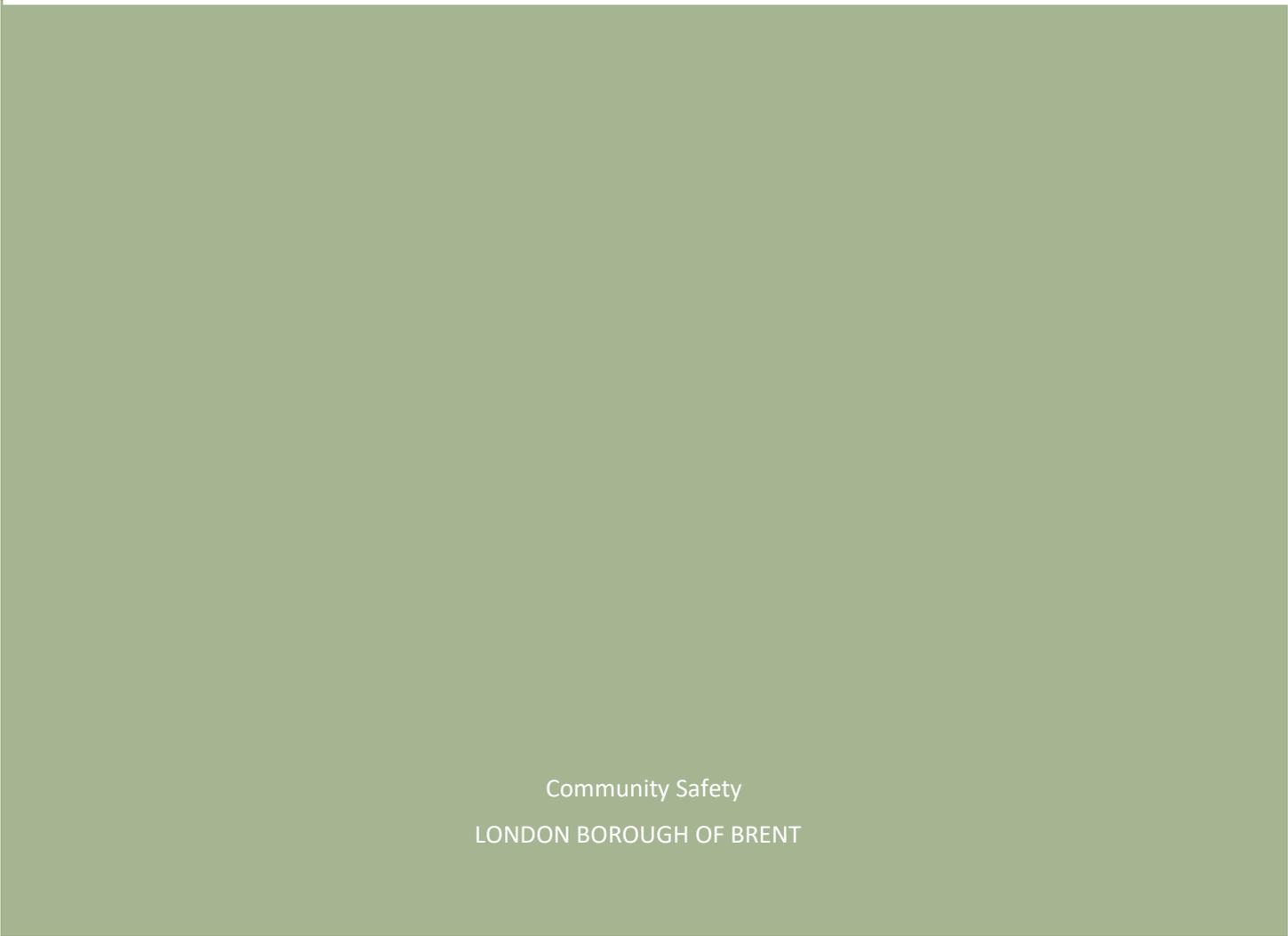




SAFER BRENT



PARTNERSHIP ANNUAL REPORT 2021 - 2022



Community Safety
LONDON BOROUGH OF BRENT

DRAFT

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Foreword by Carolyn Downs, Chair of the Safer Brent Partnership and Chief Executive of Brent Council.

Welcome to the 2021/22 edition of the Safer Brent Partnership Annual Report

I would firstly like to thank the contribution of the partnership and the work undertaken this year to further safeguard those most vulnerable and the targeted support with enforcement to reduce crime and reoffending.

The challenges we have faced this year are evident within the report, we also recognise that many people across our community have been affected by the last year and they are facing many challenges post pandemic as we return to new ways of working and living together.

However, there is a clear focus on the innovative approaches and commitment to achieve change and improve outcomes for all.

Thank you in advance for taking the time to read the 2021/22 Safer Brent Partnership Annual Report. We hope you are able to recognise that as a borough we ensure that during difficult and challenging times, we are there to help and support. Targeting and sharing our resources to maximise the impact across our community.

The risk of crime increasing was a key factor of concern across 2021/22 and the Annual report outlines some of the approaches we developed locally and with partners to help reduce risk, increase safeguarding, support those willing to change and ensure that crime remained low. The 2021/22 Performance summary highlights the achievement in reductions across all serious crime types, with the exception of wider recorded crime.

Brent has always been prepared to challenge and take action against those who cause harm to our residents and visitors. There is clear recognition that this year our momentum did not wane, as we jointly used enforcement powers and tools alongside wider support programmes to reduce offending, reoffending and will continue with this approach to ensure our borough is safe for all those who live and visit.

1. Background

- 1.1 Brent is a multi-cultural and vibrant North West London Borough with around 339,800 people living within Brent (the 5th largest population among London boroughs)¹. As of the previous census data (2011), about 53% of Brent residents were born outside of the UK and over 149 languages are spoken. Around 65% of residents are from Black, Asian and Minority Ethnic (BAME) backgrounds and Brent is home to 66,000 EU citizens.
- 1.2 According to 2021 Census First Release, in 2022, Brent has a younger age profile when compared with England & 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.
- 1.3 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 skill levels remain key challenges for Brent, as does the low participation of women in the labour market, primarily looking after the family and home (Igs-research base 2019-2040 new regeneration - inclusive growth strategy).
- 1.4 The Safer Brent Partnership (SBP) is the multi-agency strategic group that oversees our approach to reducing crime and antisocial behaviour. It is made up of representatives from multiple agencies including the London Borough of Brent, Metropolitan Police, London Fire Brigade, Health, National Probation Service, Community Rehabilitation Company, Voluntary Services and Victim Support. The SBP also works with other groups such as the Safeguarding Adults Board, the Brent Safeguarding Children Forum, and the Health and Wellbeing Board.
- 1.5 The SBP aims to ensure that our community can thrive and live with less fear of crime, with 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. The focus of the work is intelligence-led, evidence-based, identifying real issues and taking a problem solving approach to reducing crime.
- 1.6 Each year the SBP reviews and agrees a set of local priorities for the upcoming year in line with the 2018-2021 (extended to 2022) Community Safety Strategy. The priorities 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
- 1.7 Throughout the year the local Safer Neighbourhood Board (SNB) delivered in Brent. SNBs have been set up in every London borough with the support of the Mayor's Office of Police and Crime (MOPAC). Their aim is to bring police and communities together to decide on local policing and crime priorities whilst solving problematic issues collaboratively. They are expected to ensure that the public are involved in a wide range of community safety decisions. Additionally, MOPAC has made £1m available for Safer Neighbourhood Boards to fund projects that will help cut neighbourhood crimes and boost public confidence.

¹ [Brent 2021 Census First Release](#)

2. 2021/22 Performance

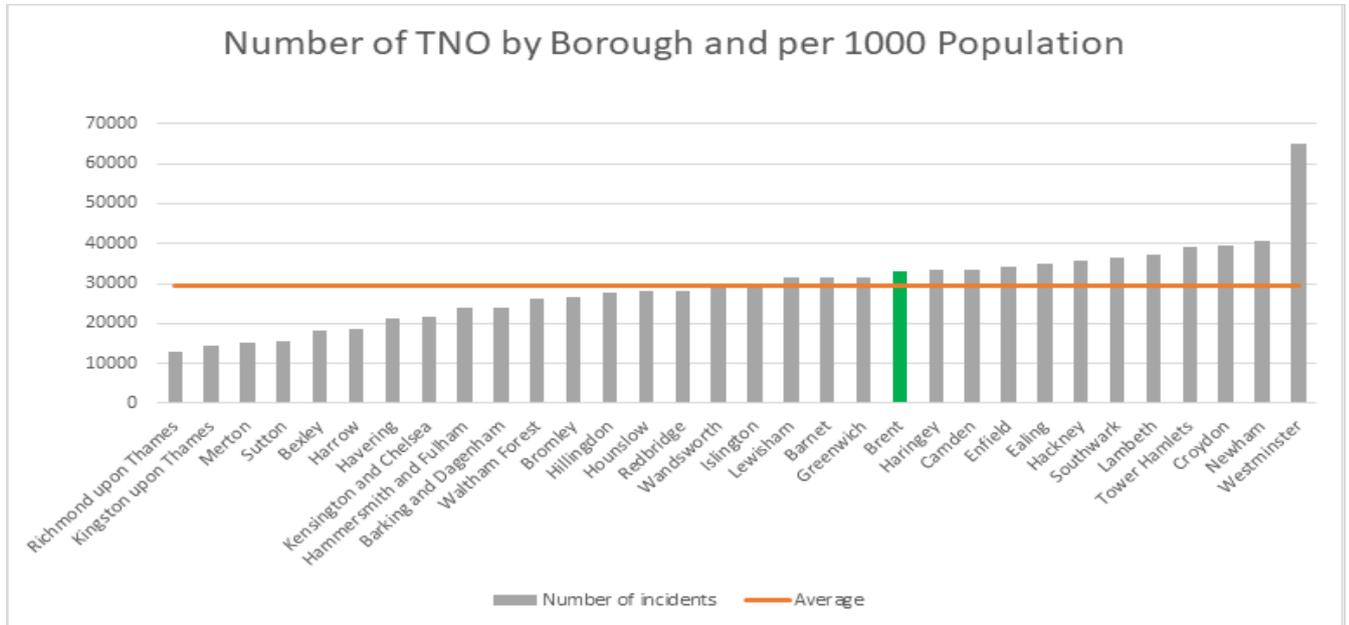
2.1 Performance Summary

Below is a summary of key outcomes as part of the Safer Brent Community Safety Strategy 2018 to 2022.

Priority	Measure	Reduction and Collection Method	Baseline 2019/20 outturn	2020/21	2021/22	RAG
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	91.3 crimes per 1,000	83.9 crimes per 1,000.	88.1 crimes per 1,000	London Borough Average 82.0 crimes per 1000. Lower than baseline outturn
Reducing Gang Related Offending	Reduce the number of lethal-barrelled gun discharges	All recorded lethal barrel gun discharges in the borough reported to Brent Police	8	24	21	
Reducing Anti-Social Behaviour	Reduce the number of calls to the police for ASB	All calls to Brent Police which have been flagged as ASB related (personal, nuisance and environmental)	55	50	35	
Reducing Violence and Vulnerabilities	Reduce the number of Violence with Injury Domestic abuse offences	All Brent 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	870	865	859	
Reducing Acquisitive Offending	Reduce the number of personal robberies	All Brent Police recorded personal robbery offences	1366	840	807	
Reducing Acquisitive offending	Reduce the number of knife related robberies	All Brent Police recorded personal robbery offences with a knife crime flag	362	179	122	
Reducing Acquisitive offending	Reduce the number of residential burglaries	All Brent Police recorded residential burglaries	2093	1559	1521	

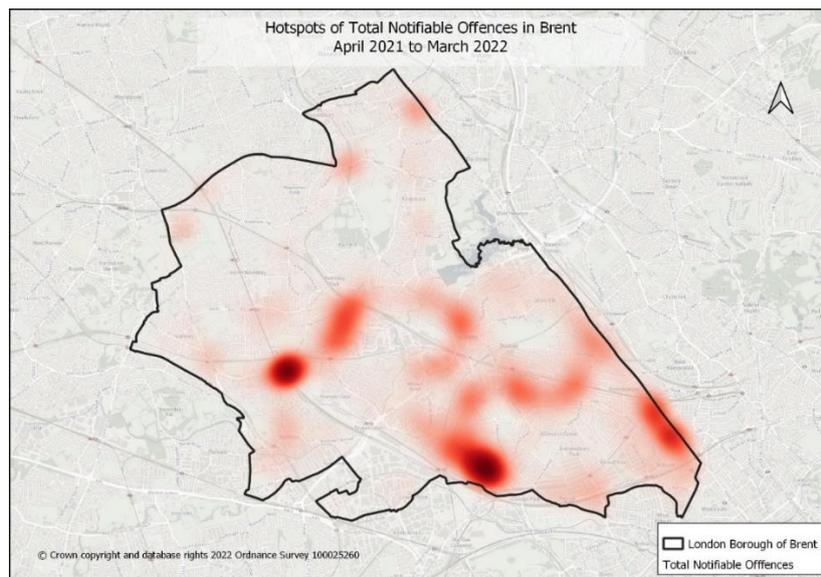
2.2 Total Notifiable Offences (TNO) in Brent

2.3 Brent is slightly above the London average for total notifiable offences per 1000 population. However, offences per 1000 have decreased significantly compared 2019/20 baseline with 2021/22.

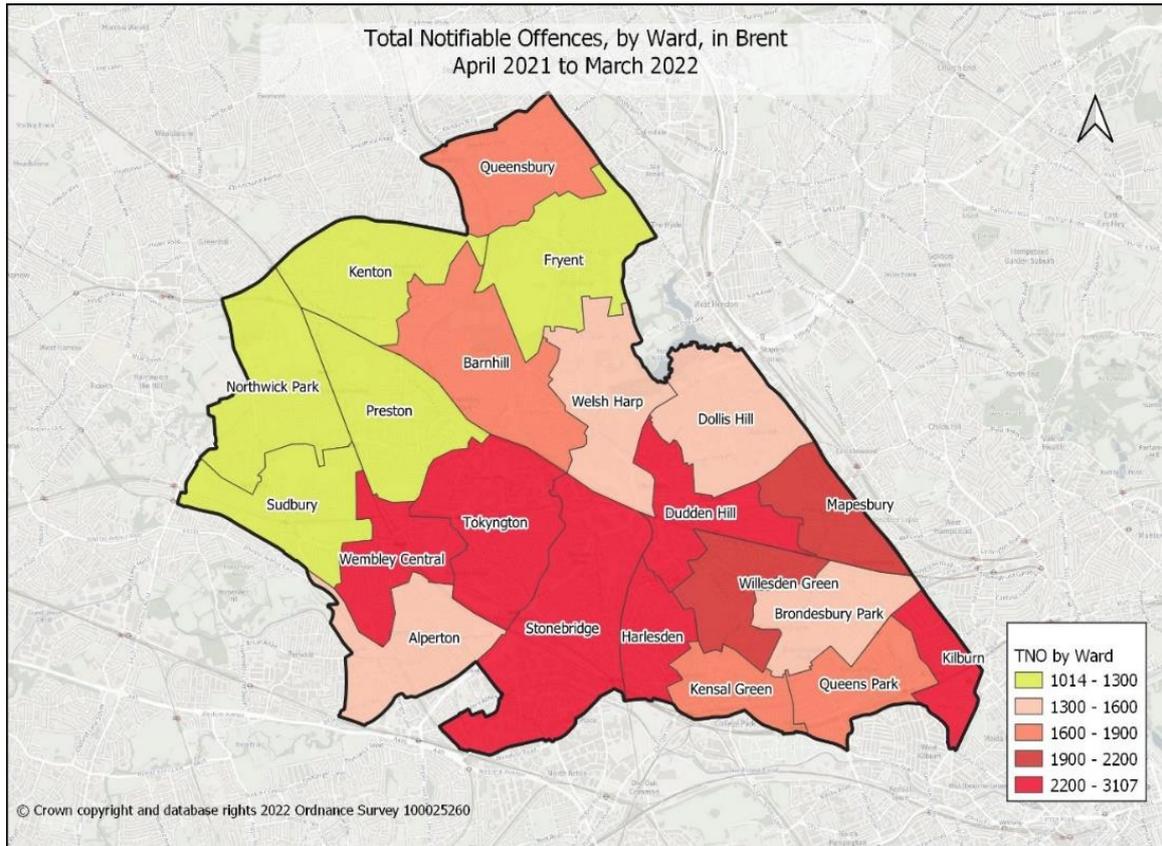


All London Boroughs saw an increase in Total Notifiable Offences throughout much of 2021/22.

2.4 Hotspot areas are largely unchanged from 2020/21. Hotspots are often reflective of areas that have high levels of gang activity and deprivation – this applies to South Kilburn and Harlesden. Other areas are crime hotspots due to high levels of footfall – Wembley High Road and Willesden High Road.



2.5 The below map highlights TNO at ward level in 2021/22.



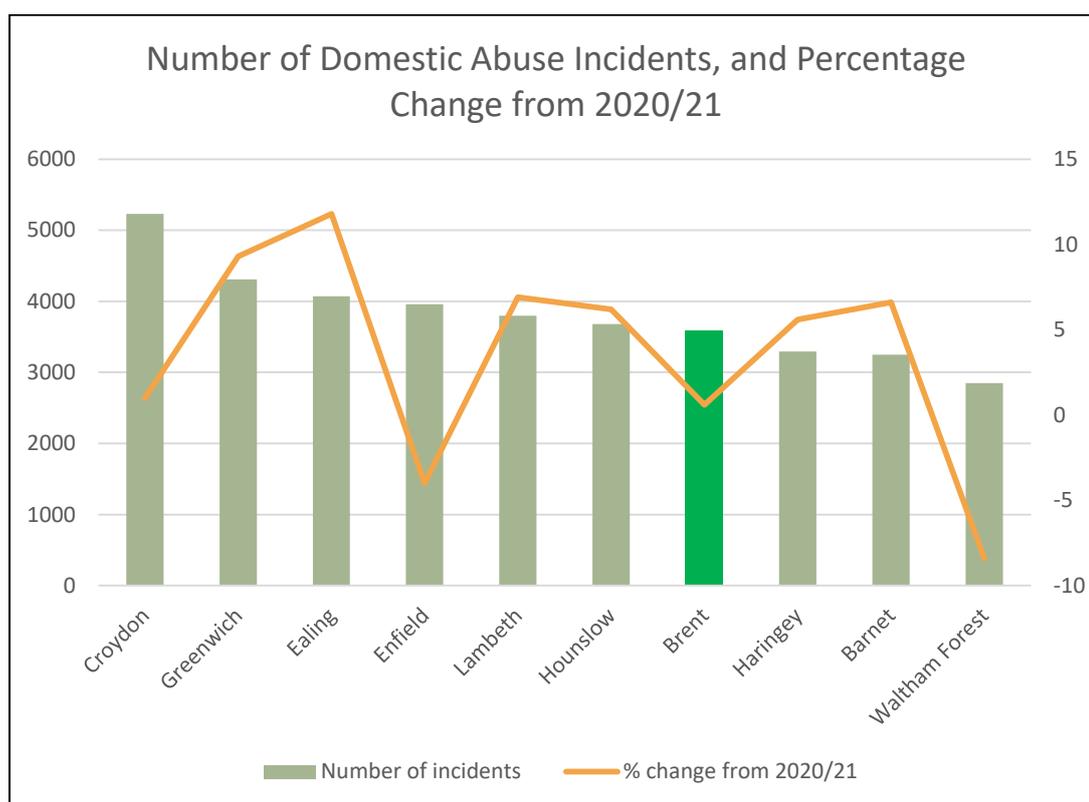
Ward	% of Total TNO
Stonebridge	9.4
Harlesden	8.9
Tokynnton	8.1
Wembley Central	7.4
Dudden Hill	6.8
Kilburn	6.7
Mapesbury	6.1
Willesden Green	5.9
Kensal Green	5.7
Queens Park	5.1
Queensbury	5.1
Barnhill	5.0
Brondesbury Park	4.8
Dollis Hill	4.7
Alperton	4.6
Welsh Harp	4.5
Preston	3.9
Sudbury	3.8
Northwick Park	3.3
Fryent	3.2
Kenton	3.1

Please note new ward boundaries have replaced the above, see linked pages – [Local Government Boundary Commission for England Consultation Portal \(lgbce.org.uk\)](#)
To find your ward click link - [Brent Council](#)

3 Priority : Reducing Domestic and Sexual Abuse

[Why it remains a priority?](#)

- 3.1 The commitment of the Safer Brent Partnership outlined in the Community Safety Strategy (2018-2022) to address all forms of domestic and sexual violence, with a focus on forms of violence that disproportionately affect women and girls incorporating, stalking, prostitution, Female Genital Mutilation (FGM), Honour-Based Violence (HBV), faith-based abuse, Forced Marriage (FM) and human trafficking.
- 3.2 Brent had the seventh highest number of domestic abuse incidents in comparison to our most similar boroughs in 2021/22. Only one of these boroughs saw a reduction in domestic abuse offences.



3.3 Further impact data is outlined below

[Key headlines for 2021/22](#)

3.4 **Awareness raising** Domestic Abuse (DA) and Violence Against Women and Girls (VAWG) to increase a co-ordinated response:

- 3.5 The Community Safety Team worked alongside the Communications Team at Brent Council to deliver a range of communication and promotion **campaigns across the year** highlighting DA and VAWG during key periods. During the 16 days of activism - to raise awareness of these issues. This included;
- A video of key partners signing the White Ribbon Promise.
 - The 16 day calendar of local and national activities promoted across the borough.

- 4 VAWG Webinars were delivered covering, survivors voices, coercive control, faith based abuse and prostitution.
- A domestic abuse pack was provided to schools through the Children and Young People’s Department (CYP)
- A domestic abuse champion promotional video was published on 10th December to mark the end of the 16 days of action.
- Brent professionals and residents were encouraged to sign the White Ribbon Promise to never commit, excuse or remain silent about male violence against women.

3.6 Community Safety supported the work of the Gender Equality Network (Internal working group) to deliver a week of face to face, as well as virtual events to celebrate **International Women’s Day 2022**. These events included our annual International Women’s Day panel with empowering keynote speakers, a book club session, White Ribbon Making, a candlelit vigil to commemorate lives lost due to VAWG and more.

3.7 The locally commissioned domestic abuse support service, ADVANCE delivered training sessions on Domestic Abuse and MARAC (Multi-Agency Risk Assessment Conference) 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 Police, Housing and Healthcare professionals. In 2021/22, **204 professionals across Brent accessed specialist-training programmes** delivered by Advance.

3.8 There have been activities over the course of the year to raise awareness on women’s safety issues and obtain community feedback. In November 2021, the council held a **‘Time to Talk’ about women’s safety event**, where 85 people joined the online only event to share their experiences and views on how we can work together to make Brent a safer place for women and girls covering topics such as; street safety, online safety, relationships and education for all.

3.9 In January 2022, the Community Safety Team facilitated a **virtual VAWG workshop** attended by various Brent-based agencies, Schools / Education, health (CNWL), Police and voluntary sector partners. The workshop explored local VAWG themes, commitments, aspirations, and challenges that Brent currently faces. Brent partners discussed various aspects of VAWG in Brent, including prevention, survivor provision, pursuing perpetrators and partnership delivery.

3.10 **Community ‘Walk and Talk’ events** - Working in partnership with councillors, the voluntary and community sector, the MET Police, our local safer neighbourhood and town centre officers, we delivered a number of successful walkabouts locally with members of the public. This provided the opportunity to highlight areas of concern, share feedback in the local area and build relationships with the community.

3.11 Brent Council introduced its local commitment to businesses to support the delivery on the Mayor of London’s, **Women’s Night Safety Charter**. Working in partnership with local night-time economy venues to identify ways to increase safety of women across the borough. Offering free bespoke vulnerability training to staff within public venues such as restaurants, bars, hotels and late night eateries. The training equipped them with practical tools and resources to support any vulnerable service users, but in particular young women and girls.

3.12 The Community Safety Team continued to produce a **monthly VAWG Newsletter** for local professionals working in the VAWG sector. The newsletter is also made

available to those who do not work in the VAWG sector, but who may need to understand VAWG within the context of their work. The newsletter was launched in April 2020 and contains national and local updates, training and employment opportunities as well as a monthly spotlight on different aspects of VAWG. Spotlights have included sexual abuse, stalking, economic abuse, harmful practices and prostitution. The publication is well received with **over 150 people** on the distribution list and who also re-send on to their networks. This is also an opportunity to show case local events and training opportunity.

3.13 **Supporting victims of DA and VAWG:**

- 3.14 Brent Council commission ADVANCE Charity to provide specialist support to Victim, survivors of DA. ([Home - Advance Charity](#)) Although Domestic abuse victims significantly are female and the crime is gendered in its nature. Male victims of abuse were also offered support and couples in same sex relationships. The impact of this service is outlined in section 3.3 Impact.
- 3.15 Brent Housing Needs, **Domestic Abuse Housing Alliance (DAHA) accredited**. The accreditation recognises a national standard in support provided to victims of domestic abuse by housing providers, making Brent one of the first local authorities in the country to achieve this status. In 2022 the team have increased capacity with the recruitment of an additional Domestic Abuse Housing Officer in order to support the DA Housing Team to manage the high volume of DA referrals. In addition, Housing Needs will be supporting Brent Housing Management to achieve DAHA accreditation
- 3.16 Brent Council has retained 25 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.
- 3.17 The Brent Family Solutions team continues to deliver the **Freedom Programme**; a domestic abuse support course, designed for women as survivors of domestic abuse and those who are currently experiencing domestic abuse. During the reporting period 143 referrals were made into the programme resulting in 74 service users being enrolled.
- 3.18 Brent Council and partners have continued to deliver the **Chrysalis advice centre**; a one stop shop and drop in centre operating half day per week, offering specialist multi-agency support. The aim has been to build trust, to encourage earlier reporting and use a multi-agency approach to assist survivors and professionals to navigate the system more quickly and effectively, thereby increasing the effectiveness of interventions to support a safe exit.
- 3.19 Brent has also adopted the evidence-based **IRIS model**, funded by the Violence Reduction Unit until summer 2022. Being delivered in a blended approach in partnership between IRISi, ADVANCE, the Asian Women's Resource Centre and the Clinical Commissioning Group (CCG), this project aims to support clinicians in general practice (GPs) to recognise and respond to their patients affected by domestic violence and abuse.

3.20 **Supporting children and young people affected by Domestic Abuse:**

3.21 The council continues to commission a **specialist Children and Young Persons Domestic Abuse Worker**, co-located with Children's Social Care staff to deliver specialist support to school-aged children who have witnessed or experienced domestic abuse. In the year March 2021 – April 2022, Advance received a total of 79 cases for children and young people. Indirectly supported 130 children where the service user (non-abusive parent) was accessing their service.

3.22 Community Safety continue to oversee and ensure collaborative work between providers of Child Sexual Exploitation and Child Criminal Exploitation related support through the **Exploitation, Violence and Vulnerability Program**. This takes place on a fortnightly basis to review cases in a multi-agency forum taking into consideration any contextual safeguarding factors.

3.23 2021/22 **Global Thinking; a diversionary project for young women and girls** affected by gender based violence, exploitation and youth violence. This project is delivered as a partnership between Young Brent Foundation, Start Easy and Plias Resettlement and supports young women and girls (aged 10 – 25) through group work and 1-1 support. Completed an independent review of the impact of service delivery and achieving outcomes. The programme initially aimed to engage a minimum of 45 clients over a 16-month period (1st March 2020 to 30th June 2021). The contract was subsequently extended and as of 19 January 2022 had supported 76 young women.

During the period (Apr 21 – March 22):

48 referrals received for young women and girls

93 professionals, parents and young people have accessed Global Thinking training since July 2020. This training covers issues related to gender based violence and exploitation among young women and girls.

3.24 In addition, during this period Plias Resettlement secured funding from the London VAWG Consortium to deliver the Phoenix (P&Act) Project, providing a free confidential service to help end violence and other harmful practices against Black, Asian and minority ethnic (BAME) women and girls in North and West London. The project was set up in March 2020, they have received 41 Brent referrals since the project was set up.

3.25 **Diverted and engaged perpetrators of Domestic Abuse to reduce risk and to move on:**

3.26 RISE Mutual deliver out 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.

3.27 The **CIFA (Culturally Integrated Family Approach)** delivered by Rise Mutual, Brent Council partnered with Barnet and Enfield Council's the delivery of the perpetrator programme. The CIFA scheme provides tailored services for minority communities through a focused, coordinated family and culturally sensitive, community approach. During 2021 36 clients received support alongside the perpetrator intervention programme.

3.28 Community Safety continue to engage perpetrators through the **Exploitation, Violence & Vulnerability Programme (EVVP)** utilising the commissioned providers. A panel sits every 2 weeks to review cases and identify the most appropriate diversionary support through these providers. Further work in relation to healthy relationships and emotional wellbeing have been highlighted over the course of this reporting period with additional support in this area offered to clients.

3.29 **Increased awareness of FGM and strengthened pathways for support:**

3.30 Brent continues to operate the Hibiscus Clinic at Wembley Centre for Health, a FGM clinic for non-pregnant women over the age of 18. The service, provided by an all-female team in a sensitive and non-judgemental environment, include: general information, physical assessment and treatment, emotional support and counselling, access to FGM Health Advocates and referrals to specialist consultants, if needed.

3.31 During 2020/21 a multi-agency working group produced a 7-minute briefing on Female Genital Mutilation for Brent professionals. The group was coordinated by Brent Community Safety and had representatives from Brent Council, Public Health, North West London CCG, Brent Safeguarding Children and Adults partnerships, VAWG specialist agencies and local voluntary sector partners. The tool is intended to be used as a refresher for all professionals who have already had some formal training on FGM.

3.32 The training has been delivered across Health Partnerships and has been incorporated in to the Public Health 'Make Every Contact Count' safety messages and training programmes, **7 sessions reaching 96 individuals in 2021/22** were delivered with more agencies directly accessing the briefing. To download this briefing [click here](#) for more information view [Brent Local Safeguarding Children Board - Female Genital Mutilation \(brentsafeguardingpartnerships.uk\)](#)

FORWARD
FORWARD provides advice, one-to-one and group support, coffee mornings and signposting to specialist services for women and men in English, Arabic, Somali and French. They can answer questions about FGM, other harmful practices, and other forms of domestic and sexual violence.
• Phone: 0208 960 4000 / 07834 168 141
• Email: support@forwarduk.org.uk
• Website: www.forwarduk.org.uk

FGM Clinics
National FGM Support Clinics are community-based clinics that offer a range of support services for non-pregnant women with FGM, aged 18 or older.
The services, provided by an all-female team in a sensitive and non-judgemental environment, include: general information, physical assessment and treatment, emotional support and counselling, access to FGM Health Advocates and referrals to specialist consultants, if needed. Find your local clinic [here](#)

Call the **Brent MASH consultation line** - 02089372228, consult your safeguarding lead or refer direct to the **Brent Family Front Door** on 02089374300

All regulated professionals in health, social care and teachers in England & Wales have a **mandatory duty** to report 'known' FGM cases in under 18s to the police. Find out more [here](#). Call **101** to make a report or **999** if a child is in immediate danger

For patients with FGM, **health professionals** must report data to **NHS digital** and **FGM-IS**. **FGM-IS** is part of the **NHS Spine** and is a requirement for NHS staff to share information related to FGM. The FGM-IS contains an indicator on the SCRs that a girl (under 18) has a family history of FGM.

Practitioners working directly with families, including social workers, can enhance their safeguarding response by:
- Asking about FGM in all relevant assessments and consider the **FGM Risk Assessment Tool Kit** to support their work.
- Use the **FGM Prevalence Map** to plan assessments.
- Gather **views** of both parents regarding FGM along with exploring family history and travel plans.
- Offer to refer female adults to a **FGM Clinic**.
- Educate the family about the health consequences of FGM and the law in the UK.

Worried how the conversation may go?
Check out the **FGM Direct Work Tool Kit**
Find out more here:
• **Home Office Guidance**
• **National FGM Centre**
• **FGM Specialist Network**
• **Home Office Resource Pack**
• **Men Speak Out Report**

Female genital mutilation (FGM) involves partial or total removal of the external female genitalia, or other injury to female genitalia for non-medical reasons. Over **200 million women and girls worldwide** have undergone FGM in over 40 countries including in Africa, Asia and the Middle East. With migration, this practice has become a **global health issue** and women and girls from FGM affected communities in Europe, America and other countries may be at risk of undergoing this practice. See [here](#) for up to date information on worldwide prevalence rates.
The procedure may be carried out shortly after birth, during childhood or adolescence, just before marriage or during a woman's first pregnancy.
FGM may be linked to forced marriage and other forms of so called 'honour' based violence. **It is not required by any religion.**
FGM is **child abuse** and a form of **violence against women and girls**. It has no health benefits. **Immediate and long term health consequences** include severe pain and blood loss, shock, mental health problems, complications in childbirth, and/or death. FGM may happen to girls in the UK as well as overseas. Girls of school age subjected to FGM overseas are likely to be taken abroad (often to the family's country of origin) at the start of the school holidays, particularly in the summer, allowing sufficient time to recover before returning to school.

FGM is **illegal** in England & Wales, as amended by the **Serious Crime Act 2015**. The **Female Genital Mutilation Act 2003** now includes: an offence of failing to protect a girl from the risk of FGM, **Extra-territorial jurisdiction** over offences of FGM committed abroad by UK nationals and those habitually resident in the UK, **lifelong anonymity** for victims of FGM, **FGM Protection Orders** which can be used to protect girls at risk, and a **mandatory reporting duty** which requires professionals to report 'known' cases of FGM in under 18s to the police.

The **FGM Enhanced Dataset** is data collected by healthcare providers in England, including **acute hospital providers, mental health providers and GP practices**. There were **6,590** individual women and girls who had an attendance where FGM was identified between April 2019 - March 2020, **290** of which were within Brent. These accounted for **11,995 total attendances** reported at NHS trusts and GP practices where FGM was identified, **1,405** of which were in Brent, which was the highest recording borough in this period.

The **FGM Enhanced Dataset** opened in 2015. Between April 2015 - March 2020, information was reported by NHS trusts and GP practices about **24,420** individual women and girls, who had a total of **52,050** attendances where FGM was identified.

WHERE TO REFER?
1. **BACKGROUND**
2. **THE LAW**
3. **PREVALENCE**
4. **RISK INDICATORS**
5. **TIPS FOR PROFESSIONALS**
6. **WHAT TO DO?**

Female Genital Mutilation (FGM)

FORWARD Safeguarding Adults in Brent Safeguarding Children in Brent Brent
Version 1: May 2021

3.33 Helping those to exit from sexual exploitation, human trafficking, and prostitution:

3.34 **The Nia Project** throughout this period continues to deliver non-judgemental support and advocacy to people involved in prostitution. As of March 2022, the Nia Project was supporting 38 service users. Their weekly outreach night-time van has also proven to be a valuable resource. Many women who are unable to engage with the service during the day, approach the van when it is operating at night, as this is when they are on the streets.

3.35 **West London Rape Crisis via the Women and Girls Network** continue to provide Independent Sexual Violence Advisor (ISVA) provision for victims of sexual abuse in Brent. Brent is seeking to commission our own ISVA service once allocation of the grant funding is confirmed

3.36 Brent Council have built links with other providers of sexual abuse services including The Survivor's Trust which is the largest network of organisations delivering rape, sexual violence and sexual abuse counselling and support services within the UK.

3.37 Domestic Homicide Reviews (DHR)

3.38 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.

3.39 The Safer Brent (SBP) Partnership has the statutory responsibility to conduct the DHR process for any Domestic Homicide. Local areas are expected to assist all those involved in the review process in identifying the lessons that can be learned with a view to preventing future homicides and violence. The SBP is proactively involved in ensuring partners deliver against recommendations identified by the review panel. The Chairperson with the panel sets the parameters of the investigation and identifies with those agencies and individuals they wish to question. The SBP monitor the process and sign off the final report

3.40 Learning from fatalities

3.41 Brent Council continues to use Domestic Homicide Reviews as an opportunity to improve local service delivery. The essence of the reviews is to establish how well the agencies worked both independently and together and to examine what lessons can be learnt for the future. Therefore, we work together collating common themes such as risk management, information sharing, and multi-agency working to improve and where possible, prevent future incidents.

To date, Brent has initiated two further reviews of fatalities that took place in the borough. These began during 2021-22, one has since been published on the Brent Council website. All published DHR's can be found [here](#)

- 3.42 Key lessons learned- "**Elena**, a Brent resident". The most significant learning relates to the ability of professionals to identify indicators of domestic violence and abuse and take appropriate action; particularly in a Health and Children's Social Care setting. This should include making attempts to speak to an individual, alone, if possible. This is not 'new' learning, rather, it repeats a consistent message from previous reviews: that staff need to be trained and existing policies and procedures followed.
- 3.43 Further learning relates to multi-agency working and case closure. The Review panel identified examples where agencies did not communicate clearly or did not keep adequate records. The Review Panel, in this particular review identified potential barriers to her seeking help. Locally and nationally, the Review Panel has therefore recommended that further work is undertaken to meet the needs of EEA nationals subject to domestic violence and abuse.
- 3.44 While this review identified extensive learning, it is also important to note there were multiple examples of good practice. This included a number of professionals making safeguarding referrals, Brent CYP also responded promptly to safeguarding concerns. Some agencies also asked about translation services, and when requested were provided translation.
- 3.45 Increasing our support and reach into frontline community services has been strengthened throughout the year. Community Safety have worked closely in partnership with Victim Support, Asian Women's Resource Centre, Eastern European Advocacy Service run by Refuge, Women and Girl's Network and Galop, to provide coordinated support to survivors of domestic abuse.
- 3.46 The Brent **Domestic Abuse - Multi-Agency Risk Assessment Conference (DA MARAC)**
- 3.47 The DA MARAC continues to be chaired by the Metropolitan Police and coordinated by ADVANCE. The DA MARAC steering group meets quarterly to allow for monitoring and evaluation of the DA MARAC process and outcomes. Following independent specialist review undertaken by SafeLives, in November 2021. The recommendations to enhance the DA MARAC delivery was incorporated into the local Action Plan aligned with SafeLives 10 Principles to run an effective DA MARAC. This covers principles such as; identification, information sharing, equality and governance.
- 3.48 The Domestic Abuse MARAC continues to experience increasing case numbers the Brent DA MARAC has discussed an average of 25-28 high risk cases of domestic abuse, our virtual meetings - every fortnight, have ensured a high attendance of partners with clear contributions to reduced risk. The number of cases listed is still above recommended levels
- 3.49 The Community Safety team continue to deliver several strategic partnership groups to ensure continued improvements to the operational management of the provision of VAWG services across the borough. This is provided through a coordinated, multi-agency and intelligence led, evidenced based approach. This includes the VAWG Forum, VAWG Delivery Group, DA MARAC Steering Group, and London VAWG Coordinators Meeting.

3.50 The Domestic Abuse Act 2021

3.51 The Domestic Abuse Act places an additional duty upon the local authority to which we created a Domestic Abuse Act Officer post to support with the implementation and requirements of the act. Following a period of recruitment, the officer now in post has been actively supporting departments. Meetings have been held with Children’s Services operational management & the Domestic Abuse Housing Manager regarding compliance in relation to their respective departments. Reports for Children’s Services, Adult Social Care, Community Safety and Housing have been compiled with key information from the Act to be observed and/or implemented.

3.52 Community Safety and VAWG partners are implementing numerous changes to service provision in response to the ascension of the Domestic Abuse Act. The Act became law in April 2021, [Domestic Abuse Act 2021 \(legislation.gov.uk\)](https://legislation.gov.uk)

3.53 Refuge contracts were revised in 2021 and new services were commissioned.

The Impact

3.54 Domestic Abuse Offences

Brent has seen an increase in domestic abuse offences in 2021/22, but a decrease in domestic abuse offences with injury to the victim. This may highlight that victim survivors are reporting earlier.

Brent	2021/22	2020/21	% Change
Domestic Abuse Offences	3581	3551	0.01%
Domestic Abuse With Injury Offences	859	868	-1.0%

All London	2021/22	2020/21	% Change
Domestic Abuse Offences	97423	94524	3.01%
Domestic Abuse With Injury Offences	23104	23311	-0.89%

3.55 Domestic Abuse offences have increased across London when comparing 2021/22 with 2020/21. However, offences have decreased by slightly more in Brent.

3.56 Offences where the victim has sustained an injury have decreased both in Brent and London but by slightly more in Brent.

3.57 Sexual Offence

Brent	2021/22	2020/21	% Change
Sexual Offences	719	601	19.8 %

Rape Offences	273	245	11.4%
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All London	2021/22	2020/21	% Change
Sexual Offences	25125	18655	34.7 %
Rape Offences	9295	7494	24.0%

3.58 We have seen an increase in sexual offences & rape reported in Brent as well as London as a whole. The increase is twofold- firstly as the restrictions lifted - people returned back to normal social activities – in which contributed to a rise in all types of crime including sexual offences. Secondly, improvements in reporting channels such as via third parties (GP’s, Health & Schools) have been the basis of the increases. Our police partners envisage that any rises over the next few years will be within 5-10% increase.

3.59 Just prior to the reporting period, we know that the tragic incidents involving the sexual assaults and tragic deaths of Nicole Henry, Bibaa Smallman and Sarah Everard, increased awareness of Violence Against Women and Girls, and may have encouraged people to report. In addition, people may have been encouraged to report offences that had taken place in previous years. And Police record the incident in the year it was reported to them, which could also have an impact on recorded figures.

3.60 Advance IDVA and Family Support Services

- 1104 referrals to ADVANCE IDVA and Family Support services from April 2021- March 2022.95% of survivors who feel safer after using the service compared with intake
- 95% of survivors reported an improved quality of life after using the services
- 94% of service users whose risk reduced during and after using the services.
- 91% reported enhanced sense of control/agency around sex and relationships at exit
- 93% of survivors reporting positive health outcomes (improved physical, mental & emotional health, improved sexual health) at exit
- 91% reported positive outcomes in criminal and civil justice after accessing services

3.55 Chrysalis advice centre and one stop shop

- 256 individuals have been supported by the Chrysalis Advice Centre
- 330 sessions with professionals have been delivered
- 66 clients reported English as their first language, 78 clients reported requiring an interpreter.
- 77.5% 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)

3.56 IRIS - Specialist Health based IDVAs

- As of December 2021 all 54 GP Practices in Brent have been contacted and offered intervention. Overall, 12 fully trained practices and 8 partially trained practices, 80% of the VRU (Violence Reduction Unit) target for fully trained practices achieved
- Decrease in GP consultations due to potential confidence in referring as referrals are higher. In the evaluation questionnaires, all participants indicated an increased knowledge in all aspects of domestic violence and abuse.
- Trends identified: Ongoing multiple types of abuse being experienced by patients referred, Identified women with physical illnesses, PTSD, anxiety depression, Bipolar, panic attacks, Majority referral identified as BME.

3.57 Domestic Abuse MARAC (DA MARAC)

- 772 Domestic Abuse MARAC (Multi Agency Risk Assessment Conference) referrals where service users are heard where they are at risk of serious harm and/or homicide.
- 17% of cases were repeat referrals for cases which had been discussed within the last 12 months.
- 79% of survivors who engaged with ADVANCE reported feeling safer as a result of being subject to a DA MARAC process.

3.58 RISE Mutual - DA Perpetrator program

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.

- 227 referrals for perpetrators were received in since the beginning of the project until March 2022
- Of those contacted 84% attended assessments with 74% assessed as suitable.

As part of the integrated safety support service, RISE have a dedicated DASA (Domestic Abuse Support Advisor) to work parallel to perpetrator support work carried out to ensure a wrap around, coordinated family approach.

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

[Why it remains a priority?](#)

- 4.1 This priority area is cross cutting and integrated across several strategic boards. With the Violence Reduction Action Plan outlining our aims to prevent serious violence and knife crime.
- 4.2 The vision remains to;
- Identifying those affected by gangs and encouraging exit through diversion or enforcement
 - Prevention and awareness raising with young people at risk of carrying /using knives/ joining gangs
 - Disrupting and dismantling criminal networks
 - Identifying, targeting and tackling violent crime linked to knives and gangs
 - Reducing Serious Youth Violence
 - County Lines - understanding and responding
- 4.3 The risk of gangs, violent crime and exploitation remain a live risk across the borough. With further intelligence, we have identified particular hotspot locations and groups of people at risk. Predominately gang related offending and exploitation has been linked to drug markets and other serious / violent offences. However following

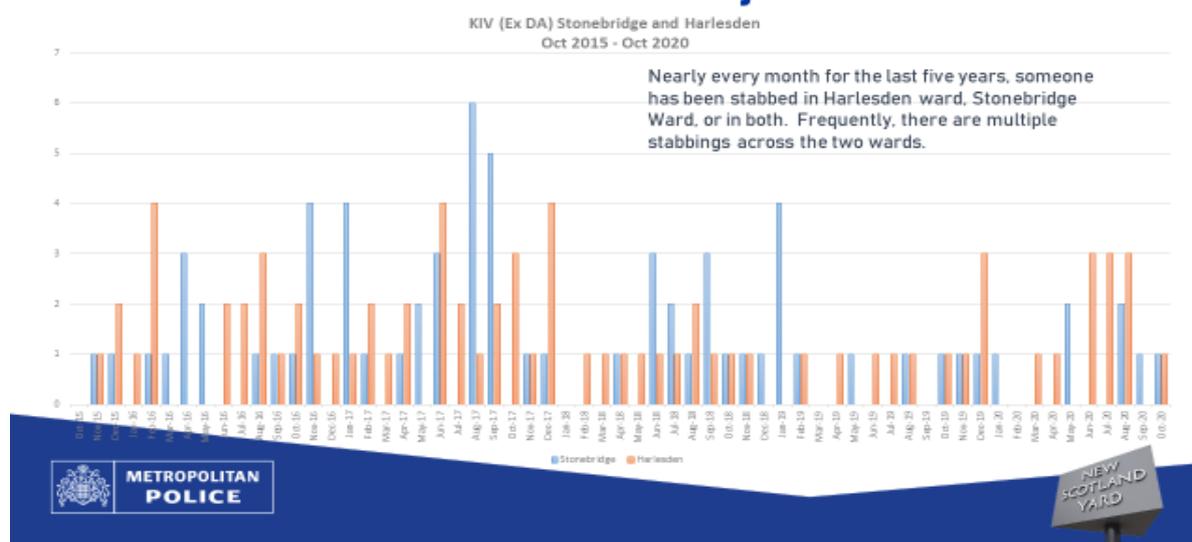
the pandemic this model of crime has changed and with support agencies we have continued to monitor and safeguard.

- 4.4 Brent has many well established and entrenched gangs, who have individuals linked to the Gang matrix (although the matrix can be a useful tool, it is acknowledged that there are racial biases and assumptions involved that result in young black males being unfairly stigmatised as gang members) the Safer Brent, Community Safety strategy provides further details of these groups. It is also noticeable that individuals linked to these gangs (or on the matrix) are predominately black males over 25.

Key Headlines for 2021/22

- 4.5 The Violence reduction action plan (VRAP) was reviewed 6 monthly and many items progressed with 13 actions moving from Amber to Green. Although the impact of Covid and the pandemic delayed many work streams, there has been a renewed effort to focus on violence reduction.
- 4.6 The Virtual Reality program is focusing on the impact of knife crime, not only from the perspective of the perpetrator, also from those affected. We are now in a position to launch the first pilot within our Pupil Referral Unit (PRU).. The findings are also being academically evaluated.
- 4.7 The introduction of the daily **North West Borough Command Unit - Partnership Call** with NWBCU partners has provided an opportunity to share information , support to aid with making informed decision and risk management of crime and serious violence across the borough.
- 4.8 Alongside our Police partners, we have supported in the development of **Project Horizon** and implementation. Targeting serious violence in the NW10 area taking a public health approach to violent crime, seeking to identify the root cause of crime and supporting those most at risk with targeted interventions to influence change and reduce crime.

Knife Crime – Knives Used to Injure: NW10 in focus



- 4.9 The project continues to focus on diversion and engagement of young people in the hotspots of Harlesden and Stonebridge.
The projects strategic intentions are:
- Dismantling the gang culture within the wards
 - Reducing the level of violence within the wards to below median for London
 - Harlesden and Stonebridge wards to become desirable destinations
- 4.10 Those engaged will be referred into Violence and Vulnerability Programme and supported via a multi-agency approach. Horizons is also working closely with the YBF to deliver new community oversight by setting up listening circles in Harlesden and Stonebridge. These listening circles will be truly representative of the community that reside in the area

4.11 Campaigns

- 4.12 There have been a number of focused campaigns a programmes to raise awareness of the impact of knife crime. Young people from the Youth Justice Service attended the 'No Knives, better lives' program held at the Old Bailey supported with the MET police. In addition through social media and other networks Community Safety supported the national campaign by Crime Stoppers ' **Hard Calls, Saves Lives**' in which the story of Lillian whose son Quamari died in Brent, was shared [Read our stories \(hardcallssavelives.co.uk\)](https://hardcallssavelives.co.uk)

- 4.13 Youth Justice Board funded Children and Young People Services to deliver a BAME COVID-19 Pathfinder preventative programme has supported young BAME people who have had adverse childhood experiences and are at risk of entering the youth justice system or other higher level services due to the impact of the pandemic. The programme supports BAME young people to re-engage or engage with education, empowering young people to offer feedback on the services they have used and providing young people with access to a range of positive activities. Trauma training has been offered to schools and voluntary and community sector organisations as part of the BAME COVID-19 Pathfinder

4.14 Rescue and Response - County Lines Project

- 4.15 The project supports young people from London under 25 who are suspected or linked of being involved in county lines or are at risk due to association with individuals involved. Continuing to operate across London providing intervention, data and intelligence products in the context of county lines.
- 4.16 The project has been commissioned for another year and has benefited from a restructure and introduction of three new roles for 2022. The project has reduced the analytical function from four analysts to two and area based partnership coordinators from four to three. The new roles introduced are a young adult partnership coordinator for young people aged 18-25, an education partnership coordinator, and an emotional wellbeing support worker (within Safer London).
- 4.17 There is regular attendance from Rescue and Response at the Exploitation, Violence and Vulnerability Panel, and support continues to be given to partners and professionals to ensure safety plans reflect an understanding of the risk of County Lines.
- 4.18 **Rescue and Response received 339 referrals** within this reporting period, with Brent receiving the fifth highest across London with 20 referrals.

4.19 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. This year, **66 individuals residing in Brent were reported to have a confirmed link to county lines**. Brent individuals have been linked to eighteen county force areas with the most prevalent being Hampshire, Dorset, Suffolk.

4.20 Violence and Vulnerability Program

4.21 A fortnightly meeting – the Exploitation, Violence & Vulnerability Panel is held to discuss those of most concern. 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.

4.22 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. which presently consists of 216 individuals (up to March 2022).

4.23 Intervention support programs for EVVP

4.24 St Giles – Gangs intervention Programme

4.25 **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 **37 referrals were specifically for those who were known to be gang affiliated**. Within the reporting period 70% of those service users that engaged became significantly less gang affected and 87.5% showed improved understanding and awareness of the impact of gangs and gang offending. St Giles continue to provide a **dedicated Gangs Mentor based within the Youth Justice Service (YJS)** to provide tailored support and interventions to young people within YJS, wider Early Help Service and Social Care.

4.26 Brent has commissioned two further violence and vulnerability projects through additional funding from the Violence Reduction Unit. These projects include mental health outreach workers (Westminster Drug Project) running until March 2023 (with continued funding from Public Health).

4.27 Within the reporting period, St Giles Trust deliver 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. **137 referrals** were made into the service and 78% have reported an increased motivation to change, alongside improved mental health or well-being. In terms of improving identification of young victims of violence, the

provider has engaged 89% of young people with additional support needs in this period.

- 4.28 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. **43 training programmes** have been delivered to medical staff and **95%** 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.
- 4.29 **Westminster Drugs Project (WDP) - Youth mental health outreach**
- 4.30 The **Westminster Drugs Project (WDP)** have delivered the **Mental Health Outreach Project**. 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. Within the reporting period the project received referrals for **108 young people** via on and off street outreach. Out of the young people engaged, **80.5%** have reported improved understanding of mental health and improved family functioning and **87.5%** have improved health and well-being following their intervention. **50** engaged were not yet known to statutory services.
- 4.31 **Global Thinking – Young women’s diversionary project**
- 4.32 **The Young Brent Foundation through a consortium bid** have been delivering a **Young Women’s Diversionary Project called Global Thinking**. The project has been delivering a bespoke service for young women affected by gangs, criminal exploitation and county lines. The aim of the project is to ensure that young women feel safe to access help, are no longer a hidden group in our communities and are free from harm, abuse and exploitation. See section 3.23 for further details
- 4.33 The project also delivers training days for professionals to help increase awareness of how young women can be affected by threats and to help professionals better identify risk indicators to intervene earlier in the future. Within the reporting period the project has engaged with **48 girls and young women, 93 professionals, parents and young people** have been reached with training exploring gender equality and addressing gender-based violence affecting young women and girls.

The Impact

- 4.34 Brent has seen an increase in violent crime in 2021/22 when compared to 2020/21.

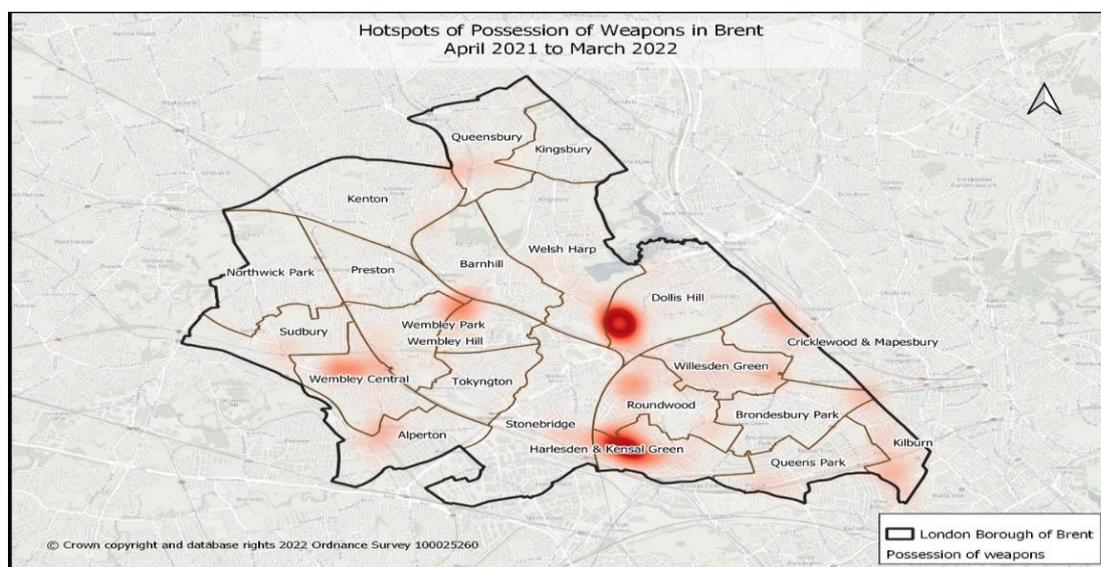
Brent	2021/22	2020/21	% Change
Violence With Injury Offences	2990	2758	8.4%
Knife Crime Offences	372	415	-10.4%
Gun Crime Offences	70	76	-7.9%

- 4.35 Violence with Injury, and Knife Crime incidents: the top 3 wards were Harlesden, Stonebridge and Tokynton, with Dudden Hill (Neasden area) following. Additional interventions, focussing on these areas will be sought.

4.36 Brent has seen a reduction in the number of knife crime with injury victims aged under 25.

Brent	2021/22	2020/21	% Change
Knife Crime Victims With Injury Under 25	35	51	-31.4%
Knife Crime Victims	123	151	-18.5%

4.37 The map below shows the hotspots for possession of weapons in 2021/22. Despite the significant reduction in knife crime offences (4.34 above), the main hotspots for offences are largely unchanged with Harlesden and Wembley being key locations of concern. However, Neasden has emerged as a hotspot in 2021/22. We understand this may be as a result of increased Police activity, such as stop and searches undertaken in the area.



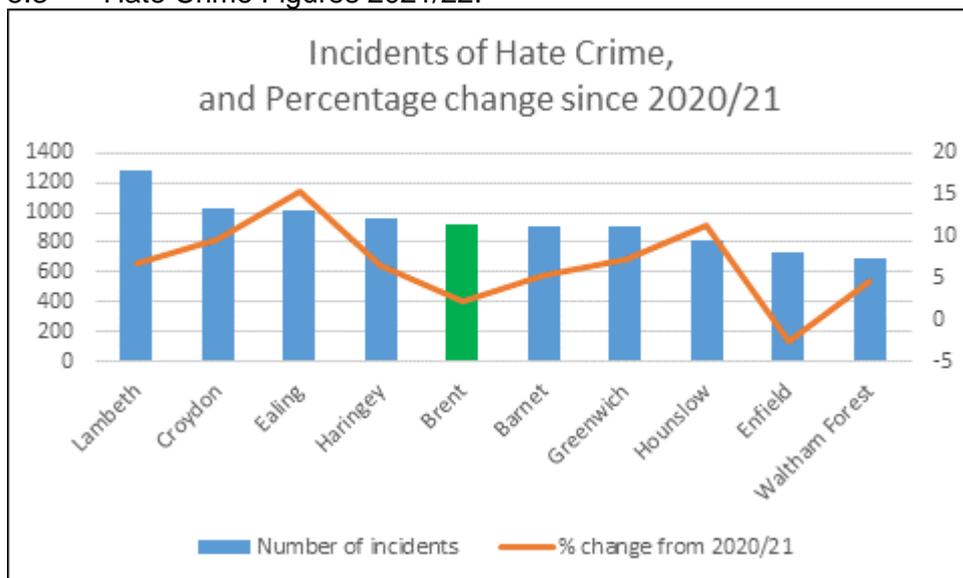
5. Priority : Reducing Vulnerability and Increasing Safeguarding

Why it remains a priority?

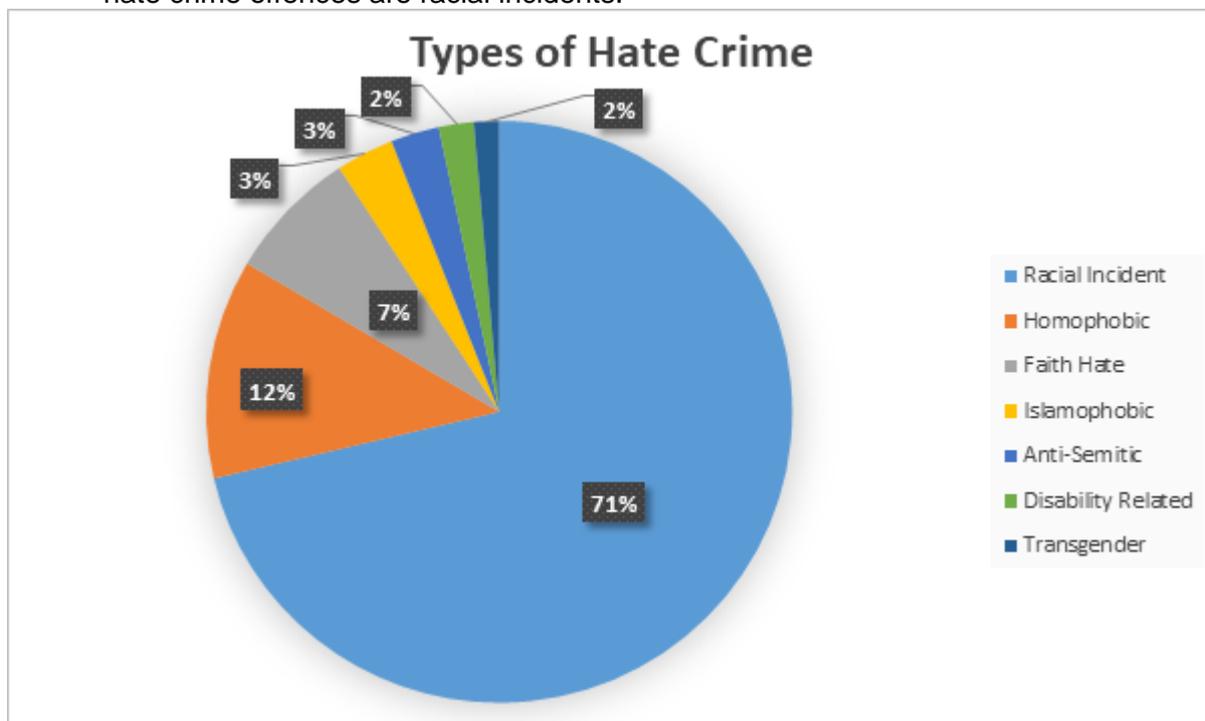
5.1 Hate Crime

5.2 Brent saw the third biggest increase in hate crime offences when compared the most Similar Boroughs. All boroughs recorded an increase in hate crime offences with the exception of Enfield.

5.3 Hate Crime Figures 2021/22.



5.4 The chart below shows the types of hate crime recorded in Brent. Almost 80% of hate crime offences are racial incidents.



Updates to the Victims Code – more rights for victims.

https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/936239/victims-code-2020.pdf

5.5 Community Multi Agency Risk Assessment Conference (CMARAC)

- 5.6 The Brent Community Multi Agency Risk Assessment Conference (MARAC) is a process where professionals from agencies share information on cases of very vulnerable and high risk individuals whose personal safety is a concern. The meeting creates a risk management plan to offer immediate support. The aim of the process is to address the safety and protection of the individual, to review and coordinate the case and case management plan.
- 5.7 Supporting vulnerable individuals living in Brent continues to be a priority. The most common vulnerabilities for which individuals are referred to Community MARAC are mental health, Antisocial Behaviour, Substance Misuse and Exploitation including Cuckooing.

Key Headlines for 2021/22

5.8 Safeguarding Boards and Forum

5.9 Brent Safeguarding Children Partnership

- 5.10 The Brent safeguarding partnership arrangements began to operate in September 2019 following the introduction of the Children and Social Work Act in 2017 and the publication of the revised statutory guidance Working Together 2018; both of which set out what is expected of organisations, individually and jointly, to safeguard and promote the welfare of children.
- 5.11 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.
- 5.12 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. It has been recognised that whilst local learning is relevant, it also has a wider importance for all practitioners working with children and families and for the government and policy-makers.
- 5.13 A key case which was published in April 2021 was **Child K** in which a serious Case review was undertaken. Child K was murdered in 2019 in an attack, which is believed to have been part of a series of connected violent assaults and deaths involving young people associated with rival criminal groups across more than one London borough. Child K moved to Brent with his family from another area in the months before his death. The review highlights 15 recommendations for practice improvement.
- 5.14 Following the publication of Brent's Child K SCR and other similar SCRs relating to Serious Youth Violence, the London LSCP Chairs Network organised two webinars in April and July 2021 to share the learning points common to these reviews. Over 70 LSCP Chairs, Business Managers and other interested persons attended the webinars and work is being progressed through the LSCP Chairs Network.

5.15 In response to the recommendations from the Child K SCR, alongside learning from a recently published Islington Serious Case Review, Brent Council Children and Young People department implemented a six-month Serious Youth Violence Action Plan to improve practice in supporting young people at risk of serious youth violence.

5.16 A copy of the full Child K SCR can be downloaded from the Brent Safeguarding Partnerships website. [Brent Local Safeguarding Children Board - Child Safeguarding Practice Reviews \(brentsafeguardingpartnerships.uk\)](https://brentsafeguardingpartnerships.uk)

5.17 Adult Safeguarding Board

5.18 The Community Safety Partnership has links with other strategic partnerships to avoid duplication and where there is scope to do so, work on shared aims and objectives.

5.19 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. <https://brentsafeguardingpartnerships.uk/>

5.20 In the reporting year 2021-2022, Brent Safeguarding Adults Board had two Safeguarding Adults Reviews that had been formally commissioned in the previous reporting period. However, neither of these reviews had specific overlaps with Community Safety.

5.21 **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. All cases referred have remained open until there is a reduction in risk.

5.22 The current management information system ECINS has provided us with an electronic referral form which populates new cases into the shared partner system. Further steps to increase user access is underway. The CMARAC Coordinator actively uses the database to manage case review.

5.23 Expanding the attendance of agencies to include multiple housing associations and multiple 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.

5.24 **Channel Panel is a multi-agency Prevent case conference.**

5.25 The Panel meets monthly to discuss those considered most at risk of being drawn into terrorism and supporting terrorist groups.

- The Chanel Panel is tabled monthly and sat 12 times across the Financial Year.

- Referrals predominantly contained concerns around online radicalisation and the accessing of extreme content.
 - Cases continue to be complex in nature, having overlapping vulnerabilities with individuals known to existing support services such as mental health.
 - Channel works best at early intervention stages, in particular, within teenage year groups. However, during this reporting period the majority of referrals were adults, with complex needs and more cemented ideologies. Interventions were lengthy and complex and at case closure points, often required continuing support from partners.
 - Individuals requiring longer-term support through Channel are predominantly those with history of chaotic family backgrounds, domestic abuse or trauma.
 - Social and political issues, taking place in the U.K or abroad, also feature as a point of grievance for individuals. It is often these grievances extremist groups seek to exploit.
 - Through the Channel Programme, expert mentors are able to challenge these ideologies and unpick some of the drivers that underpin violent extremism and offer alternative paths.
 - Whilst the local authority has a duty to offer support to 'at risk' individuals through the Channel Panel, participation remains voluntary. Brent's Channel Panel discussed and provides interventions for those with Extreme Far Right and Islamist inspired ideologies.
 - The majority of cases referred and discussed this Financial Year were those with Islamist ideologies. Cases with mixed, or unclear ideologies are also on the rise. Mixed and unclear ideologies involves 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 and those obsessed with massacre or extreme/mass violence without targeting a particular group.
- 5.26 The Prevent Oversight Board and Prevent Delivery Group oversee 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.
- 5.27 **Child Sexual Exploitation – (CSE)**
- 5.28 CYP considered by practitioners to be at risk of CSE based on Child Referrals, where either a Child and Family Assessments, and Child Protection enquiry (Section 47 Enquiries) completed in the period. There has been an increase since last year (120 in 2020/21 compared with 143 in 2021/22, though the proportion of males has decreased (35% compared with 40% in the last period). It should be noted however that when CSE as a factor is identified, data systems do not specify whether the young person in question is considered a victim or suspected perpetrator of the exploitation.

	April 2020 – March 2021	Apr 2021 – March 2022
Number of Brent children identified as at risk of CSE	120	143

- 5.29 In 17% of cases where CSE was identified as a factor, concerns around substance misuse (both alcohol and drugs) were also flagged. This figure has been consistent across previous periods (both previous reports reported 17% substance misuse concern across the CSE cohort).
- 5.30 Gang concerns were identified along with CSE in 22% of cases, which shows an increase from the previous year where Gangs was identified in 17% of cases where CSE was also a concern.
- 5.31 Mental health concerns amongst those at risk of CSE have increased since the previous year – 23% of the cohort were flagged with mental health concerns in this period, compared with 18% last year.
- 5.32 In the cases identified in the period April 21 – March 22, 24% of young people identified as at risk of CSE had at least one missing or absent episode in the same period, an increase from the previous report (18%).

Ethnicity	Female	Male	Total	Apr 20 - Mar 21	Apr 21 - Mar 22
Black or Black British	22	20	42	28%	29%
White	32	9	41	27%	29%
Other Ethnic Groups	13	9	22	16%	15%
Mixed / Multiple	14	4	18	13%	13%
Asian or Asian British	10	7	17	15%	12%
Not Stated / Undeclared	2	1	3	1%	2%
Grand Total	93	50	143	100%	100%

- 5.33 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.

5.34 Data Analysis - Vulnerable Adolescents – multiple vulnerabilities

5.35 Children and young Peoples Service

- 5.36 Young people experiencing multiple vulnerabilities are being tracked within Brent to identify themes and trends. The 'vulnerability tracker' uses data from the CYP open caseload data and cohort data from YOS, School Exclusions, Missing/Absent

reports, Child Sexual Exploitation (CSE), County Lines, young people with an EHCP and young people presented to the EVVP.

5.37 The way in which data about young people with multiple vulnerabilities in Brent are being collated has changed since the last report. Previously the cohort of young people only reflected young people whose case was open and allocated to a Brent CYP practitioner. This has now been expanded to include a base cohort of all young people allocated to a Brent CYP practitioner or education service

5.38 The number of vulnerable cohorts has also expanded, and now includes:

- Missing/Absent Episodes
- Exclusions
- Case discussion at EVVP
- Children who are Electively Home Educated
- Children Missing Education
- County Lines
- Children with an EHCP
- Child Sexual Exploitation
- Looked After Children
- Children subject of a child protection plan
- Children with an open YOS intervention

5.39 This information helps to identify young people with multiple vulnerabilities and to quality assure interventions in place. For example, children with the highest number of vulnerabilities are being reviewed monthly to determine if a Vulnerable Adolescents Risk Assessment has been completed and whether a referral to the Exploitation, Violence and Vulnerability Panel is warranted. Managers in CYP have access to the 'vulnerability tracker' so that they can provide management oversight of the young people with multiple vulnerabilities.

5.40 As at 31/08/2021 the tracker includes data on 18074 young people – the majority are those who have been matched across Mosaic (CYP) and Synergy (education) systems, as mentioned above. The cohort also includes other unmatched cases who are allocated within CYP, have an EHCP, or have had an exclusion since the start of the academic year 2021/22. Of the entire cohort, 6818 young people fall into at least one of the vulnerability cohorts.

Number of vulnerable cohorts	Total YP	Percentage
1	5144	75.4%
2	1362	20.0%
3	210	3.1%
4	62	0.9%
5	27	0.4%
6	8	0.1%
7	4	0.1%
8	1	0.0%

5.41 The above table shows the number of vulnerability cohorts young people are in, as a proportion of the 6818 who fall within at least one cohort.

5.42 Of the total cohort, 102 young people fall into 4 or more of the vulnerable cohorts and are explored further in the data below. Whilst there is not a standard 'risk level' used for young people appearing on the tracker, those with 4 or more of the listed vulnerabilities could be considered at higher risk.

Cohort	Total	Proportion of YP within 4+ cohorts
CYP Allocations	101	99%
Missing	78	76%
EVVP	54	53%
CSE	50	49%
LAC	50	49%
Exclusions	38	37%
Child Protection	30	29%
YOS	24	24%
EHCP	20	20%
County Lines	19	19%
Home Educated	2	2%
Child Missing Education (CME)	0	0%

5.43 The above table shows the full list of individual cohorts included in the tracker, and the proportion of high-risk young people (4+ vulnerabilities) who sit within them.

5.44 Some trends have emerged from the vulnerability tracker in relation to those young people with multiple vulnerabilities, and the overlapping of cohorts. 80% of young people identified as being at risk of CSE also have a missing episode within the last year, and the overlap of these cohorts together represent 40% of all young people with 4 or more vulnerabilities. CSE risk is also significantly represented in the LAC cohort, with 40% of young people at risk of CSE being Looked After.

5.45 Children Missing Education refers to young people who have been referred to the service mainly through the Education Welfare Service as they are not on roll at any school or education provision, for example due to permanent exclusion or school leavers with no specified destination. Referrals are also accepted directly from schools themselves where it is felt that their attendance is so low that they are not considered to be 'in education'. The CME's main purpose is to ascertain the whereabouts of young people not in education and support a route back in.

5.46 It should be noted that data matching across CYP and Education data systems is not fully accurate at this time, so the figures referenced above represent those YP where matching has been possible. This means, for example, that there are a number of young people who are not in education who are not known to Brent CYP and so are not included in the above figures. The table in 5.34 only includes young people who appear in 4 or more of the vulnerable cohorts and as of the current data, none of those 102 YP have CME referrals.

5.47 Within the YOS cohort represented by these 102 young people, 70% have had a missing episode in the last year, and a third are known or suspected to be involved in

county lines. Within the county lines cohort, 79% have a missing episode, and 69% are LAC

5.48 The matrix table below shows a breakdown of the overlap of these vulnerability cohorts.

	CSE	Allocations	Missing Education	EHCP	Home Educated	Exclusions	County Lines	Missing	YOS	LAC	CP	EVVP
CSE	50	49	0	6	1	16	4	40	6	19	16	27
Allocations	49	101	0	20	2	37	19	77	23	50	30	53
CME	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
EHCP	6	20	0	20	1	10	1	12	4	10	6	5
EHE	1	2	0	1	2	0	0	1	0	0	2	1
Exclusions	16	37	0	10	0	38	2	22	7	7	17	18
County Lines	4	19	0	1	0	2	19	15	8	13	3	14
Missing	40	77	0	12	1	22	15	78	17	44	18	43
YOS	6	23	0	4	0	7	8	17	24	14	4	14
LAC	19	50	0	10	0	7	13	44	14	50	1	25
CP	16	30	0	6	2	17	3	18	4	1	30	17
EVVP	27	53	0	5	1	18	14	43	14	25	17	54

5.49 The below chart shows the ethnicities of those young people with four or more vulnerabilities

Ethnicity	Total	Percentage	Percentage from previous report
Black or Black British	49	48%	41%
White	18	18%	14%
Mixed / Multiple	15	15%	18%
Other Ethnic Groups	14	14%	13%
Asian or Asian British	5	5%	14%
Not Stated / Undeclared	1	1%	0%
Grand Total	102	100%	100%

5.50 Young people of Black or Black British ethnicity are proportionately over-represented in the cohort, and this proportion has risen in the current period. There is a significantly lower proportion of Asian or Asian British young people in the current cohort.

[The Impact](#)

5.51 Community MARAC

5.52 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 allowed an opportunity for 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.

6 Priority : Reducing Offenders and Perpetrators from Reoffending

Why it remains a priority?

- 6.1 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. The offenders who are arrested or caught by police are usually identified as prolific offenders (due to committing multiple offences) 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 2021/22

- 6.2 London **Integrated Offender Management (IOM)** scheme has rolled out the delivery of a managing persistent and violent offender's framework which came into effect in February 2021 and the MOPAC guidance around the selection criteria of the IOM is focused on three main crime areas: burglary, robbery and violence. Brent's IOM is mirroring this guidance and is targeting this core group of offenders with an average of 110 individuals open to Brent IOM over the course of 2021/22, with approximately 20 of these individuals be on the Youth IOM, and the remainder making up the adult IOM cohort.
- 6.3 In addition the MPS have devised a High Harm Index which has introduced 25 of the most High Harm offenders in the NW BCU. From the nominals that have been identified in Brent all have been taken onto the Violence and Vulnerability Programme under the IOM cohort with intervention put in place to divert and deter from re-offending violent behaviour.
- 6.4 In April 2021 the **IOM Police Team** were involved in Operation INGEMAR. The aim of this operation was to visit the most violent IOM subjects as Covid-19 restrictions were loosened. These were individuals who had an Offender Violence Predictor (OVP) score of 30 or above with the aim of trying to divert these individuals away from crime and to ensure relevant support from external agencies was in place. Across North West London 81 visits were attempted, across Brent this consisted of 36 visits. Five of these victims led to positive engagement and referrals to partner agencies for ongoing support.
- 6.5 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.
- 6.6 **Air Network – Sport mentoring**
- 6.7 **AIR Network** have delivered a **Mentoring, Sports, and Well-being programme** across the borough to support individuals known to our Violence and Vulnerability

Programme. 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.

6.8 From April 2021 – March 2022, **52 new referrals** were made into the service with 58% of the *targeted cohort achieving positive ETE outcomes and 87% of supported offenders showing increased motivation for change.

6.9 The **Ex-Offenders Accommodation Team** has been added to the panel, a team within housing at Brent Council 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 Ex-Offenders Accommodation Team have been working closely with the probation colleagues and commissioned providers to ensure assessments are completed and suitable accommodation sought for IOM subjects.

6.10 Triage Program

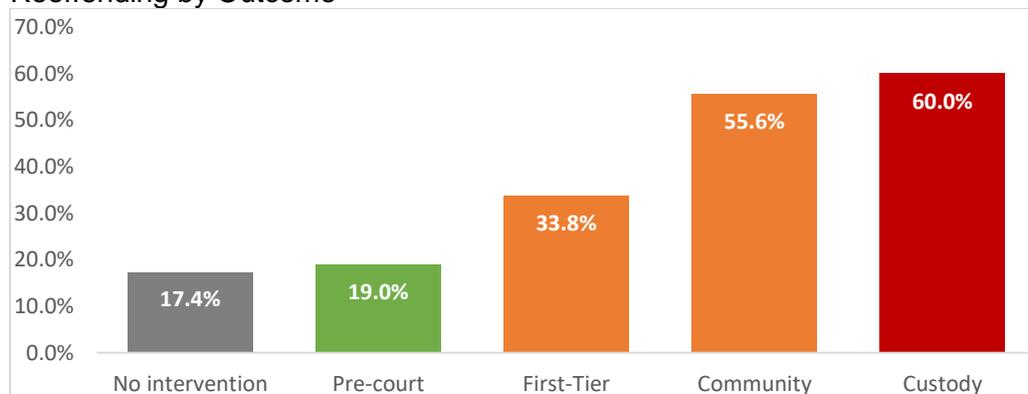
6.11 The continuation of the **Enhanced Youth Justice Service (YJS) Triage Programme** which offers assessment and a preventative provision to young people who would otherwise be likely to receive a criminal justice disposal To date, **92** young people who have accessed the programme have increased their safety and awareness, **50** have increased their victim awareness and **29** families were offered access to family support provided by the Family Solutions support workers.

6.12 Youth Justice Service

6.13 Further analysis and an in-depth review was undertaken into how disproportionality impacts 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 is almost 2.5 times as large as the cohort of YP from a White background
- Significant differences in the proportions of YP subject to triage or out of court disposals
- 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

Reoffending by Outcome



6.14 The data above shows a correlation between more serious sanctions by way of a disposal which involve greater restrictions on liberty and increased rates of reoffending. This data is echoed nationally;

- Children subject to community sentences (YRO's) and imprisonment are likely to imposed upon those whose offending is more serious or persistent
 - 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.
 - Between 2021-22 the majority of children who were incarcerated, due to meeting the Youth Justice Sentencing Guideline threshold, whereby they have been sentenced for offences such as Kidnap, Murder and ABH, which if they had committed these offences as adults, they would have received a custodial sentence of 10 years.
- 6.15 Similarly, children subject to community disposals tend to reoffend at considerably higher levels than those subject to first-tier (Referral Orders), may reflect, in part, the potentially negative impact of higher levels of formal criminal justice intervention associated with the former. The above is to be attributed to the publication produced by the National Association for Youth Justice – 'The state of youth justice' (2020) written by Dr Tim Bateman.
- Note: the Pre-court category includes Triage interventions.
- 6.16 The **MPS-led 'Turning Point' pilot** programme started in Brent in January 2021. It is a deferred prosecution scheme with the intention of reducing disproportionality in youth justice outcomes. The project allows out of court disposals to be available to young people who do not admit guilt or provide 'no comment' interviews. This reduces the risk of young people entering the Youth Justice System for minor offences when they do not appreciate the consequences of no comment interviews, which then often lead to an automatic charge. Young people who successfully complete Turning Point do not receive a criminal record for the offence they have committed. Initially low numbers were involved in the programme due to the random sampling criteria. Throughout the year this increased.
- 6.17 The **Advance Minerva Wrap Around service** which assists with reducing reoffending behaviour amongst female offenders with vulnerabilities continues to be delivered across the borough with a Young Person's Worker who supports young women between the ages of 15-24 years.

The Impact

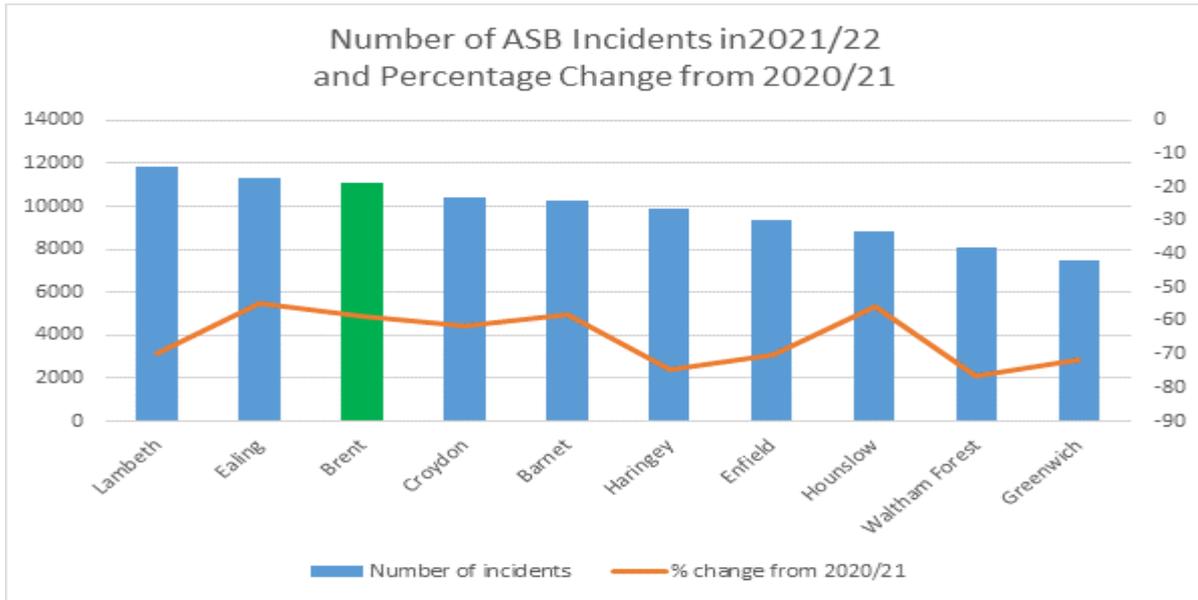
- 6.18 Throughout the course of delivery with the programme there have been over **300 service users** on the Violence and Vulnerability Programme. This changes regularly since implementation with new referrals being monitored and offenders being removed due to successfully not offending.
- 6.19 Reoffending 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.
- 6.20 During the 2021/22 period a total of 18 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.
- 6.21 For example, one IOM subject, who was a prolific burglar, was issued with a CBO which was used a springboard to support this individual. This individual went straight

into a rehab facility on release from custody to help take control of their drug use. Whilst in rehab they have gone from strength to strength and now work five days a week in a local gym. Similarly, another IOM subject who was a prolific thief who had committed numerous burglaries as well as theft from motor vehicles followed a similar path whereby they were issued with a CBO and, following a custodial sentence, were released from prison and went straight into rehab. Again they have successfully completed their time in the rehab facility and they are now mentoring other drug users who attend the facility. Both of these IOM subjects have stated that the CBO helped to really make them realise that they had to change and to help them make positive steps in their recovery journeys.

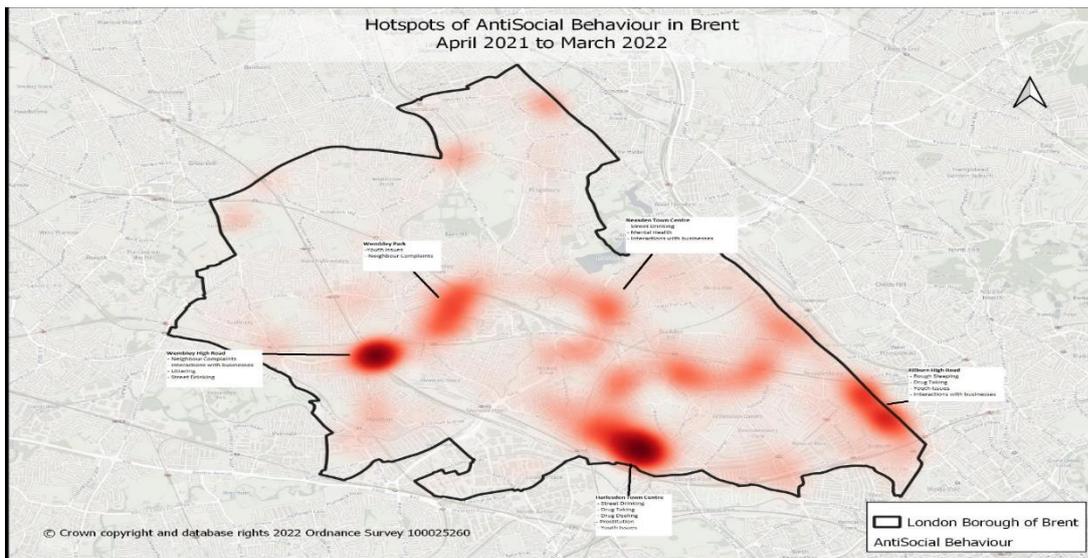
7 Priority 5: Reducing Anti-Social Behaviour

[Why it remains a priority?](#)

- 7.1 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.
- 7.2 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.
- 7.3 Brent has the third highest number of ASB calls, in comparison to the most similar London boroughs, in the last 12 months.
- 7.4 Several boroughs in the group recorded increases in anti-social behaviour. Brent's increase in incidents was the third highest in the Most Similar Group.



7.5 The map shows the relationship between levels of ASB and town centres in Brent. All the hotspots of ASB are in or adjacent to town centres. For each hotspot, the main ASB concerns are highlighted. Despite non-essential retail being closed, town centre areas continued to be affected by abusive or difficult customers with mental health or substance misuse issues in the shops and businesses that have remained open.



[Key Headlines for 2021/22](#)

7.6 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.

7.7 Monthly hotspot maps provided by the Community Safety Analyst are used routinely to prioritise multi-agency enforcement and engagement in the appropriate areas. High priority cases were referred in 21/22 and managed through the BJAG. Drug dealing and drug use were the predominant categories often on estates. Design out crime project on estates such as Joules house, targeted multi agency operations and use of ASB tools and powers such as Closure Orders to deal with nuisance premises have been delivered through the BJAG in 21/22.

7.8 **BJAG cases in 21/22 as follows:**

Kilburn Locality / Case Name	Issue	Ward:
Joules House	Rough sleepers / drug dealing, making noise, and intimidating residents	Brondesbury Park
Harlesden Locality / Case Name:		Ward:
Craven Park (inc Fortunegate Road)	On street prostitution, drug use and dealing	Harlesden
Church Road (bottom end)	Drug use, dealing and street drinking.	Harlesden
Neasden Town	Street drinking	Dudden Hill
Wood Court, Harlesden Road	Resident intimidation, smoking, drinking and urinating in the communal hallways	Kensal Green
Mitchellbrook Way	Individuals Loitering, smoking drugs, smashing windows and doors to gain entry to blocks, parking which blocks emergency vehicles.	Stonebridge
Wembley Locality / Case Name:		Ward:
Alexandra Court	Drug dealing and suspect cuckooing.	Tokington
Barley Close	Reports of alleged criminal and anti-social behaviour in the vicinity of Barley Close, HA0 2LN spanning approx. 6-8 months	Sudbury

7.9 Multi Agency Operations

7.10 The Anti-Social Behaviour team conducted frequent multi agency operations over the calendar year with the Police, Council enforcement teams and 3rd sector agencies such as Westminster Drug Project(WDP), 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 21/22, **38 multiagency operations were conducted** by the Antisocial Behaviour Team. A breakdown of the areas covered are as follows:

Row Labels	Count of Area/Ward
Alperton	2
Church Road	1
Church Road	1
Harlesden DoA	3
Hassop Road	2
Kensal Green	1
Kensal Green / Harlesden	1
Kingbury Road & Queensbury Parade	1
Kingbury Road	1
Kingbury Road & Queensbury Parade	1
Neasden Town Centre	5
Neasden/Church End	1
Park Parade Walkabout	1
Positive Action Initiatives - DoA Chalkhill Estate	1
Positive Action Initiatives - DoA Kingbury Road & Queensbury Parade	1
Preston Road	1
Preston Ward	1
Queensbury	1
Sudbury	1
Sudbury Ward	2
Tokynghon	1
Tokynghon	1
Wembley / Ealing Road	1
Wembley Central	2
Wembley Central	1
Willesden Green	3
Grand Total	38

7.11 Public Space Protection Orders (PSPOs):

7.12 **Proposed PSPO:**

7.13 **Boroughwide PSPO Nuisance Vehicles:** Over the years the Council have received numerous complaints regarding street racing, driving in a dangerous way, causing excessive noise for people living and working in the London Borough of Brent. This has resulted in a number of accidents and fatalities in the last few years. Data gathered between the months of June 2020-June 2021 has a total of 798 calls linked to vehicle nuisance reported to the Police. 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 throughout the Borough, with limited action viable by the Council. The detrimental impact of this activity is damage to the verges and open spaces, which not only spoils the appearance of the street, but involves the Council in unnecessary additional expense in making good the damage.

7.14 A six-week consultation took place between 8 November and 20 December 2021. Over 85 % of all responses strongly agreed or agreed with all prohibitions consulted on while under 5% of all responses strongly disagreed or disagreed with the proposals for nuisance vehicles.

7.15 The Council will make a decision on the implementation of the order after the local elections in 2022.

Prohibitions:

- A) Revving of Engine(s) or use of horns as to cause a public nuisance,
- (B) Repeated Sudden and rapid acceleration (as a public nuisance),
- (C) Racing
- (D) Performing stunts (as to cause a public nuisance)
- (E) Without lawful authority or reasonable excuse wilfully causing obstruction on a public highway, whether moving or stationary, including driving in a convoy
- (F) Vehicles driving over Footways, Footpaths and Verges without reasonable or lawful excuse (Illegal Crossovers)
- (G) Unauthorised use of a privately owned Electric scooter (e-scooter) on the public highway within the London Borough of Brent.

7.16 Current PSPOs

7.17 **Wembley Park Public Spaces Protection Order:** A Public Spaces Protection Order was implemented on 1 January up until 31 December 2022 prohibiting: illegal street trading, consumption of alcohol, distribution of free literature without authorisation, littering, flying drone(s) without authorisation, fly-posting, letting off fireworks, including flares and smoke emitters, playing games or competitions which may cause an obstruction or nuisance to members of the public, busking and use of loud speakers, causing a nuisance without authorisation and vehicle idling without reasonable excuse. The PSPO which is in the Wembley stadium footprint and surrounding area will give the Council greater capacity to address behaviours throughout sporting and other events.

7.18 **Borough wide street drinking:** The Borough-wide Public Spaces Protection Order to prohibit street drinking was extended in 20 October 2020 up until 19 October 2023 as a result of a favourable consultation and evidenced nuisance threshold. The enforcement programme is conducted predominantly by the Neighbourhood Patrol Team with the assistance of Local Safer Neighbourhood Teams. Anti-Social Behaviour Officers work closely with the patrol team to identify persistent individuals for prosecution, any vulnerabilities which need signposting to support services and consideration of other enforcement tools and powers such as Community Protection warnings and notices, banning individual from public areas where they are breaching the order.

- 7.19 Parks, open spaces, graveyards and cemeteries:** Public Spaces Protection Order implemented on 17 September 2019 expires in 16 September 2022. The order supersedes some of the Council's byelaws prohibiting activities around drug use, dog control, alcohol consumption, drones, fires and barbecues etc. There was an increase in unlicensed music events as a result of the COVID pandemic and restrictions on entertainment.
- 7.20** 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. In 201/20, 27 high and medium risk cases have been referred and managed. All cases have been managed satisfactorily with the performance measures. Design out crime recommendations have also been developed by the Police and Anti-Social Behaviour team, for Mapes House, St Laurence Close, Rosedene Alan Preece Court, Joules House and Landau House which will be taken forward under BHM's estate improvement project.

The Impact

- 7.21** The Brent Anti-social Behaviour Team, Community Protection have seen 26.7% decrease anti-social behaviour cases recorded and managed from the previous financial year.
- 7.22** Neighbour disputes, drugs and intimidation/ harassment made up the highest proportion of anti-social behaviour reported cases. There was some evidence of gang associations and links in the open drug markets.
- 7.23 *Brent ASB Team Top 3 reported Categories 21/22:***

ASB Category	
Neighbour Disputes/ Noise nuisance	1
Drug dealing/ Drug Use	2
Intimidation/ Harassment	3

- 7.24** Year 21/22 has seen an increase in fixed penalty notices (FPN) issued under the PSPOs in Brent, led by the Neighbourhood Patrol Team enforcement team. The Anti-Social Behaviour team also increased use of Council led Closure Orders under the ASB Crime and Policing Act 2014. A few of these orders were obtained at Council homes under Brent Housing Management with greater outcomes achieved with housing to tackle nuisance premises under the service level agreement. Use of Community Protection Warnings and Notices have reduced since the pandemic as local police resources have been stretched. There are plans to increase use of this in the next financial year.
- 7.25** **13 Community Trigger applications were received** with none meeting the qualifying threshold to investigate due to satisfactory responses by the relevant agencies. Prosecutions for persistent offenders increased from the previous year as Court backlogs have been cleared following the COVID restrictions.

7.26 Enforcement Outcomes 21/22:

PSPO Fixed Penalty Notices	985
PSPO Court Prosecutions	59
Closure Notices	8
Closure Orders	8
Breach of Closure Orders	1
Community Protection Warnings	2
Community Protection Notice	2
Community Triggers	13
Injunctions	1

7.27 Nuisance Control Team

7.28 The Nuisance Control Team 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.

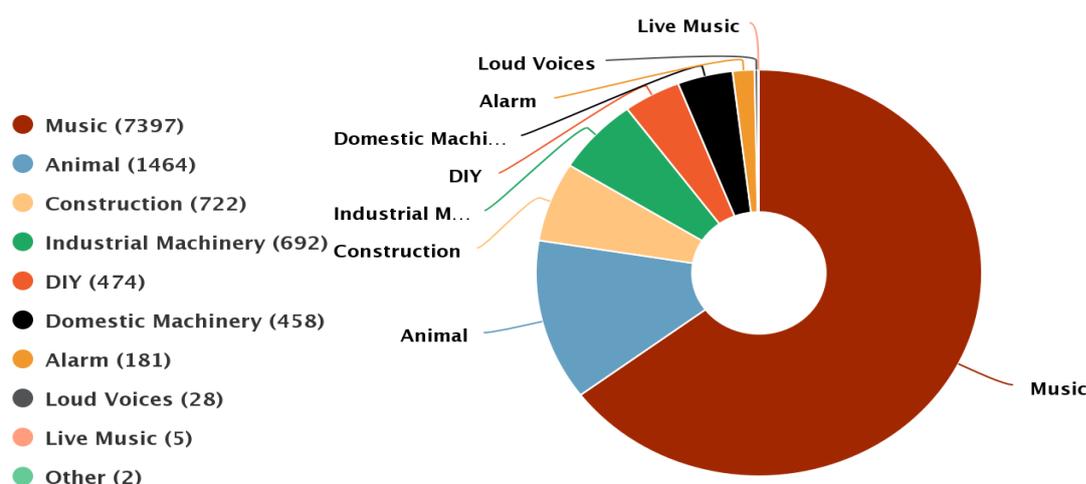
7.29 In order to manage demand with available resource the team introduced a qualifying threshold for nuisance investigations: three or four separate nuisance-level incidents within a 4-week period are usually required, unless matters are demonstrably so significant as to warrant investigation before the qualifying period is met. One-off or infrequent incidents are logged for monitoring but no further action is taken.

7.30 The team work closely with housing providers in order to ensure they meet their legal responsibly managing unreasonable tenancy behaviours. Through our noise and nuisances webpages, they promote the popular **Brent Noise App** and make decisions Under the Licensing Act 2003, they are a Responsible Authority, ensuring licensed premises, premises licence or temporary event notice applications meet the licensing objective to prevent public nuisance. Nuisance Control Team work closely with the Police on any intelligence or occurrence of Unlicensed Music Events within the borough.

7.31 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 take place at later date; ensure proposals granted do not result in statutory nuisance or persistent adverse impact upon quality of life.

7.32 A breakdown of Brent Noise App and service demand data 01 April 2021 – 01 April 2022 is provided:

Reports Per Noise Source



thenoiseapp.com

7.33 NB Reports per Noise Source represents the number of individual noise recordings made against a particular case. Residents can submit a maximum of five (30-second) recordings per day.

7.34 Table (insert ref) documents service demands logged by Nuisance Control Team:

Service demand (Apr 2021 – 2022)	Number
Music Noise	829
Animal Noise	89
Construction Noise	267
DIY Noise	60
Building Alarm	36
Vehicle Alarm	19
Commercial Noise	52
Prior Consent application for Noisy Works	44
Glare from Artificial Light	51
Low Frequency Noise	21
Dust Nuisance	55
Smell Nuisance	2
Smoke Nuisance	159
Planning Applications	333
Temporary Event Notice application	203
Premises Licence application	137
Premises Licence Review	3
Premises Licence Minor Variation	12
TOTAL	2372

8 Other Developments

[CCTV](#)

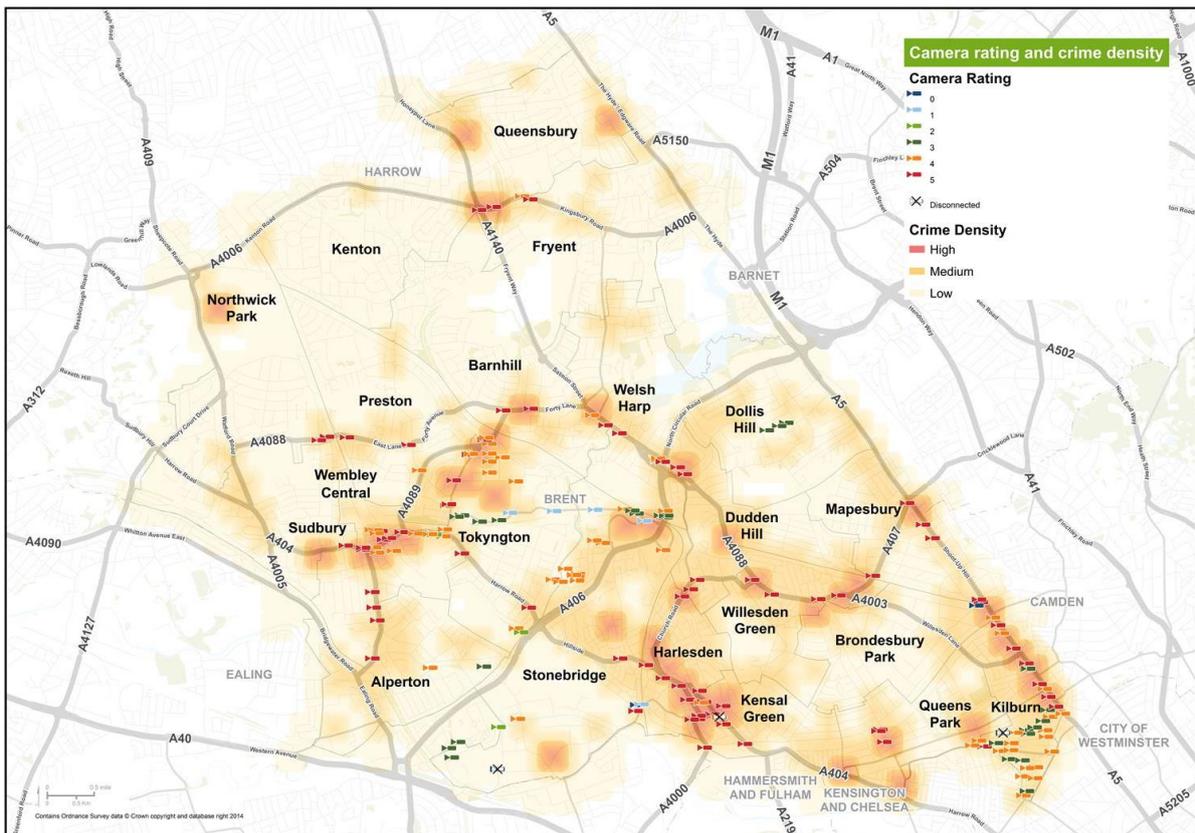
- 8.1 The CCTV control room is staffed by five control room officers, one senior control room officer, and one control room manager. Control room officers are currently assigned one of four shifts:
- Early (8:00–16:00 Sunday–Thursday; 10:00–18:00 Friday–Saturday)
 - Cover (10:00–18:00 Sunday–Thursday; 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)
- 8.2 The London Borough of Brent operates nearly 183 active CCTV cameras from its control room in the Brent 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.
- 8.3 The Council has 41 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. In 2021, 10 Mobile CCTV cameras were purchased with ANPR capability to give the Council greater flexibility in deploying rapid CCTV to deal with emerging problems or areas with no fixed coverage. Strategic oversight of the service coming under the ASB Nuisance and Crime Manager.
- 8.4 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 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.
- 8.5 Quintin and Wembley Stadium have linked systems which are primarily used during event days in Wembley Park. On event days the CCTV Control room provides a central point of coordination.
- 8.6 Request 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 at no extra cost with mobile cameras typically kept in the area for a minimum of 6 months.
- 8.7 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.
- 8.8 **Projects:**
- 8.9 The Council does not have responsibility for Brent Housing Management CCTV service or other Registered Providers in Brent. The Council own 11465 homes including leaseholders and these camera systems are located on the Council managed housing estates.
- 8.10 These cameras are a separate network and not monitored by the borough's public space CCTV control room. They have their own independent data storage and management arrangements at each of the sites. A key 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 on their housing estates. Stakeholder meetings were held in August 2021 with Brent Housing Management and large Housing providers in Brent, to review their current CCTV systems and consider opportunities to integrate cameras on existing or new blocks into the CCTV control room. Whist 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.

8.11 There a currently four Housing projects to integrate their CCTV systems into Brent's CCTV control. These are scheduled for completion by March 2023.

8.12 The Information Commissioners Office (ICO) conducted an audit of the CCTV Team on 17 February 2022. The audit was successfully passed with all policy, procedures and officer working protocols deemed to compliant with the ICO.

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



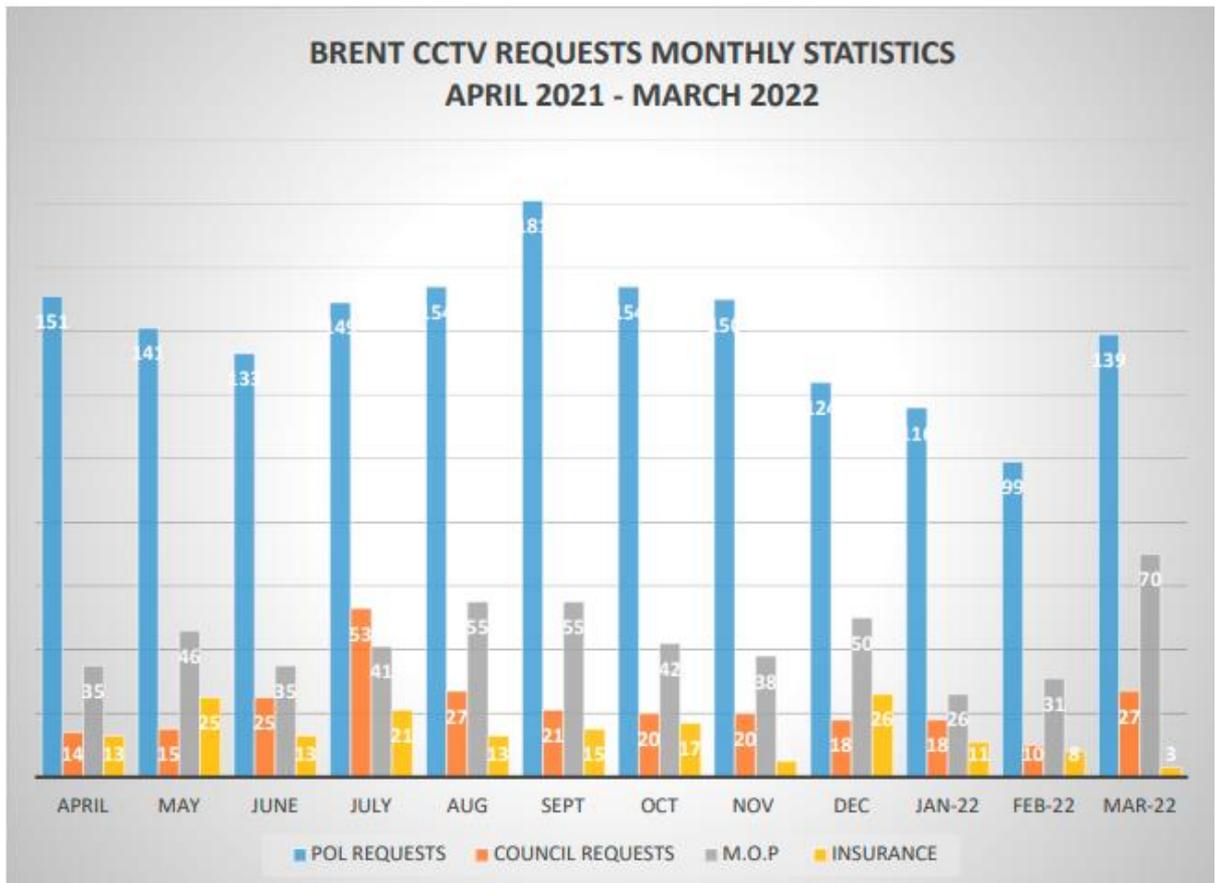
8.14 Below highlights, the list of deployable cameras moved in 21/22 to emerging anti-social behaviour and crime hotspots.

Camera No	Reference	Location
800	Brnt00001	London Road, Alley at end

801	Brnt00002	Fortunegate Rd
802	Brnt00003	Hassop Rd
803	Brnt00004	Chippenham Gardens
804	Brnt00005	Kilburn Park Road
805	Brnt00006	Conley Passage
807	Brnt00008	Kingswood Rd
808	Brnt00009	Stafford Rd / Camb Ave
809	Brnt00010	Ace Café-at junction
811	Brnt00012	Yates Close
812	Brnt00013	Brondesbury Park Open Space
813	Brnt00014	Perkin Close
814	Brnt00015	Queensbury Stn Parade - near Train Station
815	Brnt00016	Mitchellbrook Way
816	Brnt00017	O/s Gorfield House Ent
817	Brnt00018	Challenge Close
818	Brnt00019	Canturbury Rd - Opp Cam 109
819	Brnt00020	Brondesbury Villas
820	Brnt00021	Skate Park, Roundwood Park annex
850 & 851	UK PSD046	Springfield Mount - (anpr Cam851)
852 & 853	UK PSD060	Strode Rd - (anpr Cam853)
854 & 866	UK PSD042	Kilburn High Rd / Christchurch Rd - (anpr 866)
855	UK PSD043	Harrow Rd O/S 763 - 765
856	UK PSD047	Apsley Way (anpr Cam 869)
857	UK PSD048	Harrow Rd / Victor Rd (anpr Cam 867)
858	UK PSD044	Cambridge Ave - Opp Kilburn Park Station
859	UK PSD041	Sellons Avenue jct. Park Parade
860	UK PSD045	Preston Gardens
861	UK PSD049	Grange Road - Willesden
865	UKPSD 270	St Michaels Ave
870	UK PSD 400	Cambridge Ave / Camb Gdns
874	UKPSD 718	Olympic Way south
875	UKPSD 993	Church rd / Eric Rd
876	UKPSD 594	Wakemans Hill Ave
877	UKPSD 604	O/s Ace Café
878	UKPSD 614	O/s Queen's Park Station
879	UKPSD 640	Kilburn High Rd - Near C303
880	UKPSD 617	Kilburn High Rd - Market Place
881	UKPSD 038	Beverley Gdns
882	UKPSD 038	Beverley Gdns Anpr Cam
883	UKPSD 040	Chamberlayne Rd / Mostyn Gdns
884	VK2 IR UKPSD 037	Bryan Rd - O/s Gorillas
885	VK2 IR UKPSD 041	Mount Pleasant Alley
886	VK2 IR UKPSD 041	Anpr - Mount Pleasant Alley

8.15 The chart below shows number and type of queries that came in to the CCTV inbox from April 2021 to March 2022 and how they vary from month to month in relation to the following categories:

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



Appendix 1: Case Studies

Reducing Domestic and Sexual Abuse :

Case Study - Advance

Referral in from Community Living Well Counselling.

Case referred to Advance based on recent disclosure of increasing frequency of physical abuse, verbal abuse, name-calling, strangulation, psychological abuse, controlling behaviour and excessive jealousy.

Brief background/history:

Victim had known alleged perpetrator (Mr A) for 4 years. They had been seeing each other on and off for about 4 years casually, then more seriously in the last 6 months. The more serious the relationship became, the victim noticed an escalation in abusive behaviour. Mr A had become more argumentative, more jealous and controlling and he pinned her up against the wall last argument and used his hand to hold her by the throat. Victim had tried repeatedly to break up with Mr A but each time Mr A became emotionally manipulative to the point that the victim felt guilty for leaving him and took him back. Mr A and victim did not live together and did not know his family or friends. Mr A had disclosed to the victim that he may be bi-polar but the victim never saw him take any medication. Mr A also spat at her in the face once and threatened to throw the victim down the stairs. Victim had a daughter who was 9 years old at the time. Mr A was not the father of the child. The father of the child shared custody with victim and saw their daughter every other weekend.

Current situation and risk factor identified:

At the time of referral, the victim had stopped picking up Mr A's calls and refused to let him in when he knocked at her door. She said she felt bad for him because he had left voice messages saying he was sorry for his actions. Also she felt that being bipolar was a contributory factor in his abusive behaviour.

Risk factors identified include: Repeated victimisation, Stalking, Harassment, Strangulation, Bipolar (Mental Health Issue) on Mr A's part, Victim being depressed, Excessive jealousy.

Safeguarding concerns: The victim's daughter was at risk of harm from the domestic abuse being perpetuated toward her mother

Intervention and support provided by Advance:

- Referral to a family law solicitor to discuss civil remedies
- Referral to Domestic Abuse Housing Team to discuss housing options
- Discussed Sanctuary Scheme referral (declined)
- Referral to Counselling

- Referral to the Freedom Programme
- Liaison with Social Care Social Worker
- Discussions with IDVA (Independent Domestic Violence Advocate) re Cycle of Abuse
- Safety Planning Discussions
- Offered victim a personal panic alarm

Multiagency work completed:

- IDVA liaised with Social Worker
- IDVA prepared case for MARAC, provided MARAC feedback to victim and completed MARAC actions with victim and informed MARAC.

Any challenges?

Victim disclosed she was still in love with Mr A and did not feel like she could live without him. Other times, victim would state she wanted him out of her life but did not feel strong enough to fully commit to leaving him. Victim declined changing her phone number. Victim wasn't ready to be rehoused. Victim eventually changed her mind about a Sanctuary Scheme work and extra measures have been put in place. Victim is now reconsidering getting a non-molestation order as the victim has continued to be in touch with her.

Outcome(s):

At the time of reporting (Q4 2021- 22) case is still open to Advance. Victim is thinking about proceeding with a non-molestation order and potentially being rehoused.

Reducing the impact of gangs and knives in our community

Case Study – Air Sports Network

The subject of this case study is a 19-year-old British young man, his parents are from Uganda, but his father left the family from an early age to live in Germany. He was referred to AIR after being transferred to Brent due to his home borough of Croydon no longer being safe for him and his family (Mother and two sisters). He was referred to AIR in September 2021 to give him a positive male influence / mentor, as well as provide some support with education training and employment.

He came to police attention early 2021. He has previously been arrested for various offences, however on this occasion he was picked up by the Hampshire gang's policing unit because of concerns around serious grooming and exploitation by a Croydon gang. They convinced him that he would be able to safely make money and live a better life if he worked for them. As time went on, he spent less and less time at home, often being away for weeks and months on end.

After a while he began realising that the lavish lifestyle and money that was promised to him was sadly a brutal and terrible lie. He found himself working in and out of drug dens / houses under horrific conditions and the gang members he had to answer to barely gave him enough money to feed himself at times. If he would come back with some unsold drugs or an inaccurate amount of money, they would brutally beat him and leave him battered and bruised. They would then send him back out to make the money back before he could eat or

sleep. According to his Mother when he did come back home he would do so looking very unhealthy, slim and malnourished. There would be times where he came back home and would say nothing before leaving again. There would be other times where he would come home crying to his mother about what he was going through. However, he would always leave to go back to the gang members out of fear that they would come and harm him or his family.

After spending long periods of time in these drug houses across county lines, he found himself in serious trouble as he built up a lot of drug debt with the gang members that recruited him. Unfortunately for the young person and his family it got so bad that they found out where they lived and threatened his sisters and mother. They would stand outside threatening to set their home on fire whilst they're inside. At this point the intervention of the police was absolutely crucial. A couple of very supportive officers from the Croydon Gangs police intervened and were able to support the relocation of him and his family which is how they found their way to a hotel in Wembley.

Following the initial meeting in September 2021 the engagement was very positive. He was happy to meet at the civic centre for an introduction. He was slim in size and short in height, very well spoken and an articulate young man. He spoke about wanting to get into an apprenticeship in some sort of trade. With regards to health and wellbeing he did not have anything in mind. After attempting to engage him in some intense wellbeing activities like badminton and training in the gym, we very quickly realised that neither were for him. By chance after stumbling across a pool table during a mentoring session we discovered that he has a soft spot and a passion for pool. This became a focal point for the majority of the sessions and a platform to build from. From there work began on applications for warehouse roles, different apprenticeships, and securing interviews. We worked towards getting a CSCS card as well as a forklift licence. The young person was referred to further ETE providers who would be able to support with further opportunities. He was successful in one of the warehouse interviews but they were asking him to travel too far for work. The young person found himself working very hard to get into full time training /work.

There were ups and downs in his consistency of engagement, however whenever he would have these absences, his mother was always happy to lend her support in reconnecting as she really appreciated the support provided. Additionally, she proved to be very valuable in updating me on how his behaviour was at home.

There was an occasion where the young person was missing from home for over two weeks, which left both Air and his mother concerned he was falling back into the company of the old gangs. After advising to report him missing, mum discovered he was staying at her old friend's house. The concern was that he was at their place for over two weeks and didn't let his mother know. Further concern was brought to light when his mother mentioned that the friend was a drug user which brought further alarms about influence and the intentions of him being there. After hearing this from mum it led to questions about parenting, friendship groups that her children have access to, lack of urgency of wanting to know where he was as soon as she couldn't reach him.

After getting him home and having some firm conversations about risky behaviours and how unsafe the situation could have been, the young person was reflective and seemed as though he took a very hard look at the direction he saw his life going. Not long after he was contacted by a company who offered him an apprenticeship.

This was a major turning point for the young person as it seemed that all of our previous hard work was finally paying off. He immediately accepted the offer and it was like all of his

immaturities began to disappear. He became extremely organised, adding his appointments to the calendar in his phone. He also communicated very well with the employers whenever he had other appointments to attend. Furthermore his relationship with his mother and sisters at home greatly improved and his future prospects are looking bright.

Reducing vulnerability and increasing safeguarding case study –

Community MARAC / Contextual safeguarding and multiple vulnerabilities –

Case Study: Community MARAC

The housing officer referred Mr J to Community MARAC after they received complaints from neighbours of individuals forcing entry into the flats to access his property. Following a home visit it was believed that Mr J was being exploited, suffering from self-neglect and there were concerns for his mental health. The Housing officer reported there were issues with his engagement, as he feared repercussions from those targeting him and some nuisance behaviour on his part to his neighbours, because of his money being taken from him, which led to him asking neighbours for money and food.

The Met Police and Anti-Social Behaviour officers worked together to address a wider community and neighbourhood problem, where the individuals were identified and were dealt with using policing power and tools for other drug related offences, which meant that the alleged exploitation ceased.

Following further assessments with Adult Social Care and through discussions at the Community MARAC, it was established that Mr J also had a diagnosis of paranoid schizophrenia and was unable to care for himself, living with his property in a very poor state. There were also significant concerns around his hygiene and vulnerability. Partners did not want to remove Mr J from his property into supported accommodation, as he had lived at the property for a number of years and he wanted to remain with help, therefore partners wanted to do what they could to ensure he could remain at that property.

It was not possible to start a care plan within the property in the state it was in, therefore working together partners arranged for all damage to the property (some broken windows) to be repaired, and for Mr J to be moved to temporary accommodation whilst a deep clean of the property also took place. The care plan was then started, and continued with him when he returned to his property. His mental health was addressed and carers were identified to give ongoing support and to report any safeguarding concerns and any individuals they came across who they did not believe should be in the property and may be taking advantage of Mr J, so that these concerns could be promptly addressed.

It was agreed that partners would continue to work together to monitor and review the situation. If it became clear that he needed to be moved to supported accommodation in the future, they would work together with him to explore all the options available.

Reducing Offenders and perpetrators from reoffending

Case Study – IOM

Provided within report

Reducing Anti-Social Behaviour

Case Study - ASB

- **Preston Road, HA3** – Case brought to the attention of Community Protection Team (CPT) July 2021.

Complaints received from neighbouring properties & businesses of ASB from address, concerns raised property may be used as a brothel.

Investigation conducted and confirmation by the police that premises is indeed used as a brothel.

Contact made with property owner to obtain information and decision made to seek a **closure order** on property. Closure Order successfully obtained **5th November 2021**.

- **Barn Way, HA9** – Case brought to the attention of Community Protection Team (CPT) in June 2021.

Complaints received from neighbouring properties that the property was advertised on sites such as Airbnb and therefore parties were being held at the property causing widespread ASB effecting local residents, neighbours & the wider community. Nuisance such as large gatherings, loud music, drug use and fighting. Contact established with property owner and managing agent.

Exploration on closure order considered, however decided to issue warning letter to managing agent and persuaded property owner to terminate contract with managing agent and removing listing from Airbnb.

Warning issued **5th August 2021**

Contract Terminated **13th August 2021**

- **Kilburn Lane, W10** - Case brought to the attention of Community Protection Team (CPT) in **February 2022**.

Large amount of complaints from neighbouring residents concerned with ASB from property, which included domestic violence, drug abuse, solicitation and harassment.

Investigation conducted which established property is owner occupier, however due to large scale nuisance, CPT pursued a partial closure order.

Partial Closure order obtained **14th April 2022**

Extended Partial order obtained **13th July 2022** due to continuation of nuisance and breach of partial closure order.

Hearing for prosecution of breach of closure order due to be heard at court on **27th October 2022**.

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	£90,000. Grant £52,500. Council £142,500.00 total contract
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
Westminster Drug Project (WDP) / 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
Young Brent Foundation Consortium – Global Thinking	Young Women’s Diversionary Project A bespoke service for young women affected by gangs, criminal exploitation and county lines. The aim of the project is to ensure that young	2 3 4	£40,625. Grant £56,875. Council £97,500.00

	women feel safe to access help, are no longer a hidden group in our communities and are free from harm, abuse and exploitation.		
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