

# Strategic Assessment 2010

A summary analysis of crime and disorder in Harrow

## Safer Harrow



# Harrow Strategic Assessment 2010

<b>Title:</b>	Safer Harrow Strategic Assessment
<b>Purpose:</b>	Planning for financial year 2011/12
<b>Relevant to:</b>	Safer Harrow Management Group
<b>Authors:</b>	Metropolitan Police, Borough Intelligence Unit Project Lead Patrick Murphy (Harrow Council)
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- ❖ Joint Analytical Group (JAG) - Futures Group

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## Table of contents

<b>Harrow Strategic Assessment 2010</b> .....	<b>2</b>
<b>Purpose of the Strategic Assessment</b> .....	<b>4</b>
<b>Executive Summary</b> .....	<b>5</b>
<b>Overview of Harrow demographics, employment and leisure</b> .....	<b>8</b>
<b>Suggested priorities for 2011/12</b> .....	<b>10</b>
<b>Key Recommendations</b> .....	<b>11</b>
<b>Residential burglary</b> .....	<b>13</b>
<b>Theft from vehicles</b> .....	<b>17</b>
<b>Environmental ASB reported to Harrow Council</b> .....	<b>20</b>
<i>All environment all ASB in Harrow</i> .....	20
<i>Fly tipping</i> .....	21
<i>Graffiti</i> .....	22
<i>Noise complaints</i> .....	23
<i>Abandoned and nuisance vehicles</i> .....	24
<i>Litter and street cleaning issues</i> .....	25
<b>Anti-social behaviour: Calls to Police</b> .....	<b>26</b>
<b>ASB (nuisance behaviour) reported to Harrow Council</b> .....	<b>29</b>
<b>Total crime</b> .....	<b>30</b>
<b>Theft of vehicles</b> .....	<b>34</b>
<b>Domestic violence &amp; abuse</b> .....	<b>37</b>
<b>Racist offences</b> .....	<b>38</b>
<b>Personal robbery</b> .....	<b>40</b>
<b>Snatch</b> .....	<b>43</b>
<b>Wounding and assault with injury</b> .....	<b>45</b>
<b>Common assault</b> .....	<b>47</b>
<b>Ambulance calls: alcohol &amp; drugs</b> .....	<b>50</b>
<b>Reports to the Fire Brigade</b> .....	<b>51</b>
<b>Drug misuse in Harrow</b> .....	<b>53</b>
<b>Appendix</b> .....	<b>55</b>
<i>Vulnerable Localities Index</i> .....	56
<i>Reporting rates for different offences</i> .....	59
<i>Relationship between burglary and drugs in Harrow</i> .....	60
<i>Drug treatment agencies in Harrow</i> .....	61
<i>Data sources</i> .....	62

## Purpose of the Strategic Assessment

This Strategic Assessment is produced by Safer Harrow, the Community Safety Partnership in the London Borough of Harrow. The Partnership comprises Harrow Police, Harrow Council, Harrow Primary Care Trust (PCT), Harrow Probation and other partners who work together to make Harrow safer.

This is the fifth edition of Safer Harrow's Strategic Assessment. It summarises the crime and disorder which took place in Harrow during 2010. The purpose of the Strategic Assessment is to increase understanding of crime and disorder issues in the borough and to inform decision making around how they should be addressed. As a high level summary, the Strategic Assessment does not discuss any crime or disorder type in detail, but serves to highlight the salient issues and trends. It also sets out a series of recommendations for action. More detailed analysis is regularly undertaken by the Partnership and is used to inform action and to evaluate interventions.

It is currently a statutory requirement for Safer Harrow to produce a Strategic Assessment. The full report does not need to be published, though at least a summary version must be made publicly available.

# Executive Summary

## Purpose of Safer Harrow, the Strategic Assessment and the Community Safety Plan

Safer Harrow refers to the Community Safety Partnership that was set up following the 1998 Crime and Disorder Act with the aim of promoting a multi-agency approach to reducing crime and anti-social behaviour. Safer Harrow comprises the Police, Harrow Council, the Primary Care Trust, London Probation, London Fire Brigade, Trading Standards and the voluntary sector.

The Strategic Assessment is an annual summary of Harrow's crime and anti-social behaviour (ASB) problems. It is currently a statutory requirement. It is written primarily to inform Safer Harrow participants about crime and ASB problems and also to inform and revise Harrow's three year Community Safety Plan. The current 2008-2011 Community Safety Plan formally covers the period up to the end of March 2011. A decision was taken to delay the production of the 2011-2014 Plan to allow for the plethora of criminal justice announcements to be made in the first quarter of 2011. Many of these announcements significantly impact on how criminal justice is delivered at a local level and will have a bearing on the plan.

## Level of total crime in Harrow

In 2010, there were 15,355 crimes in Harrow (officially referred as total notifiable offences (TNOs)). Expressing crime by 1,000 residents removes the effect of the variable populations of London boroughs and enables comparison to be made. There were 72 crimes per 1,000 residents in Harrow. On this measure Harrow ranks as the fourth lowest of the 32 boroughs within the Metropolitan Police area. This compares to 66 crimes per 1,000 residents in Bexley, currently the borough with the lowest level of recorded crime and 302 per 1,000 residents in Westminster, the borough with the highest level of crime.

Using the most up to date figures, TNOs fell in Harrow by 2.8% in 2010/11 compared to 2009/10. Harrow's reduction in the number of TNOs is the best of the North West cluster of boroughs. Its reduction compares to a 0.8% increase in London as a whole. The report discusses levels of offending and changes in levels of offending, primarily by calendar year for a variety of crime types. (In the appendix, levels of each crime types are shown). It is also useful to interpret annual changes within longer time frames. Within the report, levels of offending for the previous five years are shown.

## What crimes and ASB have gone up?

Several categories of crime showed substantial increases in 2010 from 2009. These include:

- 18% increase in theft person offences (which mostly includes pick pocketing type offences)
- 18% increase in fraud offences
- 11% increase in theft of motor vehicles (an increase of 38 offences; this is a relatively low volume crime)
- 8% increase in harassment offences
- 7% increase in theft from vehicles offences (an increase of 117 offences)
- Residential burglary was stable comparing 2009 and 2010, however, comparing financial years 2009/10 -2010/11, which includes more recent data, residential burglary increased by 6.2%

## What crimes have gone down?

The following categories of crime have fallen since 2009:

- 35% decrease in offensive weapons. While this a low volume offence (31 fewer offences in 2010), it is an offence which has as a disproportionately negative impact on communities
- 13% decrease in total criminal damage offences, including a 25% decrease in criminal damage to a dwelling
- 11% decrease in theft from shops
- 6% reduction in common assault (the least serious category of assault)
- 5% reduction in assault with injury (intermediate level of assault)
- Domestic violence offences are down 2.2% in 2010/11
- Racist and religious hate offence are down 24% in 2010/11

## Where crime and ASB takes place

Every part of the borough is impacted on by crime in some way, but there are several areas where there are higher concentrations of crime. These areas are often referred to as 'hotspots'. Four of these key hotspots are briefly discussed below.

### 1) Harrow Town Centre / Greenhill Ward

Greenhill experiences as much recorded crime as the 4 or 5 wards with the lowest levels of crime combined (despite substantial reductions in offending in Greenhill over the last three years). Over half of all theft from shops took place in Greenhill Ward. There were also relatively high levels of violence against the person: double the level of the ward with the second highest level of violence against the person.

### 2) Wealdstone Corridor

This area covers the areas around George Gange Way in the west of Marlborough Ward and continues north into the High Street in Wealdstone. High levels of crime are recorded in both these wards. Survey evidence from late 2009 showed high levels of concern among residents about young people hanging around in Wealdstone. In 2009 70% of respondents thought that young people hanging around was a problem. A dispersal zone has been introduced and seems to have alleviated this problem to some degree.

### 3) Edgware

Edgware experienced the fourth highest level of crime of Harrow's 21 wards. This ward also experiences some of the highest levels of enviro-crime in the borough such as fly-tipping and litter, for example. These low level problems can contribute to a lack of commitment to an area and a careless attitude to keeping the area tidy and can contribute to low level offending.



#### **4) South Harrow**

South Harrow straddles three wards: Harrow on the Hill, Roxeth and Roxbourne. Some of the crime and disorder problems around South Harrow are associated with young people hanging around after school and later on in the evening. South Harrow is also major transport hub, with a busy underground station and 10 bus routes that pass through. Two of the nearby schools have also been linked to some of the low level ASB in South Harrow.

The appendix also contains the Vulnerable Localities Index. This analyses using demographic and crime data to identify areas which are likely to be vulnerable to crime.

##### **Who commits crime and ASB in Harrow?**

Crime is committed by a variety of types of people in Harrow, but some groups are more likely to offend than others. For most crime types, offenders are disproportionately young and disproportionately male. White residents are the ethnic group most likely to offend, but once that group's size in relation to the borough population is taken into account, their offending levels are approximately proportionate. In relation to their number in the population, Asians have low rates of offending and Black residents high rates of offending. However, the profile of offender varies considerably between crime types, with, for example, robbers tending to be much younger than burglars. Details of the different sorts of offenders are contained in the main report.

##### **Victims of crime in Harrow**

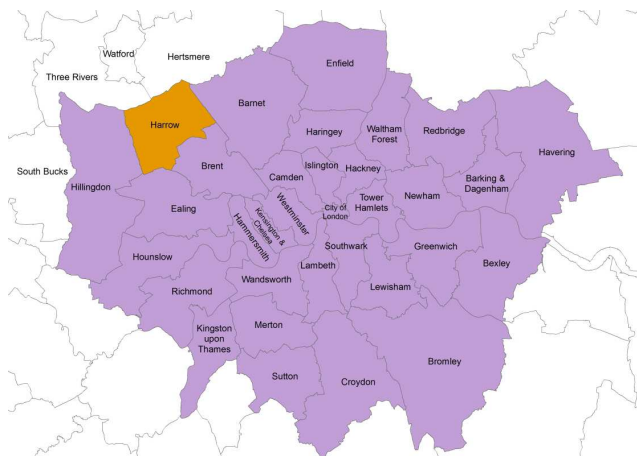
Victims are more demographically varied than offenders in terms of age, ethnicity and gender. Younger people are more likely to be victims than older people, but the relationship between age and risk of victimisation is relatively weak. Males and females have similar levels of victimisation, but these vary between offence types, with, for example, males more likely to be victims of violence in general, but females more likely to be victims of domestic violence.

##### **Implications / recommendations**

The analysis of crime and disorder in the main report is intended primarily to increase understanding of crime and disorder problems. Based on the analysis contained in this report, the authors have made recommendations about which types of crime and ASB should be prioritised and some, mostly longer-term operational, recommendations about tackling crime and ASB in Harrow. Recommendations should be seen in the context of ongoing and regular operational recommendations that are made at the Joint Agency Tasking and Coordinating Group (JATCG) and the strategic aims of the Community Safety Plan.

## Overview of Harrow demographics, employment and leisure

Harrow is an outer London Borough situated in North-West London, approximately ten miles (16 km) from Central London.



A relatively small amount of land and buildings are devoted to employment and industrial activity compared to other outer London boroughs. Over a quarter of the borough (more than 1300 hectares) consists of open space. Harrow has 21 wards and covers an area of approximately 20 square miles (50 square kilometers).

### Key Population statistics for Harrow

Harrow has one of the most ethnically diverse populations in the country. 53.4% of Harrow's residents were from an ethnic minority. Nationally, Harrow now has the fifth highest proportion of residents from minority ethnic groups in the country. 22.3% of Harrow's residents are of Indian origin, and by 2016 it is estimated that 57.8% of Harrow's residents are likely to be from Black, Asian and other minority ethnic groups.

Harrow's population has been steadily increasing over the past 25 years. Harrow is the 12<sup>th</sup> largest borough in Greater London in terms of size and 19<sup>th</sup> in terms of population.

- Current total population is 228,100 (ONS, 2009 Mid Year Estimates)
- 19.2% of the total population is aged 16 or younger (similar to London 19.3%)
- 64.3% of residents are of working age, below the London level of 66.9%

### Transport in Harrow

The borough is served by both mainline rail and underground services. Four underground lines traverse the borough - the Metropolitan, Jubilee, Bakerloo and Piccadilly lines with stations situated across the borough. Mainline rail services are provided by Chiltern Railways, London Overground, London Midland and Southern Railways, with services to Central London, Milton Keynes, East Croydon, Watford and Aylesbury.



## Shopping and Employment

Harrow Town Centre is the main office and shopping location in the borough and is classified as a Metropolitan Centre, one of eleven designated in the London Plan. In addition, the borough has nine district centres and six local centres. There are also a number of designated Industrial and Business Use areas. Kodak still occupies the largest individual area.

The employment structure of Harrow is reasonably well balanced with similar proportions of the population working in distribution, hotels and restaurants (23%), finance, IT and other business activities (26%), public administration, education and health (27%). In 2008 Harrow lost jobs in manufacturing and for the first time, saw a decrease in the percentage of jobs in the public sector.

Historically, a majority of Harrow's residents travel outside the borough to work. The 2001 Census reported that 61.5% of Harrow's residents work away from Harrow, this is slightly higher than the 1991 Census, at 59.7%.

The unemployment rate in Harrow averaged 4.3% in 2009/10 a 1.6% increase from the 2008/09 rate of 2.7%. The rise in the Harrow rate was matched by rises in unemployment rates in Greater London (up 1.6% to 6%) and Outer London (up 1.9% to 5.4%).

### Key household statistics in harrow

- The mean equivalised household income in 2008 was £36,151
- The mean house price from 2007 was £ 320,818 and the London average being £ 354,632
- 15.2% of employees were paid less than £7 per hour in 2006
- February 2010, 2,390 lone parents were receiving benefits in Harrow
- Approximately 5,900 of Harrow's working age residents were in receipt of either Incapacity Benefit or Severe Disablement Allowance in 2009/10, a decrease of 900 from 2008/09.

### Schools

There are 50 mainstream primary schools all of them are co-educational and 26 of the schools have nursery classes. There are 10 mainstream high schools, 2 are for girls and 1 for boys and the rest are co-educational and have sixth forms. There are also 16 private schools in the borough.

## Suggested priorities for 2011/12

With limited resources to tackle crime and disorder problems, Safer Harrow inevitably has to prioritise certain offence types over others. From the analysis of crime and disorder problems in this report, the following crime and ASB types are suggested as priorities:

### Crime types

#### (1) Residential burglary.

A High volume crime that impacts significantly on households and communities, with 1739 offences in 2010/11, an increase of 7% from 2009/10.

#### (2) Violent offences.

These offences are ranked as high priority for Harrow residents during various consultation exercises, although residents tend to think that they are not a problem in their own area. Despite an overall fall in violence against the person offences in 2010, the impact on victims, communities and other services justifies maintaining violent offending as a high priority.

#### (3) Anti-social behaviour (ASB)

Anti-social behaviour in this context means low level nuisance behaviour. Residents are far more likely to experience behaviour such as young people hanging around than officially classified crime. ASB is a particularly suited to a local response as the problems differ considerably between geographical areas and local practitioners are likely to know more about the problems and the best solutions.

#### (4) Domestic violence

Despite a 2% reduction in domestic violence in 2010/11, Harrow's level of domestic violence is relatively high in relation to its low level of overall crime. Last year's reduction follows a 42% increase in the level of domestic violence between 2007/08 and 2008/09.

#### (5) Young people

Young people (including offenders between 18 and 20) are the age group most likely to offend. This age group is currently experiencing very high levels of unemployment, at 21% nationally; this is the highest for 17 years. A cluster of services directly and indirectly target young people with the aim of reducing re-offending. Maintaining these is likely to pay off.

#### (6) Drug and alcohol misuse

Alcohol consumption is not a crime and drug misuse is treated both as crime problem and a health problem. Drug misuse results in a small number of arrests reflecting the reality that drug misuse can not be solved by enforcement alone. Both drug and alcohol misuse generate and amplify crime and ASB, with drug misuse use tending to increase acquisitive crime and alcohol misuse tending to increase violent crime. Activity in the partnership to reduce and deal with the consequences of drug and alcohol misuse includes a broad range of measure such as treatment and advice for drug users, support for parents of drug users and proactive police operations

### Geographical areas

The reason for selecting these areas is set out in the Executive Summary:

- 1) Harrow Town Centre
- 2) Wealdstone
- 3) Edgware
- 4) South Harrow

## Key Recommendations

### Residential burglary

1. Prepare resource bid in August, in time for the seasonal winter increase in residential burglary
2. Continue to invest in crime prevention measures. Evidence that this approach can be effective is provided by the fact that 23% of residential burglaries in the last year were attempts compared to 20% for the year before this. An example of this would be to consider funding for victims aged 65 and over, for example, investment in locks and window security
3. Focus intelligence, prevention, enforcement and reassurance (IPER) and problem solving in the East of the Borough where residential burglary is currently high
4. Complete recovery location analysis for motor vehicles taken from residential burglaries
5. During the winter seasonal increase period target Wealdstone and borders of Marlborough / Headstone South, as well as Belmont and Edgware to the East (Residential Burglary)
6. Continue to work with the Hindu Community during Diwali and Navaratri as there are currently high numbers of Asian victims
7. Develop a communications strategy around prevention message on venue / entry point and property profile for prevention messages
8. Metropolitan Intelligence Bureau to work with Hertfordshire Police in order to produce a level two offender profile of cross border / travelling offenders
9. Concentrate on drugs market as a key generator of residential burglary.  
(i) for example, Source Unit focus with regards to resource deployment
10. Consider monitoring Smartwater on regular basis (at least quarterly) and modifying its deployment on this basis

### Vehicle crime

1. Problem solving in Marlborough and Wealdstone Wards in order to reduce theft from vehicles
2. Police and Council to work together to improve security on ground level car parks to reduce theft from motor vehicles
3. Develop communication campaign for drivers to conceal and protect their satelight navigation systems in parked cars
4. Consider partnership responses to reduce the increase in van thefts
5. Robbery and snatch
6. Consider measures to reduce the vulnerability of students to robbery
7. Problem solve with National Mobile Phone Crime Unit regarding smart phones
8. Problem solve with regards to necklaces taken in snatch offences (gold prices)

## **Environmental crime**

1. Police to work with Council and other partners via the JATCG in order to reduce call demand to Harrow Police around environmental problems - littering, noise graffiti etc

## **Other recommendations**

1. Licensing and alcohol work (with regards to violent crime) - Town Centre and Stanmore (the later being a growing night time economy)
2. Continue to invest in dedicated teams e.g. Wealdstone Anti-Social behaviour Partnership (WASP) and Dispersal Zone. Recent evaluations has shown this to be effective
3. Problem solve with partners on the issue of hoax calls, e.g., it was recently identified that a number of these are currently being generated from a mental health unit (Call Demand)
4. Greenhill ward - problem solving with businesses regarding thefts. Greenhill has the highest number of offences of any ward and theft is a major contributory.

## **Recommended control strategy**

1. Residential Burglary - Driver - Drugs + Economy
2. Violent Crime (inc. Robbery) - Driver - Licensed premises/ Alcohol/ Drugs / Youth / 1 key Gang along Wealdstone corridor
3. ASB - Driver - full list of drivers under ASB section but includes Alcohol/ Drugs / Youth / Enviro crime
4. Satisfaction / Confidence

# Residential burglary

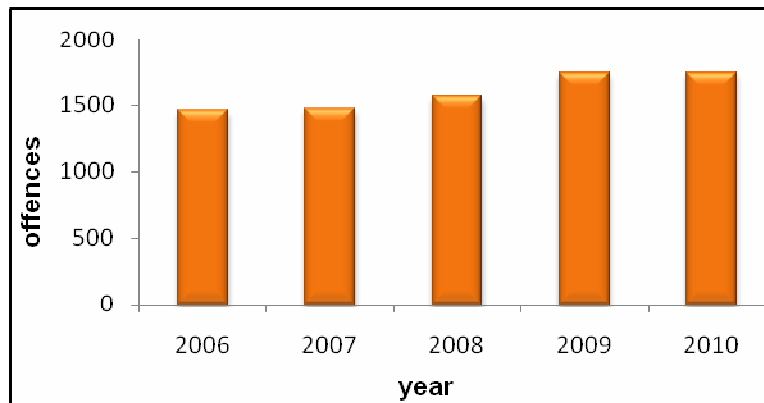
## Introduction

Residential burglary is the theft, or attempted theft, from a building/premises (that is fit for habitation) where access is not authorised. Damage to buildings or premises that appears to have been caused by a person attempting to enter to commit a burglary is also counted as burglary. Residential burglary is a high profile crime as it often has a major impact on the victim and occurs with relatively high frequency compared to other crimes which have a high impact of victims – e.g. serious assault or robbery.

## Performance and trends

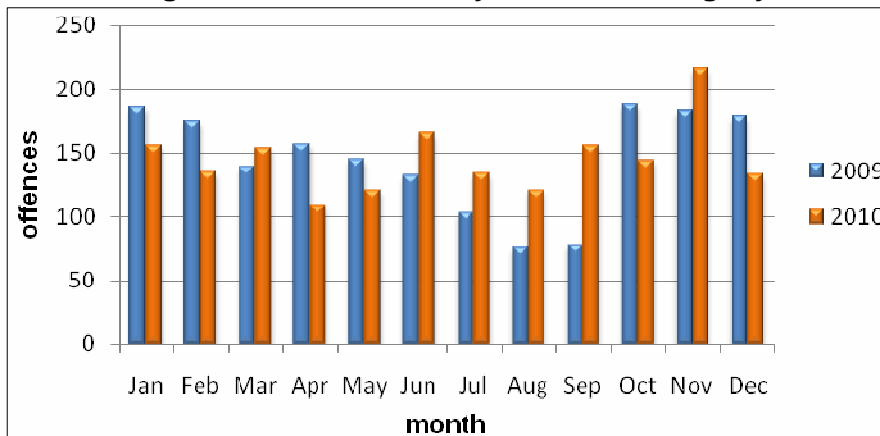
The chart below shows the annual total for residential burglaries. It shows an increase of 6% in 2008 and an 11% increase in 2009 with increases of around 1% in 2010. Looking at the most recent data, residential burglary increased by 6.2% in 2010/11 compared to 2009/10.

**Figure 1: Annual residential burglary total**



The chart below shows monthly residential burglary totals for the past two years. Both 2009 and 2010 show the typical pattern of higher levels of burglary offences in the winter months.

**Figure 2: Harrow monthly residential burglary**



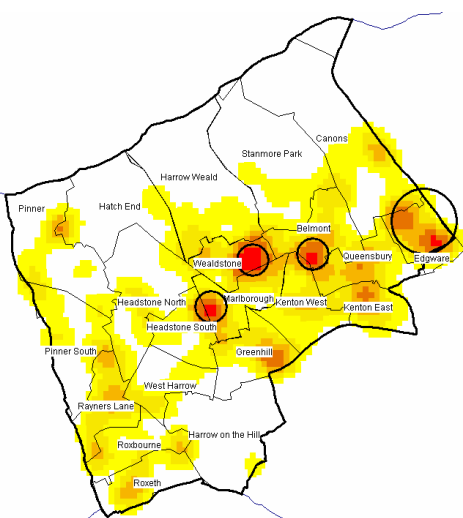
## Location of burglary offences

The map below shows the location of residential burglary offences in Harrow. The table below shows the number of residential burglary offences for each ward in Harrow in 2009 and 2010. The ward with the higher number of increases is shown at the top.

### Residential burglaries in Harrow 2010

The East was the location of a cluster of motor vehicles taken alongside the residential burglary. The peak day for burglaries in the East of the borough was Wednesday with the peak times below:

- 11:00 – 12:00hrs,
- 14:00 – 16:00hrs
- 18:00 – 21:00hr



**Table 1: Residential burglaries in Harrow wards 2009 - 2010**

Ward	2009	2010	Change	% Change
Edgware	82	116	41	34
Belmont	89	119	34	30
Marlborough	63	89	41	26
Harrow Weald	74	92	24	18
Pinner South	52	65	25	13
Rayners Lane	78	91	17	13
Canons	103	109	6	6
Headstone South	60	65	8	5
Pinner	62	66	6	4
Wealdstone	75	79	5	4
West Harrow	70	64	-9	-6
Kenton East	85	78	-8	-7
Roxbourne	96	89	-7	-7
Hatch End	80	70	-13	-10
Headstone North	65	53	-18	-12
Greenhill	109	96	-12	-13
Kenton West	97	84	-13	-13
Roxeth	108	94	-13	-14
Queensbury	114	96	-16	-18
Stanmore Park	73	54	-26	-19
Harrow on the Hill	109	73	-33	-36



## Victims and offenders

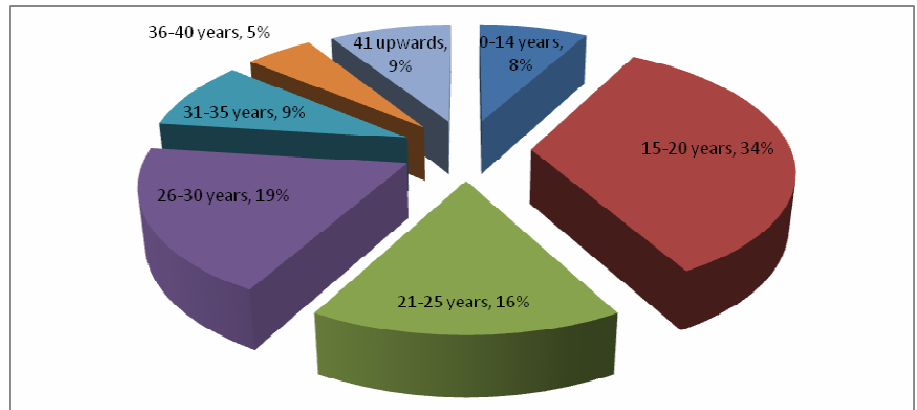
### Victims

Both the ethnic and age breakdown of the victims resembles the ethnic and age breakdown of the borough population. From a sample of crime records, it was calculated that 9% of burglary victims were repeat victims. This compares to 12-15% in other North West London boroughs.

### Offenders

96% of offenders were male and of these, 50% of male were white, 23% Black and 14% Asian. This represents a disproportionately low number of Asian offenders and a disproportionate high number of Black offenders in relation to the ethnic profile of the Borough. A breakdown of offender's age is shown in the chart below. The chart shows that the 15-20 age categories were the largest offending age category.

**Figure 3: Age of residential burglary suspects**



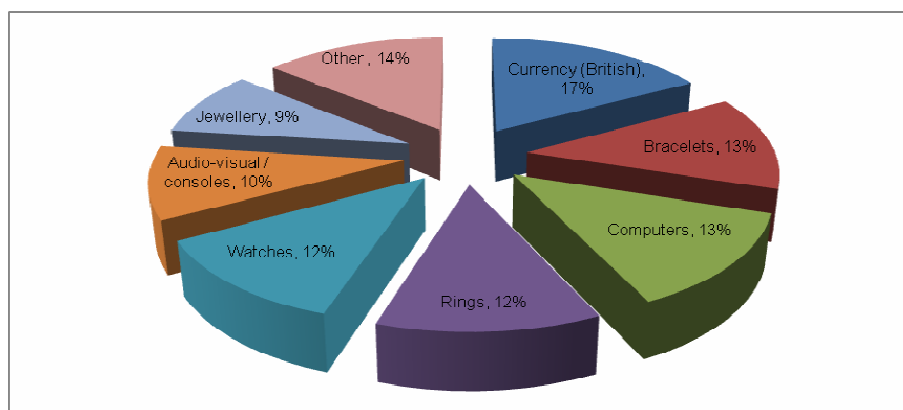
Of arrested offenders, 75% resided in Harrow Borough, 15% Hertfordshire and 10% elsewhere.

There is a substantial body of evidence at the national level that links burglary with drug use and supply. Local data for Harrow support this picture. 152 suspects arrested for burglary between 1 April 2010 and 11 January 2011, were associated with 208 drug possession offences and 22 supply offences. Further details of the relationship between drugs and residential burglary are included in the appendix.

### Offence details - Property taken during residential burglary

80% of burglaries involved entry to the property from the rear and 20% entry from the front. The graph below shows the types of property taken in residential burglaries

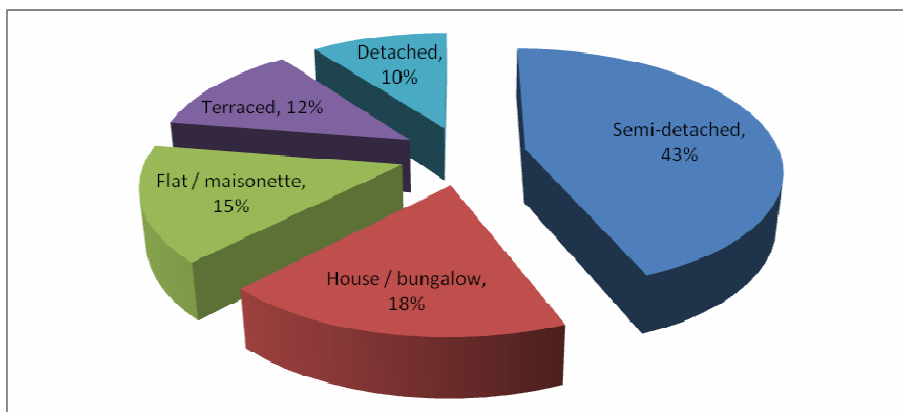
**Figure 4: Property taken during residential burglary**



## Types of properties targeted

The chart to the right shows the type of properties that were targeted during residential burglaries. Semi-detached houses comprise the largest category.

**Figure 5: Dwelling type for residential burglary**

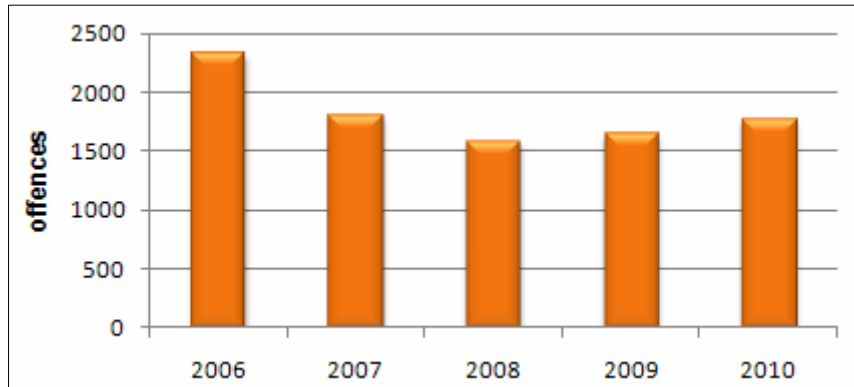


# Theft from vehicles

## Performance and trends

The chart below shows annual levels of theft from motor vehicles. In both 2009 and 2010 there were slight increases in the level of theft from motor vehicles, following two years of substantial reductions. There was no seasonal pattern to theft from motor vehicles.

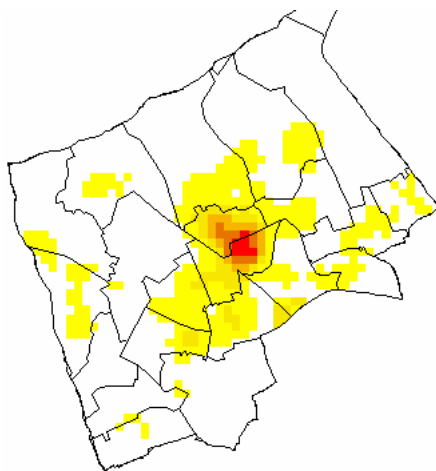
**Figure 6: Theft from motor vehicles in Harrow 2006 - 2010**



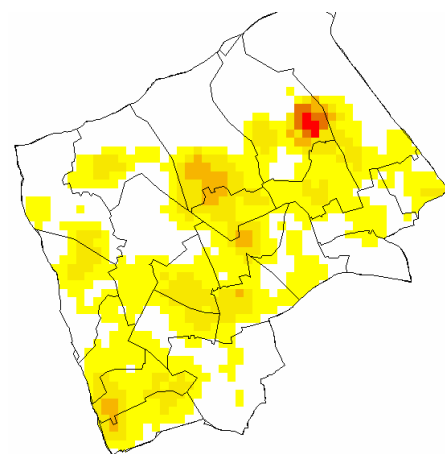
## Location

The maps below show the dominant hotspots for theft from motor vehicles. The map of the left shows offences for the most recent year and shows a hotspot around Wealdstone and Marlborough. The previous year's offences are shown on the right and indicate that Stanmore was the dominant hotspot.

**November 2009 – October 2010**



**November 2008 – October 2009**



Hotspot Detective  
for MapInfo

- Highest intensity
- Lower intensity

This is also shown the table below, with Marlborough ward showing the largest increase and Stanmore Park the largest decrease in offences in 2010.

**Table 2: Theft from motor vehicles by ward 2009 and 2010**

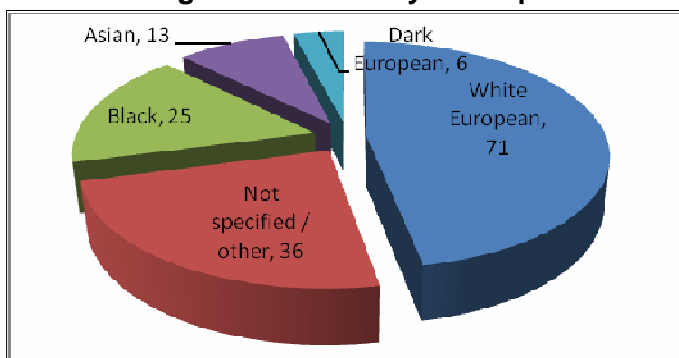
Ward	2009	2010	Change
Marlborough	73	192	119
Kenton West	56	109	53
Wealdstone	87	139	52
West Harrow	55	78	23
Queensbury	39	56	17
Pinner South	79	94	15
Greenhill	77	92	15
Headstone North	61	70	9
Edgware	63	71	8
Kenton East	41	47	6
Harrow on the Hill	71	77	6
Headstone South	76	79	3
Harrow Weald	111	110	-1
Hatch End	88	83	-5
Pinner	76	68	-8
Belmont	86	75	-11
Rayners Lane	63	36	-27
Canons	93	64	-29
Roxeth	90	60	-30
Roxbourne	80	42	-38
Stanmore Park	156	111	-45

The location for theft of vehicles offences was predominantly from the street, with substantial numbers also taken from the ground level car parks and driveways.

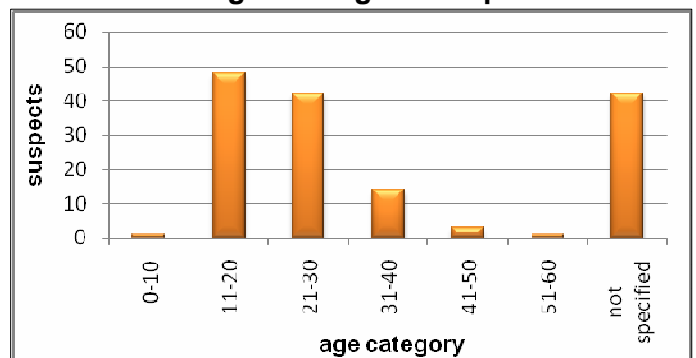
### Suspects

A description of a suspect was available in only 151 offences which comprises 9% of all theft from vehicles offences. Of these, males were identified in 128 cases, females in 6 cases with 17 not specified. The ethnic appearance and age of the suspects are shown in the charts below.

**Figure 7: Ethnicity of suspect**



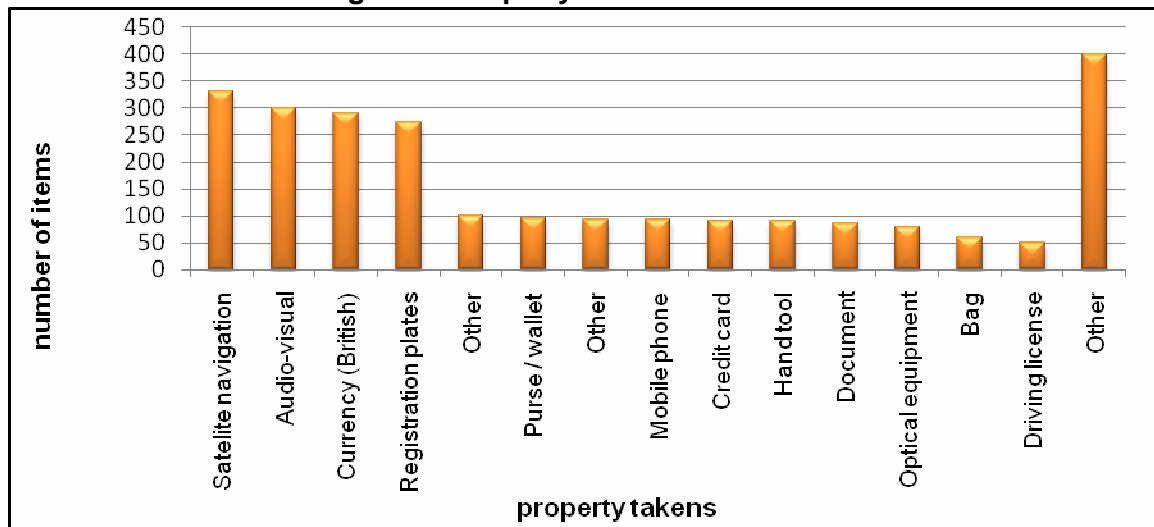
**Figure 8: Age of suspect**



## Property taken

As the chart below shows, the most popular item to be taken from motor vehicles were satellite navigation systems with 328 taken in the last year. This is a 27% increase on the previous year. Theft of audio systems and cash also increased. Theft of registration plates decrease for the third consecutive year with 271 stolen, a 9.6% decrease on the previous year.

Figure 9: Property stolen from vehicle



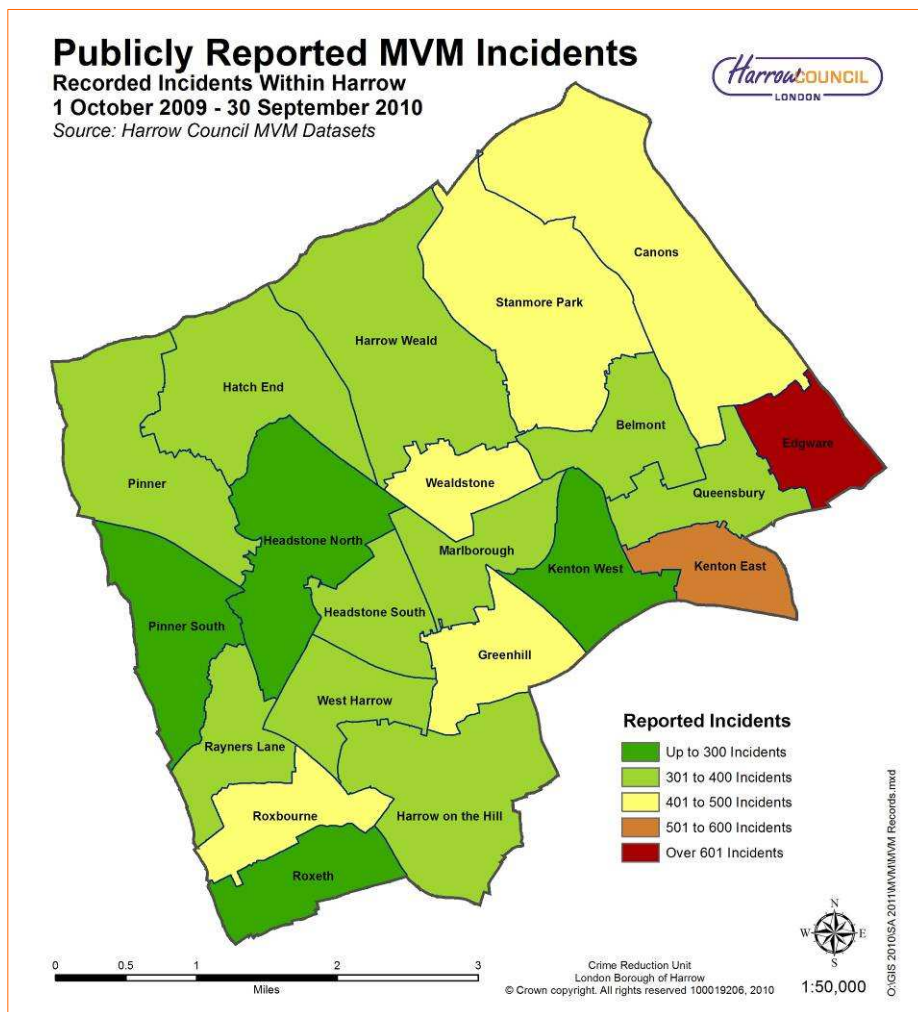
# Environmental ASB reported to Harrow Council

## All environment all ASB in Harrow

Environmental anti-social behaviour reports to Harrow Council comprise fly tipping, graffiti, noise, nuisance vehicles and litter.

The following section on Council reports consists of data collected from 1 October 2009 to the 30 September 2010. The data used in this report is based on incidents reported by the public and excludes proactively removed fly-tipping and graffiti (which accounts for most Council activity) for technical reasons.

The thematic map below shows combined reports for each ward. When compared to the previous Strategic Assessment period, publicly reported incidents decreased by 3%.

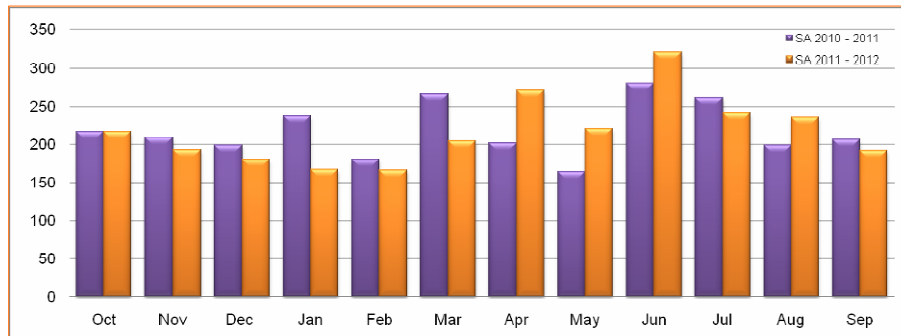




## Fly tipping

Between October 2009 and September 2010, there were 2,609 reports of fly tipping in Harrow by the public, compared to 2,623 in the previous year, a decrease of less than half a percent. The type of fly tipping reports ranged from smaller items like a bag of rubbish to much larger household items like furniture and builders waste. Fly tip hotspots were often located at and around alleyways and near a public space such as a bus shelters or car parks.

**Figure 10: Fly-tipping in Harrow**



### Trends and patterns

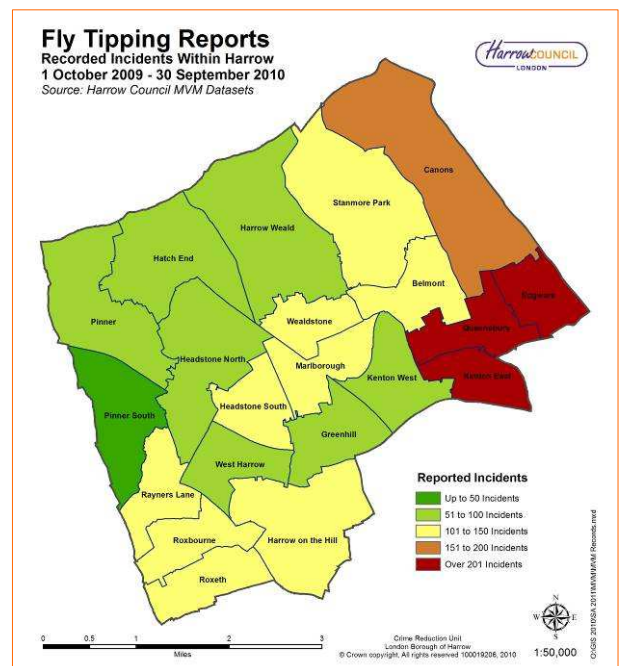
Fly tipping reports have been relatively low in winter months and high in summer months. The month of June has been typically the busiest month and February the least busy. There were, on average, 218 reports each month by the public.

### Where does it happen?

The wards with the highest number of reported fly-tips were Edgware, Queensbury and Kenton East. These wards recorded high levels of fly-tipping during the previous Strategic Assessment period. The lowest level of fly-tipping was recorded in Pinner Ward. On average there are 4 reports of fly tipping for every 1,000 residents living in Pinner South compared to 30 reports for those living in Edgware. Overall there were 12 reports of fly tipping per 1,000 residents living in the borough.

### Why does it happen?

There are a variety of different sort of fly-tipping from minor domestic rubbish to large amount of commercial waste. Often, the immediate cause might be to save money or avoid the process of taking waste to a dump or arranging for the Council to collect items. More underlying factors are likely to be a lack of commitment among residents to the area as well as lack of familiarity with the procedures for dealing with fly-tips. Lack of English speaking skills is likely to exacerbate this problem and this might be linked with the high levels of fly-tipping in Edgware.



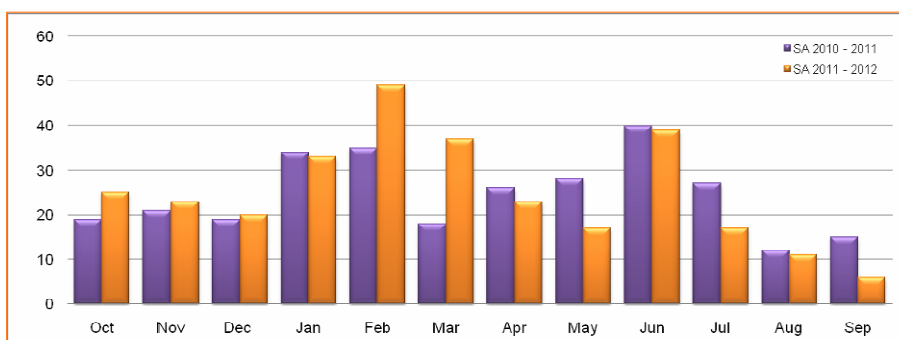
# Graffiti

Between October 2009 and September 2010 there were 300 reports of graffiti in Harrow by the public, compared to 294 during the year before, an increase of 2%. In 2002 it was estimated that the cost of graffiti was in the range of £100 million to the capital.

## Trends and patterns

Over the last two years, reported graffiti has been high during the winter and summer months, peaking during the winter months of January to March and again during June. On average there are 25 reports of Graffiti per month made by the public.

Figure 11: Graffiti in Harrow

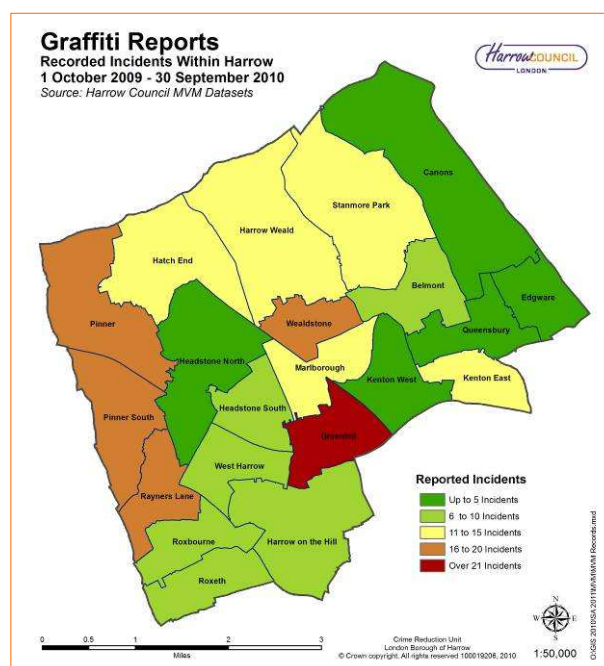


## Where does it happen?

The wards with the highest level of reported graffiti were Greenhill, Wealdstone, Pinner South and Pinner. The wards with the fewest reported incidents were Queensbury, Canons and Edgware. There were eight reports of fly tipping for every 1,000 residents living in Greenhill and compared to one for every 1,000 incidents living in Queensbury.

## Types of graffiti

Of the graffiti that is reported to the council, around 13% of the total was classified as offensive. A further ten reports were classified as racist, while 76% of reported graffiti was non-offensive. The council has a policy of removing offensive graffiti within 24 hours of being reported. It is the responsibility of owners of private property remove graffiti at their own expense.



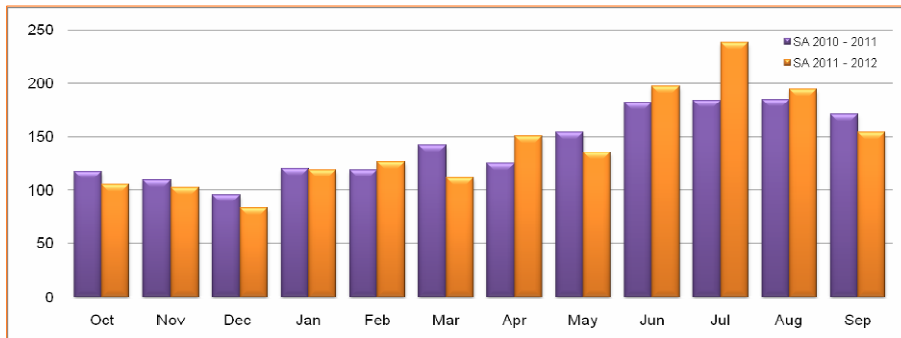
# Noise complaints

Between October 2009 and September 2010 there were 1,714 reports of noise by the public, compared to 1,703 in the last year before this, an increase of less than half a percent. The type of noise reports ranged from loud music, alarms to noise from builders.

## Trends and patterns

Seasonal trends regarding noise are very similar from year to year. Reporting of noise complaints peaks in the summer and is relatively low during the winter time. There were on average 143 reports of noise per month to the council.

Figure 12: Noise complaints in Harrow

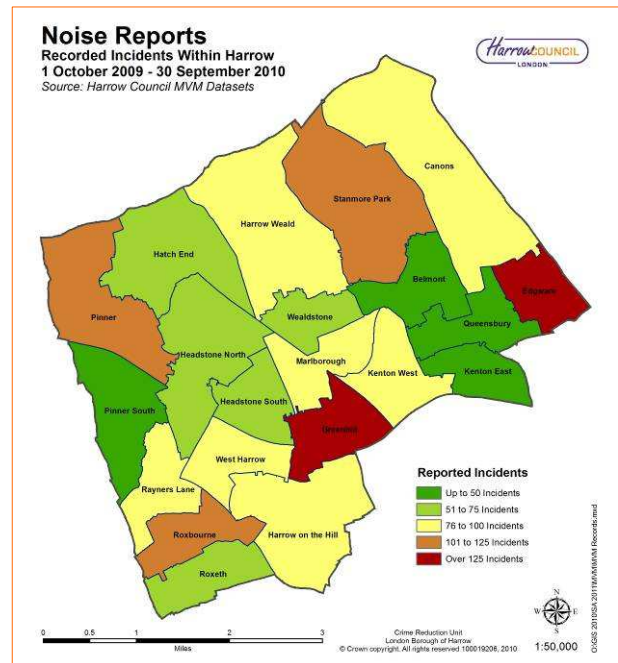


## Where does it happen?

The wards with the highest number of reported incidents of noise were Edgware and Greenhill. These wards have remained areas of concern throughout the year and in the previous year. The wards of Belmont and Kenton East had the fewest number of reports. When comparing the number of noise complaints by population, Greenhill had 13 complaints for every 1,000 residents while Belmont has four complaints for every 1,000 residents.

## Types of noise complaint

The most common complaint was about loud music followed by construction noise. Noise complaints were dealt with by issuing 39 warnings with 388 residents were given advice on how to resolve their complaint.



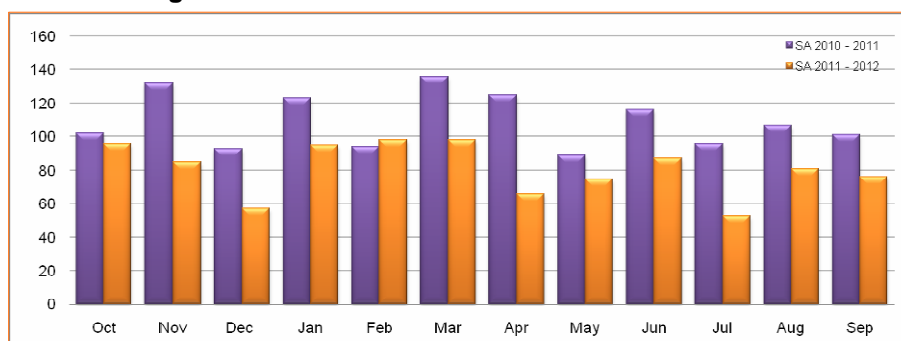
## Abandoned and nuisance vehicles

Between October 2009 and September 2010 there were 967 reports for nuisance vehicles in Harrow by the public, compared to 1,330 complaints in the last Strategic Assessment period, a decrease of 27%. The type of vehicle incidents that are reported to the council ranged from abandoned, untaxed to nuisance vehicles. Many of the vehicle reported, on subsequent investigation by the Council, were not been considered abandoned and in many cases the vehicle in question was not found.

### Comparison against the previous assessment

Reports of abandoned and other nuisance vehicles have been relatively consistent throughout the year with a peak between January and March. There has been a substantial reduction in the scale of this problem in the most recent SA period. There were on average 81 reports to the Council per month. By comparison there were 111 reports per month during the previous period.

Figure 13: Abandoned / nuisance vehicle incidents

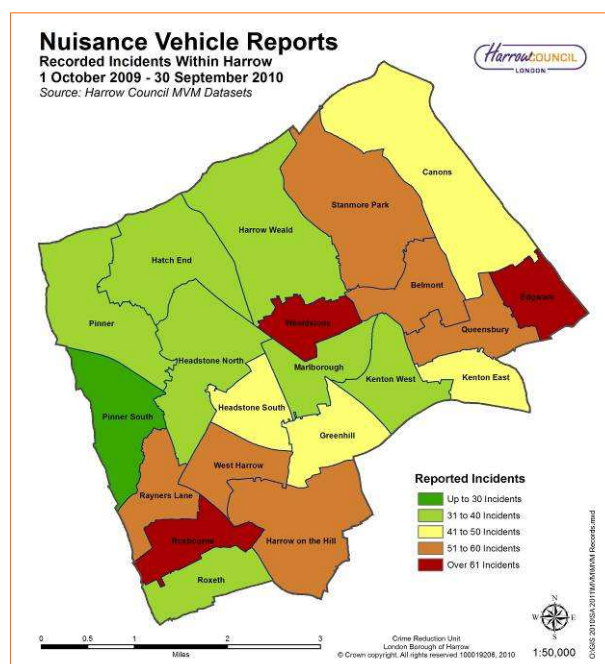


### Where does it happen?

The top wards for nuisance vehicles were Edgware, Roxbourne and Wealdstone. These three wards contained 20% of the complaints to the council. Of these complaints however, less than 1% were confirmed as nuisance vehicles. On average there are 6 reports of a nuisance vehicle for every 1,000 people in Roxbourne and 2 reports for those living in Pinner South. For the borough as a whole there were 4 reports per 1,000 residents.

### Types of nuisance vehicle problems

For the majority of residents, abandoned or nuisance vehicles were not a major cause of concern. There were only nine confirmed cases of an abandoned vehicle, 19 confirmed cases of nuisance vehicles and 26 confirmed cases of untaxed vehicles. In total these 54 confirmed cases represented only 5.5% of the total reports made to the Council. Queensbury, Roxbourne and Rayners Lane were the wards with the most confirmed cases of abandoned or nuisance vehicles. Almost 28% of reports to the Council the vehicle are not considered abandoned. 20% of reports there is no trace of the vehicle and 15% of reports the vehicle in question was claimed by the owner and resolved.





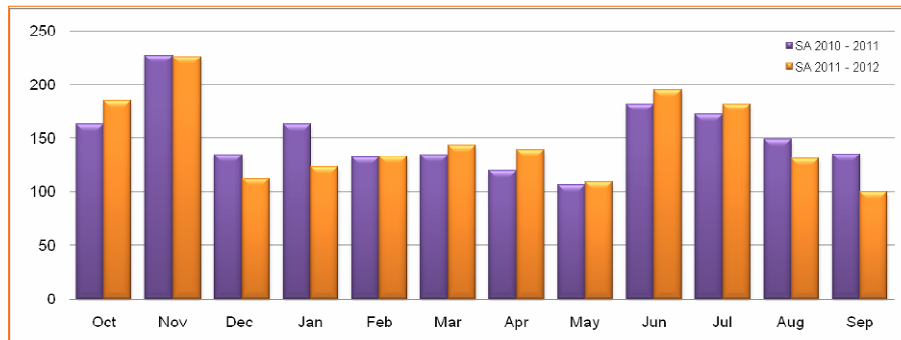
## Litter and street cleaning issues

Between October 2009 and September 2010, there were 1,778 reports of street cleaning incidents (which include litter and related problems) by the public compared to 2,968 in the year before this, a decrease of 40%. The type of street cleaning reports included weeds needing removing, litter to be cleared, leaves needing clearing and dead animals. One in five calls about street cleaning issues were resolved by advice.

### Comparison against the previous assessment

Street cleaning incidents usually peak during the summer months and just before the winter months. This may be a result of the cold weather and its influence on patterns of outside activity. There were on average 148 street cleaning reports a month.

Figure 14: Street cleaning incidents

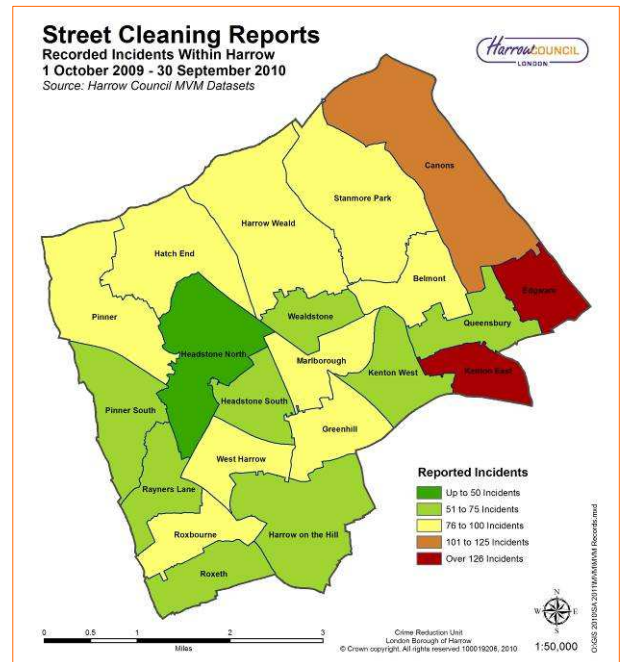


### Where does it happen?

The wards with the highest number of street cleaning reports were Edgware, Kenton East and Canons. Headstone North had the fewest reports. There were eight reports for street cleaning in Harrow for every 1,000 residents.

### Type of street cleaning problems

44% of calls related to litter needing removal and 15% of the calls were for the removal of leaves or weeds.



## Anti-social behaviour: Calls to Police

### Introduction

Anti-social behaviour comprises a cluster of different types of behaviours. What these different types of behaviours have in common is that while any one incident is likely to be coped with fairly easily, these types of incidents are cumulatively distressing and impact on the quality of life of the victims. This section is based on calls to Harrow Police, Computer Aided Dispatch (CAD) calls between November 2009 and October 2010.

### Trends and volumes

There were a total of 79,823 CAD calls between November 2009 and October 2010. Of these, 12,309 (15.4%) were ASB type calls. The table below shows the ASB calls comparing the two previous years.

**Table 3: ASB related calls to Harrow Police**

Class Code Description	Nov 2008- Oct 2009	Nov 2009- Oct 2010	% Change
Rowdy/ inconsiderate behaviour	3499	4947	41%
Abandoned phone call	1912	2371	24%
Drugs/ substance misuse	697	922	35%
Rowdy/ nuisance neighbours	518	713	38%
Malicious nuisance communications	499	651	31%
Abandoned vehicle	398	453	14%
Street drinking	349	193	45%
Animal problems	343	370	8%
Noise	326	737	126%
Vehicle nuisance	171	200	17%
Hate Incident	130	89	32%
Fireworks	78	44	44%
Licensing	72	74	3%
Trespass	67	85	27%
Begging/ vagrancy	65	94	45%
Prostitution related activity	46	41	11%
Hoax call to Emergency Services	31	271	774%
Environment damage/ littering	24	54	125%
<b>Total:</b>	<b>9225</b>	<b>12309</b>	<b>33%</b>

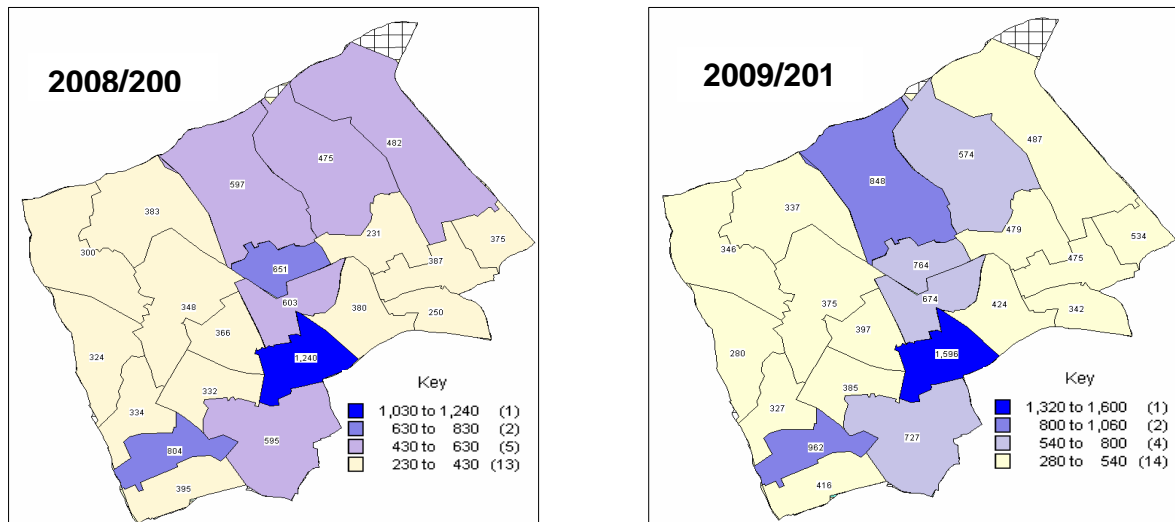
Calls classified as rowdy / inconsiderate behaviour comprised more than 40% of all calls. This category of calls also saw a 41% increase compared to the previous period. There were also substantial increases in several other categories, notably hoax calls to the Emergency Services, which increased by 774%.



## Location of calls

The maps and table shows ASB calls to Harrow Police by ward for the previous two years. The largest number of incidents was recorded in Greenhill Ward with 1596 calls in the most recent year, an increase of 356 from the previous year. Substantial increases were also recorded in Harrow Weald and Belmont.

### ASB calls to Harrow Police

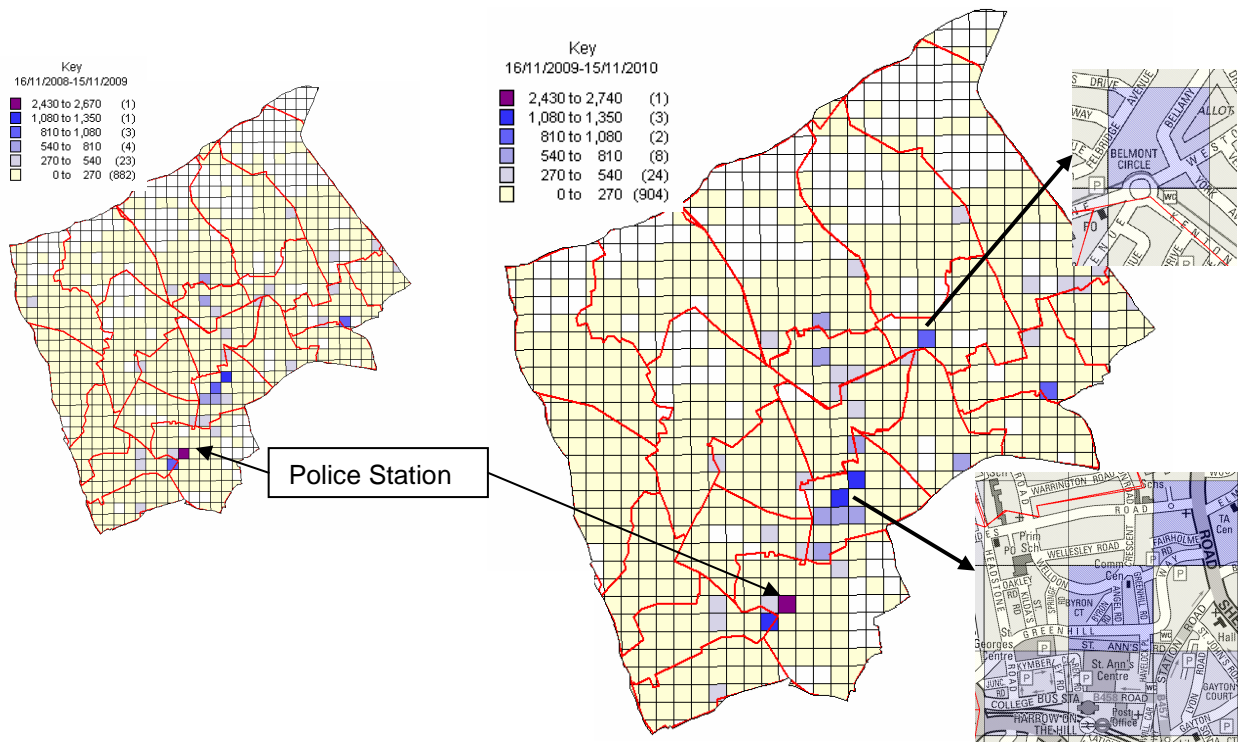


**Table 4: ASB calls to Harrow Police by ward**

Ward	Nov 2008 - Oct 2009	Nov 2009 - Oct 2008	Change
Greenhill	1240	1596	356
Harrow Weald	597	848	251
Belmont	231	479	248
Edgware	375	534	159
Roxbourne	804	962	158
Harrow on the Hill	595	727	132
Wealdstone	651	764	113
Stanmore Park	475	574	99
Kenton East	250	342	92
Queensbury	387	475	88
Marlborough	603	674	71
West Harrow	332	385	53
Pinner	300	346	46
Kenton West	380	424	44
Headstone S.	366	397	31
Headstone N.	348	375	27
Roxeth	395	416	21
Canons	482	487	5
Rayners Lane	334	327	-7
Pinner South	324	280	-44
Hatch End	383	337	-46

## ASB calls hotspot map

The maps below shows the grid squares in which the most ASB calls were received and more detail than the previous maps. The larger map on the right shows calls in the most recent year and the map on the left shows calls in the previous year.



The Town Centre features as the major hotspot in both periods. Belmont Circle is shown as a hotspot in the most recent year, but not the previous year.

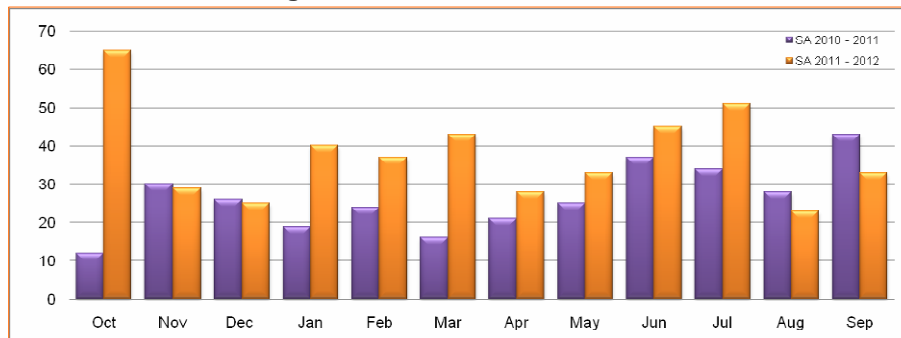
## ASB (nuisance behaviour) reported to Harrow Council

Between October 2009 and September 2010, there were 452 reports of nuisance behaviour by the public compared to 320 in the year before this, an increase of 41%. The type of nuisance behaviour reported ranged from intimidation, harassment to teenagers hanging around.

### Comparison against the previous assessment

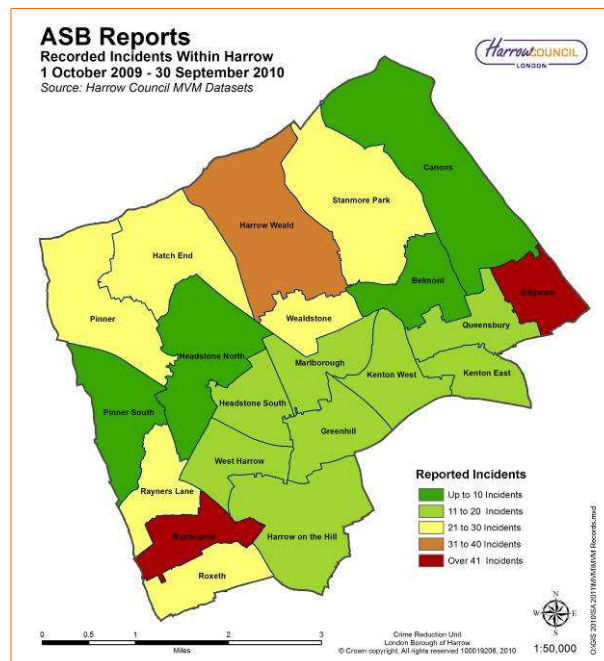
Throughout the year, nuisance behaviour reports have seen a mix of busy months and slow months. There were on average 38 reports of ASB per month or 7 reports per week. June and July on average have been the top months for the last two years. The top three categories of reports to the council were: Nuisance behaviour Intimidation / harassment Teenagers hanging around. These three issues account for nearly 52% of all reports to the council.

Figure 15: Anti-social behaviour



### Where does it happen?

The wards with the highest number of nuisance behaviour complaints to the Council were Edgware (seven complaints per 1000 residents) and Roxbourne. The ward with the fewest reports was Headstone North (one complaint per 1000 residents).



# Total crime

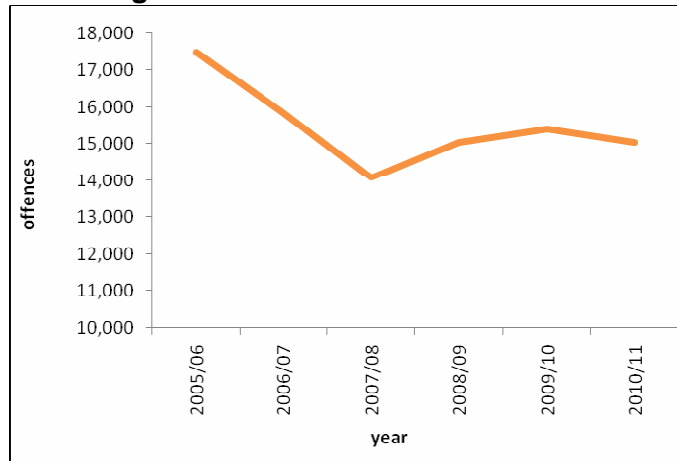
## Introduction

The term “Total Notifiable Offences” (TNO) refers to the aggregate of offences which are statutorily notifiable to the Home Office. It includes all serious offences such as assault and less serious offences such theft from vehicles and criminal damage, but excludes offences such as speeding. TNOs do not include unreported crime (and this is high for many “low level” offences such as criminal damage). In the appendix, the reporting rate for different types of offences is included.

## Trends and levels

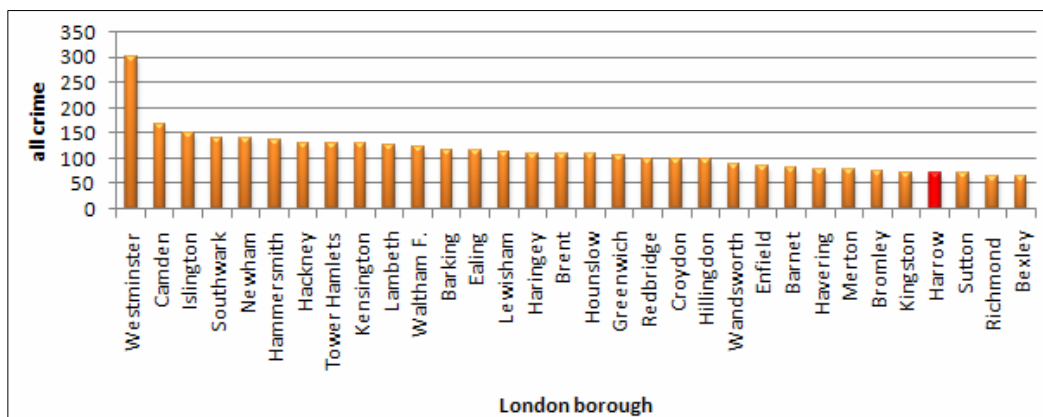
The chart below shows the annual level of total notifiable offences in Harrow over the last six years. It shows a long term decrease, an increase in 2008/09 and 2009/10 and a 2% decrease in the most recent year 2010/11.

**Figure 16: Total Notifiable Offences**



The chart below shows total crime per 1000 residents in the 32 Metropolitan Police boroughs. Using this measure, which takes account of the different borough population sizes) Harrow’s overall crime is the fourth lowest of the 32 boroughs.

**Figure 16: Total Notifiable Offences per 1000 residents London Boroughs  
Feb 2010 – Jan 2011**



The table below shows a breakdown by broad categories of offence types for 2009 and 2010.

**Table 5: Offence in Harrow 2009 and 2010**

Offence category	2009	2010	Change
Total violence against the person	3396	3387	-9
Total sexual offences	209	185	-24
Total robbery	470	469	-1
Total burglary	2350	2327	-23
Total vehicle crime	2128	2249	121
Total theft and handling (excluding vehicle crime)	2836	2918	82
Total fraud	855	1006	151
Total criminal damage	1905	1666	-239
Total drugs	918	932	14
Total other	219	216	-3
<b>Total notifiable offences</b>	<b>15286</b>	<b>15355</b>	<b>69</b>

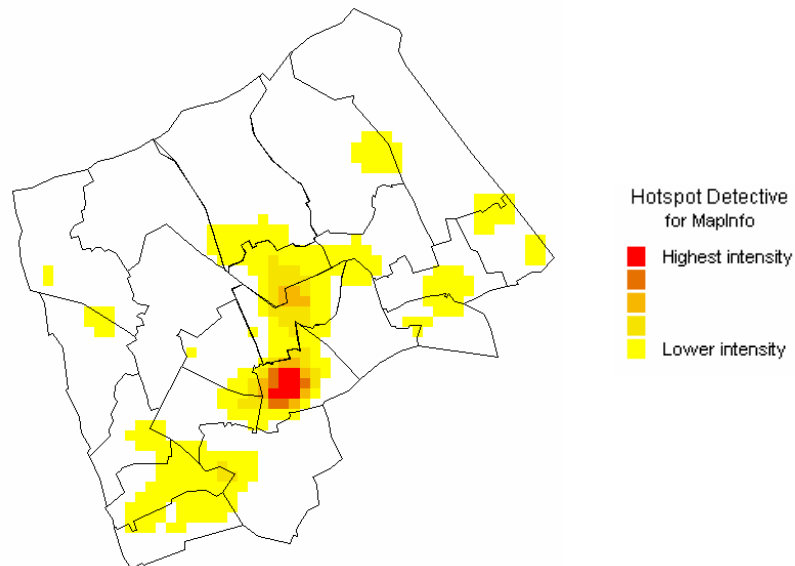
**Location**

The map below shows the hotspots in the borough for TNOs. The red square area is the Town Centre and is consistently the dominant crime hotspot in Harrow. To the north of the Town Centre, Wealdstone constitutes the second major hotspot in Harrow. The third major hotspot is around South Harrow in the South West of the map.

This geographical pattern in 2010 was broadly the same as in 2009. The high levels of crime in these areas are generated by a combination of factors. In the case of the Town Centre this includes:

- Two major busy transport hubs: Harrow on the Hill Station and the Bus Station
- A large number of retail outlets, by far the most in the borough
- A cluster of late night licensed premises

**Location of total crime (TNO) in Harrow 2010**



## Total offences in Harrow by ward

The table to the right breaks crime down by ward for 2009 and 2010 and shows changes in the number of offences. As the table shows, the largest increase in the number of offences was in Marlborough, with an increase of 195 offences, followed by Wealdstone and Harrow Weald.

The ward with the highest level of crime was Greenhill Ward which has almost double the level of crime as the ward with the next highest level of crime, Marlborough. However, the level of crime in Greenhill fell slightly in 2010 following the two previous years in which the level of crime in Greenhill fell substantially. The ward with the lowest recorded crime was Headstone North.

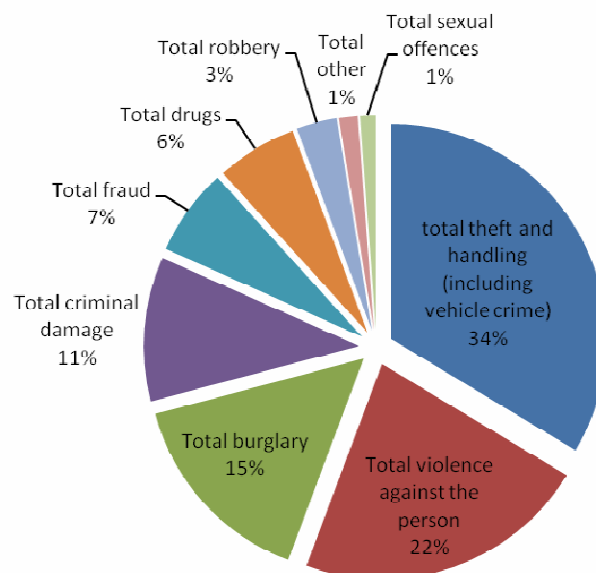
**Table 6: Total notifiable offences in Harrow by ward**

Ward	2009	2010	Change
Marlborough	865	1060	195
Wealdstone	799	883	84
Harrow Weald	701	781	80
Kenton West	570	625	55
Edgware	806	857	51
Stanmore Park	721	769	48
Headstone South	535	543	8
Belmont	539	544	5
Hatch End	541	544	3
Kenton East	504	498	-6
Queensbury	650	643	-7
West Harrow	491	483	-8
Pinner South	436	424	-12
Greenhill	2066	2045	-21
Canons	695	668	-27
Rayners Lane	514	483	-31
Headstone North	447	402	-45
Pinner	642	585	-57
Roxeth	846	788	-58
Harrow on the Hill	848	772	-76
Roxbourne	827	748	-79
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>15043</b>	<b>15145</b>	<b>102</b>

## Crime type breakdown in Harrow 2010

The chart below shows a breakdown of the types of crime in Harrow. The largest category was theft and handling offences which comprise 34% of all offences. Violence against the person constitutes 22% of all offences.

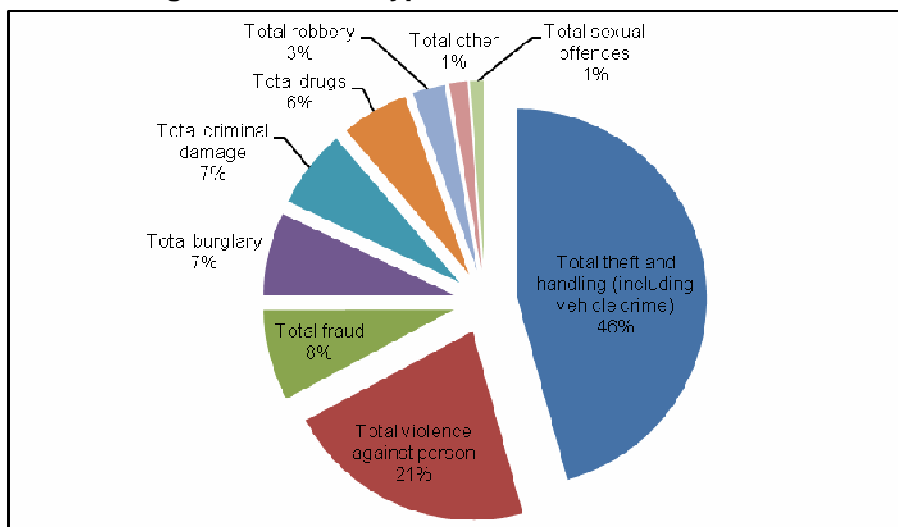
**Figure 17: Crime breakdown for Harrow 2010**



## Crime type breakdown Greenhill Ward 2010

Theft and handling offences make up almost half of all offences in Greenhill, compared to a third in Harrow as a whole. There is a similar proportion of violence against the person in Greenhill compared to Harrow as a whole, but a relatively low proportion of burglary.

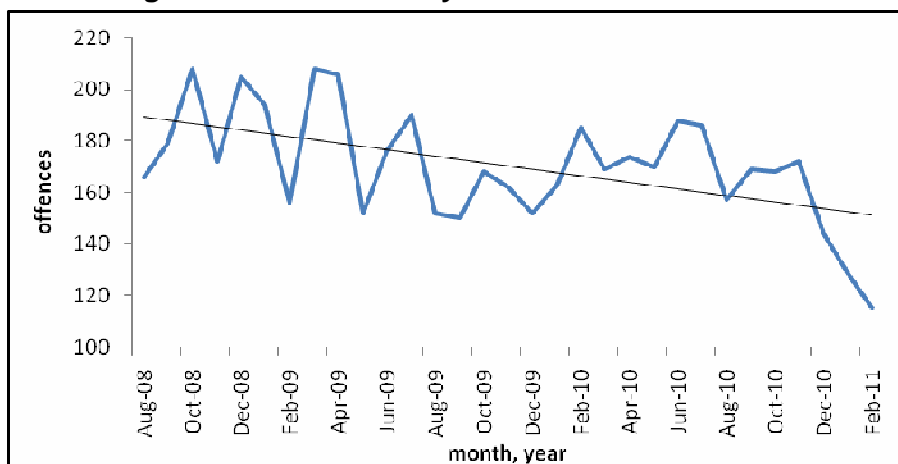
**Figure 18: Crime types in Greenhill Ward 2010**



## Breakdown for TNO in Greenhill Ward

The chart below shows the continued declining trend of crime in Greenhill Ward.

**Figure 19: Total monthly offences Greenhill Ward**



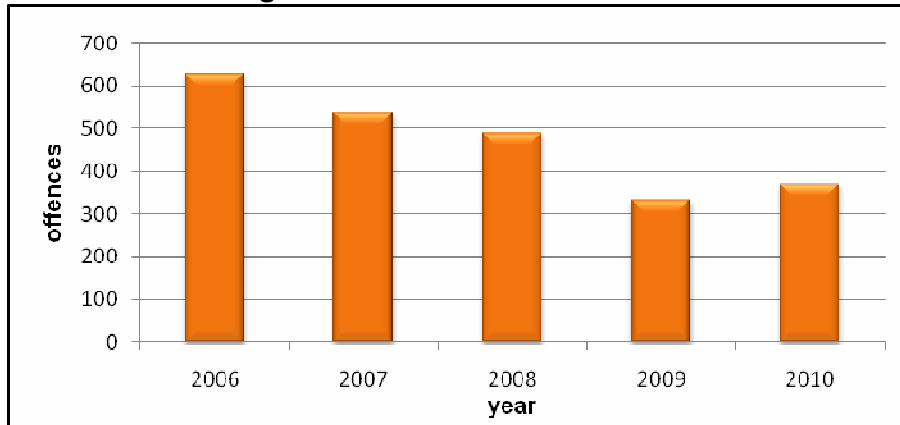


# Theft of vehicles

## Trends, volume and monthly patterns

The chart below shows the annual totals for theft of motor vehicle offences. There were 372 offences in 2010 an increase from 334 offences in 2009, but the longer term trend, as the graph below shows, is very much downwards.

**Figure 20: Theft of motor vehicle**

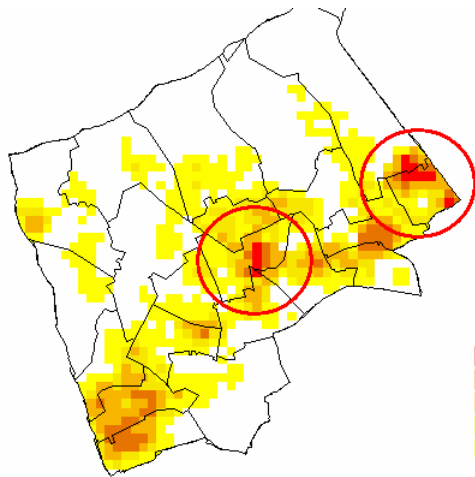


There is no clear seasonal pattern in theft of motor vehicles.

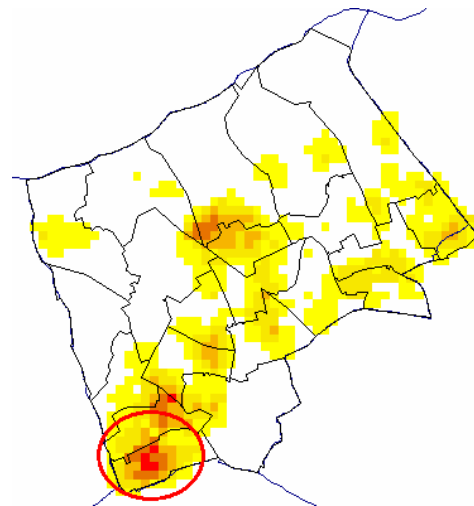
## Location

The hotspot map on the left shows the hotspots in the most recent year were around Edgware and Marlborough. In the previous year (the map on the right) the main hotspot was in the South West of the borough in Roxeth and Roxbourne.

**November 2009 to October 2010**



**November 2008 – October 2009**



Hotspot Detective  
for MapInfo  
■ Highest intensity  
■ Lower intensity

The table below shows a breakdown by ward for motor vehicle theft. The largest increase took place in Hatch End and Rayners Lane with the largest decreases in West Harrow and Headstone North.

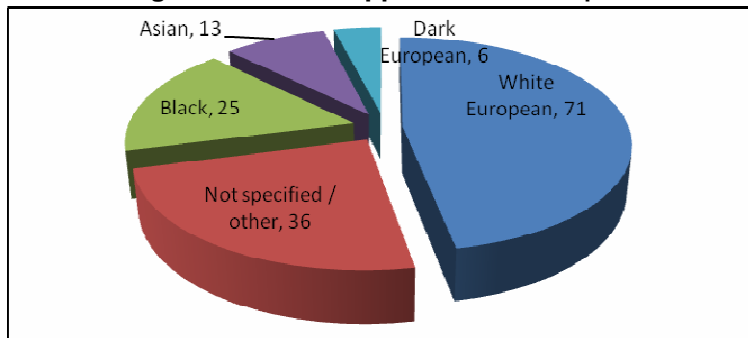
**Table 7: Theft of motor vehicles by ward 2009 and 2010**

Ward	2009	2010	% Increase	Increase
Hatch End	10	21	110	11
Rayners Lane	10	21	110	11
Edgware	21	31	48	10
Marlborough	11	21	91	10
Kenton West	9	18	100	9
Harrow Weald	13	20	54	7
Queensbury	15	22	47	7
Wealdstone	9	15	67	6
Greenhill	13	16	23	3
Pinner South	6	9	50	3
Belmont	14	15	7	1
Pinner	16	16	0	0
Kenton East	19	16	-16	-3
Canons	25	21	-16	-4
Roxbourne	27	23	-15	-4
Harrow on the Hill	21	16	-24	-5
Headstone South	19	14	-26	-5
Roxeth	33	28	-15	-5
Stanmore Park	15	10	-33	-5
West Harrow	16	10	-38	-6
Headstone North	13	6	-54	-7

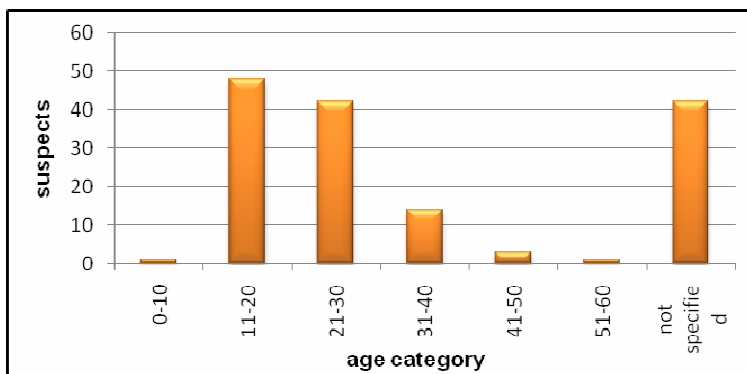
**Suspects**

85% of suspects were male and 6% female. The age category and ethnicity of the suspect are below.

**Figure 21: Ethnic appearance of suspect**



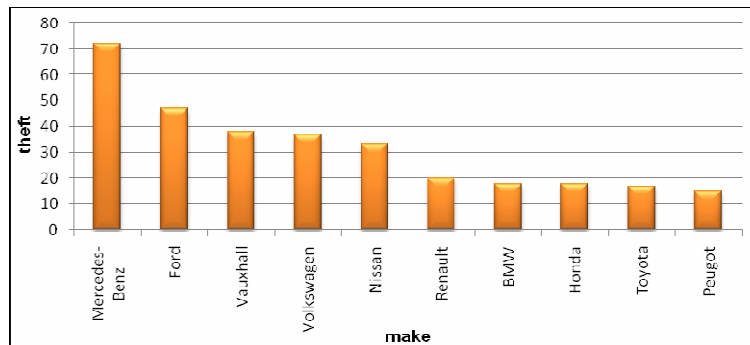
**Figure 22: Age of suspect**



## Makes / models targeted

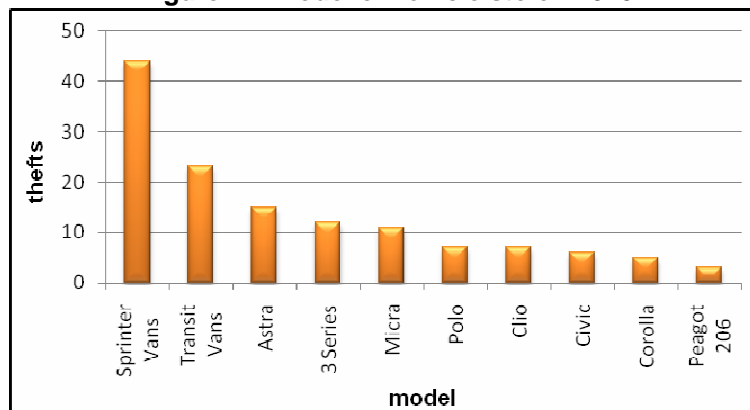
The chart below shows the manufacturer of the stolen vehicle. As the chart shows, more Mercedes vehicles were stolen than any other manufacturer.

**Figure 23: Make of vehicle stolen 2010**



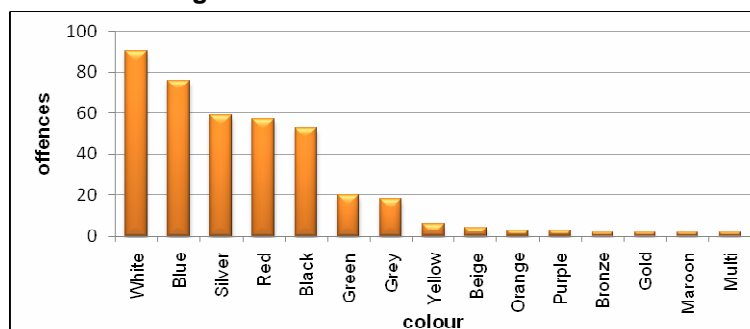
The chart below shows the model stolen. Vans make up a high proportion of stolen vehicles.

**Figure 24: Model of vehicle stolen 2010**



As the chart below shows, white coloured vehicles were stolen more than vehicles of any other colour. These were usually vans.

**Figure 25: Colour of vehicle stolen**



# Domestic violence & abuse

## Introduction

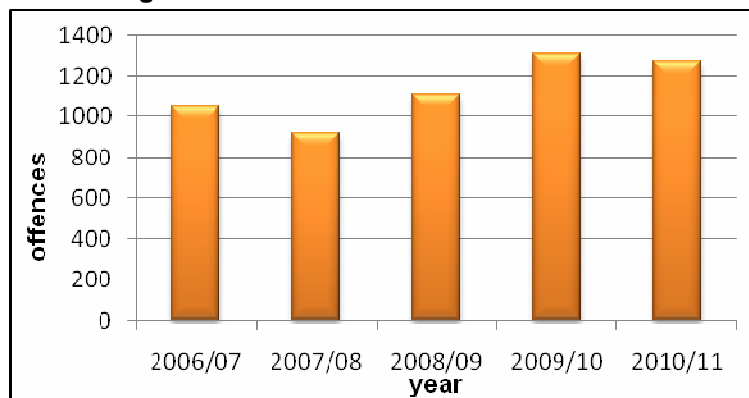
A domestic violence (DV) offence is any offence of threatening behaviour, violence or abuse (psychological, physical, sexual, financial or emotional) between adults who are or who have been intimate partners or family members, regardless of gender. It is an offence which has been previously neglected in the criminal justice. Using the latest recorded crime data for England and Wales and the British Crime Survey, key points about DV are listed below:

- High levels of repeat victimisation: 47% of victims were victims more than once in the last year
- 30% of victims of domestic violence have been victims more than three times in the last year
- The level of domestic violence, as measured by asking victims rather than recorded figures, which is the most accurate method of assessing victimisation, has fallen by 74% since 1995. This considerably exceeds the overall drop in crime since 1995.

## Performance and trends

The chart below shows annual levels of domestic violence (DV). The number of DV offences fell by 2% in 2010/11 to 1267 offences. This follows two substantial increases in 2008/09 and 2009/10.

**Figure 26: Annual domestic violence totals**



## Victims and offenders

### Victims

According to the British Crime Survey, in almost three quarters of cases of DV, the victim was female. Analysis in Harrow has shown that victims of DV show a similar gender breakdown to the national figures. Victims cover a broad age range from 18 to 50, with younger women slightly more at risk than older women. Analysis has also shown approximately equal rates of victimisation among ethnic groups, with Black women slightly more at risk than women from other ethnic groups.

### Suspects

Analysis showed that people in the 20-29 age group were the age group most likely to offend and were marginally more likely to offend than people in the 30-39 age group. Over 80% of suspects were male and suspects were disproportionately likely to be Black. The British Crime Survey also showed high levels of offending among young people.

# Racist offences

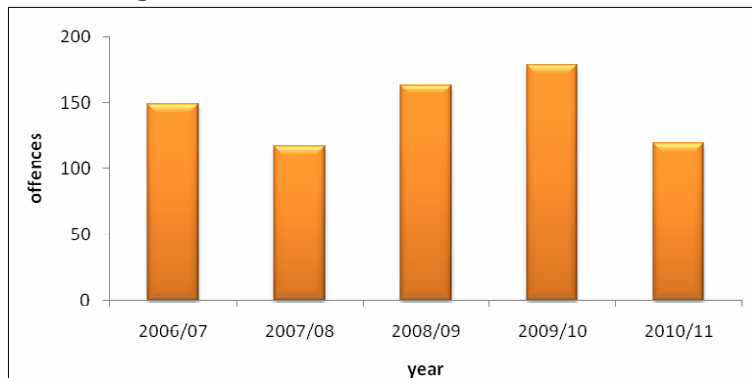
## Introduction

A racist & religious hate crime offence is any incident which is perceived to be racist by the victim or any other person, or any offence where the offender demonstrates hostility based on the victim's membership of a racial or religious group. These offences are accorded high priority by the Metropolitan Police and are subject to targets to reduce the number of offences and increase detections.

## Trends and level of offending

The chart below shows annual total of racist and religious hate offences. It shows that the level of offending fell in 2010/11 by 33.1%

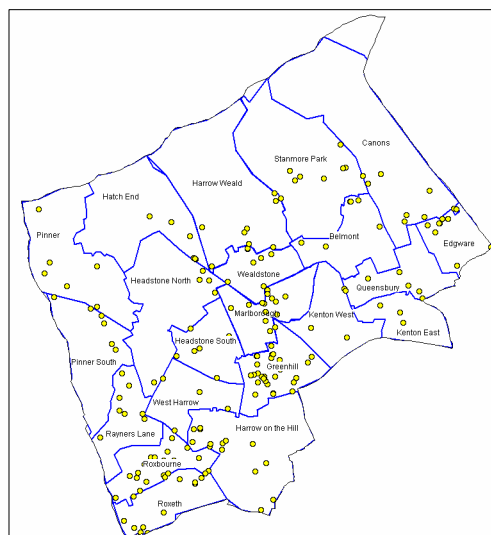
Figure 27: Annual racist offences in Harrow



## Location

The map below shows the location of the 269 racist offences recorded in Harrow. The two major hotspots are the Town Centre and Wealdstone. These two areas are also the two dominant hotspots for other types of offences. This implies that these areas are not singled out for racist offences. The relatively high level of racist offending reflects the high level of offending.

Racist offences in Harrow Nov 2009 – October 2010

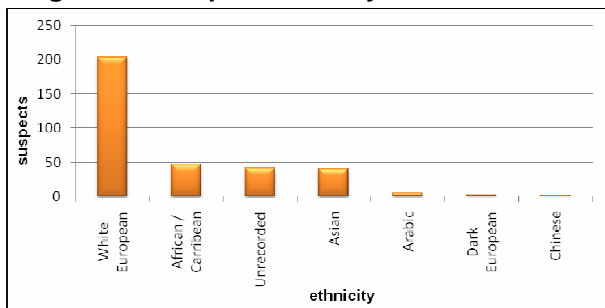


## Suspects and victims

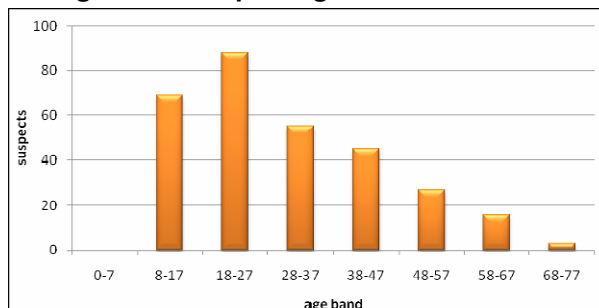
### Suspects

The graphs below show the suspect's age and ethnicity breakdown. White suspects constitute the largest single category with 59% of all known suspects. 12% of racial offence suspects are unreported. 64% of all suspects were male, 21% were female and in 15% of cases the sex of the suspect was not recorded. The peak age for suspects involved in racist offences is between 18 – 27 years old.

**Figure 28: Suspect ethnicity of racist offence**



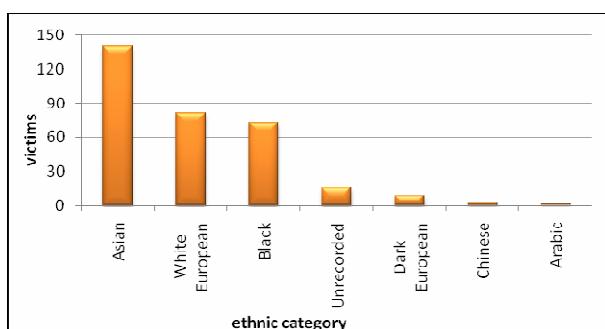
**Figure 29: Suspect age for racist offence**



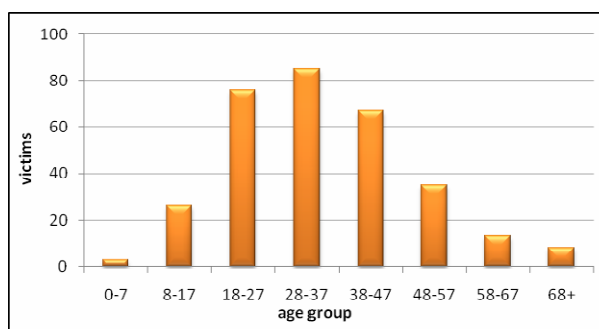
### Victims

The graphs below break the victims down into age and ethnic groups. Asians victims made up by far the biggest single category. Most victims were between 18 and 47. 52% of all victims were male, 44% were female and in 4% of cases the sex of the victims was not recorded. The peak age for victims involved in racist offences is between 28 – 37 years old.

**Figure 30: Victim ethnicity of racist offence**



**Figure 31: Victim age of racist offence**



# Personal robbery

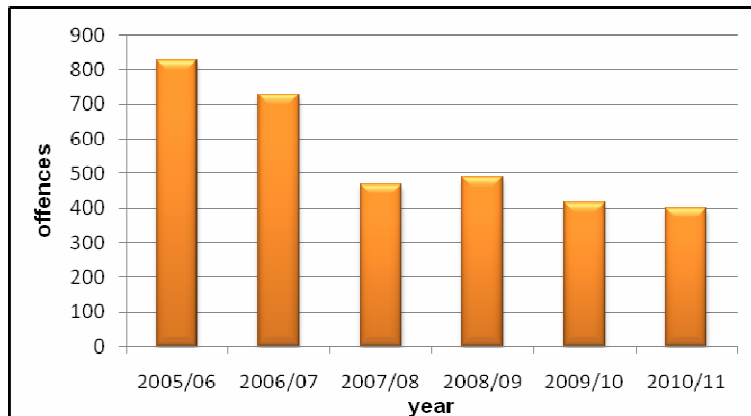
## Introduction

A crime is categorised as a personal robbery where force is threatened or used to steal property from a person or group of people.

## Performance and trends

The chart below shows annual levels of robbery since 2005/06. There was a 4% reduction in personal robbery comparing 2010/11 with 2009/10. The longer trend also shows a substantial reduction with 2010/11 showing approximately half the number of offences as the number of offences in 2005/06.

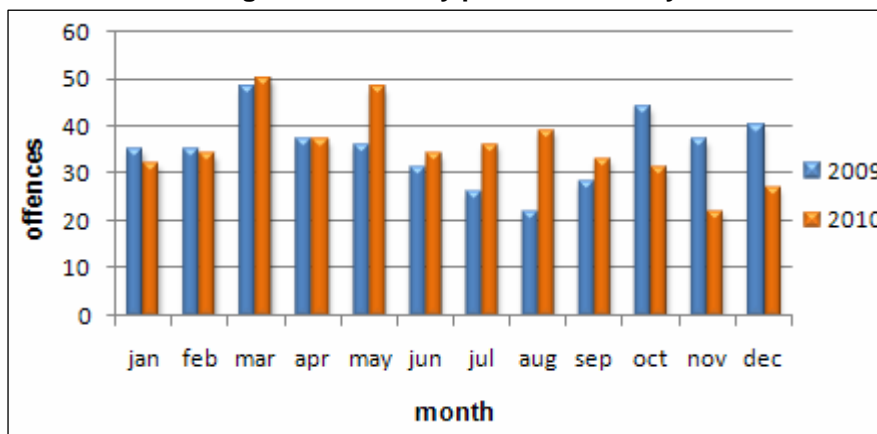
Figure 32: Annual personal robbery



## Seasonality

The chart below shows a breakdown of personal robbery by month. Personal robbery typically shows a seasonal pattern with a peak in offending around the summer months and lower levels of offending in the winter months. This pattern has not been apparent in Harrow in the last two year. The opposite pattern was apparent in 2009 and a summer peak was only minimally apparent in 2010.

Figure 33: Monthly personal robbery

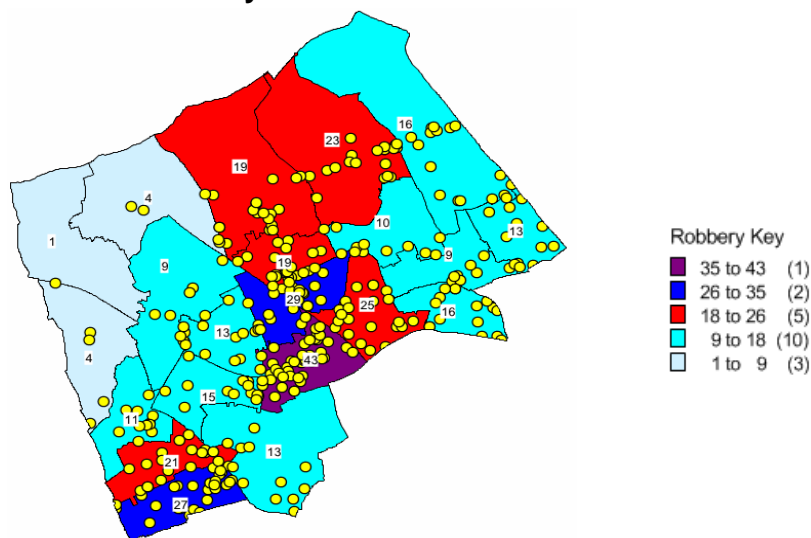




## Location

The location of personal robberies is shown in the map below. There are three main hotspots: Harrow Town Centre, South Harrow and Wealdstone.

### Personal robbery in Harrow November 2009 – October 2010



The table below shows personal robbery in Harrow broken down by ward for the most recent two calendar years. There were significant increases in personal robbery in several wards including Wealdstone, Canons and Headstone South, with significant reduction in personal robbery in Queensbury, Belmont and Pinner.

**Table 8: Personal robbery in Harrow by ward 2009 and 2010**

Ward	2009	2010	Change
Wealdstone	8	24	16
Canons	15	28	13
Headstone South	5	18	13
Hatch End	5	15	10
Harrow Weald	16	25	9
Kenton West	15	23	8
West Harrow	13	18	5
Kenton East	14	18	4
Roxeth	28	32	4
Stanmore Park	15	16	1
Harrow on the Hill	22	21	-1
Roxbourne	30	29	-1
Pinner South	6	3	-3
Edgware	26	22	-4
Marlborough	29	25	-4
Rayners Lane	16	12	-4
Greenhill	54	49	-5
Pinner	14	5	-9
Belmont	20	10	-10
Headstone North	18	8	-10
Queensbury	32	9	-23

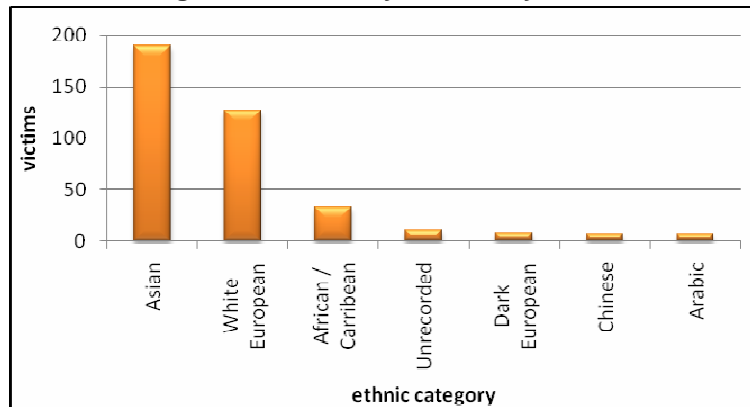
## Suspects

The graph of the ethnicity of robbery suspects in Harrow below, shows a high proportion of Black suspects and a low proportion of Asian suspects in relation to their numbers in borough population. 84% of suspects were male and 10% female. The peak age for suspects was between 18 – 27 years old. Two establishments have been linked with personal robbery, but can not be named in this document.

## Victims

The graph below shows the victim's ethnicity. The most frequent victim ethnicity is Indian/Pakistani which makes up 50% of all known victims. 73% of all victims were male and 26% were female. The peak age for victims involved in robbery offences was between 18 – 27 years old.

Figure 34: Ethnicity of robbery victim



The most frequently occurring occupations of victims are listed below:

- Student - 150
- Unemployed - 53
- Retired - 24
- Sales Assistant – 14 / Manger 11

## Offence details

Peak days for offences were Friday and Saturday. Peak times: 15:30-16:30 & 19:00-22:00hrs. The property most frequently taken was:

- Mobile phone - 143
- Cash - 119
- Necklace - 53
- Purse/Wallet - 44
- Credit Cards - 39
- Handbag - 30

The suspect was known to the victim in 29 of the robbery reports. Of the 345 Robberies, 32 of the victims reported another crime in the last 12 months.

# Snatch

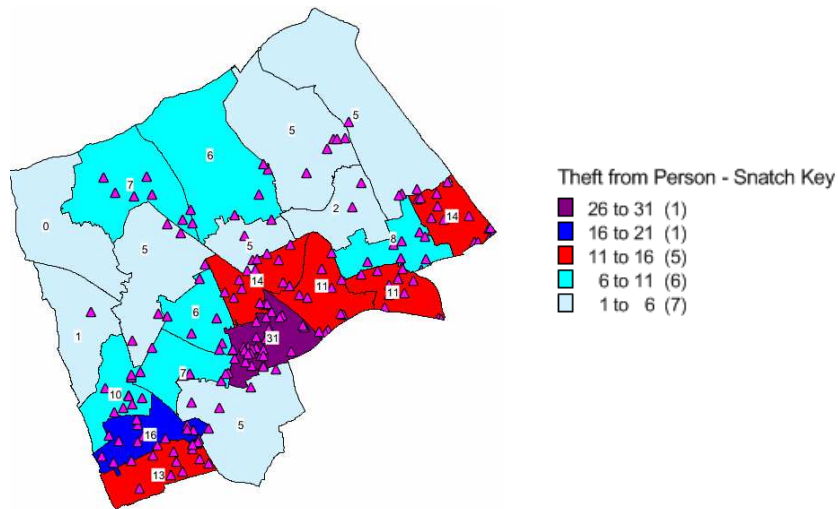
## Performance

Table 9: Annual snatch offences

Time Period	Theft from Person Offences	% change
2005/06	680	
2006/07	660	-3%
2007/08	536	-19%
2008/09	413	-23%
2009/10	461	+12%
01/04/2010-15/11/2010	151	

## Location

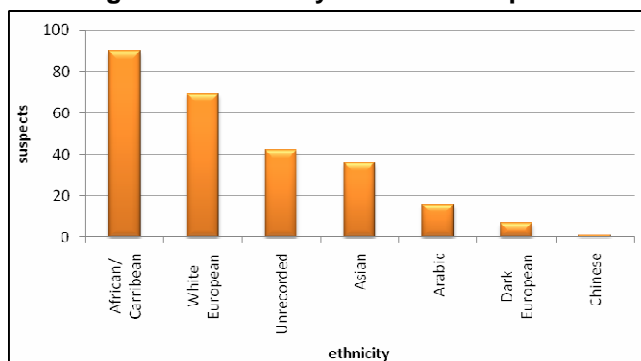
The map shows the location of theft person - snatch offences between November 2009 and October 2010. Of the 185 offences, 31 took place in Greenhill ward. South Harrow was the second major hotspot.



## Suspects

The graph below shows the ethnicity of snatch suspects. African / Caribbean suspects comprised the largest single group of suspects, with 41% of all known suspects. 87% of suspects were male, 1% were female and in 12% of cases the sex of the suspect was not recorded. The peak age for suspects involved in snatch offences was between 18 – 27 years old.

Figure 35: Ethnicity of snatch suspect



Two establishments have been linked to snatch offences, but these cannot be identified here.

## Victims

Asian victims constituted the largest single ethnic category, with 68% of all victims. 60% of all victims were female and 38% male. The peak age for victims involved in snatch offences was between 18 – 27 years old.

The five most frequently identified occupations of the victims are listed below:

- Student - 38
- Unemployed - 34
- Retired - 30
- Housewife - 11
- Sales Assistant - 7

## Offence details: property, times, days

The type of property most frequently taken during snatch offences between November 2009 and October 2010 was:

- Necklace - 76 (driven partly by gold prices)
- Mobile Phone - 72
- Currency - 37
- Handbag - 32
- Credit Cards - 24
- Purse/Wallet - 22

The suspect was known to the victim in 10 of the reported cases. Of the 185 snatch offences, 12 of the victims reported another crime in the last 12 months.

Peak days for snatch: Saturday, Tuesday and Wednesday peak times for snatch: 13:30-15:30 & 17:30-18:30hrs.

# Wounding and assault with injury

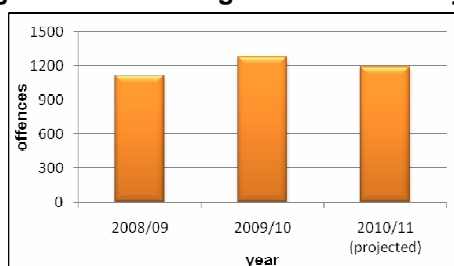
## Introduction

Wounding and assault with injury comprise the two more serious types of assault and can be contrasted with common assault. The more serious wounding offences constitute about 1/7<sup>th</sup> of combined wounding and assault with injury offences. More serious assaults also have higher levels of reporting. (Reporting rates for different offences is included in the appendix).

## Trends and levels

The chart below shows annual levels of wounding and assault with injury. After an increase in 2009/10, there was a projected decrease in wounding and assault with injury offences in 2010/11.

**Figure 36: Wounding & assault with injury**



## Location

The table shows wounding and assault by ward with the high level of offences at the top. By far the highest level of wounding and assault with injury was recorded in Greenhill, followed by Roxbourne and Wealdstone. There were substantial decreases in levels of serious assault in Harrow Weald and Headstone South.

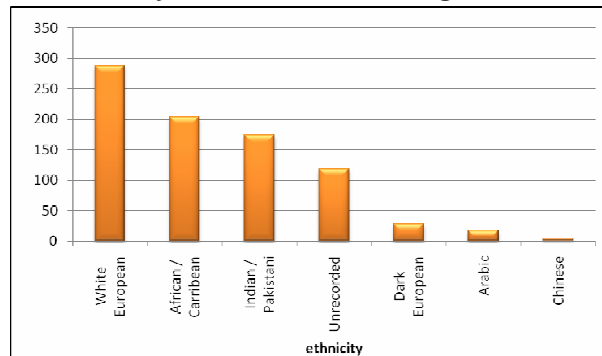
**Table 10: Wounding & assault with injury by ward**

Ward	2009	2010	Change
Greenhill	165	168	3
Roxbourne	84	94	10
Wealdstone	100	94	-6
Marlborough	96	88	-8
Roxeth	83	75	-8
Harrow on the Hill	62	74	12
Edgware	65	68	3
Stanmore Park	50	60	10
Queensbury	61	59	-2
Canons	39	49	10
Harrow Weald	69	47	-22
Rayners Lane	29	40	11
Kenton East	45	37	-8
Hatch End	37	36	-1
Pinner	31	34	3
Headstone South	54	34	-20
Kenton West	34	33	-1
Belmont	41	31	-10
West Harrow	36	30	-6
Pinner South	24	29	5
Headstone North	32	24	-8
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>1237</b>	<b>1204</b>	<b>-33</b>

## Suspects

The graph below shows the ethnicity of suspects of serious assault offences. The single largest category was White Europeans who made up 40% of suspects, followed by African Caribbean who made up 34% of suspects. African Caribbean suspects are overrepresented in the figures and Asians are underrepresented. Suspects tend to be young with the peak age category 18-27 years.

**Figure 37: Ethnicity of victim of wounding & assault with injury**

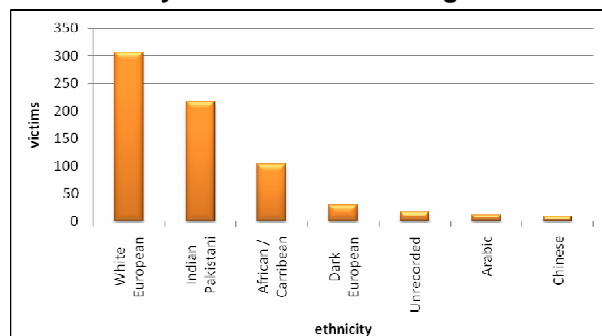


Males constituted 71% of suspects. Non-male suspects were split between female and unrecorded. 66 suspects for these offences were unemployed and 62 were students. Student suspects were associated with two establishments which are not named in this document due to the sensitivity of this information.

## Victims

The graph below shows that the most common victim ethnic profile was White European followed by Asian. 71% of victims were male and 27% female. The peak age for victims was 18 – 27.

**Figure 38: Ethnicity of victim of wounding & assault with injury**



The five most frequently occurring occupations were:

- Student - 191
- Unemployed - 144
- Driver - 32
- Manager - 27
- Sales Assistant - 20

In the violent crime cases, the suspect was known to the victim in 590 of the reports. Of the 1814 serious assault offences, 182 of the victims had reported another crime in the previous 12 months. Excluding domestic violence, peak days were Friday to Sunday. Peak times were 16:30-17:30 & 22:00-23:30hrs.

# Common assault

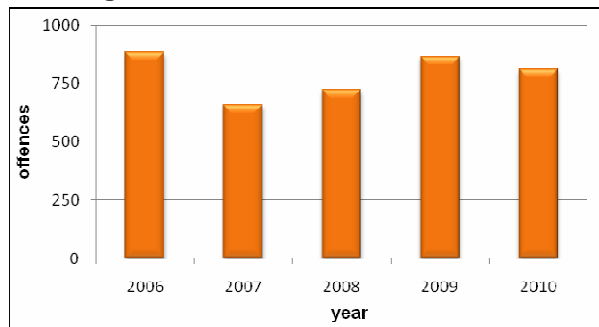
## Introduction

Common assault refers to less serious assaults and includes threats without physical contact (usually referred to as battery). From the British Crime Survey (BCS) and other sources, it is known that common assaults are often not reported to the police. According to the most recent BCS only 39% of assaults involving no or minor injuries were reported to the police.

## Performance and trends

The chart below shows annual levels of common assault. Levels of common assault fell in 2010 after two years in which it increased.

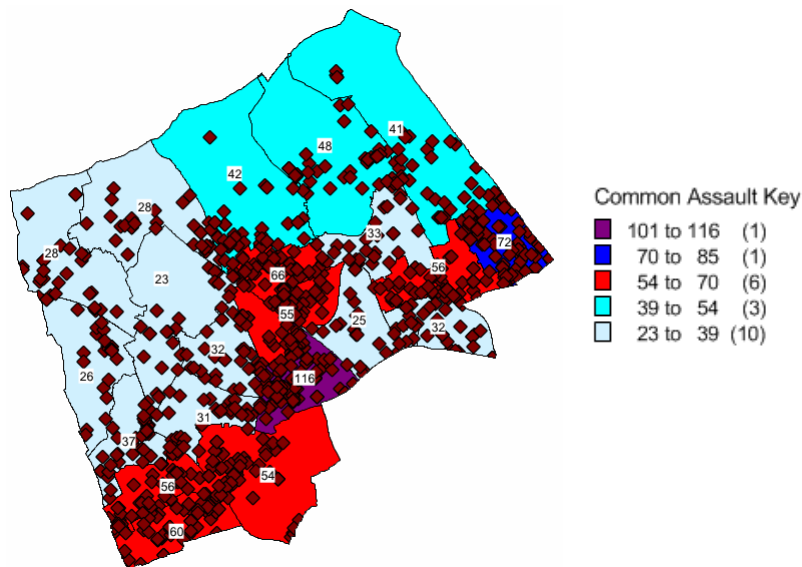
Figure 39: Annual communal assault



## Location

The map below shows points where common assaults took place as well as the number of common assaults in each ward. The ward with the highest level of common assaults was Greenhill followed by Edgware.

Location of common assault November 2009 to October 2010





The table below shows the number of common assaults for each ward for 2009 and 2010 and the change. 110 common assaults were recorded in Greenhill in 2010 almost double the ward with the second highest level of common assaults, Edgware. There was a substantial reduction in the number of common assaults in Wealdstone, with smaller reductions in Marlborough and Harrow Weald. There was an increase in common assaults in Greenhill.

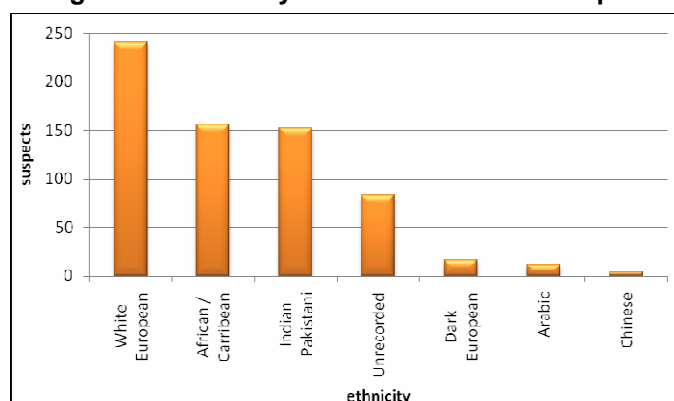
**Table 11: Common assault by wards in Harrow 2009 and 2010**

Ward	2009	2010	Change
Greenhill	93	110	17
Edgware	48	59	11
Roxeth	37	51	14
Queensbury	34	49	15
Wealdstone	73	49	-24
Roxbourne	49	48	-1
Marlborough	64	46	-18
Stanmore Park	34	43	9
Harrow on the Hill	48	42	-6
Canons	29	34	5
Harrow Weald	50	33	-17
Kenton East	37	28	-9
West Harrow	32	28	-4
Rayners Lane	37	26	-11
Hatch End	31	24	-7
Belmont	28	23	-5
Headstone North	16	23	7
Headstone South	34	23	-11
Pinner South	15	22	7
Kenton West	25	21	-4
Pinner	24	18	-6
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>838</b>	<b>800</b>	<b>-38</b>

## Suspects

The graphs below show the apparent ethnicity of common assault suspects. White European is the most common ethnic category. The number of Black suspects is similar to the number of Asian suspects, but once the numbers of these two groups in the borough population as a whole is taken into account, levels of offending are disproportionately high among the Black population and disproportionately low among the Asian population. 65% of all suspects were male, 24% female and in 11% of cases unknown. The peak age for suspects involved in common assault offences was between 18 – 27 years old.

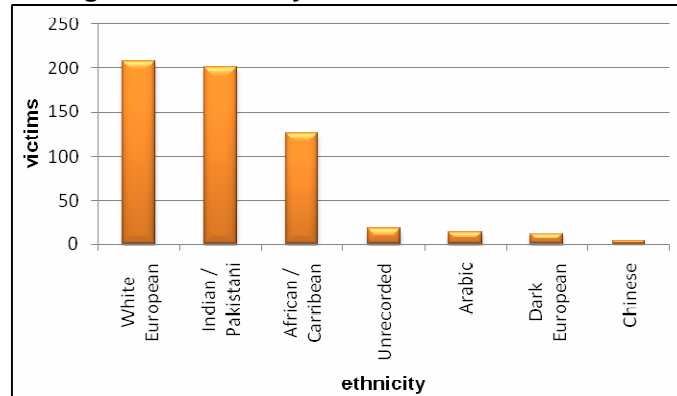
**Figure 40: Ethnicity of common assault suspect**



## Victims

The graphs below show the ethnicity of victims of common assault. The largest single category is White European, which was marginally larger than the Asian category. Once the respective sizes of the two populations are taken into account, Asians are disproportionately likely to be victims of common assault. 57% of all victims were female and 42% male. The peak age for victims involved of common assault was between 8 – 17 years old.

**Figure 41: Ethnicity of common assault victim**



The five most frequently identified occupations of the victims were:

- Student - 208
- Unemployed - 83
- Sales Assistant - 20
- Manager - 17
- Retired – 16

## Offence days and times

40% of offences were flagged as domestic violence (DV). Peak days for common assault were Thursday and Saturday. Peak times for common assault were: 14:30-16:30 & 18:00-19:30hrs

# Ambulance calls: alcohol & drugs

## Introduction

From various sources it is known that alcohol is a major contributor to crime and ASB both locally and nationally. According to the most recent British Crime Survey, 50% of victims of violence believed that the suspect was under the influence of alcohol and in 20% of cases, under the influence of drugs. In 65% of stranger violence and 37% of domestic violence, the victim believed the suspect to be under the influence of alcohol. These figures are likely to be replicated to some degree within Harrow.

## Performance and trends

Between October 2009 and September 2010, there were 744 ambulance calls in Harrow related to alcohol. This was an increase of 84 calls or 12.7% compared to the previous year. There is a strong seasonal pattern with calls peaking during the summer months and declining during the winter months. The majority of descriptions of alcohol related ambulance calls were the patient being unconscious/fainting, sick person, overdose and falls.

## Location

As the map below shows, Greenhill, Marlborough and Wealdstone wards were the most active for ambulance calls and Kenton East, Pinner South and Headstone South were the least active. A heavy concentration of alcohol related calls in these three areas is to be expected given that these wards contain 27% of licensed premises and an even higher concentration of the borough's bars and pubs. By contrast the three wards with the fewest ambulance related calls contained only 7% of licensed premises.

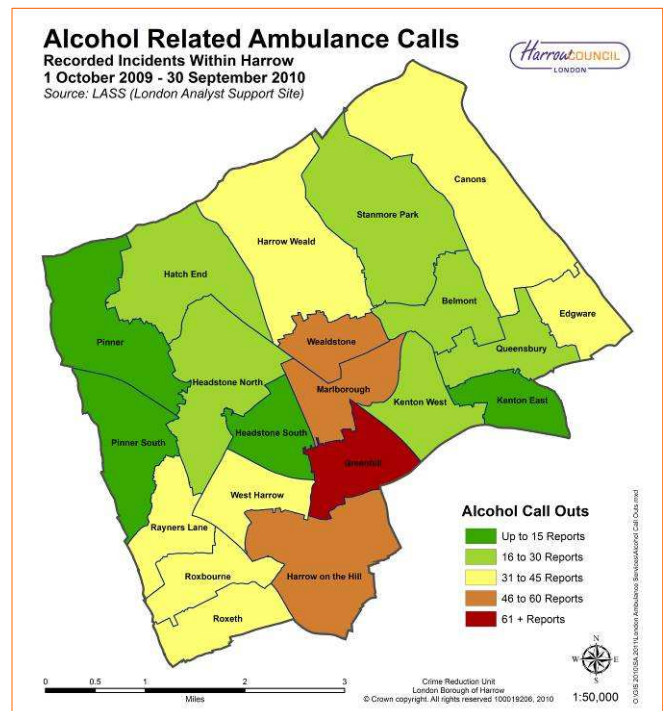
## Patients / victims

Alcohol related ambulance calls were fairly evenly spread across age groups. Approximate  $\frac{3}{4}$  of calls were for males.

## Key driver for violent crime: licensed premises

The pubs in Harrow most frequently associated with violent crime (in ascending order of importance) are:

- Trinity Bar
- Yates Wine Lodge
- O'Neils
- Crazy Horse

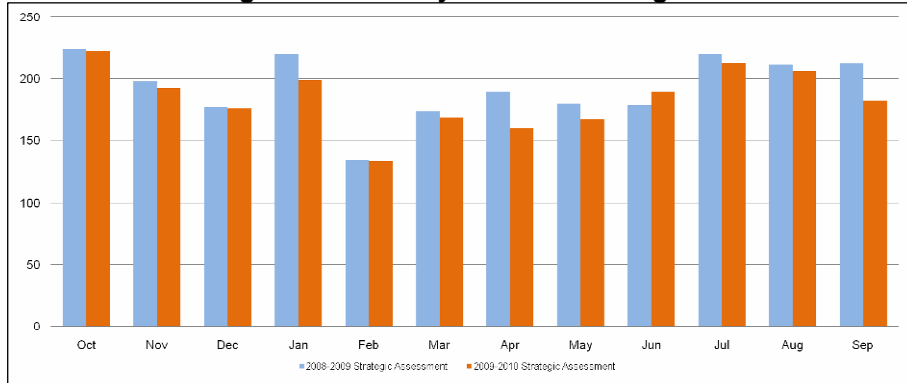


# Reports to the Fire Brigade

## Performance and trends

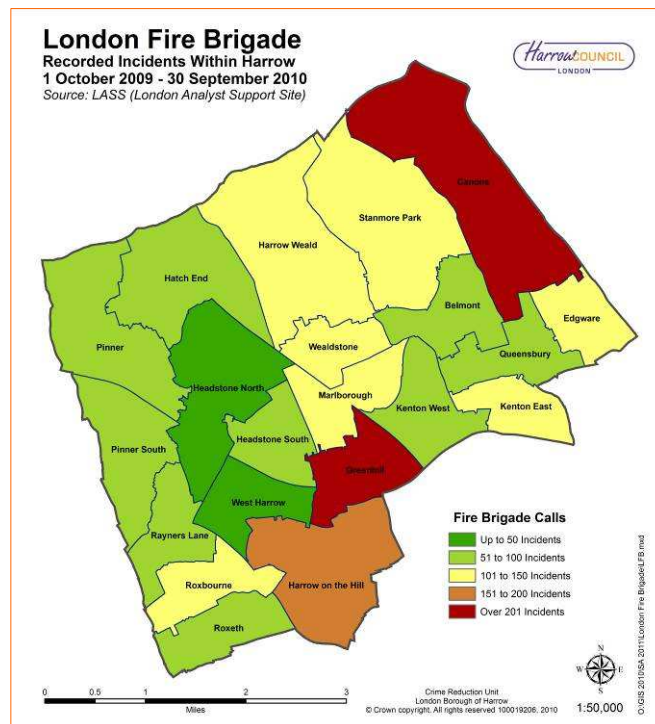
Between October 2009 and September 2010, there were 2,207 call-outs for the London Fire Brigade, a decrease of 111(4.8%) calls compared to the previous period. There was a seasonal pattern with the winter months, particularly February, showing fewer reports than the summer months. Arson in particular showed a strong seasonal pattern, despite a long-term decline.

**Figure 42: Monthly calls to Fire Brigade**



## Location

The map below shows calls to the Fire Brigade broken down by ward. Greenhill remained the busiest ward in the borough, followed by Canons. The highest number of calls to the Fire Brigade took place from Greenhill Ward and Canons Ward. Both wards recorded approximate double the borough average.



## Types of incident and times

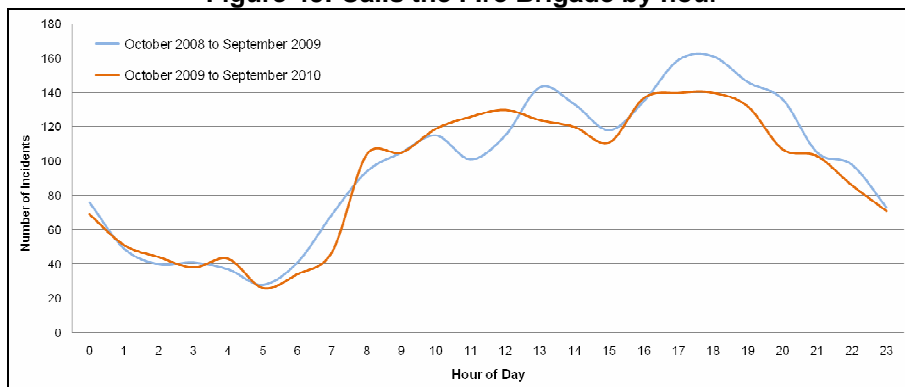
The table below shows the types of incident reported to the Fire Brigade for the past two years. The largest single category was fire to a dwelling accounting for almost 50% of incidents. Outdoor fires decreased by 20%. Fires to vehicles increased by 20%, but the base level was low and the actual increase was only 17 incidents.

**Table 12: Fire related incident Oct 2008 - Sep 2010**

Fire Types	2008-2009	2009-2010	% Change
Dwelling	602	558	-7
Other residential	282	256	-9
Outdoor	194	155	-20
Non residential	105	125	19
Outdoor structure	104	111	6
Road vehicle	82	99	20
<b>Totals:</b>	<b>1377</b>	<b>1310</b>	<b>-5%</b>

The chart below shows the time of day for calls to the Fire Brigade with the orange line showing the most recent period. There was a reduction in evening calls in the last year.

**Figure 43: Calls the Fire Brigade by hour**



# Drug misuse in Harrow

## Introduction

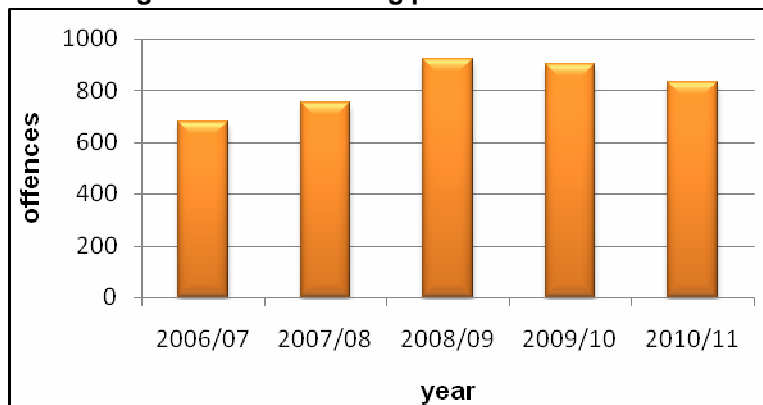
Illegal drug use comprises two main types of offences: possession and supply. Comprehensive information about the extent of illegal drug use is relatively limited as drug use does not have a direct victim and offences come to the attention of police or other agencies in a minority of cases. It is believed from national sources that about 50% of acquisitive crime is related to drugs, with theft and burglary in particular both showing a high proportion of offenders are also problem drug users. The appendix contains a section on the link between burglary and drug use in Harrow. The appendix also contains a list of the drug treatment agencies and a demographic profile of their clients.

## Performance and trends

The chart below shows annual levels of drug possession offences in Harrow. The last two years show moderate declines in the level of recorded drug possession offences. Care should be taken, however, in assuming that recorded offences reflect actual levels of illegal drug use. This is because the scale of recorded drug use is partly determined by proactive police operations.

The Home Office prevalence toolkit estimates that around 758 vulnerable young people in Harrow are potentially frequent substance users. Drug offences for Cannabis increase significantly from age 18 yrs.

**Figure 44: Annual drug possession offences**



## Location

As the table below shows, drug possession offences took place throughout the borough but with relatively high levels of concentration in Greenhill Ward as well as Marlborough and the South Harrow wards.

**Table 13: Drug possession offences in Harrow**

Ward	2009	2010
Greenhill	99	112
Marlborough	65	70
Harrow Weald	48	63
Harrow on the Hill	64	54
Kenton East	34	54
Roxbourne	54	52
Edgware	36	44
Roxeth	44	44
Canons	45	41
Wealdstone	48	41
Belmont	38	34
Headstone South	29	34
Queensbury	37	32
Kenton West	21	28
Headstone North	26	27
Stanmore Park	23	24
West Harrow	17	24
Pinner	42	22
Pinner South	18	18
Hatch End	18	15
Rayners Lane	20	11



## Appendix

### Total crime in Harrow 2009 and 2010

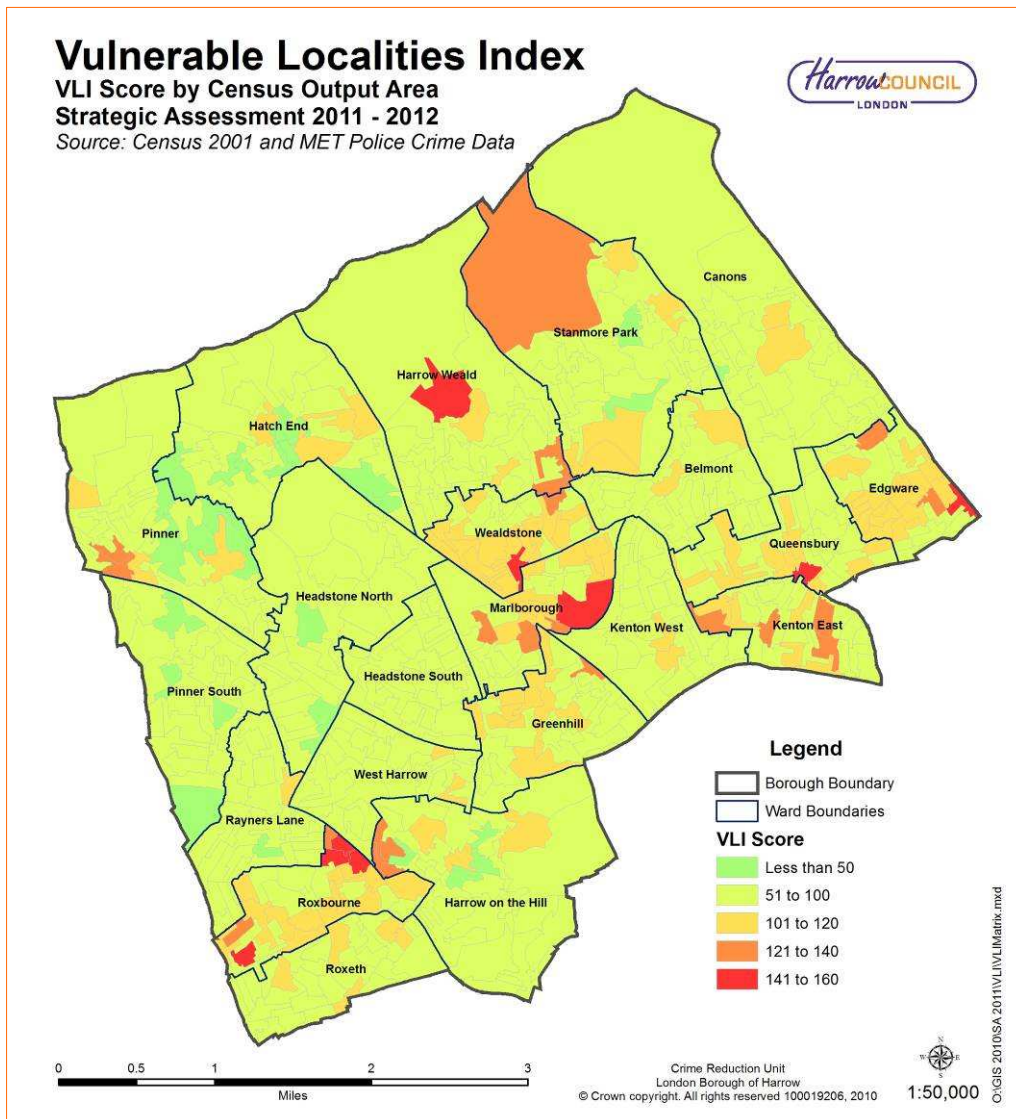
Offence category	2009	2010	Change
Murder	3	3	0
Wounding/ GBH	197	206	9
Assault with injury	1074	1024	-50
Common assault	865	814	-51
Offensive weapon	89	58	-31
Harassment	961	1040	79
Other violence	207	242	35
Total violence against the person	3396	3387	-9
Rape	63	63	0
Other sexual	146	122	-24
Total sexual offences	209	185	-24
Personal property	419	423	4
Business property	51	46	-5
Total robbery	470	469	-1
Burglary in a dwelling	1741	1744	3
Burglary in other buildings	609	583	-26
Total burglary	2350	2327	-23
Theft/ taking of motor vehicle	334	372	38
Theft from motor vehicle	1642	1759	117
Motor vehicle interference & tampering	152	118	-34
Theft from shops	722	646	-76
Theft Person	442	524	82
Theft/ taking of pedal cycles	151	143	-8
Other theft	1489	1582	93
Handling stolen goods	32	23	-9
Total theft and handling	4964	5167	203
Total fraud	855	1006	151
Criminal damage to a dwelling	447	334	-113
Criminal damage to other buildings	191	157	-34
Criminal damage to motor vehicle	822	796	-26
Other criminal damage	445	379	-66
Total criminal damage	1905	1666	-239
Drug trafficking	71	43	-28
Possession of drugs	845	885	40
Other drugs	2	4	2
Total drugs	918	932	14
Total other	219	216	-3
<b>Total Notifiable Offences</b>	<b>15286</b>	<b>15355</b>	<b>69</b>

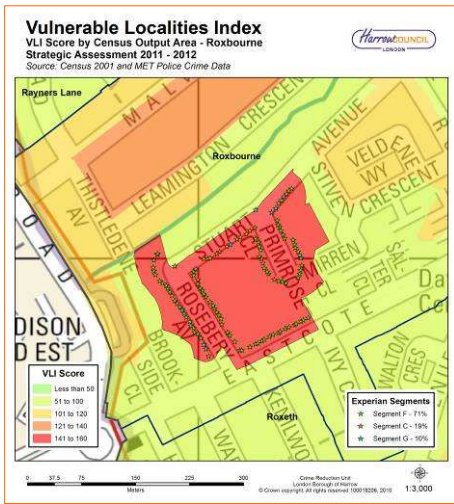
## Vulnerable Localities Index

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

There are six indicators that are used in the creation of the map below. These indicators included; Criminal Damage (October 2009 - November 2010), Residential Burglary (October 2009 to November 2010), Income Deprivation (Census 2001), Employment Deprivation (Census 2001), Education Attainment (Census 2001) and Young People aged 15 to 24 (Census 2001). Each indicator was graded by the number of households and populations within each Census Output Area. Each Output Area contained an average population (325) and an average number of households (127) for each area.

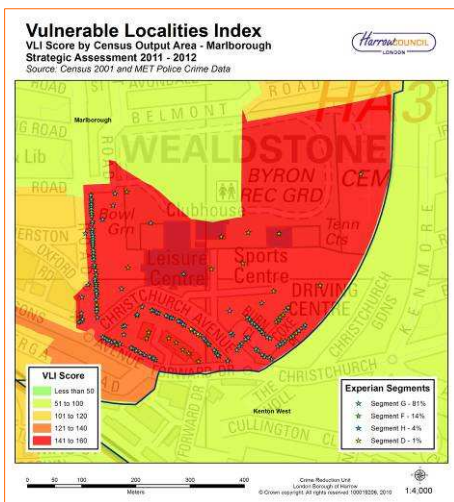
The Jill Dando Institute has defined a vulnerable area as having a score of 200 or above, although Harrow has not currently met this level it is important to observe areas that can potentially head in this direction. The map below shows that there was several output areas that have achieved high scores over 141 points and the highest rating was just below 160 points.





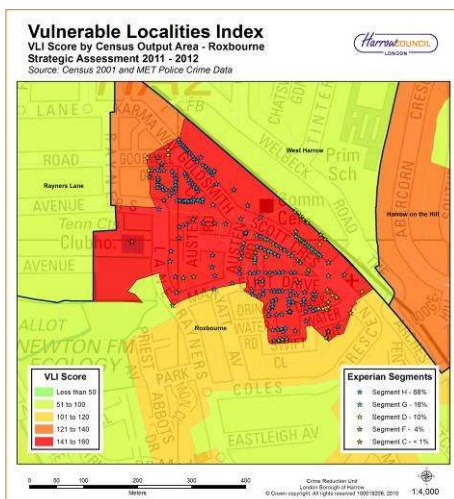
## Roxbourne

This area in west Roxbourne has been identified as the most vulnerable area in all of Harrow. This area has approximately 132 households and has an estimated population of 350 residents. During the time period of October 2009 and September 2010 there were six Residential burglaries in this area where the average VLI rate for Harrow is three, fortunately there were no reports of criminal damage. Some of the reasons this area is vulnerable relate to the lower scores of education attainment and an above average number of young people living in the area.



## Marlborough

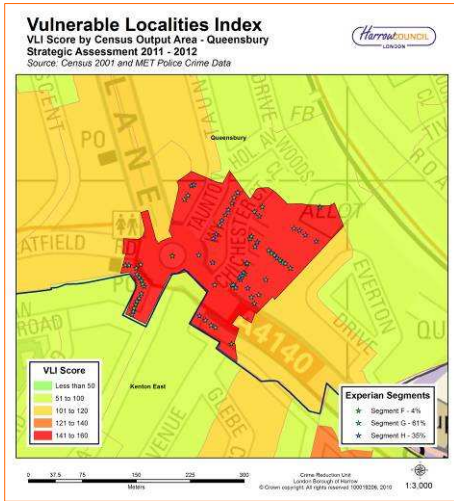
This area in Marlborough has become the second most vulnerable area in Harrow. Although the area is larger than most, a large portion of the households are located along the west and south areas of the output area. It is also a focal point for activity as Harpers Leisure Centre is located here. This output area contains 149 households and approximately 380 residents living in this area. During the time period of October 2009 and September 2010 there were 10 reports of residential burglary, and 10 reports of criminal damage in the area. These figures were more than three times the average for the borough.



## Roxbourne

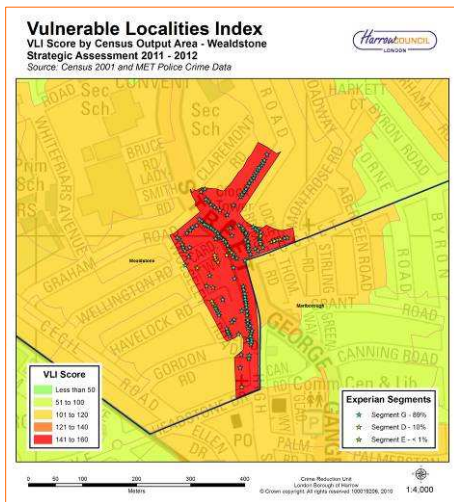
This area in east Roxbourne has been identified as the third, fourth and fifth most vulnerable area in all of Harrow. There are three output areas that reflect very similar traits. Within this area, with exception of a select few homes along the north-east area are all contained within the 'Rayners Lane Estate'. This area contains around 357 homes and approximately 1015 residents. It also falls short in many of the factors used during the VLI Matrix. Over 40% of households in this area have low education attainment and are three times more deprived and 2.25 times more likely to be unemployed than the average in Harrow. There have been 32 acts of criminal damage which is ten times the average, and 2 burglaries. 16% of the residents who live here are between the ages of 15 and 24 which are above average for Harrow.





## Queensbury

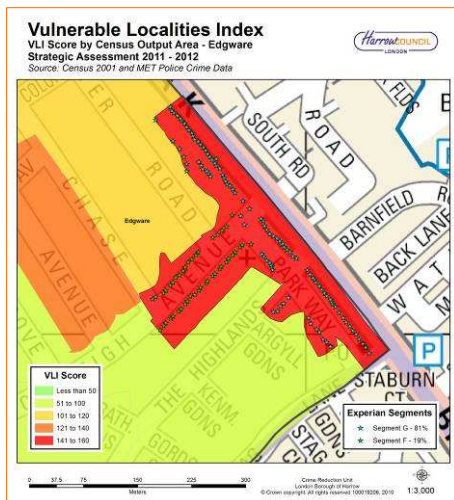
This area in Queensbury has been identified as the sixth most vulnerable area in Harrow. This area has approximately 118 households and has an estimated population of 327 residents. During the time period of October 2009 and September 2010 there were nine residential burglaries which is three times the average and eleven reports of criminal damage again well above average. This area also has low education attainment and has double the unemployment rate and are two times more deprived than the average for Harrow.



## Marlborough

This area in west Wealdstone has been identified as the seventh most vulnerable area in all of Harrow. This area has approximately 134 households and has an estimated population of 261 residents. During the time period of October 2009 and September 2010 there were seven residential burglaries which is more than double the average and eleven reports of criminal damage which is three and a half times Harrow's average. This area is twice as deprived and unemployment is nearly double the average in Harrow. Around 41% of the population here has low education attainment and there is a slight above average number of young people living here.

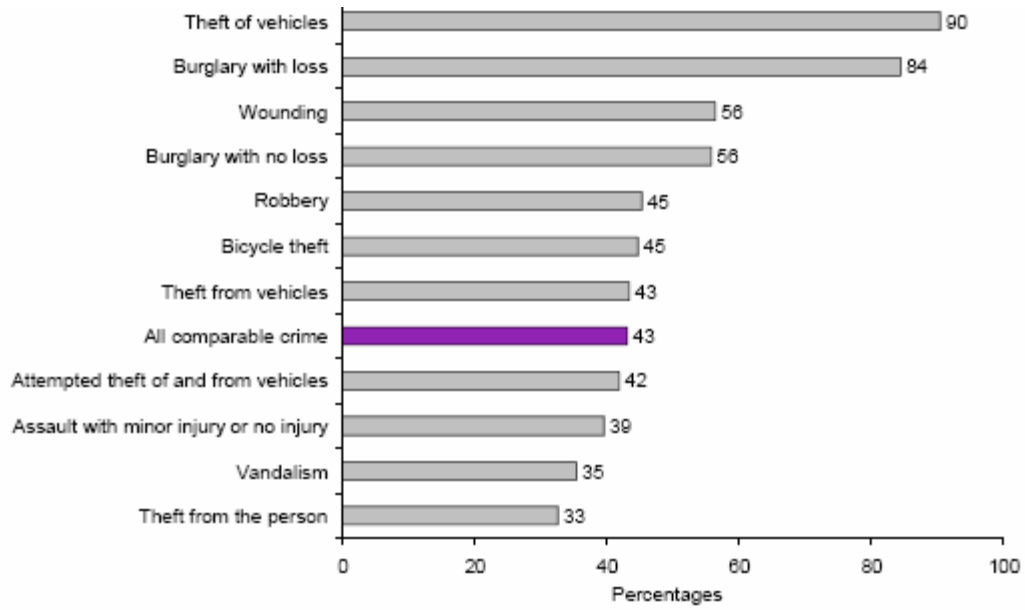
This area is also part of the 'Dispersal Zone' that has been in place since April 2009 and is in effect until April 2011.



## Edgware

This area in Edgware has been identified as the seventh most vulnerable area in Harrow. This area has approximately 125 households and has an estimated population of 303 people. During the time period of October 2009 and September 2010 there were three Residential burglaries which is average for the borough and there were 26 reports of criminal damage, which is over eight times the average. This area is also twice as deprived and unemployment is more than double the average in Harrow. Around 47% of the population here has low education attainment.

## Reporting rates for different offences



Source: British Crime Survey 2010

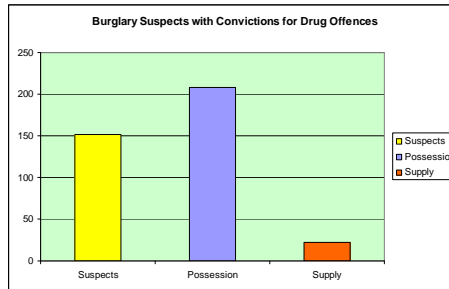
# Relationship between burglary and drugs in Harrow

## BURGLARY ARRESTS/DRUGS

During the period 01/04/2010 to 11/01/2011 there has been 171 arrests for burglary (152 suspects).

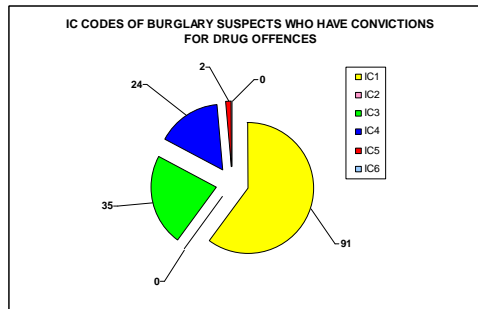
From the list of suspects arrested for burglary, the chart on the right shows the number of suspects (152), the number of drug convictions for Possession (208), and the number of drug convictions for Supply (22).

The charts below show the number of occasions suspects have been convicted for possession/supply of drugs

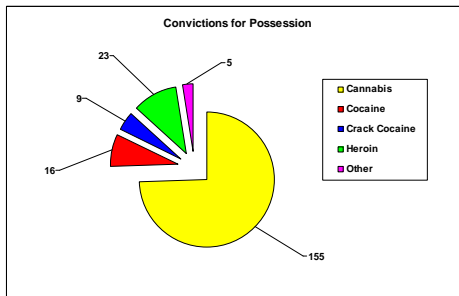


Number of Convictions for Possession	Number of Suspects	Number of Convictions for Supply	Number of Suspects
1	29	1	0
2	15	2	1
3	4	3	0
4	7	4	2
5	8	5	1
6	6	6	0
7	2	7	1
8	0	8	0
9	1	9	0
10	1	10	0

Raw figures



## BURGLARY ARRESTS/DRUGS

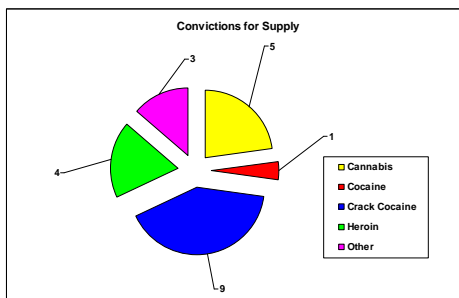


• As the graphs on the left show, Cannabis is the most popular drug with which suspects are convicted for having possession of (155), followed by Heroin (23) and Cocaine(16).

Crack cocaine comes top for convictions of drug supply (9), followed by Cannabis (5) and Heroin (4).

• Of the 152 suspects arrested for burglary, 78 (51.3%) have no convictions for drug offences.

• 51 of the 74 convicted of drug offences have PNC Warning Signals for drugs.



## Drug treatment agencies in Harrow

Service	Gender	Age	Ethnic Group	Choice of drugs	Total number of discharge
<b>CDP</b>	21 Male 3 Female	3 18-24 13 25-34 7 35-44 1 45-64 0 65+	15 White 6 Asian/Asian British 2 Black/Black British 1 Other	6 Opiates only 14 Opiates and Crack 1 Crack only 1 Cocaine 2 Cannabis 2 Adjunctive alcohol use	In treatment: 24 <u>Exits</u> Planned: 2
<b>CNWL Harrow Alcohol &amp; Drug Service</b>	210 Male 58 Female	34 18-24 115 25-34 88 35-44 30 45-64 1 65+	173 White 49 Asian/Asian British 15 Black/Black British 25 Other	119 Opiates only 110 Opiates and Crack 10 Crack 7 Cocaine 10 Cannabis 1 Other 53 Adjunctive alcohol use	In treatment: 268 <u>Exits</u> Planned: 61 Referred on: 42 Unplanned Dropped out: 24 Prison: 3 Other: 4
<b>Compass</b>	101 Male 29 Female	14 18-24 46 25-34 50 35-44 20 45-64 0 65+	88 White 23 Asian or Asian British 3 Black or Black British 9 Other	63 Opiates only 61 Opiates and Crack 3 Cocaine 2 Cannabis 1 Other 35 Adjunctive alcohol use	In treatment: 130 <u>Exits</u> Planned: Referred on: Unplanned Dropped out: 2 Prison: 0 Other: 0
<b>EACH</b>	154 Male 42 Female	39 18-24 68 25-34 66 35-44 22 45-64 1 65+	92 White 27 Asian or Asian British 59 Black or Black British 18 Other	27 Opiates only 23 Opiates and Crack 15 Crack 26 Cocaine 1 Amphetamines 58 Cannabis 46 Other 56 Adjunctive alcohol use	In treatment: 196 <u>Exits</u> Planned: 47 Referred on: 3 Unplanned Dropped out: 28 Prison: 5 Other: 2
<b>WDP</b>	103 Male 31 Female	7 18-24 50 25-34 36 35-44 41 45-64 0 65+	92 White 33 Asian/Asian British 5 Black or Black British 4 Other	102 Opiates only 32 Opiates and Crack 6 Adjunctive alcohol use	In treatment: 134 <u>Exits</u> Planned: Referred on: 1 Unplanned Dropped out: 1 Prison: 0 Other: 0



## Data sources

This report makes use of a wide variety of data sources to help describe Harrow's crime and disorder problems. These datasets include:

- CAD - Control and Dispatch
  - phone calls to police & 999 operators
- CRIS - Crime Reporting Information System
  - Metropolitan Police crime data
- Experian Datasets of Harrow
  - Harrow Segmentation of households in Harrow
- LASS - London Analyst Support Site
  - Ambulance
  - Fire
  - British Transport Police
  - Transportation for London
- MVM / M3 - Harrow Council Database
  - Graffiti
  - Fly tipping
  - Street Cleaning
  - Vehicle
  - Noise