

Appendix 2 – IGS Partners for Brent

Name	Organisation	Attended
CLlr Butt	LBB	Y
CLlr Tatler	LBB	Y
Carolyn Downs	LBB	Y
Amar Dave	LBB	Y
Alice Lester	LBB	Y
Hakeem Osinaike	LBB	Y
Chris Whyte	LBB	Y
David Gooch	Network Homes	Y
Mark Davidson	London Fire	Y
Jacqueline Carr	Citizens Advice Brent	Y
Adio Garbadeen	Citizens Advice Brent	Y
Matt Pearce	Environment Agency	Y
Andrew Reidy	Veolia	Y
Luke Ward	WLA	Y
Atara Fridler	Crisis	Y
Angus Dodd	Quintain	Y
Alison Bradshaw	TfL	Y
Ami Ibitson	TfL	Y
Fred Raphael	TfL	Y
Rachel Ormerod	WLA	Y
Andrew Barry-Purssell	WLA	N
Agnieszka Gabriel	Brent Business Board/The Polish Bakery	Y
Stephen Davis	United Colleges Group	Y

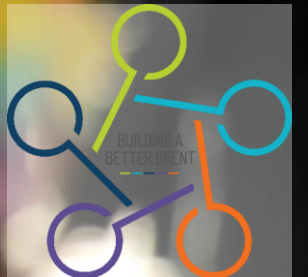
PARTNERS FOR BRENT INCLUSIVE GROWTH STRATEGY

10th October 2019



Agenda		
Welcome	Cllr Muhammed Butt, Leader of Brent Council	5 mins
Video	Cllr Shama Tatler, Lead Member Regeneration, Property & Planning	5 mins
Overview	Amar Dave, Strategic Director Regeneration & Environment	10 mins
Workshop Roundtable 1	Housing – Hakeem Osinaike, Operational Director Housing & Atara Fridler, Director Crisis Skylight Brent Infrastructure – Alice Lester, Operational Director Regeneration & Luke Ward, Head of Growth, West London Alliance	30 mins
Break		10 mins
Workshop Roundtable 1	Housing – Hakeem Osinaike, Operational Director Housing & Atara Fridler, Director Crisis Skylight Brent Infrastructure – Alice Lester, Operational Director Regeneration & Luke Ward, Head of Growth, West London Alliance	30 mins
Feedback		10 mins
Trends Quiz		10 mins
Towards 2040	Carolyn Downs, Chief Executive, Brent Council	5 mins

INCLUSIVE GROWTH STRATEGY 2019-2040



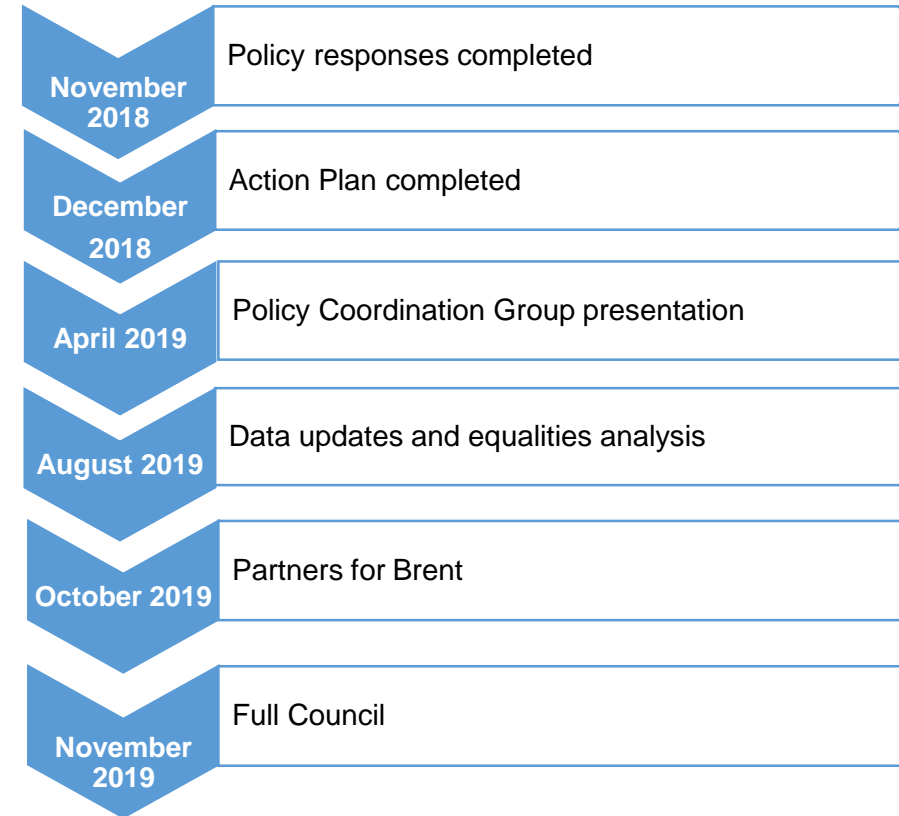
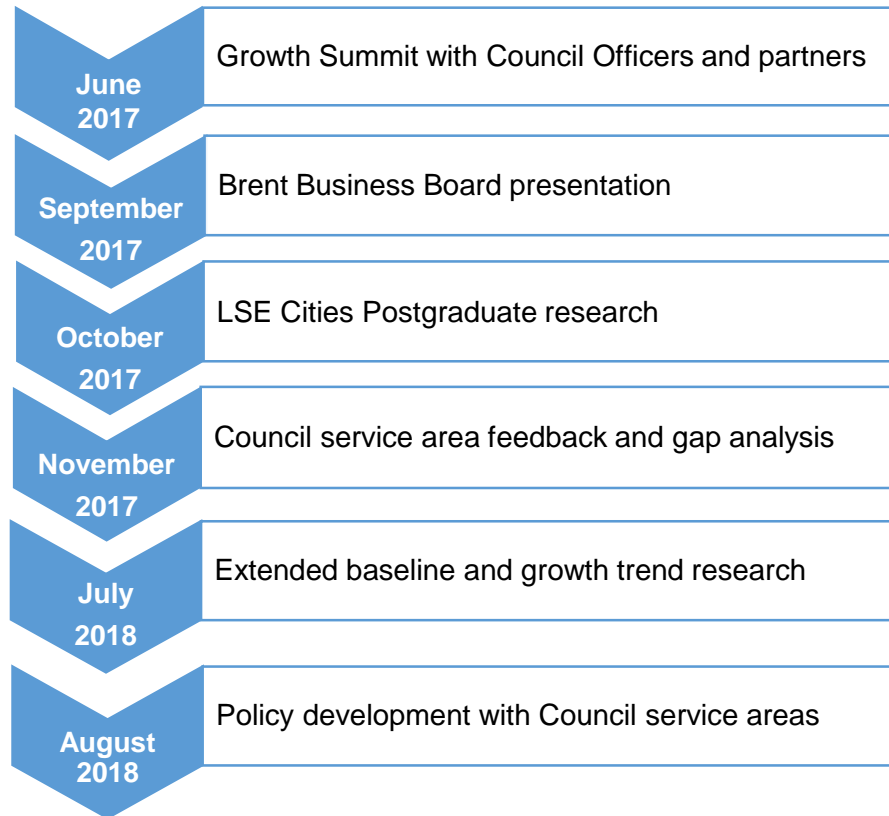
Purpose of Today's Session

- **Provide an overview of the Inclusive Growth Strategy**
- **Discuss key growth trends in Housing and Infrastructure to 2040 and potential impacts on businesses and residents**
- **Consider responses to change, and how we can work in partnership we can work together to achieve more**

What is Brent's Inclusive Growth Strategy (IGS)?

- Long term strategy 2019-2040
- Aim is to ensure growth is inclusive: everyone can share in the benefits
- Evidenced based methodology 1) Baseline 2) Trends 3) Policy Responses
- Developed corporately across themes that affect everyone's life
- Reference document and evidence base for policy and decision makers
- Annexed Action plan only deliverable in partnership with stakeholders

IGS Development



7 IGS Themes



Culture



Economy



Education and Skills



Environment



Health



Housing



Infrastructure

7 IGS Theme Leads

Housing

Infrastructure

Culture

Economy

Education & Skills

Environment

Health

Hakeem Osinaike

Alice Lester

Phil Porter

Aktar Choudhury

Brian Grady

Chris Whyte

Melanie Smith



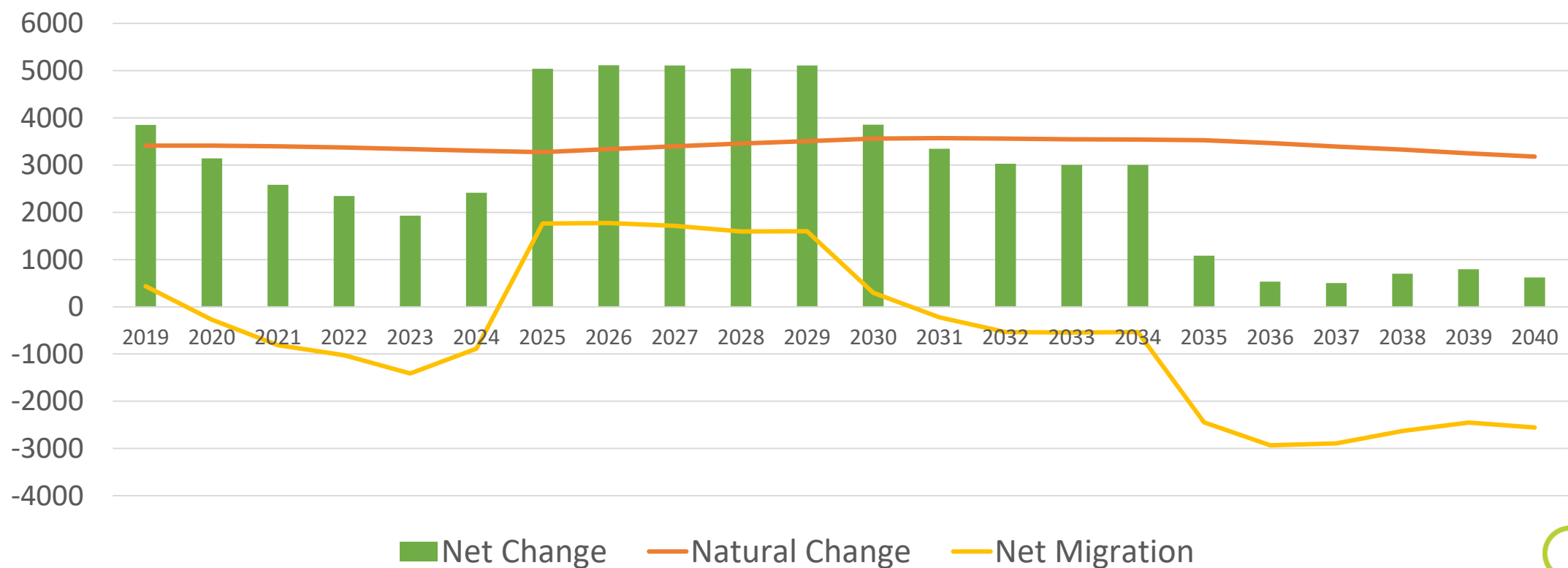
Brent



KEY GROWTH TRENDS

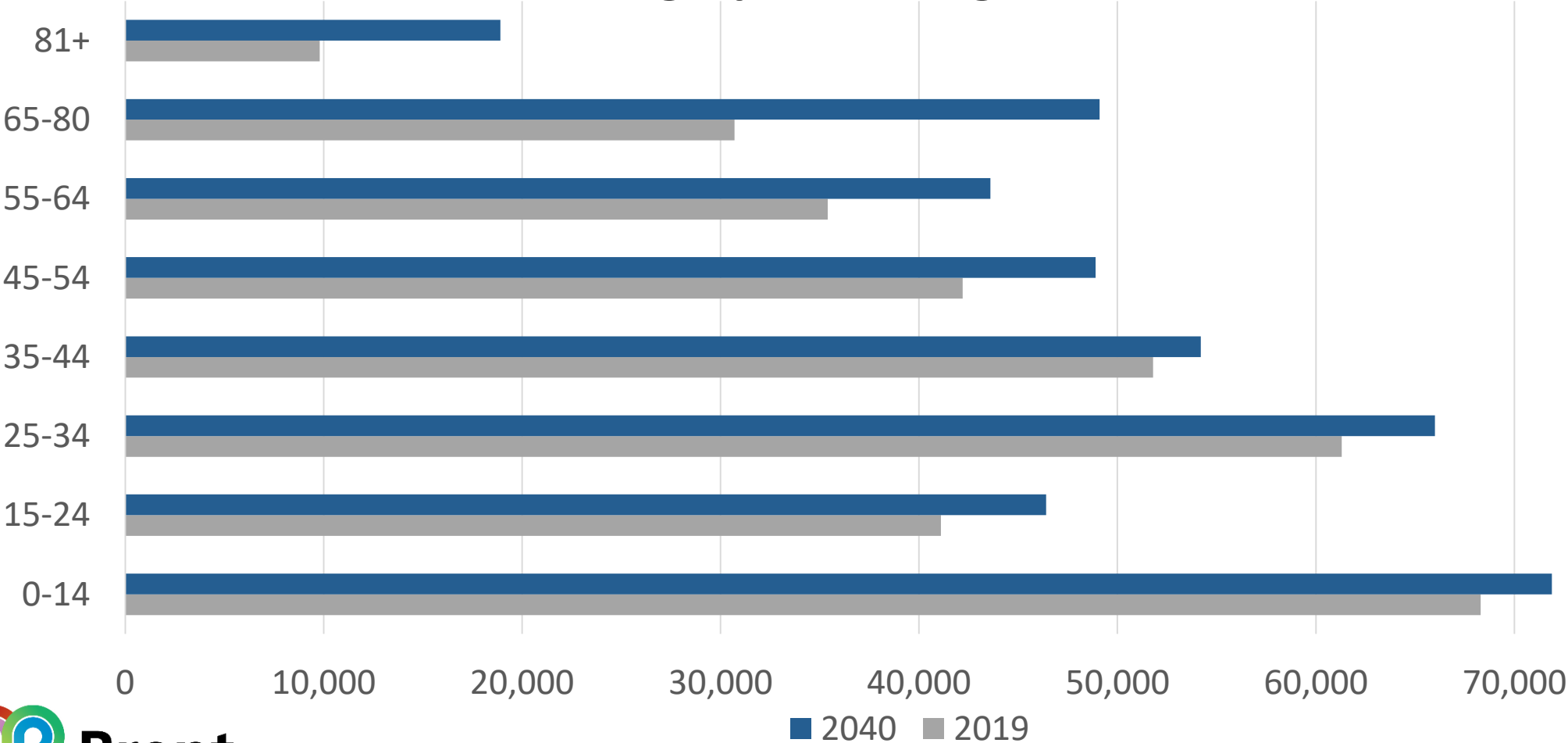
Brent's population to increase 20% to 400,000 by 2040

Drivers of Population Change 2019-2040

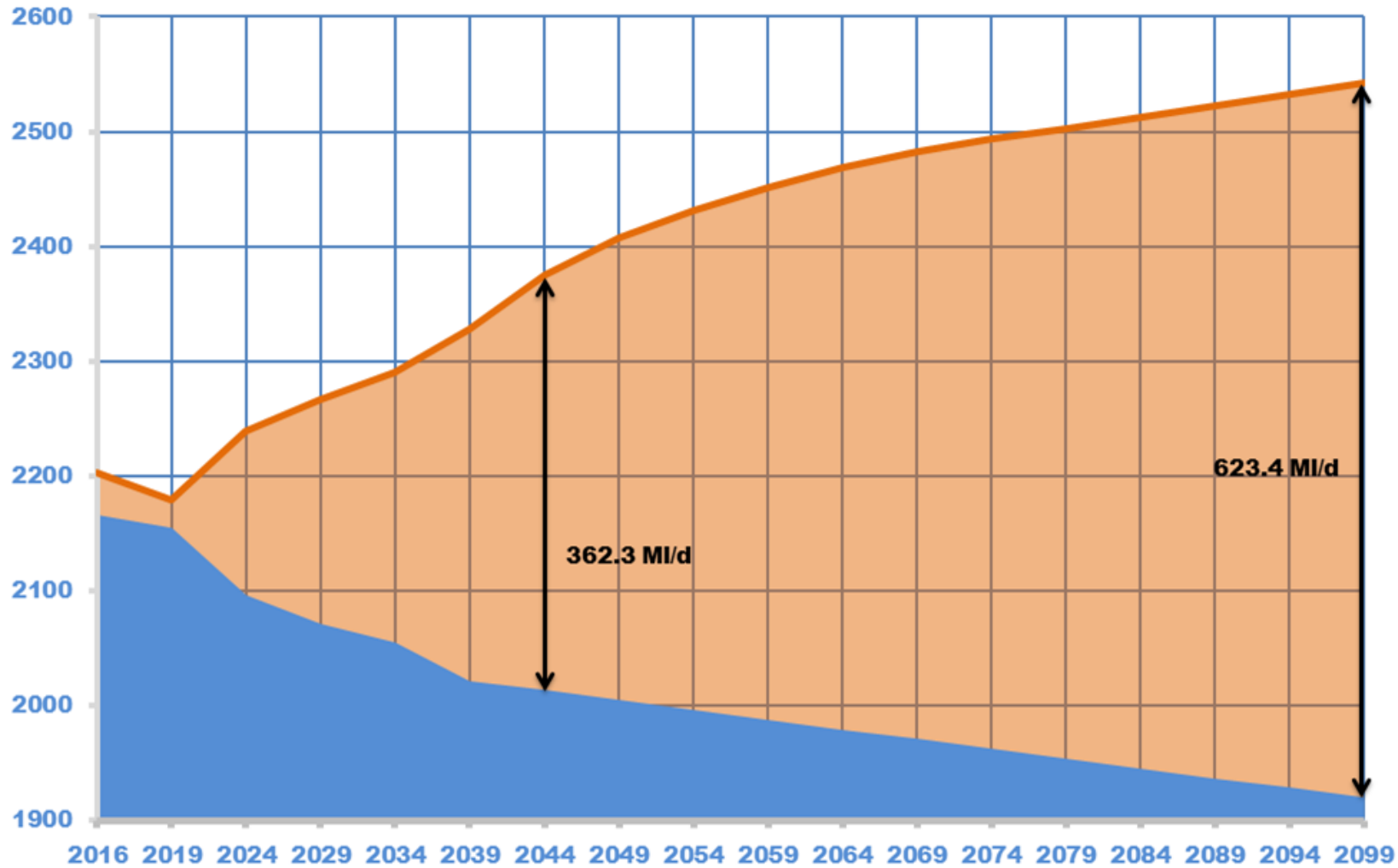


Ageing population – 81+ population set to double by 2040

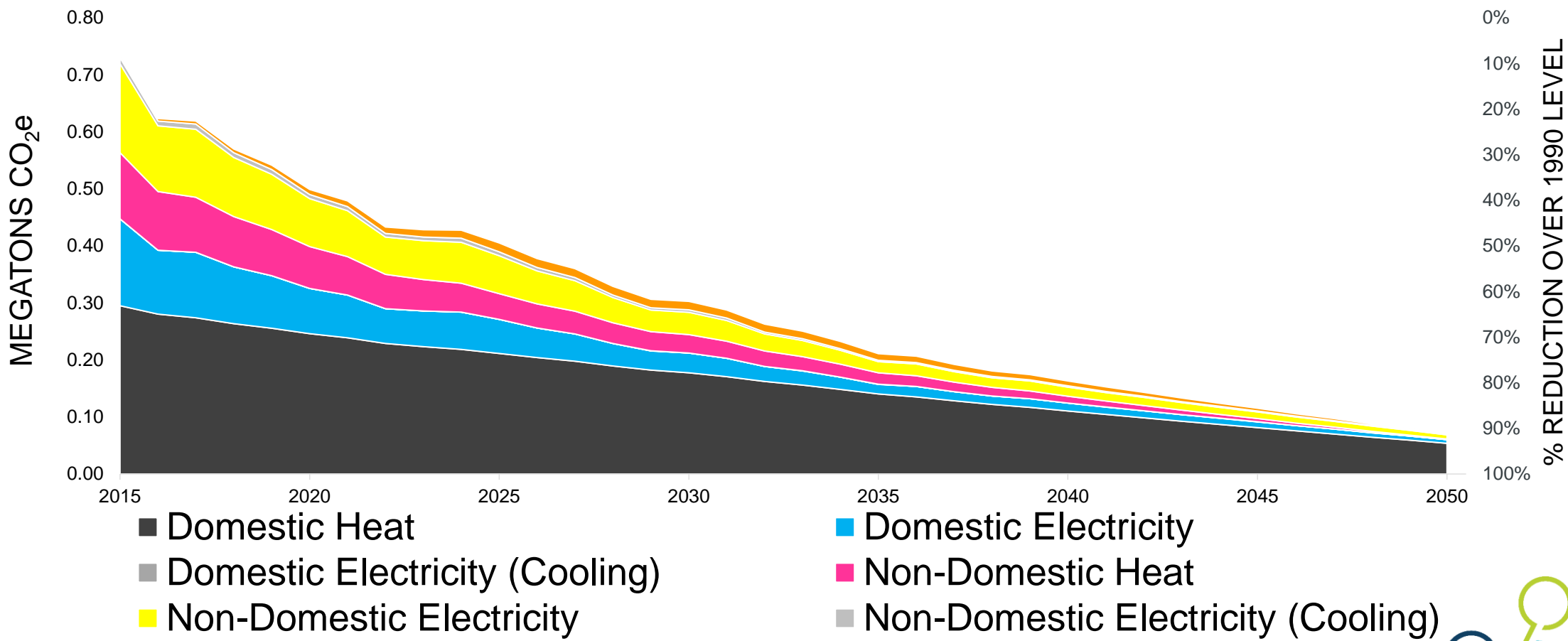
Demographic Change 2019-2040



Water Deficit Projection to 2099



Carbon Reduction Projection to 2050



Workshop Roundtables

30 minute roundtables

Facilitators:

- **Hakeem Osinaike & Atara Fridler**
 - **Alice Lester & Luke Ward**
- **Housing**
 - **Infrastructure**

FEEDBACK

PARTNERS FOR BRENT – HOUSING FEEDBACK	OFFICER RESPONSE	IGS AMENDMENT
Bigger presence in IGS for Council Homebuilding scheme	<p>The IGS identifies Council-led housing delivery as a direct Policy Response to an undersupplied local housing market, with a proposed objective to identify and acquire land for 5,000 new Council homes by 2025 (Full Strategy p.56) and a detailed set of actions is set out to realise greater Council-led housing delivery (Full Strategy p.91).</p> <p>Council-led housing delivery is in the list of 4 headline responses in the IGS Synopsis (p.11).</p>	<p>Council led Housing Delivery to be moved to top of list of 4 headline responses in IGS Synopsis.</p> <p>Expand on Council Housing building and Estate Regeneration in the IGS Research Base.</p>
No reference in IGS to community led development	The IGS recognises resident self-build as a means to encourage diversification of the housebuilding industry (Full Strategy p.56 and Research Base p.168).	No amendment
Homelessness Reduction Act introduced which places added responsibility to the Local Authority	<p>The IGS notes the importance of the Homelessness Reduction Act 2017 and the London Borough of Southwark pilot of new approaches to tackling homelessness (Research Base p.169).</p> <p>The IGS proposes Brent Council continue to take action to substantially reduce the number of households in Temporary Accommodation and tackle the problem of homelessness, with a series of stretching targets (Full Strategy p.55-6) backed by actions (p.90-1).</p>	No amendment
Brexit – uncertainty of government, of Brexit, impacts the housing market	The IGS identifies Brexit – and the uncertainty surrounding it – as a key issue for Brent. Brexit is a top trend in the Full Strategy and Synopsis. The Research Base analyses potential impacts on Brent and London’s economy, including in relation to Brent’s higher population of EU workers, falls in house prices and employment in the construction market (Research Base p.35-38, 128).	No amendment
Cost of living has not changed since 1970s according to some analysis – housing has gone up but the cost of amenities, food, etc. has gone down. How does this impact on the analysis?	The IGS highlights the stark difference in the growth between wages and housing costs. (Research Base 152-7 and Full Strategy p.15). Whether wages have outstripped inflation for other goods and services does not change the fact that it is increasingly difficult for people to either buy their own homes or access decent quality rented accommodation in London, that this trend is projected to continue, and that the number of homeless households are projected to significantly increase London.	No amendment
Check the increase of house prices comparatively across Brent (is there a disparity between south of the borough and north of the borough?)	<p>The IGS includes information about the difference in price of renting in different wards (Research Base p.144) and the difference in housing density across the wards (Research Base p.171).</p> <p>Further research indicates disparity in historical house price growth between the wards, with a 63% difference between the highest and the lowest average property price increase from 2009 to 2019. There is no noticeable distinction between the north and the south of the borough.</p>	Add analysis into the Research Base showing historical house price growth across wards.
Knock on effect for private renters when they reach retirement age; not an issue in Europe but there are rent controls and longer tenancies which support renters.	<p>This IGS recognises the potential risks of increased dependence on the private rented sector and an ageing population, including the projected rise of the proportion of pension income spent on housing rental payments, and explicitly states that greater access to affordable homes, routes into homes ownership, and mobility between tenures, is required to counterbalance these risks (Research Base p165-6)</p> <p>The Full Strategy policy and action plan is to diversify housing supply including new pathways into home ownership, and sets out initiatives to encourage home ownership through rent to buy, intermediate, and Naked House products (Full Strategy p.55, 90)</p> <p>Specialist housing provision including NAIL and intergenerational schemes to support older people’s housing and care needs is also a recognised priority. (Full Strategy p.57-8, 93-4).</p>	No amendment
Local Authority must consider implications of the Hackitt Review; including increased fire safety moving forward, changes to building regulations, and impacts on landlords and builders.	The Local Authority is actively considering the implications of the Hackitt Review, including on fire safety and housing http://democracy.brent.gov.uk/mgConvert2PDF.aspx?ID=85836 and building regulations and controls, and will continue to do so moving forward.	No amendment
More could be done to make residents feel able to report – the website is only one place, could reporting be anonymised? Can housing report back to tenants about rogue landlords? There is a currently a gap between reporting and enforcement.	<p>The IGS recognises the importance of the Private Rented Sector (PRS), variability in the quality of accommodation, and the Council’s introduction of additional and selective licensing in the borough in order to drive up standards in the PRS (Research Base p142-5).</p> <p>IGS policy and actions focus on building relationships with landlords in the borough, expanding and developing licensing schemes, improving information and data sharing, and increasing inspections and enforcement (Full Strategy p.59-60, 95-6)</p>	No amendment
Communities can develop buy in (as has happened in South Kilburn)	<p>The IGS recognises the importance of Brent’s diverse communities throughout. The IGS is underpinned by the principle that growth should be inclusive, benefit all, and reduce inequality (Synopsis p.2, Full Strategy p.2) and promotes the principle of community wealth building to strengthen the local economy (Synopsis p.4, Full Strategy p.18).</p> <p>More specific initiatives for estate regeneration include new technologies for more effective consultation and to encourage greater resident and community involvement moving forward, such as Apps and Virtual Reality (Full Strategy p.96-7).</p>	Expand on Council Housing building and Estate Regeneration in the IGS Research Base.
Utilise communities to support solutions i.e. so there is less contention over council housing	As above	As above
Setting up an independent advisory/organisation to support small builders through the procurement process. Independent advisory/organisation could be funded by the builders (a set fee of the procurement) and be self-sustaining	The IGS recognises the important part that smaller builders have to play in the diversification of development and to enable a step change in housebuilding delivery. Support and guidance for smaller builders to navigate procurement process and contracts is explicitly proposed under the IGS, as is the allocation of a proportion of small sites to smaller builders (Research Base p.142, 167, Full Strategy p.57, 92).	No amendment.
Ageing population will increase demand for smaller 1 bedroom homes. Focus should be placed on encouraging older under-occupiers to downsize into new accommodation to free up existing family housing, rather than building more new family homes.	<p>The IGS identifies Brent’s population will age significantly moving towards 2040, with the number of people aged over 80 years doubling from what it is today (Synopsis p.5).</p> <p>The IGS outlines Brent’s existing programme to support the reduction of residential care placements in favour of independent living (Research Base p.141). The IGS promotes specialist housing provision that will support an ageing population, with more inter and multi-generational options, and better incorporation of the requirements of an ageing population into public realm design (Full Strategy p.65).</p> <p>Brent does have an issue with overcrowding particularly within the private rented sector and evidence suggests the need for larger 3-bedroom market and affordable housing (Research Base p.138, 148). The IGS uses the Brent Strategic Housing Market Assessment as evidence of demand for housing and identifies the worsening supply and demand imbalance (Full Strategy p.34). The IGS proposes to increase supply of homes in the borough, including larger family homes to satisfy demand however also includes policy that could increase incentives for conversions or extensions (Full Strategy p.106).</p>	No amendment
LHA is not accepted by a lot of private landlords which is an issue for Brent.	The IGS highlights that landlords would prefer not to let to LHA claimants’ (Research Base p.154). The IGS proposes to reduce barriers for LHA claimants through building relationships with landlords in the PRS to improve awareness of welfare policy and reform (Research Base p.170; Full Strategy p. 67; Synopsis p.14) as well as develop options for insurance alternatives (Full Strategy p.105).	No amendment

PARTNERS FOR BRENT – INFRASTRUCTURE FEEDBACK	OFFICER RESPONSE	IGS AMENDMENTS
Building carbon neutrally is a difficult challenge particularly in London where we must build at higher densities	<p>The IGS highlights the construction industry as a large contributor to poor air quality in the borough and generator of half of the waste generated in the borough. (Research Base p.259, 277-9).</p> <p>The IGS policy response is to work with partners to reduce pollution and promote the circular economy (Full Strategy p.55) with actions to reduce construction waste and improve construction practices and technologies, including offsite manufacture (Full Strategy p.119). Equally important will be to ensure good environmental performance, renewable energy use and energy efficiency in both existing and new buildings (Full Strategy p.122).</p>	No amendment
20% of current recycling is contaminated and potentially being redirected to landfill	The IGS reviews the recycling levels in London, West London and in Brent (Research Base p.278-9, 291). Whilst recycling rates have generally improved, the IGS recommends reviewing waste collection facilities, frequencies and policies; and proposes improving alignment of policies and adoption of consistent standards across waste authorities, to improve recycling rates and reduce waste (Full Strategy p.121).	No amendment
Thames Water does not have a strong relationship with partners, including the Council.	The IGS recognises the growing demand for water and the important role the Thames Water Corporation plays as the main authority in charge of public water supply and waste water treatment in London (Research Base p.206-11). The IGS specifically recommends closer Council working with Thames Water to both better understand local water demand and consumption patterns and save water (Full Strategy p.69, 111; Synopsis p.15-6).	No amendment
Accessibility means people need to drive. Lack of public transport connectivity make cars the only option in some areas.	The IGS highlights the importance of increasing accessibility to public transport and encouraging more active modes of transport if car dependency is to be reduced. (Research Base p.172, 188-98, 215-25, 227-9, 262-6, 292-3). To facilitate a modal shift away from car use (with exceptions, including disabled and older people) the IGS recognises the need to increase safety and accessibility to public transport and active travel, including the Healthy Streets agenda, and sets out a series of priorities and initiatives to realise this objective (ISG Full Strategy p.74, 78, 109-111, 118; Synopsis p.15-6)	Reference the importance of the West London Orbital Railway and better links to HS2, Crossrail and Thameslink Networks in the IGS Synopsis.
Water infrastructure is crumbling and existing water pressure is low	As above, the IGS recognises the growing demand for water and need for closer working with Thames Water as the main authority in charge of water infrastructure in London.	No amendment
Biodegradable could be the new organic.	As above, the IGS plans for reducing waste and improving recycling rates – including the need to contribute to the Mayor’s Environmental Strategy target that no biodegradable or recyclable waste be sent to landfill by 2026. The IGS also targets promotion of responsible plastic use in the borough, including reduced plastic use in Council-owned buildings and operations (p.121)	Add Council exploration of use of biodegradable alternatives to plastic in IGS Full Strategy Action Plan EN3.5.
Anchor institutions could demonstrate how things could work and look at how they could scale up	The IGS highlights the leadership role the Council and other key organisations should take in innovation and the piloting and early adoption of new infrastructure technologies (Full Strategy p.108, 113-4, 116; Synopsis p.16).	No amendment
Create a consistent message across partners, including at a West London sub-regional level, and make people more aware about infrastructure.	As above, the IGS recognises the important leadership and influencing role the Council and other key organisations, including at a West London sub-regional level. (Full Strategy p.113, 118).	No amendment
Central government will have more policy to ensure that there is more regulation to mandate change, such as previously with seat belts and the smoking ban. Local authorities can legislate using byelaws.	The IGS highlights a number of ways the Local Authority could use its powers to encourage and deliver change through using business rates relief, licensing, building control, planning powers, fines and byelaws (Full Strategy p.85, 98, 104, 105, 111, 119, 133-134, 141).	No amendment

Partners for Brent – Notes – 10/10/2019

Partners for Brent – Housing

Omissions

- Bigger presence for Council Homebuilding scheme
- Community led development
- Homelessness Reduction Act introduced which places added responsibilities for the Local Authority
- Brexit – uncertainty of government, of Brexit, of housing market
- Cost of living has not changed since 1970s according to some analysis – housing has gone up but the cost of amenities, food, etc. has actually gone down. How does this impact on the analysis?

Trends

Older population

- Building larger homes in Brent but is that short term when in 20 years there is a significant increase in older people (more likely to need 1 bed homes)
- NAIL is building lifetime homes – would want to create cyclical process where under occupiers move into NAIL and then these homes become available for families

Increasing Unaffordability

- Most pressing issue which is causing homelessness; many Private Rented Accommodation is unaffordable to most residents
- Major reason for eviction is PRS but that stems from affordability
- Affordability for Brent is much lower than other boroughs
- Check the increase of prices comparatively across Brent (is there a disparity between south of the borough and north of the borough)
- Help to Buy schemes are aiding developers but not necessarily supporting the housing market
- LHA is not accepted by a lot of private landlords which is an issue for Brent

Private Rented Sector

- Wembley Park has been removed from selected licencing scheme in Brent but to be included in the additional licencing scheme. Licencing schemes have to be approved by the Secretary of State even though Local Authorities may be better placed to authorise and implement.
- Lessons learnt from rented accommodation in Willesden High Road; even though Wembley Park is currently owned by one organisation, moving forward it may be increasingly private landlords (even though there are agreements to avoid this for a set period of time).
- Knock on effect for private renters when they reach retirement age; not an issue in Europe but there are rent controls and longer tenancies which support renters

Responses

Regulation

- LA must consider the implications of the Hackett Review; there will be more fire safety moving forward (as well as other build regulations, landlords and builders)
- It is likely/may go back to a time when the Local Authority have to sign off building works rather than someone independent

Landlords

- Brent does enforcement well; more to be done about educating residents and finding out where the rogue landlords are.
- There is an issue around residents feeling unable to report as they are concerned causing a fuss will risk eviction.
- More could be done to make residents feel able to report – the website is only one place, could reporting be anonymised? Can housing report back to tenants about rogue landlords? There is a currently a gap between reporting and enforcement.
- Could the licencing scheme be incentivised – more money made by rogue landlords

Build to Rent

- Encourage larger build to rent
- BTR is small in the UK

Policy & Leadership

- Important to do more around policy and leadership; lobbying for legislation change – particularly on changing the secretary of state position on approving licencing schemes

Voluntary Sector/Community Groups

- Collaborate with the voluntary sector
- Communities can develop buy in (as has happened in SK)
- Utilise communities to support solutions i.e. so there is less contention over council housing

Small Builders

- Develop economy through small builders but small builders are unable to navigate the procurement route
- Setting up an independent advisory/organisation to support small builders through the procurement process. Independent advisory/organisation could be funded by the builders (a set fee of the procurement) and be self-sustaining
- Small builders would also need support in navigating the planning system – could the planning department support this?
- Allocations of land to small builders, dividing the parcels to be able to be handled by Small-medium sized builders i.e. could it be 10%. TfL currently have a small sites/small builders programme.
- Traditionally Housing Associations would be infill sites but times have moved along to larger sites

Partners for Brent – Notes – 10/10/2019

Partners for Brent – Infrastructure

Omissions

- It is extremely difficult to build carbon neutrally. There is a recent example of a building which was built carbon neutral but this was low rise and outside of London, both of which helped support the carbon neutral initiative. In London it is much more difficult because we need high rise to meet demand.
- Future of Recycling; Companies demanding higher quality an increasing the quality threshold month on month. 20% of current recycling is contaminated and therefore potentially being redirected to landfill. More national legislation is needed. People's behaviour when it comes to recycling needs to change. Including less use of materials in the first place. Within Park Royal food manufacturers are looking into packaging that is compostable but it's not available yet.
- Thames Water didn't have a strong relationship with partners. Council doesn't have a relationship with not really other than in planning where they have a statutory consultation with them but they are reluctant and there's a lack of engagement. TFL has no strategic relationship other permitting for road work but other than that not much. Environment agency don't have good partnership. Fire- no strategic relationship, just when they need them. **Action:** Getting Thames Water to the table.
- Young people aren't learning to drive.

Trends

Need for A Modal Shift

- A lot of driving in the borough; suburban issue and generational divide.
- Costs are a barrier to choice for many people because they are so expensive to run.
- Accessibility means people need to drive. For example, Northwick park hospital the nearest tube station is not accessible – so people have to drive. Public transport not cutting across to areas close – buses – takes an hour to get to Ealing. Make cars the only option.
- Bike safety is an important issue.
- Public transport - if there nearest bus and transport is too far to walk people drive. It's very difficult to changes bus routes.
- Radical change requires money and infrastructure. Manchester installed a temporary bike lane creating the option makes people more open and it became permanent.
- Wembley is more accessible by public transport than other areas.
- When the fuel strikes happened and there were less cars and more people cycled.

Growing Water Demand

- People's behaviour around water is not changing because it doesn't impact people directly, yet.
- If leaks are fixed, then trees don't get enough water.
- Fire can't trust the existing water pressure to they are working out ways to transport their own water – crumbling system.
- The water stat really shocked the group interested in why is our water consumption so high.
- Separating water charges from rent has happened in council properties. Motivation was to increase water charges.
- Water Meters are a Council requirement for new builds.
- Less rain in London than in Florence.
- Thames Water turn the pressure down at 2 am across London, infrastructure can't take that. This is a response – to lack of capacity. They need to find solutions by writing plans for supply.

Increase Demand for Sustainable Energy

- Building Industry; The historical building regulations hadn't considered environmental concerns.
- Need to support from partnerships and working together. It's hard to retrofit older buildings. New build is only 1% of homes.
- Behaviour changes for waste. Less use will create less waste with more options choosing available to change things. Providing education biodegradable could be the new organic.

Responses

Sustainable Travel & Modal Shift

- Park Royal Bakery; 50% of staff at the factory use public transport and 50% drive. For those on the night shift they don't have much choice other than to drive. This is also an issue for people travelling further to reach work. They have found that in the summer there's more cycling.
- Veolia; Currently they are experimenting with Electric Vehicles but this is at an early stage and would not be suitable for use. Currently when vehicles come to the end of their lives they replace with hybrids.
- Car Clubs – EV however, TFL say Electric vehicles are not the answer
- Sustainable transport – Healthy Street agenda, focus on health benefits of walking.
- Close links- North End of the borough.
- Modal emphasise cycle infrastructure.
- Build up Town Centres.
- Electric Bikes – road safety
- Electric scooters legalised on roads in Germany funding model by state costs.
- Electrical vehicles reduce air impact and increase electric charging points
- Refreshing contracts and fuel types
- Personally increase use of public transport
- Pedestrianisation

Influence & Leadership

- Anchor institutions could be demonstrating how things could work and look at how they could scale up. Showcasing good model, for example the ENVAC system is an easy example not domestic but in big schemes. Model for scaling? Having a number of units one ownership allows ability to do more.
- Create a consistent message across partners and make people more aware. This could be by working sub-regionally – procure things together West London joining together. They found when letters are written by all West London Boroughs then there was more of a response.
- *Regulation*; Central government will have more policy to ensure that happens more. Culture vs mandate if we legislate you have to make it a necessity and more action is taken like the smoking ban, seat belts. Lots of support for Legislation.
- More awareness to workforce about these issues
- Speaking to counter parts in other boroughs and lobbying.
- Building manage – recycling – putting stats out there and then setting targets to reduce them.
- Working together with West London if Brent lead the way.

Water Demand:

- Smaller scale working with schools similar to the way recycling was tackled, start young and persistent.
- Knowledge Campaign, working in partnership with water companies by installing water meters. Ensure people are aware they are a way of saving money with change culture through better communications. Encourage responsible water use being careful and changing behaviour. I.e. Kids turn the taps off when brushing their teeth.
- Council could Legislate using by-laws – mandating e.g. 5% discount for metered properties.

- Barrier to metering; worried about cost – could go up or go down. In overcrowded homes cost will likely go up.
- In Cape Town – water meters have time limits for showering.
- Rolling out of smart meters. Things need to be ready to go and well tested.
- Once meters are in it's hard to get them out.
- Metering as a council – saves money?

Water Capacity:

- Grey Water – does have an impact is a good solution but not a lever.
- Focusing on stopping leaks
- Green infrastructure

Energy Efficiency:

- Industrial estates compactors.
- Building; New build having more recycling's
- Veolia – looking at water and circular economy.
- Ensure people are recycling in the right place.

Renewable Energy & Energy Infrastructure:

- Waste – more regulations Signing up to commitments for waste collections.
- Having less waste bins didn't negative impact.
- A central drop off point for waste is the case in Spain and France for commercial.
- Change Material in food packaging.
- Battery powered trains
- Future buildings reducing carbon – NW10/19 – concrete flown in 6,400 carbon in flights to Hong Kong.

SENIOR MANAGERS GROUP 07/10/19 – IGS FEEDBACK	OFFICER RESPONSE	IGS AMENDMENTS
Promotion of Park runs/walks in Brent	<p>The IGS outlines physical activity amongst young people (16-34) has decreased whilst physical activity amongst older people (55+) has increased slightly, albeit levels are still generally low (Research Base p.347).</p> <p>The IGS proposes promoting environments that facilitate healthier lifestyles including signposting organisations that offer programmes; using Green and Blue infrastructure to maximise social and health benefits; as well as supporting GPs to refer to social prescribing opportunities (Full Strategy p.125, 128, 131).</p> <p>The Council website currently hosts a sport activity finder which includes information about Park Runs. https://www.brent.gov.uk/services-for-residents/culture-leisure-and-parks/sports-and-wellbeing/sport-activity-finder/</p>	No amendment
Offer subsidy to promote gym access	The IGS outlines the higher use of private gyms, however the council does provide sports centres, open spaces, outdoor gyms etc. for exercise (Research Base p.386, 388).	No amendment
Use of Supplementary School to avoid negative stereotypes	<p>Information about supplementary schools can be found on the Council website (https://www.brent.gov.uk/services-for-residents/education-and-schools/student-and-school-information/supplementary-schools/).</p> <p>The IGS does not include future plans for schools within Brent, this is included in the emerging Local Plan and the School Place Planning Strategy 2019-2023.</p> <p>The IGS is, however, underpinned by the principle that growth should be inclusive, benefit all, and reduce inequality (Synopsis p.2, Full Strategy p.2). The IGS puts forwards proposals that aim to reduce inequality and the educational and employment gap for priority underperforming groups (Research Base p. 71; Full Strategy p.59; Synopsis p.12) and references initiatives for disadvantaged groups (Full Strategy p.92).</p>	No amendment
SIBI – Social Isolation Brent Initiative	<p>The IGS highlights the negative impacts of isolation on individuals’ mental health, particularly on older people and single-person households (Full Strategy p. 46).</p> <p>The IGS proposes to reduce social isolation through social prescribing, targeting interventions and specialist housing solutions (Full Strategy p. 77, 78, 102, 131, 133) and references initiatives undertaken by other Local Authorities (Research Base p.316, 353, 355, 411).</p> <p>SIBI signposts people aged 18+ who are isolated to clubs, groups, classes and activities in Brent (https://www.cvsbrent.org.uk/services/social-involvement-in-brent-initiative/). Reference could be made to the Brent based initiative.</p>	Include reference to SIBI in IGS Research Base and IGS Full Strategy Action Plan HE3.4.
Key Worker Housing	<p>The IGS identifies one outcome of increased housing unaffordability is that public sector key workers are unable to afford decent local accommodation in London (Full Strategy p.19).</p> <p>The IGS proposes a number of responses to improve affordability and increase housing supply in the borough, including promotion of intermediate and discounted market rent products for local people, including keyworkers (Full Strategy p.98, 99-106).</p> <p>The Council has secured priority for keyworkers in over 1,000 such new discounted rent homes in the Quintain Wembley Park development.</p>	No amendment
Disabled Facilities Grant (DFG)	<p>The IGS details Specialist Housing Provision currently in the borough (Research Base p.140). The IGS proposes to promote greater awareness and development of specialist housing provision and promoting independent living (Full Strategy p.65, 77, 102, 130).</p> <p>The Disabled Facilities Grant is available to residents in Brent and has recently expanded to include a discretionary Disability Adaptation Grant.</p>	Include reference to the DFG and other Council initiatives in the IGS Research Base.
Downsizing incentives	<p>Brent suffers from overcrowding, particularly within the private rented sector. Evidence suggests demand for larger 3-bedroom market and affordable housing (Research Base p.138, 148).</p> <p>The IGS uses the Brent Strategic Housing Market Assessment as evidence of housing demand and identifies the worsening supply and demand imbalance (Full Strategy p.34). The IGS proposes to increase supply of housing in the borough, including larger family homes to satisfy demand, however also includes policy to increase incentives for conversions or extensions to make better use of the existing housing stock (Full Strategy p.106).</p> <p>Brent Council also has an under-occupation scheme for Council tenants that includes financial incentives.</p>	Include reference to the Council under-occupation scheme in the IGS Research Base.
Brent Schools Partnership funding for improving education attainment in Black Caribbean Boys.	<p>The IGS includes underperforming groups as one of the key trends for Education & Skills (Synopsis p.11; Full Strategy p.29). The IGS details the attainment gap for boys of Black Caribbean heritage in education and employment (Research Base p.66, 71).</p> <p>Brent Schools Forum allocated funding in 2018 to support the attainment of boys with Black Caribbean heritage.</p>	Include detail on additional programmes targeted at improving the attainment of young black men in Brent.