

Appendix 3



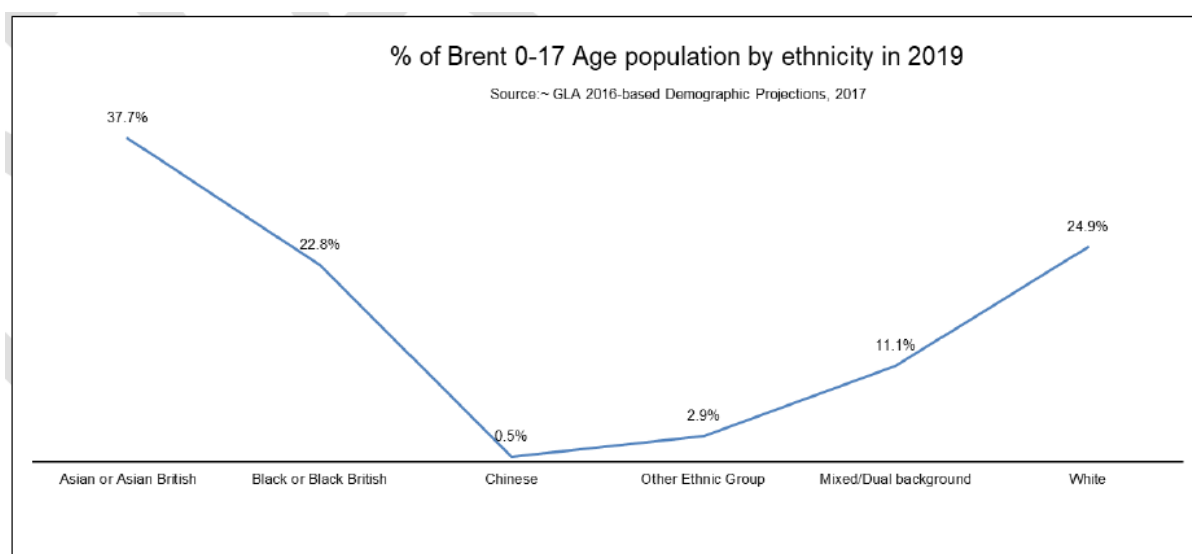
**Family Wellbeing Centres  
Catchment Areas**

## Family Wellbeing Centres Catchment Areas

### Brent as a whole – Overview

#### Demographics

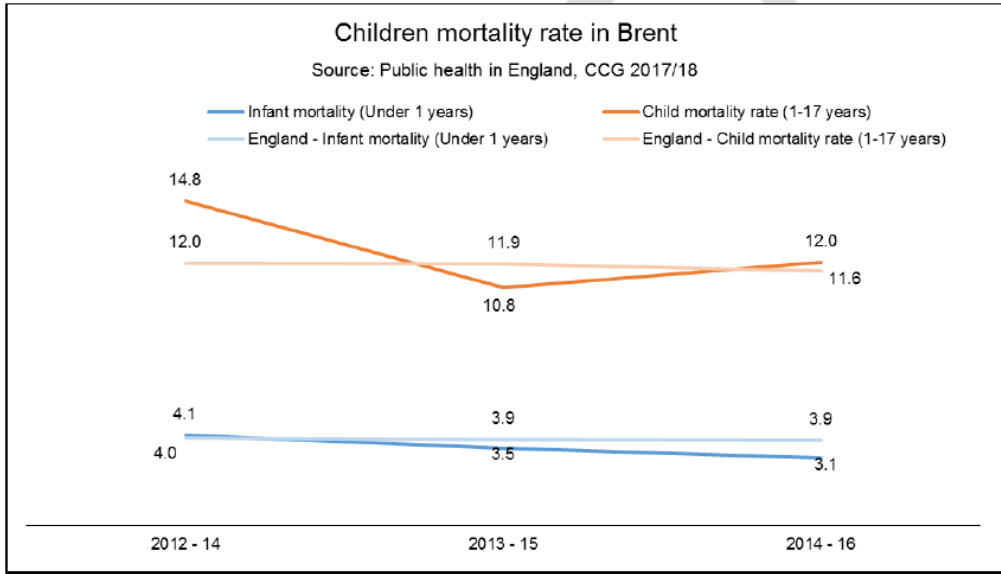
- In 2017 Brent had a child population (0-17 years) of 77,563, this represents 24% of the total Brent population.
- The following chart shows the break-up of the different ethnicities in the child population:



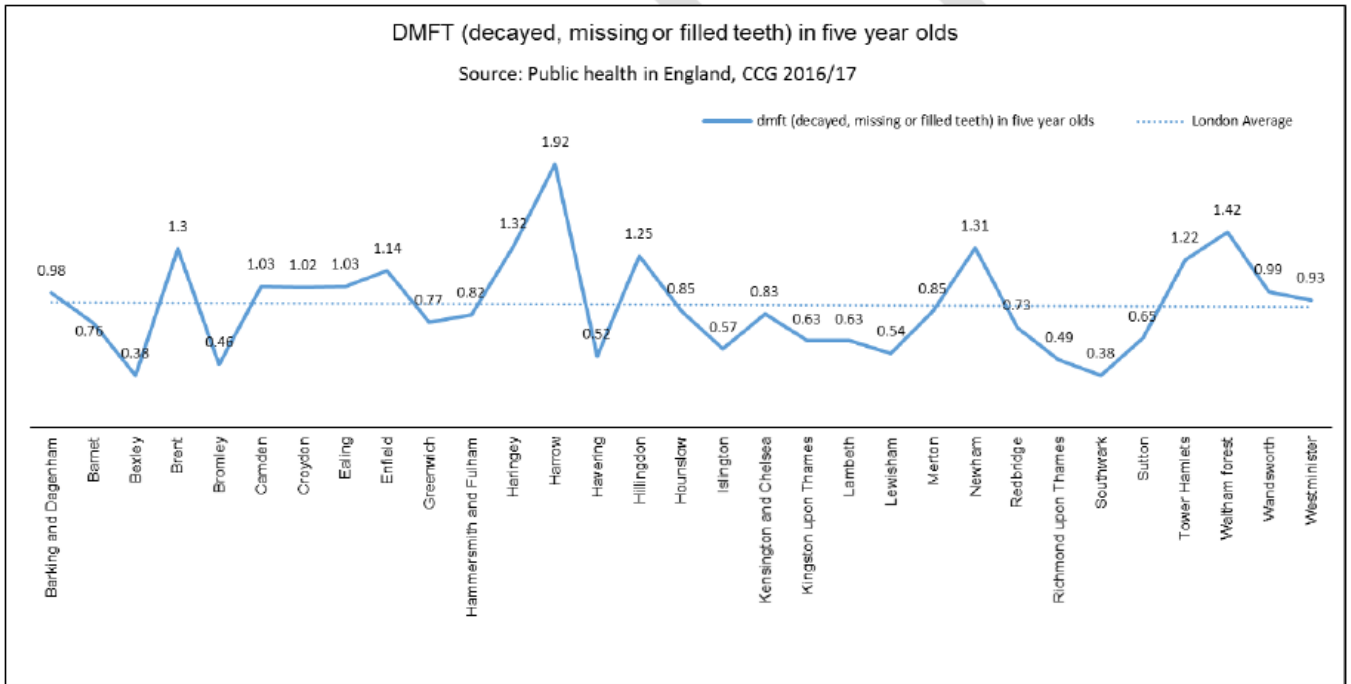
Source JSNA CYP 2019

#### Health

- The number of live births in Brent in 2017 were 5,208 and have been steadily increasing since 2016. Our number of live births are higher than our statistical neighbour average at 4,789 and the London average at 3,904.
- Infant mortality rate (under 1 years) in Brent for the period of 2014/16 was 3.1, this is lower than the England average of 3.9 per 1000 live births, this has been decreasing since 2012.
- Mortality rate for children age between 1 to 17 years is higher at 12 compared to England average of 11.6 for the period of 2014/16.



- In the period of 2016/17, 1.3% of children in Brent have one or more decayed, missing (due to decay) and filled teeth, which is significantly higher than the London average 0.95%. The following chart shows comparison of the London boroughs for decayed, missing or filled teeth.

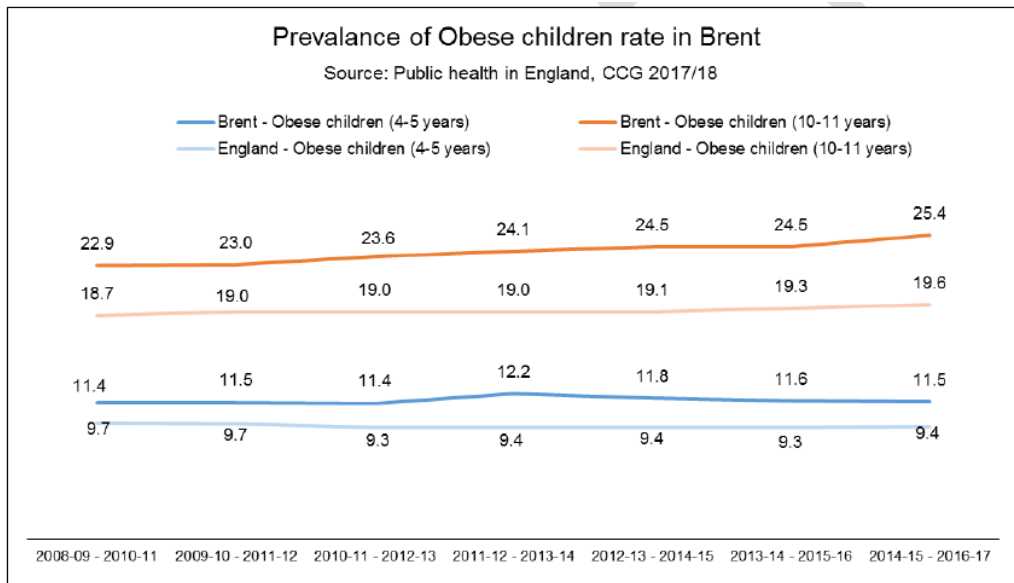


- Brent are doing well with Breastfeeding rates, for the period 2016/17, 89.7% of mothers were breastfeeding at 6-8 weeks; this is significantly higher than the national average of 74.7%.  
*Source JSNA CYP 2019*

## Childhood obesity

Levels of obesity are worse in Brent than the England average:

- 11.5% of children 4-5 years are considered obese compared to the England average of 9.4%.
- 25.4% of children 10-11 years are considered obese compared to the England average of 19.8%.

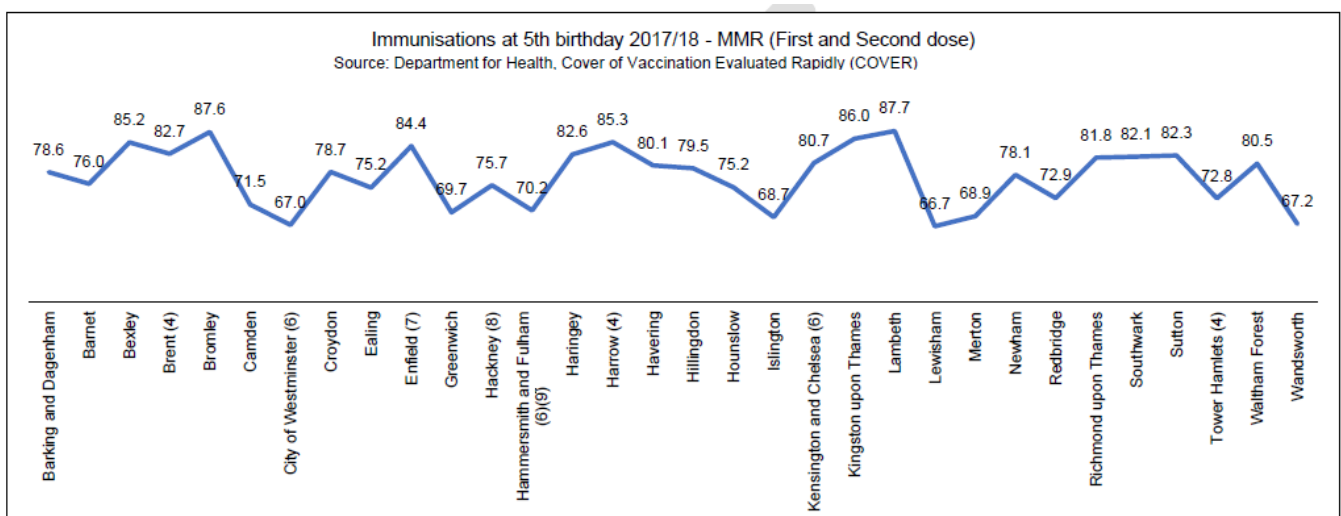


Source JSNA CYP 2019

## Childhood Immunisation

In Brent, the latest data shows 82.7% of children received their first and second dose of MMR by their 5<sup>th</sup> birthday. This is higher than London average (77.8%) and lower than England average (87.2%).

The following chart shows comparison of the London boroughs for the immunisation rates of MMR.



Source JSNA CYP 2019

## Attainment

- 2018 Key Stage 1 teacher assessment the end of year 2 showed:
  - Reading
    - 75% of pupils achieved at the expected standard in Reading, which is only 0.4% lower than the national level of 75.4%.
    - 23.1% of pupils achieved a greater depth in Reading, which is 2.5% lower than the national level of 25.6%.
  - Writing
    - 67.7% of pupils achieved the expected standard in Writing, which is 2.2% lower than the national level at 69.9%.
    - 14.6% of pupils achieved greater depth in Writing, which is 1.3% lower than national levels of 15.9%.
  - Maths
    - 75.3% of pupils have achieved the expected standard in Maths, which is only 0.8% less than the national level at 76.1%.
    - 20.9% of pupils have achieved greater depth in Maths, which is only 0.9% lower than the national level at 21.8%.
- 2018 Key Stage 2 teacher assessment the end of Year 6 showed:
  - Reading
    - 70.7% of pupils achieved at the expected standard in Reading, which is 4.5% lower than the national level of 75.2%.
    - 24.7% of pupils achieved a greater depth in Reading, which is 3.3% lower than the national level at 28%.
  - Writing
    - 73.5% of pupils achieved the expected standard in Writing, which is 4.8% lower than the national level at 78.3%.
    - 15.2% of pupils achieved greater depth in Writing, which is 4.6% lower than national levels of 19.8%.
  - Maths
    - 76.3% of pupils achieved at the expected standard in Maths, which is 0.8% higher than the national level of 76.1%.
    - 27.2% of pupils achieved greater depth in Maths, which is higher 3.7% than the national level of 23.5%.

The above data is just a sample review on the early key stages of primary education.

*Source JSNA CYP 2019*

## Children in schools with a special educational need

- At the start of 2018/19 academic year, there were 6,350 pupils with SEND, making up 13.2% of total pupils in Brent schools.
- Out of the total number of pupils with SEND, a total of 1,520 (24%) of these pupils have registered as having an Education, Health and Childcare Plan (EHCP) and total of 4,830 (76%) pupils registered as requiring SEND Support.

*Source JSNA CYP 2019*

## Absence and Exclusions

- Primary School:
  - Absence rates in Primary schools in Brent is 3.9% in 2016/17, this has decreased from 4.1% in 2015/16.
  - The unauthorised absence rate in 2016/17 is 0.9%, no change compared to the period 2015/16.
  - The authorised absence rate is 3.00% in 2016/17; this has decreased from 3.1% in 2015/16.
- Secondary Schools:
  - Overall absence rate in 2016/17 is 5%, no change compared to the period 2015/16 and is better than the national average at 5.4%.
- Special schools:
  - Overall absence rate in 2016/17 is 8.2%, this has increased from the 2015/16 rate of 7.5% but is still lower than the national average of 9.7%.
- Overall, persistent absentees' rate from all type of schools for the period of 2016/17 is 4.4%, this is below the national average of 4.7%.

*Source JSNA CYP 2019*

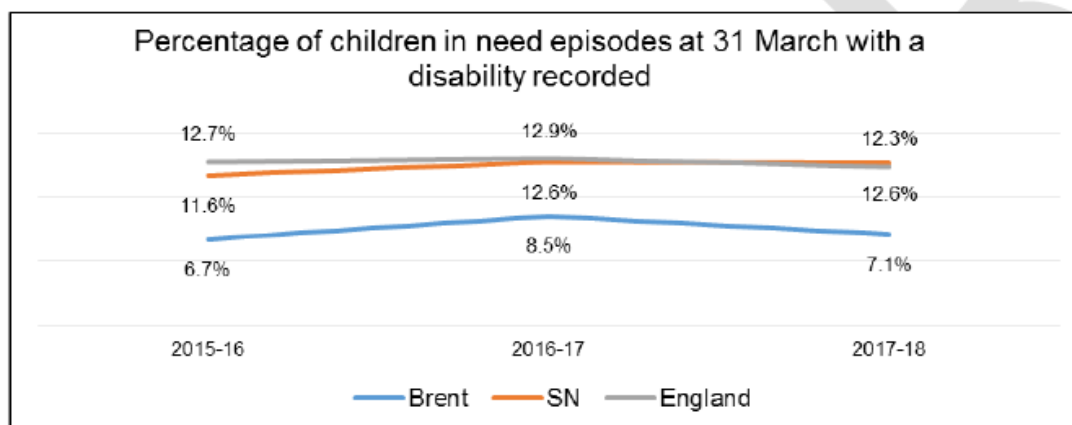
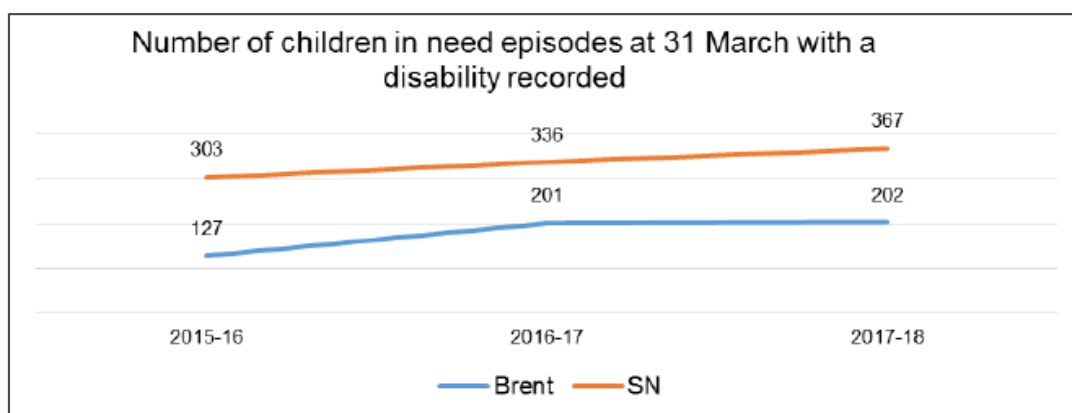
## Children's Social Care

### Children in Need with a Disability

By the end of the period 2017/18, there were 2852 children in need; this is an increase of 20.6% compared to previous year. The following table tracks the increase over the years and comparison with statistical neighbour, England and London data.

Number of children in need episodes at 31 March	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	Difference from previous year	% change
Brent	1902	2364	2852	488	20.6%
Statistical Neighbour	2607.6	2655.6	2917.7	262.1	9.9%
England	393910	389040	404710	15670	4.0%
London	69340	68070	72810	4740	7.0%

By the end of the period 2017/18, there were 202 children in need with a disability; this is an increase of 0.5% compared to previous year. The following table shows the increase over the years and comparison with statistical neighbour for the actual numbers and the percentage.



The next table offers greater comparison to London and England for the number of CIN children episodes with a disability recorded.

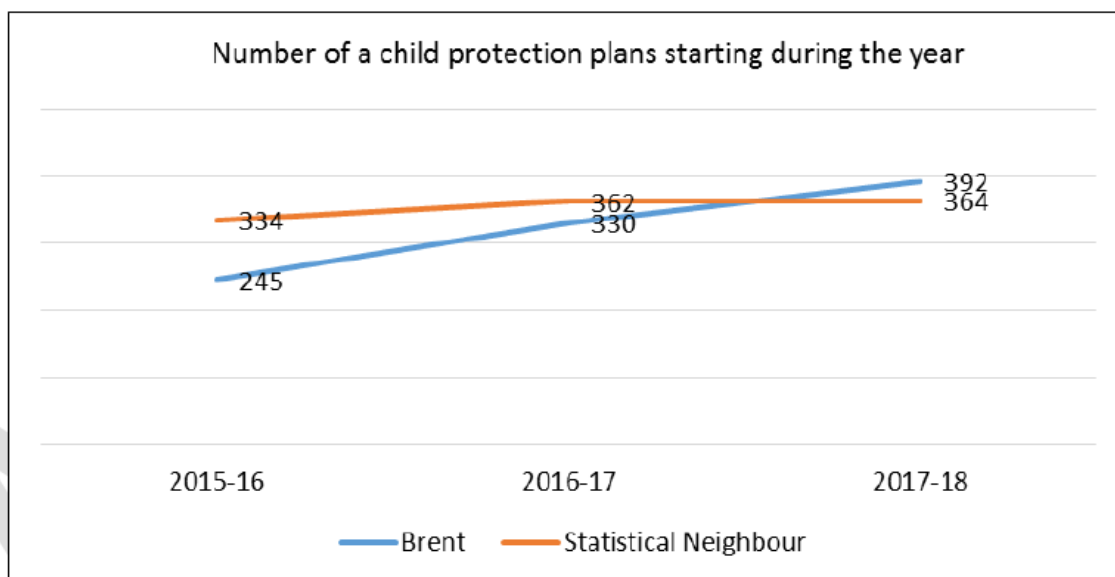
Number of children in need episodes at 31 March with a disability recorded	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	Difference from previous year	% change
Brent	127	201	202	1	0.5%
Statistical Neighbour	303	336	367	30.7	9.1%
England	49950	50310	49770	-540	-1.1%
London	8260	8790	9460	670	7.6%

Source JSNA CYP 2019

### Child Protection Plan

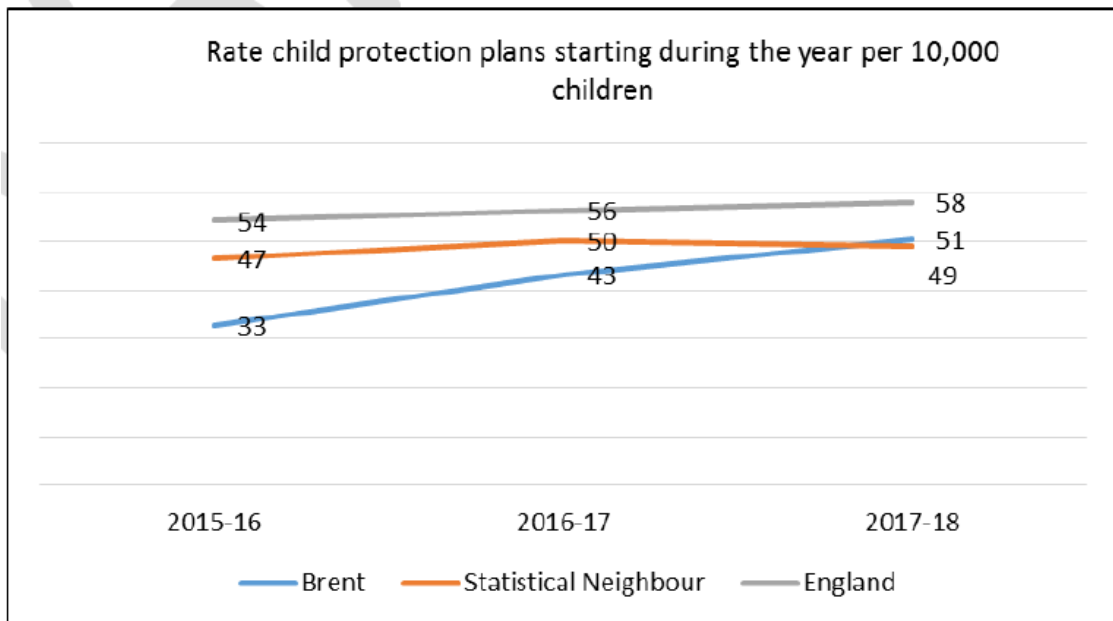
- The number of children who became the subject of a child protection plan during the period 2017/18 has significantly increased since 2015, from 245 children to 393.
- The increase in child population has possibly contributed to an increase in the number of reports of abuse and child protection conferences.
- The overall numbers of children on child protection plans are higher than the Statistical Neighbour average of 364.

The following chart shows us the rise of child protection cases compared to the statistical neighbour from 2015/16.





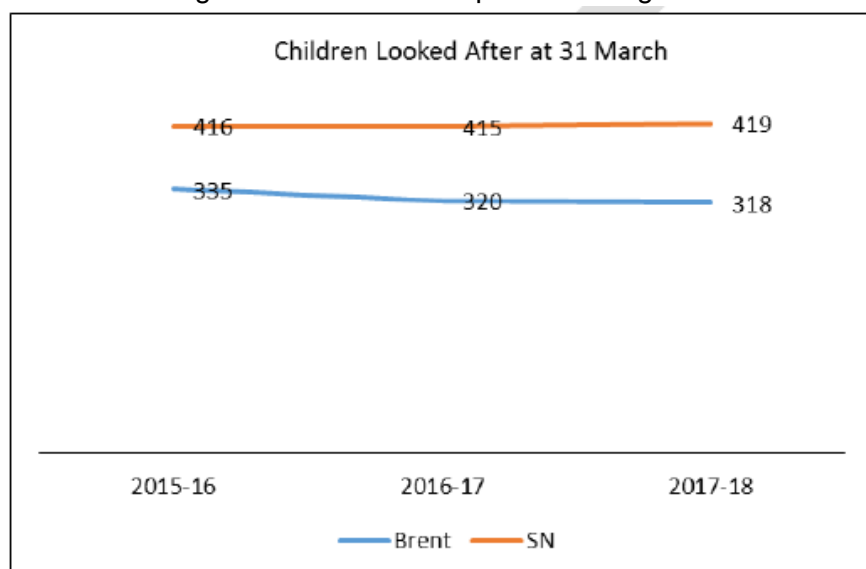
The following chart shows the number of CP plans for every 10,000 children compared to our statistical neighbour. For the period of 2017/18, Brent was marginally higher than statistical neighbour but lower than England.



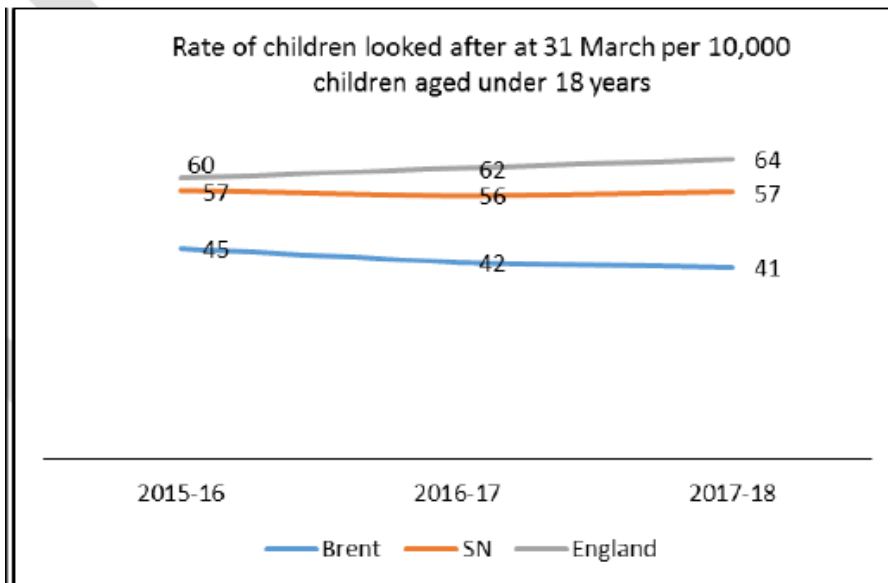
Source JSNA CYP 2019

### Looked After Children

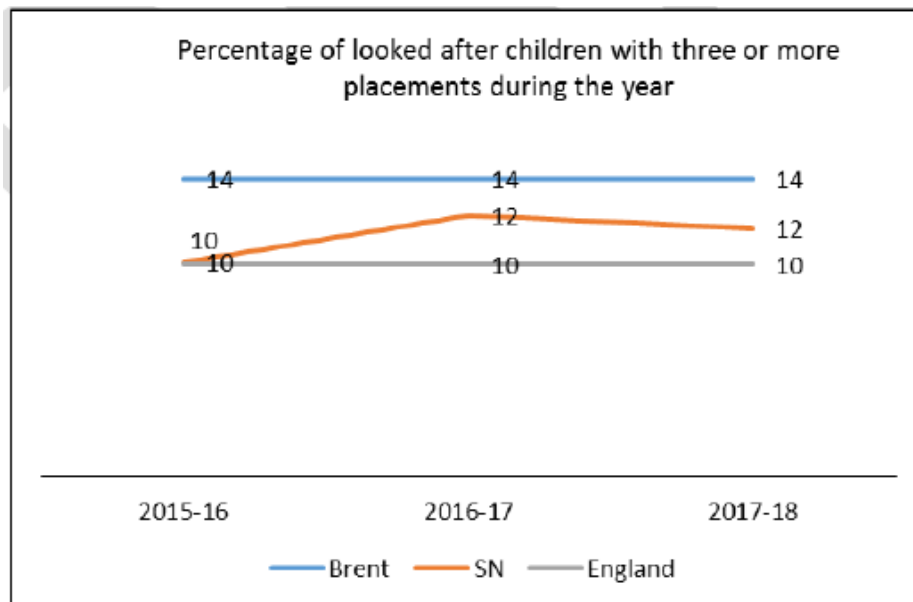
- Brent had a total number of 318 of looked after children for the period 2017/18, this is 17 less than the period 2015/16. Brent has a lower number of looked after children compared statistical neighbour at 419 for the period ending March 2018.



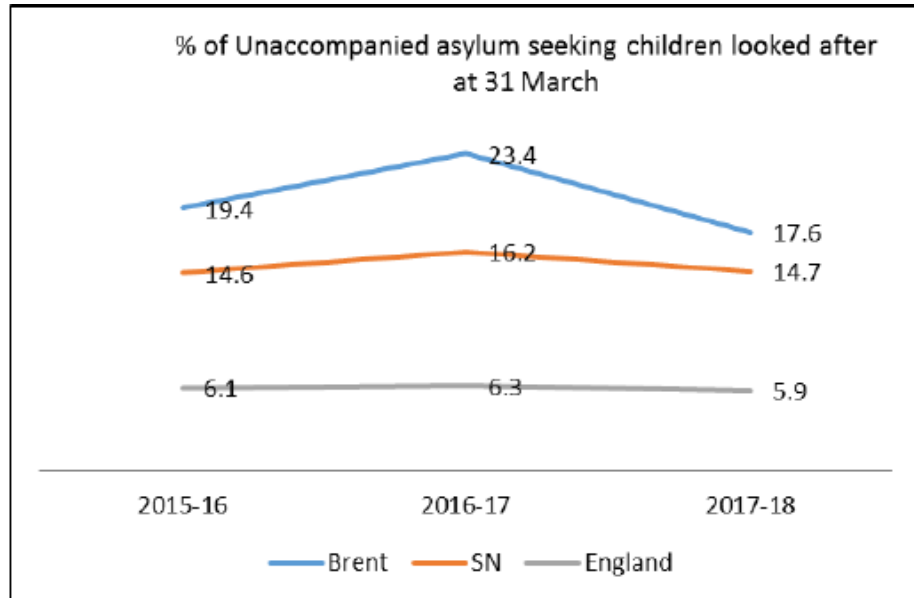
- Brent has average of 41 children looked after in every 10,000 children aged under 18 years, which is lower than the national average of 64 and statistical neighbour average of 57.



- 14% of Brent's Looked after children had three or more placement during year ending March 2018, which is higher than both statistical neighbour at 12% and England average of 10%.



- 56 unaccompanied asylum-seeking children (UASC) were recorded in Brent at the end of March 2018, which is a reduction of 19 compared to previous year in Brent. However, overall UASC number are still higher in Brent compared to both Statistical Neighbour and significantly higher than England as shown below.



Source JSNA CYP 2019

### Care Leavers

- The last three years (up to 17-18) of trends shows that overall 50% of care leavers were known to be in education, employment or training (EET), were overall 30% of care leavers known to be not in education, employment or training (NEET).

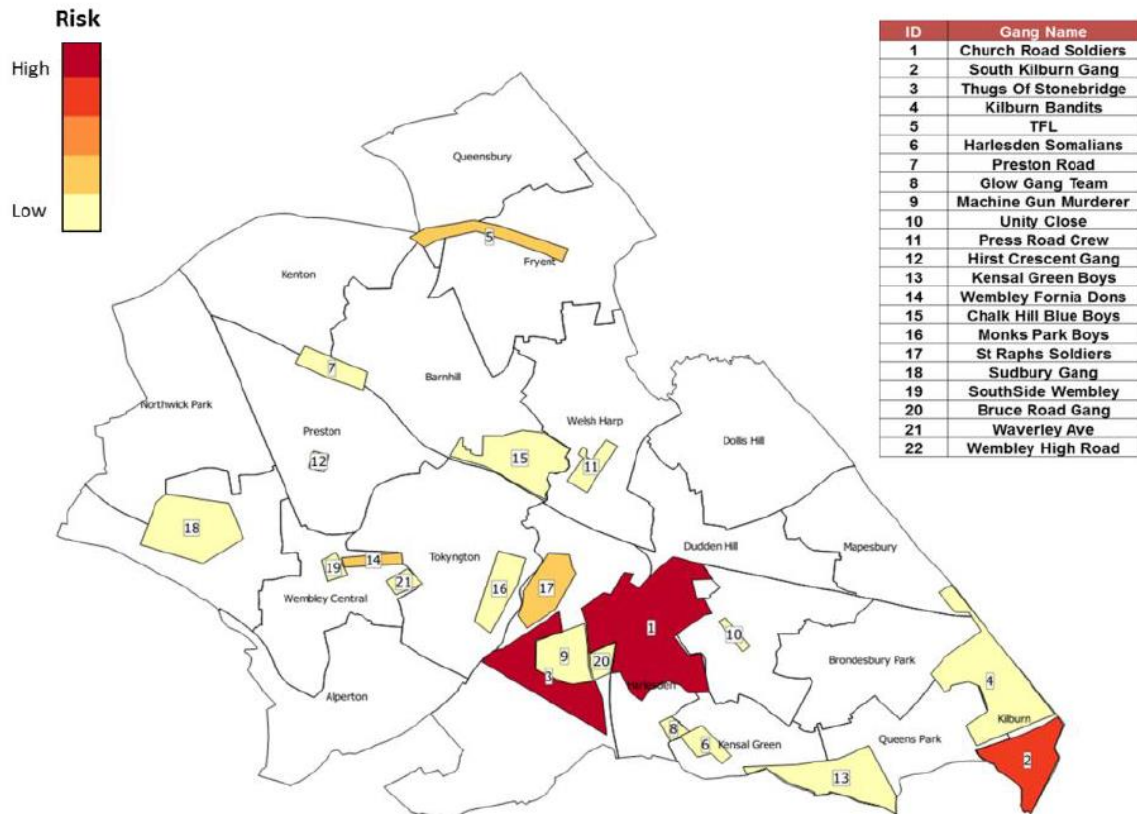
% Total number in education, employment or training (EET)	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
Brent	55	50	50
SN	55	53	55
England	49	50	51
London	54	52	53
% Total number not in education, training or employment (NEET)	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
Brent	33	32	31
SN	32	37	32
England	40	40	39
London	34	36	35
% Local Authority does not have information	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
Brent	11	16	19
SN	13	12	13
England	11	10	10
London	12	12	13

Source JSNA CYP 2019

## Gangs

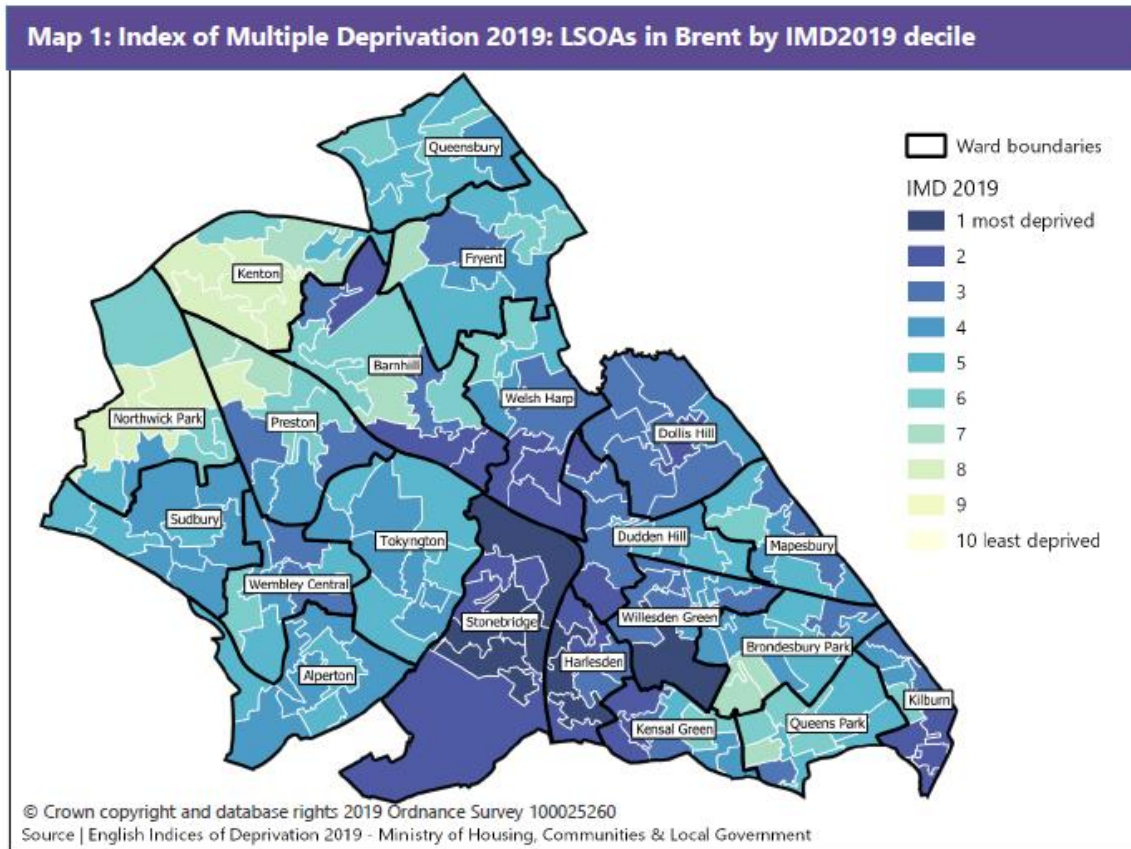
The following map shows where the known gangs are located in Brent and the level of risk they present in the borough. We can see that the gangs are located within the highly deprived areas.

### Brent Gangs – Risk



Data source: JSNA Gangs, 2019

## Index of multiple deprivation 2019



The Indices of Deprivation 2019 (ID2019) are the primary measure of deprivation for small areas or Lower layer Super Output Areas (LSOAs) in England. The indices, published by the Ministry of Housing, Communities & Local Government (MHCLG) in September 2019, replace the 2015 indices. The indices of deprivation **rank** each lower super output area (LSOA) in England in order of deprivation. These are grouped into ten sections known as deciles.

The main output of the ID2019 is the Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) which combines measures across seven distinct aspects of deprivation. Each LSOA in England is ranked in order of deprivation, and then grouped into ten groups known as deciles. LSOAs in decile 1 are the 10% most deprived in the country, and LSOAs in decile 10 are the 10% least deprived in the country. Map 1 displays every LSOA in Brent by its IMD2019 decile.

- 5% of the LSOAs in Brent are in the most deprived 10%, compared to 8% of LSOAs in 2015.
- The most highly deprived areas in the borough are concentrated in Stonebridge and Harlesden. Brent has one LSOA that is within the 5% most deprived in England, and this is located in north Stonebridge.
- 19% of the borough's 173 LSOAs are in the most deprived 20% of LSOAs in England
- The least deprived areas in the borough are located in the North West, in the wards of Kenton, Preston, and Northwick Park.
- Brent has zero LSOAs in the 20% least deprived LSOAs in England

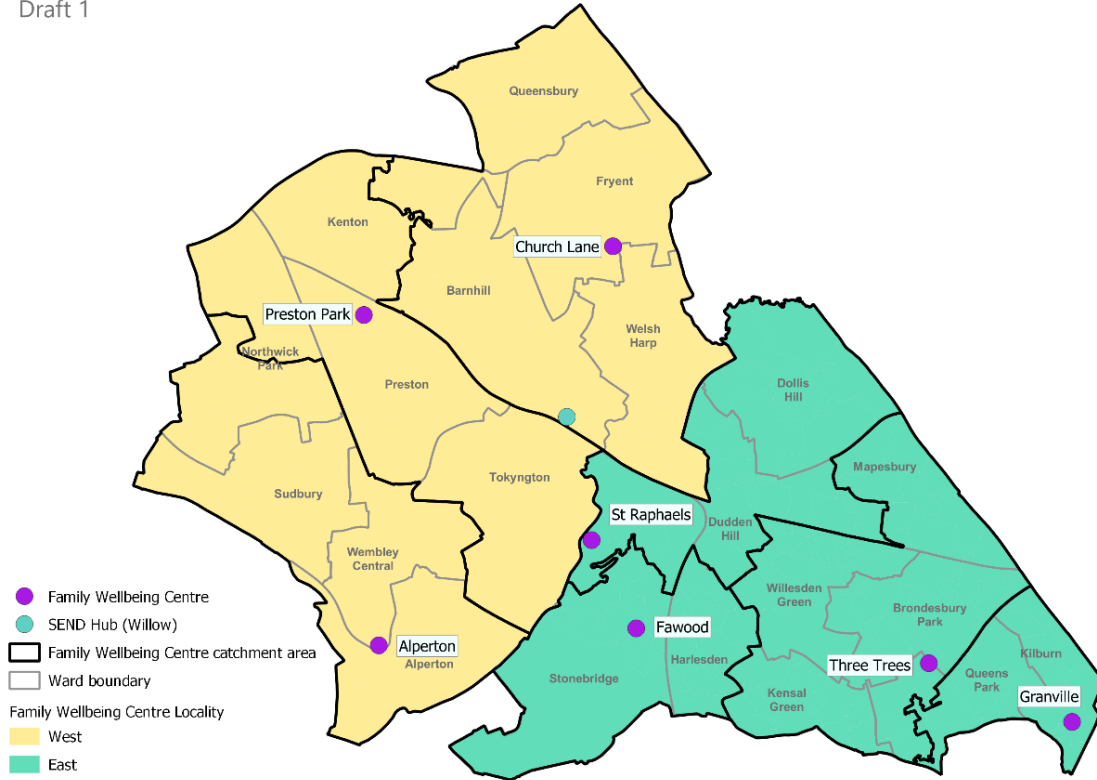
## **Changes from IMD2015**

Overall, **the profile and pattern of deprivation in Brent remains similar to 2015**: 70% of Brent's LSOAs have remained in the same decile, 22% have moved up a decile (i.e. relatively less deprived), and 8% have moved down a decile (i.e. relatively more deprived).

Map 2 shows the five LSOAs that moved out of the 10% most deprived in England in the IMD 2019, two of them in South Kilburn.

# Family Wellbeing Centre Localities

Family Wellbeing Centre Localities  
Draft 1



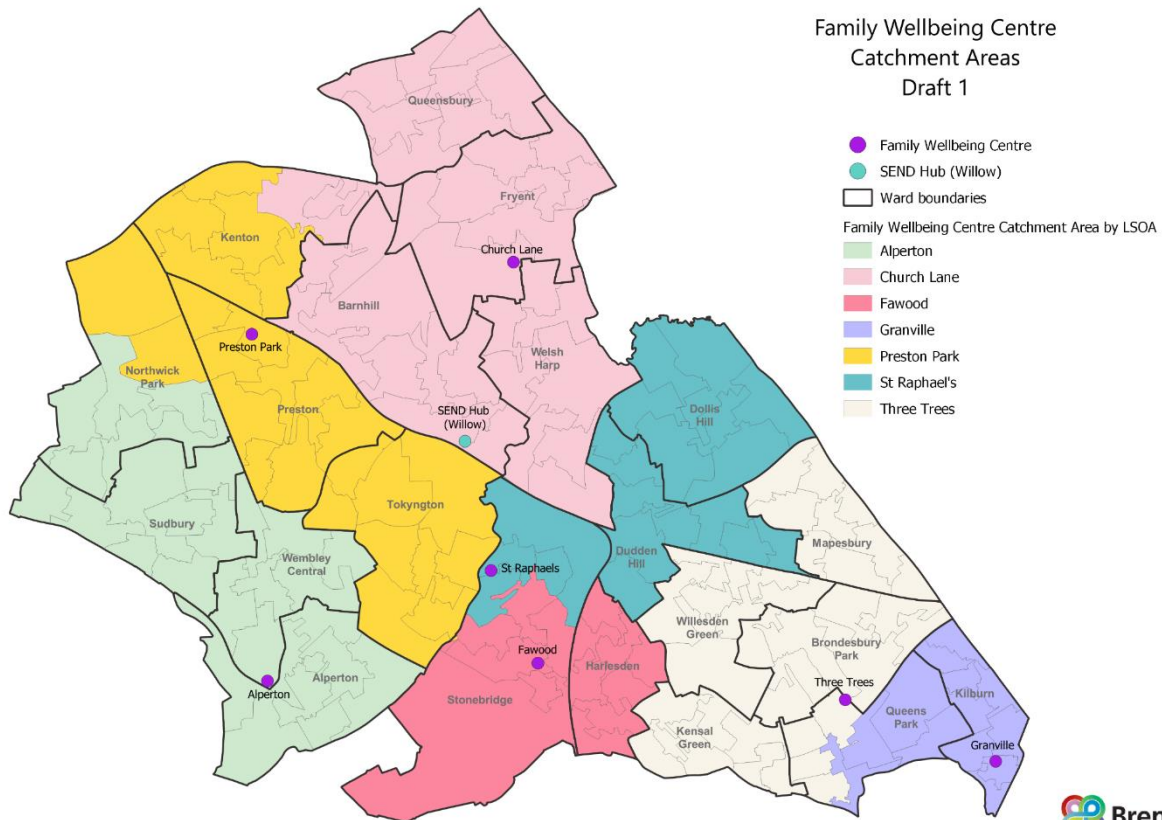
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<b>Family Wellbeing Centres by Locality</b>	
<b>West</b>	<b>East</b>
Alperton	St Raphael's
Church Lane	Fawood and Curzon
Preston Park	Three Trees
Willow (Cross Borough – no catchment)	Granville

The East and West locality is the current model used in Children's Social Care and Family Solutions. Though there are 4 centres in each locality, there are only 3 with a catchment within the West locality due to the Willow SEND Family Wellbeing Centre located on this side that will operate borough wide.

## New Catchment Areas



The new catchments have been split largely by using the children's centre catchment areas as a guideline as well as following the ward boundaries. There is significant data available for the individual wards, this can help guide the Family Wellbeing Centres with planning the range of services that meet the needs of the communities they serve.

However, families can access any FWC across the borough; the catchment area will serve for registration purposes and the gathering and comparison of data that will be geographically collected.

The West centres have higher catchment populations due to the area being split between 3 centres and not 4. There is also a considerable amount of new housing development, which will increase the population. This is mitigated by the fact that the East have areas of multiple deprivation with some FWC's catchments having only or majority of LSOA's within the 30% IMD.

The next few pages of this document will provide further breakdown and data around the LSOA's, population and the indicators of levels of deprivation. The narrative will help to explain and summarise the data, showing the presenting needs and makeup of the localities and catchments.



## Count of LSOA (2019)

Count of LSOA code (New) Row Labels	In 30% IMD (2019)	In 70% IMD (2019)	Grand Total
Alperton Family Wellbeing Centre	2	27	29
Preston Park Family Wellbeing Centre	2	23	25
Church Lane Wellbeing Centre	10	25	35
<b>West Total</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>89</b>
St Raphael's Family Wellbeing Centre	15	5	20
Fawood Family Wellbeing Centre	14	0	14
Three Trees Family Wellbeing Centre	14	23	37
Granville Plus Family Wellbeing Centre	6	7	13
<b>East Total</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>84</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>110</b>	<b>173</b>

Source IMD (2019)

- West Locality
  - 14 of these LSOAs are in the 30% IMD, 75 are within the 70% IMD, therefore significantly less deprived compared the East.
  - Preston Park and Alperton will have only 2 LSOA's within the 30% IMD, so this proposed catchment serves an area that is significantly less deprived.
  - Church Lane will be the most deprived catchment in the West locality with a total of 10 LSOAs within the 30% IMD, however there are still more LSOA's within the 70% IMD with 25.
  
- East Locality
  - 49 of these LSOAs are in the 30% IMD, 35 are within the 70% IMD, therefore significantly more deprived.
  - Significantly higher levels of deprivation; the Fawood catchment has no LSOAs within the 70% IMD so the proposed catchment will serve the most deprived parts of Brent.
  - There is also 3 well known gangs operating within this locality. (*JSNA Gangs 2015*)
  - Three Trees will be the only catchment in the East Locality to have more LSOAs within the 70% IMD than the 30% IMD and therefore is less deprived part of the East Locality.
  - Granville overall, will cover a much smaller catchment area due to its location, bordering onto Camden but there are high levels of deprivation and gangs operating in the area.

## Population Projection

West									
Family Wellbeing Centre Catchment	0-5 Population		6-11 Population		12-18 Population		Totals		% change (Total)
	2019	2021	2019	2021	2019	2021	2019	2021	
Alperton	4825	5125	4225	4575	4750	5150	13800	14850	8%
Church Lane	5425	5525	5400	5500	5850	6150	16675	17175	3%
Preston Park	3750	4250	3275	3525	3800	4000	10925	11775	8%
<b>West Total</b>							<b>41400</b>	<b>43800</b>	<b>6%</b>

Source: Brent Open data population projections (Values are approximate since this data is projection and not actual)

East									
Family Wellbeing Centre Catchment	0-5 Population		6-11 Population		12-18 Population		Totals		% change (Total)
	2019	2021	2019	2021	2019	2021	2019	2021	
St Raphael's	3075	2975	3425	3375	4025	4175	10525	10525	0%
Fawood	3025	2925	3075	3025	3675	3725	9775	9675	-1%
Three Trees	5000	4800	4900	4800	5170	5520	15070	15120	0.3%
Granville Plus	2300	2300	2200	2200	2130	2180	6630	6680	0.7%
<b>East Total</b>							<b>42000</b>	<b>42000</b>	<b>-</b>

Source: Brent Open data population projections (Values are approximate since this data is projection and not actual)

### West Locality

- Have the highest projected population increase. This is due to the significant housing development in the wards of Alperton and Tokyngton, these will affect the Alperton and Preston Park catchments the most, with Church Lane seeing a smaller increase.
- Centres in the West have higher catchment populations due to the population increase in the Tokynton and Alperton wards and the overall population being divided between 3 FWC sites and not 4 due to Willow serving no catchment.

### East Locality

- No change in overall population, though the proposed Fawood catchment will decrease by 1%, the Three Trees and Granville catchments will increase 0.3% and 0.7% respectively.
- Granville Plus and Fawood will have the lowest population but also have some of the most deprived areas within their catchments, (Stonebridge, Harlesden and Kilburn). There is also a high level of gang crime within these 2 catchments.
- Under 5s population decreases slightly in the projection for St Raphael's, Fawood and Three Trees but remains the same for Granville Plus.

## Indicators of Deprivation by catchment - West Locality Centres

The following tables show the average level of deprivation for each indicator, DV police reports and county lines data has been included to provide further information on the challenges that may be present.

Alperton Wellbeing Centre					
Indicators of Deprivation		Alperton	Sudbury	Wembley Central	Northwick Park
Number of DV police reports (Source : JSNA 2019 - Domestic Abuse)		167	118	164	109
Deprivation (IMD 2019)  1-3= High Deprivation 4-6= Average 7-9= Low Deprivation  (Source: English Indices of Deprivation 2019)	Health	9	8	9	8
	Crime	6	5	4	6
	Education	4	7	5	8
	Employment	7	6	7	7
	Income	5	4	5	6
	Barriers to Housing	1	1	1	2
	Living Environment	3	4	3	5
Brent County Lines (Apr-Oct 2019)		1	2	5	1
Church Lane Wellbeing Centre					

Key: RED – High, AMBER – Average, GREEN – Low

Indicators of Deprivation		Barnhill	Fryent	Queensbury	Welsh Harp	Kenton
Number of DV police reports (Source : JSNA 2019 - Domestic Abuse)		139	132	101	131	75
Deprivation (IMD 2019)  1-3= High Deprivation 4-6= Average 7-9= Low Deprivation  (Source: English Indices of Deprivation 2019)	Health	7	8	8	7	9
	Crime	5	4	4	4	5
	Education	7	7	7	5	8
	Employment	5	7	6	5	7
	Income	4	5	5	4	5
	Barriers to Housing	1	1	1	1	2
	Living Environment	5	4	5	4	5
Brent County Lines (Apr-Oct 2019) (Source : Brent Rescue and Response Countylines Cohort)		0	4	2	8	0

Preston Park Family Wellbeing Centre		Preston	Kenton	Northwick Park	Tokyngton
Indicators of Deprivation		Preston	Kenton	Northwick Park	Tokyngton
Number of DV police reports (Source : JSNA 2019 - Domestic Abuse)		133	75	109	152
Deprivation (IMD 2019)  1-3= High Deprivation 4-6= Average 7-9= Low Deprivation  (Source: English Indices of Deprivation 2019)	Health	9	9	9	8
	Crime	5	7	7	4
	Education	7	9	9	6
	Employment	7	8	9	6
	Income	5	7	9	5
	Barriers to Housing	1	2	2	1
	Living Environment	4	5	6	4
Brent County Lines (Apr-Oct 2019) (Source : Brent Rescue and Response Countylines Cohort)		2	0	1	2

Key: RED – High, AMBER – Average, GREEN – Low

Key: RED – High, AMBER – Average, GREEN – Low

## West Locality Summary

- Total 14 LSOAs in 30% IMD and 75 in 70% IMD.
- Deprivation levels across the three FWC's are overall average
- Barriers to housing is an area of high deprivation across all FWC's
- Preston Park overall has lesser deprivation levels
- Rates of reported DV incidences vary across the areas with the Church Lane FWC having the highest at 578
- County Lines incidences are also highest for Church Lane with 14 reported cases, with the majority of these cases being in Welsh Harp ward with 8, and an absence of cases in Barnhill and Kenton.

## Indicators of Deprivation by catchment - East Locality Centres

The following tables show the average level of deprivation for each indicator, DV police reports and county lines data has been included to provide further information on the challenges that may be present.

St Raphael's				
Indicators of Deprivation		Dudden Hill	Dollis Hill	Stonebridge
Number of DV police reports (Source : JSNA 2019 - Domestic Abuse)		199	173	274
Deprivation (IMD 2019)  1-3= High Deprivation 4-6= Average 7-9= Low Deprivation  (Source: English Indices of Deprivation 2019)	Health	7	7	5
	Crime	3	3	3
	Education	6	5	4
	Employment	5	3	5
	Income	4	3	1
	Barriers to Housing	1	1	1
	Living Environment	3	4	5
Brent County Lines (Apr-Oct 2019) (Source : Brent Rescue and Response Countylines Cohort)		4	2	9

Key: RED – High, AMBER – Average, GREEN – Low

Fawood			
Indicators of Deprivation		Stonebridge	Harlesden
Number of DV police reports (Source : JSNA 2019 - Domestic Abuse)		274	288
Deprivation (IMD 2019)  1-3= High Deprivation 4-6= Average 7-9= Low Deprivation  (Source: English Indices of Deprivation 2019)	Health	4	6
	Crime	2	2
	Education	4	4
	Employment	2	2
	Income	2	2
	Barriers to Housing	1	1
	Living Environment	3	3

**Brent County Lines (Apr-Oct 2019)**  
(Source : Brent Rescue and Response Countylines Cohort)

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Key: *RED* – High, *AMBER* – Average, *GREEN* – Low

Three Trees		Willesden Green	Kensal Green	Brondesbury Park	Mapesbury	Queen's Park
<b>Indicators of Deprivation</b>						
<b>Number of DV police reports</b> (Source : JSNA 2019 - Domestic Abuse)		184	209	91	146	101
<b>Deprivation (IMD 2019)</b>  1-3= High Deprivation 4-6= Average 7-9= Low Deprivation  (Source: English Indices of Deprivation 2019)	Health	6	7	7	6	8
	Crime	3	3	3	3	4
	Education	6	6	8	8	9
	Employment	4	4	5	5	6
	Income	3	4	4	4	5
	Barriers to Housing	1	2	2	1	2
	Living Environment	3	2	4	4	3
<b>Brent County Lines (Apr-Oct 2019)</b> (Source : Brent Rescue and Response Countylines Cohort)		3	4	2	6	3

Key: RED – High, AMBER – Average, GREEN – Low

Granville Plus		Kilburn	Queen's Park
<b>Indicators of Deprivation</b>			
<b>Number of DV police reports</b> (Source : JSNA 2019 - Domestic Abuse)		191	101
<b>Deprivation (IMD 2019)</b>  1-3= High Deprivation 4-6= Average 7-9= Low Deprivation  (Source: English Indices of Deprivation 2019)	Health	6	9
	Crime	3	3
	Education	7	9
	Employment	3	6
	Income	3	5
	Barriers to Housing	1	2
	Living Environment	3	3
<b>Brent County Lines (Apr-Oct 2019)</b> (Source : Brent Rescue and Response Countylines Cohort)		5	3

Key: RED – High, AMBER – Average, GREEN – Low



## East Locality Summary

- Total 49 LSOAs in 30% IMD and 35 in 70% IMD.
- Deprivation across the three FWCs are overall average to high, Fawood and St Raphael's will serve the most deprived wards.
- Barriers to housing is an area of high deprivation across all FWC's, with the exception of a few wards.
- Rates of reported DV incidences vary across the areas with St Raphael's having the highest reported incidences at 731 – also highly deprived
- County lines incidences have been recorded for all wards and highest for Three Trees with 18 reported cases
- Fawood also sees high levels of county lines activity, with 15 reported cases between only two wards, Stonebridge and Harlesden.
- Level of crime is rated as high in all East wards, with the exception of Brondesbury Park and Dollis Hill, which are rated average.
- Kilburn sees extremely high deprivation in four categories: Crime, Income, Barriers to Housing and Living Environment.
- Three gangs known to be operating in this locality.