

SAFER BRENT PARTNERSHIP ANNUAL REPORT 2024 - 2025

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LONDON BOROUGH OF BRENT

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1. Background

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

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

1.3 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 skills levels remain key challenges for Brent.

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

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

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

- **Priority 1: Tackling violent crime with a specific focus on knife crime**
- **Priority 2: Challenging Domestic Abuse, Sexual Abuse and Preventing Violence Against Women and Girls**
- **Priority 3: Focus on incidents impacting our community**
- **Priority 4: Protecting those most vulnerable**

1.7 In addition to the above, the Safer Neighbourhood Board (SNB), that operates externally to the council, aims to bring police and local communities together to decide on localised policing and crime priorities and work collaboratively to problem solve issues. SNBs have been set up in every London borough with the support of the Mayor's Office of Police and Crime (MOPAC). They are expected to ensure that

the public are involved in a wide range of community safety decisions. Additionally, MOPAC funds projects through these Boards, to help address crime and exploitation in the area.

2. Performance

2.1 Note about the data in this report: Data has been provided by the Metropolitan Police Service (MPS) and covers the period of 01/01/2024 - 31/12/2024 unless otherwise stated. Where there are tables showing comparison of London boroughs, 'Per 1,000 Population' figures have been used based on the Greater London Authority (GLA) mid-year population projections for 2023.

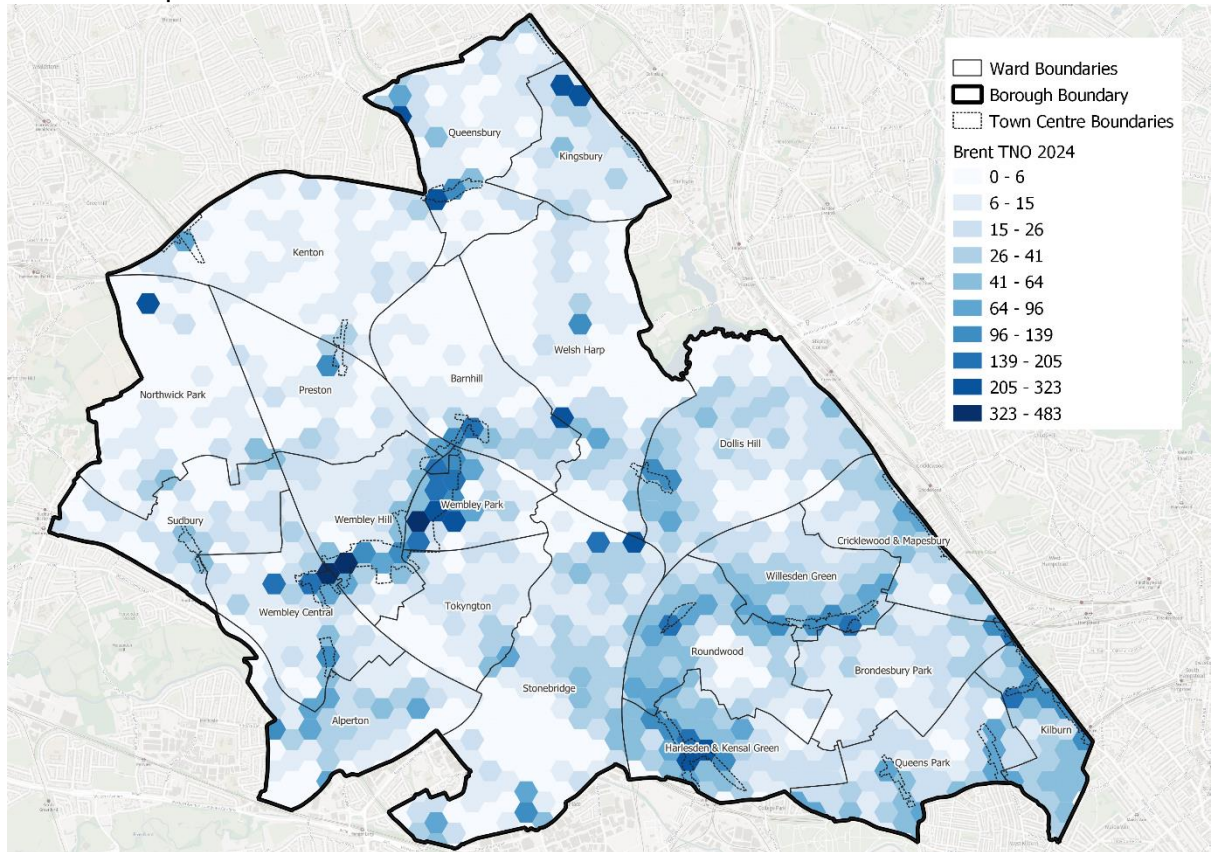
Priority	Measure	2023 Total	2024 Total	% Change
Priority 1: Tackling Violent Crime with Specific Focus on Knife Crime	Knife Crime	570	565	-0.9%
	Knife Crime with Injury	181	180	-0.6%
	Violence Against the Person	9684	9315	-3.8%
	Violence With Injury	3144	2665	-15.2%
Priority 2: Challenging Domestic Abuse, Sexual Abuse, and Preventing VAWG	Domestic Abuse	3547	3248	-8.4%
	Sexual Abuse	789	822	4.2%
	VAWG (Violence Against the Person - Female Victim)	4072	4238	4.1%
Priority 3: Focus on Incidents Impacting Our Community	Anti-Social Behaviour	11690	10684	-8.60%
	Hate Crime	883	812	-8.00%

2.2 Total Notifiable Offences (TNO)

TNO					
Borough	2023 Total	Per 1000 Population	2024 Total	Per 1000 Population	% Change
Westminster	89718	424.2	91142	430.9	1.6%
Camden	39778	180.1	42757	193.6	7.5%
Kensington and Chelsea	22750	154.3	22985	155.9	1.0%
Islington	28554	129.4	30380	137.7	6.4%
Hackney	31731	120.5	33520	127.3	5.6%
Southwark	37151	117.7	39573	125.4	6.5%
Lambeth	35403	112.1	38184	120.9	7.9%
Hammersmith and Fulham	21769	116.9	21289	114.3	-2.2%
Newham	37482	103.4	40347	111.3	7.6%
Tower Hamlets	35940	109.4	36440	110.9	1.4%
Haringey	29825	113.4	28163	107.1	-5.6%
Lewisham	29564	99.0	30170	101.0	2.0%
Greenwich	27902	94.9	27671	94.1	-0.8%
Brent	31476	91.4	32274	93.7	2.5%

Waltham Forest	22915	83.0	25019	90.7	9.2%
Barking and Dagenham	21035	94.6	20096	90.4	-4.5%
Enfield	29465	90.0	29437	89.9	-0.1%
Hounslow	27176	91.9	26516	89.7	-2.4%
Hillingdon	24159	75.7	28428	89.1	17.7%
Croydon	33407	84.0	35293	88.7	5.6%
Ealing	31461	83.8	31237	83.2	-0.7%
Wandsworth	26558	80.1	25810	77.9	-2.8%
Redbridge	24233	77.3	23862	76.1	-1.5%
Havering	21053	78.5	20280	75.6	-3.7%
Bromley	23454	70.8	24035	72.6	2.5%
Barnet	28186	71.4	28122	71.2	-0.2%
Bexley	16535	65.9	16631	66.3	0.6%
Kingston upon Thames	12082	70.9	11155	65.4	-7.7%
Merton	14012	65.1	13817	64.2	-1.4%
Harrow	15440	58.6	16475	62.5	6.7%
Richmond upon Thames	12043	61.6	12113	62.0	0.6%
Sutton	13122	62.2	13054	61.8	-0.5%
London	930265	104.2	948491	106.2	2.0%

2.3 In 2024 Brent saw an increase in overall Notifiable Offences of 2.5% compared to 2023. Amongst all London boroughs, Brent was 14th in terms of offences per 1000 population, with 93.7. This was below the rate for London as a whole, which was 106.2 per 1000.



2.4 The above map shows hotspots of Total Notifiable Offences (TNO) recorded in Brent in 2024. Areas of high crime are concentrated around town centres, specifically Wembley, Harlesden, and Kilburn. These hotspots are consistent not only with previous periods, but across various offence categories. TNO breakdown by ward shows that Stonebridge, Wembley Park, and Harlesden & Kensal Green had the highest rate of offences in 2024, however Stonebridge and Harlesden & Kensal Green saw decreased rates compared with 2023. Reductions were also seen in Cricklewood & Mapesbury, Preston, and Queen's Park. It should be noted that there were 2149 offences in 2024 (6.7% of all TNO) with no ward recorded.

Ward	2023 Total	2024 Total	% Change
Stonebridge	2867	2475	-13.7%
Wembley Park	2065	2215	7.3%
Harlesden & Kensal Green	2433	2156	-11.4%
Dollis Hill	2122	1940	-8.6%
Kilburn	1875	1920	2.4%
Willesden Green	1804	1808	0.2%

Roundwood	1712	1804	5.4%
Wembley Hill	1654	1610	-2.7%
Wembley Central	1494	1532	2.5%
Queens Park	1660	1461	-12.0%
Queensbury	1278	1413	10.6%
Alperton	1056	1143	8.2%
Barnhill	1222	1108	-9.3%
Cricklewood & Mapesbury	1294	1070	-17.3%
Welsh Harp	1192	1056	-11.4%
Kingsbury	950	1044	9.9%
Brondesbury Park	1024	894	-12.7%
Northwick Park	872	823	-5.6%
Kenton	902	814	-9.8%
Sudbury	681	687	0.9%
Preston	732	597	-18.4%
Tokington	587	555	-5.5%
Ward Not Recorded		2146	

3. Tackling violent crime with a specific focus on knife

3.1 Knife Crime Data Analysis

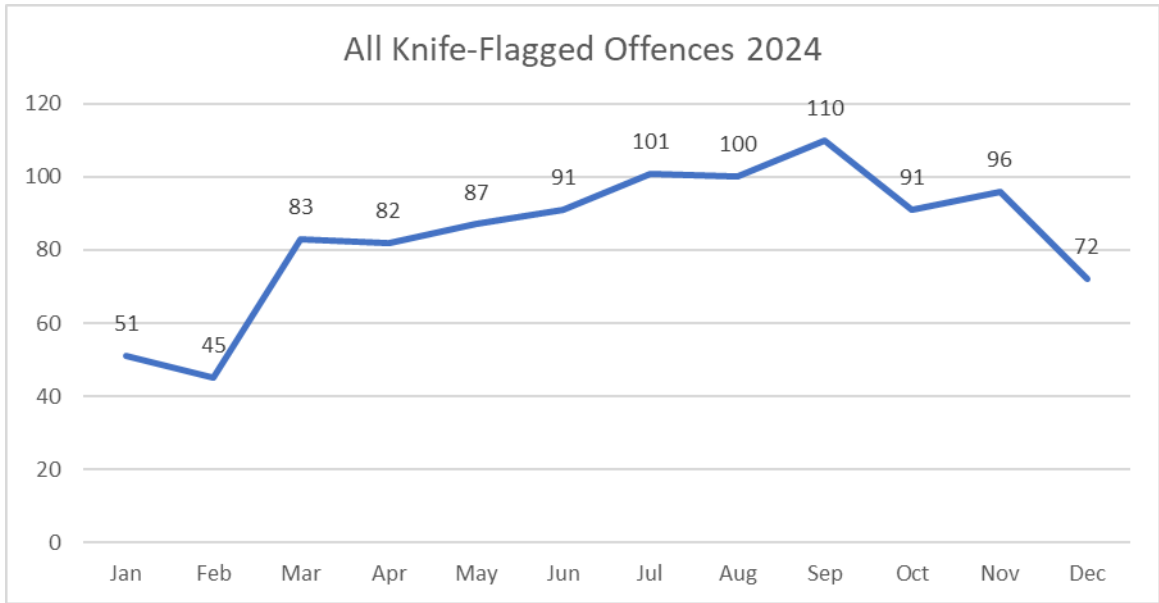
KNIFE CRIME					
Borough	2023 Total	Per 1000 Populatio n	2024 Total	Per 1000 Population	% Change
Westminster	934	4.4	886	4.2	-5.1%
Lambeth	753	2.4	914	2.9	21.4%
Haringey	698	2.7	681	2.6	-2.4%
Camden	430	1.9	541	2.4	25.8%
Southwark	765	2.4	761	2.4	-0.5%
Hackney	578	2.2	633	2.4	9.5%
Newham	701	1.9	823	2.3	17.4%
Barking and Dagenham	491	2.2	500	2.2	1.8%
Lewisham	483	1.6	623	2.1	29.0%
Islington	448	2.0	460	2.1	2.7%
Croydon	784	2.0	793	2.0	1.1%
Enfield	586	1.8	639	2.0	9.0%
Tower Hamlets	606	1.8	621	1.9	2.5%
Greenwich	457	1.6	540	1.8	18.2%
Waltham Forest	395	1.4	469	1.7	18.7%

Kensington and Chelsea	205	1.4	248	1.7	21.0%
Brent	570	1.7	565	1.6	-0.9%
Ealing	467	1.2	583	1.6	24.8%
Hammersmith and Fulham	280	1.5	262	1.4	-6.4%
Hounslow	411	1.4	405	1.4	-1.5%
Redbridge	388	1.2	396	1.3	2.1%
Havering	268	1.0	326	1.2	21.6%
Wandsworth	420	1.3	398	1.2	-5.2%
Merton	221	1.0	231	1.1	4.5%
Hillingdon	262	0.8	339	1.1	29.4%
Barnet	447	1.1	407	1.0	-8.9%
Bromley	295	0.9	333	1.0	12.9%
Harrow	202	0.8	262	1.0	29.7%
Sutton	226	1.1	187	0.9	-17.3%
Bexley	228	0.9	218	0.9	-4.4%
Kingston upon Thames	92	0.5	136	0.8	47.8%
Richmond upon Thames	81	0.4	148	0.8	82.7%
London	14634	1.6	15653	1.8	7.0%

3.2 Brent saw a slight decrease in Knife Crime in 2024 with 565 offences, compared with 570 in 2023 (a reduction of 0.9%). Amongst all London boroughs, Brent ranked 17th, with 1.6 offences per 1000 population. This is below the overall London rate which was 1.8.

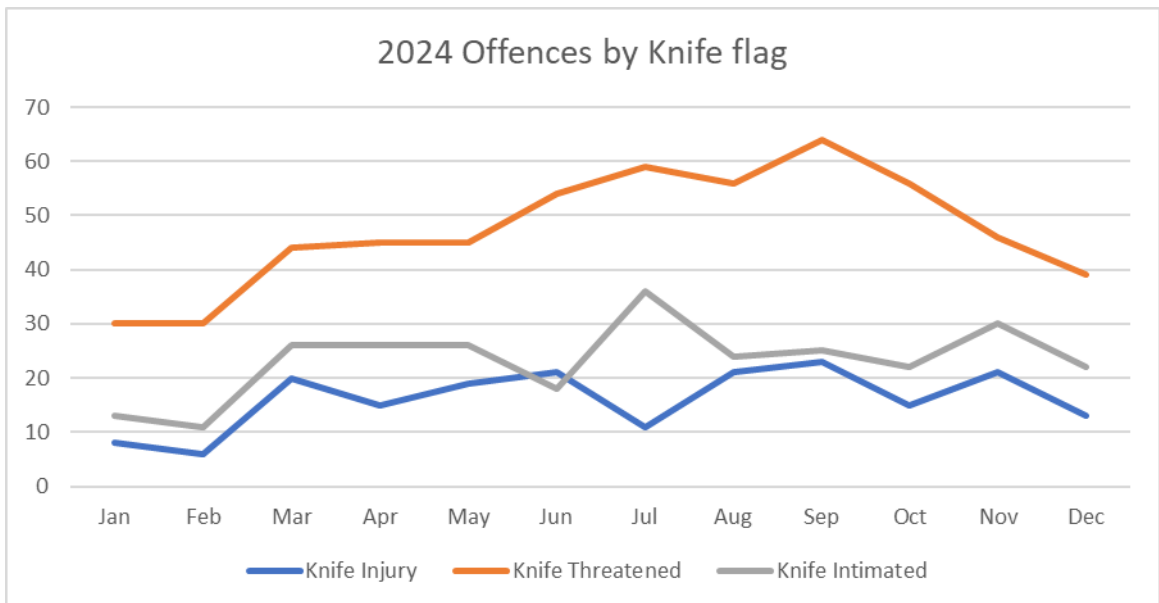
Offence Category	2023	2024	% Change
Knife Crime with Injury	181	180	-0.6%
Knife Crime with Injury (Victims <25)	52	66	7.7%
Knife Crime with Injury (Victims non-DA <25)	46	63	37.0%
Knife Crime with Injury (Personal Robbery)	17	25	47.1%

3.3 Brent saw a reduction of 0.6% of Knife Crime with Injury offences, however significant increases in other sub-categories; Knife Crime with Injury (Victims non-DA <25) increased by a third, and Knife Crime with Injury (Personal Robbery) increased by nearly 50%.

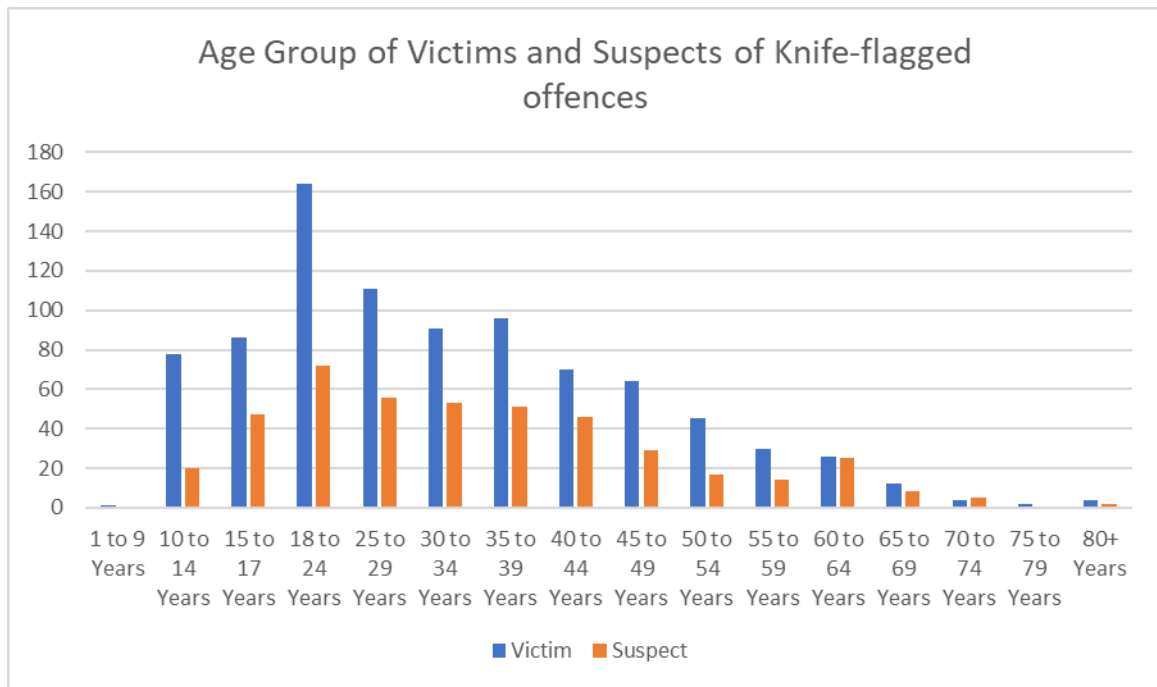


3.4 In 2024 there were 1009 recorded offences in Brent that were flagged as involving a knife; Knife Injury, Knife Threatened, or Knife Intimated. Since January there was a steady rise in these offences, however October, November and December saw a decline.

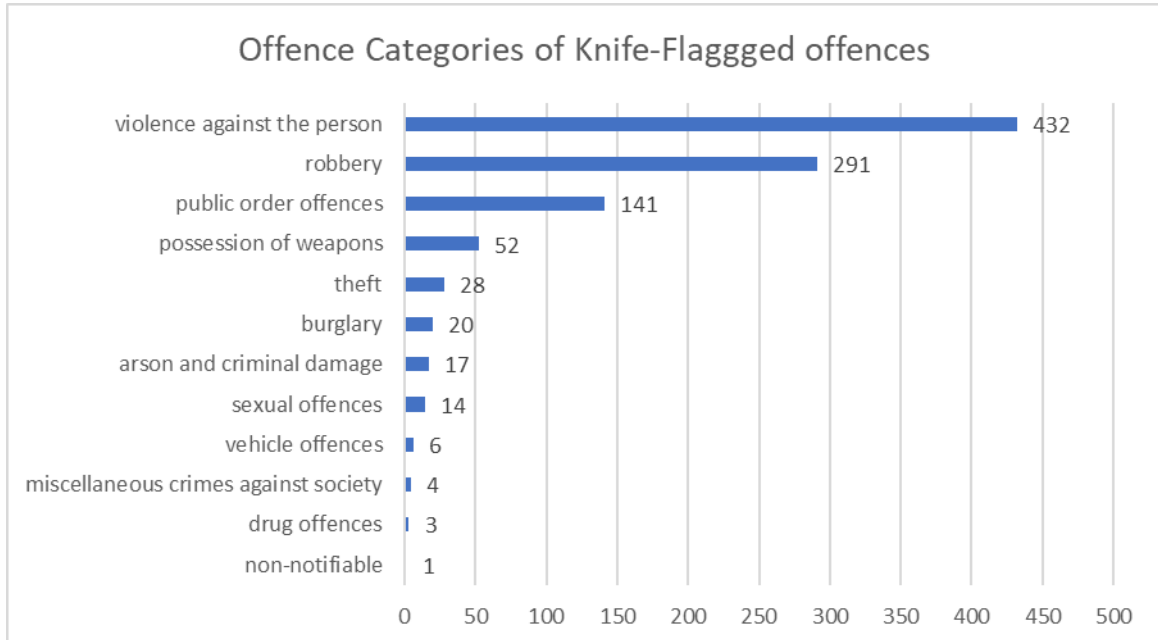
3.5 The largest decline has been seen in Knife Threatened Offences, with Knife Injury and Knife Intimated Offences remaining consistent.



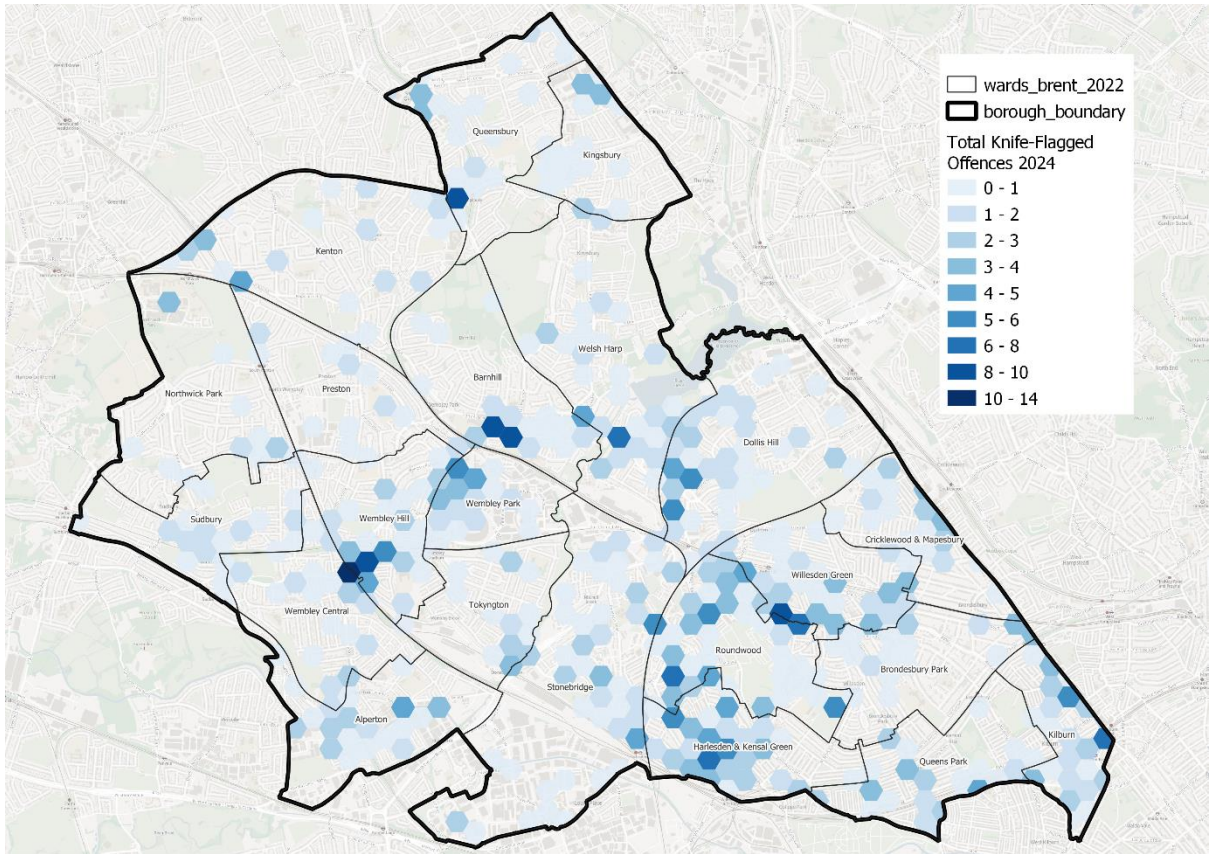
3.6 For both victims and suspects of Knife-flagged offences, the most frequent age group is 18-24 years old, followed by 25-29. It should be noted that over half of suspect/offender data is unknown.



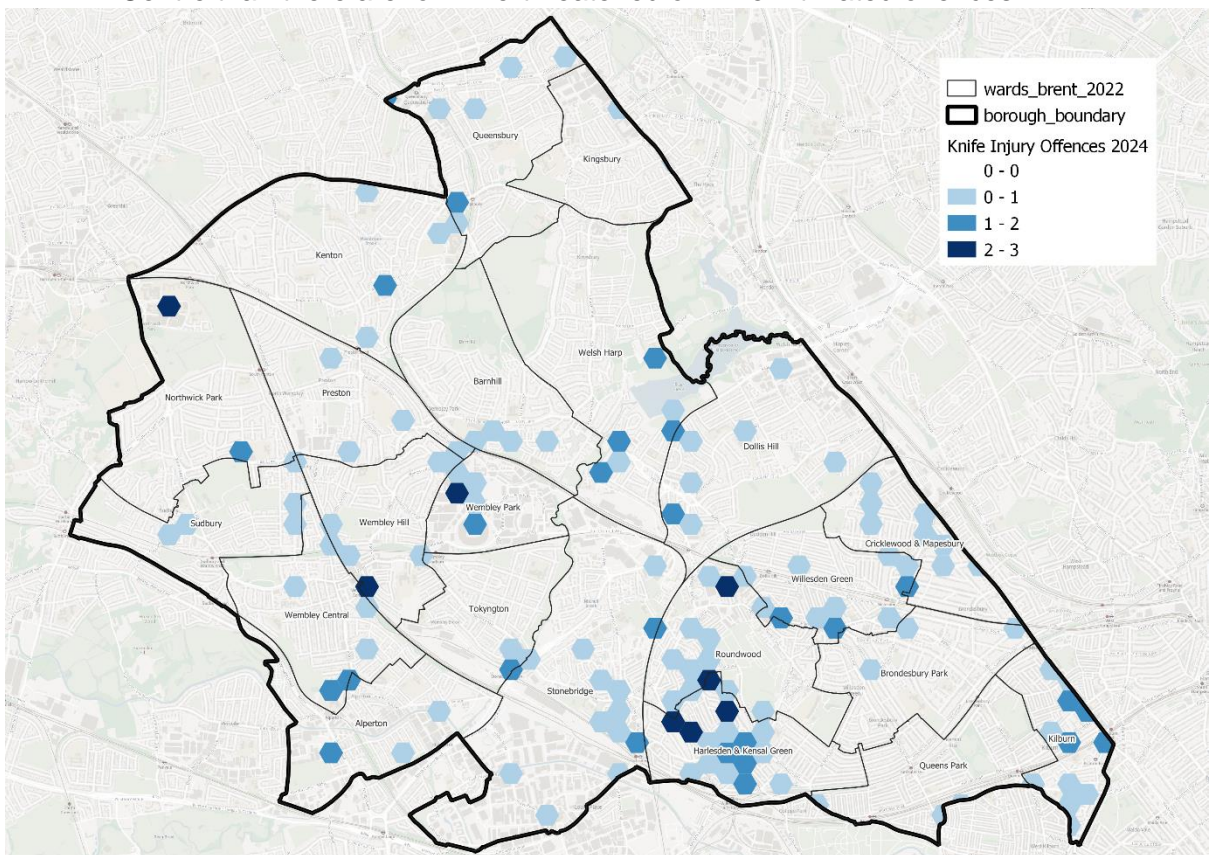
3.7 42% of knife-flagged offences fall under the category of Violence Against the Person, however the most frequent offence was Robbery of Personal Property which represented 18% of all knife-flagged offences.



3.8 Looking at frequency of knife-flagged offences, hotspots are focussed around town centres; namely Wembley, Harlesden, Kilburn and Church End. This is typical of previous years where town centres tend to be high-crime areas for multiple crime types.



3.9 Similar hotspots are seen when looking specifically at Knife Injury offences, though there are more high-frequency spots seen in and around Harlesden Town Centre than there are for knife-threatened or knife-intimated offences.

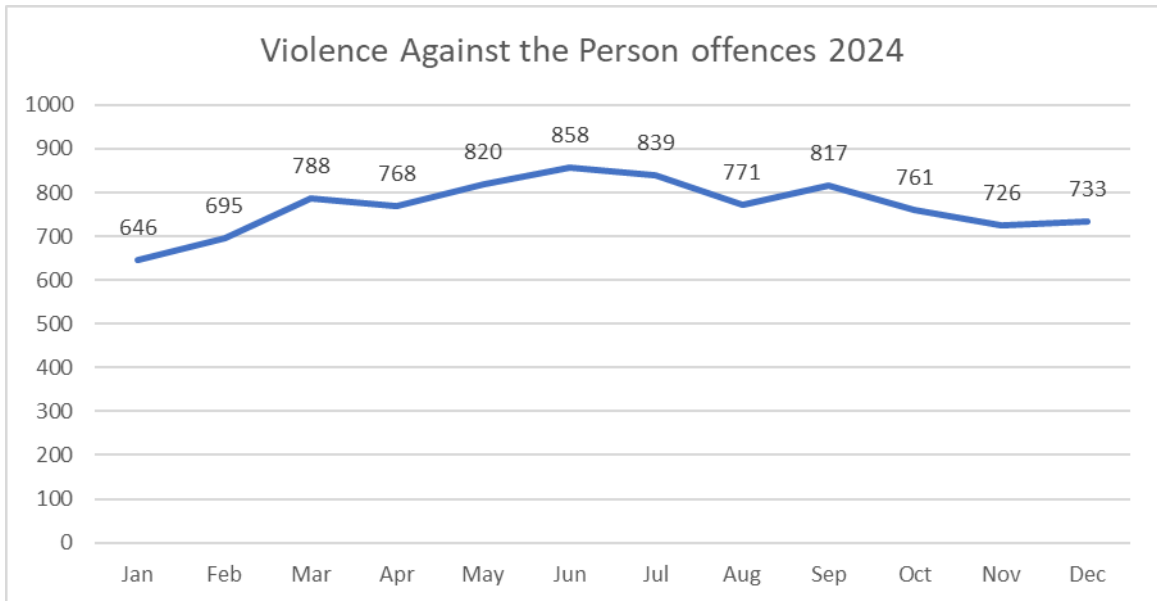


3.10 Violence Against the Person

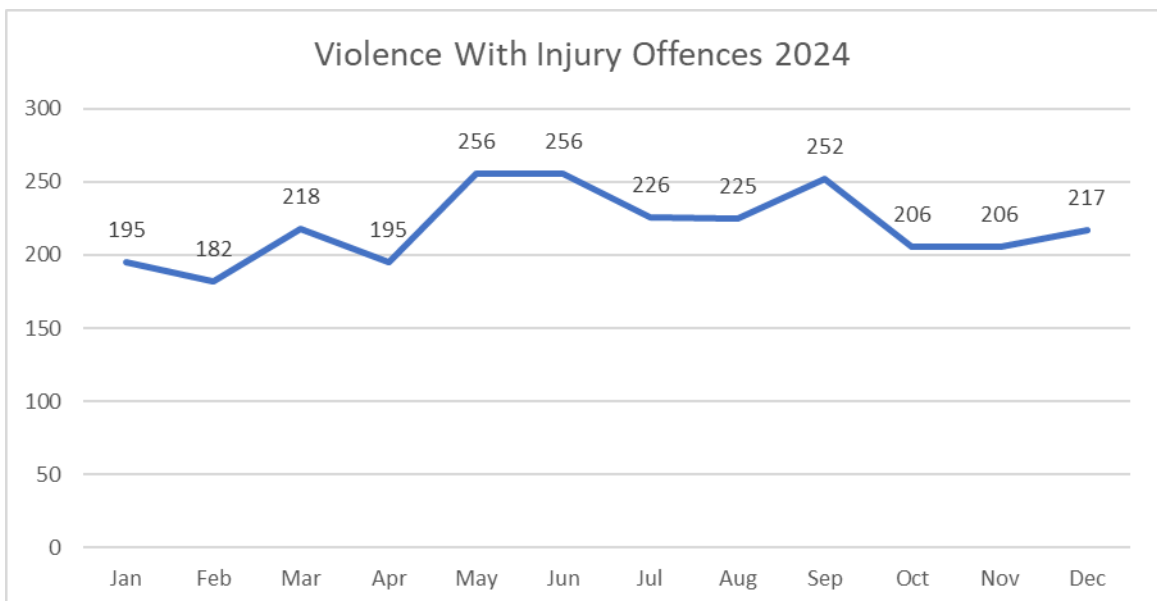
VIOLENCE AGAINST THE PERSON					
Borough	2023 Total	Per 1000 Population	2024 Total	Per 1000 Population	% Change
Westminster	11316	53.5	10860	51.3	-4.0%
Camden	7611	34.5	7102	32.1	-6.7%
Barking and Dagenham	7015	31.6	6897	31.0	-1.7%
Islington	7061	32.0	6787	30.8	-3.9%
Lewisham	9519	31.9	9105	30.5	-4.3%
Kensington and Chelsea	4496	30.5	4479	30.4	-0.4%
Hammersmith and Fulham	5729	30.8	5571	29.9	-2.8%
Hackney	8571	32.6	7860	29.9	-8.3%
Tower Hamlets	10175	31.0	9768	29.7	-4.0%
Greenwich	9257	31.5	8695	29.6	-6.1%
Lambeth	9655	30.6	9080	28.8	-6.0%
Croydon	11088	27.9	11259	28.3	1.5%
Hounslow	8791	29.7	8354	28.3	-5.0%
Haringey	7898	30.0	7333	27.9	-7.2%
Newham	10263	28.3	9898	27.3	-3.6%
Brent	9684	28.1	9315	27.0	-3.8%
Southwark	8902	28.2	8231	26.1	-7.5%
Enfield	9178	28.0	8431	25.7	-8.1%
Ealing	10081	26.9	9625	25.6	-4.5%
Hillingdon	7607	23.8	8069	25.3	6.1%
Redbridge	7838	25.0	7701	24.6	-1.7%
Havering	6529	24.3	6099	22.7	-6.6%
Waltham Forest	6531	23.7	6200	22.5	-5.1%
Sutton	4455	21.1	4461	21.1	0.1%
Wandsworth	7372	22.2	6869	20.7	-6.8%
Bexley	5859	23.4	5174	20.6	-11.7%
Bromley	6940	21.0	6698	20.2	-3.5%
Merton	4453	20.7	4014	18.7	-9.9%
Barnet	7967	20.2	7350	18.6	-7.7%
Harrow	4724	17.9	4838	18.4	2.4%
Kingston upon Thames	3328	19.5	3129	18.4	-6.0%
Richmond upon Thames	2963	15.2	3011	15.4	1.6%
Grand Total	251542	28.2	238335	26.7	-5.3%

3.11 Brent saw a reduction in Violence Against the Person offences recorded in 2024 of 3.8% compared with the previous year. Amongst all London boroughs, Brent ranked 16th with 27 offences per 1000 population. This was slightly higher than the London rate (26.7).

3.12 Violence Against the Person offences have fluctuated throughout 2024, with a peak of 858 offences in June, and ending the year with a higher number of recorded offences than January.



3.13 29% of Violence Against the Person offences recorded in 2024 were Violence with Injury, a reduction on the previous year (33% in 2023). Overall, Violence with Injury offences reduced by 13.5% in 2024 compared to 2023, however numbers have been rising since January, with peaks in May, June and September.



3.14 The most frequent age groups for victims of Violence with Injury offences in 2024 were 18-24 and 25-29, however suspects tended to be older, with the most frequent group being 35-39. Suspect/offender age group was unknown in 42% of offences, however, and so other age groups may be more prevalent. Both suspects and victims of Violence with Injury offences were mostly Male, representing 54% of victims, and 49% of suspects.

3.15 **Violence and Vulnerability Programme – EVVP and IOM**

3.16 The Exploitation, Violence and Vulnerability Panel (EVVP) is held alongside colleagues from Children and Young People and key partners to identify, recognise, disrupt, and protect young people and adults from extra-familial risk, harm, and through early identification to prevent crime and reduce reoffending. To identify cases, partners utilise the 'VOLT' approach (Victim, Offender, Location, Trends) to address wider contextual safeguarding concerns, utilising a trauma informed approach to apply early intervention for the cohort of those on the periphery of crime and offending to prevent escalation.

3.17 The Violence and Vulnerability Programme (VVP) continues to focus on reducing re-offending and serious youth violence through a coordinated, multi-agency and intelligence led approach.

3.18 Between January 2024 to December 2024, there have been over **100** service users on the Violence and Vulnerability Programme. The cohort numbers regularly change based on referrals being monitored and offenders being removed due to successful disengagement from offending behaviour.

3.19 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.

3.20 Integrated Offender Management (IOM) is a national framework for managing persistent and problematic offenders. In Brent, the IOM panel is held in collaboration with partners from the Metropolitan Police and Probation service for a multi-agency response to crime, risk, and reoffending threats within the local community. Our key partners in IOM are housing, VIA – New Beginnings, Department for Work and Pensions, Together, CMHT (Community Mental Health Team), Air Network, St Giles, PACT (Prison Advice and Care Trust) and Advance 3SC. Support is offered to people on probation who are often vulnerable and pose a significant risk, requiring support from several agencies to address their complex needs. Individuals are identified based on their Offender Group Reconviction Scale (OGRS) score and OASys Violence Predictor (OVP) score with robbery or burglary offences.

3.21 Over the last year Air Network and St Giles Trust have continued to offer support to the IOM offender cohort. Air Network's mentoring, sports and wellbeing programme supported **8** IOM nominals in 2024. St Giles Trust's mentoring programme supported **25** IOM nominals in 2024. In 2024, there was a reduction in offending in IOM nominals and this was measured through case closures on the IOM panel and reduced RAG ratings. The IOM panel has demonstrated effective multiagency working between probation, police and commissioned services to support IOM nominals and provided additional support for IOM nominals upon release from custody through the Meet at Gate (MAG) scheme that was delivered by Air Network.

3.22 **Air Network**

- 3.23 In 2024 AIR Network's Mentoring, Sports and Well-being programme continued its work supporting individuals referred through the Violence and Vulnerability Programme. A total of **72** new referrals were received throughout the year, with the programme consistently engaging individuals at risk of crime and violence.
- 3.24 The programme's impact on Education, Training, and Employment (ETE) was significant, with **121** individuals receiving support in this area over the course of the year. It's important to note that some young people or referrals may have been carried over from the previous year, ensuring continuity of support for those already in the programme. Additionally, one individual referral can result in multiple outcomes. For example, a single young person may achieve both educational qualifications and employment, meaning one referral can contribute to several positive outcomes.
- 3.25 One of the most notable outcomes was the improvement in participants' understanding of the dangers of gangs and serious violence. By the end of 2024, **91%** of those engaged in the programme had shown an improved understanding of the impact of gang-related violence, compared to **66%** at the beginning of the year. This shift demonstrates the effectiveness of the programme in raising awareness and changing attitudes towards violent crime and exploitation.
- 3.26 The programme also achieved success in reducing reoffending, particularly in relation to knife and drug offences. At the start of the year, **68%** of individuals involved showed a reduction in reoffending, although this figure fluctuated over the course of the year. Despite some variation, the programme consistently helped a significant proportion of participants reduce their involvement in serious criminal activities.
- 3.27 In terms of reducing the impact of serious violence and exploitation, more than **78%** of individuals engaging with the programme reported being significantly less affected by these issues. This reflects the programme's success in not only addressing immediate criminal behaviour but also in reducing vulnerability to long-term exploitation and violence.
- 3.28 The programme had a clear positive effect on reducing violent behaviour. A total of **69** individuals reported a reduction in their involvement in violence, showing that the AIR Network's support is helping participants make lasting changes in their behaviour and avoid further criminal involvement.
- 3.29 Overall, the AIR Network's Mentoring, Sports, and Well-being programme has made a significant impact in 2024, with strong outcomes in reducing reoffending, increasing awareness of gang-related violence, and helping individuals make positive life changes. These results underline the continued effectiveness of the programme in supporting individuals at risk of violence and crime, providing them with the tools and support needed to break the cycle of offending and build a better future.

3.30 St Giles Trust

- 3.31 The St Giles Trust continues to deliver the Gangs Intervention Programme, focusing on individuals involved in, or at risk of being involved in, gang activity. The programme aims to challenge and shape behaviours, empowering individuals to take responsibility for their actions and make positive life choices. The project falls within the Violence and Vulnerability Programme and provides a vital service to those engaged in gangs or at risk of gang-related harm.
- 3.32 From January 2024 to December 2024, St Giles Trust received **65** referrals through the programme, continuing to engage individuals who are either actively involved in or on the periphery of gang activity.
- 3.33 Throughout the year, the programme supported **137** individuals through Education, Training, and Employment (ETE) opportunities, helping participants develop the skills and confidence needed to exit gang life and pursue sustainable alternatives. The focus on ETE is a key part of the programme's success, offering participants pathways to stability and reducing their involvement in criminal activities.
- 3.34 Over the year, 65 individuals were referred to the programme. While the programme supports young people with a range of needs, only some of these referrals involved gang-related concerns. Among those identified with such concerns, 6 individuals were successfully supported in leaving gang involvement. This highlights the programme's impactful role in addressing gang affiliation where relevant, contributing to safer communities and breaking cycles of violence and exploitation.
- 3.35 Additionally, the 137 individuals supported with Education, Training, and Employment (ETE) opportunities include both referrals from the year and ongoing support for participants from previous years. This demonstrates the programme's sustained commitment to empowering young people and fostering their long-term development.
- 3.36 St Giles Trust - NWPH**
- 3.37 St Giles Trust continues to deliver the Embedded Youth Violence Hospital Project at Northwick Park Hospital, aiming to improve the identification and support of young people presenting as victims of serious youth violence. The service plays a crucial role in engaging young victims, providing immediate support, and delivering training to medical staff to better recognise and respond to vulnerability in the Accident and Emergency department.
- 3.38 In 2024, the service received **198** referrals reflecting the ongoing need for specialist interventions for young people at risk of violence. The project also delivered **21** training sessions to medical staff, helping to enhance their awareness of youth vulnerability and improve referral pathways for individuals at risk.

3.39 Among the young people engaged with the service, **91%** reported an increased motivation to change, indicating the programme's effectiveness in inspiring positive behaviour shifts and encouraging young people to take responsibility for their futures. Additionally, **94%** of service users reported improvements in their mental health or overall well-being, underlining the service's positive impact on the emotional and psychological needs of young victims of violence.

3.40 The programme has contributed significantly to the hospital's capacity to support vulnerable individuals. A total of **383** staff attended the training sessions, demonstrating strong engagement with the initiative. This reflects the programme's broader impact in improving the hospital's ability to identify at-risk individuals, make appropriate referrals, and support young people at risk of further violence or exploitation.

3.41 Brent YJS Triage

3.42 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.

3.43 In 2024, **62** young people accessed the programme and participated in interventions that increased their safety and awareness of harm. **54** children attended victim awareness interventions. All **62** families were offered family support, and **24** families accepted the offer and received whole family support from YJS Parenting Worker.

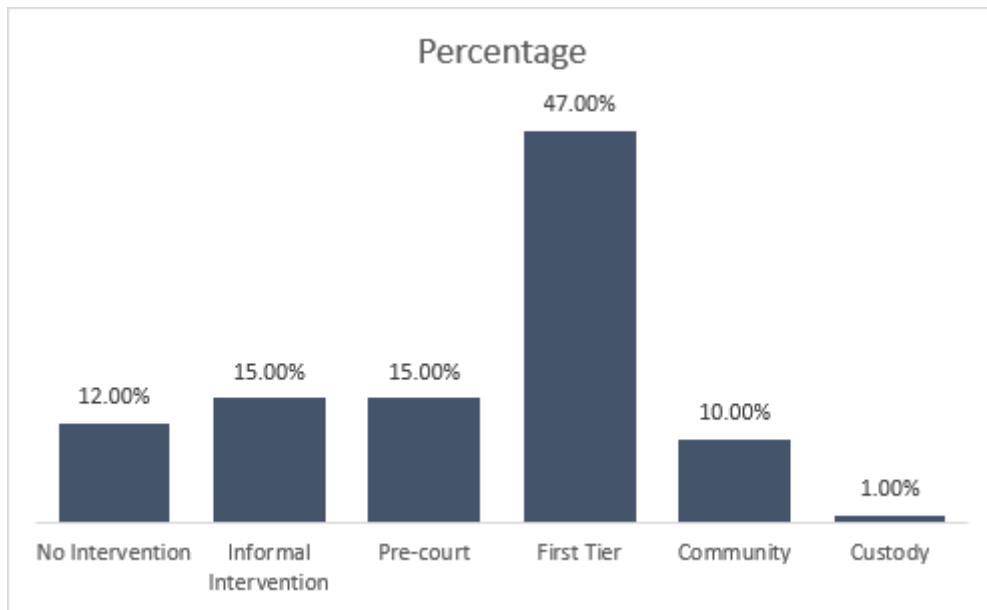
3.44 Youth Justice Service

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

3.46 The cohort of young people (YP) from a Black background (**49.6%**) is almost five times large as the cohort of YP from a White background (**10.9%**).

Ethnicity	Count	Percentage
Asian or Asian British	6	4.7%
Black or Black British	64	49.6%
Chinese or other ethnic group	28	21.7%
Mixed	17	13.2%
White	14	10.9%
Grand Total	129	

3.47 Reoffending by Outcome



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

3.49 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.

3.50 Brent YJS is proactive when dealing with remands to custody through the preparation of written bail packages and applications. This includes management oversight and quality assurance of all bail and remand decisions, changing the bail template to include a narrative on the child's history, lived experience and trauma, and having a default approach that 'children will be given bail' in most instances.

3.51 Reoffending rates among individuals who received a custodial sentence were recorded for two young people during the reporting period from January to September 2024.

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

3.53 Note: the Pre-court category includes Triage interventions

3.54 During January – September 2024 period, 1 Criminal Behaviour Order (CBO) application was granted for individuals on the Brent cohort. CBOs are obtained for the most chaotic and prolific offenders, with most CBOs being issued for several years, usually three years. As a result, there have been numerous success stories.

Please note:

- The reoffending percentages shows above are approximate. There might be a slight change in the actual figures. This is because actual figures can be calculated only after 18-24 months.
- We receive this '0' actual figures as anonymous data, and it doesn't show by outcome type.

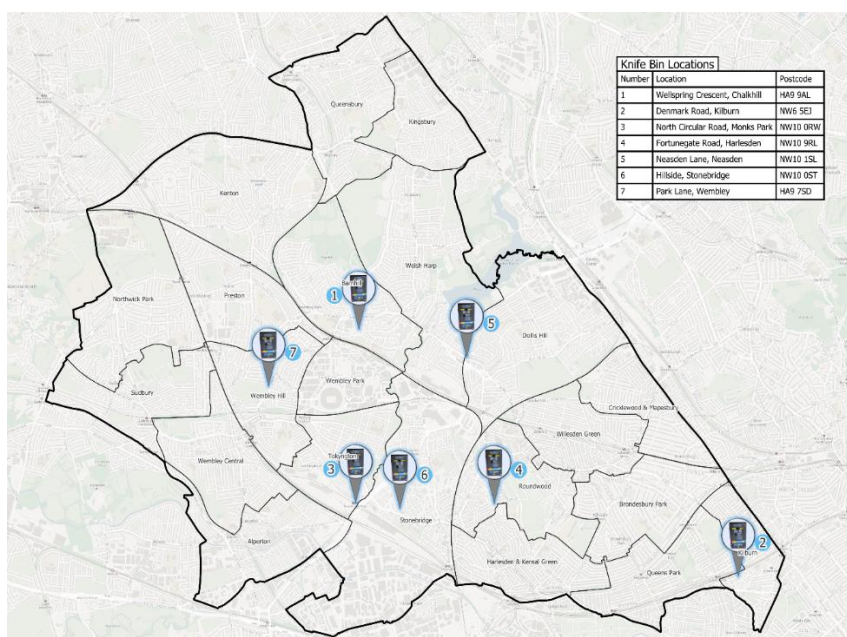
3.55 Please see the latest available data from Youth Justice Board

Jan - Dec 2024					
Number in cohort	# Reoffenders	# Reoffences	Reoffences /reoffender	Reoffences /offender	% Reoffending
29	9	20	2.22	0.69	31.00%

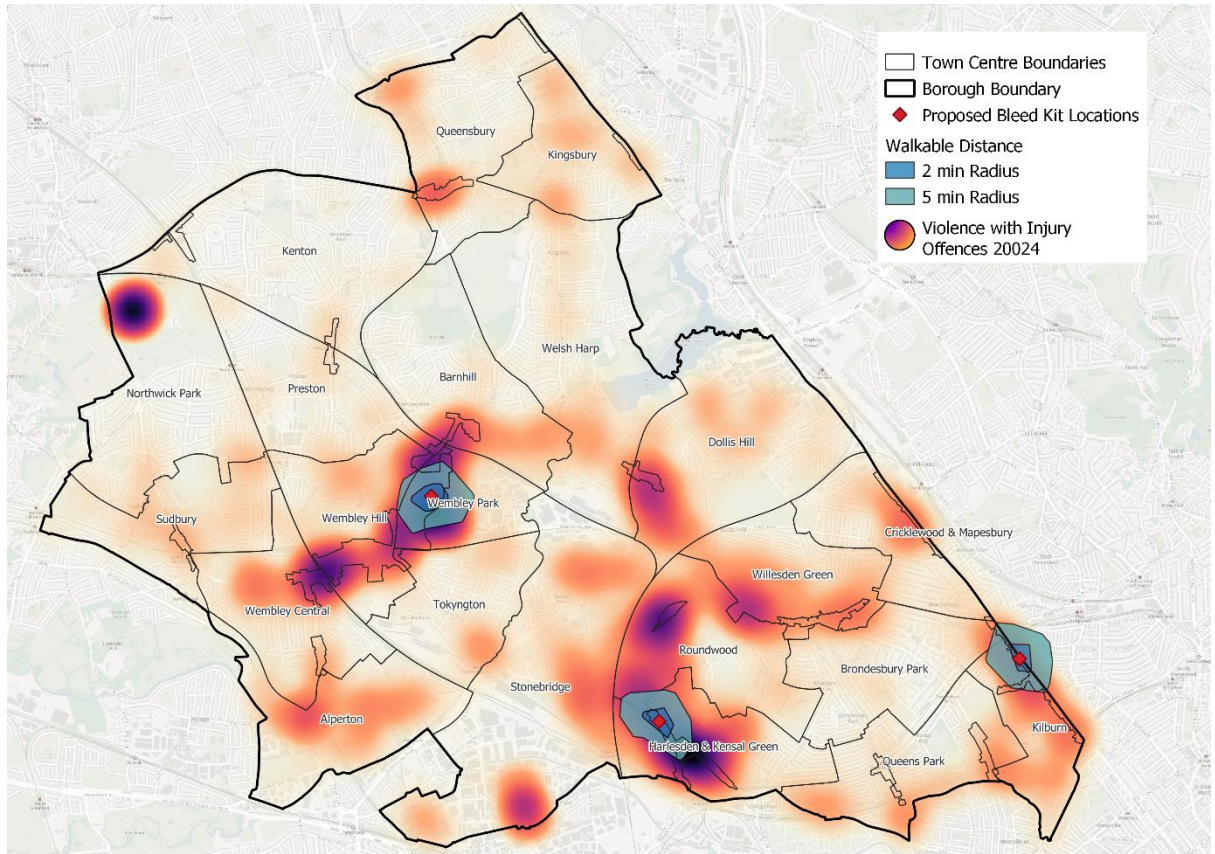
3.56 The binary reoffending rate from January to December 2024 increased from 22.2% to 31%, though this is significantly lower than a high of 63% two years ago. It is also higher than our statistical neighbours (29.7% - statistical neighbours Croydon, Ealing, Enfield, Greenwich, Hillingdon, Haringey, Hounslow, Redbridge, Newham, and Waltham Forest) and the London rate of 28.6%)

3.57 Knife Amnesty Bins

3.58 In partnership with the Raheem Sterling Foundation and the Words for Weapons initiative, the Community Safety team installed seven knife amnesty bins at key locations across Brent. These bins offer residents a safe and anonymous way to surrender knives and weapons, with the primary aim of reducing knife crime and removing dangerous weapons from the streets. The initiative is part of a broader strategy to reduce violence and promote safety within the borough.



- 3.59 Since the launch of the initiative, significant progress has been made in terms of both community engagement and the recovery of dangerous weapons. A total of **111** weapons have been surrendered through the bins, including **9** zombie knives and other potentially lethal items such as an axe. The amnesty bins at certain locations, such as Wellspring Crescent in Chalkhill and Park Lane in Wembley, have seen particularly high engagement, with **37** and **35** weapons surrendered respectively.
- 3.60 Educational posters and toolkits about the knife bins have been distributed across well-being hubs, libraries, and community organisations. These resources aim to educate the public on the importance of safe weapon disposal and raise awareness about the initiative.
- 3.61 Information about the knife amnesty bins has also been promoted through Brent's social media channels and local publications, further ensuring that the community is informed and encouraged to participate.
- 3.62 To provide some initial insight into the impact of the knife bins on knife offences since they have been installed, some data was looked at relating to offences involving knife injury, threat, or intimidation of a knife in the vicinity of the knife bins. In the 6 months since the bins were installed, there was a significant reduction of offences around 2 of the locations. Recorded knife crime in the vicinity of the Chalkhill location reduced by 60%, and offences around the Stonebridge location reduced by 55% (figures based on offences recorded within a 500m radius of the bin site)
- 3.63 Bleed Kits**
- 3.64 Bleed kits are designed to provide immediate care for severe blood loss in emergency situations, offering critical first aid before medical help arrives. The impact of these kits is significant, as they can help prevent excessive blood loss, dramatically improving survival rates in life-threatening situations.
- 3.65 We are currently working with the London Fire Brigade (LFB) to install three additional bleed kits across the borough, further enhancing access to these life-saving resources. The LFB has already installed bleed kits at their fire stations in Wembley, Willesden, and Park Royal, ensuring that key areas are equipped to respond quickly in emergencies. Data from LFB on bleed kit usage.
- 3.66 3 primary areas have been identified to install bleed kits by March 2025 based on hotspots of violent crimes, which tend to group around town centres. For bleed control kits to be most effective, it's important that quick action be taken – GIS mapping has been used with the crime hotspots to identify these practical locations for the kits that would enable them to be reached within just a few minutes to maximise effectiveness of use. The map below shows the locations of current kits owned by Brent Fire Service, and proposed locations based on current violence with injury hotspots – current sites are being considered in Wembley, Harlesden, and Kilburn Town centres. Precise locations are yet to be decided.



3.67 This initiative demonstrates our proactive approach to public safety, ensuring that Brent's public spaces are better equipped to handle emergencies. The addition of these kits will further enhance the safety of our borough, providing vital support in critical situations and giving residents greater peace of mind.

3.68 We are excited to move forward with this initiative, which will be an important step in improving emergency preparedness and reinforcing our commitment to keeping the community safe from serious harm.

3.69 Roundtable

3.70 The Roundtable initiative is a new platform dedicated to amplifying the voices of young people on pressing issues such as knife crime, gang activity, stop-and-search practices, and youth violence. Designed to empower youth, the initiative provides a safe, structured environment for open discussions with key professionals, including local councillors, police officers, and community leaders.

3.71 The Roundtable discussions will address a variety of topics, including stop-and-search policies, drug issues, and gang influence. The goal of these discussions is to bridge the gap between young people and policymakers, empowering youth to help shape policies and initiatives that impact their lives. By offering a platform for young people to share their experiences, the Roundtable aims to foster a collaborative environment where youth ambassadors and young leaders actively contribute to building a safer, more supportive community.

3.72 The first Roundtable event was held in October 2024, with six young participants engaging in a meaningful discussion on youth violence and prevention. The group included four young people known to the Youth Justice Service (YJS) and two volunteers from the local community, showcasing a collaborative effort to address these critical issues. One of the young attendees chaired the session, skilfully guiding the conversation toward the daily challenges faced by youth, including the impact of knife crime, and facilitating brainstorming of solutions to prevent violence within the community.

3.73 Additionally, young people are playing a key role in shaping the work we are doing in terms of support services and activities, as they contribute valuable insights and help steer the direction of future initiatives.

3.74 Public Health Initiative

3.75 The Community Safety Team secured funding through Public Health in September 2024 for a three-year period, to tackle youth violence in public health deprived areas. The funding will be used to deliver knife crime workshops in primary and secondary schools.

3.76 Robbery Reduction Project

- 3.77 The robbery reduction project mobilised in September 2024. The project is funded by the Violence Reduction Unit (VRU) and focuses on reducing robbery that takes place during the after-school period of 3pm to 6pm.
- 3.78 The Community Safety Team have commissioned local providers to deliver outreach in robbery hotspot areas within the borough. The Young Brent Foundation are focusing outreach within the Kensal Rise and Queens Park areas. The I AM Brent consortium (Connect Stars, Hilltop Circle, Sports at the Heart, PLIAS, Step Up Hub, and United Boarders) are focused on hotspots in Wembley Park, Wembley Central and Harlesden areas for outreach delivery on foot, training, sessions in school. The United Boarders outreach bus is based in Wembley Park delivering weekly sessions to children and young people. Individuals identified by providers will be referred to St Giles who are delivering mentoring through the Choices Education, Training, and Employment (ETE) project to reengage children and young people back into education or employment opportunities.
- 3.79 Since mobilisation, the IAM Brent consortium have engaged with over 200 children and young people, the outcomes from this engagement have seen individuals supported with their health and wellbeing, improved attitudes, thinking and behaviour, reduced involvement in violence, support with ETE. There has been a particular uptake from young girls who are frequenting the United Boarders outreach bus, in total **165** children and young people have been engaged. This presence has been received well by residents, students, and local businesses. Hilltop Circle have developed strong connections with the local schools and are increasing dialogue with school safeguarding and security teams. Connect Stars have delivered outreach to **130** children and young people. They have connected with the security team at the Lycée International school, and the senior leadership teams at Harris Lowe Academy and Newman Catholic College. Step Up Hub have connected with local schools and are working to deliver specific workshops for school children and youth practitioners. They will be holding training with youth workers to support them in understanding Violence against women and girls, sexual health and to develop training around the cases specific to this project with the aim of developing a good practice forum.
- 3.80 Young Brent Foundation engaged **58** children and young people following mobilisation, and community residents through detached and outreach youth work, supporting with local activities and personal development opportunities. Box It Crime are delivering detached work three times a week in South Kilburn, between Granville and Kilburn, and also holding community days. TETH youth and adult service are working with young people located at two hubs, this is aimed at young women and girls exploring culture, identity, and county lines, delivering outreach sessions. The Avenue Café is providing opportunities for the local community to attend the space around Brondesbury Park / Queens Park and hoping to have community sessions every Friday to provide a platform to discuss issues.
- 3.81 Since the project mobilised in September, children and their families have been supported with benefits, housing, substance misuse, health, improving relationships, reducing involvement in violence and more specifically:
- 28 children and young people have been supported with health and wellbeing.

- 45 children and young people were observed with improved attitudes and thinking and behaviour.
 - 89 children and young people supported with education, training and employment.
 - 2 weapons have been anonymously surrendered to the bin on the United Borders Outreach bus.
- 3.82 Since March 2024, nine Critical Incident Fund proposals (**each for the sum of £5000**) have been approved by the Violence Reduction Unit across NW10, Chalkhill, Kilburn, Wembley Park, Hirst Crescent, Stonebridge, and Church Road. These initiatives were introduced in response to escalating violent and gang-related incidents. Interventions have included detached outreach, mentoring programs, early intervention initiatives, community discussions, and design out crime initiatives to enhance surveillance and deter criminal activity. These efforts have helped to strengthen youth engagement, improve conflict resolution, and build community resilience, contributing to a safer and more cohesive environment.
- 3.83 In addition to addressing critical incidents, the funding has been used to support community callouts in response to serious incidents that have significantly impacted the local community. This funding has enabled rapid mobilisation of resources to provide targeted support where it is most needed. While this funding has been instrumental, we are actively exploring ways to leverage it more effectively in the future. For example, we are considering advocating for a portion of CIF funding to be ringfenced specifically for Brent to avoid situations where funds run out mid-year. To this end, we have requested a meeting with the VRU to discuss funding arrangements for the next financial year and will follow up on this next month.
- 3.84 To strengthen our approach to CIF funding, we have established a wider working group to discuss funding bids and have expanded our network of providers to deliver impactful interventions. These measures aim to maximise the effectiveness of available resources and ensure timely responses to emerging issues.
- 3.85 Additionally, our proactive use of pre-emptive Critical Incident Funds, reflects our commitment to preventative approaches, including community-based and youth-focused strategies. For instance, in Church Road and Neasden, increased collaboration between outreach workers, schools, and housing providers has contributed to reduced violent incidents and improved community cohesion. Collectively, these efforts highlight the importance of a strategic and collaborative approach to fostering a safer and more resilient community.
- 3.86 We also acknowledge the identified service gap for the adult offender cohort, which limits the support and rehabilitation options available to this group. To address this, we plan to explore strategies and opportunities to fill this gap from April 2025 onwards.
- 3.87 The Community Safety Team have played a major role in responding to serious violence and critical incidents in the last twelve months. There were two homicides in Brent in December 2024 that deeply impacted our community. In response to these tragic events, we have held public meetings to engage with residents,

discuss concerns, and collaborate on creating robust action plans to address safety in the affected areas. Additionally, we have submitted applications for funding through the Critical Incident Fund at the Violence Reduction Unit to support further targeted interventions aimed at reducing violence and preventing future incidents. As we move forward, we remain committed to working collaboratively with residents, partners, and stakeholders to enhance community safety and support initiatives that promote long-term resilience across the borough.

3.88 Spring Outreach

As part of the responding to exploitation and risky behaviour programme, the Community Safety Team partnered with Connect Stars, United Borders and the Young Brent Foundation to deliver a spring outreach project across Brent. The three organisations delivered outreach at Brent Civic Centre, Wembley Park, Church Road, Willesden, and South Kilburn for a period of eight weeks between February and April 2024. The Connect Stars outreach team engaged with young people at known hotspots and their interactions revealed a diverse demographic with a strong desire for employment and recreational activities. Over the eight-week period, United Borders engaged with a total of 320 young people aged between 6 and 21. The Young Brent Foundation and its partners, TETH and Box It Crime, delivered 39 sessions during this period, including one to one sessions, group work sessions and training sessions. Throughout the project, young people consistently raised issues regarding access to education, training and employment opportunities, the lack of recreational activities and local services and concerns of ongoing feuds between rival groups in their communities. The responding to exploitation and risky behaviour funding was also used to commission the Josh Hanson Trust to deliver knife crime awareness workshops at Kilburn Park School, The Kilburn Grange School and Harlesden Primary School. The workshops aim to improve awareness of the consequences of violent crime, increase understanding of personal safety, and provide trauma informed creative activities for students. In addition to this, Tracey Hanson delivered a two-hour online workshop for parents and professionals to educate parents on the dangers of knife crime carrying and what to do if their child is a knife carrier.

4.0 Offensive Weapons Homicide Review Pilot April 2023 – September 2024

- 4.1 The Police, Crime, Sentencing and Courts Act 2022 (“the Act”) introduced a requirement on the police, local authorities in England and Wales and integrated care boards in England and local health boards in Wales, to review the circumstances of certain homicides where the victim was aged 18 or over, and the events surrounding their death involved, or were likely to have involved, the use of an offensive weapon.
- 4.2 The purpose of these reviews is to ensure that when a qualifying homicide takes place, local partners identify the lessons to be learnt from the death, to consider whether any action should be taken as a result, and to share the outcome. The intention is that these new reviews will improve the national and local understanding of what causes homicide and serious violence, better equipping services to prevent weapons-enabled homicides and, in so doing, save lives.
- 4.3 In Brent knife crime amongst other violent crimes are of particular concern.
- 4.4 Section 34 of the Act requires a pilot to be carried out ahead of a decision to roll out the Offensive Weapons Homicide Review (OWHR) policy across England and Wales. Following the approval of the Police, Crime, Sentencing and Courts Act 2022 (Offensive Weapons Homicide Reviews) Regulations 2022 (“the OWHR Regulations”), the laying of the Police, Crime, Sentencing and Courts Act 2022 (Commencement No. 1) (England and Wales) Regulations 2023 (“the Commencement Regulations”) and this Statutory Guidance being published, the Government has committed to run an 18-month pilot of the OWHR process. The pilot has been carried out in several local authority areas in London (the London Boroughs of Barnet, Brent, Harrow, Lambeth and Southwark), the West Midlands (the areas of Birmingham and Coventry City Council), and Wales (the police force area of South Wales).
- 4.5 The statutory guidance sets out that in each area with some variation in Wales the key statutory partners are the local authority, the Integrated Care Board and the Police. Additionally, it allows the use of existing local oversight functions such as the Community Safety Partnership to ensure any review is delivered appropriately. In the London Borough of Brent this is the Safer Brent Partnership where all three key statutory partners sit. To support effective and timely progress for all reviews the Safer Brent Partnership delegated the operational and decision-making functions to a newly created Brent OWHR Strategic Group which reflects the statutory partner representation.
- 4.6 As this is a Pilot programme it is being externally evaluated by Ecorys and as such the Home Office is using this organisation to performance manage each of the pilot areas. The pilot ran from April 2023 – September 2024.
- 4.7 What is an Offensive Weapons Homicide Review (OWHR)?**
- 4.8 For an OWHR to be arranged there must be a homicide of a person 18 years or older using an offensive weapon. This triggers a notification from the Police to the Safer Brent Partnership. With details from the Police and an initial round of information sharing for scoping purposes, the Brent OWHR Strategic Group will take a decision as to whether the case meets the criteria for an OWHR.

- 4.9 Once the OWHR Strategic Group has taken the decision to deliver an OWHR this initiates the commissioning of an independent reviewer. A further information gathering phase takes place once the independent reviewer is commissioned. This phase examines the information found in the initial information phase through a policy, procedure and practice Lense.
- 4.10 Both the initial scoping information and the further information gathering bring together details of the individuals' lives, their interaction with various agencies and any key practice episodes. This creates a chronology of key events over a maximum two-year period before the death took place. It also allows the independent reviewer to set out Terms of Reference and scope for the review.
- 4.11 The aim of the review is to provide recommendations for changes and improvements to policies and procedures across the system of agencies that aim to support individuals. It is clear in the guidance that this process looks at the system rather than the individual and that there should be no blame attributed to any individual or organisation where other review processes have in the past.
- 4.12 Key to the OWHR process is family engagement which is prescribed should take place throughout the review. The family of the victim should be made aware that the decision has been made to deliver an OWHR, they should also take part in the information gathering phase so that a full picture of the individual and their personal life can be included. Finally, once the final draft is complete this should be presented to the family of the victim so they may add comment before publishing. This process also allows the independent reviewer to meet with the alleged perpetrator and their family so they may have an opportunity to input as well.
- 4.13 The quality assurance process should take place locally with oversight from the Community Safety Partnership. In Brent, the OWHR Strategic Group has led this phase of the review. A first draft is reviewed by practitioners, the OWHR Strategic Group and a final draft is presented to the Safer Brent Partnership for final approval. With final approval the draft can be sent to the Home Secretary for publication.
- 4.14 The recommendations from each review form an action plan which the Safer Brent Partnership will action and monitor.
- 4.15 Offensive Weapons Homicide Reviews in Brent**
- 4.16 The Home Office set a qualifying period for the OWHR pilot of April – December 2023 during which any offensive weapons homicides would have to be reviewed against the qualifying criteria for an OWHR. Pseudonyms have been used in respect to the OWHR's to protect the identities of the individuals involved. During this time, the London Borough of Brent saw four offensive weapon homicides take place as follows:
- 4.17 NW0001BR - S & J**
- 4.18 The murder of S took place in June 2023 and J was charged with homicide. This case was reviewed by the OWHR Strategic Group. The group took the decision not to arrange an OWHR as it was felt there was not sufficient information

available on S to deliver a full review. On reflection and in conversation with the Home Office, in future this would be taken forward for a rapid review.

4.19 NW0002BR - L & U

4.20 U was charged with the murder of L which took place in July 2023. This was taken forward for a full review by the OWHR Strategic Group as it met all the criteria and there was a considerable amount of information available. Following the trial in June 2024, U was acquitted of both murder and manslaughter but was convicted of possessing an offensive weapon. The victim's family was notified of the review, met with the reviewer during information gathering and were contacted for a briefing on the final draft. Although U's family was informed about the review, no response was received. The report has passed the local quality assurance process and is pending final approval from the Safer Brent Partnership in January 2025.

4.21 NW0003BR - G & P

4.22 P was charged with the murder of G which took place in August 2023. This was taken forward for a full review by the OWHR Strategic Group as it met all the criteria and there was a considerable amount of information available. The trial has been deferred to February 2025. The victim's family was notified of the review, participated in the information-sharing process, and have had sight of the final draft of the report. The alleged perpetrator's family was contacted but declined to engage. The report has completed the local quality assurance process and is pending final approval from the Safer Brent Partnership in January 2025.

4.23 NW0004BR - V & P1/P2/P3

4.24 J/M/A were charged with the murder of H which took place in September 2023. All three individuals were convicted of homicide and given life sentences in July 2024. This was taken forward for a full review by the OWHR Strategic Group as it met all the criteria and there was a considerable amount of information available. The independent reviewer has notified the victim's family of the OWHR. The family have not been involved with the review to date. A request was also made to meet with J, M & A. The report is currently moving through the local quality assurance process.

4.25 Learning Overview - NW0002BR and NW0003BR

- 4.26 The learning overview will focus on cases NW0002BR and NW0003BR as NW0004BR is moving through the quality assurance process.
- 4.27 **Ethnicity and cultural background** – there could be more work done by agencies to address the depth and complexity of racial injustice by reflecting and considering it in practitioner assessments and interventions.
- 4.28 **Working with vulnerable people and communities** - the partnership could consider implementing a mechanism for how agencies adopt a more in depth and coordinated approach for dealing with high-risk vulnerable adults where individuals do not meet the criteria for existing panels such as the Community MARAC.
- 4.29 Brent Joint Action Group (BJAG) meetings are focused on offending behaviours in specific localities and the Community MARAC is focused on supporting vulnerable adults, these two functions could benefit from joint reporting or outcome tracking.
- 4.30 Localities with known vulnerable communities would benefit from an equalities impact approach to understand the specific needs of residents. Appropriate resources, language speakers, engagement and outreach work could then be tailored to the specific areas – and a wider focus on trauma informed, public health approach to serious crime and community confidence building be put in place. This approach could work well immediately following a serious incident such as a homicide where communities look to statutory services for a response.
- 4.31 **Transition planning for ex-offenders** – support services to adults on release from prison are crucial to rehabilitation back into the community. Resettlement support for those being released from prison following a period of remand can prevent decline in a person's circumstances. Regarding healthcare services, being homeless can also make it difficult to connect individuals with a GP or get them the necessary referrals and support in the community. Lack of knowledge about how GPs can help and reluctance to seek appointments or provide complete medical information can also hinder proper care for homeless individuals upon their release.
- 4.32 **Social Care assessments** – should consider current presentation but also the history of presentation and chronology of previous referrals to ensure a decision about an offer of services to an individual is based on a holistic overview.
- 4.33 **Cross borough working** – where a vulnerable adult is accessing services from more than one borough there needs to be effective information sharing which would assist in comprehensive assessment of need and risk.
- 4.34 There is no mechanism in place for boroughs to notify one another of locations associated with higher risks to new placements of vulnerable adults.
- 4.35 **Unaccompanied Asylum-Seeking Children** - advice and guidance should be made available to local authorities regarding the possible experiences of children and young people from countries where conflict and war are prevalent.

- 4.36 **Early intervention and prevention** - Early Help provision, including culturally appropriate early intervention opportunities for UASC and Looked After Children more broadly, should be expanded where resources permit. Community groups should also be supported to develop and implement local offers. The extent and effectiveness to which partnerships do this would improve public safety and divert young people from future harmful behaviour. It would also protect children from the serious contextual safeguarding risks which make them vulnerable to criminal exploitation.
- 4.37 **Data Driven model for community safety** – Safer Brent Partnership appears to have the key component parts which feature in successful use of a data driven model but would appear to have some difficulty presenting strong evidence, relying on interpretation of data captured for different purposes and for demonstrating what success looks like against its interventions and outcomes.
- 4.38 The Cardiff Model for Violence Prevention approach is recognised as ‘the gold standard’ public health approach to violence preventions. The approach has a four-step systematic approach to data collection, targeted research in factors that increase or decrease risk of violence; data informed intervention design; and finally scaling up and dissemination prevention information. The Safer Brent Partnership would benefit from piloting this programme across its community safety strategy.

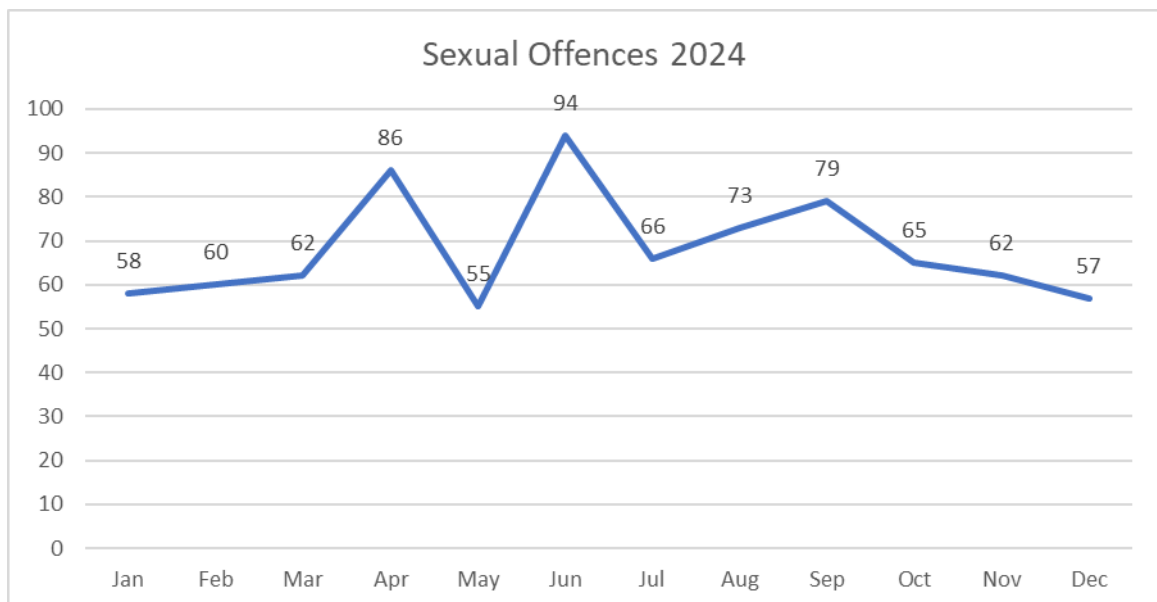
5. Challenging Domestic Abuse, Sexual Abuse and Preventing Violence Against Women

5.1 Sexual offences league table data analysis

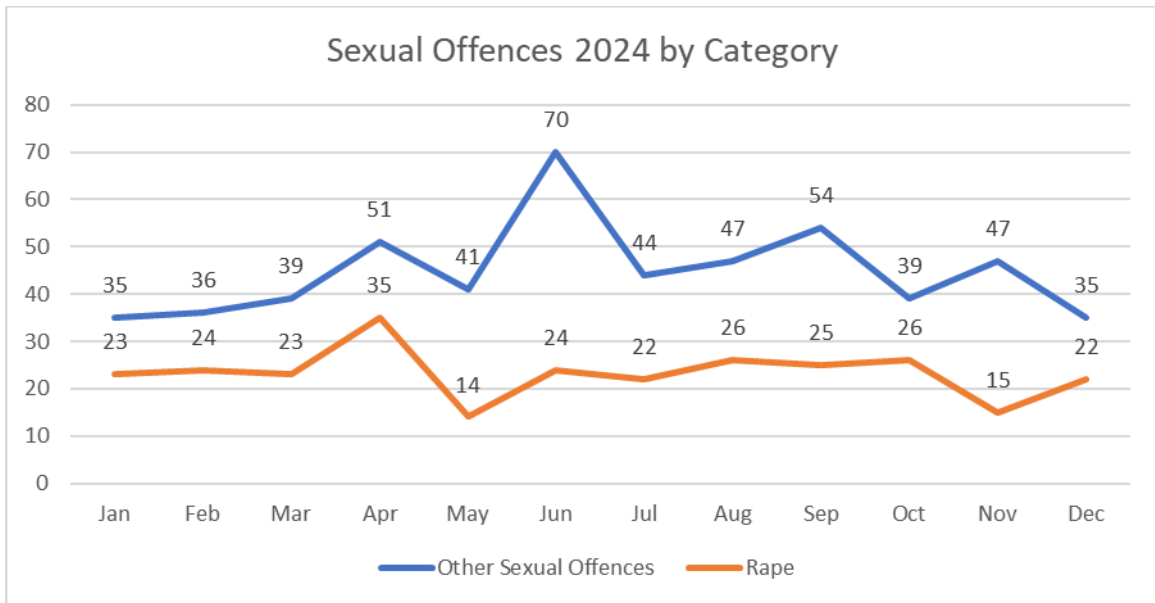
SEXUAL OFFENCES					
Borough	2023 Total	Per 1000 Population	2024 Total	Per 1000 Population	% Change
Westminster	1385	6.5	1480	7.0	6.9%
Camden	824	3.7	882	4.0	7.0%
Kensington and Chelsea	493	3.3	558	3.8	13.2%
Lambeth	1001	3.2	1190	3.8	18.9%
Hackney	803	3.0	889	3.4	10.7%
Southwark	930	2.9	1058	3.4	13.8%
Lewisham	883	3.0	995	3.3	12.7%
Islington	713	3.2	714	3.2	0.1%
Haringey	714	2.7	847	3.2	18.6%
Hammersmith and Fulham	529	2.8	594	3.2	12.3%
Tower Hamlets	920	2.8	1028	3.1	11.7%
Croydon	1017	2.6	1197	3.0	17.7%
Barking and Dagenham	585	2.6	664	3.0	13.5%
Greenwich	743	2.5	840	2.9	13.1%
Newham	962	2.7	1010	2.8	5.0%

Hounslow	675	2.3	729	2.5	8.0%
Hillingdon	597	1.9	785	2.5	31.5%
Enfield	811	2.5	797	2.4	-1.7%
Ealing	759	2.0	904	2.4	19.1%
Brent	789	2.3	822	2.4	4.2%
Redbridge	644	2.1	731	2.3	13.5%
Havering	550	2.1	615	2.3	11.8%
Wandsworth	764	2.3	758	2.3	-0.8%
Waltham Forest	606	2.2	603	2.2	-0.5%
Bexley	490	2.0	517	2.1	5.5%
Merton	427	2.0	435	2.0	1.9%
Bromley	664	2.0	647	2.0	-2.6%
Kingston upon Thames	332	1.9	330	1.9	-0.6%
Barnet	666	1.7	753	1.9	13.1%
Sutton	448	2.1	400	1.9	-10.7%
Richmond upon Thames	276	1.4	336	1.7	21.7%
Harrow	365	1.4	438	1.7	20.0%
London	24383	2.7	25762	2.9	5.7%

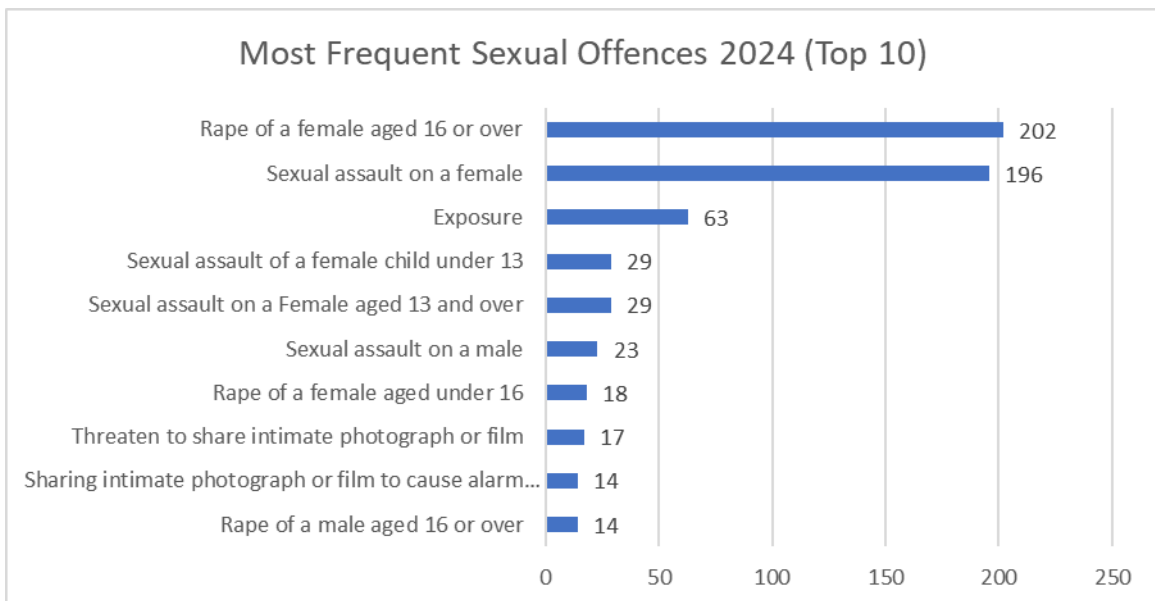
5.2 In 2024, there were 822 recorded Sexual Offences in Brent, an increase of 4.2% compared with the previous year. In terms of offence rates per 1000 population, Brent ranked 20 amongst all London boroughs with 2.4 offences per 1000. This is below the overall London rate of 2.9.



5.3 April and June saw significant spikes in Sexual Offences recorded in 2024, but rates have been falling since September.



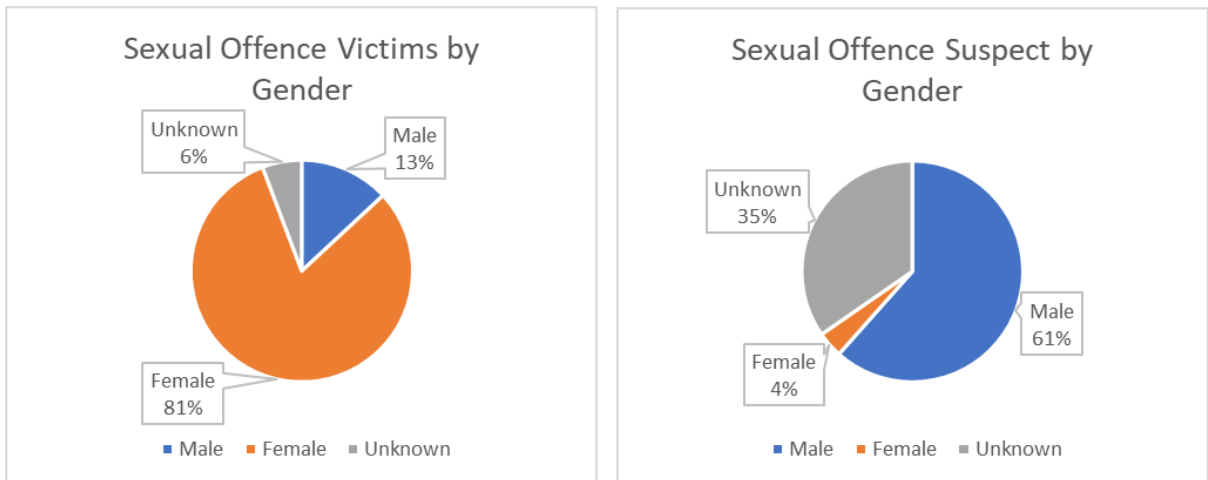
5.4 The rate of Rape offences has largely remained consistent in 2024 aside from the peak in April that is similarly seen in Other Sexual Offences. The overall spike seen in June is not reflected in Rape offences.



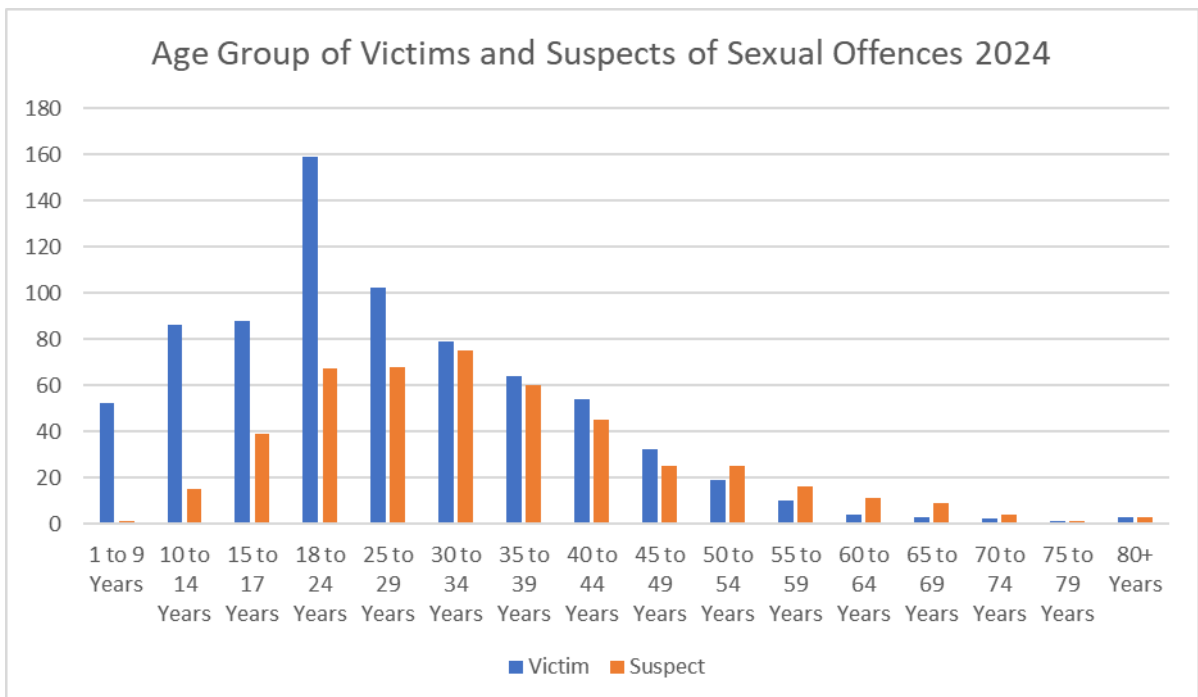
5.5 The most frequent offence within this category was Sexual Assault on a Female Aged 16 or over, representing 25% of all Sexual Offences.

Brent	Jan-Dec 2023	Jan-Dec 2024	% Change
Sexual Offences	789	822	4.2%
Rape Offences	279	282	1.1%

5.6 As well as an increase of overall Sexual Offences, Brent also saw an increase specifically of Rape Offences in 2024 of 1.1%. this is higher than the overall London increase of 0.3%.



5.7 The majority of Sexual Offence victims recorded in 2024 were Female with 81%, and the majority of suspects were male (61%), with suspect data not available in 35% of offences. The most frequent age group of Sexual Offence victims was 18-24 (19.5%), and the most frequent age group of suspects was 30-34, although suspect age was unknown in 43% of offences.



5.8 Reducing Domestic and Sexual Abuse

Why it remains a priority?

- 5.9 The Community Safety Team remains resolutely committed to addressing all forms of domestic abuse, sexual abuse, and all forms of violence against women and girls within our community. Recognising that gender-based violence disproportionately impacts women and girls, our strategic focus includes combating stalking, prostitution, honour-based abuse (HBA) and forced marriage (FM) to illustrate a few key areas. These issues are of national concern and are deeply relevant in Brent, where diverse cultural and socioeconomic factors necessitate a tailored approach to each of these crimes.
- 5.10 In 2024, Brent continues to prioritise preventative and supportive measures for victim survivors of domestic abuse, aligning with The Mayor of London's Violence Against Women and Girls (VAWG) Strategy 2022-25 which is reflected in London's Police and Crime Plan (PCP) 2022 – 2025, emphasising protection, support, and justice for victim survivors. Locally, Brent sees the devastating effects of these crimes, with increases in domestic abuse-related offenses, especially in the wake of rising economic and social pressures. The Safer Brent Partnership collaborates closely with police and healthcare providers to improve early intervention and reporting pathways for victims of such abuse.
- 5.11 Beyond gender-based violence, the Safer Brent Partnership is committed to addressing elder abuse, recognising a growing elderly population in Brent (at 8.2% in 2021, ONS) and that elderly individuals can face abuse from partners and/or family members. Often underreported due to isolation or dependency on perpetrators, elder abuse requires targeted outreach and support, with a focus on safe reporting and accessible resources that protect the dignity and wellbeing of older adults.
- 5.12 Additionally, we work to ensure that individuals with disabilities and long-term health conditions have access to specialised support services (7.6% Brent residents self-reported as "disabled and limited a little"). People with disabilities can be uniquely vulnerable to abuse therefore through partnerships with organisations that provide disability advocacy and support, the Safer Brent Partnership is focused on removing barriers to reporting abuse, ensuring that services are inclusive and promote safety.
- 5.13 The partnership is also dedicated to addressing same-sex abuse within the LGBTQ+ community, an often-overlooked area in traditional support systems. Through promoting specialist support services such as Galop, we aim to ensure that individuals in same-sex relationships who experience abuse can access dedicated resources that understand the unique dynamics of their situations.
- 5.14 Additionally, the partnership is dedicated to addressing same-sex abuse within the LGBTQ+ community (4.3% of Brent residents), an often-overlooked area in traditional support systems. Through promoting Galop, a specialist LGBTQ+ anti-violence charity, and our commissioned service Advance, we aim to ensure that individuals in same-sex relationships who experience abuse can access dedicated resources that understand the unique dynamics of their situations.

- 5.15 Across the reporting period our commissioned domestic abuse provider highlighted the underrepresentation of elderly, LGBT+ and disabled groups within their caseload, underscoring the need for tailored outreach and support. To address this, we established relationships with Stay Safe East and Galop, leading organisations that specialise in supporting these groups. Stay Safe East focuses on empowering disabled survivors of domestic abuse by providing advocacy and bespoke support, while Galop is the UK's leading LGBT+ anti-abuse charity, offering help to LGBT+ individuals facing domestic abuse, hate crime and sexual violence. Both organisations were present at stalls during the 16 Days of Activism launch on 25th November, helping to raise awareness and extend their reach within our community.
- 5.16 It is important to note that some service users may choose not to disclose information about their protected characteristics, which may contribute to the apparent underrepresentation within our commissioned domestic abuse services.
- 5.17 Reflecting Brent's diversity with 65% identifying with ethnic minority groups, the Safer Brent Partnership is committed to serving and supporting the BAME populations within the borough, especially among Black (18%), Asian (33%), and other ethnic communities like Romanian (5%). Brent's demographic profile includes a high representation from these groups, and it is essential that our initiatives address culturally specific challenges and barriers to reporting that may exist. We collaborate with community leaders, faith organisations and culturally sensitive service providers to deliver tailored support and enhance trust within these communities. For example, the Council engaged with PLIAS Resettlement through the Domestic Abuse Related Death Review, in the capacity of an Expert Panel Member who actively participated in all panel meetings. Their Phoenix (P&Act) Project provided critical insights into the unique experiences of the victim as a Black Caribbean woman. The organisation delivers support to address violence and harmful practices affecting Black, Asian, and minority ethnic women and girls in North and West London, ensuring culturally sensitive perspectives were embedded in the review process.
- 5.18 The partnerships approach is both preventative and responsive, supporting victim survivors while also working to deter potential offenders through community outreach, education, and collaboration with our policing colleagues. As we look forward, the Safer Brent Partnership will continue to adapt our initiatives to address the evolving needs of our community, making Brent a safer borough for all.

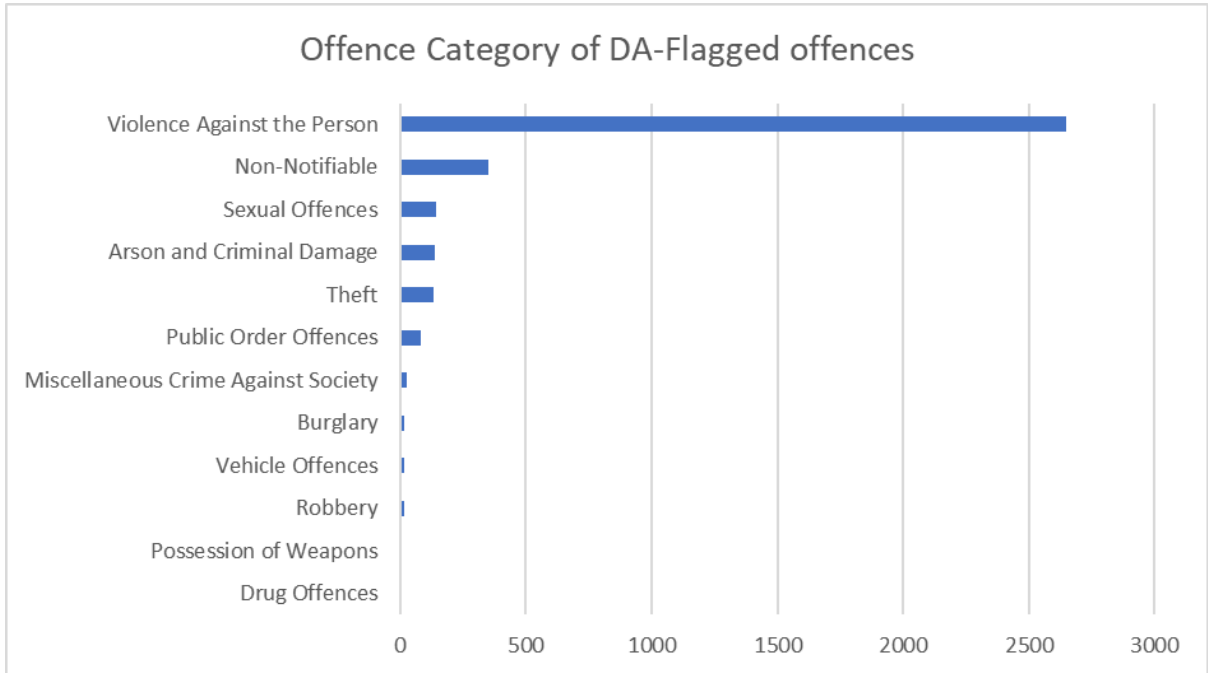
5.19 New table with 32 borough comparison per 1000 population

DOMESTIC ABUSE					
Borough	2023 Total	Per 1000 Population	2024 Total	Per 1000 Population	% Change
Barking and Dagenham	3467	15.6	3314	14.9	-4.4%
Lewisham	4133	13.8	3698	12.4	-10.5%
Croydon	4748	11.9	4826	12.1	1.6%
Greenwich	3844	13.1	3500	11.9	-8.9%
Tower Hamlets	4287	13.0	3851	11.7	-10.2%
Hounslow	3628	12.3	3304	11.2	-8.9%
Enfield	4005	12.2	3499	10.7	-12.6%
Haringey	3012	11.5	2795	10.6	-7.2%
Islington	2492	11.3	2320	10.5	-6.9%
Hackney	3111	11.8	2729	10.4	-12.3%
Newham	4149	11.4	3718	10.3	-10.4%
Havering	2987	11.1	2694	10.0	-9.8%
Redbridge	3388	10.8	3129	10.0	-7.6%
Brent	3547	10.3	3248	9.4	-8.4%
Westminster	2313	10.9	1991	9.4	-13.9%
Hillingdon	3148	9.9	2964	9.3	-5.8%
Bexley	2763	11.0	2323	9.3	-15.9%
Ealing	3891	10.4	3465	9.2	-10.9%
Hammersmith and Fulham	1926	10.3	1713	9.2	-11.1%
Lambeth	3076	9.7	2826	9.0	-8.1%
Sutton	1924	9.1	1876	8.9	-2.5%
Southwark	3190	10.1	2793	8.9	-12.4%
Waltham Forest	2642	9.6	2416	8.8	-8.6%
Kensington and Chelsea	1306	8.9	1290	8.7	-1.2%
Bromley	2741	8.3	2728	8.2	-0.5%
Camden	2157	9.8	1802	8.2	-16.5%
Merton	1849	8.6	1631	7.6	-11.8%
Wandsworth	2540	7.7	2389	7.2	-5.9%
Barnet	3139	7.9	2741	6.9	-12.7%
Harrow	1850	7.0	1801	6.8	-2.6%
Kingston upon Thames	1160	6.8	999	5.9	-13.9%
Richmond upon Thames	1048	5.4	1068	5.5	1.9%
London	96638	10.8	87526	9.8	-9.4%

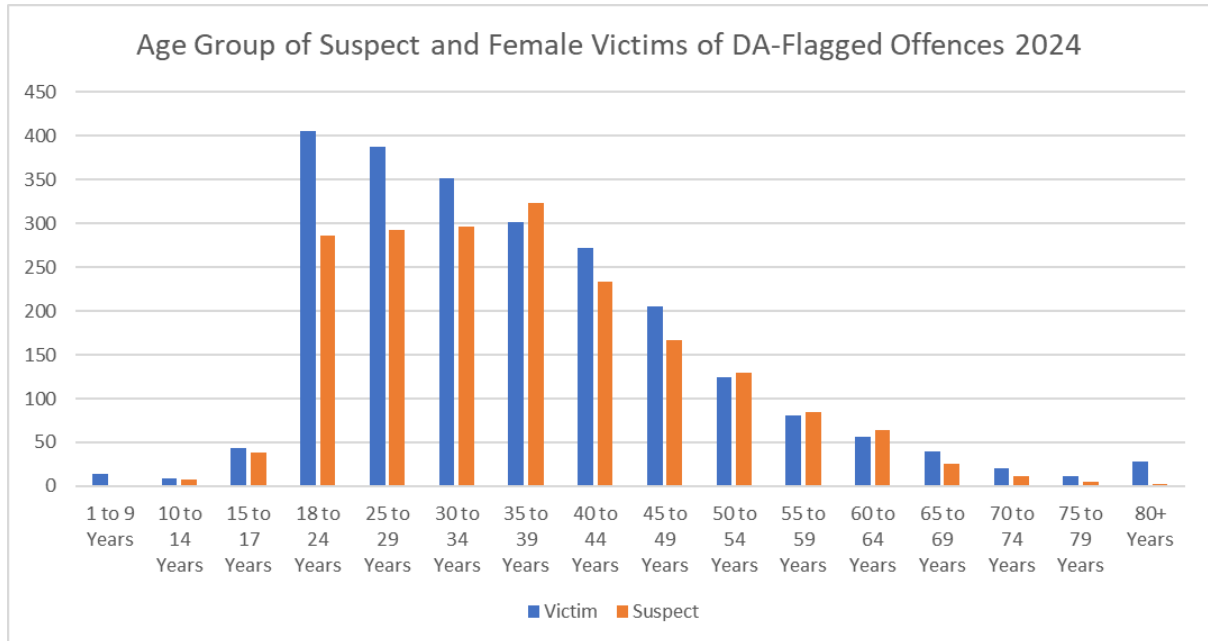
5.20 In 2024 Brent saw a reduction of 8.4% in Domestic Abuse Offences, with 9.4 offences per 1000 population. This was slightly lower than London overall (9.8 offences per 1000) and was 14th amongst all London boroughs in 2024.

DA Violence with Injury					
Borough	2023	Per 1000 Population	2024	Per 1000 Population	% Change
Barking and Dagenham	847	3.8	760	3.4	-10.3%
Greenwich	925	3.1	864	2.9	-6.6%
Lewisham	1080	3.6	876	2.9	-18.9%
Croydon	1231	3.1	1144	2.9	-7.1%
Tower Hamlets	1011	3.1	867	2.6	-14.2%
Hounslow	870	2.9	757	2.6	-13.0%
Enfield	1055	3.2	816	2.5	-22.7%
Islington	625	2.8	548	2.5	-12.3%
Haringey	793	3.0	637	2.4	-19.7%
Havering	759	2.8	640	2.4	-15.7%
Hackney	730	2.8	627	2.4	-14.1%
Redbridge	796	2.5	741	2.4	-6.9%
Newham	983	2.7	850	2.3	-13.5%
Sutton	477	2.3	476	2.3	-0.2%
Brent	912	2.6	770	2.2	-15.6%
Westminster	635	3.0	471	2.2	-25.8%
Lambeth	827	2.6	696	2.2	-15.8%
Southwark	885	2.8	669	2.1	-24.4%
Hammersmith and Fulham	484	2.6	394	2.1	-18.6%
Hillingdon	724	2.3	666	2.1	-8.0%
Kensington and Chelsea	359	2.4	304	2.1	-15.3%
Bexley	643	2.6	513	2.0	-20.2%
Waltham Forest	633	2.3	561	2.0	-11.4%
Merton	490	2.3	433	2.0	-11.6%
Bromley	727	2.2	664	2.0	-8.7%
Camden	557	2.5	442	2.0	-20.6%
Ealing	946	2.5	748	2.0	-20.9%
Wandsworth	701	2.1	617	1.9	-12.0%
Barnet	691	1.7	632	1.6	-8.5%
Harrow	457	1.7	407	1.5	-10.9%
Kingston upon Thames	310	1.8	261	1.5	-15.8%
Richmond upon Thames	274	1.4	261	1.3	-4.7%
London	24089	2.7	20462	2.3	-15.1%

- 5.21 For Domestic Violence with Injury Offences, Brent saw further reduction, with 15.6% fewer offences than 2023. A similar reduction was seen throughout London as a whole.
- 5.22 The chart below shows a breakdown of all DA-flagged offences by offence category. A significant majority of offences with the DA flag were recorded as Violence Against the Person, representing **74%** of all DA offences.



- 5.23 68% of offences recorded in 2024 with a DA flag involved female victims – 26% were male, and 6% unknown. Of those DA-flagged offences involving female victims, the most frequent offence sub-categories in 2024 were Violence Without Injury (55%), followed by Violence with Injury (22%).



5.24 The most frequent age group of female victims of DA-flagged offences in 2024 was 18-24 years old. The above chart shows that suspects tended to be older, with the most frequent age group being 35-39 years old.

5.25 Awareness raising

5.26 The Community Safety Team have worked with the Communications Team at Brent Council to deliver a range of promotional campaigns across the year. This work has highlighted the importance of DA and VAWG initiatives both internally and externally, during key periods and throughout the year. Including:

- Covering International Women’s Day in March 2024, the Gender Equality Network (GEN) worked with Cricklewood Town Team to screen Brent Women of Renown: Pioneers in Politics and STEM, Violet Doudney, Amy Johnson CBE and Dame Stephanie Shirley with 70 people in attendance.
- On 7th March 2024, Young Brent Foundation hosted the ‘She Is Summit’, to also mark International Women’s Day. The campaign theme "Invest in Women and Fostering Inclusion," showcased distinguished speakers who shared their experiences and insights. Kim Wright, Chief Executive of Brent Council, discussed policy changes to promote inclusion and offered leadership advice. Caroline Dart spoke about her role in the Violence Reduction Unit, emphasising her commitment to safety and equality in London. Sara Taleghani shared her journey as a Muslim woman in the film and TV industry, highlighting resilience in challenging stereotypes. Toni-Ann Gurdon reflected on overcoming personal challenges and her work in addressing food insecurity and youth empowerment. Students from Kingsbury High also met Dawn Butler, MP for Brent South, whose career inspired attendees with her resilience against racism and misogyny. The summit provided practical insights into workplace success, featuring apprenticeship companies and employability advisers, offering valuable opportunities for young people’s future.

- In May 2024, there was a revision of the Pregnancy loss leave.
 - In July 2024 GEN collaborated with Diverse Ability Network to deliver a training on Learning Disabilities with 25 people in attendance.
 - The 16 Days of Activism Against Gender Based Violence, where local activities were promoted across the borough (This international campaign, running from 25 November to 10 December, is led by the United Nations to raise awareness about gender-based violence):
- 5.27 On 25th November we honoured the lives of women killed due to gender-based violence. The event included a moment of silence and an opportunity to make a pledge, promising to never commit, excuse, or remain silent about male violence against women. A range of stalls were present at the event to raise awareness and promote their services, including Women & Girls Network, London Fire Brigade, Galop, Rise Mutual, PLIAS Resettlement, Nia, Asian Women's Resource Centre (AWRC), Advance and Stay Safe East, ensuring diverse representation and support for different community needs.
- 5.28 On 4th December we hosted a community event on Women & Girls' Safety, which brought together local residents, policing colleagues, gender violence experts and community leaders to discuss pressing safety concerns. The event featured a panel discussion, a lively Q&A and valuable networking opportunities. We were honoured to have Dawn Butler MP as our keynote speaker, whose inspiring address underscored the importance of community-led action in preventing violence.
- 5.29 Professionals training covering various forms of VAWG including harmful practices, perpetrator support, sexual violence, disabled survivors, non-fatal strangulation, technology facilitated & economic abuse, LGBT+ survivors, stalking & harassment, support for young people. These one-off sessions alone, over a fortnight, reached over 580 professionals.
- Supporting policing colleagues and the London Designer Outlet in raising awareness of safe space at the venue.
 - 3rd year of 3 VAWG football tournaments for year 7, 8 & 9 girls from schools across the North West Borough Command Unit (NW BCU).
 - Finally in December 2024, the Domestic Abuse lead worked in collaboration with HR colleagues to refresh and relaunch Brent Council's internal Domestic Abuse Policy.

5.30 Ongoing training

- 5.31 The Community Safety Team worked in collaboration with the Gender Equality Network (Internal Staff Network) to deliver VAWG webinars, in collaboration with the Gender Equality Network, covering Honour Based Abuse and Female Genital Mutilation (FGM).
- 5.32 This training was designed to increase professionals' awareness and improve their responses to Harmful Practices, focusing on key areas such as identifying risk factors, early intervention, safeguarding and multi-agency collaboration. Participants explored strategies to recognise and prevent issues related to Honour Based Abuse, Forced Marriage and FGM, enabling more effective support for vulnerable individuals.
- 5.33 Led by renowned advocate Bal Howard, an expert in addressing domestic abuse and honour-based crimes since 2008, the session combined her extensive knowledge and personal experience. Topics include understanding Honour Based Abuse and its distinctions from other types of domestic abuse, identifying risk indicators, challenging cultural misconceptions, and reviewing legal protections and reporting requirements. This training empowered professionals to contribute to a safer community for Brent's vulnerable residents.
- 5.34 Our commissioned domestic abuse support service ADVANCE continue to deliver consistent, specialist and bespoke training sessions to professionals on Domestic Abuse awareness, supporting **127** professionals this year. This training was made available through the Safeguarding Partnerships annual training offer. They have been working to diversify their training offer to continue delivering dynamics of domestic abuse training and include sessions such as Learning from Safeguarding Adult Reviews - Coercive and Controlling Behaviour, exploring professional curiosity, supporting Romani (Gypsy), Roma and Irish Traveller survivors, Domestic Abuse Act 2021 Training to name a few.
- 5.35 The training has reached MARAC colleagues, Police, Early Help, Children Social Care (CSC), Adult Social Care (ASC), Housing and Healthcare professionals.
- 5.36 The coordination and delivery of the Domestic Abuse - Multi Agency Risk Assessment Conference (DA-MARAC) was transferred to ADVANCE by the Community Safety team in May 2024
- 5.37 The CouRAGEus Young Women's Advocate has been actively involved in workshops organised by VIA New Beginnings, providing valuable expertise on domestic abuse awareness and support.

5.38 Supporting victims of DA and VAWG:

- 5.39 Brent Council commission ADVANCE, a charity who specialise in support for Victim/ Survivors of DA. ([Home - Advance Charity](#)) Although domestic abuse victims are predominantly female and the crime is gendered in its nature, male victims of abuse are also offered support and couples in same sex relationships.

- 5.40 Brent Housing Management's Domestic Abuse Housing Service received **624** referrals between 1st January and 31st December 2024. In terms of approaches, families made up **343** of these referrals while single approaches accounted for **280** referrals.
- 5.41 Brent Council will be undergoing a recruitment drive in the New Year to refresh our 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 are not yet ready to seek support from their line manager or HR representative. The champions have been providing emotional support, signposting to specialist support services, and raising awareness about domestic abuse across the organisation.
- 5.42 To address the housing and homelessness issue in Brent in respect of VAWG, a solution could draw from the collaborative efforts of projects like the Survivors Access to Safe Accommodation (SASA) Collaboration. The SASA Collaboration is a two-year project (July 2024-26) funded by the Lloyds Bank Foundation, aimed at improving access to safe and suitable accommodation for women and children affected by male violence across London. The project is led by the Women's Resource Centre and involves multiple partners, including specialist organisations for women from a global majority. It was developed in response to the challenges survivors face in navigating housing pathways. It aims to amplify the voices of survivors, work with local authorities to reduce barriers to support and provide evidence for systemic change across London. The pilot project will be rolled out in five London boroughs, Brent being one, where good practices will be identified and developed.

5.43 Supporting children and young people affected by Domestic Abuse:

- 5.44 Child Sexual Exploitation (CSE)
- 5.45 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 a decrease since last year (94 in 2024 compared with 136 in 2023, and the proportion of males to female has remained similar (68% female in 2024 compared with 63% in 2023). 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.

	Jan-Dec 2023	Jan-Dec 2024
Number of Brent children identified as at risk of CSE	136	94

5.46 In 20% of cases where CSE was identified as a factor, concerns around substance misuse (both alcohol and drugs) were also flagged. This figure is higher than the previous year (15% of the CSE cohort were identified with substance misuse issues in 2023).

5.47 Gang concerns were identified along with CSE in 12% of cases, a slight decrease from 2023, which saw 15% of those with CSE concerns also be flagged for issues with gangs.

5.48 Mental health concerns amongst those at risk of CSE have seen a significant decrease from 22% in 2023 to just 13% in 2024.

5.49 In the cases identified in 2024, 32% of young people identified as at risk of CSE had at least one missing or absent episode in the same period, a significant increase on the previous year (24%).

Ethnicity	Female	Male	Total	Jan-Dec 2023 %	Jan-Dec 2024 %
Any Other Ethnic Group	11	6	18	19.9%	19.4%
Any Other Black Background	7	8	15	16.9%	16.1%
Any Other Asian Background	12	1	13	16.9%	14.0%
Any Other White Background	9	1	10	11.8%	10.8%
White - British	5	3	8	8.1%	8.6%
Indian	4	2	6	5.9%	6.5%
Black Caribbean	3	2	5	5.9%	5.4%
Any Other Mixed Background	5		5	3.7%	5.4%
Black - African	1	3	4	3.7%	4.3%
Pakistani	3		3	2.2%	3.2%
Information Not Yet Obtained	3	1	4	2.2%	4.3%
White and Black Caribbean		1	1	1.5%	1.1%
White - Irish	1		1	0.7%	1.1%

5.50 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.

5.51 The Community Safety Team continue to oversee and ensure collaborative work between providers of Child Sexual Exploitation and Child Criminal Exploitation related support through the council's **Exploitation, Violence and Vulnerability Panel**

5.52 Violence Reduction Unit (MOPAC) funding

5.53 Risky behaviours funded via the Violence Reduction Unit (VRU) focus on addressing actions that increase the likelihood of harm, such as gang involvement, abuse, or engaging in exploitative relationships. These programs aim to intervene early, reduce vulnerability, and promote positive alternatives to prevent cycles of violence and victimisation.

5.54 The Community Safety Team commissioned Beyond Equality and Young Brent Foundation up until April 2025 via funding from the Violence Reduction Unit to cover topics such as; gender stereotypes, healthy relationships and VAWG awareness. In schools, Beyond Equality will conduct workshops and training sessions aimed at educating students about consent, respectful relationships, and the impact of gender-based violence. They utilise peer-led initiatives to empower students, equipping them with the knowledge and skills to support their peers and advocate for change.

5.55 The program by Young Brent Foundation includes workshops and activities that encourage critical thinking about societal norms, stereotypes and the factors that contribute to VAWG. Young women and girls are given tools to understand their rights, build resilience and develop leadership skills. Additionally, the programme fosters peer support and networking, creating a sense of community among participants. By addressing the root causes of VAWG and promoting awareness, the initiative aims to equip young women and girls with the knowledge and confidence to advocate for themselves and others.

5.56 By commissioning these services, it promotes collaboration with local schools to integrate VAWG prevention programs into the curriculum, focusing on younger audiences to instil positive attitudes from an early age. Further to this organising workshops and events that challenge harmful stereotypes and educate community members about the impact of misogyny and violence can foster a more supportive environment.

5.57 Partnership working

5.58 The AWRC is a vital organisation that has been embedded in Brent for over 40 years, dedicated to supporting women from all communities. They provide a wide range of advocacy services, including community outreach programmes, leading on the delivery of the Ending Harmful Practices helpline and other various projects like the Coaction Hub in partnership with Standing Together Against Domestic Abuse (STADA).

5.59 In addition to this, PLIAS Resettlement continue to deliver the Phoenix (P&Act) Project funded via the London VAWG Consortium. The project is targeted at women and girls from a Caribbean or African heritage background and is delivered in five London Boroughs. These include Barnet, Brent, Hammersmith and Fulham, Harrow, and Ealing. The project is a lifeline to women who are victims and survivors of domestic abuse and other harmful practices. They provide one to one support to help address isolation and poverty including, food parcels, top up for gas and electricity bills, money towards essential items, health and hygiene products and I.T equipment. Many of the women have limited resources which can create enormous pressures and compound already difficult circumstances.

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

5.61 RISE Mutual continue to deliver our local **Perpetrator Intervention Programme** with integrated victim support. The programme aids an increase in motivation for change, supporting the service user to reduce and eliminate repeat abuse, supporting healthier relationships through intervention-based group and 1-1 work. The continuation of this offer has provided many perpetrators with a greater understanding of the harm they have caused. Brent has adopted a model since 2017, targeting a higher volume and high harm perpetrators to offer wider support increasing chances for motivation to change and therefore reduced risk to victim survivors and their families.

5.62 During the reporting period, January to December 2024, Rise reported **59** referrals were received into the core funded programme, with services users attending a total of **193** sessions.

5.63 Rise Mutual's portfolio of services includes:

- a. Supporting professionals identify perpetrators needs and change harmful behaviours.
 - b. Culturally Integrated Family Approach (*CIFA*) - in partnership with neighbouring local authorities, (a perpetrator programme specifically aimed towards marginalised and minoritised families)
 - c. Rise reported **26** referrals were received into the CIFA programme, with services users attending a total of **116** sessions.
 - d. The Home Office has extended the CIFA program for another year covering 2025–2026.
- (Ex) partners of perpetrators on the programme are offered support by DASA (Domestic Abuse Support Advocate) throughout their involvement with services.
 - Child to parent violence programme (*CAPVA*) – seeks to change behaviours of young people (aged 9-17) showing violence towards their parents and carers.
 - Adult children to parent familial abuse (*APFA*) – seeks to change behaviours of adults (18+) showing violence towards their parents and carers.
 - Drive Programme - flagship intervention working with those causing harm in their relationships to prevent abusive behaviour and protect victim survivors. Service users have been assessed as posing a high-risk, high-harm level of domestic abuse to the people that they are in intimate or family relationships with.

5.64 To address the connection between VAWG and broader community safety concerns, Brent has implemented robust multi-agency approaches such as the Community MARAC (Multi Agency Risk Assessment Conference) and the Exploitation, Violence and Vulnerability Panel (EVVP). These initiatives enable a unified response to the intersecting issues of domestic abuse, young people on the periphery of offending behaviour gang violence and anti-social behaviour (ASB).

5.65 Transport for London (TfL) and Metropolitan Police CCTV trial

5.66 In November 2024, TfL and the Metropolitan Police began a trial of CCTV cameras at bus shelters to enhance public safety, with a focus on protecting women and girls. The initiative aims to deter crime, improve perceptions of safety, and assist in investigations by monitoring high-traffic areas. In Brent, a key borough in the trial, this project demonstrates a commitment to addressing safety concerns in public spaces and supporting the community through innovative measures.

5.67 GPS (Global Positioning System) tagging

5.68 GPS Tagging for Domestic Abuse perpetrators

5.69 The Ministry of Justice (MoJ) introduced the GPS tagging system for domestic abuse (DA) perpetrators in March 2021 as part of a broader strategy to enhance survivor safety and reduce reoffending. Under this system, DA offenders can be fitted with GPS tags to monitor their movements and enforce exclusion zones to protect victims. This approach provides a real-time mechanism to hold perpetrators accountable while offering victims reassurance and a tangible layer of security. The system has been pivotal in demonstrating how technology can complement traditional legal measures in tackling domestic abuse. By December 2024, the program has already proven its value, having been implemented in multiple regions across England and Wales and contributing to positive outcomes in terms of survivor protection.

5.70 New GPS Tagging for Non-DA Stalkers

5.71 On 2nd December 2024, the MoJ launched an expansion of the GPS tagging initiative to include non-domestic abuse (non-DA) stalkers. This marks a significant step in addressing the pervasive and damaging impacts of stalking on victims. The new tagging system enables authorities to track individuals convicted of stalking offenses and impose exclusion zones, ensuring that victims are safeguarded from unwanted and potentially harmful proximity. This extension reflects the government's recognition of stalking as a critical issue requiring enhanced preventative measures. The initiative is expected to deter repeat offenses and also provide law enforcement with valuable data to assess and intervene in high-risk cases, further strengthening efforts to protect victims and prevent harm.

5.72 Both GPS tagging initiatives face notable limitations. For domestic abuse perpetrators, the system introduced by the Ministry of Justice in 2021 is not widely promoted, meaning judges and courts may be unaware of its availability, potentially resulting in lower uptake. Similarly, while the new GPS tagging for non-domestic abuse stalkers marks significant progress, its recent launch may face initial challenges in implementation, including a lack of awareness among enforcement agencies and resource constraints that could delay widespread adoption.

5.73 Helping those that have experienced sexual abuse and sexual violence (both in a domestic and non-domestic setting):

5.74 The Brent Independent Sexual Violence Advocacy service has supported **94** women during the period from 1st January – 31st December 2024. **4** service users cases were transferred across to the Brent ISVA service from the Brent “exiting prostitution service”. **42** service users have been supported through the criminal justice system in 2024 addressing matters such as reporting the crime(s), supporting through pre-trial, trial, and post-trial stages as well as supporting with CICA (Criminal Injuries Compensation Authority) claims.

5.75 Domestic Abuse Related Death Reviews DARDR (formerly known as Domestic Homicide Reviews (DHR))

5.76 To better reflect the expanded scope of these reviews, the government announced that the name will be changed from "Domestic Homicide Review" to "Domestic Abuse Related Death Review". Domestic Abuse Related Death Reviews are multi-agency investigations that aim to identify and prevent future deaths by analysing the circumstances of domestic abuse-related fatalities.

5.77 DHR’s 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.

5.78 A total of 242 domestic abuse-related deaths, including intimate partner homicides (80) and suicides following domestic abuse (93), were recorded in the year ending March 2023.

5.79 DARDRs became statutory on 13th April 2011. A DARDR is a review 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:

- The Safer Brent Partnership has convened DHRs since 2011. These are published on our Brent Council website. We have a statutory obligation as a Community Safety Partnership to undertake and commission DARDRs. All reports are reviewed independently by the Home Office and an expert panel before publication. See Community Safety website for published reports [here](#)
- Brent Council in partnership with our local partners will continue to use DARDRs as an opportunity to improve local service delivery. Reviewing lessons learned, to pull together common themes such as risk management, information sharing and multi-agency working, to improve and where possible foresee and prevent future incidents.
- Currently the SBP awaits the final report of x1 DHR in Brent and is keen to understand any culturally specific and multi-agency recommendations.

5.80 The Brent Domestic Abuse - Multi-Agency Risk Assessment Conference (DA MARAC)

- 5.81 The DA MARAC is chaired by the Metropolitan Police. It is coordinated by ADVANCE as of May 2024, the coordination of the forum was transferred from the Council back to ADVANCE.
- 5.82 Upon review, it was recognised that DA MARAC is best led by an independent specialist domestic abuse charity as such organisations possess dedicated expertise, survivor-centred approaches, and a proven ability to navigate complex dynamics of abuse. This ensures impartiality, fosters trust among survivors and strengthens multi-agency coordination, which might be limited in scope or effectiveness if managed by a local authority.
- 5.83 The DA MARAC Steering Group held its first meeting in December 2024, following the provider's resumption of coordination responsibilities mid-way through the year. This timing ensured that a full quarter of data and operational activity was available for review for discussion.
- 5.84 The group will continue to meet quarterly to allow for monitoring and evaluation of the DA MARAC process and outcomes. Agencies provide updates at the DA MARAC Steering Group, the DA MARAC action plan has also been incorporated into the wider VAWG Action Plan and draft VAWG strategy.
- 5.85 Nationally, SafeLives estimates the DA MARAC discusses on average, 21-25 high risk cases of domestic abuse at each 2 weekly panel meeting. Virtual meetings continue to ensure a high attendance of partners with clear contributions to reduce risk. However, partners attend a face to face meeting every 3 months; this enhances relationships and improves collaboration. Between January – December 2024, 763 referrals were received into the DA MARAC.

5.86 The Domestic Abuse Act 2021

5.87 The Domestic Abuse Act 2021 places an additional duty upon local authorities, leading to the establishment of a Domestic Abuse Act Officer post in Brent to support the implementation and requirements of the Act. Up until the end of 2024, significant progress has been made in raising awareness and embedding good practices aligned with the Act.

5.88 A comprehensive workplan was devised to ensure the dissemination of information about the Domestic Abuse Act and its impact on practice, particularly within Children’s Services. Training sessions were delivered to Children’s Social Care teams through team meetings and dedicated training slots. These sessions included resources to explain different forms of domestic abuse, such as coercive control, guidance on managing risk-informed responses to disclosures, and an overview of available services.

5.89 In 2024, efforts began to extend this model to Adult Social Care, Contact Centre teams and other front-facing teams across the council. This ensures that Brent remains well-informed on the Act’s provisions and continues to adopt good practices based on Government guidance, further enhancing the council's ability to support residents affected by domestic abuse.

5.90 The Impact

5.91 **Domestic Abuse Offences**

5.92 Brent has seen an overall decrease in both domestic abuse and Domestic Abuse with Injury offences in the period.

Brent	Jan-Dec 2023	Jan-Dec 2024	% Change
Domestic Abuse Offences	3547	3248	-8.4%
Domestic Abuse With Injury Offences	912	770	-1.2%

All London	Jan-Dec 2023	Jan-Dec 2024	% Change
Domestic Abuse Offences	96638	87526	-9.4%
Domestic Abuse With Injury Offences	24089	20462	-15%

5.93 Overall Domestic Abuse offences have also decreased across London compared with 2023, but at a higher rate than Brent, particularly in relation to Domestic Abuse with Injury.

5.94 **Sexual Offence**

Brent	Jan-Dec 2023	Jan-Dec 2024	% Change
Sexual Offences	789	822	4.2%
Rape Offences	279	282	1.1%

All London	Jan-Dec 2023	Jan-Dec 2024	% Change
Sexual Offences	24383	25762	5.7%
Rape Offences	8879	8907	0.3%

5.95 We have seen an overall increase in sexual offences reported in Brent in 2024 compared with 2023. London as a whole has also seen an increase – overall Sexual offences have increased more than Brent, but Rape Offences have seen a slightly smaller increase.

5.96 **Advance IDVA and Family Support Services**

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

- 855 referrals to ADVANCE IDVA and Family Support services from January to December 2024.
- 69% of survivors were successfully contacted, following a referral to ADVANCE IDVA and Family Support services.
- 93% of those survivors contacted engaged with a worker.
- 98% of survivors report feeling safer after using the Services compared with intake.
- 96% of survivors report an improved quality of life after using the Services.
- 91% of survivors reported a positive change in their support needs as a result of support from the Services compared with intake.
- 89% of survivors reported positive health outcomes (improved physical, mental & emotional health, improved sexual health) at exit.

5.98 **Chrysalis advice centre and One Stop Shop:**

- 202 individuals have been supported by the Chrysalis Advice Centre
- 157 sessions with professionals have been delivered

- 165 clients reported English as their first language, 37 clients reported requiring an interpreter.
- 61% 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 83% of survivors reported satisfaction with the service they received
- 41% of clients are reporting that the location is accessible for them (virtual/remote appointments)

5.99 Domestic Abuse Multi Agency Risk Assessment Conference (DA MARAC):

- 763 referrals were received into the Domestic Abuse MARAC (Multi Agency Risk Assessment Conference) between January – December 2024.
- 507 cases were discussed at the fortnightly meetings, where service users are heard where they are at risk of serious harm and/or homicide
- 36% of cases were repeat referrals for cases which had been discussed within the last 12 months.

6. Focus on incidents impacting our community

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

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

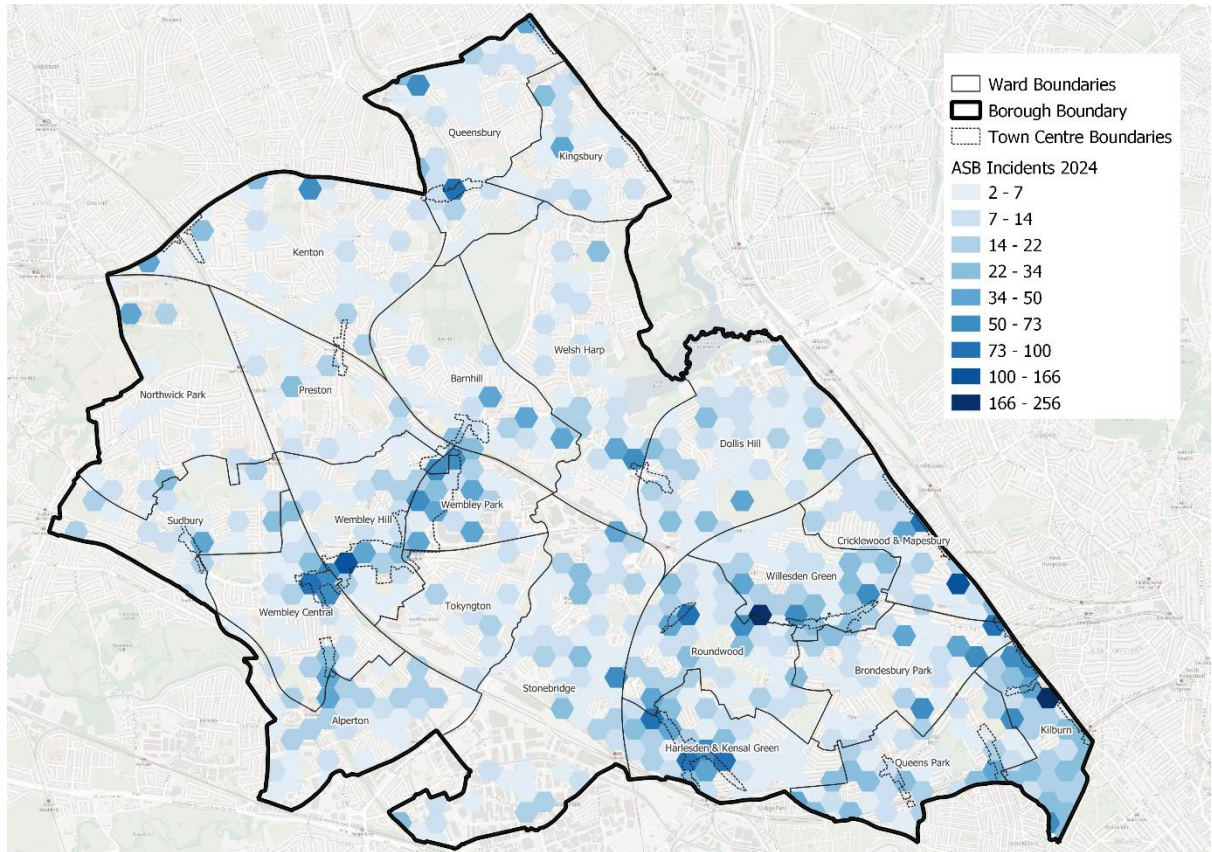
6.2 Anti-Social Behaviour (ASB) is highlighted as a key concern for residents of Brent and has increased across the Borough and nationally. Locally, this could be down to increased reporting and also an escalation in open drug markets and the impact of gang activities in Brent. Visible evidence of disorder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

ANTI-SOCIAL BEHAVIOUR					
Borough	2023 Total	Per 1000 Population	2024 Total	Per 1000 Population	% Change
Westminster	16448	77.8	14358	67.9	-12.7%
Camden	12260	55.5	10691	48.4	-12.8%
Islington	9445	42.8	9878	44.8	4.6%
Tower Hamlets	13667	41.6	12289	37.4	-10.1%

Hammersmith and Fulham	6791	36.5	6605	35.5	-2.7%
Kensington and Chelsea	5660	38.4	5046	34.2	-10.8%
Lambeth	11219	35.5	10794	34.2	-3.8%
Hackney	10200	38.7	8933	33.9	-12.4%
Haringey	10268	39.1	8780	33.4	-14.5%
Southwark	10823	34.3	10320	32.7	-4.6%
Brent	11690	33.9	10684	31.0	-8.6%
Ealing	12368	33.0	11423	30.4	-7.6%
Waltham Forest	9647	35.0	8347	30.2	-13.5%
Newham	12023	33.2	10770	29.7	-10.4%
Enfield	10300	31.5	8822	26.9	-14.3%
Hounslow	9552	32.3	7759	26.2	-18.8%
Lewisham	8270	27.7	7551	25.3	-8.7%
Wandsworth	8697	26.2	7971	24.0	-8.3%
Greenwich	7823	26.6	6878	23.4	-12.1%
Croydon	10038	25.2	9275	23.3	-7.6%
Barnet	10300	26.1	9001	22.8	-12.6%
Hillingdon	7512	23.5	7054	22.1	-6.1%
Barking and Dagenham	5630	25.3	4670	21.0	-17.1%
Harrow	5754	21.8	5361	20.3	-6.8%
Redbridge	7381	23.6	6346	20.2	-14.0%
Havering	5711	21.3	5404	20.2	-5.4%
Kingston upon Thames	3799	22.3	3426	20.1	-9.8%
Merton	4833	22.5	3957	18.4	-18.1%
Bromley	6716	20.3	5700	17.2	-15.1%
Richmond upon Thames	3882	19.9	3318	17.0	-14.5%
Bexley	4675	18.6	3980	15.9	-14.9%
Sutton	3986	18.9	3280	15.5	-17.7%
London	287618	32.2	252032	28.2	-12.4%

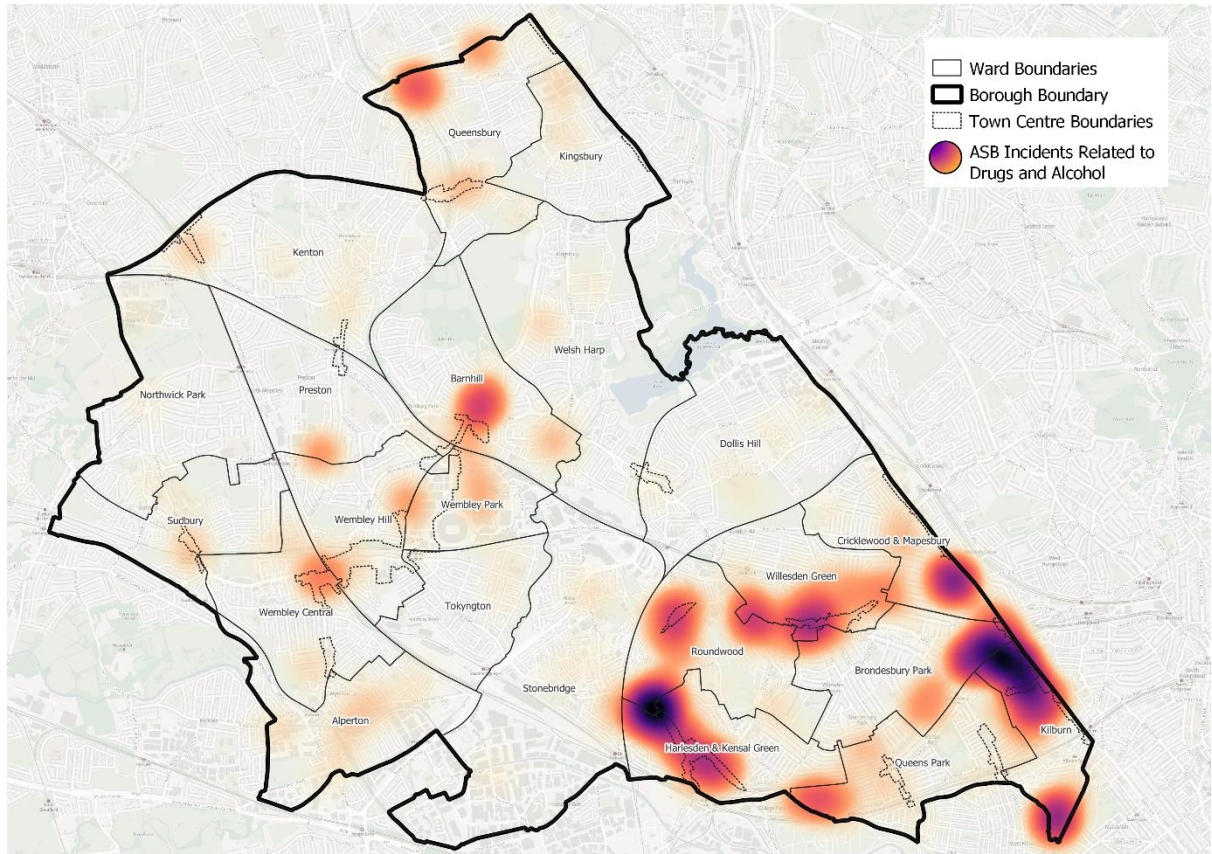
6.3 Brent had the seventh highest number of ASB calls, in comparison to the other London boroughs, in the last 12 months.

6.4 In 2024, Brent recorded **10684** ASB incidents, a reduction of **8.6%** from 2023. The rate per 1000 population was **31** and was the **11th** highest of all London boroughs. This was also higher than London as a whole (28.2 per 1000), however reductions in ASB incidents were seen across all boroughs.



6.5 ASB hotspots in Brent, similar to multiple offence types, tend to be focused around town centres, particularly Wembley, Harlesden, and Kilburn. Ward figures show that Kilburn, Willesden Green, and Stonebridge had the highest rates of ASB incidents, with the biggest reductions being seen in Harlesden Town Centre, Stonebridge, and Northwick Park.

6.6 The heatmap below shows the areas of the borough where incidents are related to drugs and alcohol. The majority of these incidents are mostly centred around Kilburn, Harlesden, Willesden Green, and Church End. In comparison to other ASB incident and crime types, Wembley does not seem to be a significant hotspot.



6.7 ASB Incident reported to the police - Ward

Ward	2023 Total	2024 Total	% Change
Kilburn	1012	1006	-0.6%
Willesden Green	865	838	-3.1%
Stonebridge	972	706	-27.4%
Roundwood	694	623	-10.2%
Wembley Town Centre	599	611	2.0%
Dollis Hill	665	606	-8.9%
Cricklewood & Mapesbury	603	571	-5.3%
Brondesbury Park	555	567	2.2%
Queensbury	410	499	21.7%
Queens Park	588	490	-16.7%
Harlesden Town Centre	642	445	-30.7%
Wembley Park	440	411	-6.6%
Kenton	374	396	5.9%
Harlesden & Kensal Green	485	380	-21.6%
Alperton	469	377	-19.6%
Welsh Harp	480	369	-23.1%

Barnhill	260	310	19.2%
Sudbury	246	280	13.8%
Wembley Central	308	272	-11.7%
Kingsbury	186	229	23.1%
Preston	195	182	-6.7%
Wembley Hill	226	179	-20.8%
Tokington	186	173	-7.0%
Northwick Park	230	164	-28.7%

- 6.8 Key Headlines for 2024.
- 6.9 From 1st January to 31st December 2024 the Brent's Anti-social Behaviour Team, investigated **630** anti-social behaviour cases which has seen a 23% increase in anti-social behaviour cases recorded and managed from 1 October 2022 to 30 September 2023.
- 6.10 Drug related activities, noise and neighbour dispute made up the highest proportion of anti-social behaviour reported cases.
- 6.11 The issue of Cuckooing is a persistent issue in Brent. Cuckooing is the practice of taking over the home of a vulnerable person in order to establish a base for illegal drug dealing or drug activity. These issues in Brent mainly occurred in Council owned or Housing Association properties due to a higher proportion of vulnerable clients living in Social Housing. However, gradually private rented properties have also come to notice.
- 6.12 The Brent Anti-Social Behaviour Team increased the use of enforcement tools and powers. Partial Closure Orders, restricting 3rd parties gaining access to properties housing vulnerable tenants and full closure orders where there is persistent and serious antisocial behaviour associated with the property. Vulnerable individuals are referred to adult social care for needs assessment under the Care Act 2014 for appropriate housing needs such as supported housing.
- 6.13 Brent's Anti-Social Behaviour Team entered into a service level agreement in July 2018 with Brent Housing Management to manage all medium to high-risk anti-social behaviour cases. There has been excellent joint working under the service level expectation protocol with Registered Providers with large housing stocks in the borough not owned or managed by the Council with a greater focus on tenancy management under the Housing Act to deal with anti-social tenants.
- 6.14 An Internal audit was conducted from 7th October –18th November 2024 to determine the extent to which the Council is prepared to meet the new regulatory requirements of the Social Housing Act, with a focus on reviewing the adequacy and effectiveness of key processes involved in identifying and managing ASB cases. Report for the audit is due in January 2025.
- 6.15 **Brent ASB Team reported Categories 1st Jan – 31 Dec 2024:**

ASB Category	% of Incidents
Drugs Related Activities – 180	28.6%
Noise – 88	14%
Neighbour Dispute - 85	13.5%

Area Misuse – 81	12.9%
Intimidation/ Harassment – 71	11.3%
Rowdy Behaviour – 27	4.3%
Vehicles Nuisance – 25	4%
Vulnerable Individual Causing ASB – 24	3.8%
Vandalism – 16	2.5%
Not ASB – 15	2.4%
Dog nuisance – 8	1.27%
Violence And Criminal Activities – 5	0.8%
Sexual – 3	0.5%
Pet Animals – 1	0.15%
Verbal abuse – 1	0.15%

6.16 **ASB Categories reported by Connects.**

ASB Category	Harlesden Connect	Kilburn Connect	Kingsbury and Kenton Connect	Wembley Connect	Willesden Connect
	Harlesden and Kensal Green, Roundwood, Stonebridge	Brondesbury Park, Kilburn Queens Park	Barnhill, Kenton, Kingsbury, Queensbury, Welsh Harp	Alperton, Northwick Park, Preston, Sudbury, Tokyngton, Wembley Central, Wembley Hill, Wembley Park	Cricklewood and Mapesbury, Dollis Hill, Willesden Green
Area Misuse	10	19	11	35	6
Dog nuisance	0	2	1	3	2
Drugs Related Activities	24	92	12	23	29
Intimidation/ Harassment	14	11	13	18	15
Neighbour Dispute	11	16	19	31	8
Not ASB	2	0	4	9	0

Noise	12	20	16	25	15
Pet Animals	0	0	0	9	1
Rowdy Behaviour	5	7	4		2
Sexual	0	1	0	2	0
Vandalism	1	7	1	5	2
Vehicles Nuisance	6	5	4	8	2
Verbal abuse	1	0	0	0	0
Violence And Criminal Activities	1	1	4	3	0
Vulnerable Individual Causing ASB	2	7	0	8	3
Total – 630	89	188	89	179	85

6.17 Brent Joint Action Groups

6.18 The Brent Joint Action Groups (BJAG) deals 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, covering Kilburn, Harlesden and Wembley localities. The BJAG also coordinates deployment of mobile CCTV resources in conjunction with the CCTV committee who approves the deployment. The Brent Joint Action Group (BJAG) is chaired by 3 Safer Neighbourhood Inspectors for Brent. The Principal ASB Lead also deputise the chairing of the Panel when the inspector is not available.

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

6.20 BJAG cases January 1st January to 31st December 2024 as follows:

Locality 1 - Kilburn, Kingsbury and Dollis Hill Cluster

Case	Ward	Issue	Status	
Joules House	Brondesbury Park	Several rough sleepers / drug dealing	Open	
Streatley Road Pocket Park & Dyne Road (James Stewart House)	Kilburn	Concerns around drug use.	Open	
Brentholme House, Willesden Lane	Kilburn	Rough sleepers accessing the building to bed down. Serious health and safety issues	Open	
Hazel Road Open Space	Kilburn	ASB and Nuisance. Drug related activities		
Queensbury Station	Kingsbury	Robberies at Westmoreland Road	Open	
Ethelred Court	Kenton	ASB and Nuisance. Youths entering the block, dealing drugs and criminal damage	Open	
Seymour Court, Crest Road	Dollis Hill	Anti-social behaviour issue which involves drug related activities in the parking lot by the shed	Open	
Phoenix Business Park	Dollis Hill	The business park for UMEs, drug related issues, fly tipping, and other ASB related incidents	Open	
Warren Way Edgware	Queensbury	ASB and Nuisance	Open	
Bell House Hirst Crecent	Preston	ASB and Nuisance. Youths hanging and smoking in the block	Open	
Stuart Road	Kilburn	ASB and nuisance	Closed	Closure order obtained. This has addressed

				nuisance which have resulted in zero reports
Teignmouth Road NW2	Cricklewood & Mapesbury	Drugs related	Closed	Closure order obtained on 2 flats linked to drug related activities. flats have been repossessed on mandatory grounds
Flat in Ethelred Court	Kenton	ASB and Nuisance	Closed	Family moved out. Locks for the flat been changed

Locality 2 – Harlesden and Willesden Cluster

Case	Ward	Issue	Status	
Willesden Green	Willesden	Rough sleepers	Open	
Addis Court Grunwick Close	Willesden	Lots of different people gaining access to the communal area - Drug dealing	Open	
Sainsbury / Solidarity House Car Park	Willesden	Prevalent drug related activities		
Chapter Road	Willesden	ASB and nuisance	Open	
Church Road	Roundwood	selling and taking drugs	Open	
Flats in Church Road	Roundwood	Lots of activity during the night with people going into his property	Open	
Church Road	Roundwood	Cuckooing		
Craven Park	Harlesden & Kensal Green	On-street prostitution and drug related activity	Open	
Fortunegate / St Thomas' Road	Harlesden & Kensal Green	Ongoing ASB issues which include street drinking, drug use, loitering and prostitution in both locations and numerous	Open	

		complaints from a new dental surgery on St Thomas Road		
Wendover Road	Harlesden & Kensal Green	Issues with drugs at this location		
Avenue Road	Harlesden & Kensal Green	ASB, drug related activities and fly tipping at these locations	Open	
Hornby Court	Harlesden & Kensal Green	Breaking the car park gate and drug related activities	Open	
St Raphael's Estate	Stonebridge	Motorbike being ridden dangerously on the pavement	Open	
Lakeside Drive	Stonebridge	Car Meets	Open	
Apartments at Hilltop Avenue	Stonebridge	loitering, smoking of drugs	Closed	Council and SNT worked with Hyde Housing to design out ASB
Riffel Road	Willesden	ASB and nuisance	Closed	Closure order obtained and flat repossessed on mandatory grounds.
Redhill Drive / Limesdale Gardens	Queensbury	ASB and drug related activities at these locations	Closed	Extensive research a property in Redhill Drive which was flagged but it came to nothing. SNT will continue to monitor as part of Op Terminus
Morrisons Car Park	Kingsbury	Rough sleeping	Closed	Outreach Service. Morrison agreed to put shutters down. SNT Patrolling the area
Wood Court	Harlesden	Accessing blocks and taking drugs	Closed	Block has been designed out with robust doors and gates. SNT also patrolling the block

Locality 3 – Wembley Cluster

Case	Ward	Issue	Status	
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Wembley High Road	Wembley Central	Mopeds Delivery Drivers parking on Wembley High Road	Open	
Ecclestone Mews Service Road	Wembley Central	Hotspot for bedding down and rough sleeping	Open	
Underneath the Bridge at Atlip Road	Alperton	Hotspot for bedding down and rough sleeping	Open	
Off Licence Ealing Road	Alperton	Business encouraging Street drinking	Open	
Recreational Ground	Tokyington	Street Drinking from 10pm -3am	Open	
Rook Close,	Barn Hill	Issues with drugs at this location	Open	
Alexandra Court – Empire Way	Wembley Hill	Drug related activities	Closed	5 Closure orders obtained at court with extension. 4 flats have been repossessed on mandatory grounds
Priory Avenue, Sudbury	Sudbury	Brothel	Closed	OP Moontwist-proactive welfare visits to premises. Discussed with landlord ended tenancy agreement
Tabriz Court	Wembley Park	ASB and Nuisance. Youths entering the block, dealing drugs and criminal damage	Closed	Protective patrol from the police and design out crime measures ASB resolved the issues
Maybank Open Space and Barham Park	Sudbury	Young children across the borough under the age of 16 years engaging in ASB	Closed	Referral was made to cross borough social services to work with the children

6.21 Multi Agency Operations

6.22 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 VIA, St Mungos, to tackle street drinking, drug markets, prostitution and substance misuse issues. There was more emphasis on officers having a regular on-street presence to address anti-social behaviour trends and emerging hotspots as opposed to a reactionary approach of responding to complaints which are reported to the team. In the reporting period, **53** multiagency operations were conducted by the Antisocial Behaviour Team and Neighbourhood Managers.

6.23 Safer Neighbourhood Teams lead on various Operations to tackle ASB and Crime in the Borough. The ASB team supported in the operations and took part in most of the Days of actions.

- Op Terminos A5 Corridor (South & North) led by Brent (North East) Neighbourhood Policing Team on intel sharing and a coordinated approach from 3 BCUs and 5 Boroughs. The objective of the Op is to reduce Violence with Injury offences by 20%, Robbery offences by 20% and Burglary offences by 20%. The Op have seen 19.5 % reduction in Violence with Injury and 12% robbery incident. Op Terminos has so far seen 96 arrests.
- Op Alter led by Brent (North) Neighbourhood Policing Teams focussed on Robbery, Violence with Injury, Knife Crime, Gangs and ASB/Drug Supply in Wembley Park Ward. The operation came to an end which was a great success to address the violent crime and drug related activities in the Wembley Park and Barnhill wards. Over 70 stop and searches, 35 Arrests made, 14 CPWs handed. Op Alter is now replaced with Op Haydon intelligence obtained from Op Alter which have resulted in 3 warrants executed and 1 Closure order application, granted for a flat in Rook Close.
- Op Wortham - Operation to reduce Violence, Knife Crime, Gang Tensions and associated activity relating to Church Road Soldiers and Thugs of Stonebridge Gangs in Harlesden NW10 Stonebridge Est, Craven Park, Church Road and Chalkhill Estate.

- 6.24 Public Space Protection Orders (PSPOs):
- 6.25 Boroughwide PSPO Nuisance Vehicles: A Public Spaces Protection Order was implemented on 1 April 2023 up until 31 March 2025 to prohibit nuisance vehicles. Over the years the Council have received numerous complaints regarding street racing, driving in a dangerous way, causing excessive noise for people living and working in the London Borough of Brent. This has resulted in a number of accidents and fatalities in the last few years. 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. A full list of prohibitions can be seen at <https://www.brent.gov.uk/nuisance-crime-and-community-safety/public-spaces-protection-orders#pspos>. Current evidence gathered so far supports the justification to seek an extension with a consultation planned in January 2025.
- 6.26 Boroughwide PSPO, Wembley Park and Parks and Open Spaces Public Spaces Protection Order (PSPO)
- 6.27 To provide the Council with the appropriate measures to tackle visual anti-social behaviour the Boroughwide, Wembley Park and Parks and Open Spaces Public Spaces Protection Order was implemented on 1 February 2023 up until 31 January 2026 with increased prohibitions to tackle drug activity, littering, street drinking, street trading and other behaviours. This will widen our scope of enforcement and address issues affecting residents and businesses the most. A full list of prohibition can be seen at <https://www.brent.gov.uk/nuisance-crime-and-community-safety/public-spaces-protection-orders#pspos> . Current evidence of the impact detailed below supports the justification to seek an extension when they are due to expire in 2026 with further analysis on if any prohibitions need to be varied, added or removed.
- 6.28 The Impact**
- 6.29 The reporting period has seen an increase in use of tools and powers such as 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.

6.30 Enforcement Outcomes 1st January to 31st December 2024:

6.31 PSPO Nuisance Vehicles

6.32 In April 2023 the Nuisance Vehicle Public Space Protection Order came into force where drivers would be issued with a £100 fine for nuisance.

6.33 Within the year, approximately 400 vehicles have attended the car meets over this period to either drift or to spectate. 2 ANPR CCTV cameras have been deployed in 2 locations to capturing this nuisance behaviour. The drivers causing a nuisance were issued FPN's as well as CPW's and Section 59's from the police, while spectators that turn up and got captured on CCTV were also issued CPW's and Sec 59's for attending the organised events.

6.34 Further long-term deterrent done was to implement anti-skid markings on the road.

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

Connects	PSPO FPN Type	FPNs issued	Reduced to Warning	Referred to Legal
Harlesden Connect Harlesden and Kensal Green, Roundwood, Stonebridge	Borough Wide PSPO - Aggressive begging			
	Borough Wide PSPO - Alcohol consumption	16	1	1
	Borough Wide PSPO - Illegal trading (food or other)	2	0	0
	Borough Wide PSPO - Littering (item)	1	0	0
	Borough Wide PSPO - Use of megaphone or microphone	1	0	0
	Nuisance vehicle PSPO - Acceleration	1	0	0
	Parks PSPO - Alcohol consumption.	2	0	0
	Parks PSPO - Littering (urination or defecation)	2	0	0
	Total	25	1	1
	Borough Wide PSPO - Alcohol consumption	2	0	0
	Borough Wide PSPO - Illegal trading (food or other)	4	3	0

Kilburn Connect Brondesbury Park, Kilburn Queens Park	Borough Wide PSPO - Littering (spitting)	3	0	0
	Borough Wide PSPO - Use of illegal drugs	1	0	0
	Borough Wide PSPO - Use of megaphone or microphone		0	0
	Total	10	3	0
Kingsbury and Kenton Connect Barnhill, Kenton, Kingsbury, Queensbury and Welsh Harp	Borough Wide PSPO - Alcohol consumption	35	3	0
	Borough Wide PSPO - Littering (item)	4	0	0
	Borough Wide PSPO - Littering (spitting)	17	3	0
	Borough Wide PSPO - Littering (urination or defecation)	4	1	0
	Parks PSPO - Littering (urination or defecation)	1	0	0
	Parks PSPO - Walking more than 4 dogs	2	0	0
	Wembley Park PSPO - Illegal trading (food or other)	1	0	0
	Total	64	7	0
	Borough Wide PSPO - Aggressive begging	5	2	0
	Borough Wide PSPO - Alcohol consumption	146	8	
	Borough Wide PSPO - Illegal trading (food or other)	1	0	0
	Borough Wide PSPO - Littering (item)	1	0	0
	Borough Wide PSPO - Littering (spitting)	86	9	3
	Borough Wide PSPO - Littering (urination or defecation)	18	2	2
	Nuisance vehicle PSPO - Footpaths and verges	7	0	0
	Parks PSPO - Alcohol consumption.	32	0	0

Wembley Connect Alperton, Northwick Park, Preston, Sudbury, Tokyngton, Wembley Central, Wembley Hill, Wembley Park	Parks PSPO - Illegal trading (food or other).	1	0	0
	Parks PSPO - Letting a dog off a lead.	1	0	0
	Parks PSPO - Littering (item)	2	0	0
	Parks PSPO - Littering (spitting)	3	0	0
	Parks PSPO - Littering (urination or defecation)	1	0	0
	Parks PSPO - Unauthorised use of motor vehicles	1	0	0
	Wembley Park PSPO - Alcohol consumption	16	0	0
	Wembley Park PSPO - Ambush marketing	1	0	0
	Wembley Park PSPO - Busking without consent	1	0	0
	Wembley Park PSPO - Distribution of literature	3	0	1
	Wembley Park PSPO - Illegal trading (food or other)	31	2	0
	Wembley Park PSPO - Illegal trading of merchandise	5	0	0
	Wembley Park PSPO - Illegal trading of tickets	1	0	0
	Wembley Park PSPO - Littering (spitting)	6	1	0
	Wembley Park PSPO - Littering (urination or defecation)	38		1
	Wembley Park PSPO - Obstruction of the public highway	17	0	0
	Wembley Park PSPO - Pyrotechnics	31	3	0
	Total	455	27	7

Willesden Connect Cricklewood and Mapesbury, Dollis Hill, Willesden	Borough Wide PSPO - Alcohol consumption	27	2	0
	Borough Wide PSPO - Illegal trading (food or other)	2	0	0
	Borough Wide PSPO - Littering (spitting)	9	0	2
	Borough Wide PSPO - Littering (urination or defecation)	8	1	0
	Borough Wide PSPO - Use of illegal drugs	1	0	0
	Nuisance vehicle PSPO - Footpaths and verges	2	0	0
	Parks PSPO - Unauthorised use of motor vehicles	3	0	0
Total	52	3	2	

6.36 Other enforcement ASB Crime and Policing Act 2014

Closure Notices	28
Closure Orders	35
Closure Order Extension	7
Community Protection Warnings	19
Community Protection Notice	3
ASB Case Review	4
Mandatory Grounds for Possession	4

6.37 ASB Case Reviews

6.38 4 ASB Case Review applications were received with none meeting the qualifying threshold to investigate due to satisfactory responses by the relevant agencies.

6.39 Nuisance Control Team

6.40 The Nuisance Control Team (NCT) is a high-demand service responsible for investigating and resolving complaints of statutory nuisance and ASB where noise, smoke, smell, or dust is evidenced or demonstrated to be so unreasonable as to demand advisory or statutory intervention – including instigating prosecution proceedings against persistent offenders.

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

6.42 In October 2024, NCT created a brand-new policy following withdrawal of the previous policy several years ago. A new policy was needed due to legislative, operational, and strategic changes.

6.43 NCT promote resident sign up on the Brent Noise App and make decisions under the Licensing Act 2003. NCT are a Responsible Authority ensuring licensed premises, premises licence or temporary event notice applications meet the licensing objective to prevent public nuisance. NCT routinely engage with private sector housing providers or their agents, and with registered social housing providers. NCT and local registered social housing providers in Brent have agreed to a Service Expectation, documenting our shared commitment to the management of noise and nuisance behaviours emanating from within or associated with use of RSL properties in the London borough of Brent, through appropriate tenancy management interventions.

6.44 NCT work closely with the Metropolitan Police on any intelligence or occurrence of Unlicensed Music Events within the borough.

6.45 They are consulted on all planning applications where technical advice/expertise on environmental issues is required; to provide a defence for planning decisions taken, should a challenge or appeal occur; ensure proposals granted do not result in statutory nuisance or persistent adverse impact upon quality of life.

6.46 The London Local Authorities Act 2004 (Sections 15, 16 and Schedule 2) empowers a local authority to issue a Notice of Opportunity to Pay a Fixed Penalty (FPN) for the offence of contravening or failing to comply with requirement of a Noise Abatement Notice under section 80(4) of the Environmental Protection Act 1990. From 1 April 2023 the Nuisance Control Team introduced use of fixed penalty notices for statutory nuisance evidenced on the noise app. This approach gives the team greater coverage in enforcing statutory nuisance and prioritising persistent offenders for prosecutions. There is also an emphasis on utilising post enforcement, where the team do not have capacity to address in real time. Between 01 January 2024 and 31 December 2024, NCT have issued 11 FPN's for suspected statutory nuisance offences:

Fixed Penalty Notice	Volume
£100 Residential FPN	8
£400 Residential FPN	3

6.47 A breakdown of reports per noise source made through the Brent Noise App between 01 January 2024 and 31 December 2024 is provided below in chart 1. Please note, noise app users are limited to submitting a maximum of five noise reports per day.



Reports per noise source

From 01 Jan 2024 to 31 Dec 2024 (Not including closed cases)

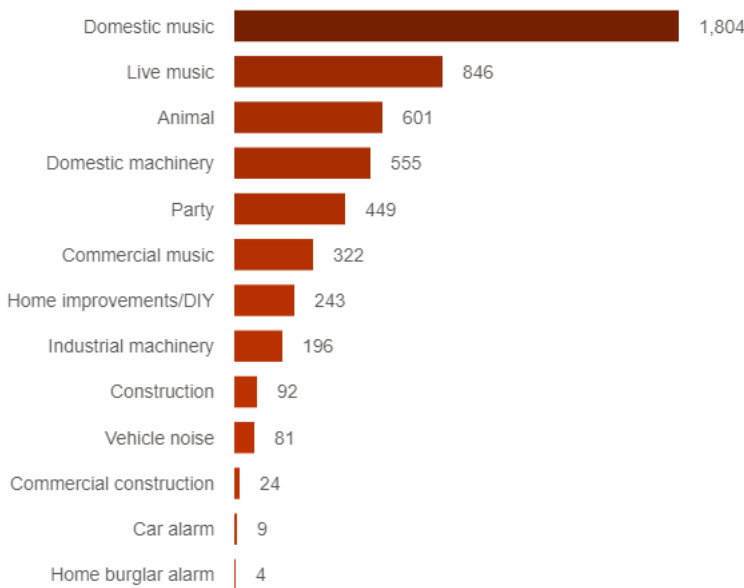


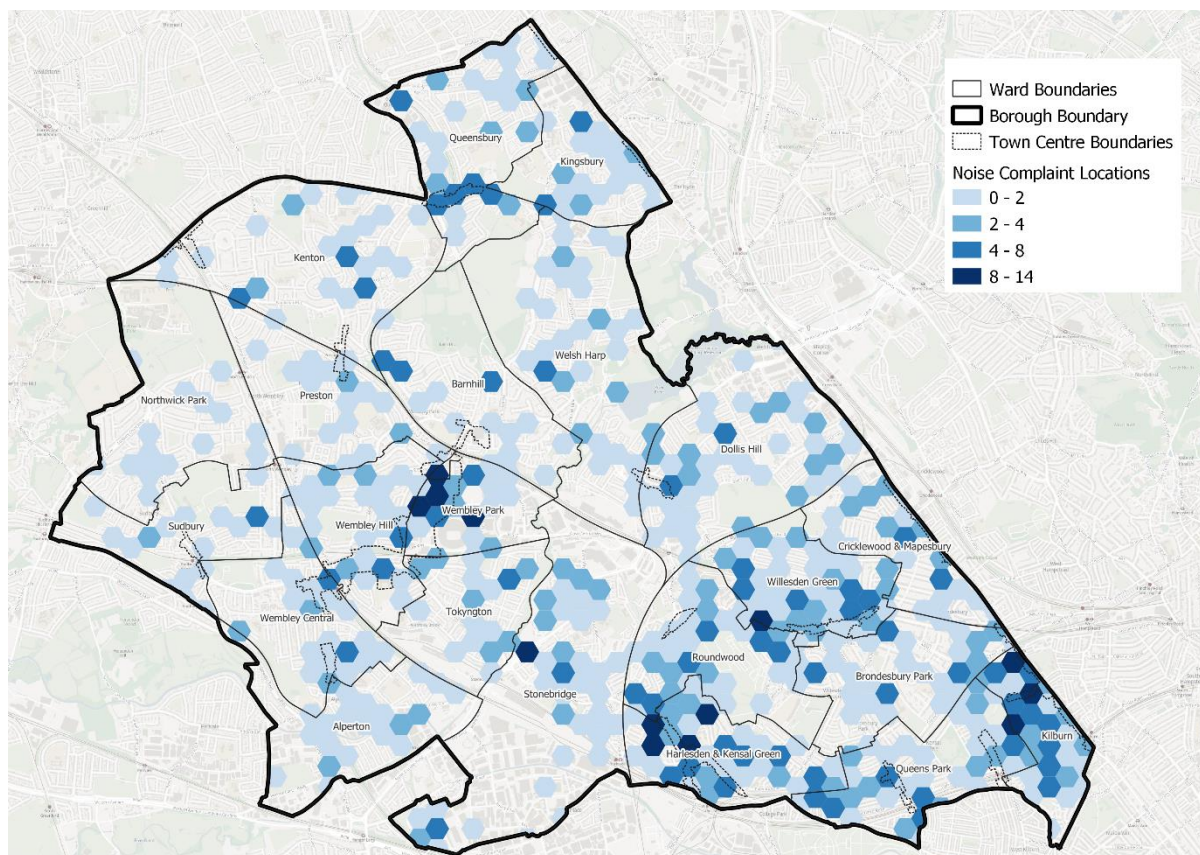
Chart 1. Noise App Reports 01 January 2024 – 31 December 2024

6.48 Complaints of statutory nuisance logged or resulting in advisory, or enforcement intervention; planning applications and licensing applications reviewed and processed; and applications processed for prior consent (to noisy works outside conventionally permitted hours) are recorded on our premises reporting system. The following data captured in Table 1 is between 01 Jan 2024 – 31 Dec 2024. NB. Brent Noise App reports not meeting our qualifying criteria for further investigation are not logged onto the premises reporting system.

Service demand (01 Jan 2024 – 31 Dec 2024)	Number
Music Noise	300
Animal Noise	38
Construction Noise	122
DIY Noise	15
Building Alarm	24
Vehicle Alarm	14
Commercial Noise	28
Prior Consent application for Noisy Works	61
Glare from Artificial Light	57
Low Frequency Noise	27
Dust Nuisance	29
Smell Nuisance	42
Smoke Nuisance	200
Planning Applications	383
Temporary Event Notice application	16
Premises Licence application	10
Premises Licence Minor Variation	2
TOTAL	1368

Table 1. NCT premises reporting database capture between 01 January 2024 – 31 December 2024

6.49 Noise App Complaint Locations



6.50 The above map shows the location of complaints made to the Noise App in 2024. The hotspots are centred around town centres, specifically Wembley, Harlesden and Kilburn.

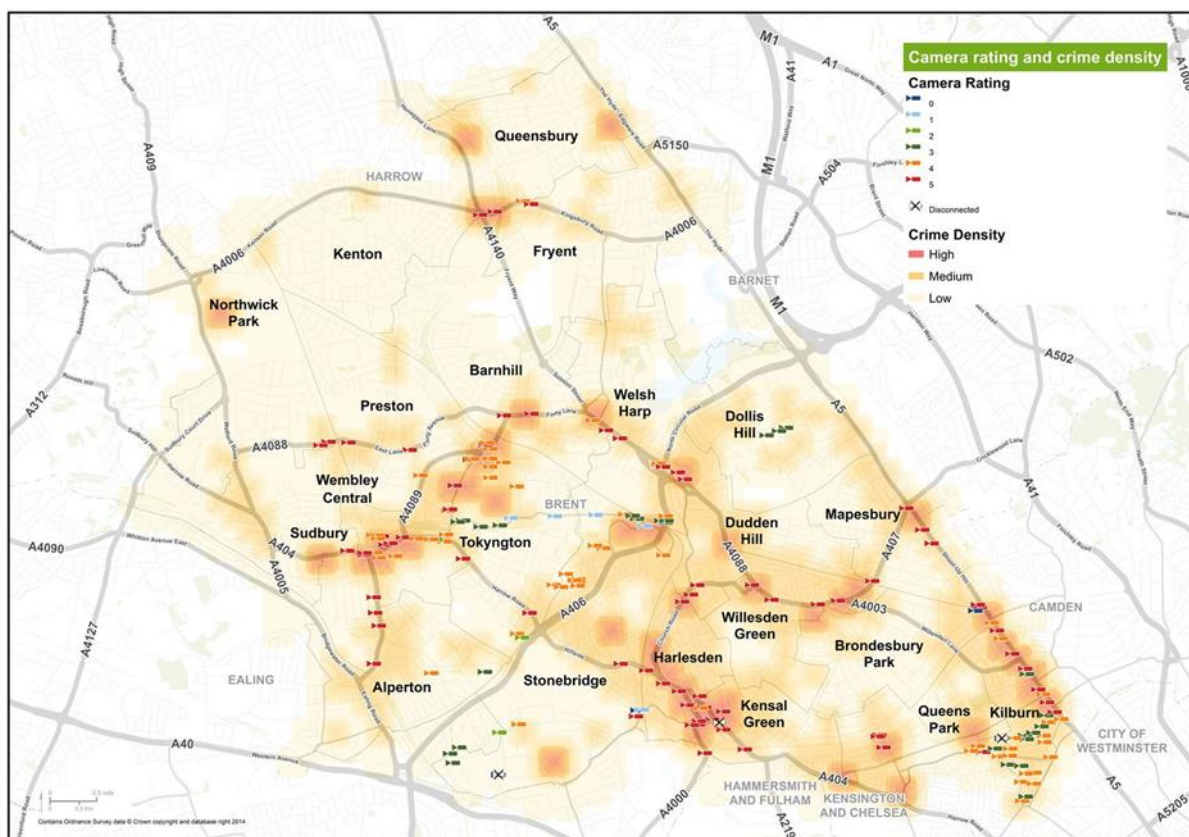
6.51 In June 2022, NCT purchased a Trojan2 Noise Nuisance Recorder from Cirrus Research plc. This is a high-quality tamper-proof noise recording device that we make available for hire to Brent Housing Management and Housing Associations. The maximum period of hire per case is two-weeks. A post-installation report is provided by NCT in support of tenancy noise investigations and intervention, where necessary. From 1 January 2024 to 31 December 2024, NCT recorded nine installations.

6.52 CCTV

6.53 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; 16:45–12:45 Friday–Saturday)

- Night (20:00–4:00 Sunday–Thursday; 22:00–6:00 Friday–Saturday)
- 6.54 The Council operates nearly 190 active CCTV cameras from its control room in the Civic Centre. These cameras are used primarily for community safety but are also used for the purposes of traffic and parking enforcement, housing estate monitoring, and environmental/fly tipping monitoring, among others. Brent also shares video feeds with external stakeholders such as Transport for London, the Metropolitan Police, and the borough of Camden to assist with their respective operations.
- 6.55 The Council has over 20 deployable cameras and the locations and movement of the cameras is coordinated through a monthly CCTV Working Group to ensure they are deployed to the locations in most pressing need.
- 6.56 Partnership working is at the core of ensuring that the provision of CCTV within Brent is effective. The CCTV control room has a direct link with the Metropolitan Police control room and can respond and communicate with police on the ground. The system is regularly accessed by police for investigations. Internally the CCTV is used to monitor staff when working in volatile situations to provide some support and safeguard them.
- 6.57 Quintin and Wembley Stadium have linked systems which are used during event days, when the CCTV Control room provides a central point of coordination.
- 6.58 Requests for mobile CCTV cameras in hot spot areas are decided monthly by the CCTV committee. 2 moves a month are absorbed within the existing CCTV contract with mobile cameras typically kept in the area for a minimum of 6 months.
- 6.59 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.
- 6.60 The Council does not have responsibility for Brent Housing Management CCTV service or other Registered Providers. The Council own s11465 homes including leaseholders and camera systems are located on Council managed housing estates.
- 6.61 These cameras are a separate network and are not monitored by the CCTV control room. They have their own independent data storage and management arrangements at each of the sites. An objective for the Brent CCTV team is explore partnership opportunities to integrate CCTV systems with external stakeholders such as Registered Housing providers particularly where crime and more opportunities to integrate CCTV systems, once they renew their maintenance contracts, subject to consultation with residents.
- 6.62 A map of all fixed cameras in the borough is as follows:

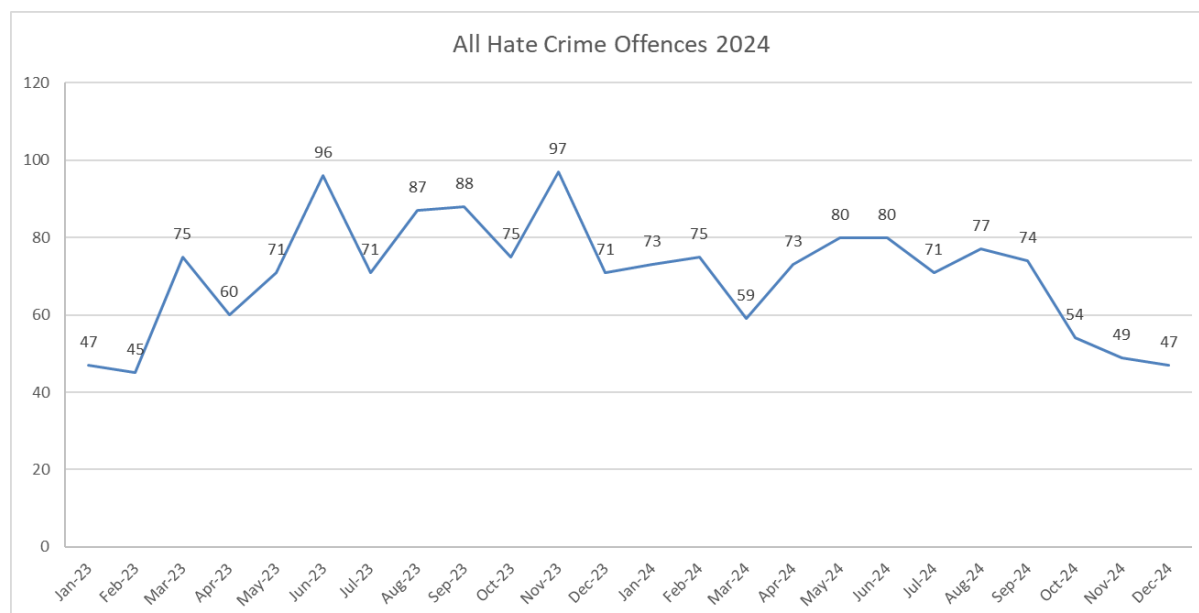


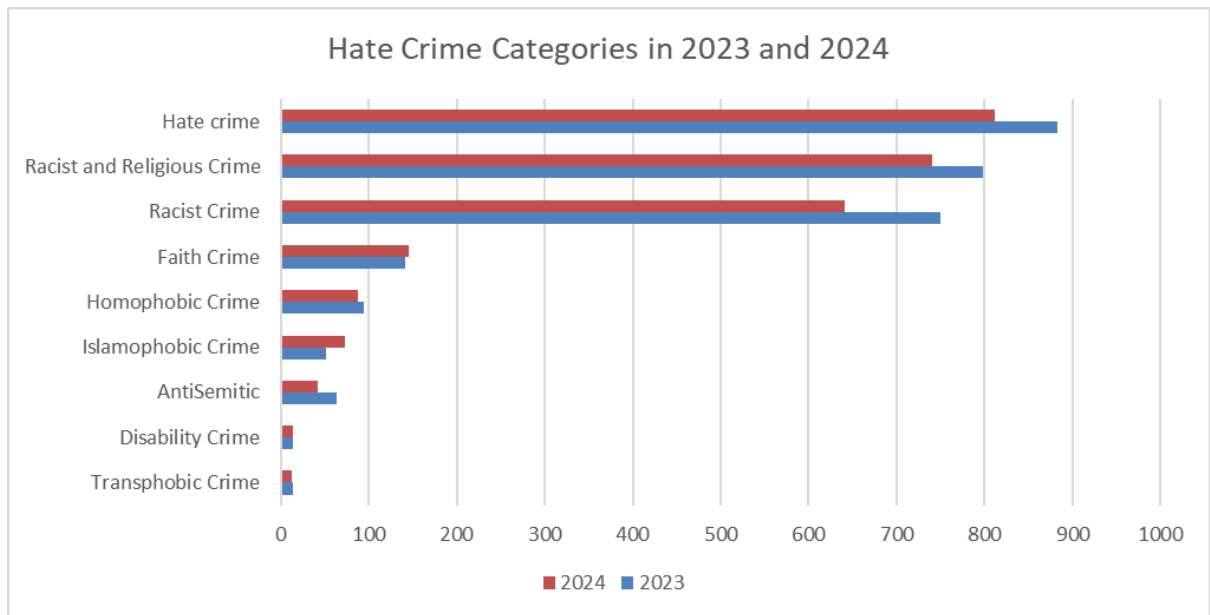
7.0 Protecting those most vulnerable

HATE CRIME					
Borough	2023 Total	Per 1000 Population	2024 Total	Per 1000 Population	% Change
Westminster	2221	10.5	1811	8.6	-18.5%
Camden	1201	5.4	1089	4.9	-9.3%
Hackney	1134	4.3	917	3.5	-19.1%
Hammersmith and Fulham	722	3.9	652	3.5	-9.7%
Kensington and Chelsea	594	4.0	497	3.4	-16.3%
Islington	871	3.9	737	3.3	-15.4%
Lambeth	1138	3.6	967	3.1	-15.0%
Tower Hamlets	1204	3.7	955	2.9	-20.7%
Haringey	930	3.5	682	2.6	-26.7%
Brent	883	2.6	812	2.4	-8.0%
Barnet	1023	2.6	834	2.1	-18.5%
Greenwich	779	2.6	706	2.4	-9.4%
Lewisham	904	3.0	707	2.4	-21.8%
Southwark	914	2.9	745	2.4	-18.5%
Hounslow	769	2.6	661	2.2	-14.0%

Barking and Dagenham	579	2.6	483	2.2	-16.6%
Newham	886	2.4	777	2.1	-12.3%
Redbridge	680	2.2	632	2.0	-7.1%
Ealing	894	2.4	763	2.0	-14.7%
Croydon	932	2.3	826	2.1	-11.4%
Waltham Forest	573	2.1	536	1.9	-6.5%
Havering	584	2.2	537	2.0	-8.0%
Enfield	663	2.0	632	1.9	-4.7%
Wandsworth	734	2.2	652	2.0	-11.2%
Hillingdon	688	2.2	588	1.8	-14.5%
Kingston upon Thames	371	2.2	305	1.8	-17.8%
Sutton	392	1.9	341	1.6	-13.0%
Bromley	691	2.1	534	1.6	-22.7%
Harrow	395	1.5	378	1.4	-4.3%
Bexley	486	1.9	377	1.5	-22.4%
Merton	400	1.9	284	1.3	-29.0%
Richmond upon Thames	310	1.6	244	1.2	-21.3%
Grand Total	26528	3.0	22249	2.5	-16.1%

7.1 Reductions in Hate Crime offences were seen across all London boroughs in 2024 compared with 2023. Brent had a rate of 2.4 offences per 1000 population, the 10th highest amongst London boroughs. Brent's reduction was 8%, less than the reduction seen in London overall of 16.1%.

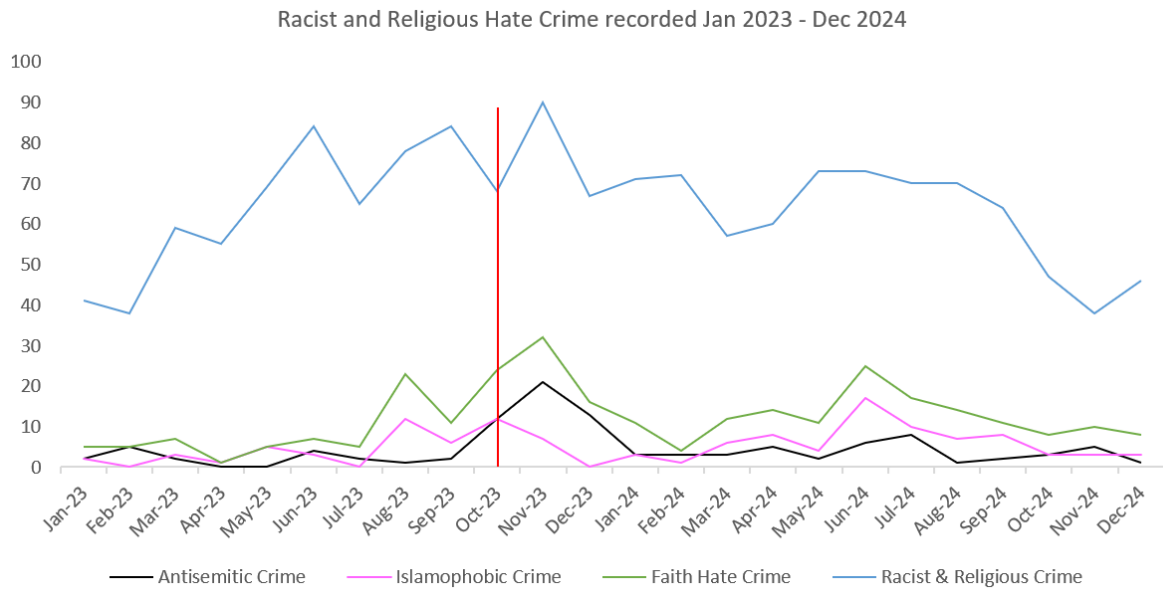




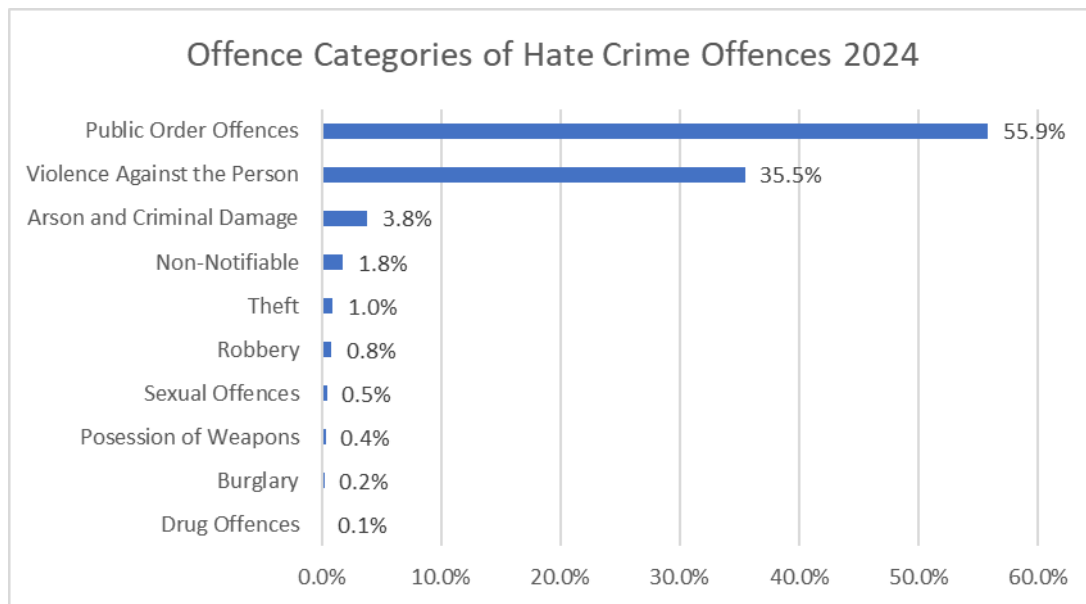
7.2 The above chart shows a breakdown of Hate Crime categories recorded in 2024 – it should be noted that the sum of these categories will not add up to the total Hate Crime figure, as multiple flags can be put on each offence (Faith Crime, for example, will include offences that have also been recorded as Islamophobic or Antisemitic).

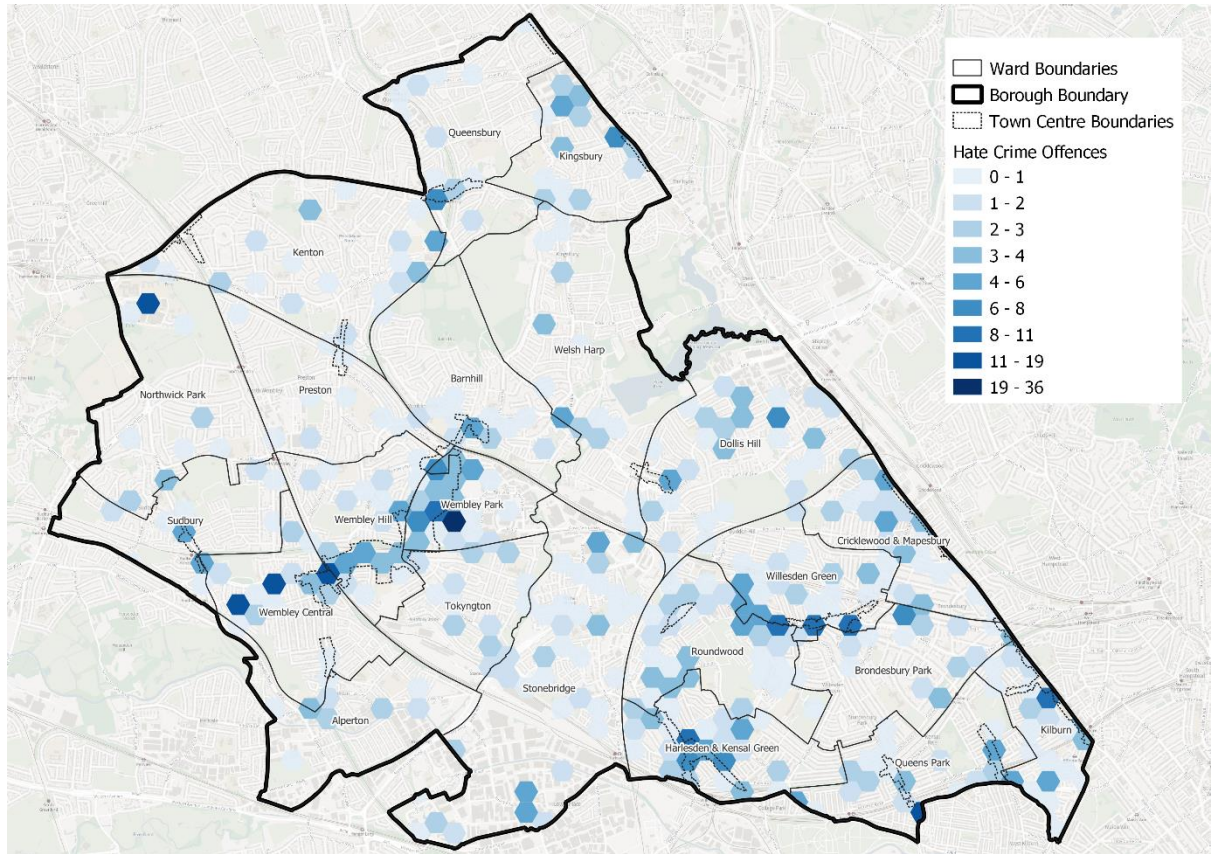
7.3 In 2024 there was a reduction in most Hate Crime categories recorded in Brent – with Islamophobia and Faith Crime offences seeing a rise. Islamophobia had the largest increase, rising by 43% across the year.

7.4 In October 2023, the conflict in the Middle East began (indicated by the vertical red line in the below chart), following which an expected spike in Racist & Religious hate crime was recorded across the country. Within Brent in Quarter 3 2023 (October – December), Hate Crime did indeed increase compared with the previous Quarter (July – September 2023), with Faith-based Hate offences increasing 85%, and Antisemitic Hate Crime raising from just 5 offences in Q2 to 46 in Q3. Following this significant spike, Religious & Racist Hate Crime has fallen, though in general has remained higher than levels before October 2023. There was a further spike in June 2024, however no associated increase with the riots that occurred in July 2024 across the UK.



7.5 The chart below shows the top categories of Offences flagged as Hate Crime. Over half of these were Public Order Offences, with the most frequent individual offence being ‘Racially or Religiously Aggravated Intentional Harassment Alarm or Distress’.





7.6 Hate Crime hotspots are again similar to those seen with other crime types, specifically around town centres, with the most frequent areas being around Wembley. Ward totals show Wembley Park with the highest rate across the year. Some wards have seen significant increases in Hate Crime when compared with last year – particularly Cricklewood & Mapesbury which had an increase of 83%, and Willesden Green with an increase of 59.5%. Both these increases are related specifically to a higher rate of Racist Hate Crime.

Ward	2023 Total	2024 Total	% Change
Wembley Park	74	81	9.5%
Stonebridge	75	63	-16.0%
Willesden Green	37	59	59.5%
Harlesden & Kensal Green	72	57	-20.8%
Wembley Central	37	51	37.8%
Roundwood	53	49	-7.5%
Kilburn	48	49	2.1%
Dollis Hill	68	44	-35.3%
Cricklewood & Mapesbury	24	44	83.3%
Wembley Hill	54	44	-18.5%
Queens Park	39	33	-15.4%
Kingsbury	38	30	-21.1%
Northwick Park	39	30	-23.1%
Kenton	33	26	-21.2%

Brondesbury Park	22	25	13.6%
Barnhill	40	24	-40.0%
Queensbury	38	20	-47.4%
Sudbury	12	18	50.0%
Tokyngton	15	18	20.0%
Welsh Harp	31	15	-51.6%
Alperton	14	15	7.1%
Preston	20	9	-55.0%

8.0 **PREVENT**

8.1 Leadership and Governance

8.2 Brent remains a funded area for Prevent, receiving a grant from the Home Office to support and enhance Prevent delivery. The Prevent Oversight Board and Prevent Delivery Group oversee compliance with the Prevent Duty, ensuring governance, monitoring progress against a live risk assessment and action plan, reviewing policy and practice, and identifying training needs. These structures also strengthen Brent's partnership approach to Prevent implementation. Additionally, Brent has been collaborating with the neighbouring and wider London boroughs regularly to ensure the shared risks are identified and, where relevant, mitigated locally through the action plan. The Home Office provides assistance and support to critically evaluate and enhance Prevent delivery via the area and regional Prevent Advisors.

8.3 Risk Assessment

8.4 The Prevent Oversight Board oversees continuous risk assessments to identify emerging threats and vulnerabilities, as well as manages the ongoing threats of terrorism and radicalisation. During the reporting period, the Prevent referrals considered cases with risks from Islamist ideology, extreme far-right ideologies, mixed or unclear ideologies, and cases with vulnerabilities without any clear ideological concerns. Community tensions remained high over the wars in the Middle-east which saw an increase in hate crimes against Muslim and Jewish communities. Similarly, the Southport riots resulted in significant community concerns and fear in Brent. Apart from the close partnership working with the police to manage the risks of escalation of far-right violence and disorder in Brent and in the vicinity of the asylum hotels, a strong focus remained on mitigating risks locally through proactive engagement and dialogue.

8.5 Staff Training

8.6 Prevent training for staff remains a key focus. Addressing vulnerabilities such as online radicalisation, overlapping mental health issues, and grievances linked to social and political issues are highlighted in the training. Staff are equipped to identify potential risks, including those tied to conflict, trauma, domestic abuse, or chaotic family backgrounds, and understand when to escalate concerns to Channel consideration through the Prevent National Referral Form. Prevent e-learning training has now been adopted as a mandatory training for all Brent staff and Prevent oversight Board will continue to monitor the compliance levels.

8.7 Partnership Working

- 8.8 Brent has fostered a multi-agency approach to Prevent through its Prevent Delivery Group, engaging partners across council departments, police, and community organisations. In response to community tensions such as the Stockport riots, Brent facilitated dialogue between various communities through community reassurance meetings, and direct engagement with the CVS, Brent Prevent Community Advisory Group, Multi-Faith Forum and Brent CVS, demonstrating a commitment to collaboration and community cohesion. The representation and attendance rate in the Channel Panel are robustly monitored and escalated to Prevent Oversight Board.
- 8.9 Channel Panel
- 8.10 Safeguarding through the Channel Panel addresses complex vulnerabilities, including mental health issues, learning and developmental issues and exposure to online extremist content. While participation is voluntary, the local authority fulfils its statutory duty by offering tailored support to individuals at risk. These efforts align with Brent's broader safeguarding framework, ensuring that Prevent is embedded within existing protections for vulnerable individuals. The Home Office Intervention Providers are considered for every case referred to the Panel. Thirteen Channel Panel meetings were held to manage the cases over this year effectively, proportionately and timely manner.
- 8.11 Brent piloted Channel Panel support for young people investigated for terrorism offences, and the outcome was positive engagement resulting in support. To ensure young people and adults are offered positive support to manage ideological risks, the Home Office has communicated their intention to roll out this model across England. While this policy change is likely to increase the number of cases for Brent Channel Panel, which already saw an increase in the case number in 2024, this process can potentially reduce prosecutions of young people for terrorism offences and support individuals while awaiting trial.
- 8.12 Referral Mechanisms
- 8.13 During the reporting period, the Prevent National Referral Form was adopted in Brent. The referrals predominantly involved concerns around online radicalisation and extremist content. Despite an increase in antisemitic and Islamophobic referrals across London, Brent experienced no referrals related to the Hindu-Muslim tensions or lawful protests, as these did not meet the Prevent referral threshold. Cases referred to the Channel Panel included Islamist ideologies, extreme far-right ideologies, and mixed or unclear ideologies, reflecting a diverse range of vulnerabilities. While the overall referral numbers have reduced slightly this year, the number of cases converting into Channel cases increased, resulting in a number of Channel cases compared to last year.
- 8.14 Monitoring and Evaluation

- 8.15 The Prevent Delivery Group (PDG) monitors the effectiveness of Brent's Prevent strategy implementation by tracking progress against action plans, identifying training gaps, and adapting policies to emerging risks. PDG reports back to the Prevent Oversight Board every quarter, which reports to the Safer Brent Partnership Board.
- 8.16 Brent also undertakes an annual case audit to ensure cases referred to Prevent for Children and Adults follow a set procedural route in a robust and timely manner. The audit learnings are immediately implemented to refine the procedure and practices.
- 8.17 The Home Office Prevent Advisor also provides independent benchmarking for Prevent delivery in Brent. In the 2024 report, Brent scored as exceeding 3 of the eight benchmarking criteria, with the rest of them either met or working towards exceeding. Similarly, the work of the Channel Panel is also independently reviewed annually through observation and documentation on the case management system by the Channel Quality Assurance Lead for London. This observation occurred in December 2024, and the feedback is due shortly.
- 8.18 However, the challenges to Prevent resourcing which saw incremental reductions over the last few years, have made the case for urgent mainstreaming of Prevent statutory duty into core business of the relevant specified authorities. Additionally, the imminent implementation of the Prevent regionalisation model creates further urgency to adapt Brent's Prevent delivery model to integrate and streamline processes within the business as usual over the next year.
- 8.19 Community Multi Agency Risk Assessment Conference (CMARAC)
- 8.20 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.
- 8.21 CMARAC awareness was created which increased the range of agencies into the panel to provide holistic support to individuals referred to into the panel as a result the panel was reorganised into 3 localities with capacity for each locality to have maximum of 15 cases. Partners are currently supporting the panel with case conferences organised to provide multiagency forum to discuss complex cases.
- 8.22 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 to access support and services they were not otherwise aware of and has enabled agencies to expand their understanding of the support services available across Brent. Success is measured in terms of the reduction of risk which is measured through regular risk assessments completed as part of the initial referral, as required whilst a case is open and again at the end prior to closure. The risk reduction for closed cases in the reporting period is as follows:

Performance Indicator	Entry Source Closed Cases Total Jan 2024 – Dec 2024	Exit Score Closed Cases Total Jan 2024 – Dec 2024	Percentage reduction
We will reduce the risk to the most Vulnerable people referred to Community MARAC	733	470	-36%

8.23 A summary of cases which have gone through the CMARAC from Jan 1, 2024 – 31 Dec 2024. There were successful outcomes in moving vulnerable individuals into supported housing, rehabilitation programmes and implementing care and support packages through the Adult Social care team. In some cases, enforcement was also considered which assisted in getting to resolution in dealing with complex cases especially for the cuckooed cases.

8.24 **55** cases were managed through the CMARAC from 1 January 2024 to 31 December 2024 as detailed below:

Locality 1 - Kilburn, Kingsbury and Dollis Hill Cluster

Status	Entry Score	Exit score	Vulnerability	Closure Reasons	Ward	Referring Agency
Open	32		Cuckooing, Mental Health		Dollis Hill	ASC MHT
Open	28		ASB, Hoarding/Fire Risk		Cricklewood & Mapesbury	Met Police Service
Open	23		ASB, Mental Health		Cricklewood & Mapesbury	Met Police
Open	14		Mental Health, ASB		Dollis Hill	Clarion HG
Open	35		Mental Health, Substance Misuse		Dollis Hill	Metropolitan Police
Open	37		Cuckooing, Mental Health		Kilburn	Brent CMHT
Open	13		Mental Health, Exploitation		Sudbury	Brent CMHT
Open	29		ASB, Hate Crime		Kilburn	Adult Safeguarding

Open	10		ASB, Mental Health		Brondesbury Park	Metropolitan Police Service
Open	29		Cuckooing, Mental Health		Kilburn	BHM
Open	29		Mental Health, Substance misuse		Cricklewood & Mapesbury	Via New Beginnings, drug and alcohol service
Open	25		Mental Health, ASB		Cricklewood & Mapesbury	Brent Council
Open	32		Mental Health, Hoarding		Queens Park	Brent adult safeguarding
Closed	27	14	Cuckooing, Mental health	Moved to supported accommodation	Willesden Green	ASCMH
Closed	19	7	Mental Health, ASB	ASB addressed - Single agency	Kilburn	NHG
Closed	20	11	Homelessness, Mental Health	In remand	Dollis Hill	ASC MHT
Closed	35	19	Exploitation, Substance Misuse	Moved to alternative accommodation- Reengaged with services	Cricklewood & Mapesbury	St. Mungo's
Closed	19	9	Substance misuse, ASB	Enforcement	Cricklewood & Mapesbury	TMO
Closed	42	29	Sex Working, Mental Health	Supported into rehab, disengaged monitored by ASC-MH	Queens Park	SMART
Closed	11	10	Mental Health, ASB	Housing transfer approved	Queens Park	BHM
Closed	18	7	Mental Health, ASB	Moved into supported accommodation	Queens Park	ASCMHT

Closed	18	12	ASB, Mental Health	In remand	Dollis Hill	ASB
Closed	16	19	ASB, Substance Misuse	Moved into extra care accommodation	Roundwood	Peabody

Locality 2 – Harlesden and Willesden Cluster

Status	Entry Score	Exit score	Vulnerability	Closure Reasons	Ward	Referring Agency
Open	29		Exploitation, Homelessness		Stonebridge	VIA
Open	30		Cuckooing, ASB		Roundwood	Peabody
Open	30		Mental Health, ASB		Willesden Green	BHM
Open	37		Cuckooing, Mental Health		Willesden Green	Notting Hill Genesis
Open	36		Cuckooing, Mental Health		Willesden Green	Brent CMHT KW
Open	20		Cuckooing, Mental Health		Roundwood	Met Police
Open	33		Mental Health, ASB		Roundwood	Peabody Trust
Open	36		Exploitation, Homelessness		Willesden Green	St Mungos
Closed	16	19	ABS, Mental Health	Single agency-housing	Stonebridge	L&Q Housing
Closed	27	10	ASB Hoarding/Fire Risk	Single agency-monitoring	Willesden Green	Met Police
Closed	29	16	Mental Health, Substance Misuse	Perpetrator was arrested	Willesden Green	VIA
Closed	33	26	Cuckooing, Substance Misuse	Move into supported accommodation	Harlesden & Kensal Green	Thames Reach
Closed	20	18	Mental Health, Homelessness	Supported into housing engaging with support services	Harlesden & Kensal Green	Crisis Skylight Brent
Closed	29	20	Cuckooing, Mental Health	Moved out of the borough - Referral	Roundwood	St Mungo's

				agency to follow up		
Closed	39	24	Mental Health, Alcohol Misuse	Moved into supported accommodation	Harlesden & Kensal Green	Crisis Brent
Closed	34	20	Exploitation, Substance Misuse	Managed by single agency - Adult social services	Willesden Green	VIA
Closed	18	16	Mental Health, ASB	ASB addressed reengaged with services	Willesden Green	Notting Hill Genesis
Closed	38	20	Cuckooing, Mental Health	Placed in supported accommodation	Harlesden & Kensal Green	CMHT
Closed	39	14	Mental Health, Homelessness	Disengaged from services	Willesden Green	St. Mungo's

Locality 3 – Wembley Cluster

Status	Entry Score	Exit score	Vulnerability	Closure Reasons	Ward	Referring Agency
Open	16		Hoarding, Homelessness		Sudbury	SMART
Open	36		Mental Health, Exploitation		NFA	Crisis Brent
Open	30		ASB, Exploitation		Barnhill	Metropolitan Police Service
Open	31		Mental Health, Repeated calls with Vulnerabilities		Wembley Park	Metropolitan Police Service
Open	31		Substance Misuse, Repeated calls with Vulnerabilities		Wembley Hill	Single Homeless Project
Open	25		Exploitation, Repeated calls with Vulnerabilities		Barnhill	Metropolitan Police Service

Open	33		Exploitation, ABS		Northwick Park	BHM
Closed	28	17	Exploitation, Substance misuse	ASB issued addressed supported by single agency	Wembley Hill	ASC
Closed	42	19	Exploitation, Substance Misuse	Manageme nt transfer approved	Wembley Central	VIA
Closed	28	18	Cuckooing, mental health	Moved to rehabilitatio n /supported living	Alperton	ASC
Closed	26	31	Mental Health, Substance Misuse	Single agency- social services	Barnhill	ASC MH
Closed	31	29	Mental Health, Substance Misuse	Placed in supported accommoda tion	Northwick Park	Crisis
Closed	31	16	Hate Crime, Homelessness	Moved to alternative accommoda tion	Wembley	Crisis

- 8.25 Links with the Safeguarding Strategic Partnerships
- 8.26 The Safer Brent Partnership has links with other strategic partnerships including the Brent Safeguarding Children Partnership (SCP) and the Brent Safeguarding Adults Board (SAB). The Independent Scrutineer of the SCP and the Independent Chair of the SAB are both members of the Brent Community Safety Partnership and Community Safety is represented on both safeguarding partnerships wider boards and subgroups. This enables cross-cutting themes to be explored jointly and where there is scope to do so, work on shared aims and objectives is agreed to avoid duplication. Relevant learning identified through Safeguarding Adults Reviews, Child Practice Safeguarding Reviews, Domestic Homicide Reviews and Offensive Weapon Homicide Reviews is also shared and the partnerships work together to monitor and implement agreed recommendations to improve multi-agency practice in Brent.
- 8.27 Brent Safeguarding Children Partnership
- 8.28 The Children and Social Work Act 2017, requires the three safeguarding partners (Local Authority, Police and Health) to make arrangements to work together with relevant agencies, as they consider appropriate, to safeguard and protect the welfare of children in the area.
- 8.29 The Brent Safeguarding Children's Partnership (SCP) operates at a strategic level and is the statutory multi-agency partnership that has a core objective to coordinate local work in Brent to safeguard and promote the welfare of children. It also ensures the effectiveness of what the partnership member organisations do individually and together. The Brent Safeguarding Children Partnership has an Independent Scrutineer who oversees the work of the SCP and provides guidance to the three safeguarding partners in carrying out their statutory safeguarding partnership duties.
- 8.30 Adult Safeguarding Board
- 8.31 Brent Safeguarding Adults Board is a multi-agency strategic partnership board with an Independent Chair.
- 8.32 The Care Act 2014 states that all councils in England and Wales should set up a SAB with the overarching purpose to help and safeguard adults with care and support needs.
- 8.33 The SAB operates at a strategic level to oversee the adult safeguarding arrangements in Brent by coordinating and ensuring the effectiveness of the safeguarding work of its partners and member agencies. The Brent Safeguarding Adults Board (BSAB) has an Independent Chair that leads the work of the Brent SAB and provides guidance to the three safeguarding partners in carrying out their statutory safeguarding partnership duties.

- 8.34 Joint Safeguarding Partnerships multi-agency learning and development programme.
- 8.35 The Safeguarding Partnerships jointly offer a multi-agency safeguarding learning and development programme which is accessible to all people who work, support or volunteer with children, families and adults at risk in Brent.
- 8.36 The strategic partnerships' multi-agency programme is not intended to provide basic safeguarding training for practitioners as it is the responsibility of each agency to provide safeguarding awareness to their workforce. The programme is updated annually and includes both safeguarding children and safeguarding adults at risk learning opportunities.
- 8.37 The learning topics offered are chosen in response to learning from partnership reviews, development needs identified by practitioners and managers, and feedback from evaluations.
- 8.38 The programme aims to comprise of a range of different learning opportunities such as themed briefings, themed awareness raising events and joint learning events/sessions in collaboration with other strategic partnerships including Safer Brent Partnership. The programme aims to include learning and development themes that are joint priorities of all the partnerships, specifically relevant to Community Safety are the themes of Domestic Abuse and Radicalisation.

9 Appendix 1 -CCTV case study

CCTV cameras are saving lives, protecting the public, and catching criminals.

Hundreds of cameras screens are used to track issues in the borough almost 24/7.

This year the cameras have been used to help find a person who had been missing, as well as alerting the police who ended up saving someone who was suicidal.

Shahban, who works in the Brent Council CCTV control room, recently noticed a moped on the pavement on a High Street which he alerted the Met Police to. Shortly after doing this the moped was joined by more mopeds, who then smashed and stole from a jewelry shop.

Shaban's quick action and tracking of the vehicle resulted in some of the gang being caught and all of the jewelry being returned, he said: "It feels good because you have made a difference, keeping one criminal away from the street and helping to make people feel safer and better."

10 Appendix 2- Case Study C MARAC

Case Study: Navigating a complex situation, where YS grapples with anti-social behaviour, housing issues, and the difficulties of accessing vital support services.

Vulnerabilities: ABS, Alcohol Misuse, Homelessness, Mental Health

- Suffered significant trauma from a young age.
- Suffers from bipolar disorder, not taking any medication due to his GP closing his patient record because YS went to prison.
- Drinks over ten high-strength cider cans a day and is rough sleeping around Harlesden Tower.

Background

The Community MARAC Panel, alongside its core members, recently supported an individual, YS, who faced multiple complex challenges stemming from a traumatic childhood. Y was found in a repetitive cycle of rough sleeping, and chaotic behaviour due to his alcohol dependency and mismanagement of bipolar medication. This childhood trauma led to significant risky behaviours, creating barriers to accessing support and maintaining stability in his life.

YS is an adult facing significant challenges related to homelessness, substance misuse, and mental and physical health. YS struggled with managing his accommodation due to childhood trauma and exhibited defiant behaviours, which led to his exclusion from most support services and his actions resulted in interventions from the anti-social behaviour team, serving a Community Protection Notice (CPN) with positive requirements, which was breached then escalated to a CBO (Criminal Behavioural Order), The CBO excluded

YS from the area that encouraged his drinking problem and allowed him to engage with support services.

Recognising YS's challenges, the Community MARAC Panel and its core members explored various avenues to provide holistic support with specific tasks assigned to **Community Mental Health Team**, which conducted mental health assessments, and **VIA (Drug and Substance Services)** with tailored interventions to address YS's needs including supporting him to a rehabilitation facility, **St. Mungo's** flagged and supported him when he was found rough sleeping and supported him alongside **the Single Homeless Team**. Despite all interventions, there were many setbacks, such as YS absconding from the hospital upon admission, housed in different supported housing provisions where arrangements broke down due to YS not abiding by the rules. CMARAC Panel persisted in finding solutions that would enable YS to positively engage with support services and maintain his safety in the community.

Community MARAC Panel requested **Adult Social Care** to assess his needs thoroughly and presented the case to the High-Risk Panel. Consequently, the referral yielded a breakthrough as YS was placed in supported accommodation designed to provide the framework and resources required for him to address his various challenging support needs. The accommodation program incorporates activities aimed at helping YS develop the skills necessary for community integration. This opportunity not only offers YS a fresh start but also supports him in reconnecting with his family and rebuilding his life.

The progress achieved in YS's case demonstrates the importance of multi-agency collaboration and perseverance in addressing complex individual needs.

Case review – FT

FT is a 24-year-old, black British male, residing in Brent. He was referred to AIR Network by Brent Probation on 27th August 2024.

Having served time in 2023, FT began engaging with AIR Network's *Meet at the Gate* program upon his release. The program provided essential support in creating a resettlement plan and focusing on risk reduction. AIR Network has played a vital role in helping FT reintegrate into society by guiding him towards positive opportunities and encouraging a healthier lifestyle.

Although FT is not involved with any gang activity himself, he has experienced challenges due to family members being gang affiliated. This past association has had a negative impact on him, which led him to carry a knife for self-protection. Early on in his engagement with AIR Network, FT participated in gym sessions to stay healthy and connect with others in society. These sessions also provided him with opportunities to receive health and fitness advice from his mentor and the gym's personal trainers.

FT's engagement with AIR Network has been outstanding. He consistently participates in sessions and takes initiative on tasks outside of meetings/sessions. The focus of his sessions with his mentor has been securing stable employment. During their discussions, FT has expressed a powerful desire to distance himself from any "gang lifestyle" and has expressed a high interest for employment for a steady income and personal growth. He also stated a goal of his is to obtain his driver's license, which will open additional job opportunities for him.

Given their shared background and different life paths, FT has found it easy to trust his mentor, who has supported him in making positive changes motivating him to make the right and smart choices. This relationship has encouraged him to continue striving for personal greatness knowing that he has the support system around him.

Currently, FT is collaborating with his mentor to complete and update his CV, and together they have been exploring various employment options. One area of focus is construction, as FT holds a CSCS card. His initiative-taking attitude towards employment and his previous work experience gives him the confidence to approach job hunting with determination.

FT is making considerable progress and will soon be ready for closure once he completes his probation, is removed from his electronic tag, and secures full-time employment.

Service name: Advance Early Help IDVA, Brent Team

Your role: Early Help IDVA

Referral date & source, reason for the referral:

Referral date: April 2024

Source: Early Help Team

Reason for referral: A colleague from Early Help working as a Triage Officer had reason to suspect the client was experiencing domestic abuse by her partner, Early Help staff organised for Core IDVA to meet with client for a face-to-face introductory discussion around Domestic abuse and options. At this 1-2-1 Core IDVA identified risk factors and asked client to come in for an Initial Assessment with Early Help IDVA.

Brief Background and history:

Client and Alleged Perpetrator (AP) have known each other since high school and got together 2014. In 2015, client was involved with another person, whom she met through work. AP was aware of this and would bring this up, as a form of coercive control abuse. Client got pregnant in 2015 and AP became demanding, he would expect client to wake him up in UK with a phone call despite time difference where client was in another country. Client ended the relationship with the man who she worked with as she fell pregnant with AP's child.

Client married AP in January 2016 and child was born December 2016. Client moved to the UK with a tourist visa in 2015. Client had a dependant spousal visa, which was issued in 2016. Client reported that AP drinks alcohol all this time. AP was a Chef at that time, and currently self-employed and has his own business.

In 2023, AP business started failing and things got worse. Client has taken charge of DLA and UC and bills come from her account. Client has not told AP about the backdated DLA. Client has been working towards separating the finances to an extent and does not plan to share details with AP about UC/DLA monies. When asked about threats to kill client declined to disclose details but said AP has threatened to kill her. Client declined to answer RIC question related to strangulation.

Client said AP has come home and asked for family passports and his own, client has kept these safe for fear of what he might do to them when drunk and later come to regret it. Currently when AP abused client, he regularly mentions the name of the person client had a relationship with when they were not officially together.

Multi-agency work completed? Did you work with other agencies?

Early Help
Harrow Cranstoun
Brent MARAC referral
Harrow MARAC M2M
Harrow CSC
Brent CSC
Brent DA Housing

Were there any challenges in supporting V/S?

Client was from a religious background and was reluctant to inform on her partner. Client was reluctant to leave AP as her religion encourages faith in God and partners. Client finances were in AP's name. Client had severely disabled elder son who had Council support for his special needs.

What was the outcome of the case? What support objectives did you manage to complete? Did you reassess V/S on the SafeLives dash to conclude that risk has been managed?

Client successfully fled AP in a very short period of service support. Client was very high-risk, and escalation happened very quickly from initial contact with Advance. Client is safe and living in another borough and has IDVA support in that borough.

EH IDVA managed to support with housing, separation, legal, Police, children and mental health.

Yes 04/2024 RIC:12, 16/05/2024 RIC: 10

On reflection, what worked, what did not work, what would you do differently?

On reflection our response to the clients' needs and accommodating her request for face-to-face support were very well managed and we met the client. Core IDVA was able to introduce EH IDVA very well and organised for a professional meeting immediately upon request. EH IDVA liaised with EH Professionals regularly and all professionals were aware of the risk level, agreed actions and steps.

Current situation & risk factors identified:

Based on the initial assessment completed in person at the Family Wellbeing Centre in April 2024

MOST RECENT INCIDENT

Client went to Police station to give a report. Client was asked if she wants to press charges and she said no.

AP came home drunk and tried to enter children's room and was verbally profane therefore client stated she tried to push AP out of the room and barricaded herself into the room and later smelt plastic burning. Client stated she tried to shield children from overhearing AP when he is drunk as he is verbally abusive and asks the children if they love him. Client stated she plays music loudly and rushes the children to bed, so they are not able to hear AP when he arrives home drunk. Client stated she tried to look from the window and saw lots of white smoke. Client said they do not have a smoke alarm. Client stated she did not leave the room and the next day she saw some fish that was in the freezer, placed above the fridge. Client checked freezer and saw he had put the laptop in there. Client reported this via 101 later in the day. Client was out picking up children when Police came to interview AP.

Client then reported a day later that AP and client were in an altercation where AP took client by the hair and pulled out of a room and pinned her against a wall. Client had a visible mark on her neck but when asked about physical abuse and strangulation, declined to share information. Client had made a call to the Police just before but was not aware that you must pick between Police, fire brigade and ambulance therefore the call had not properly connected. AP saw this call on her phone, but the call was unsuccessful. AP saw this as he had her hair in his hands. Client later made a call to the Police, and they arrived. AP was difficult when Police came 2 nights ago – AP was drunk and asked to leave, he took the blanket from the living room, client has not spoken to AP yet, client texted AP saying speak to me when you are sober not when you are drunk, I must stand for what is right, AP just cursed client, they have text and not spoken face to face. AP returned last night. Client stated AP regularly burns things as he has a torch.

Did this case have safeguarding concerns? If yes, was a referral made to ASC or CSC? Outcome of referral, intervention and support provided by Advance:

Yes, referrals were made to CSC on 23 April 2024. CSC accepted the safeguarding referral. Family is now open to CSC and receiving support.

Intervention and support:

04/2024 - Introductory Meeting and Safety Planning with Core IDVA and client in person at Alperton FWC.

04/2024 AM - Professionals meeting - Triage Manager, Triage Officer, Core IDVA, EH IDVA and IDVA manager attended. Next steps agreed.

04/2024 PM – Client called Core IDVA in a crisis, Police report was made as there was escalation the night before. Client followed Core IDVA Safety Planning from Introductory Meeting.

04/2024 PM – EH IDVA called client to reiterate Safety Planning and informed client of safeguarding referrals that will be made by Advance.

04/2024 - MARAC referral and Safeguarding CSC made by EH IDVA.

04/2024 - EH IDVA made a welfare call.

04/2024 - EH IDVA made a welfare call.
04/2024 - EH IDVA completed Initial Assessment and RIC.
04/2024 - EH IDVA supported with emergency housing crisis as client had to flee over the weekend, EH IDVA made DA Housing referral.
04/2024 - Supported client to move into Harrow Accommodation, Advance paid for Taxi to accommodation.
05/2024 - EH IDVA informed MARAC and requested M2M.
05/2024 - EH IDVA informed BFFD of move as BFFD returned initial referral form to IDVA and requested more information.
05/2024 - EH IDVA emailed Hestia to check if case was being held by their service.
05/2024 - EH IDVA responded to request for information from Harrow CSC.
05/2024 - EH IDVA sent referral to new Harrow IDVA Service called Cranstoun.
05/2024 - EH IDVA advocated for Harrow CSC involvement as client had just fled and is vulnerable and at risk of returning to AP.