

SAFER BRENT

PARTNERSHIP ANNUAL REPORT 2022 - 2023

Community Safety
LONDON BOROUGH OF BRENT

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1. Background

1.1 Brent is a multi-cultural and vibrant North West London Borough with around 339,800 people living in the borough. As of the 2021 Census, 56.1% of Brent residents were born outside of the UK and over 149 languages are spoken. 64% of residents are from Black, Asian and Minority Ethnic (BAME) backgrounds, and Brent is home to just over 60,000 EU citizens.

According to the 2021 Census, Brent has a younger age profile when compared with England and Wales, characterised by more adults aged 20-44 and fewer older residents. Around 12% of Brent residents were aged 65 and over (39,500) compared with 19% nationally and 81,300 aged under 19.

1.2 Across Brent employment in industries related to distribution, transportation, accommodation, food and retail form the largest part of the local economy. At the same time, poverty, long-term unemployment, and adult skills levels remain key challenges for Brent.

1.3 The Safer Brent Partnership (SBP) is the multi-agency strategic group that oversees our approach to reducing crime and antisocial behaviour. The focus of the work is intelligence-led and evidence-based. It is made up of representatives from multiple agencies including the London Borough of Brent, Metropolitan Police, London Fire Brigade, Health, National Probation Service, Voluntary Services such as the Young Brent Foundation and Victim Support. The SBP also works with other strategic Boards such as the Safeguarding Adults Board, and the Brent Safeguarding Children Forum.

1.4 The SBP aims to ensure that our community can thrive and live with less fear of crime, greater confidence in services and take responsibility for its own actions. It pledges to bring to justice those who cause the most harm, using trauma informed and restorative approaches and out-of-court disposals where appropriate. The work is intelligence-led and evidence-based, identifying real issues and taking a problem solving approach to reducing them whilst reviewing wider contextual safeguards.

1.5 Each year the SBP reviews and agrees a set of local priorities. The priorities for the reporting period are:

- Priority 1: Reducing Domestic and Sexual Abuse
- Priority 2: Reducing the Impact of Gangs and Knives in our Community
- Priority 3: Reducing Vulnerability and Increasing Safeguarding
- Priority 4: Reducing Offenders and Perpetrators from Reoffending
- Priority 5: Reducing Anti-Social Behaviour

1.6 In addition to the above, the Safer Neighbourhood Board (SNB), that operates externally to the council, aims to bring police and local communities together to decide on localised policing and crime priorities and work collaboratively to problem solve issues. SNBs have been set up in every London borough with the support of the Mayor's Office of Police and Crime (MOPAC). They are expected to ensure that the public are involved in a wide range of community safety decisions. Additionally, MOPAC funds projects through these Boards, to help address crime and exploitation in the area.

2. Performance

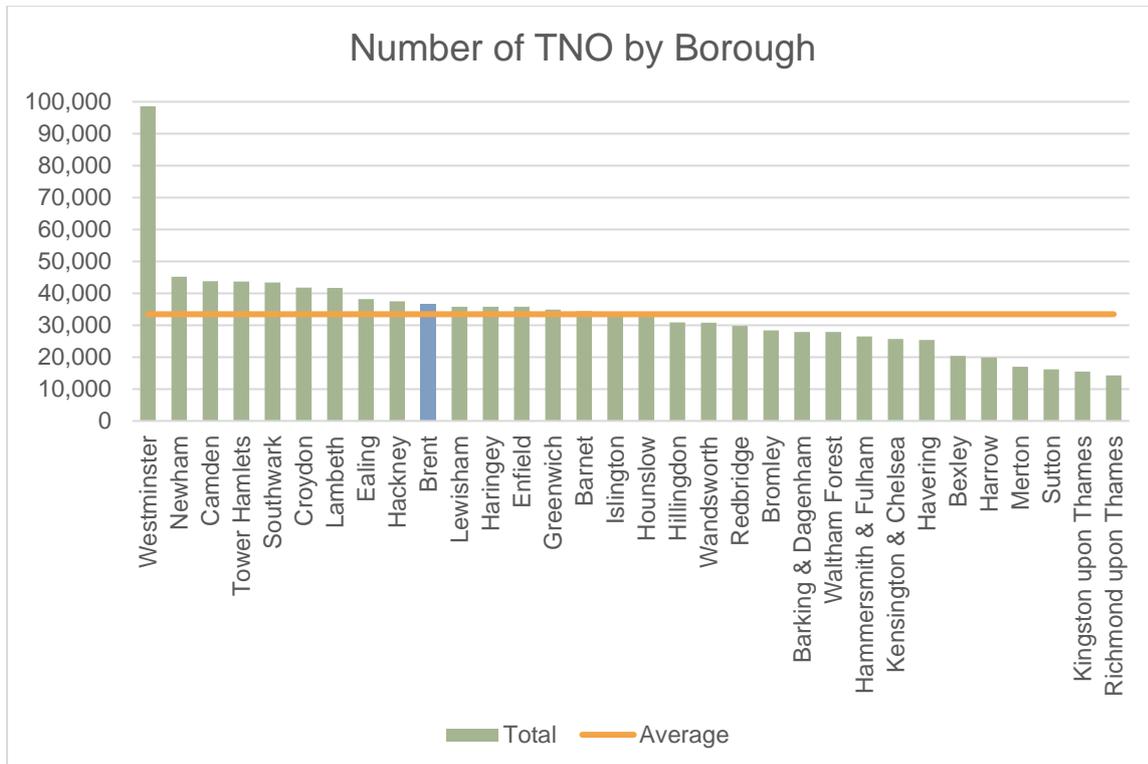
2.1 Performance Summary

Below is a summary of key outcomes as part of the Safer Brent Community Safety Strategy 2022 to 2023.

Priority	Measure	Reduction and Collection Method	Oct 21 – Sept 22	Oct 22 – Sept 23	RAG – London Borough Average
Reducing recorded 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	104.9 crimes per 1,000	106.4 crimes per 1,000	London Borough Average 113.4 crimes per 1000.
Reducing Gang Related Offending	Reduce the number of lethal-barrelled gun discharges	All recorded lethal barrel gun discharges in the borough reported to Metropolitan Police	16 (0.0 per 1000)	12 (0.0 per 1000)	0.0 per 1000
Reducing Anti-Social Behaviour	Reduce the number of calls to the police for ASB	All calls to Metropolitan Police which have been flagged as ASB related (personal, nuisance and environmental)	10389 (30.6 per 1000)	10029 (29.5 per 1000)	27.4 per 1000
Reducing Violence and Vulnerabilities	Reduce the number of Violence with Injury Domestic abuse offences	All Metropolitan Police recorded violent offences where the victim and suspects are intimate partners or are family members reported to the police and flagged as a domestic	868 (2.6 per 1000)	886 (2.7 per 1000)	2.7 per 1000
Reducing Acquisitive Offending	Reduce the number of personal robberies	All Metropolitan Police recorded personal robbery offences	819 (2.5 per 1000)	899 (2.7 per 1000)	3.2 per 1000
Reducing Acquisitive offending	Reduce the number of knife related robberies	All Metropolitan Police recorded personal robbery offences with a knife crime flag	21 (0.1 per 1000)	21 (0.1 per 1000)	0.1 per 1000
Reducing Acquisitive offending	Reduce the number of residential burglaries	All Metropolitan Police recorded residential burglaries	1471 (4.5 per 1000)	1483 (4.5 per 1000)	per 1000

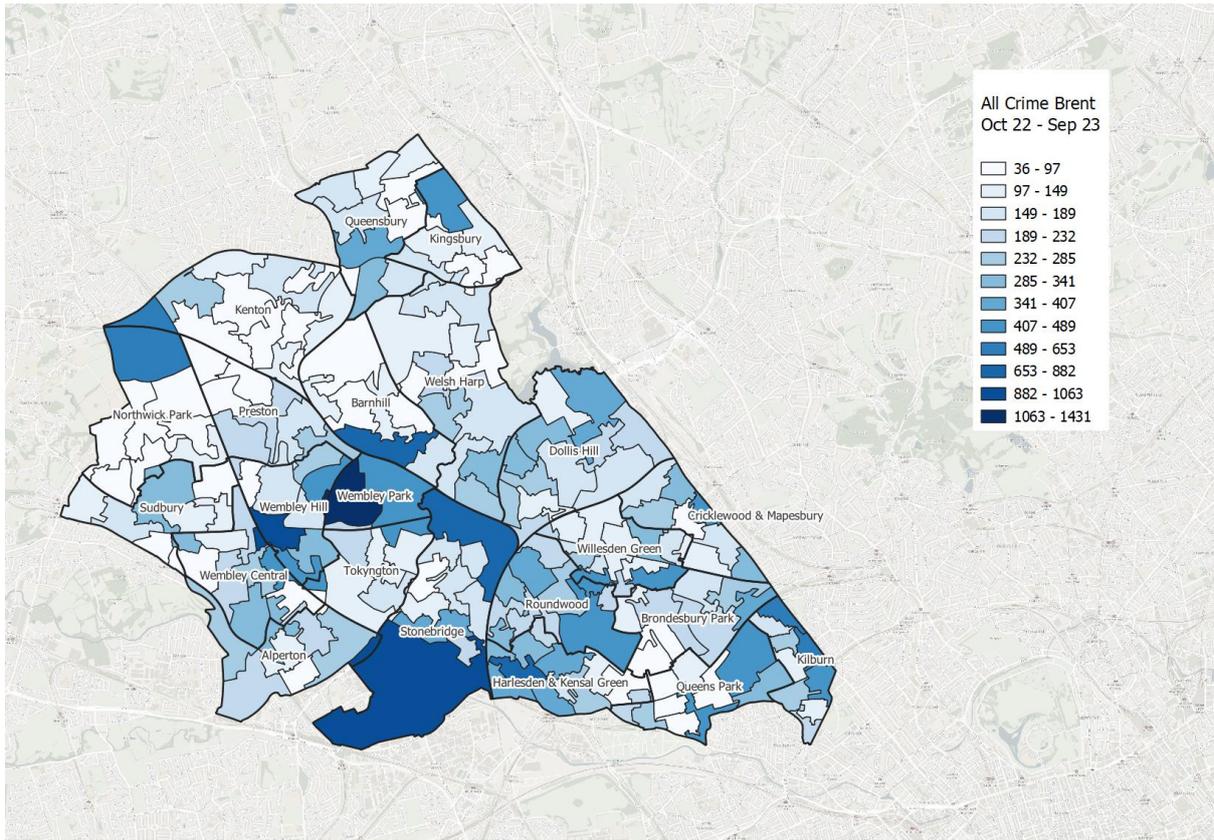
2.2. **Total Notifiable Offences (TNO) in Brent**

2.3 Brent is below the London average for total notifiable offences per 1000 population. However, offences per 1000 have increased between October 2022 and September 2023 compared with the same period last year (108 in the previous period compared with 113 in the current period)

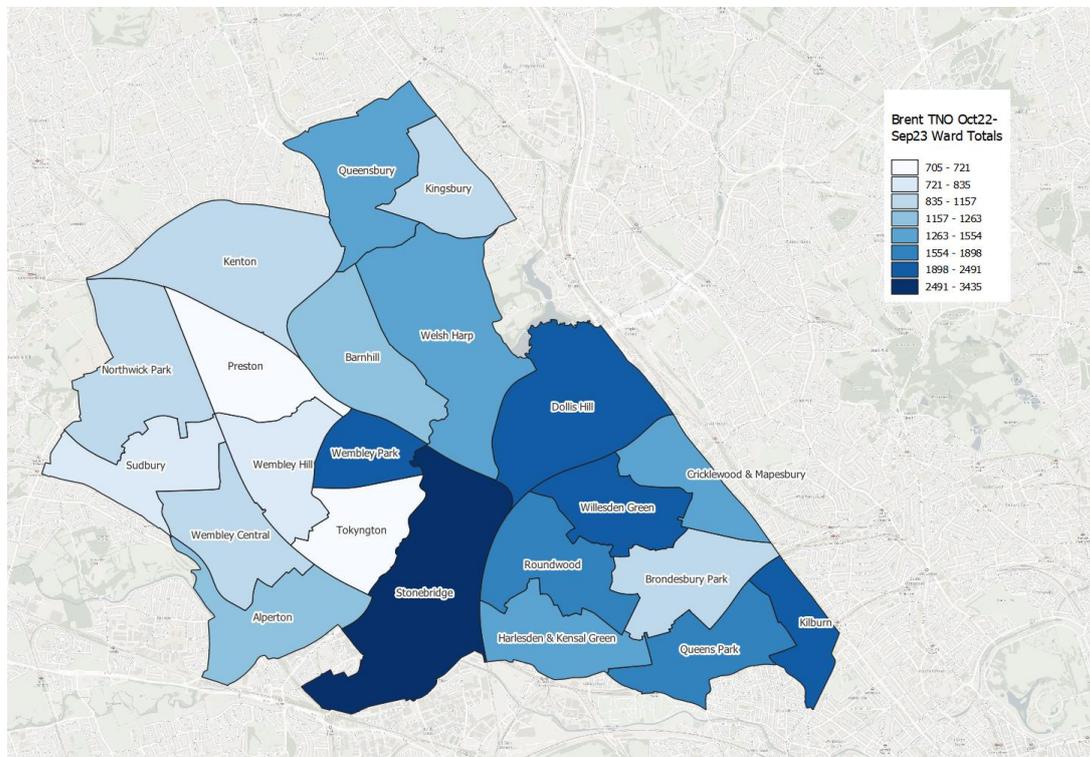


2.4 All London Boroughs saw an increase in Total Notifiable Offences throughout the period.

2.5 Hotspot areas are largely unchanged to previous reporting periods. Hotspots are often reflective of areas that have high levels of gang activity and deprivation – this applies to Chalk Hill and Harlesden. Other areas are crime hotspots due to high levels of footfall – Wembley High Road and Willesden High Road.



2.6 The below map highlights TNO at ward level October 2022 – September 2023.

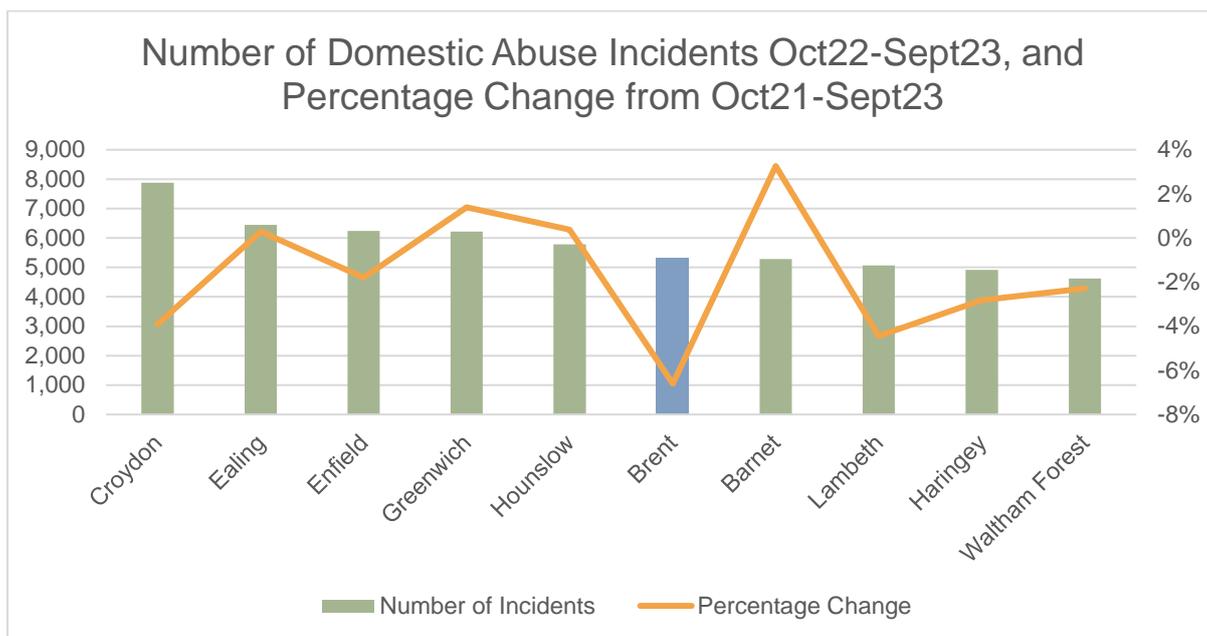


Ward	2.7 % of Total TNO
Stonebridge	9.5%
Dollis Hill	6.9%
Willesden Green	5.7%
Wembley Park	5.7%
Kilburn	5.7%
Roundwood	5.3%
Queens Park	5.2%
Wembley Town Centre	5.0%
Harlesden and Kensal Green	4.3%
Cricklewood and Mapesbury	4.2%
Welsh Harp	4.1%
Queensbury	3.8%
Harlesden Town Centre	3.7%
Alperton	3.5%
Barnhill	3.5%
Wembley Central	3.2%
Brondesbury Park	3.2%
Kenton	3.2%
Kingsbury	3.1%
Northwick Park	2.9%
Sudbury	2.3%
Wembley Hill	2.2%
Preston	2.0%
Tokyngton	2.0%

3. Priority: Reducing Domestic and Sexual Abuse

Why it remains a priority?

- 3.1 The commitment of the Safer Brent Partnership is to address all forms of domestic abuse and sexual violence. Our focus continues to be on forms of violence that disproportionately affect women and girls incorporating, stalking, prostitution, sexual exploitation and abuse, Female Genital Mutilation (FGM), Honour-Based Violence (HBV), faith-based abuse, Forced Marriage (FM) and human trafficking. However, we continue to raise the profile of domestic abuse against males, promoting specialist services through Galop and also our commissioned service Advance.
- 3.2 Brent had the sixth highest number of domestic abuse incidents in comparison to our most similar boroughs in the period. Brent saw the largest reduction in DA Incidents compared to the previous period (6.6% reduction since the period Oct21 – Sept22)



3.3 **Raising awareness** of Domestic Abuse (DA) and Violence Against Women and Girls (VAWG) to increase a co-ordinated response:

3.4 The Community Safety Team have worked with the Communications Team and also alongside the Gender Equality Network at Brent Council to deliver a range of promotional **campaigns across the year**. This work has highlighted the importance of DA and VAWG initiatives both internally and externally, not only during key periods, but throughout the year. Including:

- The 16 Days of Activism Against Gender Based Violence, where local and national activities were promoted across the borough.
- Three VAWG webinars were delivered covering, stalking awareness, domestic abuse training and a sexual abuse workshop.
- An in-person presentation from a holocaust survivor focusing on her story as a woman, navigating her life difficulties and excelling in a field which has historically been male-dominated.
- A VAWG female only football tournament in partnership with the Metropolitan Police. Brent professionals and residents, encouraged to sign the White Ribbon pledge to never commit, excuse or remain silent about violence against women.

3.5 The Community Safety Team supported the work of the Gender Equality Network (Internal Network) to deliver a week of face to face and virtual events to celebrate International Women’s Day 2023. These events included a Marketplace held on the ground floor of the Brent Civic Centre. Local services and businesses led by women and people passionate about gender equality were invited to host a stall to publicise, promote, and/or sell their work and products.

An online panel discussion including MP Dawn Butler also took place based on the 2023 theme for International Women’s Day, ‘Embrace Equity’. The aim of the panel was to focus on the inclusion of those who have traditionally been excluded from mainstream discourse; invite discourse concerning how different aspects of a

person's identity interacts to change the way they experience the world - the barriers faced as a result; and how different forms of marginalisation can deepen and amplify each other to create compounding experiences of discrimination.

In order to reach a younger cohort, we also worked with the Young Brent Foundation to support their second annual "She is Summit". The event focussed on generating ideas to design multi-sectoral services to empower girls and women, improve safety, embrace equality and included guest speakers and workshops.

We also asked local female artist, Lakshmi Hussain to create artwork based on this year's theme, displayed on the Bobby Moore Bridge, in the Atrium, and featured on all International Women's Day 2023 literature.

- 3.6 Our commissioned domestic abuse support service ADVANCE delivered training sessions to professionals on Domestic Abuse awareness. This training was made available through the Safeguarding Partnerships annual training offer. ADVANCE have also delivered specialist and bespoke training to key partners. This has included the Metropolitan Police, Housing and Healthcare professionals. In addition to the training provided by ADVANCE, 112 professionals across Brent were trained on requirements to support the Domestic Abuse - Multi Agency Risk Assessment Conference (DA-MARAC) by the Community Safety, DA MARAC Coordinator.
- 3.7 **Supporting victims of DA and VAWG:**
- 3.8 Brent Council commissioned ADVANCE, a charity who specialises in support for Victim/ Survivors of DA. ([Home - Advance Charity](#)) Although domestic abuse victims are predominantly female and the crime is gendered in its nature, male victims of abuse are also offered support and couples in same sex relationships.
- 3.9 Brent Housing Management's Domestic Abuse Housing Service received 649 referrals between 01 October 2022 and 30 September 2023. Brent residents made up 441 of these referrals while non-Brent residents accounted for 208 referrals.
- 3.10 Brent Council has retained 19 specialist trained Domestic Abuse Champions who are internal employees ready and equipped to provide support to colleagues affected by domestic abuse. This network of champions is available for staff who do not wish to seek support from their line manager or HR representative. The champions have been providing emotional support, signposting and raising awareness about domestic abuse across the organisation.
- 3.11 In 2023 the Local Connection Refuge in Harlesden was opened and offers four rooms for victims of domestic abuse. The Domestic Abuse Housing Service has built a good working relationship with the refuge and are referring clients that have approached them for support. In the last year, several clients were successfully rehoused outside of London in an area of their choice via 'Bridge Housing'.
- 3.12 **Supporting children and young people affected by Domestic Abuse:**
- 3.13 Community Safety continue to oversee and ensure collaborative work between providers of Child Sexual Exploitation and Child Criminal Exploitation related support through the council's **Exploitation, Violence and Vulnerability Panel**. This takes place on a fortnightly basis to review cases in a multi-agency forum with consideration of any impacting or contextual safeguarding factors.

- 3.14 In addition to this, PLIAS Resettlement have continued to deliver the Phoenix (P&Act) Project. The project is targeted at women and girls from a Caribbean or African heritage background and is delivered in five London Boroughs. These include Barnet, Brent, Hammersmith and Fulham, Harrow, and Ealing. The project is a lifeline to women who are victims and survivors of domestic abuse and other harmful practices. They provide one to one support to help address isolation and poverty including, food parcels, top up for gas and electricity bills, money towards essential items, health and hygiene products and I.T equipment. Many of the women have limited resources which can create enormous pressures and compound already difficult circumstances.
- 3.15 **Diverted and engaged perpetrators of Domestic Abuse to reduce risk and to move on**
- 3.16 RISE Mutual have continued to deliver our local **Perpetrator Intervention Programme** with integrated victim support. The programme aids an increase in motivation for change, supporting the service user to reduce and eliminate repeat abuse, supporting healthier relationships through intervention-based group and 1-1 work. The continuation of this offer has provided many perpetrators with a greater understanding of the harm they have caused.
- 3.17 The **CIFA (Culturally Integrated Family Approach)** scheme is also delivered by RISE Mutual and was relaunched in Brent in May 2023. The scheme provides tailored services for minority communities through a focused, coordinated family and culturally sensitive approach. Between May 2023 and September 2023, 16 referrals were received. From these referrals, 11 were assessed and 6 were deemed suitable and have started the course.
- 3.18 Community Safety continues to engage those who have been abused and exploited through the **Exploitation, Violence and Vulnerability Panel (EVVP)** utilising interventions through commissioned providers. The panel sits every two weeks to review cases and identify the most appropriate support. Over the reporting period, the panel have recognised the need to help more individuals navigate healthy relationships and support their emotional wellbeing. The panel has formed a referral pathway to Brent Centre for Young People who work directly with young people to promote “healthy minds and brighter futures”.
- 3.19 **Helping those to exit from sexual exploitation, human trafficking, and prostitution:**
- 3.20 The Brent ISVA service has supported 32 women during the period from 01 October 2022 to 30 September 2023. Four women came over to the Brent ISVA service from the Brent “exiting service”. Not all women have felt able to continuously engage but the Brent ISVA continues to make proactive attempts to reach these women.
- 3.21 **Domestic Homicide Reviews (DHR)**
- 3.22 Domestic Homicide Reviews (DHRs) were established on a statutory basis under Section 9 (3) of the Domestic Violence, Crime and Victims Act (2004). The Act states that a DHR should be conducted in accordance with Home Office guidance, and a review should be conducted of the circumstances in which the death of a person aged 16 or over has, or appears to have, resulted from violence, abuse or neglect by-
- (a) A person to whom she/he was related or with whom she/he was or had been in an intimate personal relationship; or

(b) A member of the same household as her/himself; with a view to identifying the lessons to be learnt from the death.

- 3.23 The Safer Brent (SBP) Partnership has the statutory responsibility to oversee the DHR process for any Domestic Homicide within the borough. Multi – agency partners are expected to assist all those involved in the review process to identify lessons that can be learned and impact practice with a view to preventing future homicides, abuse and violence.
- 3.24 Once the final report is received, the SBP should oversee any recommendations and learning from the review, ensure that partners understand and monitor improvement measures and that corresponding action is taken forward.
- 3.25 Currently the SBP awaits the final report of x1 DHR and is keen to understand any culturally specific and multi-agency recommendations. All published DHR's can be found [here](#)
- 3.26 **The Brent Domestic Abuse - Multi-Agency Risk Assessment Conference (DA MARAC)**
- 3.27 The DA MARAC is chaired by the Metropolitan Police. It was previously coordinated by ADVANCE until the end of March 2023. As of April 2023, the DA MARAC was transferred into the Local Authority in efforts to provide the borough with greater agency and autonomy, recognising and supporting their highest risk victims of domestic abuse.
- 3.28 The DA MARAC steering group meets quarterly to allow for monitoring and evaluation of the DA MARAC process and outcomes. Following specialist recommendations provided by SafeLives, an associated action plan was created. Agencies provide updates at the DA MARAC Steering Group, this action plan has also been incorporated into the wider VAWG Action Plan.
- 3.29 The Domestic Abuse MARAC discusses on average, 21-25 high risk cases of domestic abuse at each two weekly panel meeting. Virtual meetings continue to ensure a high attendance of partners with clear contributions to reduce risk. However, partners attend a face to face meeting every three months; this enhances relationships and improves collaboration. The number of cases listed is above average levels.
- 3.30 **The Domestic Abuse Act 2021**
- 3.31 The Domestic Abuse Act places an additional duty upon the local authority to which a Domestic Abuse Act Officer post was initiated to support with the implementation and requirements of the act.
- 3.32 A workplan was devised to ensure information about the Domestic Abuse Act and how it impacts practice, in particular for Children's Services. Training sessions were also delivered to Children's Social Care at team meetings or allotted training sessions. Resources were provided to explain different forms of domestic abuse, including coercive control, how to manage risk informed responses to disclosures, and an understanding of what services are available. A similar model needs to be

extended to Adult Social Care and other front – facing teams across the council to ensure Brent is well - informed on the Domestic Abuse Act and adopts good practice based on Governmental guidance.

The Impact

3.33 Domestic Abuse Offences

Brent has seen an overall decrease in domestic abuse offences in the period, but an increase in domestic abuse offences with injury to the victim.

Brent	Oct21 – Sept22	Oct22 – Sept23	% Change
Domestic Abuse Offences	3,682	3,551	-3.6%
Domestic Abuse With Injury Offences	868	886	2.1%

All London	2021/22	2020/21	% Change
Domestic Abuse Offences	107,330	105,643	-1.6%
Domestic Abuse With Injury Offences	25,775	26,418	2.5%

3.34 Overall Domestic Abuse offences have decreased across London when compared to the previous period, however offences have decreased by slightly more in Brent.

3.35 Offences where the victim has sustained an injury have increased both in Brent and London but by slightly less in Brent.

3.36 Sexual Offences

Brent	Oct21-Sept22	Oct22-Sept23	% Change
Sexual Offences	788	793	0.6%
Rape Offences	289	282	-0.2%

All London	Oct21-Sept22	Oct22-Sept23	% Change
Sexual Offences	25,740	24,555	-4.6%
Rape Offences	9,369	8,982	-4.1%

3.37 We have seen a small increase in overall sexual offences reported in Brent however a decrease in rape offences in Brent and London as a whole.

3.38 Advance IDVA and Family Support Services

3.39 Within the reporting period, our main commissioned provider Advance delivered the following:

- 867 referrals to ADVANCE IDVA and Family Support services from October 2022 to September 2023.
- 79% of survivors were successfully contacted, following a referral to ADVANCE IDVA and Family Support services.
- 68% of those survivors contacted engaged with a worker.
- 100% of survivors report feeling safer after using the Services compared with intake.
- 100% of survivors report an improved quality of life after using the Services.
- 100% of survivors reported a positive change in their support needs as a result of support from the Services compared with intake.
- 100% of survivors reported positive health outcomes (improved physical, mental and emotional health, improved sexual health) at exit.

3.40 Chrysalis advice centre and one stop shop

- 138 individuals have been supported by the Chrysalis Advice Centre
- 206 sessions with professionals have been delivered
- 102 clients reported English as their first language, 58 clients reported requiring an interpreter.
- 81% of survivors who report that if they were aware a service like the One-Stop-Shop existed sooner, it would have encouraged them to seek support earlier
- An average of 75% of survivors reported satisfaction with the service they received (note: 25% (10 clients did not answer).
- 70% of clients are reporting that the location is accessible for them (virtual/remote appointments) (30% (12 clients) did not answer)

3.41 In-house Domestic Abuse Multi Agency Risk Assessment Conference

- 760 referrals were received into the Domestic Abuse MARAC (Multi Agency Risk Assessment Conference) between October 2022 and September
- 617 cases were discussed at the fortnightly meetings, where service users are heard where they are at risk of serious harm and/or homicide
- 19% of cases were repeat referrals for cases which had been discussed within the last 12 months.
- 94% of survivors subject to a MARAC process report feeling safer as a result.

3.42 RISE Mutual - DA Perpetrator programme

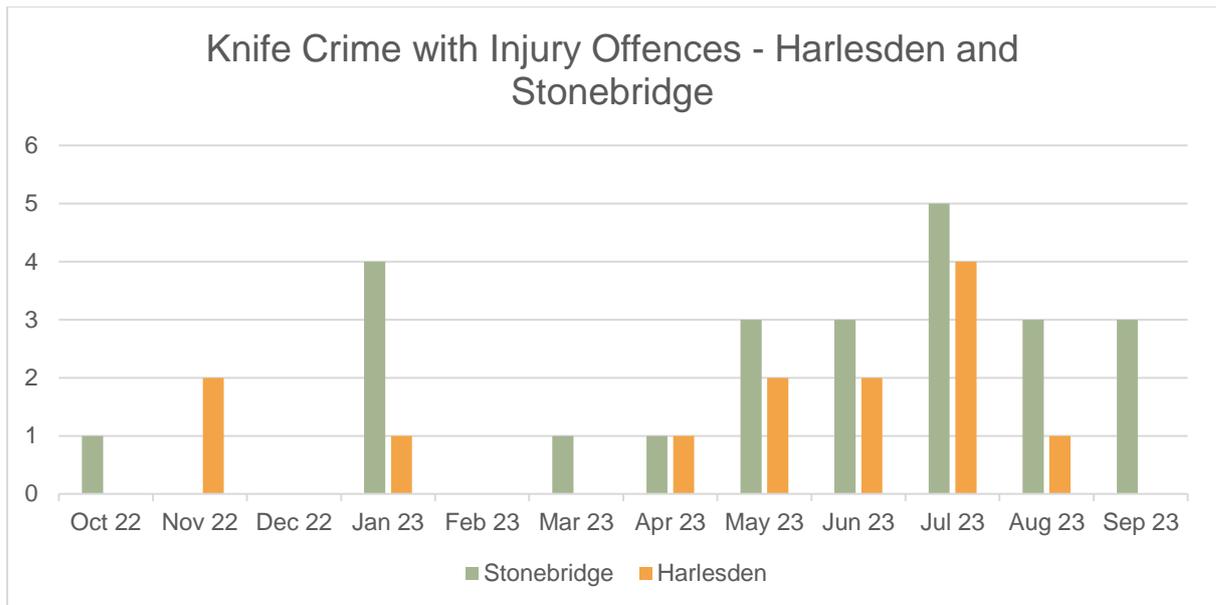
3.43 Delivering the domestic abuse perpetrator intervention programme. The programme supports perpetrators to change their behaviour and prevent repeat incidents through Intervention based group work and 1-1 support.

- 52 referrals for perpetrators were received between October 2022 and September 2023
- Of those contacted 36 attended assessments with 19 assessed as suitable
- 19 were enrolled into a course and 16 started a course
- 8 completed the course during this period

4. Priority: Reducing the Impact of Gangs and Knives in our Community

Why it remains a priority?

- 4.1 The vision remains to;
- Identify those affected by gangs/ criminal networks and encouraging exit through diversion or enforcement
 - Prevention and awareness raising with young people at risk of exploitation, weapon carrying (knives), or joining organised criminal networks
 - Disrupting and dismantling criminal networks
 - Identifying, targeting and tackling violent crime and exploitation
 - Reducing Serious Youth Violence
 - County Lines - understanding and responding
- 4.2. Gang related offending and exploitation continues to be linked to drug markets and new areas of 'supply and demand' across the borough. Offending in this space often links to other serious and violent offences, including lethal barrel discharges.
- 4.3. Brent has many well established, entrenched, and in some cases, generational and familial networks. Individuals linked to these networks are changing in terms of race and cultural background, however, as in previous reporting periods the majority are predominately black males over 25 years of age.
- 4.4. Previously, the Violence Reduction Unit required community safety partnerships to endorse and monitor a Violence reduction action plan (VRAP) with a particular focus on knife crime. However, in light of the new Serious Violence Duty, we are in a period of transition to the Serious Violence Duty Action Plan, which will be overseen by the SBP.
- 4.5. The council continue to attend the daily **North West Borough Command Unit - Partnership Call**. This provides NWBCU partners with an opportunity to share daily incident information, helping to inform decision making and manage risk, preventing escalation of serious violence across the borough.
- 4.6. Unfortunately, knife related incidents have escalated across the borough in comparison to previous reporting periods. We need to do much more to understand what is driving the increase, address this issue and reduce offences in the borough. To inform this, we will be conducting some targeted knife crime awareness sessions with schools and parents in the 1st quarter of the new financial year.



4.7. **Rescue and Response (R&R) - County Lines Project**

4.8. The project supports young people across London up to the age of 25 who are suspected or linked to involvement in county lines; including those who are at risk due to association. Brent currently, under a grant agreement, provides the team to operate the programme across London. It provides intervention, data, intelligence and analytical products to support county line disruption. The project is funded in its current form until June 2024. Thereafter it is due to transition into a new Violence and Exploitation Support Service funded by MOPAC.

4.9. Rescue and Response specialist thematic Partnership Coordinator roles have developed new networks across the project in the areas of Education and Young Adults. R&R is now working in partnership with 20 Pupil Referral Units, Secondary Schools and Colleges across ten London boroughs. R&R also works with all London based prisons to offer a 'through the gates' service to increase the chances of county lines offenders' rehabilitation back into the community.

4.10. Rescue and Response leads are members of Brent's Exploitation, Violence and Vulnerability Panel and support is offered to partners and professionals to ensure safety plans reflect an understanding of risk relating to County Lines.

4.11. Rescue and Response received 417 referrals across London within the reporting period, with Brent receiving the fourth highest number of referrals sitting at 26.

4.12. Brent remains in the top four boroughs for individuals linked to county lines, as it has done every year since the project started in September 2018. Between October 22 and September 23, 62 individuals residing in Brent were reported to have a confirmed, associated links to individuals involved in county lines, which was the second highest across all 32 boroughs. Brent individuals have been linked to sixteen county force areas with the most prevalent being Suffolk, Dorset, Thames Valley and Hampshire.

4.13. **Violence and Vulnerability Program**

- 4.14. A fortnightly meeting – the Exploitation, Violence and Vulnerability Panel is held to discuss individuals who are most vulnerable to exploitation. This is held alongside Child and Young People colleagues. Partners utilise the ‘VOLT’ approach (Victim, Offender, Location, Trends) to address wider contextual safeguarding concerns, utilising a trauma informed approach to apply interventions. Alongside this, a fortnightly IOM meeting is held with MPS, Probation partners, to action plan and dedicate resources to offenders of concern.
- 4.15. The resilience of our partnership has maintained the **Violence and Vulnerability Programme (VVP)** which continues to focus on reducing re-offending and serious youth violence through a coordinated, multi-agency and intelligence led approach. Support is offered to, gang nominals, habitual weapons carriers, prolific domestic abuse perpetrators and prolific repeat offenders (Integrated Offender Management - IOM) and an early intervention cohort to those on the periphery of crime and offending to prevent escalation.
- 4.16. **Intervention support programs for EVVP**
- 4.17. **St Giles – Gangs intervention Programme**
- 4.18. **St Giles Trust** are commissioned to provide a Gangs Intervention Programme, working with those involved in, or just on the periphery of gangs activity. Interventions aim to challenge and shape behaviours, enabling individuals to take responsibility for their actions. This project falls within the Violence and Vulnerability Programme, through this referral pathway a total of 32 referrals were specifically for those who were known to be gang affiliated. Within the reporting period 75% of those service users that engaged became significantly less gang affected and 87% showed improved understanding and awareness of the impact of gangs and gang offending.
- 4.19. Within the reporting period, St Giles Trust delivered the **Embedded Youth Violence Hospital Project**. A service to improve the identification of young people who present at Northwick Park Hospital as a victim of serious youth violence. Training and professional development programmes are also delivered to those professionals who have contact with young people. 209 referrals were made into the service, 86% of services users have reported an increased motivation to change, and 84% of service users reported improved mental health or well-being.
- 4.20. For engagement with the service, consent is required and this is not always gained by the medical professionals, particularly in the absence of the mentors. 17 training programmes have been delivered to medical staff and 94% have reported increased knowledge and awareness of vulnerability within the Accident and Emergency department and have supported increased referral and access to individuals at risk.
- 4.21. **Westminster Drugs Project (WDP) - Youth mental health outreach**
- 4.22. Via have delivered the **Mental Health Outreach Project** through their young person’s substance misuse and emotional wellbeing service, Elev8. The project addresses issues and initiates help for those with either diagnosed and non-diagnosed mental health conditions; reduce re-offending, increasing earlier intervention and identification. From June 2022 – June 2023 the project received referrals for **72 young people** through engagement in street outreach. Out of the young people engaged, **81.5%** have reported improved understanding of mental health and improved family functioning and **60%** have improved health and well-being following their intervention.

The Impact

- 4.23. Brent has seen a decrease in violent crime, however an increase in knife crime since the previous period.

Brent	Oct21-Sept22	Oct22-Sept23	% Change
Violence With Injury Offences	3,103	3,060	-1.3%
Knife Crime Offences	459	562	22.4%
Gun Crime Offences	56	61	8.9%

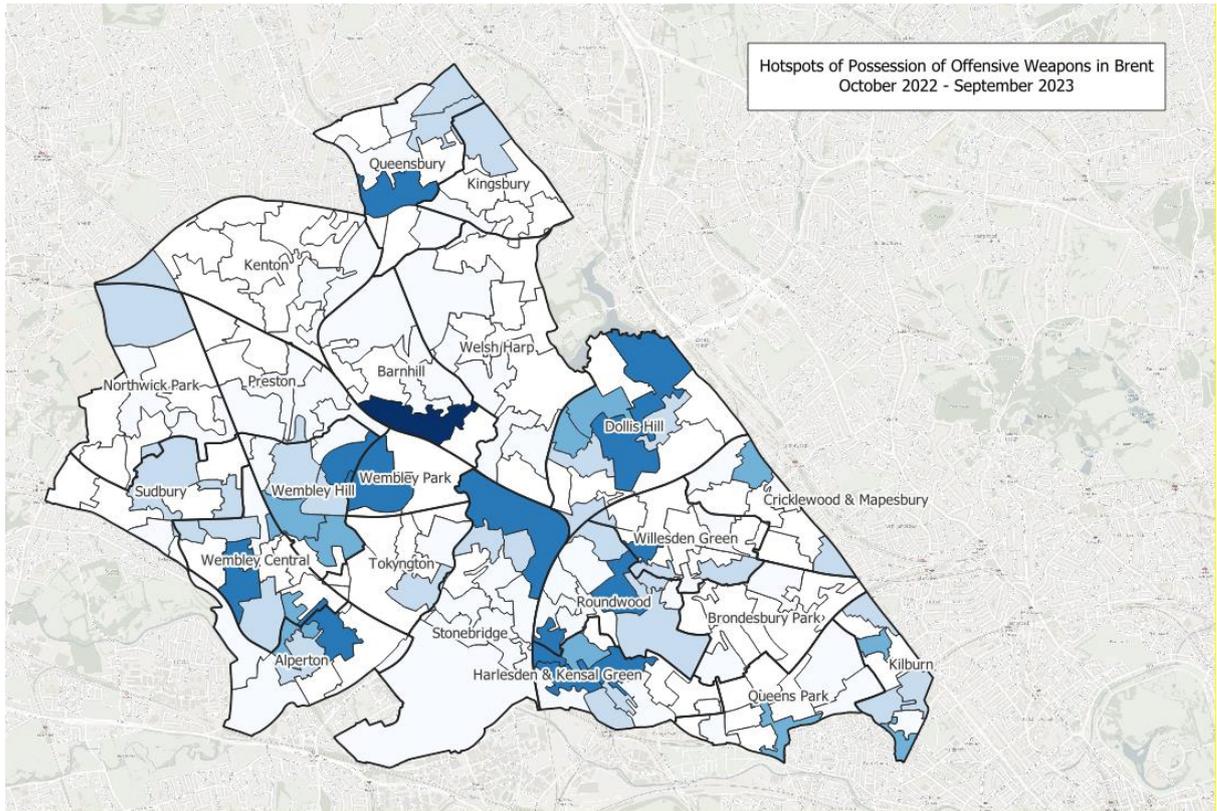
London	Oct21-Sept22	Oct22-Sept23	% Change
Violence With Injury Offences	77,849	79,322	1.9%
Knife Crime Offences	11,962	14,399	20.4%
Gun Crime Offences	1,391	1,499	7.8%

- 4.24. The top wards accounting for Violence with Injury, and Knife Crime incidents were Harlesden, Stonebridge and Tokyngton, with Dudden Hill (Neasden area) following. Additional interventions, focussing on these areas will be sought.
- 4.25. Brent has seen a significant increase in the number of knife crime with injury offences, particularly where the victim is under 25

Brent	Oct21-Sept22	Oct22-Sept23	% Change
Knife Crime Victims With Injury Under 25	39	57	46.2%
Knife Crime Victims	149	182	22.2%

London	Oct21-Sept22	Oct22-Sept23	% Change
Knife Crime Victims With Injury Under 25	1,370	1,495	9.1%
Knife Crime Victims	3,434	3,831	11.6%

- 4.26. The map below shows the hotspots for possession of weapons from October 2022 – September 2023. The main hotspots for offences are largely unchanged with Harlesden, Stonebridge, and Wembley being key locations of concern. As well as Queensbury and Dollis Hill.

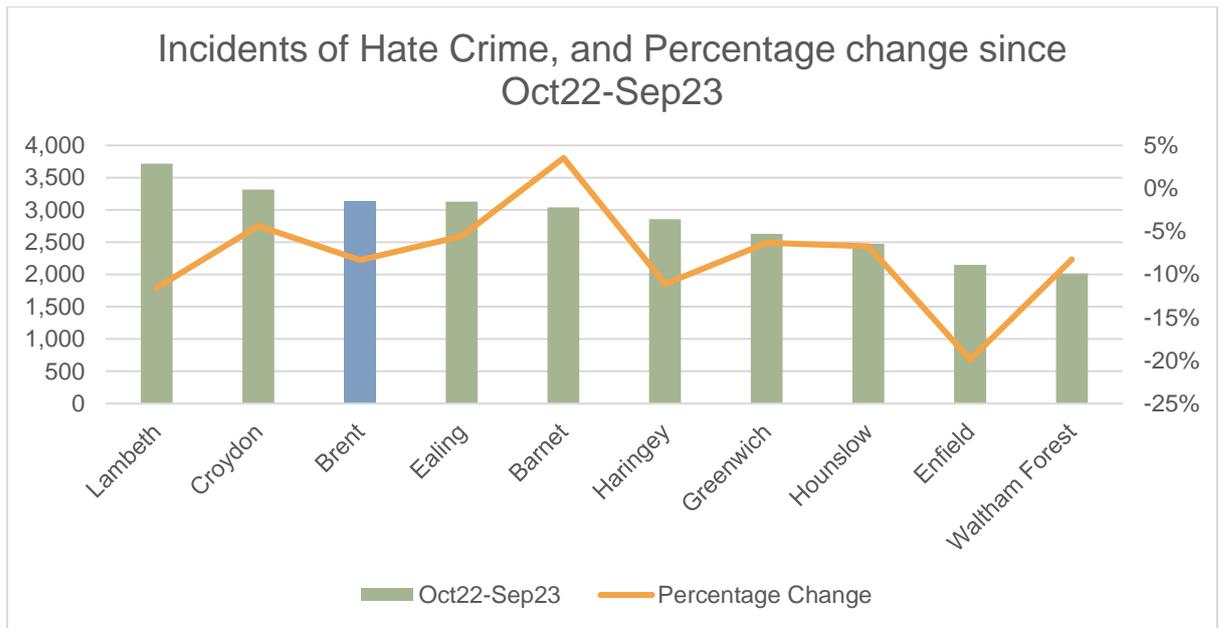


5. Priority: Reducing Vulnerability and Increasing Safeguarding

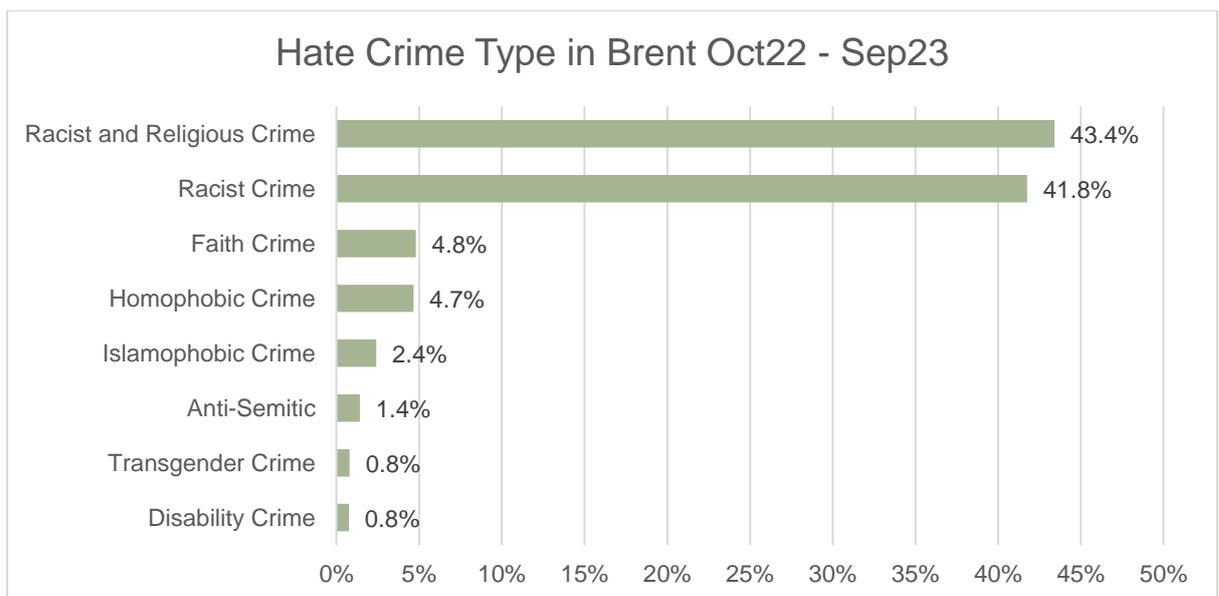
5.1. Hate Crime

5.2 All recorded Hate Crime reduced across Brent and similar boroughs from October 22 – September 23, with Brent having the third highest recorded incidents and fourth biggest reduction since the previous period.

5.3 Hate Crime Figures for the period.



5.4. The chart below shows the types of hate crime recorded in Brent. A significant majority are Racist and Religious crimes.



Updates to the [Victims Code](#) – more rights for victims.

5.5. Safeguarding Boards and Forum

5.6. The Safer Brent Partnership has link with other strategic partnerships with Chairs represented at one another’s equivalent board or forum. This avoids duplication and where there is scope to do so, agree work on shared aims and objectives, including any learning as a result of a Serious Adult Case Review, Child Death Review, Domestic Homicide Review or Offensive Weapon Homicide Review.

5.7. Brent Safeguarding Children Partnership

5.8. The Brent Safeguarding Children Forum is a wider partnership forum accountable to the Executive Group. The Forum co-ordinates and monitors multi-agency safeguarding oversight arrangements as set out in Working Together 2018 and is led by an Independent Convenor.

5.9. Serious Child safeguarding incidents - Working Together (2018) sets out the arrangements for handling serious child safeguarding cases. The purpose of these arrangements is to identify improvements to be made to safeguard and promote the welfare of children both at a local and national level.

5.10. Adult Safeguarding Board

5.11. Brent Safeguarding Adults Board is a multi-agency strategic partnership board with an independent chair. It has a statutory duty to commission a Safeguarding Adults Review where the criteria laid out in the Care Act 2014 are met. The purpose of a Safeguarding Adults Review is to explore how agencies worked together to protect a person with care and support needs from abuse or neglect and identify the lessons to be learned. Safeguarding Adults Reviews are not about blame. They are reviews completed by a person independent of agencies involved and of the local area. Safeguarding Adult Reviews are normally published on completion. Published reviews are available on the [Brent Safeguarding Adults Board](#) website.

5.12. Community Multi Agency Risk Assessment Conference (CMARAC)

5.13. **Community MARAC** - The Community MARAC has delivered coordinated partnership support to some of the most vulnerable residents in the borough with the complexity of referrals increasing.

5.14. We are expanding the range of agencies to include housing associations and other teams within the council including the Adult Social Care Mental Health Team and SMART. Agency attendance has improved drastically over the last 12 months and partners continue to work well to complete actions to support vulnerable individuals referred into Community MARAC.

5.15. The Community MARAC continues to receive a number of referrals each month to aid in the supporting of vulnerable individuals living in Brent. Referral into the Community MARAC has allowed vulnerable individuals access to support and services they were not otherwise aware of and has enabled agencies to expand their understanding of the support services available across Brent. Success is measured in terms of the reduction of risk which is measured through regular risk assessments completed as part of the initial referral, as required whilst a case is open and again at the end prior to closure. The risk reduction for closed cases in the reporting period is as follows:

Performance Indicator	Entry Score closed cases total OCT 22- SEP 23	Exit score closed cases total OCT 22- SEP 23	Percentage Reduction
We will reduce the risk to the most vulnerable	251	152	-39.4%

people referred to our Community MARAC			
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5.16. A summary of cases which have gone through the CMARAC from 1 October 22 to 30 September 2023. There were successful outcomes in moving vulnerable clients out of the Borough, moving clients into supported housing, rehabilitation programmes and implementing care and support packages through the Adult Safeguarding team. Cases which have been closed shown a total reduction

A list of cases managed through the CMARAC from 1 October 22 to 30 September 23 are as follows:

Status	Closure Reasons	Ward	Vulnerability	Referring Agency
Open		Northwick Park	Substance Misuse	ST Mungos
Open		Queens Park	Mental Health	SMART
Closed	Moved into supported accommodation		Mental Health	Brent Irish Advisory Service
Open		Barnhill	Mental Health	
Open		Alperton	Cuckooing	
Open		Barnhill	Mental Health	Metropolitan Thames Valley Housing
Closed	Organised referral to Adult Social Care, Care package in place and referred back to Housing association as a single agency intervention	Harlesden	Mental Health	St Mungos
Open		Wembley Central	Cuckooing	WDP (VIA)
Closed	Referred to BHM legal team and BHM to support going forward as single agency intervention	Brondesbury Park	Hate crime	Galop
Closed	Referred back to Network Homes to follow their ASB Policy.	Roundwood	Mental Health	Network Homes

Closed	Supported to moved out of the borough to stop cuckooing	Willesden Green	Cuckooing	Peabody Housing Trust
Closed	Organised referral to CMHT, accepted and receiving support from the Mental health team. Housing association moved him into temporary accommodation while his property is done up	Harlesden	Mental Health	Peabody Trust
Closed	Remanded in custody due to criminal offence.	Willesden Green	Anti-Social Behaviour, Crime, Other (please specify in the next field)	Metropolitan Police
Open		Church Road	Mental Health	St Mungos
Open		Willesden Green	Substance Misuse	Westminster Drug Project
Closed	Organised referral to ASC mental health referral accepted, care package in place and ASC mental health and BHM will continue monitoring.	Kilburn	Mental Health	Metropolitan Police
Closed	Organised ASC mental health referral accepted, and ASC mental health will council monitoring.	Alperton	Being exploited e.g., financially or losing control of home	SMART Adult Social Care
Open		Harlesden	Mental Health	Crisis Brent
Open			Mental Health	Crisis Skylight Brent
Open			Mental Health	Watling Gardens TMO
Open		Kensal Green	ASB, Substance Misuse	Thames Reach

Open		Dollis Hill	Being exploited e.g. financially or losing control of home	Housing Officer
Closed	St Mungos supported to end homelessness	Kenton	Mental Health	Brent HART Outreach Team
Open			Mental Health	St. Mungos
Open		Kilburn	Mental Health	Kilburn Square Housing Co-operative
Open		Kilburn	Mental Health	Metropolitan Police
Open		Willesden Green	Mental Health	Metropolitan Police - NW Willesden Green SNT
Open		Stonebridge	Homelessness	Via New Beginnings

5.17. Channel Panel

- 5.18. Channel Panel is an initiative of the Governments Counter Terrorism Strategy, Prevent. Referral figures and numbers supported are exempt from public disclosure. Brent remains a high priority area and received a grant from the Homeland Security Division of the Home Office to support and enhance Prevent delivery in Brent.
- 5.19. The Channel Panel meets monthly to discuss those considered most at risk of being drawn into terrorism and supporting terrorist groups. The Channel Panel sat 12 times across the reporting period. The local authority has a duty to offer support to 'at risk' individuals through the Channel Panel, however, participation remains voluntary.
- 5.20. Referrals predominantly related to concerns around online radicalisation and the accessing of extreme content. Cases were complex, having overlapping vulnerabilities with individuals known to existing services such as mental health. Individuals requiring longer-term support through the panel are predominantly those with history of chaotic family backgrounds, domestic abuse, or child-hood trauma.
- 5.21. Social and political issues taking place in the U.K and abroad, also feature as a point of grievance for individuals discussed at the panel. We know that it is often these grievances that extremist groups focus on to exploit individuals for their own gains. Through the programme, expert mentors are able to challenge extreme ideologies and offer alternative paths. Brent's Channel Panel heard cases within the reporting period that relate to, in the main, Islamist, extreme far right with some mixed or unclear ideologies. We have also had a low number of INCEL related cases.
- 5.22. Hindu (Hindutva) and Muslim tensions linked to a period of religious and ethnic tension that saw civil unrest, rioting, protest marches, sloganeering and violence in Leicester in September 2022. It was also preceded by social media campaigns, misinformation and hate propaganda. In Brent the majority of these tensions played out online and continued until early November 2022. A concerted effort was made by

the council to keep these two communities in dialogue with one another, including a large-scale community meeting. Unlike other areas, Brent received no referrals to the Channel Panel as a result of these tensions.

- 5.23. During the reporting period there has been a London wide increase in antisemitic and Islamophobic referrals. Brent has an expected level of referrals to the Channel Panel, but none within the reporting period have met acceptance for Channel Panel intervention. Lawful non-violent protest or activism does not meet the threshold for Prevent referrals. As it stands, holding strong political views is not an indicator of extremism provided they are not expressed or furthered by statements, deeds or actions which result in harassment, intimidation, or threats of violence against individuals or society itself.
- 5.24. The majority of cases referred and discussed for this reporting period were those with Islamist ideologies. Cases with mixed, or unclear ideologies are also on the rise. Mixed and unclear ideologies involve a combination of elements from multiple ideologies (mixed), shifts between different ideologies (unstable), or where the individual does not present a coherent ideology. This includes individuals that may be vulnerable out of a sense of duty, or a desire for belonging, including those obsessed with massacre or extreme/mass violence without aligning to a particular group.
- 5.25. The Prevent Oversight Board and Prevent Delivery Group oversees Prevent Duty requirements. Progress is monitored against a live risk assessment and action plan. This includes reviewing policy and practice in light of the Prevent duty, identifying training needs, emerging risks and strengthening Brent’s partnership approach to Prevent.
- 5.26. **Child Sexual Exploitation – (CSE)**
- 5.27. Young people considered by practitioners to be at risk of CSE based on Child Referrals, Child and Family Assessments, or Child Protection enquiry (Section 47 Enquiries), have been identified in the period, October 2022 – September 2023. There has been an increase since last year (148 in Oct 21 – Sept 22 compared with 157 in 22/23). The proportion of males to females has remained the same since the previous period (57% female, 43% male), however it should be noted that the recording of CSE as a factor identified at the point of referral, CFA or S47 means that there is no distinction of perpetrator of victim, therefore the gender proportions are unlikely to be accurate.

	October 2021 - September 2022	October 2022 - September 2023
Number of Brent children identified as at risk of CSE	148	157

- 5.28. In 19% of cases where CSE was identified as a factor, concerns around substance misuse (both alcohol and drugs) were also flagged. This is a decrease from the previous period which saw 23.6% of young people identified as at risk of CSE also considered to have substance misuse concerns.

- 5.29. Gang concerns were identified along with CSE in 14.6% of cases, which shows in decrease from the previous year where Gangs concerns were identified in 19.6% of cases where CSE was also a concern.
- 5.30. Mental health concerns amongst those at risk of CSE have increased significantly since the previous year – 23.6% of the cohort were flagged with mental health concerns in this period, compared with 15.5% last year.
- 5.31. In the cases identified in the period October 22 – September 23, 28.7% of young people identified as at risk of CSE had at least one missing or absent episode in the same period, a significant decrease from the previous period (42%).

Ethnicity	Female	Male	Oct 21 - Sept 22	Oct 22 - Sept 23
Black or Black British	31	18	29.1%	31.2%
White	23	13	31.1%	22.9%
Other Ethnic Groups	12	20	12.2%	20.4%
Asian or Asian British	14	10	8.1%	8.3%
Mixed/Multiple	9	4	14.2%	15.3%
Unknown	1	2	5.4%	1.9%
Total	90	67	100.0%	100.0%

- 5.32. Previous reports have shown that the largest proportion of young people identified at risk of CSE was those of Black or Black British ethnicity. The figures from this period are consistent with the previous period and there has been no significant change in the proportion of young people of any ethnicity.
- 5.33. **Priority: Reducing Offenders and Perpetrators from Reoffending**

[Why it remains a priority?](#)

- 5.34. The number of people reoffending within London continues to increase and remains a concern. The offenders linked to these crimes cause significant harm to our communities resulting in increased fear and victimisation. Offenders who are arrested or caught by the Metropolitan Police are usually identified as prolific offenders and can cost the London taxpayers the equivalent of £2.2 billion a year in criminal justice costs alone. Therefore, it requires intensive, targeted and specific support to assist them with breaking the cycle of their reoffending behaviour.

[Key Headlines for 2022/23](#)

- 5.35. At the end of summer 2022 Brent Integrated Offender Management (IOM) rolled out an online referral form using ECINS, an online case management system that allows the local authority and partner agencies to use it. By the end of 2022 all partner agency representatives were trained in and starting to use ECINS. Towards the end of 2022 and start of 2023 we started to utilise the ECINS database for the management of panel meetings. This meant that agendas and minutes were no longer circulated via email, but uploaded to the database for agency partners to

access. Agency partners were also using ECINS to add their own partner updates ahead of the meeting.

- 5.36. MOPAC aim to roll out their own online referral form on ECINS in 2024 which will be used pan London. Changes have also been requested by MOPAC in an attempt to take a more uniform approach to IOM pan London. Brent IOM has been highlighted by MOPAC as an example in the development and use of ECINS, with the IOM Coordinator being asked to share experiences with IOM partners pan London.
- 5.37. During the last year Central and North West London NHS Safeguarding team have become an IOM partner agency and this has been a valuable addition to the IOM.
- 5.38. IOM is led predominantly by the Metropolitan Police, Probation and the Violence and Vulnerabilities Coordinator leads IOM at Brent Council. Partners in regular attendance include Air Network, St Giles, Single Homelessness Team, Via (formally WDP), SMART, St Mungos.
- 5.39. The **IOM multiagency panel** have continued to work together to deliver support to IOM subjects. AIR Network have continued to deliver a Mentoring, Sports and Well Being Programme which has helped to support offenders in accessing not only mentors for education, training and employment, but aided in accessing housing support as well. St Giles continue to deliver their mentoring service aimed a current and former gang nominals, support individuals with education, training and employment and any further support they may require.
- 5.40. **Air Network – Sport mentoring**
- 5.41. **AIR Network** have delivered a **Mentoring, Sports, and Well-being programme** to support individuals known to our Violence and Vulnerability Programme. The aim is to engage and divert those referred from crime and reoffending, whilst offering, support around the nine pathways of reoffending, housing, education, training, employment, mental health or drug and alcohol needs.
- 5.42. From October 2022 – September 2023, **52 new referrals** were made into the service with 78% of the targeted cohort achieving positive Employment Training and Education (ETE) outcomes and 81% of supported offenders showing increased motivation for change. Between July and September 2023, 82% of service users that were engaging with Air Network, were significantly less affected by serious violence and exploitation. In the same period, 95% of service users showed an improved understanding and awareness of the impact of gangs and serious violence.
- 5.43. The **Ex-Offenders Accommodation Team** has joined the panel, a team within housing specifically focusing on aiding ex-offenders with accommodation and this has proven to be an invaluable addition to the IOM panel as lack of housing can have a significant detrimental effect on individuals who are trying not to reoffend. The team

have been working closely with the probation colleagues and commissioned providers to ensure assessments are completed and suitable accommodation sought for IOM subjects.

5.44. Triage Program

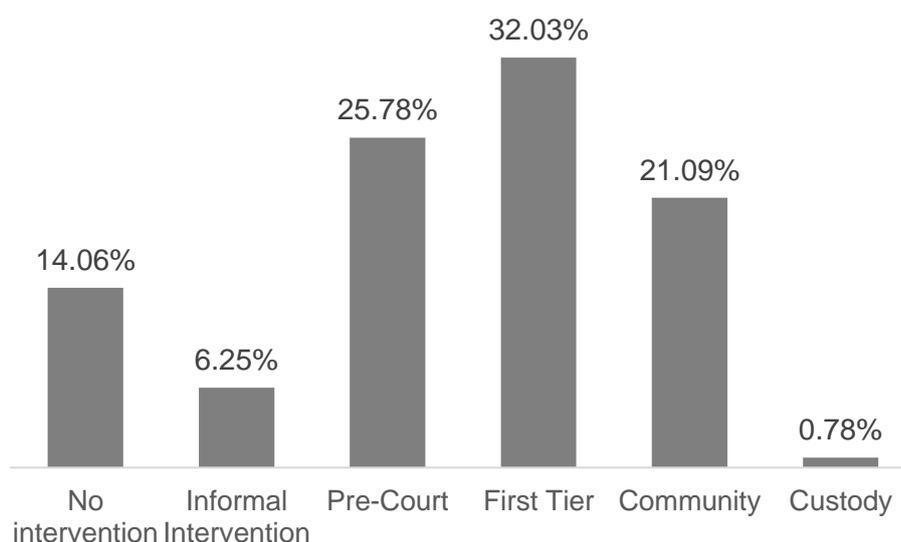
5.45. The continuation of the Enhanced Youth Justice Service (YJS) Triage Programme which offers assessment and a preventative provision to young people who would otherwise be likely to receive a criminal justice disposal. In 2022/23, 91 young people who accessed the programme participated in interventions that increased their safety and awareness of harm. 80 children attended victim awareness interventions. All 91 families were offered family support. 26 families accepted the offer and received whole family support from an Early Help Family Support Worker.

5.46. Youth Justice Service

5.47. Further analysis was undertaken into the proportion of marginalised groups in the service. An analysis of the ethnic groups within the service was highlighted.

- The cohort of young people (YP) from a Black background (**42.9%**) is almost twice as large as the cohort of YP from a White background (**28.5%**)
- Marked difference in the proportion of custodial sentences
- The difference in the proportions decrease marginally with the additional ethnic groups added to the Black cohort.

5.48. Reoffending by Outcome



5.49. The data above shows the reoffending rate based on outcome.

- It has been argued that custody is reserved as a last resort for those who commit serious Youth Violence, to serve as both a Punishment and Public Protection.

- Brent YJS is proactive when dealing with remands to custody through the preparation of written bail packages and applications. This includes management oversight and quality assurance of all bail and remand decisions, changing the bail template to include a narrative on the child's history, lived experience and trauma, and having a default approach that 'children will be given bail' in most instances.
- Reoffending amongst those who had received a custodial sentence is significantly lower in this period than the previous reporting period. This is in most part due to a significant drop in those receiving custodial sentences: Despite continued serious youth violence and gang involvement, the number of Brent young people sentenced to custody has reduced from three in the previous reporting period to just two in the period October 22 – November 23.

5.50 In the current reporting period, those subject to first-tier (Referral Orders) have reoffended at higher levels than those subject to pre-court and community disposals

Note: the Pre-court category includes Triage interventions

The Impact

5.51 Throughout the course of delivery there have been over 100 service users on the Violence and Vulnerability Programme. This has changed regularly since implementation with new referrals being monitored and offenders being removed due to successfully not offending

5.52 Reoffending is measured on the overall reoffending rate (measured as the percentage of offenders who reoffend) and broken down into cohort types. These are the standard performance measures used across the UK and recommended by the Ministry of Justice.

5.53 During the 2022/23 period a total of 2 Criminal Behaviour Order (CBO) applications were granted for individuals on the Brent cohort. CBOs were obtained for the most chaotic and prolific offenders, with most CBOs being issues for several years, usually in excess of five years. As a result there have been numerous success stories.

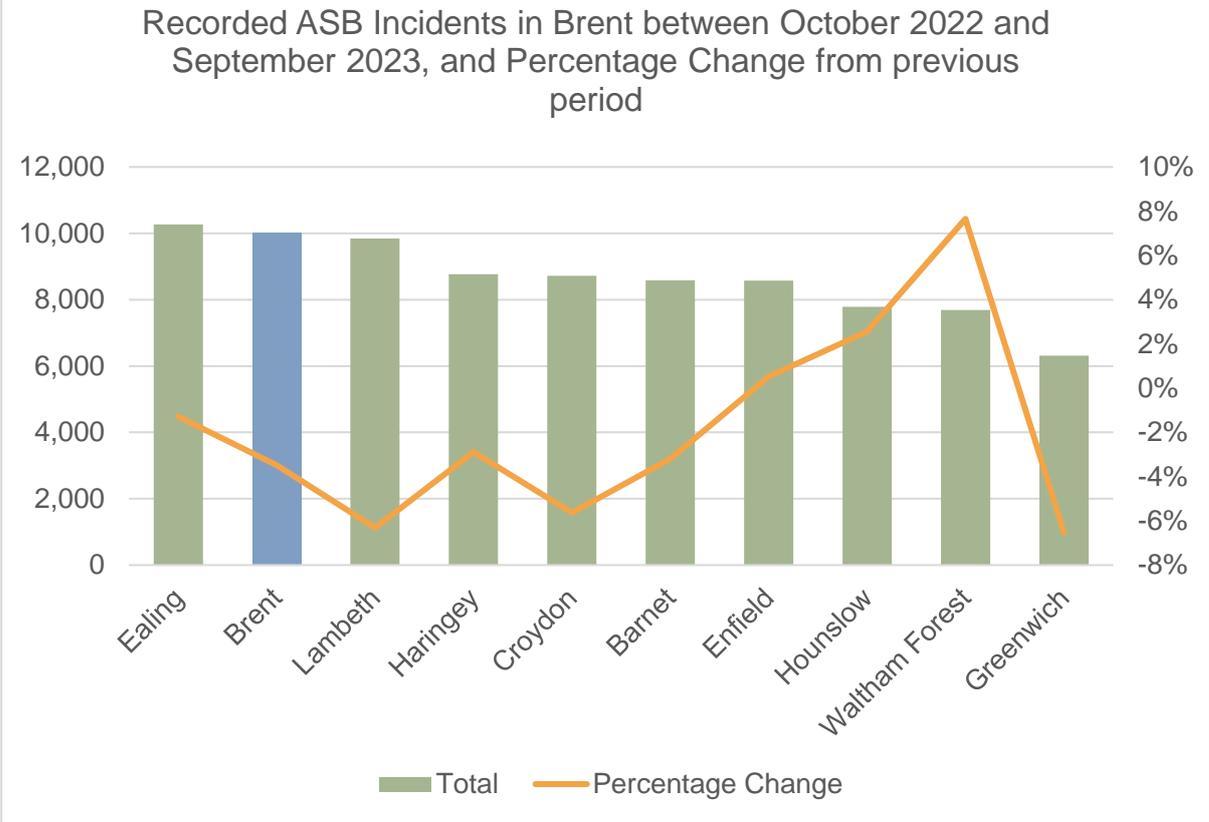
6. Priority 5: Reducing Anti-Social Behaviour

[Why it remains a priority?](#)

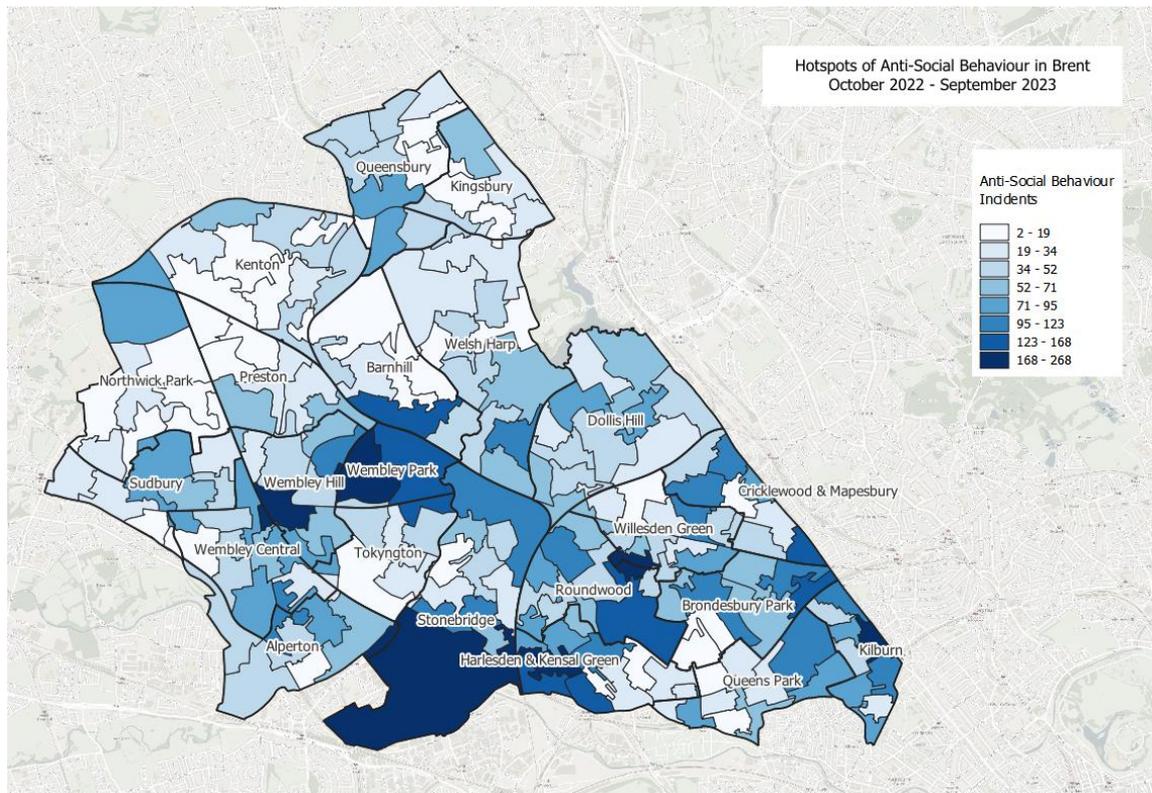
6.1. Antisocial behaviour is defined as 'behaviour by a person which causes, or is likely to cause, harassment, alarm or distress to persons not of the same household as the person. There are three main categories for antisocial behaviour, depending on how many people are affected:

- Personal antisocial behaviour is when a person targets a specific individual or group.
- Nuisance antisocial behaviour is when a person causes trouble, annoyance or suffering to a community.
- Environmental antisocial behaviour is when a person's actions affect the wider environment, such as public spaces or buildings.

- 6.2. Anti-Social Behaviour (ASB) is highlighted as a key concern for residents of Brent and has increased across the Borough, locally and nationally. Visible evidence of disorder which goes unchallenged 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.
- 6.3. Brent has the second highest number of ASB calls, in comparison to the most similar London boroughs, in the last 12 months.
- 6.4. Most boroughs in this group recorded a decrease in anti-social behaviour for this period, compared to the previous year. Brent saw a decrease of 3.5%, being the fourth biggest decrease.



6.5. The map below shows the volume of anti-social behaviour incidents in Brent Wards in the reporting period.



[Key Headlines for 2022 - 2023](#)

- 6.6. From 1 October 22 to 30 September 23 the Anti-social Behaviour Team investigated **511** anti-social behaviour cases which has seen a 36% increase in anti-social behaviour cases recorded and managed from 1 October 2021 to 30 September 2022.
- 6.7. Neighbour disputes, drugs and intimidation/ harassment made up the highest proportion of anti-social behaviour reported cases.
- 6.8. The issue of Cuckooing is a persistent issue in Brent. Cuckooing is the practice of taking over the home of a vulnerable person in order to establish a base for illegal drug dealing or drug activity. These issues in Brent mainly occurred in Council owned homes or Housing Association properties due to a higher proportion of vulnerable clients living in Social Housing.
- 6.9. The Anti-Social Behaviour Team increased the use of Partial Closure Orders, restricting 3rd parties gaining access to properties housing vulnerable tenants and full closure orders restricting vulnerable tenants and 3rd parties which will often form the catalyst for review of those tenancies and possible relocation to supported housing or out of the borough.
- 6.10. Brent's Anti-Social Behaviour Team entered into a service level agreement in July 2018 with Brent Housing Management to manage all medium to high-risk anti-social behaviour cases. There have been good examples of joint working under the service level expectation protocol with Registered Providers with large housing stocks in the borough not owned or managed by the Council with a greater focus on tenancy management under the Housing Act to deal with anti-social tenants. From 1 October

22 to 30 September 23, 42 cases have been managed under the SLA. A full list of cases can be seen in the Appendix.

6.11. Brent ASB Team Top 3 reported Categories 1 October 22 to 30 September 23:

ASB Top Categories	
Drug Use and Dealing	1
Intimidation and Harassment	2
Neighbour Disputes and noise	3

6.12. Brent Joint Action Groups

6.13. The **Brent Joint Action Groups (BJAG)** 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-terminus with police cluster boundaries and cover Kilburn, Harlesden and Wembley. The BJAG has the ability to direct mobile CCTV resources. The Brent Joint Action Group (BJAG) is co-chaired by ASB Nuisance and Crime Manager and the Safer Neighbourhood Inspector for Brent.

6.14. There have been some challenges in accessing met systems to generate hotspot maps for BJAG delivery due to current restrictions by the Metropolitan Police. ASB and Crime police data is now obtained through Safer Stats by the Community Safety Analyst, but there are some data quality issues on Safe Stats. However Safe Stats data is now being used to identify ASB and crime hotspots within the Borough and in correlation with Council data. Drug dealing and drug use were predominant categories, with vulnerabilities such as mental health and substance misuse often a driver to these issues. Rough sleeping has also increased with more individuals not having recourse to public funds which is providing challenges to rehousing rough sleepers. Design out crime project on estates and the public realm have also been prioritised to tackle long term hotspots in Brent. There is a regular programme of targeted multi agency operations and use of ASB tools where required.

6.15. BJAG cases 1 October 22 to 31 September 23 as follows:

Harlesden and Kingsbury Locality

Case	Location	Issue	Status
Craven Park	Harlesden	On-street prostitution and drug related activity	Open
Church Road	Roundwood	selling and taking drugs	Open
Queensbury Station	Kingsbury	Robberies at Westmoreland Road	Open
St Raphael's Estate	Stonebridge	Motorbike being ridden	Open

		dangerously on the pavement		
Lakeside Drive	Stonebridge	Car Meets	Open	
Morrisons Car Park	Kingsbury	rough sleeping	Open	
Claygate Court, Blackbird Hill, NW9	Welsh Harp	Rough sleepers intimidating residents	Closed	St Mungos outreach to support individuals to end homelessness
Rook Close,	Barn Hill	Issues with drugs at this location	Open	
Apartments at Hilltop Avenue	Stonebridge	loitering, smoking of drugs	Open	
Shackleton and Amundsen House	Stonebridge	Rough sleepers intimidating residents	Closed	Design out crime recommendations shared with BHM to secure all exits by BHM
Church Road	Roundwood	Lots of activity during the night with people going into his property	Open	
Church Road	Roundwood	Cuckooing	Open	
Page Close	Kenton	Neighbour dispute over parking in Page Close	Closed	Recommendations sent to Parking to implement a scheme to redesign the bays.
Church Road	Roundwood	Lots of activity during the night with people going into his property	Open	
Wood Court	Harlesden	Accessing blocks and taking drugs	Open	
Hornby Court	Harlesden	Breaking the car park gate and drug related activities	Open	

Kilburn and Willesden Locality

Case	Location	Issue	Referred	
Joules House	Brondesbury Park	Several rough sleepers / drug dealing	Open	
Neasden Town	Dollis Hill			
Willesden Green	Willesden	Rough sleepers	Open	
Grunwick Close – Addis Court	Willesden	Drug dealing	Open	

Chapter Road				
Riffel Road	Willesden	ASB and nuisance	Open	
Chapter Road	Willesden	ASB and nuisance	Open	
Stuart Road –	Kilburn	ASB and nuisance	Open	
Teignmouth Road NW2	Cricklewood and Mapesbury	Drugs related	Open	

Wembley Locality

Case	Location	Issue	Referred	
Wembley High Road	Wembley	Mopeds Delivery Drivers parking on Wembley High Road	Open	
Ecclestone Mews Service Road	Wembley	Hotspot for bedding down and rough sleeping	Open	
Underneath the Bridge at Atlip Road	Alperton	Hotspot for bedding down and rough sleeping	Open	
Lyon Park Avenue	Alperton	Ball bearings fired at the windows	Closed	CCTV installed and referred on to the Metropolitan Police to investigate
Business Ealing Road	Wembley	Harassment of female staff	Closed	CPW served and no further breaches.
Alexandra Court – Empire Way		Drug related activities	Open	5 Closure orders obtained at court. Ongoing monitoring
Business Preston Road	Preston	ASB and Nuisance	Closed	Joint operation carried out by Business License, ASB and Police. Nuisance and ASB were not established.
Maybank Open Space and Barham Park	Sudbury	Physical attacks on residents	Open	

6.16. Multi Agency Operations

- 6.17. The Anti-Social Behaviour team conducted frequent multi agency operations over the calendar year with the Metropolitan Police, Council enforcement teams and third sector agencies such as Westminster Drug Project (WDP) now called VIA, St Mungos, NIA to tackle street drinking, drug markets, prostitution and substance misuse issues. There was more emphasis on officers having a regular on-street presence to address anti-social behaviour trends and emerging hotspots as opposed to a reactionary approach of responding to complaints which are reported to the team. In the reporting period, **39 multiagency operations were conducted** by the Antisocial Behaviour Team and Neighbourhood Managers.
- 6.18. **Public Space Protection Orders (PSPOs):**
- 6.19. **Boroughwide PSPO Nuisance Vehicles:** A Public Spaces Protection Order was implemented on 1 April 2023 up until 31 March 2025 to prohibit nuisance vehicles. Over the years the Council have received numerous complaints regarding street racing, driving in a dangerous way, causing excessive noise for people. This has resulted in a number of accidents and fatalities. Reports range from racing, driving in a convoy, performing donuts, wheel spins and anti-social driving which was prevalent in every ward in Brent. Similarly, complaints regarding vehicles driving over footways, footpaths and verges, with limited action viable by the Council. The impact of this activity is damage to the verges and open spaces, which spoils the appearance of the street and involves the Council in additional expense in making good the damage. A full list of prohibitions can be seen at [here](#).
- 6.20. Central Way and the North Circular by Stonebridge Underground Station are the two main hotspots for this activity in the Borough. Three mobile CCTV cameras with ANPR have been installed in those areas to capture vehicles performing stunts or drifting. In the last six months there have been approximately eight reports of car meets in Brent. The CCTV cameras have captured vehicles in breach of the PSPO in both areas, with registered keeper details of vehicles, obtained through DVLA. Warnings have been issued to those motorists and some referrals made to the Metropolitan Police. From the 01 of January 2024 a fixed penalty notice of £100 will be issued to all vehicles identified breaching the order.
- 6.21. **Boroughwide PSPO, Wembley Park and Parks and Open Spaces Public Spaces Protection Order (PSPO)**
- 6.22. To provide the Council with the appropriate measures to tackle visual anti-social behaviour the Boroughwide, Wembley Park and Parks and Open Spaces Public Spaces Protection Order was implemented on 1 February 2023 up until 31 January 2026 with increased prohibitions to tackle drug activity, littering, street drinking, street trading and other behaviours. This will widen our scope of enforcement and address issues affecting residents and businesses the most. A full list of prohibitions can be seen [here](#) .

[The Impact](#)

- 6.23. The reporting period has seen an increase in fixed penalty notices (FPN) issued under the PSPOs, led by the Neighbourhood Patrol Team enforcement team. The ASB team also increased the use of Closure Orders under the ASB Crime and Policing Act 2014. Some of these orders related to Council homes under Brent Housing Management with greater outcomes achieved by housing to tackle nuisance premises under the service level agreement.

6.24. 27 Community Trigger applications were received with none meeting the qualifying threshold to investigate due to satisfactory responses by the relevant agencies.

6.25. **Enforcement Outcomes 1 October 22 to 30 September 23:**

(PSPO Nuisance Vehicles)

Notice Type	Arrests	s.59 Warnings	Seizures	Minor Traffic Offences	Stop and search	Vehicle recovered
PSPO Nuisance Vehicles	2	12	5	12	3	1

(PSPO Boroughwide, Parks and Open Spaces and Wembley Park)

Ward	Notice Type	Fixed Penalty Notice	reduced to Warnings	PSPOs referred to legal
Alperton	Borough Wide PSPO - Alcohol consumption	83	17	6
	Parks PSPO - Littering (item)	1		
	Parks PSPO - Alcohol consumption	19	15	5
	PSPO Urination/Defecation FPN	3		
	Borough Wide PSPO - Littering (spitting)	13		8
Barnhill	Borough Wide PSPO - Dog fouling	1		
	PSPO Alcohol Consumption FPN	12		6
	PSPO Walking more than 4 dogs	2		1
	Wem Park PSPO - Alcohol consumption	1		
Brondesbury Park	PSPO Alcohol Consumption FPN	2		
	Borough Wide PSPO - Alcohol consumption	5		
	Borough Wide PSPO - Littering (spitting)	1		1
	Parks PSPO - Alcohol consumption	1		
Cricklewood and Mapesbury	Borough Wide PSPO - Alcohol consumption	2		

Dollis Hill	Borough Wide PSPO - Littering (spitting)	5		
	Urination/Defecation FPN	3		
	PSPO Alcohol Consumption FPN	39	7	7
	Borough Wide PSPO - Alcohol consumption	50		9
	No consumption of alcohol in open spaces	1	1	
	Borough Wide PSPO - Littering (urination or defecation)	6		2
Harlesden and Kensal Green	PSPO Alcohol Consumption FPN	19	2	1
	Borough Wide PSPO - Alcohol consumption	30	9	12
	Borough Wide PSPO - Illegal trading (food or other)	1	1	
	Borough Wide PSPO - Littering (urination or defecation)	1		1
	Wem Park PSPO - Littering (urination or defecation)	1		1
Kenton	PSPO Alcohol Consumption FPN	1	1	
Kilburn	Borough Wide PSPO - Littering (spitting)	1	1	
	PSPO Alcohol Consumption FPN	4	3	
Kingsbury	PSPO Alcohol Consumption FPN	0		
Northwick Park	Borough Wide PSPO - Littering (urination or defecation)	1	1	
	Parks PSPO - Alcohol consumption	7	5	
	Parks PSPO - Littering (urination or defecation)	3		2
	PSPO Alcohol Consumption FPN	6	1	
	PSPO Urination/Defecation FPN	1	1	
	Borough Wide PSPO - Alcohol consumption	6		

Preston	No street trading without a licence	2	2	
	Borough Wide PSPO - Illegal trading (food or other)	1	1	
	PSPO Alcohol Consumption FPN	5	1	
	Borough Wide PSPO - Alcohol consumption	5	3	
	Wem Park PSPO - Illegal trading (food or other)	3	3	
	Wem Park PSPO - Littering (urination or defecation)	3	1	1
	Wem Park PSPO - Pyrotechnics	1	1	
Queens Park	PSPO Alcohol Consumption FPN	1		
	Borough Wide PSPO - Alcohol consumption	1		
Queensbury	PSPO Alcohol Consumption FPN	15		
	Parks PSPO - Littering (urination or defecation)	2		
	Borough Wide PSPO - Alcohol consumption	50	23	2
	Borough Wide PSPO - Littering (spitting)	10	3	2
	Parks PSPO - Unauthorised use of motor vehicles	19	4	
	Parks PSPO - Walking more than 4 dogs	1		
Roundwood	Borough Wide PSPO - Alcohol consumption	6	3	
	Borough Wide PSPO - Littering (spitting)	1		
	Borough Wide PSPO - Use of illegal drugs	1		
	Parks PSPO - Walking more than 4 dogs	3	1	
Stonebridge	PSPO Alcohol Consumption FPN	2		
	No fireworks	1		
	Parks PSPO - Use of barbeques/fires	2	2	
	Borough Wide PSPO - Alcohol consumption	19	12	4
Sudbury	PSPO Alcohol Consumption FPN	1	1	
	Borough Wide PSPO - Alcohol consumption	3	1	
	Borough Wide PSPO - Littering (spitting)	1		1

Tokyngton	PSPO Alcohol Consumption FPN	14	3	
	PSPO Urination/Defecation FPN	1		
	Borough Wide PSPO - Alcohol consumption	17	8	2
	Borough Wide PSPO - Littering (item)	1		
	Borough Wide PSPO - Littering (spitting)	2		
	Parks PSPO - Alcohol consumption	7		
	Parks PSPO - Littering (urination or defecation)	2	1	
	Parks PSPO - Unauthorised use of motor vehicles	2		
	Borough Wide PSPO - Littering (urination or defecation)	1		
Welsh Harp	PSPO Alcohol Consumption FPN	1		
	Borough Wide PSPO - Alcohol consumption	4		
Wembley Central	No fireworks	7	2	
	Borough Wide PSPO - Illegal trading (food or other)	2		
	No urinating in open spaces	1	1	
	PSPO Alcohol Consumption FPN	102	25	
	PSPO Urination/Defecation FPN	2		
	Borough Wide PSPO - Alcohol consumption	128		12
	Borough Wide PSPO - Littering (spitting)	25	5	
	Borough Wide PSPO - Littering (urination or defecation)	6		
	PSPO Fireworks FPN	3		
	Borough Wide PSPO - Aggressive begging	2	2	
	Parks PSPO - Illegal trading (food or other)	1		
	Parks PSPO - Littering (urination or defecation)	2		
	Parks PSPO - Use of barbeques/fires	2	1	
	Wem Park PSPO - Alcohol consumption	1		
	Wem Park PSPO - Littering (urination or defecation)	1	1	
	Parks PSPO - Alcohol consumption	30	17	

Wembley Hill	Borough Wide PSPO - Littering (urination or defecation)	3		
	No street trading without a licence	4	1	
	PSPO Alcohol Consumption FPN	16	4	
	Borough Wide PSPO - Alcohol consumption	9		
	Borough Wide PSPO - Littering (spitting)	1		
	PSPO Fireworks FPN	3		
	Borough Wide PSPO - Littering (item)	1		
	Nuisance vehicle PSPO - Footpaths and verges	1	1	
	Parks PSPO - Alcohol consumption	4		
	Wem Park PSPO - Alcohol consumption	2		
	Wem Park PSPO - Littering (urination or defecation)	4		1
	Wem Park PSPO - Pyrotechnics	3		
	Wem Park PSPO - Use of illegal drugs	2		
	Parks PSPO - Unauthorised use of motor vehicles	2	1	

Wembley Park	No fireworks	2		
	No street trading without a licence	9		8
	Borough Wide PSPO - Aggressive begging	2	2	
	Borough Wide PSPO - Littering (spitting)	2		
	Nuisance vehicle PSPO - Footpaths and verges	2		
	Wem Park PSPO - Alcohol consumption	21	13	
	Wem Park PSPO - Littering (spitting)	3	3	
	Wem Park PSPO - Littering (urination or defecation)	19	9	
	Wem Park PSPO - Pyrotechnics	19	9	
	Wem Park PSPO - Use of megaphone or microphone	1	1	
	No urinating in open spaces	9	3	
	PSPO Alcohol Consumption FPN	3	3	
	PSPO Urination/Defecation FPN	3		
	Borough Wide PSPO - Alcohol consumption	9		
	No consumption of alcohol in open spaces	5		
	Borough Wide PSPO - Littering (urination or defecation)	2	1	
	Wem Park PSPO - Obstruction of the public highway	2	2	
	Wem Park PSPO - Illegal trading (food or other)	5	1	
Willesden Green	PSPO Alcohol Consumption FPN	17	3	
	PSPO Urination/Defecation FPN	1		
	Borough Wide PSPO - Alcohol consumption	15	8	
	Borough Wide PSPO - Illegal trading (food or other)	1		
	Borough Wide PSPO - Littering (urination or defecation)	2		
	Borough Wide PSPO - Littering (spitting)	2		
	Nuisance vehicle PSPO - Footpaths and verges	3		
	Parks PSPO - Unauthorised use of motor vehicles	2		
	PSPO Driving a Vehicle FPN	1		

Other enforcement ASB Crime and Policing Act 2015

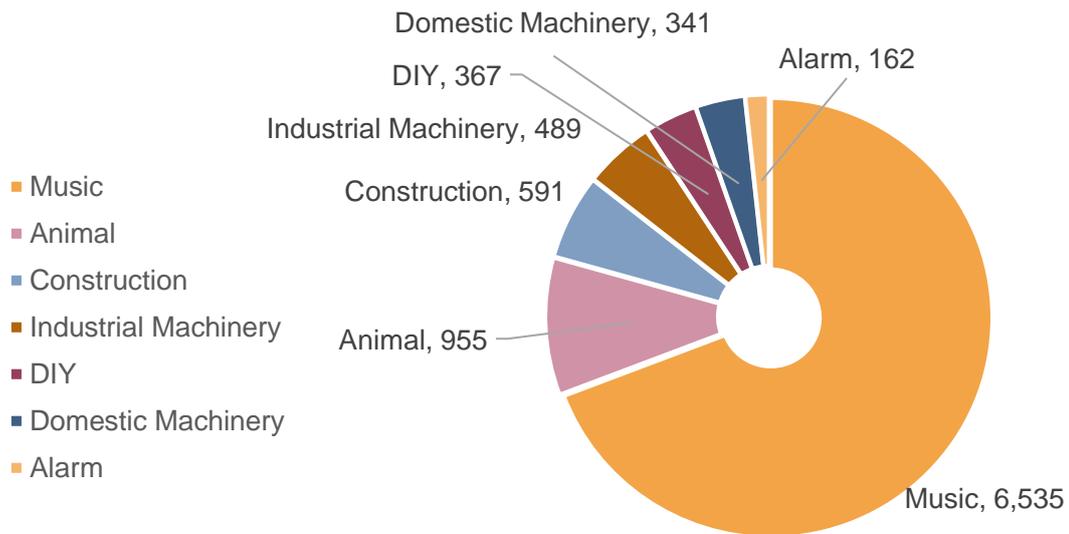
Closure Notices	22
Closure Orders	20
Breach of Closure Orders	0
Community Protection Warnings	7
Community Protection Notice	1
Criminal Behaviour Order	1
Community Triggers	27
Injunctions	0
Absolute Grounds of Possession	1

6.26. Nuisance Control Team

- 6.27. The Nuisance Control Team (NCT) is a high-demand service responsible for investigating and resolving complaints of statutory nuisance and ASB where noise, smoke, smell or dust is evidenced or demonstrated to be so unreasonable as to demand advisory or statutory intervention – including instigating prosecution proceedings against persistent offenders.
- 6.28. To manage demand the team have established a qualifying threshold for nuisance investigations: three or four separate nuisance-level incidents within a 4-week period are usually required, unless matters are demonstrably so significant as to warrant investigation before the qualifying period is met. One-off or infrequent incidents are logged for monitoring, with no further action taken.
- 6.29. NCT promote resident sign up on the **Brent Noise App** and make decisions under the Licensing Act 2003. NCT are a Responsible Authority ensuring licensed premises, premises licence or temporary event notice applications meet the licensing objective to prevent public nuisance. NCT routinely engage with private sector housing providers or their agents, and with registered social housing providers. NCT and local registered social housing providers in Brent have agreed to a Service Expectation, documenting our shared commitment to the management of noise and nuisance behaviours emanating from within or associated with use of RSL properties in the London borough of Brent, through appropriate tenancy management interventions.
- 6.30. NCT work closely with the Metropolitan Police on any intelligence or occurrence of Unlicensed Music Events within the borough.
- 6.31. They are consulted on all planning applications where technical advice/expertise on environmental issues is required; to provide a defence for planning decisions taken, should a challenge or appeal occur; ensure proposals granted do not result in statutory nuisance or persistent adverse impact upon quality of life.
- 6.32. The London Local Authorities Act 2004 (Sections 15, 16 and Schedule 2) empowers a local authority to issue a Notice of Opportunity to Pay a Fixed Penalty (FPN) for the offence of contravening or failing to comply with requirement of a Noise Abatement Notice under section 80(4) of the Environmental Protection Act 1990. From 1 April 2023 the Nuisance Control Team introduced use of fixed penalty notices for statutory nuisance evidenced on the noise app. This approach gives the team greater coverage in enforcing statutory nuisance and prioritising persistent offenders for prosecutions. There is also an emphasis on utilising post enforcement, where the team do not have

capacity to address in real time. Since April there have been 4 fixed penalty notices for statutory nuisance.

6.33. A breakdown of Brent Noise App cases investigated and service demand data 1 October 22 to 30 September 23 is provided:



6.34. Other reports not received through the Noise App and investigated by the Nuisance Control Team are as follows:

Service demand (Oct 2022 – Sept 20223)	Number
Music Noise	867
Animal Noise	136
Construction Noise	160
DIY Noise	59
Building Alarm	156
Vehicle Alarm	20
Commercial Noise	62
Prior Consent application for Noisy Works	85
Glare from Artificial Light	45
Low Frequency Noise	38
Dust Nuisance	42
Smell Nuisance	53
Smoke Nuisance	224
Planning Applications	275
Temporary Event Notice application	198
Premises Licence application	60
Premises Licence Minor Variation	19
TOTAL	2,499

7. Other Developments

CCTV

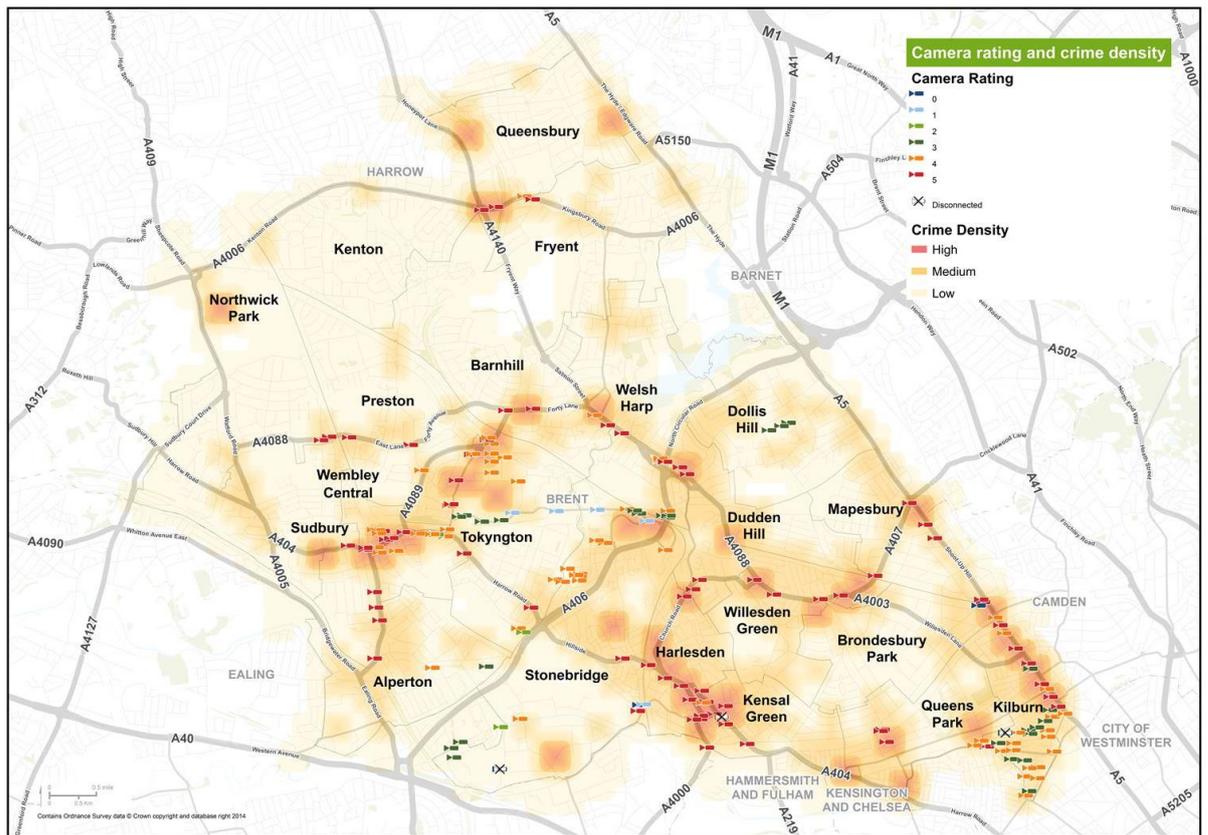
- 7.1. The CCTV control room is staffed by five control room officers, one senior control room officer, and one control room manager. Control room officers are currently assigned one of four shifts:
 - Early (8:00–16:00 Sunday–Thursday; 10:00–18:00 Friday–Saturday)
 - Cover (10:00–18:00 Sunday–Thursday; 12:00–20:00 Friday–Saturday)
 - Late (15:45–23:45 Sunday–Thursday; 17:45–1:45 Friday–Saturday)
 - Night (20:00–4:00 Sunday–Thursday; 22:00–6:00 Friday–Saturday)
- 7.2. The Council operates nearly 183 active CCTV cameras from its control room in the Civic Centre. These cameras are used primarily for community safety but are also used for the purposes of traffic and parking enforcement, housing estate monitoring, and environmental/fly tipping monitoring, among others. Brent also shares video feeds with external stakeholders such as Transport for London, the Metropolitan Police, and the borough of Camden to assist with their respective operations.
- 7.3. The Council has over 20 deployable cameras and the locations and movement of the cameras is coordinated through a monthly CCTV Working Group to ensure they are deployed to the locations in most pressing need.
- 7.4. Partnership working is at the core of ensuring that the provision of CCTV within Brent is effective. The CCTV control room has a direct link with the Metropolitan Police control room and can respond and communicate with police on the ground. The system is regularly accessed by police for investigations. Internally the CCTV is used to monitor staff when working in volatile situations to provide some support and safeguard them.
- 7.5. Quintin and Wembley Stadium have linked systems which are used during event days, when the CCTV Control room provides a central point of coordination.
- 7.6. Requests for mobile CCTV cameras in hot spot areas are decided monthly by the CCTV committee. 2 moves a month are absorbed within the existing CCTV contract with mobile cameras typically kept in the area for a minimum of 6 months.
- 7.7. The CCTV operatives' primary function is to monitor all cameras in Brent areas with CCTV, and in constant dialogue with the police control room to identify, report and monitor crime in real time throughout Borough.
- 7.8. The Council does not have responsibility for Brent Housing Management CCTV service or other Registered Providers. The Council own s11465 homes including leaseholders and camera systems are located on Council managed housing estates.
- 7.9. These cameras are a separate network and are not monitored by the CCTV control room. They have their own independent data storage and management arrangements at each of the sites. An objective for the Brent CCTV team is explore partnership opportunities to integrate CCTV systems with external stakeholders such as Registered Housing Providers particularly where crime and antisocial behaviour is prevalent. Meetings were held in 2021 with Brent Housing Management and large housing providers, to review their current CCTV systems and consider opportunities

to integrate cameras into the CCTV control room. Whilst their current systems are largely incompatible with the Borough's CCTV network, Housing Providers have shown a commitment to look at more opportunities to integrate CCTV systems, once they renew their maintenance contracts, subject to consultation with residents.

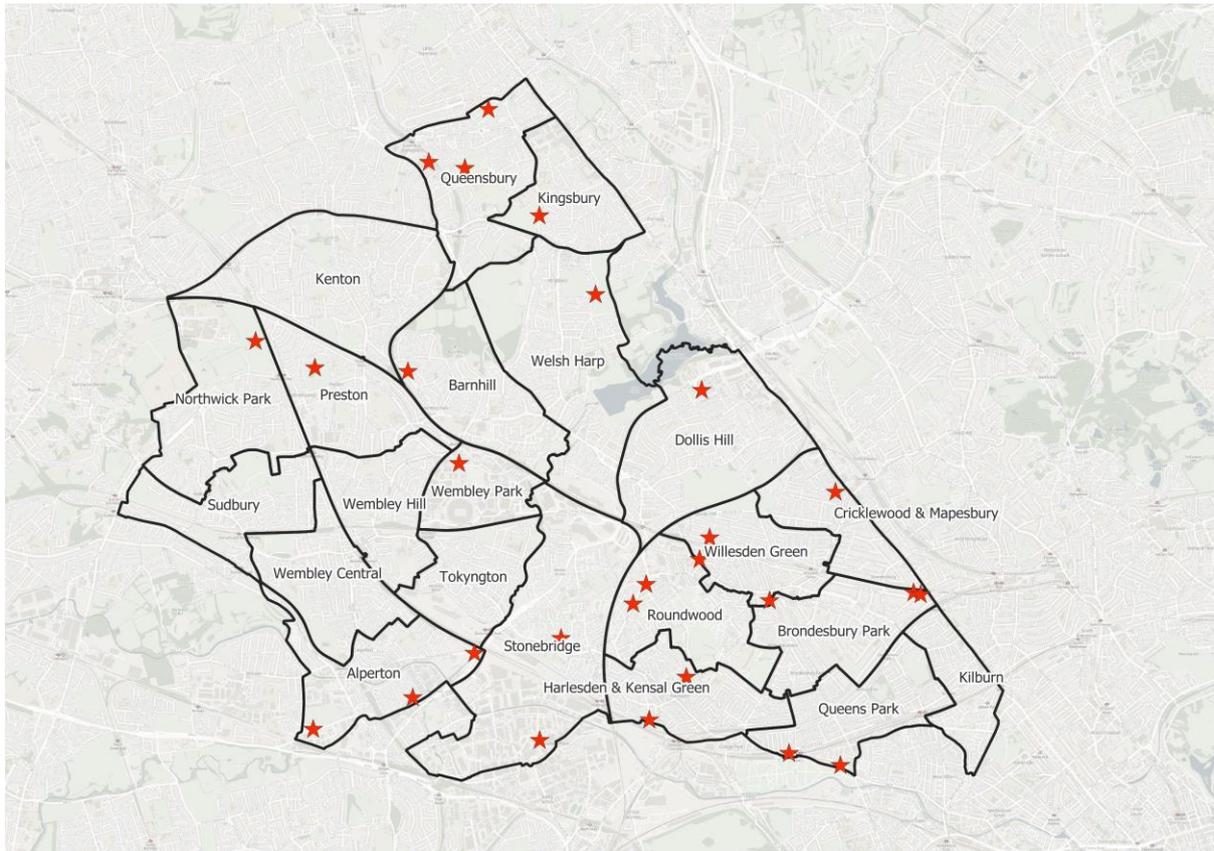
7.10. There are currently four Housing projects to integrate their CCTV systems into Brent's CCTV control. These locations are Cavendish Close, Kilburn Square, Westcroft and St Raphael's Estate. There is also a current review of the CCTV network to look at opportunities to upgrade cameras which are still on the analogue network, install more cameras in the north of the Borough and in parks and open spaces, where there is high volume of anti-social behaviour and crime. The CCTV surveys have been completed for all four estates and leaseholder consultations take place in November 2023

7.11. The Biometrics and Surveillance Camera Commissioners office conducted an audit of the CCTV Team on 7 March 2023. The audit was successfully passed with all policy, procedures and officer working protocols deemed compliant. The CCTV Team also passed a DVLA audit in March 2023, with all procedures to DVLA checks fully compliant.

7.12. A map of all fixed cameras in the borough is as follows:

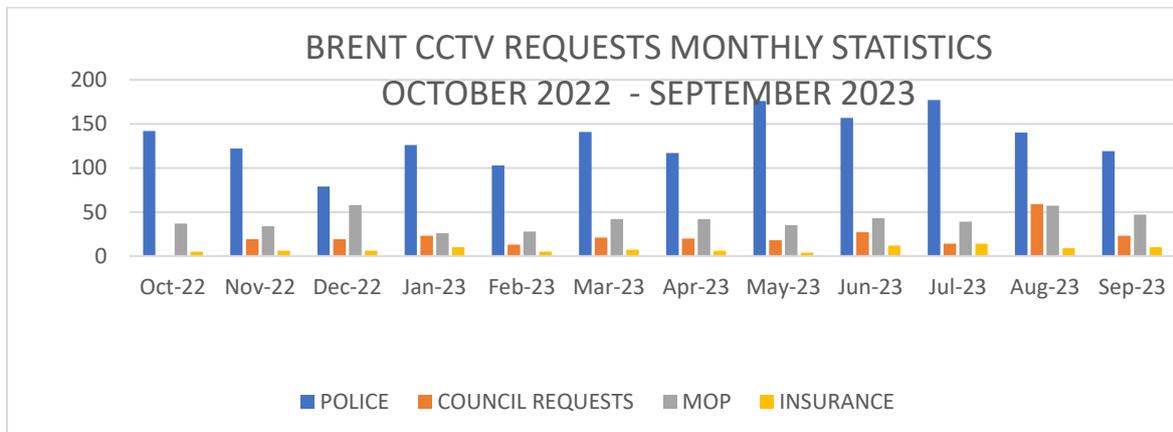


7.13. Below highlights the list of deployable cameras moved in October 22 to September 23 to emerging anti-social behaviour and crime hotspots.



7.14 The chart below shows number and type of queries that came in to the CCTV inbox from 1 October 2022 to 30 September 2023 and how they vary from month to month in relation to the following categories:

- Metropolitan Police
- Council Requests
- Member of Public (MOP)
- Insurance and Solicitors requests



Appendix 1: Case Studies

Reducing Domestic and Sexual Abuse :

Case Study - Advance

Referral into the Core IDVA Service

Maria was referred to Advance for support due to experiencing domestic abuse from her husband. Maria was introduced to the perpetrator via her brother abroad. They married in 2008 and arrived to the UK a few years later. Maria disclosed that shortly after getting married, her husband became physically, emotionally and verbally abusive. Maria shared that she did not know that her husband had a mental health diagnosis and discovered much later that he has a condition.

Maria disclosed that the worst incident occurred when Maria was not feeling well; she had recently had an operation and was experiencing some side effects. Maria stated that her husband hit her and kicked her in the vaginal area which caused Maria to bleed heavily. Maria said that she was bathing the children and she then collapsed. Maria said that her son pleaded with Maria to call the ambulance. Shortly after this, the police were called and her husband was arrested. The case went to court and the husband was found guilty of common assault and battery. A restraining order was granted for five years. After this, the perpetrator went to live abroad and returned to the UK in 2022.

The Domestic Abuse Safety Officer situated within HM Probation completed a referral to IDVA and to MARAC due to a new incident which took place when the perpetrator had returned to the UK. Maria reported that the perpetrator had waited outside her address until she returned from work that night. Maria said that she asked him to leave, he did not and followed her into the property when she opened the front door. Maria stated that she asked again for him to leave and he told her that he had come to visit the children. Maria stated that it was not a good time as it was their bedtime.

Maria said that she had a male friend who looked after the children while she was at work. She said that the perpetrator realised that her friend was in the house and he became

verbally abusive towards Maria accusing her of having an affair. Maria shared that the perpetrator then went in to the kitchen, took a knife making threats to kill both Maria and her friend while sharpening the knife. Maria said that this is when her friend called the police. Maria reported that the perpetrator had attended her property a few days before claiming to see the children and smashed her mobile causing damage beyond repair.

The police arrested the perpetrator who was put on remand and charged with two counts of breaching the restraining order, two counts of harassment and one count of criminal damage.

High risk factors identified:

- ❖ Threats to kill
- ❖ Jealousy/Control
- ❖ Weapons
- ❖ Escalation
- ❖ Breach of restraining order
- ❖ Stalking

Safeguarding concerns:

Maria confirmed that the children witnessed several incidents when the perpetrator was abusive. CSC had previously been involved and had closed the case.

Intervention and support provided by Advance:

- ❖ IDVA conducted relevant assessments such as initial assessment, DASH risk assessment and explored Maria's needs with her
- ❖ IDVA completed safety planning
- ❖ IDVA advocated at the Multi-Agency Risk Assessment Conference (MARAC) that Children's Social Care needed to be involved due to the child safeguarding issues. This request was granted via the Brent MARAC Chair and the case was reopened with Children's Social Care
- ❖ IDVA assisted Maria with her homeless application
- ❖ IDVA provided Maria with a MARAC Housing Letter and ADVANCE Support Letter
- ❖ IDVA completed referral to Sanctuary Scheme

Multiagency work completed:

- ❖ Maria's allocated IDVA liaised with the Police, Social Services, Health and Housing to ensure a multi-agency response to safeguard Maria and the children
- ❖ IDVA attended meetings with MAPPA, MARAC and professional meetings to advocate for Maria

❖ IDVA also encouraged strong working partnerships with other agencies by ensuring communication was clear and concise particularly in regards to the client's homeless application

Challenges:

The main challenge in this case was receiving a timely response from the housing team at the client's borough of choice. The client was moved a total of 5 times and placed in hotels and caravans which made it difficult for Maria to access local amenities and also added unnecessary pressure on to Maria in an already traumatic situation. Maria was eventually placed in appropriate temporary accommodation out of area with the support of IDVA advocating for the client.

Outcome:

Maria's is now safely living in her borough of choice with her children and looks forward to new opportunities. The perpetrator does not know where Maria is. The perpetrator faces deportation due to being found guilty on several occasions of crimes against Maria and as such is considered a danger to society in the UK.

Reducing the impact of gangs and knives in our community

Case Study – Air Sports Network

FH is a 28-year-old, Muslim male from Albania. He was referred to AIR on the 3 February 2023. He was raised in our fortnightly IOM meeting as someone who could do with a positive intervention to help him take his best steps forward.

Before his last custodial sentence, he had a sever history of mental health challenges. He was well known to the community mental health team and had previously been under an intense medication program to help him manage his mental health troubles. This was presented as a major concern by his Offender manager (OM) as she was present for FH's ups and his mental deterioration. To add to this, he was living in a small 2-bedroom flat with his parents and brother which meant him having to live and sleep in the living room. Culturally he was seen as the problem in the family because of his previous behaviours (caused by mental health challenges) and time spent in prison, as a result his relationship with his parents and sometimes brother was awful. They couldn't really understand what he was going through.

He was referred to us so that he can gain access to a positive male mentor to get him involved in prosocial activities, act as a positive influence to his life and help him make better life decisions. Then support him with Education, training and employment.

I first met with FH on the 14 February through an introduction arranged by his OM. I then arranged for him to come and see me the next day (15th February) to give us time to have a thorough chat and set a plan of engagement.

He came early to that appointment, came across polite and respectful in conversation, but was slightly awkward and didn't really make eye contact, maybe indicating some anxieties. During our initial appointment we gave him instructions and set him the action of registering with a GP, so that he can start working towards getting back on the mental health

medication. He did just that and came back on the 15 to confirm it, which showed competency in him being able to go and independently complete life tasks.

When setting our engagement plan, he was quite adamant that he did not want to partake in any of our health and wellbeing activities, he just wanted support in working on his ETE pursuit. He did say that he may consider joining me in the gym at some point in the future. Before meeting me, he had already made quite a few job applications in the fields of warehouse and delivery work. He had a job with Asda the year prior but cut it short as he said it was too much for him. He told me that he had court fines all amounting to over £2,000. He also wanted to find housing away from his parents because of his terrible relationship with them and living on their couch.

We then found our way into a conversation about railway work because he had made it through 88% of a PTS course. He didn't think he would be able to get a job without completing the course. What he failed to realise is that all he needed was the sentinel card to be able to start working on track, which he said he has at home. This became our first mission to work towards. I gave him a couple of companies to contact and see if they have any roles available. He said this conversation was very encouraging for him and has given him motivation to put more effort into getting a railway role.

Overtime he became more and more comfortable speaking with me and being open in our conversations. We were both football fans and support arsenal, so we would regularly catch up on the progress of our club, which helped in breaking that ice. Additionally, I would help him ease the pressure on his reporting by offering to see him just before or after his probation appointments so that he can kill two birds with one stone. We would also speak a lot about music, the latest UK artists to release projects as well as movies released. FH would come to appointments and tell me about the five aside football he played on a Sunday with some friends that are more of a positive influence than some of his old peers. The ice breaking helped us get to a place where I could address his mental health medication with him. I would remind him that he has already registered with the GP, why have you not spoken with your doctor about the medication? I could see a resistance in his responses about it, then after a while he admitted that he doesn't feel he actually needs it. He would tell me that he is sure the route of all the mental health struggles came from him smoking cannabis which he no longer does and hasn't done since being released from custody. We then spoke about that being more motivation for him to find railway work, not only for financial gain but to keep him away from cannabis. Part of National Rail and any other railway company's policy is that cannabis use is strictly prohibited, and anyone tested positive for it will be let go effective immediately and will not be allowed back on the railway for the next five years.

Although it didn't completely align with probations wishes I chose to place less focus on the medication and more on the railway work and any other training / employment we can work on. I made this decision because FH had presented so well at every appointment we had scheduled and his communication was never a question. I then referred him to another careers coach we work closely with and began to aggressively work towards employment. During his time with me I always tried to encourage him to join me for a gym session, explaining its benefits and how it would further help him mentally. But part of the issue was that he had concerns of entering most areas in Brent because of previous gang ties. So, I offered to meet him at a gym near him to which he accepted and we were able to finally have a physical wellbeing session.

We were making good progress, he managed to get interviews with a warehouse company called Upex in Slough, and an amazon delivery team in Bow. Though they were

unsuccessful, there was a positivity in the progress. After a few weeks of reminding him to contact the railway companies I sent over to him he finally made contact with Coyle Rail who asked him to complete their online application / enrolment form, which he completed on the 6 March 2023. Whilst doing that he still managed to get another interview for a warehouse role in Kingston. But as he was awaiting a response for that role, Coyle Rail got back to him and offered him a part time role to begin with which he was completely ecstatic with and gladly accepted. By the 27 March they had offered him a full-time role which was a very big moment for him. He accepted every shift and bit of over time they offered him and travelled to several locations as well, showing great commitment.

He is now in a place where he is focusing on saving money and find more ways to upscale himself gaining more qualifications on the way.

- His relationship with his family has grown in to a really beautiful place as his family have a lot more faith that he is on a better path, he is able to support financially at home and speak with his parents about how they can progress together.
- He has gone from wanting to look for accommodation elsewhere to being a lot more patient and being happy staying at home and saving more money for now.
- He tells me that he is in the strongest mental space he has been in since he can remember
- Because of his positive progress, he has gone from weekly, to fortnightly and now monthly reporting with probation. He has also gone from a red nominal to amber / green on their risk metric, which is also positive.
- FH has also made a point to spend minimal time with negative peers and more time with the positive people he knows like the guys he plays football with.
- FH also signed up to the gym near him as he sees its benefit on the railway work, his confidence and mental health.

FH consistently shares his gratitude to AIR Network for supporting him into employment as it has really changed his life.

[Reducing vulnerability and increasing safeguarding case study](#) –
Community MARAC / Contextual safeguarding and multiple vulnerabilities –

Case Study: Community MARAC

Mr D a Peabody tenant referred the case to CMARAC following reports of criminal damage to the block which he was living in, constant throwing of concrete blocks at residents and ongoing harassment to tenants in on the estate.

Peabody highlighted that Mr. D posed a risk of harm to himself and others, but the police were reluctant to make an arrest. Peabody contacted the Crisis Team for an urgent assessment, but no response was received from Community Mental Health Team (CMHT). The case was referred to CMARAC for a collaborative approach.

CMARAC confirmed that the case was open to Community Mental Health Team (CHMT). They emailed their concerns regarding Mr. D and CHMT scheduled a home visit. Peabody, police, and CMHT conducted a joint visit, and escalated the case, and took the following actions: they sent a urgent request was sent to the surveyor due to health and safety risks, a Complex Case Conference was organised by Peabody, and

CMARAC received confirmation from the mental health team that Mr D was seen by them and he was in crisis. They planned to revisit and complete a mental health assessment. Following their assessment, the case was escalated to the Approved mental health professionals (AMPH) for a potential in-patient care admission.

In January, the case was discussed on the CMARAC Panel and coordinated actions were agreed upon. The police coordinated with the CMHT/AMPH to support any visits, Peabody send logs to CMARAC and the police, providing reports regarding Mr D with evidence of photos of concrete being thrown out into communal areas.

In March, AMHP conducted a Mental Health Assessment for Mr D and concluded that he had the capacity to make his own decisions. However, his behaviour continued to escalate, and this was a cause for concern. Mr. D's daughter got involved and raised concerns about the support that was available for her father during a mental health crisis.

During the ongoing CMARAC meetings, the following actions were agreed upon and coordinated:

- Follow up with AMPH. The CMHT representative was able to liaise with the AMPH.
- Peabody was to explore housing enforcement options and provide an update at the next meeting.
- CMARAC followed up with the AMPH assessment with senior management.
- Case conferences were organised to have task and finished actions for partners to resolve the complex case.

Outcome of the CMARAC Referral

The actions coordinated by the CMARAC panel had a lengthy process but a positive outcome. Mr D was assessed by two AMPH independent doctors, who found no grounds for detention. Mr D was assigned a mental health case worker.

Mr D was deemed unfit for admission but agreed to take oral medication and engage with Home Treatment Team referred by the CMHT and they maintained weekly visits, Mr D expressed his willingness to take medication and is engaging well with his case worker. Peabody residents were given fire safety advice by the CMARAC London Fire Brigade Representative.

In May, Mr. D signed an Acceptance of Behaviour Agreement (ABA) and committed to collaborating with the Community Mental Health Team (CMHT) to ensure property safety during the decanting process. Peabody carried out the necessary repairs while Mr D was temporarily relocated.

The CMARAC panel monitored the case and given the positive engagement, the case was closed in September 2023.

Reducing Offenders and perpetrators from reoffending

Case Study – IOM

Case study will be provided as an additional appendix (due to length).

Reducing Anti-Social Behaviour

Case Study - BJAG

Mr M, is Brent council tenant, living in chapter road which is a known hotspot for nuisance drugs and anti-social Behaviour. He is register disabled as he suffers from polio from birth.

Has history of substance misuse, drug dealings (cannabis mostly) having constant parties, with loud music and visitors at odd hours. Hence several complaints received from residents, councillors, and MPs.

We received ASB referral from Brent Housing Management in August 2020 and the case was referred the Brent Joint Action Group. To progress the case, we carried out the following actions:

- Community Protection Team (CPT) arranged a welfare visit with the Safer Neighbourhood Police team (SNT), and BHM housing officers. During the visit housing officer was advised to carry out vulnerability assessment, including if there are any medical needs.
- Following on the visit Mr M was warned verbally, offered to be referred to support services including VIA and C-MARAC. Both referrals were made but Mr M did not engage.
- Several police involvements, including execution of warrant of entry in Dec. 2020 and around Feb. 2021 leading discovery of drugs (low levels), knives and an imitation firearm at the address.
- Mr M's parents intervened by sending him back to Africa for 8 months for re-habitation.
- Noise, Nuisance, and ASB continued as soon MR M returned, and the complaints started again.
- Mr M was issued with a warning letter by both the ASB and BHM officers. The SNT also did several visits to remind him of his responsibilities.
- He was then served with ABA, (acceptable Behavioural agreement) by both ASB and BHM as he continued to use his property to carry out ASB and nuisance incidents.
- The ASB team issued him with Community Protection Warning (CPW) with regards to the frequent parties, late and all day visitors using them property for alcohol and drug paraphernalia.
- He was then issued with Community Protection Notice (CPN) when he breached the CPW,
- CPT got the council's prosecution team involved to seek for a closure order as Mr M, seems not to care.
- CPT installed a moveable CCTV on the street to monitor and gather intel of the activities in and around the area, which helped a lot with evidence used in court for the closure order.
- We went to court with over evidence of nuisance and ASB related activities at this property, including videos, photographs, and complaints from residents, councillors and MPs.
- After 2 and half years of intelligence gathering, warnings, police involvement, support service involvement, we obtained a full closure order on the address on the 1 November 2023 with the help of the Prosecution team and the Local Safer Neighbourhood Police team.
- It also important to note that we helped Mr M to approach the council's Single Homelessness Reduction Team to be assessed for a temporary accommodation.
- We have passed all the case bundle to Brent housing Management team to seek for possession of the property.

Appendix 2 – Commissioned Services

Safer Brent Partnership (SBP) Priorities,

- Priority 1: Reducing Domestic and Sexual Abuse
- Priority 2: Reducing the Impact of Gangs and Knives in our Community
- Priority 3: Reducing Vulnerability and Increasing Safeguarding

- Priority 4: Reducing Offenders and Perpetrators from Reoffending
- Priority 5: Reducing Anti-Social Behaviour

Community Safety Commissioned services list

Provider	Services offered	Aligned to SBP priorities	Annual Grant £000
St Giles Trust	Gangs Intervention Programme This programme works with those involved in gangs, to exit gang lifestyle and to provide early intervention to people identified as being on the periphery of gang offending.	2 4	143,645.12 Grant funded
St Giles Trust	Embedded Youth Violence Hospital Project To deliver a service to improve the identification and engagement of young people who present at Northwick Park Hospital as a victim of serious youth violence	2 3	Currently funded through the VRU
Air Network	Mentoring, Sports, and Well-being programme We target our intervention towards those offenders who require the most intensive mentoring and support to help them achieve positive lifestyle changes and stop re-offending. This is built on the IOM model, includes a pre-release prison programme for a smoother transition and increased community support to aid reduced offending and integration.	2 4 5	103,160.00 Grant funded
VIA / ELEV8	Mental Health Outreach Project The project will address issues and initiate help for those with either diagnosed and non-diagnosed mental health conditions and reduce re-offending.	3 5	£45,000 Grant £90,000 Council £135,000.00 Total contract
RISE Mutual	Perpetrator Intervention program , deliver a domestic abuse perpetrator intervention programme with an integrated victim support service. The programme will aid an increase in motivation for change, supporting the service user to reduce and eliminate repeat abuse	1 4	£97,552.00 Grant funded
Nia	Exit Sex Working , Specialist outreach worker to support women engaged in on and off street level sex work to exit. Completed by a co-ordinated care planning approach to address the barriers to exiting sex work and support the women to access appropriate services.	1 3 4 5	£52,280.00 Council funded

Advance	Domestic Abuse Support service , delivers front line domestic abuse support to both male and female victims/survivors of domestic abuse aged 4 and over. They provide support and advice around crisis intervention, risk management, safety planning...	1	£456,450.00 Council funded
Advance – Chrysalis	One stop shop , offers a safe drop-in service, providing support and information in one place, for women, men and children experiencing domestic abuse and related issues such as harassment, stalking, forced marriage, 'honour' based violence.	1	Included in the above
Youth Justice Service	Triage Worker role , Early Interventions Officers within YOS to offer assessment and preventative provision to young people who would otherwise be likely to receive a criminal justice disposal.	3 4	£58231.81. Grant funded

Appendix 3: Abbreviations

EVVP	Exploitation Violence and Vulnerability Panel
MOPAC	Mayor's Office for Policing and Crime
SBP	Safer Brent Partnership
BAME	Black, Asian and Minority Ethnic
VAWG	Violence Against Women and Girls
DA	Domestic Abuse
FGM	Female Genital Mutilation
FM	Forced Marriage
IDVA	Independent Domestic Violence Advisor
PRU	Pupil Referral Unit
YJS	Youth Justice Service
WDP	Westminster Drug Project
CMARAC	Community Multi Agency Risk Assessment Conference
CP	Child Protection
LAC	Looked After Child
MARAC	Multi Agency Risk Assessment Conference
DA Offence VWI	Domestic Abuse Offence violence with injury
BJAG	Brent Joint Action Group
IOM	Integrated Offender Management