

Safer Brent Partnership

Community Safety Strategic Assessment

2015-17

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Introduction

CSPs are made up of statutory organisations (referred to as responsible authorities) and a wide range of other public sector, voluntary, community and private organisations. The responsible authorities are Local Authorities, the Metropolitan Police, London Fire Brigade, National Probation Service, Community Rehabilitation Companies, and the NHS Clinical Commissioning Group.

Achieving safer communities depends on everyone working together to find local solutions to local problems. We have a responsibility to do all that we can to reduce crime and disorder, anti-social behaviour, problem use of drugs and alcohol and re-offending.

CSPs support and co-ordinate the work of all the partners in their local area by:

- Producing an annual strategic assessment to identify community safety priorities and set objectives;
- Developing a three year Partnership Plan, refreshed annually, to co-ordinate activities to address the community safety priorities;
- Monitoring delivery against our objectives and driving good performance by targeting resources to deliver efficient and effective outcomes for communities

This document is the Safer Brent Partnership's formal strategic assessment, as required under the Crime and Disorder Act 1998. It helps inform priorities and drive activity for the partnership to tackle the six objectives agreed by the CSP:

- Violence against Women and Girls
- Gang-related offending
- Anti-Social Behaviour
- Reducing Reoffending
- Preventing radicalisation
- Child Sexual Exploitation

This document contains in-depth analysis of four of those themes. Reducing Reoffending is a statutory obligation placed on the partnership but specific, timely data for Brent is scarce. Instead some overall performance information can be found at the end of the document. Preventing radicalisation is informed by a separate strategic assessment, known as the CTLP (Counter-Terrorism Local Profile). This document is highly sensitive and cannot be shared more widely.

Therefore this strategic assessment focuses in-depth on violence against women and girls, gang-related offending, anti-social behaviour and child sexual exploitation. It highlights the key risks to the borough in each theme, and will help inform the development of action plans to tackle these significant threats to community safety.

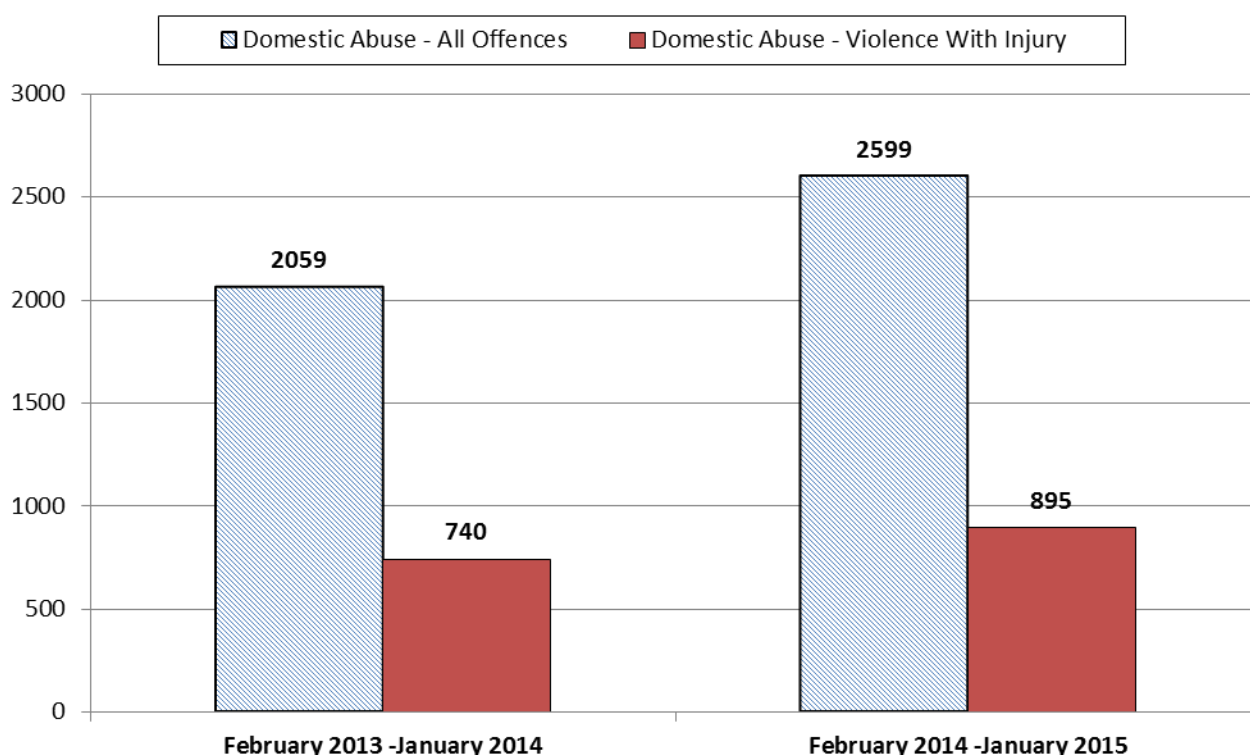
Performance against the 2013-14 Safer Brent priorities

Priority	Indicator	Volume	% change over FY	Direction of travel and RAG
ASB	ASB incidents recorded by the council		+59%	↑
	% of people worried about ASB	26%	n/a	↑
Crime	Total incidents of Violence with Injury	2781	+21%	↑
	Total number of incidents of Robbery	833	-25%	↓
	Total number of incidents of Burglary	1967	-17%	↓
	Total number of incidents of Theft of a Motor Vehicle	833	-25%	↓
	Total number of incidents of Theft from the person	722	-21%	↓
	Total number of incidents of Criminal Damage	2054	+7%	↑
Confidence	% who "agree" or "strongly agree" with the statement, "the police deal with the things that matter to this community" in the MPS Public Attitude Survey	81%	=	↔
Youth Crime	Total number of gang-affected nominals subject to positive prevention and intervention programmes		+21.4%	↑
	Total number of gang nominals successfully exited gang and criminal activity (i.e. not coming to notice within 6 months)		+50%	↑
	No. of incidents of serious youth violence	239	+21.7%	↑
Substance Misuse	% of successful completions as criminal justice clients in Opiate drug treatment	11%	-21.9%	↓
	% of successful completions as criminal justice clients in Non-Opiate drug treatment	52.1%	+11.8%	↑
	% of successful completions as criminal justice clients in Alcohol treatment	41.2%	-5.3%	↓
VAWG	% Sanctioned Detection rate for DA perpetrators	44.9%	+0.5%	↑
	No. of high risk cases heard at MARAC	313	+2.3%	↑
	% of women who engaged with ADVANCE services after being referred	422	=	↔
	% of survivors who feel confident in knowing how to access help and support compared to intake	96%	-2.1%	↓
	% of survivors reporting a positive change in their support needs as a result of support from the IDVA service compared with intake	80%	-2.5%	↓
	% of survivors who report feeling safer at the point of exiting Advance services compared with intake	86%	+6.9%	↑
	% of survivors for whom their risk has been reduced since using ADVANCE services	74%	-16.2%	↓
	% of women reported a cessation of physical abuse, emotional abuse, harassment and controlling behaviours	72%	-8.3%	↓
	% of survivors who report an improved quality of life compared with intake	88%	-5.7%	↓

PRIORITY 1: Violence against Women and Girls

In the UK, unlike other countries such as the USA, there is no specific criminal offence of 'Domestic Violence and Abuse'. As it stands, in the UK it is very difficult to conduct long term comparisons around domestic violence and abuse using police data; an increase in domestic offences/incidents are generally just as likely to be down to better reporting/flagging methods and an overall change in police attitude towards domestic incidents rather than an actual increase in prevalence.

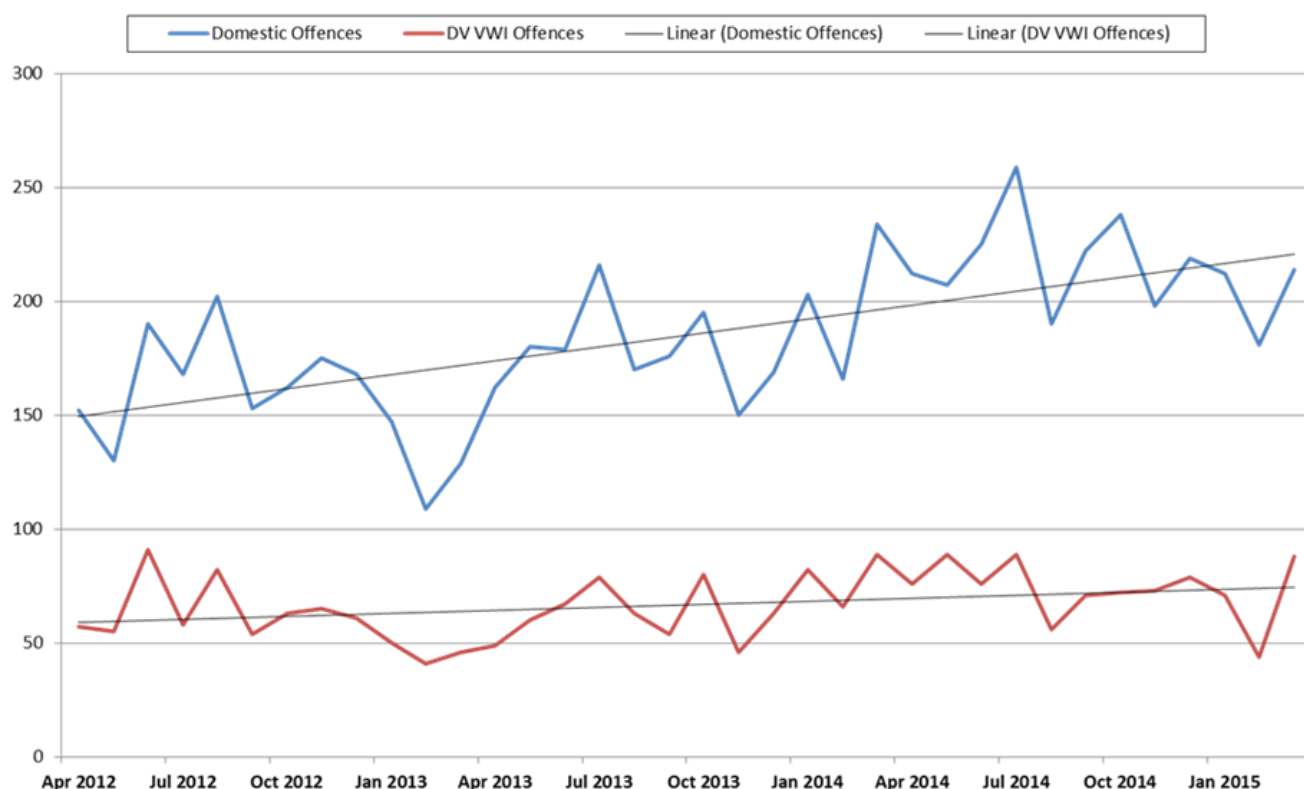
Performance 2014-15



There were 2599 Metropolitan Police recorded Domestic Abuse Offences in Brent in the period 01/02/2014 - 31/01/2015. This was a year-on-year rise in Domestic Abuse offences by 26.2%, which equates to 540 more offences.

The 2599 Domestic Abuse offences included 895 offences classified as Violence with Injury offences, which is a 20.9% increase from the previous year.

Below is a graph of Domestic Offences and Domestic Violence with Injury in Brent per month over the three year period 01/04/2012–31/03/2015. This shows that the rise in domestic related offences in the last 12 months is part of a long-term increase in recorded offences.



This long term upward trend in Domestic Offences in Brent is being experienced by all London boroughs.

A more detailed look at domestic abuse through local Police data – 01/02/2014- 31/01/2015

In the 12 month period from 01/02/2014 - 31/01/2015 there were 5287 'Domestic Flagged' Crime reports entered onto Brent Police's Crime Reporting Information System (CRIS). The 5287 reports included crimes and non-crime domestics.

Due to there being no specific criminal offence of 'Domestic Violence and Abuse' the 70 different Crime Types flagged as domestic are extremely varied, ranging from Attempted Murder¹ to thefts.

As would be expected, the number of reports entered onto the CRIS database flagged as Domestic related increased in line with the number of offences by 23.3% on the previous year. The number of domestic incidents also rose; by 11.4%, from 2339 to 2606 Incidents on the previous 12 months.

¹ There was one Domestic related murder in this 12 month period (May 2014 - female stabbed to death by ex-boyfriend). This did not appear in results due to no Domestic Flag placed on the incident by the recording officer; however, this has been retrospectively classed as a Domestic Homicide by the Home Office.

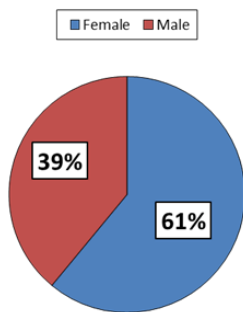
Victims/Suspects

There were 7422 recorded victims and 2896 named suspects within the 5287 Flagged Crime reports in this period. The disparity between the number of victims and suspects compared to reports is attributable to the number of non-crime domestic incidents; non-crime domestics will record both (or all) parties as victim with no recorded suspect.

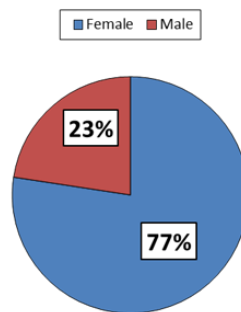
Victims by Gender -

The victims' gender was captured in 7403 of the reports shown in the below pie charts -

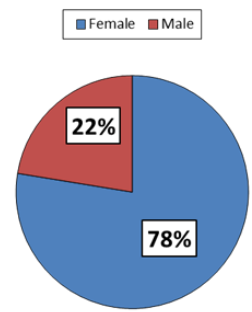
Gender of Victims - Domestic Flagged Police report (Crimes and Non Crimes)
(01/02/2014 – 31/01/2015) -



Gender of Victims - Domestic Flagged Police report (Crimes Only)
(01/02/2014 – 31/01/2015) -



Gender of Victims - all Domestic Flagged Police report (Crimes where victim was injured)
(01/02/2014 – 31/01/2015) -

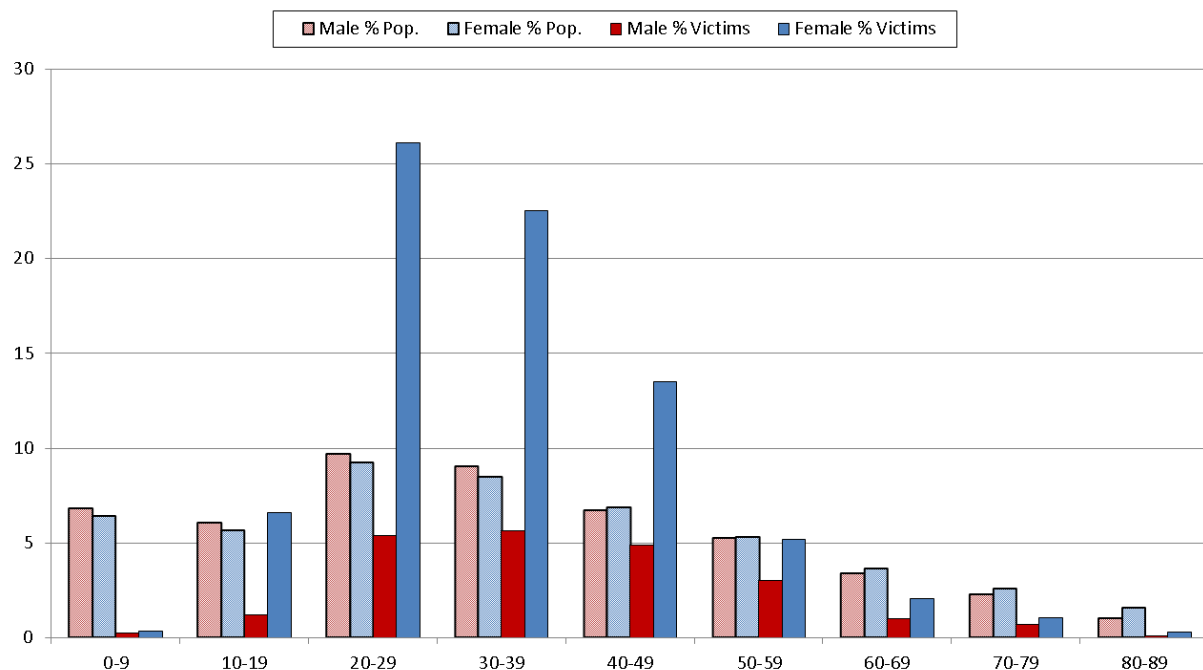


The above pie charts show the overrepresentation of females as victims of domestic flagged reports compared to the Brent residential population which is divided near 50:50 between male and female residents (2011 census). Significantly Brent females are 28% overrepresented in domestic violence reports where the victim was injured.

These figures are based on the last 12 months are in line with the Domestic Violence Mapping Exercise based on the previous three years data with the headline figure – **8 in every 10 victims of a violent domestic incident in Brent is female.**

Victims by Age:

The below graph breaks down Brent's 2011 census data alongside domestic flagged report (crimes only) victims by age range/gender (within the most recent available 12 month period).



There is a clear overrepresentation of female victims in Brent from 20 through to 50 years old with the 20 -29 age range the most overrepresented by 17% (9.5% when non crime domestics are included). Male victims are noticeably underrepresented through all age ranges.

Victims by Ethnicity

Victims and suspects are ethnically classified on the CRIS report by the 6 IC codes which are based on the perceived view of the reporting Police Officer from a visual assessment. The classification codes were created in the late 1970s primarily to describe a suspect over the radio. They are not designed to be used for detailed analytical studies into the numerous different ethnic groups in modern day Britain, but are a quick and practical visual method.

The more detailed description around suspect and victims' ethnicity can be provided by the self-definition method (victim/suspect self-defines ethnicity) which has 16 categories and breaks down the broad IC codes as for example Asians as Asian Indian, Asian Pakistani, Asian Bangladeshi or Asian any other background. This however is only filled out in 20% of CRIS reports and does not provide a large enough dataset for analysis. Therefore the broad IC codes will be used with obvious caution.

The IC codes

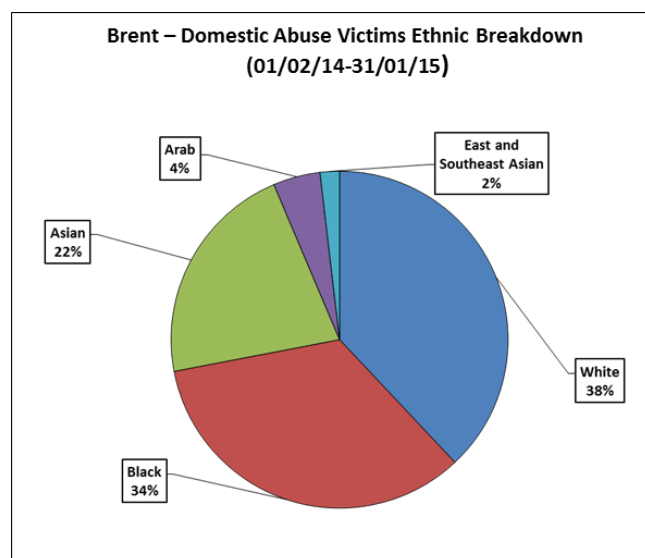
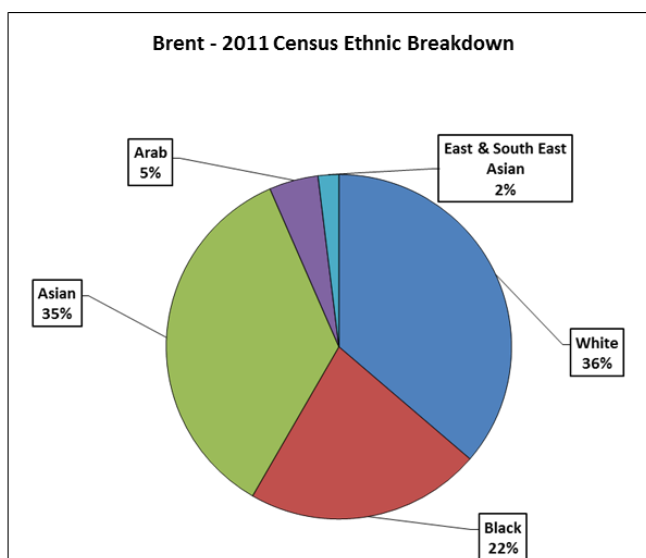
- IC1 – White European (British, Irish and Polish etc)
- IC2 – Dark European
- IC3 – Afro-Caribbean (African and Caribbean)
- IC4 – Asian (Indian and Pakistani)

IC5 – Oriental
IC6 – Arabian/Egyptian

The 2011 census data has a more detailed breakdown of ethnic groups similar to the self-defined ethnicity categories in Police data. For the purpose of a comparison between the Police data victim/suspects ethnicity (IC code) and the ethnic demographics of the Brent Population the two data sets were grouped to make ethnic categories as followed –

Ethnic Category	Police data IC code	Census 2011 ethnicity codes
White	IC1 White European and IC2 Dark European	White: Total which includes - English/Welsh/Scottish/Northern Irish/British, Irish, Gypsy or Irish Traveller, Other White
Black	IC3 Afro-Caribbean	Black/African/Caribbean/Black British: Total which includes African, Caribbean, Other Black additionally White and Black Caribbean, White and Black African, One Quarter of Other Mixed & Any other ethnic group
Asian	IC4 Asian	Asian/Asian British: Total which included Indian, Pakistani, Bangladeshi, Other Asian, removed Chinese from category, White and Asian, One Quarter of Other Mixed & Any other ethnic group
Arab	IC6 Arabian/Egyptian	Arab, One Quarter of Other Mixed & Any other ethnic group
East and Southeast Asian	IC5 Oriental	Chinese, One Quarter of Other Mixed & Any other ethnic group

The below pie charts compare Brent population's ethnic breakdown with the ethnicity of Brent Domestic Victims (crime and non-crime) -

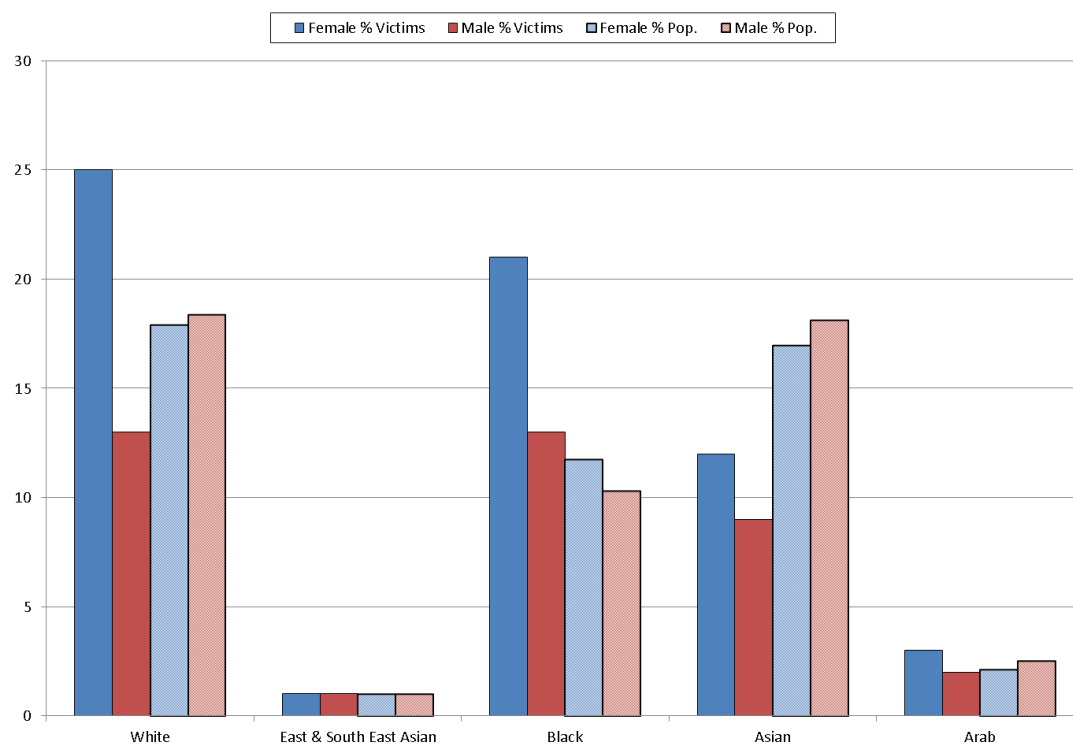


The White, East and South East Asian and Arab ethnic groups are all proportionately represented as victims of Domestic reports in Brent. The Black ethnic group are 12% overrepresented accounting for

less than a quarter of all residents but over a third of all victims. The Asian ethnic group in contrast is underrepresented by 13%, accounting for a third of Brent residents but only making up less than a quarter of all victims.

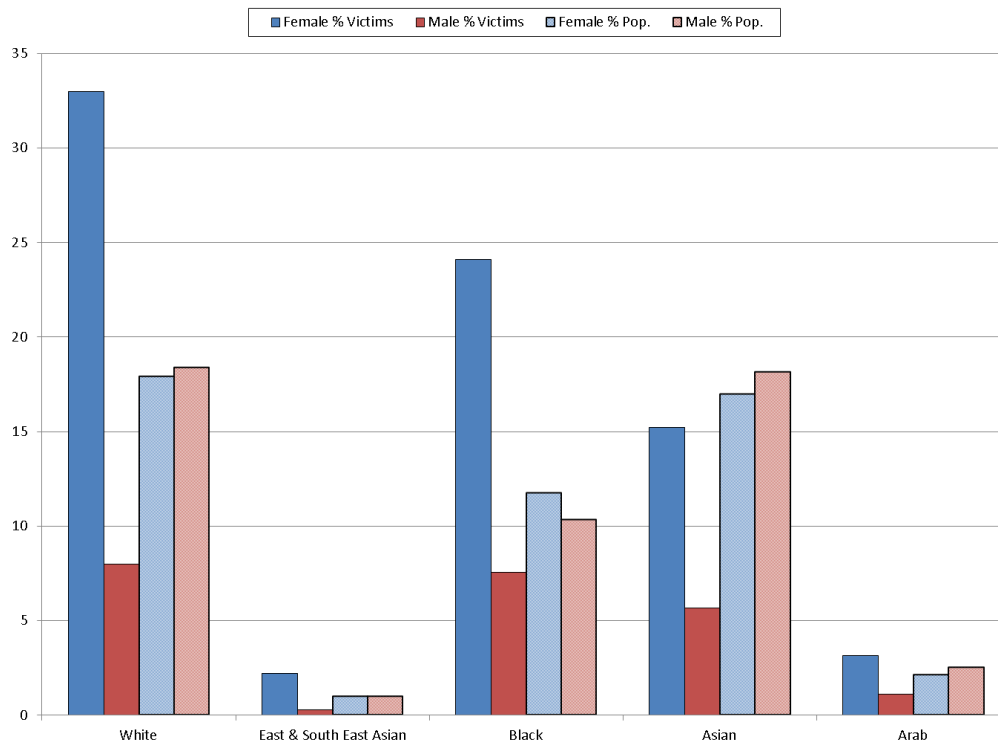
Victim Gender/Ethnicity -

The below chart breakdowns the ethnic group of the victims into gender to allow a comparison against the residential population of Brent.



White and Black females were the most overrepresented groups by 7% and 9% and together this group represented 46% of all victims of flagged domestic reports (crime and non-crime). Asian females were underrepresented by 5%. Males were not overrepresented across all ethnic groups.

The below chart also breakdowns the ethnic group of the victims into gender to allow a comparison against the residential population of Brent. In this chart however the victims of non-crime domestic reports have been removed.



The White and Black females remain the most overrepresented groups and make up an even higher proportion of the victims at 57%. Noticeably white females are 15% overrepresented which is greater than the Black females which are 12% overrepresented. Asian females are again underrepresented (2%) along with male victims in all ethnic groups.

Repeat Victims –

There were 7422 victims in total recorded on the domestic flagged reports (crime and non-crime), 254 of which were shown as victims on three or more reports. The 254 victims accounted for 954 (12.9%) of the 7422 total victims.

12 Months Flagged Domestic CRIS Reports
(Crimes and Non Crimes)
01/02/2014 – 31/01/2015



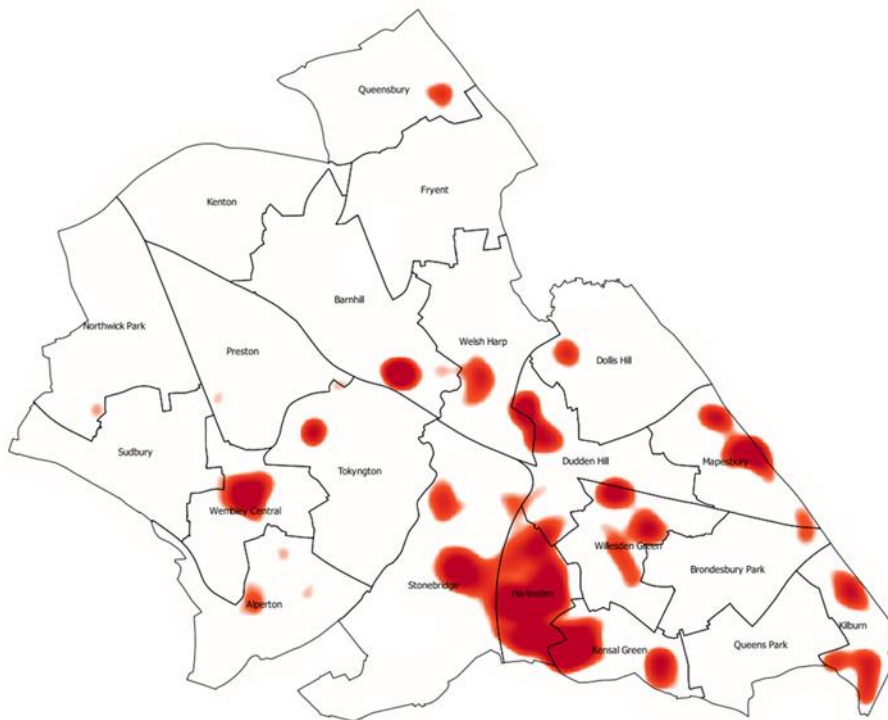
When non-crime domestic reports were removed there were 2617 victims of a domestic related criminal offence. Out of the 2617 there were 33 individuals who were recorded as a victim in three or more domestic crime reports. Combined, these 33 individuals accounted for 113 domestic reports which represents 4.3% of the total. Females made up 28 (84.9%) of the 33 highest repeat victims in this 12 month period.

Victim/Suspect Relationship

The below table shows the suspect to victim relationship in order of prevalence (Top 10) within the reports -

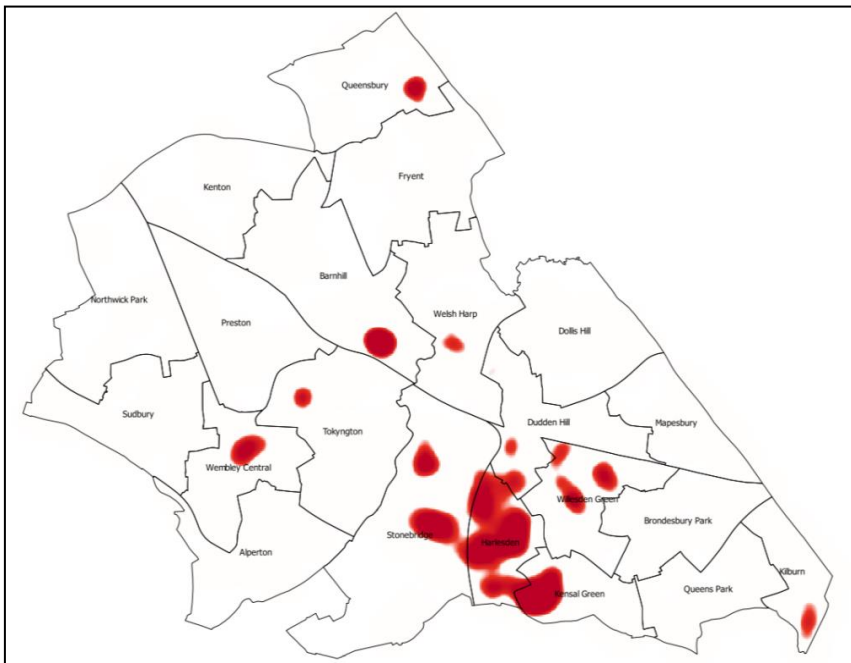
Victim-Suspect relationship	Number of Suspects	% of Total Suspects
Ex- Boyfriend of victim	619	21.77%
Boyfriend of victim	505	17.76%
Husband of victim	463	16.28%
Brother of victim	168	5.91%
Son of victim	163	5.73%
Ex-Girlfriend of victim	134	4.71%
Ex Husband of victim	111	3.90%
Girlfriend of victim	101	3.55%
Wife of victim	100	3.52%
Father of victim	79	2.78%

Domestic Flagged Reports (Crimes only) – Mapped



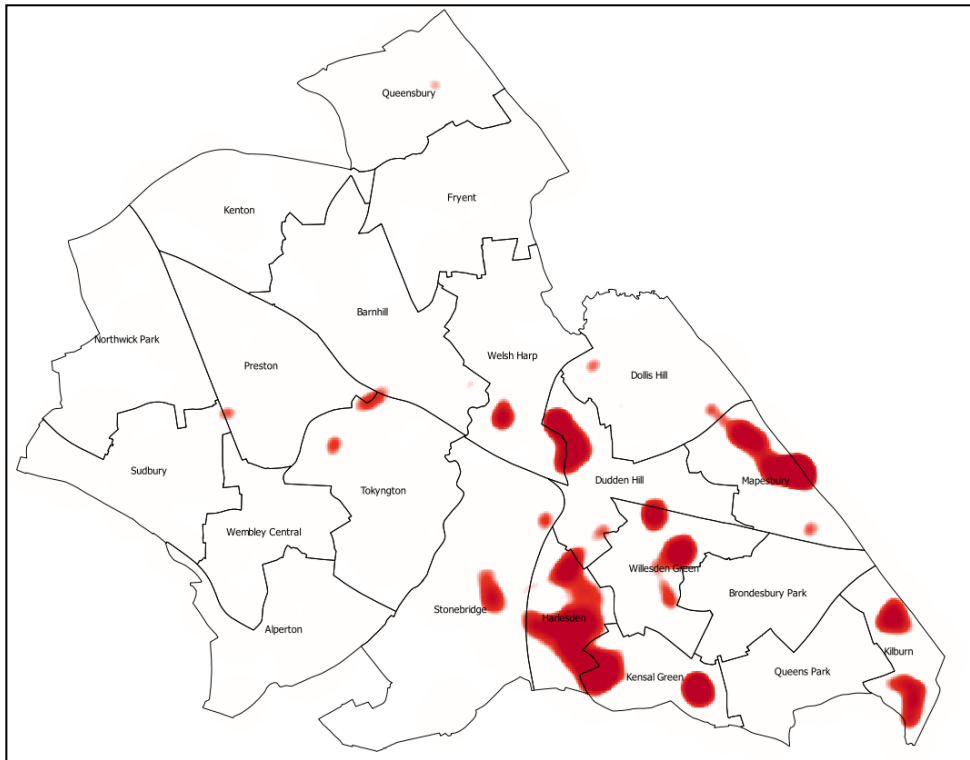
Ward	Number of DV Police Reports
Harlesden	223
Stonebridge	195
Kensal Green	151
Dudden Hill	143
Mapesbury	136
Willesden Green	136
Wembley Central	130
Barnhill	128
Kilburn	127
Welsh Harp	117
Tokington	114
Alperton	114
Dollis Hill	99
Preston	97
Sudbury	94
Queensbury	94
Queens Park	85
Brondesbury Park	83
Fryent	80
Northwick Park	65
Kenton	42

Hotspot Map and Ward breakdown of Domestic Flagged Crimes – Black Victims



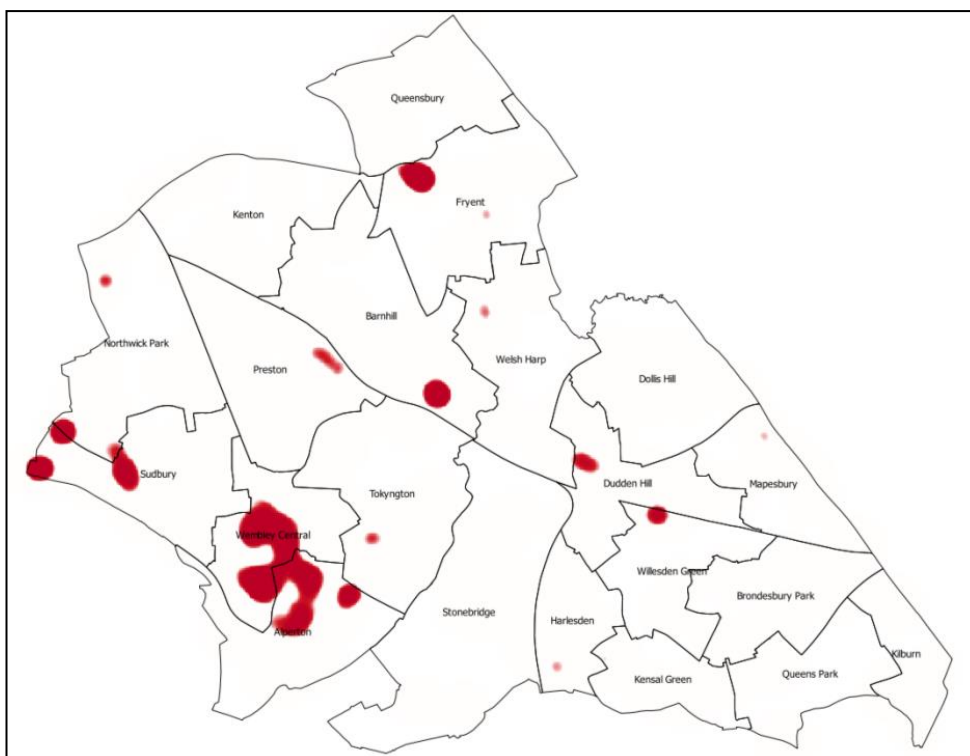
Ward	Number of DV Police Reports (Black Victims)
Harlesden	98
Stonebridge	86
Willesden Green	56
Kensal Green	52
Barnhill	48
Dudden Hill	43
Kilburn	43
Welsh Harp	36
Tokington	36
Wembley Central	35
Alperton	30
Queens Park	29
Dollis Hill	27
Preston	27
Mapesbury	25
Fryent	20
Brondesbury Park	20
Queensbury	20
Sudbury	19
Northwick Park	13
Kenton	5

Hotspot Map and Ward breakdown of Domestic Flagged Crimes – White Victims



Ward	Number of DV Police Reports (White Victims)
Harlesden	76
Mapesbury	68
Kensal Green	61
Stonebridge	58
Dudden Hill	56
Kilburn	50
Willesden Green	50
Welsh Harp	42
Barnhill	40
Tokington	38
Fryent	37
Dollis Hill	35
Preston	34
Brondesbury Park	32
Queensbury	31
Queens Park	28
Wembley Central	27
Alperton	23
Sudbury	19
Kenton	18
Northwick Park	16

Hotspot Map and Ward breakdown of Domestic Flagged Crimes – Asian Victims

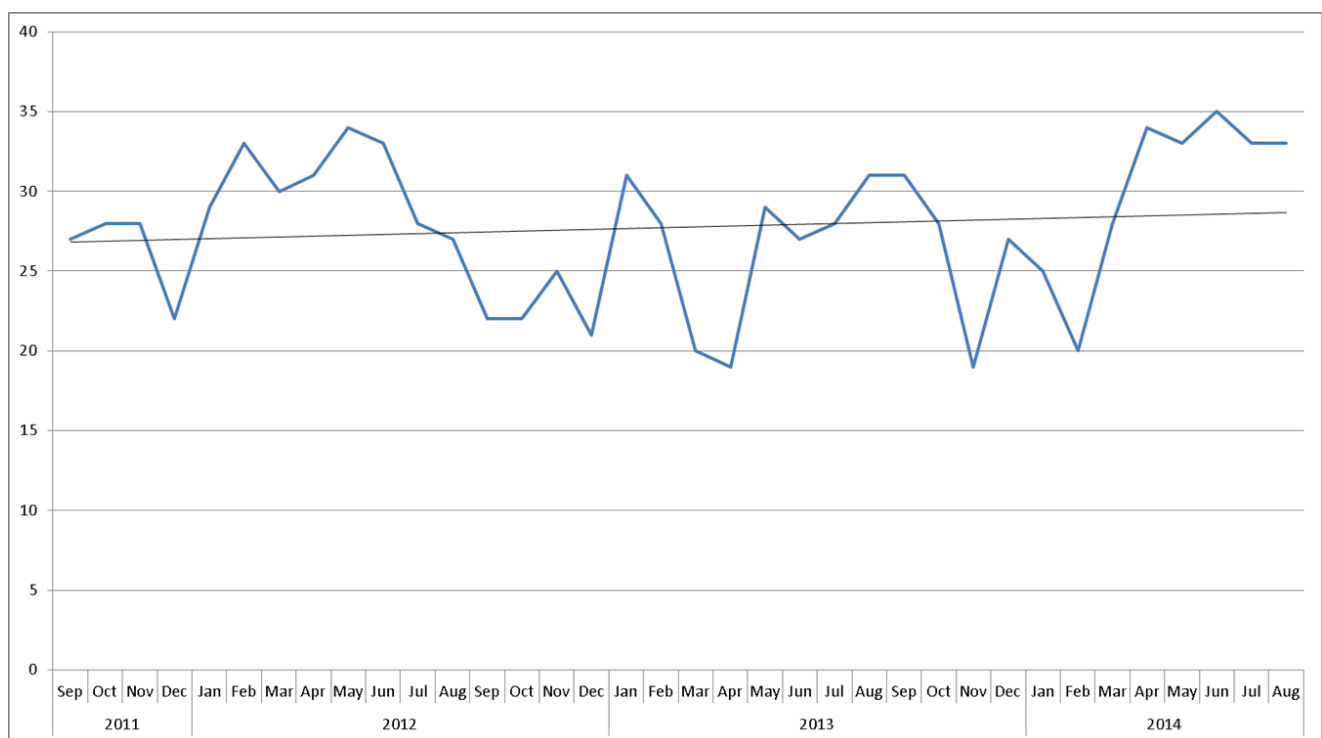


Ward	Number of DV Police Reports (Asian Victims)
Wembley Central	54
Alperton	48
Sudbury	46
Preston	37
Barnhill	35
Queensbury	30
Tokington	25
Stonebridge	24
Dudden Hill	23
Northwick Park	23
Fryent	22
Dollis Hill	22
Harlesden	19
Welsh Harp	17
Mapesbury	17
Brondesbury Park	13
Kenton	13
Kilburn	11
Kensal Green	11
Willesden Green	10
Queens Park	7

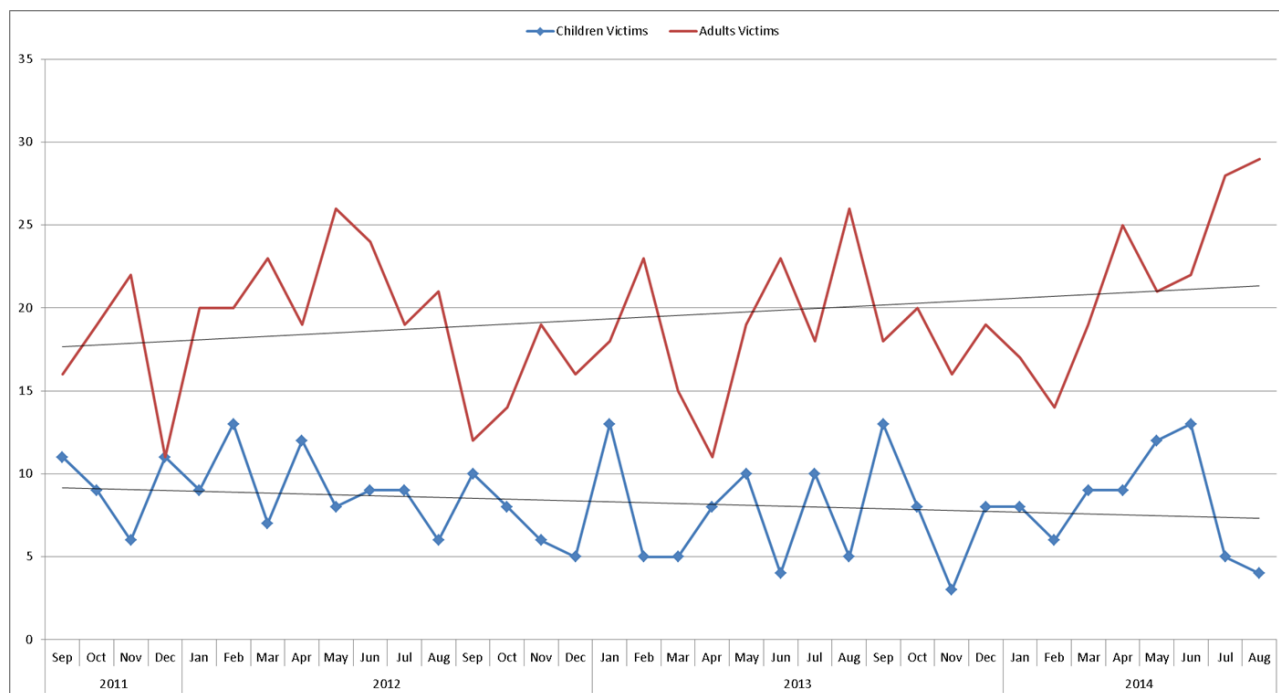
Hotspot maps were created for the three most prominent victim groups based on the venue of the offence. Non-Crime domestic incidents are not captured as they are not geocoded to the Metropolitan Police's Geographical Information System. The resulting maps are based on a total of 2483 victims.

Sexual Offences –

The below chart shows the number of Sexual Offence victims in Brent between the 01/09/2011 to the 29/08/2014. The numbers of victims varies from month to month but the trend line suggests that the numbers of victims are increasing.



When the figures are broken down into children and adult victims in the chart below it highlights the differences between the two groups. During the stated time period adult victims have experienced an upward trend in victim numbers whilst child victims have seen a downward trend.



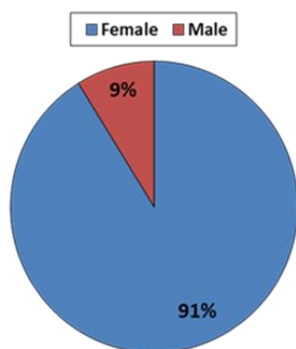
Despite this downward trend in child victims 292 (29.6%) out of the 985 recorded Police reports related to a victim under the age of 18. This in terms of victim numbers, 310 (30%) out of the 1033 were children at the time of the offence. Which when compared to the boroughs population demonstrates an overrepresentation in victimisation within this group.

- **Children equated to 30% of all victims of sexual offences in Brent during this period**
- **Children equate to 22.6 % of Brent Population in the 2011 census**
- **Children are therefore 7.4% overrepresented in Brent as victims of sexual offences in comparison to the population.**

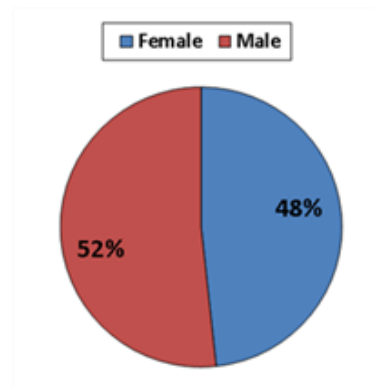
Child Victims by Gender -

The numbers of female victims are significantly higher than male victims for all Sexual Offence victims (94%) and victims who are children (91 %). Male victims are 3% higher in children than all recorded male victims of sexual offences. Females are significantly overrepresented as victims in comparison to the population.

1. Gender breakdown of Children Victims



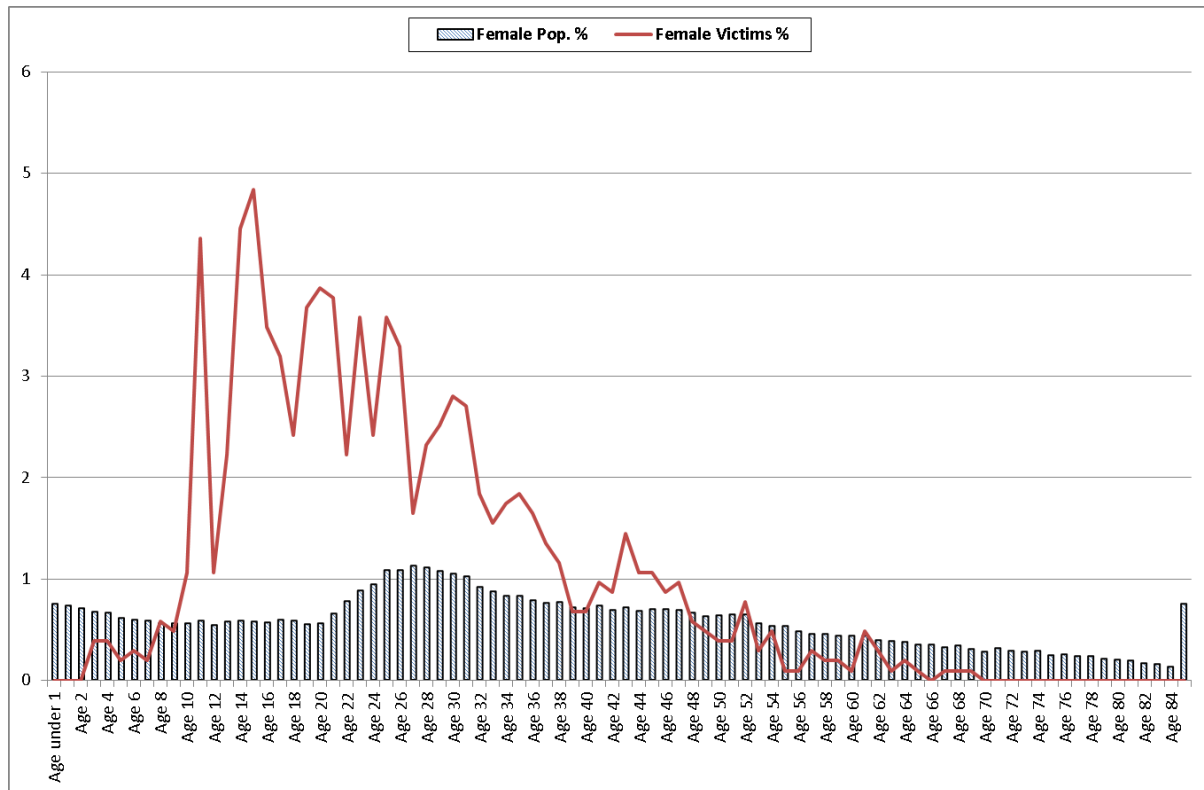
2. Gender breakdown of Brent Child population



- Female children equate to 91% of all Child victims of sexual offences in Brent during this period
- Female children equate to 48 % of Brent Child Population in the 2011 census
- Female children are therefore 43% overrepresented in Brent as victims of sexual offences in comparison to the Child population.

Female Victims by Age –

The below graph shows female victims compared with the 2011 Census population for each age group.



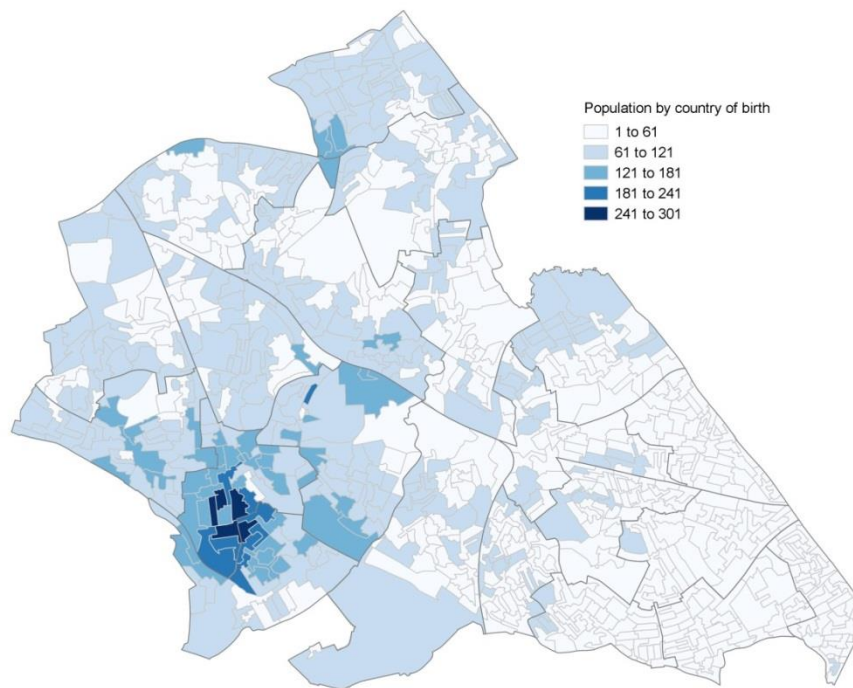
It clearly shows how disproportionately represented young females are as a victim of sexual offences. Female children are significantly overrepresented from the age of 9 upwards peaking at 15 years old.

Forced Marriage (FM)

In Brent, between March 2012 and April 2013, services were aware of 38 forced marriages. Social services were aware of six and the Metropolitan Police 11. The other 21 cases were known to non-government organisations, The Asian Women's Resource Centre (TAWRC) and Iranian and Kurdish Women's Rights Organisation (IKWRO).

In 2011 there were 48,048 people living in Brent that were born in countries that were cited in cases to the Forced Marriage Unit in 2013.

Brent residents born in countries cited in UK FMU cases in 2013 by output area



Contains Ordnance Survey data © Crown copyright and database right 2014

PRIORITY 2: Ending Gang Offending

History of Gangs in Brent

Brent has a long history of gangs and gang related violence, historically emanating from the borough's largest and most deprived housing estates such as the Stonebridge Estate, Church End Estate, South Kilburn Estate, St Raphael's Estate and Chalk Hill Estate. The gangs are generally representative of the estates' populations which have transformed over time. In the 70s and 80s each estate had a casual football firm or skinhead gang with regular street fights between South Kilburn Estates, Tottenham Firm and Mozart Estates' Chelsea Firm. In the 90s Brent's West Indian Yardie gangs were involved in significant drug related violence which, along with similar style gangs in Lambeth, gave rise to the Metropolitan Police's "Operation Trident", set up to tackle 'black on black' gun crime.

Despite Operation Trident's focus on Brent, the borough continued to be plagued by gang violence with some of the most impactful incidents on the community summarised below:

- The murder of a seven year old girl, Toni Ann Byfield, and her guardian in a bedsit in Kensal Green 2003
- The triple murder of a step-father and two daughters in front of a 9 month old baby on the Stonebridge Estate in 2005
- The murder of Jason Greene in front of his two sons as he was taking them to school on the Chalk Hill Estate 2006
- The murder of young mother Sabrina Moss in the Kilburn High Road in 2013

Estate gangs are currently made up of individuals of many backgrounds involved in drug supply and often the Grime scene (British underground rap). Prominent gang members from Stonebridge, South Kilburn and Church End have performed on leading DJ Charlie Sloth's Radio 1Xtra show. Brent gangs are active on social media, posting music videos on YouTube and portraying an American-style gang culture based on money, drugs, misogyny and violence.

Brent gang activities are not limited to the borough boundary, with the more established gangs of South Kilburn and Church End branching out further afield. In 2012 there were fatal shootings involving Brent gang members at Bristol Carnival and in an area of Bournemouth well known for its drugs market. In 2015 there has been evidence of drug lines being set up by Brent gangs with missing children from Brent being found in a 'crack house' in Hastings.

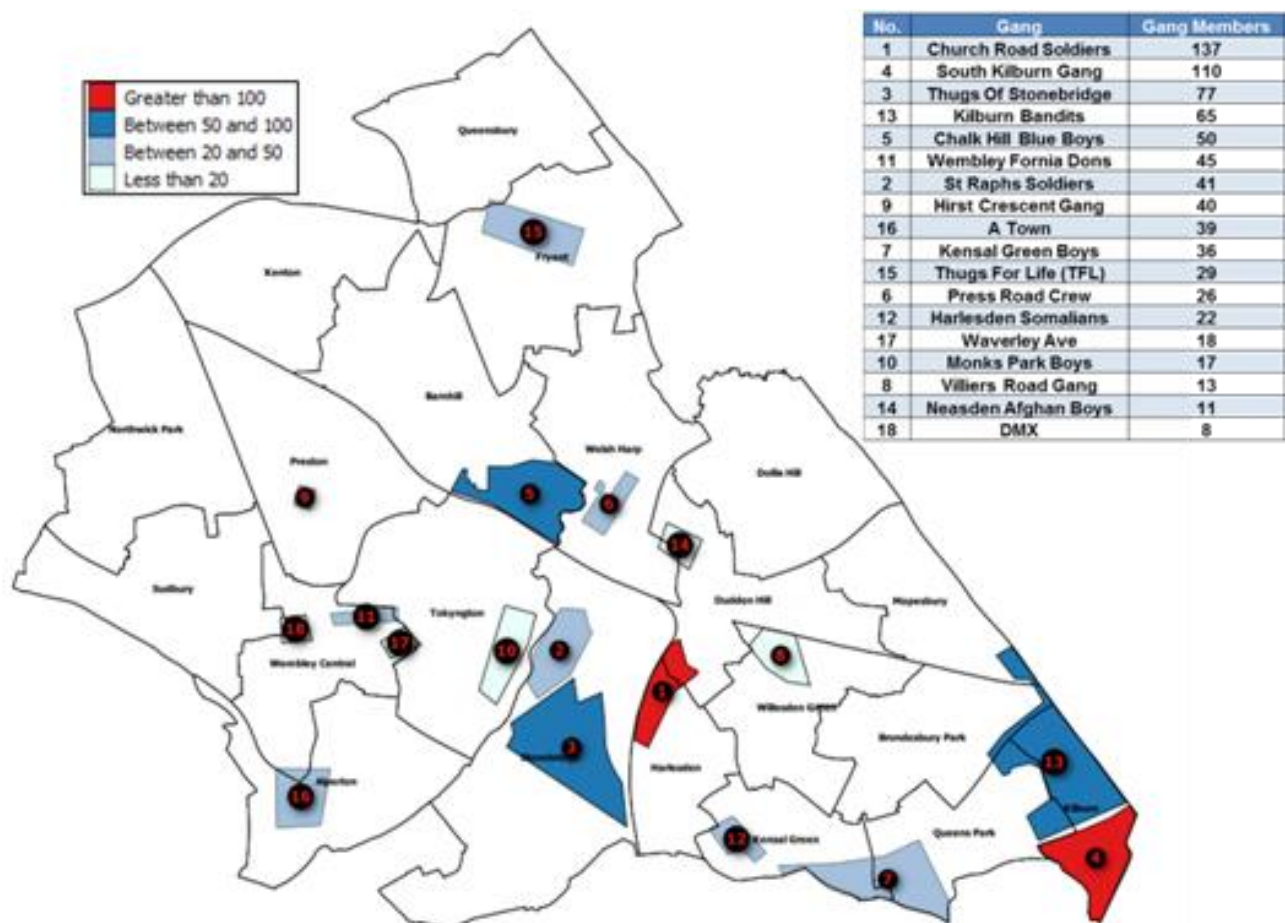
Brent gangs are not exclusive to the borough's large estates, with small estates like Press Road and broader geographical areas such as parts of Kensal Green being long-standing gang areas. Brent has also seen a number of gangs form on the basis of race and culture. Sri Lankan Tamil gangs such as DMX and A Town are long established on the borough. Tamil gangs have been involved in violent inter-gang disputes and prey on local businesses and individuals from their community. Race and cultural based gangs appear to be an emerging threat with the Neasden Afghan Boys and Harlesden Somali gang linked to drug dealing and violent incidents in two of the boroughs town centres.

Though Brent gangs are predominately male we have in recent years seen the emergence of the first female gang. The Southside Wembley gang, made up of Somalian females in their late teens, have been involved in a number of violent attacks.

Current gang picture

Brent MPS Gangs Unit maintains an intelligence spreadsheet on gang members based on the daily monitoring of various internal databases. This ongoing daily monitoring has identified 962 individuals with gang association linked to 18 gangs operating in Brent (this number is flexible as gangs rise and fall with some dynamism). The spreadsheet does not indicate when the individuals were added so it is not possible to determine the number and nature of new entries in the last 12 months.

The Met police Trident unit maintain a separate database of gang members, based on involvement in violent crime over the previous 12 months. Currently there are around 400 Brent-based gang members on the Trident matrix; this is around 10% of all the gang members in London. The below map produced from the gang Intelligence spreadsheet shows 18 Brent gang territories, the name by which they are identified, and estimated numbers in membership.



*Villiers Road gang - no longer classified as a gang

Church Road Soldiers and South Kilburn gang are believed to be the most prominent gangs in Brent in term of numbers with each having over 100 members.

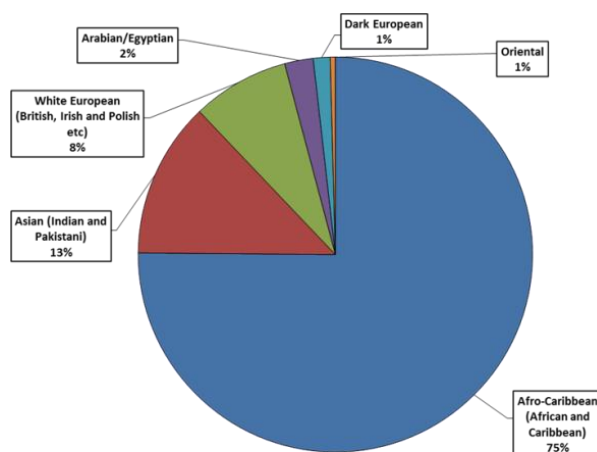
A breakdown of data for the 962 gang-associated individuals shows:

- 861 (90%) of these individuals are in one of 22 gangs which contain 10 or more members.
- 741 (77%) of these individuals are in one of 14 gangs containing 20 or more members.
- 439 (46%) of these individuals are in one of 5 gangs containing 50 or more members.

The remaining 99 individuals are linked to gangs which have less than 10 members or are shown to have multiple or questionable gang affiliation.

The individuals on the gangs spreadsheet are 98% male and only 2% female (20 individuals) which is disproportionate when compared to the borough's near 50/50 gender split.

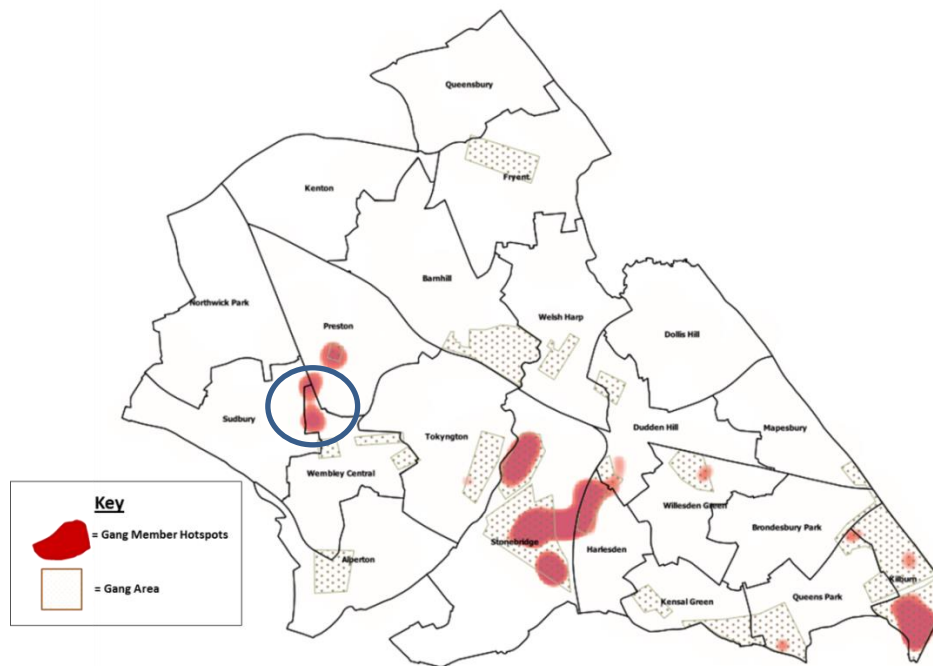
The below pie chart shows the ethnic groups of individuals on the spreadsheet based on the broad Police IC ethnic codes². Three quarters of the individuals on the spreadsheet were shown as black (IC3) which is significantly overrepresented in comparison to the 19% of Brent residents identifying as black in the 2011 Census. All other ethnic groups only accounted for a quarter of the cohort combined which is clearly underrepresented compared to the 2011 Census, with White Europeans significantly underrepresented at just 28% of the cohort.



The individuals' age ranged from 14 to 55 years old with an average age of a gang member on the spreadsheet being 24 years old.

The spreadsheet provided the last known home addresses of the individuals, of which 798 (83%) could be mapped to identify hotspot areas of gang members. The below map shows the most significant densities of gang members and Brent gang territories-

² IC codes are given by police officers as a form of ethnic identification based on appearance, in the absence of formal equalities monitoring.



As would be expected the hotspot areas for gang member addresses are in the gang areas. Generally, but not always, gang members that lived in a gang area were a member of that gang.

There are significant well defined hotspots in the South Kilburn Estate (South Kilburn gang), St Rahaels Estate (St Raphs Soldiers), Hirst Crescent Estate (Hirst Crescent gang) and the South side of the Stonebridge Estate (Thugs of Stonebridge).

There is a significant hotspot stretching from North side of the Stonebridge Estate to the Church End Estate (Church Road Soldiers) which is connected by gang member concentrations in and around Alric Avenue/Bruce Road.

There are also a number of smaller hotspot areas in and around Villiers Road (Villiers Road gang), Pember/Rainham Road (Kensal Green Boys), Mapes/Weston House and Rathbourne House (Kilburn Bandits).

The only significant density of gang members outside of a recognised gang territory is made up of a number of smaller estates in the North End of Wembley Central ward such as Barley Close, King George Crescent, Milford Gardens and along Lancelot Road. The vast majority of these gang members are part of the Wembley Fonia Dons gang. This area is highlighted by a blue circle on the map.

Wembley Fonia Dons gang is the most significant gang by numbers which have a non-residential (Wembley High Road) territory. This suggests that Wembley High Road is where the Wembley Fonia Dons are clearly visible to the Police; however, the related social drivers emanate from the small, often hidden, new-build estates in the Wembley area.

The new-build estates in the north of the borough, of which Hirst Crescent is the most significant from the gang perspective, coupled with an increase in gang culture nationally has seen a progressive change in the borough's gang landscape. With the exception of the Chalk Hill Estate,

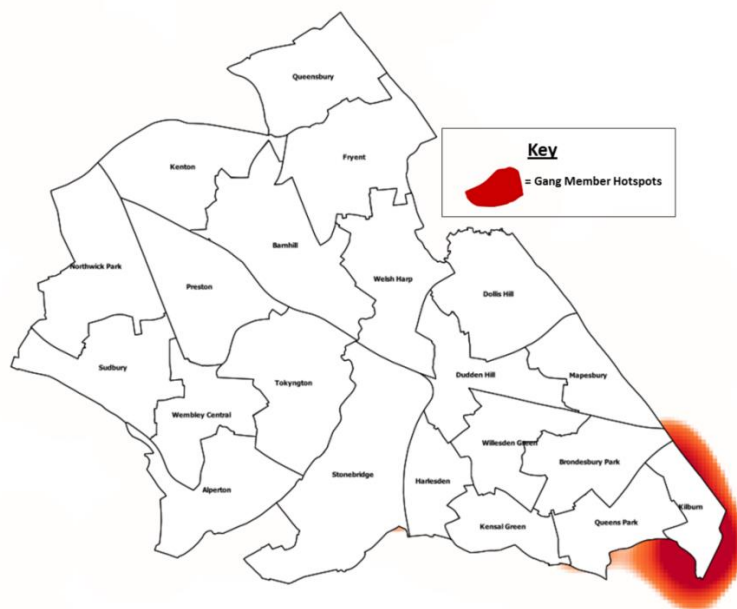
significant gang issues were previously limited to the south of the borough. However, gang-related issues are now being experienced borough wide and the long established gangs in the south of the borough appear to be establishing more organised criminal networks running 'county lines' to areas outside of London.

The borough's regeneration projects of the largest Estates in the last 15 years of Chalk Hill, Church End and Stonebridge Estate undoubtedly had some impact on the changing gang landscape.

Current regeneration projects in the South Kilburn Estate and the gentrification of parts of Kensal Green could see further displacement of individual and families in social housing. This could see the emergence of new gangs in areas previously not directly affected by gang activity.

The gangs data contained 179 individuals who had mappable addresses which were outside of Brent.

The below map shows the hotspots of gang members outside of Brent based on information from the gangs Spreadsheet:

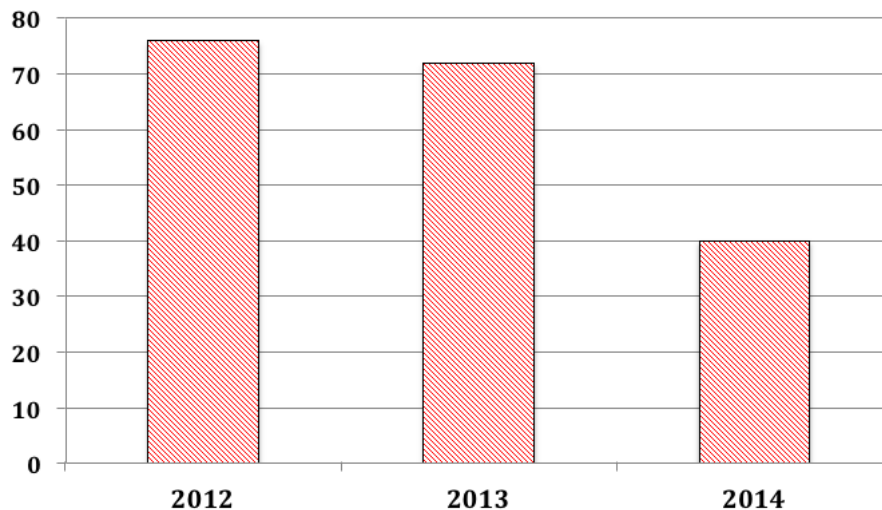


The hotspot map shows that there is a hotspot of members of Brent gangs on the spreadsheet living on Camden borough to the east, and Westminster borough to the south. The gang members living across the Kilburn High Road in Camden borough were generally members of the Kilburn Bandits (over 75%). In contrast, the gang members in Westminster were split between 50% SMG (a flexible Westminster gang which has strong associations with Brent gangs; although not formally a Brent gang, they are historically responsible for gang tensions in Brent and have many Brent-based members), 25% South Kilburn and 25% other (Church Road Soldiers, Kensal Green Boys and Thugs of Stonebridge). This reflects the long running cross border issues around drugs supply between SMG based primarily in the Mozart Estate (Westminster) and South Kilburn.

Gang related Offences

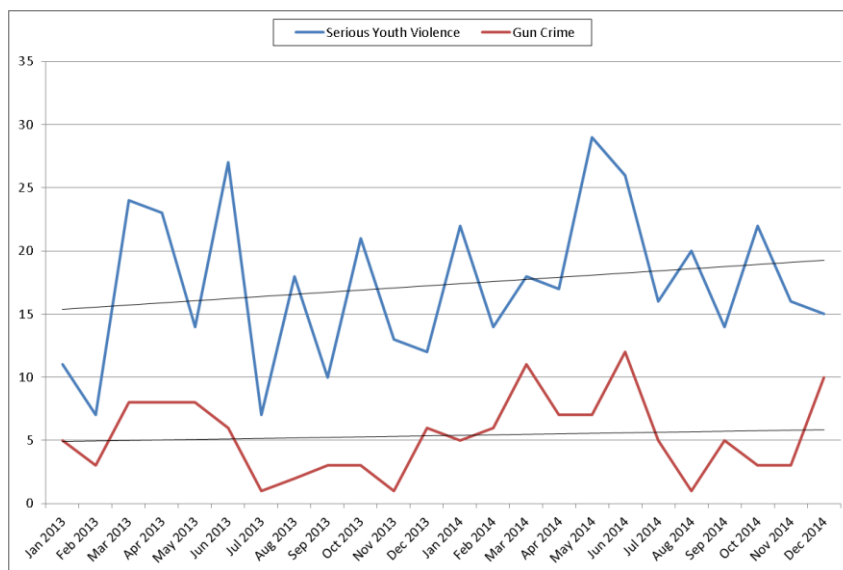
Between the 01/01/2012 – 31/12/2014 there have been 188 flagged crime reports in Brent relating to 177 incidents ranging from Drug possession to Murder.

The below bar chart shows the number of recorded gang-flagged crime reports in Brent each year between 2012-2014:



In 2014 there were 40 gang flagged crime reports, which was a 44% year-on-year decrease from the 2013 figure and a 47% decrease on the 2012 figure. This gives an impression that gang related offences are significantly down. However, figures for Serious Youth Violence and Gun crime offences which are associated with gang activity appears to contradict this.

The below line graph shows the number of Serious Youth Offences and Gun crimes in Brent in 2013–2014 per month:



The graphs trend lines show a clear increase in both offences during this period.

There were 229 Serious Youth Violence offences in Brent in 2014, which saw an 18% increase in offences compared to 2013. There were 75 recorded Gun crime offences in Brent in 2014 up 28% on 2013. The contradictory nature of Serious Youth Violence and Gun crime figures compared to flagged gang Offences could be down to a number of reasons. Either gang issues in Brent have generally reduced; if this is the case it would suggest that other non-gang related factors are driving the increase in Serious Youth violence and Gun crime. Perhaps more likely is that not all gang incidents are being flagged; the criteria for flagging may have changed or the intelligence picture around the changing gang profiles is not recognising the links of serious youth violence incidents to gangs.

An example would be the Harlesden Somalian gang, which while only recently been classified as a gang have been involved in violent incidents and drug dealing in Harlesden for a number of years. Their activity would be unlikely to be captured on the gang flagging system.

The criteria for what is deemed to be a gang related offence may need to be changed or widened; for example in June 2014 a teenager was stabbed to death in Harlesden by three Chalk Hill Blue Boys. The victim had no known links to gangs and the motive is unknown. This incident was not flagged as gang-related. It could be argued that this and other offences carried out by gang members should be gang flagged to better measure the impact that gang members and their lifestyle have in Brent.

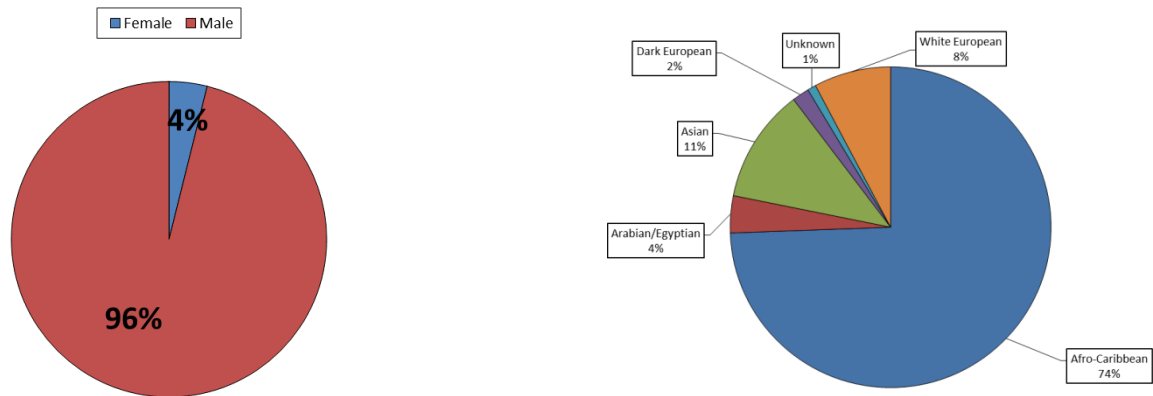
Ideally, Trident Matrix Brent gang members should be cross referenced with suspects and victims of recorded offences to dictate the issue of a gang flag to a crime report. This would allow a more accurate measure of gang activity showing the true impact and needs presented by gangs. It would allow the impact of gang related projects such as a 'gang call In' or PMAP to be better measured and identify gangs which require greater resource to tackle Domestic Violence and CSE.

Despite the clear issues with Brent's gang flagging, it is a dataset which can provide a good insight into gang activity in Brent, especially if taken over the longer period of the last three years.

Gang Flagged Offences: Suspects

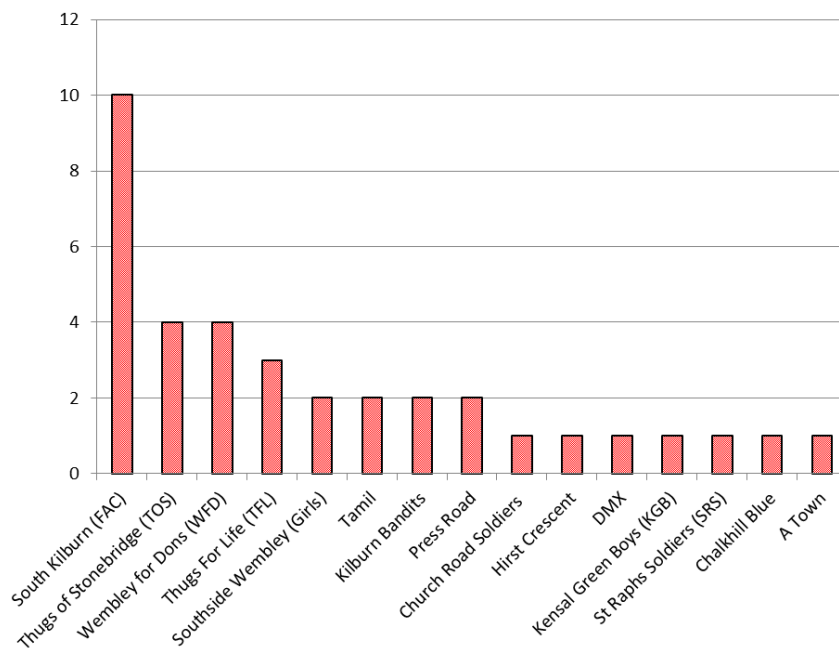
Within the 188 flagged gang crime reports there were 454 suspects; 287 named (22 had street names only), and 167 not named. The suspect's age at the time of the offence ranged from 14 to 61 years old, with the average age of the suspects being 21 Years old (3 years younger than the average age of nominals on the gang spreadsheet). Out of the 267 named suspects 67 (25%) were of child age at the time of the offence.

Where the gender was known, 96% were male and 4% were female, which is comparable to the gang spreadsheet of 98%/ 2% male to female gender split. The ethnic profile, again based on the broad Police IC codes, showed a near identical ethnic split to the gang spreadsheet figures with near three quarters (74%) of all suspects being black and one quarter made up of the other ethnic groups in similar measures.



The associated gang of the suspects was not provided in the dataset. This could have given a better understanding around the criminality that each gang engages in and better categorise the gangs' impact on the community.

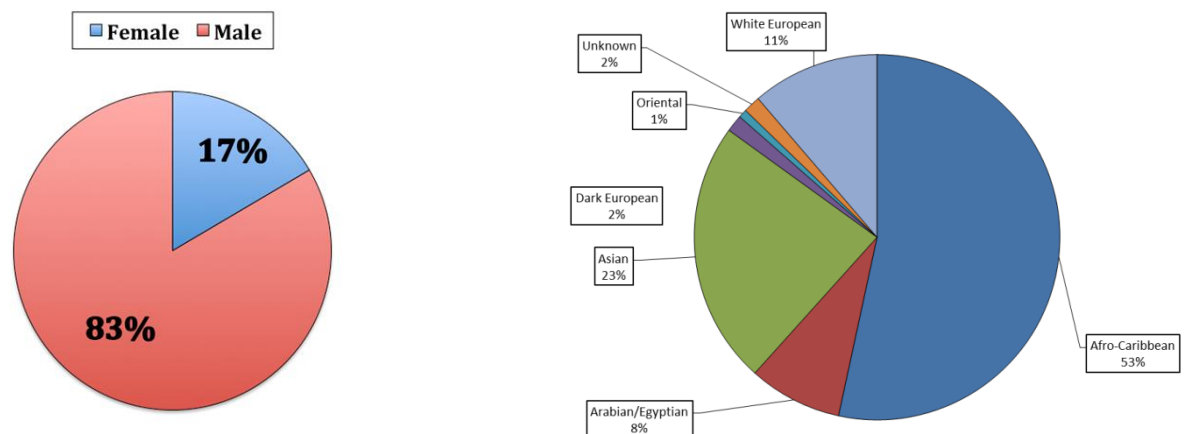
To try and overcome this issue, the suspect's names for Serious Wounding, Assaults and Murder reports were cross referenced with the gangs spreadsheet to gauge prominent gangs. Out of the 95 named suspects only 36 (38%) were cross referenced to gangs with the below breakdown:



Despite the numbers not being statistically significant it does give an indication of how active the South Kilburn gang have been in violent offences over the last three years. Of note only one of the incidents occurred in 2014 with the majority occurring in 2012; the South Kilburn gang call-in of May 2014 saw almost a complete cessation of gang-related incidents following the event.

Gang flagged Offences Victims

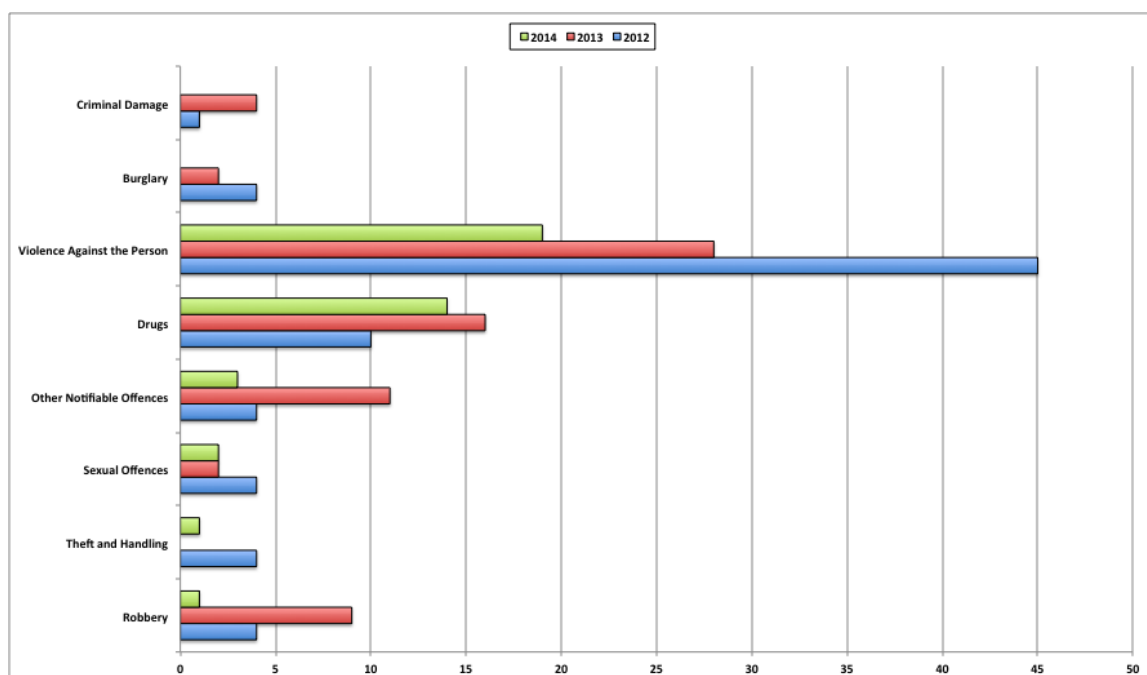
There were 138 named victims, ranging from the age of 11 to 67 years old at the time of the offence, with an average age of 24 years old. Out of the 138 named victims, 37 (27%) were of child age at the time of the offence. The gender split of victims shows that males are still significantly more likely to be a victim of gang related crime; however, females are 13% more likely to be a victim than they were a suspect. In terms of the ethnic breakdown of victims, 53% were black which was significantly higher than the next group, Asians (23%). It is however noticeable that the Asian community is 12% more likely to be a victim of a gang related offence than a suspect, with the black community 21% more likely to be a suspect than a victim.



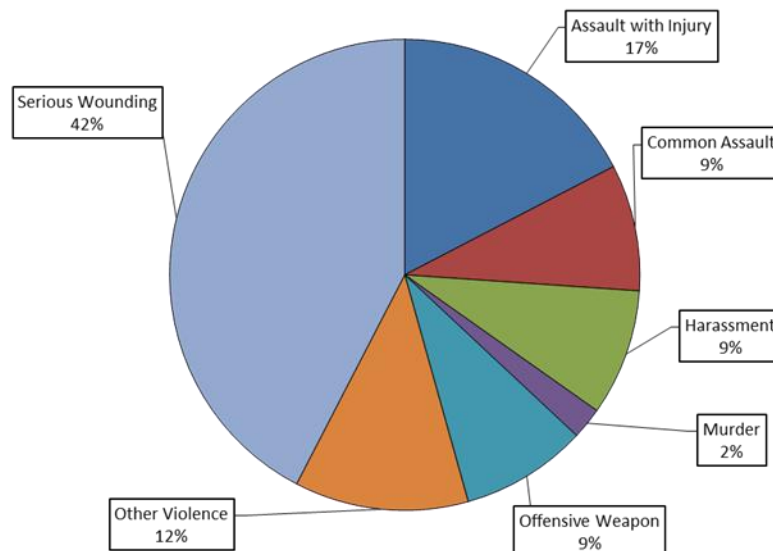
Gang flagged Offences Types

In the last 3 years Violence against the Person (49%) followed by Drugs Offences (21%) were the most prominent Major Type Classification in gang flagged offences accounting for 70% of all crimes.

The below chart shows the year on year breakdown by Major Offence Classifications -

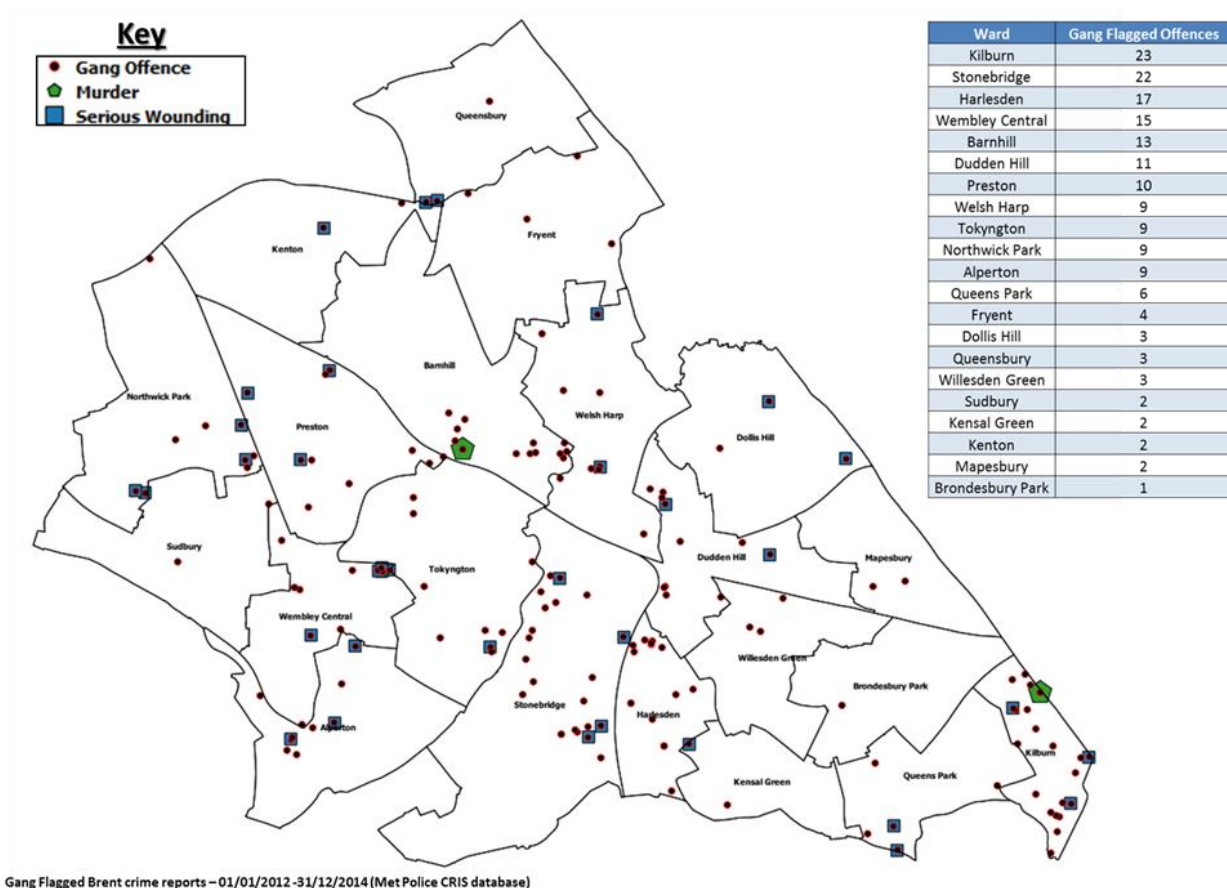


When broken down into the minor crime classification of Violence against the Person, Serious Wounding, Assault with Injury and Murder accounted for 62% of those offences. This highlights the link between gangs and drug supply and the related violence.



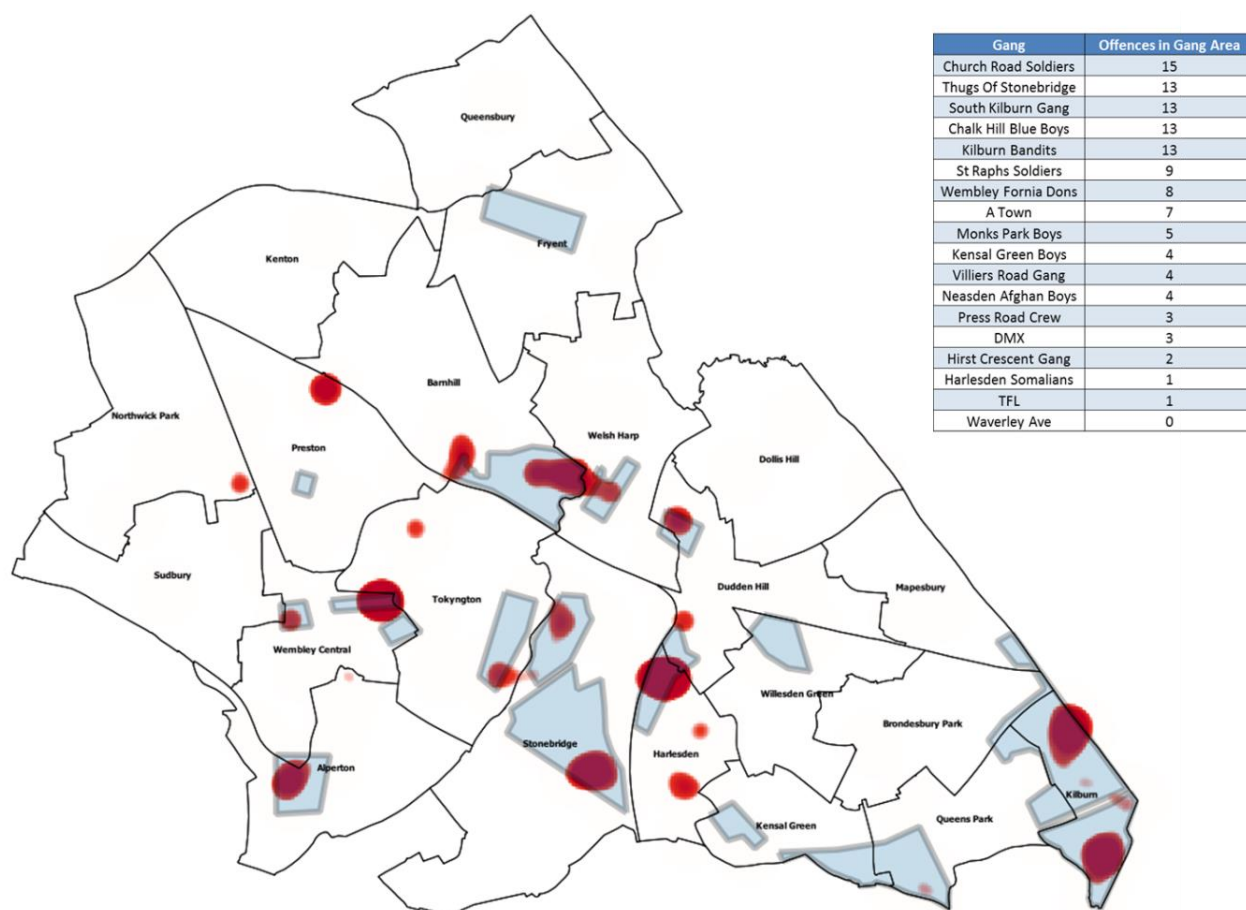
Gang flagged Offences by Location

The below map shows where the gang flagged offences have occurred in the last three years with Murders and Serious Wounding offences highlighted. The accompanying table shows in which ward the gang crimes have occurred.



As would be expected the wards with the most significant gangs such as Kilburn, Stonebridge, Harlesden, Wembley Central and Barnhill had the most offences. All wards in the borough had at least one gang flagged crime report. The two gang flagged murder reports were in the Chalk Hill Estate 2012 and on the Kilburn High Road 2013 (Sabrina Moss).

The below map shows the gang flagged crime reports hotspots in comparison the gang territories. The table gives a breakdown of the number of offences that occurred in each area.



Again as expected the main estates in the borough of Stonebridge Estate, Church End Estate, South Kilburn Estate, St Raphael's Estate and Chalk Hill Estate saw the most flagged reports along with the Kilburn Bandits area. There were no reports in the Waverley Avenue gang area.

Recommendations

- To review the gang flagging system to ensure all gang related crimes in Brent are flagged.
- Further establish impact of regeneration/gentrification on social housing and the gang landscape.
- Monitor the emergence of new race and cultural based gangs such as the Harlesden Somalian gang.

Priority 3 – Anti Social Behaviour

The term ‘anti-social behaviour’ (ASB) was formalised in the late 1990s to describe a wide range of the nuisance, disorder and crime that affect people’s daily lives.³

ASB is officially defined as “Behaviour by a person which causes or is likely to cause harassment, alarm or distress to one or more persons not of the same household as the person”. (Antisocial Behaviour Act 2003 & Police Reform and Social Responsibility Act 2011).

Reports of Anti-Social behaviour in Brent can be made to a range of agencies including the Brent Council’s Anti-Social Behaviour Team (primarily ASB cases in Private Housing stock), Brent Housing Partnership (ASB issues within their housing stock and estate boundary) and Registered Social Landlords with housing stock in Brent (ASB issues within their housing stock and estate boundary).

Despite the numerous ASB reporting pathways the police are still the main and often initial point of contact for Brent-based residents and workers to report ASB. This is clearly reflected in the average annual call volume of 12,180 (MetStats between 01/01/2007 – 31/12/2014) calls in comparison with other agencies.

Categorising ASB -

The National Standard for Incident Recording (NSIR) categories for recording ASB were changed in 2011/12 from 14 to the below three -

- 1) Personal** - ASB perceived to be targeted at an individual or group rather than the community at large
- 2) Nuisance** - ASB causing trouble, annoyance or suffering to the community at large rather than an individual or group.
- 3) Environmental** - The incident is not aimed at an individual or group but targets the wider environment, e.g. public spaces/buildings.

The new national classifications adopted by the Metropolitan Police encouraged a movement away from merely recording and responding to incidents of ASB to identifying those vulnerable individuals, communities and environments most at risk and therefore in need of a response before the problems escalate.

The call incidents that fall within the three ASB categories are further categorised by the 13 ASB qualifiers - Vehicle Abandoned (not stolen), Vehicle Nuisance/inappropriate use, Rowdy or Inconsiderate Behaviour, Rowdy/Nuisance Neighbours, Littering/Drugs Paraphernalia, Animal Problems, Trespass, Nuisance Calls, Street Drinking, Prostitution-Related Activity, Noise, Begging/Vagrancy and Fireworks.

The ASB logged call incidents held by Brent Police provides an abundance of raw data which will be the main reference for measuring and understanding ASB in Brent in the last 12 months (01/02/2014 – 31/01/2015). The ASB call data will be supplemented by quantitative and qualitative data from

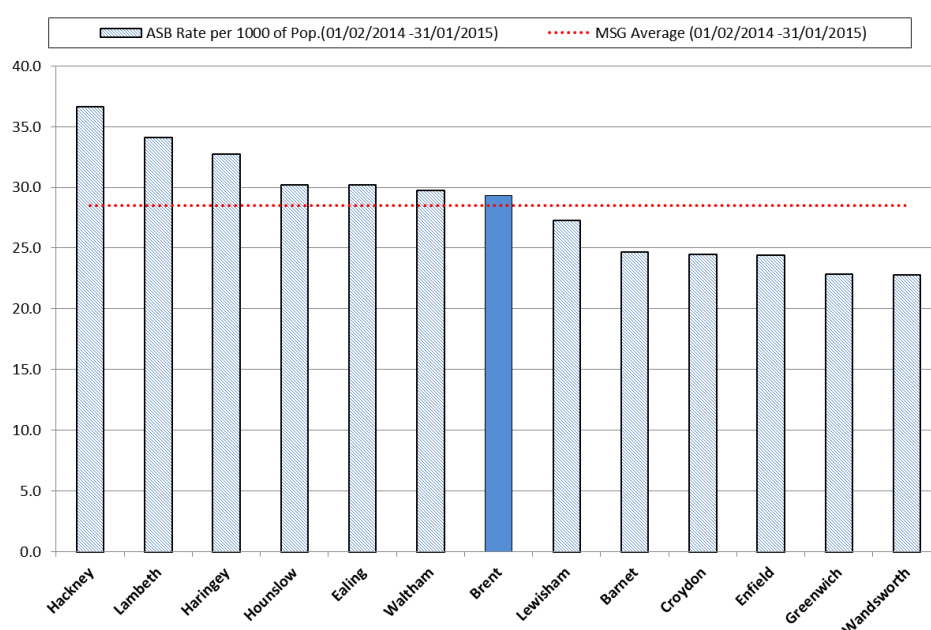
³ Crime Statistics user guide for England and Wales

different areas of the Council and partners to build a greater understanding of the ASB problems and underlining issues in ASB hotspots across the borough.

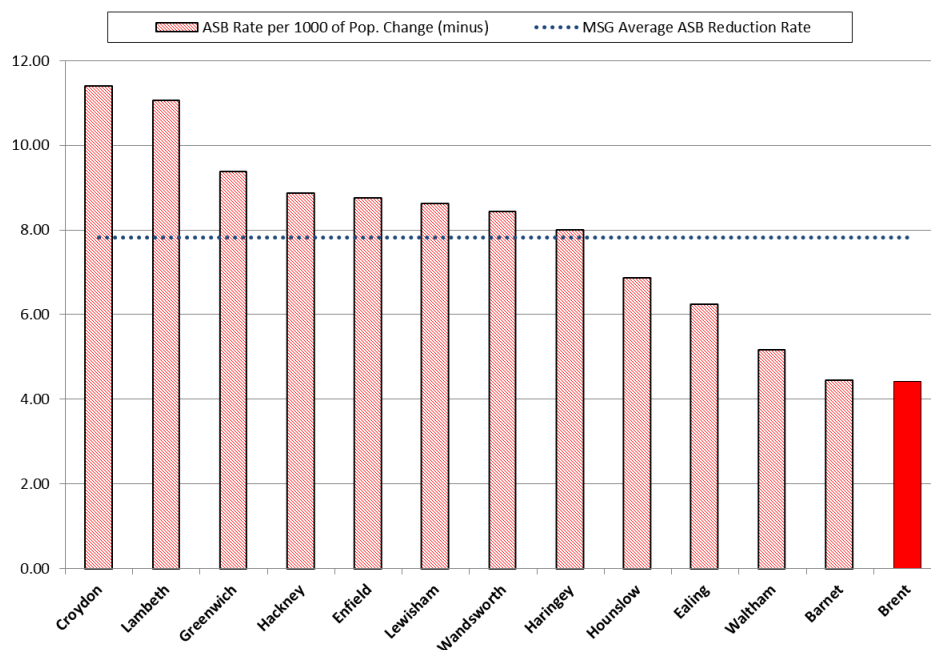
Last 12 months Performance

Brent has seen a 15.1% reduction in ASB related calls to the Police in the last 12 months (01/02/2014-31/01/2015) in comparison to the previous 12 month (01/02/2013 – 31/12/2014) which equated to 1403 less calls.

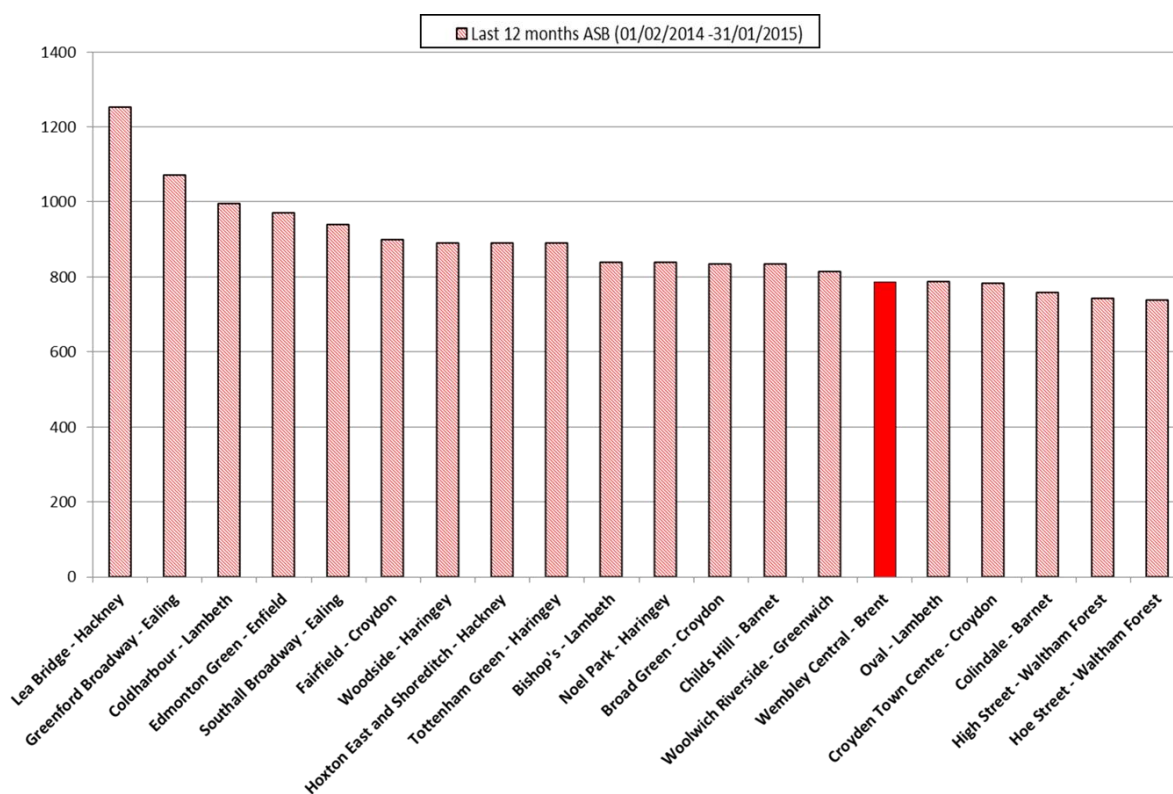
It was a similar picture of reductions in ASB calls across London Boroughs including those borough's in Brent's Most Similar Group (MSG)*. The below chart shows Brent and other MSG borough's' ASB calls as a rate per 1000 of the population (ONS 2013 est.). Brent has the 7th lowest rate out of 13 borough's and is only 0.8 above the average rate for the MSG.



When compared against Brent's MSG (London Borough) on a year on year performance Brent fairs less favourably, with Brent having the smallest rate reduction which is 3.4 below the MSGs average reduction rate. (See chart below)



A ward-level comparison was carried out for the last 12 months (01/02/2014-31/01/2015) for all 269 wards within the Brent's MSG (London Boroughs). The below chart shows the top 20 wards, of which Wembley Central is the only Brent ward represented.



The below table shows how all wards in Brent fare against the other 269 wards in similar borough's across London in the last 12 months.

MSG Ward Rank	Brent Ward
15	Wembley Central
21	Willesden Green
24	Kilburn
31	Harlesden
32	Kensal Green
44	Mapesbury
67	Stonebridge
75	Tokington
90	Barnhill
100	Queens Park
120	Welsh Harp
136	Queensbury
147	Dudden Hill
160	Dollis Hill
166	Alperton
185	Brondesbury Park
191	Preston
213	Sudbury
216	Fryent
236	Northwick Park
245	Kenton

The borough's 15.1% decrease in ASB calls is reflected by 19 out of the 21 wards seeing ASB call reductions. In Kilburn and Kensal Green wards where there was an increase, it was only by less than 1 percentage which in call numbers equates to 1 and 5 extra calls respectively.

The below table shows ASB call incidents broken down into wards for the last 12 month (01/02/2014 – 31/01/2015) compared to the Previous 12 month period (01/02/2013 – 31/01/2014).

Ward	Previous 12 months ASB	Last 12 months ASB	% Change
Alperton	440	339	-29.8
Barnhill	459	451	-1.8
Brondesbury Park	406	313	-29.7
Dollis Hill	348	347	-0.3
Dudden Hill	442	366	-20.8
Fryent	315	263	-19.8
Harlesden	660	620	-6.5
Kensal Green	618	619	0.2
Kenton	211	205	-2.9
Kilburn	689	694	0.7
Mapesbury	609	566	-7.6
Northwick Park	229	223	-2.7
Preston	311	306	-1.6
Queens Park	592	440	-34.5
Queensbury	464	383	-21.1
Stonebridge	726	500	-45.2
Sudbury	341	265	-28.7
Tokington	562	477	-17.8
Welsh Harp	505	401	-25.9
Wembley Central	840	787	-6.7
Willesden Green	929	728	-27.6
Brent	10696	9293	-15.1

*MetStats Figures

Out of the wards that saw a decrease in calls, Stonebridge ward - a long term hotspot for crime and ASB - saw the largest reduction of 45.2% which equated to a drop in 226 calls and a fall from the 3rd to the 7th most prevalent Ward for ASB.

Stonebridge was one of 10 wards in Brent that in the same timeframe also experienced a drop in crime (reduction in Total Notifiable Offences). Stonebridge ward had 89 fewer crimes committed, equating to a minimum of 89 less victims in one of the Brent's most deprived wards. Out of the 10 wards that saw a drop in crime six (highlighted below) of them were also in the top 10 for highest reduction in Anti-Social Behaviour.

Ward	ASB % Change	TNO % Change
Alperton	-29.8	-2.4
Dollis Hill	-0.3	-0.2
Kensal Green	0.2	-4.8
Kenton	-2.9	-4.4
Queens Park	-34.5	-2.6
Queensbury	-21.1	-4.3
Stonebridge	-45.2	-4.2
Tokington	-17.8	-4.7
Welsh Harp	-25.9	-0.5
Willesden Green	-27.6	-1.4

This indicates that there is a potential link between ASB and crime in Brent, and by prioritising ASB there will be a positive impact on crime levels. The link between ASB and crime is explained through a number of theories such as the 'Broken Window Theory', which looks into the gradual decline of areas to a point in which they become crime-ridden. The basic principle is that if a broken window in a building remains unrepaired, all the other windows in the building will soon also be broken, because 'one unrepaired broken window is a signal that no one cares. As an area declines through broken windows or persistent anti-social behaviour the fear of crime in an area will increase which in turn reduces the ability of the Community to act as a capable guardian for the area which in turn promotes a 'criminal invasion'' (Wilson and Kelling, 1982).

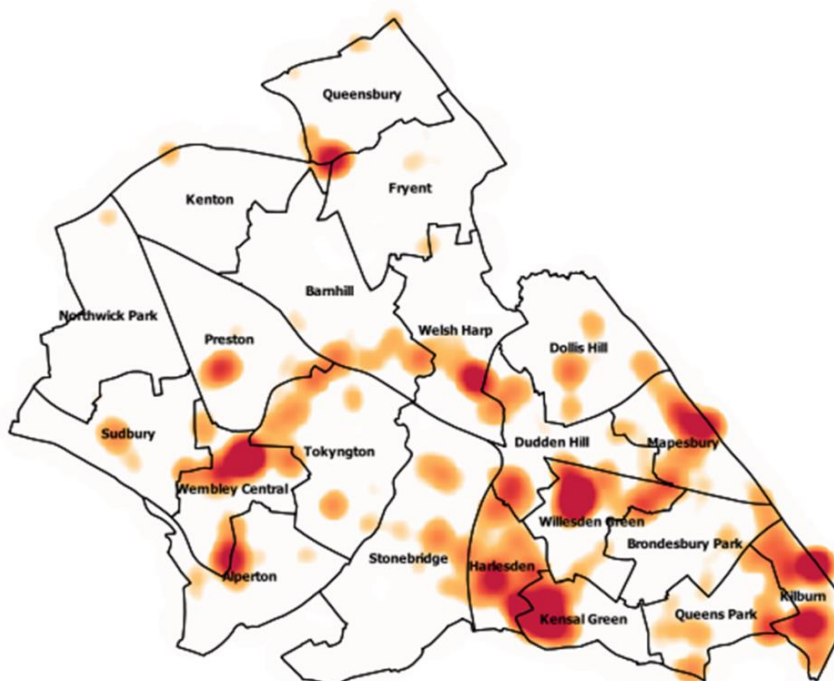
The below table shows the breakdown between the 3 categories for ASB calls to the Police between the 01/02/2014 – 31/01/2015 and the ASB qualifier which describes the type of ASB.

ASB Qualifiers	ASB - Personal	ASB - Nuisance	ASB - Environmental	Grand Total
Rowdy Or Inconsiderate Behaviour	6.11%	45.16%	0.87%	52.14%
Rowdy / Nuisance Neighbours	4.57%	13.10%	0.30%	17.96%
Noise	0.74%	7.74%	0.74%	9.22%
Veh Nuisance / Inappropriate Use	0.61%	5.81%	0.16%	6.57%
Begging / Vagrancy	0.30%	4.46%	0.21%	4.97%
Fireworks	0.07%	2.04%	0.09%	2.21%
Trespass	0.35%	1.89%	0.06%	2.31%
Veh - Abandoned Not Stolen	0.02%	1.65%	0.33%	2.00%
Street Drinking	0.00%	0.89%	0.04%	0.93%
Prostitution Related Activity	0.06%	0.60%	0.01%	0.67%
Littering / Drugs Paraphernalia	0.05%	0.39%	0.24%	0.68%
Animal Problems	0.05%	0.24%	0.04%	0.33%
Grand Total	12.93%	83.98%	3.09%	100.00%

The table shows that Nuisance ASB calls make up 83.98% of all ASB calls. These are incidents that are deemed to affect the community at large rather than an individual or group. Nuisance ASB may not be perceived to have the associated risks that Personal ASB carries, however the cumulative impact of ASB of this nature can have a serious detrimental effect on individuals' wellbeing and can affect the perception of crime in an area. This in turn will play into the negative connotations of the 'Broken Window Theory'. The vast majority of these calls involved Rowdy or Inconsiderate Behaviour. This will generally relate to ASB in public places such as youths loitering on street corners, stairwells in blocks or playground areas, individuals acting in an inappropriate manner in a shop or a bookmaker in which the individual needs to be removed. This type of anti-social behaviour can increase the fear of crime and a negative impact on the wider community.

ASB Hotspot Locations

The below map shows ASB hotspot areas in Brent based on the last 12 months (01/02/2014 – 31/01/2015) ASB data.



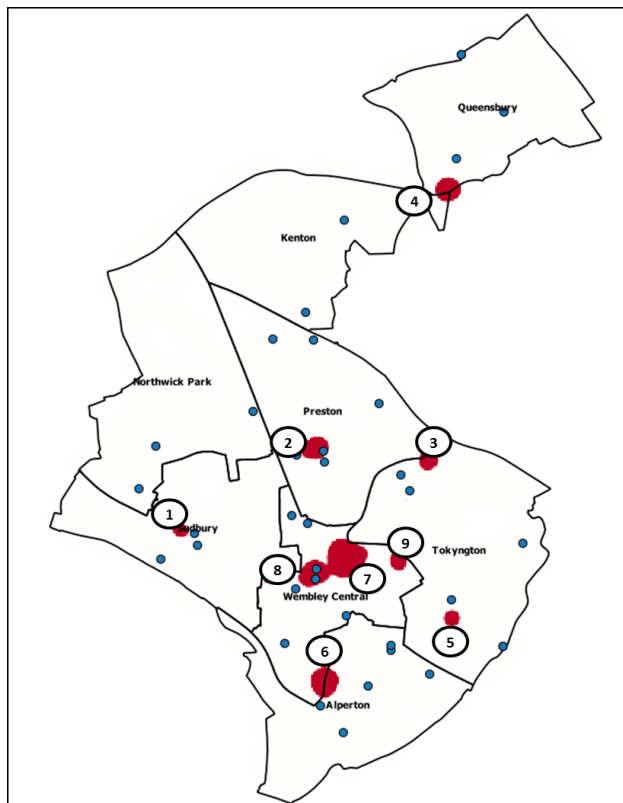
The hotspot map pin points problem areas in a much more effective manner than ward level analysis allowing disparities within a ward and cross-ward issues to be highlighted.

The data behind the hotspot areas has been further analysed to look for specific locations like a premises type or street junction which is driving the ASB. The maps of ASB hotspots and the identified locations have been shared with Brent Council's CCTV operators, CRI outreach workers and the locality ASB officers to provide qualitative data to improve the understanding of the hotspots. The hotspot locations have been further cross referenced with the relevant Resident Survey results at ward level.

Trends, patterns and identified underlining issues will be looked at a locality level (Harlesden, Kilburn and Wembley) to mirror the three Local Joint Action Groups which tackle ASB issues. It is hoped that the findings will give the evidence base for these groups to tackle long running hotspot areas in the following 12 months.

Wembley Locality

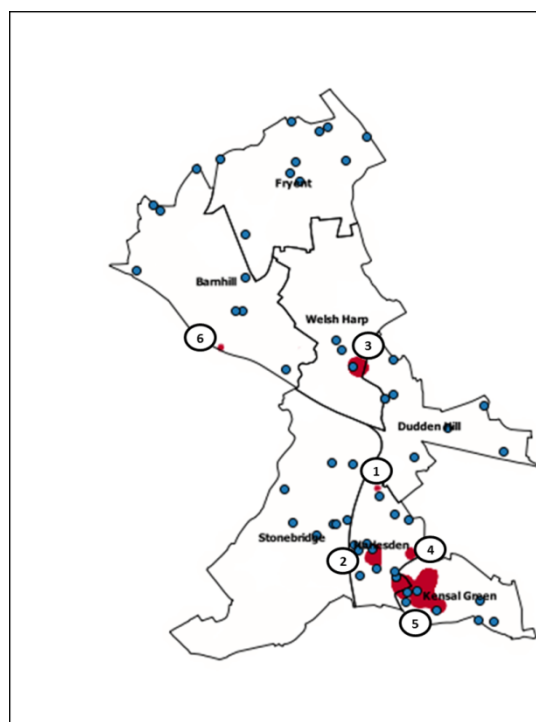
The below map shows the identified hotspots and key locations identified in Wembley Locality (Police ASB call data 01/02/2014-31/01/2015)



Hotspot No.	Where (location)
1	Harrow Road (Sudbury) - Sudbury Town Centre - BetFred, Hamptons Off Licence, 18 Bus
2	Hirst Crescent Estate - Kirk, Loxley and Bell House
3	Wembley Park Drive - McDonalds, Tesco Express, Premier In Hotel
4	Kingsbury High Road - Ladbrokes, various other bookmakers
5	Harrow Road (Monks Park) - Paddy Power, Ladbrokes
6	Ealing Road - In and around two William Hills (202 and 284)
7	Wembley High Road (East) - Wembley Town Centre McDonalds, KFC, Euro Hotel and numerous subdivided/Hostel addresses along Elm Road and Car Park, Woburn Court, London Road Telephone Exchange end
8	Wembley High Road (West) - Wembley Town Centre - Snow Court(Ranelagh Road), Coral (602 High Road), Wembley Central Station, Car Park and Blocks around Montrose Crescent Car Park, High Road/Lancelot Road
9	Wembley Triangle - William Hill, Around Elizabeth House

Harlesden Locality

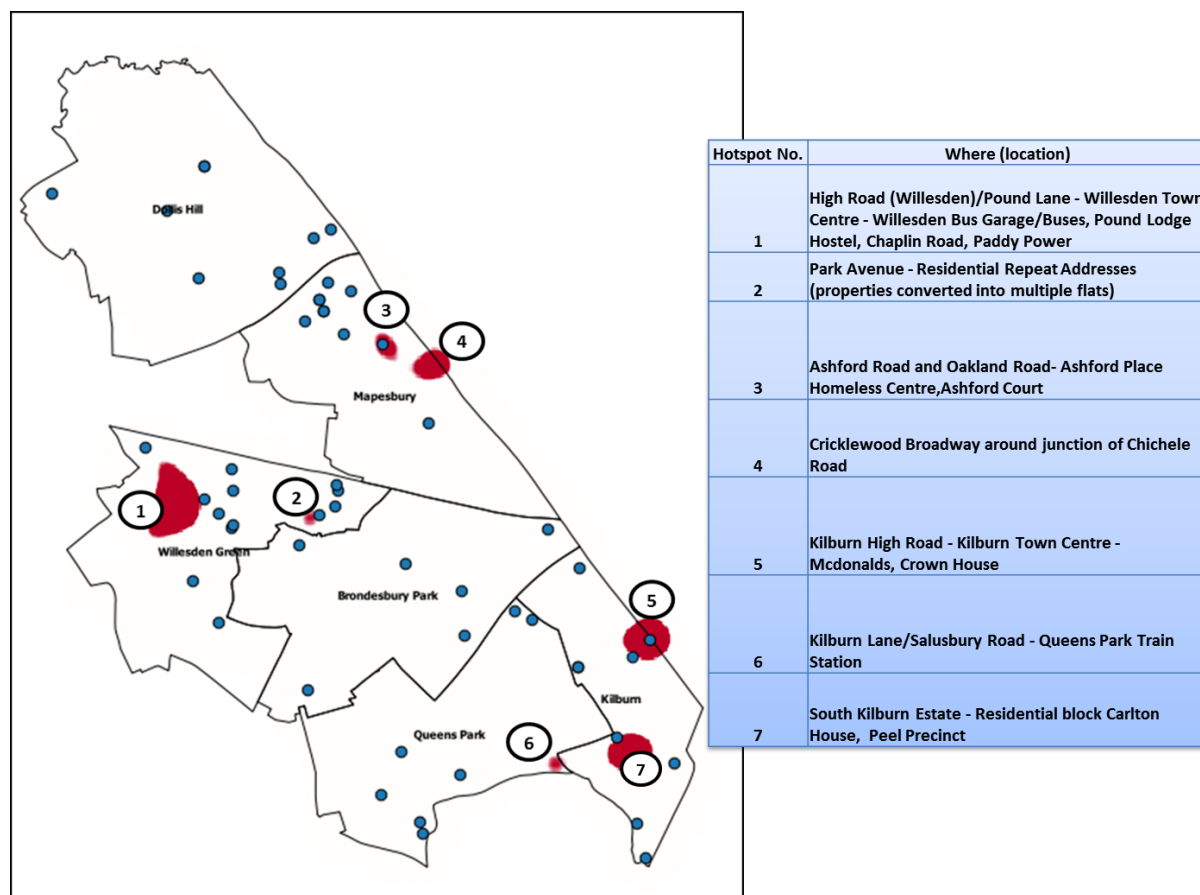
The below map shows the identified hotspots and key locations identified in Harlesden Locality (Police ASB call data 01/02/2014-31/01/2015)



Hotspot No.	Where (location)
1	Talbot Walk - Church End Estate Craven Park Road, St Marys Road, Challenge Close - Harlesden (North) Town Centre - Supersave Off Licence, Oden Court Car Park, Harlesden Library, Omega Café, Ladbrokes, William Hill, Atlas Café, Florence Court
2	Neasden Lane - McDonalds, Subway, William Hill, Cashino, Paddy Power, Coral
3	Harlesden Gardens (South End towards Park Parade)
4	High Street Harlesden/ Tavistock Road - Harlesden Town Centre - Ladbrokes High Street, Harlesden Plaza (Car Park, Tesco)
5(a)	Park Parade Harlesden Town Centre and residential streets off ie Leghorn Road, Cholmondeley Avenue - William Hills (Park Parade), Master Pizza and Kebabs, O/S Design Works (Park Parade entrance), St Joseph Court in around
5(b)	High Street Harlesden (South) - Harlesden Town Centre - Rucklidge Avenue- High Street to Rucklidge Avenue Alleyway, Rucklidge Avenue around the exit of the alleyway, Willow Terrace around Design Works, Paddy Power (High Street), Bladi Club, Shops on the High Street around the alleyway
5(c)	Bridge Road(North) - Wembley Park, Coral, Paddy Power, Buses
6	

Kilburn Locality

The below map shows the identified hotspots and key locations identified in Kilburn Locality (Police ASB call data 01/02/2014-31/01/2015)



Borough Overview

There were 23 hotspot areas identified across the borough with a good spread across the three localities. Unsurprisingly the main hotspot areas are in the main Town Centres/High Roads and the surrounding roads in Kingsbury, Wembley, Harlesden, Neasden, Cricklewood and Kilburn. There are however some residential areas which are experiencing similar levels of ASB in terms of density (if not in volume), such as areas within the Hirst Crescent Estate, Church End Estate and South Kilburn Estate.

Common Features

Repeat Victims

Police data identifies repeat victims or multiple reporters of Anti-Social Behaviour in all hotspot areas across the borough. The repeat callers can vary in nature from an indication of a serious ASB issue with high level risk to a high volume low risk.

Repeat Victim - Nuisance ASB – ASB causing trouble, annoyance or suffering to the community at large rather than an individual or group.

Bookmakers are prominent reporters of nuisance ASB across Brent with five of the top twenty repeat nuisance ASB callers attributed to bookmakers. The top five bookmakers made 105 ASB nuisance calls alone in this 12 month period.

Throughout the borough bookmakers were a persistent premises type contributing to 11 out of the 23 hotspots locations. Calls regarding ASB are generally made by bookmaker staff as the victim, summarised below -

Typical call - individual that is banned from the bookmakers has entered the premises, the staff member has told the individual to leave. Individual becomes abusive to member of staff refusing to leave. ASB call to the Police, Category – Nuisance, Qualifier - Rowdy or Inconsiderate Behaviour.

Persistent calls of this nature make it apparent that bookmakers across the borough attract some of the most vulnerable members of society often with alcohol, drug and mental health related issues. The impact of this is resource draining to the Police in attending regular calls from bookmaker employees regarding persistent offenders.

Bookmakers are not the only location generating large volumes of nuisance ASB calls with McDonald's also having two of its restaurants in the highest repeat call top twenty. Brent Council buildings across the borough (Civic Centre and libraries) are repeat callers of nuisance ASB along with Northwick Park Hospital and services dedicated to the vulnerable individuals including Ashford Place and Livingstone House.

It is highly likely that a number of these vulnerable individuals engaging in persistent ASB are common to a number of the repeat caller locations. It is important that individuals of this nature are identified to allow an intelligence picture of ASB perpetrators having the greatest impact across the borough.

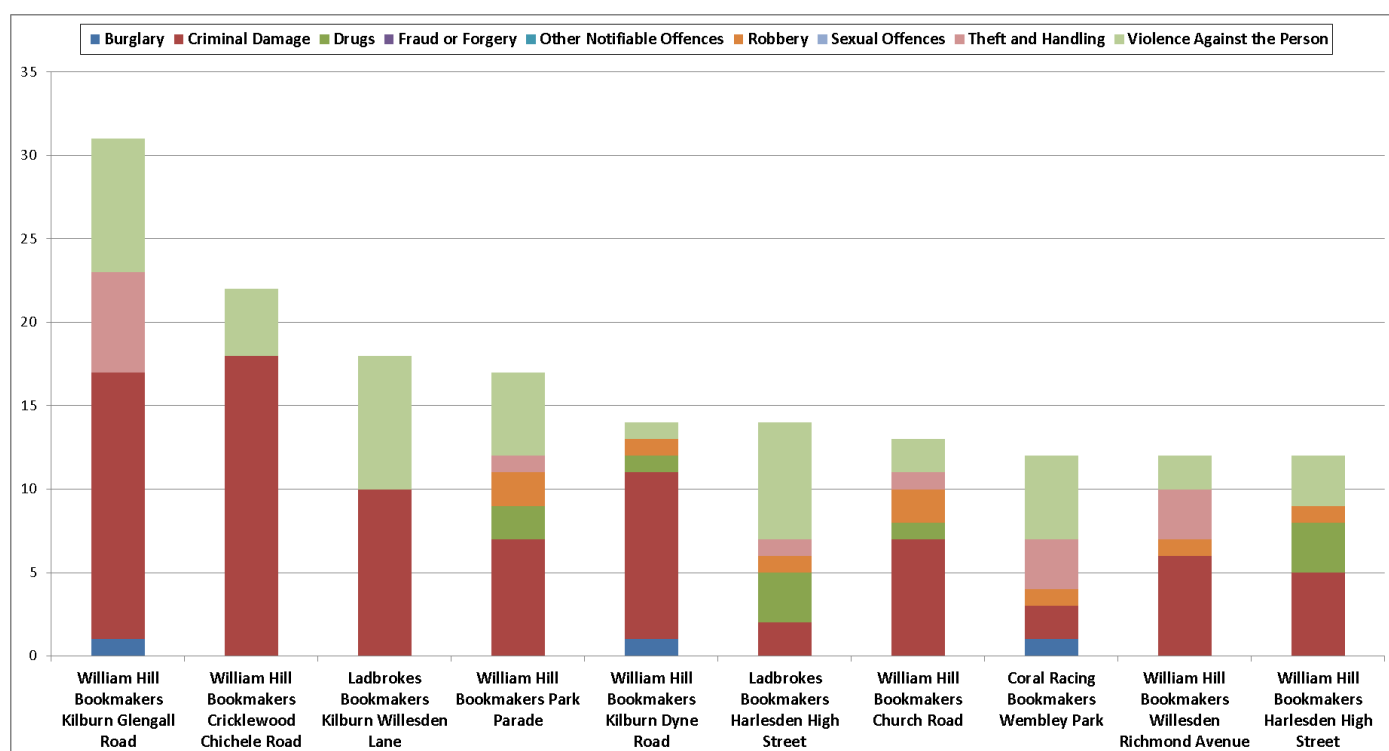
Recommendation – Intelligence gathering around individuals causing repeat calls should be carried out providing a source of referrals for the ASB MARAC and Anti-Social Perpetrator Panels.

A number of the borough's bookmakers also attract groups which engage in anti-social and criminal behaviour. The anti-social behaviour at these premises overflows to the surrounding environment often fuelled by the consumption of alcohol, drugs or and drug dealing. The anti-social behaviour may occur directly outside the bookmakers but is more likely to occur in service roads, car park or alleyway in close proximity. The bookmaker's issues are often directly correlated to the issues of the surrounding area; for example, a bookmaker in or within close proximity to a gang area is likely to experience anti-social behaviour relating to drug dealing. These bookmakers are drivers of anti-social behaviour which is evident in the surrounding environment. This can be detrimental to the community and can affect the perceptions and fear of crime in an area. Due to bookmakers being located in High Streets and Town Centres amongst numerous other premises it is extremely difficult

to identify from call incident data alone the impact. However, intelligence from a range of sources indicates that bookmakers are acting as drivers of ASB.

The number of reported crimes in a bookmaker is likely to be a good indicator of the volume of unreported crimes and behaviours such as drug dealing or ASB.

The below chart shows the top 10 bookmakers by the number of crimes based on licenced flagged crime reports between 01/04/2010 – 01/09/2014.



It is apparent that the bookmakers with the most crimes are in ASB hotspot areas such as Kilburn, Harlesden and Wembley. Partner intelligence has identified a number of this top 10 list as a concern for ASB.

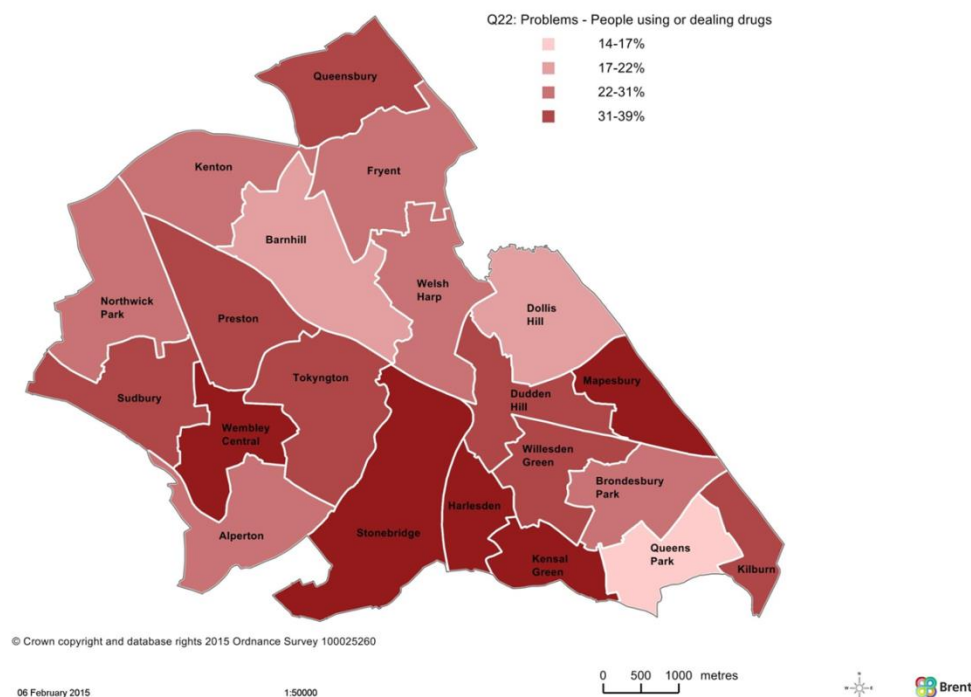
The issue around bookmakers is not a new problem and the Police have identified bookmakers as a crime driver in Brent. The Police have proactively targeted bookmakers in the last 12 months through OP GAMER which involves regular visits. Brent Police's licencing team will start attending Betwatch, which will be a regular meeting between the bookmaker managers and the Police.

Recommendation – A running table should be kept of the bookmakers with the highest number of offences and ASB panel co-ordinators to attend BetWatch meetings.

Residential Estates and Streets – Residents that live on some of the borough's residential Estates and Streets are regular callers regarding nuisance ASB in the vicinity of their home address. Five of the top twenty ASB repeat nuisance callers were of this nature. Each locality had identified hotspots of this category such as Hirst Crescent Estate, Talbot Walk (Church End Estate), Rucklidge Avenue and the South Kilburn Estate. The data suggests that there are one or two repeat callers reporting

this to the police, however it is likely that it is impacting the wider community. Drug dealing and gang activity appears to be driving a lot of the ASB nuisance calls in these areas. Talbot Walk (Church End Estate) relates to Church Road Soldiers gang activity in the area, with loitering youths drug dealing and smoking cannabis. Similarly, in Rucklidge Avenue around the passage and towards Park Parade there are loitering youths drug dealing and smoking cannabis resulting in Nuisance ASB calls from residents and local businesses. Intelligence has attributed this to the Harlesden Somalian Gang operating in the area. Hirst Crescent and South Kilburn Estate are also areas where Brent Gangs are actively engaged in the supply of drugs and have a direct effect on the community in designated communal areas.

The ASB impact of drug dealing and use was captured in 'The Brent Residents Attitude Survey' carried out between September and December 2014 which identified people using and dealing as an issue throughout the borough. A higher percentage of residents in Wembley Central, Harlesden, Stonebridge, Kensal Green and Mapesbury Wards identified drugs as an issue. Harlesden and Kensal Green Wards are believed to highlight the emerging issue with the Harlesden Somalian Gang's activity. Again, Harlesden has been identified by the Police and Brent Council's Anti-Social Behaviour team and has been subject to a dispersal zone.



Drug dealing and the associated ASB is not limited to Rucklidge Avenue in and around Harlesden Town Centre. Drug dealing around Craven Park Road and the associated street prostitution is a unique ASB feature to the Harlesden locality. Intelligence suggests that street prostitution in this

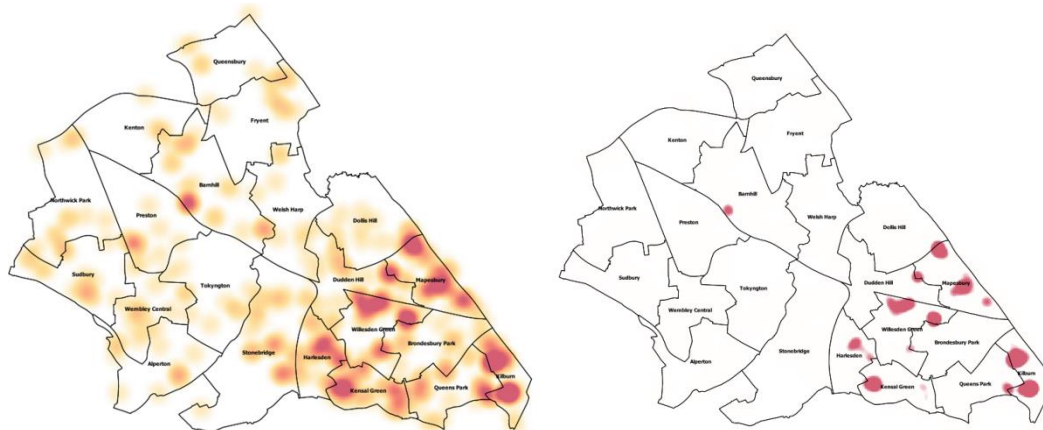
area is a long standing issue involving a small number of drug dependant street workers operating on a nightly basis. A CRI outreach project is ongoing in the area to engage with the street workers.

Repeat Victims - Personal ASB - ASB perceived to be targeted at an individual or group rather than the community at large

As previously mentioned in the report the volume of Nuisance ASB (83%) is far greater than Personal ASB (13%) however the risks and impact can potentially be greater. The greatest risk is often through Personal ASB of Rowdy/Nuisance Neighbours which is the classic neighbour dispute.

Repeat Victims are generally lower in call volume to the Nuisance repeat callers but can often be long standing and reported to numerous partners' agencies. The neighbour disputes often involve a vulnerable perpetrator, victim or both. Alcohol, drug and mental health issues are often the root cause of the resulting ASB.

Below is a hotspot map of Personal ASB of Rowdy/Nuisance Neighbours from Call Incident data in the between the 01/02/2014-31/01/2015. The map on the left shows all offences whereas the map on the right just shows the highest concentrations.



The hotspot map shows a concentration of these offences in residential streets in the south of the borough. It is noticeable that these types of offences are occurring in streets off Harlesden Town Centre, Cricklewood, Kilburn and Willesden. The demand for housing is high in these areas resulting in a number of houses being subdivided into flats and bedsits. Part of the South Kilburn Estate where regeneration has not been completed is also shown as a hotspot. In contrast ASB incidents of this type are not as prominent in the regenerated estates of Stonebridge, Chalk Hill and Church End. The housing conditions could be an additional contributory factor to increasing victims and perpetrators vulnerabilities to ASB.

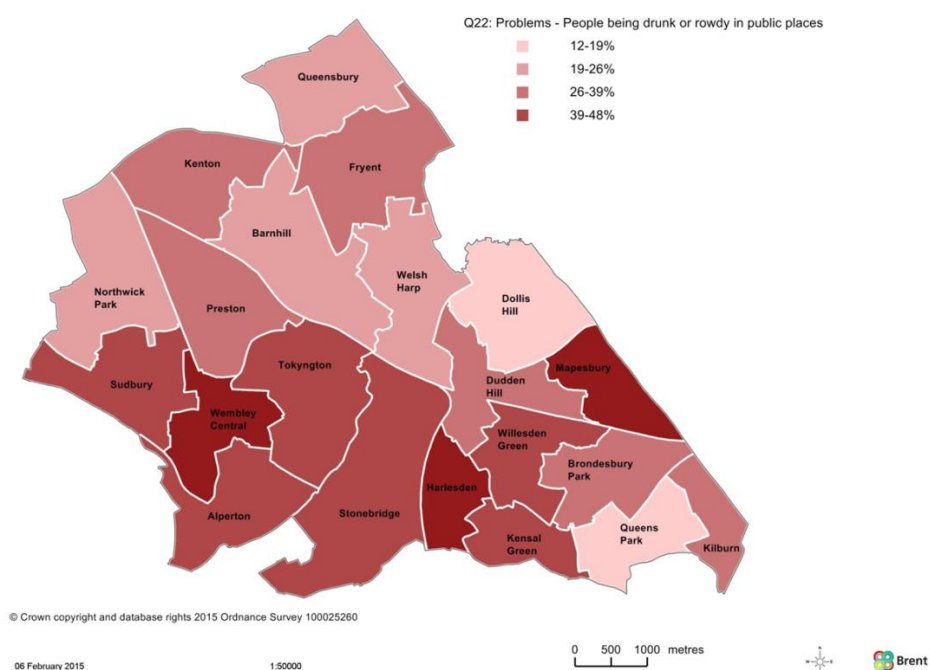
Alcohol:

Alcohol was a flagged feature in Police data in 20 out of the 23 hotspot ASB areas and is clearly an issue in all three localities. The police call incident data does not give a full picture of the nature of the alcohol related ASB. Through other data and partnership intelligence a better understanding could be gained.

Street Drinking

CRI outreach workers provided intelligence around the hotspot areas and indicated that Street Drinking was prevalent in seven of the nine hotspots in Wembley, five of the six in Harlesden and four of the seven hotspots in Kilburn.

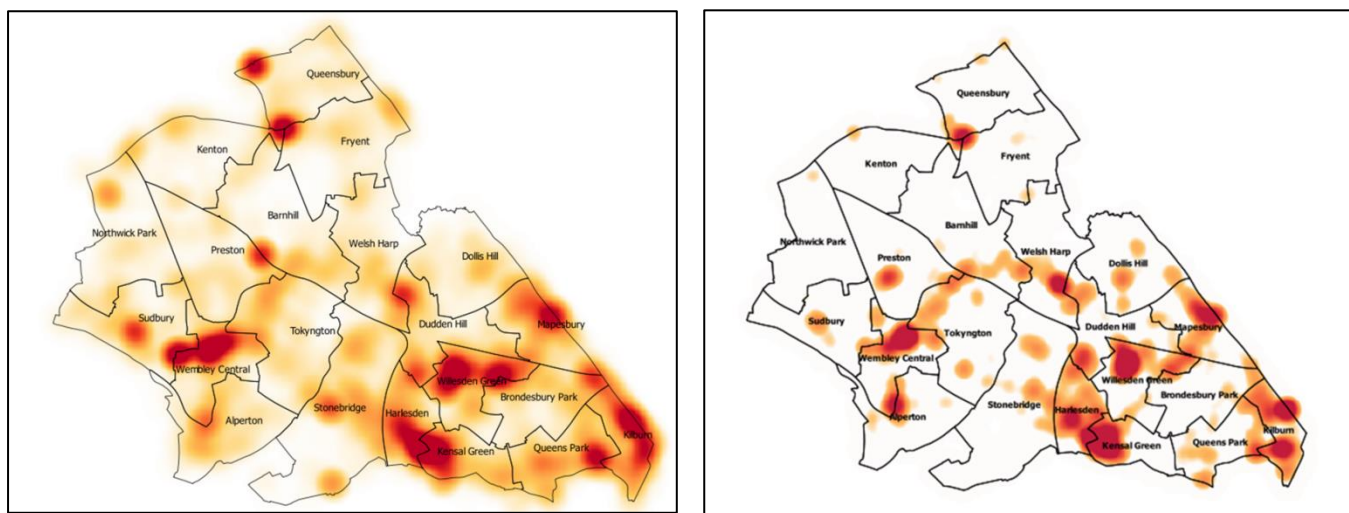
Further information around the prevalence of street drinking could be gauged by 'The Brent Residents Attitude Survey' carried out between September and December 2014 which identified people being drunk in a public place as an issue throughout the borough. A higher 39%-48% of residents in Wembley Central, Harlesden and Mapesbury Wards identified Street Drinking as an issue.



The issues around people being drunk and rowdy in public places in Mapesbury ward is believed to be partly attributed to the Eastern European migrant workers around Chichele Road. Eastern European migrant workers are an issue which has generated ASB calls in both Chichele Road and Honeypot Lane. Other ASB issues around Eastern European migrant workers have been reported

around rough sleeping. A number of the borough's parks have had migrant workers sleeping rough during the summer months.

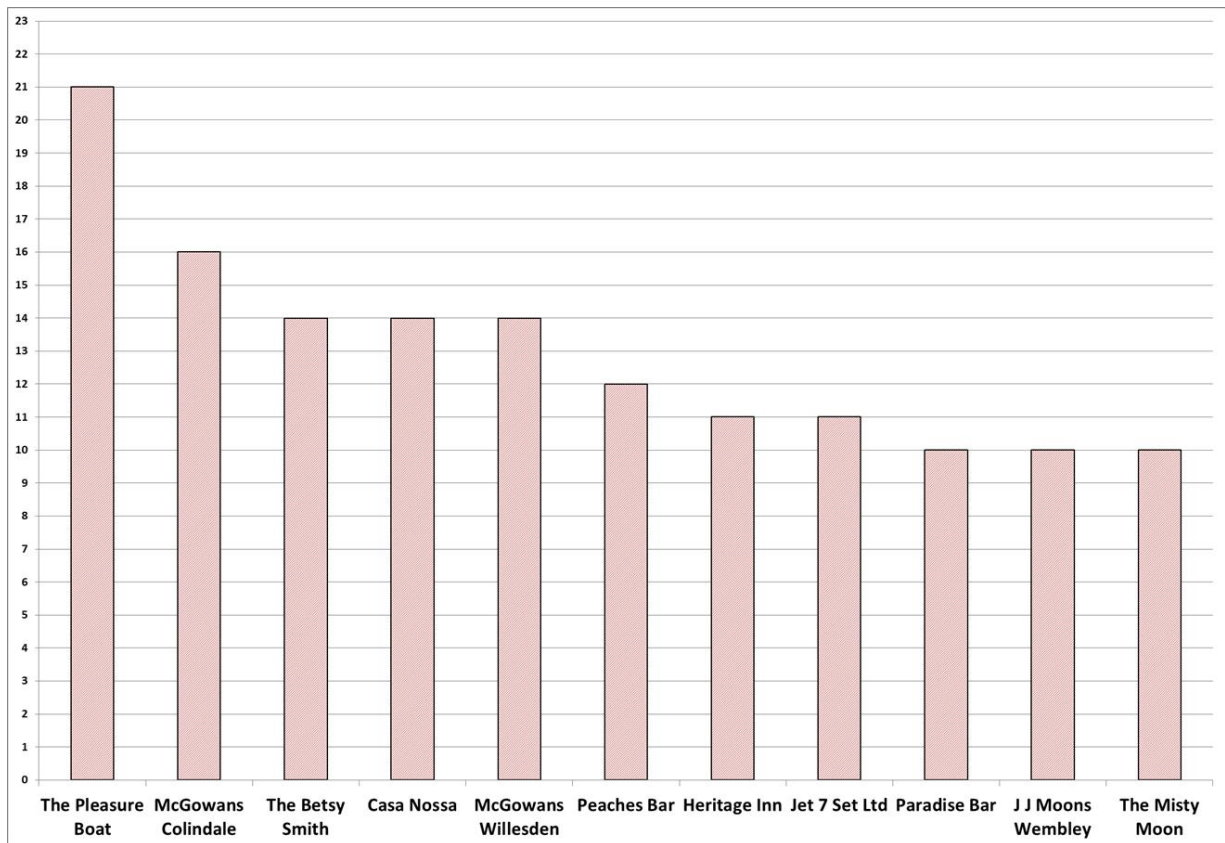
Ambulance call out data for Alcohol related incidents for the year of 2014 was used to create the below hotspot map on the left. This could be compared to the ASB hotspot map produced from Police data on the right.



This identifies ASB hotspots which are most likely to be impacted by alcohol consumption in Street or in licensed venues. Kilburn High Road, Harlesden Town Centre, Willesden and Cricklewood all appear as hotspots on both maps.

Similarly to the issue with bookmakers it is difficult to identify through police data the ASB impact that Brent's Licensed Pub and Clubs have on their surrounding community. Other sources of Police data including Crime reports that are flagged to licensed venues have the potential to give insight into ASB.

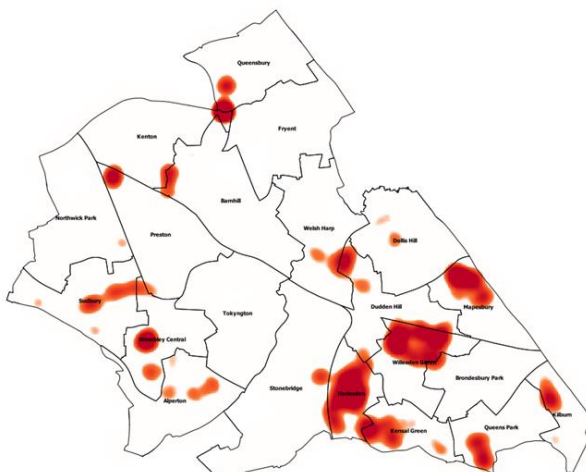
Premises that experience high levels of violent crime are likely to also experience other crimes and behaviours such as Anti-Social Behaviour. The below chart identifies the Top 10 Licenced venues for crimes categorised as Violence against the Person between April 2010 – September 2014



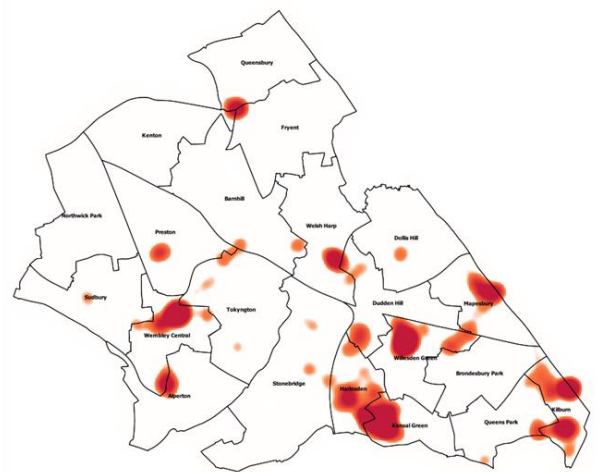
Recommendation – A running table of clubs and pubs with the highest number of offences could be beneficial and aid the targeting of locations that could contribute to ASB in Brent.

Environmental ASB was minimally captured through the Police data due to offences of this nature such as Fly Tipping is more likely to be reported to the council. Data of Fly Tip reports made to Veolia in Brent from the 01/04/2014 to 28/02/2015 was obtained to create a hotspot map to see the correlation between Nuisance/Personal and Environmental ASB.

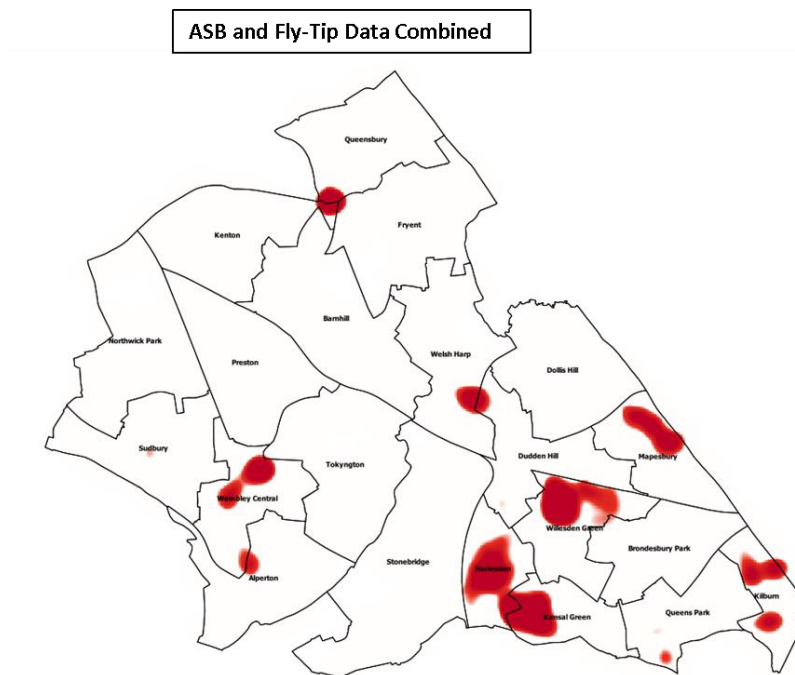
Fly-Tip Reports - Veolia
01/04/2014–28/02/2015



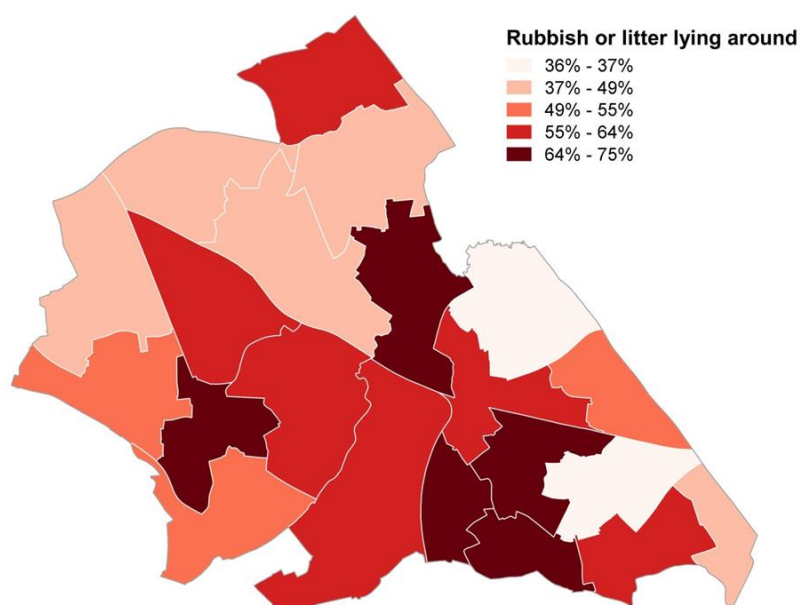
ASB Call Incidents – Met Police
01/02/2014-31/01/2015



The two hotspot maps almost mirror each other and show that there is a clear locational link between Environmental ASB with Nuisance and Personal ASB. The below hotspot map was created by combining the two hotspot map to give a true picture of ASB in Brent.



Environmental ASB is clearly a problem in Brent and this was reiterated in the Resident Survey which saw Rubbish and Litter lying around is the biggest ASB related problem in Brent.



Recommendation – To work with Veolia to obtain better data and intelligence relating to Environmental ASB.

Priority 6 - Child Sexual Exploitation (CSE)

CSE definition:

“Sexual exploitation of children and young people under 18 involves exploitative situations, contexts and relationships where the young person (or third person/s) receive ‘something’ (e.g., food, accommodation, drugs, alcohol, cigarettes, affection, gifts, money) as a result of them performing, and/or another or others performing on them, sexual activities.

Child sexual exploitation can occur through the use of technology without the child’s immediate recognition; for example being persuaded to post sexual images on the internet/mobile phones without immediate payment or gain.”

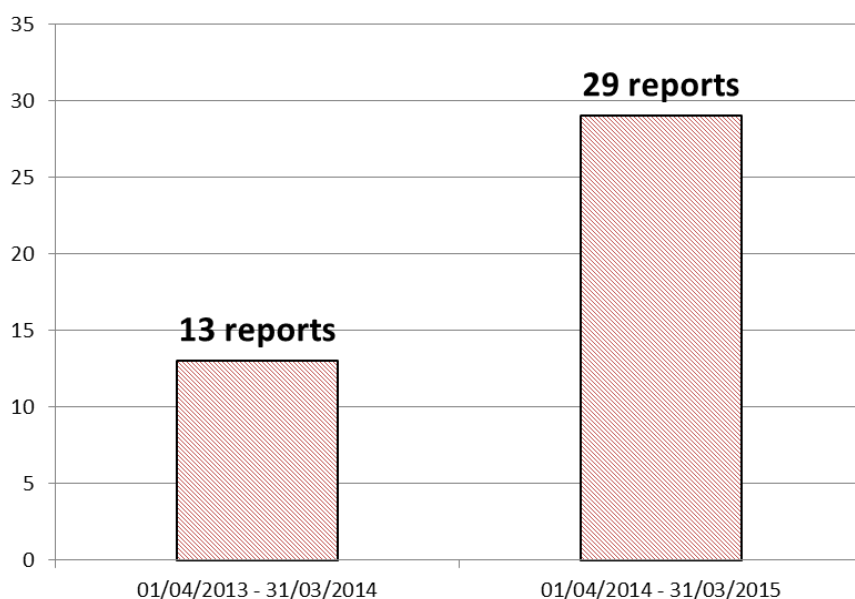
Classifications of CSE level:

- Level 1 (at risk) A vulnerable child or young person, where there are concerns they are being targeted and groomed and where any of the CSE warning signs have been identified. However, at this stage there is no evidence of any offences.
- Level 2 (medium risk) Evidence a child or young person is being targeted for opportunistic abuse through exchange of sex for drugs, perceived affection, sense of belonging, accommodation (overnight stays), money and goods etc. The likelihood of coercion and control is significant.
- Level 3 (high risk) A child or young person whose sexual exploitation is habitual, often self-denied and where coercion/control is implicit.

Performance

CSE police reports

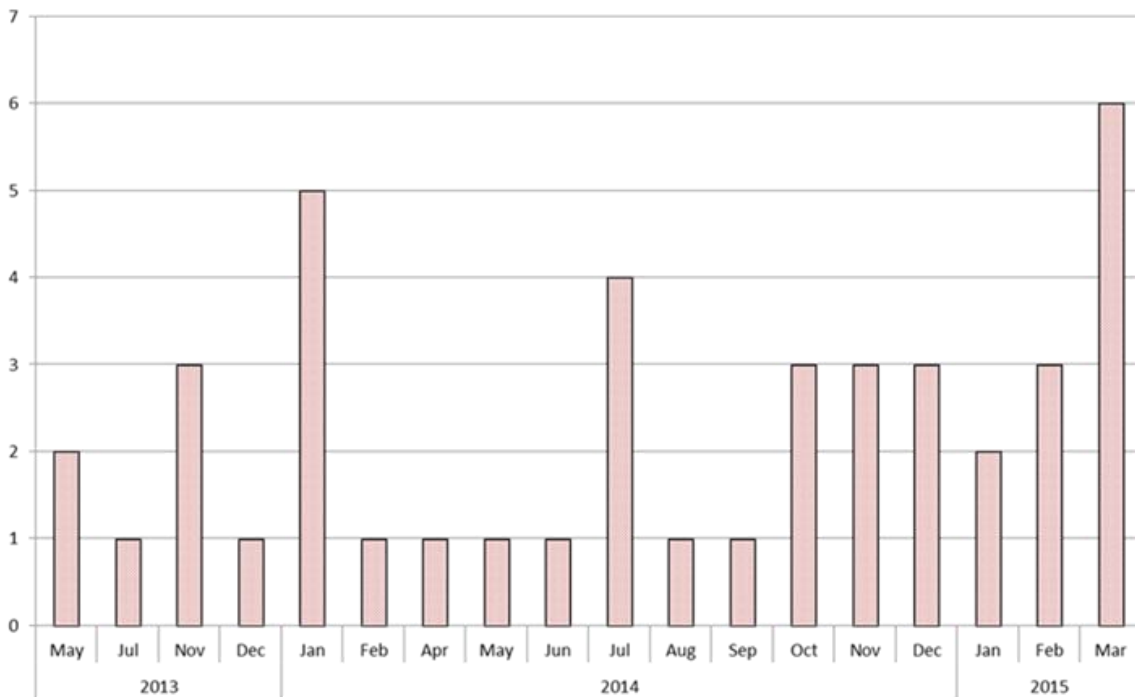
There have been 45 recorded CSE non-crime reports in Brent in the period 20/05/2013 to 31/03/2015. Three of the reports related to historic CSE events from 2011, 2012 and March 2013; the remaining 42 reports are displayed on a financial year-on-year comparison below.



The number of CSE recorded reports has increased in the last financial year by 123% - this equates to 16 more reports. It must be noted that prior to May 2013, there were no CSE reports recorded on the Brent Crime Reporting Information System (CRIS). Before the Casey Review of Rotherham MBC, information of this nature, especially from a third party, was more likely to have been recorded on other police systems (Intelligence, CAD, Merlin) and shared with Social Services. Therefore the data analysed here compares an 11-month period with a 12-month period.

It should also be noted that during this period, a number of high-profile enquiries and findings emerged from high-profile CSE cases in Derby, Oxford, Bristol, Rochdale and Rotherham. These incidents raised awareness and hence comparative reporting is likely to be inconsistent. Media attention and awareness training is likely to impact third-party reporting from foster carers, parents and professionals in areas like health, education and social services. Front-line police officers will also be under pressure to increase the number of CSE reports on the system to demonstrate a proactive approach to CSE. Sexual offences of vulnerable children (regular missing person, looked-after child) are now more likely to also trigger a separate CSE report.

The chart below shows the recorded CSE reports in Brent by month from May 2013 to March 2015 (where there were no reports the month is not displayed).



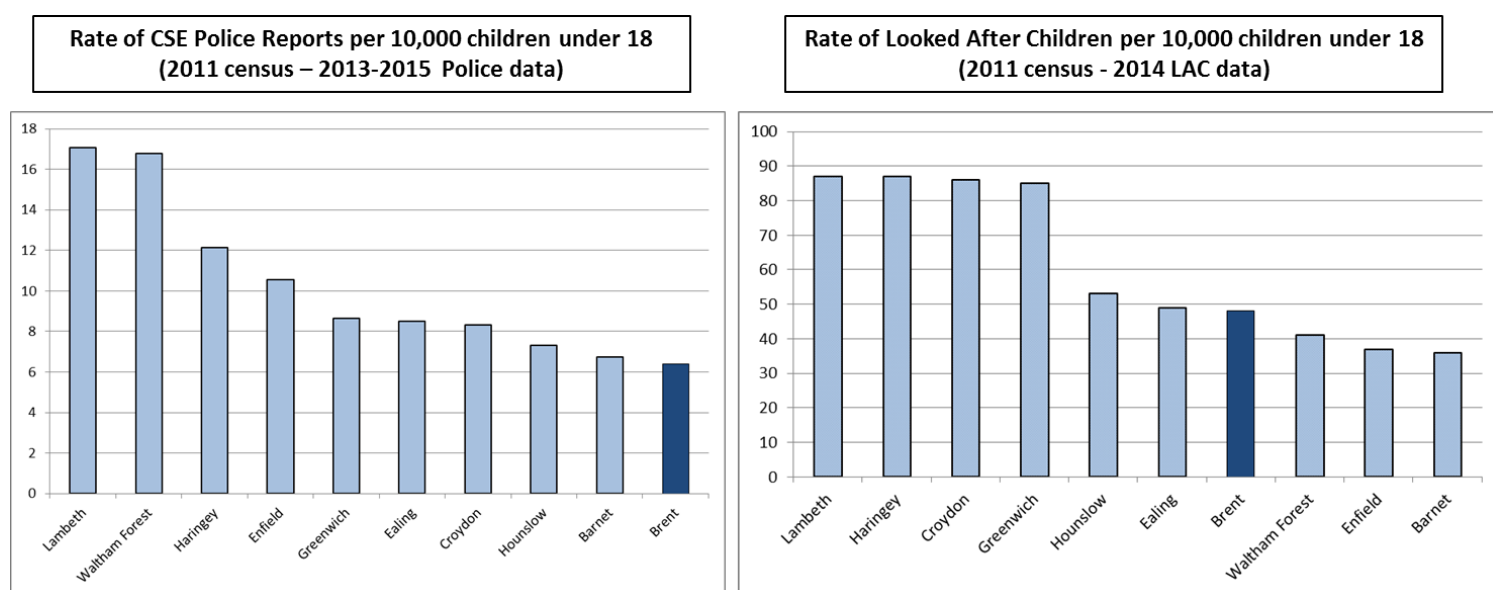
The spike in March 2015 demonstrates inconsistencies in reporting, which highlights the likely impact of the Louise Casey investigation and subsequent government reaction in February 2015. As it stands, CSE in Brent cannot be measured in terms of partnership performance and will require a consistent period of reporting before a baseline can be established. At this stage, an increase in CSE reports in Brent should be seen as positive and indicative of increasing awareness around CSE. As allegations are now being recorded in a uniform fashion through the non-crime CSE reports, the nature of CSE issues in Brent should become more apparent going forward.

To put the number of reports in Brent into a wider London context, the chart below shows the numbers of recorded non-crime CSE reports on the CRIS in Brent Most Similar Group (MSG) (based on social economic and crime figures; 01/04/2013 – 31/03/2015).



In comparison to other similar boroughs, Brent has recorded the second-lowest figure for non-crime CSE reports in this period.

To put this into context further, the chart below left shows the non-crime CSE reports as a rate per 10,000 children in this reporting period. The chart on the right shows a rate of looked-after children per 10,000 of the child population in 2014 (data from GLA INTELLIGENCE – Profiles). Research findings have shown that vulnerability to CSE is often associated with a number of indicators; one example is being a looked-after child⁴.



It should be noted that this comparison is biased towards what we know around CSE so far, and in particular the recent high-profile cases involving groups and gangs. Despite this, it would appear that the LAC rate in a borough is a valid benchmark to gauge whether the CSE reporting rate is above or below what would be expected.

It is noticeable that Brent has the lowest rate of CSE reports in this period, which appears to be less than would be expected when considering the rate of looked-after children. There may be reasons for this, and the quality and validity of the reports has not been considered. However, it would appear that the report rate is slightly below what would be expected for a perceived challenging borough like Brent.

CSE - Multi Agency Sexual Exploitation (MASE)

Brent Local Authority and partners have established a MASE panel in the wake of high profile CSE cases, which has been running monthly since 05/11/2013 (collated panel data).

By March 2015, there had been 17 panel meetings with 71 individuals referred, of which just under 50% were referred two or more times, with one individual being a repeat referral on eight occasions.

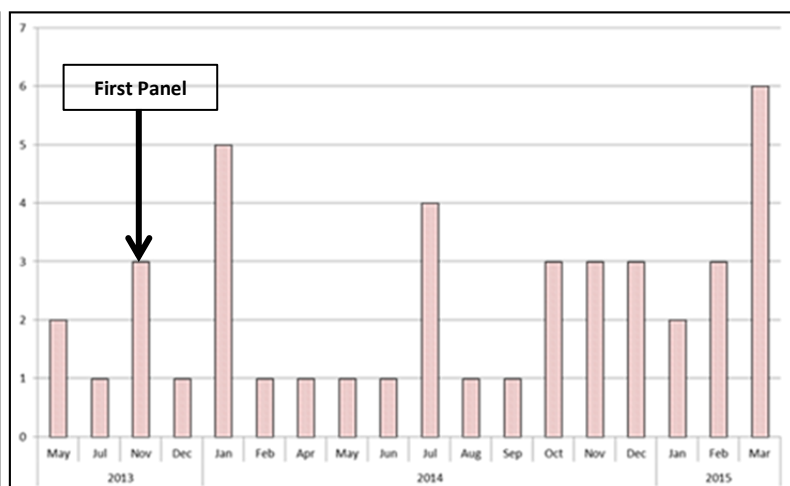
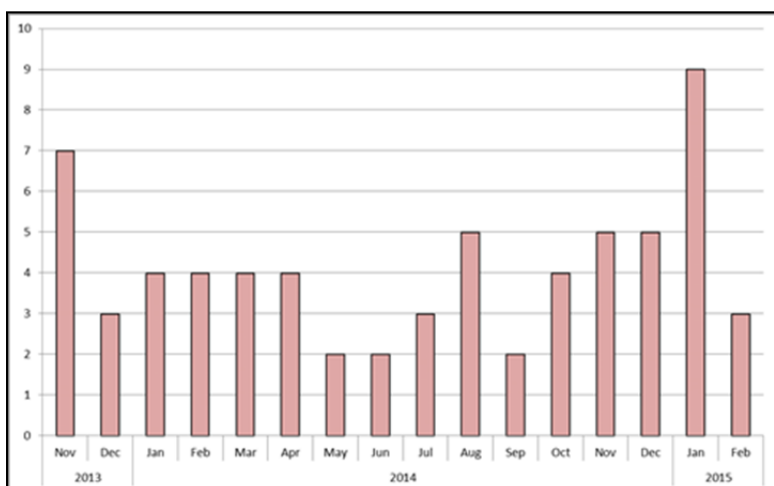
⁴ The Office of the Children's Commissioner's Inquiry into Child Sexual Exploitation In Gangs and Groups- November 2012

The figure of 71 also includes four individuals who were referred for monitoring only. As the panel has only been operational for 17 months, a year-on-year comparison on the numbers of first-time referrals is not appropriate.

The chart below left shows the recorded CSE referrals by month to Brent's MASE panel between November 2013 and March 2015 (where there were no first-time referrals the month is not displayed). On the right is the Brent CSE police reports (previously displayed).

MASE referrals by Month 01/11/2013 – 31/03/2015

CSE non-crime reports by Month 01/04/2013 – 31/03/2015



We would expect to see a relationship showing that a peak in CSE police reports triggers a peak in MASE referrals in the same or subsequent months. However, comparison of the data shows no such relationship. Similarly, an increase in referrals does not necessarily seem to mean that there will be an increase in CSE police reports. When looking at the details of those victims recorded in police data, only 26% of the police-recorded victims have been through the MASE panel process.

There may be valid reasons for this to do with the police investigation and the MASH process concluding there is no evidence of CSE, or it could be that the Police are not fully utilising the MASE panel.

It could be beneficial if all CSE Police reports, regardless of the investigation outcome, are referred to the panel even if it is just for intelligence or monitoring. Similarly, all referrals that are heard at the MASE should be recorded on the Police CRIS system. This will provide comprehensive information/intelligence to both the Partnership and the Metropolitan Police's Central CSE units to inform their strategies to tackle CSE in Brent.

Unfortunately, similar panel referral figures for the Most Similar Boroughs have not been obtained to contextualise the number of referrals and the correlation between crime reports and referral numbers in other boroughs.

Intelligence

Police reports

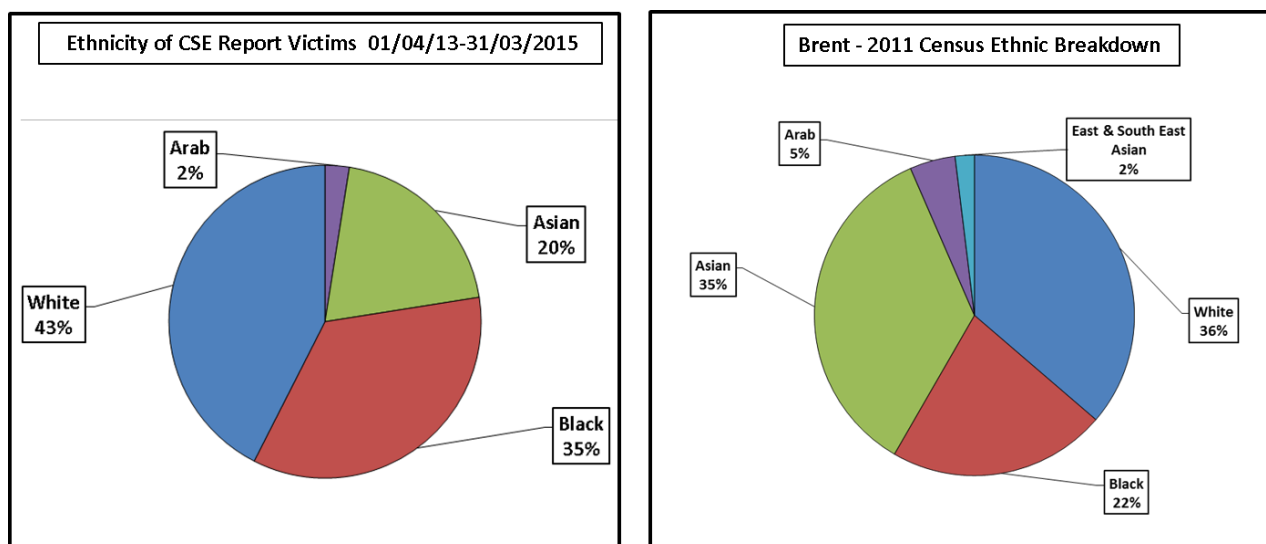
There were 43 recorded victims in the 45 reports, two of which were recorded as repeat victims in this period. The CSE reports identified suspects in only 14 out of the 45 reports (31%).

Victims

The victims' age ranged from 12 to 17 years old, and the average age of the victims was 15 years old.

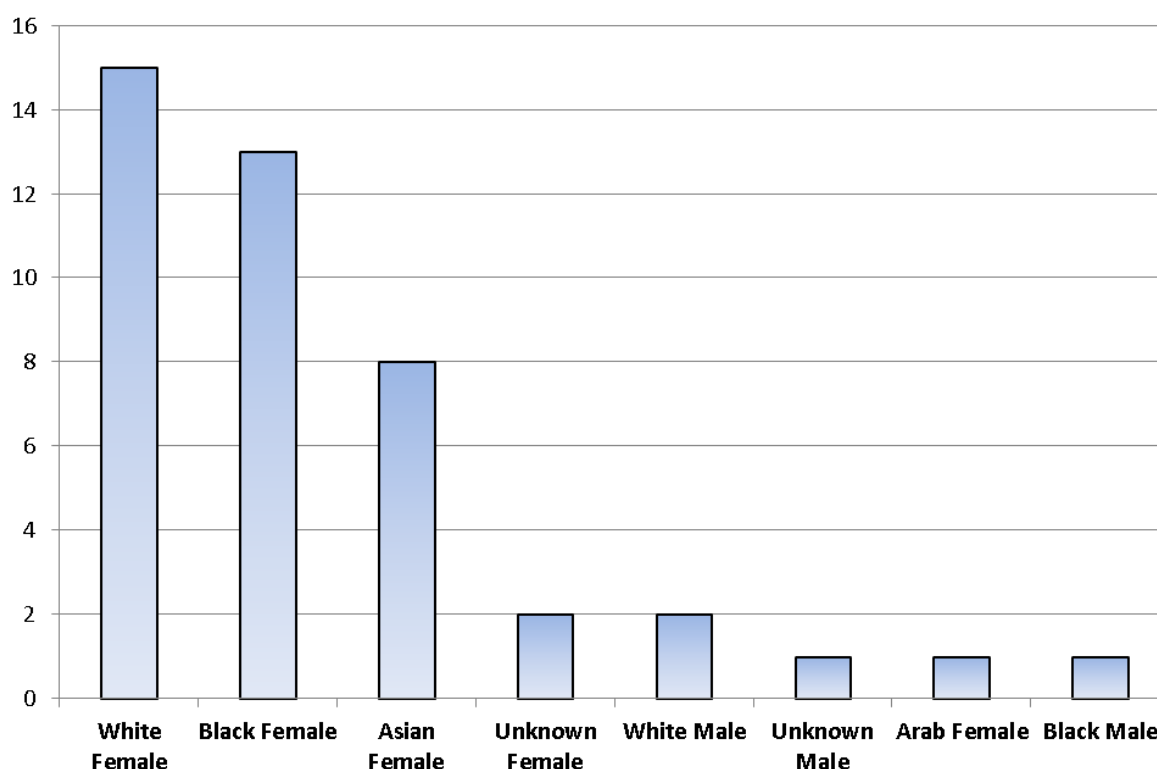
The victims were predominantly female (91%). Females are greatly overrepresented as victims in comparison to the borough's near-50:50 gender split.

The ethnic breakdown of recorded victims (where the ethnicity was stated) can be seen below. Equalities data is recorded here using broad ethnic codes, as per police recording standards.



Both the white and black population are overrepresented as CSE victims compared to the ethnic breakdown of Brent from the 2011 Census. In contrast, the Asian and Arab population is underrepresented, significantly so for the Asian population (only 15%).

The below chart shows the victims by gender and ethnicity:

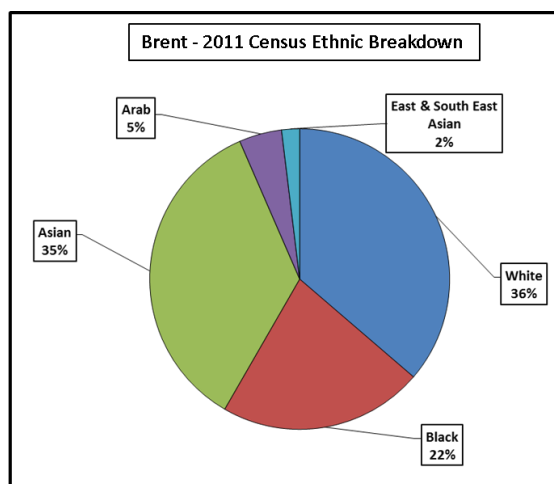
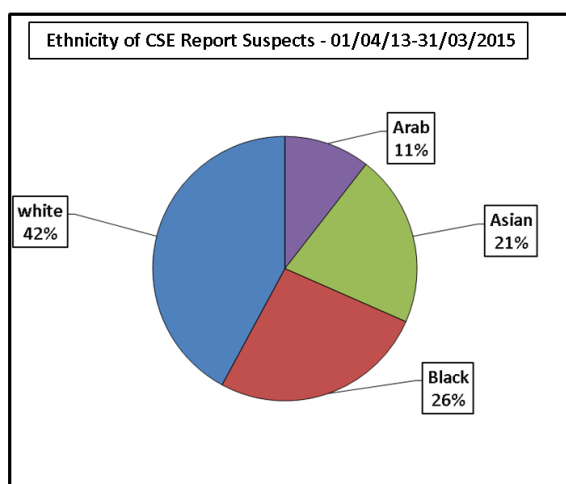


White females were the most prevalent victims. The majority was white British, though there were a number of white female victims from a range of European countries. Similarly, of the second most prevalent group (black females) the majority were of a black Caribbean background, though there was a significant number from a range of African countries.

Suspects

There were 19 named suspects, one of which was recorded twice (though both reports related to the same victims). The suspects' age ranged from 13 to 64, with an average age of 27. 95% of the suspects were male and 5% female (1 female suspect). Males are therefore massively overrepresented as CSE suspects in Brent. In only one report which identified a suspect was a 'group' of suspects documented. It should therefore be highlighted that the suspect profile is 93% based on lone offenders as opposed to group offenders. The removal of the group of suspects from the data increased the average age of the suspects to 31 years old. This was because the group of suspects identified was made up of three 13-year-olds and a 14-year-old.

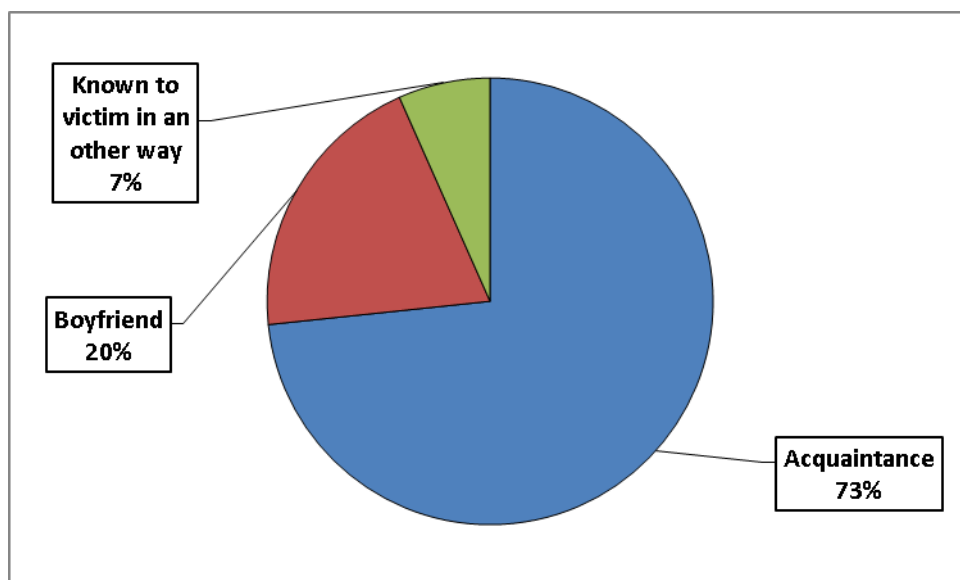
The below pie charts show the ethnic breakdown of the identified suspects in comparison to Brent's population:



White, Arab and black ethnic groups are overrepresented as suspects within the reports compared to the ethnic breakdown of Brent. Asians are underrepresented, along with East and South-East Asians which did not feature as suspects.

Victim/Suspect Relationship

In 15 out of the 19 suspects the relationship between the suspect and victim was recorded. The breakdown is displayed below.



In nearly three quarters of all reports the relationship was described as an acquaintance. In 20% of the cases the suspect was described as the victim's boyfriend, which highlights the challenge and complexity of safeguarding against CSE.

Feature of the reports

A number of the reports are based on first-hand and third-hand allegations which could not be substantiated with evidence through investigations (level 1 CSE – see Appendix). Research suggests that the reports of CSE made to police are likely to be the tip of the iceberg⁵. It is therefore important to glean intelligence from all reports, whether substantiated or not, to try and increase our understanding. A number of the reports were read to assess any common themes, or features unique to Brent. Features of even a single report need to be looked at in the context of the wider Community Safety/Police intelligence. A common feature flagged by the investigating officer was ‘gang-related’ or ‘gang/groups’ which was present in 18% of the reports.

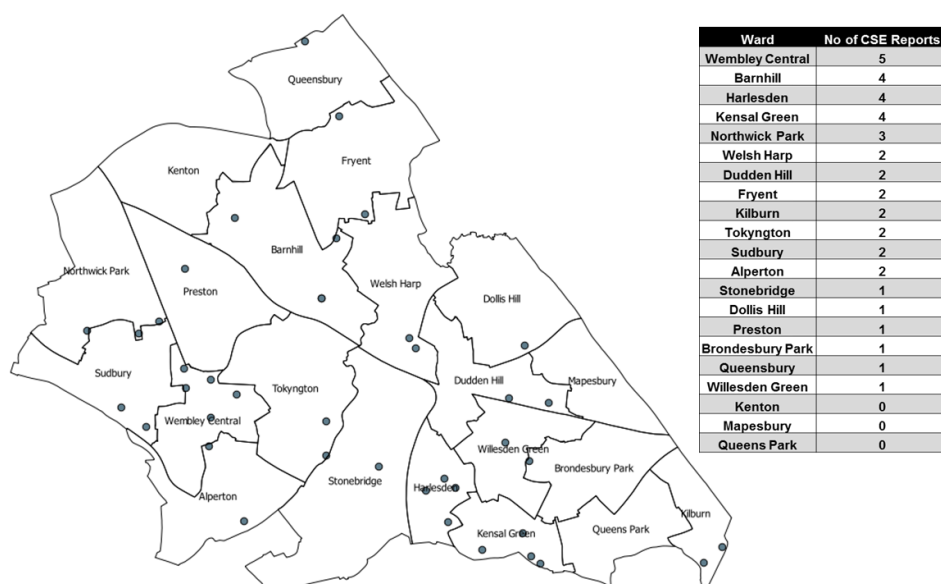
Below are other features and potential CSE risks raised in the reports, some of which will be unique to children in Brent:

- Alcohol and drugs including cannabis, cocaine and crack given to children
- Other perceived gifts e.g. mobile phones and new haircuts
- Hotels, generally in neighbouring boroughs such as Ealing and Westminster (Edgware Road)
- Children placed in Brent in care homes or foster homes from other boroughs (appeared to be at risk of CSE from gangs and groups from their origin borough)
- Sri Lankan Children (appeared to be at greater risk from Tamil Gangs in Alperton/Wembley)
- Children in the South Kilburn area (appeared to be at greater risk from multiple cross-border gangs in South Kilburn, Brent; Mozart, Westminster; and Rowley Way, Camden)
- Children frequenting Shisha Bars
- Children in the South Kilburn area appeared to be at greater risk due to proximity to known vice markets in Bayswater, Sussex Gardens and Edgware Road)
- Children attending Pupil Referral Units in Brent (appeared to be at greater risk of CSE or Child exploitation e.g. drug dealing for gangs)

⁵ The Office of the Children’s Commissioner’s Inquiry into Child Sexual Exploitation in Gangs and Groups, November 2012

Location

The map below shows the stated location of each CSE reported incident, with a table showing the number of reports per Ward.



The small data set of locations does not allow hotspot mapping, though it does enable the identification of the wards with the most reports. The highest numbers were in Wembley Central, Barnhill, Harlesden and Kensal Green.

Kenton, Mapesbury and Queens Park Wards did not appear as a venue of any CSE reports in this same period.

The venues data was looked at further during the feature assessment, which revealed that over 60% of the venues for the CSE reports were the victims' home addresses. The victims' home address appears to be set as a default venue for the CSE reports, despite the home address clearly not being the place where the incident had occurred. A further 9% of the venues were recorded as CCC rather than a specific location, another default venue type which does not aid analysis into geographical trends.

CSE, unlike other crimes such as burglary or robbery, will always be difficult to pin down to a single location. A CSE investigation can be looking at time periods spanning years which may include a number of significant events.

Routine Activity Theory states that there are three necessary conditions for most crime: a likely offender, a suitable target, and the absence of a capable guardian, which come together in time and space (location). It should therefore be considered that the first contact or meeting of the victim and the perpetrator (e.g. inside McDonald's in Neasden, outside a School, or near a mini cab office) is the most relevant location (space) in the predatory act of the ensuing CSE. If this type of information was recorded, offence mapping could give an insight into the location or premises types where

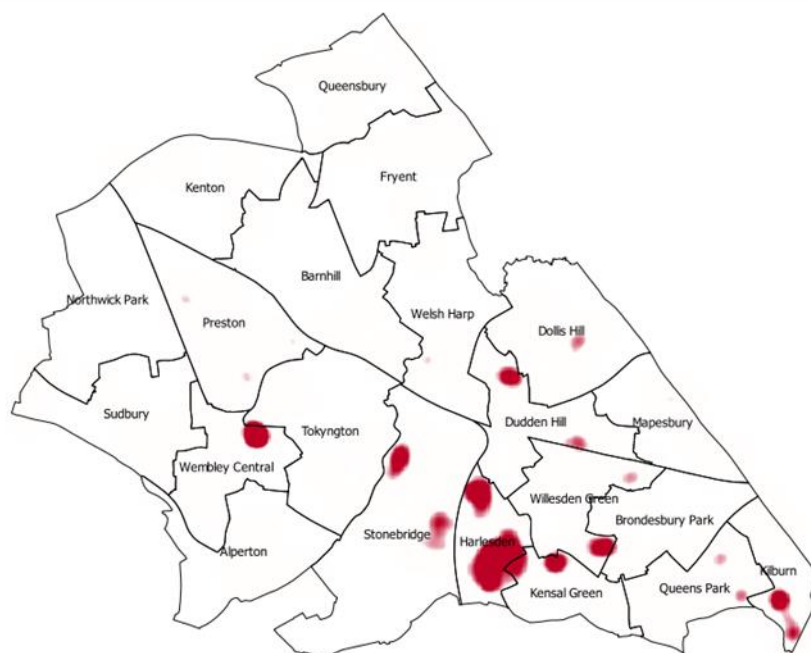
children have contact with the threat (CSE perpetrators). It would therefore be possible to identify locations which present a greater risk of CSE.

Similarly, capturing where a missing child has been in the time they were reported missing using specific geographical locations and types is vitally important both for that individual child and for the bigger intelligence picture.

Improved capture of CSE-related geographical locations, such as the above examples and other locations of significant events uncovered during a CSE investigation, would significantly aid the identification of serial offenders or groups of serial offenders. In time these geographical locations will give insight into the *modus operandi* (distinctive method of carrying out an offence), much like identification of a serial robbery suspect by following victims from a certain train station.

Due to the limitations of the CSE reports in terms of numbers and default venues, an alternative data set of all sexual offences (01/09/2011 to 29/08/2014) where the victim was a child has been mapped. This was chosen because a sexual offence with a child victim has been identified as an indication of CSE⁶, and the venue recorded will be an accurate report of where the crime occurred.

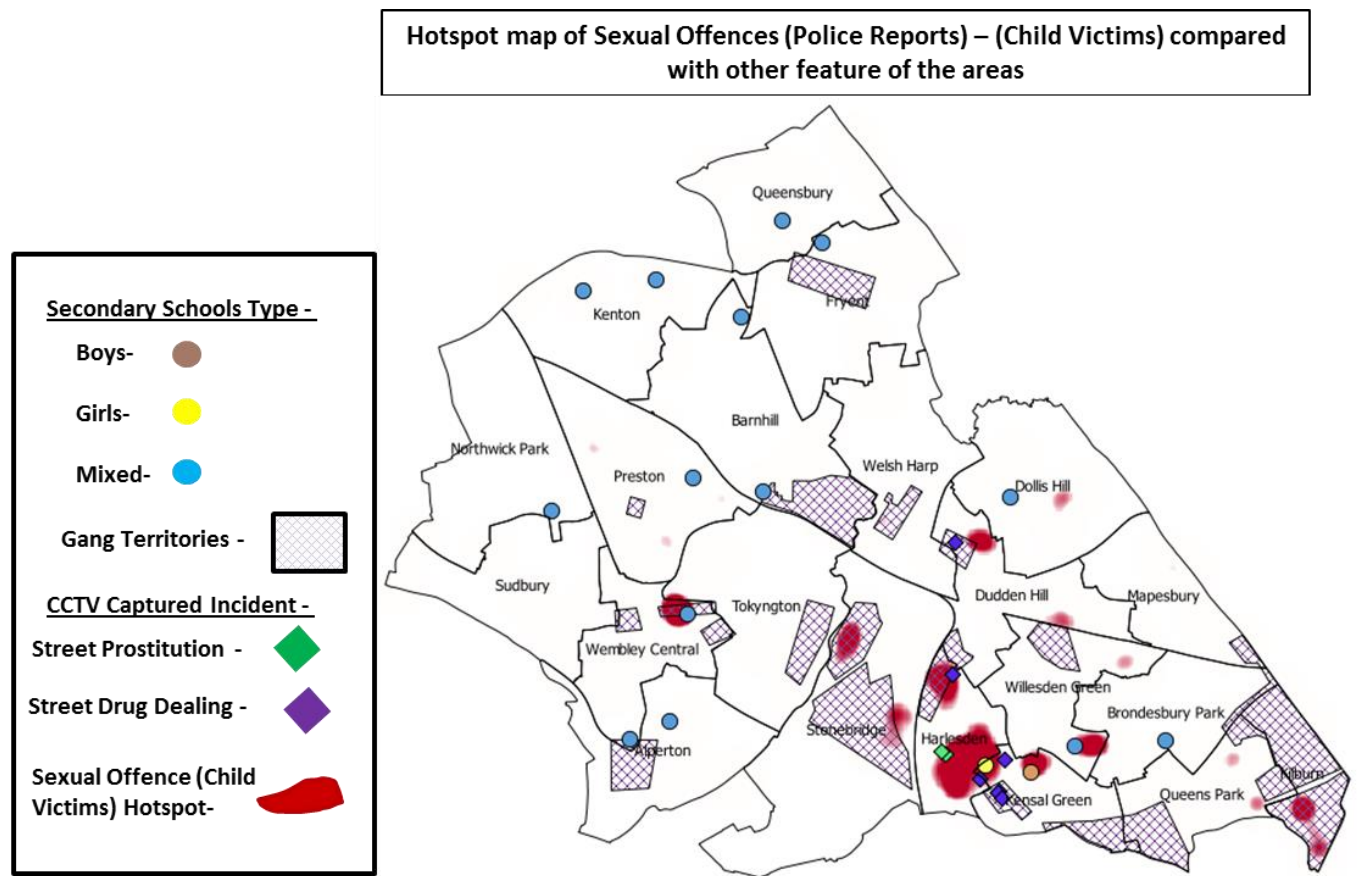
**Hotspot map of Sexual Offences (Police Reports) – (Child Victims)
01/09/2011 to the 29/08/2014**



In general geographical terms, the hotspot areas were predominantly in the south of the borough, and in particular two of the borough's more deprived wards - Stonebridge and Harlesden - where child vulnerability levels are likely to be higher. In the north of the borough only Wembley Central in

⁶ The Office of the Children's Commissioner's Inquiry into Child Sexual Exploitation In Gangs and Groups, November 2012

the vicinity of Copland School (Now Ark Elvin Academy), and the McDonald's where Wembley Fornia Dons gang frequents, appeared as a hotspot.

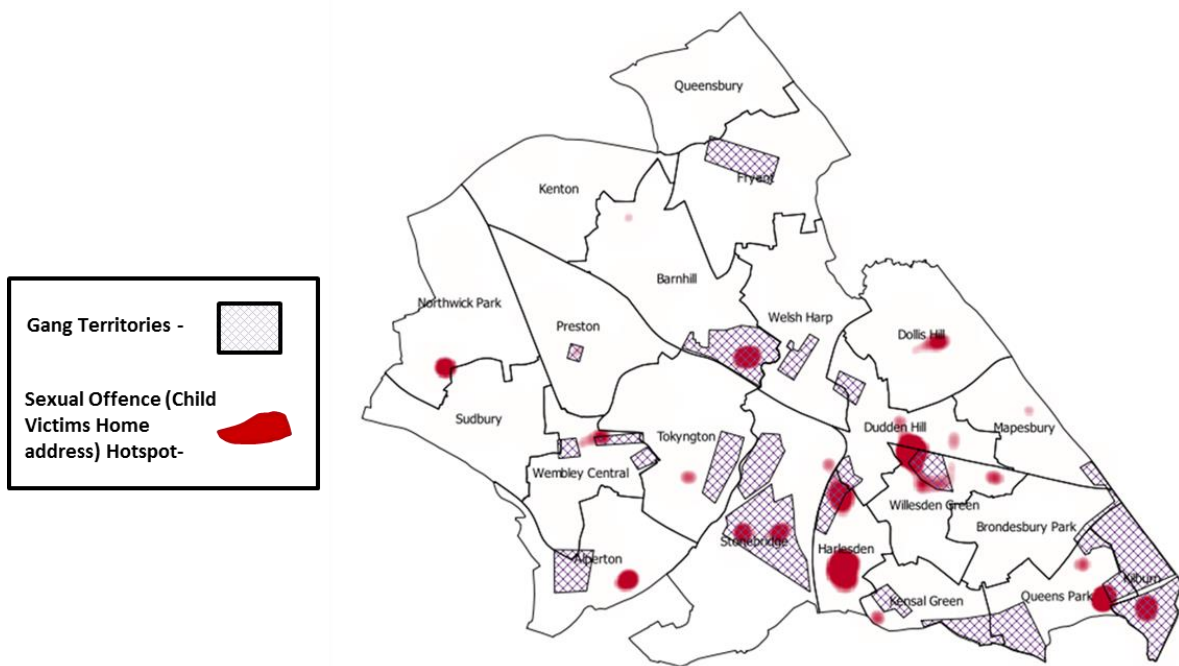


The hotspot map identified Harlesden (in and around the town centre) as the main hotspot for sexual offences where the victims were children. Harlesden town centre is the main hub for a number of large gangs such as the Church Road Soldiers, the Thugs of Stonebridge and the Harlesden Somalians. Harlesden town centre is also known for street dealing and street prostitution, shown on the map based on CCTV-captured incidents in April 2015. The presence of street prostitution and drug dealing is likely to increase the potential threat of CSE, which increases the risk to vulnerable children frequenting/living in the area.

The presence of the borough's only all-girl secondary school (Convent of Jesus and Mary) is an additional feature of the area which could have CSE implications.

There are also a number of hotspot areas of sexual offences (with child victims) which are in gang territories, including that of the South Kilburn Gang, Church Road Soldiers, Wembley Fornia Dons, St Raphael's Soldiers and the Thugs of Stonebridge. This, combined with 18% of CSE reports flagged 'gang and group', suggests that gangs operating in Brent could be a threat to vulnerable children, and that living or frequenting in gang areas can increase the risk of CSE.

Hotspot map of Sexual Offences (Police Reports) – (Child Victims) home addresses compared to Gang Territories



The potential CSE threat from the borough's gangs is further demonstrated through the noticeable correlation between gang territories and the highest concentration of home addresses of the child sexual offence victims. As would be expected, there are high concentrations of vulnerable children living in gang areas such as Stonebridge, Chalkhill, Church End and South Kilburn. The level of risk to these vulnerable children in these areas cannot currently be judged until the prevalence of CSE among Brent gangs is fully established.

Assessing the potential prevalence of CSE through data

It is well documented in research into CSE that what is reported to the police and other agencies is just the tip of the iceberg. In order to get a better idea of the potential prevalence of CSE in Brent, I have merged a number of CSE indicators to an individual level from a number of data sources. The indicators set out below were used in the prevalence analysis carried out in the Office of the Children's Commissioner's Inquiry into Child Sexual Exploitation in Gangs and Groups (November 2012).

Table 18: CSEGG indicators, dataset and source

	Indicator	Dataset	Source
1.	Missing from home or care	Children reported missing Or Children reported to be 'absconding' or 'breaching'.	Police YOT data via ASSET
2.	Victim of a sexual offence	Children reported as victims of rape	Police
3.	Engagement in offending	Young people known to youth offending services	YOT data via ASSET
4.	Lacking friends from the same age group	Children lacking age appropriate friends	YOT data via ASSET
5.	Repeat sexually-transmitted infections, pregnancy and terminations Or Poor mental health	Children putting their health at risk	YOT data via ASSET
6.	Recruiting others into exploitative situations	Children displaying sexually inappropriate behaviour	YOT data via ASSET
7.	Living in a chaotic or dysfunctional household (including parental substance use, domestic violence, parental mental health issues, parental criminality) Or History of abuse (including familial child sexual abuse, risk of forced marriage, risk of honour-based violence, physical and emotional abuse and neglect Or Children in care	Children referred to as 'children in need' Or Children 'looked after' under both S31 and S20 orders	Local authority Local authority
8.	Absent from school	Children persistently absent from school	Local authority
9.	Excluded from education	Children permanently excluded from school	Local authority
10.	Self-harm Or Thoughts of or attempts at suicide	Children who are self-harming or showing suicidal intent.	PCT/Child and Adolescent Mental Health Service
11.	Drug or alcohol misuse	Children misusing drugs and/or alcohol	PCT/Drug and Alcohol Team

The above table acted as a template for the indicators used, though not all indicator data could be sourced, and additional relevant data was used where available.

Data Sources Summary

The data that makes up the CSE Indicator spreadsheet comes from Social Service's FrameworkI database, Schools' Tribal database, Youth Offending Service's database, and the Police's Crime Reporting Information System and Police Merlin databases (missing persons).

Social Services data sets - Source database - FrameworkI

- Every child that has been reported missing or absent in Brent between 01/04/2014 and 31/03/2015. The data also contained the number of times that they were reported missing and if they lived at home, were a looked-after child, child In need, under child protection, or from another Local Authority.
- Every 'looked-after child' in Brent. This data was captured as a snapshot for the borough and relates to individuals that were on the database on 31/01/2015.

- Every child on the frameworkl database who has a primary client type or presents needs match indicator seven in the table above (living in a chaotic/dysfunctional household or a history of abuse). The date range for this data was from 01/04/2014 to 26/02/2015. The data also provided children under Child protection and the legal status of the child.

Youth Offending Services data sets – Source database YOIS

- Every child known to Youth Offending Services on the 17/02/2015 and the assessment results to the following indicators –
 1. Lacking friends from the same age group
 2. Sexually inappropriate behaviour
 3. Health at risk due to behaviour (includes unsafe sex, and prostitution)
 4. Identified emotional and mental health issues
 5. YOS Officer Knowledge of other possible indicators of CSE including repeat sexually transmitted diseases, pregnancy and terminations, and poor mental health.

Schools data sets – Source database Tribal

- Every child who has been excluded temporarily or permanently from September 2014 to March 2015. The data additionally provided the reason for exclusion of which ‘sexual misconduct’ and ‘drug or alcohol related’ were seen as the most relevant as an additional CSE indicator.
- Every child who has been referred for unauthorised absences from September 2014 to March 2015.

Police data sets

Source database - Crime Reporting Information System (CRIS)

- Every child recorded as a victim of a sexual offence which occurred in the London Borough of Brent between 01/09/2011 and 29/08/2014. Child victims were identified by the date of birth of the victim on the crime report at the time of the offence.
- Every child victim of a non-crime CSE report on Brent’s server from 01/04/2013 to 31/03/2015.

Source database - Merlin (Records Missing Persons/Children Coming to Notice)

- Every child classified as a repeat Missing/Absent Person (MISPER) by Brent Police between December 2014 and February 2015. This numbered 24 individuals, of which 23 were captured as missing from Frameworkl.

Multi Agency Sexual Exploitation (MASE) data set – Monthly updated panel spreadsheet

- Every child referred to the MASE panel since November 2013 to March 2015.

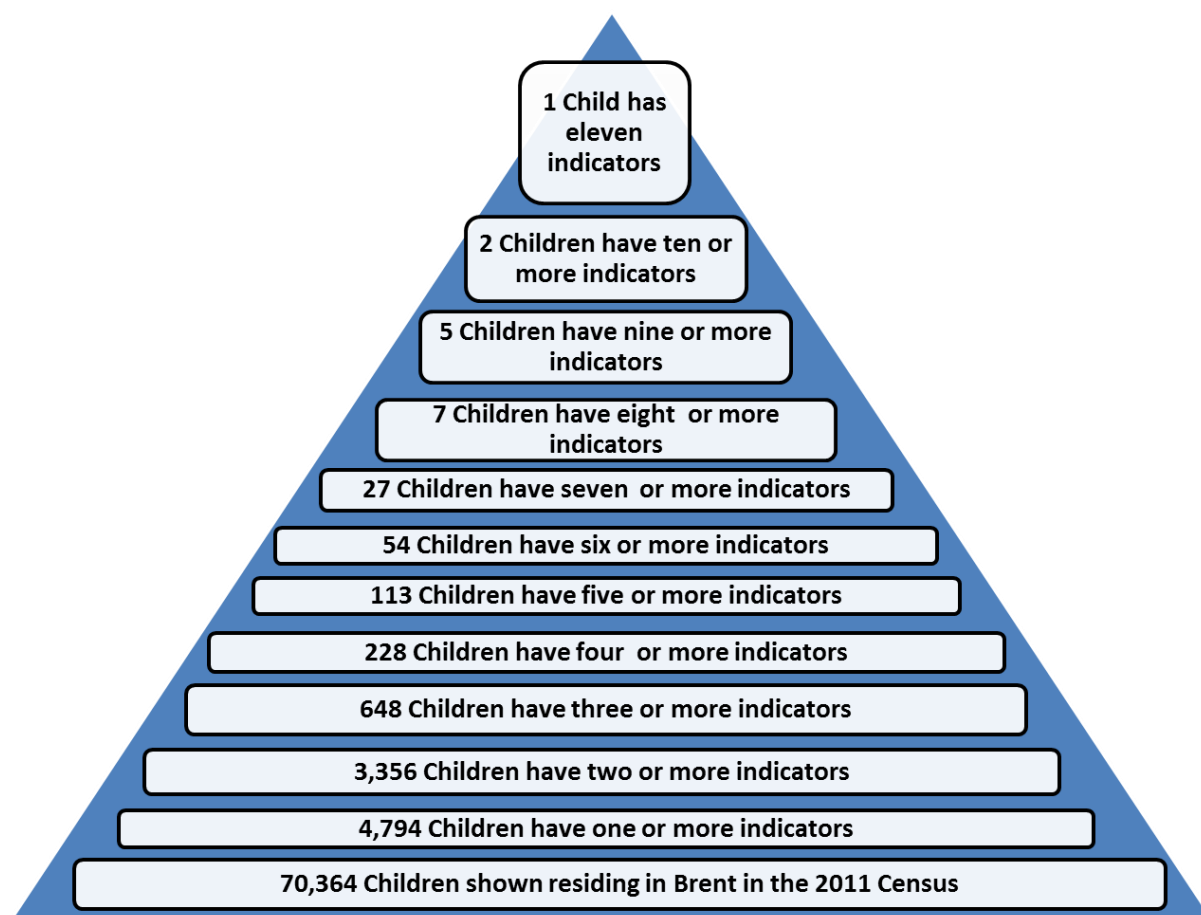
The data sets above were manipulated to create 20 different potential indicators of CSE. The number of indicators surpassed the template (11) due to multiple scoring of certain single indicators. For example, someone that goes missing/absent once scores one on the indicator score, but someone that goes missing multiple times will score two. This was also the case with victims of sexual offences and victims of multiple sexual offences, and with exclusions, multiple exclusions and permanent exclusions. It was believed that by adding these extra indicator scores it could move the spreadsheet from looking solely at CSE prevalence to also assessing a child's vulnerability to CSE. For example, a child that goes missing regularly would be perceived to be more vulnerable to CSE than a child that has gone missing once. Also a child that has been a victim of CSE, captured in indicators of a named victim on a CSE non-crime police report and a referral to the MASE panel, is more vulnerable to CSE in the future.

If a better intelligence picture of CSE perpetrators in Brent could be achieved, this would allow the threat to be included and potentially an individual risk score for children in Brent. For example, if it was established that the Church Road Soldiers were a CSE Threat, a child who is perceived via the CSE indicators to be vulnerable to CSE would be at greater risk if they were part of this gang or live or frequent this gang's territory. A child could have all 20 indicators for CSE vulnerability but without CSE threat there is no CSE risk.

In basic terms – (Child + CSE Vulnerability Indicators) + CSE Threat = CSE Risk

Without a doubt the spreadsheet demonstrates how much data is already inadvertently collected but not utilised to enrich our understanding of CSE victims. In terms of data sources, 85% of the data was from Brent Council databases and 15% was from police databases. Unfortunately, external data around sexually transmitted infections and drugs/alcohol could not be sourced.

The pyramid list below gives an overview of the numbers of children in Brent which hit one through to 11 CSE indicators from the data sets provided. The total number of children in Brent from the 2011 census makes the base of the pyramid as all children have a potential to be a victim of CSE.



Overview of Prevalence

There is clearly potential for a high prevalence of CSE in Brent, when it is considered that 4794 children have at least one CSE indicator. That equates to just under 7% of the child population in Brent from the 2011 census having a known increase in vulnerability based on captured data.

The children with one or two indicators are mostly known to Social Services (77%). The average age of this group is 10 years old, though it must be noted that, due to the large amount of data extracted, there are unborn and above child age individuals included in this group. The broad indicator of 'known to social services' distinguishes a child from the baseline child population who have never been entered onto the social services database. Each one of these children will have been entered onto the database for a legitimate reason and therefore presents an increased vulnerability. Around 13% of this group were also only known for school indicators such as an exclusion or multiple exclusions, and it would be imagined that vulnerability for these children will increase in the next 12 months. This group has a current average age of 13. It is also believed that a number of the higher-scoring older children have not been captured in exclusion data but would have been excluded prior to the data period.

Children in the three or four indicator bracket will generally be known to Social Services (94%), but in addition will be from an identified abusive or dysfunctional household (73%). They will also have additional indicators such as exclusion (15%), reported missing (31%), regularly reported missing (9.3%), known to Youth Offending Services (5%; in the YOS group 25 out of 26 were male). This group has an average age of 14 years old.

Children with five indicators or more will be flagging multiple vulnerabilities from numerous sources and are likely to have been reported missing or absent (80%) or multiple missing/absent (68%) in the last 12 months. As would be expected, these children are older, with an average age of 16 years old. Many of the individuals in this group are likely to be under-scored due to school data or missing person data not being included prior to the 12 month period.

A closer look at the highest scoring groups

Nine or more indicators:

There were five children who had nine or more CSE indicators in Brent. The average age was 15 years old, and four out of the five children were female. Three of the five were white females, of which two were classified as British and one White Other.

Common Indicators:

All of this group were known to Youth Offending Services, were regular missing/absent and have had high level Local Authority support such as child in need, on a child protection plan or a looked-after child. All five also had been recorded as a victim of a non-crime CSE police report in the last two years.

Three out of the five had been seen at the MASE panel.

They are all massively vulnerable to ongoing CSE or CE.

Six or more indicators

There were 54 children who had six or more CSE indicators in Brent. The average age was 16 years old; 63% male and 37% female. The most prominent groups were Black Other males and Black Caribbean males. The most prevalent female group was White British females.

Just over 70% of this group were in the Youth Offenders Services cohort, with 30% not currently known to Youth Offending Services.

Six indicators or more in the Youth Offending Services (YOS) cohort:

This group was made up of 38 children who had an average age of 17 years old, a year older than the wider 'six or more indicators' cohort. The gender split was 16% more male-dominant than the wider cohort (76% male and 24% female). Only 13% of this cohort was recorded as a victim of a non-crime CSE police report in the last two years, all of which were in the 'nine or more indicators' bracket previously highlighted. Only 11% of this group had been referred to the MASE panel and 8% (3 individuals) had been a recorded victim of a sexual offence.

- **Females within this group** – There were 9 females out of the 38 children, with an average age of 16 years old. 67% of this group were white: mainly British but also Eastern European and Irish (31% overrepresented in comparison to the borough's white population (census 2011). Not only did these females all score 6 or more in the CSE indicators, four of the nine were a recorded victim of a CSE police report. Out of the remaining five children, three had been assessed by their YOS Officer to have other indicators of CSE, including repeat sexually

transmitted diseases, pregnancy and terminations, and poor mental health. This is made even more significant when considering only 8 (6%) of the 127 YOS cohort presented these indicators. One of the two remaining had been a victim of a police-recorded sexual offence.

The data suggests that eight out of nine of the highest-scoring females are likely to have been a victim of CSE. It is also highly likely that if historic and cross-border searches were carried out, a number of these individuals would score nearer to the 20 mark on the indicators score.

Based on the current CSE profile, the 'six indicators' group that are known to Youth Offending Services (YOS) (male and female) are likely to contain current or future level 3 CSE victims and perpetrators.

Six indicators or more but not in the Youth Offending Services (YOS) cohort:

This group was made up of 16 Children who had an average age of 15 years old, a year younger than the wider cohort. The gender split is the opposite of the YOS children with 69% female and 31% male. A higher percentage (19%) of this cohort was recorded as a victim of a non-crime CSE police report in the last two years. A significant 31% of this group had been referred to the MASE panel and 19% (3 individuals; 1 multiple victim) had been a recorded victim of sexual offence.

It is predicted that a number of this group will become known to Youth Offending Services over the next 12 months, joining the group currently scoring the highest in the spreadsheet. In terms of CSE, they are extremely vulnerable to being a victim of level 2 CSE and level 3 in the future.

Of further interest, for the 20 females that scored 6 or more on the CSE spreadsheet, the school was recorded in 15 reports. Of the 15 individuals, 33% attend the Convent of Mary Girls' School based in Harlesden Town Centre and a potentially high-risk area for CSE.

How the Spreadsheet can direct and give insight:

Using the CSE indicator spreadsheet, the child victims of sexual offences in Brent could be narrowed down to just those victims who also present multiple CSE indicators.

This would allow the identification within the police source data of suspects that committed a sexual offence on a child vulnerable to CSE (through indicators). It is hoped that this is a method that could be regularly applied as an additional data source to gain insight into potential CSE perpetrators.

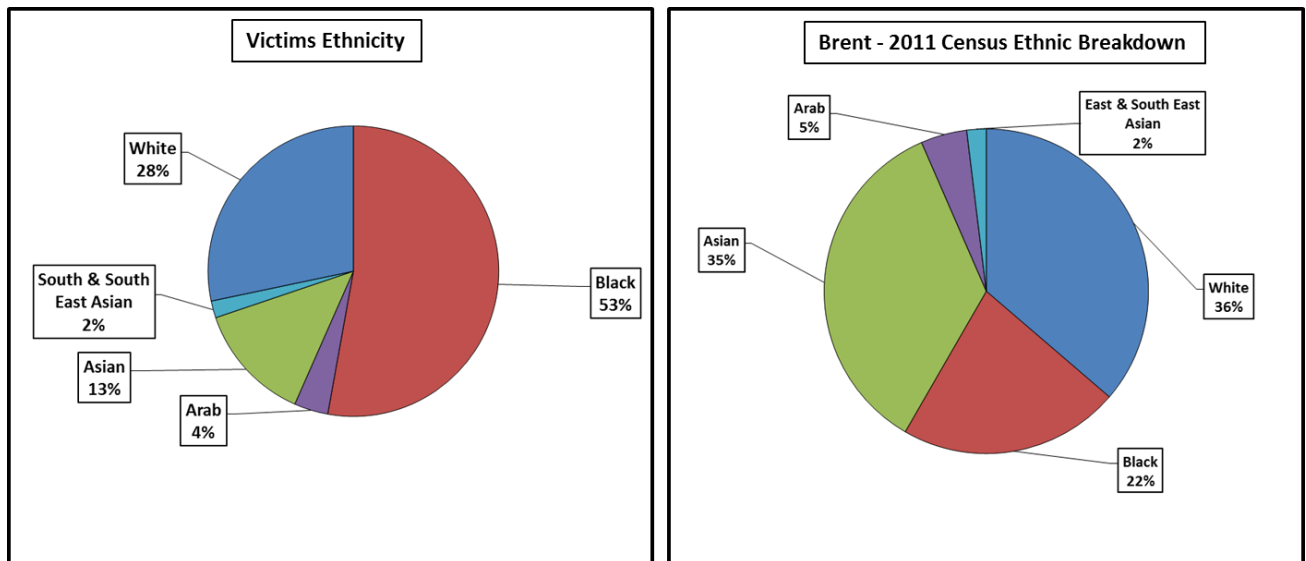
Method:

The CSE risk indicator was filtered to only victims of sexual offences who scored three or more on the indicators. This numbered 46 individuals, of whom six had been a victim of two sexual offences and one individual who had been a victim of three offences. The 54 identified reports involving the identified victims were further cross-referenced to produce a list of suspects that were named within the same reports.

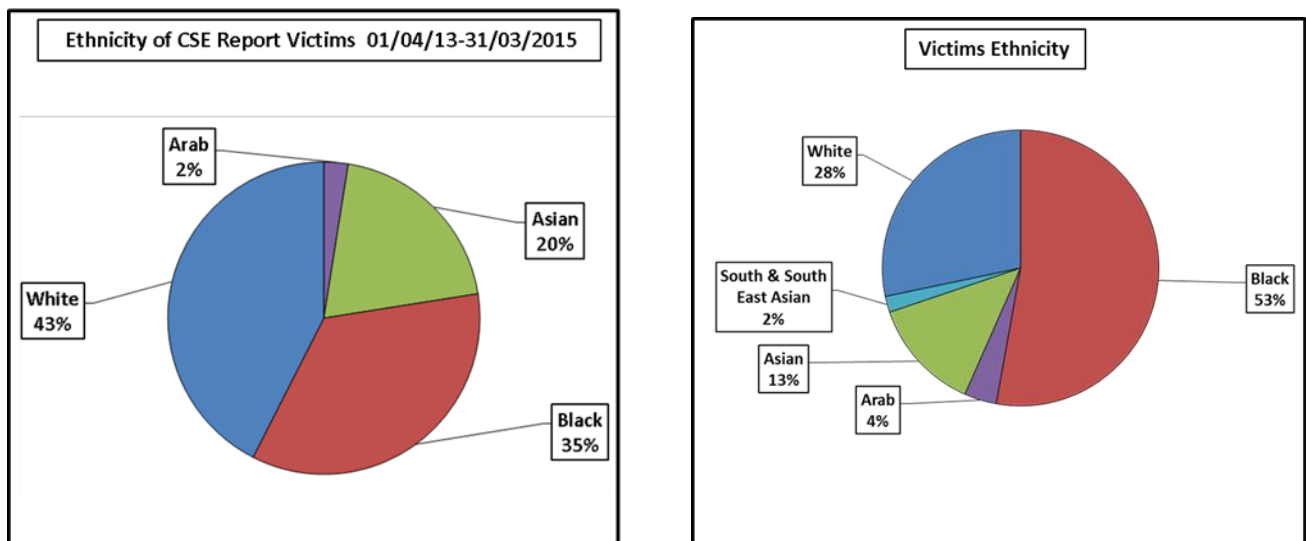
After the removal of duplicate and blank fields there were 65 named suspects, of whom 58 had recorded first name, last name and date of birth.

The victim profile

The 46 victims were 98% female and had an average age of 13 (though most prevalent age of 14). The age range was between 2 and 16 years old at the time of the sexual offence.



It was apparent that black victims were massively overrepresented within this group, and more specifically black female victims (98% of the victims were female).



A comparison between the percentage of black child victims of sexual offences with multiple CSE indicators and black children victims of CSE police reports shows there is an 18% difference. This may suggest that the extent of CSE victimisation among black females is not being captured by the police. This uncaptured data could relate to gang-related CSE which is not represented as expected in the data.

The suspect profile

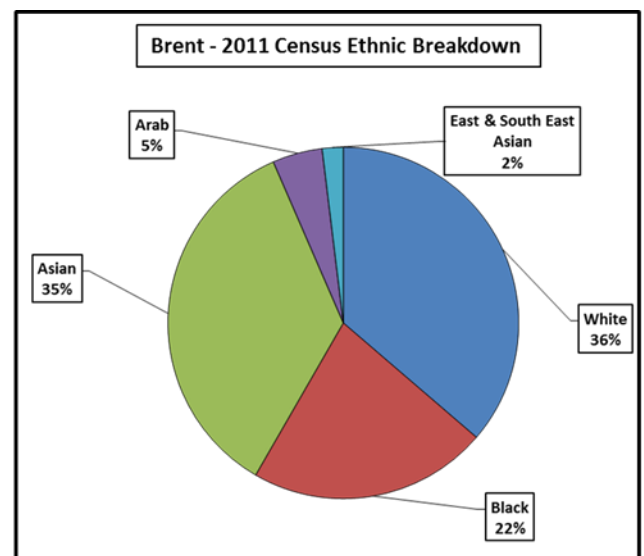
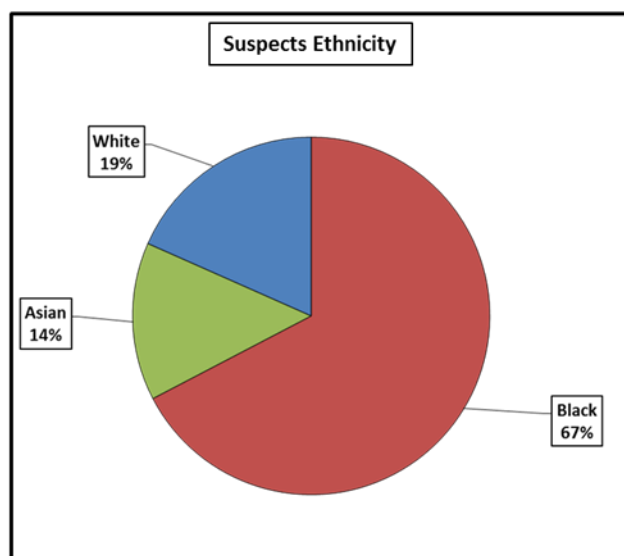
Of the 58 suspects, 98% were male and had an average age of 24 years at the time of the offence. Age ranged from 5 to 55 years old; the most prevalent age was 14 years old.

There were five repeat suspects: one was an adult and a gang member on the Police's Matrix (Wembley Fonia Dons), four were of child age of which one was known to the Gangs Matrix (Church Road Soldiers) and CSE indicator spreadsheet, two were known to the CSE matrix only and one was not known to either.

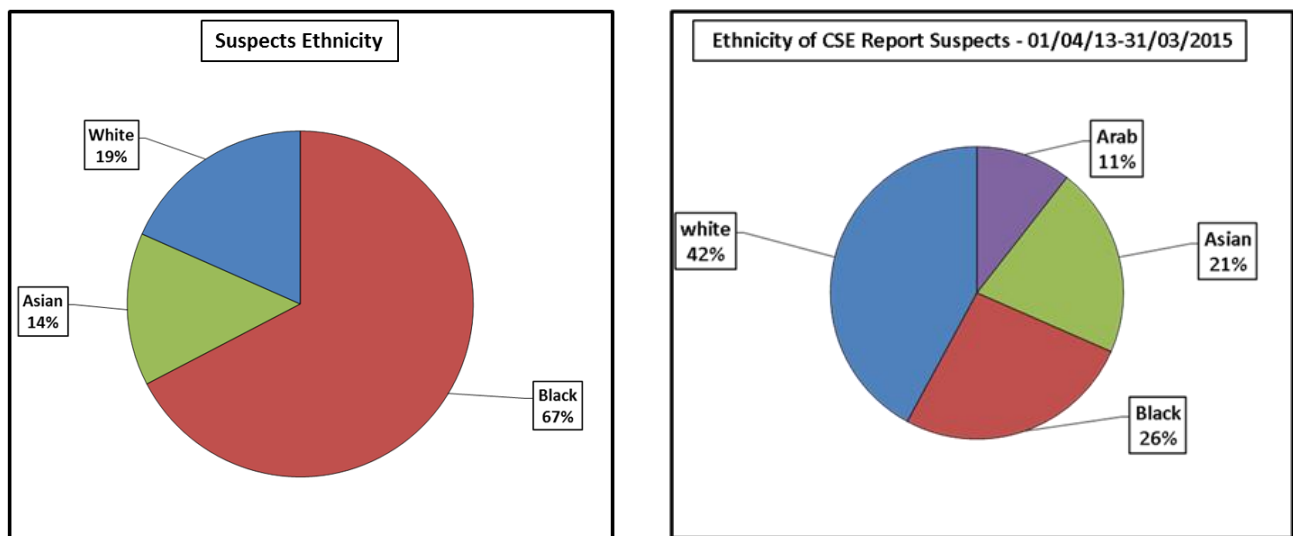
The prevalence of child age suspects, including repeat suspects of a young age linked to gangs and multiple CSE vulnerabilities, highlights the threat of CSE around the Pupil Referral Units.

There is potential for the children vulnerable to CSE to be placed in a location with other equally vulnerable gang-exploited children. This brings vulnerability into contact with threat, which creates a risk of CSE. For example, vulnerable children attending the Pupil Referral Units are open to an immediate threat from other children vulnerable to CSE, and also a wider gang threat of CSE and child exploitation (drug running etc).

The ethnic profile of the suspects based on the broad police IC codes is shown in the pie chart below, next to the Brent 2011 census ethnic breakdown.



Black males are massively overrepresented as suspects of sexual offences where the child victim has multiple CSE indicators. Black males made up over two thirds of suspects of this type.



When the ethnicity of suspects of sexual offences where the child victim has multiple CSE indicators was compared to suspects of police-reported CSE incidents, there was 41% difference in the figures for black males.

As with black female victims, black male suspects appear to be underrepresented in the Police CSE reports. Considering that the Brent gang member profile is predominantly black males, the uncaptured data could relate to gang related CSE which is not represented as expected in the data.

Overview and Future recommendations

Currently the spreadsheet gives a good indication of the potential prevalence of CSE victimisation in Brent. It is hoped that this spreadsheet could be further adapted, initially to understand and identify victim vulnerability, and eventually to incorporate the known CSE threats which could help determine an individual's CSE risk.

It would be beneficial if the newly-appointed CSE Analyst could build on the spreadsheet data using the capabilities of the Client Index data hub to bring these datasets together. It would require Youth Offending Services to allow their database to feed into the Client Index and a daily download from the police databases for child victims of sexual offences and CSE reports. Moving this forward so that the data is available in real time would be highly beneficial to the safeguarding of the children most vulnerable to CSE in Brent.

There is currently insufficient data to draw to any conclusions around the CSE threat level posed by lone individuals or groups and gangs in Brent. However, from the little data and intelligence that is available, there is enough to suggest that CSE is present and carried out by both lone individuals and gangs.

The vulnerability indicators of CSE are relevant to the threat of either single or group perpetrators. It is however apparent that vulnerable children, particularly (but not exclusively) females, are at greater risk to CSE if they are exposed to these gangs.

This exposure is most often indicated through their own criminal pathway to the Youth Offending Services cohort and their attendance at the borough's Pupil Referral Units. There is unfortunately a lack of intelligence around vulnerable children's association with Brent gangs to help to gauge the risks.

Though there is currently a lack of intelligence around CSE, it does appear that through improved data collection and information sharing by the police and the MASE panel that this will improve. It is important that all CSE cases are referred in from all sources and that the related intelligence is gathered and analysed to inform the strategic response.

- The capture of location (geographic and type) data on non-crime CSE reports and missing person reports needs to be improved to provide better datasets which allows trend and patterns to be uncovered.
- A greater understanding of the CSE threat in Brent has to be gained to allow the CSE risk to be evaluated.
- Police and Social Services in areas where Brent children are housed are likely to document the threat of Brent gangs' involvement with CSE. This intelligence needs to be captured and analysed to help aid strategic responses.
- Greater insight is needed into the trend of CSE perpetrators in Brent, i.e. more intelligence should be gathered on factors such as suspect profession and victim meeting location.

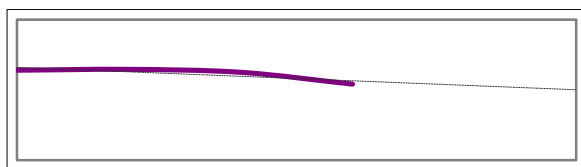
7. Priority: Reducing Re-offending

Over the course of 2013/14 Transforming Rehabilitation has started to significantly alter the delivery landscape for reducing reoffending within the Peninsula. London Probation Trust has been split into two distinct functions: the National Probation Service (NPS) and a public/private Community Rehabilitation Company (CRC). The CRC retains some of the Probation Trust staff. The CRC contract package area includes Barnet and Enfield alongside Brent.

In the long term, there are opportunities to work with a greater number of partners, including Brent and Barnet CSPs, but in the short term this presents some challenges.

Data sharing arrangements have become more complex and there is considerable staff churn. As a result, at this time of greatest change, our assessments of re-offending risk, the volumes within existing and newly extended cohorts, and the potential impact of different payment incentives are less clear than we would like them to be. This is particularly concerning as CSPs are likely to face new demands for the provision of rehabilitation services and scale and scope are unclear.

Measure	Adults	Change in last 12 months		
Total offenders	3614	↓	-87	-2.35%
Reoffending rate	9.1%	↑	+0.36 percentage points	+3.95%



Brent performance – 2011-13 reoffending data

	2011-2012 Q3		2011-2012 Q4		2012-2013 Q1		2012-2013 Q2		12 Month %	
	Reoffended	%	Reoffended	%	Reoffended	%	Reoffended	%	%	Trend
Brent	56	32.0%	52	32.3%	50	31.3%	43	27.0%	30.7%	Lower

