



Resources and Public Realm Scrutiny Committee

Wednesday 3 May 2017 at 7.00 pm

Boardrooms 5&6 - Brent Civic Centre, Engineers Way,
Wembley HA9 0FJ

Membership:

Members

Councillors:

Kelcher (Chair)
Davidson (Vice-Chair)
Aden
S Choudhary
Duffy
Ezeajughi
Mashari
Stopp

Substitute Members

Councillors:

Chan, Harrison, McLeish and Naheerathan

Councillors:

Colwill and Kansagra

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The press and public are welcome to attend this meeting

Agenda

Introductions, if appropriate.

Apologies for absence and clarification of alternate members.

Item	Page
1 Declarations of interests	
Members are invited to declare at this stage of the meeting, any relevant disclosable pecuniary, personal or prejudicial interests in the items on this agenda.	
2 Deputations (if any)	
To hear any deputations received from members of the public in accordance with Standing Order 69.	
3 Minutes of the previous meeting	1 - 6
The minutes of the previous meeting held on 8 March 2017 are attached for Members' consideration.	
4 Matters arising (if any)	
To consider any matters arising from the minutes of the previous meeting.	
5 Safer Brent Partnership Annual Report and Update on Community Safety	7 - 54
The Safer Brent Partnership is the statutory community safety partnership under s5 of the Crime and Disorder Act 1998. It confers a legal responsibility on a range of relevant agencies to consider the impact on crime and disorder of everything that they do, and to jointly create a strategy to reduce crime, disorder, substance misuse and reoffending in Brent. The Safer Brent Partnership Annual Report is attached for Members' consideration, along with a community safety update relating to Hate Crime, Domestic Abuse, Crime and the Fear of Crime.	
6 Task group report on Small and Medium-Sized Enterprises	Report to Follow
The committee will receive the report of the Task Group on Small and Medium-Sized Enterprises.	

7 Update on the committee's work programme 2016-17

The committee's work programme sets out the items that will be heard at committee and those to be examined by task groups. The work programme evolves according to the needs of the committee and this report provides an update on the 2016-17 programme.

8 Any other urgent business

Notice of items to be raised under this heading must be given in writing to the Head of Executive and Member Services or his representative before the meeting in accordance with Standing Order 64.

9 Date of next meeting

The dates of the meetings for the 2017/18 municipal year will be agreed at the Annual Council Meeting scheduled for 17 May 2017.



Please remember to ***SWITCH OFF*** your mobile phone during the meeting.

- The meeting room is accessible by lift and seats will be provided for members of the public.

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MINUTES OF THE RESOURCES AND PUBLIC REALM SCRUTINY COMMITTEE **Wednesday 8 March 2017 at 7.00 pm**

PRESENT: Councillor Kelcher (Chair), Councillor Davidson (Vice-Chair) and Councillors Aden, S Choudhary, Duffy and Ezeajughi.

Also Present: Councillors Butt, Mashari, Miller and Southwood.

Apologies were received from: Councillors Stopp

1. Order of Business

RESOLVED: That the order of business be amended as follows.

2. Declarations of interests

None declared.

3. Deputations (if any)

There were no deputations received.

4. Minutes of the previous meeting

RESOLVED:-

that the minutes of the previous meeting held on 10 January 2017 be approved as an accurate record of the meeting subject to the following amendment:

The following be added to recommendations recorded for the Budget Scrutiny Panel Report:

- i) that the Key Recommendations set out in the Budget Scrutiny Panel Report be referred to Cabinet, with the committee's endorsement.

5. Matters arising (if any)

None.

6. Environmental Sustainability

A report summarising the work undertaken across key service areas to address the issue of sustainability was introduced to the committee by Councillor Southwood (Lead Member for Environment). Members heard that the report was wide ranging and addressed seven key areas: transport and travel; air quality; in-house carbon management; street lighting and parking; public realm and waste; parks and biodiversity; and, flood risk management. The committee also welcomed

representatives from the Environment Agency, Lee James (Team leader, London West Partnerships and Strategic Overview Team) and Edward Crome (Lead for engagement with Brent on planning matters) who outlined the borough's flood risks and explained the structures in place for responding to these.

During members' discussion, the committee questioned what plans the council had to regenerate areas with persistently poor air quality, address traffic congestion in the borough and tackle proposals to include an incinerator in the Brent Cross Cricklewood development. It was noted that the report, in referring to the council's existing powers to control and limit emissions, omitted mention of charges on diesel vehicles. In light of this, it was queried whether the message was made clear to residents that such charges were intended to act as a deterrent. Clarification was sought regarding the cost implications of the contractual arrangements for disposal of residual waste. Members referred to a BBC report which listed Brent as the second worst borough in London for fly-tipping, questioned whether there was insufficient targeting of enforcement activity and sought details of the level of evidence required to pursue prosecution.

Responding to the queries raised Amar Dave (Strategic Director Regeneration and Environment) referred to the council's air quality action plan, which would tie in with the Mayor of London's plan, and advised that air quality was a key consideration of regeneration projects across the borough. Councillor Southwood noted that the borough would benefit from the Mayor of London's clean bus corridors and advised that a traffic study had been undertaken which would inform work to improve traffic flow, with particular focus on the Wembley triangle. The public mood regarding a charge for diesel vehicles appeared to have become more accepting over the past year as discussions around this issue had progressed. It was understood that the current plans for the Cricklewood Brent Cross development did not include an incinerator, though members heard that incineration was now considered to be a clean process.

Chris Whyte (Operational Director Environment Services) confirmed to members that the council's public realm contractor bore the costs associated with residual waste tonnages exceeding the agreed level. Although specific comment could not be made on the BBC report referred to, it was noted that Brent had a very good and accessible reporting system for residents; this could lead to higher levels of reported incidences of fly-tipping relative to areas without such a system. Councillor Southwood advised that the council's enforcement strategy targeted a range of littering offences. The proportion of Fixed Penalty Notices (FPN) issued for cigarette butts was now below 60 per cent. Rob Anderton (Head of Environmental Improvement) advised that there was a broad range of enforcement responses to fly-tipping. It could be difficult to obtain sufficient evidence of the act of fly-tipping to enable a FPN to be issued or to pursue prosecution of the perpetrators; however other measures could be undertaken including identifying ownership and enforcing a duty of care in relation to the waste.

The committee subsequently directed questions to Lee James and Edward Crome of the Environment Agency. Members queried why the borough of Brent did not have a flood defence project in the capital programme of the Regional Flood and Coastal Committee. Further details were sought regarding the influence of the Environment Agency with the Old Oak and Park Royal Development Corporation (OPDC).

In response, Lee James and Edward Chrome explained that Brent council over a six year period would contribute £1.2million to the Regional Flood and Coastal Committee capital programme. Currently, the North West London Flood Partnership (of which Brent Council was a member) was represented on the RFC committee by a Councillor from the London Borough of Barnet. It was through this representative that the council could exert influence over the RFC capital programme. It was further explained that flooding from rivers would be addressed by projects lead by the Environment Agency; however, the responsibility for addressing surface water flooding sat with the council, who could submit a proposal to the RFC committee to access funding. The Environment Agency held the same statutory consultee powers in relation to the OPDC as it did with the Council.

Chris Whyte asserted that the risk of flooding in Brent was quite low and recent incidences were attributable to drains being overwhelmed. The council's Transport Team had undertaken a range of work to address this issue. It was confirmed that maintenance and cleaning of gullies was carried out and monitored by the Highways team which now employed a targeted, rather than cyclical, cleaning programme.

During the discussion, the committee requested that information be circulated to the committee following the meeting regarding the procedures in place to ensure that drainage was protected in new developments; detailing the actions taken to mitigate further incidences of surface water flooding; and, identifying funding received from or opportunities to obtain funding from the RFC Committee. Members also sought further details of the practical measures that could be taken to improve traffic flow and requested confirmation of whether the Cricklwood Brent Cross development plans currently included an incinerator.

RESOLVED: that the report be noted.

7. PREVENT Programme

The committee received a report and introductory presentation on the Prevent programme delivery in the borough of Brent. Kibibi Octave (Strategic Prevent Coordinator) highlighted that under the Counter – Terrorism and Security Act (CTSA) 2015, the council had a duty to have due regard to the need to prevent people from being drawn into terrorism. The Council approached this duty as a safeguarding concern, recognising the risks of grooming, extortion and harm that vulnerable people could be subject to. The requirements of the Prevent Statutory Guidance, including the requirement to conduct a risk assessments and develop an action plan, were outlined to the committee. Members heard that these requirements were met via 'mainstreaming' (embedding) the work into existing internal and external partner processes and practise. The Prevent programme specifically addressed activity relating to four groups; Northern Ireland related terrorist groups; Al – Qaida, its affiliates and like-minded terrorist groups; Extreme Right Wing terrorist groups; and, Animal Rights terrorist groups. The government had identified Al - Qaida and related groups as of the greatest threat to the UK and Brent's main concerns currently came from this strand. It was recognised that Brent had a large Muslim community and there was a danger that this community could feel particularly marginalized as Prevent objectives were addressed.

In the subsequent discussion the Committee queried the use of terms such as 'pre criminal' and sought further details regarding engagement with Brent's Muslim community. Members emphasised the importance of engaging the whole of a community, including seeking women's voices and of supporting good governance of community groups and organisations, including supplementary schools. Further questions were raised regarding any potential alignment with work relating to gang recruitment and activity and the provision of training to community leaders.

Responding to members' questions, Councillor Miller (Lead Member for Stronger Communities) advised that there were often identifiable stages in mobilisation of a person to support or commit terrorist activities. Whilst it was acknowledged that the term 'pre criminal' could be replaced with a less connotative label, it was emphasised that the identification of such a stage supported early intervention to prevent someone falling victim to the process. Members heard that Councillor Miller championed a shared approach to the Prevent duty, through which Brent's communities could feel that work was being undertaken collaboratively. Members of Brent's Muslim community were engaged with the council's Prevent work but due to the perception that Prevent was targeted specifically at the Muslim Community there could be a reluctance to associate with the Prevent banner. The council was sensitive to this perception and worked to move from a State to Community focus to the work. It was acknowledged that there were fewer women from Brent's Muslim Community engaged with the work of Prevent but there were still some very proactive women involved, particularly within a school setting. There were some commonalities with work on gangs but unlike gang recruitment there was not a typical profile of someone who could be recruited into violent extremism.

The committee welcomed the approach described by Councillor Miller and emphasised the importance of reaching the whole of a community, rather than just those who were most readily accessible. Members also acknowledged the importance of good governance in community and religious organisations including supplementary schools.

At the invitation of the Chair, Mr Francis, a member of the public, sought further details regarding the number, source and characteristics of referrals made through the Prevent programme, the channel through which they were directed and the associated success rate. Mr Francis also raised queries regarding the community groups chosen to advise the Brent Delivery Group. Councillor Miller advised that a written response could be provided, though it would not be possible to provide information on any referrals as these were exempt from disclosure.

RESOLVED: The committee noted the duty placed on the council under the Counter – Terrorism and Security Act (CTSA) 2015 and endorsed the council's open and critical approach to meeting this, led by Councillor Miller.

8. Update on the committee's work programme 2016-17

The committee noted the report updating members on the committee's work programme for 2016-17.

9. Any other urgent business

The Chair declared the following item of business urgent in accordance with S100B of the Local Government Act 1972: Scoping Paper for Scrutiny Task Group: Growing the SME Sector in Brent. The committee considered the accompanying report and RESOLVED:

- i) that the report be noted;
- ii) that a scrutiny task group be established as detailed in the report from the Director of Policy, Performance and Partnerships to examine how Brent may grow and develop the SME sector in the borough.

10. Date of next meeting

The committee noted that the next meeting was scheduled for 3 May 2017.

11. Exclusion of Press and Public

RESOLVED that under Section 100A(4) of the Local Government Act 1972, the press and public be excluded from the meeting during consideration of agenda item 7. This was on the grounds that they involved the likely disclosure of exempt information as defined in Paragraph 3, Part 1 of Schedule 12A, as amended, of the Act: Information relating to the financial or business affairs of any particular person (including the authority holding the information).

12. Pre-Cabinet Scrutiny of Proposals Relating to Tackling Illegal Rubbish Dumping and Litter with Uniformed Street Patrols

Councillor Southwood (Lead Member for Environment) advised that the report before the committee was a draft report which would be finalised and submitted to the forthcoming Cabinet meeting on 13 March 2017. The report reviewed the uniformed street patrol pilot which had been undertaken with Kingdom Security Ltd, outlined the available options for taking the service forward from June 2017 and concluded that the creation of an in-house service would be the most advantageous of these options.

In the ensuing discussion, several queries were raised by the committee including whether formal minutes had been taken of discussions between officers and Kingdom Security Ltd. Further information was sought regarding the intended balance of enforcement activity for minor littering offences with larger-scale illegal rubbish dumping and how amending this relationship could affect the viability of the model. Members questioned whether Kingdom Security Ltd were London Living Wage accredited and whether the anticipated wages for an in-house team were of an appropriate level. A member expressed the view that a private company undertaking the service could realise greater benefits for the council and questioned why the option of partnering with other authorities was not favoured.

Responding to members' questions, Amar Dave (Strategic Director of Regeneration and Environment) advised that the outcome of discussions between officers and Kingdom Security Ltd was detailed in the report before the committee but no formal minutes had been taken. Councillor Southwood explained that the revenue generated by Fixed Penalty Notices (FPN) issued for low-level offences had been reinvested into the service, enabling additional CCTV cameras to be installed and

financing targeted interventions in problem areas. It was emphasised that many of the low-level offences had serious public health consequences and it was important to take a zero tolerance approach to this kind of activity. Discount for early repayment was not offered as this was consistent with the approach employed for other types of FPNs and the message that littering and other such offences were not acceptable. The current relationship between the enforcement activity undertaken by Kingdom Security Ltd, the work of Veolia (the council's public realm contractor) and that of the council was explained to the committee. Members heard that Kingdom Security Ltd had provided support to Veolia in searching illegally dumped rubbish for evidence of ownership which would then be passed to the Council's Waste Enforcement Team for investigation. Kingdom Security Ltd did not receive any additional payment for undertaking this work.

Officers confirmed that Kingdom Security Ltd were not a London Living Wage (LLW) accredited firm but did pay employees working in Brent wages consistent with the LLW. It was acknowledged that this was not clear within the report and this would be amended. The costing for equivalent in-house positions had been based on an evaluation of how the various roles would fit within the council's pay structure. The in-house option was considered financially viable and enabled flexibility to shape the service going forward, including the possibility of bidding to provide services for other authorities.

RESOLVED – that the report be noted.

The meeting closed at 10.00 pm

M KELCHER
Chair



Safer Brent Partnership

Annual Report 2016-2017

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1.0 Introduction

This report describes the activities of the Safer Brent Partnership throughout 2016-2017 in support of the 2014-17 Safer Brent Partnership strategy.

1.1 What is the Safer Brent Partnership?

The Safer Brent Partnership is the statutory community safety partnership under s5 of the Crime and Disorder Act 1998. It confers a legal responsibility on the agencies named below to consider the impact on crime and disorder of everything that they do, and to jointly create a strategy to reduce crime, disorder, substance misuse and reoffending in Brent. Those agencies – known as “Responsible Authorities” are:

- London Borough of Brent
- Metropolitan Police
- London Fire Brigade
- National Probation Service
- Community Rehabilitation Company
- NHS Brent Clinical Commissioning Group

Each of these partners is bound under section 17 of the Crime and Disorder 1998. The Act states each authority needs to do all it reasonably can to prevent crime and disorder and to ensure services give due regard to crime and disorder. More information on the role of each individual agency can be found below.

The partnership has agreed to co-opt the Chair of Brent’s Safer Neighbourhood Board, Brent Housing Partnership, Brent Council for Voluntary Services and Victim Support as members of the Board. This will bring an additional level of knowledge and experience to the partnership and provide access to the broader resources of the voluntary sector, as well as bringing greater understanding of the needs and perceptions of the community.

- The **London Borough of Brent** is responsible for co-ordinating the partnership through the Community Safety team. The Chief Executive chairs the partnership and senior Directors representing strategic links to other partnership boards (Local Safeguarding Children’s Board, Health and Wellbeing Board, Safeguarding Adults Board) also attend to provide co-ordination across the piece. The Leader and Lead Member attend providing clear democratic accountability. As well as co-ordinating the partnership, the council can bring a wide range of services to bear to tackling the priorities of the partnership.
- The **Metropolitan Police** provide the majority of the visible presence of the partnership, and have the broadest range of dedicated community safety resource, with over 600 police officers allocated to Brent borough and a vast array of centralised specialist services when required.
- The **London Fire Brigade** bring a focus on prevention and risk to the partnership, providing resource for working with vulnerable people and premises and a strong set of opportunities for community engagement.
- The **National Probation Service** oversees the rehabilitation of the most prolific and high-risk offenders. Their role in the partnership is to support the strategic objectives by working with those offenders who most contribute to the detriment of community safety.

- The **Community Rehabilitation Company** works with the remaining offenders requiring supervision – those who are low and medium risk. This will include the majority of offenders brought to the notice of the partnership.
- The **Clinical Commissioning Group** is responsible for commissioning healthcare services in the borough. On the CSP the CCG plays a vital role, as health (and especially mental health) provision underpins a great deal of offending behaviour; similarly, the impact of crime and disorder creates substantial levels of demand on healthcare services. Developing preventative work in partnership can have a huge impact on reducing demand on services.

Representatives from the responsible authorities meet quarterly to oversee the work of the partnership. This group is responsible for undertaking an annual review of current crime and disorder issues, called a 'strategic assessment', to ensure that the partnership can focus resources where they are most needed.

Information is shared across the Safer Brent Partnership through the s115 Information Sharing Protocol, which allows for the sharing of both personalised and depersonalised information across agencies for the purposes of crime prevention and reduction. This protocol is reviewed each year.

Priority areas are identified from the strategic assessment process and a partnership plan is produced to outline how the issues will be tackled. Operational work is co-ordinated through a range of partnership sub-groups which identify relevant actions to address each priority area; these are captured in action plans.

1.2 Priorities 2014-17

The Safer Brent Partnership agreed a new strategy on 3 December 2014. This strategy runs for three years (2014-17) and will be reviewed annually to address the ever changing priorities. The strategy describes a new model of community safety for the Safer Brent Partnership, focussed less around tackling individual crime types and with a greater focus on 'Reducing demand', 'Identifying and addressing the needs of the most vulnerable', 'Integrating better with other processes to be more efficient' and 'Making communities more resilient'.

The Safer Brent Partnership 2014-2017 strategy set six priorities:

1. **Violence against Women and Girls**
2. **Gang-related Offending**
3. **Anti-Social Behaviour**
4. **Reducing Reoffending**
5. **Preventing Radicalisation**
6. **Child Sexual Exploitation**

The work of the partnership adheres to the HIPE model:

- **Harm-focused**
- **Intelligence-led**
- **Problem-oriented**
- **Evidence-based**

Priority 1: Violence against Women and Girls

- supporting victims of these crimes and bringing the perpetrators to justice:

- Domestic Abuse
- Female Genital Mutilation
- Sexual Exploitation (incl. trafficking & prostitution)

Priority 2: Gang-related Offending

- identifying those affected by gangs and encouraging exit through diversion or enforcement:

- Dismantling criminal networks
- Tackling violent crime

Priority 3: Anti-Social Behaviour

- tackling ways of behaving that make people feel uncomfortable or unsafe in our shared public spaces:

- Protecting vulnerable locations
- Managing prolific offenders of ASB
- Safeguarding vulnerable victims

Priority 4: Reducing Reoffending

- managing the needs of the most prolific offenders to reduce offending rates

- Managing the Integrated Offender Management programme
- Supporting the Youth Offending Team
- Integrating offender management with the Troubled Families programme

Priority 5: Preventing Radicalisation

- safeguarding those most at risk of radicalisation

- Managing the Channel and Prevent Case Management programmes
- Commissioning Prevent projects to develop community support and understanding
- Delivery training to frontline workers

Priority 6: Child Sexual Exploitation

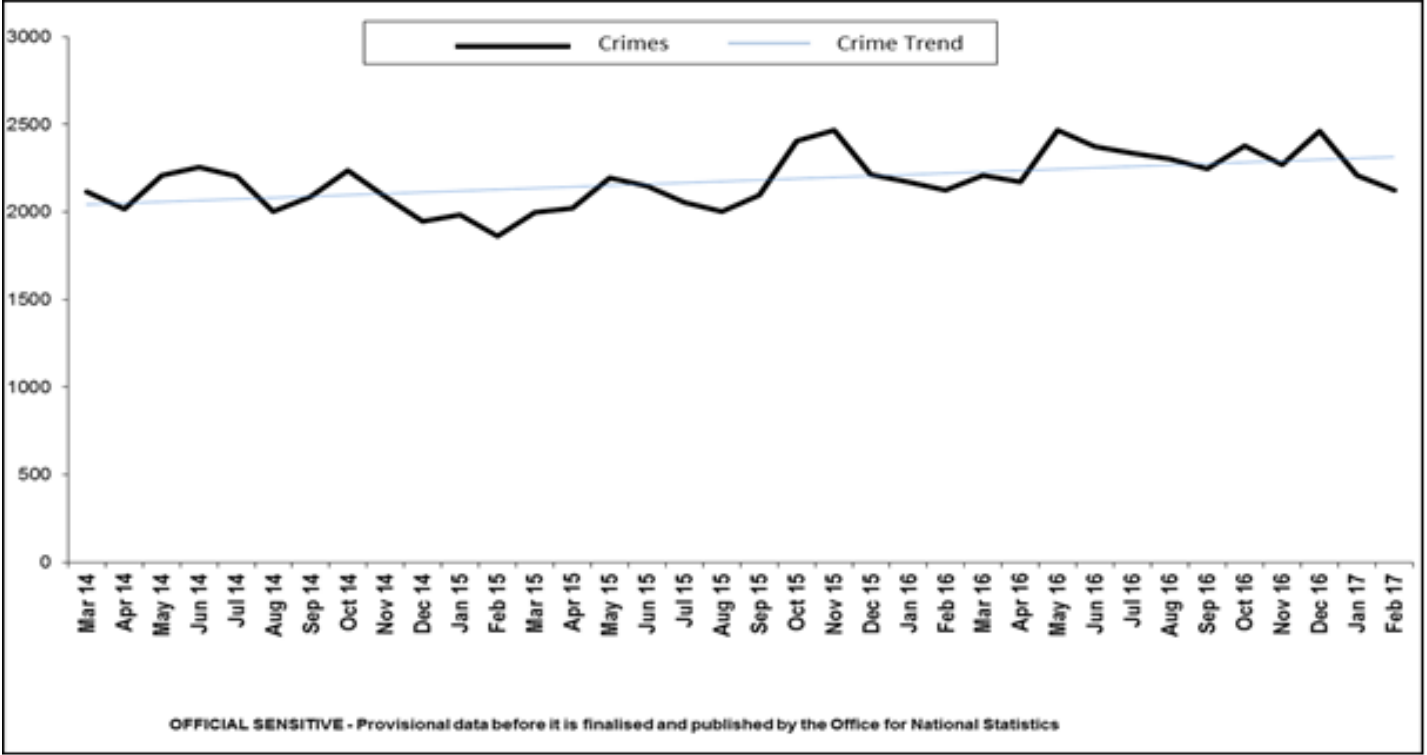
- protecting those most at risk of ongoing sexual abuse

- Understanding the scope of the issue in Brent
- Working together to disrupt perpetrators and bring them to justice
- Identifying those at risk and safeguarding them

2.0 Performance 2016-17

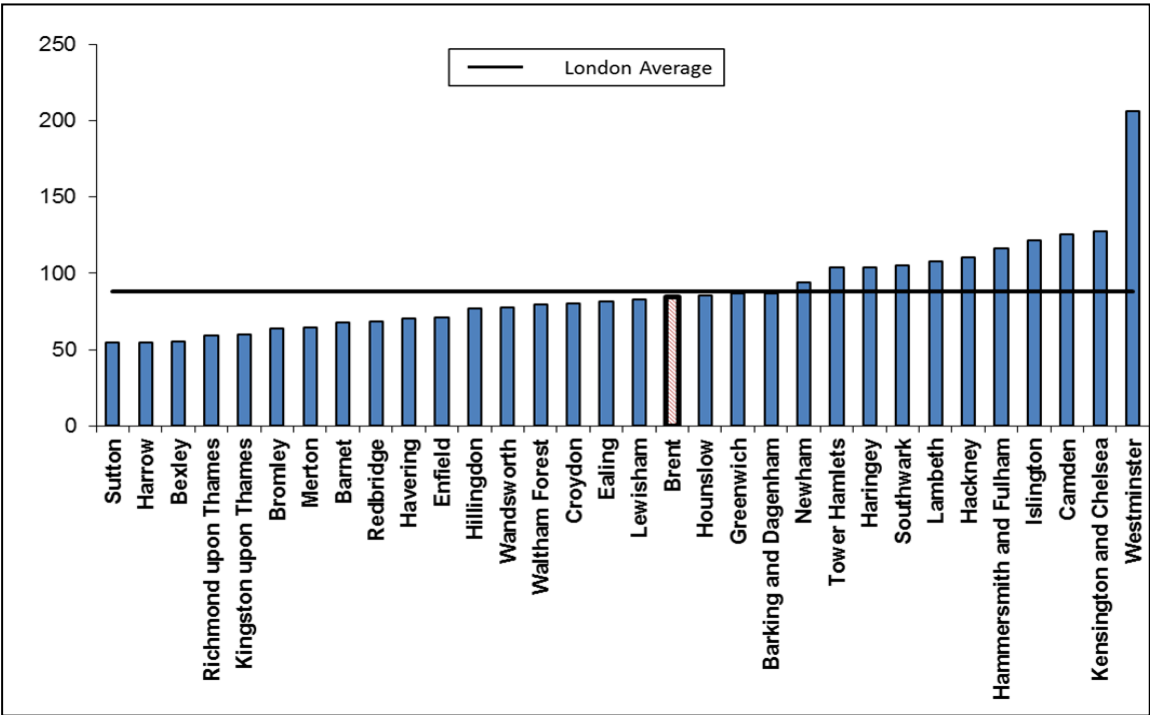
The number of Total Notifiable Offences (all crimes) in Brent has increased in the last 12 months from 26,117 to 27,919, providing an overall increase of 6.9% as seen below.

Total Notifiable Offences recorded by Brent Police over the last three years:



Despite the increase in crime, Brent's crime rate per 1000 of the population is still below the London average as seen below.

Crimes per 1000 of the population in London, March 2016 - February 2017:



The below table shows the highest crime types as a percentage of total crime in Brent. The majority of the volume crimes have remained stable over this period, however Non Domestic Violence With Injury and Theft from Motor Vehicle offences have increased. Residential Burglary has decreased.

Snapshot of the volume of crime in Brent in the last year 12 months:

Crime Rank		Crime Type	% of all borough TNO	London Rank
1	→	Common Assault	10.6%	3
2	→	Harassment	9.7%	15
3	→	Criminal Damage	8.3%	10
4	↑	Non Domestic VM	7.8%	6
5	↑	Theft from MV	6.7%	11
6	↓	Burglary in Dwelling	6.7%	6
7	→	Theft from Shops	5.4%	17
8	→	Robbery - Personal Property	3.2%	9
9	→	Theft Person	2.6%	11

2.1 Safer Brent Partnership Outcomes

Overall, this year has shown a positive outturn for Safer Brent Partnership board partners' intervention and operations put in place to help deter and reduce our priority related crimes and concerns. There has been a rise in some ASB and gang related measures which evidentially share commonalities in terms of related offending behaviours such as increased open drug markets (Please see priority updates for further information). Furthermore, this increase is an increase seen across London. Response actions are detailed within the report in terms of how we have reacted, to help tackle the issues. The below highlights our overall performance this year.

Priority	What will we do?	How will we measure it?	How are we progressing?
Crime	We will aim to be below the London borough average for the overall crime rate	Total Notifiable Offences per 1000 population, as per Home Office approved statistics	London borough average 86 crimes per 1000 of the pop. Brent 85 crimes per 1000 of the pop.
Domestic Abuse	We will reduce the harm caused to the most vulnerable victims of domestic abuse	Comparative risk assessments undertaken before and after intervention	100% of survivors in our service report reduced risk following our intervention
Gangs	We will increase support available to high harm gang nominals to exit gang and criminal activity	Continued monitoring and tracking of identified gang nominals against matched support services.	157% increase in intervention support for the identified high harm gang nominals
Gangs	We will increase the numbers of high harm gang members engaging in intervention programs to exit gang and criminal activity	Continued monitoring and tracking of identified gang nominals against engagement with interventions programs offered.	64% of the identified high harm gang nominal engaged with intervention programs.
Gangs	We will reduce high harm gang offending - lethal-barrelled gun discharges	Monitoring the number of lethal-barrelled gun discharges recorded by Brent Police	37.5% year on year increase in lethal-barrelled gun discharges

Knife Crime	We will reduce high harm gang offending - knife injury victims (under 25 years old non domestic)	Monitoring the number of knife injury victims (under 25 years old non domestic) recorded by Brent Police	40.7% year on year increase in knife injury victims (under 25 years old non domestic)
Vulnerabilities	We will reduce the risk to the most vulnerable people referred to our Community MARAC	Comparative risk assessments undertaken before and after intervention	The risk of the CMARAC cohort has reduced by 40.2%
ASB	We will reduce the harm caused to the most vulnerable ASB victims	Monitoring the number of ASB repeat callers to Brent police	10.1% year on year increase in repeat ASB callers to the police
Reoffending	We will reduce the offending rates of the most prolific offenders	Ministry of Justice reoffending measure	43.85% reduction in reoffending of the IOM cohort
CSE	We will increase the numbers of disruptions against identified CSE perpetrators	Brent Police recorded disruptions including abduction notices, closure notices etc.	180% increase in CSE perpetrator disruptions in comparison to the previous year

3.0 **Safer Brent Partnership Board Development**

During the March 2016 Safer Brent Partnership (SBP) meeting, the SBP chair recommended that we review the way the board operates. This would include addressing the value and benefit that the partnership board has brought to protecting our communities and preventing crime to ensure a Safer Brent. Following this meeting, the boards' previous 18 month operations were reviewed and options to operate more purposefully were put forward at a subsequent board meeting.

At a similar time, the Community Protection service had proposed to further review the current Closed-Circuit Television (CCTV) provision, due to ongoing issues relating to an increasing operating budget and maintenance costs, low technological capabilities and an archaic system and infrastructure potentially affecting community safety for the near future. This was also linked to generating an enhanced business model to support council income generation moving forward.

Projects have therefore developed throughout the last 12 months to enhance the operations of the board and build our innovative approach to a Safer Brent. The below summary sets out the developments we have made to progress how the board has taken these projects forward and developed them over the past year which we hope will further strengthen partnership delivery for a Safer Brent for the future.

The 2016-2017 SBP projects include:

- MetPatrol Plus
- CCTV Upgrade
- Vulnerabilities Matrix

3.1 **MetPatrol Plus**

At the 8 May 2016 SBP board meeting, the SBP chair recommended that the board progress addressing the option for investing in the MetPatrol Plus scheme, to help better ensure a Safer Brent, as well as the delivery of the key priorities and statutory obligations. Partners

agreed and this was progressed. On 15 November 2016 Cabinet agreed and provided its approval to enter into the proposed Section 92 (of the Police Act 1996) Partnership Agreement. The agreement is for two years, costing the council £411,000 per year for 12 dedicated s.92 officer. Cabinet approved the terms underpinning the MetPatrol Plus scheme and in February 2017 Full Cabinet agreed the financial commitment.

Following approval at full council we have ensured quick mobilisation to have this Brent extra resource in place as soon as possible. The operational tasking activity plan for the team has been developed between Community Protection and Police leads to align against the SBP priorities and hotspot areas agreed by the SBP board. As well as the annual activity plan, there will be fortnightly tasking meetings to coordinate and respond to any SBP priority responsive needs. Daily outcomes will be populated aligned against SBP priorities to ensure the officers work solely towards the 'Safer Brent' agendas. The officers will be based from the Civic Centre, however whilst mobilisation for this continues, they are being based out of Harlesden so still separate from the wider Borough Police asset. The 12 officers, known as the 'Partnership Tasking Team', have now been in place since 5th April 2017.

3.2 CCTV Upgrade

Brent CCTV was subject to a review in 2015 and subsequently a consultation took place to discuss options for the service. This review highlighted that our cameras were archaic and require an upgrade to ensure operational longevity and value for money. During the review it was confirmed that the operating budget for CCTV was tightening, while operating and maintenance costs are rapidly increasing; due to the aging infrastructure. At this point of review, staff savings had to be met, and options were not available at that point for potential capital investment which would be needed for the upgrade.

Subsequent research and analysis has taken place from May 2016 following the review SBP board meeting, and shown that we need to move and update our analogue CCTV systems towards a digital ideally wireless 'IP enabled' system sooner rather than later.

Investment benefits include:

- Increased system capabilities and infrastructure flexibility,
- Reduced operating and maintenance costs,
- Increased income generation opportunities,
- 24hr surveillance operations,
- Free wireless network space for businesses or for extra income,
- Potential for adapting free network space for street Wi-Fi,
- Longevity and reliability of our surveillance to help to make Brent Safer through modern technology.

On 24 November 2016 a developed proposal was put forward to the council Capital Investment Panel requesting a Capital investment of £2.3m to modernise the equipment, in order to become cost efficient and with the future aim of generating additional income but ultimately to make Brent safer. CIP approved the proposal. This was then progressed and presented to CMT who approved the upgrade and Cabinet in March 2017 when a final approval was made. Following this approval we are currently procuring for a consultant to ensure a quality provider is secured to upgrade and implement our new system. We hope to have the consultant in by 8th May and have awarded the upgrade contract by August with the work have started by September 2017, in line with completing spring 2018.

3.3 Vulnerabilities Predictive Matrix

In March 2015 the Community Protection service was requested by Children and Young People's Dept. to create a Child Sexual Exploitation (CSE) 'Potential Prevalence Study' to analyse the profile in Brent. As part of the research, a predictive tool was created to include indicators to predict potentially CSE at risk children, both victims and perpetrators. This analysis created a new predictive way of working, and started the creation of the Predictive Matrix to address other vulnerabilities and risk. The method merges a number of different indicators at an individual level to predict and identify the most vulnerable and at risk children in relation to Priorities we wish to focus on. Namely - Gangs, CSE, Missing, Education and Youth offending. The development of the tool is a predictive model, which will create a daily real time dashboard.

We have discussed the beneficial capabilities with relevant partners including Met Police (various units' incl. Trident, Counter-Terrorism and Data Development team), Home Office, MOPAC, other regional Police Forces as well as other regional Local Authorities. All partners have shown real interest and are keen to aid developments. The tool and concept won an annual award at the 2016 International Crime and Intelligence Analysis Conference highlighting the innovative solution Brent created against other national and international concepts. IBM were approached as current partners to discuss the development opportunities and tool capabilities in May 2016 following the award. IBM saw the developmental commercial and operational value of the tool and after timely legal trivialities we have since entered into a legal agreement with IBM to allow the proof of concept phase to progress, to ultimately gain their specialist support to create this tool free of charge.

This will be a commercially highly valued tool, for potential income generation to the council, as well as an operationally highly valued tool to review current operating procedures for more affective, predictive ways of working within the Children and Young People's department as well as many other departments and services across the council and other statutory partners nationally including Police. This is a project we hope to develop further in 2017 and have high hopes in terms of innovative solutions to implement early prevention mechanisms as a response to increased vulnerabilities in our communities. The tool is due for stage one pilot testing in June 2017 whereby operational benefits will really start to be highlighted. We hope this will support any Outcome Based Review findings.

3.4 Outcome Based Reviews

From April 2017 the council is focusing on establishing three new Outcome Based Reviews which adopt a design-methodology to reimagine ways of working and jointly develop and test solutions through working with a wide range of stakeholders. The three Outcome Based Reviews (OBRs) will focus on Domestic Abuse, Gangs and the Edge of Care. The main challenges which the OBRs will focus on will include:

1. **Domestic Abuse** - *'How do we increase the number of victims and perpetrators who are able to access early intervention and support to prevent reoccurrence?'*
2. **Gangs** - *'How do we reduce levels of gang related offending?'*
3. **Edge of Care** - *'How to support young people at risk of becoming LAC safely in the community?'*

We hope this will benefit the future developments of how the council, partners and community respond to these issue and how we shape services as a response.

4.0 **Priority 1: Violence Against Women and Girls Update**

Why is it a priority?

Violence against women and girls (VAWG) is a key issue for Brent and requires a multi-agency approach to tackle it successfully. VAWG is not simply a synonym for Domestic Abuse, although domestic abuse is a key part of a successful VAWG strategy. VAWG incorporates domestic abuse (DA), sexual violence, stalking, prostitution, female genital mutilation (FGM), honour-based violence (HBV), forced marriage (FM) and human trafficking. We aim to tackle these issues through a three-pronged approach of *Prevention, Protection and Prosecution* and overall best practise operational actions.

What did we do?

1. Raise public awareness about Violence against Women and Girls, providing guidance and support where necessary.

- Training developed in conjunction with LSCB to offer to all frontline practitioners in Brent relating to Human Trafficking, MARAC training and Risk Assessment training, increasing Domestic Abuse Awareness, Freedom Program, FGM, HBV, MARAC, DA and FM training. The training was also provided to Adult and Children's Social Care, through team meeting's and Brent Police Community Safety Unit. Total number of people attended training this year was 413. Dates have now been set for 2017/2018 training.
- Training has been provided to GPs in Brent, raising awareness about domestic abuse and what services are on offer, increasing support pathways to victims – total number of GPs and surgery managers attended was 80.
- Annual White Ribbon Day event organised and coordinated by the Community Safety team. This year was focused on 'Impact of Gangs on Domestic Abuse', working to raise awareness on affecting the Needs of Gangs affected young women and girls. The event was attended by 80 people.
- Worked collaboratively with the Equalities team and partners to coordinate International Women's Day event. More than 100 people attended International Women's Day event.
- Work with LGBT groups to raise awareness of support that is available in Brent through awareness sessions, to raise awareness of domestic abuse, more specifically to LGBT victims.

2. Change attitudes and behaviours that may foster domestic abuse, especially among young people.

- A coordinated response by partners to raise awareness around Honour Based Violence (HBV), Forced Marriage (FM) and Female Genital Mutilation (FGM), and associated health risks via workshops that have taken place throughout the year to almost 400 practitioners.
- Link between Child Sexual Exploitation and Gangs raised at VAWG strategic Delivery Groups with firm actions developed to ensure partners understand link and work collaboratively in response.
- Better identification of domestic abuse and other VAWG related concerns between parent and child and integrated enhanced support services for this group into the wider co-ordinated response to VAWG.

3. Deliver services that are appropriate for Brent's diverse community.

- Shared information and training around the definition change being delivered across Brent for under 18's.
- Ensured support leaflets available in a number of languages and available across the community in a variety of locations including now at Wembley Police station and other support services.
- Support the Brent Voluntary sector domestic abuse forum, aiding specialist services to develop and offer services where possible - including referral and process guidance and helping to identify funding opportunities for such groups.
- Supported the Safer Neighbourhood Board to fund Eastern European domestic abuse community champions training – to build resilience in the community to help tackle domestic abuse in these targeted groups.

4. Ensure perpetrators are held to account and brought to justice whilst supporting those who want to change their abusive behaviour.

- Increase in number of perpetrators accessing support through the domestic violence intervention programme through reviewing referral routes. 60 referrals received over last 12 months, with over 250 consultations to support social work case management.
- Targeted work to focus on the top 10 high risk perpetrators, maximising safeguarding for repeat victims. The Metropolitan Police Service (MPS) have increased resources in to the Community Safety Unit to deal with uplift in reporting, creating a safeguarding hub to further ensure maximum safeguarding relating to all VAWG issues.
- Joint working arrangements to ensure the Integrated Offender Management (IOM) programme is linked to appropriate VAWG initiatives for a wrapped response to repeat offending. Perpetrators currently on IOM cohort reduced reoffending by 40-60%.
- Developed the London Mainstreaming Model at Willesden Magistrates Court and work with family courts to ensure that perpetrators of VAWG are not able to use applications for child contact or residence as a means to continue to harass or abuse survivors and their children.

5. Protect survivors.

- Brent increased use of Clare's Law and Domestic Violence Protection Order's to be top performing borough in the MPS for use of this legislation, aiding perpetrators to be held to account and to be brought to justice.
- Developed work in conjunction with the West London Rape Crisis Steering Group to deliver rape crisis provision in Brent.
- Commissioned sex worker support providers supported more than 40 on and off street sex workers to help exit sex working. Over 80% of those who exited structured treatment ceased sex working and new sex working sites were identified in conjunction with Police.
- Brent Council has commissioned advocacy support (Hestia) for domestic abuse victims since 2010. Domestic abuse incidents have increased over the years, in line with the wider pan London incident profile. Some of the positive outcomes this year are:
 - At least 99% report of feeling confident in knowing how to access help and support in the future.
 - At least 85% of women reporting feeling supported following engagement.
 - At least a 90% report of feeling safer after using services.
 - At least a 75% reduction in physical abuse.

- 83% reduction in sexual abuse experience.
- 62% reduction in harassment and stalking.
- 69% reduction in jealous and controlling behaviours.
- At least 85% of women felt their quality of life had improved after using services.
- Increase expert support to victims at an earlier stage rather than being reactive to high risk issues only with increased support by an extra 250% compared to previous 2014/15 figures. Screen's all 3 tiers of risk, standard – high, and non-crimes based on appropriate specialist screening.
- Increased victim awareness through earlier intervention of support options and identifying the risk to victim and children.
- There has been an increase in MARAC repeat rates to 25.93%, which shows to be above London average of 20%.

6. Work together with all agencies and improve multi agency working and information sharing.

- Developed the MARAC steering group to ensure appropriate governance of MARAC performance and operational protocols – resulted in increased MARAC repeat rate from 5% - 20% now in line with London average.
- Case Audit carried out with all partners through strategic delivery group to ensure continued learning and operational development. Highlighted number of themes which resulted in some partner operational changes.
- Develop improved data monitoring for violence against women and girls across Safer Brent Partnership.
- Continue to set up a Domestic Violence Homicide Review Panel when appropriate and required – currently two are in process of been completed very soon and will be sent to the Home Office for approval.
- Worked in conjunction with substance misuse partners and funded two practitioners to access specialist domestic abuse IDVA training – increasing capacity for 2017 onwards.

How successful have we been?

Through the partnership working and collecting of data from voluntary sector groups, Brent has a wider view of VAWG in the borough and are in a better position to highlight any gaps. The training being delivered this year has also increased victim and practitioner awareness moving forward.

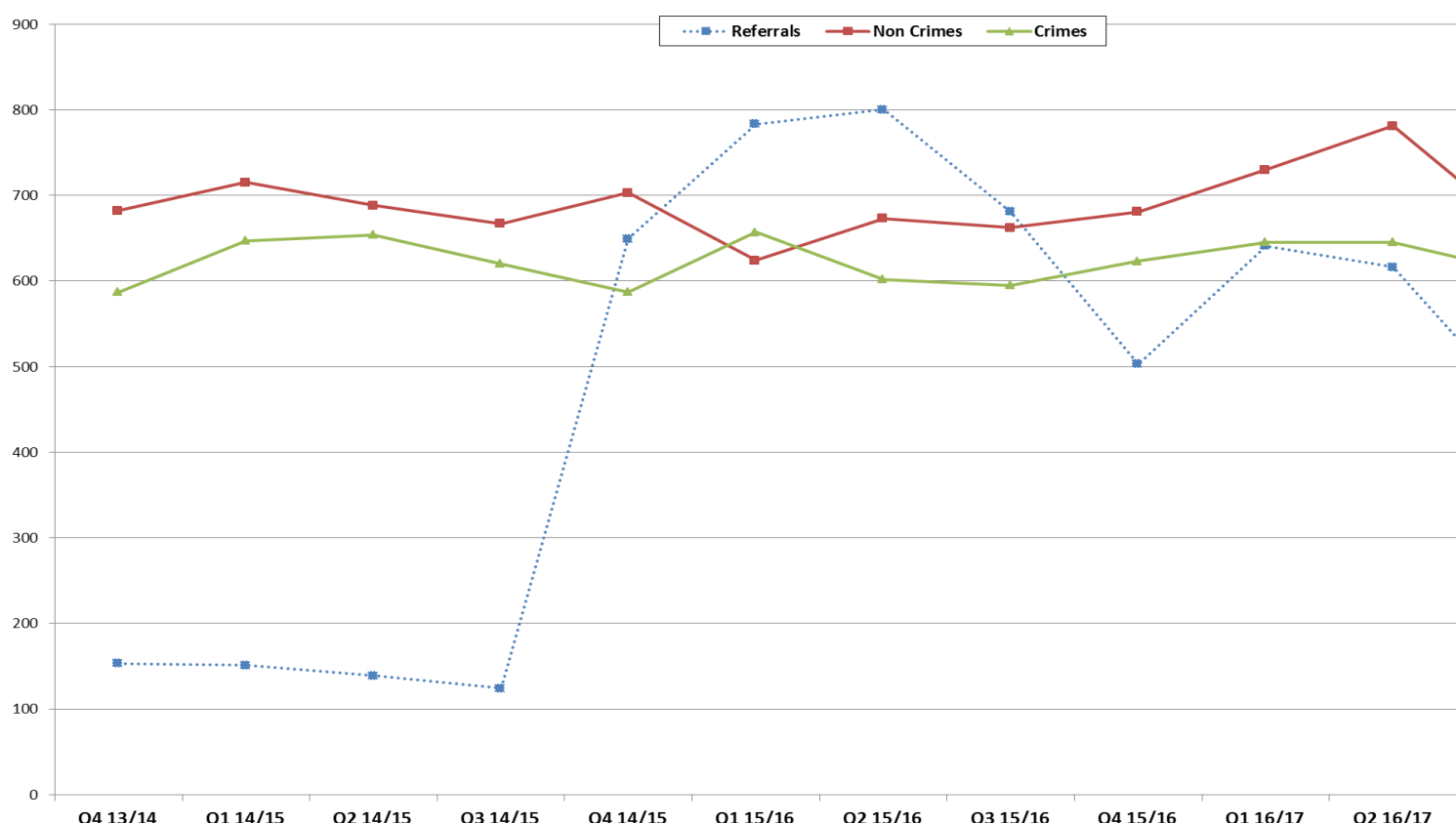
Enhanced data gathering has aided better information sharing and increased awareness of the issues across Brent. Such work will develop within the partnership over the coming year. As seen below Hestia support services have performed better than the previous 12 months, regardless of an increase in referrals. This has resulted in an increase number of victims feeling safer, more confident and an improved quality of life.

Indicator	2015/16	2016/17	% Change
% of survivors who feel safer after using the service compared with intake	91%	97%	6%
% of survivors who feel confident in knowing how and when to access help and support compared to intake	94%	100%	6%
% of survivors whose risk is reduced during and after using the service	90%	100%	10%
% of survivors who feel that their quality of life has improved after using the service compared with intake	87%	96%	9%

New operating procedures have led to a higher number of victims receiving support, as seen below in Referral Data graph - supporting at an earlier stage to prevent escalation of risk. This is in response to an increase in domestic abuse as a rolling 12 month average compared to 15/16 – in line with London wide figures.

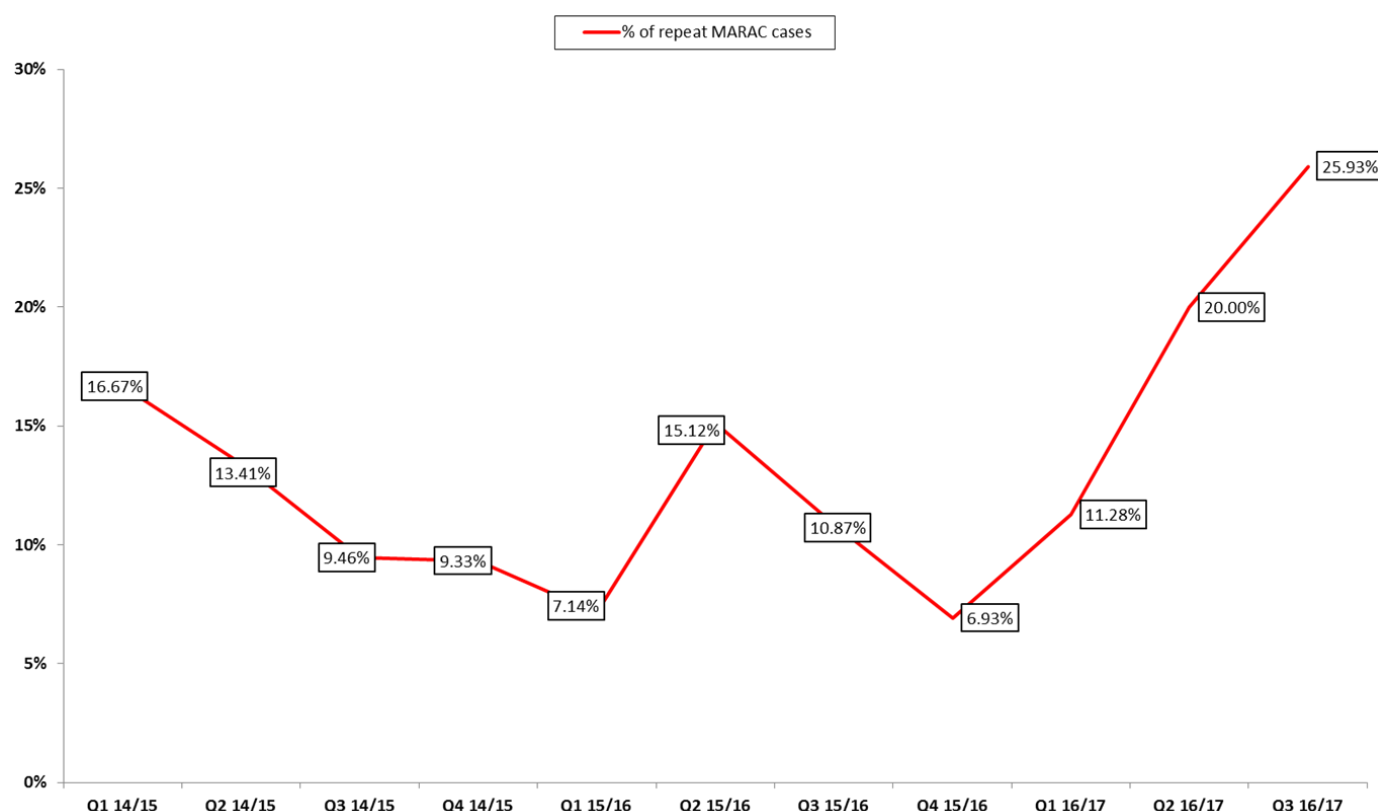
The graph illustrates the number of Police domestic crimes and non-crimes against referrals support by our commissioned support services since 01.04.13 - 01.04.16. The non-crime (red line data) referrals may not have been picked up and referred to specialist IDVA support if the process was not implemented in 2015 and developed further over the last 12 months. Throughout 2016/17 we have continued to ensure increased support for non-crimes.

Referral Data: Support referrals compared against reported crimes and non-crimes:



A great success from 2016/2017 was that the MARAC repeat rate has positively increased over the last 12 months, above the London average bench mark of 20%. The current repeat rate for Brent is now over 20%, having come from under 10% last year which demonstrates a better management of high risk cases in Brent.

Brent MARAC Repeat rate:



5.0 Priority 2: Gang related offending

Why is it a priority?

The Home Office has identified Brent as one of 30 boroughs in England and Wales with a national-level gang issue. Based on the Metropolitan Police gangs matrix there are currently 21 gangs in Brent. Gangs and gang related offending continues to remain a concern and a priority for Brent, with links to Child Sexual Exploitation and County Lines. There are estimated to be over 1,000 individuals involved with gang criminality in Brent, whilst the current Metropolitan Police Gangs matrix for Brent has 282 identified gang members. The Brent gangs' cohort is over 90% male, 80% black and has an average age of 24 years old. The long standing gang issues in Brent have created a cohort which is older than most London boroughs. Currently only 7% of the cohort are 17 years old or under, compared to the London average of 20%.

Brent's gangs are responsible for the supply and distribution of drugs into (and out of) the borough; violent crime between and within gangs; and disproportionate levels of violence against women and girls. Brent's open drugs markets are largely controlled by gangs, who in turn are supplied with narcotics by national-level organised crime groups. In recent years a more enhanced partnership response to this activity in Brent has seen Brent gangs extend operations into other parts of the country down so-called "County Lines". These involve gang members identifying vulnerable individuals and taking over their premises to sell drugs from. This phenomenon is increasingly common across London and the National Crime Agency has identified that gangs often use Looked-After Children and those who are regularly reported missing to sell the drugs in these locations, trafficking them across the country and using coercive measures including violence, blackmail and sexual exploitation to ensure

compliance. Brent is believed to have “county lines” in Bedfordshire, South Wales, Avon and Somerset, to name a few, although gang members have been identified as operating in over 20 police force areas across the country.

Intelligence sharing is key when trying to tackle “county lines” and the Home Office are exploring how this can be better captured by Police Forces nationally and shared efficiently. Through the fortnightly Gang Intel Hub, any intelligence around County Lines is shared so partners can respond to this accordingly whether that be a referral to Children Safeguarding or enforcement measures. There is also a clear link between Gangs and Child Sexual Exploitation, where vulnerable people are being exploited to operate the county lines; this is shared via the daily Integrated Risk Management Forum and Gang Intel Meeting and necessary action taken.

Since March 2016, there has been a rise in intelligence and incidents associated to gang related offending in Brent. Since this date there have been several serious incidents which have included one fatality, two double shootings of bystanders/mistaken identity and several further serious injuries resulting from several other shootings. Incidents have been varied, and across Brent hotspot locations, with only some incidents believed to be linked. Since a Gold Group took place on 26 April 2016, it was agreed that partnership action needed to take place to effectively respond to this rise in tension and gang related violence. Specific actions therefore ensued throughout the year to target this as seen below.

What did we do?

1. Identify and target interventions at gang members and those at risk.

- Through the Integrated Offender management programme, 20 prolific gang member offenders are offered interventions to reduce their offending and enhance job offer opportunities. Through the partnership approach there was 34% reduction in reoffending.
- Greater information sharing has occurred following a review of the Partnership Operational meetings May 2017, now providing greater information and intelligence from children’s social care through their MASE panels, Missing panels, LAC, Fast Team, YOS, local RSL’s, NPS, CRC etc. to ensure resources and interventions are targeting those most in need and at risk.
- Partnership Operational Meetings further been developed by a fortnightly Gangs Intelligence meeting and a daily Integrated Risk Management meeting that shares intelligence on under 18’s involved in gangs, reported missing or at risk of CSE.
- Increased referrals to the London Gang Exit Programme, to provide targeted support to gang nominal who wish to exit the lifestyle.
- Increased referrals and interventions to the Youth Offending Gangs mentor. In 2016/17 the Youth Support Programme provided non statutory case management and support to 52 gang affected children and young people assessed by Brent Youth Offending Service.
- Enhanced evidence based approach to highlighting individuals most at risk via developed data analysis. This has resulted in a restructuring of our gangs’ partnership hub to better share information on a fortnightly basis and bring information together to plan more rapidly around individuals at risk.
- The monthly Gang Focused Deterrent Forum targeted intervention at the most prolific and harmful gangs within the borough, identified individuals linked to the gang and ensured a targeted support package was in place by offering interventions to assist them to exit gang lifestyle and increase positive outcomes.

2. Source funds and commission projects to support gang exit and diversion.
 - Community Protection Service reviewed revenue budgets to enable match funding for a St Giles Trust SOS case worker to provide dedicated, intensive support for gang affected people in the borough and encourage them to exit the offending lifestyle. They have supported 23 gang entrenched people, with 53 % of those under the age of 16. 30% of clients were supported with Education, Training and Employment (ETE) needs and 20% received ETE related outcomes.
 - Although a lack of commissioning budget across the partnership has prevented enhanced, good links with the Safer London Foundation who are coordinating the London Gang Exit programme and diversion projects in Brent through the London Community Fund have improve positive outcomes.
 - Increased targeted community engagement throughout Harlesden has increased diversion and support opportunities for gang affected individuals in some communities.

3. Increase public reassurance in hotspot areas by providing a visible presence of uniformed (high visibility vests) council officers and branded vehicles during peak gang activity times.
 - Summer Gangs Operation - the aims of the operations were to increase public reassurance in hotspot areas following the increase in gang related serious offences across the borough summer 2016. This was completed by a planned operation to deploy a visible presence of uniformed council officers and branded vehicles during peak gang activity times in evenings and weekends.
 - To engage in a 12 week consultation in the hot spot areas with residents who are affected with a view to developing a sustainable programme to deal with the prevalent issues identified. Below is summary to date of activities and outcomes since to date.
 - Operation activity was monitored via daily tasking sheets for nine of the twelve weeks. In this period there were 282 entries logged related to gangs, waste, and Anti-Social Behaviour.
 - A large volume of actionable intelligence around the gangs, and their activity has been captured during the operation. The intelligence has been shared with services, and partners including the Brent Police Gangs Unit, and the Metropolitan Police North Intelligence Hub.

4. Continue to create awareness of the partnership work, as well as find new solutions to assist with tackle gang offending.
 - In partnership with the Brent Metropolitan Police, the Community Protection team hosted a Gangs Conference that invited key organisations, businesses and voluntary groups, to highlight the work the gang partnership was undertaking to tackle gang offending, but to also highlight the gaps in support provision and how other partners and community groups could assist and how funding could be generated, over 75 people attended.
 - The Strategy and Partnerships team focussed the third of their 'Time to Talk' events on gangs to bring together residents to discuss and develop community-led solutions to the problem of gangs and serious youth violence in Brent. This included a Question Time-style panel discussion followed by resident workshops to devise community-led solutions to the problem of gangs and youth violence. The council have since set up a

range of events with these partners around the issue of youth violence, the events have so far been on mentoring, advice and guidance to parents and harnessing young people's entrepreneurial skills.

How successful have we been?

The number of lethal-barrelled gun discharges has increased by 37.5% from the previous 12 months. The increase in lethal-barrelled gun discharge offences has been experienced by all of Brent's most similar London boroughs. Analysis from December 2016 showed all other most similar group boroughs apart from Croydon have seen larger increases in lethal-barrelled gun discharges, in comparison to Brent.

The number knife injury victims (under 25 years old non domestic) has increased by 40.7% from the previous 12 months. Comparative analysis from December 2016 showed that eight of the ten of the most similar boroughs had also seen an increase in knife injury victims (under 25 years old non domestic)

Police data: Offences reported to the Metropolitan Police:

Gang-related offences	2015/16	2016/17	Change %
Lethal-barrelled Gun discharges	16	22	37.50%
Knife injury victims (under 25 years old non domestic)	59	83	40.70%

Partnership Interventions

Gang nominals identified through the monthly Gang Focussed Deterrent forum were targeted and action plans implemented to ensure they had access to necessary interventions. Below is a breakdown of the outcomes derived from the Gang Focussed Deterrent Forum.

100% of the cohort were offered interventions and nearly two thirds of the cohort engaged with services offered via the partnership and a third were identified for partnership enforcement once engagement was not taken.



2017-2019 Vision:

Brent currently does not have a specific deployable intervention to tackle gang offending, and support gang affected people in the borough. Furthermore, council revenue savings from 2017 would make it very difficult to allocate extra council funds. Funds however were sourced and identified to respond to this issue and through the MOPAC London Crime Prevention Fund allocation Brent will have specific, dedicated resources to support those affected and involved in gangs and provide positive outcomes aligning to the Safer Brent Priorities, as well as the joined up working with our ASB teams for joint issues relating to the increased in open drug markets as we enter 2017/2018.

For the next 20 months, a programme of intervention will aim for the following:

1. Reduce knife crime reoffending rate for Habitual Knife Carrier nominals by at least 10% for the target cohort.
2. 15% reduction in re-offending committed by the cohort in 6 months following engagement with programme, in comparison to offending rate 6 months prior to the programme.
3. 70% of those referrals that engaged will significantly be less gang affected (Gang programmes)
4. 70% Improved understanding and awareness of the impact of gangs and gang offending (education sessions).

6.0 Priority 3: Reducing Anti-Social Behaviour Update

Why is it a priority?

Anti-Social Behaviour (ASB) is highlighted as a key concern for residents of Brent. Anti-social behaviour nationally has increased across the Borough. This could be down to increased reporting and also an escalation in open drug markets and the impact of gang activities in Brent.

Visible evidence of disorder through unchallenged ASB leads to less secure communities, and can impact negatively on feelings of safety and mental health. Environmental ASB is expensive to react to and leads communities to consider their neighbourhoods negatively, which in turn leads to social disorganisation.

There are two main partnership approaches to tackling ASB in Brent:

- There are three **Local Joint Action Groups** (LJAGs) which deal with locality-based problems through a multi-agency, evidence-led problem oriented approach and individuals who cause the most alarm, harassment and distress to residents in Brent. This includes prevention through diversion and support, and utilising enforcement options where necessary. These are co-terminous with police cluster boundaries and cover Kilburn, Harlesden and Wembley. LJAGs have the ability to direct mobile CCTV resources.
- The **Community MARAC** (CMARAC) brings agencies together on a monthly basis to discuss those who are most vulnerable in Brent. This can include victims of ASB, hoarders, and those being exploited who do not reach Safeguarding thresholds.

What did we do?

Total Anti-Social Behaviour Cases opened 16/17 = 275

Total case actions 16/17 = 1943

We have seen a rise in the number of cases referred to our ASB team this year which mirrors' Police statistics. Furthermore, we have seen a rise in ASB cases associated to the gang's agenda through increased number of open drug markets. This work is currently being analysed with focused joint tasking action plans being developed in 17/18 in conjunction with our Community Safety team.

ASB Top 10 Categories:

	Complaint Category	Total Requests
JA0	Drug Dealing	42
JJ1	Noisy neighbours	18
JS4	Rough Sleepers	17
JB1	Street drinking	15
JLB	Neighbour Dispute	14
JP0	Intimidation / harassment	13
JE0	Kerb crawling	12
JH7	Moped Nuisance	11
JA1	Taking drugs	10
JC1	Begging	9

This year we have seen an increase in enforcement action with further planning to implement more enforcement resource from April 2017.

Enforcement Outcomes 16/17:

Enforcement	Total
Community Protection Warnings	39
Community Protection Notice	9
Public Spaces Protection Warning	10
Fixed Penalty Notices	10
Criminal Behaviour Orders	12
Closure Warnings	5
Closure Notices	5
Community Triggers	4

Public Spaces Protection Orders

Brent extended the Public Spaces Protection Orders (PSPO) in and around Cricklewood Broadway and Honeypot Lane up until 20 December 2017 for the duration of 6 months, after many years of nuisance attributed to illicit labour markets in those areas. The order gave Brent Council the ability to issue Fixed Penalty Notices, or begin court proceedings against, anyone picking up labourers in those areas, in order to remove the incentive for people to gather there in large numbers looking for work. It also gave the Council the ability to penalise unauthorised coaches for stopping and disembarking passengers within those areas.

There have been regular joint operations between Harrow and Brent Council in Honeypot Lane where we have a shared border. Due to intensive enforcement of the coach drop offs in Honeypot lane, there has been a displacement of these activities on Kingsbury Road and as a result the PSPO was also varied to cover that area on 21 December 2016. A CPN warning has also been issued to the Company Directors of Eurofratello to cease coach drop offs in

the London Borough of Brent and negate against these activities being displaced around the Borough.

Proposed Public Spaces Protection Orders

There have been approximately 1,159 calls to the Police which had an alcohol flag between 30/11/2015 and 29/11/2016. As would be expected the majority of hotspots are generally in the boroughs' town centres.

Overlaying the Council, Police and Ambulance data and licensing reviews, 12 areas have been identified as drinking hotspots. The areas identified are:

Neasden, Sudbury, Ealing Road, Kingsbury, Harlesden, Willesden, Wembley, Wembley Park, Cricklewood, Kensal Rise, Kilburn and Queens Park.

A further analysis using voluntary sector data and local intelligence indicated six areas within the 12 priority areas, as being most problematic which would therefore be used to pilot the proposed PSPO areas. The six Pilot areas chosen are:

Harlesden, Kilburn, Ealing Road (including One Tree Hill), Neasden, Wembley Park and Sudbury.

The PSPO area will also encompass some areas off the town centres were appropriate. Brent started a four week consultation on 17 March 2017 in all 6 pilot areas and plan to implement these orders for 6 months up until September 2017. The evaluation of these pilots will inform the decision making process for continuing or discontinuing the PSPOs, to use instead of the current ineffective Borough Wide Controlled Drinking Zone which ends in October 2017.

LJAG Summary

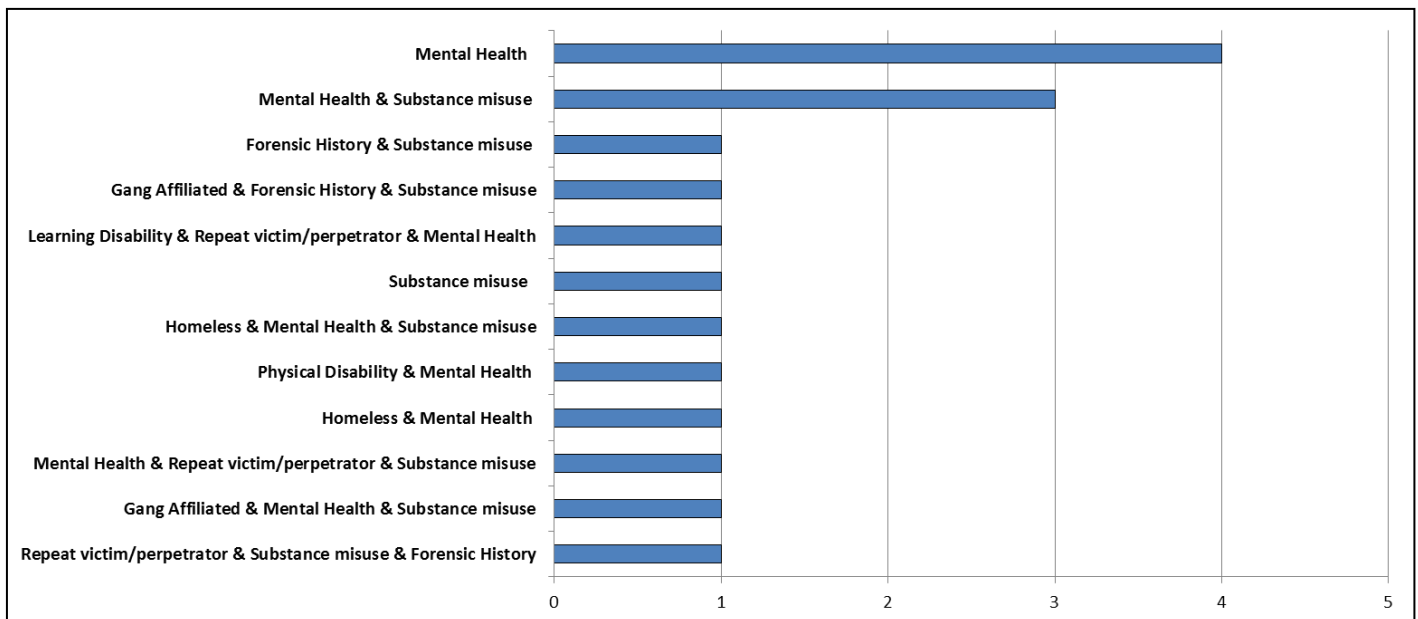
All three Local Joint Action Groups use monthly hotspot maps produced by the Community Safety Analyst to prioritise enforcement and engagement in the appropriate areas. The noticeable increase has been drug related incidents in all 3 clusters which confirms that the single biggest problem are the open drug markets in Brent which has also accounted for a rise in ASB calls to the Police and Council. Local Joint Action Group Outcome Summaries can be seen in Appendix 1.

Anti-Social Behaviour Repeat Callers

Analysis of ASB calls to the Police and Council has shown an increase in repeat callers across the borough which has contributed to more ASB incidents recorded in 16/17. As a result, identification of the top 10 repeat callers are being assessed on a quarterly basis with any vulnerabilities being fed into the Community MARAC and other issues referred into the Local Joint Action Groups or the Enforcement Practitioners Group for a tight wrap around approach. This will ensure there is a robust enforcement plan aided by the Partnership Tasking Team through the Local Joint Action Groups.

Community MARAC programme

The Community MARAC coordinator was set a performance target of reducing the risk of harm to vulnerable residents by 20% through the Community MARAC, as measured in the risk assessment matrix. The total risk reduction score for the whole cohort is 40.2%. The majority of issues related to mental health and substance misuse as seen below.



CMARAC Cohort Vulnerabilities:

ASB 2017/2018 Vision

The planned merger between the ASB Team and the Nuisance Control Team was put on hold as a result of a wider department structure taking precedence.

Brent ASB Team and BHP's ASB Team have agreed to have uniform Key Performance Indicators in 17/18 which ensures there is a consistency in how all cases are dealt with throughout the council and under performance challenged quickly.

Brent's Partnership Tasking Team will also play a pivotal role in monitoring and enforcing hot spot areas more robustly and expediently, linking in repeat caller actions and increased enforcement where required.

7.0 Priority 4: Reducing Reoffending

Why is it a priority?

It is estimated that around 80% of crime is committed by 20% of offenders. Of this 20%, a fifth of these individuals are responsible for a further four-fifths of that crime. Managing these offenders should therefore have a multiplier effect on crime levels.

The overall number of offenders in London has fallen, but the number of people reoffending within London has increased. A study of 4,000 of London's most prolific offenders found that such individuals were responsible for an average of 57 arrests each and 36 convictions over the course of their lives. Career criminals such as these cost London taxpayers the equivalent of £2.2 billion a year in criminal justice costs alone

Integrated Offender Management (IOM) is an overarching framework which helps local delivery partners to jointly develop strategies and interventions to reduce crime, reoffending and to tackle the social exclusion of offenders and their families. The development of IOM aims to address potential overlaps between existing programmes and approaches and align the work of criminal and social justice agencies. The Safer Brent Partnership recognises the need to coordinate strategic and operational practices across agencies into one coherent structure to reduce reoffending.

What did we do?

1. Implement and co-ordinate the multi-agency Integrated Offender Management programme.

- Developing a strong partnership approach to the delivery of the IOM programme.
- Ensuring that key strategic elements are discussed at the delivery group to allow for the smooth running at operational level.
- Building up the cohort so it is representative of Brent's local needs; this includes domestic abuse perpetrators and gang members. We currently have 21 gang nominals on the cohort, which include those on the police gang matrix, as well as 15 domestic abuse perpetrators.
- Commissioning relevant services that can meet the needs of the cohort and reduce reoffending. This year there was a reduction on the services that we could commission due to funding constraints compared to 2014-15 and therefore one service was commissioned to provide support to the IOM cohort through a Sports and Mentoring Programme. The programme has successfully engaged with 46 offenders on the cohort and resulted in increasing positive outcomes for those prolific offenders linked to housing, education, training and employment and health and well-being.
- Ensuring that the partnership can evidence a reduction in reoffending by achieving the quarterly Key Performance Indicators. IOM has continued to achieve outcomes and reduced reoffending for 2016-17 by 33%, largely surpassing the baseline target of a 10% reduction.

2. Source additional funding to strengthen the IOM programme by providing additional interventions.

- Due to not having as much resource available as 2014-15, a proposal for £25,000 was approved from the Wembley National Stadium Trust which was used to widen the programme provided by Air Sports Network. This allowed for more offenders to be engaged with, increased outcomes and more availability in the borough.
- Additional funding allocated towards an enhanced Christmas programme, from 1st December – 31st Jan, (including the Christmas holidays and New Year's) to ensure that support was still available for those on the IOM cohort during what can be a difficult time for offenders. The programme provided an extra 365 phone calls, 53 mentoring sessions, 23 home visits and 16 personal training sessions in local gyms during that time.

3. Link current VAWG and Gang priorities to the IOM programme to help reduce Domestic Abuse (DA) reoffending

- Attending the fortnightly Gang Intelligence Hub, monthly Gang Focussed Deterrent Forum and Borough gang delivery group to ensure that IOM is

supporting the priorities and there is no duplication of work, and those opportunities for intelligence sharing are met.

- Certifying that we have the correct DA perpetrators and gang members on the cohort and cross referencing those offenders with relevant agencies.
- For year 2016-17, the IOM programme has contributed towards a reduction of gang offending by 31%, and domestic abuse perpetrators by 25%.

How successful was it?

There are currently 102 prolific offenders on the Integrated Offender Management programme, but this has changed regularly throughout the year with new referrals being monitored. Reoffending is measured on two scales – the overall reoffending rate (measured as the percentage of offenders who reoffend), and the frequency of reoffending (measured as the percentage change in the total number of offences committed by the cohort). These are the standard performance measures used across the country and recommended by the Ministry of Justice.

	2016-17			
	Qtr. 1	Qtr. 2	Qtr. 3	Qtr. 4
Overall reoffending rate reduction	47.24%	44.65%	41.86%	41.63%
Frequency	13.2%	15.87%	10.52%	11%

The frequency of offending can change quite often as this is measured on how many convictions the offenders have 12 months prior to joining the scheme, and then whilst being on the scheme. This overall figure can be impacted by how many of our most prolific offenders are in custody as well as a delay in convictions due to sometimes a lengthy court process.

As Gang-related offending and Domestic Abuse are priorities for the partnership, we have agreed to prioritise the inclusion of these offenders on the IOM cohort. We report separately on this cohort:

		2016-2017			
		Qtr 1	Qtr 2	Qtr 3	Qtr 4
Gang offenders	Overall reoffending rate reduction	39.99%	38.68%	47.54%	42%
DV offenders	Overall reoffending rate reduction	34.81%	39.93%	26.11%	25%

The partnership have been able to achieve the positive outcomes due to strong partnership work to tackling the reoffending rate. This has included commissioning interventions that can assist the cohort with a variety of needs such as housing, ETE, mental health, mentoring and positive activities, as well as working with other agencies such as WDP.

This year the IOM programme looked at additional ways to ensure the IOM cohort had long term and sustainable ways to continue to reduce reoffending, through stable employment. In partnership with the Employment and Skills team, a proposal was developed to seek funding to commission a social enterprise that offer relevant training and skills as well as actual

employment to ex-offenders on the cohort. The MOPAC London Crime Prevention Fund will also enable future developments going forward.

8.0 Priority 5: Reducing Radicalisation Update

Why is it a priority?

Brent is one of 50 Prevent Priority Boroughs identified by the Office for Security and Counter-Terrorism, Home Office. The Prevent strategy forms part of the Government's CONTEST strategy to tackle terrorism, with Prevent being focused on identifying and tackling radicalisation in communities. Brent receives funding for a Prevent Team and specific project work which aims to build resilience against radicalisation and where possible address identified risks.

Prevent is focused on four types of terrorist related risk:

- Al Qaeda, ISIS, and like-minded groups
- Far right groups
- Dissident Irish Republican groups
- Animal rights violent activist groups

A Counter Terrorism Local Profile produced by the Counter-Terrorism Command of the Metropolitan Police, informs the level of risk for Brent. Currently Al-Qaeda inspired extremism, including the role of Daesh/Islamic State, is considered the principal risk in Brent. The majority of Brent's Prevent work focuses on this risk. In addition to the Prevent Strategy, Local Authorities are listed as a 'specified authorities' under the Prevent Duty, Counter-Terrorism and Security Act 2015. The duty sets out 6 areas where a Local Authority must evidence activity, they are:

- A risk assessment
- An action plan
- Partnership work
- Staff training
- Understanding and supporting other agencies and organisations supporting children
- Understanding and supporting out of school settings supporting children

The above requirements are monitored and actioned via the Prevent Delivery Group. Prevent in Brent is delivered across 5 strands, which are overseen by the Prevent Delivery Board.

Delivery

- **Channel** is the multi-agency case conference, chaired by the local authority, which meets monthly to discuss those who are most at risk of being drawn into extremist or terrorist behaviour. Channel is for individuals of any age who are at risk of exploitation by extremist or terrorist ideologies, participation is voluntary. Brent's Channel Panel is chaired by the Head of Children's Safeguarding and Quality Assurance.

Referrals to the Channel Programme are received and triaged by Brent's Family Front Door and Adult Safeguarding, Multi – Agency Safeguarding Hub (MASH). Noticeable themes evident to individuals engaged on Channel are those who:

- May not be previously known to council services,
- have undiagnosed cognitive or mental health issues and,
- those exploring a sense of purpose or belonging.

Brent's Channel panel has matured over this financial year and is now well supported by external partners. We have noticed that there is a broader need for additional community based mentors, both in the faith and business sectors. We will seek identify community based organisations that are willing to support Channel initiatives in the new financial year. At present Channel figures are exempt from disclosure under Data Protection Act exemptions and therefore are not included within this report.

- **Prevent Case Management** is a Counter-Terrorism Command led meeting which meets monthly to discuss managing the risk of those who have been radicalised to such an extent that they may not be suitable for Channel support. This might include returning foreign fighters, individuals known to MAPPA or hate preachers. Prevent Case Management can also include working with venues known for hosting extremist speakers. Information in relation to Prevent case management activity is also exempt from disclosure under Data Protection Act exemptions and therefore are not included within this report.
- **Prevent Duty Requirements** are overseen by the Prevent Delivery Group. The Prevent Delivery Group monitors progress against the agreed live risk assessment and action plan. Financial year 16 -17 shows that Prevent duty delivery is strong with 80% of RAG rated actions showing as green and 20% showing as amber. Improvement is required to better understand what role our 3rd sector providers and commissioned partners can contribute to Prevent delivery, in particular *'agencies and organisations supporting children'*. It has also been noted that Prevent advice has been heavily focussed on supporting professionals and other Prevent duty stakeholders. A priority for 17-18 will be to ensure we provide advice to the voluntary sector and lay members of the community, with a particular focus on parent/carers advice.
- **Prevent Projects** are funded by the Home Office. The broader aim to project delivery is to address specific risk, or build resilience against extremism in the relevant areas. Detailed information relating to Prevent Projects is also exempt from disclosure under the Data Protection Act exemptions. More broadly, projects address a range of issues for example, they seek to protect people from being radicalised online, provide "safe spaces" for discussion and debate, highlight conflict and address risk, provide family support for the relatives of those who have been radicalised, provide support for those wanting to guard their families against radicalisation, as well as work with the faith sector to protect and mitigate against the impact of radicalisation.
- **WRAP** (Workshop to Raise Awareness of Prevent) is predominantly delivered in educational settings, and assists professionals to understand the radicalisation process and their related responsibilities. In addition to these settings, training is consistently delivered to internal teams within the council. In particular, teams working with at risk vulnerable individuals, and teams who are making crucial decisions about an individual's/ family's welfare. Training is also delivered via the Local Safeguarding Children's Board (LSCB), aimed at, multi – disciplinary agencies, 3rd sector partners and lay members of the community. LSCB WRAP training was placed on hold toward qu3 of the financial year due to staffing issues. It is hoped that year 17-18 the LSCB will be able to deliver at least 12 sessions over the course of the year, supported by the Prevent Team.

The Prevent Team supported delivery of the 'It's Time to Talk Extremism Event', a delivery outcome of the broader **Stronger Communities Strategy**. The Stronger Communities Strategy seeks to explore the commonalities of grooming across a range of vulnerabilities

including radicalisation, gangs, female genital mutilation and other harmful practices and child sexual exploitation. The event was well attended, however, it was clear that Prevent and the broader Counter – Extremism Strategy is highly unpopular within the community. Observations were that Prevent and counter-extremism related delivery should be led by community initiatives rather than monitored and reported via the Prevent duty, or forthcoming counter – extremism work.

Reach

Not including the ‘It’s Time to Talk – Extremism’ event led by Strategy and Partnerships, numbers reached by Prevent funded delivery are highlighted below.

Activity	Numbers reached
WRAP training	2,036
Prevent briefings, seminars and community engagement events	3,114
Students focussed activity	1,493
Online communication	110,000
Positive online communication	7,770

9.0 Priority 6: Child Sexual Exploitation Update

Why is it a priority?

Analysis has highlighted Child Sexual Exploitation (CSE) as a high-risk issue. There are close links across the Gang and Violence against Women and Girls agendas and it is vital that community safety partners are aware of risks and able to access referral pathways when a vulnerable young person comes to notice. A vulnerability-centred approach is likely to highlight issues of CSE. We work with the Local Children’s Safeguarding Board to develop pathways to identify and refer victims of CSE, take appropriate action in managing offenders (through MAPPA or other processes) and work through our VAWG sub-strategy to raise awareness of sexual violence and change cultural acceptance, in particular through our Ending Gang and Youth Violence strategy.

What did we do?

1. Proactively support the development of a CSE strategy and plan
 - Governance of the CSE agenda in Brent remains with the Safer Brent Partnership, with the safeguarding element through the Local Safeguarding Children’s Board.
 - The Head of Community Safety has attended all CSE and Vulnerable Adolescent subgroup meetings directly supporting and contributing to the development of the CSE strategy and action plan.
2. Link current VAWG and Gang priorities to the CSE agenda
 - Both Gang and VAWG strategies have been linked to the CSE agenda, implementing operational actions via the multi-agency strategic action plans. In the past year, the Community Protection Analyst and the Offender Management Strategic Lead have attended Multi Agency Sexual Exploitation (MASE) Panel and Multi-Agency Professionals meetings to identify links between gangs, violence and sexual exploitation.

- The newly developed daily Integrated Risk Management meeting and Gangs Intel Hub meeting monitors any possible links of concern to CSE, referring directly to the MASE if needed.
 - All commissioned IDVAs and social workers have been trained by a specialist CSE worker to enhance their knowledge on CSE.
3. Identify vulnerable individuals at risk of CSE
- The Head of Community Safety and the Community Protection Analyst contributed to the formation of the Vulnerable Adolescents Panel and are actively involved in shaping its work including analysis from the MASE Panel. This includes presenting an analysis of those most at risk of CSE and those at risk of perpetrating CSE to identify vulnerability factors. This is shaping our response to vulnerable individuals at risk of CSE.
 - Our CCTV department have been collating images of girls being seen with known gang members and asking partner agencies to identify and note possible links and concerns of vulnerabilities to CSE.
 - The MASE is co-chaired by the police DI and there have been continued close links between police, CYP and Community Protection on individual and strategic levels.
4. Identify the prevalent group, and those at risk of, perpetrating CSE
- Further analysis has taken place on known perpetrators of CSE, highlighting common factors and possible crime patterns. This identified that 70% of known perpetrators are under the age of 16 and has informed our approach to young people demonstrating harmful sexual behaviour.
5. Take action to tackle locations
- As part of targeted intervention and preventative work, the MASE Panel actively looks at locations where CSE has occurred or that is linked to CSE and plans activity to make these areas safer for children. This activity includes awareness raising through Operation Makesafe at schools, businesses, restaurants as well as with park staff and bus drivers.
 - Locations are collated to better identify crime hotspots and locations of interest for Community Protection Partnership Tasking Team input.
6. Support prosecutions
- Prosecutions are largely governed by the police intervention and is overseen by MASE.
 - The Safer London Foundation worker has offer support to victims of CSE. Following a short gap, a replacement worker began in October and this work informs and develops our strategy moving forward.

2017-2018 Vision

- Develop a longer term picture of CSE and vulnerable adolescents to build an evidence picture of risk and support with preventative measures within schools
- Develop our approach towards harmful sexual behaviour with the support of the Safer London Foundation
- Agree a CYP wide approach to mapping peer networks and using this to target intervention and disruption activity
- Continuing to develop systems to better identify changing risk and the impact of interventions.

Appendix 1

Harlesden LJAG:

Case	Problems profile	Status	Additional Information
Talbot Walk / Church End	Drug dealing, nuisance and intimidation	Open	PSPO currently being planned for the area.
Ace Café	ASB / Nuisance use of motor vehicles (Bikes / Mopeds & Cars)	Closed	Seasonal issue likely to be reopened in the summer.
Fryent Country Park	Rough Sleepers	Closed	No further reports after LJAG intervention.
Neasden Town Centre	Drug dealing Youth congregating (after school) Street drinking	Open	PSPO to prohibit street drinking planned for May
Florence Court	Sex working taking place in external bin /refuse store	Closed	No further reports after LJAG intervention.
Craven Park	On street prostitution, sex working, Kerb Crawling, Drug dealing, Alcohol related issues	Open	12x CPN Warning 1x CPN Notice Increase police within the area which lead to a number of drug related arrests Review of the licence of several premises, warning letters sent to those offending. Test purchasing carried out by licensing teams
Shisha Harlesden Enforcement	ASB and nuisance behaviour. Gang related violence	Closed	No further reports after LJAG intervention.
Shrewsbury Road	Damage to communal property. Drug taking and possible	Open	On-going

	<p>dealing.</p> <p>Intimidation towards residents.</p> <p>Weapon found at location.</p>		
Yeats Close / Lynton Close	<p>Criminal damage.</p> <p>Throwing of missiles at vehicles.</p> <p>Verbally abusive towards residents of Yeats Close</p>	Open	Reduction in calls in relation to problems caused by youth in the area. Enforcement operations planned through the Lynton Close Focus Group. More plans to re house younger families within the site
Chelsea Close	Drug use and rough sleeping.	Open	Property which had been identified as a crack house and was being used for the sale of drugs closed under Crack House Closure Powers
Preston Road	Drug dealing	Closed	No further reports after LJAG intervention.
Amundsen House	Drug use, dealing and intimidation to contractors.	Open	On-going
Neasden Perpetrators	<p>6 Individuals identified as main perpetrators at the location.</p> <p>Drug dealing</p> <p>Loitering.</p> <p>Unauthorised access to residential blocks.</p>	Open	<p>There have been several CADs to the location.</p> <p>Enforcement action considered for perpetrators.</p>

Kilburn LJAG:

Hassop Road	illegal parking, intimidation and un safe work practices.	Closed	Referred to the Enforcement Practitioners Group.
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Chichele Road	Public Spaces Protection Order to tackle Casual Labour.	Open	Order expires 20 December 2017.
Peel Precinct	Groups of youths smoking/dealing drugs and loitering.	Closed	November 2016 significant reduction in calls from residents and the main perpetrator moved to another part of the borough.
James Stewart House	Drug dealing, rowdiness and drunk behaviour.	Closed	July 2016 complaints from residents stopped
Cassandra Court	Eastern European males loiter around entrance to the property, smoking, drinking, littering.	Closed	No further reports March 2016.
McDonalds Restaurant	Youths, including pupils from Marylebone Boys School and Haverstock School loitering, being abusive and aggressive to members of the public.	Closed	Kilburn LJAG met with MacDonald's Management. ASB Localities Officer spoke with the schools of children identified causing problems.
Chapter Road (Dollis Hill) Tube Station /	Drug dealing and smoking drugs, noise nuisance, intimidating residents and businesses.	Open	Main perpetrators identified and issued with CPN warnings and notices on breach. Police arrests and tenancy warnings by landlords.
Larch Road	Drug dealing, drug use and street drinking.	Closed	No further reports in December 2016
Princess Road	drug dealing and general ASB in the block.	Closed	No more calls from residents in December 2016 after multiagency enforcement through the LJAGs.
Rowdon Road	Anti-Social driving and car racing.	Closed	CPN warning issued on identified perpetrator.
Lydford Road	Drug users congregating and causing a nuisance in the area.	Closed	A drug warrant was executed at the address and class A drugs was


			found. Meeting with landlords to initiate crack house closure but tenants evicted before action taken.
Granville Road	Drug dealing in and around Granville Road.	Closed	residents issued with warning letters
John Ratcliffe House (Chippenham Gardens	Youths in the communal areas smoking drugs, noise, litter and setting fires.	Closed	Identified perpetrators interviewed by BHP and tenancy warnings issued.
Athelstan Gardens (Off Kimberley Road)	Smoking drugs, dealing	Closed	No more calls from residents in November 2016 after multiagency enforcement through the LJAGs.
Willesden Green Tube Station and Blenheim Gardens Station Parade	Group of youths around Blenheim Gardens, Station Parade and the alleyway behind the shops on Station Parade dealing drugs.	Closed	Police warnings issued. No further reports of youths loitering in January 2017.
Churchill Road, Willesden	Unreasonable Noise	Closed	Case referred to the Community MARAC.
The Avenue NW6 7NR	Neighbour dispute/ intimidation and harassment	Open	On-going
McDonalds Kilburn High	large groups of young people crowding round entry spaces) to violence (groups of males fighting inside / outside the restaurant), assaults on members of the public and staff, and the supply of controlled drugs.	Open	On-going
Waverley Court Brondesbury	Bike thefts and urination at the rear of the train	Open	On-going

Park London	station.		
Seymour court, Crest Road,	Reports of criminal damage, sex in open spaces and drug use/ dealing	Open	On-going
25 ASB Perpetrators referred in for various offences	Mainly drug dealing/ and intimidation	Open	CPN warnings issued and currently being monitored.

Wembley LJAG:

Honeypot Lane	Public Spaces Protection Order to tackle Casual Labour.	Open	Order expires 20 December 2017.
Hastings Close / Compton Avenue	Reports of drug dealing taking place overtly in Hastings Close	Closed	No more calls from residents in April 2016 after multiagency enforcement through the LJAGs.
Halford Close	Rough sleeping, drug use and drinking in communal areas.	Closed	No more calls from residents in April 2016 after multiagency enforcement through the LJAGs.
Wealdstone Court (Brook Avenue)	Reports of drug dealing/use and rough sleeping	Closed	No more calls from residents in November 2016 after multiagency enforcement through the LJAGs.
Minaval House	Reports of rough sleeping / squatting taking place at the rear of this building. Also reports of drug/alcohol abuse and abandoned vehicles used for sleeping in.	Closed	In May 2016, Lidl owners of the site took ownership and made building secure. No further issues
Public Toilets	Reports rough sleeping and drug	Closed	Multiagency intervention with vulnerable individuals

(Wembley Triangle	addicts.		signposted to CGL for support. Parks Manager also advised they have had no further issues reported
Garages (Manor Drive)	Reports of rough sleeping and drug addicts.	Closed	May 2016. LPT Sgt confirmed garages had been made secure
Queensbury Circle.	Street drinking	Closed	Close after multi agency intervention through the LJAGs. February 2017.
Preston Road	Street drinking, drug dealing and drug use.	Open	Ongoing
Elms Lane	Dangerous Dogs	Open	Ongoing
Lodge Court / Elm Road	Individuals identified (8) as the main perpetrators at the location almost daily drug dealing, loitering, urinating and littering.	Open	Ongoing 5 individuals have been issued with a CPN warning to stop nuisance / stay away from location.
Wembley High Road	ASB / drug dealing along Wembley High Road and surrounding roads.	Open	LPT identified a further 8 individuals to be issued with CPN warnings for drug dealing / nuisance behaviour. One of the individuals has had a NOSP served by his housing provider and they have been granted possession back of their property by the courts.

 <p>Brent</p>	<p>Scrutiny Committee 3 May 2017</p> <p>Report from the Strategic Director of Regeneration and Environment</p>
<p>Wards affected: ALL</p>	
<p>Community Safety Update: Hate Crime, Domestic Abuse, Crime & the Fear of Crime</p>	

1.0 Summary

- 1.1 This is a paper to update on the issues, response actions and operations concerning some of Brent's community safety related concerns. Namely, this report details information relating to Hate Crime, Domestic Abuse, Crime and the Fear of Crime and the crime profile related to these crime type themes for Brent.
- 1.2 Not all of the above crime types have been a direct Safer Brent Partnership priority since 2014, however the paper details the analysis and reasoning for this.
- 1.3 The crime type themes are detailed in section 3.0:
 - 3.1 Hate Crime
 - 3.2 Domestic Abuse
 - 3.3 Crime and the Fear of Crime

2.0 Recommendations

- 2.1 That the committee regard the crime profiles detailed and the actions and operations made in response to the priority issues related to the requested crime type themes.
- 2.2 That the committee use this information presented to discuss council operational developments relating to the requested crime type themes.

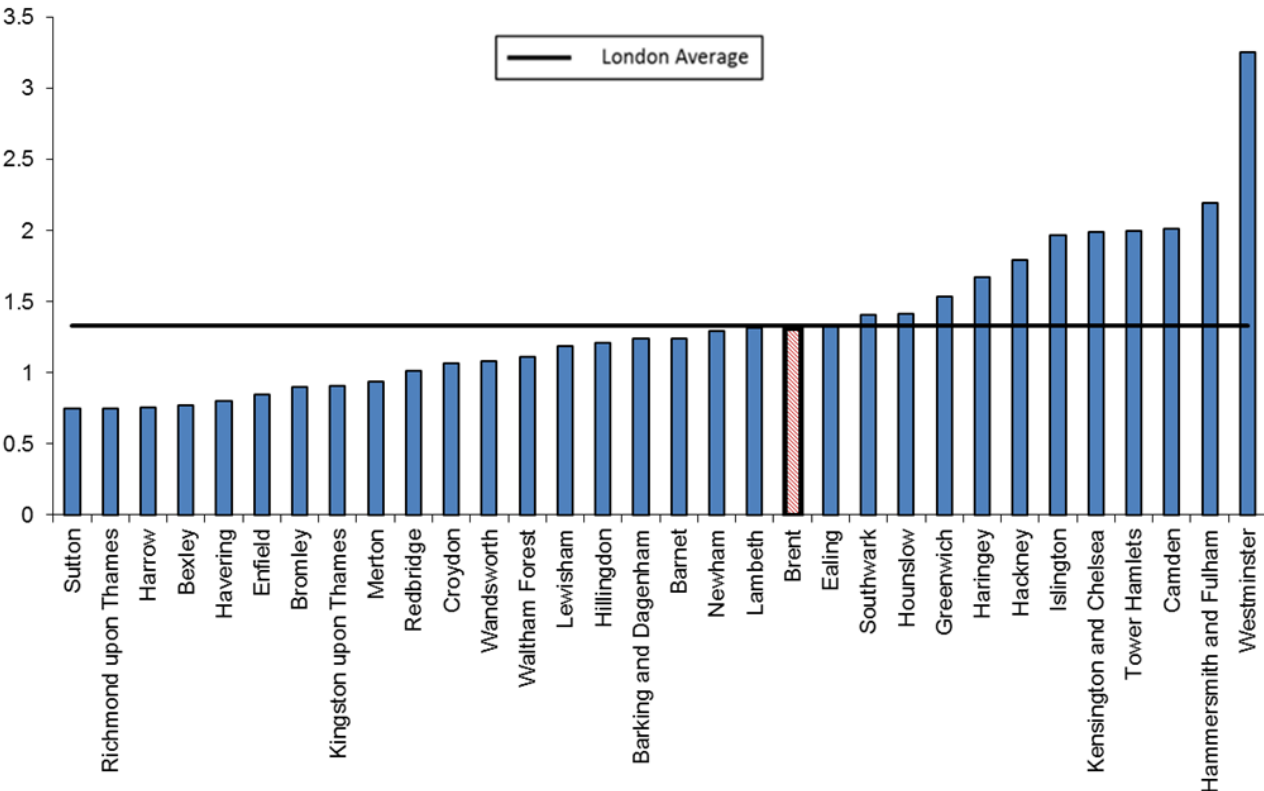
3.0 Detail

1.4 Hate Crime

- 3.1.1 The new Mayor of Policing and Crime (MOPAC) Police and Crime Plan aims to boost the confidence of communities targeted by hate crime, as a result of recent spikes in reported hate crime incidents across London since the EU referendum. Brent however has positively only seen a slight overall increase of Hate crime over the past 12 months, as seen below, increasing by 3%.
- 3.1.2 Race and religious related Hate Crime offences are the most reported hate crime offences in Brent, albeit still only under 600 for the year. We have seen fluctuations in this offence related to regional and local events with an increase of 20% over the past 12 months. The increase was mostly seen following the Brexit announcement last

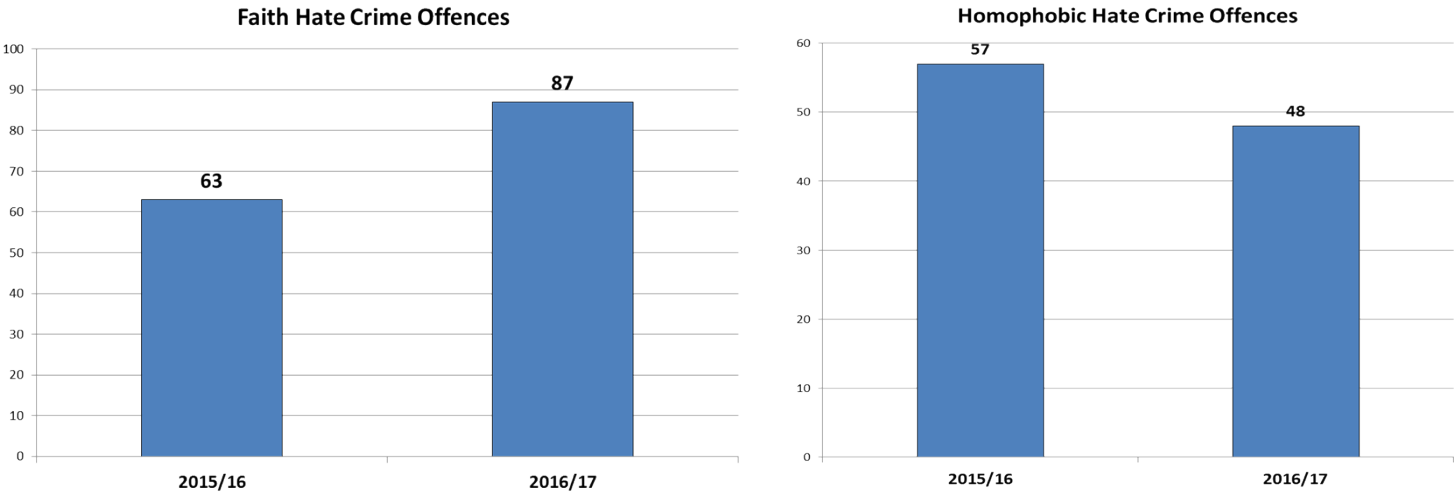
summer, with reported incidents decreasing since as shown in Graph 1. In context of London wide statistics, Brent is currently average for race and religious crimes, as seen in Graph 1.

Graph 1: Reported Race and Religious Hate Crimes across London



3.1.3 Other Hate Crime offences in Brent are very low in numbers. Anti-Semitic, Islamophobic, Disability and Faith Hate Crimes have all seen an increase over the past 12 months, however the increase in numbers are surprisingly small. For example, the largest increase has been evidenced in reported Faith Hate Crimes, with a 38% increase however as seen in Graph 2, the numbers are still low and therefore must be taken in context, whilst Islamophobic offences have increased by 25% but only by 13 reported offences in total. Transgender and Homophobic Hate Crimes (see Graph 2) have alternatively seen a decrease in reported offences over the past 12 months, however again the numbers are still very low.

Graph 2: Hate Crime Reported Offences



- 3.1.4 MOPAC hope to be able to commission a Hate Crime Advocate service across London following a pilot completed throughout 2016 in Hackney and Westminster. The scheme will be designed to reduce repeat victimisation, increase feelings of safety, improve accessibility of services and reduce the likelihood of victims discontinuing their case before it gets to court. It has not yet been determined or confirmed however when this service will roll out will take place or whether this will be a pan London or local service.
- 3.1.5 In Brent as a response to the MOPAC policing guidance released, which not only focuses on Hate Crime but focuses on exploitation, vulnerability and victims as a whole, we have planned for local provision. Brent has not previously had any dedicated hate crime intervention, as the numbers were low and therefore not a priority for the borough, when compared to other priority crimes. Although the numbers are still low, we are seeing a potential trend of increased offences therefore are adopting the Brent Community Multi-Agency Risk Assessment Conference (CMARAC) model to respond affectively. This Brent model has been cited as a best practice example for intervening to support vulnerable victims in the community.
- 3.1.6 We have developed the current CMARAC panel and widened its scope to take on a wider role in addressing those affected by hate crime ensuring there is an affective risk case management plan that provides professional support. As well as applying this model to community cohesion issues to reduce escalation of victimisation in the community. This work has started in April 2017 and aims to build response and intervention as a response to hate crime victims in the borough. Previously this panel was funded by Public Health funds, however from 2017-2019 will be funded by the MOPAC London Crime Prevention Fund.
- 3.1.7 The CMARAC has been extant in Brent since May 2014 following the sharing of good practice across the country as partnership ASB arrangements. The CMARAC is a multi-agency problem-solving meeting that promotes joint ownership and early resolution into how complex and high-risk cases affecting vulnerable people within the community are investigated and effectively managed. The aims are ultimately to reduce repeat victimisation and improve agency accountability, while also addressing service gaps and providing additional support for agencies who manage high risk cases. An annual review for 2015/2016 showed that out of the 56 cases referred to the CMARAC for intervention, there was a total risk reduction of 46% which exceeded the annual target of 20%.
- 3.1.8 Furthermore, the Strategy and Partnerships service have recently reviewed the Stronger Communities Strategy and are currently implementing new actions to better respond to the borough needs and requests, as well as recommendations set form the recent Casey review. An action plan deriving from the strategy review will detail further developments to increase response to issues relating to Hate Crime.

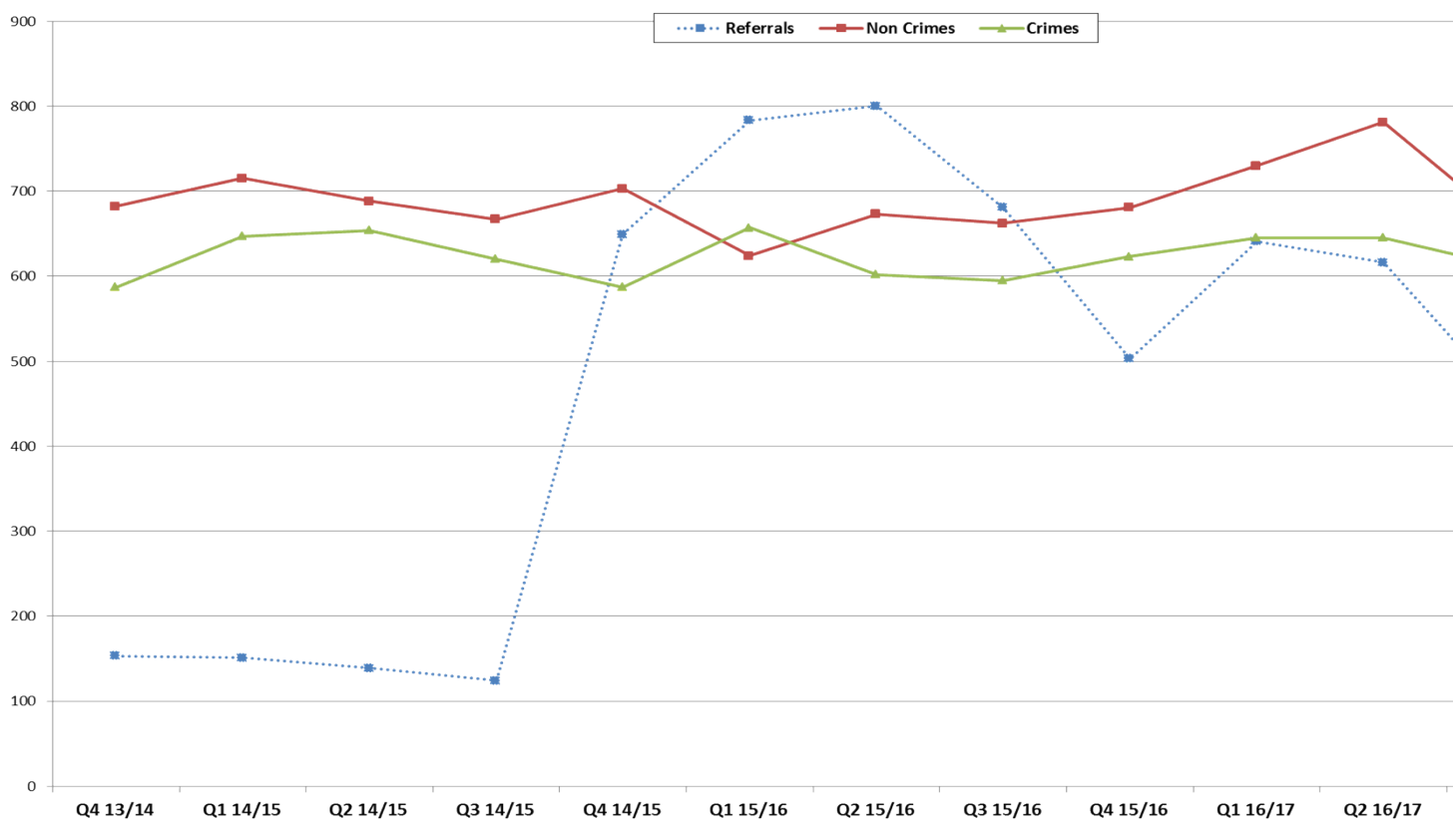
1.5 Domestic Abuse

- 1.5.1 Brent Council has commissioned advocacy support for domestic abuse victims since 2010. Brent council have also commissioned services for perpetrators since 2013 through grant funding allocated via the MOPAC London Crime Prevention fund. Domestic abuse incidents have increased over the years, in line with the wider pan London incident profile.
- 1.5.2 Brent council currently commission a London charity, Hestia, to deliver Independent Domestic Violence Advocacy (IDVA), Family Support and Multi Agency Risk Assessment Conference (MARAC) coordination services. Hestia are in their final year of service delivery which commenced 03 Dec 2014, ending 02 Dec 2017. The contract is due to be reviewed and upon agreement will need to be re-tendered in June 2017 to ensure deadlines are met for a smooth service transition. The current recommendation,

due to go to PCG and Cabinet by May 2017, is based on current service provision, however ensuring 10% contract savings are still met. Similarly, the domestic abuse perpetrator programme was previously delivered by provider Domestic Violence Intervention Project. The new two year change programme and additional two year perpetrator support programme is currently underway to be procured in time for June 2017.

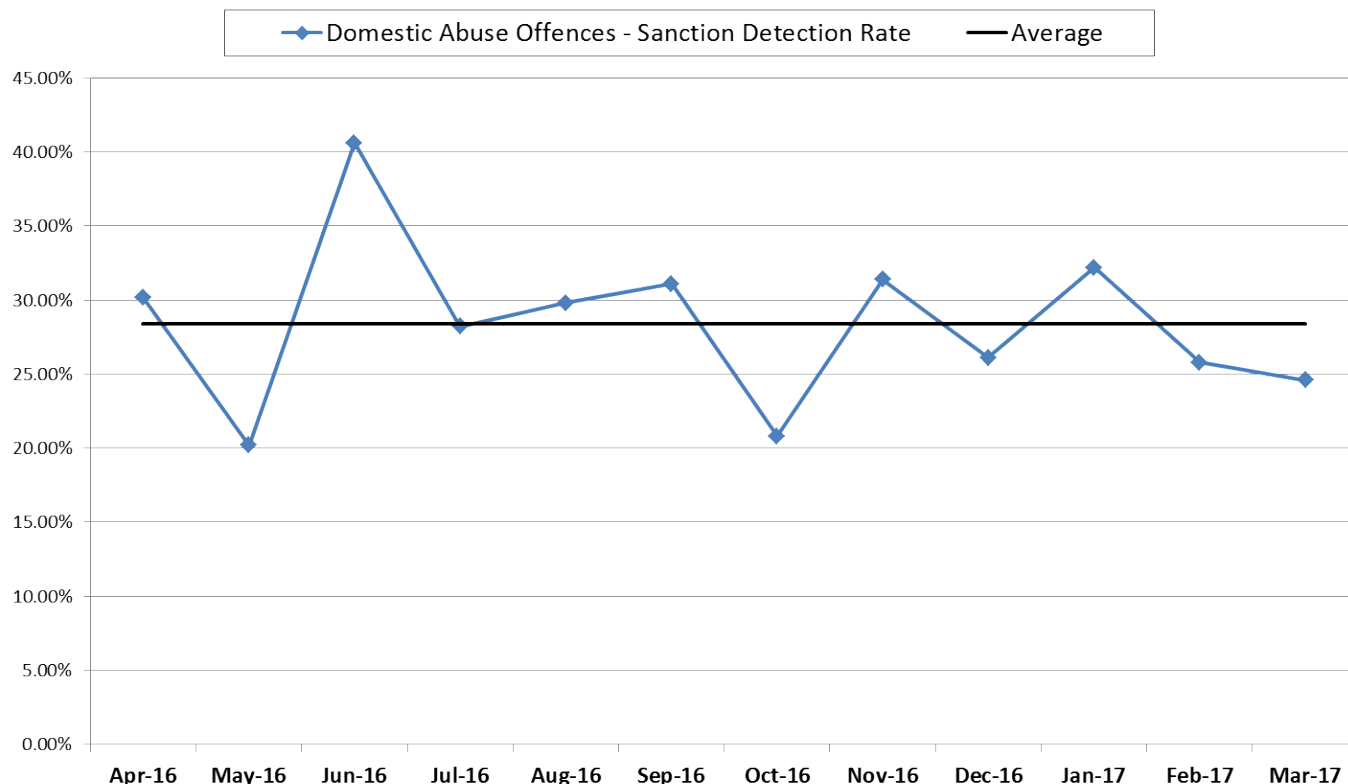
- 1.5.3 Domestic Abuse has slightly increased over the past couple of years as detailed in Graph 3 (on average by 7% over past 12 months), however this is in line with the pan London picture. As a response, and as Graph 3 illustrates, the additional number of victims offered support (referrals) by council commissioned services from Q3 14/15 increased by an average of 250% per quarter, for no extra cost, simply by introducing a new operational process which involves all Police incidents being screened as a response to better manage service demand. This helps to identify more victims and victims for earlier prevention, potentially reducing resource costs for the future by reducing risk of further incidents. However, in response to this action a heightened reporting rate is anticipated, as more victims become aware of the support options, and thus there is not an immediate corresponding reduction in the level of reported crime. We intend to retain this national best practice process as domestic abuse has increased over the past several years.

Graph 3: Domestic Abuse Crimes and Referrals for Support



- 1.5.4 Although domestic abuse incidents have slightly increased over the past couple of years, the sanction detection rate has slightly reduced, however largely fluctuated over that period as highlighted in Graph 4. The sanction detection rate refers to a term used to describe Police generated detections to resolve cases. The reduction in the sanction detection rate is mirrored across London and is not purely reflective of Brent.

Graph 4: Sanction Detection Rate



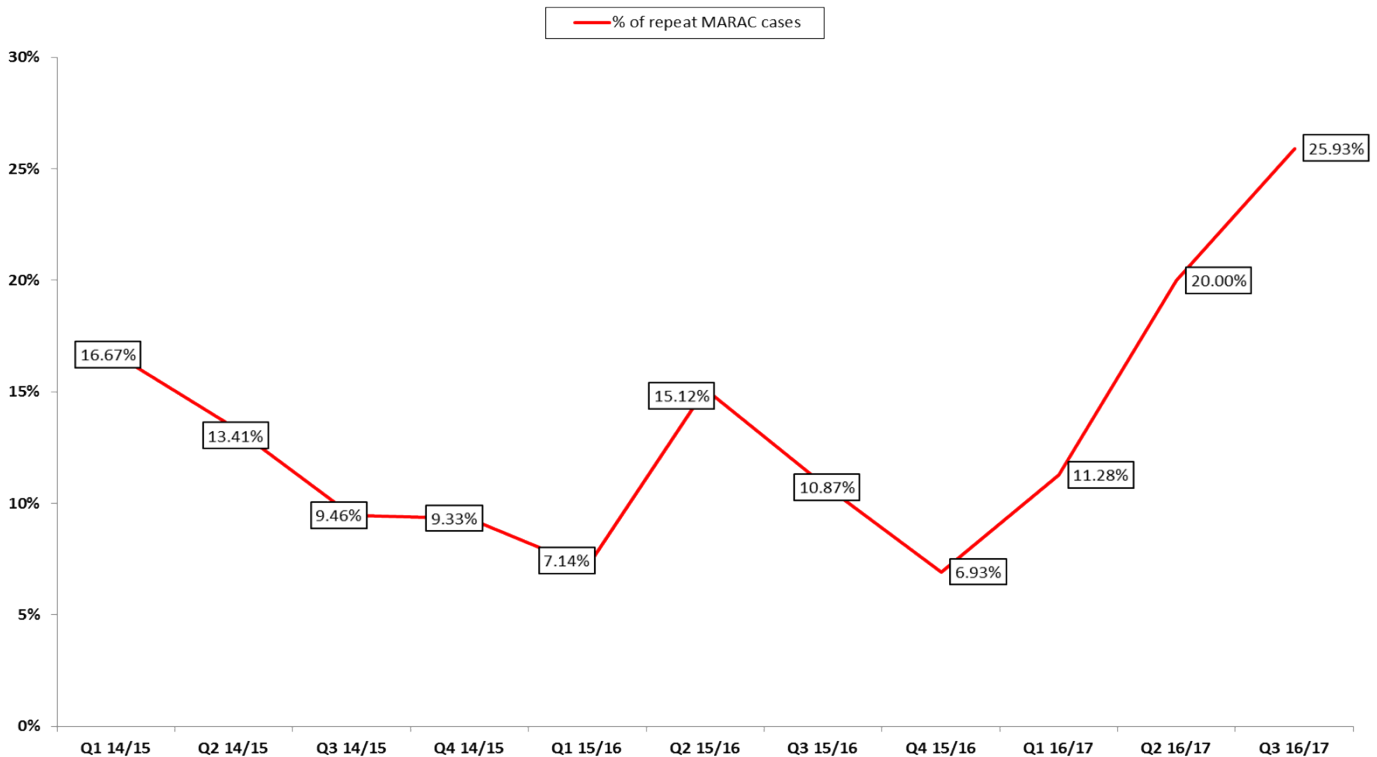
1.5.5 The MARAC repeat rate, reflects both repeat victimisation, as well as victims returning to services, for example them continuing to report incidents and return for support. Unlike most other crimes, repeat domestic abuse reporting and therefore repeat MARAC referrals are welcomed as it shows victims are returning for support and not keeping it behind closed doors. For Brent the MARAC repeat rate had been falling over since about 2013. However as Graph 5 illustrates, it had started to significantly increase last year as a result of new operating procedures and governance procedures being put in place to increase the repeat rate to be more in line with London average. London average MARAC repeat is 20%, therefore Brent is currently above average and more within best practice region for MARAC repeat.

1.5.6 Moving forward we hope to develop our best practice and secure the new commission from December 2017. From April 2017 the council is focusing one of the annual Outcome Based Reviews on Domestic Abuse. The main challenge of the Outcome Based Review is to look at:

‘How do we increase the number of victims and perpetrators who are able to access early intervention and support to prevent reoccurrence?’

We hope this will benefit the future developments of how the council, partners and community respond to this issue and how we shape services as a response.

Graph 5: MARAC Repeat Rate

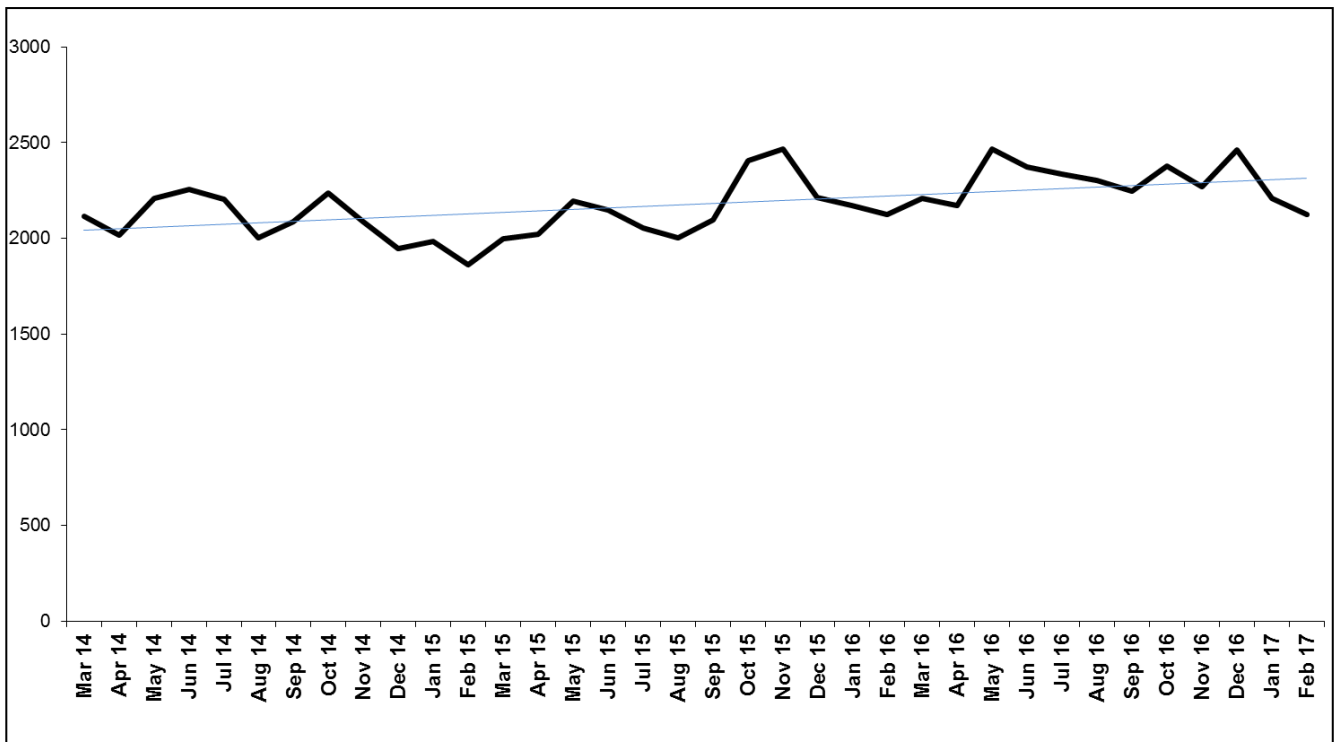


- 1.5.7 The theory behind the MARAC repeat rate is reflected in our data in other ways. Domestic abuse overall offences have slightly increased (as per pan London profile) but the number of victims have slightly decreased, therefore highlighting the incidents include repeat victims and repeat victims reporting – which is a positive sign and a sign Brent has not always evidenced.

1.6 Crime and the Fear of Crime

- 3.3.1 Previously, London boroughs were set targets based on city wide volume crime even if they were not the crimes of highest concern to that community. The new MOPAC Police and Crime plan moves away from such a blunt approach and will enable local solutions to local problems based upon evidence, whilst also ensuring focus on high harm and wider issues that affect all of London. This is a positive move for Brent as the plan proposes to move towards targeting high harm crimes which Brent prioritises locally, focusing on preventing those crimes and protecting vulnerable victims; therefore the alternative target theme of 'Violence and Vulnerabilities' is evident throughout the plan and is welcomed.
- 3.3.2 Crime in Brent has increased by over 7% (see Graph 6) over the last 12 months but has dropped from 11th to 12th for Total Notifiable Offences (TNOs) within the 32 London boroughs, with a below London average for TNOs.

Graph 6: Total crime in Brent between March 2014 – February 2017



3.3.3 Volume Crime:

MOPAC have developed a suite of high volume crimes that significantly influence the overall crime landscape moving forward. These volume crimes make up over 60% of all TNO within Brent and below highlights their varying influence on total crime.

Crime Rank		Crime Type	% of all borough TNO	London Rank
1	➡	Common Assault	10.6%	3
2	➡	Harassment	9.7%	15
3	➡	Criminal Damage	8.3%	10
4	⬆	Non Domestic VWI	7.8%	6
5	⬆	Theft from MV	6.7%	11
6	⬇	Burglary in Dwelling	6.7%	6
7	➡	Theft from Shops	5.4%	17
8	➡	Robbery - Personal Property	3.2%	9
9	➡	Theft Person	2.6%	11

3.3.4 Ranking over time shows us that Common Assault offences have increased from 6th to 1st since 2013 and have remained there for the last 3 years, also ranking within the top 3 boroughs in London. Non Domestic Violence with Injury (VWI) and Theft from Motor Vehicle (MV) offences have also increased during the last year. Burglary in Dwelling has dropped from 4th to 6th in the last year yet still shows as a high crime type for Brent. There is an upward trend in received Anti-Social Behaviour (ASB) calls since December 2015 with Brent recording a 19.7% increase compared to the previous 12 month period and currently ranks 9th within London.

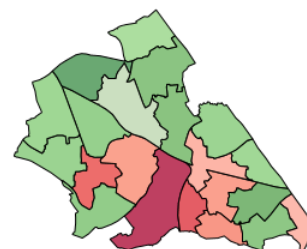
3.3.5 As a result of the above analysis, Brent have been allocated three priority volume crime types going forward:

1. Anti-Social Behaviour
2. Violence with Injury (Non-Domestic)
3. Burglary (Residential)

- 3.3.6 Looking at offending across wards in Brent, it is clear that offending is generally higher in the south of the borough and this is also evident in the examples below.

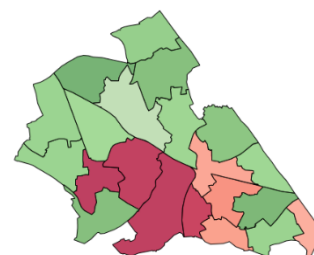
1. Common Assault – 10.6% of TNO

Common Assault offences in Brent have shown a significant upward trend since 2014, and remain 1st in the borough crime rankings. The highest volume ward is in Stonebridge, which is within the top 10% of most vulnerable London wards. Central Middlesex Mental Health Unit within this ward make up 25% of those volume crimes; many offenders/victims not being Brent residents.



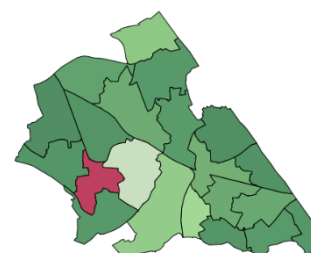
2. Non Domestic Abuse VWI – 7.8% of TNO

Non Domestic Abuse VWI in Brent has shown a significant upward trend since 2014, and has moved up to 4th in the crime rankings. The highest volume of offending in Brent are in four bordering wards and of these, Stonebridge and Harlesden are in the top 10% of London's most vulnerable wards. This falls in line with recent gang related and youth offending.



3. Theft from Shops – 5.4% of TNO

Theft from Shops has significantly increased in Brent over the last 3 years. Offending is highest in Wembley Central, where there is a clear upward trend, and this accounts for nearly a quarter of all Theft from Shops offences in Brent. This is contributable to many of the Wembley stadium and arena event days; many offenders/victims not being Brent residents.



3.3.7 High Harm Crime:

As well as the volume crimes, MOPAC will be making the below suite of high harm crimes a compulsory priority for all London boroughs, which again in something Brent welcome moving forward.

Crime Rank	Crime Type	% of all borough TNO	London Rank
1 ➡	Domestic Abuse	10.2%	10
2 ➡	Hate Crime	2.9%	10
3 ➡	Total Sexual Offences	2.1%	12
4 ➡	Knife Crime	1.6%	9
5 ➡	Gun Crime	0.3%	10

- 3.3.8 Tabling these crime types in the same way as the volume crime shows us that Brent is currently within the top 10 London boroughs for Hate, Domestic Abuse, Knife and Gun crime. The rankings for the high harm crimes remain unchanged from last year.

3.3.9 There were a total of 1,718 Child Sexual Exploitation enquiries recorded on the MPS crime system in 2016 (up from 1,675 at the end of FY 2015/16). Eight in ten enquiries are deemed to be within the lowest risk category. Brent borough accounted for 34 enquiries, or 2% of the total (ranking the borough 28th out of 32 for volume). Only 15% of these cases were categorised as medium or high risk.

3.3.10 **Fear of Crime:**

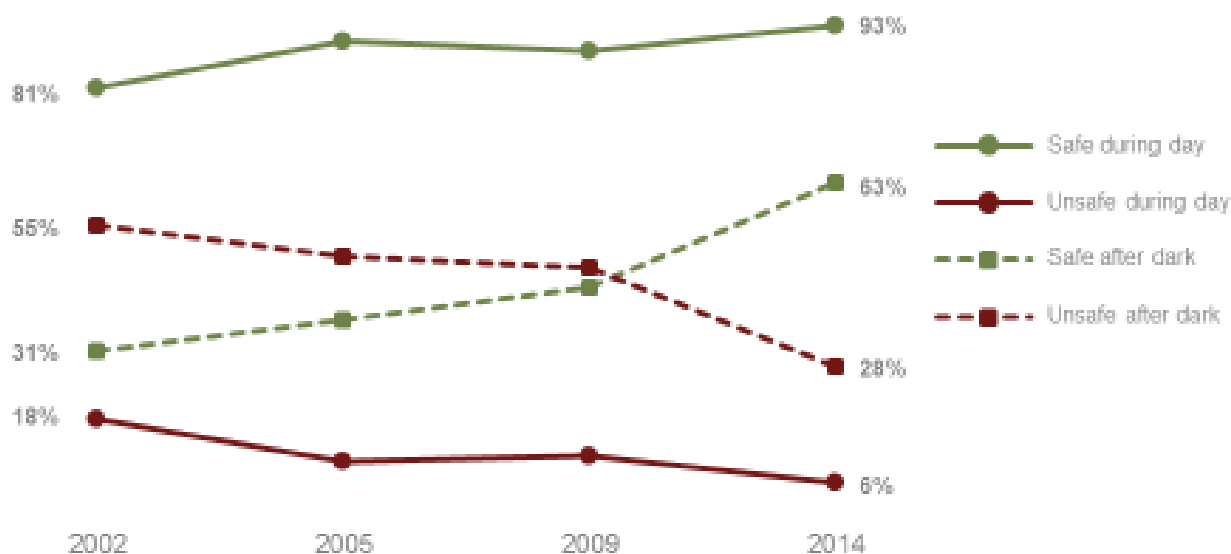
In September – December 2014 the Brent council Business Intelligence team carried out interviews and face to face surveys with over 2,100 Brent residents regarding their attitude towards Crime and ASB in Brent. This survey is completed by the Business Intelligence team every three years, so is due to be reviewed autumn 2017.

3.3.11 The general outcomes from the 2014 survey highlighted that perceptions have changed over time, and perceptions do not always align with reality. Highlights from the survey include the following:

- 44% of all residents wanted more money spent on 'a safe area, free from crime and ASB'.
- 1 in 4 residents felt unsafe walking alone in their local area after dark (LGA national unsafe average = 11%, Brent unsafe average = 27%).
- 84% of residents believed parts of Brent were more cohesive than others.

3.3.12 There was encouragement in how perceptions of safety have changed over time though. Graph 7 below shows how residents have largely started to feel safer in the day and at night over the past 10-12 years. The biggest change has been regarding residents feel safer after dark which is a positive shift for Brent:

Graph 7: Resident Safety Perceptions:



3.3.10 **Public Voice:**

Brent is currently recording 77% victim satisfaction (ranked 27th in London) and 62% 'good job' confidence levels for residents of the borough (28th of the 32 London boroughs).

3.3.11 MOPAC are developing a new approach to the measurement of public voice, one that focusses upon 8 actionable key questions within the MOPAC Public Attitude Survey. The final number to be monitored will be an average of the below questions – using this approach Brent would move from being ranked 28/32 for 'Good Job Confidence' to 16/32 for the new composite measure.

PAS Question	Overall Result %	London Ranking
Have you heard about your local Policing Team?	26.0	22
Do you know how to contact your local policing team?	50.3	1
Local information provision	36.4	27
Police are dealing with the things that matter to people in this community	63.4	28
Police can be relied on to be there when you need them	71.2	28
Police would treat you with respect if you had contact with them for any reason	87.7	30
The police in this area treat everyone fairly regardless of who they are	67.8	31
The police in this area listen to the concerns of local people	68.5	28

- 3.3.12 Improvements in the borough as recommended by MOPAC should be focussed on treating everyone fairly, local information provision and dealing with things that matter, which I know our borough Police are on board with. The performance framework will also focus on the inequalities observed towards victim satisfaction and public perceptions.

4.0 Financial Implications

- 4.1 Brent currently commission a domestic abuse Independent Domestic Violence Advocacy (IDVA) service, Family Support service and Multi-Agency Risk Assessment Conference (MARAC) Coordination. This is procured therefore relates to procurement savings for the future which are an important part of the Council's medium term plan savings plan. Average savings of 10% must be found across all contracts for this to be achieved. Children and Young People department funding which contributes 40% of the contract value of this service is to be found from within existing resources, where there is considerable budgetary pressure from 2017/2018.
- 4.2 The Home Office no longer provide grant funding towards IDVA and MARAC coordination, therefore the council will be receiving £35,000 less grant funding per year from 2017/2018.
- 4.3 The Mayor's office currently fund the Community MARAC, and the Domestic Abuse perpetrator provision via the Mayor of Policing and Crime London Crime Prevention Fund. This fund is confirmed until March 2019 therefore future funding for this intervention is uncertain.

5.0 Legal Implications

- 5.1 Regarding the domestic abuse commission, 2017/2018 will be a year for re-tendering the service. The below legal implications therefore apply.
- 5.2 Under the Public Contracts Regulations 2015, contract for domestic violence advocacy, family support and MARAC coordination is a Schedule 3 service contract and in procuring such services, where the value is above the EU threshold for Schedule 3 services (currently 750,000 Euros), contracting authorities are required to publish a contract notice or PIN as a call for competition in the Official Journal of the European Union (OJEU) and a contract award notice once the contract has been awarded. The procurement procedure can be determined by the contracting authority and they must comply with the EU Treaty principles of equal treatment, non-discrimination, fairness and transparency and provide reasonable and proportionate timescales and award of the contract.
- 5.2 The value of the contract over its lifetime as mentioned in this reports is in excess of £500,000. It is therefore deemed a High Value contract for the purposes of the Council's Contract Standing Orders ("CSO") and Financial Regulations and under the CSO, Cabinet approval to invite tenders must be obtained for High Value Contracts

and CSO 89 provides that Cabinet approval of pre-tender considerations should also be obtained before the contract is tendered.

6.0 Equality Implications

- 6.1 The public sector duty is set out at Section 149 of the Equality Act 2010. It requires the Council, when exercising its functions, to have due regard to the need to eliminate discrimination, harassment and victimisation and other conduct under the Act, and to advance equality of opportunity and foster good relations between those who share a protected characteristic and those who do not share that protected characteristic. There are no negative equality implications resulting from this report.
- 6.2 A protected characteristic is defined in the Act as: Age, Disability, Gender reassignment, Pregnancy and maternity, Race (including ethnic or national origins, colour or nationality), Religion or belief, Sex and Sexual orientation. Marriage and civil partnership are also a protected characteristic for the purposes of the duty to eliminate discrimination. The previous public sector equalities duties only covered race, disability and gender.
- 6.3 Previous Domestic Abuse service contracts commissioned by the council indicated services may only work with women however this new contract specification indicates the need to work with men, women, and transgender as anyone can be a victim of domestic abuse and we hope to support anyone in Brent who requires the support. Our statistics indicate the need for a non-women only support service. This also applies for crimes including wider Hate Crime types.
- 6.4 IDVA and MARAC monitoring, as well as Community MARAC case monitoring will collate data relating to equality as part of the programme of work including gender, disability, sexuality, ethnicity, and age (with particular interest in young victims and perpetrators). The advocacy service will be monitored on their ability to deliver effective services to specialist BME victims, and to link in with other local specialist partners to facilitate this. An Equalities Impact Assessment will be carried out to compliment pre-cabinet reports going forward.

7.0 Staffing/Accommodation Implications

- 7.1 The current provision of IDVAs, family support and MARAC coordination to the Council is delivered by Hestia who are accommodated by both Brent Children and Young People department via the Civic Centre and the Police via Webley Police station. The Community MARAC coordination is completed via a Brent council staff member within the Community Protection service.
- 7.2 In the re-tender of the domestic abuse services, if a provider other than the current provider (Hestia) is successful, the provisions of the Transfer of Employment (Protection of Employment) Regulations 2006, ("TUPE") will apply in that the current staff of Hestia providing the service will transfer to the new provider on the existing terms of their employment contracts and the new provider will inherit all rights, liabilities and obligations in relation to the staff. TUPE implications will be considered by Officers as part of the procurement exercise and TUPE information will be made available to bidders if appropriate to enable tender process to be compiled. No changes to accommodation will therefore result.

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