

Community Safety, Violence Vulnerability and Exploitation Strategy

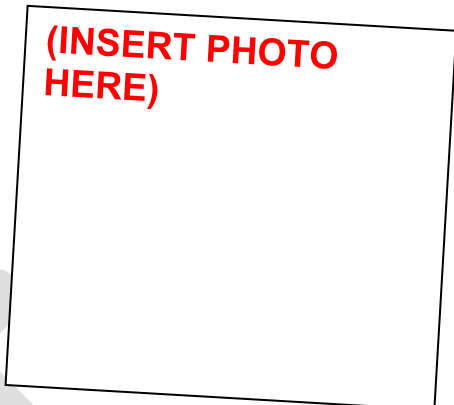
2018 – 2020

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1. Foreword

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



Councillor XXXXX
Portfolio Holder, XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
Chair, Safer Harrow

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2. Introduction

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

Since the publication of our first Community Safety and Violence, Vulnerability and Exploitation Strategy last year, we have made some excellent progress against the priorities which will be explored further in this document. However, we recognise the importance of continued partnership working to address the rising crime (especially violent) in the capital including Harrow.

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

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

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

The Mayor's Office for Policing and Crime's Police and Crime Plan (PCP) was launched in February 2017. As a result, each London Borough has



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

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

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

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

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

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

Looking Ahead

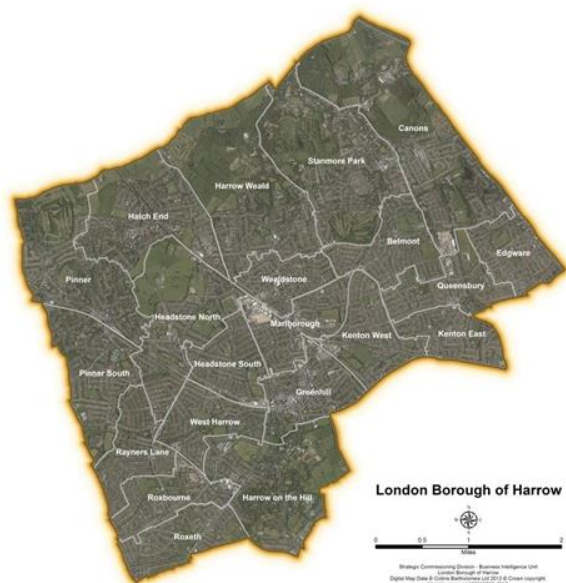
The Metropolitan Police Service has recently announced changes to the way local policing is delivered in London through the introduction of new Basic Command Units (BCUs). Harrow police services will merge with those in Barnet and Brent to form the North West BCU, which is expected to go live in November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

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

Our Harrow, Our Community

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

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



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

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

Harrow's Children and Young People

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

¹ ONS, 2016 Mid-Year Estimates

² ONS, 2016 Mid-Year Estimates

³ ONS, 2016 Mid-Year Estimates

⁴ ONS, 2011 Census, Table KS209EW

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

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

The proportion of children entitled to free school meals:

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

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

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

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

Employment and Income (Economic)

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

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

⁵ ONS Annual Population Survey, October 2016 to September 2017

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

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

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

Income deprivation

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

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

Skills

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

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

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

⁷ ONS Annual Population Survey, October 2015 to September 2016

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

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3. Strategic Analysis and Objectives

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

Change in the overall level of crime

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

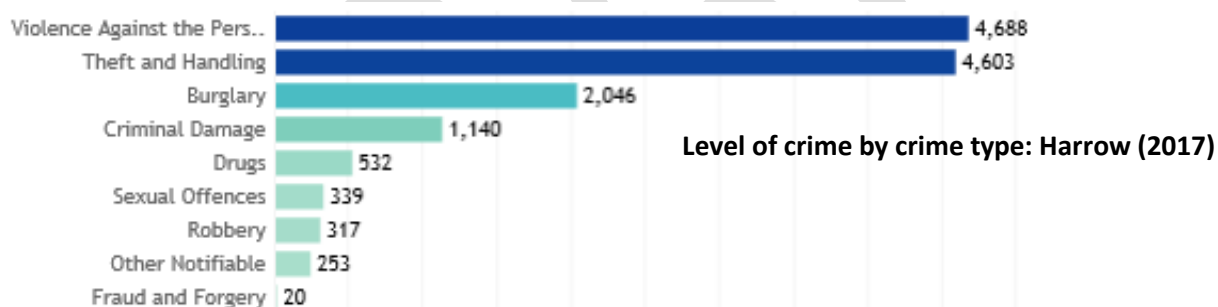
Quick Facts:

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

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

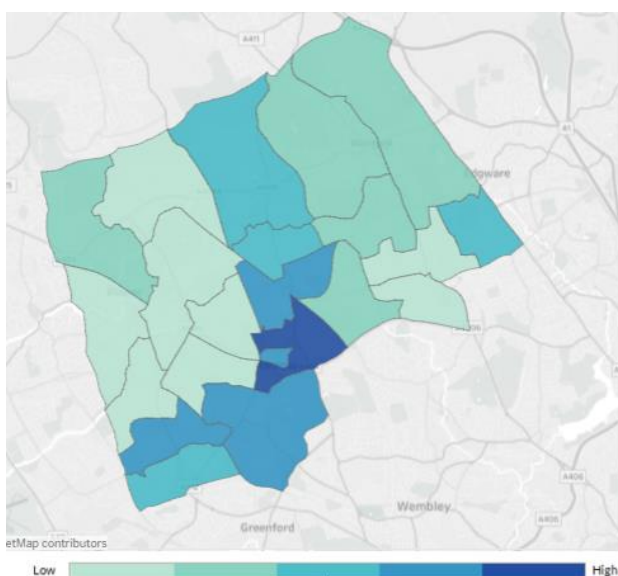
In 2017 Harrow had the lowest crime rate in London

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



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

Harrow Wards:



2016

Total crime levels highest:
Greenhill,
Marlborough,
Roxeth

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

2017

Total crime levels highest:
Greenhill,
Roxbourne,
Marlborough

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

Harrow's neighbouring boroughs:

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

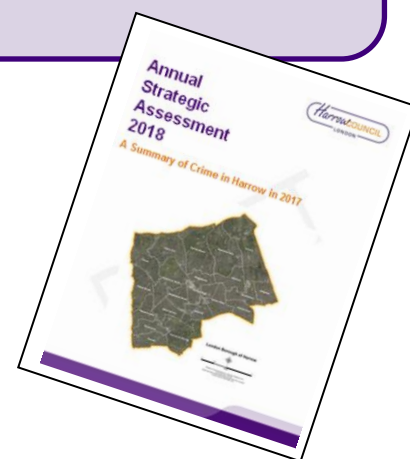
total offences	2016		2017		Rate Change
	Offence	Rat	Offence	Rate ⁸	
Barnet	25,722	66.62	26,914	69.71	3.09
Brent	27,681	84.33	29,689	90.45	6.12
Ealing	28,039	81.70	28,222	82.23	0.53
Harrow	13,162	52.91	13,892	55.85	2.93
Hillingdon	22,760	75.25	24,716	81.71	6.47
London	761,411	86.8	818,341	93.2	6.4

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

⁸ Rate per 1,000 population

Key Findings from the Strategic Assessment

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

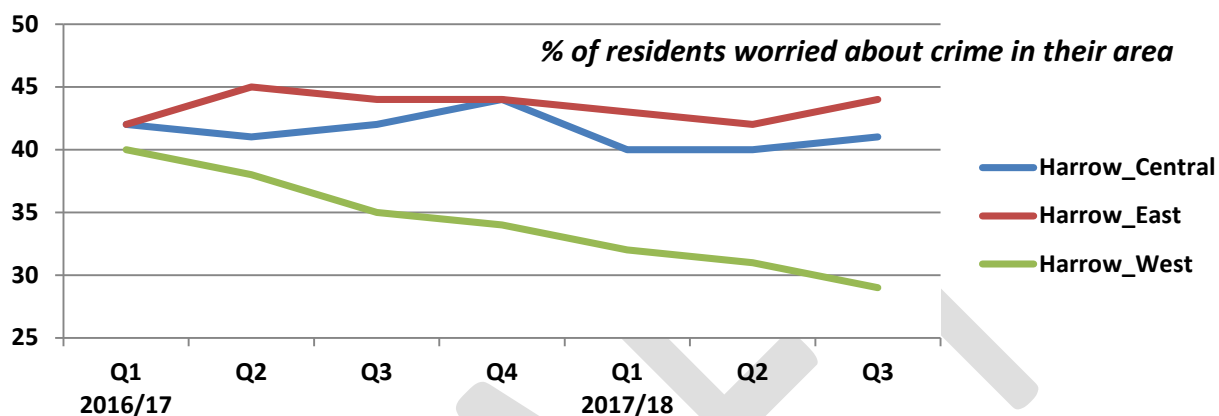


- Overall crime levels in London are increasing
- Crime in Harrow increased in 2017 compared to 2016 but Harrow continues to have the lowest crime rate in London
- Although burglary rates are increasing, Harrow benchmarks well in relation to these increases and the rate of artifice burglary amongst nearest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

Fear of Crime

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

- Harrow Central
- Harrow East
- Harrow West



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

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

⁹ <https://maps.london.gov.uk/NCC/>

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

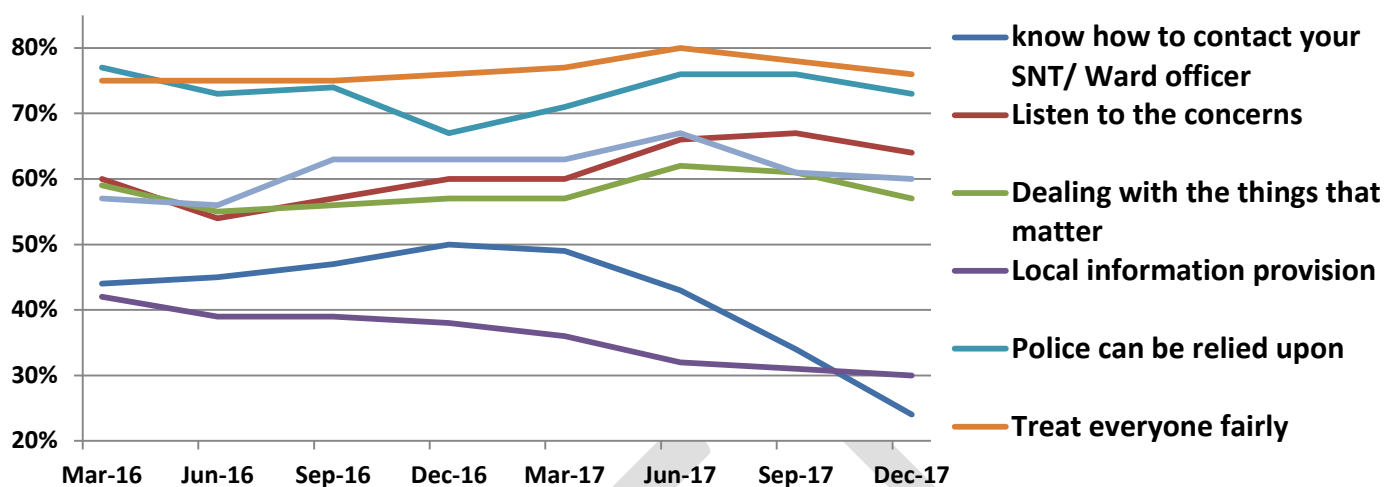
Designing out Crime

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

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

Community Confidence in Police and Council

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

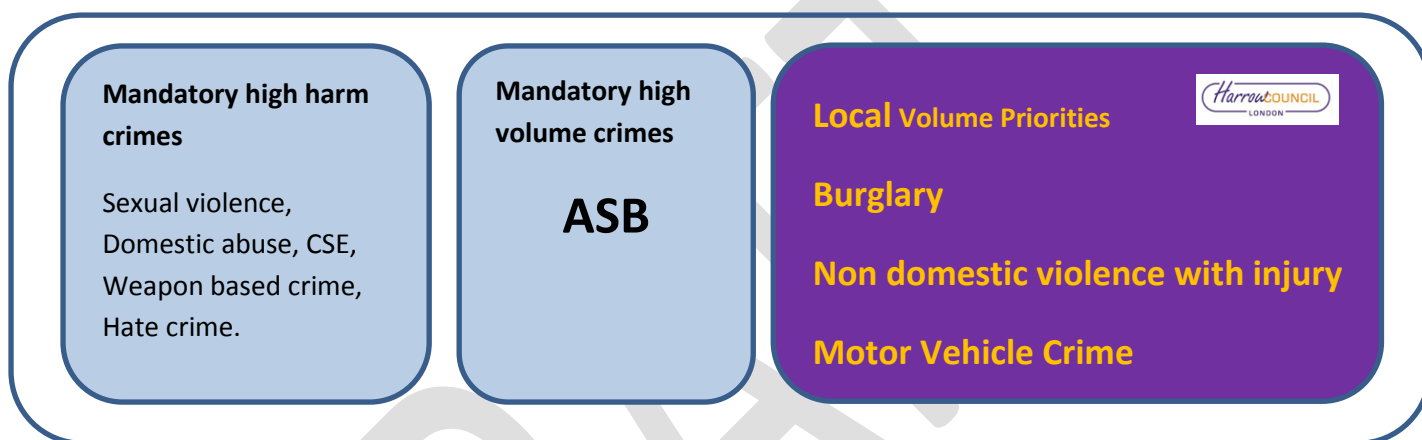


Harrow residents are the most confident about the police treating everyone fairly and police reliability. Harrow residents are least confident about knowing how to contact their SNT / Ward officer, with similar levels in Harrow's neighbouring boroughs.

Strategic Objectives

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

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



High Volume Crimes

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

High Harm Crime Priorities

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

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

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

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

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

4. High Volume Crime

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

Burglary

Key Findings from Strategic Analysis

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

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

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

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

Quick Facts

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

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

Lowest rate increase amongst Nearest Neighbour group

Quick Facts:



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

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

One of the highest rate increases in neighbouring group

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

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

Our Progress So Far

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

Going Forward

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

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

Non-Domestic Violence with Injury

Key Findings from Strategic Analysis


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

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

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

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

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

Quick Facts: 

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

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

Lower quartile rate change in London priority group

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

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

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

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

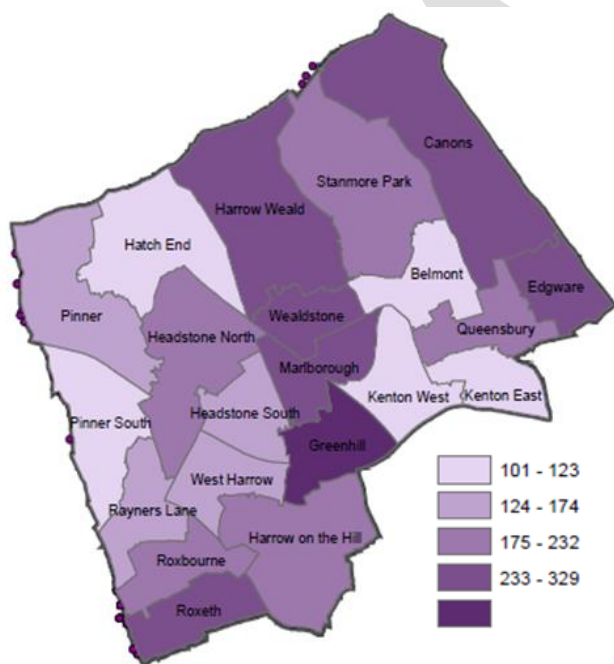
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Anti-social Behaviour

Key Findings from Strategic Analysis

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

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



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

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

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

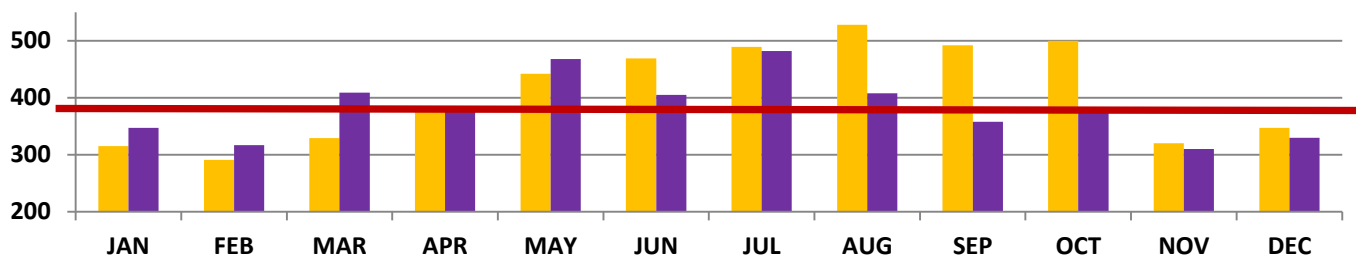
Quick Facts:



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

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

**Second lowest rate in
London**



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

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

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

Our Progress So Far

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

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

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

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

Going Forward

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

Services for offenders

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

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

Motor Vehicle Crime

Key Findings from Strategic Analysis

Motor vehicle theft is rising in Harrow.

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

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

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



Quick Facts:

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

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

28.6% increase



Quick Facts:

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

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

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

Objectives:

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

Our progress so far:

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

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

Going forward:

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

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

5. High Harm Crime

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

Violence, Vulnerability and Exploitation (VVE)

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

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

Several partners have a role to play in dealing with all aspects of VVE in our strategic objectives, and as part of this, boroughs received two-year funding from MOPAC via the

London Crime Prevention Fund (LCPF) in 2017 in order to address key priorities related to crime reduction. Last year we worked with our voluntary and community sector (VCS) to design a range of interventions that have been proven to be successful in the borough and elsewhere, an update on these programmes is outlined in detail further on. By working in partnership with the local VCS they have been able to leverage in additional funding and resource to support this important agenda.

Violence with injury

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

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

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

Knife crime

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

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

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

Although there has been an annual increase, the graphs show that since October 2017

Quick Facts:

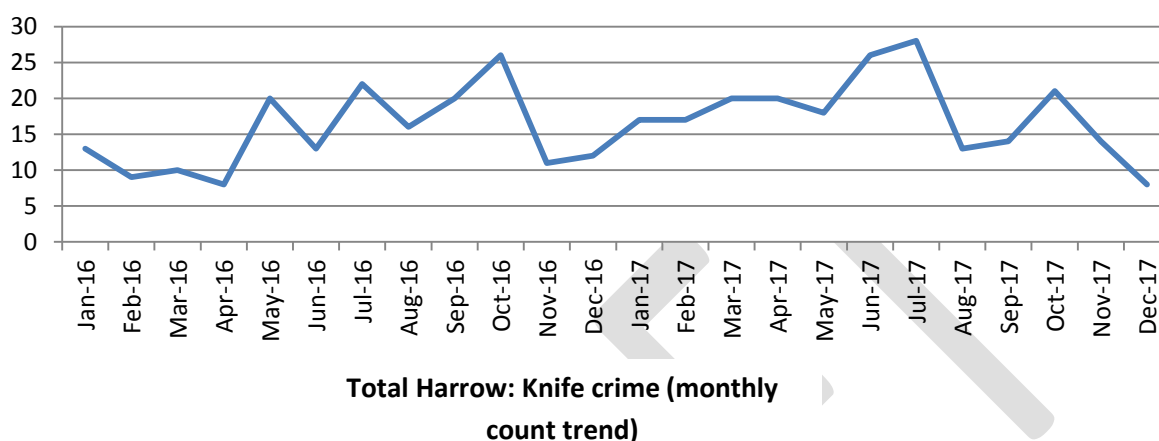


2017: 223 Knife crime offences,
0.90 per 1,000 population

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

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

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



Gun crime

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

Quick Facts:

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

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

Lowest gun crime rate in nearest neighbour group

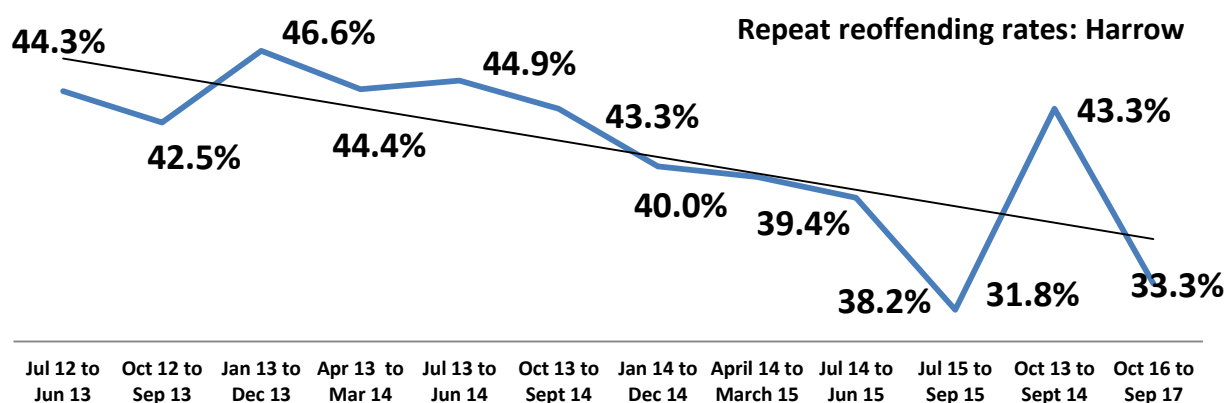
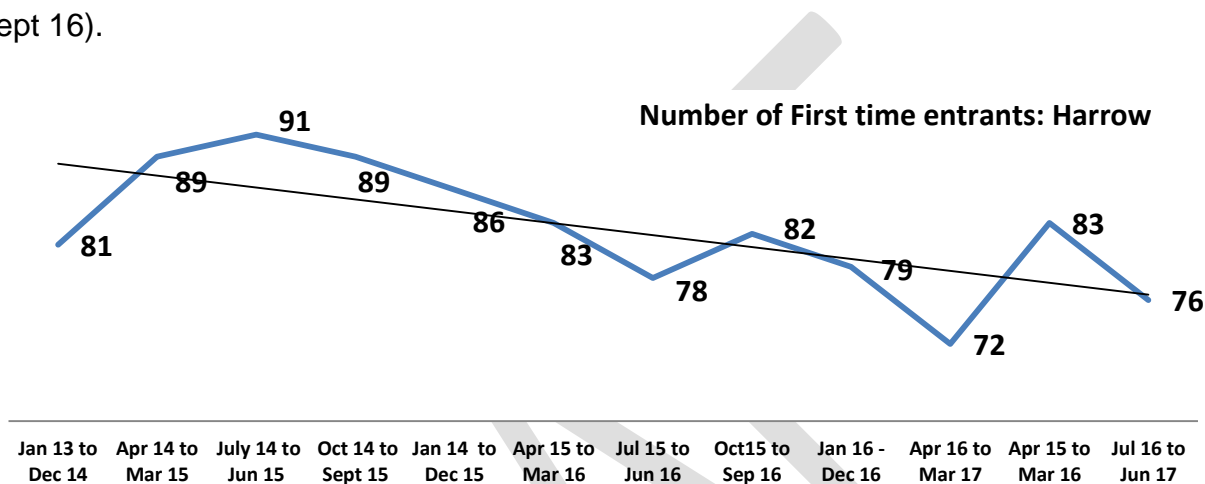
Between 2016 and 2017, the number of gun offences has reduced by 16. There was a total of 40 offences during 2017, and 56 in 2016. This translates to a 0.16 rate reduction. The map below also shows the scale of offences in boroughs across London in 2017. However, there have been several high profile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

Youth Violence Weapon Based Crime

Harrow has continued to see an increase in offences of a serious nature in relation to young people. This has reflected an increase in the use of custodial remands and sentences. In 16-17 a total of 9 custodial remand episodes occurred. Current data from

April 2017 to date, shows a total of 9 remand episodes having taken place, this inevitably means remand episodes for the forthcoming year will surpass previous year data. This is monitored through the Youth Offending Partnership Board, to ensure all options were considered prior to a custodial remand and only the most serious offences led to these outcomes.

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



The Triage service continues to demonstrate a positive trend in successfully diverting young people away from the Youth Justice System. Local analysis tracks those young people who were subject for triage for 12 months, to see if they enter the criminal justice system. The last quarter for 16/17 shows of the 20 young people who received Triage intervention, only 3 went onto offend.

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

Youth offending and offensive weapons

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

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

Serious Youth Crime victims

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

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

Gang Flagged offences

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

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

Objectives:

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

Progress So Far

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

In July 2017 a full time gangs worker was recruited and the organisation was able to

attract additional match funding to recruit a second part-time worker to work with the full time gang's worker on this project. The plan is to continue using this team throughout 2018 for the project. The organisation also secured a total of £75k funding from Lloyds over 3 years (£25k per year), and secured £840 funding for a 12 week Youth Club pilot in Grange Farm and support staff/food and rental £720 in kind.

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

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

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

delivered and this will be considered as part of the wider offer to schools.



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

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

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

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

their years 5 and 6 particularly in the run up to the summer holiday where many young people are being given their first phone and parents may be ill informed about the potential risks.

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

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

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

that will make a real difference to their attitude, mind-set and behaviour. The aims of the programme are to help them; not to fear failure; challenge stereotypes & ditch labels; be resilient to challenge; be confident to make mistakes.

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

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

- Last year we commissioned Wish, a charity supporting young people into recovery from self-harm, violence, abuse and neglect, to deliver a new programme aimed at early intervention and prevention. Wish have been working in close partnership with the Harrow Violence Vulnerabilities and Exploitation team to deliver an Outreach and Support service to young people within identified schools and/or "hotspot" areas in Harrow. During the summer of 2017 Wish undertook a survey of 104 young people aged 13- 19 by a group of 13 trained youth volunteers. Amongst the responses, 44% of the teenagers knew someone who had been touched inappropriately or sexually assaulted at school, and only 24% reported that their school had taken any action. 74% had either, or knew someone who had sent sexually explicit photos to others, and 64% knew someone who had shared explicit photos in school of someone else.
- Work is in progress with the Child Sexual Exploitation subgroup of the Harrow Safeguarding Children Board and the Council's VVE team to establish a mechanism for schools to report incidents of sexual assault and digital exploitation. 1-2 targeted schools evidence the impact in preventing and reducing crimes of sexual assault and digital exploitation by 50% against reporting baselines (long term outcome over 2 years). 75% of 300 children and young people have reported an increased awareness about sexual assault and digital exploitation and an improved sense of safety within the school setting. 50% of 30 school staff have an increase in confidence, knowledge and procedures to create a school culture of challenge and support. 70% of young 10 victims supported report a significant improvement in their sense of safety from repeat victimisation. The evidence for this outcome will be measured via a tool called the Young Persons Core.

Raising awareness across the community is crucial to tackling this issue, and the service has been working with young people to develop materials to support other

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

Going Forward

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

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

The Council will continue to work with voluntary and private sector organisations in order to design and subsequently deliver these sessions. This is because feelings of insecurity can be addressed by providing opportunities for self expression. Creative

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

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

and maximise their potential. All engagements currently provided via the Youth Offer and YOT are based on a coaching principle which is focused on achieving sustainable and positive outcomes, ensuring engagement is meaningful and purposeful. However, all interactions with young people are underpinned by developing trusting relationships with young people.

DRAFT

Modern Slavery

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

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

The local profile on modern slavery is not fully known. Further work is needed to review and understand activity on referrals, including the processes in place, and the data on numbers and outcomes. In Harrow, one adult and one minor were referred to the NRM in 2017 as potential victims. Another source of data is from the charity Hestia, who are the leading provider of support to victims of modern slavery in London. In 2017 they supported seven¹² victims in Harrow, comprising four cases of domestic servitude and three cases of sexual exploitation. There were also 15 brothels in the borough dealt with jointly by the police and the ASB team each year in 2015-16 and 2016-17.

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

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

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

Progress So Far

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

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

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

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

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

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



Linh is a 15-year-old Vietnamese young woman. She escaped from a house in West London after a man tried to rape her, and she presented herself to Harrow Police Station in September 2017.

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

Prior to coming to the UK, Linh, an only child, reported that her father had sold her to some people and handed her over to a man and was advised by her father to follow the man.

According to Linh she does not have a good relationship with her father, who she described as an alcoholic with an addiction to gambling and a violent person. He owes money to a lot of people as a result of a gambling and drink problem. Linh stated she has not seen her birth mother since she was born and instead her step mother raised her but did not treat her well. She was however allowed to go to school. Linh stated that her father used to hit her, as did her step mother who would do so using a broomstick.

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

Upon arriving in the UK, a man took her to his flat and forced her to have sex. Linh escaped from the man and slept rough on the streets until she found a woman who showed where a police station was and presented herself at South Harrow Police Station. Later on the Police referred her to Harrow Local Authority and she was assessed and placed in foster care where she currently resides. An NRM referral was made in relation to Linh and a decision was made that there are reasonable grounds to believe she is a victim of modern slavery (human trafficking).



Going Forward

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

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

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

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

Female Genital Mutilation (FGM)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Progress So Far

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

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



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

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

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

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



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

Domestic and Sexual Abuse

Domestic violence and abuse is any incident or pattern of incidents of controlling, coercive or threatening behaviour, violence or abuse between those aged 16 or over who are, or have been, intimate partners or family members regardless of gender or sexuality. The abuse can encompass, but is not limited to psychological, physical, sexual, financial and/or emotional abuse¹⁵.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Quick Facts:

2017: 1583 recorded offences

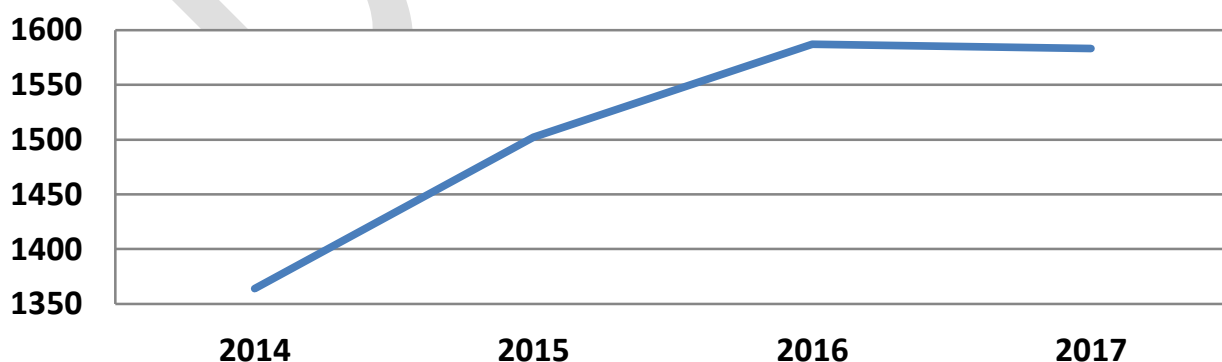
6.36 per 1,000 population –

2016: 1587 recorded offences,

6.38 per 1,000 population –

Positive rate change, above London average

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



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

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

- *Prevention / Education*
- *Policing and enforcement*
- *Support and recovery*

Progress So Far

- We have been working towards developing better understanding of domestic violence in our local community and are working jointly with our strategic partners, to ensure access to high quality intelligence to map the nature of domestic violence in Harrow. Our Domestic and Sexual Violence Forum comprises London Borough of Harrow (LBH) officers, statutory bodies as well as a range of local providers of domestic and sexual violence services in the borough. The Forum has also attempted to widen its membership to include representation and input from a wider range of service providers and statutory organisations including Harrow Clinical Commissioning Group and the Probation Service. It has also taken on a more strategic focus and is working closely with the Safer Harrow Partnership to develop a shared knowledge and better understanding of trends in the number of and types of domestic and sexual violence related cases in the borough and deliver on the objectives contained within this strategy's Delivery Plan
- Our IDVA's dealt with 296 high risk cases over 2017/ 2018, an average of 74 per quarter. The IDVA based in the MASH (Multi Agency Safeguarding Hub) is receiving
- an average of 30 referrals per quarter, which is similar to 2016/17 and slightly down on figures for 2015/16, during which there were 35 referrals.
- The local Multi Agency Risk Assessment Conference (MARAC), which deals with the highest level of domestic abuse cases, considered an average of 15 cases each month during 2017/2018. This figure has remained largely consistent over the past two years, but is slightly lower than the figures for 2015/16, during which there were an average 18 cases per month referred to MARAC. This would indicate that the MARAC referral process is well embedded into local organisations and working well, but we will also work with partners to ensure that the number of high-risk cases that are referred into MARAC remains steady.
- Our IDVAs have thus far provided training to 7 members and social workers in the

MASH team.

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

exploring alternative funding streams which is hoped will enable the continuation of the couples program particularly as an early help offer.

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

Going Forward

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

Drug and Alcohol Misuse

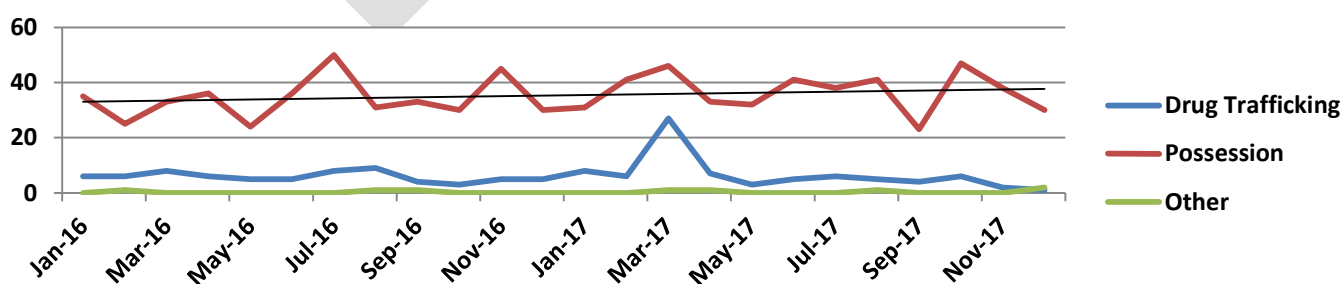
Key Findings from Strategic Analysis

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

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

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

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



Drug crime by crime type: Harrow, monthly

Quick Facts:



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

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

March 2017 - peak in drug trafficking

Harrow – only borough rate increase in neighbouring group

Objectives

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

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

Harrow Adult Substance Misuse Service – delivered by WDP

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

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

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

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

Progress So Far

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

Going Forward

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

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

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

Progress So Far

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

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

Going Forward

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

Hate Crime and Extremism

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

Key Findings from Strategic Analysis

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

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

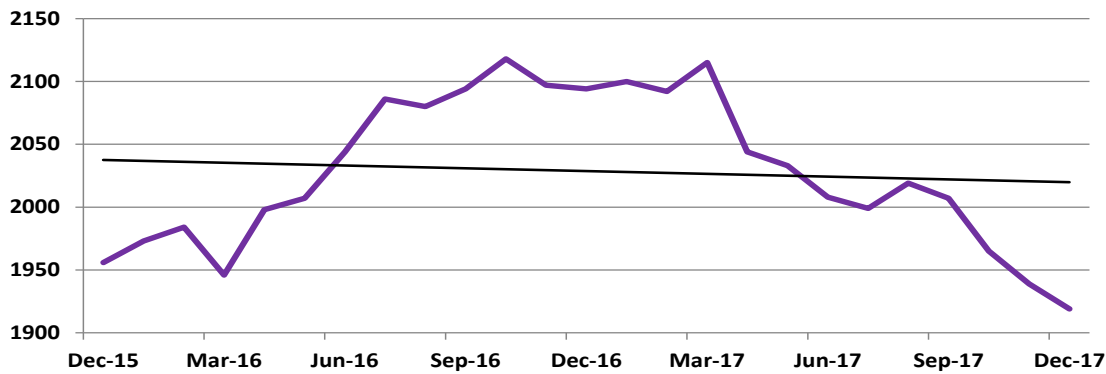
Quick Facts:



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

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

Faith hate increased by 63%



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

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

Extremism

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

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

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

Harrow's approach has also been firmly rooted from a safeguarding perspective. The Prevent strategy states that 'safeguarding vulnerable people from radicalisation is no different from safeguarding them from other forms of harm'. In complying with the duty a

risk assessment has been carried out in Harrow (in partnership with Harrow police and SO15 – Counter Terrorism Command) and a local Prevent Action Plan has been drawn up. A multi-agency Prevent Action Plan Group has been set up to review progress of the action plan and where necessary to agree additional actions if required.

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

Progress So Far

In relation to community cohesion, Harrow is a hugely diverse borough, which benefits from positive levels of community cohesion. In the last Reputation Tracker 79% of residents were positive about people from different backgrounds in their area getting on well together.

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

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

Going Forward

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

6. Delivering the Strategy

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

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

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

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

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

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