



Brent

SAFER BRENT PARTNERSHIP

ANNUAL REPORT

2025

Table of Contents

1. INTRODUCTION	2
2. PERFORMANCE	3
3. PRIORITY 1: TACKLING VIOLENT CRIME WITH A SPECIFIC FOCUS ON KNIFE CRIME	5
EXPLOITATION VIOLENCE AND VULNERABILITY PROGRAMME	7
CHILD SEXUAL EXPLOITATION	7
INTEGRATED OFFENDER MANAGEMENT	8
AIR NETWORK	10
ST GILES TRUST	14
ST GILES TRUST NPH	14
BRENT YJS TRIAGE AND INTERVENTION PROGRAMME	15
BRENT YOUTH JUSTICE SERVICE	16
KNIFE AMNESTY BINS	17
BLEED KITS	18
ROUNDTABLE	19
PUBLIC HEALTH INITIATIVE	22
ROBBERY REDUCTION PROGRAMME	23
CRITICAL INCIDENT FUND	27
SUMMER OUTREACH	28
OFFENSIVE WEAPONS HOMICIDE REVIEW PILOT	29
4. PRIORITY 2: CHALLENGING DOMESTIC ABUSE, SEXUAL ABUSE AND PREVENTING VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN AND GIRLS	33
SEXUAL OFFENCES	33
REDUCING DOMESTIC AND SEXUAL ABUSE - WHY IT REMAINS A PRIORITY	35
AWARENESS RAISING	37
DA VAWG CAMPAIGNS IN THE CALENDAR YEAR	38
SUPPORTING VICTIMS OF DA AND VAWG	39
DOMESTIC ABUSE SUPPORT FOR CHILDREN	39
RISKY BEHAVIOURS	40
DIVERTING AND ENGAGING DOMESTIC ABUSE PERPETRATORS	41
PARTNERSHIP WORKING	42
SUPPORTING PEOPLE THAT HAVE EXPERIENCED SEXUAL ABUSE AND SEXUAL VIOLENCE	43
DOMESTIC ABUSE RELATED DEATH REVIEWS (DARDR)	43
THE BRENT DOMESTIC ABUSE MULTI-AGENCY RISK ASSESSMENT CONFERENCE (MARAC)	43
THE DOMESTIC ABUSE ACT 2021	44
ADVANCE IDVA AND FAMILY SUPPORT SERVICES	44
5. PRIORITY 3: FOCUS ON INCIDENTS IMPACTING OUR COMMUNITY	47
ANTI-SOCIAL BEHAVIOUR (ASB)	47
NUISANCE CONTROL TEAM	54
CCTV	57
6. PRIORITY 4: PROTECTING THOSE MOST VULNERABLE	59
HATE CRIME	59
PREVENT	64
COMMUNITY MARAC	65
SAFEGUARDING PARTNERSHIPS	68
APPENDICES	71
APPENDIX 1 – PSPO BOROUGHWIDE	71
APPENDIX 2 –BJAG CASES	76
APPENDIX 3 –CMARAC CASES	80

1. INTRODUCTION

- 1.1. Brent's population has grown by 7% in the last decade (2014-2024) to approximately 353,000, making it the 5th largest London borough and one of the most densely populated areas. It is a highly diverse borough, with over 50% of residents born abroad, 150+ languages spoken, and the highest proportion of EU nationals (22%) in London. ¹
- 1.2. 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 Partnership.
- 1.3. 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.
- 1.4. Each year the SBP reviews and agrees a set of local priorities (in line with the Community Safety Strategy).
- 1.5. 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

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

¹ Data sourced from the Office for National Statistics (ONS) 2021 Census, and the Greater London Authority (GLA) 2023 projections.

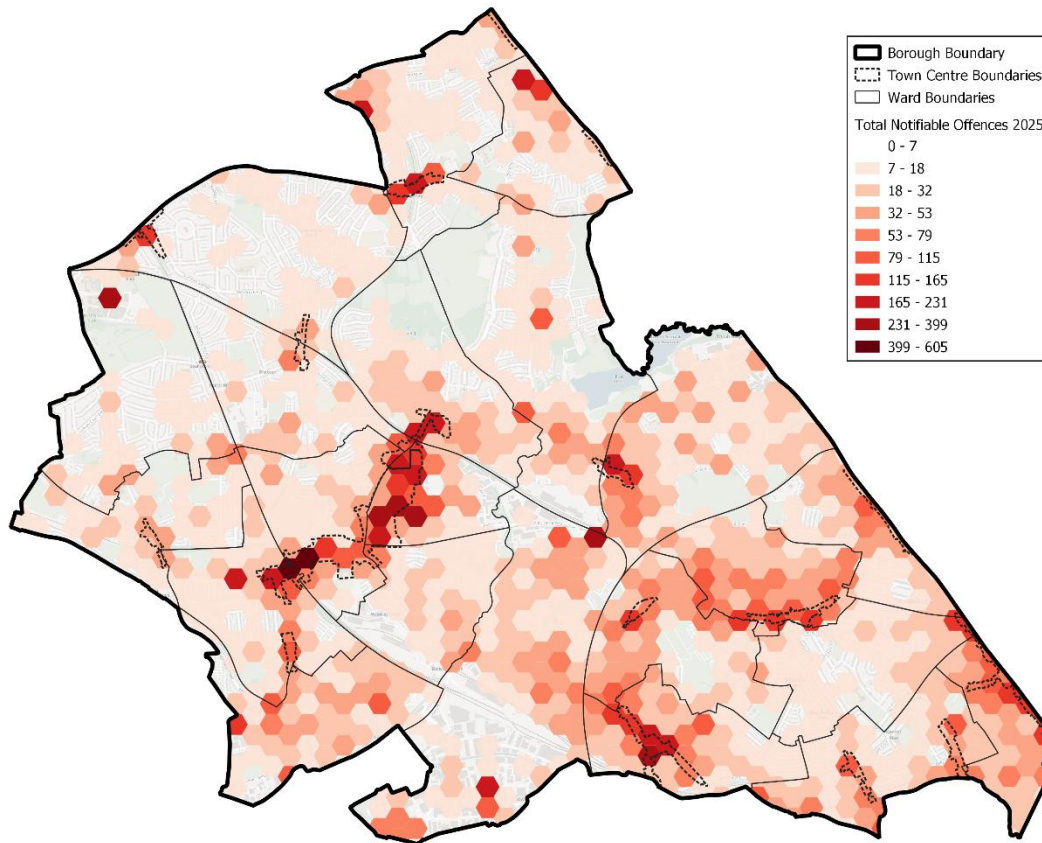
2. PERFORMANCE

TOTAL NOTIFIABLE OFFENCES

Priority	Measure	2024 Total	2025 Total	% Change
Priority 1: Tackling Violent Crime with Specific Focus on Knife Crime	Knife Crime	568	582	2.6%
	Knife Crime with Injury	169	174	2.9%
	Violence Against the Person	9290	9678	4.2%
	Violence with Injury	2660	2560	-3.8%
Priority 2: Challenging Domestic Abuse, Sexual Abuse and VAWG	Domestic Abuse	2279	2376	4.3%
	Sexual Abuse	826	895	8.4%
	VAWG	4959	5146	3.8%
Priority 3: Focus on Incidents Impacting our community	Anti-Social Behaviour	10132	11019	8.8%
	Hate Crime	818	823	0.6%

Borough	2024 Total	Per 1000	2025 Total	Per 1000	% Change
Westminster	91193	434.3	83515	397.7	-8.42%
Camden	42758	197.1	40945	188.7	-4.24%
Kensington and Chelsea	22987	159.1	22612	156.5	-1.63%
Islington	30376	136.2	31023	139.1	2.13%
Southwark	39561	125.7	39779	126.4	0.55%
Hackney	33519	125.7	32752	122.8	-2.29%
Lambeth	38184	120.5	37836	119.4	-0.91%
Hammersmith and Fulham	21379	113.3	21293	112.8	-0.40%
Tower Hamlets	36442	109.8	36873	111.1	1.18%
Haringey	28166	106.8	29151	110.5	3.50%
Newham	40345	107.7	40618	108.5	0.68%
Lewisham	30170	100.1	29183	96.9	-3.27%
Hillingdon	28438	86.4	31116	94.5	9.42%
Brent	33445	94.8	33485	93.1	0.12%
Greenwich	27671	92.4	27876	93.1	0.74%
Hounslow	26517	88.6	26771	89.4	0.96%
Enfield	29439	89.9	28881	88.2	-1.90%
Barking and Dagenham	20098	86.4	20116	86.4	0.09%
Waltham Forest	25020	89.4	23593	84.3	-5.70%
Ealing	31238	80.9	32342	83.8	3.53%
Croydon	35297	86.2	33583	82.0	-4.86%
Wandsworth	25808	76.4	26901	79.7	4.24%
Redbridge	23860	74.3	24407	76.0	2.29%
Bromley	24037	71.7	24046	71.7	0.04%
Barnet	28121	69.4	28525	70.4	1.44%
Havering	20279	73.4	19311	69.9	-4.77%
Kingston upon Thames	11156	64.6	11958	69.2	7.19%
Bexley	16628	64.8	16048	62.6	-3.49%
Merton	13817	63.2	13594	62.2	-1.61%
Sutton	13055	60.9	13150	61.3	0.73%
Harrow	16475	60.9	16494	60.9	0.12%
Richmond upon Thames	12113	61.6	11683	59.4	-3.55%
London	916456	100.8	908848	100.0	-0.83%

- 2.1. Brent saw a small increase of 0.12% in Total Notifiable Offences (TNO) in 2025. London overall saw a slight decrease (-0.83%), however Brent's increase was smaller than other boroughs. For offences rate, Brent ranked 14th among all London boroughs with 93.1 offences per 1000, lower than the average rate for the whole of London (100 per 1000 population).
- 2.2. There was a decrease seen in Violence with Injury, but other priority crime types increased from the previous year.
- 2.3. Hotspots of overall offences in Brent in 2025 are mostly seen within town centres – specifically Wembley, Harlesden, Willesden, Kilburn and Kingsbury.



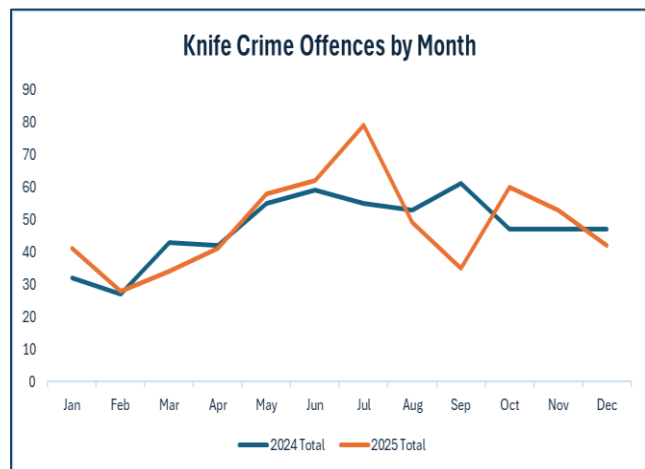
3. PRIORITY 1: TACKLING VIOLENT CRIME WITH SPECIFIC FOCUS ON KNIFE CRIME

KNIFE CRIME

Borough	2024 Total	Per 1000	2025 Total	Per 1000	% Change
Westminster	997	4.7	824	3.9	-17.4%
Haringey	771	2.9	679	2.6	-11.9%
Hackney	740	2.8	686	2.6	-7.3%
Newham	944	2.5	955	2.5	1.2%
Camden	638	2.9	536	2.5	-16.0%
Islington	527	2.4	541	2.4	2.7%
Southwark	881	2.8	752	2.4	-14.6%
Lambeth	1061	3.3	753	2.4	-29.0%
Barking and Dagenham	575	2.5	550	2.4	-4.3%
Enfield	708	2.2	704	2.2	-0.6%
Lewisham	683	2.3	615	2.0	-10.0%
Tower Hamlets	737	2.2	674	2.0	-8.5%
Kensington and Chelsea	282	2.0	268	1.9	-5.0%
Hammersmith and Fulham	305	1.6	337	1.8	10.5%
Waltham Forest	539	1.9	495	1.8	-8.2%
Croydon	904	2.2	717	1.8	-20.7%
Greenwich	618	2.1	517	1.7	-16.3%
Brent	568	1.6	582	1.7	3.5%
Redbridge	445	1.4	506	1.6	13.7%
Ealing	688	1.8	567	1.5	-17.6%
Hounslow	454	1.5	419	1.4	-7.7%
Havering	384	1.4	363	1.3	-5.5%
Hillingdon	402	1.2	397	1.2	-1.2%
Wandsworth	468	1.4	374	1.1	-20.1%
Merton	272	1.2	231	1.1	-15.1%
Bromley	391	1.2	342	1.0	-12.5%
Harrow	283	1.0	272	1.0	-3.9%
Barnet	480	1.2	379	0.9	-21.0%
Sutton	221	1.0	191	0.9	-13.6%
Bexley	257	1.0	200	0.8	-22.2%
Kingston upon Thames	149	0.9	123	0.7	-17.4%
Richmond upon Thames	156	0.8	116	0.6	-25.6%
Not Recorded	366		125		
London	17941	2.0	15876	1.7	-11.5%

3.1. In 2025 there was an overall decrease on Knife Crime in London (-11.5%), however Brent saw an increase of 3.5%. There was an offence rate of 1.7 per 1000 population, putting Brent 18th out of all London boroughs.

Month	2024 Total	2025 Total	% Change
Jan	32	41	28.1%
Feb	27	28	3.7%
Mar	43	34	-20.9%
Apr	42	41	-2.4%
May	55	58	5.5%
Jun	59	62	5.1%
Jul	55	79	43.6%
Aug	53	49	-7.5%
Sep	61	35	-42.6%
Oct	47	60	27.7%
Nov	47	53	12.8%
Dec	47	42	-10.6%
Total	568	582	2.5%



3.2. Looking across both 2024 and 2025, there is some seasonality that can be seen in the Knife Crime offence data – offences at the beginning of the year were less frequent, steadily increasing into the summer months, then slightly reducing again towards the end of the year. A significant spike was seen in July 2025 compared with July 2024, followed by a significant reduction from the previous year seen in September.

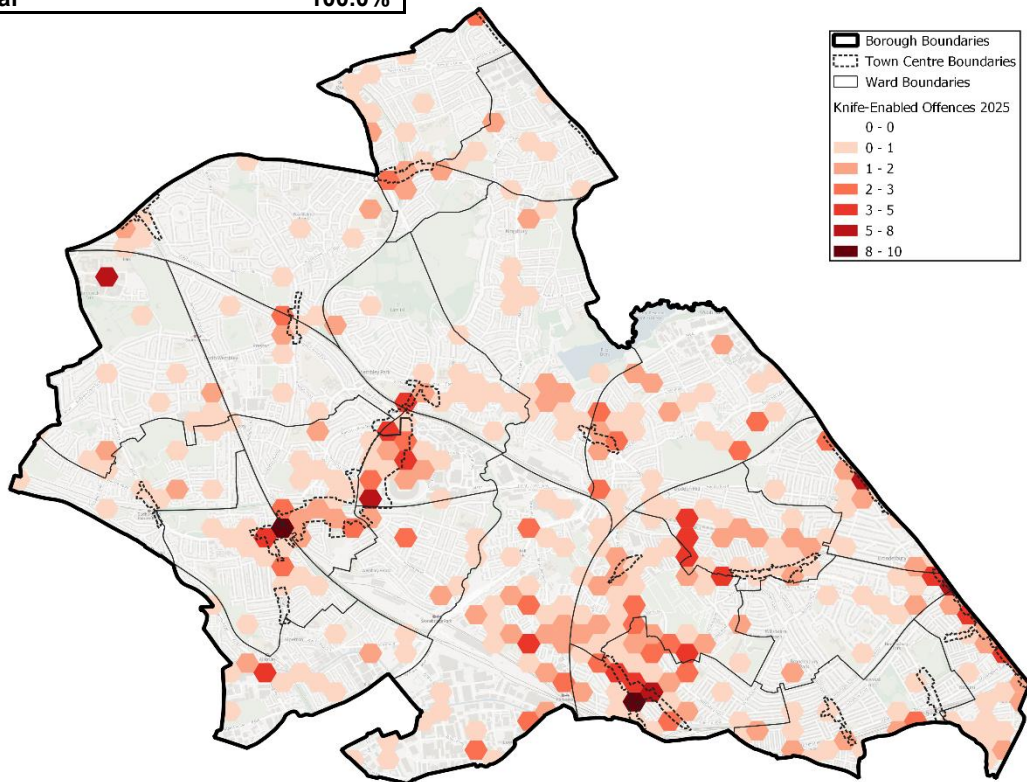
3.3. Brent saw an increase in overall knife crime in 2025 (including Knife Injury, Knife Threat, and Knife Intimidation) of 3.5%, as well as an increase in general Knife Crime with Injury. Knife Injury offences involving younger victims (under 25) did decrease, however. Knife Injury with Personal Robbery offences also decreased from the previous year.

Offence Type	2024 Total	2025 Total	% Change
Knife Crime with Injury	169	174	2.9%
Knife Crime with Injury (Personal Robbery)	24	18	-25%
Knife Injury Victims (1-24)	69	63	-8.7%
Knife Injury Victims (non-DA 1-24)	65	58	-10.7%

Ward	Percentage
Harlesden & Kensal Green	10.5%
Stonebridge	10.0%
Willesden Green	7.7%
Roundwood	6.9%
Dollis Hill	6.7%
Kilburn	6.2%
Wembley Park	5.7%
Wembley Hill	4.6%
Wembley Central	4.3%
Brondesbury Park	4.1%
Cricklewood & Mapesbury	3.8%
Northwick Park	3.6%
Queensbury	3.6%
Welsh Harp	3.6%
Queens Park	3.4%
Alperton	3.3%
Barnhill	3.1%
Kenton	2.6%
Sudbury	1.7%
Tokyington	1.7%
Kingsbury	1.4%
Preston	1.4%
Grand Total	100.0%

Hotspot areas of Knife Crime were mostly seen around Wembley and Harlesden Town Centres.

Overall, Harlesden & Kensal Green and Stonebridge had the highest number of recorded knife-enabled offences, followed by Willesden Green.



EXPLOITATION VIOLENCE AND VULNERABILITY PROGRAMME

- 3.4. The Exploitation, Violence and Vulnerability Panel (EVVP) is coordinated by Brent Council's Community Safety team and Children and Young People, including key partners to identify, recognise, disrupt, and protect children, young people and adults from extra-familial risk, harm, and through early identification to prevent crime and reduce reoffending. To identify cases, partners refer to the 'VOLT' approach (Victim, Offender, Location, Trends) to address wider contextual safeguarding concerns, to support the cohort using a trauma informed approach to apply early intervention which diverts from offending behaviours and prevents escalation.
- 3.5. From January to December 2025, there were 143 new referrals to EVVP. From the referrals received, 73 were accepted onto the VVP cohort. The cohort is consistently reviewed and monitored throughout the year, to consider the successes and challenges as some cases are closed to the panel due to various reasons such as successful mentoring, positive outcomes achieved such as education, training and employment opportunities, improved behaviour, no further offending and/ or involvement with negative peers. Throughout this time frame 27 children and young people cases were closed, and 26 adult cases were closed to the VVP cohort.
- 3.6. The multi-agency contributions to the panel encourages wider oversight from a policing perspective, community safety and children and young people. To strengthen the cohesion of the panel outcomes, the impact, challenges, and themes are identified for strategic discussion at the Contextual Safeguarding and Violence Reduction Strategic Group meeting. This includes key partners, Metropolitan Police, Air Network, St Giles Trust, Youth Justice Triage, and VIA.
- 3.7. Collaborative work is ongoing with partners to map peer groups of those young people at risk of violence and exploitation – these sessions bring together both statutory and non-statutory professionals to collate information and identify vulnerable individuals/groups. This work includes looking at the active groups or gangs within certain areas of the borough. These areas have been mapped, and work is ongoing with the assistance of Probation to identify where these areas of risk are and who may be involved in order to direct services.

CHILD SEXUAL EXPLOITATION

- 3.8. According to data within Brent's case management system for children's social care, the number of young people identified as at risk of CSE in 2025 reduced by 26% from the previous year. These numbers are based on factors identified at the point of Child Referral, Child & Family Assessment, or Section 47.
- 3.9. Professionals in CYP have continued to see a consistent number of young people identified as at risk of Child Sexual Exploitation in the past year. Most notably in the context of explicit images and videos being shared of young girls amongst peers. Recent peer mapping exercises have also highlighted that groups of young girls are being exploited to carry drugs within gang-affiliated networks, the overall picture suggests that there is increased complexity and hidden harm for young people at risk of both sexual and criminal exploitation in the borough, particularly girls.
- 3.10. Ongoing work to identify and address the risks to young people is happening through Peer Mapping and the Exploitation, Violence and Vulnerability panel, through which professionals are also able to identify early signs of exploitation which otherwise may not have been spotted.

	Jan-Dec 2024	Jan-Dec 2025	% Change
Number of Brent Children identified as at risk of CSE	96	71	-26%

- 3.11. The below table shows the proportion of young people at risk of CSE who were also considered to have other associated risks/vulnerabilities. In 2025, 39.4% of those identified as being at risk of CSE were also recorded as having Mental Health concerns or experiencing Self Harm. This is a significant increase on the previous year.

Additional Factor	Jan-Dec 2024	% of Total CSE	Jan-Dec 2025	% of total CSE	% Change
Substance Misuse	23	24.0%	17	23.9%	-26.1%
Mental Health/Self Harm	22	22.9%	28	39.4%	27.3%
Gang Concerns	14	14.6%	8	11.3%	-42.9%
Criminal Exploitation	15	15.6%	8	11.3%	-46.7%

3.12. Concerns around Gangs and Criminal Exploitation for young people at risk of CSE reduced significantly in 2025 compared with the previous year. Substance Misuse also saw a decrease amongst those identified as at risk of CSE.

Ethnicity	2024 Total	2024 Percentage	2025 Total	2025 Percentage	% Change
Any Other Ethnic Group	18	18.8%	19	26.8%	5.6%
Any Other White Background	8	8.3%	14	19.7%	75.0%
Any Other Black Background	16	16.7%	9	12.7%	-43.8%
Any Other Mixed Background	6	6.3%	9	12.7%	50.0%
Any Other Asian Background	13	13.5%	7	9.9%	-46.2%
Black Caribbean	5	5.2%	5	7.0%	0
Black - African	3	3.1%	3	4.2%	0
Information Not Yet Obtained	5	5.2%	2	2.8%	-60.0%
Traveller of Irish Heritage	0	0.0%	1	1.4%	
White and Black African	0	0.0%	1	1.4%	
White and Black Caribbean	1	1.0%	1	1.4%	0.0
Indian	7	7.3%	0	0.0%	-100.0%
Pakistani	4	4.2%	0	0.0%	-100.0%
White - British	9	9.4%	0	0.0%	-100.0%
White - Irish	1	1.0%	0	0.0%	-100.0%
Grand Total	96	100.0%	71	100.0%	-26.0%

BRENT'S RESPONSE TO THE GROUP-BASED CHILD SEXUAL EXPLOITATION AND ABUSE NATIONAL AUDIT.

3.13. The national audit led by Baroness Casey, completed in May 2025, examined the national understanding of the scale, nature and causes of group-based child sexual exploitation (CSE) in England and Wales. The audit made twelve national recommendations aimed at strengthening the legal framework, improving data collection and information sharing, treating CSE investigations more like serious organised crime, and addressing gaps within safeguarding systems.

3.14. In response, Brent's Contextual Safeguarding and Violence Reduction Strategic Group has considered the recommendations at a local level with a view to establishing clear multi-agency accountability in responding to group-based CSE. A local implementation plan will be developed to ensure Brent's response aligns with national policy and existing safeguarding strategies in 2026.

INTEGRATED OFFENDER MANAGEMENT

3.15. Integrated Offender Management (IOM) is a national framework designed to manage persistent and high-risk offenders through a coordinated multi-agency approach. In Brent, the IOM panel works in partnership with the Metropolitan Police, Probation Service, and key agencies including Housing, VIA – New Beginnings, Department for Work and Pensions, Together for Mental Health, Community Mental Health Team (CMHT), Air Network, St Giles Trust and 3SC to provide holistic support for individuals on probation who are often vulnerable and present significant risks to the community. These individuals are identified using the Offender Group Reconviction Scale (OGRS), which predicts the likelihood of reoffending, and the OASys Violence Predictor (OVP), which assesses violent risk, with priority given to those involved in robbery or burglary offences.

3.16. Between January 2025 to December 2025, the Brent IOM cohort shifted from 73 in Q1 to 67 in Q2 to 75 in Q3 and fell to 68 in Q4. While headline numbers demonstrate relative stability across the period, the IOM cohort is not static. Instead, individuals enter and exit the scheme based on changes in risk, compliance, custodial status, and engagement. As a result, some quarters reflect lower nominal numbers than others, driven by a combination of successful step-down, sentence

completion, or enforcement activity, as well as new appropriate referrals based on emerging risk and offending patterns.

- 3.17. The IOM panel continued to demonstrate 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.
- 3.18. Between January 2025 and December 2025, 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 26 IOM nominals in 2025 and provided support for 23 IOM nominals upon release from custody through the Meet at Gate (MAG) scheme that was delivered by Air Network.
- 3.19. Further analysis indicates that approximately 95% of Brent IOM nominals were male. This overrepresentation mirrors patterns observed across London IOM schemes, where females account for around 6% of cases. In response, ongoing work is focusing on identifying potential operational gaps to ensure equal access and appropriate support across gender groups.
- 3.20. Over the same reporting period, the ethnic profile of the Brent cohort shows that over half identify as Black, with approximately 30% identifying as White and just over 4% identifying as Asian. Other ethnic groups account for the remaining proportion. This distribution reinforces the importance of ongoing monitoring and ensuring services are responsive to the needs of the diverse communities that reside in Brent.
- 3.21. The age profile remained predominantly older, with individuals aged 45+ accounting for around 40% of the cohort across the period. The 35–44 age group remained the second largest and increased in Q3 to 28%, while representation among 25–34-year-olds declined to 17%. In contrast, the 18–24 cohort increased in Q3, indicating a modest shift towards younger adults being referred to the IOM scheme.
- 3.22. At a London-wide level, young adults account for 14% of IOM cases. Consistent feedback highlights challenge in the transition from youth justice service provision into adult IOM arrangements, with a risk of transition gaps. While early promise is evident in local transition models emerging in some London boroughs, such as Youth IOM, these approaches remain at an early stage of development and implementation. Ongoing challenges relating to funding, system alignment, and wider structural barriers underline the need for sustained focus and stronger cross-system coordination to prevent transition gaps and ensure continuity of support.
- 3.23. Additional operational challenges have emerged across IOM schemes in London. These include adapting to changes in national legislation such as SDS40 (Standard Determinate Sentences 40%) , which has altered engagement and case management processes; managing resource constraints across partner agencies that impact the ability to deliver timely interventions; addressing the complex and overlapping needs of individuals, including housing, mental health, and substance misuse, which require sustained multi-agency coordination; and ensuring consistent data sharing and performance monitoring to measure impact effectively.
- 3.24. The reduced period of licence supervision associated with SDS40 also places greater emphasis on front-loaded intervention, early stabilisation, and rapid multi-agency coordination. For IOM, this has reinforced the importance of targeted prioritisation, information sharing, and aligning enforcement and support activity to maximise impact within shorter timescales.
- 3.25. There are ongoing performance reviews of co-commissioned services, including 3SC and Together for Mental Wellbeing. Both services continue to deliver strong performance outcomes, and 3SC has confirmed funding is secured until March 2027.
- 3.26. To strengthen governance and strategic direction, Brent will be introducing a new IOM Steering Group that will provide oversight of the scheme, ensuring alignment with local priorities, monitoring performance, and driving continuous improvement. The purpose of this Steering Group is to set clear objectives, review outcomes, and coordinate resources across partner agencies, enabling a more structured and accountable approach to reducing reoffending and enhancing public safety.

- 3.27. In 2025, AIR Network continued working to support individuals referred through the Violence and Vulnerability Programme, IOM and Early Help. A total of 117 new referrals were received throughout the year, with the programme consistently engaging individuals at risk of crime and violence.
- 3.28. A significant development in 2025 was the mobilisation of the Early Help provision in April 2025. This new stream enabled AIR Network to work with younger children and young people at an earlier stage of risk, before behaviours escalated to levels requiring EVVP intervention. The Early Help project has been particularly successful in supporting young people at risk of school exclusion, working closely with schools and families to improve attendance, punctuality and behaviour. This early intervention approach has helped prevent many young people from entering more serious pathways of violence and exploitation.
- 3.29. The programme's delivery on Education, Training and Employment (ETE) was significant, with 123 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 intersecting outcomes. For example, a single young person may achieve both educational qualifications and employment, meaning one referral can contribute to several positive outcomes.
- 3.30. Across the full year, 123 individuals received ETE support. Breaking these down by type:
- 3.31. Education — 90 outcomes recorded, reflecting individuals re-engaging with school, enrolling in college, completing accredited courses or making measurable progress within an educational setting such as increasing educational attainment for underachievers. Of these, 5 individuals confirmed course completion during the active period of their intervention. It is important to note that we believe this figure is likely to be significantly higher. Following case closure, tracking completion becomes considerably more difficult and a number of individuals change their contact numbers after leaving the programme, others do not respond to follow-up calls. A proportion of the courses individuals were enrolled in at the point of closure are one or two years in duration, meaning completion will occur well after the formal intervention has ended and outside of our reporting window. The absence of a confirmed completion figure therefore does not reflect the absence of progress, it reflects the practical limitations of measuring long-term educational outcomes within the boundaries of a fixed contract period.
- 3.32. Training — 18 outcomes recorded, covering individuals completing or progressing through structured training programmes including vocational qualifications, construction pathways, the FA Level 1 coaching qualification, CSCS card preparation and other skills-based provision delivered through our supply chain partners including Plias Resettlement.
- 3.33. Employment — 15 individuals secured employment across the year, broken down as follows:
- Q1 — 3 individuals into employment
 - Q2 — 4 individuals into employment
 - Q3 — 3 individuals into employment
 - Q4 — 5 individuals into employment

As noted at 3.29, because one referral can generate multiple intersecting ETE outcomes, these figures represent total outcomes recorded rather than 123 distinct individuals, and some will reflect individuals carried over from the previous contract year.

For future best practice, we are committed to building a post-closure follow-up mechanism into future contract cycles through a check-in at six and twelve months post-closure or through a shared data agreement with ETE providers to enable more accurate long-term tracking of educational and training outcomes beyond the intervention window. This would give a significantly more complete picture of the programme's true impact in this area.

- 3.34. The Early Help programme made a particular contribution to educational outcomes, with mentors working intensively with 54 young people to improve their engagement with school. This support

prevented exclusions and helped maintain vulnerable young people in mainstream education settings.

- 3.35. One of the most notable outcomes was the improvement in participants' understanding of the dangers of gangs and serious violence. By the end of 2025, 95% of those engaged in the programme had shown an improved understanding of the impact of gang-related violence, compared to baseline assessments 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.
- 3.36. The programme also achieved success in reducing reoffending, particularly in relation to knife and drug offences. Overall, 67% of individuals involved showed a reduction in reoffending behaviour. For managed nominals specifically referred for knife and drug offences, 60% demonstrated reduced reoffending rates. Despite some variation over the course of the year, the programme consistently helped a significant proportion of participants reduce their involvement in serious criminal activities.
- 3.37. Across the full year, 31 managed nominals were tracked against the knife and drug reoffending outcome measure. Of those, 19 (61.3%) demonstrated a reduction in reoffending. The remaining 12 individuals (38.7%) did not demonstrate a measurable reduction in knife and drug reoffending within the reporting period, though this must be understood within the broader context of their engagement with the programme and the complexity of their circumstances.
- 3.38. All 12 individuals continued to receive the full range of wrap-around support available through the programme, including intensive one-to-one community mentoring, sports based intervention, and access to ETE, health and housing support.

It is important to recognise that for several individuals within this group, progress was made in other areas of their lives even where reoffending for knife and drug offences was not reduced within the reporting period. Outcomes for this cohort are rarely linear, and a single referral often presents with a range of intersecting difficulties that do not all move at the same pace. For example, a young person referred with a history of violence towards family members, gang affiliation and knife carrying may demonstrate a clear and sustained reduction in violence towards family which is a significant and meaningful outcome, whilst being re-arrested for knife carrying during the same period. In such cases the reoffending target for knife offences would not be met, but the programme has nonetheless achieved genuine positive change in another critical area of that person's life.

These intersecting outcomes are not always captured within a single performance indicator and must be understood within the full context of each individual's journey. The programme recorded 121 improved family relationship outcomes across the year, and 204 improvements in attitude, thinking and behaviour, figures which reflect meaningful progress across this cohort even where knife and drug reoffending was not reduced. For some individuals within this 38.7%, the absence of a recorded reduction also reflects the complexity and depth of their offending histories rather than a lack of engagement with the programme. Factors contributing to this include entrenched gang associations, custodial sentences and the inherent challenges of achieving measurable behaviour change within a single contract year with individuals who have long histories of involvement in serious criminal activity.

- 3.39. In terms of reducing the impact of serious violence and exploitation, more than 84% 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.
- 3.40. The programme had a clear positive effect on reducing violent behaviour. A total of 83 individuals reported a reduction in their involvement in violence, showing that AIR Network's support is helping participants make lasting changes in their behaviour and avoid further criminal involvement.

- 3.41. Throughout 2025, 155 individuals reported improvements in their physical and mental health through engagement with the sports-based mentoring approach. The programme also supported 35 individuals to reduce or stop substance misuse, with many reporting that improved fitness and sporting performance motivated positive lifestyle changes.
- 3.42. Beyond risk reduction, 144 individuals demonstrated improved confidence, emotional intelligence and social skills. The programme supported 109 young people to develop negotiation and conflict resolution skills, providing them with constructive approaches to managing disagreements. Additionally, 122 individuals showed improved relationships with parents, siblings, peers and professionals, strengthening protective factors around them.
- 3.43. Overall, AIR Network's Mentoring, Sports and Well-being Programme made a significant impact in 2025, with strong outcomes in reducing reoffending, increasing awareness of gang-related violence, and helping individuals make positive life changes. The mobilisation of the Early Help service added crucial preventative capacity, enabling earlier intervention with vulnerable young people and preventing escalation into more serious violence and offending.
- 3.44. 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. The trauma-informed, sports-based methodology continues to generate exceptionally high levels of engagement and demonstrates genuine impact on community safety across Brent.

Air Network – Case Study

AY had been referred to AIR for mentoring in September 2025

Case Background

AY was referred to EVVP by his social worker for mentoring support due to several ongoing concerns. These included suspected gang affiliation, carrying a knife, drug misuse, negative peer influence, and a poor relationship with his family. At the time of referral, AY was not engaging with his social worker and was not involved with any other services. During the spring and summer of 2025, AY was reported missing on several occasions and was seen leaving the family home carrying a knife. His parents also found videos of knives on his phone. In February 2025, AY was arrested alongside his friends after one of them was found in possession of a knife. He was often out of the house until the early hours of the morning and did not disclose where he had been or what he had been doing. AY stated that he had access to money but did not explain the source. There were concerns that he was at risk of criminal exploitation, as he had been missing school, did not sit his GCSEs, went missing from home, carried knives, and smoked. AY shared that when he had been missing, he had access to money and had been able to buy items for himself. On one occasion when he went missing, his mother saw a message on his phone to his girlfriend stating that he was going to Sheffield to “make money”, which indicated possible involvement in county lines activity. AY had also been stabbed on two occasions, with the most recent incident occurring in November, which resulted in him being admitted to hospital.

Progression

Since the concerns outlined at referral, AY showed positive progress. He had not gone missing during the autumn period. At the beginning of the mentoring work, AY did not engage well; however, over time he became more open, and a positive rapport was built. AIR Network referred AY to the Catch22 County Lines team once it became clear that AY has involvement with a local gang, and he engaged well with the caseworker, developing a trusting relationship with both professionals. AY shared that he had not engaged with his previous social worker as he felt unsupported; however, he was now open to working with his new social worker and engaged more positively. Since the stabbing incident, AY had stopped leaving home to spend time with gang-associated peers and demonstrated an understanding of the negative impact this had on his mental health. He also became open to engaging with mental health support, as we explored PTSD and the impact the past year had had on his wellbeing, which helped him gain a better understanding of his experiences. Additionally, AY became more willing to speak with the police in relation to the investigation into the stabbing. While his relationship with his parents remained challenging, it showed significant improvement over the past few months compared to the start of the year. A mediation session took place involving AY, his mother, and myself, during which ongoing issues were discussed. This was the first time AY had opened to his mother, representing a significant step forward in their relationship. AY does also believe that his relationship with his mum has improved as mentoring has “helped”.

Future Implications

Looking ahead, the focus will be on supporting AY to maintain his progress and continue working towards positive long-term outcomes. AY had made the decision to sit his GCSEs this year, and support would be provided to explore appropriate exam centres or courses in preparation for the spring examination period. This marked an important step in improving his education and future opportunities. AY also identified obtaining his driving licence as a personal goal, which would support his independence and motivation. In addition, work would continue around family relationships. AY was now open to improving his relationship with his mother and engaging in further supportive work with her. While he was not yet ready to work on relationships with his father and brother, this was identified as a potential future goal once he felt more settled and supported.

Conclusion

In conclusion, AY presented with significant risks and complex needs at the point of referral; however, through consistent mentoring and multi-agency support, he made clear and meaningful progress. AY demonstrated increased engagement, improved insight into his behaviours and risks, and a greater willingness to accept support from professionals. He showed positive changes in relation to missing episodes, peer associations, and openness around his mental health and past trauma. Although some challenges remained, particularly within wider family relationships, AY’s progress reflected increased stability, motivation, and resilience. With continued support, AY was well placed to build on these improvements and work towards positive educational, personal, and relational outcomes.

ST GILES TRUST

- 3.45. St Giles Trust is a UK-based charity that supports individuals affected by poverty, violence, exploitation, and involvement in the criminal justice system to build more positive futures. The organisation delivers the Gangs Intervention Programme, which focuses on individuals who are involved in, or at risk of involvement in, gang activity. The programme aims to challenge and influence behaviours, supporting individuals to take responsibility for their actions and make informed, positive life choices. This work sits within the wider Violence and Vulnerability Programme and provides a critical service to those engaged in, or at risk of, gang-related harm.
- 3.46. In 2025, St Giles Trust demonstrated strong performance against its intended outcomes, supporting a total of 61 referrals during the year. Overall, 80% of participants showed improved understanding and awareness of the impact of gangs and serious violence, reflecting the effectiveness of targeted engagement, workshops, and skills-based interventions. In addition, 80% of managed nominals recorded reduced reoffending for knife- and drug-related offences, indicating positive behavioural change and sustained engagement with tailored support. Sixty-nine per cent of engaged referrals were significantly less affected by serious violence and exploitation, highlighting the programme's contribution to harm reduction and early intervention.
- 3.47. The programme maintained high levels of engagement with vulnerable young people and adults, including individuals not previously known to statutory services. Targeted outreach and consistent relationship-based practice enabled effective engagement with those at highest risk.
- 3.48. Gang exit support was a key area of impact, with four participants successfully disengaging from gang involvement, a significant achievement given the complex risks associated with gang affiliation and exploitation.
- 3.49. Education, Training, and Employment (ETE) remained a core focus of the programme. A total of 128 service users were supported through ETE opportunities, including current participants, referrals carried over from the previous year, and former clients invited to attend workshops. Of these, 75 individuals achieved tangible outcomes, such as gaining qualifications, completing accredited training, or progressing into employment or further education. A structured programme of workshops and skills development supported service users to strengthen personal resilience, improve employability, and develop a clearer understanding of the risks associated with gangs and serious violence.
- 3.50. Safeguarding and early intervention were embedded throughout delivery. Targeted outreach and effective partnership working enabled timely safeguarding responses, contributing to the protection of vulnerable individuals and families identified as being at risk.
- 3.51. Despite these positive outcomes, several challenges were experienced between January and December 2025. Delays in receiving information from partner agencies occasionally reduced the team's ability to intervene as quickly as intended. In some cases, engagement with service users took extended periods, sometimes exceeding three months, which delayed the delivery of planned interventions and support.
- 3.52. Ongoing group-based offending among certain young people required sustained monitoring and long-term engagement to manage risk effectively. Additionally, staffing changes and short-term resource pressures created temporary operational challenges; however, these did not result in significant disruption to overall service delivery.

ST GILES TRUST – NPH

- 3.53. St Giles Trust continued to deliver the Embedded Youth Violence Hospital Project at Northwick Park Hospital, with the aim of improving the identification, safeguarding, and support of young people presenting as victims of serious youth violence. The service plays a vital role in engaging victims at a critical point of contact, providing immediate, trauma-informed support, and delivering specialist training to medical staff to strengthen the recognition of vulnerability within the Emergency department.

- 3.54. In 2025, the service received 151 referrals. Young people supported through the programme achieved a range of positive outcomes, including improved engagement in education, access to substance misuse support, strengthened family relationships, positive changes in attitudes, thinking and behaviour, reduced involvement in violence, improved mental health, and access to employment support.
- 3.55. The impact of the service on young people has been significant. Among those engaged, 93% reported increased motivation to change, demonstrating the programme's effectiveness in inspiring positive behavioural change and encouraging young people to take responsibility for their futures. In addition, 92% of service users reported improvements in their mental health or overall wellbeing, highlighting the service's strong contribution to addressing the emotional and psychological needs of young victims of violence.
- 3.56. The programme has also strengthened the hospital's capacity to identify and respond to vulnerability. A total of 811 hospital staff attended training sessions delivered by the service, reflecting high levels of engagement and commitment across the workforce. As a result, 94% of trained staff reported increased knowledge and awareness of vulnerability within the Accident and Emergency department, supporting improved identification, increased referrals, and better access to support for individuals at risk of further violence or exploitation.

BRENT YJS TRIAGE AND INTERVENTION PROGRAMME

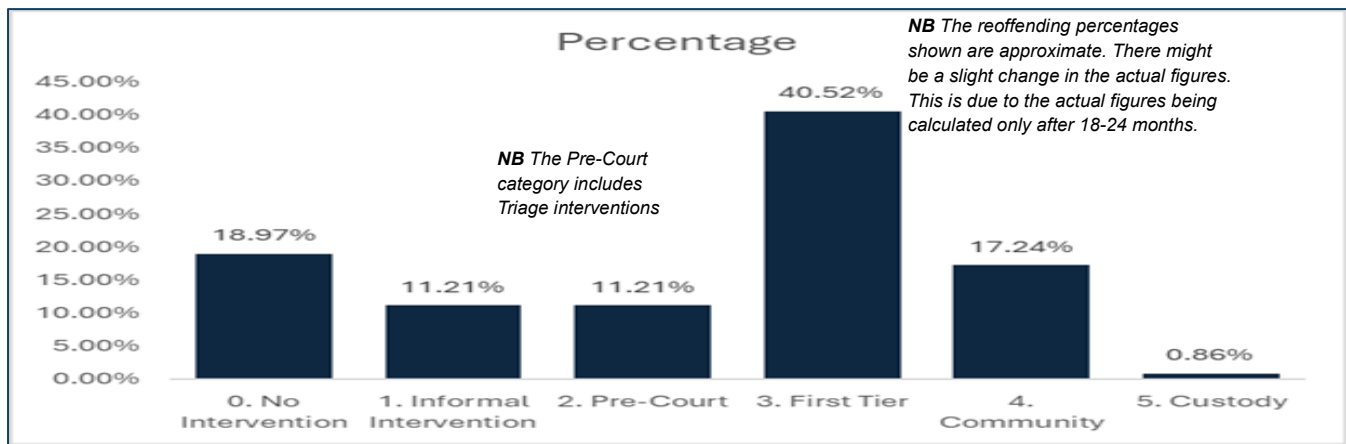
- 3.57. The continuation of the Enhanced Youth Justice Service (YJS) Triage and Intervention Programme offers assessment and a preventative provision to young people who would otherwise be likely to receive a criminal justice disposal. In 2025 57 young people who accessed the programme participated in interventions that increased their safety and awareness of harm. 57 children participated in victim awareness interventions.
- 3.58. Although many referrals relate to low-level offences, a significant proportion of children present with complex needs. These needs may include involvement with social care services and other contextual safeguarding concerns.
- 3.59. All referrals for an Out of Court Resolution (OOCR) are reviewed at the weekly OOCR Joint Decision-Making Panel. Panel members include representatives from the NHS, Police, Youth Justice Service (YJS), Inclusion Service, Targeted Prevention Hub, and Brent Social Care (where a young person has an allocated social worker). All professionals contribute to the discussion to identify any underlying issues and needs of each child.
- 3.60. The Inclusion Service and Liaison & Diversion practitioner provide updates at the point of allocation. The L&D practitioner also offers mental health screening prior to the panel meeting, which supports informed decision-making where mental health concerns or potential undiagnosed needs are identified. Where concerns regarding potential undiagnosed neurodiversity or learning needs are identified, referrals to CAMHS are made. However, due to extended waiting times and the possibility of delayed assessments, necessary support within educational settings may be hindered in the absence of a formal diagnosis. To mitigate this, the Liaison and Diversion Practitioner proactively contacts the relevant educational setting to explore the provision of support without a confirmed diagnosis. Additionally, a letter is sent to the child's General Practitioner to facilitate a Right to Choose referral where appropriate. Therapeutic support is also offered through the BCYP programme.
- 3.61. The Brent YJS Restorative Justice (RJ) worker and YJS Police aim to contact victims prior to the Out of Court Disposal panel. While victims cannot determine the outcome, their views are considered as part of the process.
- 3.62. There has been an increase in referrals from the court requesting consideration for an Out of Court Resolution. This development is positive, as it provides children with an opportunity to be considered for alternative outcomes even after charges have been brought. However, the absence of a nationally agreed pathway can lead to inconsistencies in practice. Locally, we maintain close monitoring of all court outcomes and liaise regularly with the YJS Police. Despite these efforts, delays can still occur, often resulting in further adjournments while necessary information is being obtained.

YOUTH JUSTICE SERVICE

- 3.63. Analysis was undertaken into the proportion of marginalised groups in the service. An analysis of the ethnic groups within the service were highlighted.
- 3.64. The percentage of the population aged 10-17 for Black/Black British is 24% and for White backgrounds is 23.74%.

Ethnicity	Count	Percentage
Asian or Asian British	16	8.60%
Black or Black British	68	36.56%
Chinese or other ethnic group	45	24.19%
Mixed	30	16.13%
White	27	14.52%
Total	186	

REOFFENDING BY OUTCOME



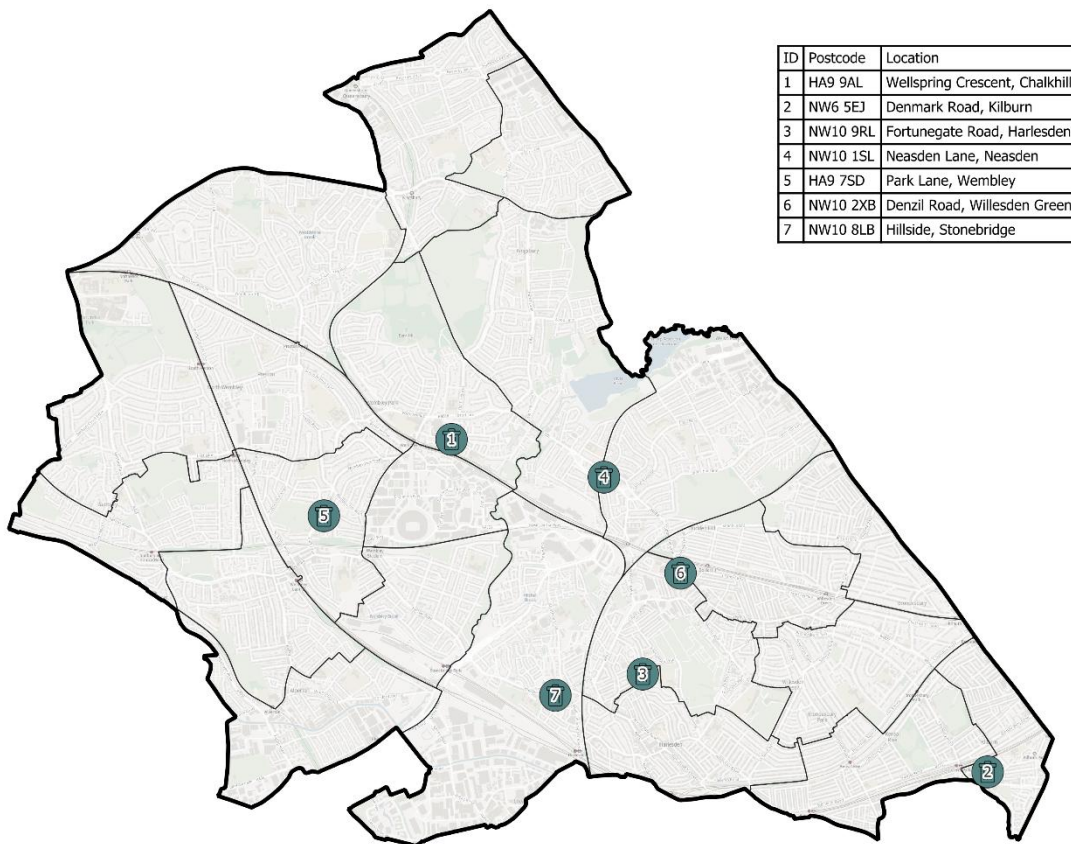
- 3.65. The data above shows the reoffending rate based on outcome.
- 3.66. Custody is reserved as a last resort for those who commit serious youth violence, to serve as both a punishment and public protection. Brent YJS is proactive when dealing with remands to custody through the preparation of written bail packages and applications. This includes management oversight and quality assurance of all bail and remand decisions, changing the bail template to include a narrative on the child's history, lived experience and trauma, and having a default approach that 'children will be given bail' in most instances.
- 3.67. During the reporting period for custodial sentences from, January to December 2025, the reoffending rate was recorded as one young person.
- 3.68. 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.
- 3.69. During January – December 2025 period; 1 Criminal Behaviour Order (CBO) application was granted for individuals on the Brent cohort. CBOs are obtained for the most prolific offenders, with the majority of CBOs being issued for 12 months.
- 3.70. Please see the latest available data from Youth Justice Board. Re-offending data is always backdated 18-24 months.

Oct 2023 - Dec 2023					
Number in cohort	# Reoffenders	# Reoffences	Reoffences/reoffender	Reoffences/offender	% Reoffending
21	5	12	2.4	0.57	23.8%

- 3.71. The latest binary reoffending rate is 23.8% which is increase from July to September 2023 (21.1%), though this is significantly lower than a high of 63% two years ago. It is also lower than our statistical neighbours (30.2%).

KNIFE AMNESTY BINS

3.72. Brent currently has seven knife amnesty bins installed across the borough in partnership with the Raheem Sterling Foundation and the Word 4 Weapons initiative. These bins provide a safe and anonymous way for residents to dispose of knives and weapons, supporting the borough's wider approach to reducing violence and promoting community safety.



SCHEDULED COLLECTIONS IN THE FINANCIAL YEAR/ FINDINGS

3.73. Collections take place every six months across all bin locations. The latest cycle shows a significant increase in the number of weapons being surrendered across the borough.

Total Weapons Collected	Items
September 2024	118
March 2025	196
September 2025	581
Total	895

3.74. This rise in the most recent collection period reflects a growing public awareness of the amnesty scheme, strengthened by ongoing partnership work and targeted communications.

PROMOTION/RELOCATION

3.75. Promotion of the bins will continue through updated communications materials developed with the Communications Team. This includes refreshed posters, flyers and social media content, along with amplification through council channels such as Instagram, Facebook, e-news, Members' Bulletin, Brent Magazine and webpage updates.

3.76. Activity will target parents, teachers, safeguarding and public-sector professionals, with media engagement where appropriate.

3.77. Two bins have been identified as having consistently low usage. These bins will be relocated to more strategic, higher-impact sites in 2026, based on local intelligence, footfall data and community feedback.

NEXT STEPS

- Maintain the six-monthly collection cycle
- Progress relocation of underused bins
- Implement the refreshed communications assets
- Continue partnership working with the Raheem Sterling Foundation, the Home Office and Words4Weapons to support violence reduction

NINJA KNIFE AMNESTY BIN

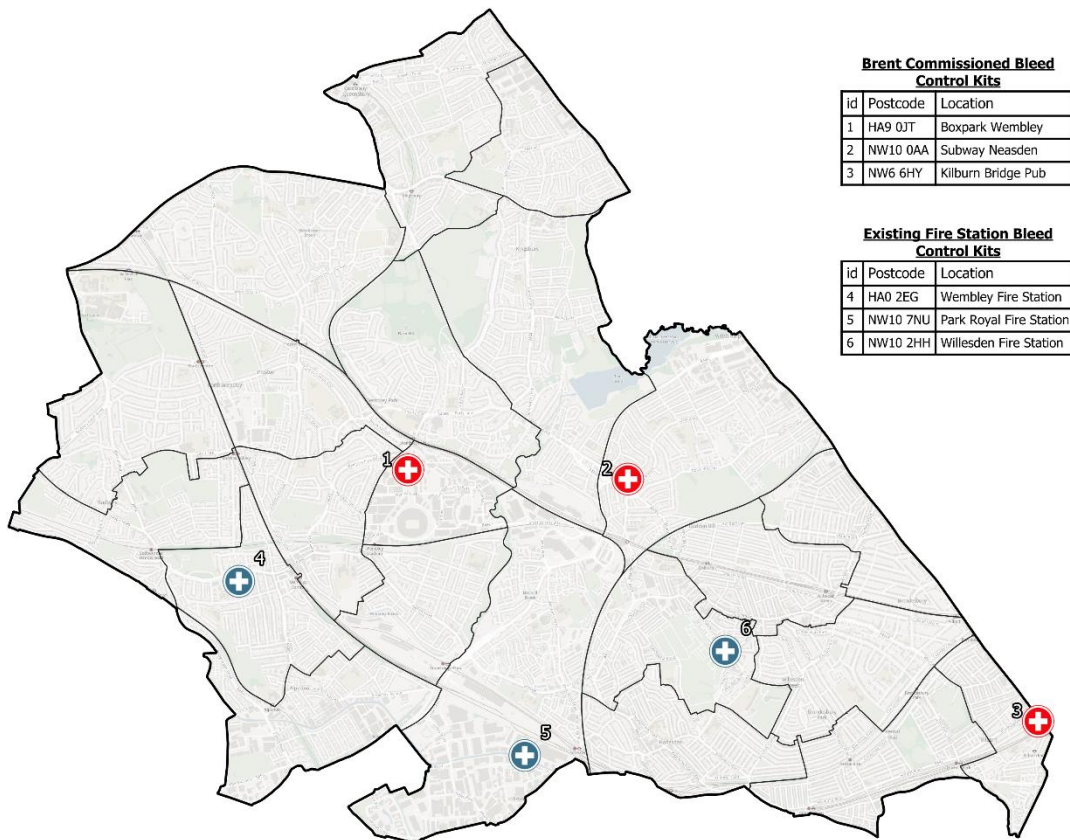
- 3.78. Alongside the existing bins, a new Ninja Amnesty Bin was installed in June 2025 in collaboration with the Home Office and Word 4 Weapons, following recent legislative changes. The introduction of the Ninja Amnesty Bin has provided an additional disposal route specifically for newly prohibited ninja-style blades. This bin is collected quarterly, enabling closer monitoring of compliance with recent legislative changes and supporting early identification of emerging trends in weapon possession.
- 3.79. Since its installation in July 2025, the bin has been emptied twice, with 19 weapons recovered in August 2025 and a further six in November 2025, totalling 25 weapons collected within the first four months.
- 3.80. The data demonstrates the continued value of accessible disposal points and reinforces the importance of maintaining strong engagement, enforcement, and prevention activity across the borough.

BLEED KITS

- 3.81. Bleed control kits are emergency first-aid resources designed to provide immediate, lifesaving intervention in incidents involving catastrophic bleeding. Each kit contains specialist equipment, that can be used by members of the public while waiting for emergency services to arrive.
- 3.82. By placing these kits in high-footfall and high-risk locations, Brent is improving community preparedness and resilience, ensuring that residents, young people, business staff, and visitors all have access to lifesaving resources in an emergency.

INSTALLATIONS IN THE CALENDAR YEAR

- 3.83. During the reporting year, the Community Safety Team expanded Brent's network of bleed control kits, installing three new units at strategically chosen locations:
- Boxpark Wembley
 - Neasden Subway
 - Kilburn Bridge pub
- 3.84. These sites were selected based on their footfall, vulnerability to serious violence, and proximity to nighttime economy venues and transport hubs.
- 3.85. The expansion reflects Brent's commitment to strengthening early emergency response capability and supporting public resilience during incidents where rapid action can save lives.
- 3.86. Arrangements are currently being developed to ensure the kits are checked on a monthly basis, alongside the creation of a recording system to monitor maintenance.



NEXT STEPS

- 3.87. The Community Safety Team are working with Turtle to develop a training package to launch in the new financial year. Training will be accessible to site staff, residents, local businesses, and young people.
- 3.88. Alongside this training, we will also be working to install additional kits across the borough to further to ensure wider access to lifesaving equipment.
- 3.89. This approach ensures that everyone on-site, not just professional staff, are empowered to act safely and effectively in an emergency situation.

ROUNDTABLE

- 3.90. The Roundtable initiative is a youth-focused platform that amplifies the voices of young people on issues affecting their daily lives, including knife crime, gang activity, stop-and-search practices, social media, drill music, and youth violence. The initiative provides a safe, structured, and empowering environment where young people can share experiences, suggest solutions, and interact directly with professionals such as local councillors, police officers, and community leaders.
- 3.91. By placing young people at the centre of these discussions, the Roundtable bridges the gap between youth and policymakers, allowing participants to actively contribute to shaping policies, services, and interventions that affect them.

ROUNDTABLE EVALUATIONS

First Roundtable – October 2024

The initial Roundtable brought together six young participants to discuss issues related to youth violence, knife crime, and gang involvement. Four of the participants were known to the Youth Justice Service (YJS) and two were volunteers from the local community, creating a collaborative mix of lived experience and community insight.

One of the young attendees chaired the session, guiding conversations and ensuring that discussions remained youth-led. Participants shared their perspectives on the daily challenges they face, including exposure to knife crime and the influence of gangs. They explored potential solutions to reduce youth violence in the borough, identifying practical approaches for community safety initiatives.

The session highlighted the value of providing young people with a structured platform to voice concerns, contribute to decision-making, and shape local services. Participants also discussed ways to improve engagement with support services, offering insights that have informed the development of subsequent Roundtable sessions.

Second Roundtable – January 2025

The second Roundtable focused on stop-and-search practices and young people's interactions with the police. Six young people participated, with one chairing the session to guide the discussion. Attendees shared experiences of feeling vulnerable, targeted, or criminalised, highlighting the impact on trust in the police and perceptions of fairness.

Inspector Jon Carl (Safer Neighbourhood Team) and PC Lawrence Mason (Youth Justice Service) provided context on legal frameworks and operational considerations. Discussions included practical solutions to improve community-police relationships, such as workshops, sports events, and school-based engagement. Participants also completed a Mentimeter survey revealing a need for safe spaces and youth-focused services, including mental health support, career guidance, and recreational opportunities.

Third Roundtable – 29 May 2025

The third Roundtable explored social media and its influence on youth culture, including the pressures of online presence, exposure to harmful content, and desensitisation to violence. The session was split into peer-led and professional-led discussions.

A Detective Inspector from the Met's Project Alpha discussed tackling online harms, including knife and weapon sales, while a solicitor from Kingsley Napley provided legal insight into how online content can be used in court, highlighting risks of self-incrimination. Young women participants provided gendered perspectives, addressing online harassment and unrealistic beauty standards.

A Mentimeter survey conducted during the session captured young people's feedback on gaps in existing services, safe spaces, and youth-focused activities across the borough. These insights will directly inform the Community Safety Team's youth commissioning process, to procure services for the Violence and Vulnerability Programme. Young people's perspectives, such as the need for more accessible safe spaces, mental health support, career guidance, and opportunities to engage positively with professionals, will be actively used to shape service design, priorities, and delivery models, ensuring that new interventions are responsive to the lived experiences and needs of local young people.

KEY FINDINGS

- Young people value safe, structured spaces to discuss complex issues affecting their lives.
- Experiences of stop-and-search can significantly affect trust in the police and perceptions of fairness.
- Social media and drill music are key influences on behaviour, identity, and peer relationships, with both risks and potential for positive engagement.
- Young people expressed a need for more youth-focused services: safe spaces, mental health support, career guidance, and opportunities to interact with professionals in informal settings.
- Participants actively contribute to shaping future initiatives, demonstrating the impact of youth-led engagement.

LEARNING FROM THE ROUNDTABLE

3.92. Learning from the Roundtable project has been central to shaping the Community Safety Team's commissioning approach. Feedback from young people consistently highlighted the need for accessible safe spaces, positive activities, and opportunities to engage in sports and creative pathways, including music and media production. Young people also identified a need for emotional support, improved relationships with professionals, and stronger support for those at risk of, or transitioning from, involvement in the criminal justice system.

3.93. These insights have directly informed the use of Violence Reduction Unit (VRU) Critical Incident Funding to commission responsive, place-based interventions following incidents across the borough;

- Following a series of incidents in May 2025 in Kilburn, the Community Safety Team secured VRU funding to deliver the South Kilburn Summer Outreach Programme in partnership with Divine Purpose. This included self-defence sessions for young people, a community BBQ, and a paintball trip, providing positive diversionary activities aligned with young people's feedback on the need for safe and engaging spaces.
- In July 2025, following an incident in Willesden, funding was secured to deliver a Music Video Workshop Programme with Romael Vision Foundation. This programme responded directly to young people's interest in creative opportunities, offering hands-on experience in pre-production, filming, lighting, directing, and editing, while building confidence, skills, and pathways into employment.
- In August 2025, following an incident in Harlesden, VRU funding was used to deliver self-defence classes in partnership with United Borders, reflecting young people's interest in physical activities that build confidence, resilience, and personal safety.
- Following a homicide in Wembley in September 2025, the Community Safety Team secured VRU funding to commission targeted support for individuals at risk of, or involved in, gang activity, both in the community and within HMP Wormwood Scrubs. Delivered in partnership with Belong: Making Justice Happen, this six-month programme provides mentoring, mediation, and restorative support to up to 20 Brent residents. The intervention focuses on improving wellbeing, strengthening pro-social relationships, and supporting positive life opportunities, particularly for those transitioning from custody.
- In October 2025, following further incidents in Dollis Hill and Kilburn, additional VRU funding was secured to expand delivery. This included further self-defence and boxing sessions with United Borders, alongside an additional Music Video Workshop Programme with Romael Vision Foundation, reinforcing the demand for both physical and creative engagement opportunities.

3.94. These interventions demonstrate how learning from young people is being actively embedded into commissioning decisions, ensuring that services are responsive, relevant, and aligned with expressed needs, ultimately strengthening prevention efforts and reducing vulnerability to violence and exploitation.

NEXT STEPS

- Future Roundtables will focus on:
- The influence of drill music on attitudes toward violence
- Further topics identified by young people, including housing, access to support services, and engagement with individuals with lived experience of violence or exploitation
- Hosting career-focused days and workshops, giving young people opportunities to explore pathways, skills, and future employment options
- Continue to involve young people in co-producing discussions and solutions
- Use insights from Roundtables, including feedback from Mentimeter surveys, to inform policy, commissioning, and community safety initiatives
- Expand opportunities for young people to take leadership roles (chairing sessions, Youth Ambassadors)

PUBLIC HEALTH INITIATIVE

3.95. In September 2024, the Community Safety Team secured three-year funding through Public Health to address youth violence in areas of higher deprivation. The funding supports the delivery of knife crime workshops in primary and secondary schools across Brent, aiming to raise awareness, empower young people, and reduce risks associated with knife-related incidents.

PROJECTS OVERVIEW

PROJECT	DETAIL	OUTCOMES	WORKSHOPS DELIVERED
AVIARD Inspires – Amani Workshops	Interactive film-based workshops that engage young people and community stakeholders on safety, social action, and personal development.	<p>Recent knife crime workshops delivered by Amani have engaged students across multiple schools.</p> <p>Ark Academy ran a Year 8 session in June 2025 with 180 students from Years 7–11. Preston Manor held a Year 9 screening in April 2025 for 250 students. Kingsbury High hosted two sessions in April and May 2025, reaching 300 and 336 students. Alpterton High delivered two sessions for 335 students each, with 30 adults attending the second session.</p> <p>Additional workshops included a session during Knife Crime Awareness Week for 50 residents, a learning event at OWHR for 30 professionals, and a smaller session at Ark Academy in November 2025 for 7 students. These workshops have provided interactive awareness, discussions on safety, and support for students across different year groups and school settings, contributing to community education on knife crime.</p> <p>Outcomes include increased awareness, engagement with Brent youth priorities, and empowerment to keep peers safe.</p>	10 workshops delivered this financial year
The Josh Hanson Trust – Making the Right Choices	Workshops educating young people on the consequences of knife crime, peer pressure, personal wellbeing, and making positive life choices.	<p>Recent Josh Hanson Trust workshops have reached primary school students across a number of schools.</p> <p>Wykenham delivered sessions for two-year groups in June 2025 with 54 children. St Andrews and St Francis COV ran a Year 6 session in January 2026. Preston Park held sessions for Years 5 and 6 in March 2026. Brentfield Primary hosted two sessions in June and November 2025 for Year 6 students, with 60 children attending each session. Wembley Manor SEN held a session in January 2026, and additional sessions included Knife Crime Awareness Week in May 2025 and a session at Braincroft Academy in February.</p> <p>These workshops provided interactive learning, awareness, and support for students and parents, helping to educate primary-aged children on safety and community wellbeing.</p> <p>Outcomes include help participants understand the impact of knife crime, build resilience, improve decision-making, and recognise the importance of seeking support when needed.</p>	8 workshops delivered to date

PROJECT	DETAIL	OUTCOMES	WORKSHOPS DELIVERED
Street Doctors	Trauma-informed, interactive sessions teaching life-saving skills, including emergency response to catastrophic bleeding, in a safe, non-judgmental environment	<p>Street Doctors workshops on bleed control have been delivered to both primary and secondary school students.</p> <p>Ark Academy hosted sessions for KS4 and KS5 students in January 2026, engaging 40 students over two sessions. Kingsbury High ran two sessions in July 2025, reaching 330 students through a combination of local authority, free, and paid sessions. Wykeham delivered sessions for Year 6 students in June 2025, including a parent session for six and student sessions for 56 children. St Andrews and St Francis in COV held sessions for Year 6 in November 2025, reaching 50 students. Preston Park ran a session for Years 5 and 6 in March 2026. Brentfield Primary hosted a Year 6 session in June 2025 for 60 students, and the Willesden Community Workshop engaged 40 students in May 2025. These workshops provided practical training in emergency bleed control, raising awareness of first aid skills and empowering students to respond safely in emergency situations.</p> <p>Outcomes include increased knowledge of first aid and emergency response, built confidence in handling critical situations, and promoting a culture of care and responsibility within the community.</p>	10 workshops delivered, including 5 free workshops

IMPACT

- 3.96. The workshops have reached a wide range of children and young people across Brent, improving awareness of knife crime, enhancing decision-making and personal safety, and building confidence and resilience.
- 3.97. Participants have gained practical skills, including first aid and emergency response, while also engaging in reflective discussions on social action, peer influence, and personal choices.
- 3.98. Feedback highlights increased understanding of risks, greater awareness of support networks, and improved readiness to intervene safely in emergencies.

NEXT STEPS

- Schedule the remaining two workshops for The Josh Hanson Trust
- Plan and deliver the next 10 workshops in the new financial year
- Continue monitoring engagement and impact through KIP returns and participant feedback
- Explore opportunities to expand reach, particularly in schools and communities with higher risk indicators

ROBBERY REDUCTION PROJECT

- 3.99. The Community Safety Team continue to focus funding from the Violence Reduction Unit on reducing robbery that takes place during the after-school period of 3pm to 6pm through localised interventions.
- 3.100. In September 2024, the Robbery Reduction Project was actualised across the borough and remains ongoing until June 2026. The funding has increased the presence of detached outreach teams in areas of need to support the reduction in robbery via a programme of street-based youth workers. Linking closely with safer neighbourhood teams and schools, the programme is delivered in the after-school hours to support and divert young people away from robbery, exploitation, and violence.
- 3.101. Four members from the I AM Brent consortium support the delivery of the robbery reduction project. This connection enables providers to provide a referral pathway for young people into localised I AM Brent programmes.
- 3.102. Throughout January to December 2025, the project has engaged with a total of 2935 children and young people. The local organisations commissioned for the robbery reduction project are United Borders, Connect Stars, Hilltop Circle, Step up Hub, Young Brent Foundation, and St Giles Trust. Providing initiatives that create a positive impact upon children and young people across the borough.

UNITED BORDERS

3.103. United Borders provide engagement via detached outreach onboard their bus, positioned in Wembley Park and Harlesden to involve children and young people in purposeful activity. This presence has been received well by residents, students, and local businesses, as demonstrated by the repeat participation from individuals, an indication that they are feeling more supported in the community. The team have engaged with a total of 432 children and young people. The outreach team have observed the participants increased confidence, increased decision making, and choosing to make greater use of the safe space provided as an after-school alternative reducing the likelihood of being at risk in robbery hotspot areas. Additionally, children and young people have engaged positively with mentors, this has discouraged weapon carrying.

CONNECT STARS

3.104. Connect Stars have delivered outreach to 530 children and young people. The outreach team have built a strong and consistent communication with the security team at the Lycée International school, and the senior leadership teams at Harris Lowe Academy and Newman Catholic College. The visible presence of Connect Stars outreach team during the after-school period has deterred violence incidents, group confrontations, escalations and continues to serve as a key bridge between schools, young people, and local services.

HILLTOP CIRCLE

3.105. Hilltop Circle have developed strong connections with the local schools and continue to increase the dialogue with school safeguarding and security teams. In total, they have engaged 552 children and young people in the community. The impact of the work from the outreach team has seen an increased level of emotional resilience from children and young people, by improved confident, seeking help, better decision-making skills. A resilience workshop series led several young people to enrol as peer mentors, whilst others took part in leadership opportunities through a sports session, leading to an individual becoming a youth advocate during the Brent Youth Safety Week. **Connect Stars** and **Hilltop Circle**, focus their detached outreach work around hotspots in Wembley Park, Wembley Central and Harlesden as part of the project.

STEP UP HUB

3.106. Step Up Hub have connected with local schools to deliver specific workshops to raise awareness of after-school safety, information sharing around robbery and grooming and protective measures and available support. In total, 896 pupils, across 8 sessions were engaged in either a workshop or assembly talk, at Ark Academy and Preston Manor, Brent River College and Chalkhill Primary School. The workshops in the schools aimed to reduce harm and increase resilience by giving pupils locally relevant information about robberies and other risks during the after-school period including the consequences by raising awareness around grooming. Pupils were also introduced to tactics to help them keep safe and on how to deal with a situation of this nature, if they became a victim, which also included information about available support, how to ask for help and if required, how to make formal report. The outcome of the workshops impact for students indicated that approximately 90% of students felt more confident when making decisions about personal safety, whilst 80% felt more confident in asking for help and almost all students found the information shared useful.

YOUNG BRENT FOUNDATION

3.107. Young Brent Foundation have facilitated the engagement of 514 children and young people, parents and carers, and community members through local outreach youth work, activities and discussions provided by TETH Youth and Adult Service and Box Up Crime.

3.108. Box Up Crime are delivering detached outreach in Kensal Rise, engaging children and young people to establish good relationships and signposting them to positive activity and mentorship services within the area such as South Kilburn Trust and The OK Club. They are also working flexibly to respond to emerging hotspots, where patterns arise to increase their presence in the local area. TETH Youth and Adult service are working with children and young people located at the Kilburn Hub, this is aimed at young women and girls exploring culture, identity, and county lines, delivering outreach sessions.

3.109. Throughout project delivery, there has been a significant increase of young boys interested in the service, TETH Youth and Adult service are working to ensure the project encompasses the needs for all. TETH Youth and Adult service are supporting several children and young people through the Duke of Edinburgh award, facilitating their preparation and engaging them in positive activity. TETH Youth and Adult service continue to deliver outreach in Kilburn from 4pm outside of school to engage with children and young people, encouraging their sign up to the service.

ST GILES TRUST

3.110. Individuals identified by providers are referred to St Giles Trust who are deliver mentoring through the Choices Education, Training, and Employment (ETE) project to reengage children and young people into relevant opportunities. St Giles Trust have supported 11 young people and adults through education, training and employment opportunities. These opportunities have connected individuals with training and employment opportunities in the construction field, improving their employability skills through completing CSCS card training. Individuals have also been supported with accessing appropriate benefits entitlement, access to IT equipment, and linked with external support agencies to address their needs and further prepare them ahead of employment opportunities, with structured and recognised support in place. This has ensured individuals engaging with the case worker receive the necessary support to further increase their employability.

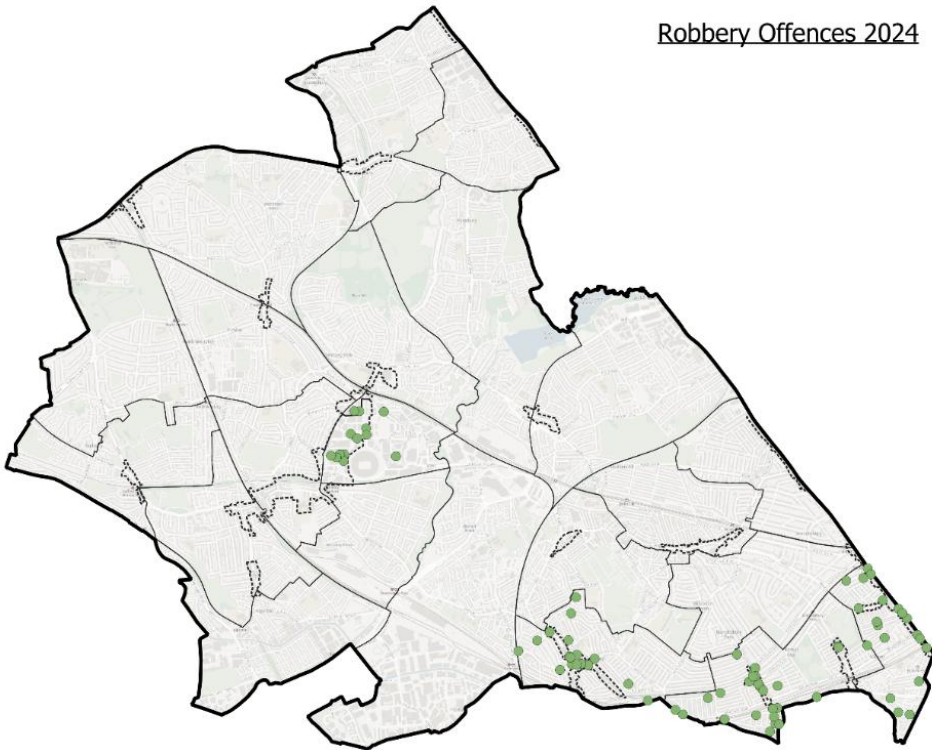
IMPACT OF THE ROBBERY REDUCTION PROJECT

3.111. Overall rates of robbery offences increased across the borough by 9.3% in 2025, however there was no increase in the areas that were the focus of the Robbery Reduction Project. In both 2024 and 2025, there were 82 robbery offences committed in the areas of Wembley Park, Kilburn, Harlesden & Kensal Green, Kensal Rise, and Queens Park, committed between the hours of 3pm-6pm. The hotspots within these areas remain the same (mostly clustered within town centres), though it is positive that the numbers of recorded offences have not risen since the Robbery Reduction Project began, despite an overall increase in the borough.

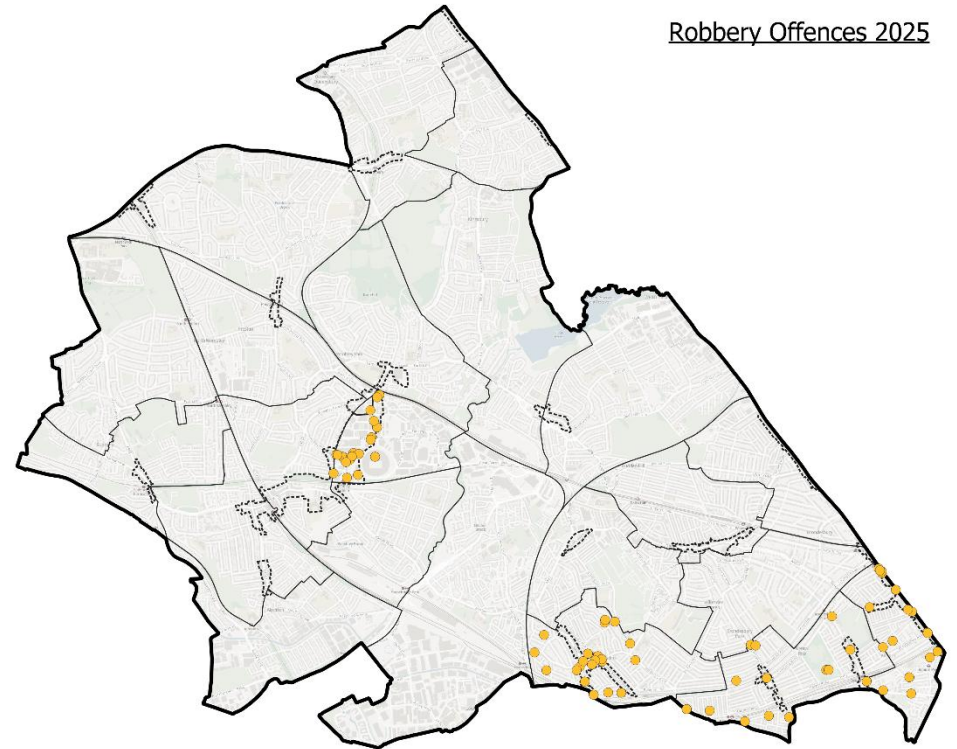
3.112. The project will end in June 2026, and the Violence Reduction Unit will advise on future projects to address significant crime concerns. Overall, the reflections continue to indicate an overwhelmingly positive response to a consistent increased presence of youth workers engaging with children and young people in the borough. The robbery reduction project has reinforced the importance of visible, consistent presence in high-risk areas, where rapport and trust are built over time to encourage attitudinal shifts, identify safeguarding concerns and support long-term behavioural changes. The project continues to work towards the outcomes of the VRU; reduced weapon carrying, reduced (violent) victimisation, increased resilience, increased feelings of safety, improved decision making, increased educational engagement, improved employability skills and training, and improved mental wellbeing.

Ward	2024 Total	2025 Total	% Change
Harlesden & Kensal Green	20	22	10.0%
Kilburn (QK)	20	22	10.0%
Queens Park	28	14	-50.0%
Wembley Park	14	24	71.4%
Grand Total	82	82	0.0%

Robbery Offences 2024



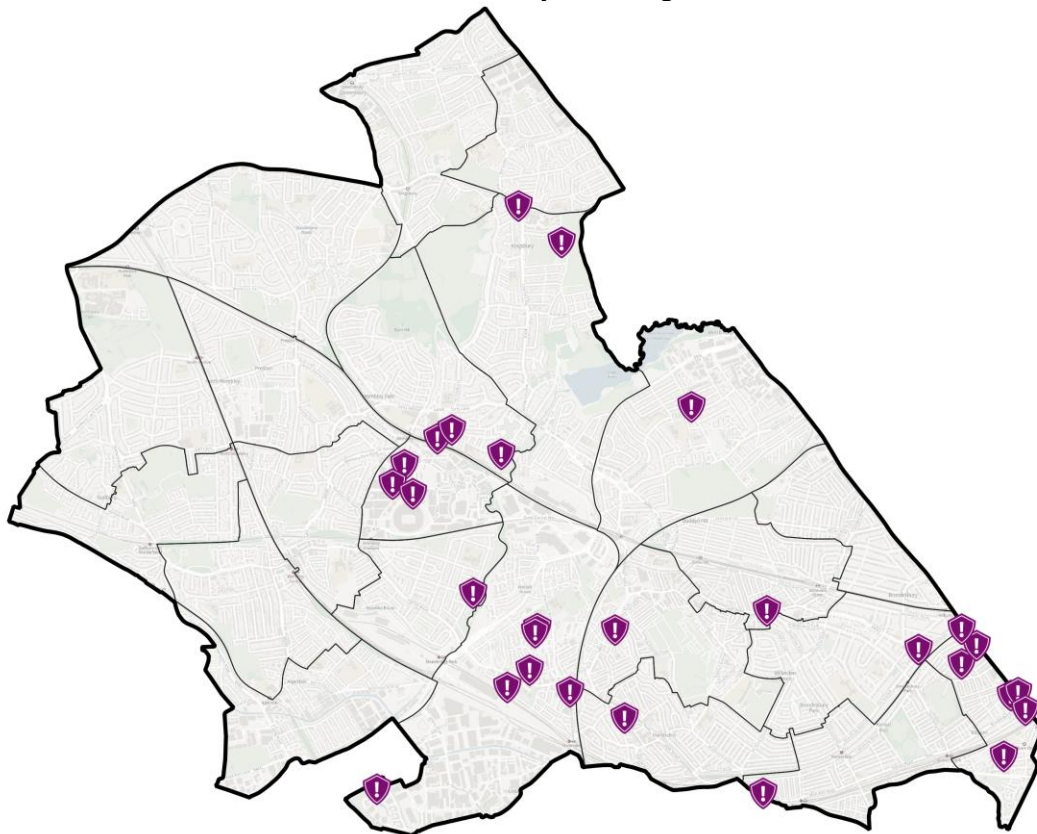
Robbery Offences 2025



Significant changes were seen in Queens Park (50% reduction in offences), and Wembley Park (71% increase in offences)

CRITICAL INCIDENT FUND

- 3.113. Since January 2025 fourteen critical incident fund bids (each to the sum of £5000, aside from one for the sum of £24,986) were approved by the Violence Reduction Unit (VRU) to the total value of £104,153. When allocating funds to providers, there have been delays following submission of the CIF bid, therefore the Community Safety team continue to discuss the option for pre-emptive funding from the VRU.
- 3.114. Initiatives were introduced following serious violence incidents in the following areas: Kingsbury, Kilburn, Chalkhill, Willesden Green, Harlesden, Monks Park, Stonebridge, Dollis Hill, and Willesden. The approved critical incident fund bids introduced initiatives to respond to escalating violent, firearm, weapon and/or gang related incidents through commissioning local providers to deliver localised interventions to support and engage with the community. Interventions included detached outreach, workshops, mentoring programs, therapeutic support, walking patrols, early intervention initiatives, community discussions, and design out crime initiatives to enhance surveillance and deter criminal activity. Through these efforts, the initiatives have helped to strengthen youth engagement, improve conflict resolution, and build community resilience, contributing to a safer and more cohesive environment.
- 3.115. 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. As we move forward, the Community Safety team remain committed to working collaboratively with residents, partners, and stakeholders to enhance community safety and support initiatives that foster a safer community and long-term resilience across the borough.



- 3.116. The above map shows locations of incidents that led to a Critical Incident Fund Application being made.
- 3.117. The VRU are due to update the critical incident fund guidance for financial year 2026/27. We have been liaising with them to understand how the new process may work and to see if there would be a possibility of a pre-emptive allocation of funds. This would allow us to respond to critical incidents in a timelier manner and would prevent delays in delivery.

SUMMER OUTREACH

- 3.118. During the summer of 2025, the Community Safety Team partnered with Connect Stars for the summer outreach project in South Kilburn. The aim of the project was to support the physical, social, mental, and emotional wellbeing of young people in the South Kilburn community. Activities involved a combination of sports, team-building exercises, arts and crafts, mentoring, and cultural activities, the project provided an inclusive, safe, and enriching environment for children and their families. The project ended with a community fun day to celebrate the achievements of the participants, whereby over 100 people attended including local councillors, the safer neighbourhood police team, families and community members, The project helped to strength community cohesion.
- 3.119. The summer project was delivered in accessible, central locations for local young people at the OK Club, South Kilburn Open Space and St Mary's Catholic Primary School. Connect Stars engaged with 49 young people in total with an average of 30 attendees per day. The young people provided positive feedback expressing gratitude, and observations included visible improvements in the children's confidence, happiness and social skills. Conversations with parents and carers shared insights into the needs and aspirations of their children, such as improving physical activity levels and building self-esteem and social confidence. A core element of the project was the tailored mentoring and wellbeing support, these interventions were curated resilience, confidence, empathy, and peer support among the participants.
- 3.120. The project's impact was overall positive and achieved the objectives of fostering physical activity, teamwork, creativity, and emotional wellbeing highlighting the tangible outcomes for the children and young people. The project made a substantial contribution to community cohesion and parental engagement.
- 3.121. The Community Safety Team remain committed to continue delivering a summer outreach project in 2026 to continue supporting children and young people, depending on available funding opportunities.

GLADSTONE PARK AND ROUNDWOOD PARK OUTREACH

- 3.122. Following a series of reported robberies in Gladstone Park and Roundwood Park over the summer period, the Community Safety team partnered with United Borders in September 2025 for three weeks, to address these concerns in consideration of the return to school period. The United Borders diversionary detached team utilised the outreach bus to engage children and young people in meaningful activity, including access to the onboard recording studio.
- 3.123. The project successfully engaged up to 50 participants with an average of 10 participants per sessions aged between 6-18 years old. Youth workers created a safe space, offering music and positive activities for constructive activity. This allowed for the team to reach a wider range of participants including young people who may not have participated in other extra-curricular activities.
- 3.124. The outcomes observed by the team included a calm, safe and incident-free environment. The regular presence of the bus increased trust and visibility. A core group of regular attendees formed and showed increased trust and participation. Attendees began to bring friends along, sharing awareness via word of mouth. This presence from the outreach bus, helped to build confidence, safety and communication connection. Residents and parents expressed relief and gratitude for their presence.

WEMBLEY PARK OUTREACH PROJECT

- 3.125. In response to reports noted regarding anti-social behaviour in Wembley Park, the Community Safety team commissioned Connect Stars for 10 days to deliver targeted outreach to engage with young people, reduce tensions and provide community reassurance.
- 3.126. This project provided detached outreach in the local housing complexes between 6pm and 9pm, whereby the mentors completed evening patrols, engaged with young people on the rooftops and in communal areas, worked closely with the security team and held a community presence.

3.127. The outreach providers developed trust with local young people through informal mentoring conversations focused on education, aspirations, and behaviour. This maintained an increased visibility across the communal spaces, park areas, building entrances, car park, and rooftop access points with the priority of de-escalation, informal discussion and safeguarding observations.

OFFENSIVE WEAPONS HOMICIDE REVIEW PILOT (APR 2023 - SEPT 2024)

BACKGROUND

- 3.128. 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.
- 3.129. 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.
- 3.130. 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).
- 3.131. 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.
- 3.132. As this is a Pilot programme it is being externally evaluated by Ecorys and as such the Home Office used this organisation to performance manage each of the pilot areas. The pilot ran from April 2023 – September 2024.

WHAT IS AN OFFENSIVE WEAPONS HOMICIDE REVIEW (OWHR)?

- 3.133. 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 take a decision as to whether the case meets the criteria for an OWHR.
- 3.134. 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 lens.
- 3.135. 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 the terms of reference and scope for the review.

- 3.136. 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.
- 3.137. 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.
- 3.138. The quality assurance process should take place locally with oversight from the Community Safety Partnership. In Brent, the OWHR Strategic Group led this phase of the review. A first draft is reviewed by practitioners and the OWHR Strategic Group. 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.
- 3.139. The recommendations from each review form an action plan which the Safer Brent Partnership actions and monitors.

OFFENSIVE WEAPONS HOMICIDE REVIEWS IN BRENT

- 3.140. 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. During this time, the London Borough of Brent saw four offensive weapon homicides. One of the homicides was not agreed to be taken forward for a review due to the limited information available on the individuals involved.
- 3.141. The three reviews which were taken forward (NW0002BR, NW0003BR and NW0004BR) were completed in January and April 2025. The reports were published to the Gov.uk website. Using the recommendations an action plan was completed and approved at the Safer Brent Partnership meeting in July 2025. To deliver the action plan the OWHR Strategic Group has been expanded to include all relevant partners with actions including Housing Needs, Youth Justice, Looked After Children & Permanency, Probation, Metropolitan Police, Integrated Care Board, Adult Social Care, Northwick Park Hospital Safeguarding, Brent CYP Safeguarding and Community Protection. This group has an approved terms of reference, meetings started in October 2025, and it meets every two months with the final completion date in July 2026.
- 3.142. The recommendations also include learning for national institutions such as the Home Office. Relevant departments in the Home Office such as the Ministry of Justice and the Asylum Policy Unit have been contacted by letter setting out actions and next steps. These departments will feed into the meetings every two months but are not required to attend the meetings. The national Oversight Board will require an update on the implementation of the action plan and a report for the national pilot will be published with summarised progress.

RECOMMENDATIONS OVERVIEW

THEME	RECOMMENDATION
CULTURAL COMPETENCY AND TRAUMA-INFORMED PRACTICE	<p>Practitioners and partner agencies within the Safer Brent Partnership should demonstrate the ability to apply trauma informed, culturally sensitive, and inclusive practices in both assessment and intervention. This includes recognising and addressing the impact of discrimination, promoting awareness of specialist services such as CATCH Communities Against Hate, and ensuring culturally appropriate advocacy and support for unaccompanied asylum-seeking children.</p> <p>Additionally, practitioners should evaluate and make effective use of intervention resources for anger management, and evidence how trauma informed engagement influences service delivery and outcomes.</p>
ASSESSMENT OF NEED AND RISK	<p>Agencies should review cases that do not meet the high-risk threshold but still require ongoing risk assessment and support. This should include a holistic review of historical and current referrals, interventions undertaken, and present levels of risk and need. A clear assessment of both historical and current risks is particularly important.</p> <p>Agencies should also seek assurance through existing case review functions that interventions are effective and based on identified need and risk, including changes in behaviour, such as alcohol or substance misuse, which may act as red flag indicators of vulnerability.</p>
INFORMATION SHARING	<p>Statutory enforcement services should review current information sharing protocols to ensure that critical information is shared promptly with the most appropriate contacts, and to identify any barriers to effective sharing. This should include provisions for individuals who have been arrested for weapons offences and are subject to statutory supervision.</p> <p>National consideration should be given to implementing an automatic PNC notification for the police area in which an offender is arrested or convicted of a weapon related offence.</p> <p>Both nationally and locally, statutory services should demonstrate effective information-sharing arrangements for unaccompanied asylum-seeking children and how these support appropriate decision making.</p> <p>Locally, the Safer Brent Partnership, particularly in relation to new residents placed in the borough by neighbouring or other local authorities, should advocate for improved information sharing on high risk crime areas and locations with concentrated drug and alcohol use. This will help ensure that suitable accommodation is offered for new placements where the individual(s) has an existing risk profile.</p>

THEME	RECOMMENDATION
AUDIT AND REVIEW	<p>The Safer Brent Partnership and its partners should ensure that the role of 'dual-diagnosis' services is clearly communicated across Brent and Ealing, and that practitioners understand referral pathways. This should include information on the single point of access available to practitioners supporting vulnerable people experiencing mental health crises, drug and alcohol misuse, or those requiring secondary mental health services. Focus should be given to the delivery of ADHD services, including waiting times and referral processes.</p> <p>Prison and local Probation services should review the support and accommodation available for individuals leaving custody who have no fixed abode, especially those not released on licence. It is essential that appropriate support is in place and that assessments of risk and need are completed.</p> <p>Outcomes of internal learning reviews conducted by statutory enforcement services should be shared with partners, demonstrating that adequate control measures are in place for sentence planning and bail/remand decisions. Additionally, force monitoring processes and case management systems should be reviewed to ensure safeguards are in place to prevent errors or avoidable delays. Existing systems for quality assurance, scrutiny, and audit are key to achieving this.</p> <p>Brent Children & Young People Services should review feedback from children and young people to assess the effectiveness of transition arrangements for unaccompanied asylum-seeking children.</p>
DATA-DRIVEN STRATEGY AND OUTCOME MONITORING	<p>The Safer Brent Partnership should draw on existing data from A&E departments, Community MARAC, and BJAG to improve its understanding of the impact of partnership activities across the borough. The Cardiff Model, a public health-based approach, provides a relevant example for the partnership to work towards.</p>
COMMUNICATIONS	<p>All partners should improve access to support information for new residents in the borough, particularly those with known vulnerabilities or those placed by other local authorities.</p> <p>The Community Safety Team and Community Protection Team should work closely with local businesses and community forums to build confidence in improvements across the borough.</p> <p>The Safer Brent Partnership should ensure that its response to serious or critical incidents includes an offer of health and support services, and proactive engagement with communities, asking "How are you?" as well as "What happened here?"</p>
POLICY CHANGE	<p>Nationally, consideration should be given to the role of offensive-weapon NFAs (no further action) in the antecedence of homicides involving offensive weapons. In this light, sentencing guidelines should also be reviewed to reflect circumstances where there is a risk that cases may be NFA'd. There should also be consideration of expanding MAPPA arrangements to include individuals convicted of weapon related offences who would not otherwise meet existing criteria.</p>
PROFESSIONAL CURIOSITY	<p>The Safer Brent Partnership and its partners should demonstrate the use of professional curiosity in the delivery of policies and procedures, providing evidence such as case studies, KPIs, or training. Partners are encouraged to delve deeper, ask more questions, and challenge each other to ensure holistic support for service users.</p>

4. PRIORITY 2: CHALLENGING DOMESTIC ABUSE, SEXUAL ABUSE AND PREVENTING VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN

SEXUAL OFFENCES - FEMALE VICTIMS

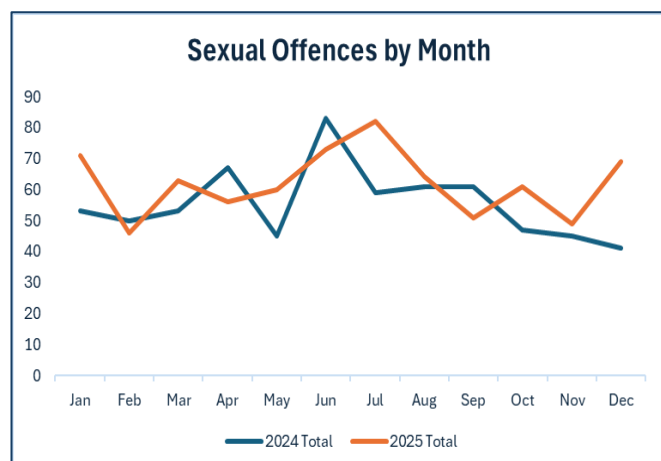
Borough	2024 Total	per 1000	2025 Total	per 1000	% Change
Westminster	1115	5.3	1173	5.6	5.2%
Camden	665	3.1	751	3.5	12.9%
Kensington and Chelsea	440	3.0	457	3.2	3.9%
Southwark	850	2.7	968	3.1	13.9%
Haringey	701	2.7	783	3.0	11.7%
Tower Hamlets	790	2.4	970	2.9	22.8%
Lewisham	815	2.7	876	2.9	7.5%
Hackney	702	2.6	759	2.8	8.1%
Islington	565	2.5	612	2.7	8.3%
Lambeth	911	2.9	844	2.7	-7.4%
Hammersmith and Fulham	461	2.4	500	2.6	8.5%
Barking and Dagenham	536	2.3	600	2.6	11.9%
Newham	821	2.2	956	2.6	16.4%
Greenwich	672	2.2	758	2.5	12.8%
Croydon	987	2.4	1032	2.5	4.6%
Hillingdon	635	1.9	734	2.2	15.6%
Enfield	633	1.9	709	2.2	12.0%
Wandsworth	585	1.7	721	2.1	23.2%
Brent	670	1.9	750	2.1	11.9%
Hounslow	590	2.0	633	2.1	7.3%
Ealing	738	1.9	792	2.1	7.3%
Kingston upon Thames	276	1.6	343	2.0	24.3%
Redbridge	581	1.8	616	1.9	6.0%
Waltham Forest	488	1.7	528	1.9	8.2%
Merton	353	1.6	410	1.9	16.1%
Bexley	420	1.6	474	1.8	12.9%
Bromley	513	1.5	613	1.8	19.5%
Havering	483	1.7	464	1.7	-3.9%
Sutton	315	1.5	346	1.6	9.8%
Barnet	606	1.5	642	1.6	5.9%
Harrow	317	1.2	387	1.4	22.1%
Richmond upon Thames	259	1.3	250	1.3	-3.5%
London	19493	2.1	21451	2.4	10.0%

4.1. Brent saw an increase of 11.9% in Sexual Offences involving female victims in 2025. With a rate of 2.1 offences per 1000 population, Brent ranked 19th among all London Boroughs. The increase in recorded Sexual offences may, in part, reflect improved reporting and greater victim confidence in coming forward. However, it is not possible to determine with certainty the extent to which this rise represents increased reporting activity versus a genuine increase in the underlying number of incidents.

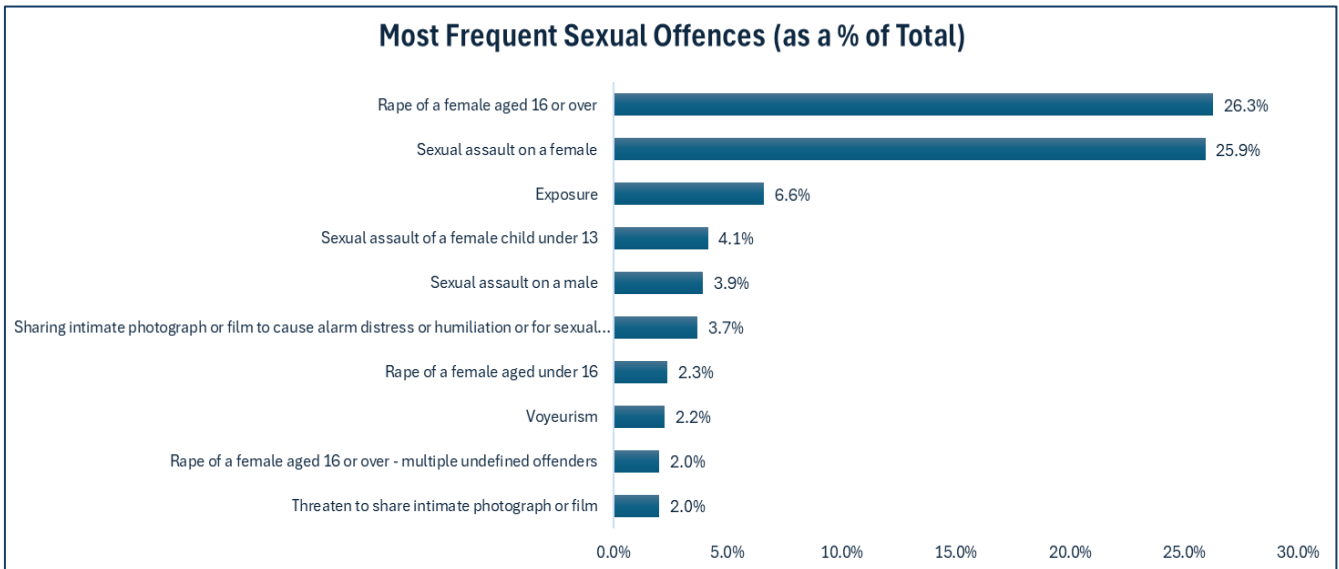
4.2. The most significant increase was seen in Rape offences recorded in the year (23.1%)

	2024 Total	2025 Total	% Change
Other Sexual Offences	418	441	5.5%
Rape	247	304	23.1%
Total	665	745	11.9%

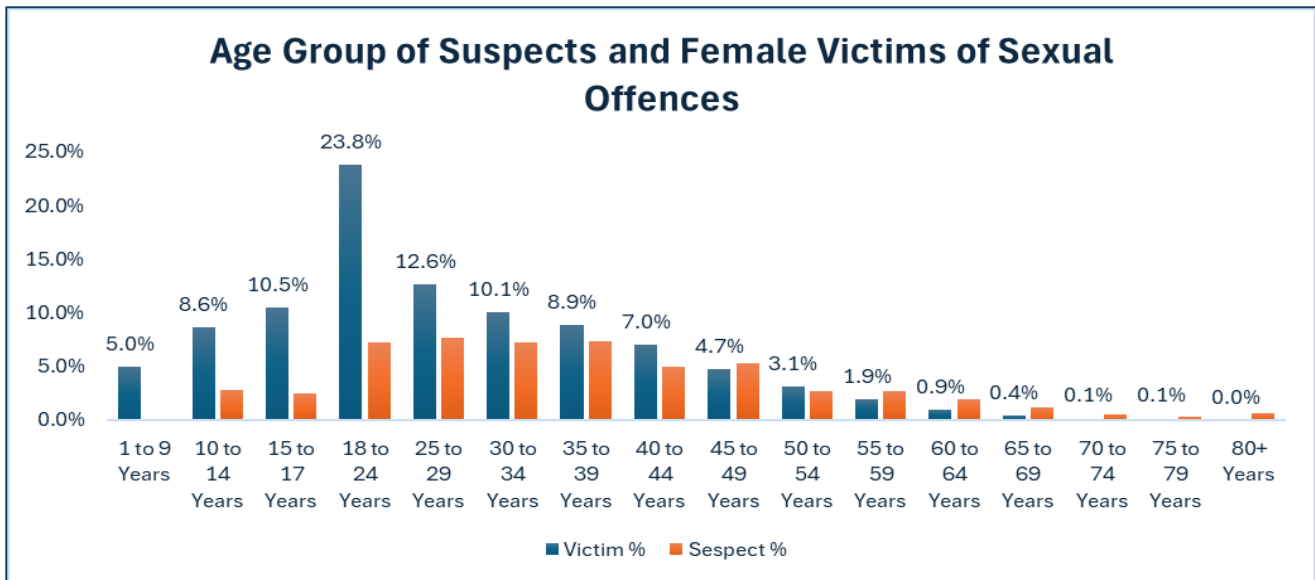
Month	2024 Total	2025 Total
January	53	71
February	50	46
March	53	63
April	67	56
May	45	60
June	83	73
July	59	82
August	61	64
September	61	51
October	47	61
November	45	49
December	41	69
Total	665	745



4.3. Sexual offences involving female victims saw similar seasonality in 2025 as 2024, with offences increasing from the start of the year and peaking in summer months (June 2024, and July 2025)



4.4. Just over a quarter of all Sexual Offences recorded involving a female victim in 2025 were Rape of a Female Aged 16 or Over, with Sexual Assault making up another 25%



Ward	Percentage
Dollis Hill	7.7%
Stonebridge	7.7%
Kilburn (QK)	7.1%
Wembley Park	7.1%
Harlesden & Kensal Green	6.8%
Willesden Green	6.6%
Roundwood	6.4%
Northwick Park	5.8%
Wembley Hill	5.4%
Kingsbury	5.0%
Wembley Central	4.0%
Queens Park	3.9%
Preston	3.6%
Alperton	3.4%
Brondesbury Park	3.2%
Cricklewood & Mapesbury	3.1%
Welsh Harp	3.0%
Barnhill	2.7%
Queensbury	2.7%
Sudbury	1.9%
Kenton	1.7%
Tokyngham	1.1%
Not Recorded	0.3%
Total	100.0%

Ward breakdown of Sexual Offences involving female victims shows that Dollis Hill, Stonebridge, Kilburn and Wembley Park saw the highest frequency – all around 7% of total Sexual Offences.

- 4.5. The Community Safety Team remains 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 domestic abuse, stalking, honour-based abuse (HBA), forced marriage (FM) and prostitution to highlight a few key themes. These are national themes and continue to be relevant in Brent also. Diverse cultural and socioeconomic factors necessitate a tailored approach to each of these issues.
- 4.6. In 2025, Brent continues to prioritise preventative and supportive measures for victim survivors of domestic abuse, aligning with the national Violence Against Women and Girls (VAWG) Strategy published in December 2025 and with London's Police and Crime Plan (PCP) 2025-2029, emphasising protection, support, and justice for victim survivors. Brent plans to launch its own VAWG Strategy in March 2026 to commemorate International Women's Day. In line with the Mayor of London's Violence Against Women and Girls Strategy and the UK Government's national VAWG strategy, Brent's own VAWG Strategy will emphasise that prevention, early intervention and coordinated partnership working are essential to tackle the root causes of gender-based abuse, to hold perpetrators to account, and to support survivors to rebuild their lives. The Safer Brent Partnership collaborates closely with police and healthcare providers to improve early intervention and reporting pathways for victims of gender-based abuse.
- 4.7. Beyond gender-based violence, the Safer Brent Partnership is committed to addressing domestic abuse in older people. According to Brent data, between 2014 and 2024 the number of residents who are over 65 years old rose by around 23%. Older people can face distinct and often hidden challenges when experiencing domestic abuse. These challenges can make abuse harder to recognise and report. Often underreported due to isolation or dependency on perpetrators, the abuse of older people requires targeted outreach and support, with a focus on safe reporting and accessible resources that protect the dignity and wellbeing of older adults.
- 4.8. According to the ONS 2019, in England and Wales, around 14% of disabled adults experienced domestic abuse in a given year versus about 5% of non-disabled adults — meaning disabled adults are nearly three times as likely to be abused. At Brent, we work to ensure that individuals with disabilities and long-term health conditions have access to specialised support services. 1,171 Brent residents self-reported their day-to-day activities as "limited a little" because of long-term health problems or disabilities in the 2021 Census. Through working in partnership with organisations which provide specialist disability advocacy and support, the Safer Brent Partnership is committed to removing barriers to reporting abuse, ensuring that services are inclusive and promote safety.
- 4.9. Additionally, the partnership is dedicated to addressing domestic abuse and violence within the LGBT+ community who represent 3.2% of the Brent population (ONS 2021). Through promoting the specialist LGBT+ support service Galop and commissioning Advance to work with all genders of people living in Brent, we aim to ensure that individuals from the LGBT+ community who experience abuse can access dedicated services who have expertise in understanding the barriers and compounding factors present for the LGBT+ community.
- 4.10. Across the reporting period our commissioned VAWG providers highlighted the underrepresentation of older people, the LGBT+ community and disabled groups within their case allocations, emphasising the need for tailored support and outreach. We responded to this by working with specialised services such as Hourglass and Galop who support these groups. Hourglass is the UK's only charity focused on the abuse and neglect of older people and provide a 24-hour helpline as well as advocacy and bespoke support, while Galop is a leading LGBT+ anti-abuse charity, offering help to LGBT+ individuals facing domestic abuse, hate crime and sexual violence. Both organisations provided training to professionals during 16 Days of Activism, helping to raise awareness and extend their reach within our community.
- 4.11. Notably, within the data provided by our commissioned services, some service users choose not to disclose information about their protected characteristics, which may contribute to the apparent underrepresentation within our commissioned domestic abuse services.

- 4.12. The Safer Brent Partnership is committed to serving and supporting all communities within the borough, ensuring that local services are accessible, culturally sensitive, and responsive to the needs of our diverse population.
- 4.13. The Local Authority collaborates with community leaders, faith organisations and culturally sensitive service providers to deliver tailored support and enhance trust within communities. For example, the Council supported PLIAS Resettlement to host their second annual DARDR/DVA and Criminal Justice Summit at the Brent Civic Centre in November 2025. The organisation delivers support to address violence and harmful practices affecting Black, Asian, and minority ethnic women and girls in North and West London.
- 4.14. Our partnership approach focuses on both preventing harm and responding effectively when abuse occurs. We support victim-survivors and work proactively with communities and policing partners to deter offending through education and outreach. As needs evolve, the Safer Brent Partnership will continue to adapt its approach to keep Brent safe for everyone.

DOMESTIC ABUSE – FEMALE VICTIMS

Borough	2024 Total	Per 1000	2025 Total	Per 1000	% Change
Barking and Dagenham	2336	10.0	2437	10.5	4.3%
Lewisham	2642	8.8	2800	9.3	6.0%
Tower Hamlets	2625	7.9	2951	8.9	12.4%
Greenwich	2462	8.2	2659	8.9	8.0%
Croydon	3482	8.5	3494	8.5	0.3%
Haringey	1981	7.5	2235	8.5	12.8%
Islington	1652	7.4	1881	8.4	13.9%
Hounslow	2290	7.6	2476	8.3	8.1%
Enfield	2511	7.7	2582	7.9	2.8%
Newham	2666	7.1	2933	7.8	10.0%
Hackney	1885	7.1	1997	7.5	5.9%
Westminster	1367	6.5	1562	7.4	14.3%
Southwark	1956	6.2	2337	7.4	19.5%
Havering	1888	6.8	2001	7.2	6.0%
Sutton	1344	6.3	1541	7.2	14.7%
Hammersmith and Fulham	1199	6.4	1346	7.1	12.3%
Redbridge	2200	6.8	2290	7.1	4.1%
Hillingdon	2092	6.4	2313	7.0	10.6%
Ealing	2415	6.3	2678	6.9	10.9%
Camden	1259	5.8	1499	6.9	19.1%
Bexley	1614	6.3	1740	6.8	7.8%
Kensington and Chelsea	905	6.3	980	6.8	8.3%
Brent	2279	6.5	2376	6.7	4.3%
Lambeth	1945	6.1	2129	6.7	9.5%
Waltham Forest	1640	5.9	1809	6.5	10.3%
Bromley	1923	5.7	2012	6.0	4.6%
Merton	1119	5.1	1239	5.7	10.7%
Wandsworth	1660	4.9	1852	5.5	11.6%
Harrow	1263	4.7	1411	5.2	11.7%
Barnet	1884	4.7	2002	4.9	6.3%
Kingston upon Thames	683	4.0	831	4.8	21.7%
Richmond upon Thames	733	3.7	796	4.0	8.6%
London	59900	6.6	65189	7.2	8.8%

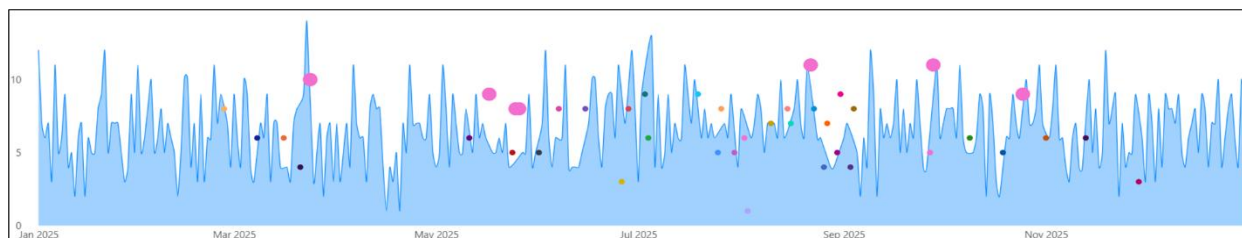
- 4.15. Domestic Abuse offences have increased in every borough, with an overall increase in London of 8.8%. Brent saw a smaller increase of 4.3%. With 6.7 offences per 1000 population, Brent was 23rd amongst London boroughs.
- 4.16. As with Sexual Offences, some increase in Domestic Abuse incidents may be explained by better reporting rates as victims feel more comfortable and confident in coming forward, however a genuine increase in incidents should also be considered.

Ward	Percentage
Stonebridge	8.9%
Roundwood	7.6%
Harlesden & Kensal Green	7.5%
Dollis Hill	7.3%
Willesden Green	6.5%
Kilburn (QK)	6.1%
Welsh Harp	5.6%
Wembley Central	4.5%
Wembley Park	4.4%
Alperton	4.0%
Queens Park	3.8%
Cricklewood & Mapesbury	3.8%
Wembley Hill	3.7%
Kenton	3.5%
Queensbury	3.2%
Northwick Park	3.2%
Preston	3.2%
Brondesbury Park	3.0%
Barnhill	2.9%
Sudbury	2.8%
Tokyngton	2.4%
Kingsbury	2.2%
Grand Total	100.0%

The ward that saw the highest incidents of Domestic Abuse was Stonebridge, followed by Roundwood, Harlesden & Kensal Green, and Dollis Hill.

4.17. There is evidence that Domestic Abuse increases during significant sporting events, particularly football matches. As Wembley hosts some of the biggest games in the country, the impact of this increase can be potentially significant.

4.18. The below chart shows daily DA figures across the year, with small multicoloured dots representing event days at Wembley, at the level of DA offences on that day. The larger pink dots highlight the event days that saw the highest number of DA offences. The event days that saw the most significant increases were in August and September, though both of these were music concerts rather than football matches.



4.19. Recent data published by Women’s Aid suggests that Domestic Abuse incidents can increase by up to 38% during match days (especially international games), however such a significant increase has not been seen in Brent. One explanation for this could be that Wembley Stadium attracts fans from all over the country (and abroad), so incidents linked to the outcome of a specific match may not occur within Brent itself, but the home location of the perpetrator. For this reason, it is difficult to isolate specific rises within the borough.

AWARENESS RAISING

4.20. On 4 March 2025, the Young Brent Foundation hosted its annual “She Is Summit” to mark International Women’s Day, bringing together 24 young women and 24 experienced female leaders in an intimate, participatory format including Brent’s VAWG Lead. The summit provided a platform for mentorship, networking, and dialogue, focusing on empowerment, resilience, career pathways, and gender equality. As part of Brent’s broader commitment to community safety and inclusion, the event supports young women to develop skills, build confidence, and access opportunities, while fostering local leadership and collaboration across sectors.

- 4.21. During the Spring, the Community Safety team partnered with PLIAS Resettlement to deliver a successful domestic abuse training session through an African-Caribbean lens, attended by 115 participants, predominantly from Children’s Social Care. The session enhanced understanding of culturally specific factors in domestic abuse and strengthened the capacity of local professionals to respond effectively.
- 4.22. Our commissioned domestic abuse support service, Advance (domestic abuse charity), continues to deliver specialist training for professionals across Brent on domestic abuse awareness. Alongside this, the MARAC Coordination Team provides monthly training for practitioners to help them understand the MARAC process from referral through to case discussion and follow-up actions. Combined, these sessions have reached 120 multi-agency professionals this year.
- 4.23. These sessions are delivered through the Brent Safeguarding Partnership annual multi-agency learning and development programme. This has helped extend the reach of the training to professionals across a range of sectors, including Brent Council, education providers (primary, secondary, special schools and further education), health service providers (community, mental health and hospital services), and VCSE organisations.
- 4.24. The MARAC Coordination Team also delivered targeted training for NHS staff in February 2025. The session focused on raising awareness of domestic abuse concerns, appropriate signposting pathways, the role of key agencies and the criteria for MARAC referrals which had a positive impact on the number of referrals from the hospitals in Brent, with hospitals becoming one of the top referring agencies into MARAC in 2025. This training forms part of Brent’s wider efforts to improve multi-agency responses and ensure that referrals are both appropriate and informed.
- 4.25. Advance provided training to the ‘Brent Homelessness Community of Practice Safeguarding Team’ at Crisis, using a range of activities, including safety planning, case management guidance, and domestic abuse awareness training. This collaborative work aims to build capacity within frontline services to better identify and respond to survivors of homelessness, particularly in the context of domestic abuse.
- 4.26. During the Adult Social Care training “Summer Fest”, the VAWG Lead provided tailored domestic abuse training to the Adult Social Care Teams, strengthening understanding and challenging enduring myths about domestic abuse. 98 Adult Social Workers attended the session.
- 4.27. The VAWG Lead and Domestic Abuse Officer were invited to deliver a domestic abuse overview to Children and Young People’s Team Managers, creating further opportunities for training across all CYP teams and Early Help colleagues in 2026.
- 4.28. The Community Safety team has delivered bespoke sessions for a range of external partners to raise awareness of our Violence Against Women and Girls (VAWG) services and referral pathways. This included presentations at the Brent Carers Centre at Willesden Medical Centre and a “Meet Your VAWG Lead” event, providing opportunities for VAWG providers to network, share best practice, and strengthen frontline operations. Several agencies who attended the “Meet Your VAWG Lead” commented on the importance of having opportunities to meet with VAWG providers to strengthen partnerships.

DA VAWG CAMPAIGNS IN THE CALENDAR YEAR

- 4.29. The Community Safety Team has worked closely with Brent Council’s Communications Team to deliver a series of promotional campaigns throughout the year, raising awareness of domestic abuse and violence against women and girls (VAWG) initiatives both internally and externally during key periods and year-round. This included:
- The United Nations 16 Days of Activism Against Gender Based Violence from 25th November to 10th December (to raise awareness of gender-based violence) included an in-person training session about honour-based abuse and forced marriage. The event included an opportunity to reflect on the impact of male violence against women.
 - The Council supported PLIAS Resettlement to deliver its second annual DARDR/DVA and Criminal Justice Summit at Brent Civic Centre in November 2025, convening local, national

and international VAWG experts to explore challenges at the intersection of mental health, domestic abuse, violence and the criminal justice system.

- On 2nd December, we hosted a community event at St Raphael's Family Wellbeing Centre focused on women and girls' safety, taking the conversation directly into the community. The event brought together community leaders, local residents, the police and gender-based violence experts to explore safety concerns through a panel discussion, Q&A and networking opportunities.
- A series of online training sessions for professionals covered key VAWG topics, including sexual exploitation, safe practice when working with perpetrators of domestic abuse, the impact of domestic abuse on children, domestic abuse and older people, and the importance of language in VAWG. Delivered over a fortnight, these one-off sessions reached more than 380 professionals including Police, Early Help, Children Social Care (CSC), Adult Social Care (ASC), Housing and Healthcare professionals.

SUPPORTING VICTIMS OF DA AND VAWG

- 4.30. Brent Council commission ADVANCE, a Domestic Abuse (DA) charity providing a range of support services to improve the life of women and children affected by Domestic Abuse and other forms of Violence Against Women and Girls (VAWG). Although domestic abuse victims are predominantly female and the crime is gendered in its nature, DA can affect anyone. Hence male victims of abuse are also offered support as well as couples in same sex relationships.
- 4.31. Brent Housing Management's Domestic Abuse Housing Service received 476 referrals between 1st January and 31st December 2025. In terms of approaches, families made up 279 of these referrals while single approaches accounted for 197 referrals.
- 4.32. In the coming year Brent Council will refresh its DA Champions network through an updated recruitment drive. The programme will be reviewed and strengthened to ensure DA champions are well equipped, feel confident and are able to provide appropriate support to colleagues affected by DA. The DA Champions will act as a first point of contact for colleagues affected by DA, providing them with guidance to ensure colleagues find the right resources and support. The DA champions programme will also contribute to Brent's coordinated response approach to tackling VAWG.
- 4.33. The SASA Collaboration project, led by Women's Resource Centre is a two-year project (July 2024-26) funded by Lloyds Bank Foundation and designed to improve access to safe and suitable accommodation for women and children affected by male violence in London. Brent Council is one of the five London boroughs within this partnership, aiming at building on learning and good practice to reduce barriers faced by survivors and their children in accessing safe and suitable accommodation. This coordinated, partnership-led approach is an important way to address housing and homelessness in Brent in relation to VAWG. Brent will continue to be part of the partnership, attend quarterly meetings and support with the development of the learning document that will be disseminated more widely across local, regional and national government to evidence the impact of successful collaboration and encourage systemic change.

PUBLIC HEALTH FUNDING FOR DOMESTIC ABUSE SUPPORT FOR CHILDREN

- 4.34. Public health funding has been made available to develop and commission two specialist Children and Young People's (CYP) Workers to work directly with children and young people aged 5–18, who have experienced domestic abuse both prior to and following the escalation of concerns to statutory intervention. The CYP Workers work in close partnership with Early Help Practitioners, Brent Children and Young People's Services, and Brent's Family Front Door/MASH (Multi-Agency Safeguarding Hub) to identify, assess, respond and intervene at an early stage to children and young people who may be experiencing domestic abuse.
- 4.35. This includes a particular focus on situations where children and young people have been impacted in their own homes, as well as supporting young people who may be experiencing domestic abuse within their own interpersonal relationships. Support is delivered through a combination of one-to-one interventions and structured group work, tailored to meet the needs of children and young people.

4.36. The CYP Workers works closely with partner agencies through co-location, case consultation, direct one-to-one and group work with survivors and young people, and advocacy on survivors' behalf.

4.37. Advance service has indirectly supported 617 children and young people between January and December 2025.

0-5 years	207
6-11 years	211
12-16 years	146
17-18 years	32
age not known	21
Total children	617

4.38. Since the service launched in Autumn 2025 there have been 21 referrals into CYP Early Help. There have also been 18 victim/survivors living with children supported in CYP Early Help (with 39 children). As this service is in the early stages of implementation a more detailed evaluation on impact will be reported in the next annual report.

RISKY BEHAVIOURS

4.39. The Violence Reduction Unit (VRU) has continued to fund the responding to exploitation and risky behaviour programme in Brent. This programme supports young people who are exposed to behaviours and contexts that increase the risk of harm. It recognises that vulnerability is shaped by intersecting factors such as gender, identity, ethnicity, disability, socio-economic inequality and experiences of trauma. The funding aims to address issues such as gang involvement, experiences of abuse, exposure to exploitative and coercive relationships. It prioritises early, trauma-informed, youth centred interventions that strengthen protective factors, reduce risk, enable access to safe alternatives and promote healthy relationships, gender equality and respect amongst children and young people.

4.40. The Community Safety Team commissioned Beyond Equality, Equi-vision and the Young Brent Foundation (YBF) to deliver this programme. Between January and March 2025, Beyond Equality delivered a series of training sessions across four schools, reaching 500 male students in Brent. The sessions explored key themes including masculinity and gender norms and were delivered in an engaging and thought-provoking manner. Young people were encouraged to reflect critically on stereotypes, examine their own beliefs and develop a more positive and inclusive understanding of gender. By challenging social beliefs rooted in gender inequality, the programme contributed to early prevention efforts. Continued and expanded delivery will strengthen its effectiveness in shaping positive attitudes and behaviours among young people, supporting long term prevention of VAWG.

4.41. The Community Safety Team commissioned Equi-vision who liaised with the Brent Multi Faith Forum and facilitated a Free Cultural Workshop on Respect and Consent to 45 attendees. Feedback suggested that there is an interest for this kind of workshops that encourage male participation and open safe spaces to discuss these topics.

4.42. The Young Brent Foundation in partnership with Jason Roberts Foundations worked with 37 girls age 10-25 from a wide range of ethnicities and backgrounds in Brent. This programme delivered an impactful and meaningful intervention for vulnerable young girls. The programme combined inspirational storytelling and physical activities which nurtured a safe environment where participants felt heard, valued, and empowered to envision a future beyond their current challenges.

4.43. Through commissioning all these services, a more coordinated community response to tackle and prevent violence is strengthened. The different programmes commissioned supported a coordinated delivery with schools, youth and community partners to integrate VAWG prevention into learning environments, contributing to early, preventative work that shapes positive attitudes and behaviours from childhood. Delivering targeted workshops and community events that

challenge harmful stereotypes and increase understanding of the impact of misogyny and violence can foster safer and more supportive environments.

- 4.44. Monitoring and evaluation of the training sessions delivered across four schools to male students demonstrates both high levels of engagement and meaningful outcomes. 84% of participants rated the workshops positively (4 out of 5), while 78% reported increased understanding of the harmful effects of gender stereotypes on men and boys. Furthermore, 48% indicated an intention to challenge gender stereotypes in their own lives, suggesting early evidence of attitudinal change and potential for longer-term behavioural impact.
- 4.45. Based on Beyond Equality's programme experience, delivery indicates a cumulative impact, with increases in both understanding and intention to act observed across the three-module model. This is reinforced by an independent evaluation of their work which identified a pattern of 'delayed processing' among participants, suggesting that workshops impact continues to develop beyond delivery, as boys reflect on and internalise key messages.

DIVERTING AND ENGAGING DOMESTIC ABUSE PERPETRATORS TO REDUCE RISK AND SUPPORT CHANGE

- 4.46. RISE Mutual continues to deliver Brent's local Perpetrator Intervention Programme, with integrated victim support. The programme uses group and one-to-one interventions to increase motivation for change, reduce repeat abuse and promote healthier relationships. Since adopting this high-harm, high-volume model in 2017, Brent has supported more perpetrators to understand the impact of their behaviour, helping to reduce risk to victim-survivors and their families.
- 4.47. During the reporting period from January to December 2025, Rise reported 41 referrals into the core funded programme in line with contractual targets, with service users attending a total of 213 sessions. Of the 41 referrals, 24 men were aged 30 to 64 years old. Referrals represented a range of ethnic backgrounds, including individuals identifying as White British, Black British and other ethnic groups, reflecting the diversity of the communities living in Brent.
- 4.48. Across the lifetime of the contract, the service achieved an engagement rate of 55%. This is particularly notable within the context of domestic abuse interventions, where perpetrators commonly deny, minimise, or externalise responsibility for their behaviour, presenting additional barriers to engagement.
- 4.49. RISE use the Star Evaluation tool which records scores across six categories: accountability, thinking and attitudes, safe reactions, communication, parenting and wellbeing and is based on facilitator observations of service user recall and engagement, the service user's account, and feedback from others involved in the case such as social workers. Data pulled for all four quarters shows that 100% of service users made progress in at least one area, with over 90% of users making progress in at least two areas.
- 4.50. We ask all service users and victims/survivors to complete an anonymous survey at case closure. One service user who completed the PMFC programme said the following:
- "I feel the program has been of great benefit both to myself and most importantly for my child. I feel I have been equipped with important skills which promote the mitigation of conflict and the promotion of more positive thinking in the face of stress. My practitioner has helped me immensely with her kind yet frank delivery of the material and I am thankful for having had the opportunity to participate and learn from the information on the course."*
- 4.51. RISE Mutual's portfolio of services based on local commissioning and RISE's broader service offer includes:
- Training and consultancy for professionals supporting victims and perpetrators, helping enhance skills and awareness of harmful behaviour and effective responses
 - RISE offers the CIFA programme, a culturally tailored intervention designed to support marginalised and minoritised families affected by domestic abuse. This aims to address barriers to change by incorporating cultural context into behavioural work. The Home Office awarded funding for the CIFA programme for 2025/26, with additional funding allocated by

MOPAC for 2026/27. RISE reported 28 referrals were received into the CIFA programme, with services users attending a total of 51 sessions.

- In partnership with neighbouring local authorities, RISE delivers the Drive programme, a high-harm domestic abuse intervention involving intensive case management to reduce abuse and increase the safety of victims and survivors
- Ex-partners of perpetrators engaged in RISE's programmes are offered ongoing support from Domestic Abuse Safety Advisors (DASAs), providing guidance, risk assessment and links to other services
- RISE provides child-to-parent violence programmes (CAPVA) and adult-to-parent familial abuse (APFA) interventions to help change harmful family behaviours

4.52. Perpetrator-focused interventions delivered by RISE Mutual face ongoing challenges related to engagement, accountability and resistance to behavioural change. Individuals may minimise or deny abusive behaviour, engage primarily due to requirements from other services such as Children's Social Care which can limit the effectiveness of interventions. These factors have direct implications for risk management, as inconsistent engagement or superficial compliance can mask ongoing risk and increase the potential for harm to victims and children.

4.53. In line with Respect guidelines, these risks are managed through a clear focus on victim safety, including the provision of parallel and independent support to victims alongside perpetrator interventions. This ensures that risk is continuously assessed and victims are supported to develop and review safety plans, and that any escalation in risk or disengagement from the perpetrator programme is promptly identified and shared with relevant partners. This dual approach strengthens safeguarding arrangements, mitigates the potential risks associated with resistance to change, and ensures that perpetrator focussed work contributes to improved safety outcomes for victims and their children.

4.54. Many perpetrators present with complex and intersecting needs, including mental health issues and/or substance misuse which require a coordinated multi-agency response. From a strategic and commissioning perspective, these challenges highlight the importance of robust referral pathways, clear eligibility thresholds, ongoing performance monitoring, and strong links between perpetrator services and victim support provision. Effective oversight, information-sharing, and escalation processes remain critical to ensuring that perpetrator interventions contribute positively to victim safety and the wider safeguarding system.

PARTNERSHIP WORKING

ASIAN WOMEN'S RESOURCE CENTRE (AWRC)

4.55. The AWRC is a vital organisation that has been embedded in Brent for over 40 years, dedicated to supporting women from all communities. AWRC's partnership work in and around Brent spans strategic VAWG networks, specialist service collaborations, community engagement projects and local forums, all designed to improve support systems, influence policy and empower women in the community. AWRC is a core partner in the London Violence Against Women and Girls (VAWG) Consortium. AWRC co-ordinates the Coaction Hub in collaboration with Standing Together Against Domestic Abuse (STADA), a partnership initiative focused on improving coordinated community response to domestic abuse and harmful practices.

PLIAS RESETTLEMENT

4.56. PLIAS Resettlement continues to deliver the Phoenix (P&Act) Project, funded through the London VAWG Consortium, targeting women and girls of Caribbean and African heritage across five London boroughs including Brent. The project provides vital one-to-one support for survivors of domestic abuse and other harmful practices, addressing isolation and poverty through food parcels, bill top-ups, essential items, etc. Many participants face significant resource constraints, which the project helps to alleviate.

SUPPORTING PEOPLE THAT HAVE EXPERIENCED SEXUAL ABUSE AND SEXUAL VIOLENCE (DOMESTIC AND NON-DOMESTIC SETTING)

- 4.57. Brent residents have access to the ISVA service provided by Nia, offering specialist, survivor-centred support for anyone affected by sexual violence. ISVAs provide emotional support, guidance through reporting options, and advocacy within the criminal justice system, as well as referrals to counselling, housing, and other specialist services. The service is independent, confidential, and designed to empower survivors while ensuring their safety and wellbeing.
- 4.58. The Independent Sexual Violence Advocate (ISVA) service supported 98 women this year, providing both practical and emotional support across all stages of the criminal justice process, including pre-reporting, reporting, investigation, pre-trial, trial, post-trials Criminal Injuries Compensation Authority (CICA) applications and access to psychological support.

DOMESTIC ABUSE RELATED DEATH REVIEWS (DARDR) FORMERLY KNOWN AS DOMESTIC HOMICIDE REVIEWS (DHR)

- 4.59. Domestic Homicide Reviews were legally established by the Domestic Violence, Crime and Victims Act 2004, which came into force in April 2004. Local statutory guidance came into effect in 2008, requiring every local authority to establish a process for reviewing domestic homicides in their area. Since then, DHRs have been conducted across the country, and their process and terminology have evolved, with many areas now referring to Domestic Abuse Related Death Reviews (DARDRs) to include broader categories of abuse-related deaths.
- 4.60. Domestic Abuse Related Death Reviews (DARDRs) examine deaths where domestic abuse was a factor to identify lessons for local services and agencies. The purpose is not to assign blame, but to understand what happened and how responses could be improved. DARDRs are used to improve local service delivery by identifying lessons and common themes, such as risk management, information sharing, and multi-agency collaboration, helping to prevent future incidents. Findings help inform local strategies, policies, and practice to prevent future harm and enhance the safety of victims and their families.
- 4.61. At a national level, in the year ending March 2024, 262 domestic abuse related deaths were recorded of which 80 were intimate partner homicides and 98 were suspected suicides following domestic abuse.
- 4.62. In Brent, there were no Domestic Abuse Related Death Reviews (DARDRs) reported during 2025.

BRENT DARDR REPORT / KEY FINDINGS

- 4.63. The Safer Brent Partnership (SBP) has convened Domestic Homicide Reviews (DHRs) since 2011, all of which are published on the Brent Council website. As a statutory Community Safety Partnership, we commission Domestic Abuse Reviews (DARDRs). Each report undergoes independent scrutiny by the Home Office and an expert panel before publication. Currently, the SBP is finalising a report for publication of one DARDR in Brent and is focused on recommendations addressing cultural considerations and multi-agency working.

THE BRENT DOMESTIC ABUSE MULTI-AGENCY RISK ASSESSMENT CONFERENCE (MARAC)

- 4.64. The DA MARAC continues to be chaired by the Metropolitan Police and coordinated by Advance.
- 4.65. Between January and December 2025, 374 high risk cases were discussed at MARAC. Having Advance as the coordinating agency has been positive in ensuring a survivor centred approach, with the ability to liaise with other agencies, such as 'by and for' services to provide the best support and achieve the best outcome.
- 4.66. The DA MARAC Steering Group meets quarterly to ensure a full quarter of data and operational activity is available for meaningful review and discussions.

THE DOMESTIC ABUSE ACT 2021

- 4.67. A Domestic Abuse Act Officer was appointed at the end of 2025. This role is key to ensure good practice and compliance with the Domestic Abuse Act duties placed on the Local Authority.
- 4.68. The DA Act Officer role provides oversight to ensure legal compliance, good practice and high quality, survivor centred responses. It also supports coordinated working across services victims/survivors are in contact with such as housing a children social care and helps maintain consistent standards.
- 4.69. The DA Officer works closely with different services to support the development and implementation of DA action plan that aligned with Brent's new VAWG strategy.
- 4.70. The DA Act Officer will provide support towards achieving the Domestic Abuse Housing Accreditation and ensuring that the required standards are not only achieved but are consistently maintained in the long term.

ADVANCE IDVA AND FAMILY SUPPORT SERVICES

- 4.71. Within the reporting period, our main commissioned provider Advance delivered the following activity and impact:
- 713 referrals to ADVANCE IDVA and Family Support services from January to December 2025
 - 80% of survivors were successfully contacted, following a referral to ADVANCE IDVA and Family Support services
 - 77% of those survivors contacted accepted support
 - 94% of survivors report feeling safer after using the Services compared with intake
 - 98% of survivors who feel confident in knowing how and when to access help and support compared to intake
 - 98% of survivors reported a positive change in their support needs as a result of support from the Services compared with intake
 - 88% of survivors subject to a MARAC process who report feeling safer as a result
 - Chrysalis advice centre and One Stop Shop
 - 244 individuals were referred to the Chrysalis Advice Centre
 - 95 sessions with professionals have been delivered
 - 178 clients reported English as their first language, 41 clients reported requiring an interpreter
 - 49% of clients had not attended a One Stop Shop before
 - An average of 58% of survivors reported satisfaction with the service they received (there was a large proportion of clients who were not able to provide feedback on the service)
 - Domestic Abuse Multi Agency Risk Assessment Conference (DA MARAC) (case outcomes/ impact / challenges)
 - 445 referrals were received into the Domestic Abuse MARAC (Multi Agency Risk Assessment Conference) between January – December 2025
 - 374 cases were discussed at the fortnightly meetings, where service users are heard where they are at risk of serious harm and/or homicide
 - 24% of cases were repeat referrals for cases which had been discussed within the last 12 months
- 4.72. The Brent MARAC has continued to benefit from strong engagement and effective partnership working, with the majority of professionals attending on a regular basis. This has been instrumental in the management of high-risk domestic abuse cases and in ensuring coordinated, multi-agency support for victims. While overall engagement remains positive, attendance from some specialist and voluntary sector partners has been less consistent at times, which has presented challenges for comprehensive case discussions and optimal safeguarding outcomes.
- 4.73. An additional challenge has been a higher-than-anticipated volume of referrals into the MARAC service that do not meet the criteria for MARAC intervention. Ongoing discussions and exploratory work are underway to address this. There remains a continued need to improve referral quality and to strengthen partner understanding of MARAC thresholds. In response, Advance is reviewing its MARAC training offer, providing case consultations to professionals, and ensuring

greater transparency with partner agencies regarding the rationale for referral decisions through clear and consistent communication.

CASE STUDY DOMESTIC ABUSE

Location: Brent Project: Brent Social Care

Start Date of support: 18/02/2025

End Date of support: 22/07/2025

Start: Overview of V/S needs and background

1. Service User's Situation:

- The service user (V/S) is a 35-year-old woman who self-referred to the service due to multiple breaches of an existing Non-Molestation Order (NMO) by her ex-partner (AP).
- V/S was experiencing post-separation abuse, with AP using child contact as a method of stalking, coercion, and further abuse.
- V/S had a baby under 18 months at the time of referral and had already separated from the perpetrator.
- V/S reported experiencing coercive control, stalking, emotional abuse, and threats to kill.
- The initial DASH risk assessment score was 12, indicating medium risk at the time of referral.

2. Emotional State on Entry to the Service:

- The client presented as highly stressed, anxious, and fearful.
- V/S expressed frustration and concern over the lack of police communication—specifically regarding whether AP had been arrested, placed on bail, or what bail conditions were in place.
- The lack of updates contributed to her sense of insecurity and emotional distress.

3. Identified Needs:

- Safety planning and support in managing the ongoing breaches of the NMO.
- Advocacy with the police to gain clarity and accountability regarding AP's legal status.
- Legal support and information regarding:
 - Extending her Non-Molestation Order
 - Child Arrangement Orders to address concerns around unsafe child contact.
- Access to specialist stalking services for emotional and practical guidance.
- Information on non-police options for managing stalking and coercive behaviour, including civil remedies and protective measures.

Middle of Support: Ongoing Work and Interventions

1. Support Provided:

- The IDVA completed an assessment, safety plan, and DASH Risk Indicator Checklist (RIC), allowing for a comprehensive understanding of the client's risks and needs.
- The client was referred to a solicitor for advice on both Child Arrangement Orders and the potential extension of the Non-Molestation Order (NMO).
- The IDVA liaised with the Officer in Charge (OIC) of the police case, advocated strongly for the client, and ensured the officer-maintained communication with V/S, helping to rebuild trust and improve transparency.
- The client was referred to Suzy Lamplugh Trust for stalking support and was assigned a Stalking advocate, who worked closely with the police. This multi-agency collaboration led to the successful application of a Stalking Protection Order (SPO).
- A safeguarding referral was submitted to Brent Family Front Door to address concerns around the safety and wellbeing of the client's infant child.
- The case was referred to MARAC due to the nature of abuse, ongoing breaches, and stalking behaviours.
- The IDVA provided clear, detailed legal information regarding child contact, helping the client understand her rights, options, and implications of various legal pathways.
- Emotional support was consistently offered, including active listening, validation, and regular welfare checks, which helped reduce the client's anxiety and supported her emotional resilience.

2. Tailored Support and Challenges:

- The support was carefully tailored to address both the legal complexities and emotional impact of post-separation abuse and stalking.
- One significant challenge was that the client did not qualify for legal aid, due to property ownership, making it financially difficult for her to extend the NMO.
- The IDVA searched for subsidised legal options, but unfortunately, none were available.
- In response, the IDVA advocated with the police to consider pursuing a Restraining Order, which would not require the client to bear the cost—offering an alternative route to continued protection.

End of Support – Outcomes and Impact

1. Positive Outcomes Achieved:

- With clear advice and consistent support from the IDVA, the victim/survivor (V/S) felt empowered and confident to stop child contact, recognising that the alleged perpetrator (AP) was using it as a tool for stalking and coercive control.
- She gained a strong understanding of her legal rights around child arrangements and chose to pursue a structured contact plan through the family court, helping her regain control and safety around parenting decisions.
- The client received an improved and more responsive service from the police, including regular updates about AP's bail status and case progress, which significantly reduced her anxiety and increased her sense of security.
- AP was arrested for breaching the Non-Molestation Order and remained on police bail pending the next court hearing.
- The Stalking advocate, assigned via referral to Suzy Lamplugh Trust, worked proactively with police to secure a Stalking Protection Order, providing an additional legal safeguard.
- As a result of IDVA support, MARAC involvement, multi-agency collaboration, and safeguarding referrals, the risks to both the client and her child reduced significantly.

2. Client Feedback and Engagement:

- The client expressed deep gratitude for the comprehensive and compassionate support she received.
- She shared positive feedback about how the IDVA service helped her feel supported, informed, and in control during a period of extreme vulnerability.
- [Feedback below]

Service User Quotes: 'Many thanks.... I would like to thank for your outstanding support in what was the most difficult period of my life. Your work means so much to survivors like me and is so much needed and important. Thank you again for providing the support I needed. I will keep fighting for myself and my daughter's safety and for a better life for us. I wish you a great summer holiday. Many thanks again'

5. PRIORITY 3 FOCUS ON INCIDENTS IMPACTING OUR COMMUNITY

ANTI-SOCIAL BEHAVIOUR (ASB)

- 5.1. Anti-Social Behaviour (ASB) is highlighted as a key concern for residents of Brent. Anti-social behaviour saw a marginal increase across the Borough and compared to London which saw a decrease. Locally, this could be down to increased reporting due to the visible impact ASB constitutes as a nuisance to the enjoyment of their environment.
- 5.2. 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 people are affected:
- **Personal** is designed to identify ASB incidents that either deliberately targeted at an individual or group or having an impact on an individual or group rather than the community. Its incidents that cause concern, stress, disquiet and/or irritation through to incidents which have a serious adverse impact on people's quality of life. For example, intimidation or harassment
 - **Nuisance** involves annoyance or suffering to the community rather than an individual victim. It captures those incidents where an act, condition, thing or person causes trouble, annoyance, inconvenience, offence or suffering to the local community in general. These incidences can interfere with public interests including health, safety and quality of life. For example, drug or substance misuse, vehicle related nuisance.
 - **Environmental** – incidents where individuals or group impact their wider environment, such as public spaces or buildings. This includes environmental damage and the misuse of public spaces or buildings. For example, abandoned vehicles, unauthorised music events, criminal damage or vandalism such as graffiti, littering etc.

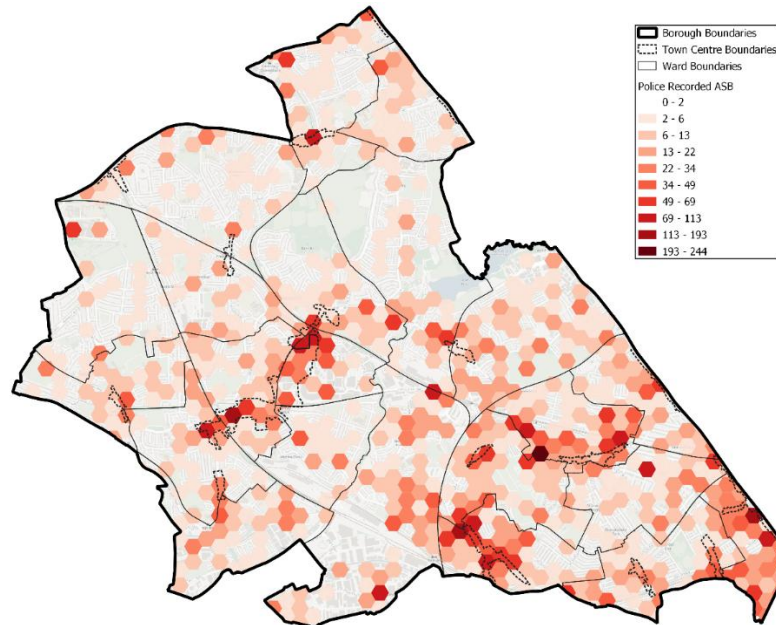
POLICE RECORDED ASB:

Borough	2024 Total	per 1000	2025 Total	per 1000	% Change
Westminster	14358	68.4	14751	70.2	2.7%
Camden	10691	49.3	9660	44.5	-9.6%
Islington	9878	44.3	9312	41.8	-5.7%
Kensington and Chelsea	5046	34.9	5261	36.4	4.3%
Tower Hamlets	12289	37.0	11788	35.5	-4.1%
Hammersmith and Fulham	6605	35.0	6289	33.3	-4.8%
Southwark	10320	32.8	10415	33.1	0.9%
Haringey	8780	33.3	8643	32.8	-1.6%
Lambeth	10794	34.1	10377	32.7	-3.9%
Hackney	8933	33.5	8634	32.4	-3.3%
Brent	10684	30.3	10811	30.6	1.2%
Ealing	11423	29.6	11716	30.4	2.6%
Newham	10770	28.8	10418	27.8	-3.3%
Waltham Forest	8347	29.8	7332	26.2	-12.2%
Hounslow	7759	25.9	7708	25.7	-0.7%
Lewisham	7551	25.1	7733	25.7	2.4%
Enfield	8822	26.9	8225	25.1	-6.8%
Wandsworth	7971	23.6	8023	23.8	0.7%
Greenwich	6878	23.0	6983	23.3	1.5%
Hillingdon	7054	21.4	7657	23.3	8.5%
Croydon	9275	22.7	9260	22.6	-0.2%
Barnet	9001	22.2	8885	21.9	-1.3%
Barking and Dagenham	4670	20.1	4847	20.8	3.8%
Redbridge	6346	19.8	6579	20.5	3.7%
Harrow	5361	19.8	5449	20.1	1.6%
Havering	5404	19.6	5548	20.1	2.7%
Kingston upon Thames	3426	19.8	3456	20.0	0.9%
Merton	3957	18.1	3916	17.9	-1.0%
Bromley	5700	17.0	5910	17.6	3.7%
Richmond upon Thames	3318	16.9	3288	16.7	-0.9%
Bexley	3980	15.5	3980	15.5	0.0%
Sutton	3280	15.3	3314	15.4	1.0%
London	248671	27.4	246168	27.1	-1.0%

- 5.3. Police-recorded ASB increased in Brent by 1.2% in 2025, whilst London overall saw a decrease of 1%. There were 30.5 incidents per 1000 population in Brent, higher than London overall (27.1) and leading to Brent being the 11th highest borough for ASB

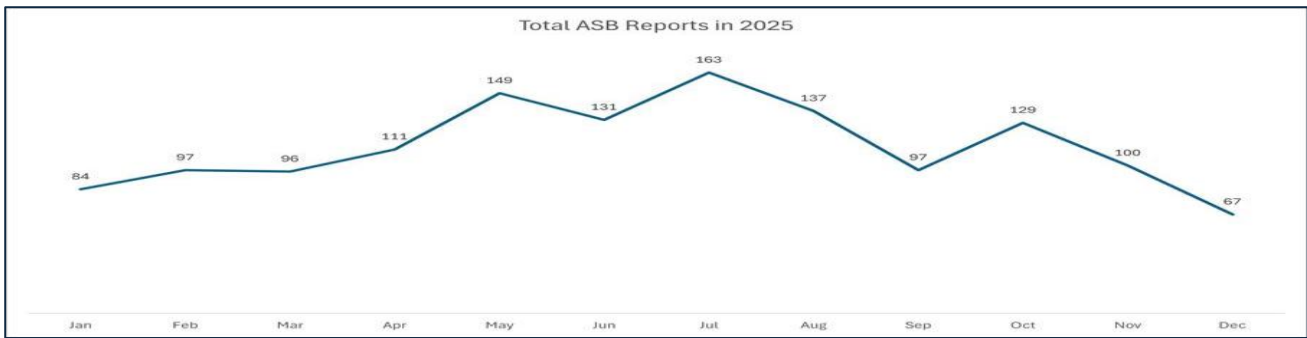
AREAS OF HIGHEST ASB ACTIVITY WITHIN THE BOROUGH

- 5.4. A hotspot is classified as an area with six or more reports of ASB. The hotspots are often located near, town centres, transport hubs, and parks during summer. Both reports to the ASB team and reports to the Police were used to identify the hotspots areas, highlighted in deep blue above.
- 5.5. All the hotspots of ASB are in or adjacent to town centres with issues such as street drinking, illicit drug activity, graffiti and fly tipping having a detrimental impact on residents, businesses and visitors to the Borough.
- 5.6. There is a high proportion of vulnerable individuals who are either perpetrators or victims of anti-social behaviour, nuisance or low-level crime. These individuals often those with substance misuse, mental health and other complex needs and can fall below the threshold to access treatment from support services.



Ward	2024 Total	2025 Total	% Change
Willesden Green	838	1036	23.6%
Kilburn	1006	1000	-0.6%
Stonebridge	706	912	29.2%
Wembley Town Centre	611	589	-3.6%
Dollis Hill	606	577	-4.8%
Roundwood	623	577	-7.4%
Harlesden Town Centre	445	544	22.2%
Queens Park	490	517	5.5%
Harlesden & Kensal Green	380	493	29.7%
Wembley Park	411	468	13.9%
Queensbury	499	458	-8.2%
Brondebury Park	567	455	-19.8%
Cricklewood & Mapesbury	571	386	-32.4%
Alperton	377	384	1.9%
Kenton	396	328	-17.2%
Welsh Harp	369	316	-14.4%
Sudbury	280	298	6.4%
Barnhill	310	283	-8.7%
Wembley Central	272	245	-9.9%
Kingsbury	229	219	-4.4%
Northwick Park	164	206	25.6%
Preston	182	184	1.1%
Wembley Hill	179	178	-0.6%
Tokyngton	173	158	-8.7%
Total	10684	10811	1.2%

KEY HEADLINES 2025



5.7. From Jan 2025 to Dec 2025 the Anti-social Behaviour Team investigated 1,361 anti-social behaviour cases which saw 31.1% increase in anti-social behaviour cases recorded and managed in 2025.

BRENT ASB TEAM TOP REPORTED CATEGORIES 2025

	ASB Category
Environmental ASB (Street Based)	1
Drug related activities	2
Neighbour Dispute	3
Non-Statutory Noise	4

5.8. Environmental ASB or street-based ASB such as street drinking, inappropriate use of fireworks, public health nuisance (defecation, urination, spitting and littering) are the most regularly reported incidents of ASB. These behaviours have visual effects which are having a detrimental effect on the local community's quality of life compared to previous years were drug related activities and Neighbour disputes, were the highest proportion of anti-social behaviour reported cases.

5.9. Drug related ASB such as drug use and suspected drug dealing, is the second most reported ASB issue. This includes use in properties, estates or on the streets. Others include Neighbour Dispute and Non-Statutory Noise.

5.10. A Cuckooing Protocol is being developed for sign off in June 2026 to ensure practical steps are being taken to safeguarding vulnerable individuals are not being taken advantage in their own homes. Biweekly cuckooing multiagency meeting which involved the Police ASB, Op ADDER, Adult Safeguarding Team and Brent ASB was established to discuss vulnerable individuals whose properties have been identified as magnet for ASB.

5.11. As we are aware ASB does occur after office hours, we have bid for NCIL funding to have patrol officers from 5pm - 1 am Mondays – Sundays. Funding is for 12months. The project will be reviewed at the end of the 12 months with a business case made should we need the council to continue with this ASB suppression approach.

HOUSING ASB

5.12. Registered housing providers (RHPs) do not have powers to enforce or devolve responsibility under the antisocial behaviour crime and Policing Act 2014 but their legal obligation is to enforce on tenancy and other civil matters. These tools and powers reside with the Council's ASB team. The ASB team current have a service level agreement to manage Brent Housing Services (BHS) medium and high-risk cases, priority estates which have been the hub for anti-social behaviour year on year.

5.13. A Service Level Agreement was also signed with Private Housing Services in 2024 to jointly address ASB in private rented accommodation, particularly within Houses in Multiple Occupation (HMOs). Since the SLA was established, officers from ASB and PHS have been conducting joint visits to properties known for ASB, to carry out a review of licences and action ASB enforcement measures as necessary.

5.14. We also retain a service level expectation protocol, developed in partnership with Registered Housing Providers, who own and manage large housing stock in the borough. The protocol provides a greater focus on tenancy management under the Housing Act to help deal more swiftly with tenants displaying anti-social behaviours

BRENT JOINT ACTION GROUPS

5.15. 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 such as education, designing out crime by changing the physical environment of our streets and neighbourhoods. Early intervention and utilising enforcement options where necessary. These are co-terminus with police cluster boundaries, covering Kilburn, Harlesden and Wembley localities. The Brent Joint Action Group (BJAG) is chaired by 3 Safer Neighbourhood Inspectors for Brent. The ASB Localities manager also deputise the chairing of the Panel when the inspector is not available.

5.16. Safe Stats data is 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 location-based issues

5.17. Closure Orders on premises are being used as disruptive and intervention measures to stop drug related activities such as drug dealing or use in premises where neighbours are experiencing the effects of associated crime and ASB. Closure orders are also helping to safeguard individuals as an effective tool for complex cases where vulnerable individuals have been cuckooed, and premises becomes a hub of antisocial behaviour.

5.18. 71 locations were heard from Jan – Dec 2025, 39 cases were closed within the year further multiagency meetings to collaboratively resolve the issues at these locations.

BJAG CASES (JAN – DEC 2025)

LOCALITY 1 - BRONDESBURY PARK, CRICKLEWOOD & MAPESBURY, DOLLIS HILL, KENTON, KILBURN, KINGSBURY, PRESTON, QUEENS PARK, QUEENSBURY, WELSH HARP

WARDS	TOTAL	OPEN	CLOSED
Brondesbury Park	3	3	0
Cricklewood and Mapesbury	2	2	0
Dollis Hill	2	2	0
Kenton	3	2	1
Kilburn	10	6	4
Kingsbury	3	2	1
Preston	1	0	1
Queens Park	3	2	1
Queensbury	7	3	4
Welsh Harp	1	0	1
TOTAL	35	22	13

LOCALITY 2 - HARLESDEN AND KENSAL GREEN, ROUNDWOOD, STONEBRIDGE, WILLESDEN GREEN

WARDS	TOTAL	OPEN	CLOSED
Harlesden and Kensal Green	5	5	0
Roundwood	2	2	0
Stonebridge	1	1	0
Willesden Green	9	7	2
TOTAL	17	15	2

LOCALITY 3 - ALPERTON, BARNHILL, NORTHWICK PARK, SUDBURY, TOKYNGTON, WEMBLEY CENTRAL, WEMBLEY HILL, WEMBLEY PARK

WARDS	TOTAL	OPEN	CLOSED
Alperton	3	1	2
Barnhill	3	2	1
Northwick Park	0	0	0
Sudbury	2	0	2
Tokyington	2	1	1
Wembley Central	5	2	3
Wembley Hill	2	0	2
Wembley Park	2	0	2
TOTAL	19	6	13

5.19. Please see Appendix 2 for a detailed breakdown of the ASB issues and the locations.

MULTI AGENCY OPERATIONS

5.20. In the reporting period 42 multiagency operations were conducted by the Antisocial Behaviour Team and Neighbourhood Managers tackling street drinking, substance misuse, open drug markets, begging and rough sleeping. The multiagency operations are collaborative effort by the Anti-Social Behaviour Team, Neighbourhood Management, Environmental Enforcement, Neighbourhood Police teams and Public Health Commissioned Providers such as Via and St Mungo's where possible by providing visible patrols to hotspots for ASB and Environmental nuisances with greater emphasis on dealing with these issues in a more joined up and holistic manner.

5.21. 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.

PUBLIC SPACE PROTECTION ORDER

5.22. The Public Space Protection Orders period saw an increase in fixed penalty notices (FPN) issued by the Neighbourhood Patrol Team showing visible evidence disorder is being challenged by the Council to ensure a clean and safe environment which is the Council's responsibility to keep the local environment clear of litter, anti-social behaviour, including other local environmental quality issues affecting the lives of residents and other members of the public.

5.23. The boroughwide, Wembley Park and Parks and Open Spaces Public Spaces Protection Orders ended on 31st January 2026, however these PSPOs were extended on 1 February 2026 for another 3 years with increased prohibitions to tackle drug activity, street drinking, public health concerns such as spitting, urination and other behaviours.

5.24. PSPO to tackle vehicle nuisance was extended on 17th June 2025 for another 3 years. CCTV cameras and intelligence led operations will be utilised to enforce any breaches.

5.25. A total of 2,943 FPNs were issued across all PSPO categories. 1,820 were paid (61.8%), 751 remain unpaid, 314 cancelled, 21 warnings issued and 16 prosecutions initiated.

5.26. 1,535 FPNs, were issued for Alcohol Consumption (Borough-wide) representing 52% of all enforcement activity with payment rate: 60.3%. 18 warnings and 2 prosecutions were also issued.

5.27. There is a review of all FPNs that remain unpaid underway and if they meet the public interest tests those cases will be taken to prosecution. Where individuals are identified as vulnerable, prosecution is waived and the individual is referred to support services.

5.28. Park enforcement present low volume but high-risk non-compliance.

5.29. Wembley Park displays a very different profile to the rest of the borough, reflecting event-driven behaviours. Notably, pyrotechnics has one of the highest payment rates overall, likely due to clear evidence capture and event-day enforcement visibility.

GEOGRAPHIC BREAKDOWN

Area	FPNs	% Share
Borough-wide	2,453	83%
Parks	150	5%
Wembley Park	340	12%

- 5.30. The dataset confirms that the majority of enforcement encounters standard street-based ASB, but Wembley remains a significant event-related hotspot, while parks show persistent but low-volume non-compliance. The ASB noise patrol officers will assist with the enforcement of anti-social behaviours in parks between 5am to 2am during the spring and summer period.
- 5.31. Please see Appendix 1 for a detailed breakdown of the PSPO Boroughwide, Parks and Open Spaces and Wembley Park.

ENFORCEMENT OUTCOME

- 5.32. The last 12 months have seen a significant increase in the use of tools and powers under the ASB Crime and Policing Act 2014.

Enforcement	2024	2025
Community Protection Warnings	19	17
Community Protection Notice	3	2
Fixed Penalty Notices	1111	2943
Criminal Behaviour Orders	0	10
Closure Notices	29	37
Closure Orders	29	37
Closure Order Extension	8	3
Breach of Closure Order	0	1
Mandatory Grounds for Possession	4	0
Community Triggers	4	11

- 5.33. There was a high compliance rate for Community Protection Warnings (CPW) issued to deal with antisocial behaviour incidents. Only two Community Protection Notices (CPN) were issued in 2025 for breach of CPWs. CPWs are effective tools in dealing with initial low level ASB.
- 5.34. Impact of closure orders is measured on the volume of calls received by ASB team to advise if antisocial behaviour still occurs within the vicinity of the property.
- 5.35. After closure order further reports of ASB are not made by residents living within proximity to these properties unless there is a breach of the order which is signposted to the police for criminal prosecution.

ASB CASE REVIEWS

- 5.36. All ASB case review applications were evaluated from information obtained from the respective organisations to ensure there is an effective action plan in place to address the ASB concern reported.
- 5.37. 11 ASB Case Review applications were received with none meeting the qualifying threshold to investigate due to satisfactory responses by the relevant agencies.
- 5.38. A Community Trigger is now known as ASB Case Review

ASB Case Review Applications	2024	2025
Total number of applications received	4	11
Cases met threshold	0	0
Case review carried out	0	0
ASB Case Appeal Applications	0	0

5.39. All applications for the ASB case reviews showed effective plans were in place and did not meet the threshold for review.

5.40. The Anti-Social Behaviour Team will be developing a new strategy in 26/27 to ensure early help, support and prevention are core functions for team delivery whilst also maintaining existing structures under the current SLAs with Private Housing and Brent Housing Services for the effective delivery on Environmental and Housing related anti-social behaviour.

ASB Case Study 1

Background:

In November 2024, Ethelred Court came to the attention of Brent Anti-Social Behaviour team due to complaints of anti-social behaviour and drug related activities reported by the Housing Association (Hyde Housing) who are the landlords. A referral was made to BJAG, Ethelred Court was accepted with follow up actions.

A door knock exercise was conducted encouraging residents to report the ASB and was followed by a letter drop to the residents by the Housing Association as the CCTV had also been damaged. At the BJAG meeting held on 04.12.2024 it was decided a Closure Order would be explored to address the ASB and drug related issues.

A consultation meeting was held on January 2025 with relevant stakeholders on the intention of the police seeking a Closure Order which included the police, council and Hyde Housing Association, the landlords to support the 3-month Closure Order being put in place.

The Closure Order was successfully obtained in January 2025 for the communal areas within the block of flats in Ethelred Court for a 3-month period which gave respite to the residents locally that were experiencing intimidation, gang activity including drug dealing (Class A drugs).

Closure Order Extension:

In April 2025 the Closure Order was extended for another 3-month period to all the communal areas, roofs, corridors, landing and stairs including the resident car parks for Ethelred Court, The Mall, HA3. The reason for the extension was that during onsite visits to the block, the police, council and landlord were coming across drug paraphernalia, weapons and litter that was left behind or stashed in communal areas. The Closure Order has been well policed with regular routine patrols combining a variety of resources and tactics therefore the extension would allow the same level of patrolling tactics and continued sharing of information with partners.

Current Situation

The ASB Team, Hyde Housing and the police are concentrating on an address in Ethelred Court which may be the magnet for the ASB / drugs at the location and will be looking at any enforcement action that can be used in order to deal with the problems / issues.

ASB Case Study 2 - Café – ASB & Enforcement

Background

February 2023, complaints received about café involved in shisha smoking indoors, noise nuisance and parking contraventions. Community Protection Warning was issued however this did not stop the activities as a petition was received from residents living within the vicinity of the café in Jan 2024 citing noise nuisance, ASB and parking issues.

Interventions

In April 2024 a joint late-night inspection was conducted by the Police and Council. Large quantity of khat were seized and two individuals were arrested for possession of the khat with three vehicles issued Penalty Charge Notice for parking violations. The café ceased trading and relocated to Park Royal.

In March 2025, the Café reopened with subsequent complaints received in relation to noise nuisance. Nuisance Control Team executed a warrant in May 2025 to seize amplified sound equipment. A multi-agency meeting was held with the owners in July 2025 to advise them about ASB reports and apply for planning permission. However, the nuisance persists so in September 2025, another joint late-night visit was conducted by the Police and Council. Shisha pipes, khat, and amplified sound equipment were seized during the visit.

A 600-page evidence bundle prepared and presented in court for a closure order application which was contested by the café, however Brent Magistrates Court granted a full closure order in November 2025 for 3 months.

Outcome & Next Steps

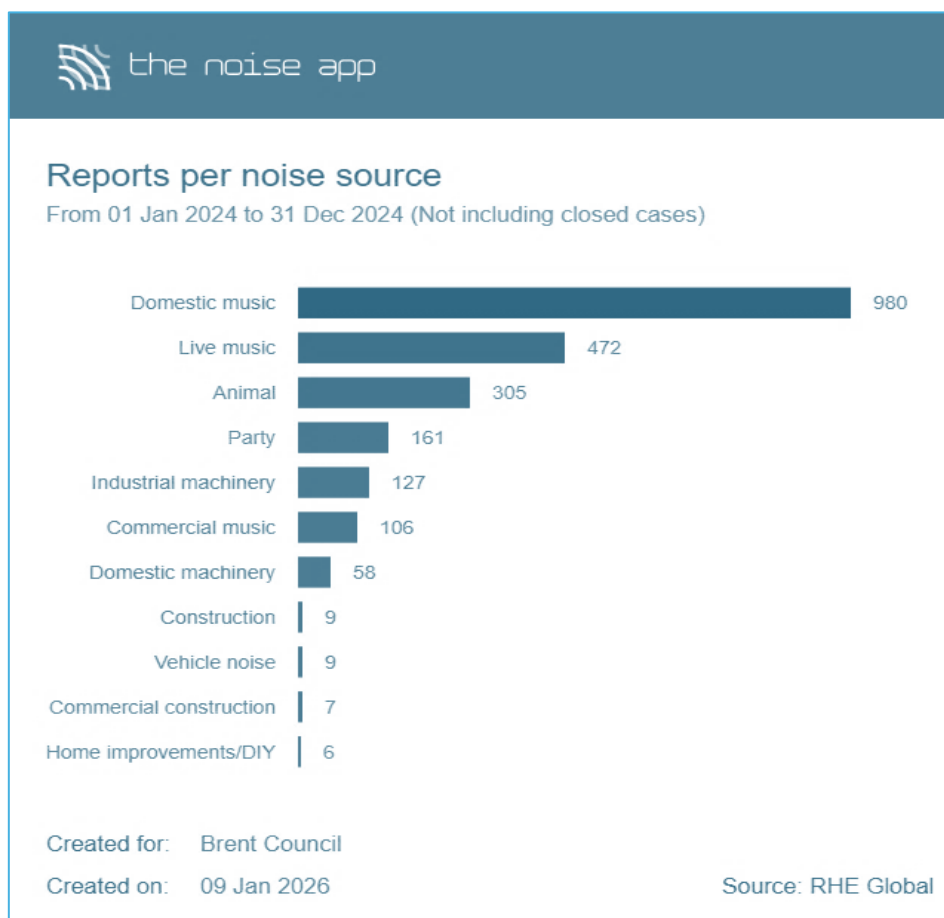
Closure Order is monitored for compliance, and an extension will be considered if the order is breached. In addition, the evidence obtained have being shared with planning enforcement team as it seems, planning permission was not obtained by the café for change of use.

NUISANCE CONTROL TEAM

- 5.41. 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, dust or glare from artificial light is evidenced or demonstrated to be so unreasonable as to demand advisory or statutory intervention – including instigating prosecution proceedings against persistent offenders.
- 5.42. 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.
- 5.43. One-off or infrequent incidents are logged for monitoring, with no further action taken.
- 5.44. In October 2024, NCT created a brand-new policy following withdrawal of the previous policy several years prior. A new policy was needed due to legislative, operational, and strategic changes. The policy is periodically reviewed.
- 5.45. NCT encourage and promote residents to sign-up to the popular Noise App which is used as triage and nuisance evidencing tool. They make decisions under the Licensing Act 2003 as a Responsible Authority ensuring licensed premises, premises licences or temporary event notice applications meet the licensing objective to prevent public nuisance. They also have powers to apply to formally review a premises licence where public nuisance is evidenced. NCT routinely engage with private sector housing providers or their agents, and with registered social housing providers.
- 5.46. 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.
- 5.47. NCT work closely with the Metropolitan Police on any intelligence or occurrence of Unlicensed Music Events within the borough and follow the principle laid out in the Metropolitan Police UME and Rave Prevention and Early Intervention Partnership Protocol Agreed Between MPS and all London Local Authorities.
- 5.48. NCT 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.
- 5.49. 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 nuisance event interventions when the team do not have capacity to address in real time.
- 5.50. **Between 01 January 2025 and 31 December 2025**, NCT issued **7 FPNs** for suspected statutory nuisance offences, secured **1 successful prosecution**, and executed **2 Warrants of Entry** to remove audio equipment from persistent noise nuisance offenders.

Fixed Penalty Notice	Volume
£100 Residential	4
£400 Commercial	3
Prosecution	
Noise Nuisance	1
Warrant of Entry	
Noise Nuisance	2

5.51. 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. Data does not include closed cases.

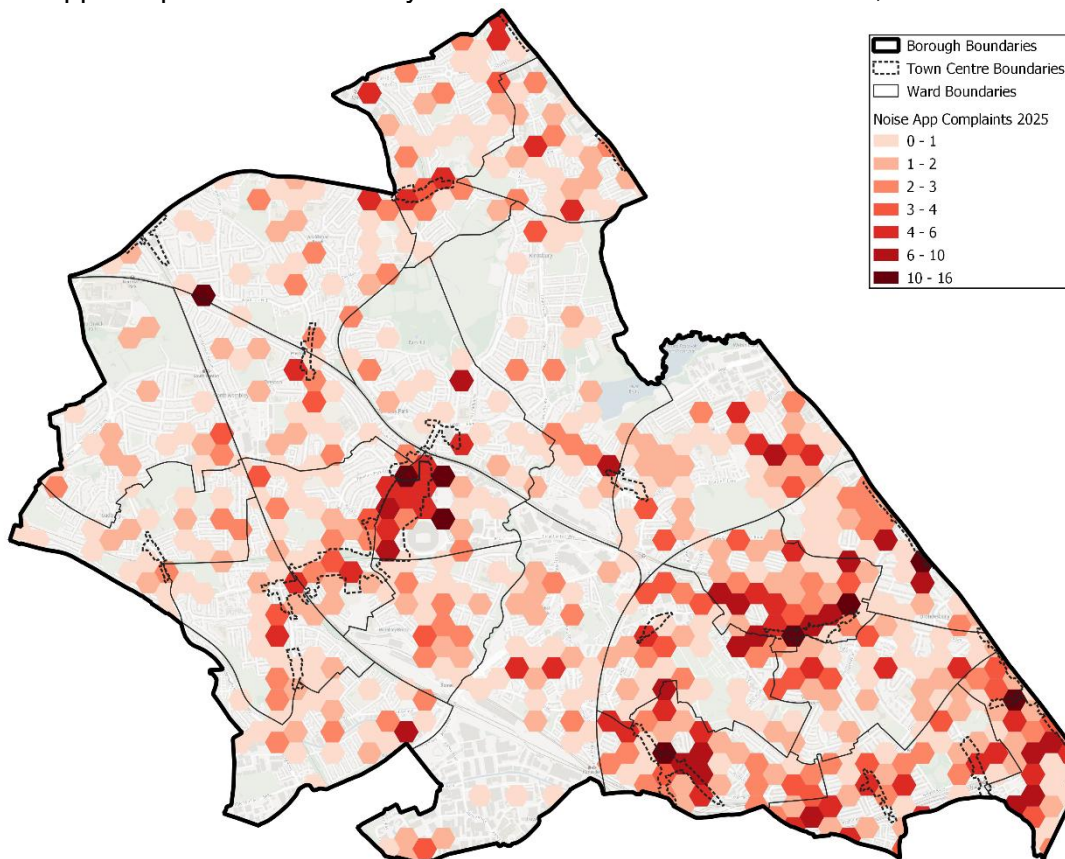


5.52. Complaints of statutory nuisance logged or resulting in advisory, or enforcement intervention; planning applications processed; and licensing applications received and reviewed and processed, where necessary; and applications processed for prior consent (to noisy works outside conventionally permitted hours) are recorded on our premises reporting system. The following data captured in table below between 01 Jan 2025 – 31 Dec 2025.

NB. Brent Noise App reports that do not meet our qualifying criteria for further investigation are not logged onto the premises reporting system.

SERVICE DEMAND (01 JAN 2025 – 31 DEC 2025)	NUMBER
Music Noise	222
Animal Noise	31
Construction Noise	106
DIY Noise	11
Building Alarm	24
Vehicle Alarm	9
Commercial Noise	45
Prior Consent application for Noisy Works	22
Glare from Artificial Light	54
Low Frequency Noise	20
Dust Nuisance	38
Smell Nuisance	57
Smoke Nuisance	251
Planning Applications	116
Licensing Consults	531
TOTAL	1537

5.53. Noise App complaints increased by from 1292 in 2024 to 1537 in 2025, an increase of 18.9%



5.54. The above map shows the location of complaints made to the **Noise App in 2025**. The hotspots are centred around town centres, specifically Wembley, Harlesden and Kilburn. Changes due to be made to the Noise App this year will enable NCT and our Community Safety Analyst to drill down into specific areas of demand through which we aim to establish any specific patterns in noise reporting categories and tenure. NCT are also actively encouraging a greater take-up of Noise App subscription by housing associations with a large stock portfolio in the borough to reduce service demand on NCT and promote direct tenancy management responsibility by large housing providers.

5.55. In June 2022, NCT purchased a Trojan2 Noise Nuisance Recorder. 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 2025 to 31 December 2025, NCT recorded seven installations. Due to demand NCT are in the process of purchasing a second Trojan2 Noise Nuisance Recorder.

5.56. NCT will benefit from the introduction of 4 NCIL-funded ASB and Nuisance Patrol Officers this year. Priority workstreams for NCT are advisory interventions and evidence gathering to help tackle smoke nuisance from residential and commercial bonfires; noisy building works outside the conventionally permitted hours; animal noise from barking dogs and crowing cockerels. Advisory leaflets for all these matters have been produced to facilitate clear communication about expectations and the enforcement powers at our disposal to tackle nuisance behaviours.

- 5.57. The CCTV control room is staffed by seven 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 (12:00–20:00 Monday–Sunday)
 - 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)
- 5.58. The Council operates 212 public safety CCTV cameras and 175 housing 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 housing estate monitoring, and environmental/fly tipping monitoring, amongst others. Brent also shares video feeds with external stakeholders such as Transport for London and the Metropolitan Police.
- 5.59. The Council has over 49 deployable (temporary) 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.
- 5.60. 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 3 months.
- 5.61. 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.
- 5.62. Quintain and Wembley Stadium have linked systems which are used during event days.
- 5.63. 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.
- 5.64. The Council does not have responsibility for Brent Housing Management CCTV service or other Registered Providers. The Council owns 11465 homes including leaseholders and camera systems are located on Council managed housing estates. 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. Brent have begun working with Brent Housing Management to work towards any new camera installation being linked back to the CCTV control room to be monitored, hence the installation of 175 cameras to date.
- 5.65. In addition, 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.
- 5.66. Over £3m of funding has recently been obtained via a successful SCIL bid. This funding will assist in:
- upgrading cameras from analogue to digital
 - the addition of CCTV in areas where there are a lack of cameras
 - network expansion / upgrades to support the new cameras
 - three projects in Willesden Lane, Neasden Town Centre and Church Path, Harlesden
 - 2 acoustic enforcement cameras and 10 deployable (temporary cameras)

IMPACT OF CCTV

- 5.67. Overall, CCTV helped us respond more quickly, build stronger evidence, and provide reassurance to local communities. Publicity around CCTV outcomes will be included in the new strategic action plan.
- 5.68. Throughout the year, our CCTV supported the safe management of incidents and helped partners take the right action at the right time. It enabled quick escalation when serious incidents occurred and provided clear footage that can be used to identify issues early, support investigations, and target activity to prevent crime and anti-social behaviour. This results in:
- **Quicker response:** Live monitoring helped us spot incidents sooner and share timely updates with partners.
 - **Better evidence:** CCTV footage supported investigations and strengthened the evidence available to take action.
 - **Reassurance for residents:** CCTV helped address crime and anti-social behaviour (ASB) and supported public confidence.

CASE STUDY CCTV

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

Hundreds of cameras screens are used to track issues in the borough.

The monitoring and quick action form the team has made a substantial difference in assisting both internal and external colleagues. Fighting environmental crime and ensuring public safety is of the utmost priority.

Recently a member of the team has worked hard to assist the Met Police in apprehending a group of males who carry out street robberies.

The pattern of behaviour, the days and times and the manner in which the robberies have taken place, have all been guided by the expert knowledge of the operator.

As an ongoing investigation, further details cannot be disclosed at this time.

On another note, in early 2025 an operator found a commercial operator illegally disposing of waste. After providing this information to the Environmental officer and the court proceedings that followed, the business was fined 53k.

Over the last 12 months high on the list of reported crimes is street robbery, road traffic incidents and stabbings.

6. PRIORITY 4: PROTECTING THOSE MOST VULNERABLE

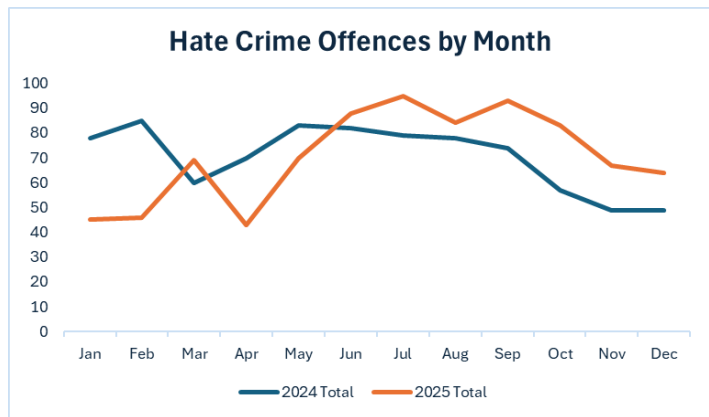
HATE CRIME

Borough	2024 Total	Per 1000	2025 Total	Per 1000	% Change
Westminster	1818	8.7	1747	8.3	-3.9%
Camden	1096	5.1	1082	5.0	-1.3%
Islington	728	3.3	801	3.6	10.0%
Kensington and Chelsea	499	3.5	504	3.5	1.0%
Hammersmith and Fulham	670	3.6	651	3.5	-2.8%
Hackney	920	3.4	848	3.2	-7.8%
Tower Hamlets	967	2.9	964	2.9	-0.3%
Lambeth	969	3.1	899	2.8	-7.2%
Haringey	685	2.6	709	2.7	3.5%
Greenwich	708	2.4	752	2.5	6.2%
Southwark	746	2.4	747	2.4	0.1%
Brent	818	2.3	823	2.3	0.6%
Lewisham	713	2.4	694	2.3	-2.7%
Barnet	837	2.1	932	2.3	11.4%
Hillingdon	597	1.8	727	2.2	21.8%
Hounslow	663	2.2	656	2.2	-1.1%
Barking and Dagenham	486	2.1	501	2.2	3.1%
Croydon	824	2.0	855	2.1	3.8%
Ealing	766	2.0	792	2.1	3.4%
Redbridge	637	2.0	640	2.0	0.5%
Newham	777	2.1	743	2.0	-4.4%
Kingston upon Thames	310	1.8	331	1.9	6.8%
Wandsworth	652	1.9	628	1.9	-3.7%
Enfield	636	1.9	588	1.8	-7.5%
Waltham Forest	539	1.9	500	1.8	-7.2%
Havering	533	1.9	489	1.8	-8.3%
Bromley	535	1.6	588	1.8	9.9%
Merton	290	1.3	348	1.6	20.0%
Sutton	339	1.6	339	1.6	0.0%
Bexley	382	1.5	378	1.5	-1.0%
Richmond upon Thames	244	1.2	272	1.4	11.5%
Harrow	380	1.4	372	1.4	-2.1%
Not Recorded	505		235		-53.5%
London	22269	2.4	22135	2.4	-0.6%

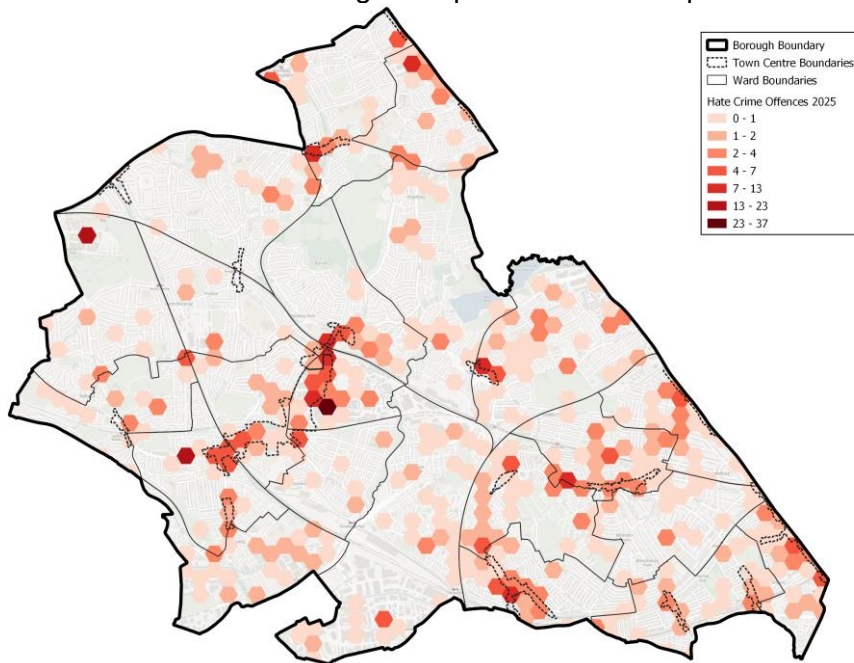
- 6.1. Hate Crime in Brent saw a slight increase of 0.6% in 2025 compared with 2024. With 2.3 offences per 1000 population this made Brent the 12th highest of all London boroughs. Despite this, Brent's offence rate per 1000 population was slightly lower than London overall.
- 6.2. The most frequent Hate Crime flag was Racist Hate Crime, followed by Faith Hate Crime. Islamophobic Hate Crime increased by 21.9% and Antisemitic Hate Crime increased by 37.5%. Homophobic and Transgender Hate Crime both saw reductions. Note that totals in the table below will not match the Grand Total due to the possibility of multiple Hate Crime flags on a single offence.

Hate Crime Type	2024 Total	2025 Total	% Change
Racist Hate Crime	636	642	0.9%
Faith Hate Crime	143	173	21.0%
Islamophobic Hate Crime	73	89	21.9%
Homophobic Hate Crime	88	80	-9.1%
Antisemitic Hate Crime	40	55	37.5%
Disability Hate Crime	14	18	28.6%
Transgender Hate Crime	12	7	-41.7%
Total	818	823	0.6%

Month	2024 Total	2025 Total
Jan	78	45
Feb	85	46
Mar	60	69
Apr	70	43
May	83	70
Jun	82	88
Jul	79	95
Aug	78	84
Sep	74	93
Oct	57	83
Nov	49	67
Dec	49	64



6.3. Hate Crime offences in 2025 rose sharply between April and July, remaining high throughout the summer. This correlates with anti-immigration protests that took place across the country.



Ward	2024 Total	2025 Total	% Change
Wembley Park	107	103	-3.74%
Dollis Hill	63	86	36.51%
Kilburn	50	65	30.00%
Queensbury	22	65	195.45%
Willesden Green	66	62	-6.06%
Wembley Central	63	54	-14.29%
Harlesden & Kensal Green	67	52	-22.39%
Stonebridge	71	52	-26.76%
Northwick Park	41	51	24.39%
Kingsbury	40	50	25.00%
Queens Park	51	50	-1.96%
Roundwood	60	49	-18.33%
Wembley Hill	46	49	6.52%
Cricklewood & Mapesbury	57	43	-24.56%
Alperton	21	42	100.00%
Kenton	43	41	-4.65%
Barnhill	25	40	60.00%
Welsh Harp	19	31	63.16%
Brondesbury Park	41	29	-29.27%
Sudbury	20	25	25.00%
Preston	9	14	55.56%
Tokyington	24	9	-62.50%
Grand Total	1014	1062	4.73%

6.4. The ward with the highest recorded Hate Crime offences was Wembley Park. The most significant increase in 2025 was in Queensbury, where offences nearly tripled from the previous year.

- 6.5. In 2025–26, Brent Council secured £40,000 from the Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government (MHCLG) under the Community Cohesion and Resilience Programme (CCRP) to deliver targeted hate crime prevention and community resilience projects. Two key projects were commissioned.
- 6.6. In October 2025 the Metropolitan Police confirmed it would stop investigating non-crime hate incidents (NCHIs) and focus on matters meeting the criminal threshold, a direction subsequently echoed by national bodies and the Home Office’s intention to remove NCHIs “in their current form.” In parallel, the Online Safety Act 2023 introduced new communications offences (e.g. threatening and false communications) from 31 January 2024, with CPS guidance updated to steer charging decisions on online offending. In Brent, we may see fewer police investigations into non-criminal online incidents and a stronger emphasis on criminal thresholds.

CHALLENGING HATE PROJECT

- 6.7. The Challenging Hate Project was designed to tackle hate crime by increasing awareness among young people and educators, improving confidence in reporting, and promoting positive behaviours to counter intolerance. The project aimed to address barriers to reporting hate crime and reduce the prevalence of discriminatory attitudes by equipping participants with practical knowledge and skills.
- 6.8. The project was delivered by Stop Hate UK, a nationally recognised organisation specialising in hate crime prevention and victim support. They had expertise in delivering locally relevant content tailored to Brent’s diverse communities and provided:
- Interactive Workshops in Brent schools, focusing on hate crime awareness, online hate, and upstander behaviour (i.e., safely taking action when witnessing prejudice or hate). They also provided materials for students and educators to reinforce learning and encourage ongoing dialogue about hate crime and equality.
 - 24-hour Hate Crime Reporting Hotline to provide independent support, advice, and signposting for victims of hate crime.

OUTPUTS

- 6.9. Between March and December 2025, the Challenging Hate Project achieved extensive delivery across Brent, engaging 1,706 young people and 88 professionals through 52 interactive sessions in nine secondary schools and colleges, one youth charity, and multiple community settings. In addition to school-based delivery, Stop Hate UK facilitated sessions for Brent Council staff during Hate Crime Awareness Week, hosted a residents’ workshop and panel discussion, and participated in Islamophobia Awareness Month with an information stall promoting the Stop Hate UK 24/7 helpline. All participants were introduced to confidential reporting pathways, including the helpline, which saw increase in engagement following the training. The help line has also reported receiving 35 contacts from Brent.

EVALUATION METHODOLOGY AND INTERIM FINDINGS

- 6.10. To assess the impact of the Challenging Hate Project, a pre- and post-training survey design was adopted using a random selection methodology to ensure robust internal validity. Participants were randomly assigned to complete surveys before and after the training sessions, enabling comparison between trained and untrained groups. This approach strengthens causal inference by reducing selection bias and ensuring that observed changes can be attributed to the intervention rather than external factors. The survey instrument demonstrated strong reliability.
- 6.11. Due to the large volume of paper-based student surveys still undergoing processing for full evaluation, an interim analysis of 121 responses was conducted. Despite being preliminary, this analysis already shows promising trends:
- **Awareness of Hate Crime:** Small but statistically significant increase in the trained group.
 - **Willingness to Report Hate Crime:** Marginal increase, not statistically significant.
 - **Willingness to Perpetuate/Tolerate Hate:** Mixed results, highlighting the need for improved survey design.
- 6.12. These interim findings indicate that the programme is achieving measurable improvements in awareness and reporting confidence, with further analysis expected to provide a more comprehensive picture once all data is processed.

- 6.13. The Brent Hate Crime Community Capacity Building Project aimed to strengthen the ability of community and voluntary sector organisations, faith leaders, and frontline professionals to recognise, respond to, and support victims of hate crime. The project sought to address gaps in awareness, reporting confidence, and culturally sensitive victim support identified through local needs assessments. The project was delivered by Protection Approaches, a specialist organisation with expertise in hate crime prevention, community resilience, and research-led interventions. They were commissioned for their ability to combine training with consultation and evaluation.
- 6.14. The project included two key elements of delivery.
- **Community Consultation and Research:** Borough-wide engagement to identify barriers to reporting, gaps in victim support, and inform future interventions.
 - **Community Focused Hate Crime Training:** 90-minute sessions for community and voluntary sector personnel, faith leaders, and council staff, focusing on recognising hate crime, supporting victims, and signposting to appropriate services.

COMMUNITY CONSULTATION AND RESEARCH

- 6.15. Understanding hate crime in Brent: Community insights, gaps and opportunities report produced by Protect Approaches captures borough-wide engagement with over 480 community members and stakeholders consulted through workshops, interviews, and written responses to understand experiences of hate crime, barriers to reporting, and gaps in support.
- 6.16. The key findings of the report were:
- **Community Perceptions:** Brent is generally seen as welcoming and safe, but consultees expressed concern about declining tolerance and acceptance.
 - **Groups Most Affected:** Black and South Asian communities, Muslim and Jewish residents reported feeling targeted; LGBTQ+ communities highlighted lack of local support and visibility.
 - **Drivers of Hate Crime:** Perceived increases linked to socio-economic pressures and national/international developments; hate crime seen as interconnected with wider issues of inequality and cohesion.
 - **Opportunities:** Strong civil society, interfaith networks, and appetite for preventative work; workshop model proven effective for engagement and education.
- 6.17. The recommendations were:
- Increase community awareness and accessibility of hate crime reporting; provide feedback on outcomes.
 - Strengthen support for most affected groups, prioritising community-based interventions and reinstating specialist LGBTQ+ provision.
 - Co-design a borough-wide cohesion strategy addressing equality, cohesion, community safety, and hate crime through structured engagement with key stakeholders.
- 6.18. These recommendations sit across multiple departments and services in Brent, and the key internal stakeholders has been made aware of these recommendations for their consideration and building on their existing work. These teams including Policy Team, Migration Team and Community Engagement Team.

COMMUNITY TRAINING OUTPUT

- 6.19. The Brent Hate Crime Community Capacity Building Project delivered a comprehensive programme of training and engagement activities designed to strengthen local capacity to recognise, respond to, and prevent hate crime. Over the course of the project, **185 individuals** from community organisations, voluntary sector groups (Sufra NW London, Brent Carers Centre, Equi-Vision Services, Crisis, Brent Giving, HEAR, Asian Peoples Disability Allowance, Salusbury World Refugee Centre, We Restart, Equality UK.), faith institutions (Brahma Kumaris, Al Sadiq & Al Zahra Schools), and local authority teams participated in structured hate crime awareness sessions.

TRAINING EVALUATION

- 6.20. The impact of the 90-minute training was assessed by comparing survey responses from participants who completed the questionnaire immediately before the session with those who completed it immediately after. In total, 96 responses were analysed. This before-and-after comparison provided a practical way to estimate the effect of the training in a real community setting.
- 6.21. Findings indicate that baseline awareness of hate crime was already high, so overall knowledge changed little. However, there was clear evidence of strong increase in participants' willingness to report incidents or seek help when unsure. The strongest improvement was in practical confidence to support others: participants reported feeling better equipped to advise victims, explain what happens after a report, and signpost to appropriate services. There were also small but positive shifts in self-control against harmful behaviour and in perceptions that the community would support victims.
- 6.22. Overall, the training is an effective intervention. It builds the practical capability needed to assist victims and increases the intention to report incidents. To convert these short-term gains into sustained impact, continuation of delivery alongside periodic refresher sessions and targeted follow-up is recommended.

NEXT STEPS

- 6.23. There is now local evidence that some communities in Brent experience disproportionate levels of hate and need enhanced, targeted support. Community consultation found Black and South Asian residents, Muslim and Jewish communities, and LGBTQ+ people reporting higher levels of targeting alongside gaps in specialist provision. Consultees also called for increased awareness activity, stronger community resilience and clearer information about what happens after a report. The same engagement identified persistent barriers to reporting and recommended more accessible, joined-up pathways, including strengthened third-party reporting options and better feedback to victims on case outcomes.
- 6.24. Training programmes are necessary to continue build community resilience and awareness building among young people in Brent because there is robust local evidence of their impact. The programme has demonstrated statistically significant impact on the outcomes that matter for prevention and support. Across the community capacity-building strand there were very large gains in practical confidence to advise and support victims and to navigate reporting and signposting, together with significant improvements in willingness to report. The training also produced a small but meaningful increase in self-control against perpetrating harm and improved perceptions of community support for others, while reinforcing already high awareness and correcting key legal misconceptions that affect accurate signposting. Taken together, the results show that training works to build community resilience and increase reporting intention, with measurable effects observed across multiple indicators.
- 6.25. The MHCLG Community Cohesion and Resilience Programme funding has now ended. Without replacement resources this hate crime prevention and support work cannot continue at the current standard or scale.
- 6.26. Further place-based analysis is required to understand the drivers and influences of persistent hate crime, including where harm concentrates by victim, perpetrator and location. Building on the borough-wide research and the evaluation already in place, Brent is looking to partner with reach universities to sponsor studies in this area. This can refine the shared monitoring framework so that trends in reporting, confidence and victim experience can be tracked over time and used to focus resources where they will have the greatest preventive impact.
- 6.27. Repeat hate crime affecting the same victims, perpetrators or places should be managed through effective multi-agency case-management. Community MARAC and the Joint Action Group provide suitable platforms to leverage for this purpose. Further in-depth policy development is needed to define referral routes, case identification thresholds and evaluation mechanisms so that escalations are managed consistently and outcomes are evidenced.

PREVENT

LEADERSHIP AND GOVERNANCE

6.28. 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. Brent continues to collaborate regularly with neighbouring and wider London boroughs to identify shared risks and, where relevant, mitigate them locally through the action plan. The Home Office provides assistance and support to critically evaluate and enhance Prevent delivery via area and regional Prevent Advisors. In 2025–26, Brent's Prevent team assumed a lead role in supporting Prevent delivery across the North London region (Brent, Barnet, Harrow, Camden, Islington, Enfield, and Haringey) through the creation of a Regional Delivery Officer role.

RISK ASSESSMENT

6.29. The Prevent Oversight Board oversees continuous risk assessments to identify emerging threats and vulnerabilities, as well as managing ongoing risks of terrorism and radicalisation. During the reporting period, Prevent referrals included cases involving Islamist ideology, extreme far-right ideologies, mixed or unclear ideologies, and fixation on extreme violence. Community tensions remained high due to conflicts in the Middle East, which resulted in increased hate crimes against Muslim and Jewish communities. The synagogue attack in Manchester and the Bondi Beach attack in Australia caused significant concern and fear among Jewish communities in Brent. Similarly, an arson attack at a mosque in Sussex heightened anxiety within Brent's Muslim communities. In addition to close partnership working with the police to manage risks of far-right violence and disorder in Brent and near asylum hotels, a strong focus remained on mitigating risks locally through proactive engagement and dialogue.

PREVENT TRAINING

6.30. Prevent training for staff remains a key priority. Training addresses vulnerabilities such as online radicalisation, overlapping mental health issues, and grievances linked to social and political contexts. Staff are equipped to identify potential risks, including those associated with conflict, trauma, domestic abuse, chaotic family environments, and fixation on extreme violence, and understand when to escalate concerns for Channel consideration via the Prevent National Referral Form. Mandatory Prevent e-learning for all Brent staff has seen significant improvement, with nearly 2,000 staff members completing the training. The Prevent Oversight Board continues to monitor compliance levels. In addition to internal staff training, the Prevent team delivers tailored sessions and engagement to educational settings, contractors, and the voluntary and community sectors, supported by commissioned projects to strengthen awareness and resilience across Brent.

PARTNERSHIP WORKING

6.31. 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, Brent facilitated dialogue and provided support through reassurance meetings and visits. Direct engagement with community organisations through the Brent Prevent Community Advisory Group, Multi-Faith Forum, and Brent CVS demonstrates a strong commitment to collaboration and community cohesion. Representation and attendance at the Channel Panel are robustly monitored and escalated to the Prevent Oversight Board

CHANNEL PANEL

6.32. Safeguarding through the Channel Panel addresses complex vulnerabilities, including mental health issues, learning and developmental needs, 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 Prevent is embedded within existing protections for vulnerable individuals. Home Office Intervention Providers are considered for every case referred to the Panel. Sixteen Channel Panel meetings were held during the year to manage cases effectively, proportionately, and in a timely manner.

6.33. Brent continued to manage complex and increased caseloads in Channel Panel support for individuals susceptible to terrorism, ensuring young people and adults receive positive interventions to mitigate ideological risks. National Prevent referral data published by the Home Office confirmed that, in the year ending March 2025, Prevent recorded the highest levels of case referrals since the introduction of the Prevent Duty.

REFERRAL MECHANISMS

6.34. During the reporting period, use of the Prevent National Referral Form became fully embedded in Brent. Referrals predominantly involved concerns around online radicalisation and extremist content. Cases referred to the Channel Panel included Islamist ideologies, extreme far-right ideologies, fixation on extreme violence, and mixed or unclear ideologies, reflecting a diverse range of vulnerabilities. Both overall Prevent referral numbers and the number of Channel cases increased compared to last year.

MONITORING AND EVALUATION

6.35. The work of the Channel Panel is independently reviewed annually through observation and documentation on the case management system by the Channel Quality Assurance Lead from Homeland Security. Brent is informed of any learning or procedural changes necessary following such exercises, and audit findings are implemented immediately to refine procedures and practices.

6.36. The Home Office Prevent Advisor also provides independent benchmarking for Prevent delivery in Brent. In the 2025 report, Brent scored the highest rating (exceeding) in all seven benchmarking criteria.

6.37. However, challenges to Prevent resourcing, has seen incremental reductions over recent years to the overall budget. Additionally, implementation of the Prevent regionalisation model resulted in Home Office funding for Brent being reduced from four full-time posts to three. This change creates further urgency to adapt Brent's Prevent delivery model to integrate and streamline processes within business-as-usual functions. With increasing risks to external funding, such integration will be essential over the next year.

COMMUNITY MARAC

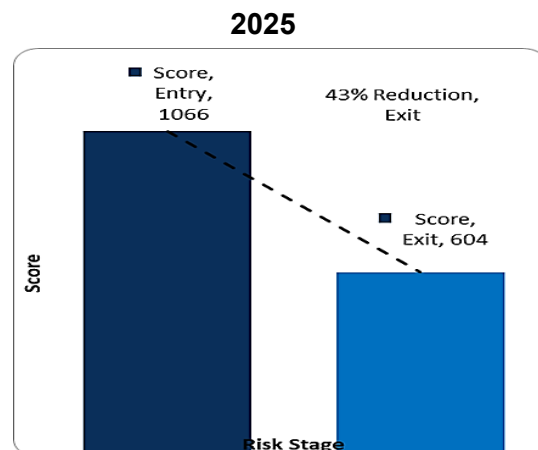
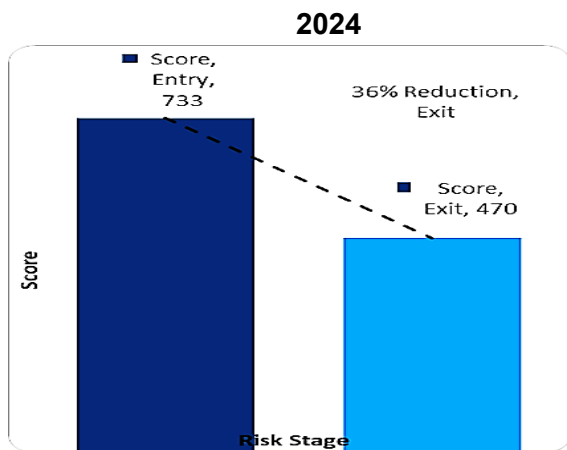
6.38. The CMARAC shows an improvement in effective partnership working between a range of agencies. The meeting is solutions-focused and considered how to achieve the best outcomes to complex cases. It enables access to services and improves agency collaboration.

6.39. Community MARAC meetings are held once a month within the 3 localities which are:

- **Locality 1** - Brondesbury Park, Cricklewood & Mapesbury, Dollis Hill, Kenton, Kilburn, Kingsbury, Preston, Queens Park, Queensbury, Welsh Harp
- **Locality 2** - Harlesden and Kensal Green, Roundwood, Stonebridge, Willesden Green
- **Locality 3** - Alperton, Barnhill, Northwick Park, Sudbury, Tokyngton, Wembley Central, Wembley Hill, Wembley Park

6.40. The CMARAC success is measured through evidence of risk reduction.

CMARAC	2024	2025
Entry Score	733	1066
Exit Score	470	640
Percentage Risk Reduction	36%	43.34%



CASE STUDY COMMUNITY MARAC

Case Study 1

Background

D is a 75-year-old woman with paranoid schizophrenia, diabetes, and substance use issues. She was referred to CMARAC in March 2024 due to concerns of exploitation. Despite a Partial Closure Order issued in February 2024, drug users continued to access her home, with one violent individual arrested after breaching the order.

Intervention

D remained socially isolated and insisted that the individuals exploiting her are friends. Despite multiple offers of support and relocation, she refused assistance. An initial mental capacity assessment deemed her to have the capacity to make choices. Her property was linked to ongoing criminal activity, including drug use and suspected sex work.

Outcome

Legal action was pursued with a court hearing scheduled for July 2025. D's care package was reviewed as a safeguarding measure while the case was under the Court of Protection. Her son supported the process due to escalating risks. Despite these measures, unwanted individuals kept being found at the property. Several violent criminals were found inside the property by the police on various occasions. Drug paraphernalia and a knife were also found; a full closure order was applied for April 2025, and D was housed in supported living accommodation as it was found she lacked capacity to keep herself safe from unknown individuals gaining access into her accommodation.

Case Study 2

Background

X is a vulnerable individual facing physical and mental health issues with opioid dependence. Following the death of her partner, X's flat was taken over by drug dealers. As a result, she became financially dependent on one of the dealers, which led to her exploitation, erratic lifestyle, poor physical health, and suicidal thoughts. The case was referred to CMARAC in March 2025, for coordinated multi-agency support. The key risks observed were cuckooing, financial abuse, substance misuse, mental health crisis, homelessness, poor physical health and risk to violence from the perpetrators.

Intervention

Emergency accommodation was arranged with referral made to substance misuse service and adult social care for care and support needs assessment to include a capacity assessment. Regular police checks were also conducted to ensure X was not exploited by the dealers.

Outcome

X is currently in safe accommodation engaging with support services. In November 2025, X was offered a place in a supported accommodation and mental capacity assessment was also completed. An application for appointment is being progressed as social worker is gathering the necessary documents to support the application.

The overall goal is to ensure holistic safeguarding for X, stabilise accommodation, and support recovery.

SUMMARY OF CMARAC CASES JAN – DEC 2025

LOCALITY 1- BRONDESBURY PARK, CRICKLEWOOD & MAPESBURY, DOLLIS HILL, KENTON, KILBURN, KINGSBURY, PRESTON, QUEENS PARK, QUEENSBURY, WELSH HARP

Wards	Total	Open	Closed
Brondesbury Park	2	0	2
Cricklewood and Mapesbury	6	3	3
Dollis Hill	8	2	6
Kenton	1	0	1
Kilburn	9	5	4
Kingsbury	1	0	1
Queens Park	3	2	1
Welsh Harp	1	0	1
Total	31	12	19

LOCALITY 2 - HARLESDEN AND KENSAL GREEN, ROUNDWOOD, STONEBRIDGE,WILLESDEN GREEN

Wards	Total	Open	Closed
Harlesden and Kensal Green	6	2	4
Roundwood	9	3	6
Stonebridge	1	1	0
Willesden Green	10	7	3
Total	26	14	13

LOCALITY 3 - ALPERTON, BARNHILL, NORTHWICK PARK, SUDBURY, TOKYNGTON, WEMBLEY CENTRAL, WEMBLEY HILL, WEMBLEY PARK

Wards	Total	Open	Closed
Barnhill	5	2	3
Northwick Park	1	0	1
Sudbury	1	1	0
Tokyington	1	0	1
Wembley Hill	2	0	2
Wembley Park	2	1	1
Total	12	4	8

NO WARD – ROUGH SLEEPING

	Total	Open	Closed
NFA	4	2	2
Total	4	2	2

(PLEASE SEE APPENDIX 3 FOR MORE DETAILED INFORMATION)

SAFEGUARDING PARTNERSHIPS

- 6.41. Throughout 2025, the Community Safety team continued to play an active and consistent role within Brent's Safeguarding Partnerships, supporting a coordinated approach to protecting children, young people and vulnerable adults across Brent. Our focus remained on prevention, early intervention and proportionate responses to risk where safeguarding and community safety overlap, including exploitation, domestic abuse, serious violence and anti-social behaviour.
- 6.42. Links between the Safer Brent Partnership, the Brent Safeguarding Children Partnership (SCP) and the Brent Safeguarding Adults Board (SAB) continued to strengthen. The Independent Scrutineer of the SCP and the Independent Chair of the SAB are active members of the Safer Brent Partnership, providing challenge and assurance and helping to align safeguarding and community safety priorities. Community Safety is also represented on both safeguarding partnerships and relevant sub-groups, supporting shared oversight of cross-cutting themes and reducing duplication.
- 6.43. The Head of Community Safety is an active member of both partnerships, regularly attending meetings and contributing to discussions where Community Safety adds strategic value.

BRENT SAFEGUARDING CHILDREN PARTNERSHIP (SCP)

- 6.44. The Brent Safeguarding Children Partnership operates under the Children and Social Work Act 2017, bringing together the Local Authority, Police and Health, alongside relevant agencies, to safeguard and promote the welfare of children. The partnership operates at a strategic level and is supported by an Independent Scrutineer.
- 6.45. The team contributed to SCP-led reviews, learning sessions and practice development activity, ensuring community safety learning informed service improvement. Targeted work in identified hotspots helped align safeguarding responses with wider neighbourhood safety initiatives.
- 6.46. Community Safety also maintains a strong presence within the SCP Case Review Group, contributing to the review of all serious incident cases in Brent. This includes advising on thresholds for Rapid Reviews, supporting the commissioning and publication of child safeguarding practice reviews, and recommending multi-agency learning events. The team supports the 'Case of Concern' process, providing additional oversight of near-miss incidents and helping ensure learning is identified, shared and embedded, strengthening quality assurance and continuous improvement across the partnership.
- 6.47. Community Safety has begun working with the Brent Safeguarding Children Partnership to strengthen the local response to group-based child sexual exploitation (CSE) following the National Audit on Group-Based CSE. This includes considering ways to improve information-sharing between agencies, developing clear accountability arrangements, and reviewing historic cases to ensure young people are safeguarded rather than criminalised.

BRENT SAFEGUARDING ADULTS BOARD (SAB)

- 6.48. The Brent Safeguarding Adults Board is a statutory partnership established under the Care Act 2014, responsible for overseeing adult safeguarding arrangements for residents with care and support needs. The Board operates at a strategic level and is led by an Independent Chair.
- 6.49. Community Safety colleagues also participate in the Safeguarding Adults Case Review Group, supporting decision-making on whether cases progress to Safeguarding Adults Reviews. This involvement helps ensure awareness of cases advancing to review and reduces duplication across statutory review processes. The team has also provided updates on the progress of the Offensive Weapon Homicide Review pilot in Brent.
- 6.50. The Community Safety data analyst attends the SAB Performance and Audit Subgroup, responding to data requests and providing thematic insight. Analysis relating to cuckooing prompted further action to ensure alignment between Brent's risk panels and London safeguarding procedures. Ongoing monitoring has been agreed through a Task and Finish Group chaired by the Adult Social Care Principal Social Worker, alongside assurance from the Principal ASB Localities Officer that cuckooing cases are appropriately referred to Adult Social Care.

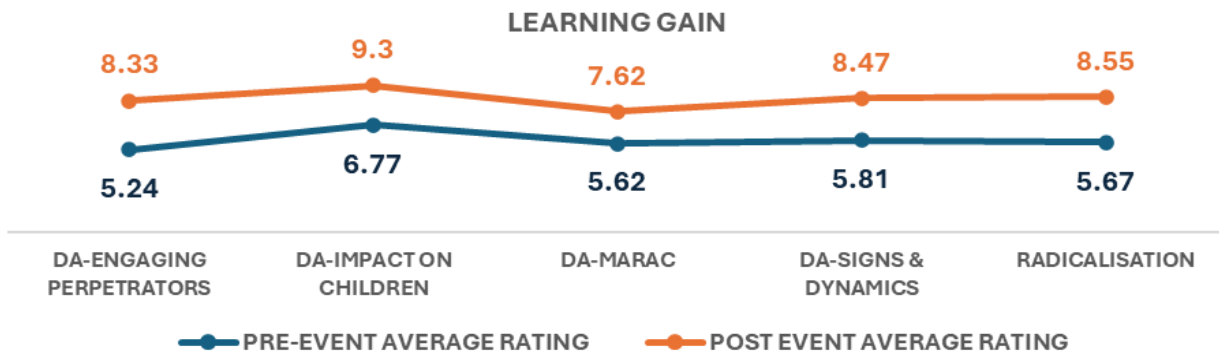
- 6.51. Work is underway to develop a centralised dashboard covering Brent's high-risk panels, including MAPPA, BJAG, CMARAC and DMARAC. This aims to improve oversight, reduce duplication and identify shared patterns of risk and vulnerability. While still in development, the dashboard has the potential to support wider audit and quality assurance activity through the Performance and Audit Subgroup.
- 6.52. Looking ahead, the Board aims to strengthen its understanding of exploitation in Brent and how partners can work together more effectively through improved use of data and shared intelligence. Modern slavery has been identified as a potential area of concern, with low referral rates suggesting the scale of the issue may not be fully understood. Alongside asylum seeker safeguarding, this may form part of an exploitation-focused workstream led jointly with Community Safety to provide assurance and drive improvement.

JOINT SAFEGUARDING PARTNERSHIPS LEARNING AND DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

- 6.53. The Safeguarding Partnerships jointly deliver a multi-agency learning and development programme for professionals working with children, families and adults at risk in Brent. The programme is refreshed annually and reflects learning from reviews, practitioner feedback and emerging risks.
- 6.54. Community Safety made a significant contribution to the programme throughout the year by supporting and delivering themed sessions on domestic abuse and radicalisation. Learning from community safety operations and casework is shared through case studies to support frontline practice, alongside joint awareness activity aimed at strengthening early identification of risk and improving referral pathways. This helped reinforce consistent approaches across services and improved understanding of how community safety activity supports safeguarding responsibilities.
- 6.55. In addition to the training offer, the Safeguarding Partnerships contributed to the 16 Days of Activism programme, commissioning and funding the opening in-person event on honour-based abuse and forced marriage. The Safeguarding Partnerships also hosted, managed and supported further sessions during the 16-day period, including a bespoke session focused on domestic abuse and its impact on children.

IMPACT OF LEARNING

- 6.56. The Safeguarding Partnerships use a Safeguarding Learning Management System to manage the full end to end process of the multi-agency safeguarding training programme in Brent. As part of this system, a learning outcomes evaluation tool is used to measure the impact of training on professional practice.
- 6.57. For each course, all delegates are asked to complete a pre-course and post-course evaluation. This allows changes in self-reported confidence to be measured and provides an indicator of learning gain.
- 6.58. Delegates are asked to rate their confidence on a scale from 1 to 10, where 1 represents very low confidence and 10 represents full confidence. Ratings are collected across two areas:
- Confidence in overall knowledge and understanding of the safeguarding topic
 - Confidence in collaborating effectively with partner organisations to support Brent residents
- 6.59. The difference between pre-course and post-course scores is used to calculate the average reported learning gain for each course.
- 6.60. The chart below shows a consistent positive learning gain across the courses, indicating that the training programme is strengthening both subject knowledge and partnership working confidence among delegates.



- 6.61. Across courses, post-training confidence scores are higher than pre-training scores, showing that participants report a clear improvement in their knowledge and ability to apply safeguarding practice after attending.
- 6.62. Work is underway to develop a series of Community Safety focussed training sessions through the Safeguarding Partnerships learning programme from Spring 2026. The Safeguarding Partnerships will continue to oversee promotion, bookings and delivery support, and will collate and share evaluations to better understand impact and inform future learning.
- 6.63. In addition, Community Safety continues to promote multi-agency safeguarding training opportunities to its own staff, supporting practice development and ensuring safeguarding learning is embedded across the service.

COMMUNITY SAFETY TEAM AND SAFEGUARDING PARTNERSHIP INTERFACE

- 6.64. During 2025, the Safeguarding Partnerships team moved into the Community Safety service area, strengthening day-to-day collaboration and improving operational links between services. This change has led to clearer communication, more responsive information sharing, and better alignment of priorities, planning cycles and reporting arrangements.
- 6.65. As a result, safeguarding considerations are more consistently embedded within Community Safety activity, strengthening the borough’s overall approach to identifying and responding to risk.

APPENDIX 1

PSPO Boroughwide, Parks and Open Spaces and Wembley Park

	PSPO FPN Type	FPNs issued	Warnings issued	Referred to Legal team
Alperton	Borough Wide PSPO - Alcohol consumption	35	8	
	Borough Wide PSPO - Consumption of alcohol	140		
	Borough Wide PSPO - Illegal trading (food or other)	1		
	Borough Wide PSPO - Littering (spitting)	1		
	Borough Wide PSPO - Littering (urination or defecation)	3		
	Borough Wide PSPO - Urination	4		
	Borough Wide PSPO-Dog Fouling	3		
	Borough wide PSPO-Spitting	60		
	Borough Wide PSPO-Use of illegal drugs &/ or psychoactive substances	12		
	Nuisance vehicle PSPO - Footpaths and verges	1		
	Parks PSPO - Littering (urination or defecation)	1		
	Parks PSPO - Unauthorised use of motor vehicles	25		
	Wembley Park PSPO-Distribution of free literature	1		
	Obstruction of the public highway	3		
	Total	290	8	0
Barnhill	Borough Wide PSPO - Alcohol consumption	2		
	Borough Wide PSPO - Consumption of alcohol	2		
	Borough Wide PSPO - Littering (urination or defecation)	1		
	Borough Wide PSPO-Dog Fouling	2		
	Borough wide PSPO-Spitting	8		
	Parks PSPO - Dog fouling	2		
	Parks PSPO - Walking more than 4 dogs	5		
	Wembley Park Park PSPO - Littering (urination or defecation)	1		
	Wembley Park PSPO - Consumption of alcohol	2		
	Wembley Park PSPO-Use of megaphone or microphone with speaker	1		
		Total	26	0
Brondesbury Park	Borough Wide PSPO - Alcohol consumption	3	1	
	Borough Wide PSPO - Consumption of alcohol	1		
	Borough Wide PSPO - Littering (item)	1		
	Borough Wide PSPO - Dog Fouling	1		
	Borough wide PSPO - Spitting	3		
	Borough Wide PSPO - Use of illegal drugs &/ or psychoactive substances	1		
	Parks PSPO - Alcohol consumption	1		
	Total	11	1	0
Cricklewood & Mapesbury	Borough Wide PSPO - Alcohol consumption	1		
	Borough Wide PSPO - Consumption of alcohol	3		
	Borough Wide PSPO - Littering (urination or defecation)	1		
	Borough wide PSPO - Spitting	1		
	Nuisance vehicle PSPO - Footpaths and verges	1		
	Parks PSPO - Unauthorised use of motor vehicles	1		
	Total	8	0	0
Dollis Hill	Borough Wide PSPO - Alcohol consumption	16	1	

	PSPO FPN Type	FPNs issued	Warnings issued	Referred to Legal team
	Borough Wide PSPO - Consumption of alcohol	3		
	Borough Wide PSPO - Littering (item)	1		
	Borough Wide PSPO - Littering (spitting)	2		
	Borough Wide PSPO - Littering (urination or defecation)	3		
	Borough Wide PSPO - Use of illegal drugs	1		
	Borough Wide PSPO - Dog Fouling	1		
	Borough wide PSPO-Spitting	1		
	Total	28	1	0
Harlesden & Kensal Green	Borough Wide PSPO - Urination	1		
	PSPO-The lighting of fires or use of barbeques	1		
	Borough Wide PSPO - Alcohol consumption	13	1	
	Borough Wide PSPO - Illegal trading (food or other)	3		
	Nuisance vehicle PSPO - Footpaths and verges	11		
	Total	29	1	0
Kenton	Borough Wide PSPO - Consumption of alcohol	39		
	Borough Wide PSPO - Littering (item)	1		
	Borough Wide PSPO - Littering (spitting)	1		
	Borough Wide PSPO - Urination	6		
	Borough Wide PSPO-Dog Fouling	3		
	Borough Wide PSPO-Feeding wild animals	1		
	Borough wide PSPO-Spitting	18		
	Borough Wide PSPO-Use of illegal drugs &/ or psychoactive substances	1		
	Parks PSPO - Unauthorised use of motor vehicles	5		
	Obstruction of the public highway	2		
Total	77	0	0	
Kilburn	Borough Wide PSPO - Littering (item)	1		
	Borough Wide PSPO - Use of illegal drugs	1		
	Total	2	0	0
Kingsbury	Borough Wide PSPO - Alcohol consumption	3		
	Borough Wide PSPO - Consumption of alcohol	21		
	Borough Wide PSPO - Illegal trading (food or other)	1		
	Borough Wide PSPO - Urination	2		
	Borough wide PSPO-Spitting	3		
	Borough Wide PSPO-Use of illegal drugs &/ or psychoactive substances	2		
	Parks PSPO - Unauthorised use of motor vehicles	3		
	Total	35	0	0
Northwick Park	Borough Wide PSPO - Alcohol consumption	3	1	
	Borough Wide PSPO - Consumption of alcohol	24		
	Borough Wide PSPO - Illegal trading (food or other)	1		
	Borough Wide PSPO - Urination	2		
	Borough Wide PSPO - Use of illegal drugs	1		
	Borough wide PSPO-Spitting	12		
	Borough Wide PSPO-Use of illegal drugs &/ or psychoactive substances	3		
	Total	46	1	0
Preston	Borough Wide PSPO - Alcohol consumption	1		
	Borough Wide PSPO - Consumption of alcohol	21		
	Borough Wide PSPO - Illegal trading (food or other)	1		

	PSPO FPN Type	FPNs issued	Warnings issued	Referred to Legal team
	Borough Wide PSPO - Urination	1		
	Borough Wide PSPO-Dog Fouling	1		
	Borough wide PSPO-Spitting	10		
	Borough Wide PSPO-Use of illegal drugs &/ or psychoactive substances	3		
	Borough Wide PSPO - Littering (urination or defecation)	2		
	Obstruction of the public highway	2		
	Total	42	0	0
Queen's Park	Borough Wide PSPO - Alcohol consumption	1		
	Borough Wide PSPO - Consumption of alcohol	6		
	Borough Wide PSPO - Littering (spitting)	1		
	Borough Wide PSPO - Littering (urination or defecation)	1		
	Borough Wide PSPO - Urination	2		
	Borough wide PSPO-Spitting	2		
	Total	13	0	0
Queensbury	Borough Wide PSPO - Alcohol consumption	29	2	
	Borough Wide PSPO - Consumption of alcohol	61		
	Borough Wide PSPO - Illegal trading (food or other)	1		
	Borough Wide PSPO - Littering (spitting)	6		
	Borough Wide PSPO - Littering (urination or defecation)	4		
	Borough Wide PSPO - Urination	5		
	Borough Wide PSPO-Feeding wild animals	6		
	Borough wide PSPO-Spitting	33		
	Borough Wide PSPO-Use of illegal drugs &/ or psychoactive substances	5		
	Nuisance vehicle PSPO - Footpaths and verges	1		
	Parks PSPO - Littering (spitting)	1		
	Parks PSPO - Unauthorised use of motor vehicles	2		
	PSPO-The lighting of fires or use of barbeques	1		
	Obstruction of the public highway	8		
	Total	163	2	0
Wembley Central	Borough Wide PSPO - Alcohol consumption	29	1	
	Borough Wide PSPO - Consumption of alcohol	694		
	Borough Wide PSPO - Illegal trading (food or other)	16		
	Borough Wide PSPO - Littering (spitting)	3	1	
	Borough Wide PSPO - Littering (urination or defecation)	6		
	Borough Wide PSPO - Urination	58		
	Borough Wide PSPO-Dog Fouling	3		
	Borough Wide PSPO-Feeding wild animals	35		
	Borough wide PSPO-Spitting	346		
	Borough Wide PSPO-Use of illegal drugs &/ or psychoactive substances	45		
	Nuisance vehicle PSPO - Footpaths and verges	1		
	Parks PSPO - Alcohol consumption	4		
	Parks PSPO - Unauthorised use of motor vehicles	1		
	PSPO-The lighting of fires or use of barbeques	3		
	Wembley Park PSPO - Distribution of free literature	1		
	Wembley Park PSPO-Distribution of free literature	2		
	Wembley Park PSPO-Flying of drones	1		
Obstruction of the public highway	11			

	PSPO FPN Type	FPNs issued	Warnings issued	Referred to Legal team
	Wembley Park PSPO-Use of drugs or psychoactive substances	1		
	Total	1260	1	0
Wembley Hill	Borough Wide PSPO - Alcohol consumption	3	2	
	Borough Wide PSPO - Consumption of alcohol	201		
	Borough Wide PSPO - Illegal trading (food or other)	1		
	Borough Wide PSPO - Littering (item)	1		
	Borough Wide PSPO - Littering (urination or defecation)	1		
	Borough Wide PSPO - Urination	11		
	Borough Wide PSPO-Feeding wild animals	13		
	Borough wide PSPO-Spitting	87		
	Borough Wide PSPO-Use of illegal drugs &/ or psychoactive substances	14		
	Nuisance vehicle PSPO - Footpaths and verges	2		
	Wembley Park - Park PSPO - Illegal trading (food or other)	1		
	Wembley Park PSPO - Consumption of alcohol	4	1	
	Wembley Park PSPO-Distribution of free literature	1		
	Obstruction of the public highway	40		
Wembley Park PSPO-Use of megaphone or microphone with speaker	1			
	Total	381	3	0
Wembley Park	Borough Wide PSPO - Consumption of alcohol	29	1	
	Borough Wide PSPO - Illegal trading (food or other)	1		
	Borough Wide PSPO - Littering (urination or defecation)	5		
	Borough Wide PSPO - Urination	1		
	Borough wide PSPO-Spitting	19		
	Borough Wide PSPO-Use of illegal drugs &/ or psychoactive substances	1		
	Wembley Park - Park PSPO - Distribution of literature	1		
	Wembley Park - Park PSPO - Flying drones	1		
	Wembley Park - Park PSPO - Illegal trading (food or other)	18		
	Wembley Park - Park PSPO - Illegal trading of tickets	1		
	Wembley Park - Park PSPO - Littering (urination or defecation)	117		
	Wembley Park - Park PSPO - Obstruction of the public highway	8		
	Wembley Park - Park PSPO - Pyrotechnics	55		1
	Wembley Park - Park PSPO - Use of megaphone or microphone	1		
	Wembley Park PSPO - Consumption of alcohol	17		
Obstruction of the public highway	1			
	Total	276	1	1
Willesden Green	Borough Wide PSPO - Alcohol consumption	1	1	
	Borough Wide PSPO - Consumption of alcohol	1		
	Borough Wide PSPO - Illegal trading (food or other)	1		
	Borough Wide PSPO - Littering (spitting)	2		
	Parks PSPO - Dog fouling	1		
	Total	6	1	0
Ward not captured	Borough Wide PSPO - Alcohol consumption	2	1	
	Borough Wide PSPO - Littering (item)	1		
	Borough Wide PSPO - Littering (spitting)	2		
	Total	5	1	0
All Wards	Grand Total	2943	21	1

PSPO FPN Type	Total FPNs issued	Paid FPNs		Cancelled FPNs	Payment due	Warning issued	Referred for prosecution
		Total FPNs paid (to date)	Payment rate %				
Borough Wide - Alcohol consumption	1535	926	60%	466	123	18	2
Borough Wide - Littering (urination or defecation)	124	73	59%	30	18		3
Borough Wide - Illegal trading (food or other)	27	20	74%		7		
Borough Wide - Littering (item)	9	6	67%		2		1
Borough Wide - Littering (spitting)	659	432	66%	166	50	1	10
Borough Wide - Use of illegal drugs	99	68	69%	22	9		
Nuisance vehicle - Footpaths and verges	30	17	57%	2	11		
Parks - Alcohol consumption	7	4	57%		3		
Parks - Dog fouling	7	5	71%		2		
Parks - Littering (urination or defecation)	1		0%		1		
Parks - Unauthorised use of motor vehicles	48	8	17%	4	28		
Parks - Walking more than 4 dogs	5	2	40%		3		
Parks - Littering (item)	1	1	100%		0		
Parks - Littering (spitting)	1		0%	1	0		
Parks - Use of barbeques/fires	7	2	29%	4	1		
Parks - Feeding wild animals	62	49	79%	11	2		
Wembley Park - Alcohol consumption	22	17	77%	1	2	2	
Wembley Park - Illegal trading (food or other)	19	7	37%		12		
Wembley Park - Illegal trading of tickets	1		0%		1		
Wembley Park - Littering (item)	1		0%		1		
Wembley Park - Littering (urination or defecation)	132	89	67%	7	36		
Wembley Park - Use of megaphone or microphone	2	1	50%		1		
Wembley Park - Distribution of literature	6	4	67%	2	0		
Wembley Park - Flying drones	3	1	33%	2	0		
Wembley Park - Obstruction of the public highway	80	43	54%	33	4		
Wembley Park - Pyrotechnics	55	45	82%		0		
Grand Total	2943	1820	62%	751	314	21	16

APPENDIX 2

BJAG Cases Jan – Dec 2025

LOCALITY 1: BRONDESBURY PARK, CRICKLEWOOD & MAPESBURY, DOLLIS HILL, KENTON, KILBURN, KINGSBURY, PRESTON, QUEENS PARK, QUEENSBURY, WELSH HARP

Case	Ward	Issue	Status	Comments
Joules House (Block)	Brondesbury Park	Drug dealing/use & Squatting in the block / car park area. Flat 68 & Flat 48 contributing to ASB.	Open	3-month closure order granted in December for a Flat. Closure extension also granted in November for 3 months until February for a Flat. (VIA & St Mungos conducting joint visits.)
Ethelred Court, The Mall (Block)	Kenton	Drug dealing in the block / car park area and weapons found / stashed	Open	
A5 Corridor	Kilburn	Op Terminos patrols in hotspot locations	Open	
Car Boot Sale - Oxford Road & Cambridge Gardens	Kilburn	ASB including drug use during car boot sale	Open	
Unity Place	Kilburn	Youths gaining access to consume drugs. Trespassing & loitering.	Open	Brent Housing Services taking action to improve site security.
Clement Close	Brondesbury Park	Noise, individuals defecating, loitering by stairwells and unauthorised mechanical works in car park.	Open	Joint walkabout to be arranged with Cllrs & partners. Brent Housing Services liaising with legal.
Ryde House, Priory Park Road	Kilburn	Drug dealing/use & loitering.	Open	Closure order obtained for two flats and also communal areas.
Neasden Town Centre	Dollis Hill	Street drinking, rough sleeping, congregation.	Open	Joint Multiagency Operations taking place.
Hassop Road	Cricklewood and Mapesbury	Issues with number plates being removed, double yellow parking, nuisance vehicles.	Open	Ongoing investigation
Teignmouth Road	Cricklewood and Mapesbury	Reports of drug related activity.	Open	
Clifford Court	Dollis Hill	Forecourt of Clifford Court, drug related activity, congregation, increase in criminal activity, intimidating passersby.	Open	
Brentholme House, 9 Willesden Lane, NW6	Kilburn	Rough Sleepers gained access into Hyde Housing Block	Closed	Closure Order & Extension obtained. No further access from rough sleepers & no further reports of ASB.
Cambridge Avenue (Old Kilburn Job Centre)	Kilburn	Concerns around rough sleepers gaining access into disused building and starting fires to keep warm.	Closed	Closure order granted (which has now expired). CPW & CPN issued to owner to re-secure the building, actioned. No further ASB from premises.
Streatley Road Pocket Park	Kilburn	Issues around drug dealing/use. Overgrown foliage.	Closed	SNT conducted regular patrols during Op Terminos. Request to Park Services to cut back overgrown foliage.
James Stewart House, Dyne Road	Kilburn	Reports of drug dealing/use. Defecation & rough sleeping.	Closed	Closure Order obtained for the block & communal grounds (Now expired) No further reported ASB.
Hazel Road Open Space	Queens Park	Reports of drug dealing/use and Loitering	Closed	DOA conducted, installation of CCTV with ANPR. Joint working with Hostel in proximity. Request for Overgrown foliage to be cutback. Regeneration works with Park Services.
Willessden Lane Sherwood (garages)	Queens Park	Rough Sleeping.	Closed	Referral submitted to Street Link. Housing provider seeking injunction via courts due to civil matter.
Just Craving, Willessden Lane	Kilburn	Issues around waste and Bin on the footway. Reports of drug use on the premises.	Closed	Environmental Enforcement Team to visit. Neighbourhood Manager Liaising with Police to take appropriate action regarding drug use.
South Kilburn Open Space	Kilburn	Squatters/Rough Sleeping	Closed	Dispersal order issued by police due to knife related incident.
Gladstone Mews	Brondesbury Park	Reports of drug dealing/use.	Closed	Installation of CCTV & location included within Op Terminos.

Case	Ward	Issue	Status	Comments
Athelstan Gardens, NW6 7SN	Queens Park	Drug Use by youths.	Closed	Joint walkabout actioned, in attendance Cllr's, VIA, SNT & ASB Officers. Met residents onsite. Joint working with ATM to improve site security.
Beverley Drive & Queensbury Station Parade	Queensbury	Drug dealing by youths. Forcing locks of the blocks.	Closed	CBO application granted and youth banned from Brent with a curfew and electronic tagging. Location being monitored regularly.
Edgware Road, NW9	Kingsbury	Issues around homeless, rough sleepers and beggars (drugs, exposed needles, excrement) Issues around fire exit doors not closing and car park not secure.	Closed	St Mungos outreaching and liaising with Barnet as r/sleepers are from Barnet side. Meeting held with the business owners. They were not taking ownership of who uses the service doors. No further intervention from council as we have done all we could.
Waltham Drive / Brinkburn Gardens	Queensbury	Graffiti on a vehicle / on the pavement.	Closed	Veolia cleared this up and the vehicle was removed.
Ethelred Court (individual residency)	Kenton	Concerns around property being empty or abandoned.	Closed	HA taken back property.
Kingsbury Road	Kingsbury	Issues with street drinking / bench to be removed.	Closed	Bench was removed.
Queensbury Station	Queensbury	Issues around drug dealing.	Closed	SNT conducting regular patrols.
Warren Way, Edgware	Queensbury	Addresses to be checked by housing for warrants to be looked into / executed.	Closed	All quiet, no further reports of ASB.
Hirst Crescent	Preston	Minor drug use and ASB.	Closed	All quiet since closure order went in.
Stanmuir Lodge, Kingsbury Road, NW9	Kingsbury	Concerns raised around smell from a property / welfare check to be done.	Closed	Investigated by the SNT, no further concerns.
Colindale (Wakemans Hill / Edgware Road)		Reports of nightly 'outdoor drinking parties' and disturbances.	Closed	SNT to conduct patrols at the location.
Rose Bates Drive	Queensbury	Reports of drug dealing.	Closed	SNT will conduct patrols at the location.
Old Church Lane j/w Blackbird Hill	Welsh Harp	CCTV request due to increased ASB (street drinking), drug deal and drug use.	Closed	SNT advised it has decreased due to weather. Will relook at in April 2026.
Morrisons Edgware Road		Aggressive beggar targeting lone females putting things / shopping in their cars.	Closed	SNT to issue a CPW to the individual. CPW has been served.
Draycott Avenue	Kenton	House has an Arabic flag on it.	Closed	Residents want it investigated. Flag has been removed.

LOCALITY – 2: HARLESDEN & KENSAL GREEN, ROUNDWOOD, STONEBRIDGE, WILLESDEN GREEN

Case	Ward	Issue	Status	Comments
Willesden Green Station	Willesden Green	Rough sleeping, aggressive begging, drug use, congregation	Open	Ongoing issues - outreach being conducted by relevant services including VIA, St Mungo's – looing to get BTP's involvement too for partnership working.
Sainsburys	Willesden Green	Shop lifting, rough sleeping, aggressive begging, ASB in car park, drug related activities	Open	Ongoing issues – SNT recently did an op in relation to the shop lifting. SNT to continue to liaise with store manager and have future plans to do additional ops.
Balmoral	Willesden Green	Drug related activity, criminal activity, noise nuisance, property misuse, lots of visitors, incidents, fighting, congregation,	Open	Balmoral – partial closure order applied for – this was in place until 29/11/2025. Bailiff warrant being executed on 20 th Jan 2026. No further reports received in relation to address -w ill continue to monitor
Dollis Hill Station	Willesden Green	Rough sleeping, aggressive begging, congregation, drug related activity.	Open	
Chapter Road	Willesden Green	Congregation, drug related activity, littering, alcohol consumption	Open	
Brondesbury Walk	Willesden Green	ASB, noise nuisance, congregation, drug related activity, dogs also involved historically, disturbing residents residing in Newman Close with music, loud interaction, alcohol consumption	Open	
Park Avenue	Willesden Green	Report received where a resident advised there appears to be alleged drug dealing at this address.	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	
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 complaints from a new dental surgery on St Thomas Road	Open	
Wendover Road	Harlesden & Kensal Green	Issues with drugs at this location	Open	
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	
Lakeside Drive	Stonebridge	Car Meets	Open	
Addis Court, Grunwick Close	Willesden Green	Groups coming into the block, reports of weapons being stashed, drug related activity.	Closed	Closure order authorised, expired on 9 th July 2025 - no further reports received – will continue to monitor.
Solidarity House / Car Park	Willesden Green	Rough sleepers bedding in communal areas, drug related activity, stolen items being sold in the car park area, individuals tailgating residents into the block and congregating in communal areas, inappropriate use of the bin storeroom.	Closed	No issues when SNT have patrolled, will continue to patrol and ASB officer to liaise with BHS around any further reports / concerns.

LOCALITY 3: ALPERTON, BARNHILL, NORTHWICK PARK, SUDBURY, TOKYNGTON, WEMBLEY CENTRAL, WEMBLEY HILL, WEMBLEY PARK

Case	Ward	Issue	Status	Comments
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	
Monks Park Gardens	Tokynghon	Rough sleeping	Open	
Rook Close,	Barn Hill	Issues with drugs at this location	Open	
JJ's Mount Pleasant	Alperton	Street Drinking concerns	Open	
Chalkhill Park	Barnhill	Incidents of concerns regarding Chalkhill park of low lighting, ASB and no cameras	Open	DOCO report was done and sent to Parks services to follow up on the recommendations suggested.
Underneath the Bridge at Atlip Road	Alperton	Hotspot for bedding down and rough sleeping	Closed	Underneath the bridge has been secured.
Sidney's Off Licence Ealing Road	Alperton	Business encouraging Street drinking	Closed	SNT and Police licensing team will continue to be monitored especially the hotspot areas.
Recreational Ground	Tokynghon	Street Drinking from 10pm -3am	Closed	Environmental visual assessment was shared with Park Services.
South Gardens	Barnhill	Person sleeping in a caravan	Closed	Individual provided accommodation. Looking at moving the van.
St Johns Road	Wembley hill	Primark enter and exit points are being used a urinated spot for street drinkers. Benches attracting street drinkers.	Closed	New Beginnings to continue outreach the location.
One Tree Hill	Wembley Central	Drug use and street drinking in the park	Closed	Wembley central SNT and Neighbourhood Patrol officers to visit the location
Telephone boxes	Wembley Central	Rough sleepers are using the telephone box as storage.	Closed	BT have agreed to remove the telephone boxes. No rough sleepers seen bedding at the location.
Wembley Park Drive	Wembley Park	Issues with street drinking and drug use	Closed	Supported Housing & Temporary Accommodation team will make contact with the nurse to keep record of ASB or nuisance. Dairy sheet given Nurse for their record and report any crime to the police. Individuals evicted, no further incidents.
Wembley Triangle	Wembley central	Street drinking at the location	Closed	Frequent DOAs, street drinking decreased.
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 Moon twist- 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

APPENDIX 3

CMARAC Cases Jan – Dec 2025 (Full Information)

LOCALITY 1 (BRONDESBURY PARK, CRICKLEWOOD & MAPESBURY, DOLLIS HILL, KENTON, KILBURN, KINGSBURY, PRESTON, QUEENS PARK, QUEENSBURY, WELSH HARP)

Status	Entry Score	Exit score	Vulnerability	Closure Reasons	Ward	Referring Agency
Open	29		Anti-Social Behaviour, Cuckooing		Kilburn	Brent Housing Services
Open	17		Anti-Social Behaviour, Mental Health		Kilburn	Metropolitan Police
Open	16		Anti-Social Behaviour, Mental Health		Dollis Hill	Metropolitan Police
Open	14		Anti-Social Behaviour, Mental Health		Cricklewood & Mapesbury	Brent ASB Team
Open	36		Anti-Social Behaviour, Mental Health		Queens Park	Women and Girls Network
Open	34		Cuckooing, Homelessness		Cricklewood & Mapesbury	CMHT
Open	18		Anti-Social Behaviour, Mental Health		Kilburn	Metropolitan Police
Open	27		Anti-Social Behaviour, Mental Health		Willesden Green	Adult Social Care MHT
Open	28		Anti-Social Behaviour, Cuckooing		Kilburn	Metropolitan Police
Open	33		Anti-Social Behaviour, Hate Crime		Kilburn	Victim Support
Open	24		Exploitation, Mental Health		Dollis Hill	Metropolitan Police
Open	15		Anti-Social Behaviour, Mental Health		Queens Park	Brent Housing Service
Open	28		Cuckooing, Mental Health		Cricklewood & Mapesbury	Metropolitan Police
Closed	32	32	Anti-Social Behaviour, Mental Health	Enforcement	Dollis Hill	St. Mungo's
Closed	19	13	Anti-Social Behaviour, Substances Misuse	Social worker assessed/ refused support	Dollis Hill	Brent Housing Service
Closed	10	15	Anti-Social Behaviour, Mental Health	Linked with support services	Kenton	Metropolitan Police
Closed	18	14	Anti-Social Behaviour, Hate Crime	Linked with support services	Dollis Hill	Brent Housing Services
Closed	10	8	Mental Health, Substance Misuse	Linked to support services	Welsh Harp	Metropolitan Police
Closed	20	20	Anti-Social Behaviour, Cuckooing	Linked to support services	Dollis Hill	Brent ASB Team
Closed	36	20	Anti-Social Behaviour, Mental Health	Linked to support services	Kilburn	Metropolitan Police
Closed	39	14	Anti-Social Behaviour, Mental Health	Returned to his Borough/ Barnet	Brondesbury Park	Metropolitan police
Closed	29	15	Anti-Social Behaviour, Hate Crime	Linked in to Support services	Kilburn	Notting Hill Genesis
Closed	10	7	Anti-Social Behaviour, Mental Health	Suspended sentence/ Due to attend Court	Brondesbury Park	Metropolitan Police
Closed	32	5	Anti-Social Behaviour, Mental Health	Linked in to Support services	Queens Park	Sovereign Network Homes
Closed	29	16	Anti-Social Behaviour, Mental Health	Linked in to Support services	Cricklewood & Mapesbury	VIA
Closed	25	11	Cuckooing, Mental Health	Supported living	Cricklewood & Mapesbury	Brent Adult safeguarding
Closed	37	37	Exploitation, Mental Health	Enforcement	Kilburn	Hyde Housing
Closed	13	15	Mental Health, Exploitation	Sectioned	Kingsbury	CMHT
Closed	35	22	Mental Health, Substance Misuse	refused to engage with services/ no care needs	Dollis Hill	Metropolitan Police
Closed	23	16	Anti-Social Behaviour, Mental Health	Disengaged with services	Cricklewood & Mapesbury	Brent Housing Service
Closed	14	9	Mental Health, Anti-Social Behaviour	Linked in to Support services	Dollis Hill	Clarion Housing Group
Closed	29	17	Cuckooing, Mental Health	Linked in to Support services	Kilburn	Brent Housing Service

LOCALITY 2 (HARLESDEN AND KENSAL GREEN, ROUNDWOOD, STONEBRIDGE, WILLESDEN GREEN)

Status	Entry Score	Exit score	Vulnerability	Closure Reasons	Ward	Referring Agency
Open	26		Anti-Social Behaviour, Mental Health		Harlesden & Kensal Green	Brent Housing Service
Open	34		Homelessness, Mental Health		NFA	Crisis Brent
Open	36		Anti-Social Behaviour, Cuckooing		Harlesden & Kensal Green	Brent Adult Social Care
Open	36		Crime, Exploitation, Substance Misuse		Willesden Green	Notting Hill Genesis
Open	27		Anti-Social Behaviour, Exploitation, Mental health		Roundwood	Metropolitan Police
Open	22		Anti-Social Behaviour, Mental health, Repeated calls with Vulnerabilities		Willesden Green	Metropolitan Police
Open	24		Anti-Social Behaviour, Mental Health		Roundwood	Brent Housing Service
Open	27		Cuckooing, Substance misuse, Anti-Social Behaviour		Willesden Green	St Mungo's Housing
Open	20		Anti-Social Behaviour, Cuckooing, Mental Health		Roundwood	Brent Housing Service
Open	36		Anti-Social Behaviour, Cuckooing, Mental Health		Willesden Green	CMHT
Open	30		Mental Health, Repeated calls with vulnerabilities		Willesden Green	Brent Housing Service
Open	37		Anti-Social Behaviour, Mental Health, Exploitation		Willesden Green	Notting Hill Genesis
Open	29		Anti-Social Behaviour, Exploitation, Homelessness		Stonebridge	VIA
Closed	27	16	Cuckooing, Mental Health	Settled into a new accommodation	Roundwood	Metropolitan Police
Closed	17	11	Anti-Social Behaviour, Mental Health, Substance Misuse	Linked with support services	Harlesden & Kensal Green	Brent Housing Service
Closed	26	14	Anti-Social Behaviour, Mental Health	Linked to CMHT services	Harlesden & Kensal Green	Metropolitan Police
Closed	24	17	Mental health, Anti-Social Behaviour	Linked to Adult Social Care/Hospital admission	Willesden Green	Metropolitan Police
Closed	24	17	Anti-Social Behaviour, Cuckooing	Linked to Adult Social Care/Hospital admission	Willesden Green	Metropolitan Police
Closed	34	22	Anti-Social Behaviour, Cuckooing,	Linked to Adult Social Care/Hospital admission	Harlesden & Kensal Green	Brent Adult Social Care
Closed	16	9	Anti-Social Behaviour, Mental Health	Sectioned/ CMHT services	Willesden Green	Hestia
Closed	28	12	Anti-Social Behaviour, Hate Crime	No Anti-Social Behaviour Tenant moved out	Roundwood	PA Housing
Closed	16	7	Anti-Social Behaviour, Mental Health	Admitted under the Mental Health Act	Harlesden & Kensal Green	Brent Housing Service
Closed	27	12	Anti-Social Behaviour, Mental Health	Linked to Adult Social Care	Roundwood	Peabody
Closed	30	11	Anti-Social Behaviour, Cuckooing	Linked to Adult Social Care	Roundwood	Peabody
Closed	33	12	Anti-Social Behaviour, Exploitation	Supported accommodation	Roundwood	Peabody
Closed	16	6	Anti-Social Behaviour, Substance Misuse	Supported accommodation	Roundwood	Peabody

LOCALITY 3 - ALPERTON, BARNHILL, NORTHWICK PARK, SUDBURY, TOKYNGTON, WEMBLEY CENTRAL, WEMBLEY HILL, WEMBLEY PARK

Status	Entry Score	Exit score	Vulnerability	Closure Reasons	Ward	Referring Agency
Open	31		Anti-Social Behaviour, Mental Health	Refused to engage with support services	Barnhill	Metropolitan Police
Open	14		Anti-Social Behaviour, Hate Crime		Sudbury	PA Housing
Open			Anti-Social Behaviour, Mental Health		Dollis Hill	St Mungo's Outreach Team
Open	40		Exploitation, Substance Misuse		NFA	St Mungos
Open	16		Anti-Social Behaviour, Hate Crime		Wembley Park	Peabody
Open	30		Cuckooing, Substance Misuse		Barnhill	Metropolitan Police
Closed	27	18	Exploitation, Substance Misuse	Refused to engage	Tokyington	Richmond Probation
Closed	29	16	Exploitation, Substance Misuse	Placed in a nursing home	Wembley Hill	St Mungo's
Closed	30	20	Exploitation, Substance Misuse	Supported into a new accommodation	Barnhill	VIA
Closed	25	12	Exploitation, Crimes	Supported into accommodation	Barnhill	Metropolitan Police
Closed	36	13	Mental Health, Exploitation	Supported into accommodation	NFA	Crisis
Closed	16	4	Anti-Social Behaviour, Homelessness	Supported living	NFA	Brent Adult Social Care SMART
Closed	33	12	Exploitation, ABS	Discharged to a female-only supported accommodation.	Northwick Park	Brent Housing Service
Closed	30	13	Cuckooing, Mental Health	Supported in a care home	Barnhill	MTVH
Closed	31	11	Anti-Social Behaviour, Mental Health	Sectioned	Wembley Park	Peabody
Closed	31	13	Mental Health, Substance Misuse	Linked to Support Services	Wembley Hill	Single Homeless Project