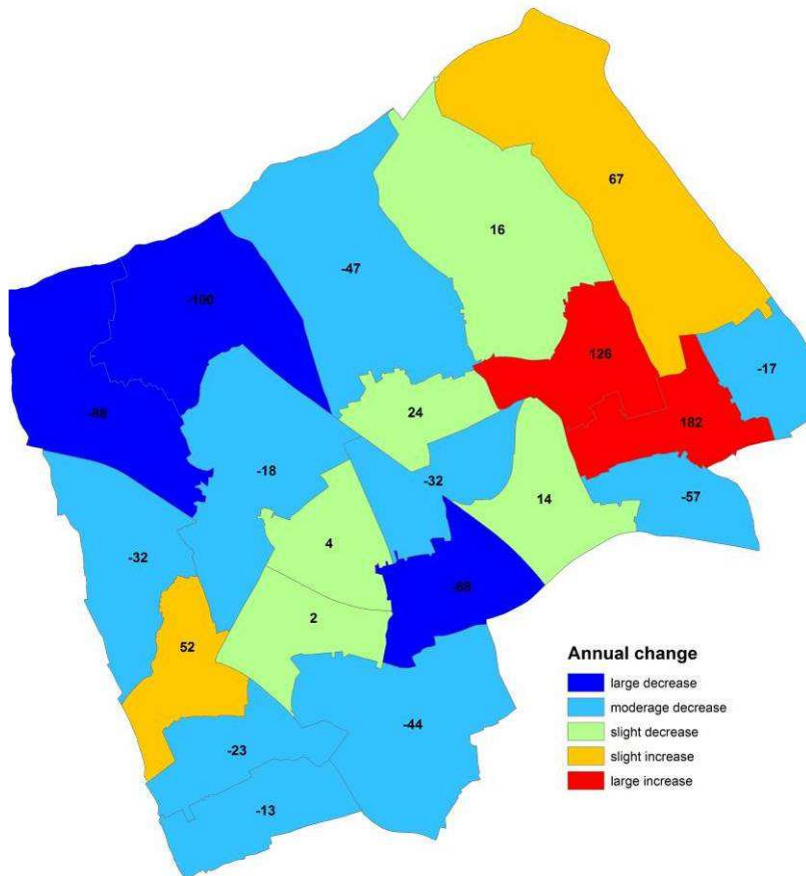
**Map 1: Total crime in Harrow by ward, Oct 2011 – Sep 2012**



### Trends in the location of crime

The map below shows the annual changes to overall crime by ward comparing October 2011 to September 2012 with the previous year. Most wards showed a decrease. However, wards in the east of the borough tended to show larger increases and smaller decreases than wards in the west of the borough. Rayners Lane, located on the east of the borough, is an exception to this as it experienced a moderate increase in crime. On the eastern side of the borough, Edgware and Kenton East are also partial exceptions as they both recorded decreases. Substantial increases were recorded in Belmont and Queensbury.

**Map 2: Change in total crime by ward, Oct 2010-Sep 2011 – Oct 2011 – Sep 2012**

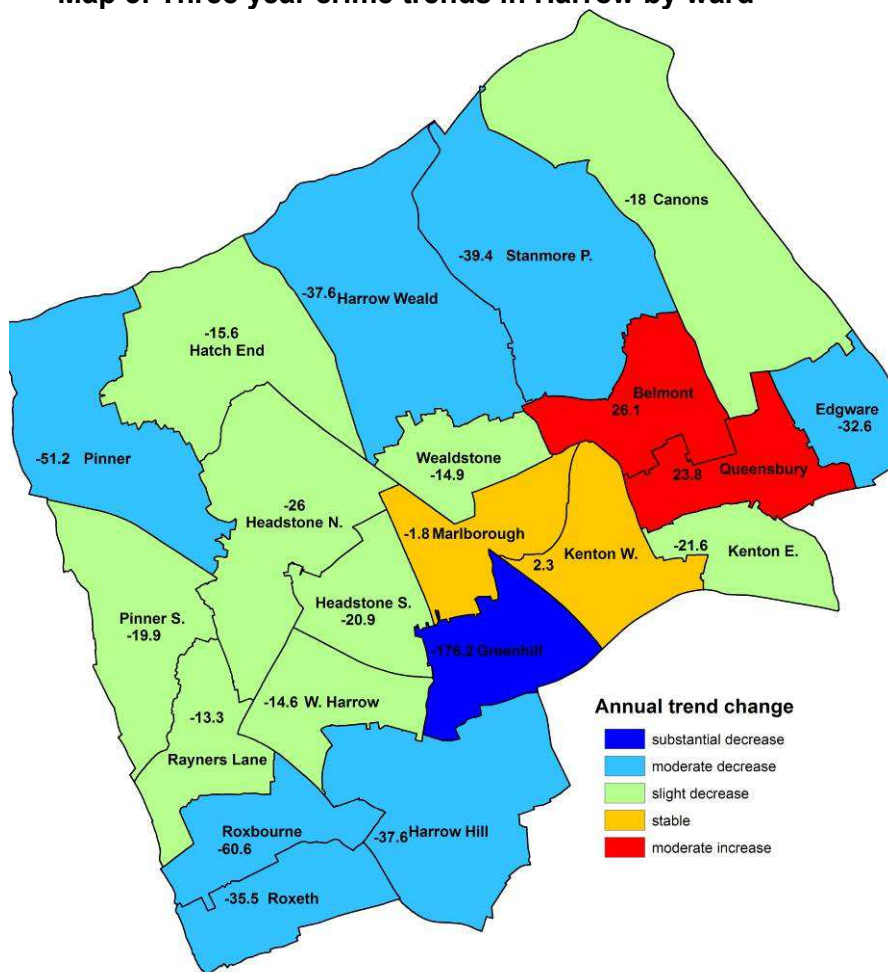


### Long term location trends

The map below shows three years of changes for each ward in Harrow using a trend line for each ward. This creates something like an average change for the last three years. Most wards experienced a moderate or slight decrease in recorded crime. The exceptions to this are:

- Greenhill ward which experienced a decrease at a substantial rate over the last three years.
- Belmont and Queensbury which showed a moderate upward trend for overall crime.

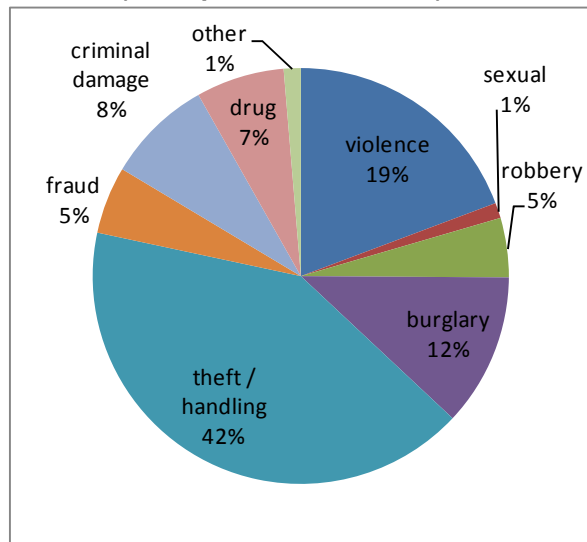
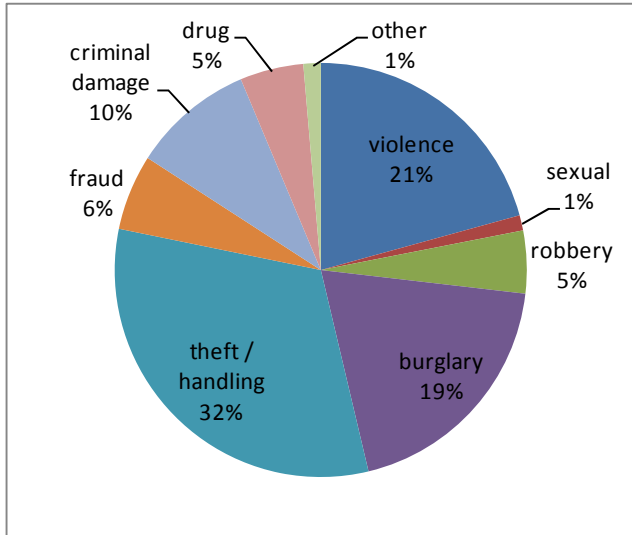
**Map 3: Three year crime trends in Harrow by ward**



### Types of crime in Harrow compared to London as a whole

The two pie charts below shows the composition of Harrow’s broad crime types compared to London as a whole. The breakdown of broad crime categories in Harrow and London produces relatively similar profiles at a general level. Two notable differences are that Harrow has a relatively high proportion of burglary (residential burglary is discussed in detail later in the next section) and a relatively low proportion of theft/handling offences.

**Chart 3: Composition of crime in Harrow and London, Oct 2011 – Sep 2012**





## Residential burglary

### Definition and importance

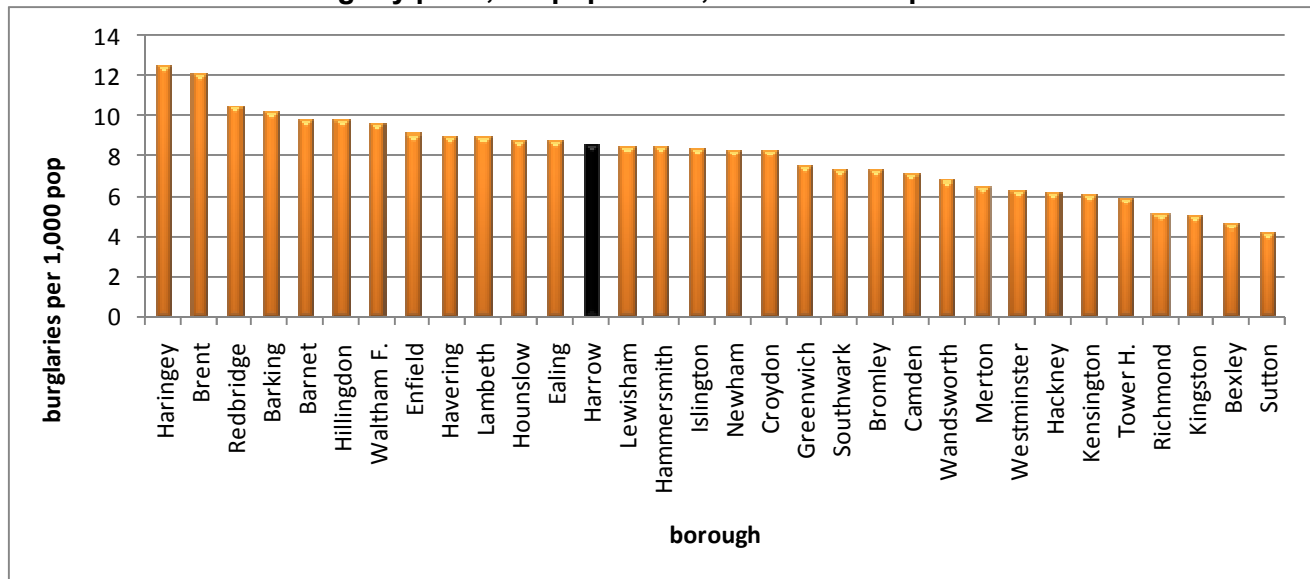
Residential burglary is the theft or attempted theft from a dwelling where access is not authorised. Damage that appears to have been caused by a person attempting to enter to commit a burglary is also counted as burglary.

Residential burglary is a high profile crime as it often has a major impact on the victims. According to the Crime Survey for England and Wales (formerly the British Crime Survey), on 60% of occasions the victim was impacted very much or quite a lot, and on 24% of occasions the victim experienced difficulty sleeping.<sup>3</sup> Residential burglary is also relatively frequent compared to many other crime types.

### Residential burglary compared to other London boroughs

Residential burglary is higher in Harrow than in most other London boroughs. The chart below shows that Harrow's rate of residential burglary is a little above the London average.

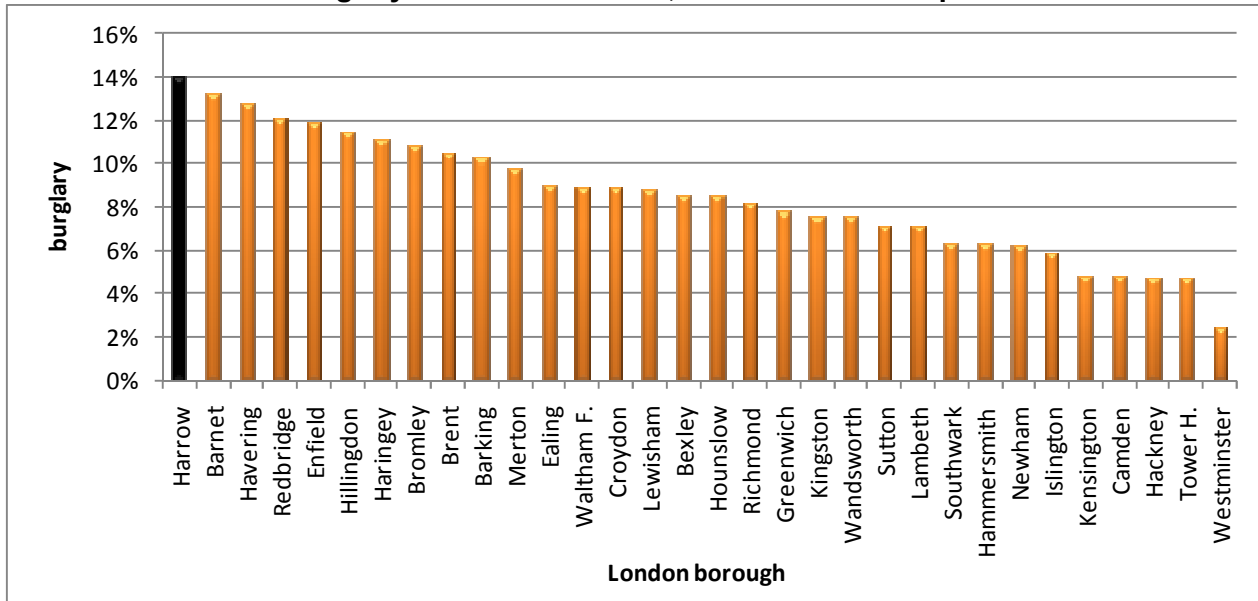
**Chart 4: Residential burglary per 1,000 population, Oct 2011 – Sep 2012**



<sup>3</sup> <http://www.homeoffice.gov.uk/publications/science-research-statistics/research-statistics/crime-research/nature-burglary>

However, residential burglary as a proportion of all crime is 14% in Harrow, which is the highest of all the London Metropolitan Police boroughs.

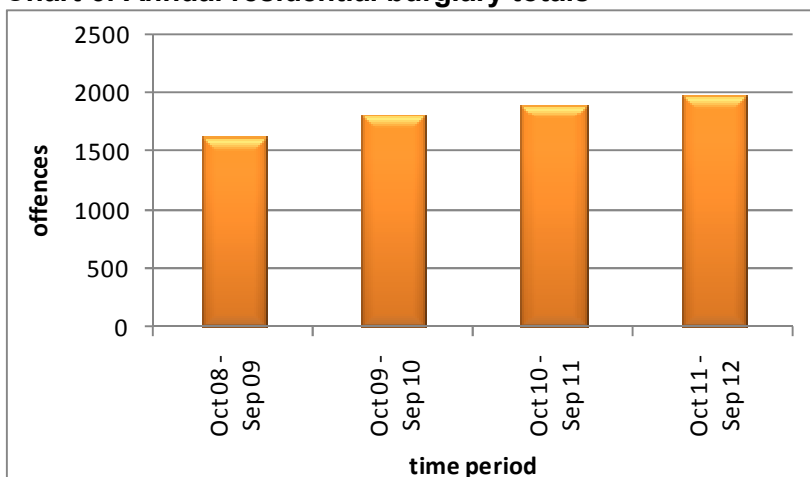
**Chart 5: Residential burglary as a % of all crime, October 2011 – September 2012**



**Harrow performance and trends**

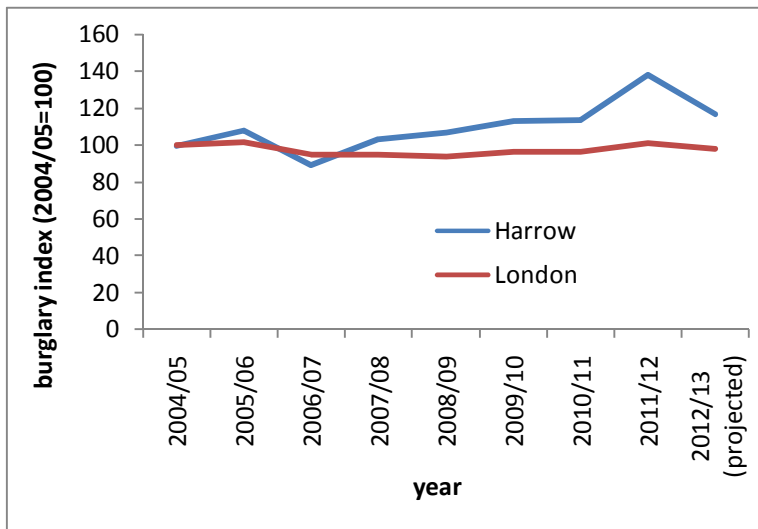
The chart below shows annual totals of residential burglary. Residential burglary has increased in all of the last three years. In the most recent period shown here, Oct 2011 – Sep 2012, residential burglary increased by 4%. It is worth noting, however, that the most recent residential burglary figures indicate that residential burglary is now falling. In the financial year to date (April 2012 – December 2012) compared to the same period in 2011, residential burglary decreased by 14%.

**Chart 6: Annual residential burglary totals**



Looking at the very long term and comparing Harrow’s performance with London’s as a whole, a divergence can be seen from 2005/06 when residential burglary in Harrow regularly increased at a higher rate than for London as a whole. The most recent data (April 2012 – November 2012) compared to the same period in 2011, indicates that Harrow’s residential burglary is decreasing at a much faster rate than London as a whole (13% compared to 3%).

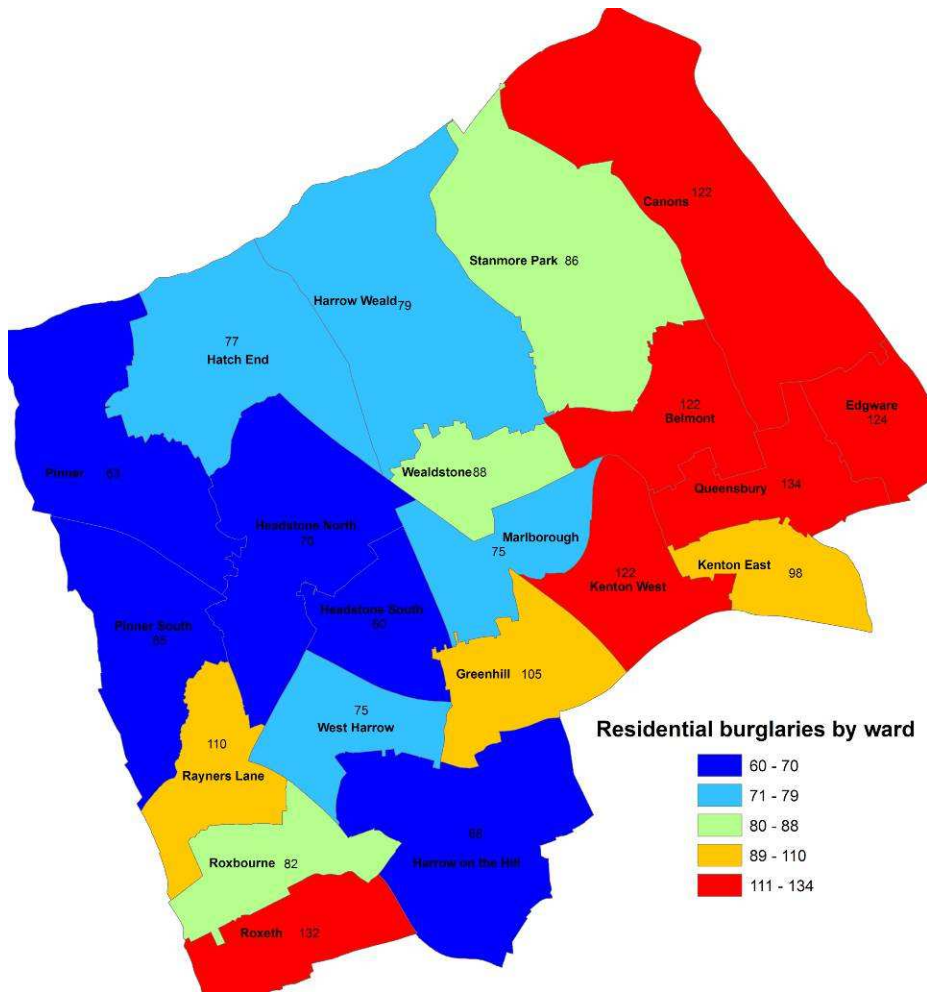
**Graph 7: Long burglary trends in Harrow compared to London**



Location

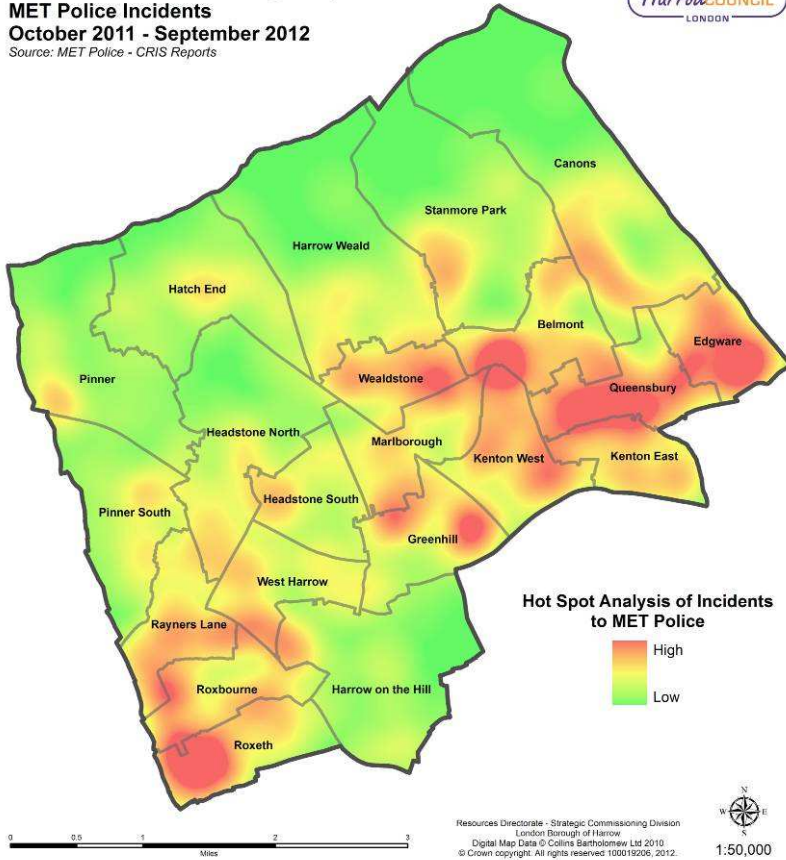
The maps below shows residential burglary by ward and as a regular hotspot map for the period October 2011 to September 2012. The map shows that residential burglary is more likely to occur in wards in the east of the borough, with the exception of Roxeth. However, residential burglary does not show a high degree of geographical concentration. The ward with the highest residential burglary, Queensbury, had just over twice as many residential burglary offences as Headstone South, the ward with the lowest number of offences.

**Map 4: Residential burglary by ward & hotspot map, October 2011 – Sep 2012**



# Map 5 Residential Burglary

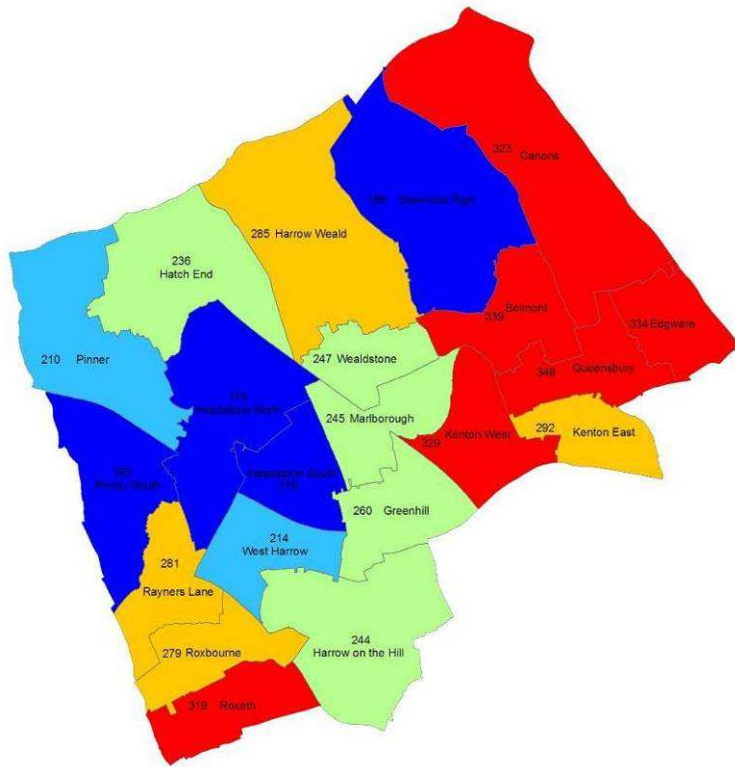
MET Police Incidents  
October 2011 - September 2012  
Source: MET Police - CRIS Reports



### Long-term location of residential burglary

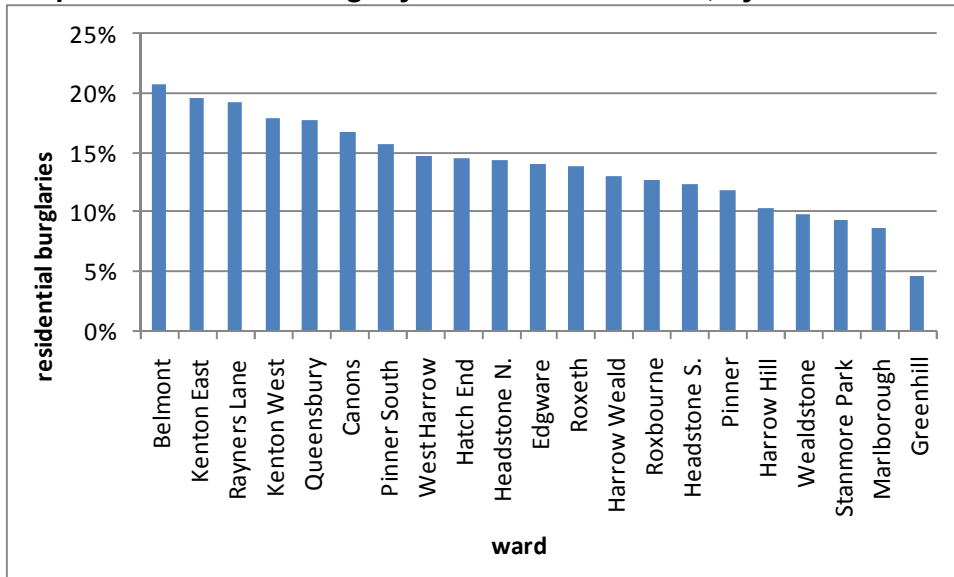
The map below shows the long-term distribution of residential burglary. To a large degree, it replicates the geographical pattern of the one-year map above with a concentration of residential burglary in eastern wards.

**Map 6: Residential burglary October 2009 – September 2012**



The chart below shows residential burglary as a percentage of total crime by ward. This illustrates the point made above in a slightly different way. Residential burglary tends to be more of a problem in eastern wards, but with relatively moderate levels of crime in eastern wards, residential burglary makes up a larger proportion of the overall crime in these wards.

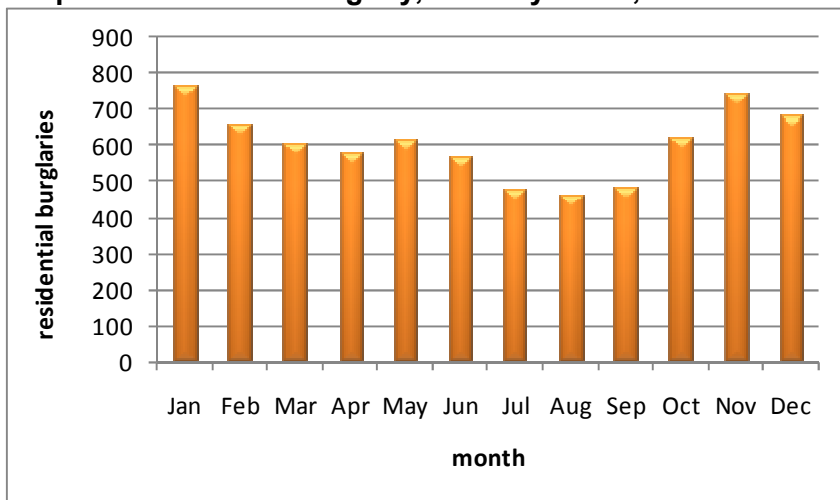
**Graph 8: Residential burglary as a % of total crime, by ward**



Season pattern

Residential burglary exhibits a strong seasonal pattern with a winter peak as the chart below shows. This follows a general national pattern.

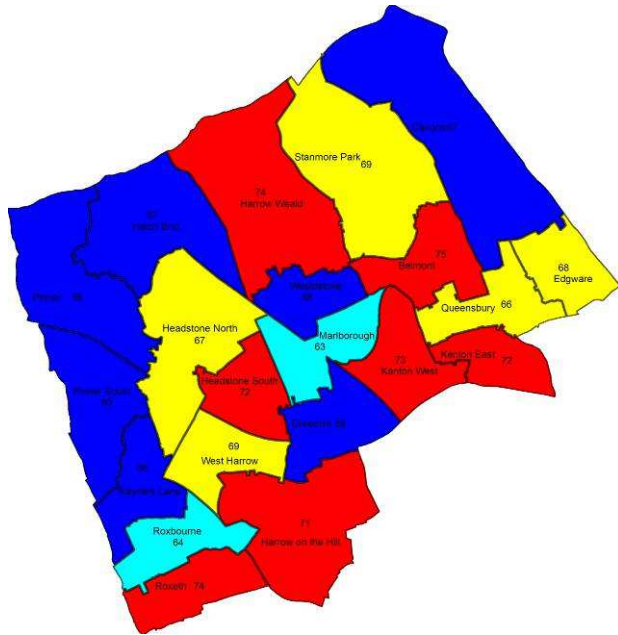
**Graph 9: Residential burglary, monthly totals, Oct 2008 – Sep 2012.**



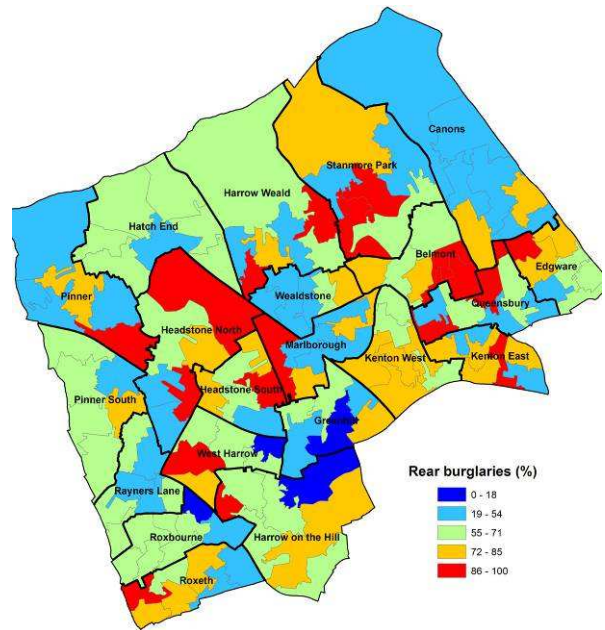
### Front or rear entry

There were 1,251 rear entry and 659 front entry residential burglaries between October 2011 and September 2012. The preponderance of rear entry over front entry burglaries in Harrow is not reflected in England and Wales as a whole. In England and Wales, approximately 40% of burglaries were rear entry and over 50% were front entries. The maps below show the percentage of residential burglaries where the perpetrator entered the property through the rear of the dwelling by wards and super output areas in Harrow.

**Map 7: Rear entry burglary by ward**



**Map 8: Rear entry burglary by super output area**





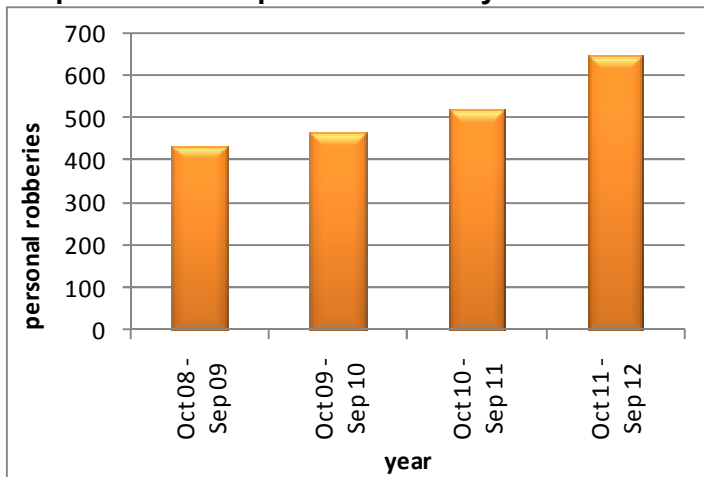
## Personal robbery

A robbery takes place when force is threatened or used to steal property from a person or a group of people. Personal robbery is a relatively high volume crime and usually has a major impact on victims.

### Harrow performance and trends

As the chart below shows, personal robbery has increased over the last three years, with 643 offences between October 2011 and September 2011. More recent figures indicate that personal robbery is beginning to decrease in Harrow. Comparing April 2012 to December 2012 with the same period in 2013, personal robbery decreased by 4.5%.

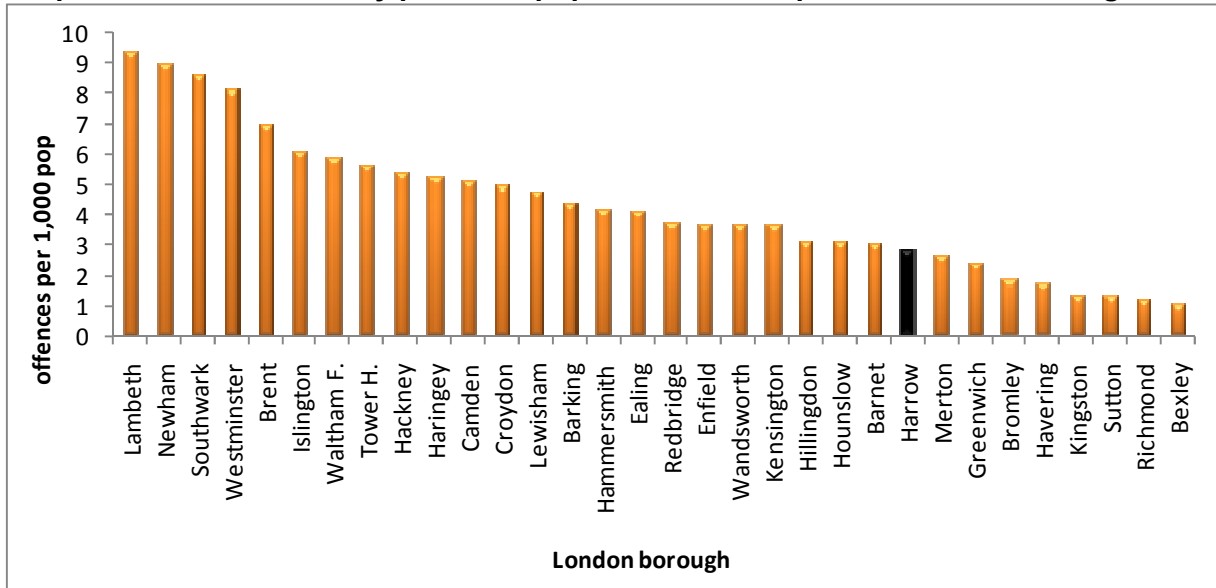
**Graph 10: Annual personal robbery totals**



## Comparison with London

The chart below shows that Harrow has relative low levels of personal robbery

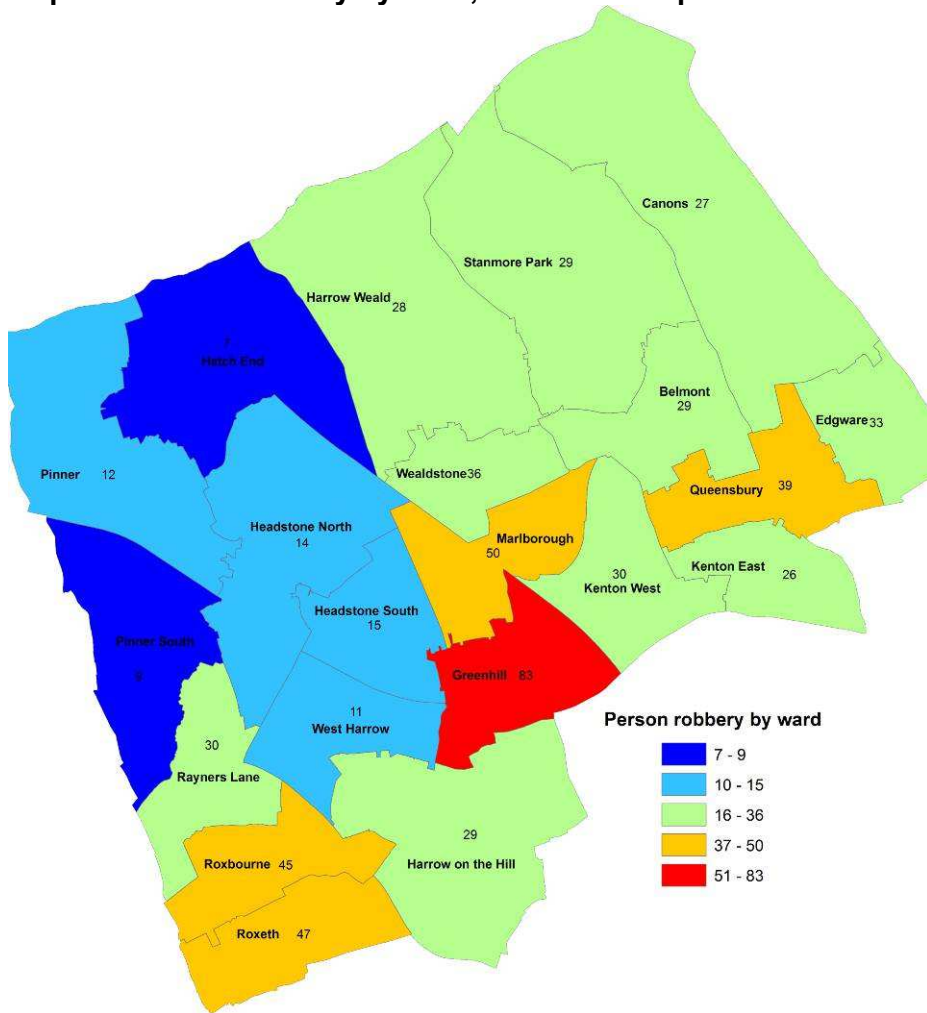
**Graph 11: Personal robbery per 1,000 pop, Oct 2011 – Sep 2012, London boroughs**



### Location of personal robbery

The maps below show that personal robbery exhibits a relatively high degree of geographical concentration. Greenhill ward has almost as many offences as the bottom seven wards combined. Marlborough and the two main South Harrow wards, Roxeth and Roxbourne, also show high levels of personal robbery.

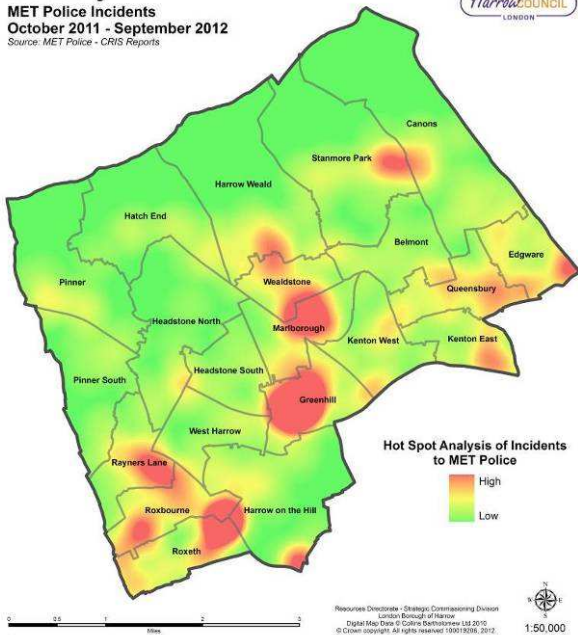
**Map 8: Personal robbery by ward, Oct 2011 – Sep 2012**



### Map 9

#### Robbery

MET Police Incidents  
 October 2011 - September 2012  
 Source: MET Police - CRIS Reports

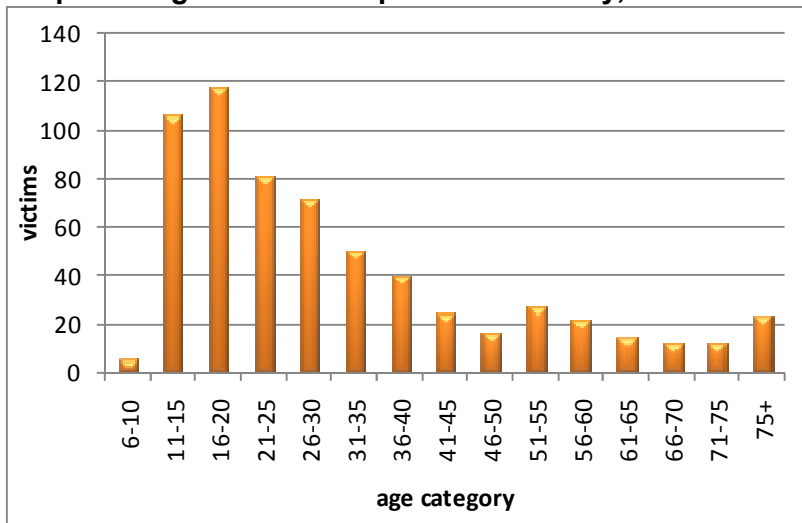


### Victim characteristics

#### Age of victim

As the chart below makes clear, victims of personal robbery are relatively young. Moreover, recent victims of personal robbery are younger than in previous years. In the previous year only 9% of victims were aged 11-15 years; this year 17% of victims were aged 11-15 years. The increasingly young profile of personal robbery victims has been identified in the media and this is supported by the data here.

**Graph 12: Age of victim of personal robbery, Oct 2011-Sep 2012**



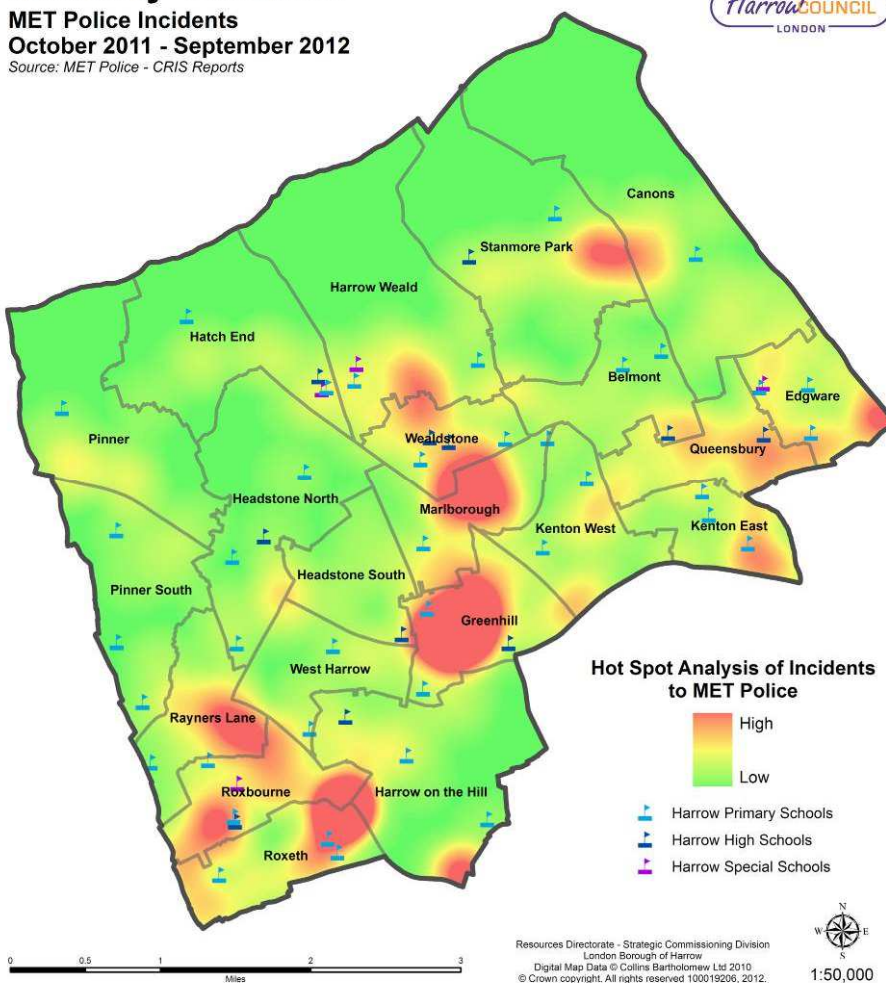
70% of victims were male. This is a substantial increase on the previous year, when just over 55% of victims were male. Younger victims are even more likely to be male. 92% of victims aged 11-15 years were male. For older age categories, the sex differences of victims decrease.

The map below shows robbery offences in conjunction with the location of schools. Schools and personal robbery hotspots are shown together to establish if there is a geographical association between schools and personal robbery hotspots – i.e. are there personal robbery clusters around schools. The map indicates that there appears to be little clustering around schools. More detailed research would be needed to provide a clearer picture of the relationship between schools and personal robbery.

**Map 10**

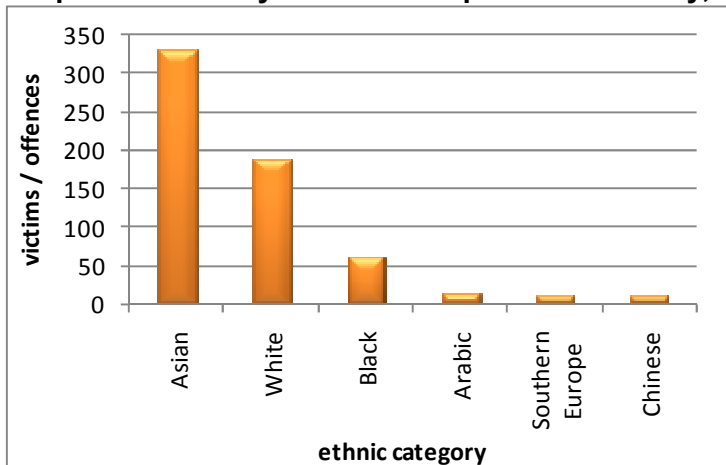
**Robbery Offences**

**MET Police Incidents**  
**October 2011 - September 2012**  
 Source: MET Police - CRIS Reports



As the chart below shows, Asians make up the largest category of victims, with 53% of all victims.

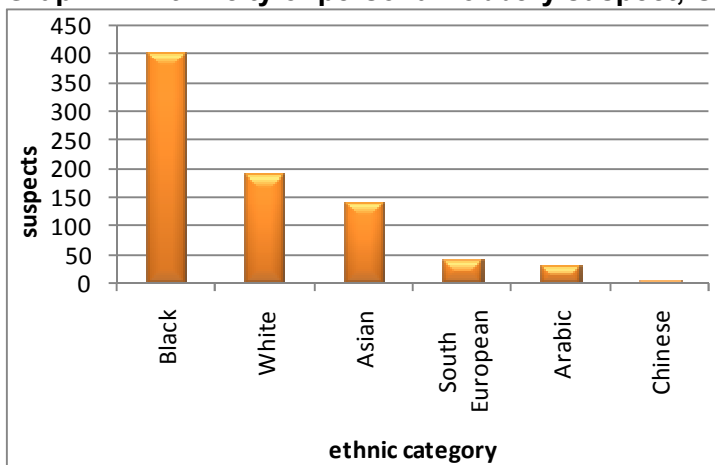
**Graph 13: Ethnicity of victims of personal robbery, Oct 2011 – Sep 2012**



**Suspect characteristics**

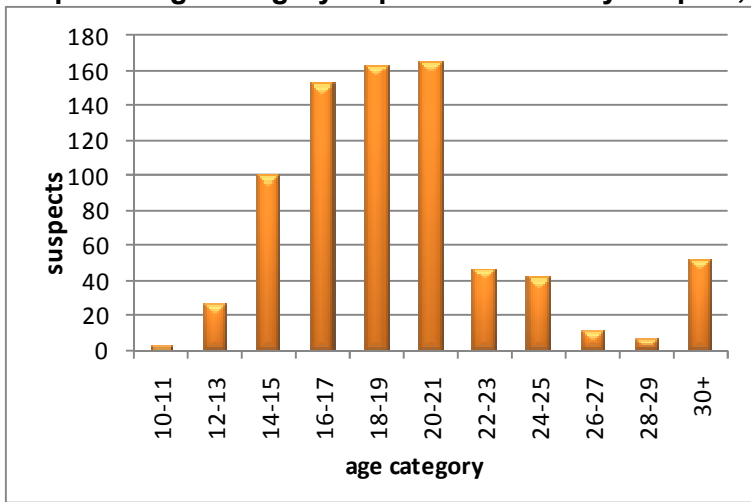
The chart below shows the ethnicity of the suspect. 50% of suspects were Black.

**Graph 14: Ethnicity of personal robbery suspect, October 2011 – Sep 2012**



The chart below shows the age profile of personal robbery suspects. The suspect profile is very young, with just under 60% of suspects under 20 years old. The age profile of personal robbery suspects has also decreased for the previous year. Between October 2011 – September 2012, 17% of robbery suspects were 15 years or younger, compared to 10% in the previous year.

**Graph 15: Age category of personal robbery suspect, Oct 2011 – Sep 2012**



Over 95% of suspects were male.

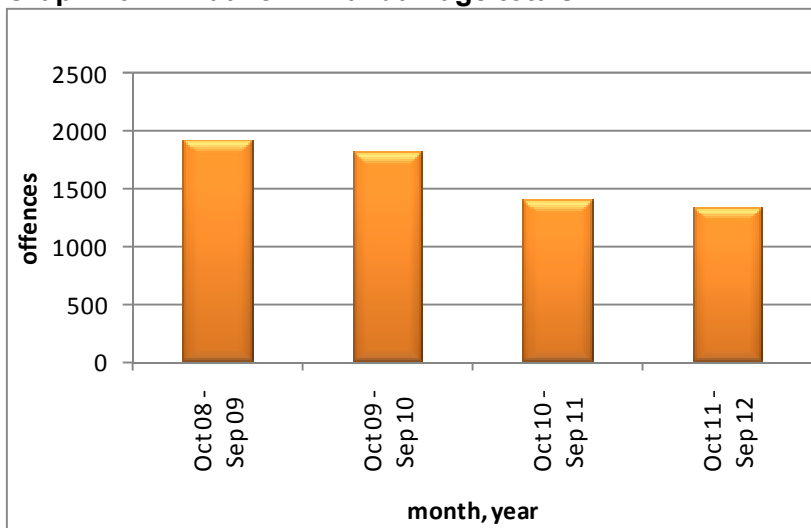
## Criminal damage

Criminal damage is a crime which occurs with a relatively frequently. Criminal damage, even against personal property, is only reported in about one third of cases. However, as a high proportion of criminal damage is against public and commercial property, where there is likely to be very low rates of reporting to the police, the level of recorded offences is likely to considerably understate the actual number. Further evidence of this is provided by local surveys. Residents often report high levels of concern about criminal damage or vandalism in their area. They are typically less concerned about crime types such as violent crime in their area. (See section on perceptions of crime and ASB.)

### Harrow performance and trends

As the chart below shows, criminal damage has decreased for the last three years. During October 2011 to September 2012, the number of criminal damage offences was over 30% fewer than between October 2008 and September 2009.

**Graph 16: Annual criminal damage totals**

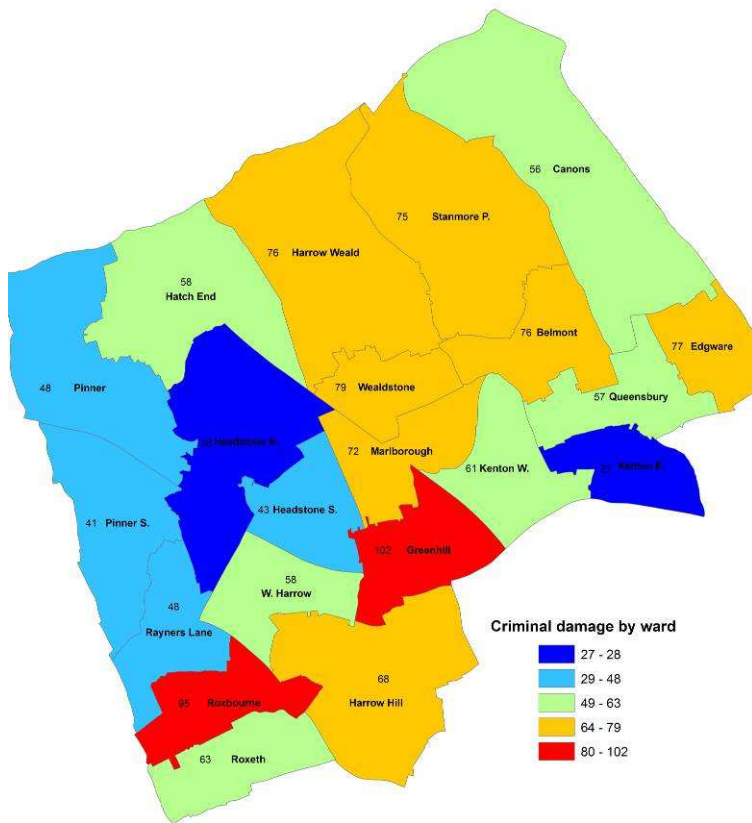




## Location

The maps below show levels of concentration of criminal damage. The map directly below uses ward boundaries and the map below this identifies clusters. Two wards are notable for having relatively high levels of criminal damage: Greenhill and Roxbourne. The wards in the north-west of the borough experience relatively low levels of criminal damage. Criminal damage is a relatively geographically concentrated crime.

**Map 11: Criminal damage by ward, Oct 2011 – Sep 2012**

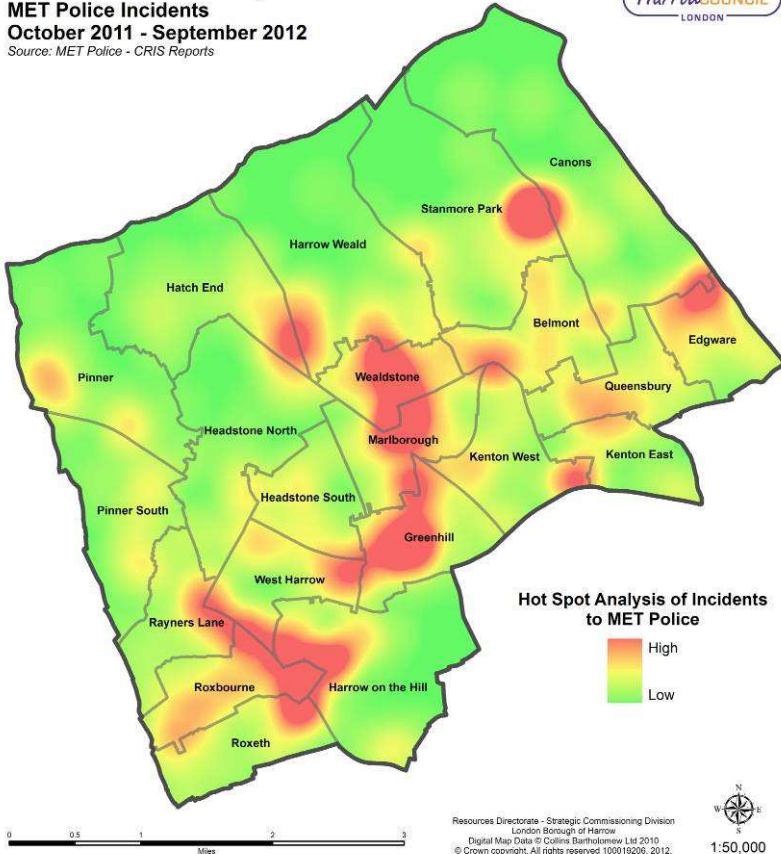


The map below shows clusters of criminal damage. A long strip is visible from the western part of Greenhill ward and continues through Marlborough and Wealdstone to the south of Harrow Weald. There is also a substantial cluster in South Harrow and on the border between Stanmore Park and Canons.

### Map 12

## Criminal Damage

MET Police Incidents  
 October 2011 - September 2012  
 Source: MET Police - CRIS Reports



## Hate Crime

A hate crime is defined by Association of Chief Police Officers as

“Any hate incident, which constitutes a criminal offence, perceived by the victim or any other person, as being motivated by prejudice or hate.”<sup>4</sup>

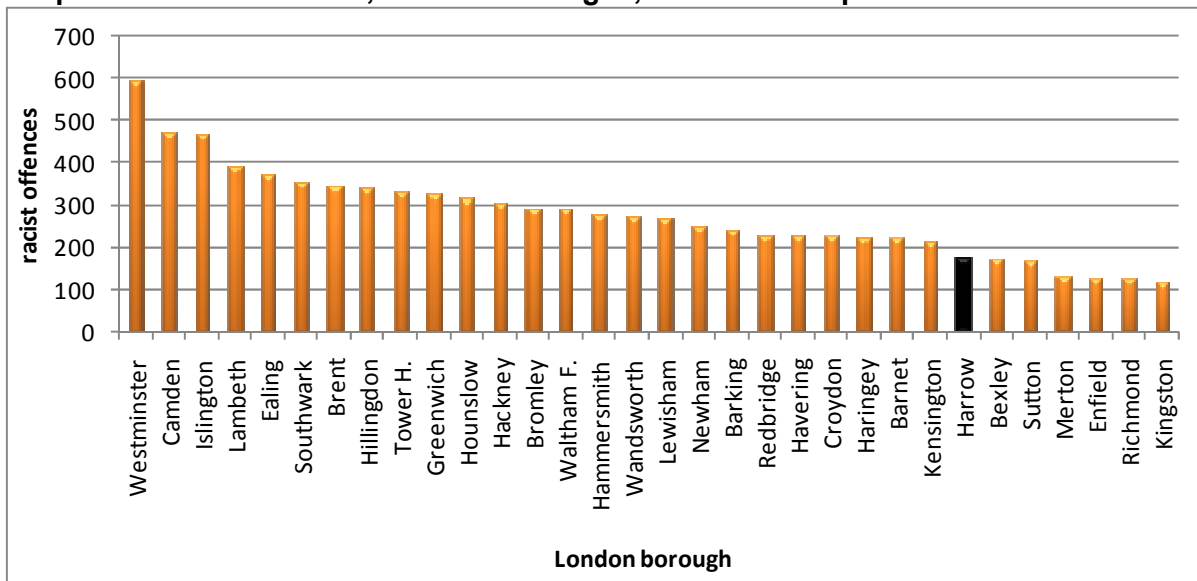
There are several different types of hate crime, but only racist offences and homophobic crime are discussed in detail here as the numbers of the other hate crime offences are very low.

### Racist offences

#### Comparison to other London boroughs

There were 180 racist offences in Harrow, the seventh lowest number in London. As Harrow had the third lowest level of crime over the same period, the low number of offences still produces a relatively high proportion of racist crime compared to other London boroughs. 1.3% of Harrow’s overall crime comprised racist offences. This was the 11<sup>th</sup> highest amongst the 32 boroughs. In previous years, the proportion of offences which were flagged as racist in Harrow was higher than any other London borough.

**Graph 17: Racist offences, London boroughs, Oct 2011 – Sep 2012**



<sup>4</sup> A hate incident is defined by the Association of Chief Police Officers as “Any incident, which may or may not constitute a criminal offence, which is perceived by the victim or any other person, as being motivated by prejudice or hate.”

## Trends in racist and offences.

Racist offending has decreased in Harrow compared to the previous year. There were 180 racist offences in between October 2011 – September 2012 compared to 195 in the 12 months prior to this, a decrease of just over 8%.

## Homophobic offences

Harrow had 22 homophobic offences between Oct 2011 – Sep 2012. This is a decrease of 5 compared to the 12 month prior to this.

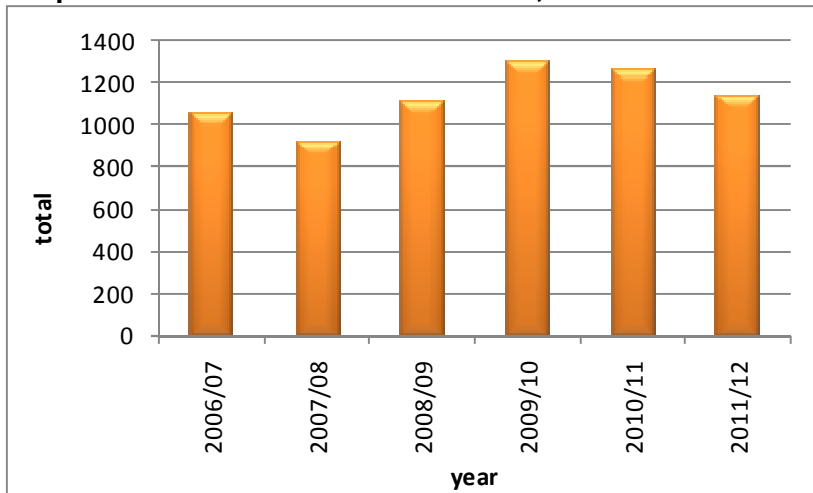
## Domestic violence

Domestic violence is an offence of threatening behaviour, violence or abuse between adults who are or have been intimate partners or family members. This includes both reports which are recorded as crimes and incidents which are recorded as incidents rather than crimes. These are sometimes called “non-crime” or “non-crime book” incidents.

### Harrow performance and trends

The chart below shows domestic violence for financial years for the last six years. More recent figures, for April 2012 to November 2012, indicate that domestic violence increased by 3% compared to the same period in 2011.

**Graph 18: Domestic violence offences, annual totals.**



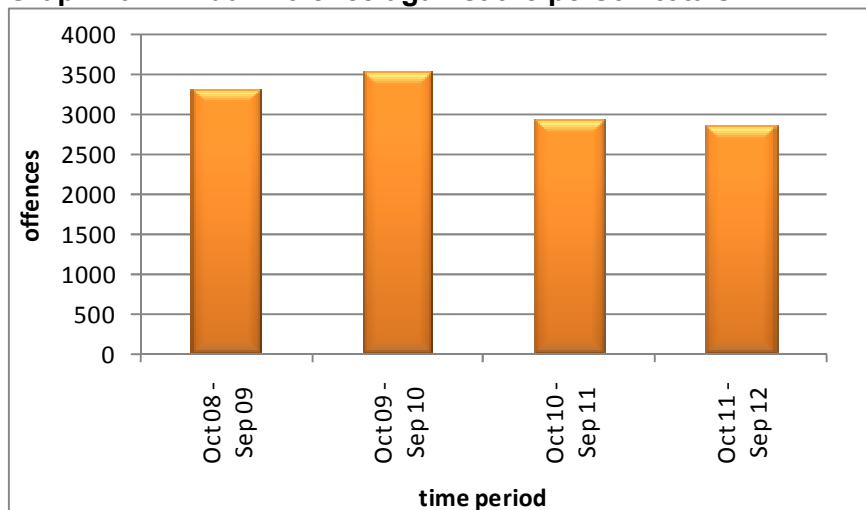
## Violence against the person

There is no single agreed definition of violent crime. Violence against the Person includes assaults, homicide, manslaughter, harassment and some other offences. (Murder is also included, although no murder has taken place in Harrow since 2010). Offences, such as personal robbery, which involve violence or the threat of violence, are not included in the violence against the person category.

### Harrow performance and trends

The chart below shows total violence against the person offences. The 3% reduction in violence against the person offences in the period October 2011 – September 2012 is in line with the overall reduction in crime over the same period. There was a 24% reduction in wounding/GBH offences to 152 offences. There was a slight increase in offensive weapons offences.

**Graph 19: Annual violence against the person totals**



Location

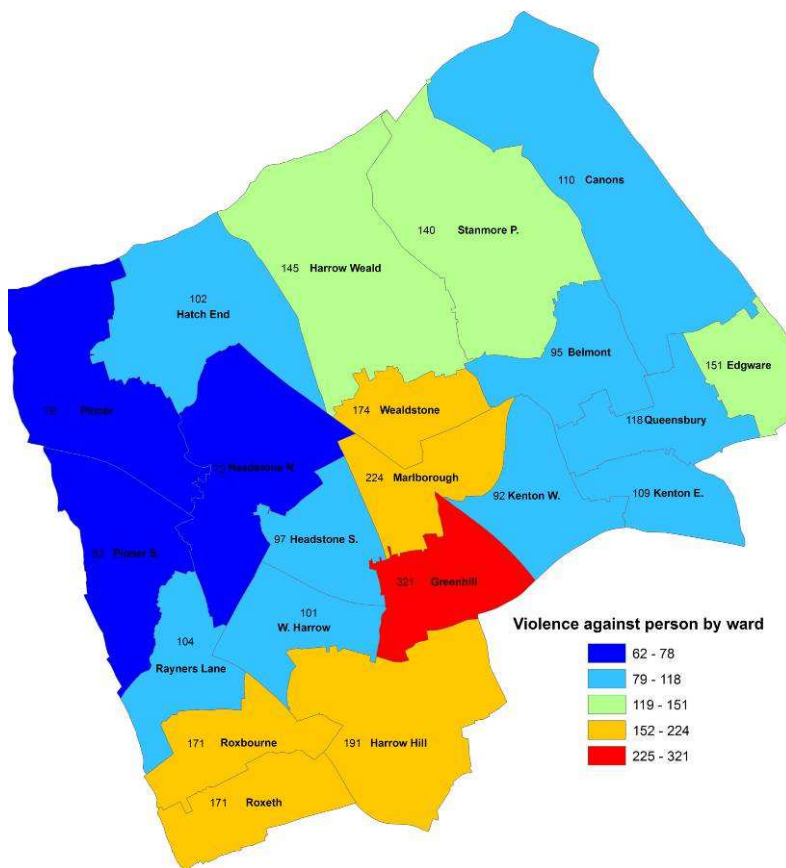
Violence against the person offences are highly concentrated in and around three places:

- Harrow Town Centre
- The Wealdstone Corridor
- South Harrow

44% of Harrow’s violence against the person offences took place in the six wards that cover these areas:

- Greenhill
- Marlborough
- Wealdstone
- Harrow on the Hill
- Roxeth
- Roxbourne

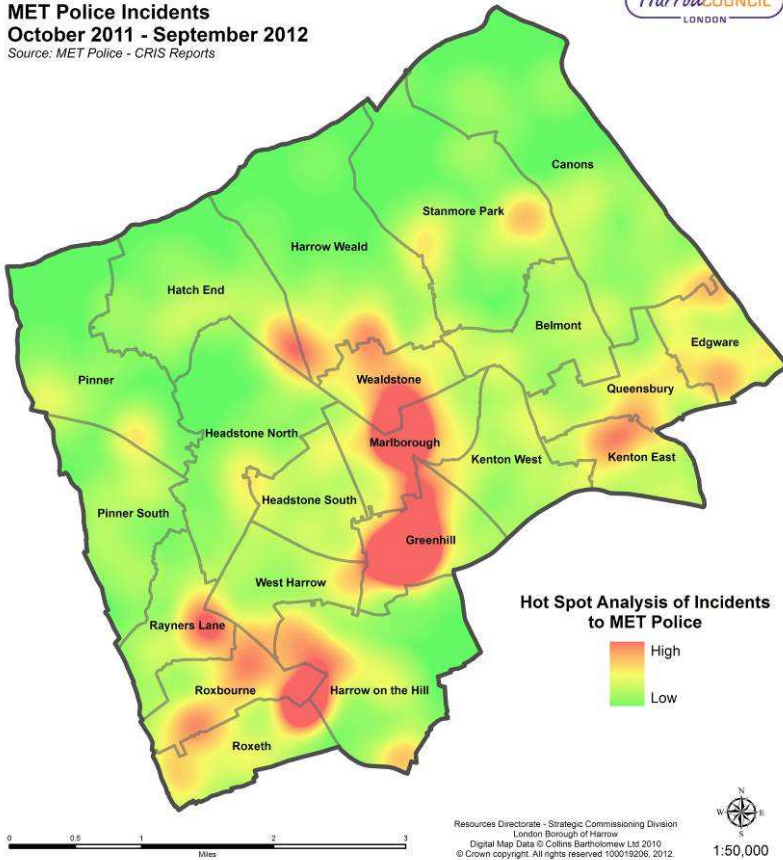
**Map 13: Violence against the person by ward**



Map 14

**Violent Offences**

**MET Police Incidents**  
**October 2011 - September 2012**  
 Source: MET Police - CRIS Reports



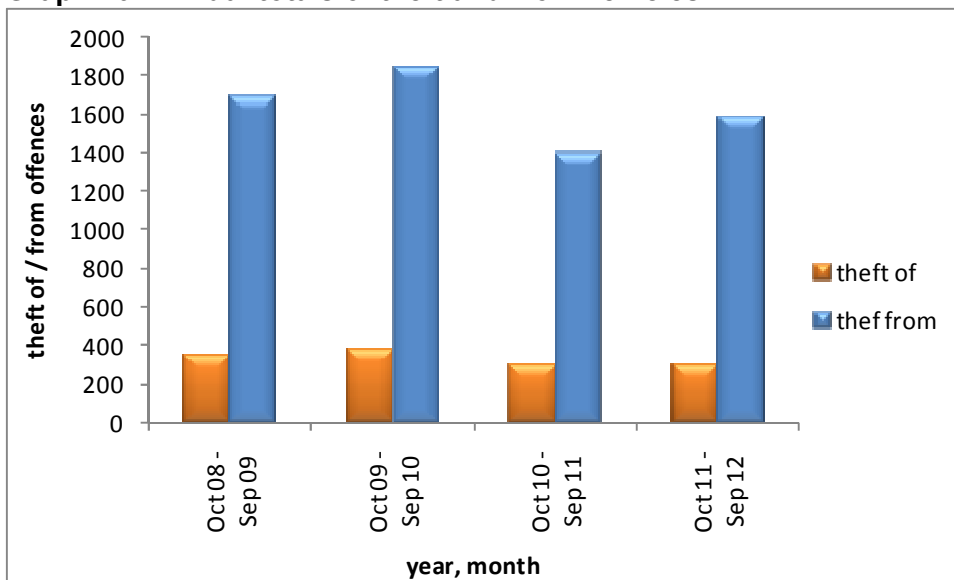


## Vehicle crime

### Harrow performance and trends

The chart below shows annual totals of theft of and from vehicles. Theft from vehicles is by far the more common crime type of the two. There were 1,592 “theft from” offences between October 2011 and September 2012 compared to 302 “theft of” offences over the same period. “Theft from” offences increased by 13% in the October 2011 and September 2012 period compared to the previous year following two a 24% decrease the year prior to this.

**Graph 20: Annual totals of theft and from vehicles**



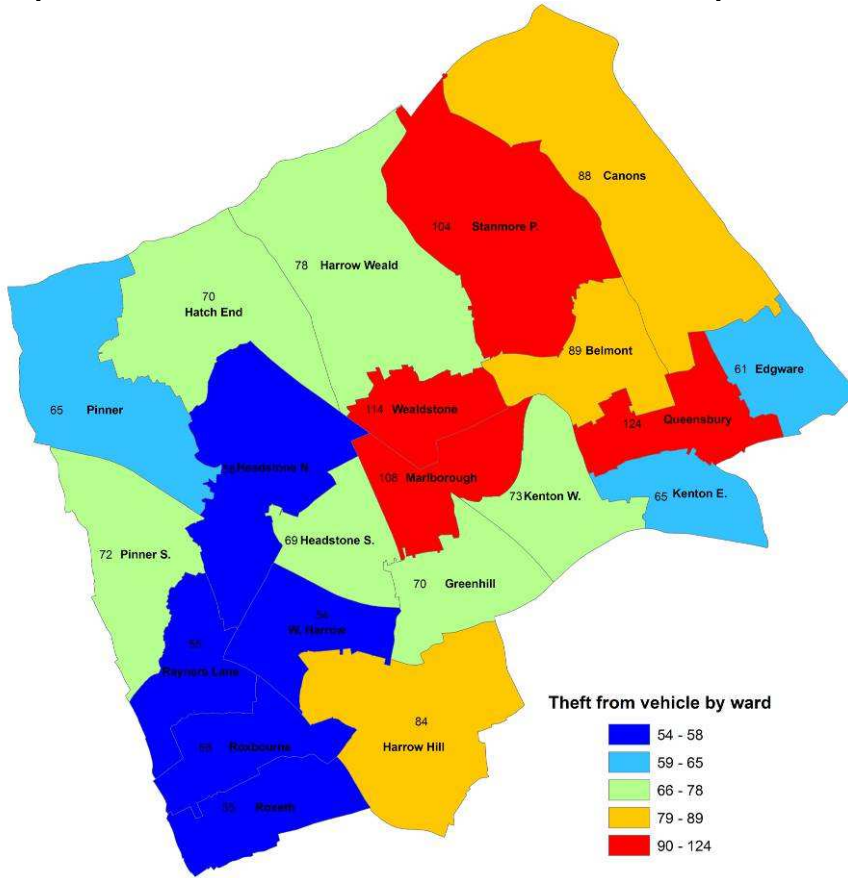
### Location

Four wards had over 100 theft from vehicle offences between October 2011 and September 2012:

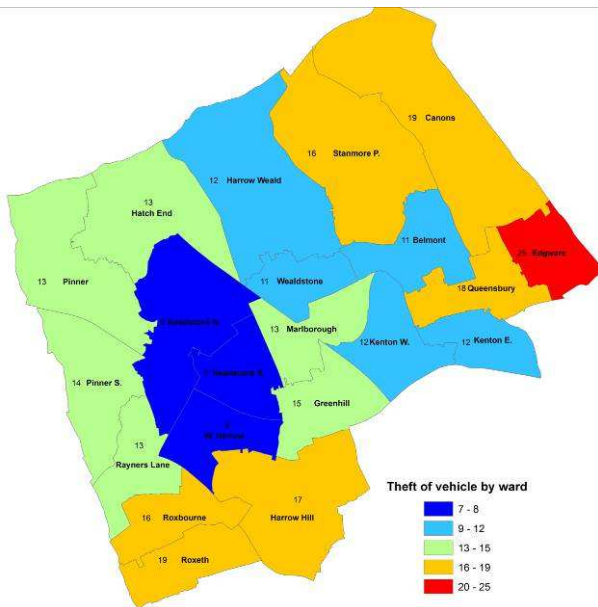
- Queensbury
- Wealdstone
- Marlborough
- Stanmore Park

It is worth noting that there were low levels of vehicle crime in two of three Harrow’s main hotspots: the broader Harrow Town Centre area and South Harrow.

Map 15: Theft from vehicle in Harrow, Oct 2011 – Sep 2012



Map 16: Theft of vehicle, October 2011 – Sep 2012



## Perceptions of crime and ASB and confidence in policing

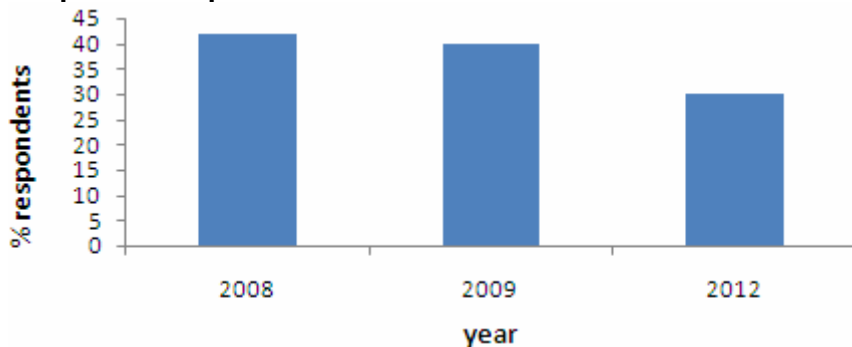
Perceptions of crime and ASB are very important issues in their own right in addition to the actual problems they cause. ASB is the biggest single negative driver of both satisfaction with an area and of community cohesion.

In general across England and Wales, residents have a more a positive view of levels of crime and how crime is managed in their local area than nationally (a pattern repeated across many public services.)<sup>5</sup> Only 4% of respondents in Harrow, between October 2011 and September 2012, thought that gun crime was a problem in their area and only 5% thought that gangs were a problem in their area.

### Residents' perceptions of safety

There has been a substantial decline in the proportion of respondents who said that they felt unsafe in their local area after dark. This fell from 42% in 2008 to 30% in 2012. This is shown in the chart below.

**Graph 21: Respondents who felt unsafe in local area after dark**

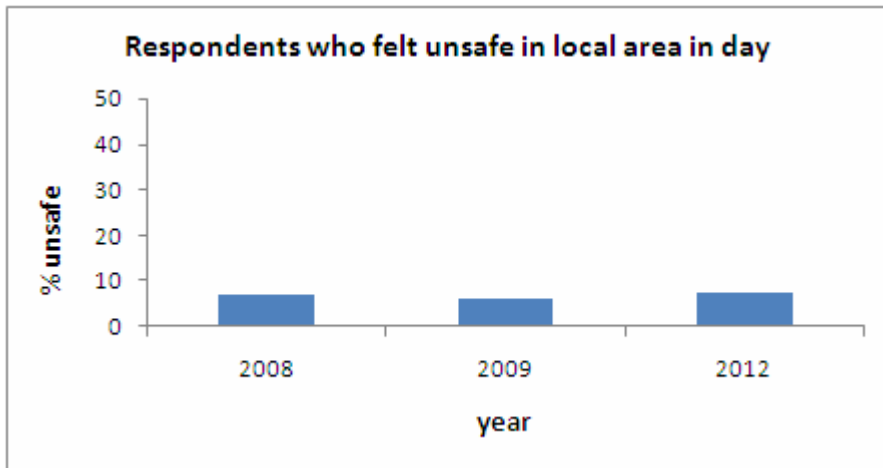


Source: Place Survey and Residents Panel

Only a small proportion of respondents said that they felt unsafe in their local area during the day. This was stable over the period shown in the graph. 7% of respondents said that they felt unsafe in 2008 and this had hardly changed, at 8% in 2012.

<sup>5</sup> Closing the Gap, Crime and Public Perceptions, Ipsos Mori, Social Research Institute

**Graph 22: Respondents who felt unsafe in local area**



Source: Place Survey and Residents Panel

The Metropolitan Police’s Public Attitude Survey (PAS) put a similar question to Harrow residents over the period, October 2011 to September 2012. It found that 77% of respondents felt very or fairly safe going out for a walk alone after dark. It is also worth noting that, in London as a whole, 78% of respondents felt very or fairly safe going out for a walk after dark. Given that the risk of becoming a victim of crime in Harrow is considerably lower than London as a whole, it might be expected that Harrow residents would feel more safe going out for a walk than residents in the rest of London.

Ward breakdown<sup>6</sup>

High levels of safety at night were felt in Pinner (73%) and Pinner South (67%). Respondents were less likely to feel safe at night in Wealdstone (42%), Queensbury (41%), Roxbourne (35%), Harrow Weald (45%) and Kenton East (43%). There was relatively little variation in the extent to which respondents felt safe during the day.

Gender

Males were significantly more likely to feel safe going out at night. 61% of males felt safe going out at night, compared to 49% of females. There was relatively little difference among males and females in their perception of safety during the day.

Age

Interestingly, the 35-44 years age group were most likely to feel unsafe at night. There was relatively little difference between other age groups. Males in the 15-29 years age group in Harrow are more at risk of a violent crime than the 35-44 years age group.

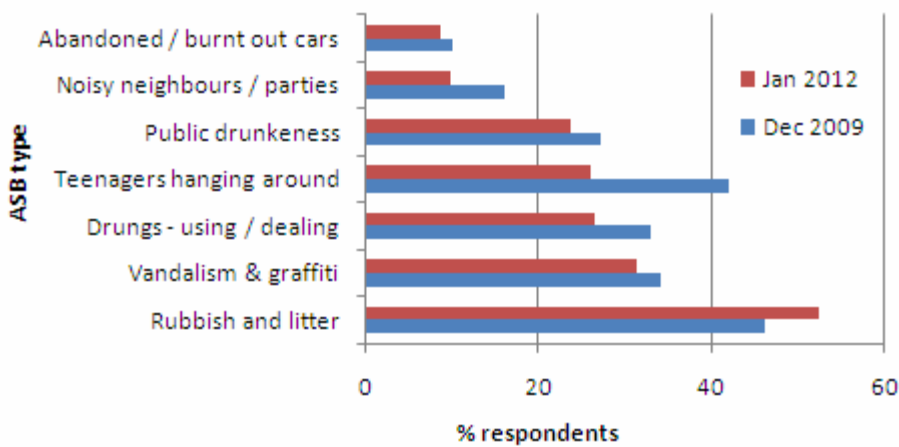
<sup>6</sup> Analysis for wards is taken from the 2012 Residents Panel. As the sample was relatively small, this analysis should be treated with caution

## Perceptions of anti-social behaviour

The chart below shows residents ranking of ASB problems between December 2009 and January 2012. All types of ASB, apart from rubbish and litter, decreased as a perceived problem by January 2012. Rubbish and litter were considered the biggest problem. Over 50% thought this was a problem in their area, an increase from 2009. There was major reduction in the view that teenagers hanging around was a problem, from 42% in 2009 to 26% in 2012.

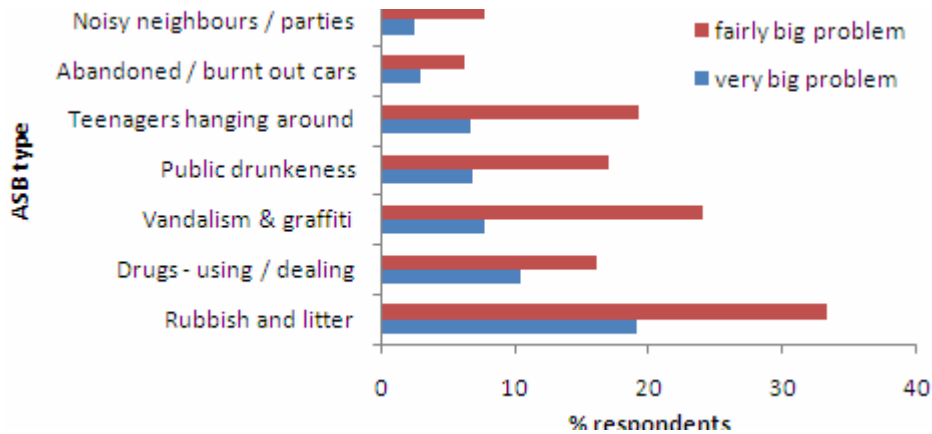
The Metropolitan Police, in their Public Attitudes, survey ask similar questions about ASB. Fewer respondents tend to report that these issues are problems, which is probably explained by the fact that it is a police survey and respondents are likely to think more about more serious offence categories and downplay their concern about issues like rubbish. Nevertheless, the ranking of problems is the same with rubbish and litter considered a problem by the most residents followed by teenagers hanging around.

**Graph 23: Respondents who think that ASB is a problem in their area**



The analysis combines responses from residents who thought that the ASB was a “big problem” and a “fairly big problem”. The chart below disaggregates responses into the two responses. For most types of ASB, if residents considered an issue to be a problem in their area, it was not considered a “big” problem. Rubbish/litter and drugs were exceptions to this and were usually considered “big” problems.

**Graph 24: Residents who think that ASB is “very big” problem in their area.**



**Geographical breakdown**

Four crime/ASB hotspots are frequently identified in Harrow: the Town Centre, the Wealdstone Corridor, South Harrow and Edgware. The table below shows a breakdown of what are perceived as the ASB problems in Harrow in the four main ASB hotspots. Some ASB types, such as rubbish/litter are a problem in all the hotspot wards. Many ASB types, however, are perceived very differently in different wards. Drug use/dealing, for example, is perceived to be a severe problem in Wealdstone, but a minor problem in Edgware

## Perception of problem by area and ASB type

Harrow's four crime/ASB hotspots & Pinner (Town Centre, Wealdstone Corridor, South Harrow and Edgware)

Ward(s)	Noise	Abandoned vehicles	Teenagers hanging around	Public drunkenness	Vandalism /graffiti	Drug use /dealing	Rubbish /litter
Greenhill	minor	minor	moderate	major	serious	moderate	major
Edgware	minor	minor	moderate	moderate	moderate	minor	major
Wealdstone	moderate	minor	serious	serious	serious	major	major
Marlborough	minor	minor	serious	minor	moderate	serious	major
Roxeth	minor	minor	serious	serious	serious	serious	serious
Roxbourne	minor	minor	serious	serious	serious	major	major
Harrow - Hill	minor	minor	serious	minor	serious	minor	major

### Gender breakdown

For concerns about most ASB types there is relatively little difference between males and females. Females express slightly more concern about rubbish/litter.

### Age breakdown

On the issue of teenagers hanging around the street in the local area, the 25-34 age group expressed the most concern followed by the 35-44 age group. Older respondents expressed less concern, though this might be because they live in areas where young people do not "hang around". 25-44 years respondents were more likely to say that public drunkenness was a problem than older respondents.

### Ethnic minority breakdown

The relatively small sample size makes it difficult to say much about the response of many ethnic minority groups, but the data mostly indicates that many ethnic minority groups tend to have worse perceptions of ASB in Harrow. This is true for teenagers hanging around where respondents identified as Asian-Indian, Asian Other and Caribbean report higher levels of concern than those identified as White British.

### Confidence in policing

Over the period October 2011 to September 2012, 73% of Harrow residents thought that the police were doing an excellent or good job in their local area. 64% of residents in London as whole thought that the police were doing an excellent or good job in their local area.

## Drug use

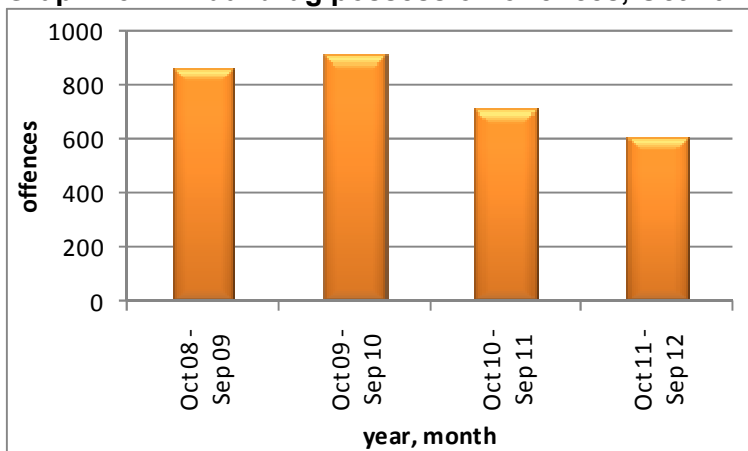
There is no good data available about illegal drug use at the local area. The number of recorded possession offences, 600, is likely to be a fraction of the number of drug offences that take place in Harrow. According to the most recent data from the Crime Survey for England and Wales, 9% of adults reported taking an illegal drug in the previous 12 months including 5% of adults in the last month. Applying this proportion to Harrow, and allowing for some usage among under 16 year old residents, it is likely that about 20,000 residents have used an illegal drug in the previous 12 months, often on more than one occasion.

Drug use, as well as being an illegal act itself, is also a driver of other crime types. National data suggests that acquisitive crime, in particular, is often drug related. From March 2013, data from drug testing for “trigger” offences will be available for Harrow. This will allow us to determine the extent to which different offences in Harrow are drug related.

### Performance and trends

Following a small increase between October 2009 and October 2010, drug possession offences fell in the subsequent two years, resulting in 600 drug possession offences in the period October 2011 to September 2012.

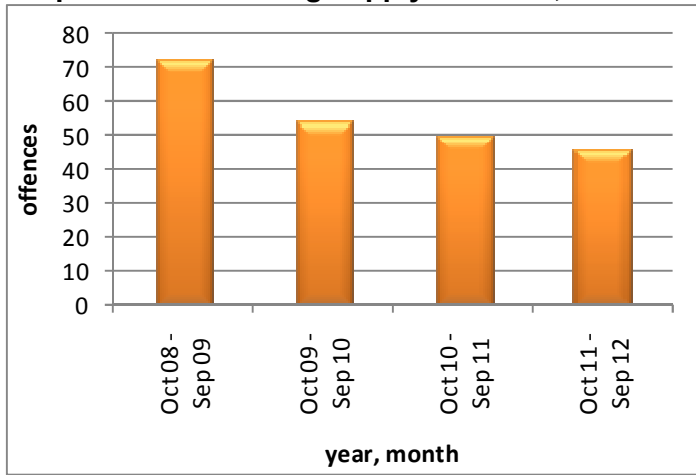
**Graph 25: Annual drug possession offences, Oct 2011 – Sep 2012**





The chart below shows drug supply offences for Harrow for the last four years. In the last three years, drug supply offences have decreased.

**Graph 26: Annual drug supply offences, Oct 2011 – Sep 2012**



## Anti-social behavior and enviro-crime recorded by Harrow Council

Harrow Council tackles a broad range of environmental issues and types of anti-social behaviour including:

- Fly posting
- Fly tipping
- Graffiti
- Litter bins
- Noise
- Nuisance behaviour
- Nuisance vehicles
- Street cleaning

These incidents are not usually criminal in nature, but can cause distress and a loss of enjoyment for others.

### All Harrow enviro-crime and ASB incidents

The table below shows the total of all ASB and enviro-crime incidents reported to Harrow Council for each October to September period for each of the 21 wards in Harrow. In the most recent period, the overall number of recorded incidents fell by 4%.

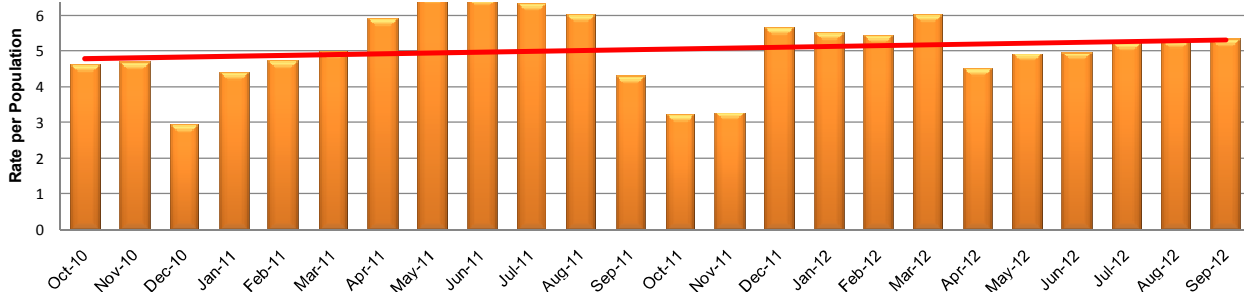
**Table 1: Environmental crimes & ASB**

Ward	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	% change 2010-11 to 2011-12	% change 2008-09 to 2011-12	Four Year Average+
Belmont	693	679	613	544	-8.5	-19.9	616
Canons	725	611	636	657	-0.1	-16.7	689
Edgware	1612	1681	1794	1107	-37.2	-31.3	1545
Greenhill	1690	1373	1501	912	-40.3	-48.3	1402
Harrow - Hill	987	917	999	417	-57.9	-57.8	827
Harrow Weald	795	632	575	508	-10.9	-36.7	628
Hatch End	675	529	316	380	19.1	-44.2	477
Headstone N.	514	365	307	258	-14.4	-50.8	362
Headstone S.	660	473	391	381	-5.3	-44.5	487
Kenton East	602	552	353	543	53.8	-9.8	511
Kenton West	651	521	462	725	51.1	7.2	607
Marlborough	1053	1010	1268	1659	28.4	51.7	1271
Pinner	818	607	571	729	30.3	-8.1	669
Pinner South	714	427	402	301	-26.6	-58.3	467
Queensbury	636	603	601	766	28.5	19.5	653
Rayners Lane	886	583	572	635	10.0	-29.6	675
Roxbourne	842	668	606	598	-1.3	-34.8	698

<b>Roxeth</b>	695	513	468	350	-25.9	-51.4	514
<b>Stanmore Park</b>	830	768	642	472	-29.1	-45.6	698
<b>Wealdstone</b>	739	679	628	1232	92.1	66.7	824
<b>West Harrow</b>	692	528	421	472	11.0	-33.1	532

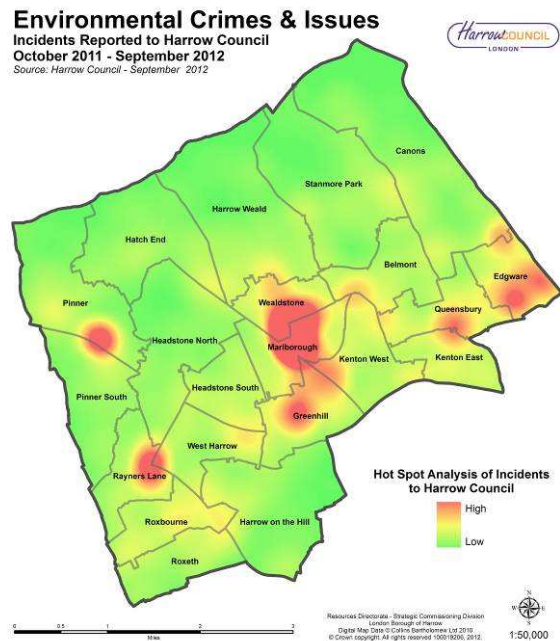
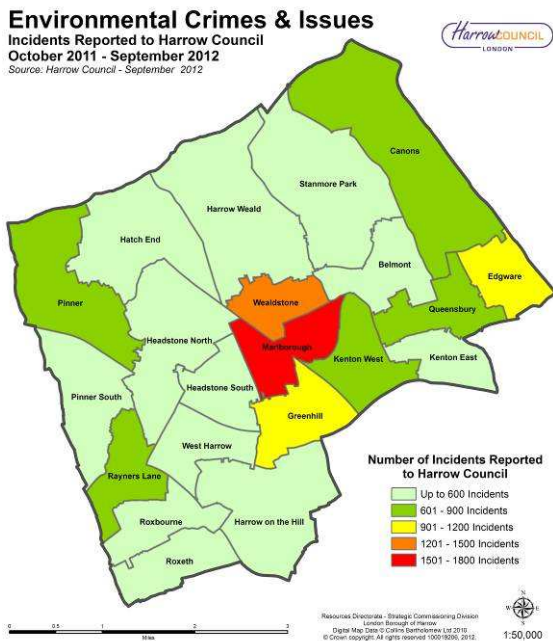
\* Strategic Assessment year, Oct 2008 end Sep 2009, Oct 2009 end Sep 2010, Oct 2010 end Sep 2011, Oct 2011 end Sep 2012.

**Graph 27: Environmental crimes & ASB: month, year**



**Environmental crimes & ASB: location**

The two maps below illustrate the location of enviro-crime and ASB reported to Harrow Council between October 2011 and September 2012. The first thematic map shows the number of incidents recorded by ward and the hot spot map on the right shows where the clusters of incidents were located.



## Fly-posting

Fly posting is the activity of sticking printed announcements or advertisements in places where they are not allowed. This type of incident is usually not criminal, but it is a nuisance.

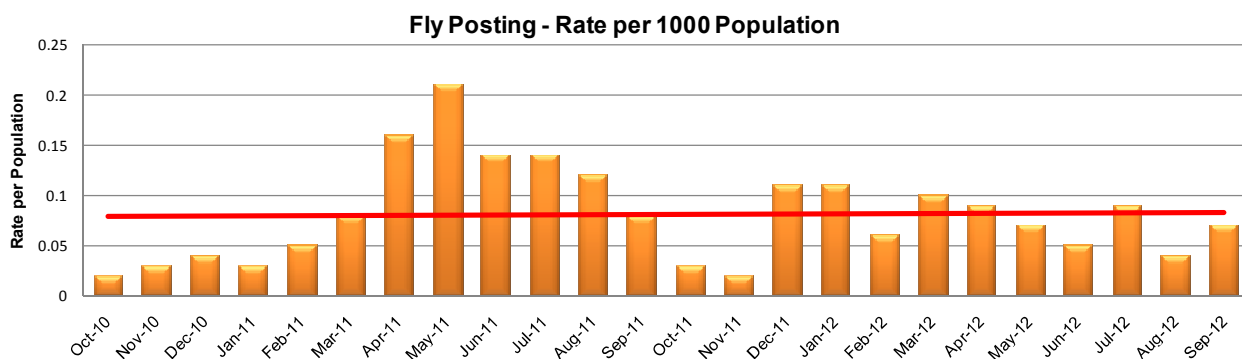
### Performance and trends

The chart below takes the total number of Fly Posting incidents reported to Harrow Council during each Strategic Assessment period for each of the 21 wards in Harrow. The relative number of Fly Posting in the borough remains low.

**Table 2: Fly-posting over time, by ward**

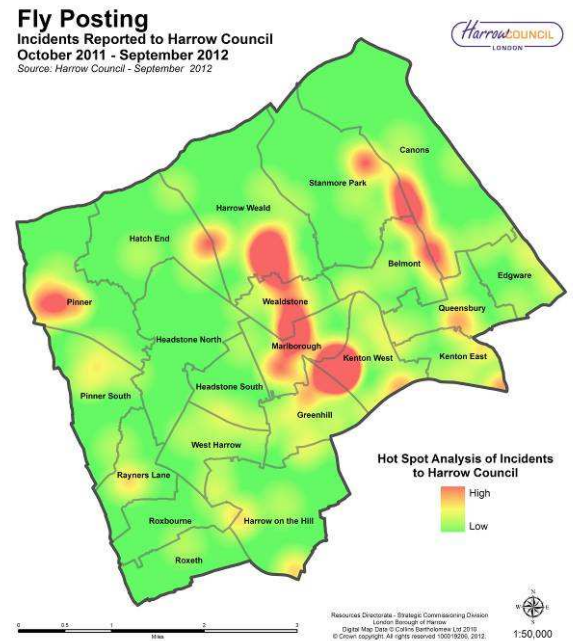
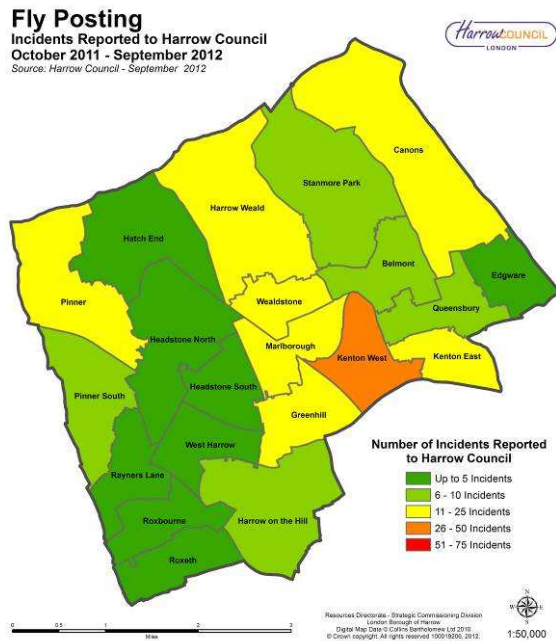
Ward	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Percent Change 2010-11 to 2011-12	Percent Change 2008-09 to 2011-12	Four Year Average+
Belmont	4	2	9	9	3	130	6
Canons	3	6	16	18	9	451	11
Edgware	4	3	9	5	-43	25	5
Greenhill	18	9	25	12	-53	-36	16
Harrow on the Hill	21	1	71	8	-89	-62	25
Harrow Weald	2	4	4	24	505	1089	9
Hatch End	1	3	3	5	65	395	3
Headstone North	0	0	1	0	-100	0	0
Headstone South	2	0	3	3	-3	44	2
Kenton East	1	0	1	11	1000	1000	3
Kenton West	2	3	1	33	3078	1489	10
Marlborough	5	10	20	14	-31	170	12
Pinner	11	1	24	11	-53	3	12
Pinner South	4	4	12	7	-43	73	7
Queensbury	3	1	3	6	102	98	3
Rayners Lane	9	1	8	3	-63	-67	5
Roxbourne	14	3	7	1	-86	-93	6
Roxeth	3	0	15	1	-93	-68	5
Stanmore Park	6	7	18	7	-62	12	10
Wealdstone	1	2	1	13	1173	1200	4
West Harrow	3	2	6	4	-34	31	4
<b>Total</b>	<b>117</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>247</b>	<b>195</b>			<b>156</b>

\* Strategic Assessment year, Oct 2008 end Sep 2009, Oct 2009 end Sep 2010, Oct 2010 end Sep 2011, Oct 2011 end Sep 2012.



## Location

The maps below show the location of recorded fly-posts. The map on the left shows a breakdown by ward. The map on the right shows hotspot clusters. Two relatively distinct clusters are visible: the north-west of Kenton West, over the boarder into Greenhill and Marlborough and the Wealdstone Corridor, from Marlborough entering the southern part of Harrow Weald.



## Fly tipping

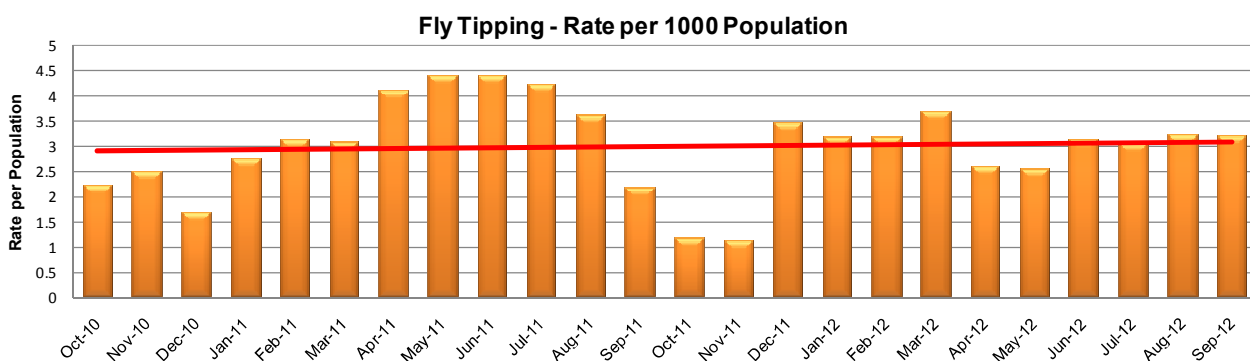
### Performance and trends

The table below shows fly-tipping for Harrow's 21 wards for the last four years. There has been an overall decrease of fly-tips in the most recent period. There were large increases in fly-tipping in both Wealdstone and Marlborough wards. Conversely, there have been substantial decreases in Edgware ward, which used to be the dominant hotspot for fly-tipping in Harrow. Increased gating in the east of the borough is likely to be one of cause of the shift in location.

**Table 3: Fly tipping over time by ward**

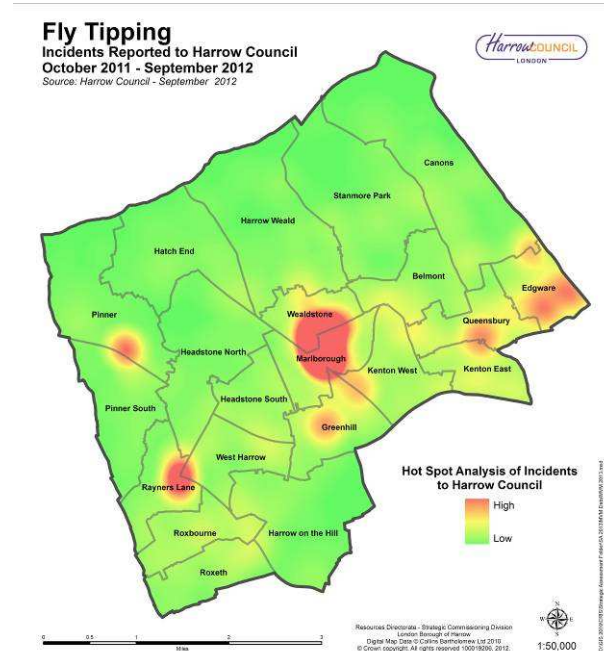
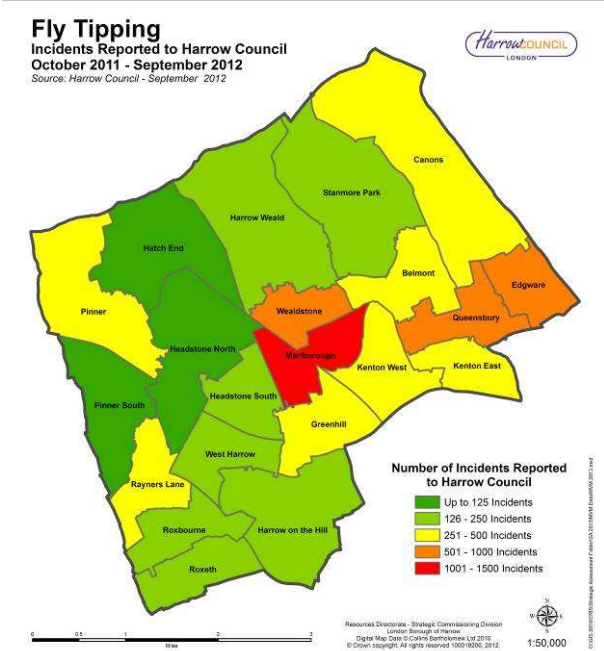
Ward	2008-09*	2009-10*	2010-11*	2011-12*	Percent Change 2010-11 to 2011-12	Percent Change 2008-09 to 2011-12	Four Year Average+
Belmont	360	355	342	263	-21	-25	322
Canons	323	298	340	327	-7	-7	338
Edgware	1062	1167	1437	751	-47	-29	1102
Greenhill	763	691	1057	418	-61	-48	750
Harrow on the Hill	471	537	680	177	-74	-62	464
Harrow Weald	217	241	292	190	-34	-13	235
Hatch End	147	183	105	121	14	-18	140
Headstone North	123	139	131	112	-13	-11	127
Headstone South	244	214	191	158	-20	-38	206
Kenton East	324	340	216	379	75	17	314
Kenton West	327	267	262	417	53	23	327
Marlborough	475	641	975	1295	30	163	862
Pinner	267	193	305	274	-8	6	255
Pinner South	208	125	243	115	-54	-45	175
Queensbury	356	378	391	542	40	51	418
Rayners Lane	434	254	372	407	8	-8	370
Roxbourne	349	282	281	247	-12	-35	298
Roxeth	331	266	268	186	-31	-46	267
Stanmore Park	328	318	292	160	-47	-53	283
Wealdstone	307	348	406	973	135	217	511
West Harrow	229	175	196	235	19	1	210

\* Strategic Assessment year, Oct 2008 end Sep 2009, Oct 2009 end Sep 2010, Oct 2010 end Sep 2011, Oct 2011 end Sep 2012.



## Location

The maps below show the location of recorded fly-tips. The map of the left is based on a ward count, the map on the right identifies hotspots. Marlborough and Wealdstone are now the dominant hotspots for fly-tipping.



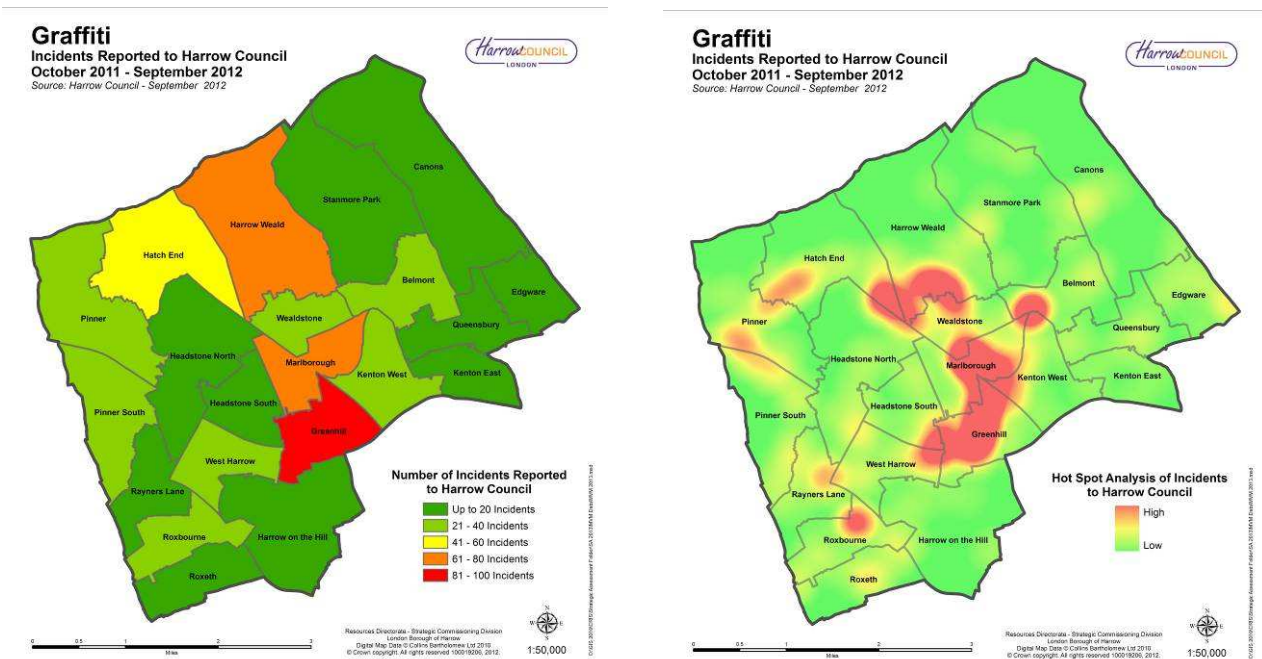
## Graffiti

Graffiti is the drawing of words or pictures on walls in public places where it is not permitted. Graffiti would usually be classified as criminal damage, but in practise, it is usually not recorded by the police and is more likely to be the focus of the council rather than police interventions.

As there seem to have been teething problems in comprehensively recording graffiti incidents during the period of the Strategic Assessment due to the introduction of a new IT system, this section is limited to the analysis of location.

### Location of graffiti

The map on the left below shows the amount of graffiti by ward and the map on the right is a hotspot map of graffiti. The area around the Town Centre is the dominant hotspot for graffiti, followed by the central part of Wealdstone ward. There are also hotspots in the southern parts of Harrow Weald and Hatch End.





## Litter

Litter bin incidents can be recorded where litter is on top of or adjacent to bins and Council intervention is required. Dog waste bins are also included.

### Performance and trends

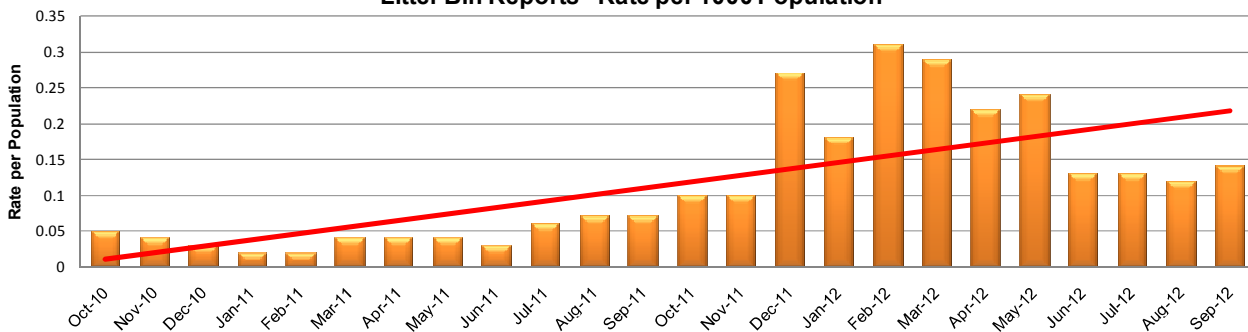
The table below shows litter bin incidents reported to Harrow Council for the last four years. There has been a considerable increase in reported litter bin incidents over the last three years. Pinner and Greenhill wards in particular showed substantial increases. These increases should be understood in the context that the overall number of litter bin incidents are low.

**Table 4: Litter bin reports, 2008-09 – 2011-12**

Ward	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Percent Change 2010-11 to 2011-12	Percent Change 2008-09 to 2011-12	Four Year Average+
Belmont	5	3	4	1	-74	-80	3
Canons	14	1	10	17	64	12	11
Edgware	3	3	12	7	-41	133	6
Greenhill	4	15	7	118	1557	2724	37
Harrow on the Hill	14	11	15	12	-19	-14	13
Harrow Weald	3	6	4	10	152	230	6
Hatch End	14	7	3	13	329	-8	9
Headstone North	19	5	9	9	2	-54	11
Headstone South	3	1	3	8	159	157	4
Kenton East	4	3	3	15	400	275	6
Kenton West	3	2	2	9	333	189	4
Marlborough	4	4	4	26	538	526	10
Pinner	16	3	5	173	3431	1015	48
Pinner South	4	2	0	30	0	643	9
Queensbury	1	1	1	6	505	495	2
Rayners Lane	6	5	4	16	296	162	8
Roxbourne	7	3	8	8	0	5	7
Roxeth	8	3	1	8	693	-3	5
Stanmore Park	14	11	13	11	-18	-25	13
Wealdstone	7	4	2	3	47	-57	4
West Harrow	6	2	3	9	197	47	5

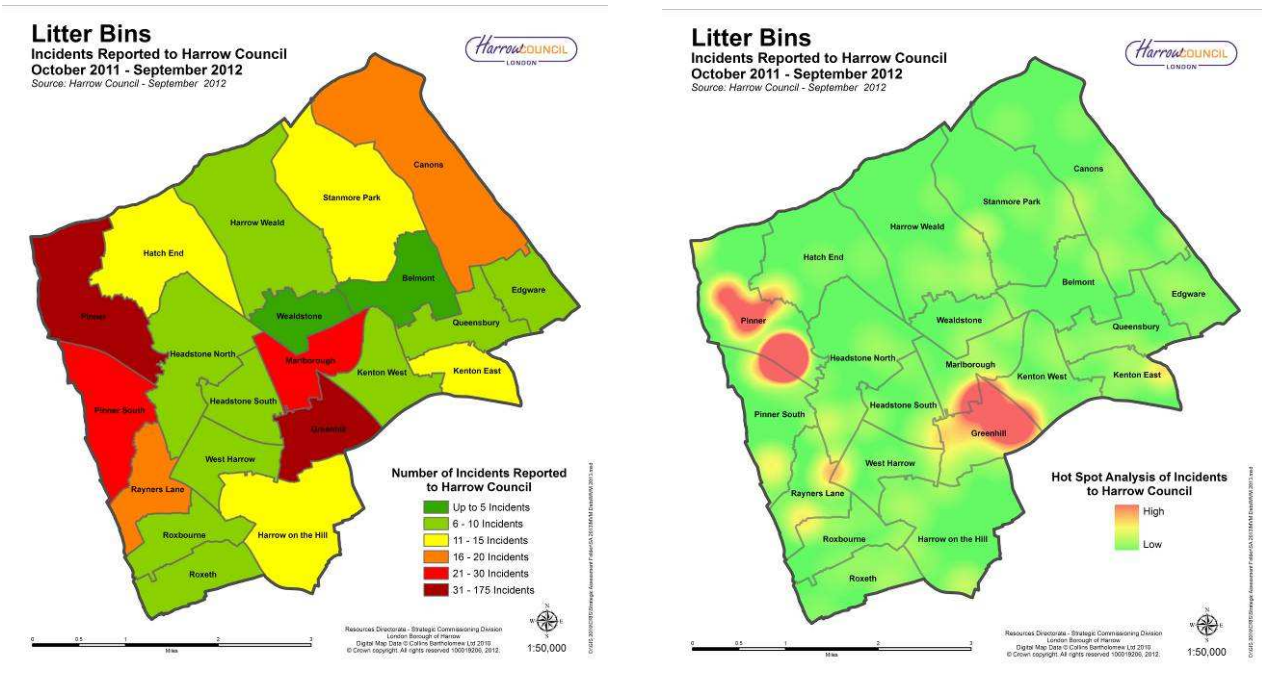
\* Strategic Assessment year, Oct 2008 end Sep 2009, Oct 2009 end Sep 2010, Oct 2010 end Sep 2011, Oct 2011 end Sep 2012.

**Litter Bin Reports - Rate per 1000 Population**



### Location of litter bin incidents

The maps below show the variable concentration of litter bin incidents in Harrow. The map on the left is a ward map and the map on the right is a hotspot map. Harrow Town Centre is the dominant hotspot in the borough, followed by Pinner.



## Noise complaints

95% of noise incidents are generated by public reports. This contrasts with many other types of ASB such as fly-tipping where most recorded incidents are reported by staff.

### Performance and trends

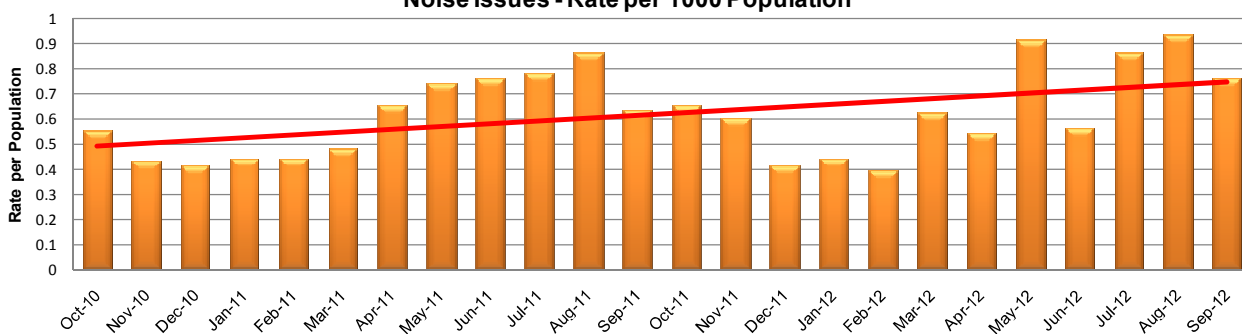
The table below shows noise complaints in Harrow for the last three years, by ward. Levels of noise complaint have remained fairly stable over the last four years. There was a 7% overall increase in the most recent year following a similar decrease the year before. Belmont, Headstone South and Pinner experienced increases.

**Table 5: Noise complaints**

Ward	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Percent Change 2010-11 to 2011-12	Percent Change 2008-09 to 2011-12	Four Year Average+
Belmont	47	46	83	80	-1	74	62
Canons	76	91	80	87	5	5	88
Edgware	154	147	88	116	34	-25	126
Greenhill	158	153	133	126	-7	-24	146
Harrow on the Hill	119	104	70	86	24	-28	94
Harrow Weald	64	103	81	80	0	24	82
Hatch End	48	61	63	58	-9	20	58
Headstone North	64	63	62	52	-15	-20	60
Headstone South	69	61	70	107	48	49	78
Kenton East	63	43	53	34	-36	-46	48
Kenton West	58	80	70	63	-13	5	70
Marlborough	123	90	96	99	1	-22	104
Pinner	98	110	104	130	28	37	109
Pinner South	57	52	42	56	31	-3	52
Queensbury	44	50	64	60	-6	35	55
Rayners Lane	60	89	54	65	19	6	68
Roxbourne	124	108	121	140	16	4	127
Roxeth	58	60	65	52	-21	-13	60
Stanmore Park	108	109	105	112	3	-1	112
Wealdstone	83	78	75	76	-1	-8	78
West Harrow	76	76	62	85	36	10	75

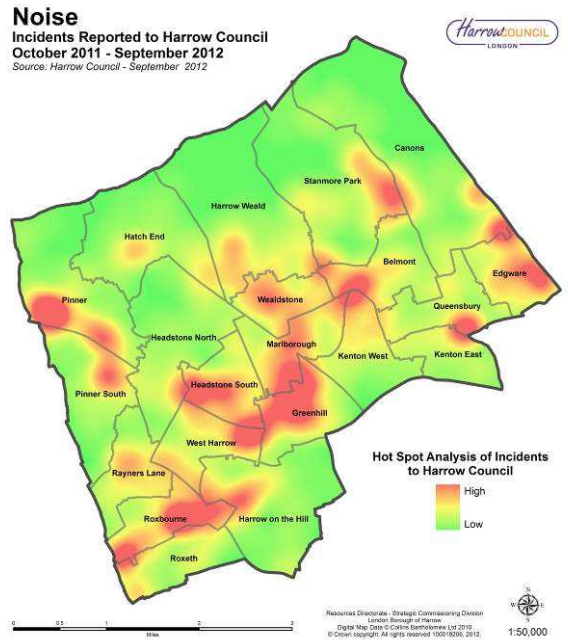
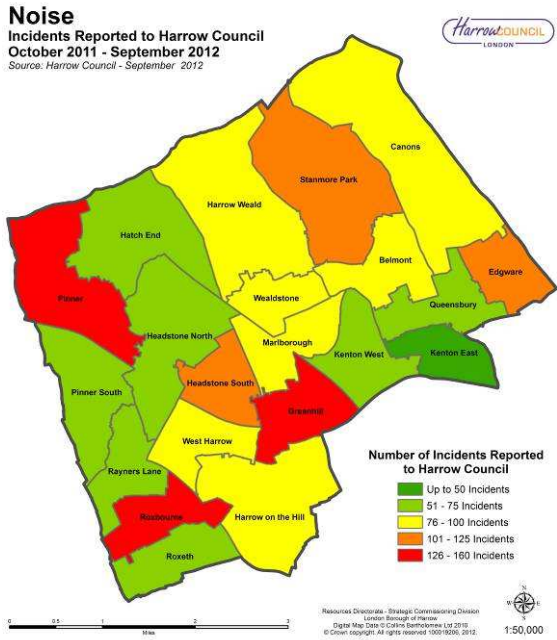
\* Strategic Assessment year, Oct 2008 end Sep 2009, Oct 2009 end Sep 2010, Oct 2010 end Sep 2011, Oct 2011 end Sep 2012.

**Noise Issues - Rate per 1000 Population**



## Location

The following maps illustrate areas of high and low concentrations of noise. The map on the left shows a ward breakdown, the map on the right shows hotspots irrespective of ward boundaries. The map shows relatively dispersed clusters of noise hotspots. While the Town Centre is the dominant hotspot, there are a number of other noise hotspots in Harrow including Pinner, South Harrow and Edgware.



## Nuisance behaviour

Nuisance behaviour comprises any aggressive, intimidating or harmful behaviour that damages or destroys another person's quality of life. This category comprises a range of sub-categories including neighbourhood nuisance, intimidation and harassment.

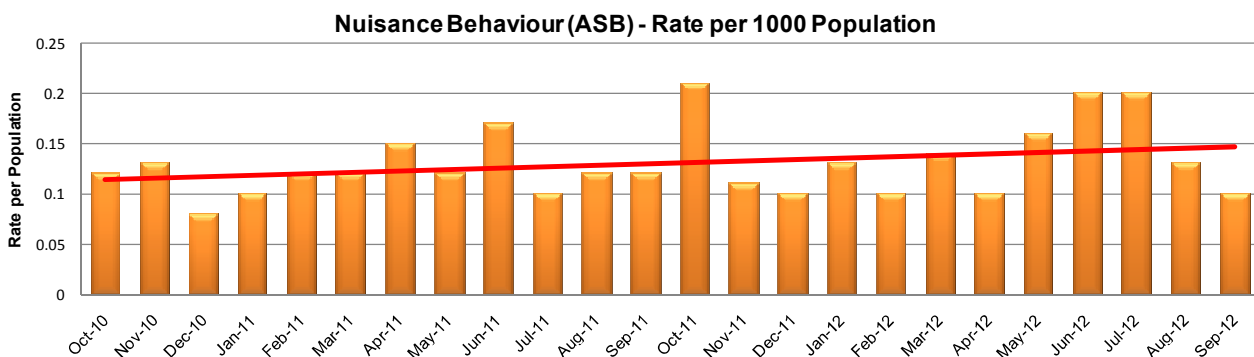
### Performance and trends

The table below shows annual trends of nuisance behaviour broken down by ward. The number of reported incidents is relatively low compared to other types of ASB. There has been a substantial amount of fluctuation from year to year. In the most recent year, recorded incidents increased by 16% following a substantial decrease the previous year.

**Table 6: Nuisance behaviour over time broken down by ward**

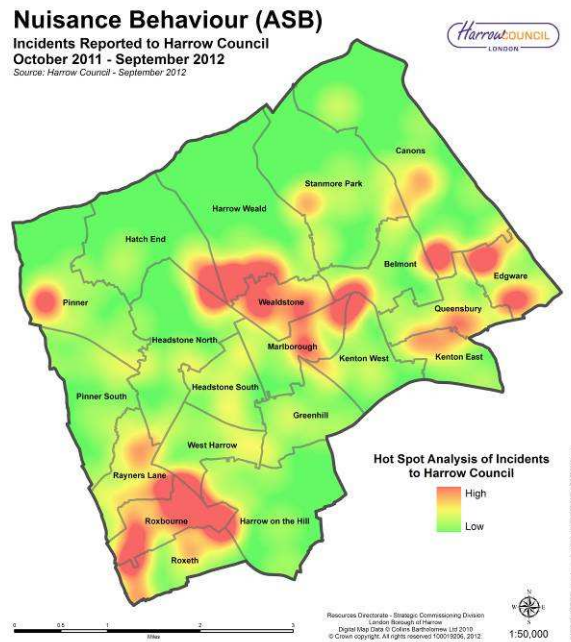
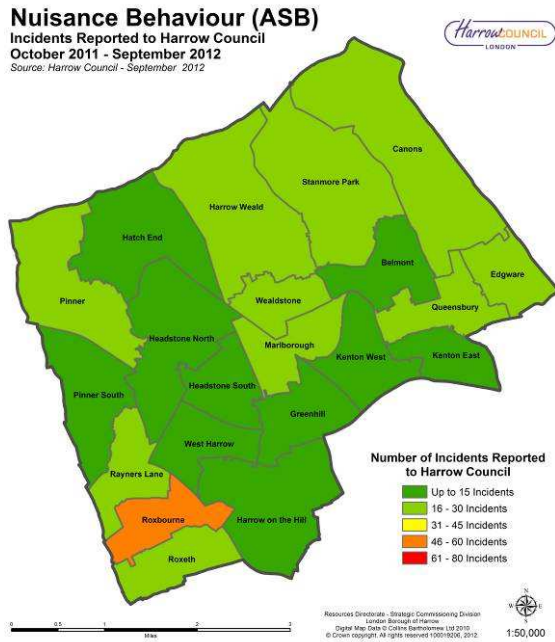
Ward	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Percent Change 2010-11 to 2011-12	Percent Change 2008-09 to 2011-12	Four Year Average+
Belmont	9	8	14	7	-48	-21	9
Canons	9	13	18	27	45	176	18
Edgware	17	79	37	27	-26	59	40
Greenhill	25	14	11	8	-29	-69	15
Harrow on the Hill	18	19	8	10	26	-44	14
Harrow Weald	17	37	23	24	5	40	25
Hatch End	19	24	14	14	-1	-27	18
Headstone North	5	5	2	10	410	96	6
Headstone South	19	20	5	12	133	-39	14
Kenton East	12	19	9	13	44	8	13
Kenton West	9	18	11	14	23	50	13
Marlborough	28	21	21	22	3	-24	23
Pinner	11	28	16	19	21	78	18
Pinner South	5	12	6	8	31	58	8
Queensbury	12	16	17	17	1	41	16
Rayners Lane	20	31	10	24	138	18	21
Roxbourne	13	52	34	49	44	246	38
Roxeth	27	29	25	25	-1	-11	27
Stanmore Park	29	22	20	18	-13	-41	23
Wealdstone	16	29	20	27	32	69	23
West Harrow	12	14	10	10	-1	-18	12
<b>Total</b>	<b>332</b>	<b>510</b>	<b>331</b>	<b>385</b>	<b>+15.7 %</b>	<b>+13.4 %</b>	<b>394</b>

\* Strategic Assessment year, Oct 2008 end Sep 2009, Oct 2009 end Sep 2010, Oct 2010 end Sep 2011, Oct 2011 end Sep 2012.



## Location

The map below shows concentration of nuisance behaviour in the borough. South Harrow has the highest concentration of incidents, followed by Wealdstone and the southern parts of Harrow Weald and Hatch End.



## Abandoned vehicles

This category includes vehicles which have been reported or identified as abandoned, untaxed, unlicensed, or parked inappropriately. Just under 95% of the reports of abandoned vehicles require Council intervention after further investigation.

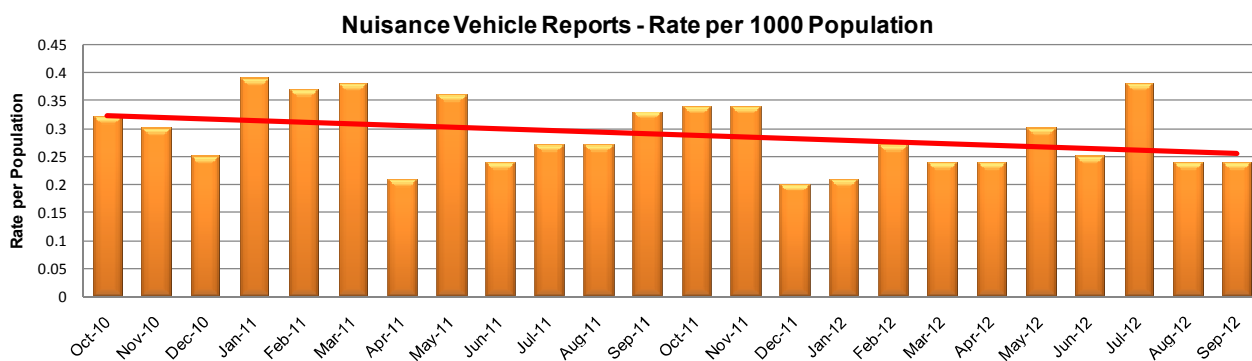
### Performance and trends

The table below shows recorded incident of abandoned vehicles over time broken down by ward. Recorded incidents fell in 2011-12 and have fallen substantially over the last three years.

**Table 6: Abandoned vehicles over time by ward**

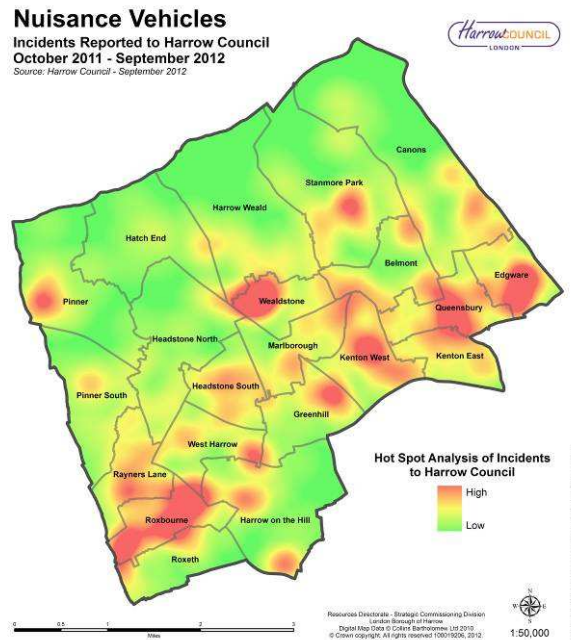
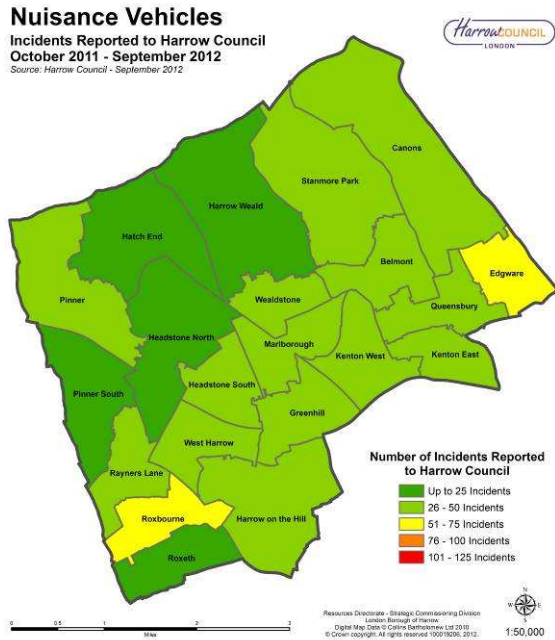
Ward	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Percent Change 2010-11 to 2011-12	Percent Change 2008-09 to 2011-12	Four Year Average+
Belmont	55	64	38	34	-8	-37	47
Canons	107	44	56	43	-26	-63	66
Edgware	97	69	55	51	-6	-47	68
Greenhill	60	48	33	33	-2	-47	45
Harrow on the Hill	55	57	39	38	-2	-31	47
Harrow Weald	62	33	36	24	-33	-62	39
Hatch End	61	37	39	19	-52	-69	39
Headstone North	46	34	32	22	-30	-53	34
Headstone South	75	50	47	32	-34	-59	52
Kenton East	56	40	30	31	3	-45	39
Kenton West	81	34	34	45	27	-47	50
Marlborough	84	37	35	34	-5	-61	48
Pinner	51	44	36	29	-18	-41	39
Pinner South	44	31	11	23	105	-48	28
Queensbury	54	58	64	44	-31	-19	55
Rayners Lane	74	54	34	44	28	-42	52
Roxbourne	97	77	69	63	-9	-40	79
Roxeth	48	41	38	21	-45	-58	38
Stanmore Park	75	63	43	48	8	-39	59
Wealdstone	54	63	32	42	29	-22	48
West Harrow	58	58	44	27	-39	-54	47

\* Strategic Assessment year, Oct 2008 end Sep 2009, Oct 2009 end Sep 2010, Oct 2010 end Sep 2011, Oct 2011 end Sep 2012.



## Location

The maps below show areas of high concentrations of abandoned vehicles. The south of the borough has higher levels of concentration than north of the borough with the exception of the central western area of Pinner.





## Street cleaning

Street cleaning incidents are small amounts of litter that are cleared by Harrow Council.

### Performance and trends

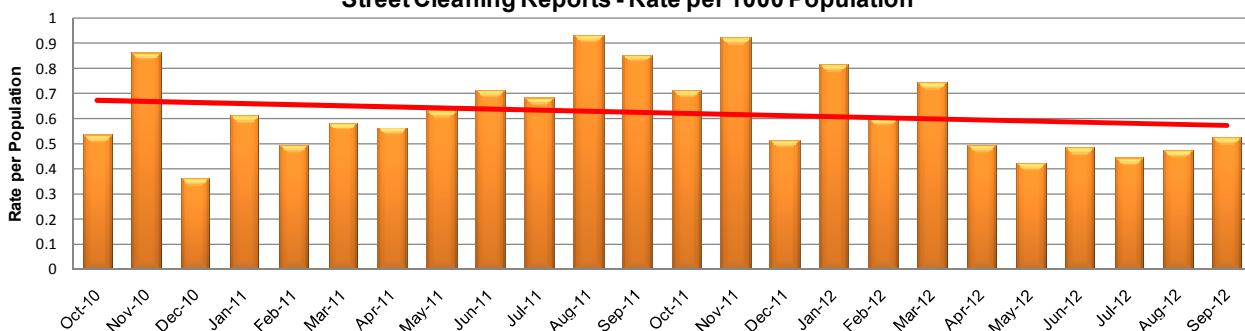
The table below shows street cleaning incidents over time broken down by ward. There has been a substantial decrease in the number of recorded incidents. Interestingly, a substantial reduction in incidents has been recorded at Greenhill. The decrease in recorded litter incidents fits in with the overall reduction of crime and ASB in the Town Centre.

**Table 7: Street cleaning over time by ward**

Ward	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Percent Change 2010-11 to 2011-12	Percent Change 2008-09 to 2011-12	Four Year Average+
Belmont	137	131	109	116	10	-14	120
Canons	152	142	114	129	9	-22	141
Edgware	169	154	133	133	2	-21	147
Greenhill	360	168	198	97	-52	-74	211
Harrow on the Hill	203	118	103	80	-22	-61	125
Harrow Weald	143	105	106	88	-16	-39	111
Hatch End	242	132	67	91	35	-63	134
Headstone North	121	62	61	38	-37	-69	71
Headstone South	115	76	52	45	-16	-62	74
Kenton East	86	79	31	56	81	-35	63
Kenton West	116	68	70	118	62	-2	96
Marlborough	169	108	86	91	4	-48	116
Pinner	180	117	58	64	13	-63	103
Pinner South	114	88	70	32	-55	-72	77
Queensbury	116	73	56	79	42	-32	81
Rayners Lane	126	81	70	56	-21	-56	84
Roxbourne	114	95	71	58	-18	-53	87
Roxeth	120	68	46	40	-14	-68	70
Stanmore Park	204	147	129	101	-24	-53	150
Wealdstone	102	89	74	61	-19	-40	82
West Harrow	162	117	79	67	-16	-59	107

\* Strategic Assessment year, Oct 2008 end Sep 2009, Oct 2009 end Sep 2010, Oct 2010 end Sep 2011, Oct 2011 end Sep 2012.

**Street Cleaning Reports - Rate per 1000 Population**



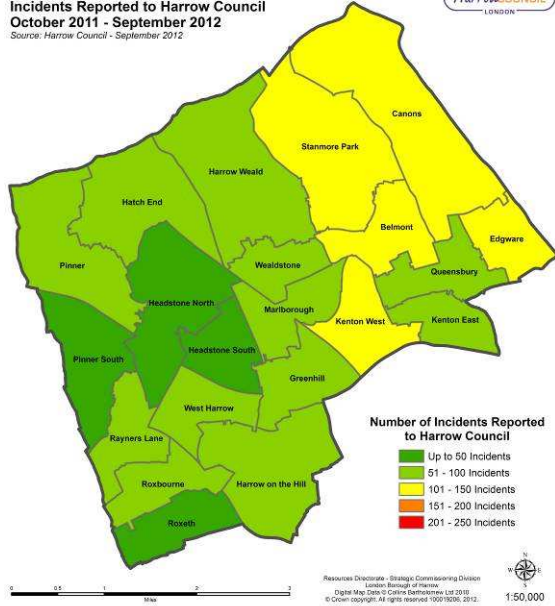
## Location

The maps below show areas of concentrations of recorded street cleaning incidents. Incidents tend to be concentrated in the east and south of the borough.

### Street Cleaning

Incidents Reported to Harrow Council  
October 2011 - September 2012

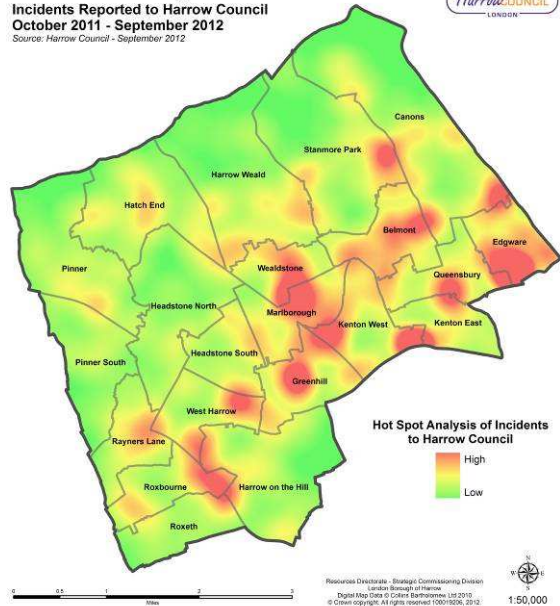
Source: Harrow Council - September 2012



### Street Cleaning

Incidents Reported to Harrow Council  
October 2011 - September 2012

Source: Harrow Council - September 2012



# Appendix

## Contact details

Patrick Murphy: [Patrick.murphy@harrow.gov.uk](mailto:Patrick.murphy@harrow.gov.uk) 020 87366284

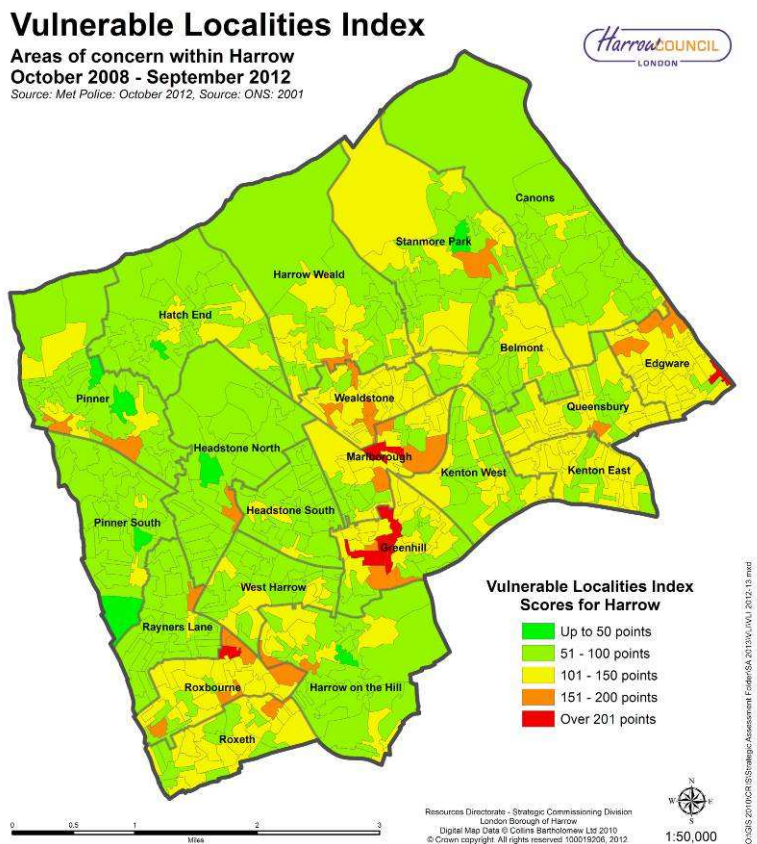
Allen Lambier: [Allen.lambier@harrow.gov.uk](mailto:Allen.lambier@harrow.gov.uk) 020

## Vulnerable localities index

The Vulnerable Localities Index is a measurement tool that helps to identify areas which are likely to have high levels of offending. This tool was created by the Jill Dando Institute (JDI), part of University College London.

There are six indicators that are used in the creation of this index: criminal damage, residential burglary, income deprivation, employment deprivation, education attainment and young people aged 15 to 24. Each indicator was graded by the number of households and populations within each Census output area. Each output area contained on average population of 326 people and 127 households.

The JDI has defined any vulnerable area as having a score more than 200 points. The majority of the borough is well below the 200 point level. The map below shows a combined total of indicators in the past four years. Only five areas scored over 200 points; Greenhill (x2), Marlborough, Edgware, and Roxbourne.



## Vulnerable Localities Index during October 2011 and September 2012

There are six indicators that are used in the creation of the maps below: criminal damage, residential burglary, Income deprivation, employment deprivation, education attainment and young people aged 15 to 24. Each indicator was graded by the number of households and populations within each Census output area. Each output area contained on average 326 people and 127 households.

During the 2011-2012 Strategic Assessment period, there were 16 output areas in Harrow which had scores of over 200 points. Based on the averages within the borough there were 3.1 burglaries, 1.1 criminal damage reports, 12.6% of residents between the age of 15 and 24 and 39.4% of residents who had less than level 2 educational attainment during October 2011 and September 2012.

The six top areas of concern for the time period had the following characteristics:

An average of 3.5 burglary reports

An average of 8.3 Criminal damage reports

15.4% of the residents were between the age of 15 and 24 years of age

42.6% of the residents have less than a level 2 form of education

### Vulnerable Localities Index

Areas of concern within Harrow  
October 2011 - September 2012  
Source: Met Police: October 2012, Source: ONS: 2001

