

Overview and Scrutiny Committee

SUPPLEMENTAL AGENDA

DATE: Tuesday 14 June 2011

AGENDA - PART I

8. COMMUNITY SAFETY PLAN (Pages 1 - 32)

Report of the Assistant Chief Executive.

9. SAFER HARROW ANNUAL STRATEGIC ASSESSMENT 2011/12 (Pages 33 - 98)

Report of the Assistant Chief Executive.

AGENDA - PART II

Nil

Note: In accordance with the Local Government (Access to Information) Act 1985, the following agenda items have been admitted late to the agenda by virtue of the special circumstances and urgency detailed below:-

Agenda item

Special Circumstances/Grounds for Urgency

8. Community Safety Plan

There were delays in collecting and collating data on which the Strategic Assessment was based, which in turned delayed the production of the Community Safety Plan. The Plan is, however, a statutory plan which needs to be adopted by Council and should be considered as near to the beginning of the period to which

it applies as possible.

Members are therefore requested to consider the Plan, as a matter of urgency.

9. Safer Harrow Annual
Strategic Assessment
2011/12

There were delays in collecting and collating data on which the Strategic Assessment was based. Members are requested to consider this report as a matter of urgency due to its link with the Community Safety Plan, which appears elsewhere on the agenda.

**REPORT FOR: OVERVIEW AND
SCRUTINY COMMITTEE
AND SCRUTINY SUB-
COMMITTEES**

Date of Meeting:	14 th June 2011
Subject:	Community Safety Plan
Responsible Officer:	Tom Whiting, Assistant Chief Executive
Scrutiny Lead Member area:	Safer and Stronger Communities
Exempt:	No
Enclosures:	Community Safety Plan

Section 1 – Summary and Recommendations

This report introduces the Community Safety Plan which brings together the plans of the Council, the Police and the Probation Service as well as a range of other agencies to address the crime and anti-social issues identified in the Strategic Assessment.

Recommendations:

The Overview and Scrutiny Committee are recommended to comment on the Community Safety Plan prior to its submission to Cabinet

Section 2 – Report

Introductory paragraph

This report introduces the Community Safety Plan for 2011 - 2014. The Plan is a product of joint working between the Council, the Police and the Probation Service and a number of other organisations concerned with reducing crime and anti-social behaviour in Harrow. The Plan concentrates on the main crime and anti-social behaviour issues identified in the Strategic Assessment which appears elsewhere on the agenda.

The Plan covers a three year period but is most fully developed for the current year with ambitions for years two and three which are subject to change to accommodate the pattern of crime at those times.

The Plan will be overseen and monitored by Safer Harrow, part of Harrow Strategic Partnership.

Financial Implications

The actions set out in the Community Safety Plan are within the budgets of the organisations responsible for them and, if they are dependent on additional funding from external sources, they will not be implemented until such funding is secured.

Performance Issues

The actions set out in the Community safety Plan will be added into the Safer Harrow performance management process and progress reviewed at each Safer Harrow meeting.

Environmental Impact

While not a highlighted area of activity, Safer Harrow will continue to bring a partnership approach to environmental crime including litter, graffiti and fly-tipping.

Risk Management Implications

The risks inherent in the Community Safety Plan will be added to the risk register maintained by Safer Harrow.

Corporate Priorities

This relates to the corporate priority of keeping neighbourhoods clean, green and safe.

Section 3 - Contact Details and Background Papers

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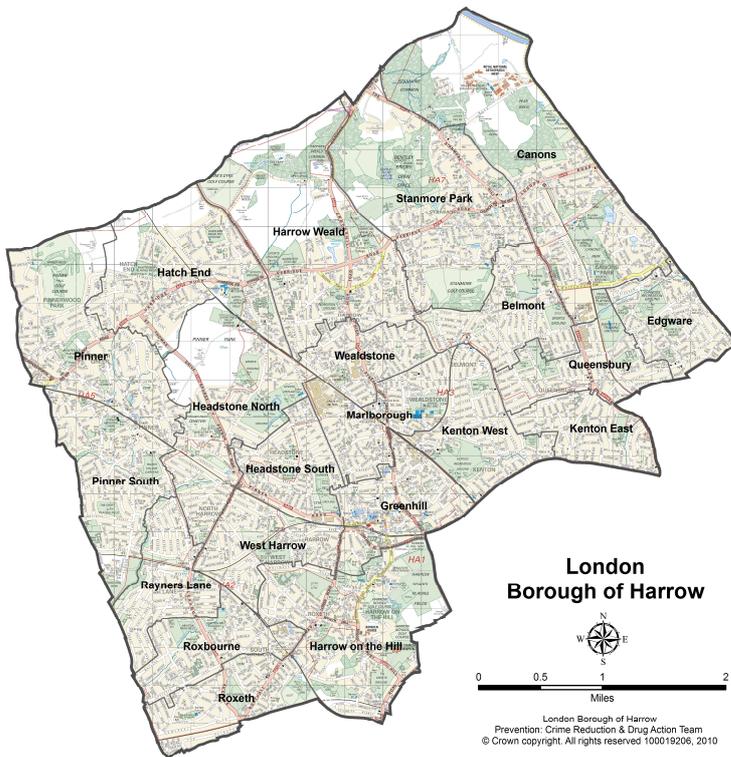
Background Papers: Harrow Strategic Assessment

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Community Safety Plan

2011 – 2014



Foreword by Borough Commander; Chief Executive and Portfolio Holder for Environment and Community Safety

Welcome to Harrow's Community Safety Plan covering the three years 2011/12 to 2014/15.

The Community Safety Plan sets out how the Police, the Council, the Probation Service, the NHS, the Fire Service, the voluntary and community sector and individuals can all contribute to reducing crime, disorder and anti-social behaviour and keeping everyone in Harrow safe.

Community Safety is about:

Police action to detect and arrest offenders, to deter crime, to give advice to keep people and property safe and to reassure communities that their safety concerns are addressed,

Council action to safeguard vulnerable people –children, young people and adults, to provide activities that engage young people and divert them from crime and anti-social behaviour to reduce offending and re-offending, to keep the Borough clean and tidy, to operate public CCTV, to intervene to reduce anti-social behaviour, to reduce domestic and sexual violence and to reduce race, hate and religious crime and reduce community tensions;

Probation action to protect the public by supervising offenders in the community and to reduce re-offending;

NHS action to provide substance misuse education and treatment services;

Fire Brigade action to help people stay safe from fire and other emergencies, in the home, at work and in London's other buildings, to respond to emergencies, to make sure London is prepared for a major incident or emergency; and to take urgent enforcement action when we believe public safety is being put at risk in buildings;

Voluntary and Community action to support individuals at risk of offending and communities at risk of crime and anti-social behaviour; and

Individual action to become a Neighbourhood Champion, to take responsibility for your own behaviour and actions, to report crime and anti-social behaviour and to support each other if threatened by crime.

As this range of activity shows, community safety is a complex series of issues that cannot be successfully tackled by any agency working alone so representatives of all of the groups listed meet together as the Safer Harrow group to plan how best to reduce crime and anti-social behaviour. Our ideas and actions for 2011/12 and the two years beyond are set out in this plan.



Dal Babu
Borough Commander,
Harrow Police



Michael Lockwood
Chief Executive
Harrow Council



Councillor Phillip O'Dell
Portfolio Holder, Community Safety
Harrow Council

Contents

Foreword by Borough Commander / Chief Executive / Portfolio holder	2
Introduction: What is the Community Safety Plan?	4
The nature and future of Safer Harrow	5
Funding	6
Consultation with Harrow residents and stakeholders	7
Emerging Issues	9
Summary of Harrow's crime and disorder problems	10
Performance: 2007/08 – 2010/11	10
Recent performance and trends	11
Safer Harrow's crime and ASB priorities	12
Residential burglary and other serious acquisitive crime	13
Violent offences	14
Anti social behaviour (ASB)	15
Domestic violence and violence against women and girls	17
Young people – reducing offending and victimisation	19
Drug misuse	20
Reducing reoffending	23
How the Plan will be implemented and monitored	24
Appendix A.....	25
Significant recent and future criminal justice changes	25
Safer Harrow's consultation methods	28

Introduction: What is the Community Safety Plan?

The Police and Justice Act 2006 requires Community Safety Partnerships to produce Community Safety Plans. Community Safety Plans build on the analysis of crime trends and totals that is carried out by the Community Safety Partnership each that leads to the production of a Strategic Analysis. The Community Safety Plan sets out how the partnership intends to respond to the local crime landscape. This Community Safety Plan covers the period 2011/2014 although in much more detail for 2011/12 than the later years as the plan will be refreshed each year to reflect up to date conditions.

This Community Safety Plan has been produced using detailed analysis to ensure that it reflects the priorities for Harrow and all those who live, work, and learn in our borough, and those who visit.

This Plan also sets out development areas for the Community Safety Partnership, which locally is called Safer Harrow, to ensure it remains a strong and sustainable partnership with a strategic focus and effective performance management.

This purpose of this document is not to analyse crime and Anti-Social Behaviour (ASB) problems in Harrow. A detailed analysis of recent crime patterns can be found in the Strategic Assessment published in March 2011 and on which the actions proposed in this plan are based. Instead the focus of this plan is on how to tackle crime and ASB problems.

Purpose of the Safer Communities Plan

This Plan describes the work of the Council, the Police and partner agencies to reduce crime and create safer and stronger communities across Harrow by:

- Identifying priority community safety issues and geographical areas based on our strategic assessment.
- Working in partnership with other organisations to keep the Borough clean, green and safe
- Communicating with and involving people in Harrow to address the issues that matter most to them.
- Mainstreaming community safety activity within the Council's service plans and those of partner agencies.
- Leading and supporting Safer Harrow in delivering safer communities.

The nature and future of Safer Harrow

What is Safer Harrow?

Safer Harrow is the name of the Community Safety Partnership that was set up following the 1998 Crime and Disorder Act. Partnership approaches are largely built on the premise that no single agency can deal with, or be responsible for dealing with, complex community safety and crime problems and that success will come through joint working.

The Partnership comprises:

- Harrow Police
- Harrow Council
- Harrow Probation
- Voluntary sector organisations
- Harrow Fire Service
- NHS Harrow
- The Metropolitan Police Authority (MPA)

Partners bring different skills and services to Safer Harrow. The police and the probation service, who both have as their core role the reduction of crime and disorder, play a very active role in Safer Harrow while for other partners, community safety is a less central issue. However, all contributions are important and the range of different contributors to improving community safety in Harrow means that extensive coordination is needed. This is reflected in number and specialisation of the co-ordination and strategy groups through which Safer Harrow addresses its concerns.

In terms of formal structure or governance, Safer Harrow comprises a number of forums that facilitate delivery and coordination.

- At a strategic level, community safety is coordinated by the **Safer Harrow**, which includes senior managers from the partner agencies and meets quarterly;
- At an operational level, a high level body called the **Joint Agency Tasking and Coordinating Group (JATCG)** meets monthly to discuss operational issues that are persistent, topical or impact on large numbers of residents.
- The **Anti-Social Behaviour Action Group (ASBAG)** meets monthly to tackle lower level anti-social behaviour problems of individuals or of particular areas.
- **Multi-Agency Public Protection Arrangements (MAPPA)** targets the most serious sexual and violent offenders and comprises Police, Probation and the Prison Service.
- The **Drug Action Team (DAT)** commissions treatment, education and preventative services for people with substance misuse problems
- The **Multi Agency Risk Assessment Committee (MARAC)** co-ordinates work to address repeat victimisation from domestic violence
- **Domestic Violence Forum** – partnership group for practitioners
- **Hate Crime Forum (HCF)** is the lead agency working on race faith hate crime issues. It meets quarterly and is composed of police, community representatives and council officers.
- A number of other agencies have a duty to cooperate including Children's Services and the Youth Offending Team

These formal groups are supported by practitioner groups that share information and good practice, groups that bring the experience of victimisation or public concerns to the Partnership and regular contact between and within agencies.

Safer Harrow is only able to influence certain community safety and criminal justice services that are delivered locally. Prisons and courts for example, are managed and administered centrally.

Financial savings from partnership interventions will often not return to organisation making the investment and sometimes not to organisations within the partnership at all such as the Prison Service and Courts Service who can benefit financially from Safer Harrow's interventions.

The future of Safer Harrow

In December 2010, five secretaries of state, including the Home Secretary and the Justice Secretary, set out the government's view about the future of community safety partnerships. The government intends that partnerships will continue to be statutory, but wants them to be more action focused. Regulations around partnerships will be reduced in the next year although their impact currently is slight and the impact of this change is not expected to be significant.

Funding

The Government's public sector spending plans involve significant reductions in funding for all the agencies involved in criminal justice over the next three years. How these reductions will impact on the ability of individual agencies to support the community safety agenda will only be known as detailed budgets are drawn up. However, for the current year, some examples of the decisions already made give an indication of the impact that changes to funding will have. For the Police, the overtime budget has been reduced by 28% which will have an impact on the flexibility to respond to peaks in demand for police activity. Similarly, the loss of a £148,000 fund for discretionary spending will reduce the number and extent of local initiatives to address specific local issues.

For the Fire Service, although the overall budget for London has been reduced by some £39m, the impact has been offset by the use of reserves to ensure staff numbers are maintained. However, a local initiatives fund of £72,000 has been closed.

For the Council, spending reductions have been experienced in both general support and specific grants for particular areas of work. For example, the Youth Offending Team's direct grant from the Government has been reduced by £150,000 while the budget for generic young people's services will be reduced by £750,000 resulting in a reduction in the range, quantity and quality of services than will be able to be provided. The loss of funding to the Council also means that, in turn, the Council's support for the voluntary and community sector will reduce affecting a range of services that the Community has come to rely upon.

The NHS nationally has an increased cash budget but has a target to save £20bn over the next 5 years. Locally, the Primary Care Trust has a deficit which requires compensatory spending reductions of 15% in all services.

The budgets of the Police, Probation and Fire Services are focused exclusively on community safety work. In addition, significant mainstream resources from Harrow Council, and the Primary Care Trust, contribute towards reducing offending behaviour in the borough.

Consultation with Harrow residents and stakeholders

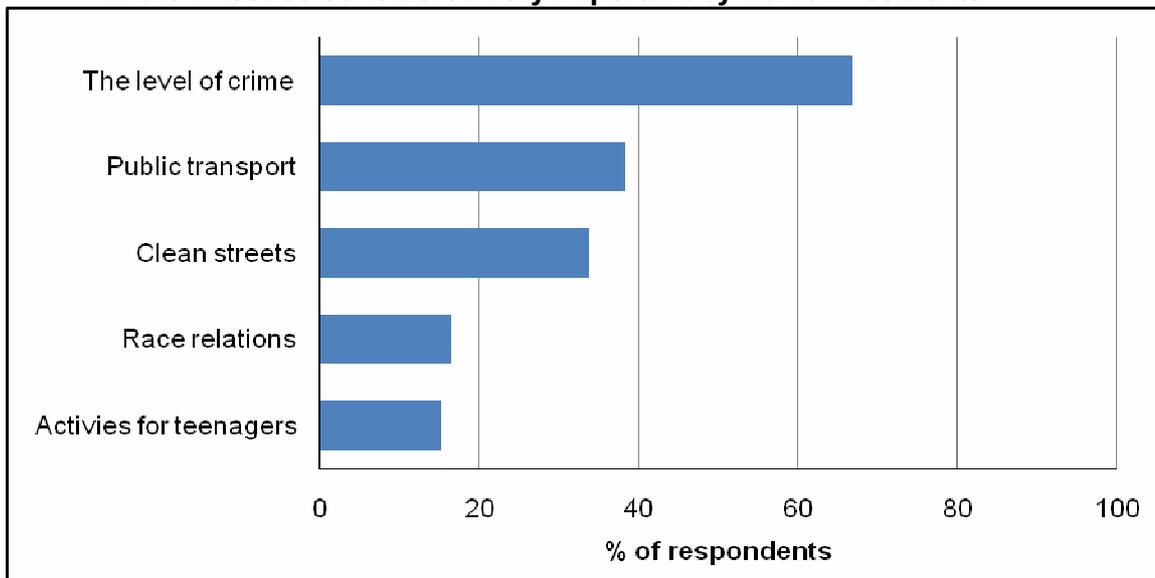
Consultation is undertaken regularly by the various partners in Safer Harrow including relating to day to day problems as well as on broader issues. Consultation also takes place on what community safety issues should be prioritised and what actions should be taken to address particular issues.

As part of the Community Safety Plan, it is necessary to consult residents on what they think the priorities should be. The agencies that make up Safer Harrow engage in a variety of methods of consultation to ensure that residents' views are reflected in what they prioritise and how they tackle crime and ASB problems. A full list of the consultation methods and the consultation undertaken in the last year is included in Appendix A.

How important do residents rank crime and ASB compared to other issues?

The chart below shows the extent to which respondents rated a variety of issues as important. Respondents ranked the level of crime as the single most important issue. Similar high rankings of the importance of crime and ASB have been obtained in the recent past with other methods, for example the Place Survey in 2009 and 2008.

Chart 1: Issues considered very important by Harrow residents



Source: Residents Panel, October 2010: 1190 people who are broadly representative of the Borough as a whole

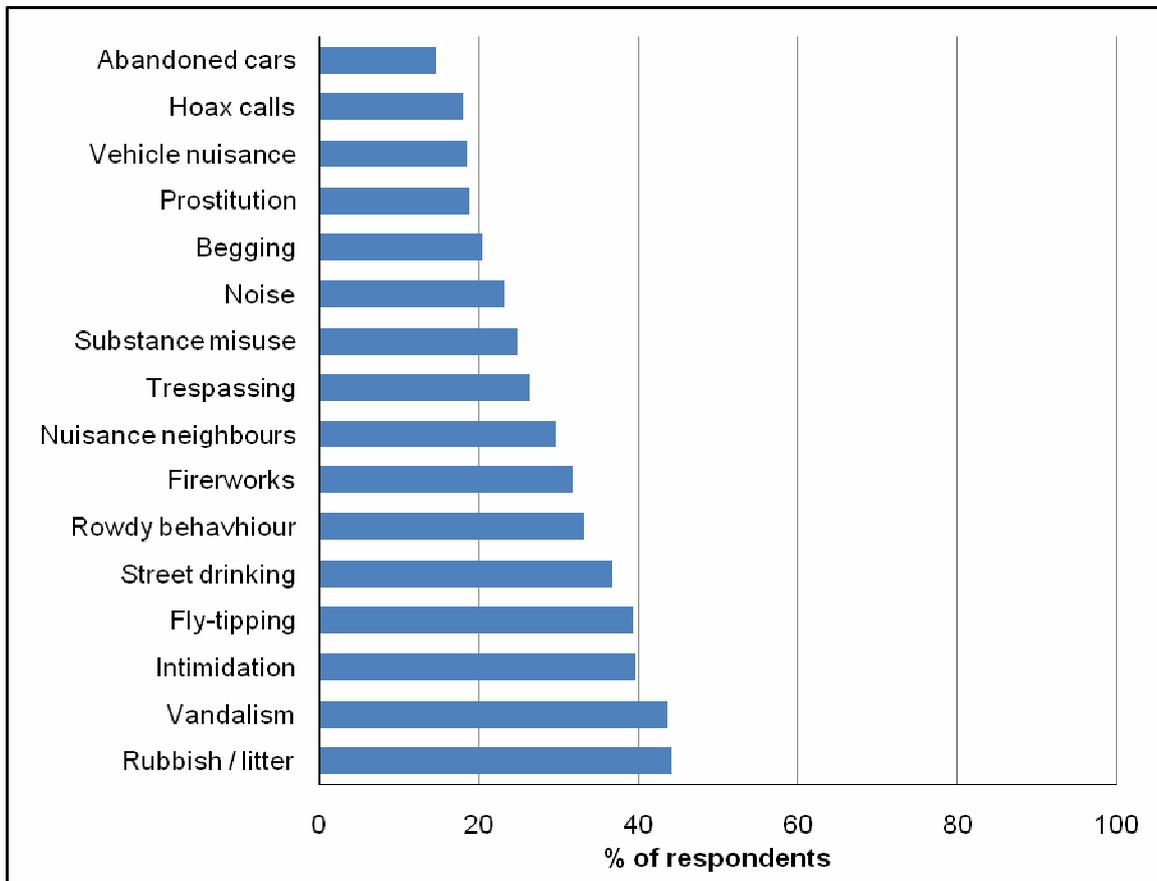
Which crime and ASB issues do residents want prioritised?

Residents in Harrow are regularly asked which crimes and types of ASB they want prioritised by the Police, Harrow Council and other partners. The methods used include surveys and focus groups.

At focus groups, participants initially ranked violent crime as the most important, but during subsequent discussion in which participants focused more clearly on what was a problem in their local areas, ASB was identified as a more frequent problem. In particular, litter and fly-tipping were frequently mentioned. Hate crime and domestic violence were not ranked as high priorities.

The chart below shows the extent to which residents were concerned about different types of ASB in Harrow. A comparatively high proportion of residents were concerned about litter and fly-tipping. Vandalism and intimidation/harassment were also concerns. Issues such as abandoned vehicles and prostitution were less of a concern.

Chart 2: Which types of ASB residents were very concerned about



Source: Residents' Panel, October 2010

The Public Attitudes Survey, which a high quality survey commissioned by the Metropolitan Police, and produced data for each borough, suggests that the Police are concentrating on issue that matter to Harrow residents. Almost 80% of respondents thought that the Police understood issues that affect their community and 70% thought that the Police deal with things that matter to people in their community. Overall 85% of residents were satisfied

Emerging Issues

A Police analysis of emerging issues has identified the following topics as having an impact of community safety:

- Olympics and Paralympics 2012
- Reductions in public expenditure
- Identity Fraud
- Increasing unemployment and, especially, youth unemployment
- Welfare Benefit and housing tenure changes
- Closure of Harrow Magistrates' Court
- New criminal justice legislation
- Changes to sentencing to promote rehabilitation
- Introducing payment by results for offender management
- Centralisation of Police Human Resources and Finance services
- Changes to the Police and other organisations' operational buildings and sites
- The role of the Mayor of London as Police Commissioner
- Most of the individual agencies in the Partnership are restructuring in some way....

These issues have informed the development of the actions described in this plan although the detailed impact of many is not yet known.

Summary of Harrow's crime and disorder problems

Performance: 2007/08 – 2010/11

The table below summarises changes in the level of crime and other criminal justice indicators from 2007/08 before the start of the 2008/09-2010/11 Community Safety Strategy and 2010/11, the final year of the Strategy.

Crime and anti-social behaviour indicators

Crime/ASB type	2007/08	2010/11	Change	Percentage change
Total crime	14074	14968	894	6 ↑
Common assault	660	832	172	26 ↑
Personal robbery	469	398	-71	-15 ↓
Residential burglary	1541	1798	257	17 ↑
Theft from vehicle	1768	1637	-131	-7 ↓
Theft of vehicle	548	364	-184	-34 ↓
Snatch and pickpocket	537	499	-38	-7 ↓
Criminal damage	394	317	-77	-20 ↓
Personal robbery	469	398	-71	-15 ↓
Young first time entrants	164	Expected 1/6/11		
Offences committed by young people	564	Expected 1/6/11	339 – total number of people found guilty	
Problem drug users in treatment	391	Expected in July. Estimate 410		
Incidents recorded on buses	1346	911	-435	-32 ↓
Racist offences	117	227	110	94 ↑
Domestic violence	920	1270	350	38 ↑
Incidents on trains and tubes	781	491	-290	-37 ↓
Fly-tipping (publicly reports)	2075	2625	550	26 ↑
Graffiti (public reports)	185	166	-19	-10 ↓

In 2010/11, there were 14,968 crimes in Harrow (officially referred as total notifiable offences (TNOs)) compared to 14,074 offences in 2007/08, an increase of 6%. Most of this increase took place in 2008/09 when total offences increased by 7%. Total crime has fallen since 2008/09.

What crimes and ASB have gone up?

Several categories of crime showed substantial increases comparing 2007/08 with 2010/11. These include:

- 17% increase in residential burglary. This figure has increased relatively evenly over the three year period
- 26% increase in common assault, the least serious of the three main assault categories
- Publicly reported fly-tipping has gone up, but the increase took place in 2008/09. Public reported fly-tipping has fallen in the last two years.

What crimes have gone down?

Many of the crimes that are discussed in the partnership have gone down over the last three year. These include:

- 15% decrease in personal robbery
- 7% decrease in theft from
- 24% reduction in Racist and religious hate offence in 2010/11

Who commits crime and ASB in Harrow?

Crime is committed by people from all communities and every way of grouping and categorising them. In Harrow, some groups are more likely to offend than others. For most crime types, offenders are disproportionately young and disproportionately male. 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, robbery being committed by much younger offenders than burglary.

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.

Recent performance and trends

The Police set targets for reductions in particular crime types and also targets for the rate for resolving those crimes. Resolving is measured by the Sanction Detection rate which means the number of offences for which a judicial outcome is achieved such as a conviction or a caution.

The most recent performance figures for the year April 2010 to March 2011 show that the sanction detection rate in Harrow for all crime types exceeded target and, in some cases, by a significant margin.

On crime reduction over the same period, in six crime categories, the number of incidents increased rather than reduced while in four, the target reductions were achieved and exceeded. This mixed picture includes substantial reductions in the important categories of robbery, gun crime and violence with intent while some of the increases are of very small numbers of incidents but which against low baselines show as large percentage changes.

Safer Harrow's crime and ASB priorities

There are limited resources available to tackle crime and disorder problems in Harrow, as elsewhere, and these resources are best used by taking account of trends and crime patterns as well as concerns of residents.

The priority for Safer Harrow is to reduce crime and anti-social behaviour so that everyone in harrow stays safe and has the best possible quality of life. For 2011/2014 and based on the information in our Strategic Assessment, we will concentrate on:

- Residential burglary and other acquisitive crime
- Violent crime
- ASB
- Domestic violence
- Youth offending
- Drug and alcohol misuse
- Re-offending

Residential burglary and other serious acquisitive crime

Residential burglary is theft, or attempted theft, from a residential building where access has not been authorised.

The Police and their partners intend to commit considerable resources to reducing residential burglary and other acquisitive crime over the next three years. The items outlined in this section are Partnership approaches rather than internal activities of Harrow Police, where much of the impetus for reducing residential burglary comes from.

The Partnership activities over the next three years that will impact on residential burglary and other acquisitive crime include:

Crime prevention and communication

- Continue the Smartwater initiative that offers free property marking to all households in the Borough that ask for it. The initiative is intended not only to deter burglary at each property at which the marking system is deployed but, through mass distribution, to make Harrow an unattractive place for burglars to operate in.
- Consider funding for locks and security for victims aged over 65.
- Build on communication activities around prevention as a very high percentage of burglaries in Harrow involve obtaining access through unlocked doors and windows – and particularly those adjacent to single story extensions.
- Continue to focus on drug treatment. A high proportion of acquisitive crime, particularly residential burglary, is committed by people with a substance misuse issue. Increasing the number of drug users in treatment and improving the effectiveness of treatment is likely to reduce acquisitive crime. Details of the Partnerships plans around drug treatment are in a later section.
- Continue the emphasis on crime prevention by working closely with Housing and the Registered Social Landlords to make properties more secure.
- Crime reduction communication campaigns in known hotspot areas
- Provide crime prevention advice to the owners of vulnerable properties in the hotspot locations
- Introduce an integrated offender management scheme to reduce re-offending.

Enforcement activity

- Continue with high-visibility Police patrols in known hotspot areas to deter offenders, as well as to gather intelligence about individuals in the area likely to be committing these offences
- Actively target known offenders and hotspot areas through pro-active operations, to reduce the number of offences
- Continue to work with other boroughs including Hertfordshire and Brent to gather intelligence about possible offenders committing burglaries in Harrow
- Target handlers of stolen goods to restrict the sale of stolen property

Violent offences

Harrow has relatively low levels of violent crime compared to other London boroughs, but violent crime is still a concern of Harrow residents and one incident can have substantial impact not just on the victim but also on the victim's family and friends as well as the wider community.

Many of the partnership actions related to reducing violence are related to alcohol, which is one of the main drivers of violent crime. Domestic violence is discussed as a separate priority. Some of the Partnership actions for the three year period include:

- Maintain the number of CCTV cameras in Harrow Town Centre and Wealdstone, the two dominant hotspots for violent crime. In the last year, 13 street cameras have been installed.
- Licensing – the Police Reform and Social Responsibility Bill, when enacted, will give Harrow Police and Council additional powers for tackling alcohol related disorder connected to licensed premises. The Council will continue to monitor alcohol related disorder and invoke the new powers when appropriate.
- Better use of accident and emergency data. From June 2011, Northwick Park will record assault (and other) codes for A&E admissions. This is potentially valuable data which will enable the Partnership to gain a better understanding of violent offences in Harrow and improve how the Partnership responds.
- Probation is developing approaches to Integrated Offender Management (IOM) which seeks to reduce re-offending. IOM requires the active support of all of the agencies that give support to vulnerable people through, for example, the provision of accommodation, training and support into employment and treatment and support to address substance misuse issues
- Response Project. Harrow is one of three pilots in 2011 for a new model of response policing. It is intended that there will be a more effective response to significant and immediate calls. As of May, Harrow is in the design phase.
- Gang activity – The Council and the Police working together have been successful in a concerted approach to addressing gang membership with targeted non-contact ASBOs and youth service interventions. This work will continue to reduce gang influence.

Anti social behaviour (ASB)

Many residents in Harrow experience ASB at some point. This could be fly-tipping, graffiti, litter, noise, nuisance neighbours, vandalism or youths hanging around. For some residents, levels of ASB can have a significant adverse impact on their quality of life. The partnership has a wide range of tools at its disposal for tackling ASB and intends to continue to prioritise ASB.

Some of the key partnership actions over the next three years include:

- Continue the Pride in Harrow Weeks of Action. These are multi-agency week-long events which focus on a particular area to address crime, anti-social behaviour, environmental concerns, and issues such as untaxed cars
- Integrate the Council and Police Anti-Social Behaviour Teams. This will start from October 2011 and is likely to result in benefits around information sharing and more effective problem solving. A “risk based case handling” system will be introduced to help prioritise responses.
- The tools available to the Police and Council for dealing with ASB will change following legislation in winter 2012 with the new tools in place to use in Harrow by 2013. Some of the key changes are:
 - The abolition of ASBOs and other court orders and their replacement by two new tools: the Criminal Behaviour Order and the Crime Prevention Injunction
 - The creation of a Community Protection Order for dealing with place specific ASB
 - The creation of a single police power for dispersal around ASB
 - A greater emphasis on rehabilitation and restorative justice for perpetrators of ASB

The Partnership will keep up to date with these changes and make effective use of the new tools.

- Possible modification of the Safer Neighbourhood Teams (SNT). A proposal had been made to modify the configuration of SNTs in Harrow to match the incidents of crime and anti-social behaviour.
- Ensure that there are effective responses to the Community Trigger (which gives victims and communities the right to require agencies to deal with persistent anti-social behaviour). This is likely to be introduced in 2012
- The effectiveness with which Harrow Council deals with reports by members of the public on problems such as fly-tipping, litter and graffiti will be improved with the introduction of the Streets and Ground Maintenance Project. This new system will enable problems to be recorded more rapidly and accurately and improving how they are dealt with.
- Re-focussing the role of Neighbourhood Champions and providing greater support. It is hoped that a borough-wide conference will take place in 2011.
- The creation of the Joint Intelligence Unit will improve information sharing and joint problem solving.

- Continue operations around Wealdstone where youth workers have been embedded into Safer Neighbourhood team patrols to provide a range of responses to the issues presented by young people.
- Maintain CCTV coverage in and around Harrow Town Centre. This will help to reduce ASB, a high proportion of which takes place in the Town Centre

Domestic violence and violence against women and girls

Following two years of significant increases in the number of domestic violence offences, there was a fall of 2% in the number of domestic violence offences in 2010/11. Despite this decrease, Harrow still has relatively high levels of domestic violence, when compared to its relatively low levels of offending for overall crime in comparison to other London Boroughs.

One of the major changes from the last Strategy has been the broadening of the focus from domestic violence to include other offences such as sexual violence, prostitution and harassment, trafficking and stalking as set out in the Government's "Call to End Violence Against Women and Girls: Action Plan" published in December 2010. This document follows the previous Government's attempt to broaden the focus. This section reflects these changes.

The strategic objectives for DSV can be grouped under four broad headings of Prevention, Provision, Partnership and Perpetrators. The following section lists some of the key actions; however for more detail refer to the 'DSV Strategic Framework and Action Plan 2011-2013'.

Prevention

- Continue the work which was relatively small scale until 2010 of raising awareness of domestic and sexual violence and attitudes to violence against women and girls. A broad range of activities is covered including work in schools and community events such as Under One Sky and Pride in Harrow.
- Public awareness campaigns including raising awareness addressing forced marriage and female genital mutilation.
- Specialist training for 350+ professionals in Harrow including faith, community, voluntary and statutory services

Provision

- Mainstream funding for at least the minimum staffing levels considered necessary for Harrow of three Independent Domestic Violence Advisors and a post to support the Multi-Agency Risk Assessment conference (MARAC)
- Continue and extend actions to maintain public awareness of DSV. A broad range of activities are included for this purpose
- Try to establish an Independent Sexual Violence Advisor (ISVA) who work with clients at high risk of sexual violence, specifically those under 18 years old.
- Maintain the Sanctuary Scheme, refuge beds and the participation in the West London Rape Crisis Centre at least until March 2012 when the funding situation will be reviewed

Partnership

- Continue monthly Multi Agency Risk Assessment Conference (MARAC) meetings but increase training about the MARAC and embed links with the Multi Agency Public Protection Arrangements

- Ensure that DV and VAWG are comprehensively identified and effectively tackled once identified. Emphasis on this area increased in 2010 and will continue throughout the strategy. Actions include:
 - ensuring that there are clear referral pathways across agencies
 - providing partners with risk assessment tools
 - providing training to managers and front line staff.
- Ensuring that DV and VAWG are effectively identified, reported and tackled in all communities in Harrow. A range of actions will take place to ensure that this happens. This will include organising cultural and community events and working with other organisations to remove the stigma attached to reporting DV and VAWG
- Establish within the new Children's Services Operating Model's Access Team risk assessment tools and safeguarding procedures related to DSV to ensure high risk cases are identified and handled effectively
- The continuation of the recently created DV Network. This will involve newsletters for DV professionals and best practice sharing sessions
- Continue effective data sharing between police and probation in identifying perpetrators on license when the police go to premises
- Continue and extend actions to maintain public awareness of DV. A broad range of activities are included for this purpose
- A recovery programme for victims and their children is planned, depending on funding
- Try to establish an Independent Sexual Violence Advisor (ISVA) who work with clients at high risk of sexual violence
- Domestic homicide reviews come into force on 13 April 2011
- Better data collection and analysis to identify what works best is addressing and preventing domestic violence and repeat victimisation.

Perpetrators

- Work with neighbouring London boroughs to explore the possibility of joint commissioning and shared services. Harrow is already considering making use of Barnet's newly commissioned programme for perpetrators of DV
- .Continue effective data sharing between police and probation in identifying perpetrators on license when the police go to premises.

Young people – reducing offending and victimisation

The overall aim of the Partnership is to reduce offending and re-offending among young people. There are going to be changes both in the national framework of delivering services to reduce youth offending as well as locally.

The Partnership provides direct support to young people in a number of ways with the aim of helping young people prosper in education, work and the community and to minimise offending.

The Youth Offending Team (YOT), is the primary vehicle for preventing young people from re-offending, and will continue to provide a range of programmes aimed at a wide range of offenders from first time entrants to persistent offenders but a number of other agencies also play a key role.

Some of the key actions or programmes for the next three years are:

New Model for Children's Services

- During October 2011, the YOT will be part of a new operating model which is to be introduced for Children's Services. This will model will create a single "front door" for all services and it is expected to deliver better outcomes for young people. Support services to young people will be provided from Children's Services rather than the YOT and provide YOT workers with a wider range of support
- The new operating model will centralise commissioning across Children's Services broadening the number of voluntary sector agencies which YOT can work with
- The New Model will involve working more closely with the Police and Probation, with greater information sharing. A revised information sharing agreement has been produced.
- Positive activities will be commissioned centrally and be accessible across the Partnership

Youth Offending Team

- Other agencies will continue to show their commitment to youth offending by maintaining their contribution to the YOT through secondments or in kind deployment
- There will be a reduction in voluntary sector commissioning by YOT in line with its reduction in funding
- The YOT Management Board will be incorporated directly into the Safer Harrow Management Board, raising the profile of youth offending issues

Other agencies

The Connexions service supports young people and places information about crime and anti-social behaviour amongst a wider set of information and support services covering, for example, work and careers, health and relationships and learning

Drug misuse

The national framework around reducing drug misuse has changed significantly in the last year and will continue to change during the period covering the Community Safety Plan. Most of these changes will have an impact at local level.

In December 2010, the government launched its new drug strategy, 'Reducing Demand, restricting supply, building recovery: supporting people to live a drug-free life'.

The 2010 Strategy sets out a different approach to preventing drug use. The strategy:

- puts more responsibility on individuals to seek help and overcome dependency
- places emphasis on providing a more holistic approach, by addressing other issues in addition to treatment to support people dependent on drugs or alcohol, such as offending, employment and housing
- aims to reduce demand and supply
- increases the role of local agencies in reducing drug misuse
- aims at recovery and abstinence.

There is a range of drug treatment and support services available in Harrow, as detailed in the annual Adult Drug Treatment Plan. Some of the key actions for the next three years are:

Strategic shifts

- Maintain and extend strategic links to Safer Harrow Management Group, Health and Well Being Board, GP Consortium, Integrated Offender Management, New Arrival Task Force Group and Joint Strategic Need Assessment.
- Deliver the shift to prevention, recovery and social re-integration for drug treatment and rehabilitation services
- Develop a Borough-Wide "Building Recovery in Communities" plan, including the appointment of recovery champions, and the promotion of recovery care plans
- Increase the involvement of service users in treatment planning, commissioning and the collection of users' feedback on treatment services.

Improve performance management and information sharing

- Embed Clinical Governance, Safeguarding and Information sharing in local systems, namely, CDRP, Health and Well Being Management Board, and Local Information Group.
- Improve performance management around treatment across the PCT, Council and the National Treatment Agency
- Put in place the Best Value Framework to make sense of data and information to improve outcome-based commissioning, Treatment Outcome Profile (TOP) compliance, audits of workforce competency and their training needs, financial management and a User/Carer Education, Training and Employment (ETE) scheme.

Extend partnership working

- Ensure that the new model of holistic services are up and running, with the goals of meeting the targets of PDU in effective treatment and successful completions, and improving partnership working and integrated care pathways.

- Adopt a multi-agency approach to develop assertive outreach and re-engagement services as a strategy to recruit and engage young people, BAME, and poly substance misusers and address the issues of crime, health and well being.
- Review and develop the Criminal Justice Project ranging from arrest and prison referrals, engagement and targeted intervention, rapid prescribing, specific poly drug use programme and psychosocial interventions to the enhancement of recovery and social reintegration.
- Set up satellite clinics at Probation Office, Monday to Friday to provide on site advice, information and triaged assessments.
- Establish strategic alliance with the goals of multi-agency co-ordination, information sharing and joint working protocols to meet the complex needs, in particular to safeguarding, hidden harms, dual diagnosis, primary care, pharmacist and the avoidance of A&E hospital re-attendances.

Develop commissioning

- Continue to develop collaborative, integrated and developmental commissioning with emphasis on dual diagnosis, management of poly-substance misuse and Tier 4 services.
- Ensuring that commissioning results in high level of service performance, in particular an increase in the number of all drug users in effective treatment,

Make treatment more holistic and focus more on recovery

- Implement the Borough-wide Recovery Plan, with the monitoring of successful completions, telling recovery stories, peer mentoring and advocacy, and the development of pathways to employment (i.e., multi-agency approach such as benefit agencies, Job Centre Plus, colleges, volunteer group and mutual aid groups).
- Promote carer support, family interventions and community engagement, addressing the wider issues of the impacts of substance misuse on children, families and communities.
- Invest in User-led support, advocacy, training, volunteer work and apprenticeship scheme, with the recognition of PLAN as an independent organisation to promote self-efficacy.
- Promoting family interventions and carer support addressing the broader impact of substance misuse on families with all key stakeholders of adult and young people commissioners and service providers
- Drive on the Rehabilitation Revolution agenda, with the consolidation of the Criminal Justice treatment service in the context of IOM, DIP restructuring, PPO scheme, DRR treatment and day programme and residential placements, with the goals of redesigning service and obtaining Best Value.

Improving training and skills

- Promote workforce development, with audit of skills and training and a retention plan to promote competency and high quality of delivery at all levels.
- Equip all staff with multi-skills to work flexibly with all types of substance misused, including stimulant use, cannabis and poly-substance misuse.

Reducing re-offending

The vast majority of crime in Harrow, as elsewhere, is committed by repeat offenders. The two main agencies for reducing re-offending are London Probation: Harrow, which is the lead agency responsible for reducing re-offending and the Youth Offending Team. Both agencies try to change the behaviour of offenders and help them lead positive lives in the community.

In terms of treating offenders, Probation provides services to offenders released from prison who served a sentence of one year or more and offenders who have been sentenced in the courts to a Community Order or a Suspended Sentence Order. The Youth Offending Team attempts to prevent young offenders from re-offending.

Some of the key partnership actions for 2011/2014 include

- The creation of Integrated Offender Management Scheme by the end of the summer 2011. This will entail bringing together the services that supervise offenders and those that help offenders to lead positive lives to provide a unified offer of support.
- Extend and improve partnership working. Probation already works closely with the Police in Harrow, but there is scope to extend this to JobCentrePlus, Housing and Adult Services.
- Finalise the protocol and process for dealing with DV offenders. In addition to this, Safer Harrow will look at the DV offender scheme in Barnet and consider making use of the scheme for Harrow offenders.
- Probation will continue to be a hub for partnership activity to drive data sharing, joined up service delivery and risk assessment
- Probation will continue to drive partnership programmes and one off schemes – for example, the Drugs Bus
- Community Payback – the use of offenders on community sentences to undertake projects of community value.

How the Plan will be implemented and monitored

The Community Safety Plan has been compiled by combining the action plans of the partner agencies. It will be submitted for adoption by Safer Harrow, the Council Cabinet and the full Council as it forms part of the Council's policy framework.

The Plan will, however, be owned by Safer Harrow which is responsible for delivering reductions in crime and anti-social behaviour. Safer Harrow will monitor changes in both the crime rate and the sanction detections and, at the same time, progress on the projects set out in this plan. This will give oversight of the extent to which the activity that partners have undertaken to deliver has been achieved and also the impact that completed actions and projects make on the incidence of crime and anti-social behaviour.

As well as quarterly monitoring at safer harrow meetings, there will be an annual review of the Plan and whether the outline actions included for later years are still appropriate and should be worked up in greater detail. This will lead to updating the action plan for 2012/13 and 2013/14. Unless the updating results in seeking new strategic objectives, it is not necessary for further formal approval to be obtained from Cabinet or the Council.

This plan should be sufficiently robust to absorb the changes envisaged by Government in the administration of criminal justice as these have been foreshadowed in drafting this document. The risks facing the plan are to be found more in the impact of continuing reductions in resources rather than legislative or organisational changes and is a possibility of requiring an interim plan next year or the year after if there are no longer resources to enable Safer Harrow to fulfil its obligations.

As well as the strategic overview brought to crime and anti-social behaviour by Safer Harrow, the various sub-groups and specialist groups will be responsible for monitoring their own action plans and the results that those strategies achieve and reporting these to Safer Harrow. Safer harrow will therefore be well placed to identify the efforts made and the effect achieved of community safety activity.

Appendix A

Significant recent and future criminal justice changes

The table below identifies the changes already announced and their impact on partnership actions and decisions.

All of these changes will take place during the life span of the next Plan and so their potential impact should be considered by the Partnership in developing the Plan.

Change	When	Theme	Impact	Future actions
Publication of street level data in a standardised format	January 2011 onwards	Data	Residents could become informed about crime / ASB problems in their area and more demanding about a response.	Monitor monthly data and respond where hotspots identified when appropriate
More power to local communities. Government has indicated a direction of travel. Details not clear. Suggestions: (1) Council tax rebates to active citizens (2) Publication of information on what has been done to tackle crime/ASB (3) Greater say in how money is spent in communities	Report 'Our Vision for Safe and Active Communities' published March 2011	Third sector / citizen engagement	Possible increase in residents' involvement in crime reduction activities – but unclear if much funding available - also big variation between areas and crime types.	A more proactive stance by the partnership at identifying organisation in the voluntary sector that have demonstrated effectiveness in reducing crime / ASB problems
Community Trigger to give residents the power to compel local agencies to take action against local, persistent troublemakers.	Legislation Winter 2012.	Third sector / citizen engagement		
Simplify ASB tools available to police and LAs. 18 formal powers to 5.	Legislation winter 2012.	ASB	Potentially simpler and additional tools to deal with ASB.	
Remove regulations in order to free up local community safety partnerships	June 2011			
New drugs strategy. A more holistic approach to the individual with greater powers at local level. Less emphasis on harm reduction and more on recovery.	'Reducing demand, restricting supply, building recovery: supporting people to live a drug-free life' published Dec 2010. implementation of strategy March 2011	Drugs	Deliver of drug treatment. Drug use one of the main drivers too acquisitive crime	

Rehabilitation and sentencing Integrated offender management between police, probation and local authorities	Green paper, Breaking the Cycle, Dec 2010.	Rehabilitation	Greater role for local authorities in providing, commissioning and coordinating work with agencies involved in rehabilitation Payment by results D of H to divert offenders with drug and mental health problems into treatment More integrated approach to managing offenders	
Reduction in regulations around community safety partnerships	June 2011	Governance	More discretion in governance and role of partnerships, but much	
New Crime Strategy previous strategy 'Cutting Crime - a new partnership' which ends in March 2010.	December 2010			
Hospital to share non-confidential data with	April 2011	Data	Useful data source that could aid identification and analysis of serious violence and alcohol related violence	
Increase police and local authority control over licensing	Bill 2011, will come into effect 2012	Alcohol /licensing	Improves Partnerships ability to reduce alcohol related crime and disorder – introduction through	
Minimum cost to alcohol	Proposals April 2011. If necessary legislation 2012	Alcohol / licensing	Potentially reduction in “binge” drinking	
Funding of Partnership agencies: Police Probation Local Authority Fire Service				
Abolition of MPA increased role of Mayor		Governance		
Internal changes to the police. A cluster of changes including ability to charge for minor offences and review of remuneration		Internal policing		
Councils to get new powers over (HMOs) requiring planning permission		Housing		
Abolition of the PCT				

[More effective responses to anti-social behaviour'](#). – consultation document – proposes measures to enable residents to compel local agencies to tackle ASB – consultation ends 17 May 2011

Remove regulation from Community Safety Partnerships – end of June 2011

<http://www.homeoffice.gov.uk/publications/about-us/corporate-publications/structural-reform-plan/march-11-monthly-update?view=Binary>

Develop a programme of work to mobilise communities to get involved in keeping their neighbourhoods safe, including enabling and encouraging people to get involved and mobilising neighbourhood activists (end Mar 2011)

Support the implementation of rehabilitation reforms by promoting tools and approaches such as Integrated Offender Management to help the police, probation, local authorities and other partners to work together with the most damaging offenders, including drug users (end Mar 2011)

Determine implementation plans for the drugs strategy (end Mar 2011)

Improve the recording of hate crime, enabling a consolidated dataset of hate-related offences to be published in an open and standardised format (end Apr 2011)

Remove regulations in order to free up local community safety partnerships from unnecessary bureaucracy (end Jun 2011)

Develop and publish plans to spread best practice and information on which techniques are most effective for use by communities, police, their partners and courts at preventing and cutting crime, working with the Ministry of Justice (end Jun 2011)

Develop and publish supporting actions and policies to prevent violence against women and girls (end Apr 2011)

Harrow's consultation methods

Harrow's Residents' Panel is a representative sample of around 1,200 Harrow residents. They have been recruited to be representative of the over 18 population by reference to age, gender, ethnicity, disability, employment status, housing tenure, and geographical distribution across the borough. Panel members agree to complete up to three questionnaires a year of up to 60 questions each. The Panel provides data that can be analysed by the characteristics listed above to provide insight into the needs and views of different communities of interest within Harrow.

The Residents' Panel also provides candidates to take part in Focus Groups which are asked to consider a particular issue and provide feedback. Services use Focus Groups to help develop policies and services.

Service user groups are standing bodies that enable service users to contribute ideas for service improvements from their experience as consumers of those services. These are particularly useful in developing ideas for service restructuring prior to launching an "all users" consultation exercise.

The Involvement Tracker will be a telephone survey run by the Council involving around 500 respondents every four months. It will give a snapshot of opinion against standard questions to enable the Council to see the way in which opinion is developing. The Involvement Tracker is being developed from the Reputation Tracker that was operated until 2010.

Lets Talk is the overall name given to large scale corporate consultation and engagement with residents. Lets Talk made its first appearance with the campaign in the autumn/winter last year around what the Council's vision and priorities should be. It featured senior Councillors and Officers meeting local residents in high street locations as well as Council buildings to hold conversations about wants, needs and aspirations. There will be further Lets Talk campaigns in the near future.

All user consultations use a mixture of public meetings, questionnaires, web-based surveys, discussion forums and a range of other methods to get the views of as many people as possible about an issue facing a particular service.

**REPORT FOR: OVERVIEW AND
SCRUTINY COMMITTEE
AND SCRUTINY SUB-
COMMITTEES**

Date of Meeting:	14 th June 2011
Subject:	Safer Harrow Annual Strategic Assessment 2011/12
Responsible Officer:	Tom Whiting, Assistant Chief Executive
Scrutiny Lead Member area:	Safer and Stronger Communities
Exempt:	No
Enclosures:	Strategic Assessment

Section 1 – Summary and Recommendations

This report introduces the Strategic Assessment which analyses crime data to identify the most prevalent crime and anti-social behaviour issues in Harrow

Recommendations:

Overview and Scrutiny are recommended to comment on the Strategic Assessment.

Section 2 – Report

Introductory paragraph

This report introduces the Strategic Assessment for 2010/11 which contains an analysis of crime and anti-social behaviour data to identify the key crime trends and patterns and the most important crime issues facing Harrow.

A Strategic Assessment is undertaken every year to identify changes in crime types and volumes. Every third year, including this year, the Strategic Assessment informs the development of the Community Safety Plan (which appears elsewhere on this agenda). In the other two years, the Strategic Assessment helps Safer Harrow to refine their priorities and identify the impact of the initiatives that have been put in place.

Financial Implications

There are no financial implications arising from this report

Performance Issues

The Strategic Assessment both provides information on the impact of crime reduction approaches taken in the past and helps to define priorities for the future.

Environmental Impact

The Strategic Assessment collates information on environmental crime including litter, graffiti and fly-tipping.

Risk Management Implications

There are no risks.

Corporate Priorities

This relates to the corporate priority of keeping neighbourhoods clean, green and safe.

Section 3 - Contact Details and Background Papers

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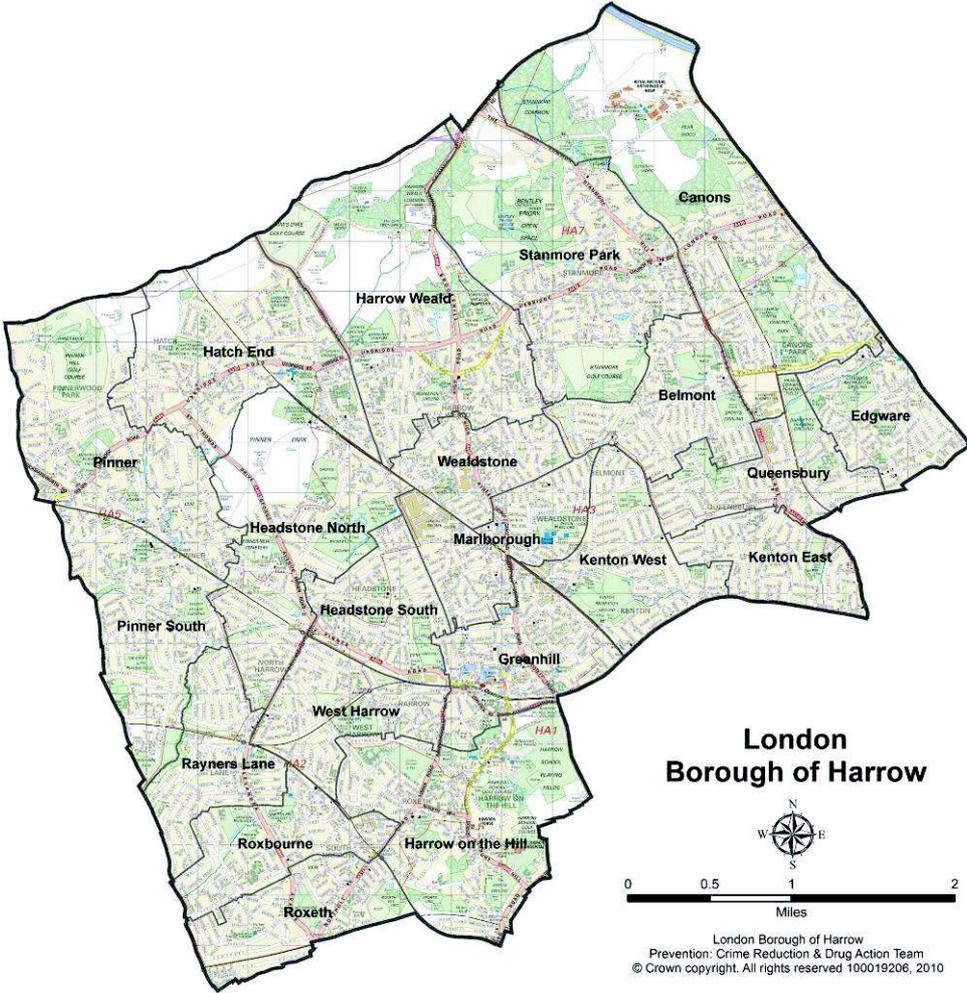
Background Papers: None

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Strategic Assessment 2010

A summary analysis of crime and disorder in Harrow

Safer Harrow



Harrow Strategic Assessment 2010

Title:	Safer Harrow Strategic Assessment
Purpose:	Planning for financial year 2011/12
Relevant to:	Safer Harrow Management Group
Authors:	Metropolitan Police, Borough Intelligence Unit Project Lead Patrick Murphy (Harrow Council)
Date Created:	March 2011
Review Date:	6 months with full review January 2012

Acknowledgements:

- ❖ Senior Leadership Team, Harrow Police
- ❖ Clare Cahillane - Harrow in Context 2 - Annual Monitoring Report 2009/10
- ❖ Joint Agency Tasking and Co-ordination Group (JATCG)
- ❖ Joint Analytical Group (JAG) - Futures Group

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Table of contents

Harrow Strategic Assessment 2010	2
Purpose of the Strategic Assessment	4
Executive Summary	5
Overview of Harrow demographics, employment and leisure	8
Suggested priorities for 2011/12	10
Key Recommendations	11
Residential burglary	13
Theft from vehicles	17
Environmental ASB reported to Harrow Council	20
<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
Anti-social behaviour: Calls to Police	26
ASB (nuisance behaviour) reported to Harrow Council	29
Total crime	30
Theft of vehicles	34
Domestic violence & abuse	37
Racist offences	38
Personal robbery	40
Snatch	43
Wounding and assault with injury	45
Common assault	47
Ambulance calls: alcohol & drugs	50
Reports to the Fire Brigade	51
Drug misuse in Harrow	53
Appendix	55
<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.

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

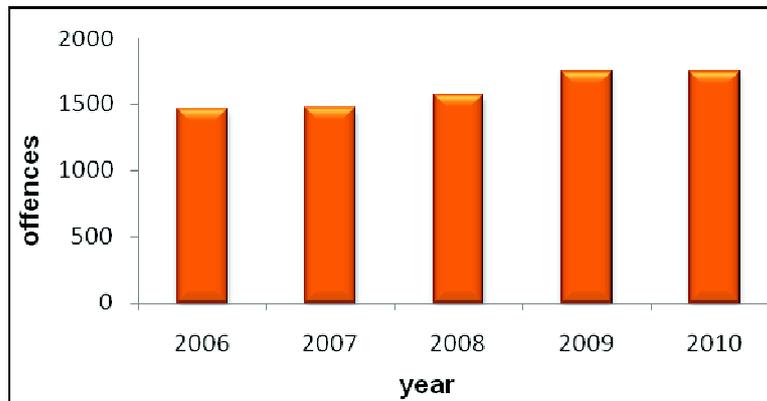
Introduction

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

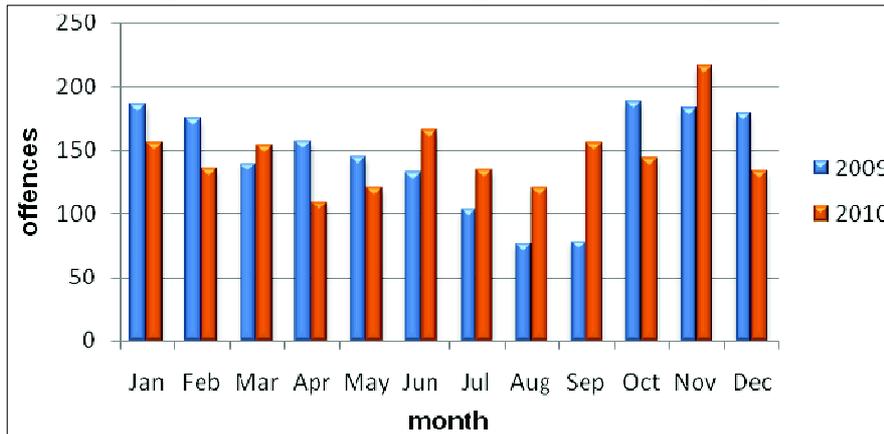
The chart below shows the annual total for residential burglaries. It shows an increase of 6% in 2008 and an 11% increase in 2009 with increases of around 1% in 2010. Looking at the most recent data, residential burglary increased by 6.2% in 2010/11 compared to 2009/10.

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

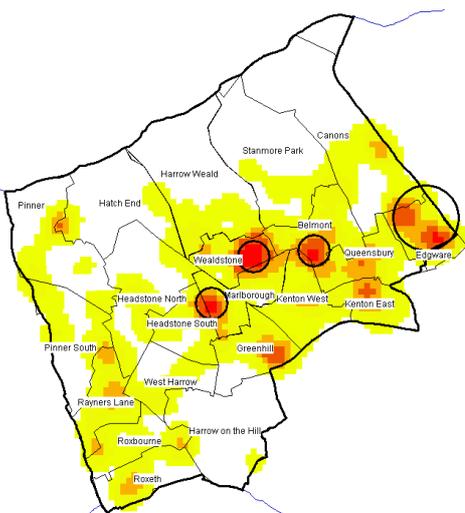


Table 1: Residential burglaries in Harrow wards 2009 - 2010

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

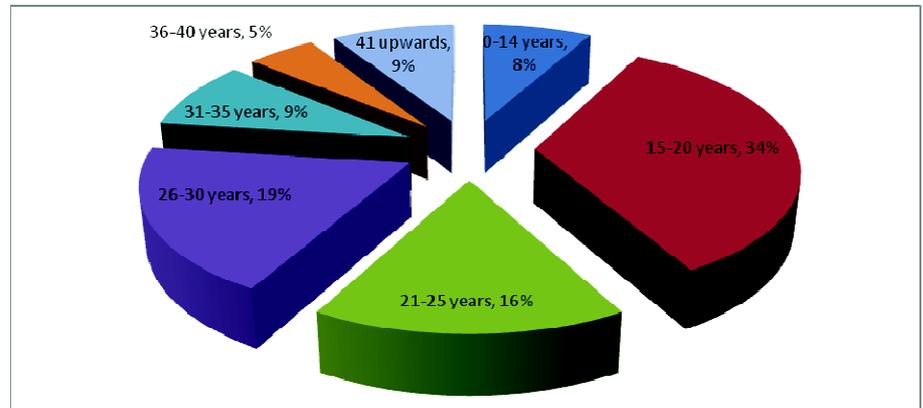
Victims

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



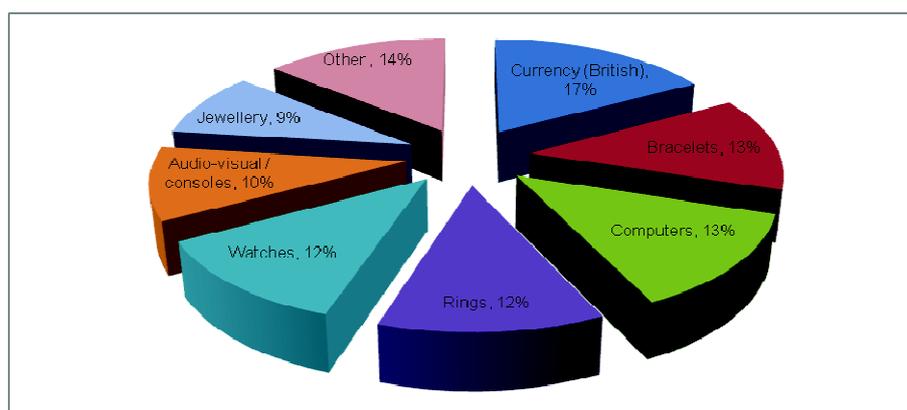
Of arrested offenders, 75% resided in Harrow Borough, 15% Hertfordshire and 10% elsewhere.

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

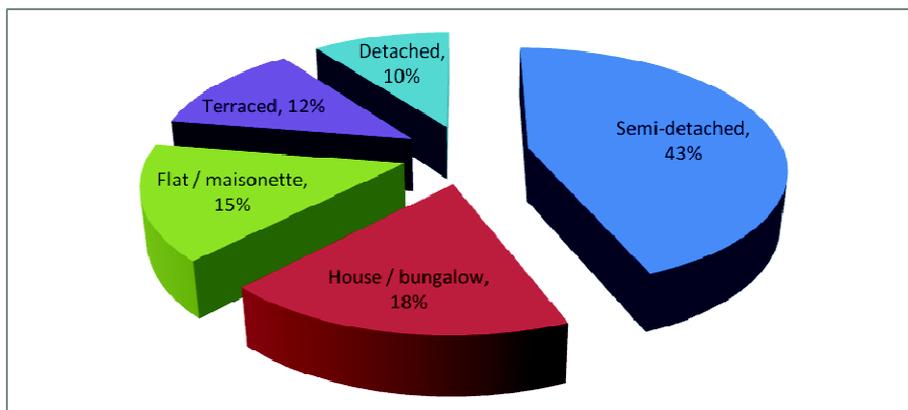
Figure 4: Property taken during residential burglary



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

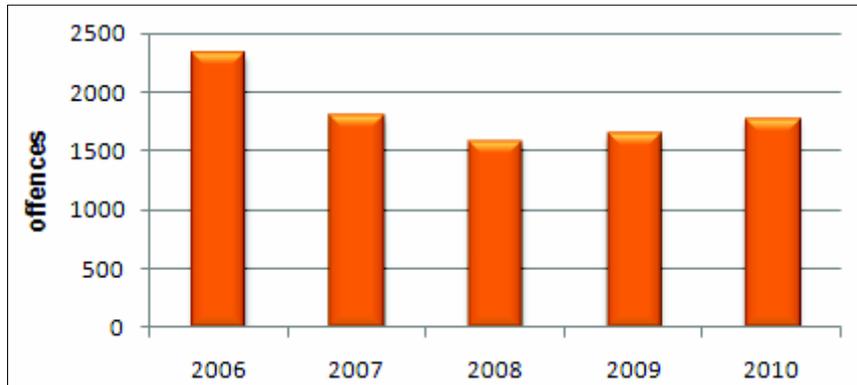


Theft from vehicles

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.

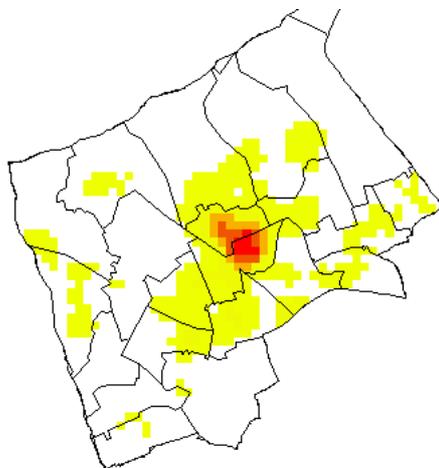
Figure 6: Theft from motor vehicles in Harrow 2006 - 2010



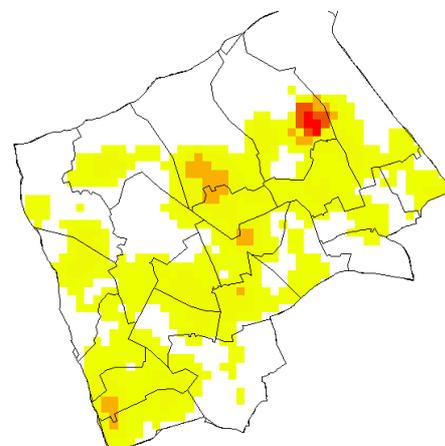
Location

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

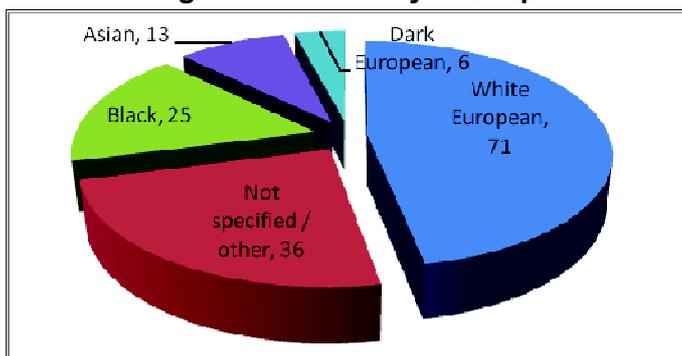
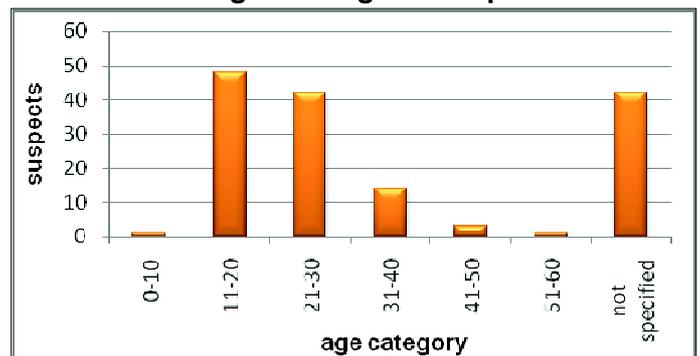


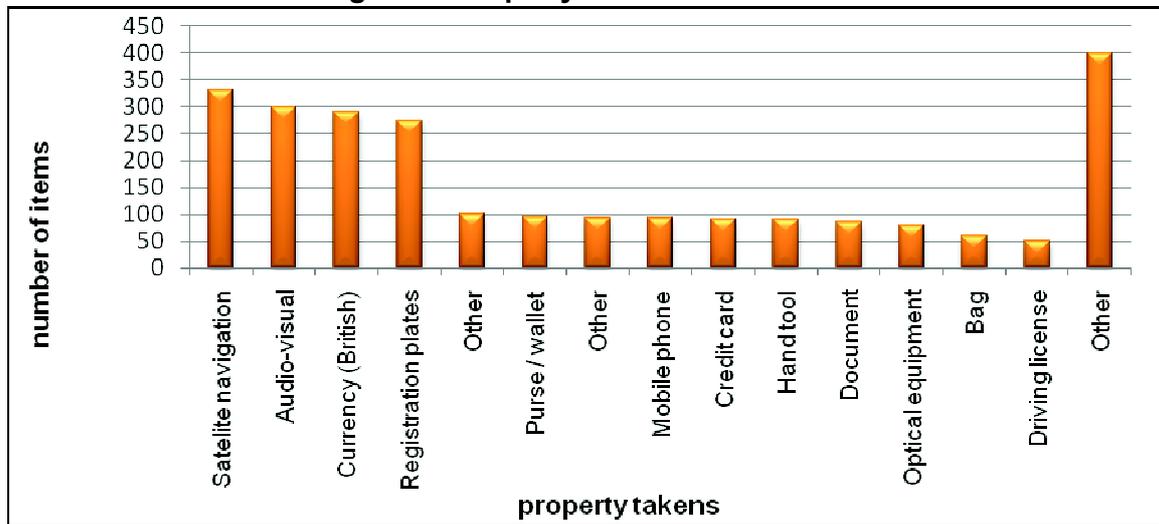
Figure 8: Age of suspect



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



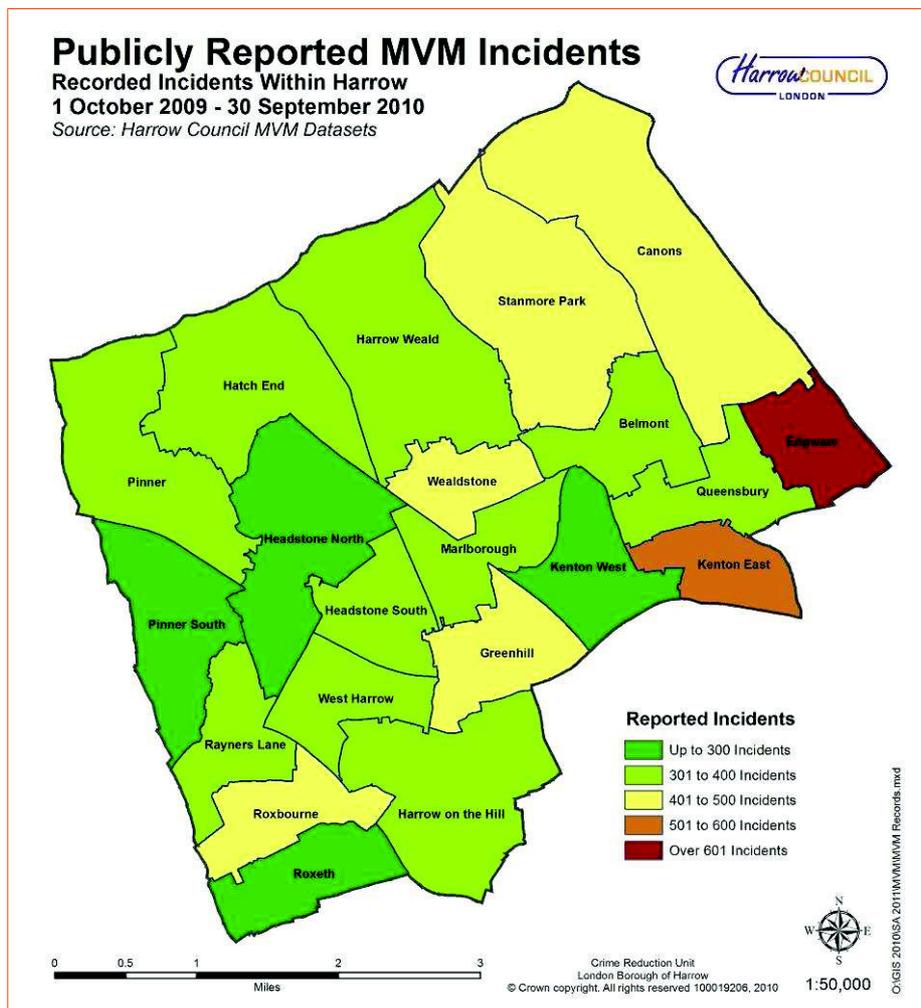
Environmental ASB reported to Harrow Council

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.

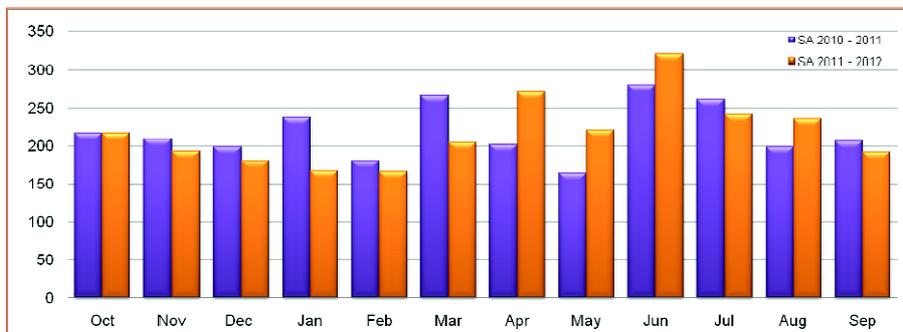
The thematic map below shows combined reports for each ward. When compared to the previous Strategic Assessment period, publicly reported incidents decreased by 3%.



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

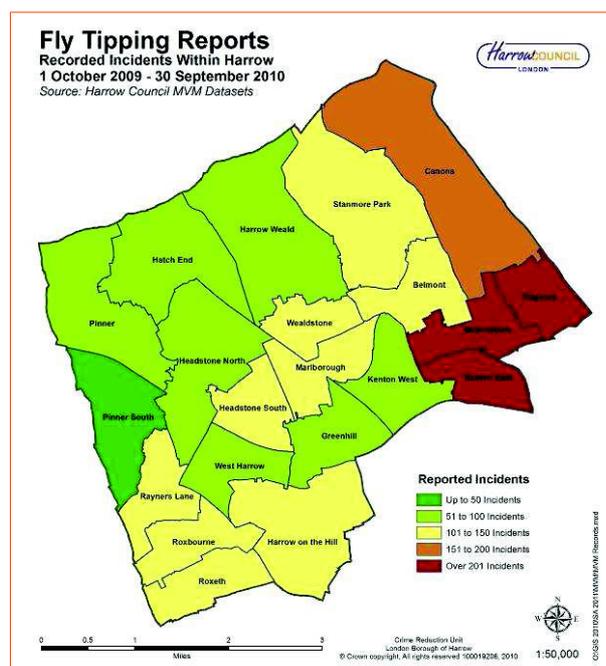
Fly tipping reports have been relatively low in winter months and high in summer months. The month of June has been typically the busiest month and February the least busy. There were, on average, 218 reports each month by the public.

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.



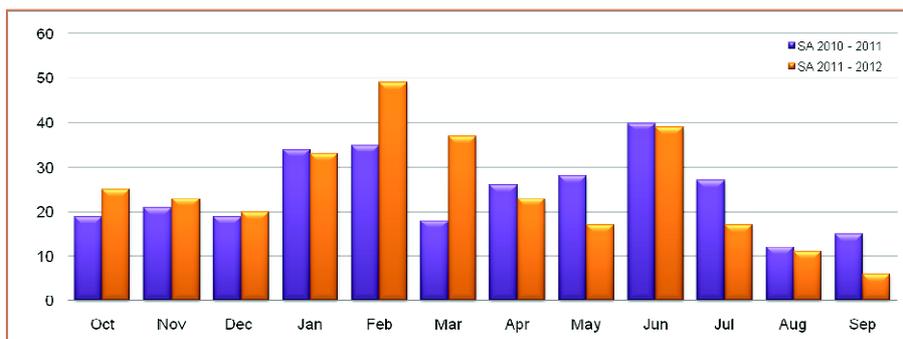
Graffiti

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

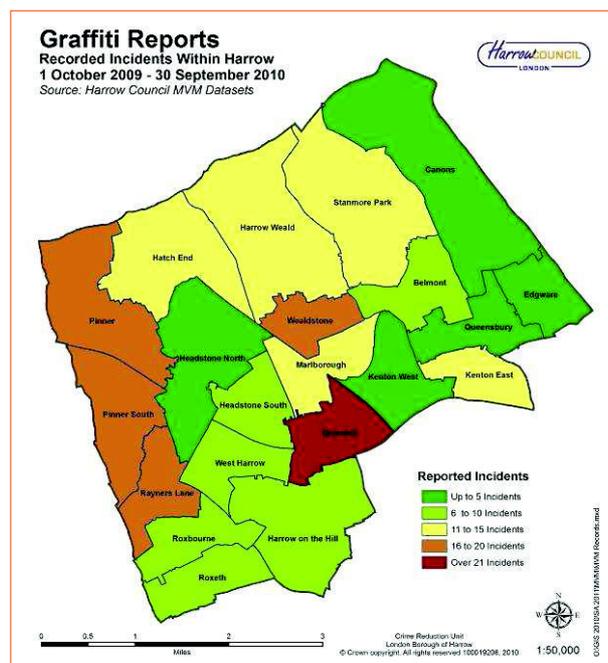


Where does it happen?

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.



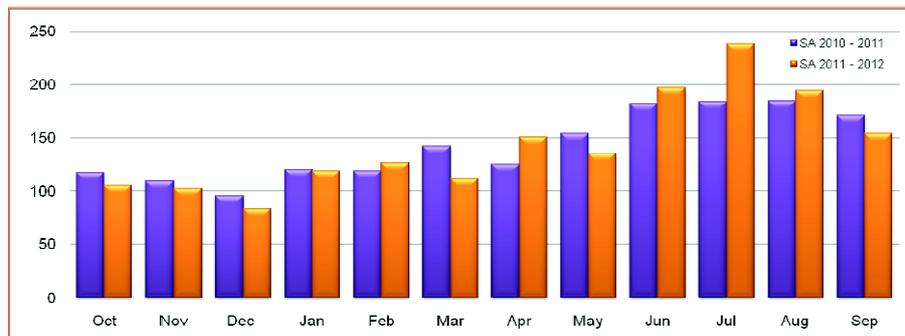
Noise complaints

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

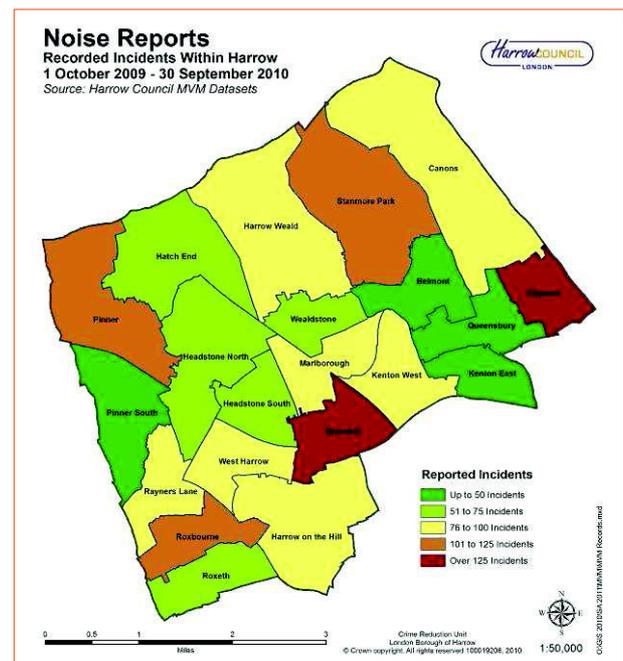


Where does it happen?

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.



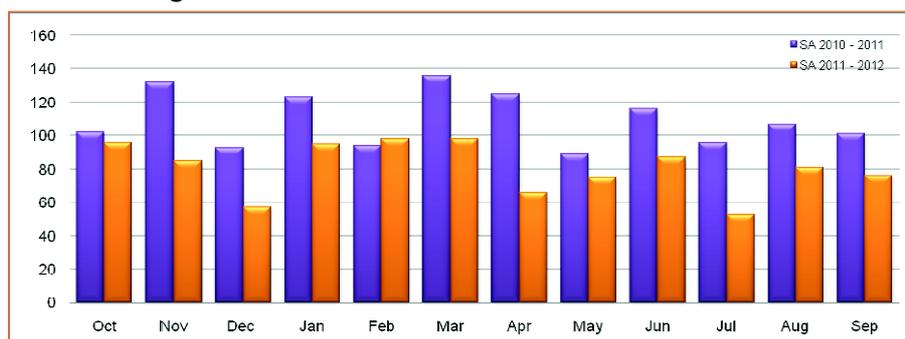
Abandoned and nuisance vehicles

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

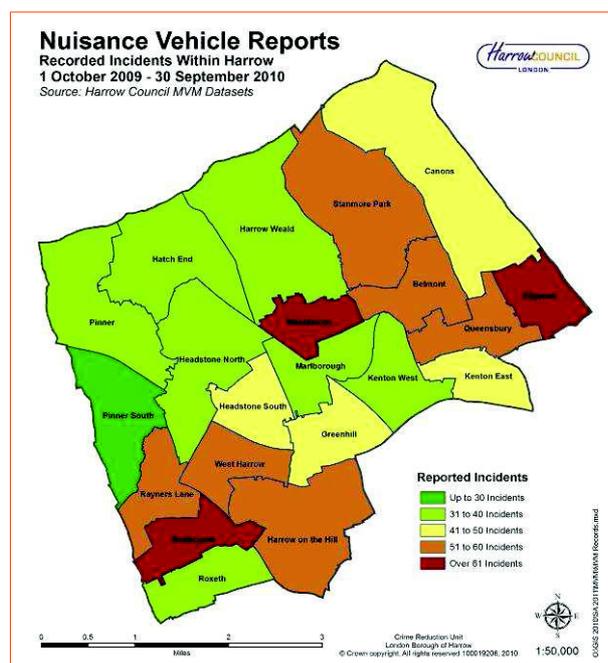


Where does it happen?

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.



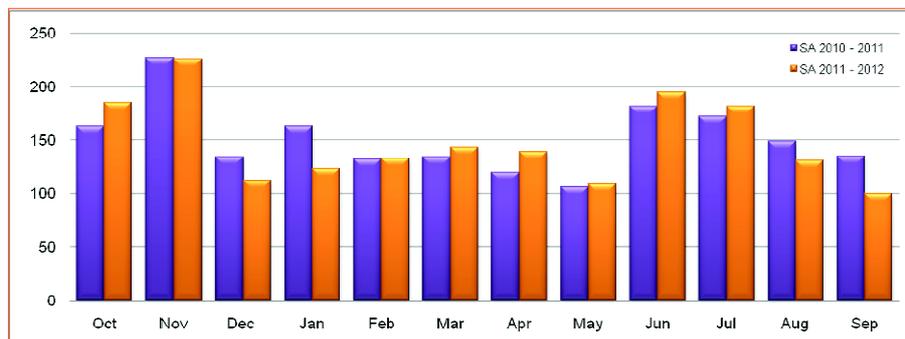
Litter and street cleaning issues

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%
Total:	9225	12309	33%

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

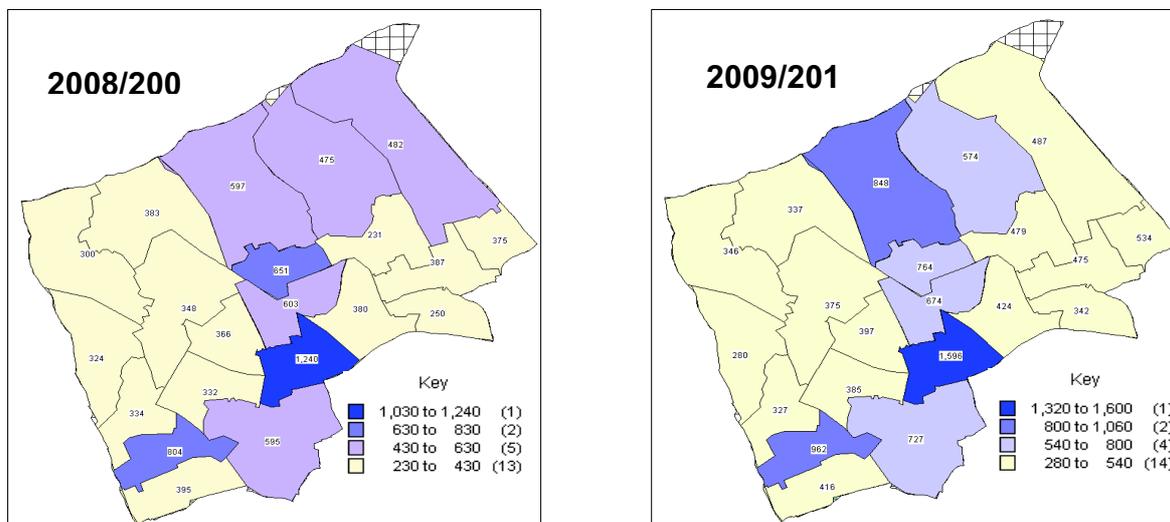
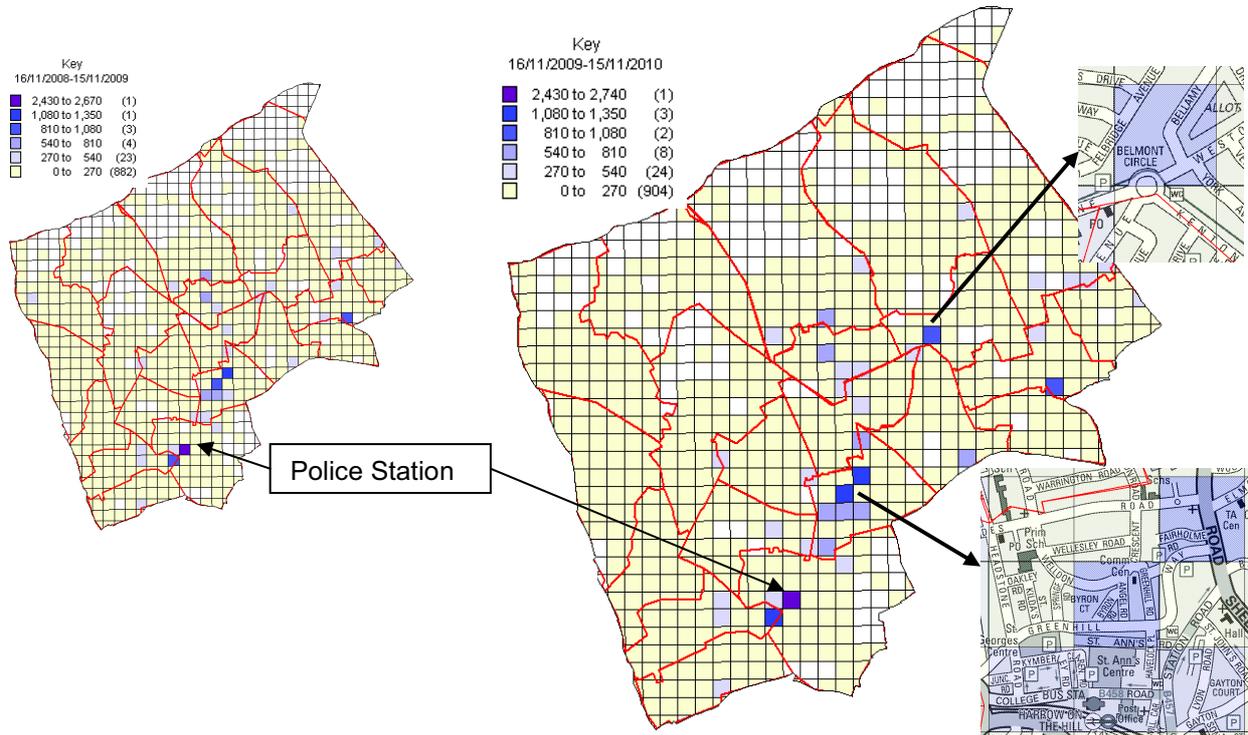


Table 4: ASB calls to Harrow Police by ward

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.

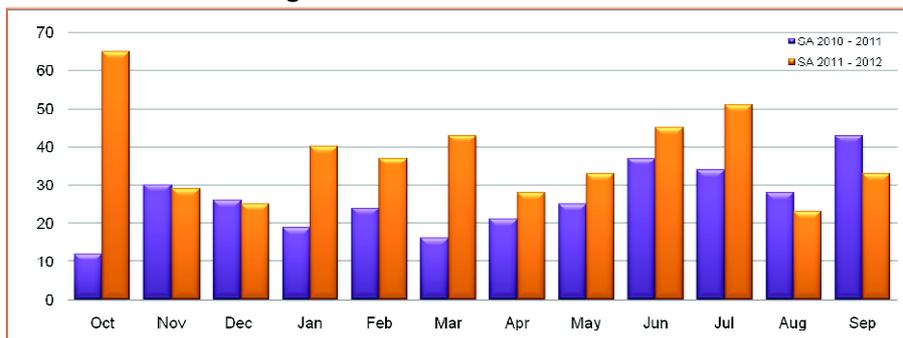
ASB (nuisance behaviour) reported to Harrow Council

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

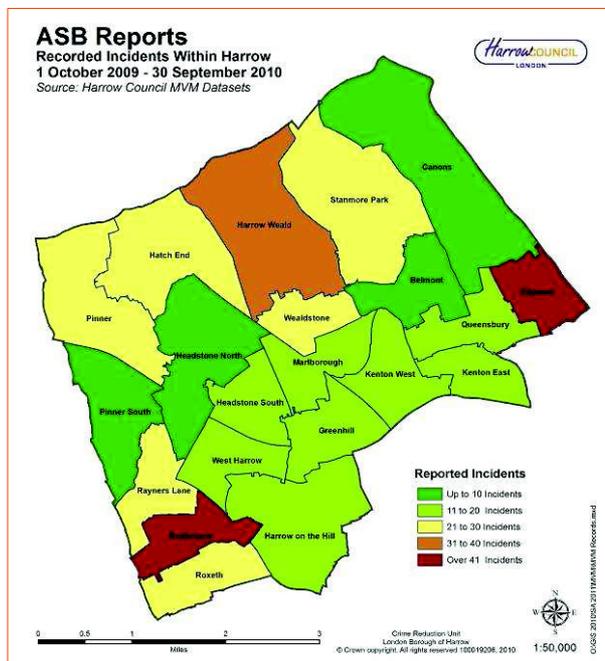
Throughout the year, nuisance behaviour reports have seen a mix of busy months and slow months. There were on average 38 reports of ASB per month or 7 reports per week. June and July on average have been the top months for the last two years. The top three categories of reports to the council were: Nuisance 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

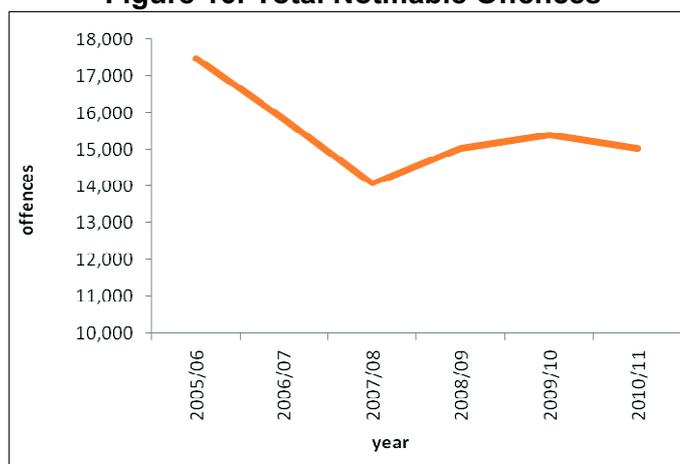
Introduction

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
Total notifiable offences	15286	15355	69

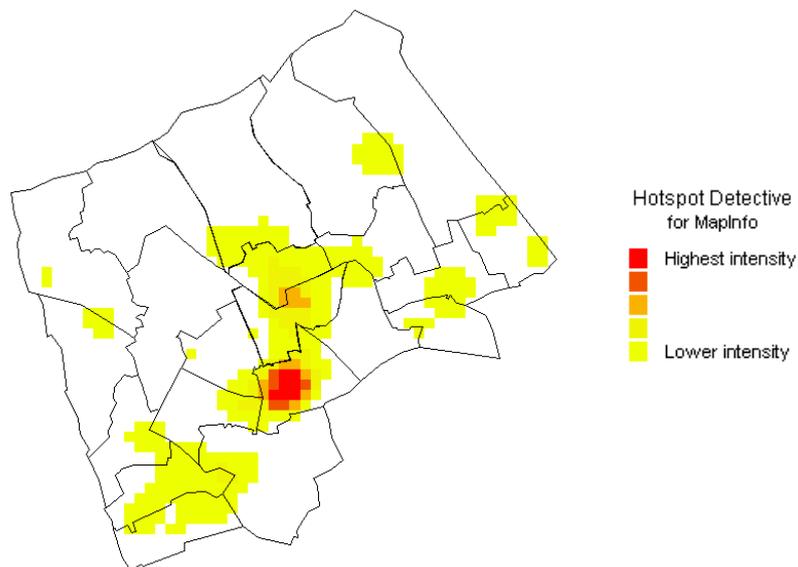
Location

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.

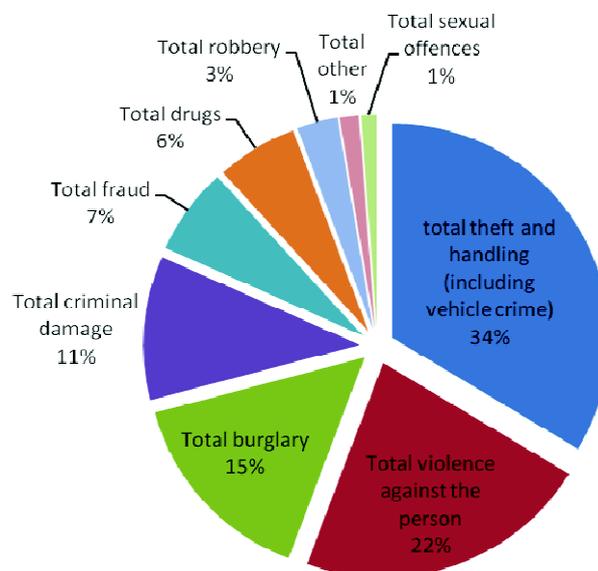
Table 6: Total notifiable offences in Harrow by ward

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
Grand Total	15043	15145	102

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.

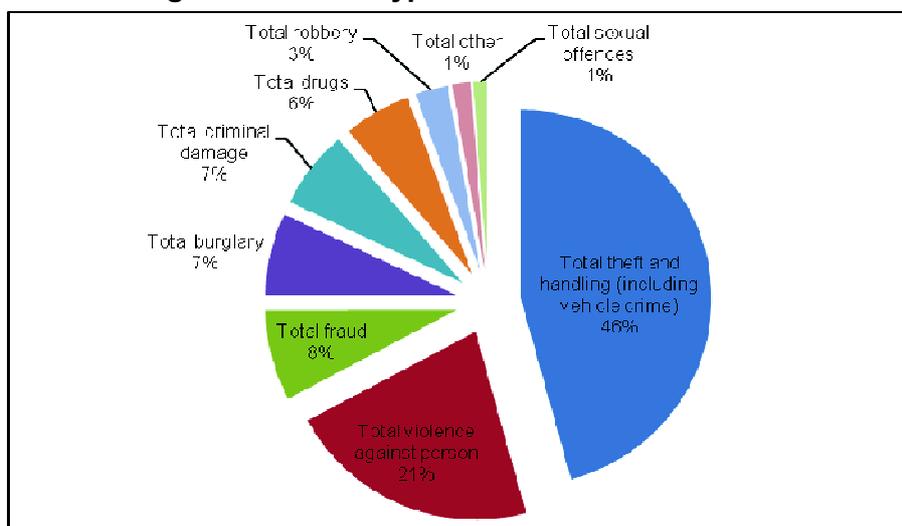
Figure 17: Crime breakdown for Harrow 2010



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.

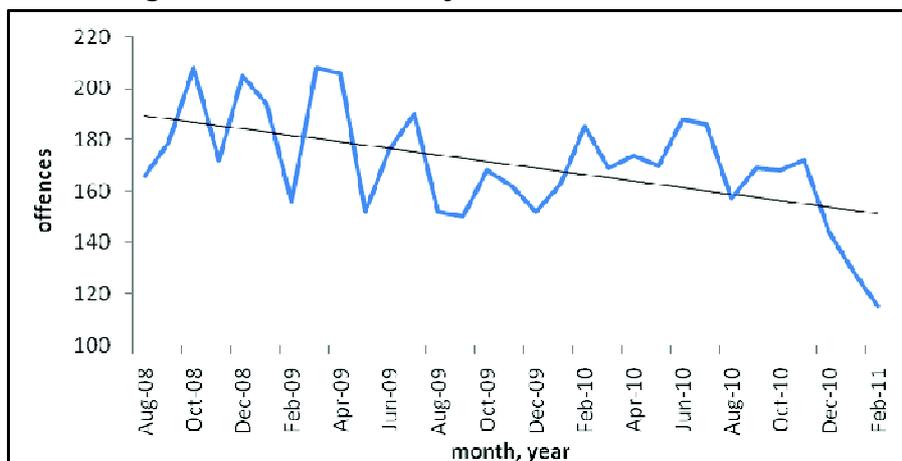
Figure 18: Crime types in Greenhill Ward 2010



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

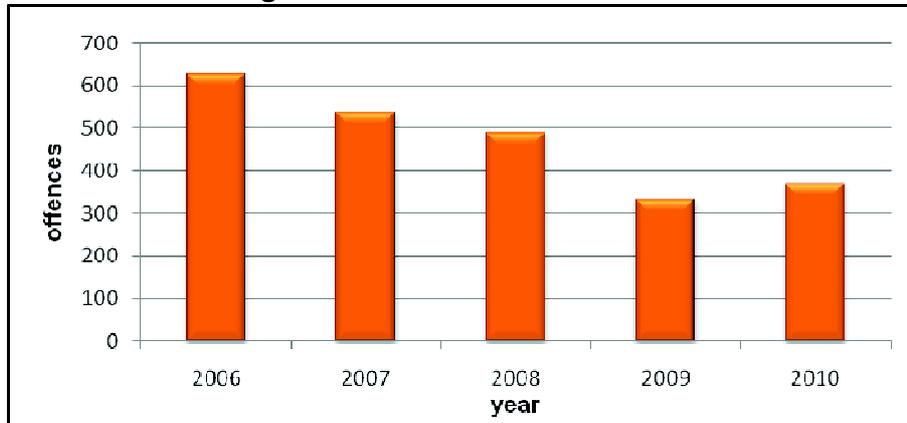


Theft of vehicles

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

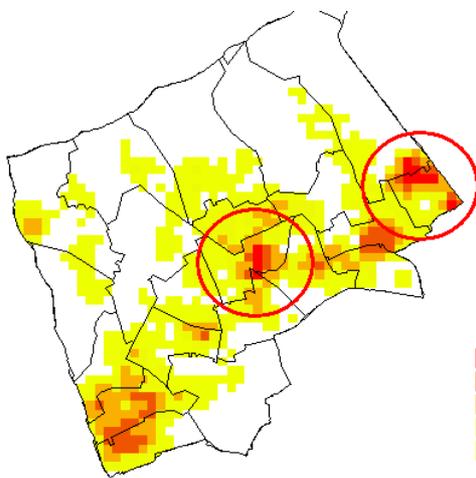


There is no clear seasonal pattern in theft of motor vehicles.

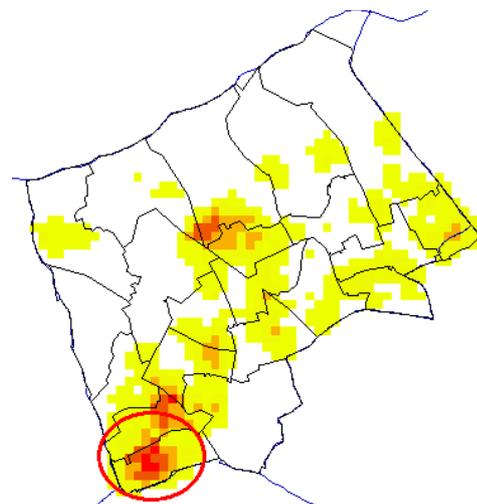
Location

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



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

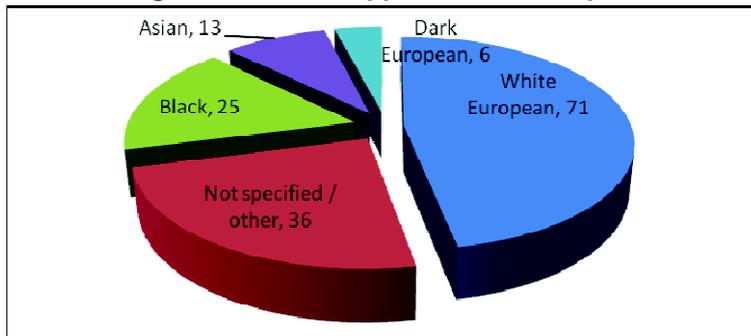
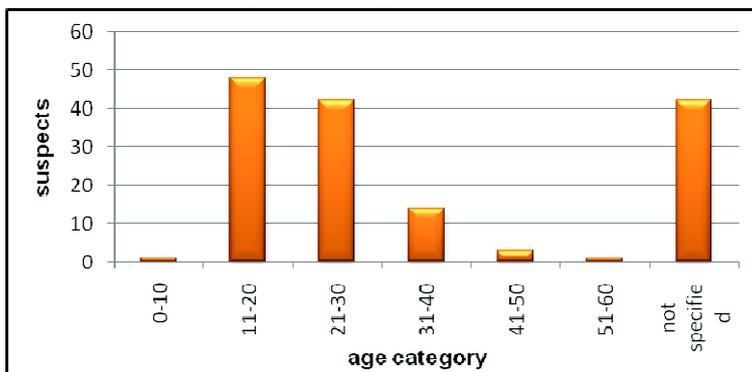


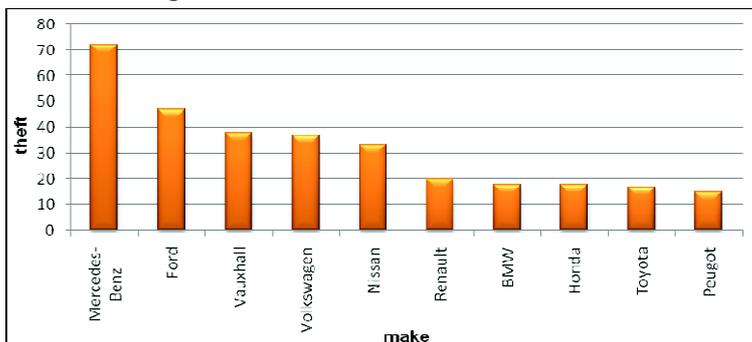
Figure 22: Age of suspect



Makes / models targeted

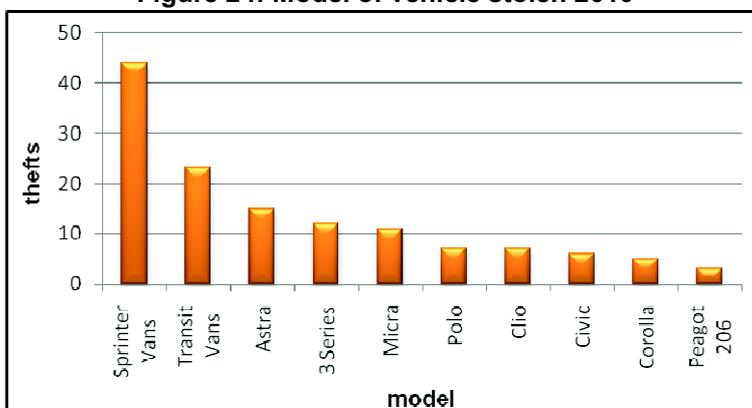
The chart below shows the manufacturer of the stolen vehicle. As the chart shows, more Mercedes vehicles were stolen than any other manufacturer.

Figure 23: Make of vehicle stolen 2010



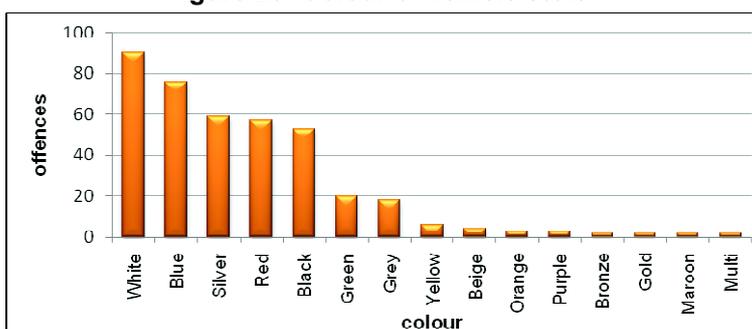
The chart below shows the model stolen. Vans make up a high proportion of stolen vehicles.

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

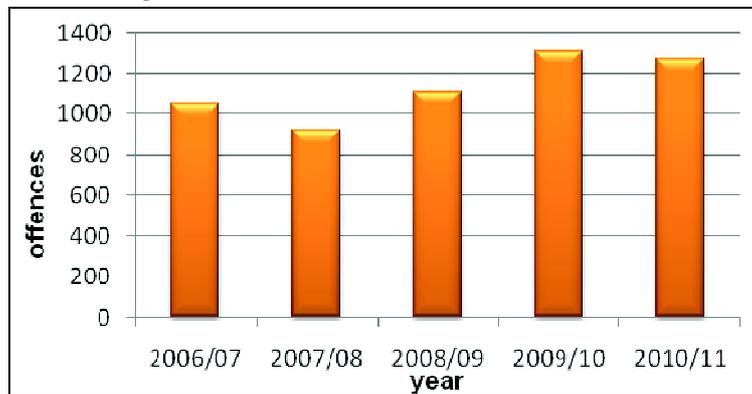
A domestic violence (DV) offence is any offence of threatening behaviour, violence or abuse (psychological, physical, sexual, financial or emotional) between adults who are or who have been intimate partners or family members, regardless of gender. It is an offence which has been previously neglected 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

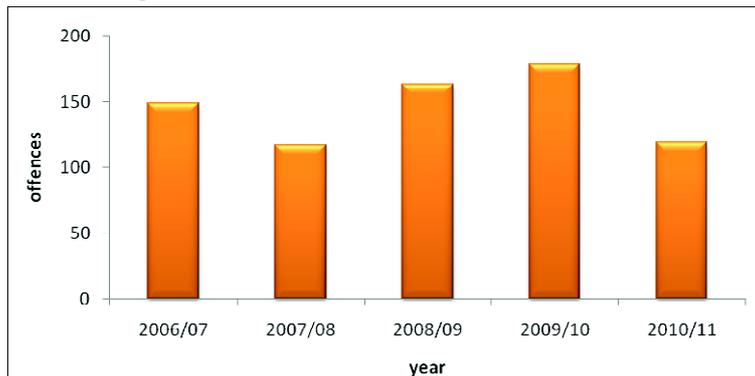
Introduction

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%

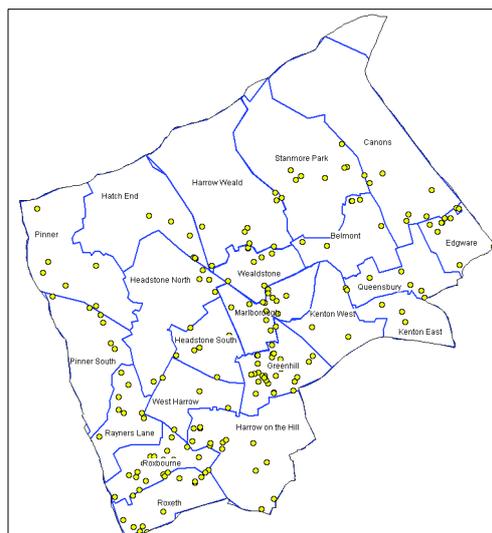
Figure 27: Annual racist offences in Harrow



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

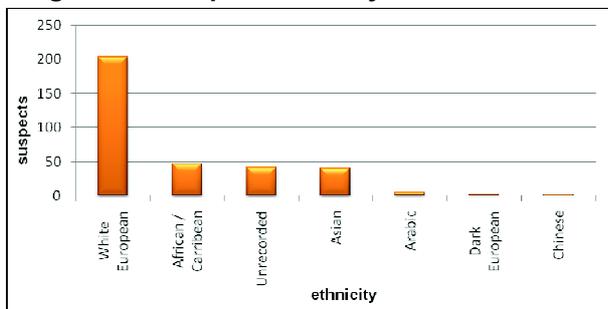
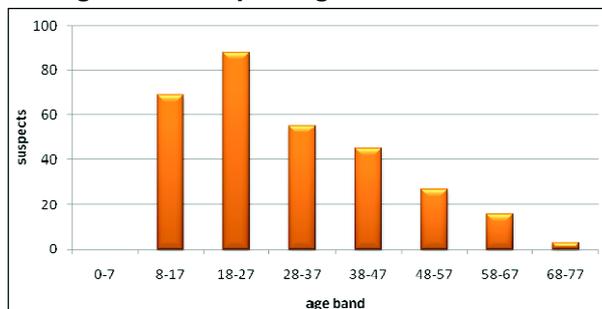


Figure 29: Suspect age for racist offence



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

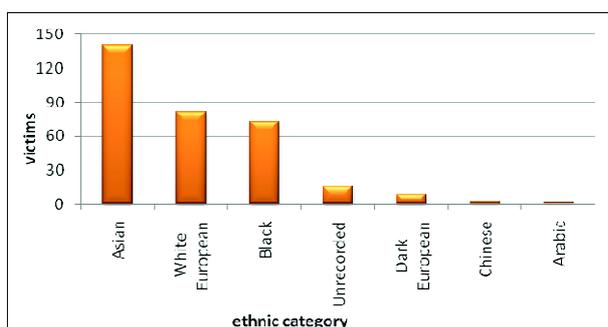
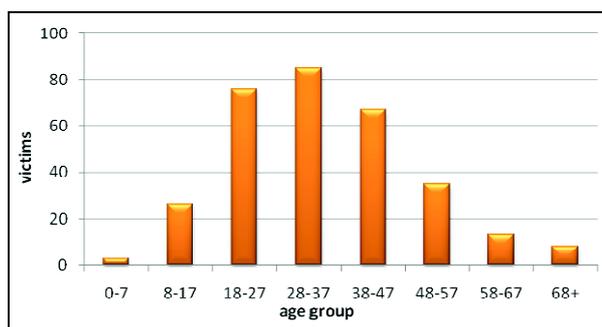


Figure 31: Victim age of racist offence



Personal robbery

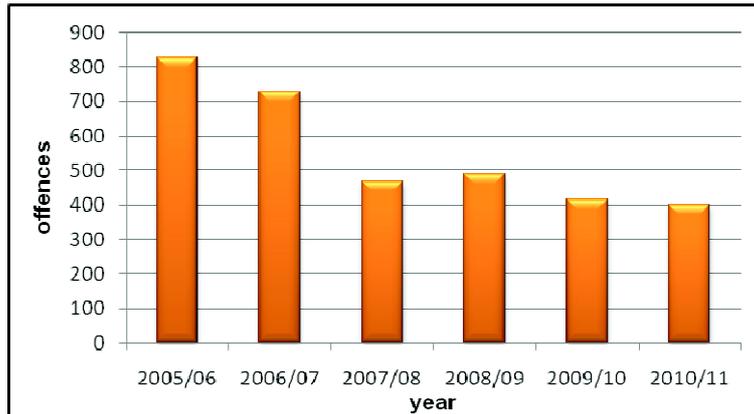
Introduction

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.

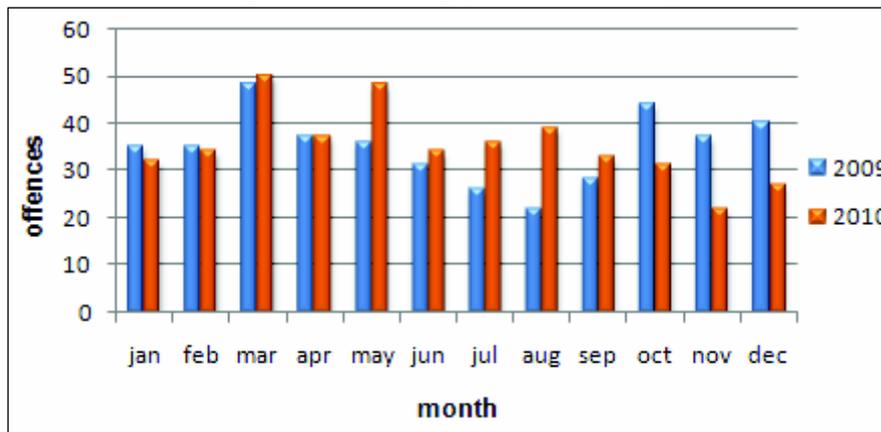
Figure 32: Annual personal robbery



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.

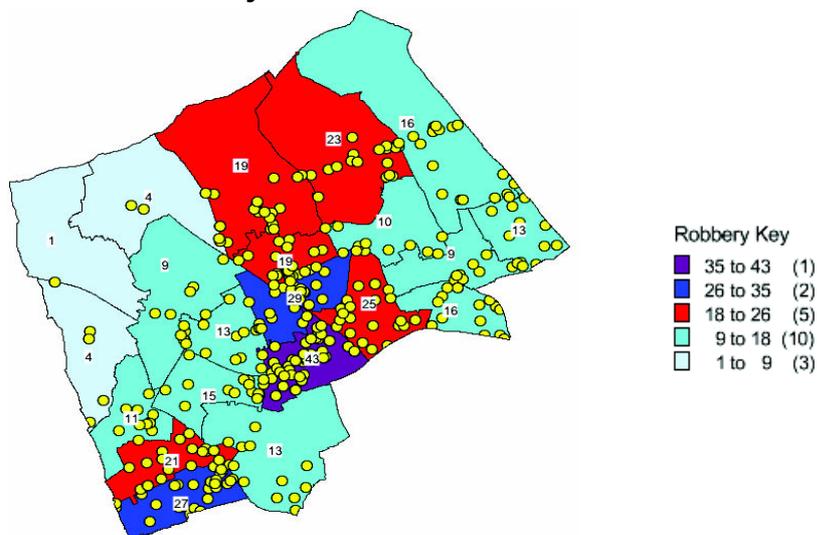
Figure 33: Monthly personal robbery



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

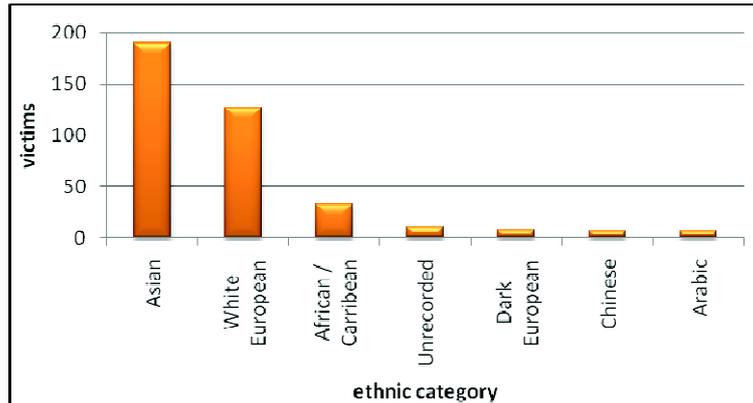
Suspects

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

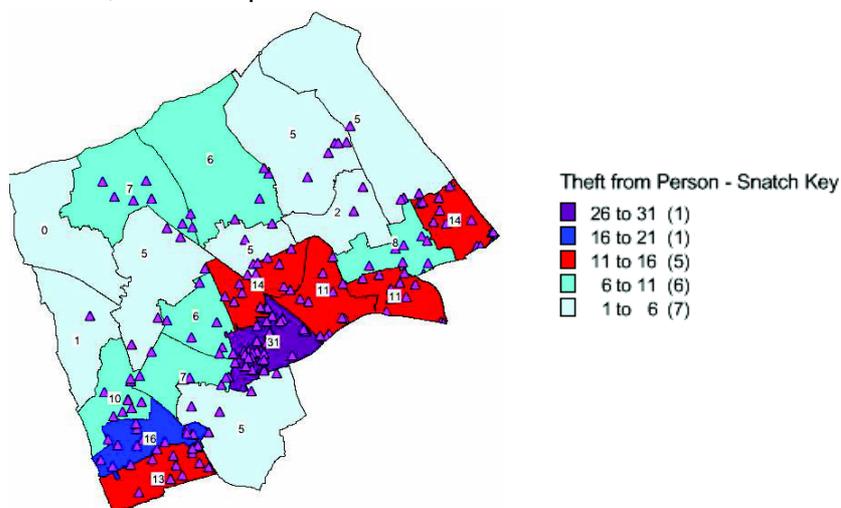
Performance

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

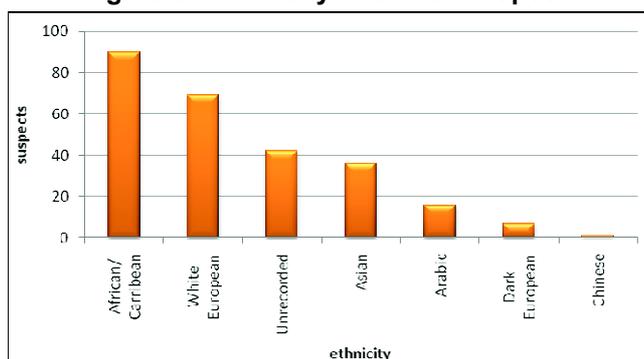
The map shows the location of theft person - snatch offences between November 2009 and October 2010. Of the 185 offences, 31 took place in Greenhill ward. South Harrow was the second major hotspot.



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

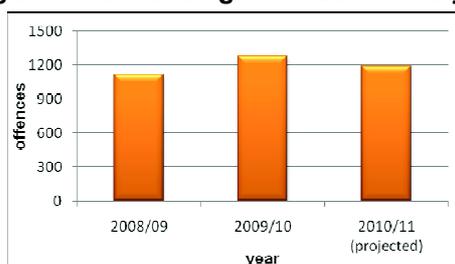
Introduction

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 1/7th 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.

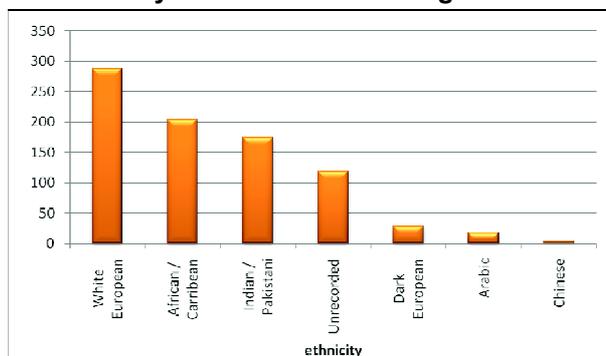
Table 10: Wounding & assault with injury by ward

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
Grand Total	1237	1204	-33

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

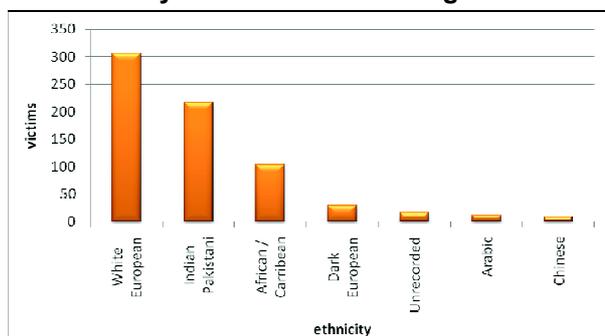


Males constituted 71% of suspects. Non-male suspects were split between female and unrecorded. 66 suspects for these offences were unemployed and 62 were students. Student suspects were associated with two establishments which are not named in this document due to the sensitivity of this information.

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

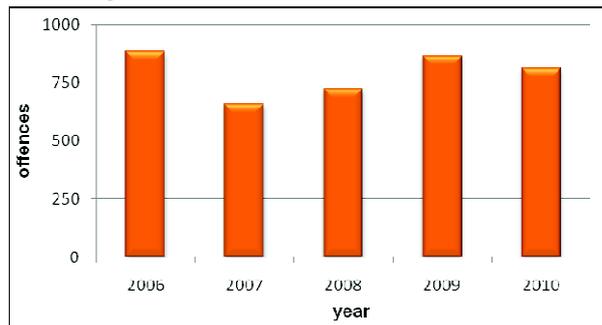
Introduction

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.

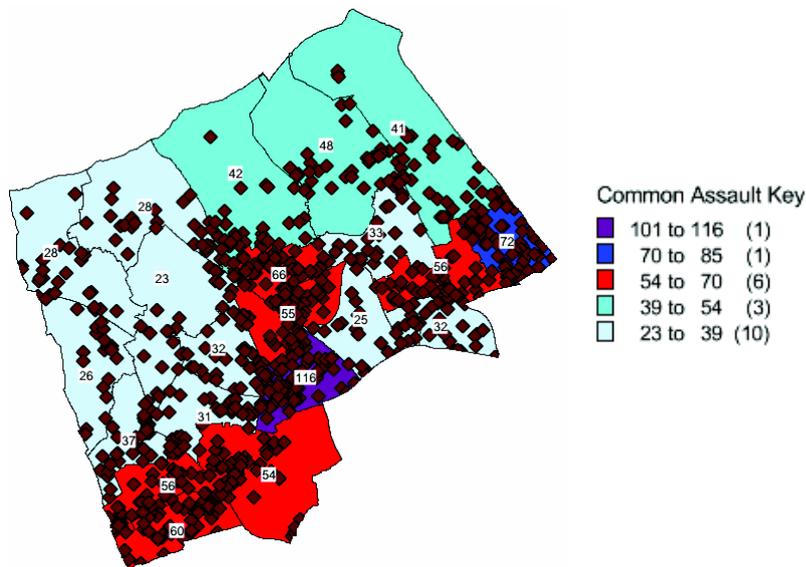
Figure 39: Annual communal assault



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.

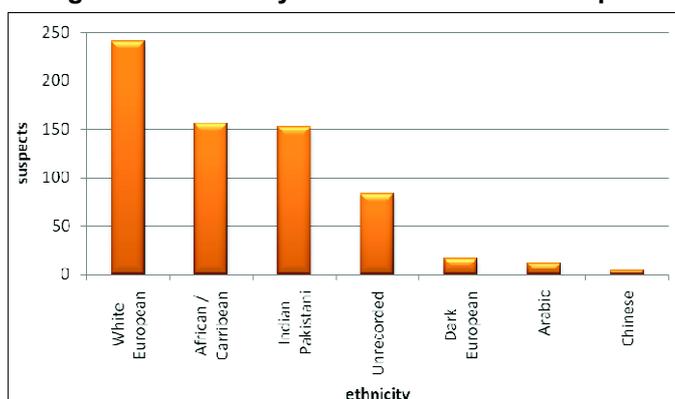
Table 11: Common assault by wards in Harrow 2009 and 2010

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
Grand Total	838	800	-38

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.

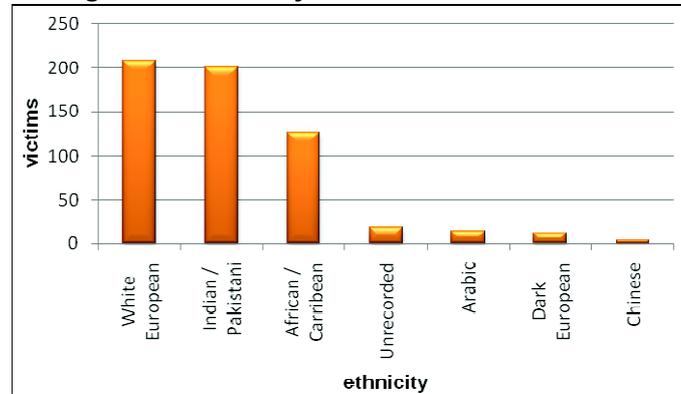
Figure 40: Ethnicity of common assault suspect



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.

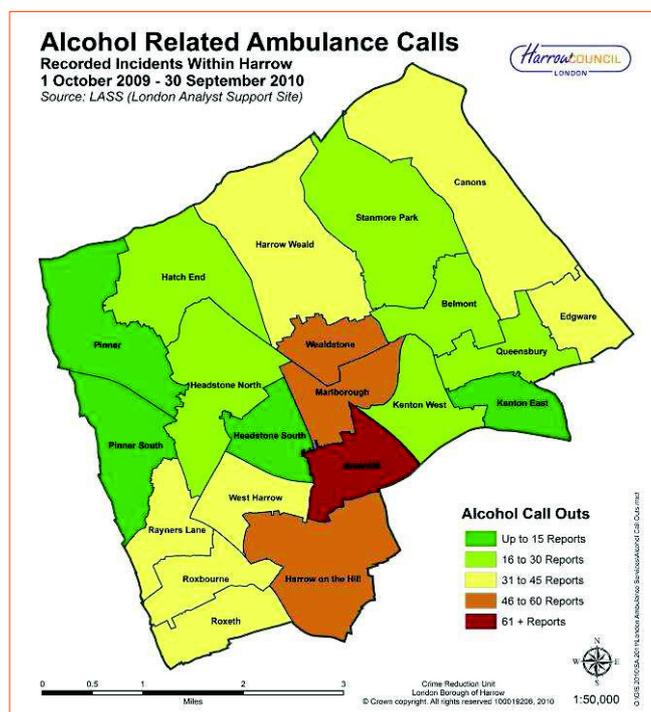
Patients / victims

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

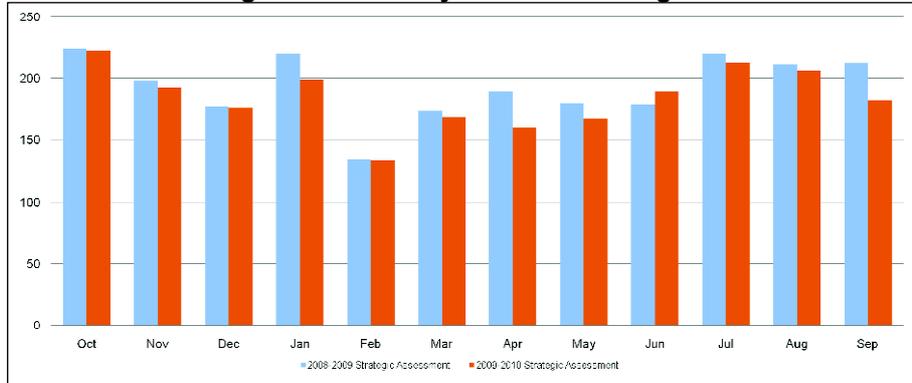


Reports to the Fire Brigade

Performance and trends

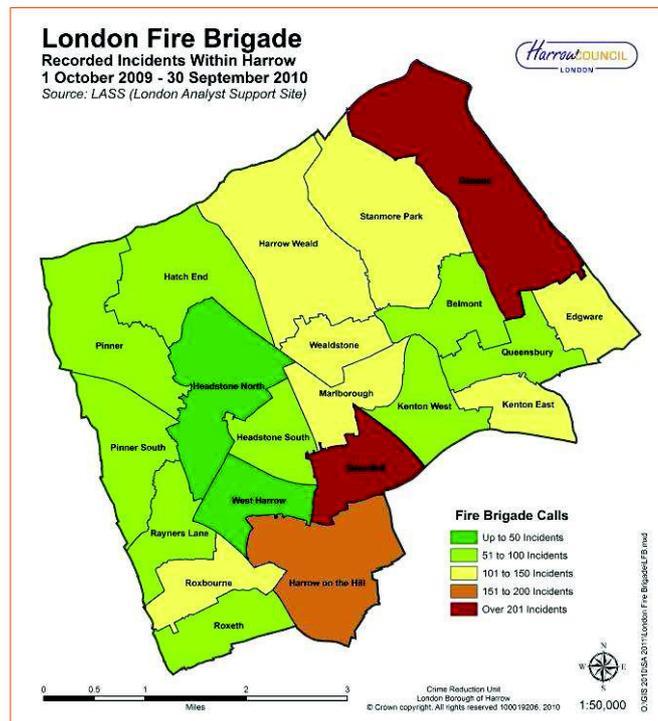
Between October 2009 and September 2010, there were 2,207 call-outs for the London Fire Brigade, a decrease of 111(4.8%) calls compared to the previous period. There was a seasonal pattern with the winter months, particularly February, showing fewer reports than the summer months. Arson in particular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

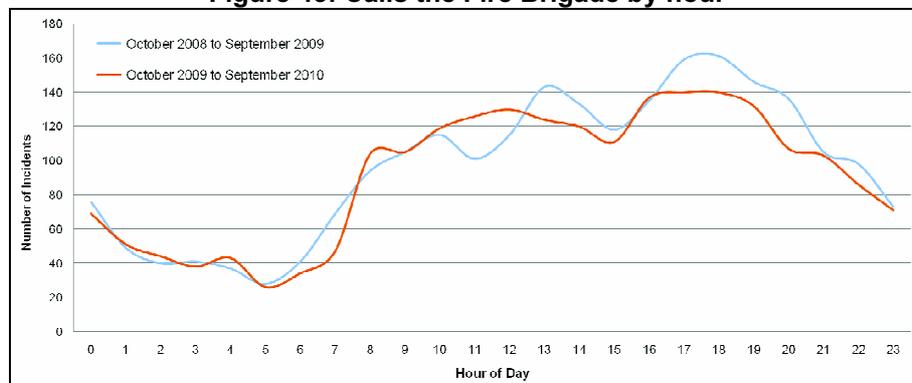
The table below shows the types of incident reported to the Fire Brigade for the past two years. The largest single category was fire to a dwelling accounting for almost 50% of incidents. Outdoor fires decreased by 20%. Fires to vehicles increased by 20%, but the base level was low and the actual increase 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
Totals:	1377	1310	-5%

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

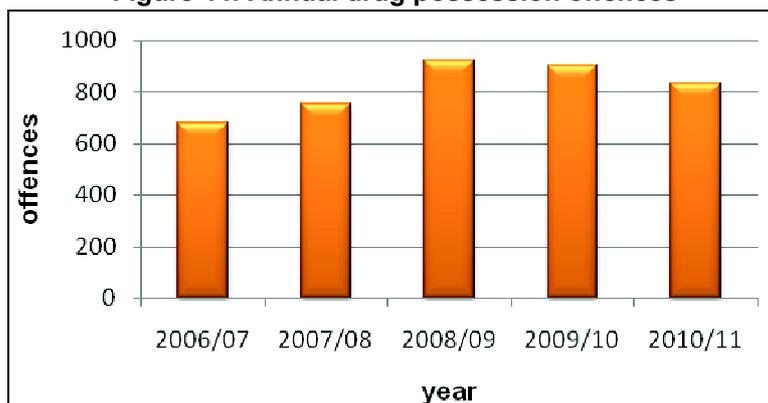
Illegal drug use comprises two main types of offences: possession and supply. Comprehensive information about the extent of illegal drug use is relatively limited as drug use does not have a direct victim and offences come to the attention of police or other agencies in a minority of cases. It is believed 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

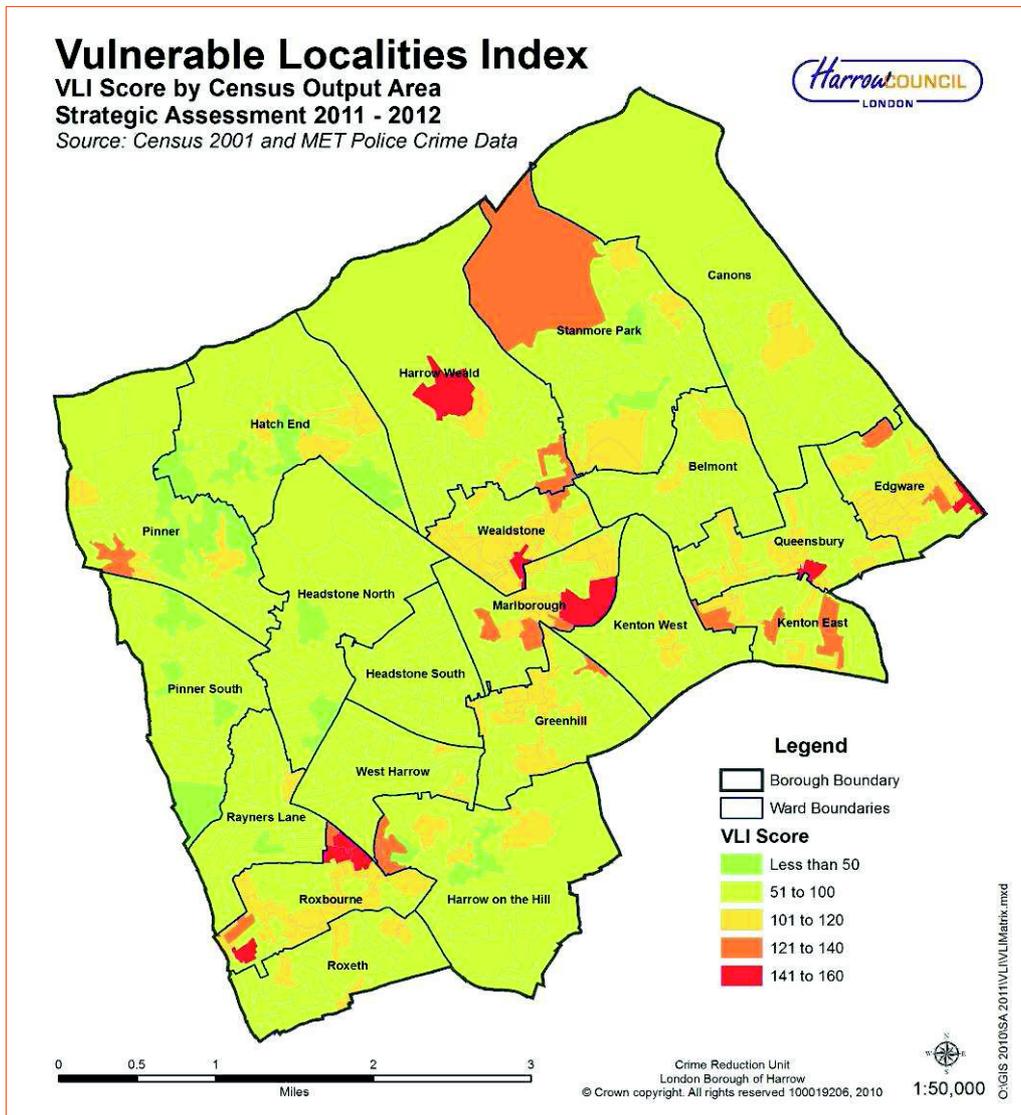
Offence category	2009	2010	Change
Murder	3	3	0
Wounding/ GBH	197	206	9
Assault with injury	1074	1024	-50
Common assault	865	814	-51
Offensive weapon	89	58	-31
Harassment	961	1040	79
Other violence	207	242	35
Total violence against the person	3396	3387	-9
Rape	63	63	0
Other sexual	146	122	-24
Total sexual 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
Total Notifiable Offences	15286	15355	69

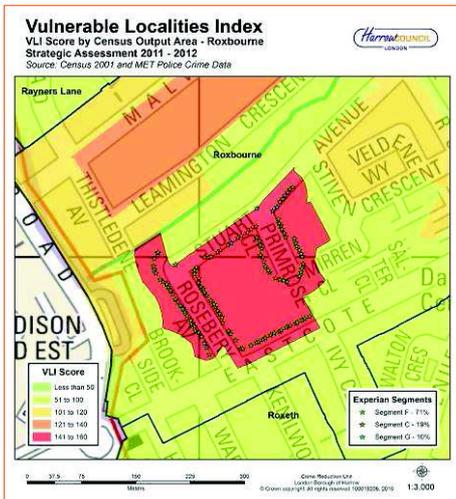
Vulnerable Localities Index

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.

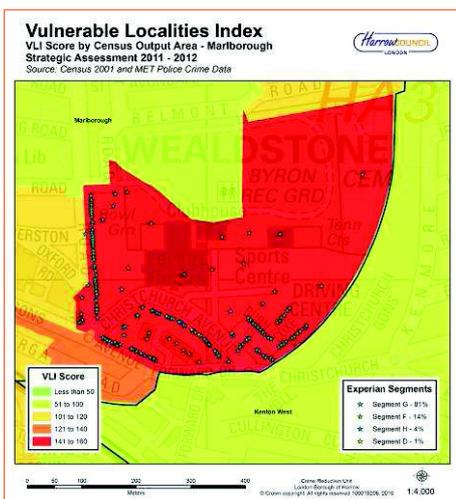
The Jill Dando Institute has defined a vulnerable area as having a score of 200 or above, although Harrow has not currently met this level it is important to observe areas that can potentially head in this direction. The map below shows that there was several output areas that have achieved high scores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





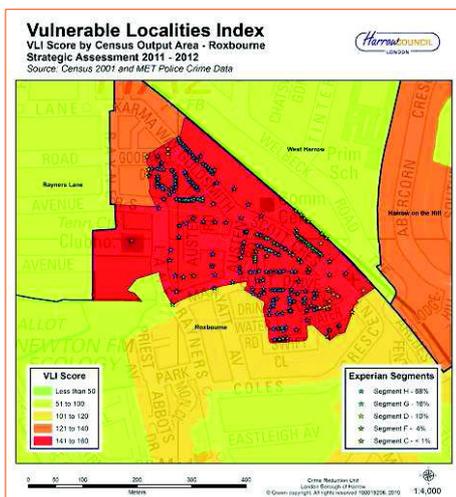
Roxbourne

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.



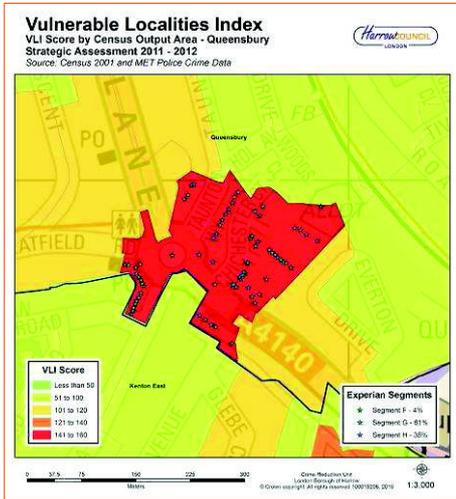
Marlborough

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.



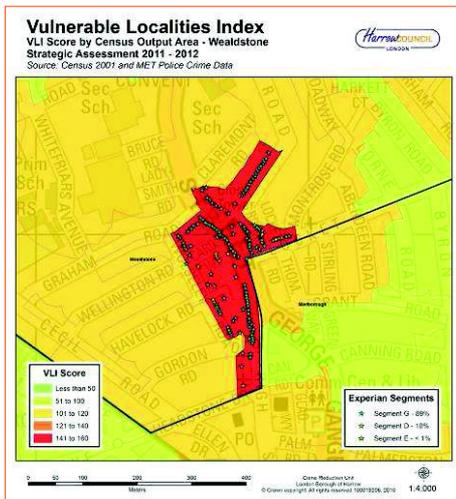
Roxbourne

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

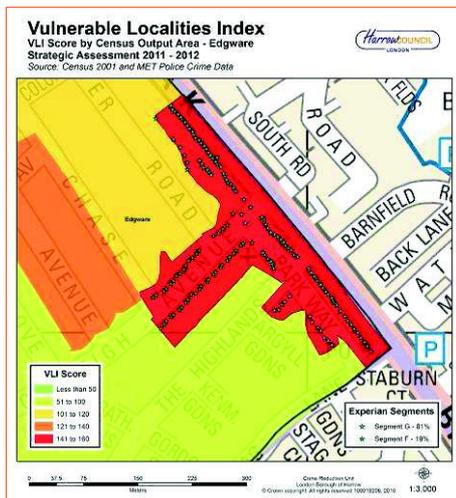
This area in Queensbury has been identified as the sixth most vulnerable area in Harrow. This area has approximately 118 households and has an estimated population of 327 residents. During the time period of October 2009 and September 2010 there were nine residential burglaries which is three times the 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.

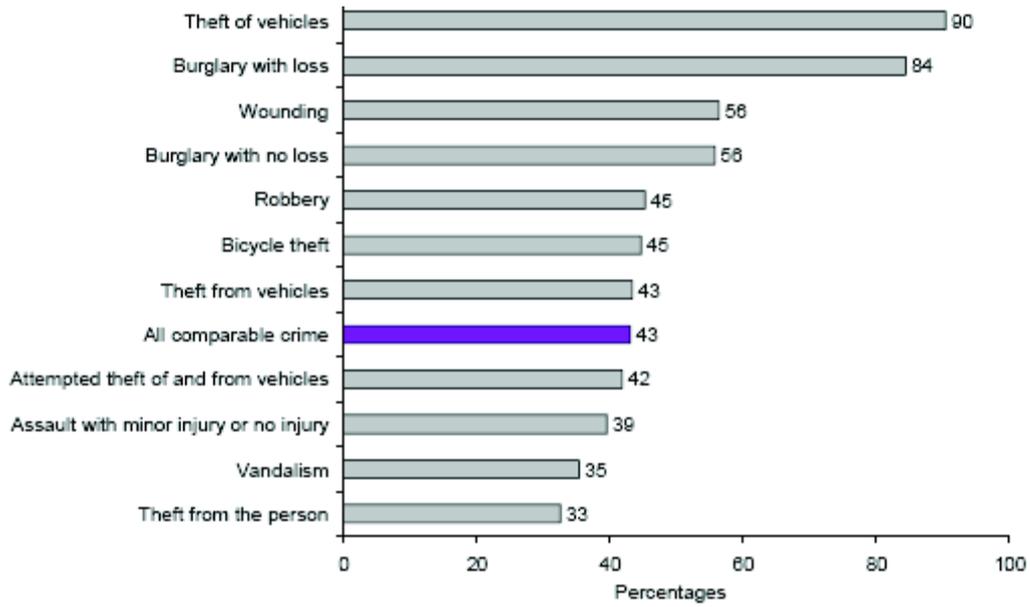
This area is also part of the 'Dispersal Zone' that has been in place since April 2009 and is in effect until April 2011.



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

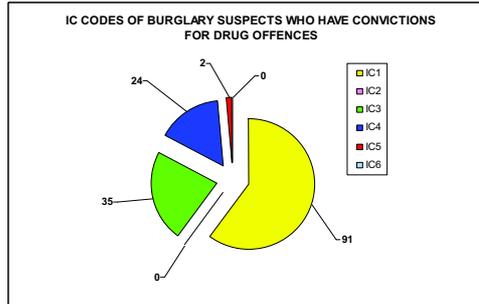
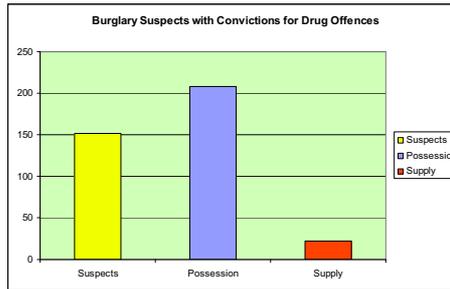
During the period 01/04/2010 to 11/01/2011 there has been 171 arrests for burglary (152 suspects).

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).

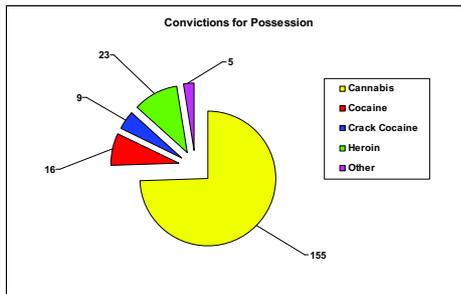
The charts below show the number of occasions suspects have been convicted for possession/supply of drugs

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

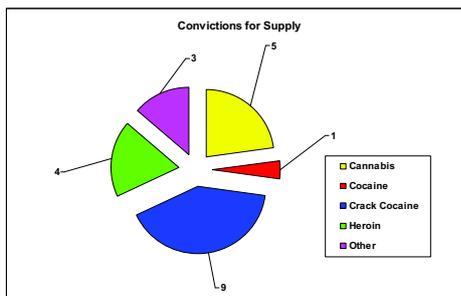


• As the graphs on the left show, Cannabis is the most popular drug with which suspects are convicted for having possession of (155), followed by Heroin (23) and Cocaine(16).

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
CDP	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
CNWL Harrow Alcohol & Drug Service	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
Compass	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
EACH	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
WDP	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