

# HARLOW

## Strategic Assessment

### 2022/23

Document Owner: **Harlow Community Safety Partnership  
(Safer Harlow Partnership)**

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# 1 EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

## Aim & Purpose

The aim and purpose of this document is to assist the Harlow Community Safety Partnership (CSP) determine its strategic priorities for the financial year of 2022/23.

## Data Parameters

Unless otherwise stated all data will be from 01 October 2021 to 30 September 2022.

Data has been taken from the following sources (any open-source data will be referenced)

*Essex Police's crime recording system, Athena*

*Essex Police's incident reporting system, STORM*

*iQuanta (Home Office)*

*Partner Contributions (references provided)*

The source has been identified at the start of each section.

## Key Findings (in no particular order)

- Domestic abuse is the top crime type with a score of 23 on the Risk Matrix.
- Violence against the person and sexual offences ranked equal 2nd with a score of 19 on the Risk Matrix.
- Between October 2021 and September 2022, Harlow was ranked 7<sup>th</sup> highest across the county in terms of the number of offences recorded (excl. Action Fraud).
- Drug offences continue to be a cause for concern in the town with scores of 19 for Drug Trafficking and 16 for Drug possession on the Risk Matrix.
- In the Essex Police Public Perceptions Survey Harlow Q1 2022/23 only 37% of Harlow residents said that they felt very or fairly safe in their local area after dark, compared to 55% of all Essex residents.
- In the same survey, 25% of Harlow residents said that they feel crime and ASB has become more of a problem in the 12 months to 30 June 2022.

## Strategic Priorities

The Crime and Disorder Act 1998 places responsibility on the Community Safety Partnership to annually review levels and patterns of crime and disorder. This will support local communities to counter the perception, threat, and consequence of criminal and anti-social behaviour by striving to reduce both crime and the fear of crime, and to reduce reoffending.

Community Safety work encompasses Anti-Social Behaviour, disorder and the misuse of drugs, alcohol, and other substances.

The findings of this assessment have informed the decision to select the CSP Priorities for Harlow which will be:

- **County Lines and drug related crime**
- **Domestic Abuse**
- **Serious Violence**
- **Violence against Women and Girls (VAWG)**

In addition to the top four identified priorities the Partnership will continue to retain a strong focus on the following areas of work:

- **ASB – all types**
- **Hate Crime**
- **Protecting vulnerable people**
- **Reducing reoffending**
- **Early Intervention, Engagement and Awareness**

The work of the Partnership will be driven by four priority subgroups:

- **Harlow County Lines Awareness Group**
- **Harlow Domestic Abuse Forum**
- **Harlow Hate Crime Panel**
- **Harlow Serious Violence and VAWG Subgroup**

To assist in the identification of the community safety priorities, a risk matrix of crime types was completed. A risk matrix is a visual risk assessment tool that allows the user to define the level of risk associated to multiple factors (e.g. types of crime), against a range of criteria.

The matrix also takes into consideration to what degree a Community Safety Partnership approach to tackling the issue would be.

The following areas scored the highest for Harlow (*See Section 10*):

1. **Domestic Abuse**
2. **Violence against the person**
3. **Sexual Offences**

## 2 BACKGROUND INFORMATION

### 2.1 The Partnership

In addition to the statutory partners of Harlow Council, Essex Police, Essex County Fire and Rescue Service, the National Probation Service and the Hertfordshire and West Essex Integrated Care Board, the Partnership has maintained a list of previously engaged additional partners including:

- Rainbow Services
- Victim Support
- Streets2Homes
- Harlow Ethnic Minority Umbrella

In addition, a wide range of statutory, non-statutory, community and voluntary groups attend the Partnership's priority subgroups which meet on a quarterly basis.

Harlow's Community Safety Partnership is known as the Safer Harlow Partnership.

### 2.2 Horizon Scan

The partnership should be aware of the following recent government activities:

- Following on from the Police & Crime Commissioner Review Part 2, the review of Community Safety Partnerships by the Home Office has been paused during recent ministerial changes and is expected to re-commence Autumn 2022. This review aims to identify how (if at all) they can increase their overall effectiveness in protecting local communities from crime and ASB.
- The Home Office has announced its intention to refresh and update the UK's counterterrorism strategy, **CONTEST**, which covers all four elements of the UK's counterterrorism approach: Prevent, Pursue, Protect and Prepare. The updated strategy is expected to be published in 2023 and will take into account findings from a series of important reviews, including the Manchester Arena Inquiry and Independent Review of Prevent. Consultation arrangements have not been announced. (The Home Office has received the final version of the Independent Review of Prevent and is preparing its response before publishing it alongside the full report.)
- The Serious Violence Duty requires local authorities, the police, fire and rescue authorities, specified criminal justice agencies and health authorities to work together to formulate an evidence-based analysis of the problems associated with serious violence in a local area, and then produce and implement a strategy detailing how they will respond to those particular issues. The Strategy for Essex is being developed by the Violence & Vulnerability Unit, with the aim to finalise by March 2023 in line with the requirements of the duty.
- The new guidance from the Government's Joint Combatting Drugs Unit requires the creation of a Combatting Drugs Partnership in each area to ensure local delivery of the National Drug Strategy "From Harm to Hope". These partnerships will be responsible for delivering a joint local needs assessment and agreeing a local drugs strategy delivery plan.

## 2.3 Police Fire and Crime Commissioner

The priorities set out in the Police & Crime Plan 2021-2024 are as follows:

- Further investment in crime prevention
- Reducing drug driven violence
- Protecting vulnerable people and breaking the cycle of domestic abuse
- Reducing violence against women and girls
- Improving support for victims of crime
- Protecting rural and isolated areas
- Preventing dog theft
- Preventing business crime, fraud and cyber crime
- Improving safety on our roads
- Encouraging volunteers and community support
- Supporting our officers and staff
- Increasing collaboration

## 2.4 Essex Police

The Crime Prevention Strategy has five strategic aims (or “assets”):

- i. We will promote safer communities
- ii. We will cut crime and criminality
- iii. We will evolve our workforce, culture and infrastructure
- iv. We will support Safer Essex to realise partnership capabilities and capacity
- v. We will support ECVS to unlock community potential, develop and deliver community led solutions.

Across the five strategic aims, the Crime Prevention Strategy covers 14 priority areas organised into four categories:

- Serious Violence
  - Knife crime
  - Rape
  - Night-time economy
- Organised Crime
  - County lines / exploitation
  - Serious organised crime
  - Cybercrime and fraud
- Complex Needs
  - Child abuse / child sexual exploitation
  - Domestic abuse
  - Drugs and alcohol
  - Mental health
- Vulnerabilities
  - Places
  - Dwelling burglary and street robbery
  - Prevent
  - Hate crime

## 2.5 Essex County Fire & Rescue Service

The Essex County Fire & Rescue Plan sets out the following priorities:

- Protection and response
- Improve safety on our roads
- Help the vulnerable to stay safe
- Promote positive culture in the workplace
- Develop and broaden the roles and ranges of activities undertaken by the service
- Be transparent, open and accessible
- Collaborate with our partners
- Make the best of our resources

## 2.6 Safer Essex

Safer Essex has the strategic lead for co-ordinating the partnership response to community safety issues and initiatives across Essex, Southend and Thurrock. Safer Essex acts as the county-wide Strategy Group for community safety.

Safer Essex brings together key partner organisations / stakeholders to work jointly and effectively to facilitate a collaborative approach between agencies and partnerships in delivering the following community safety outcomes:

- i. Prevent crime and anti-social behaviour
- ii. Prevent fires from happening
- iii. Understand and tackle hate crime
- iv. Understand and tackle violence, including violence against women and girls
- v. Improve community confidence in the multi-agency response to community safety issues
- vi. Continue to deliver effective Community Safety Hubs across Greater Essex

## 3 POPULATION

### 3.1 District Profile

Data Source: Harlow Council

Harlow was one of the first post war new towns and was designed in 1947 to house 60,000 people moving from London. It is located in the west of Essex; it borders Hertfordshire and is surrounded by green belt land. Harlow is a London commuter belt and is the employment centre of the M11 corridor. The M11 stretches from Woodford, London at the south to Cambridge at the north. A new junction 7a has recently been introduced to the M11 at Harlow.

There are eleven wards in Harlow. The names and boundaries of some of the wards may change as a result of the Local Government Boundary Commission review. The review is designed to make sure Councillors represent roughly the same number of people eligible to vote in each ward. At the time of writing the review is in its second round of consultation.

At the last general election in December 2019, the Harlow constituency had 68,078 eligible electors.

### 3.2 Population Profile

Data Source: Essex JSNA and District profile Reports 2019

<https://data.essex.gov.uk/dataset?q=census%202021>

In 2018, the total population of the Harlow local authority area was an estimated 86,594 people making it the third smallest local authority area in Essex in terms of population size. This is an estimated increase of 599 people since the 2011 census (a rise of 0.7%).

The Harlow Council area had a higher proportion of Children and Young People aged (22.4%) and 16 to 64 years olds (62.2%) compared to the Essex average (18.9%, and 60.6%). The percentage of people aged 65 and over (15.3%) was the lowest in Essex and is significantly lower than the county average (20.5%).

Harlow had an Old Age Dependency Ratio of 242.8 people age 65+ to every 1000 working age. This is equivalent to equivalent to 4.12 working age people to every person aged 65 and over. This is significantly lower than the average for Essex (335.6) and England (286.8).

With an estimated 2822 residents per square kilometre, Harlow was the most densely populated area in Essex significantly higher than the Essex average (424 people per sq. km) and over 20 times more densely populated than the lowest area of Uttlesford (137 people per square KM)

80.9% of residents (43,200 people) aged 16-64 in Harlow were economically active, in line with the average for Essex (80.8%) and 2.2% higher than England (78.7%). This was the seventh highest rate of economic activity in the county (Highest = Braintree (87.1%), Lowest = Brentwood (71.9%)). Within the same age group (including both economically active and inactive people) it was estimated that the 77.8% are in Employment, just under the Essex Average (78.1%) but just above (2.4%) the rate for England (75.4%).

### Data Source: Office for National Statistics 2021 (first release data)

More recent Census data (2021) for Harlow indicates that the population has increased by 13.9%, from around 81,900 in 2011 to 93,300 in 2021. This is higher than the overall increase for England (6.6%) and East of England (8.3%). It is also the second most densely populated Local Authority area in Essex.

Harlow has seen an increase of 9.7% in people aged 65 years and over, an increase of 12.5% in people aged 15 to 64 years, and an increase of 21.0% in children aged under 15 years.

Age Band	Number of Residents
Aged 0 - 15	22,228
Aged 16 - 64	59,491
Aged 65+	13,615
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>93,334</b>

Every district & unitary within Greater Essex has seen their population increase since the 2011 Census. The areas with the highest average annual growth rate are Uttlesford (1.4%), Harlow (1.31%), and Thurrock (1.1%).

In 2021 Harlow was recorded as being the eighth most densely populated of the East of England's 45 local authority areas.

Harlow's population is also changing in that 18.3% of residents are now born outside of the UK. This has increased from 11.6% in 2011.

In addition, over recent years Harlow has seen an increase in the number of people being placed in to temporary and sometimes permanent housing as a result of other councils acquiring nomination rights to accommodation that has been made available following office conversions under Permitted Development Rights. Harlow now has over 1,000 units of this type of accommodation and a proportion of the people residing on these sites have a range of multiple and complex needs.

## 3.3 Health Profile

Data Source: Essex County Council JSNA & District profile Reports 2019

<https://data.essex.gov.uk/dataset/exwyd/essex-jsna-and-district-profile-reports-2019>

### Crime and Community Safety

Nationally and locally the number of crimes recorded by the police force in England and Wales was on the increase. Over a four-year period the number of crimes recorded in the Harlow area rose by 29.5% from 7,206 incidents or 85 crimes per 1000 residents in 2015/16 to 9,335 crimes or 108 crimes per 1000 in 2018/19. The overall crime rate for Harlow was higher than the average for England (89 per 1000), and the whole Essex Police area (87 per 1000) and was the 2nd (out of 14) highest local authority in Essex (including Southend and Thurrock).



The largest category of crime in the area in the last year was Violent Crime which accounted for 3,635 (38.9%) offences or a rate of 42 crimes per 1000; higher than the average rate for Essex police (32 per 1000) or for England (28 per 1000) and the joint highest rate in Essex overall. Theft makes up the second largest category with 2,931 (31.4%) crimes or a rate of 34 per 1000; higher than the Essex Police (32 per 1000) or England (28 per 1000) averages. The proportion of Violent Crime is just above the average for Essex Police whilst theft is slightly lower (Violent Crime = 36.2%, Theft = 35.3%).

The most significant four year change in the number of crimes recorded in the Harlow area is the increase in the levels of Violent Crime, which has seen an additional 1,799 offences in 2018/19 (an increase of 98%) compared to the same period in 2015/16. The increase in the rate of violent Crime locally reflects a national trend which includes an increase in the number of crimes recorded as stalking or harassment. Nationally the Crown Prosecution Service (CPS) reports that there was a 69% increase in prosecutions started for stalking offences from 2016–17 to 2017–18 because of improvements in awareness following a police and CPS inspection and the implementation of Violence Against Women Strategies. This development is reflected locally with 1,256 crimes recorded as stalking or harassment in 2018/19 up from 576 in 2017/18.

### **Violence Related Admissions**

In Harlow the directly age standardised rate per 100,000 population of emergency hospital admissions for violence was 34.25 over the period of 2015/16 - 2017/18. This was above the emergency hospital admission rate for Essex as a whole (28.83) and but lower than England (43.36) and was the third highest rate in Essex.

### **Harm**

Harlow had a higher than average rate of hospital stays due to alcohol related harm with a SAR of 111, the highest rate in the county. The SAR for intentional self-harm was the third highest level with a rate of 87.7 however this was below the England baseline

**Note:** At the time of writing, health data from the 2021 Census was not yet published.

## 4 PUBLIC PERCEPTION

### 4.1 Essex County Council Residents Survey

Data Source: Essex County Council

In the 2022 survey, 91% of all Essex residents responded that they felt very or fairly safe in their local area during the day, compared to 85% of residents in Harlow.

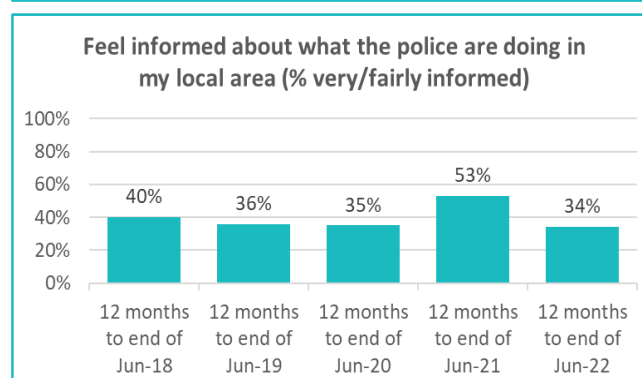
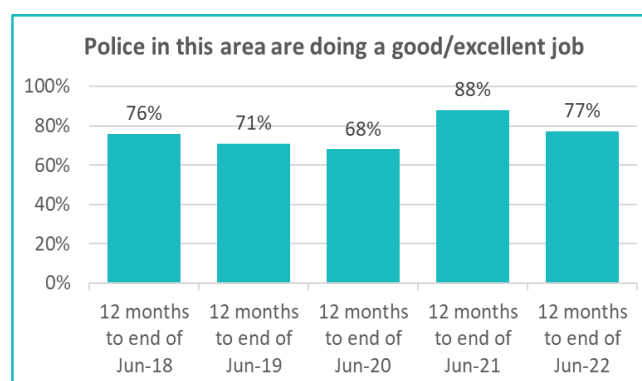
In the 2022 survey, 55% of all Essex residents responded that they felt very or fairly safe in their local area after dark, compared to 37% of residents in Harlow.

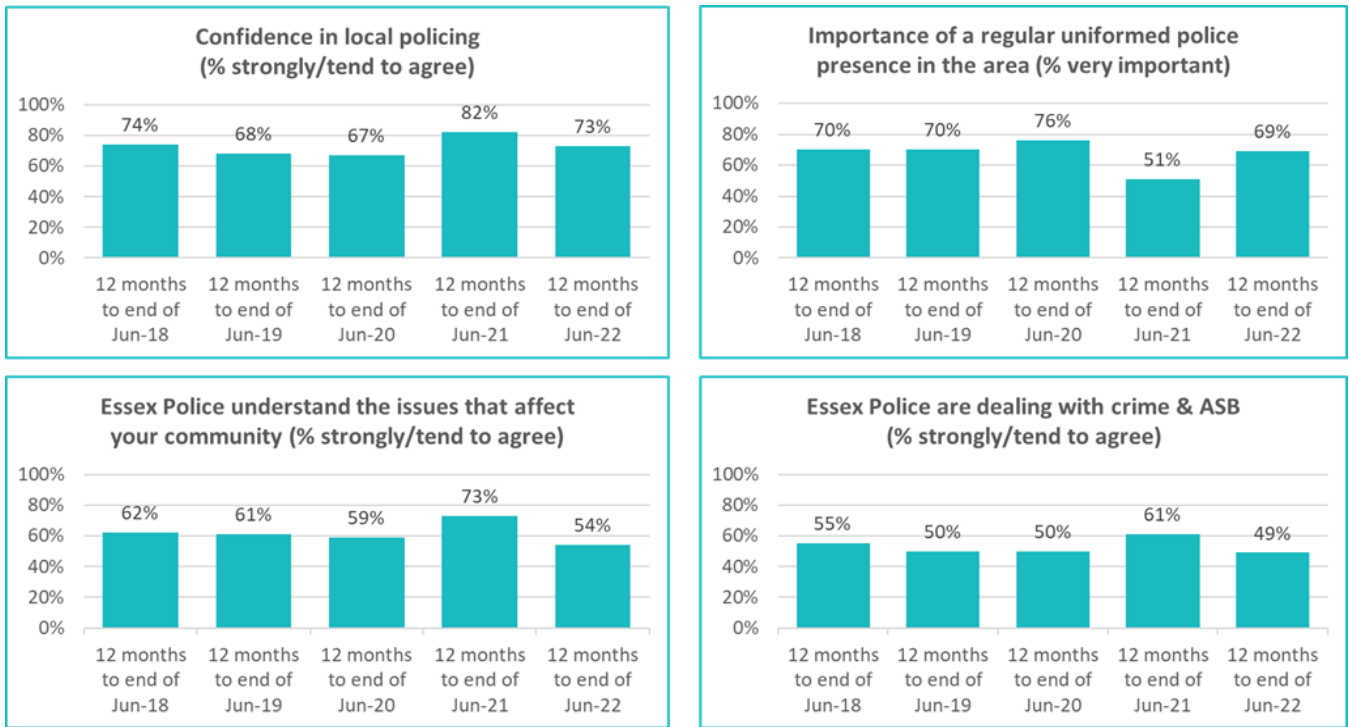
Felt very or fairly safe in their local area	Essex		Harlow	
	2020	2022	2020	2022
During the day	92%	91%	86%	85%
At night	54%	55%	35%	37%

### 4.2 Essex Police Public Perceptions Survey Harlow Q1 2022/23

Data Source: Essex Police

The following dashboard summarises data collected as part of the Essex Police Public Perceptions Survey 2017/18 – 2022/23. The results represent the combined sample of interviews across each year. The annual sample size for the survey is 7,710 Essex residents – approx. 550 annually from each of the 14 Districts. Significant trends have been highlighted in the Key Insights section – changes of (+/-) 6% should be considered significant.





## Key Insights

- The proportion of Harlow residents surveyed who feel well informed about what police are doing in their area decreased significantly from 53% to 34% - joint lowest rated District
- Around half (54%) agree EP understand issues affecting their community, down from 73% in the previous year – lowest rated District
- Over two-thirds (69%) think a regular uniformed police presence is very important, up from 51% in the previous year

## 5 ESSEX POLICE DATA

### 5.1 Crime Data

Data Source: Essex Police

In Essex a total of 167,641 offences (excl. Action Fraud) were recorded by Essex Police between October 2021 and September 2022, of which 11,501 (6.86%) were recorded in Harlow (the 7th highest of all 14 areas).

Area	Offences			
	Oct20 to Sept21	Oct21 to Sept22	# diff.	% diff.
Basildon	18,492	20,411	1,919	10.4%
Braintree	10,539	11,572	1,033	9.8%
Brentwood	5,384	5,800	416	7.7%
Castle Point	5,772	6,082	310	5.4%
Chelmsford	14,408	15,909	1,501	10.4%
Colchester	16,883	19,029	2,146	12.7%
Epping Forest	10,592	10,433	-159	-1.5%
<b>Harlow</b>	10,230	11,501	1,271	12.4%
Maldon	3,562	3,864	302	8.5%
Rochford	4,298	4,696	398	9.3%
Southend	19,327	21,225	1,898	9.7%
Tendring	13,497	14,410	913	6.8%
Thurrock	15,919	17,070	1,151	7.2%
Uttlesford	4,467	5,112	645	14.4%
<b>Essex (Excl Stansted)</b>	<b>153,683</b>	<b>167,641</b>	<b>13,958</b>	<b>9.1%</b>

Essex Police data for all crime types in the Harlow area for the rolling 12-month period to 30 September 2022 is shown on the last page of this document.

### 5.2 Anti-Social Behaviour Data

Data Source: Essex Police

In Essex a total of 24,576 ASB incidents were recorded by Essex Police, of which 1,473 (6.1%) were recorded in Harlow (the 8th highest of all 14 areas).

Incident Type	Essex	Harlow	Ranking	% of Essex
ASB – Environment	1,060	61	9th	5.75%
ASB – Nuisance	7,572	427	8th	5.64%
ASB – Personal	15,944	985	8th	6.18%
<b>Total</b>	<b>24,576</b>	<b>1,473</b>		

Across Essex, there was a reduction in incidents of -25,846 (-105.2%), compared to Harlow where there was a reduction in incidents of **-1,826 (-124.4%)**. It should be noted that the large reductions in offences is due to the way that Covid related breaches were recorded, resulting in higher than usual numbers in the previous year.

Incident Type	Essex		Harlow	
	# Change	% Change	#Change	% Change
ASB – Environment	-10,109	-953.7%	-598	-980.3%
ASB – Nuisance	-25,284	-333.9%	-1,793	-419.9%
ASB – Personal	9,547	59.9%	565	57.4%
<b>Total</b>	<b>-25,846</b>	<b>-105.2%</b>	<b>-1,826</b>	<b>-124.4%</b>

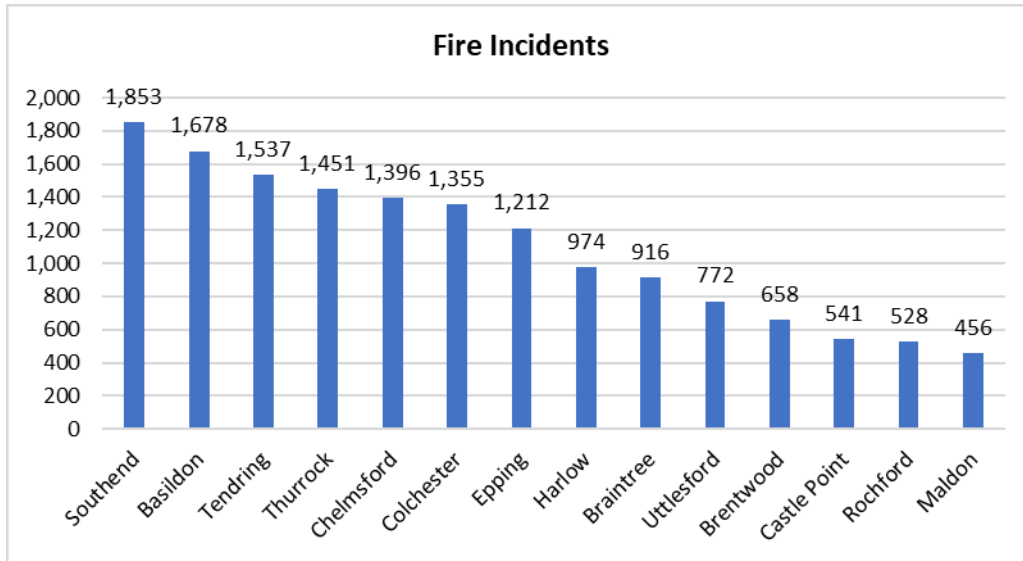
**Note:** all data in this section excludes the 422 incidents recorded at Stansted Airport in this period.

## 6 ESSEX COUNTY FIRE & RESCUE SERVICE DATA

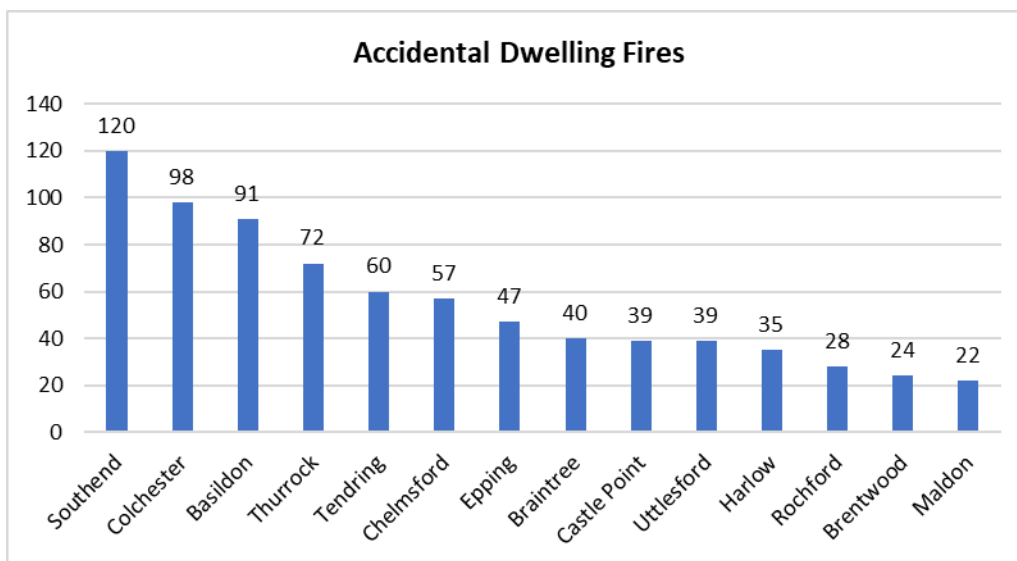
### 6.1 Fire Data

Data Source: Essex County Fire & Rescue Service. Data is for financial year 2021/22.

In Essex a total of 15,327 fire incidents were recorded by Essex County Fire & Rescue Service, of which 974 (6.35%) were recorded in Harlow (the 8th highest of all 14 areas).



In Essex a total of 772 accidental dwelling fires were recorded by Essex County Fire & Rescue Service, of which 35 (4.53%) were recorded in Harlow (the 11th highest of all 14 areas). There were a total of 8 fatalities from these fires, of which none were recorded in Harlow. 73 injuries were recorded in Essex, of which 10 were recorded in Harlow.



From the 1st October 2021 till the 30th September 2022, there are higher volumes of false alarms and fires taking place across Harlow compared to Special service incidents and Road traffic collisions (RTCs). Special service incidents result in the highest number of victims. Apart from fire incidents, there is no consistent monthly trend in the numbers of RTCs, special service incidents and false alarms. The volumes of fires reach their peak in August 2022, the smallest numbers of special service incidents happen in September 2022 and false alarm volumes tend to be especially high in July 2022.

Across the whole of Harlow, Long banks street is the place with the highest numbers of Accidental dwelling fires (ADFs) while the Harlow Leisure centre records the highest number of deliberate fires. Loose refuse and natural vegetation are the most common property types for deliberate fires while over half of all ADFs take place at single occupancy houses. Cooking is the most common reason for ADFs while most deliberate fires do not have a recorded reason.

Harlow 002E is the Lower layer super output area (LSOA) in Harlow district with the highest numbers of fires. River way and Edinburgh way are the specific addresses within this area where the highest numbers of fires happen and most of these are accidental fires. Single trees and roadside vegetation are the most common property types where these fires happen at these locations.

Harlow 007B is the LSOA where the highest number of RTCs happen across Harlow. Four out of the 6 RTCs in Harlow 007B take place on Third Avenue Street. Cars and multiple vehicles are the most common vehicles involved in these accidents.

Harlow 004E is the LSOA in Harlow from where a disproportionately high number of false alarms and special service incidents are reported to Essex County Fire and Rescue Service (ECFRS). Princess Alexandra hospital, within Harlow 004E, is the place in Harlow where the highest number of false alarms are reported because of a fire alarm apparatus ringing off. The most common reasons for false alarms coming from Princess Alexandra Hospital, even though a fire was not detected there, are due to people accidentally setting them off or people setting them off whilst cooking or burning toast. These reasons are why 40% of false alarms in the Harlow 004E area took place at Princess Alexandra Hospital.

## 6.2 Fire Prevention

Data Source: Essex County Fire & Rescue Service

The ECFRS Education Team currently offer sessions on:

- Knife Crimes
- People who help us
- Cyber safety
- Healthy Relationships
- Gang Awareness
- RTC and Pedestrian safety
- Home Safety
- Great Fire of London
- Hate Crime
- Respect

Between 1 Oct 2021 and 30 Sept 2022 the education team reached 12,617 Harlow children:

120 children – Hate Crime

4168 children – Summer Safety

601 children – Respect Assembly

340 children – People Who Help Us

395 children – Home Safety

2857 children – Cyber Safety

80 children – Heat of the Moment

1886 children – Gang Awareness

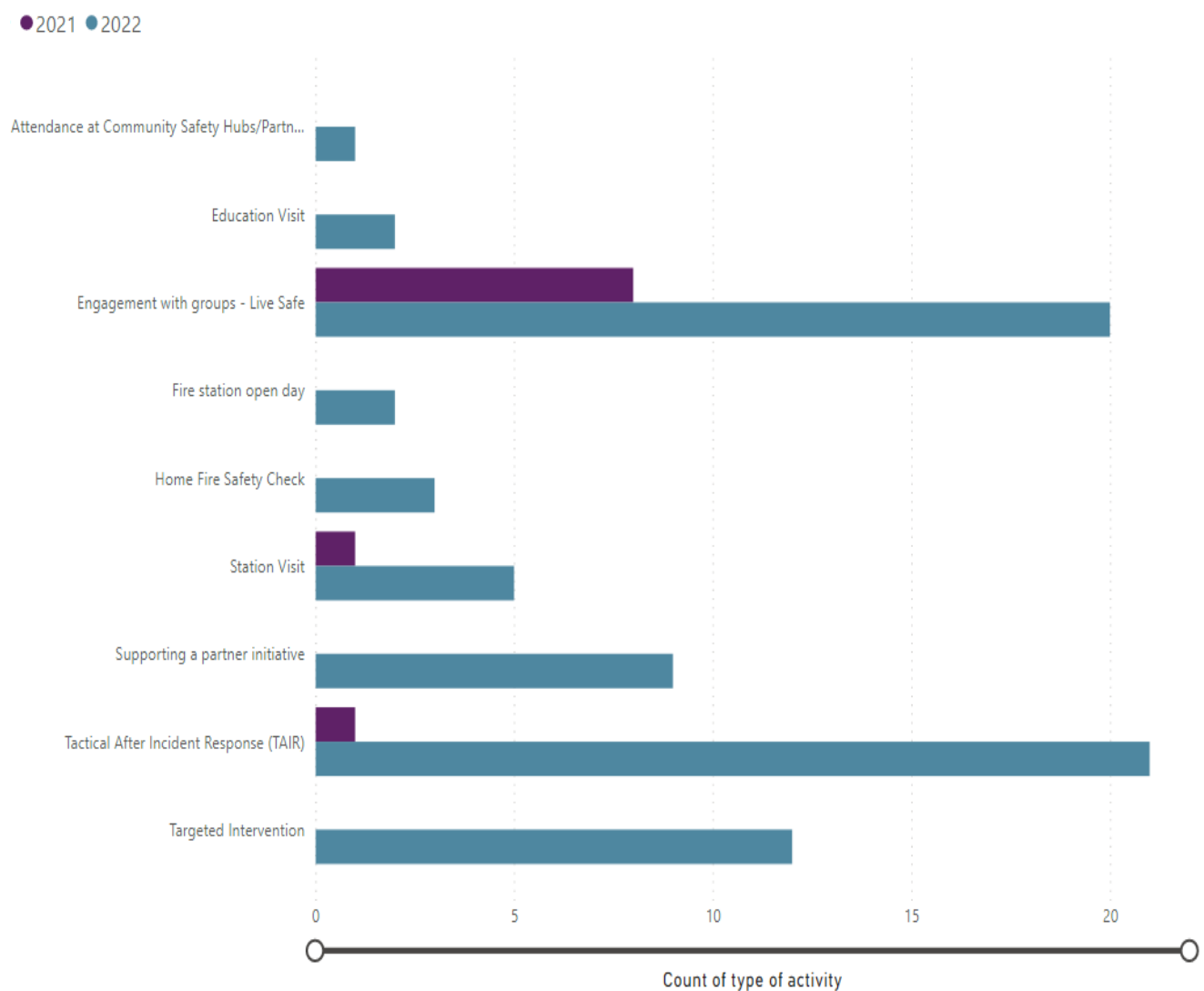
1562 children – Knife Crime

308 children – Healthy Relationships

300 children – RTC/ Pedestrian Safety

Delivery by Community Safety Officers and Operational Crews:

### Count of Activity type by date range

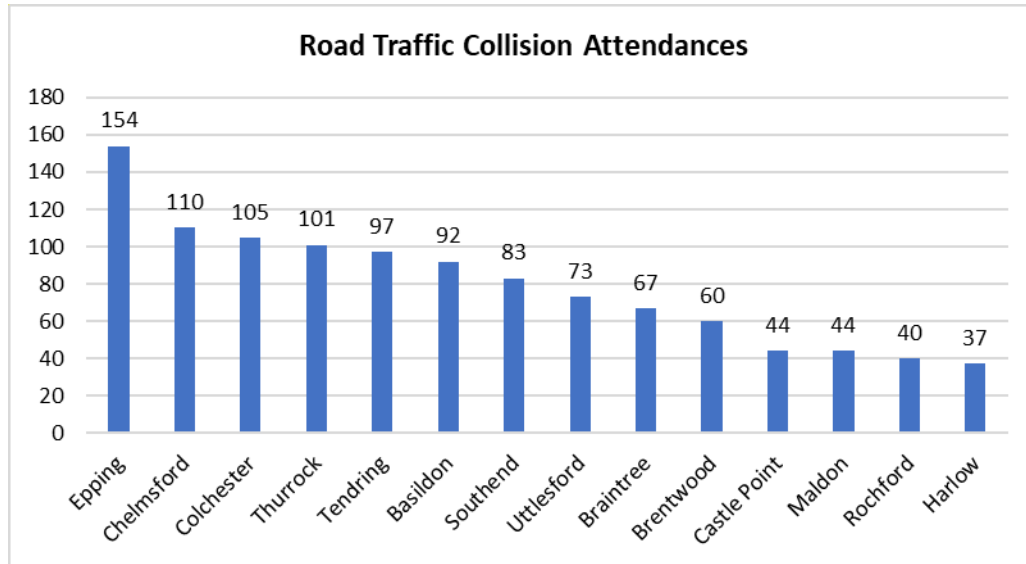




### 6.3 Road Safety Data

Data Source: Essex County Fire & Rescue Service. Data is for financial year 2021/22.

In Essex a total of 1,107 road traffic collisions were recorded by Essex County Fire & Rescue Service, of which 37 (3.34%) were recorded in Harlow (the lowest of all 14 areas).



## 7 HIDDEN HARMS

### 7.1 Domestic Abuse

Data Source: Changing Pathways, Harlow Data 1st October 2021 – 30th September 2022

Changing Pathways received 331 referrals for people living in the Harlow area, 188 of these referrals were accepted into a service.

Those accepted were allocated to

Service	Number
DAP HARLOW (Standard to medium risk)	99
IDVA Service (high risk)	62
BAME Outreach Service	12
Independent Stalking and Advocacy Support	7
Civil Justice Advocate	6
C&YP IDVA Service	1
Health IDVA	1

Changing Pathways supported a total of 201 people from the Harlow area during the reporting period. 188 (94%) were female 13 (6%) were male. 6 (3%) were transgender. 14 (7%) were pregnant. 18 (9%) were not British nationals. 5 (2%) needed an interpreter. 124 (66%) had 247 children between them. 74 (27%) had social services involvement.

### Demographics

Age	Number	%
0 - 15	1	0.50%
16 - 20	11	5.47%
21 - 25	19	9.45%
26 - 30	35	17.41%
31 - 35	37	18.41%
36 - 40	38	18.91%
41 - 45	30	14.93%
46 - 50	10	4.98%
51 - 55	8	3.98%
56 - 60	9	4.48%
61 - 65	2	1.00%
66 - 70	1	0.50%

<b>Ethnicity</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>%</b>
British	148	73.63%
Any Black / African / Caribbean background	14	6.97%
Any Asian background	10	4.98%
Eastern European	9	4.48%
Any other White background	7	3.48%
Mixed / Multiple ethnic background	5	2.50%
Missing Data	2	1.00%
Any other ethnic group	2	1.00%
Don't Know	2	1.00%
Arab	1	0.50%
Not Asked	1	0.50%

Of those people that had a risk assessment 31% were assessed as high risk, 54% as medium risk and 12% were standard risk.

<b>Risk levels</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>%</b>
High	51	30.91%
Medium	89	53.94%
Standard	20	12.12%
Unknown	5	3.03%

38 (20%) of services users said that this was the first time they had experienced abuse as an adult 92 (49%) said this was not the first time they had experienced abuse as an adult. 19 (10%) stated that they had witnessed or experienced abuse as a child. 72 (39%) stated that they had not witnessed or experienced abuse as a child.

<b>Current: Types of abuse experienced</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>%</b>
Emotional	118	85.51%
Financial	45	32.61%
Jealous/controlling behaviour	92	66.67%
Physical	88	63.77%
Sexual	31	22.46%
Surveillance/harassment/stalking	55	39.86%

<b>Historic: Types of Abuse experienced</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>%</b>
Emotional	34	68.00%
Financial	17	34.00%
Jealous/controlling behaviour	19	38.00%
Physical	16	32.00%
Sexual	7	14.00%
Surveillance/harassments/stalking	13	26.00%

## 7.2 Hate Crime

Data Source: Essex Police

Definition: (Gov.uk)

*Crimes committed against someone because of their disability, trans-gender identity, race, religion or belief, or sexual orientation are hate crimes and should be reported to the police.*

Hate crimes can include:

- threatening behaviour
- assault
- robbery
- damage to property
- inciting others to commit hate crimes
- harassment
- online abuse

For the period 1<sup>st</sup> October 2021 to 30<sup>th</sup> September 2022 Essex Police recorded **393** Hate Crime reports in Harlow.

This is an increase of 2.61% on the previous year when there were 383 reports.

The **393** reports were categorised as follows:

### Categories

- |                      |     |
|----------------------|-----|
| • Race               | 242 |
| • Disability         | 68  |
| • Sexual Orientation | 42  |
| • Religion           | 10  |
| • Transgender        | 8   |
| • Multiple types     | 18  |
| • Sex/Gender         | 5   |

### Areas with the three highest number of reports were:

- Toddbrook (84)
- Little Parndon and Hare Street (51)
- Staple Tye (50)

There are 115 Essex Police trained Hate Crime Ambassadors in Harlow.

Hate Crime training opportunities during the period included:

- Hate Crime Ambassador
- Youth Ambassador
- Hate Crime Awareness
- Hate and Mate crime for people with a learning disability
- National Hate Crime Awareness Week events
- Stephen Lawrence community awareness raising event

The Partnership structure includes a Hate Crime priority subgroup which is made up of partners across both the statutory and voluntary sectors. The aim of the group is to raise awareness and understanding of what constitutes a hate crime, encourage reporting of hate crime and signpost victims to appropriate support services. The group meets quarterly and has its own operational action plan.

### 7.3 Missing & Child Exploitation

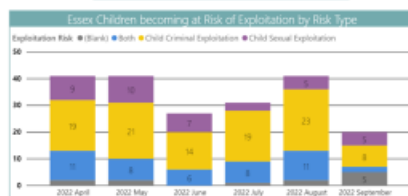
Data Source: Child Exploitation and Missing Bi-Annual Report.

ESCB Child Exploitation and Missing Sub-Committee (April to September 2022)

#### Essex Children at Risk of Exploitation

**159** Essex children  
at Risk of Exploitation

An overall increase of **8 children**  
in the last 6 months



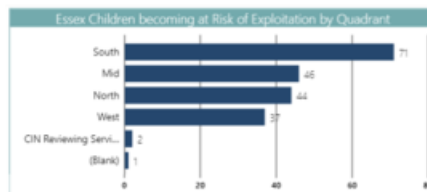
**50.9%** at risk of criminal exploitation

'Criminal Exploitation' and 'Both'  
fell significantly in September

High Risk fell from **33%** to **25%**

South became the  
**highest holding quadrant**  
almost doubling in volume

North risen by **76%** over the  
six month period



Males rising from  
46% to 66.3%

#### CSE Suspects Profile

**272** crime investigations linked to CSE between  
April 2022 and September 2022 inclusive

**Apr 2022 – Sep**

42% of all named suspects  
were under 18; three quarters  
of whom were male

72% of suspects  
White-North  
European

11% named  
suspects were  
the same age  
as their victim

31% named  
suspects were  
1-5 years older  
than their  
victim

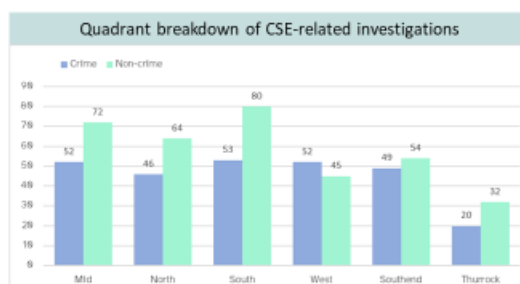
26% named  
suspects were  
more than 20  
years older than  
their victim

**86%**  
male

**12%**  
female

**21%**  
male  
suspects  
aged 14-17

**41%**  
female  
suspects  
aged 14-17



35% of CSE-linked investigations  
have named suspects – in line with  
the three year average

**56%**  
of crimes were non-  
contact and/or  
committed online

At the time of writing, Child Exploitation/Missing data for the Harlow area is not available.

## 7.4 Violence & Vulnerability Unit

Data Source: Essex Violence and Vulnerability Partnership

The Essex Violence and Vulnerability Partnership addresses issues that lead to serious violence. The Partnership aims to:

- Reduce hospital admissions for assaults with a knife or sharp object
- Reduce knife enabled serious violence
- Reduce all non-domestic homicides

The focus of the partnership is to tackle serious violence and drug driven harm linked to gangs and County Lines for those under 25 years of age.

The Serious Violence Duty (Chapter 1 of Part 2 of the Police, Crime, Sentencing and Courts Act 2022) places a statutory duty on a range of authorities (called responsible authorities) to collaborate to prevent and reduce serious violence in the area.

Each responsible authority must collaborate with every other responsible authority in the area to:

- Develop a local problem profile / strategic needs assessment.
- Develop and implement a local strategy which outlines the collective action to be taken.

The duty includes the responsibility for sharing data and information with each other for the purpose of preventing and reducing serious violence.

All organisations and agencies subject to the duty will be accountable for the activity and co-operation with each other.

Alongside the duty the Police, Crime, Courts and Sentencing Act also amends the Crime and Disorder Act 1998 to include a requirement for Community Safety Partnerships to formulate and implement a strategy to prevent people from becoming involved in serious violence, both as victims and perpetrators, and reduce instances of serious violence in the area.

As part of the Serious Violence Duty there is a requirement for a strategic needs assessment focussing on serious violence (as defined locally and taking in to account the issues within the national Serious Violence Strategy published in 2018).

As a 'Violence Reduction Area' there is a requirement to produce the strategic needs assessment by 31 March 2013. As such Harlow's CSP will be working with all relevant partners to ensure that this happens.

## 8 SERIOUS & ORGANISED CRIME

### 8.1 Modern Slavery & Human Trafficking (MSHT)

Data Source: Essex Police

Across Essex there were 476 Modern Slavery & Human Trafficking (MSHT) cases considered by Essex Police, of which 28 were recorded in Harlow (the 7th highest of all 14 areas).

Of the 28 MSHT cases considered by Essex Police in Harlow these were categorised as:

Agriculture/Fisheries	2
Cannabis Cultivation	4
Construction	3
Domestic Servitude	1
Drug Dealing	5
Immigration/Trafficking	1
Theft	1
Other	5
Unknown	6
<b>Total</b>	<b>28</b>

### 8.2 Organised Criminal Networks & Drugs Lines

Data Source: Essex Police

A total of 28 drugs lines have been recorded as operating within the Essex Police force area. The table below shows this broken down by Op Raptor area. NB: Orochi are a team who focus on lines impacting Essex where that line originates outside of Essex.

It should be noted that these figures show a significant reduction from previous assessments. This is due to a change in how drugs lines are recorded. Essex Police have now adopted the national scoring system using 'Management of Risk in Law enforcement metrics', similar to how Organised Crime Groups are recorded. This now provides a true reflection of what is being tackled by Essex Police and the Serious Violence Unit (SVU) and does not record a line based on limited and/or aged intelligence.

Drug lines frequently operate in more than one location and by definition originate from another location. Criminals involved in County Lines don't operate within restricted borders and it is therefore difficult to share precise data on location.

The table below represents a snapshot at September 2022. The figure for West Essex includes Harlow. Data relating specifically to the Harlow area is not available as per the above explanation.

<b>Owning Department</b>	<b>Volume of lines targeted</b>
SVU – Orochi	2
SVU - Raptor North	6
SVU - Raptor South	14
SVU - Raptor West	6
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>28</b>



# 9 OFFENDER MANAGEMENT & CRIMINAL JUSTICE

## 9.1 Integrated Offender Management

### Data Source:

Across Essex there were 121 101? IOM nominals recorded by Essex Police, of which xx were recorded in Harlow.

**Note:** The access to Integrated Offender Management (IOM) data is in its very early stages of adoption within Essex Police. IOM data is stored on a national system called IDIOM and the reporting process is still being developed. Work is ongoing to establish true performance reporting frameworks from the IDIOM system with the aim of a month-by-month breakdown of active offenders by management area.

Integrated Offender Management (IOM) is a joint initiative between the Home Office and Ministry of Justice to address Neighbourhood Crime, focusing on serious and frequent acquisitive offending. A partnership jointly led locally by Essex Police and the Probation Service, IOM activity consists of two main pillars:

### 1. **Rehabilitation – Access to Rehabilitative Services / Provision supporting & prioritising access to resources across 7 pathways:**

- Accommodation
- Substance misuse
- Family / Significant others
- Wellbeing
- Attitude, Thinking and Behaviour
- Education, Training and Employment
- Finance, Benefit and Debt

### 2. **Reduce Recidivism – Share information, joint planning & implementation of support control & enforcement.**

A multi-disciplinary approach is taken to this work, to offer an enhanced package of support and controls to IOM nominals. The range of IOM activity consists of:

- Prison in-reach for release preparation
- Joint visits by agencies to integrate the support and controls for nominals
- Increased levels contact
- Weekly tasking meetings (Multi Agency Panel)
- Information sharing between IOM partners
- Supported referrals to universal and specialist services
- Electronic monitoring on licence (for eligible acquisitive offences)

IOM in Essex is arranged in 6 working areas:

- Basildon and Brentwood
- Braintree, Chelmsford and Maldon
- Castle Point, Rochford and Southend
- Colchester and Tendring
- Epping, Harlow and Uttlesford
- Thurrock

The number of nominals recorded for each district is shown in the data table below.

Area	Volume of Nominals	Area	Volume of Nominals
BCU: Essex Central	1	CSP: Harlow	8
BCU: Essex Western	1	CSP: Maldon	2
CJA: Essex	2	CSP: Rochford	1
CSP: Basildon	19	CSP: Southend	17
CSP: Braintree	16	CSP: Tendring	8
CSP: Brentwood	1	CSP: Thurrock	11
CSP: Castle Point	3	Probation Area: Ess	3
CSP: Chelmsford	16	CSP: Epping Forest	2
CSP: Colchester	10	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>121</b>

## 9.2 Youth Offending Service

Data Source: Essex County Council

Between 1<sup>st</sup> October 2021 and 30<sup>th</sup> September 2022, 492 young people were active on Youth Offending Team (YOT) programmes in Essex (including POWER prevention programmes). This number includes Looked After Children from Essex who may have been placed out of county during all or part of their programme(s). The total excludes any cases that were from other Local Authorities. Of these, 49 were from Harlow.

Across Essex, 85% were male and 15% were female, compared to 94% male and 6% female in Harlow.

Across Essex, 16% were from a black and minority ethnic background, compared to 27% in Harlow.

Based on the young person's age at the commencement of their programme, across Essex most young people were aged 16 (22%) or aged 17 (22%). This compares to Harlow, where most young people were aged 16 (24%) and 17 (24%) (where a young person had multiple programmes in the period, the earliest start was counted).

There were 64 YOT programmes running in Harlow. Of the 64 programmes, there were 110 offences. The **top three** offence types were:

- violence against the person 34 (31%),
- drugs 16 (15%) and
- sexual offences 15 (14%)

This compares with Essex where the **top three** offence types across were violence against the person 349 (34%), drugs 137 (13%) and sexual offences 108 (10%).

Programme Type	Essex	Harlow
Prevention	132 (22%)	8 (13%)
Pre-court disposal	114 (19%)	11 (17%)
Community	274 (46%)	34 (53%)
Custodial order:	12 (2%)	3 (5%)
Licence:	4 (1%)	1 (2%)
Bail programme	39 (7%)	5 (8%)
Remand	21 (4%)	2 (3%)

### 9.3 Probation Service

Data Source:

**Note: Probation Service data is unavailable at the time of writing.**

# 10 RISK MATRIX

To ensure partnership data is managed in a consistent way, and that the right priorities are identified, a risk matrix was completed. This process assists the CSP with justification as to why an issue is or is not included as a strategic priority.

The completion of a risk matrix is a method used as part of a risk assessment process to be able to define the level of risk associated to multiple factors, against a range of criteria.

The matrix considers the following:

**Thematic Area:** This includes specific crime types/themes and issues across the Borough which can range from acquisitive crime to Modern Slavery.

**Impact:** This scores the impact, harm and risk against the victim, community, public expectations, and the environment.

**Confidence Score:** This is a non-scoring column and does not affect the risk score, unless it is felt the crime type discussed is under reported and data does not accurately depict the prevalence of the crime. It is therefore used for mitigation.

**Risk:** This is automatically calculated, based on the overall results (before any mitigation has been considered).

**Organisational Position:** This is aimed at identifying how the CSP is collectively responding to a thematic area. It considers if the thematic area should be a CSP priority based on capacity, capability, reputation, and politics.

The 2021/22 Risk Matrix for the Harlow area is shown on the next page.

OFFICIAL SENSITIVE

2021/22 Risk Matrix - Community Safety Partnership - Harlow																				
Factors	Volume (3.1)		Year-on-year		Criterion														Total	Rank
	Oct 2021 to Sept 2022	Oct 2020 to Sept 2021	# diff	% diff	Performance	Harm	National Priority	Cost Impact	PFCC Priority	Local Priority	Community Priority	Harm to Property	Physical Harm to People	Psychological Harm to People	Risk to vulnerable groups	Hidden crime	Is a CSP approach of benefit?			
Violence against the person	4838	4635	203	4%	1	2	2	0	2	2	2	0	2	2	2	1	1	19	6	
Homicide	3	0	3	Not Calculable	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	0	2	2	2	0	0	20	5	
Violence with injury	1050	960	90	9%	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	0	2	2	1	1	1	20	5	
Death or Serious Injury caused by un	2	0	2	Not Calculable	2	1	1	0	2	2	2	0	2	2	0	0	0	14	11	
Violence without injury (new definiti	2071	2010	61	3%	1	2	2	1	2	1	1	0	1	2	1	1	1	16	9	
Stalking and Harassment	1712	1665	47	3%	1	1	2	0	2	2	1	0	2	2	1	1	2	17	8	
Sexual Offences	392	356	36	10%	2	1	2	0	2	2	2	0	2	2	2	2	0	19	6	
Rape	172	148	24	16%	2	1	2	0	2	2	2	0	2	2	2	2	0	19	6	
Other Sexual Offences	220	208	12	6%	1	1	2	0	2	2	2	0	2	2	2	2	0	18	7	
Robbery	93	86	7	8%	1	1	2	0	1	2	2	2	1	2	1	0	1	16	9	
Robbery - Business	10	7	3	43%	2	1	2	2	2	1	1	2	1	1	1	0	1	17	8	
Robbery - Personal	83	79	4	5%	1	1	2	0	1	2	2	1	1	2	1	0	1	15	10	
Burglary	437	360	77	21%	2	1	1	0	1	2	2	2	1	2	1	0	1	16	9	
Burglary - Residential	341	283	58	20%	2	1	1	0	1	2	2	2	1	2	1	0	1	16	9	
Burglary - Business And Community	96	77	19	25%	2	1	1	2	2	1	1	2	1	1	1	0	1	16	9	
Vehicle offences	822	616	206	33%	2	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	1	10	15	
Theft From a Motor Vehicle	382	342	40	12%	2	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	9	16	
Theft Of a Motor Vehicle	307	184	123	67%	2	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	1	10	15	
Vehicle Interference	133	90	43	48%	2	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	1	10	15	
Theft	1882	1365	517	38%	2	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	9	16	
Theft from the person	99	91	8	9%	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	8	17	
Bicycle theft	106	115	-9	-8%	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	5	19	
Shoplifting	821	527	294	56%	2	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	8	17	
Other theft	856	632	224	35%	2	1	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	7	18	
Arson and criminal damage	981	951	30	3%	1	1	2	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	12	13	
Criminal Damage	880	865	15	2%	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	7	18	
Arson	101	86	15	17%	2	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	12	13	
Domestic Abuse	2154	1957	197	10%	2	2	2	0	2	2	2	1	2	2	2	2	2	23	1	
High Risk Domestic Abuse	229	139	90	65%	2	2	2	0	2	2	2	1	2	2	2	2	1	22	2	
Medium Risk Domestic Abuse	252	185	67	36%	2	2	2	0	2	2	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	22	3	
Standard Risk Domestic Abuse	1593	1542	51	3%	1	2	2	0	2	2	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	21	4	
Drug offences	462	409	53	13%	2	2	2	0	2	1	1	0	1	1	2	1	2	17	8	
Trafficking of drugs	120	72	48	67%	2	2	2	0	2	2	2	0	1	1	2	1	2	19	6	
Possession of drugs	342	337	5	1%	1	2	2	0	2	1	1	0	1	1	2	1	2	16	9	
Possession of weapons offences	147	84	63	75%	1	2	2	0	1	2	2	0	2	2	0	1	1	16	9	
Public Order Offences	1217	1185	32	3%	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	2	12	13	
Hate Crime HO Definition	335	327	8	2%	1	N/A	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	2	13	12	
ASB (Police)	1473	3299	####	-55%	0	N/A	2	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	2	11	14	
Environment	61	659	-598	-91%	0	N/A	2	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	2	9	16	
Nuisance	427	2220	####	-81%	0	N/A	2	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	2	10	15	
Personal	985	420	565	135%	2	N/A	2	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	2	13	12	
KSI	0	2	-2	-100%	0	N/A	0	0	2	1	1	1	2	1	0	0		8	17	

## Harlow

## Rolling 12 Months to September

Top Level		Offences				Solved Outcomes				Solved Rates %		
Crime Type	% DA 2022	2021	2022	# diff.	% diff.	2021	2022	# diff.	% diff.	2021	2022	% pt. diff.
Anti-Social Behaviour (incidents)	-	3312	1466	-1846	-55.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
All Crime (excl. Action (NFIB) Fraud)	18.7	10230	11501	1271	12.4	1567	2028	461	29.4	15.3	17.6	2.3
- State Based Crime	6.2	1861	2056	195	10.5	649	788	139	21.4	34.9	38.3	3.5
- Victim Based Crime	21.5	8369	9445	1076	12.9	918	1240	322	35.1	11.0	13.1	2.2
Victim Based Crime		Offences				Solved Outcomes				Solved Rates %		
Crime Type	% DA 2022	2021	2022	# diff.	% diff.	2021	2022	# diff.	% diff.	2021	2022	% pt. diff.
Violence Against the Person	35.6	4635	4838	203	4.4	536	668	132	24.6	11.6	13.8	2.2
- Homicide	33.3	0	3	3	-	0	3	3	-	-	100.0	-
- Violence with Injury	40.2	960	1050	90	9.4	165	216	51	30.9	17.2	20.6	3.4
- Death or Serious Injury caused by	0.0	0	2	2	-	1	2	1	100.0	-	100.0	-
- Violence without Injury	36.0	2010	2071	61	3.0	290	318	28	9.7	14.4	15.4	0.9
- Stalking and Harassment	32.2	1665	1712	47	2.8	80	129	49	61.3	4.8	7.5	2.7
Sexual Offences	27.8	356	392	36	10.1	30	52	22	73.3	8.4	13.3	4.8
- Rape	47.1	148	172	24	16.2	3	6	3	100.0	2.0	3.5	1.5
- Rape - Under 16 yrs	6.0	38	50	12	31.6	3	4	1	33.3	7.9	8.0	0.1
- Rape - Over 16 yrs	63.9	110	122	12	10.9	0	2	2	-	0.0	1.6	1.6
- Other Sexual Offences	12.7	208	220	12	5.8	27	46	19	70.4	13.0	20.9	7.9
Robbery	3.2	86	93	7	8.1	5	9	4	80.0	5.8	9.7	3.9
- Robbery of business property	0.0	7	10	3	42.9	1	1	0	0.0	14.3	10.0	-4.3
- Robbery of Personal Property	3.6	79	83	4	5.1	4	8	4	100.0	5.1	9.6	4.6
Theft Offences	2.7	2341	3141	800	34.2	229	377	148	64.6	9.8	12.0	2.2
- Burglary	4.8	360	437	77	21.4	8	43	35	437.5	2.2	9.8	7.6
- Burglary Residential	6.2	283	341	58	20.5	7	30	23	328.6	2.5	8.8	6.3
- Burglary Business & Community	0.0	77	96	19	24.7	1	13	12	#####	1.3	13.5	12.2
- Burglary Dwelling (pre-Apr 17)	8.4	179	250	71	39.7	7	29	22	314.3	3.9	11.6	7.7
- Burglary Other (pre-Apr 17 de	0.0	181	187	6	3.3	1	14	13	#####	0.6	7.5	6.9
- Vehicle Offences (incl. Interfer	1.3	616	822	206	33.4	36	45	9	25.0	5.8	5.5	-0.4
- Theft from a Vehicle	0.0	342	382	40	11.7	14	18	4	28.6	4.1	4.7	0.6
- Theft of a Vehicle	3.6	184	307	123	66.8	9	13	4	44.4	4.9	4.2	-0.7
- Vehicle Interference	0.0	90	133	43	47.8	13	14	1	7.7	14.4	10.5	-3.9
- Theft	2.8	1365	1882	517	37.9	185	289	104	56.2	13.6	15.4	1.8
- Theft from the Person	3.0	91	99	8	8.8	1	3	2	200.0	1.1	3.0	1.9
- Theft of Pedal Cycle	0.0	115	106	-9	-7.8	6	0	-6	#####	5.2	0.0	-5.2
- Shoplifting	0.0	527	821	294	55.8	152	247	95	62.5	28.8	30.1	1.2
- Other Theft	5.7	632	856	224	35.4	26	39	13	50.0	4.1	4.6	0.4
Criminal Damage inc. Arson	11.3	951	981	30	3.2	118	134	16	13.6	12.4	13.7	1.3
- Criminal Damage	12.3	865	880	15	1.7	111	132	21	18.9	12.8	15.0	2.2
- Arson	3.0	86	101	15	17.4	7	2	-5	-71.4	8.1	2.0	-6.2
Racial/Religiously Aggravated Offence	1.2	170	173	3	1.8	28	42	14	50.0	16.5	24.3	7.8
Hate Crime HO Definition	2.8	335	327	-8	-2.4	37	52	15	40.5	11.0	15.9	4.9
Domestic Abuse	####	1957	2154	197	10.1	220	290	70	31.8	11.2	13.5	2.2
- High Risk Domestic Abuse	####	139	229	90	64.7	36	70	34	94.4	25.9	30.6	4.7
- Medium Risk Domestic Abuse	####	185	252	67	36.2	50	48	-2	-4.0	27.0	19.0	-8.0
- Standard Risk Domestic Abuse	####	1542	1593	51	3.3	123	161	38	30.9	8.0	10.1	2.1
- No Risk Assessment	####	91	80	-11	-12.1	11	11	0	0.0	12.1	13.8	1.7
State Based Crime		Offences				Solved Outcomes				Solved Rates %		
Crime Type	% DA 2022	2021	2022	# diff.	% diff.	2021	2022	# diff.	% diff.	2021	2022	% pt. diff.
Drug Offences	0.0	409	462	53	13.0	378	396	18	4.8	92.4	85.7	-6.7
- Trafficking of Drugs	0.0	72	120	48	66.7	65	79	14	21.5	90.3	65.8	-24.4
- Possession of Drugs	0.0	337	342	5	1.5	313	317	4	1.3	92.9	92.7	-0.2
Possession of Weapons	1.4	84	147	63	75.0	51	100	49	96.1	60.7	68.0	7.3
Public Order	7.0	1185	1217	32	2.7	180	231	51	28.3	15.2	19.0	3.8
Miscellaneous Crimes against Society	17.4	183	230	47	25.7	40	61	21	52.5	21.9	26.5	4.7